

KORONI: A PTOLEMAIC CAMP ON THE EAST COAST OF ATTICA

(PLATES 13–23)

THE Koroni peninsula* is a bold headland which closes the south side of the entrance to the spacious bay of Porto Raphti on the east coast of Attica (Fig. 1). It is the ancient Koroneia, which Stephanus Byzantius (*s.v.* Κορώνεια) tells us was a peninsula in Attica, and the old name has been preserved almost unchanged. It was in the territory of the deme of Prasiai which is known to have been located on the bay of Porto Raphti; the name Prasad, clearly the deme name only slightly changed, is still applied to the well watered, fertile plain on the south side of the bay.

The peninsula (Fig. 2; Pl. 13, a) is connected with the mainland by a low sandy isthmus and extends about a kilometer towards the north; its east to west width is also about a kilometer. Towards the center it rises to a height of about 120 m., and from this height it falls off in steep, uninhabitable slopes to the northwest, the north and the east. To the southwest is a valley, separated from the isthmus by a broad east-west ridge which is joined to the heights by a broad saddle on the east. In these more hospitable areas ancient remains have long been visible, though overgrown by dense brush. They were noted by early travellers and were described briefly by H. G. Lolling. There was, however, no evidence as to their exact nature or date.¹

* The Publications Committee acknowledges with deep gratitude the generous contribution of the Excavation at Porto Raphti to the cost of publication of this report.

Abbreviations:

B. M. C., *Attica* = B. V. Head—R. S. Poole, *Catalogue of Greek Coins in the British Museum, Attica-Megaris-Aegina*, London, 1888.

Bon = A.-M. Bon, A. Bon, V. Grace, *École Française d'Athènes, Études Thasiennes*, IV, *Les timbres amphoriques de Thasos*, Paris, 1957.

Howland = R. H. Howland, *The Athenian Agora, Results of Excavations Conducted by the American School of Classical Studies at Athens*, Vol. IV, *Greek Lamps and their Survivals*, Princeton, 1958.

Svoronos, *Ptolemies* = I. N. Σβορώνος, *Τὰ Νομίσματα τοῦ Κράτους τῶν Πτολεμαίων*, Ἀθήναι, 1904-1908.

Svoronos, *Trésor* = J. N. Svoronos, *Trésor de la numismatique grecque ancienne, Les monnaies d'Athènes*, Munich, 1923-1926.

Thompson = H. A. Thompson, "Two Centuries of Hellenistic Pottery," *Hesperia*, III, 1934, pp. 311-480.

Waage = F. O. Waage, *Greek Bronze Coins from a Well at Megara, Numismatic Notes and Monographs*, No. 70, New York, 1935.

¹ H. G. Lolling, "Prasiä," *Ath. Mitt.*, IV, 1879, pp. 351-365, especially pp. 362-365. See also

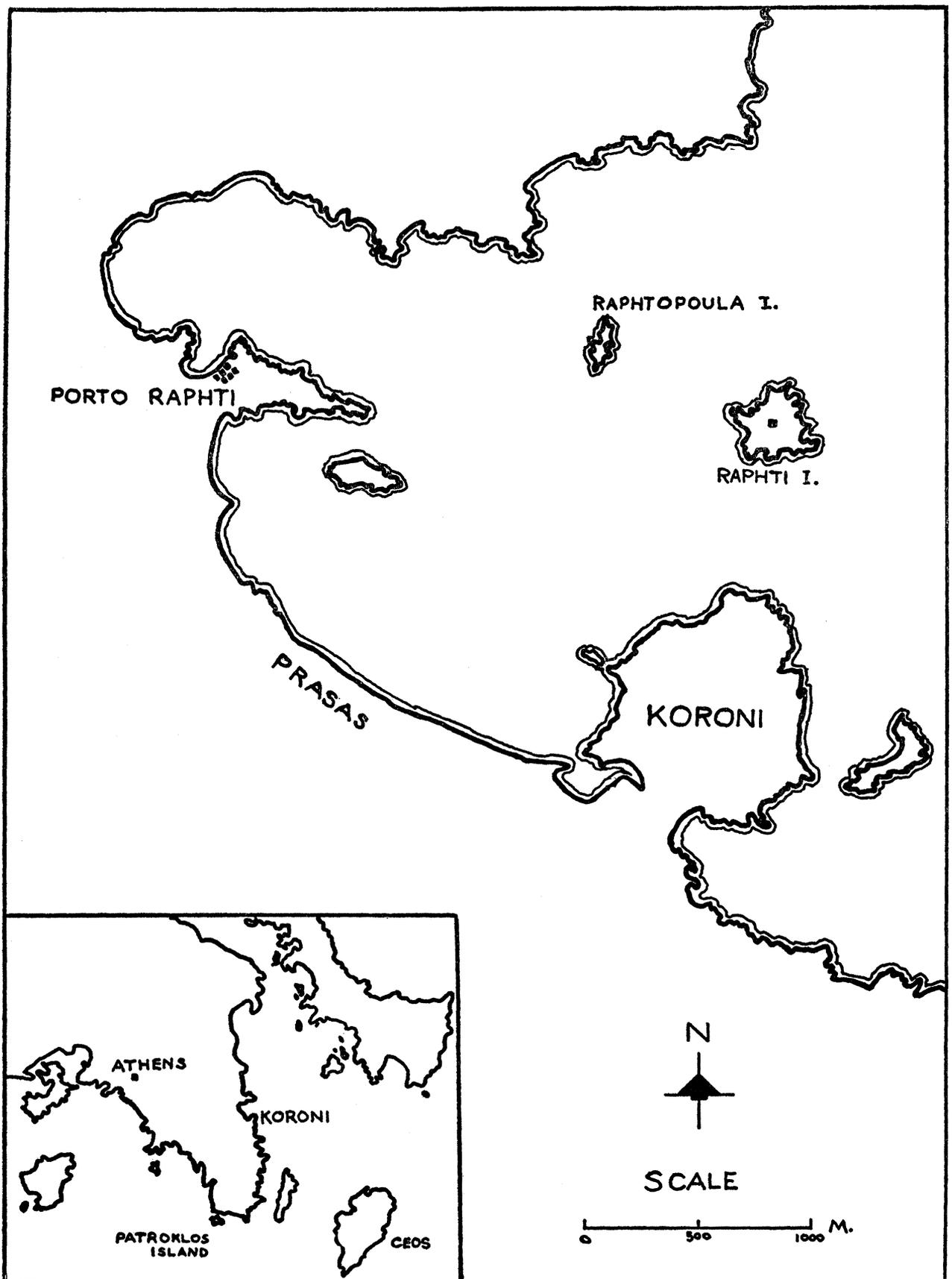


FIG. 1. Sketch-map of Porto Raphthi Bay with inset of Attica.

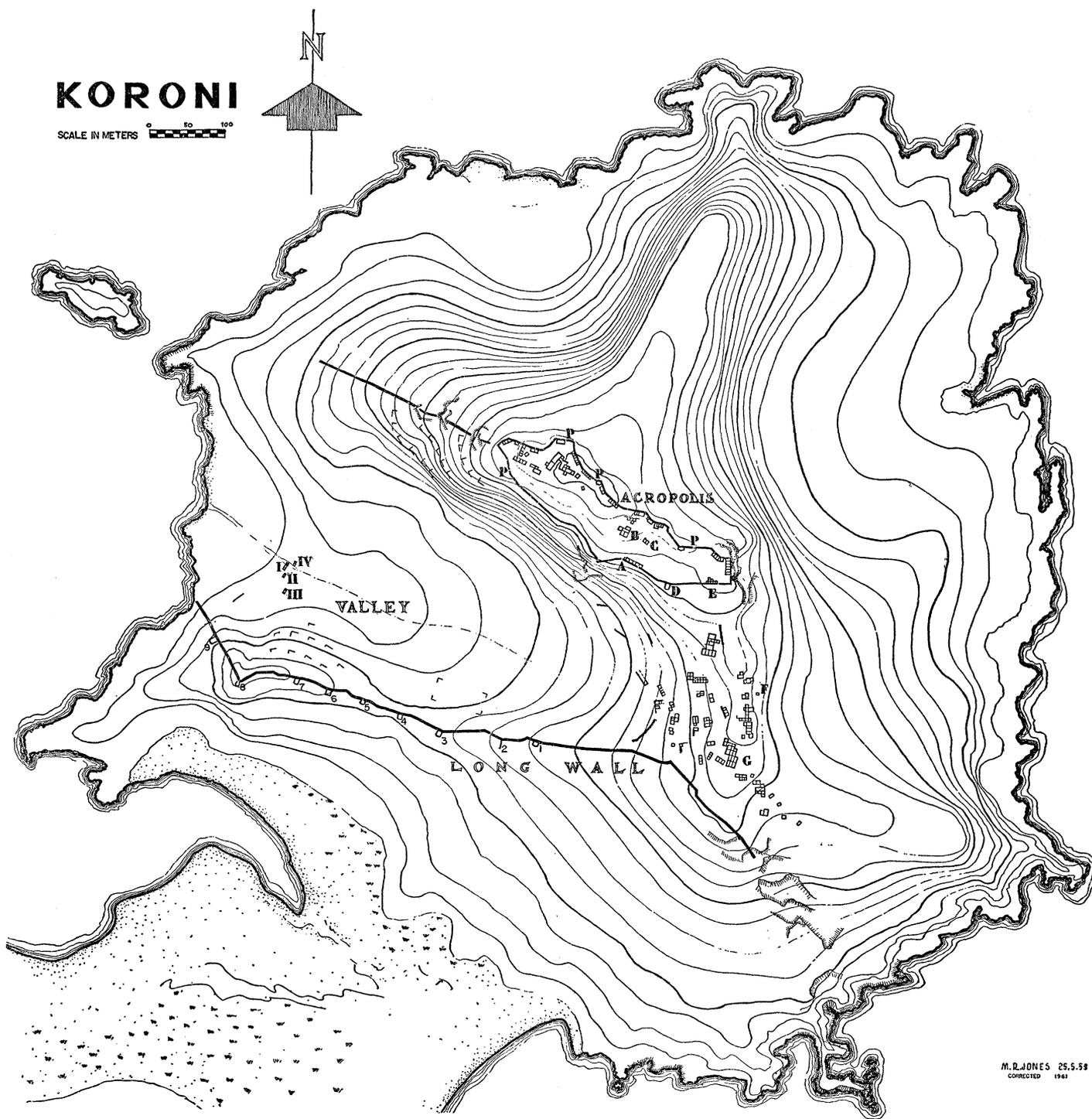


FIG. 2. General Plan of Koroni.

The remains on the peninsula, as far as they were visible on the surface, were mapped in the early months of 1959 by Messrs. McCredie and Steinberg and the architect Mr. Martin R. Jones. The plan showed such an extensive complex of house walls and fortifications that it seemed worth while to try to learn more about them by excavation, to fix their date and to determine whether they were entirely military or whether some of the houses, particularly those in the valley, might have belonged to the deme of Prasiai.² Trial excavations were accordingly undertaken for three weeks in July 1960 under the auspices of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens and with the generous permission of the Archaeological Service of the Greek Government.³

That part of the peninsula which is occupied by ancient remains falls naturally into four major areas: the ACROPOLIS, or highest part of the peninsula; a broad SADDLE to the southeast of the acropolis; a RIDGE running westward from the south end of the saddle; and a VALLEY bounded by these three rises. Tests to uncover typical structures were made in each of these four areas.

J. G. Frazer, *Pausanias's Description of Greece*, II, London, 1913, pp. 403-405 which contains an abstract of Lolling's description and where references to the early travellers and other literature will be found. The most recent account (1954) is by Ernst Meyer in *R.E.*, s.v. Prasiai 2.

The basic map of the district is E. Curtius and J. A. Kaupert, *Karten von Attika*, Berlin, 1881-1891, Blatt XI; the contours of Koroni as well as the indication of the ancient remains are, however, quite inaccurate. This map also omits the small island, Raphtopoula, and another small island on the seaward side of the promontory.

² The ruins on Koroni are considered to be those of the deme of Prasiai by A. Philippson and E. Kirsten, *Die griechischen Landschaften*, I, III, p. 820 and note 2, and p. 1066, no. 63. See also E. Kirsten, *Atti del terzo congresso internazionale di epigrafia greca e latina* (Roma, 4-8 Settembre, 1957), Rome, 1959, p. 168. The present writers inclined to the same opinion at the time of the original survey, but the excavations showed that the remains on the peninsula were all of one period, whereas a deme site should show a long period of occupancy. The deme is to be sought somewhere in the Prasas plain or the neighboring foothills, but no certain traces of it have been recognized.

³ The excavations were under the direction of Eugene Vanderpool with the assistance of James R. McCredie and Arthur Steinberg. Marian Miles McCredie was recorder. Mr. Constantine Davaras, Epimelete of Antiquities, took part as representative of the Archaeological Service. Mr. Cornelius Vermeule joined the expedition for a few days and made a study of the seated statue of Roman times on the Rapti Island in the mouth of the bay; this study is published below, pp. 62-81. Mrs. Jerry J. Pollitt drew the profiles of the bowls. We are grateful to Prof. G. Roger Edwards for advice and counsel on the pottery and to Miss Margaret Thompson for help with the coins. Miss Virginia Grace has helped us with identifications of the amphorae and readings of the stamped handles, and the terminology used is hers. The conclusions drawn are those of the writers. The Synetairismos (Cooperative Society) of Markopoulo, through its president Mr. Soteriou and its vice-president Mr. Spyros Constas, kindly granted permission to excavate in the uncultivated areas on the promontory which are controlled by the Cooperative. A private agreement was reached with Mr. Demetrios Boukis, owner, and Mr. George Yannakis, tenant, to excavate in one of the fields in the valley.

ACROPOLIS

At the highest part of the peninsula is a relatively level, oval area enclosed by a rubble fortification wall which follows closely the contours of the land (Pl. 13, b); within it lie extensive remains of rubble house-walls.⁴ From the west end a wall ran down to the shore of the bay; this is now preserved only on the upper slopes. The fortification wall averages 1.50 m. in thickness and is roughly built of unworked stones laid without mud or other binder. At several places, particularly along the north side (Pl. 13, c), it stands to a height of over two meters, and since here there is little fallen stone, nor anywhere a trace of mud-brick superstructure, the original height of the wall was probably little greater. There is only one tower in the circuit (Fig. 2, D), commanding a view over most of the southern half of Koroni and over the sea-lanes to Keos.

TOWER D (Fig. 3; Pl. 13, d)

The tower is apsidal (L. 6.80 m.; W. 6.65 m.) and has a small room within its northeast corner. The tower wall has a uniform thickness of about a meter and is

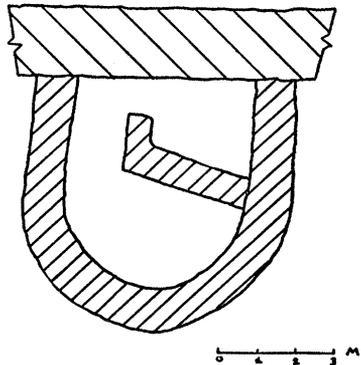


FIG. 3. Plan of Tower D.

built of rubble consisting of two faces with a fill of small stones; it does not bond with the acropolis circuit. The greatest preserved height of the tower is 1.70 m. There is no trace of an entrance through the acropolis wall into the tower. An irregular room is formed in the northeast corner (2.50 m. in either direction) by a poorly built rubble wall which abuts on the east tower wall. Broken tiles lying on the earth floor within this room indicate that it, unlike the rest of the tower, was once roofed.

⁴ These have been indicated on the plan (Fig. 2), but because of the heavy brush and the poor condition of the walls accuracy was possible only in excavated areas.

1 Finds from Tower D:

1 (PR 45)⁵ Seven bronze nails of three types. Pl. 22.

1. Square in section. L. (of longest) 0.11 m., D. of head 0.015 m.
2. Round in section; end clinched. L. (as clinched) 0.08 m., D. of head 0.015 m.
3. Tacks, square in section. L. 0.025 m., D. of head 0.0175 m.

There are six gates in the acropolis circuit, all simple openings through the wall (Fig. 2: A, E, and the unexcavated examples marked P). The three in the north side of the circuit are about one meter wide and evidently served as posterns, while the three in the south are wider and probably were principal entrances.

GATE A (Pl. 13, e)

This gate lies near the center of the south side of the acropolis where the ascent from the valley is easiest. It is 1.50 m. wide and 2.40 m. deep, since the wall at this point was thickened on its inner face by antae. The jambs are built more carefully than the rest of the wall, with larger, well fitted blocks at the corners. The front 0.70 m. of the bedrock floor of the gate is levelled; behind this the hardpan rises gently, forming a natural ramp into the acropolis. Above the hardpan was a black layer about 0.05 m. deep containing many fragments of iron nails and straps (**2**, below), probably the decomposed remains of the door; there were, however, no traces of a socket for the doorpost, and this may have been let into a wooden frame. Above the blackened layer were broken roof tiles. A series of rooms built against the inner face of the circuit immediately to the east of the gateway was not excavated.

2-3 Finds from Gate A:

2 (PR 7) Iron nails and straps. Typical pieces illustrated on Pl. 22.

The lot consists of the following major items, plus many smaller fragments:

1. Four large nails, clinched at end. L. (as clinched) *ca.* 0.09-0.10 m.
2. Ten heads of nails that are similar to or slightly smaller than the above.
3. About 20 sections of shafts of large nails.
4. Seven smaller nails.
5. Six heads of nails with part of iron strap attached. In one case the full width of the strap, 0.06 m., is preserved (Pl. 22, upper right of photograph).
6. Four fragments of straps the same or slightly less in width.

3 (PR 101) Stamped tile fragment. Pl. 20.

Max. dim. 0.24 m. Two joining fragments. Stamped across break, retrograde: Φ Η Γ
Letter height 0.022 m.

GATE E AND STOREROOMS (Fig. 4)

This gate lies on the easiest route from the saddle to the acropolis. It is narrower

⁵ Numbers preceded by "PR" or "Coin" are those which appear in the field notebooks and on the objects themselves. The coins are now in the Numismatic Museum in Athens. The other finds are in the museum in Markopoulo.

than Gate A, being 1.10 m. wide at the outside and 1.00 m. wide at the inside. There are no antae, and it is only 1.80 m. deep. Here, too, the construction of the jambs is better than that of the rest of the wall. The bedrock between the jambs is levelled and steps up at the rear of the gateway. A layer of tiles again appeared in the fill.

To the west of the gateway is a series of rooms built along the inner face of the wall. Only the two easternmost rooms were completely excavated (Pl. 14, a); the others were cleaned sufficiently to determine the plan of the complex. The planning

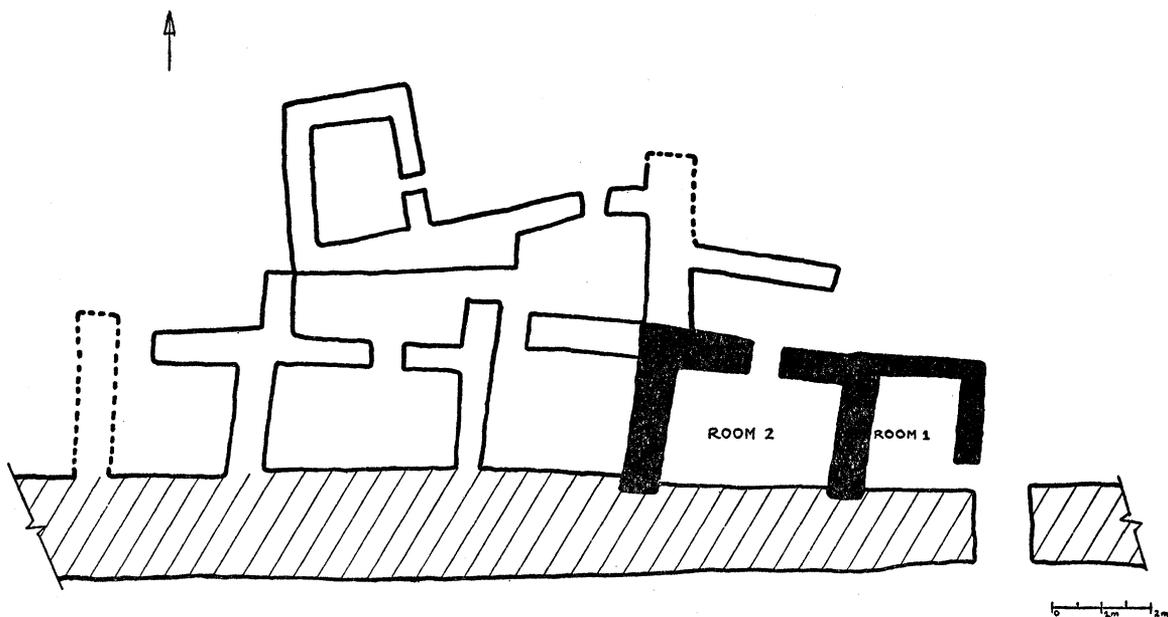


FIG. 4. Plan of Gate E and Storerooms.

is irregular, with little thought to straight lines or right angles, but since the west wall of room 2 runs north into the second row of rooms, they must all have been built at the same time. Room 1, which opened onto the gateway, was probably a guardroom; the others were storerooms. The walls are of dry rubble and average 0.70 m. in thickness, but the east and north walls of room 1 are only 0.50 m. thick. At their highest they are preserved to 1.30 m. This preserved height and the amount of fall in the area indicate that these walls were entirely of stone with no mud-brick superstructure. The east and west walls of room 2 are let into the acropolis circuit, though other walls of the complex merely abut on it. The doorway in the north wall of room 2 has a threshold raised 0.20 m. above the stamped earth and pebble floor which lies on bedrock.

4-14 Finds from Storerooms E:

Room 1:

- 4**
- (PR 102) Amphora neck with dipinto. Pl. 20.

Rim D. 0.12 m. Rim and neck with parts of both handles preserved. Dipinto in red paint on neck: A (H. 0.025 m.). Cf. for shape **7**.

Room 2:

- 5**
- (PR 48) Early Rhodian amphora with stamped handle. Pls. 18, 19.

H. 0.78 m., D. 0.39 m. Whole jar mended from many fragments.

One handle stamped (Pl. 18, 5a): $\text{X}\rho\nu$ (letters clear when excavated but have subsequently flaked away). It is uncertain whether or not the other handle (Pl. 18, 5b) was stamped.

- 6**
- (PR 50) Koan Amphora. Pl. 19.

H. 0.70 m., D. 0.40 m. Whole jar mended from many fragments. Double-barrelled handles.

- 7**
- (PR 49) Amphora with stamped handle. Pls. 18, 19.

H. 0.69 m., D. 0.30 m. Whole jar mended from many fragments; one handle missing. Micaceous, russet clay with white bits. In rectangular stamp: $\text{M}\acute{\alpha}\nu\upsilon\upsilon$.

- 8**
- (PR 52) Small trefoil-mouthed jug. Pl. 21.

H. 0.115 m., D. 0.06 m. Part of high-swung handle missing. Poor black glaze fired red on upper two-thirds of jug. Cf. E. Breccia, *La Necropoli di Sciatbi*, Cairo, 1912, I, p. 58, no. 138; II, pl. L, 88.

- 9**
- (PR 106) Bronze ring. (Not illustrated).

D. 0.017 m., Th. 0.002 m.

- 10**
- (Coin 10) in fill of room 2. Bronze coin of Ptolemy II. Pl. 16.

Obv.: Bearded head of Zeus r., laureate.

Rev.: ΠΤ[ΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ] l., [ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ] r.; eagle with open wings l. on fulmen; in field l., oval shield with central rib.

29 mm., 17.25 gm. (very badly worn), ↗.

Cf. Svoronos, *Ptolemies*, II, pp. 82-88.⁶

Outside rooms:

- 11**
- (PR 95) north of gateway. Early Rhodian stamped amphora handle. Pl. 18.

Whole handle with lower attachment. Handle height 0.205 m.

In rectangular stamp: $\text{X}\rho[\nu]$. Cf. **5**.

- 12**
- (PR 94) north of room 1. Black-glazed dish with rouletting. Fig. 8; Pl. 20.

H. 0.035 m., D. 0.260 m. Mended from four fragments; less than half of plate preserved.

Ring base. Groove on outside below raised rim. Rouletting on interior. Poor cracked black glaze. Cf. Thompson, no. A 70, figs. 2, 116.

- 13**
- (PR 80) northwest of room 2. Black-glazed dish with incised and stamped decoration.

Fig. 8; Pl. 20.

⁶ Since the areas in which letters or ligatures appear, between the eagle's legs and above and below the shield, are entirely or partly illegible, the coin cannot be equated with a specific item in Svoronos's catalogue. It does, however, belong with the bronze coins of 28 mm. diameter (size A) of his Class Z, Series B: Svoronos, *Ptolemies*, II, pp. 82-88.

H. 0.025 m., D. 0.075 m. Mended from three fragments. Ring base. Stamped palmettes connected by inscribed arcs and rouletting on interior. Graffito on bottom: M or Σ . Cf. parallel to **12**; for decoration cf. Thompson, no. A 7, figs. 3, 115.

14 (PR 104) northwest of room 2. Black-glazed kantharos, lower part. Pl. 20.

P. H. 0.085 m., D. 0.08 m. Foot, belly, one handle-attachment, and part of neck preserved. Poor black glaze.

Uncatalogued: Grindstone of gray volcanic stone. Hand grinder. Bronze and iron nails and lumps of lead. Fragments of black-glazed kantharoi.

BUILDING B (Fig. 5)

This complex of five rooms and corridor (9.90 m. east-west, 10.20 m. north-south) stands near the center of the acropolis. It has an irregular plan and walls of loose rubble construction similar to, though more carefully built than, those of the storerooms E. We excavated only one room (Pl. 14, b) at the northeast (inside dimen-

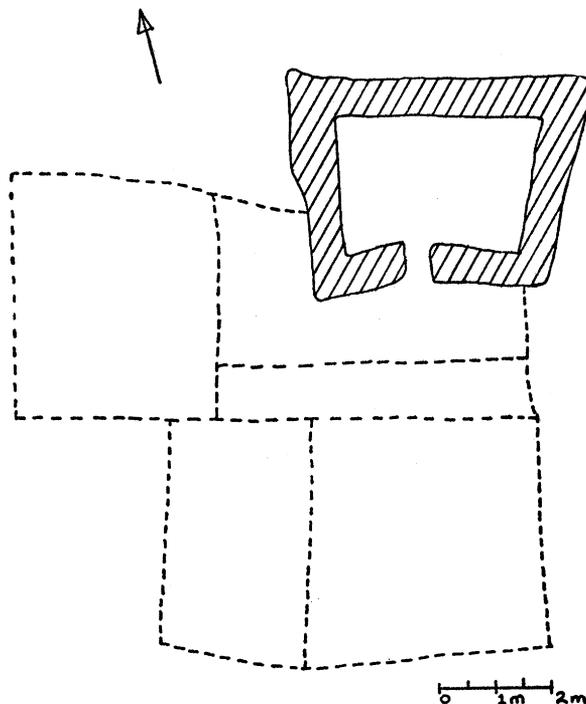


FIG. 5. Plan of Building B.

sions 4.85 m. by 4.00 m.), entered through a door 0.75 m. wide in the south wall. The floor, on which the catalogued objects lay, is of reddish brown earth and small stones. Below this level no objects were found, and hardpan lies only 0.10-0.15 m. under the floor. The roof was tiled. A blackened area on the floor near the southeast corner of the room may have been a hearth.

15-34 Finds from Building B:

- 15** (PR 19) Black-glazed kantharos. Pl. 20.
H. 0.10 m., D. 0.065 m. Upper parts of handles and part of lip missing. Incised groove on belly. Traces of garland decoration on neck. Glaze burned gray in places. Cf. Thompson, no. A 29, fig. 5.
- 16** (PR 26) Squat lekythos. Pl. 21.
P. H. 0.075 m., D. 0.07 m. Mouth and part of handle missing. Unglazed.
- 17** (PR 31) Black-glazed pyxis lid. Pl. 20.
P. H. 0.037 m., D. 0.15 m. Mended from many fragments; collar which fit over pyxis mouth missing. Out-turned rim with groove on edge. On top, ivy garland once applied in clay, now only traces in glaze. Cf. *Jahrb.*, XXVI, 1911, p. 200, fig. 10.
- 18** (PR 22) Black-glazed fish plate. Fig. 8; Pl. 21.
H. 0.05 m., D. 0.205 m. Mended from many fragments. Vase somewhat warped. Raised ring around central depression. Most of black glaze worn away. Yellow, gritty fabric.
- 19** (PR 30) Black-glazed fish plate. Fig. 8.
H. 0.033 m., D. 0.18 m. Mended from many fragments.
- 20** (PR 32) Black-glazed fish plate. Fig. 8; Pl. 21.
H. 0.04 m., D. 0.19 m. Mended from many fragments. Incised groove around central depression and around edge of plate.
- 21** (PR 33) Black-glazed fish plate. Fig. 8; Pl. 21.
H. 0.04 m., D. 0.185 m. Mended from many fragments.
- 22** (PR 34) Black-glazed fish plate Fig. 8.
H. 0.035 m., D. 0.18 m. Mended from many fragments. Missing most of central depression. Shallow incised groove around central depression, around edge of plate, and on bottom of ring base.
- 23** (PR 20) Black-glazed rilled-rim saucer. Fig. 8; Pl. 21.
H. 0.02 m., D. 0.13 m. Mended from many fragments. Ring base. Groove on outside below rim. Unglazed on exterior. Yellow fabric.
- 24** (PR 21) Black-glazed rilled-rim saucer. Fig. 8; Pl. 21.
H. 0.025 m., D. 0.12 m. Mended from many fragments. Ring base. Groove on interior corresponding to base in diameter. Cf. Thompson, no. A 3, figs. 2, 117.
- 25** (PR 96) Rilled-rim saucer. Fig. 8; Pl. 21.
H. 0.017 m., D. 0.133 m. Mended from many fragments; center missing. Low ring base. Apparently unglazed. Cf. Thompson, no. A 38, fig. 117.
- 26** (PR 24) Black-glazed bowl with rouletting. Fig. 8; Pl. 20.
H. 0.03 m., D. 0.09 m. Mended from many fragments. Ring base. Out-turned rim. Rouletting on interior. Cf. Thompson, no. A 9, figs. 3, 117.
- 27** (PR 79) Neck and handle of early Rhodian amphora, stamped. Pls. 18, 22.
P. H. 0.315 m. Hard red clay. Short-topped handle.
In rectangular stamp, retrograde: *Aγρ[ι]φ[ς].

This name is known as an eponym on early Rhodian stamped amphorae; cf. V. Grace, *Hesperia*, Supplement X, 1956, pp. 140-141, no. 70 (found in the packing of the "Compartment Wall" on the Pnyx which has been dated in the late fourth century B.C.).

- 28 (PR 27) Black-glazed lamp. Pl. 21.
H. 0.025 m., D. 0.065 m. Broken at nozzle and back. Pierced lug. Cf. Howland, p. 94, type 29 A.
- 29 (PR 97) Black-glazed lamp with central tube. Pl. 21.
H. 0.035 m., D. 0.05 m. Mended from many fragments. Central tube broken at top. Cf. Howland, p. 88, type 27 C.
- 30 (PR 25) Lead loomweight. Pl. 21.
H. 0.04 m., D. 0.03 m. Conical.
- 31 (PR 29) Lead disk. Pl. 21.
D. 0.08 m., Th. 0.009 m., Wt. 490 gm. Part of iron nail (square in section) attached slightly off center.
- 32 (PR 35) Three bronze nails. Pl. 22.
Average L. 0.05 m. D. of best preserved head 0.015 m.
- 33 (PR 51) Upper half of hopper-type mill. Pl. 22.
Dimensions: on top, L. 0.45 m., W. 0.35 m.; on bottom, L. 0.47 m., W. 0.36 m.; H. 0.13 m. Cuttings at top in shorter sides to receive bar. Two iron prongs fixed with lead in one short side, both broken. Fish-bone pattern on bottom. Cf. D. M. Robinson, *Olynthus*, VIII, pp. 327-334, pl. 80; XII, p. 217, note 24, pl. 189.
- 34 (Coin 11) Bronze coin of Ptolemy II. Pl. 16.
Obv.: Bearded head of Zeus r., laureate.
Rev.: [ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ] l., [ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ] r.; eagle with open wings l. on fulmen; between legs, ☉; in field l., shield with central rib, ⚡ above, ✕ below.
Bevelled flan.
26 mm., 13.45 gm. (chipped), ↑.
Cf. Svoronos, *Ptolemies*, 572, pl. B, 22.

Uncatalogued: Tiles of Laconian type; brittle, gritty, reddish fabric; poorly fired. A typical cover tile is 0.185 m. wide and 0.075 m. high; no length preserved.

BUILDING C (Fig. 6; Pl. 14, c)

A small house located about twenty-five meters to the east of Building B. The over-all dimensions of the house are 7.25 m. (east-west) by 6.00 m. (north-south). It consists of two rooms: a main room at the east, 2.70 m. by 3.60 m., and an anteroom at the west, through which one entered, 1.85 m. by 4.00 m. The door in the outside wall is barely 0.50 m. wide, but that connecting the two rooms varies from 0.90 m. to 0.70 m. The walls are of very poor rubble construction, varying in thickness from 0.70 m. to 1.50 m.; the crosswall between the rooms is about 0.90 m. thick. They are generally preserved to a height of a meter, rising in some places to 1.70 m., and were undoubtedly built entirely of stone. The floor was of soft earth and pebbles and lay just over hardpan. At one point in the northeast part of the main room an earth fill

containing a fragment of a Corinthian tile was used to level a large irregular depression. In the northwest part of the room a mass of bedrock projects from the wall. The objects were found lying on the floor. A burned area at the center of the main room, near which were found shattered cooking pots (53, 54, 55), was surely a hearth. Above the floor was a great mass of broken roof tiles, mostly of Laconian type, but a few of Corinthian type. This small house, located in an open area near the center of the acropolis, may have been the headquarters of the officer of the watch.

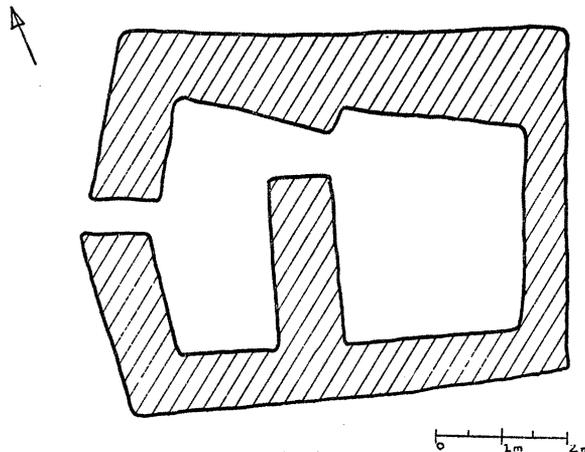


FIG. 6. Plan of Building C.

35-60 Finds from Building C:

Anteroom:

35 (PR 8) Black-glazed kantharos with spur handles. Pl. 20.

H. 0.165 m., D. 0.115 m. Mended from many fragments. Cf. Thompson, no. A 29, fig. 5.

36 (PR 16) Black-glazed kantharos with spur handles. Pl. 20.

H. 0.115 m., D. 0.08 m. One handle broken and mended. Glaze fired red in some areas. Cf. parallel to **35** and, from Alexandria, *Expedition Ernst von Sieglin*, II, 3, Leipzig, 1913, p. 140, fig. 147.

37 (PR 17) Black-glazed ribbed kantharos with spur handles. Pl. 20.

H. 0.12 m., D. 0.08 m. One handle missing. Incised groove at bottom of belly. Garland applied in clay around neck. Cf. for shape, Thompson, no. A 29, fig. 5 (not ribbed); exact parallel from Alexandria, *Expedition Ernst von Sieglin*, II, 3, p. 23, fig. 31, c.

38 (PR 18) Black-glazed ribbed kantharos with spur handles. Pl. 20.

H. 0.12 m., D. 0.08 m. Mended from many fragments. Incised groove at bottom of belly. Glaze fired red in places. Cf. parallels to **37**.

39 (PR 9) Black-glazed ring-handled guttus. Pl. 21.

H. 0.09 m., D. 0.095 m. Part of handle missing. Cf. *Ἀρχ. Ἐφ.*, 1910, p. 139, fig. 23.

- 40 (PR 10) Unglazed jug. Pl. 21.
H. 0.13 m., D. 0.10 m. Ring foot. Rolled lip. Projecting ridge encircling neck at level of upper handle attachment. Yellow fabric.
- 41 (PR 14) Unglazed oinochoe. Pl. 21.
H. 0.30 m., D. 0.20 m. Mended from many fragments. Disk foot, concave beneath. Elongated neck. Flaring lip slightly pinched to form trefoil mouth. Strap handle. Orange clay. Cf. Thompson, no. A 48, fig. 8, which is rather more squat and has a more pinched lip.
- 42 (PR 15) Fusiform unguentarium. Pl. 21.
H. 0.09 m., D. 0.05 m. Thin wall. Gray fabric. Cf. Thompson, no. B 44, fig. 22.
- 43 (PR 28) Black-glazed bowl with stamped decoration. Pl. 20.
H. 0.04 m., D. 0.13 m. Mended from several fragments. Four palmettes and rouletting on interior. Cf. Thompson, no. A 9, figs. 3, 117; for decoration cf. Thompson, fig. 115, nos. A 7, B 15.
- 44 (PR 93) Upper part of Spanish (?) amphora with dipinti and stopper. Fig. 7; Pl. 22.
P. H. 0.20 m., Rim D. 0.19 m. Stopper D. 0.09 m. Neck, handles, and part of shoulder of amphora preserved. Stopper of soft, gritty, yellow clay. Dipinti in red paint on one side of amphora neck below rim (Fig. 7): perhaps ἰδρ(τα) σαρ(ουρίων)⁷ A. Cf. for shape, S. Aurigemma, *Il R. Museo di Spina*,² Ferrara, 1936, pl. LXIV, lower right.

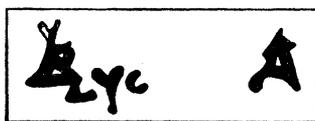


FIG. 7. No. 44, Dipinti (1:2).

- 45 (PR 91) Grooved lid. Pl. 21.
D. 0.098 m. Mended from two fragments. Knob at center. Gray, gritty fabric.
- 46 (PR 90) Tall open vase like "umbrella stand." Not illustrated.
Lower D. 0.23 m. Fragmentary. Flat bottom. Vertical and horizontal combing on about half the interior including the bottom. Cf. *Hesperia*, XXVIII, 1959, p. 337. Very little is missing from the bottom and lower wall, and it is virtually certain that there was no slit as in the example published in *A.J.A.*, LXV, 1961, pp. 264-265, pl. 81, fig. 6.
- 47 (PR 107) Lead weight. Pl. 21.
L. 0.033 m., W. 0.030 m., Th. 0.007 m., Wt. 68 gm. No markings.
- 48 (PR 92) Cooking pot and lid. Fragmentary, not illustrated.
Rim D. 0.22 m. Lid grooved on top; central knob. Pot rim is flanged to receive lid; two handles. Gritty brown fabric.

⁷ A large proportion of the many amphorae found on Koroni was no doubt used for carrying and storing water since no other provisions for water, such as wells or cisterns, were found. There is now no fresh water on the peninsula. For wine jars put to such use see V. Grace, *Amphoras and the Ancient Wine Trade, Excavations of the Athenian Agora Picture Book No. 6*, Princeton, American School of Classical Studies at Athens, 1961, fig. 10 and the text thereto.

49 (PR 11) Inscribed marble krater. Pl. 22.

Found set into the floor; contained the lower part of a storage amphora. P. H. 0.40 m., D. 0.36 m. Low grade marble, off-white in color; surface pitted. Rim missing all around. Foot missing; round stem with fillet at top, broken below. Stubs of two handles preserved. Irregular vertical ribbing on front of body; back plain. Inscribed on shoulder (average letter height 0.02 m.): Εὐτυ{ο}χίδης. The name is known from the neighboring deme of Steiria; cf. *I.G.*, II², 7455: Δημοστράτη Εὐτυχίδου Σπειριέως θυγάτηρ.

Main room:

50 (PR 42) Lagynos. Pl. 21.

H. 0.27 m., D. 0.24 m. Mended from many fragments. Pink clay with thin buff wash. Cf. *Hesperia*, Supplement X, 1956, p. 166, pl. 73, no. SS 10259.

51 (PR 40) Unglazed jug. Pl. 21.

P. H. 0.135 m., D. 0.08 m. Part of rim and handle missing. Disk foot.

52 (PR 37) Unglazed jug. Pl. 21.

H. 0.21 m., D. 0.13 m. Mended from several fragments. Disk foot. Gritty, dark gray clay.

53 (PR 43) Unglazed plate with handles. Pl. 20.

D. ca. 0.32 m. Only fragments of rim and stubs of one handle preserved. Gritty clay burned black.

54 (PR 36) Unglazed round-mouthed jar. Not illustrated.

Very fragmentary. Globular body. Burned black.

55 (PR 38, 39, 41) Unglazed jugs and jar. Not illustrated.

Shattered; not mended. Gritty, friable fabric.

56 (Coin 12) Athenian bronze coin. Pl. 17.

Obv.: Head of Athena r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet, distinct locks of hair.

Rev.: $\overset{\text{A}}{\Theta}$ between two owls, in wreath.

15 mm., 2.83 gm., ↗.

Svoronos, *Trésor*, pl. 24, 59; *Hesperia*, II, 1933, p. 252, no. 10.

57 (Coin 32) found under **54**. Bronze coin of Ptolemy II. Pl. 16.

Obv.: Bearded head of Zeus r., laureate.

Rev.: ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ 1., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ r.; eagle with open wings l. on fulmen; between legs A ; in field l., shield with central rib, Z above.

Bevelled flan.

27.3 mm., 17.21 gm., ↗.

Svoronos, *Ptolemies*, no. 553.

58 (PR 5) in fill above floor. Black-glazed plate. Fig. 8.

H. 0.03 m., D. 0.085 m. Three joining fragments preserve about one quarter of plate. Clay has burned blue-gray.

59 (PR 3) in fill to west of building. Stamped amphora handle. Pl. 18.

Upper part of handle and neck attachment. Light red clay with white bits and mica on surface. In rectangular stamp: 'Αρ[ισ]τοδίκου. Cf. **83**, **120**.

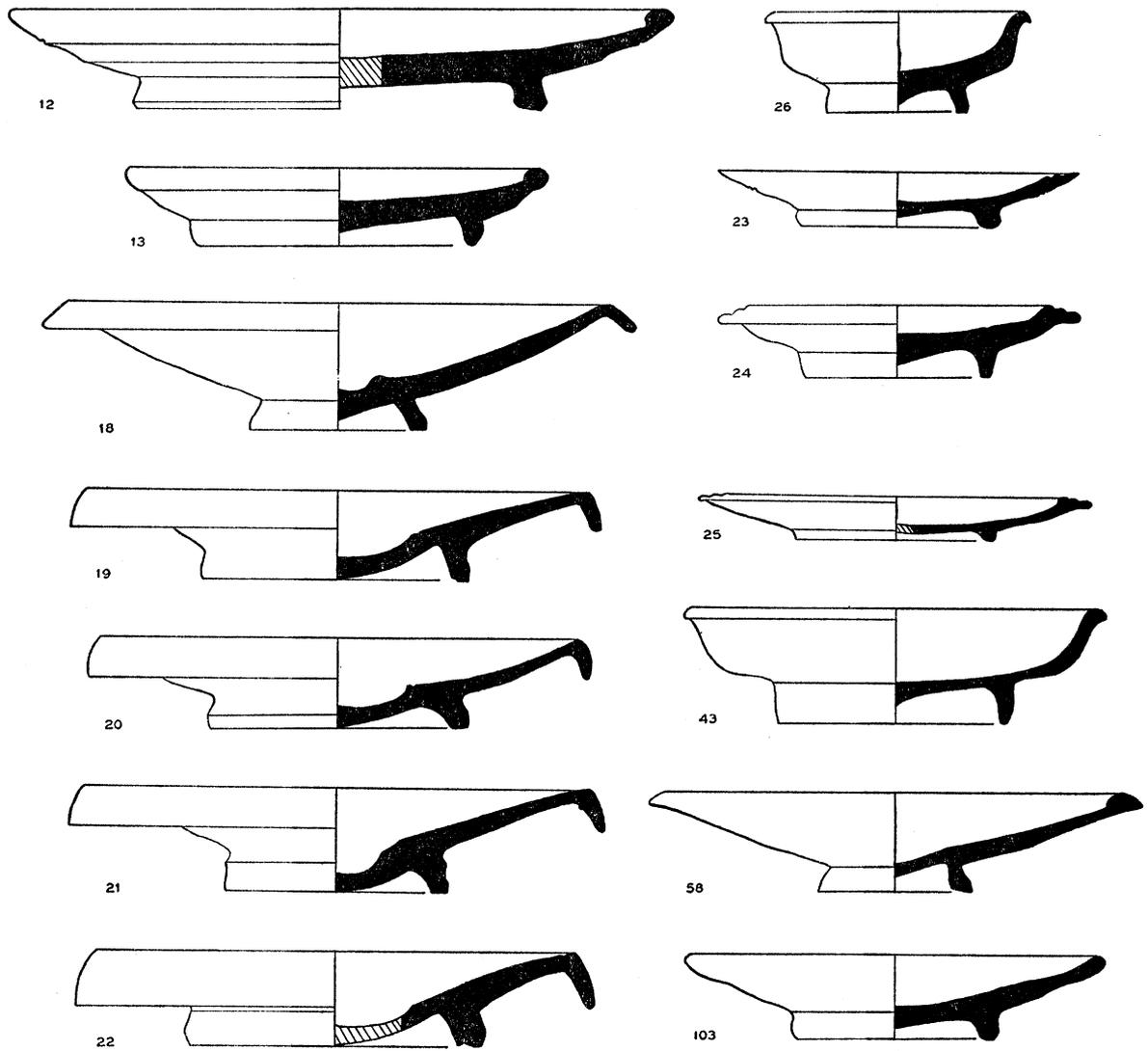


FIG. 8. Profiles of plates and bowls (2:5).

- 60 (PR 4) in fill to west of building, just above hardpan. Stamped amphora handle. Pl. 18.
Top of handle preserved. Micaceous russet clay; buff core.
In rectangular stamp: X[- -].

Uncatalogued: Bodies of two amphorae from the northwest corner of the anteroom, the larger of which contained 39, 40, and 45. Fragments of black-glazed kantharoi. Unglazed trefoil-mouthed jug. Many tiles.

ACROPOLIS TRENCHES

1. A test trench was dug between buildings B and C which reached bedrock in 0.20 m. to 0.60 m. The fill contained a few coarse sherds, and one bronze coin was found just above bedrock.

- 61 (Coin 1) Bronze coin of Ptolemy II. Pl. 16.

Obv.: Bearded head of Zeus r., laureate, in border of dots.

Rev.: [ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ] 1., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ r.; eagle with open wings l. on fulmen; between legs A; in field l., shield with central rib, X below. Border of dots.

Bevelled flan.

28 mm., 12.68 gm., ↗.

Svoronos, *Ptolemies*, no. 561, pl. B, 21.

2. Another test trench was dug against the inner face of the acropolis wall at a point 8.50 m. west of Gate A. Bedrock was reached after about 0.30 m. to 0.40 m. A little coarse pottery was found and a few black-glazed sherds.

62-64 Surface finds from the Acropolis:

- 62 (PR 1) Early Rhodian stamped amphora handle. Pl. 18.

In rectangular stamp: Xρv. Cf. 5.

- 63 (PR 2) Early Rhodian stamped amphora handle. Pl. 18.

In rectangular stamp: Xρv. Cf. 62.

- 64 (PR 6) Early Rhodian stamped amphora handle. Pl. 18.

In rectangular stamp, retrograde: 'Αντιλε[- -].

The fifth letter may be mu or nu, or lambda followed by another letter.

SADDLE

The saddle which connects the east end of the acropolis with the ridge of the long wall has no fortifications,⁸ but it is covered by the remains of many buildings and terrace walls.⁹ We explored two of these buildings.

⁸ The wall mentioned by Lolling, *Ath. Mitt.*, IV, 1879, p. 364, and by Frazer, *Pausanias's Description of Greece*, II, p. 404, does not exist; the many fragmentary terrace walls on the saddle may have led to this error.

⁹ These have been indicated on the plan (Fig. 2), but because of the heavy brush and the poor condition of the walls accuracy was possible only in excavated areas.

BUILDING F (Fig. 9)

This house, poorly constructed of small, rough stones, lies at the eastern side of the saddle, midway between the ridge and the acropolis. It is 12.50 m. by 6.50 m. and irregular in plan, consisting of four rooms with an entrance 0.50 m. wide at the northeast corner. The floor of stamped earth and pebbles was very soft and lay over uneven bedrock which may have protruded in some places. A layer of tiles again covered the floor and the few objects found on it. A poor rubble construction at the western end of the west room may have been a low bench used as a couch like those in Building G (see below).

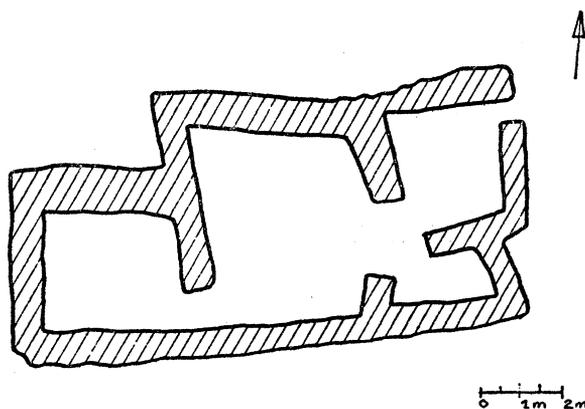


FIG. 9. Plan of Building F.

65-66 Finds from Building F:

65 (Coin 14) Bronze coin of Ptolemy II. Pl. 16.

Obv.: Bearded head of Zeus r., laureate.

Rev.: [ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ] r., [ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ] l.; eagle with open wings l. on fulmen.

27 mm., 13.66 gm. (badly worn), ↑.

Cf. Svoronos, *Ptolemies*, II, pp. 82-88.⁹

66 (Coin 18) Bronze coin of Ptolemy I or Ptolemy II. Pl. 17.

Obv.: Head of Alexander the Great r., clad in elephant's skin.

Rev.: [ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑ.ΟΥ] l., [ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ] r.; eagle with open wings l. on fulmen; in field l., trace of what might be a shield.

21 mm., 8.63 gm. (badly worn), ↗.

Svoronos, *Ptolemies*, no. 582 or no. 601, if shield is present on rev.¹⁰

¹⁰ Since these coins are badly worn and the areas in which symbols, monograms and dates might appear are unclear or illegible, it is impossible to give exact references. They might belong to any of the following series: Svoronos, *Ptolemies*, II, pp. 32-39, bronze of 20/22 mm. diameter (size 3) (Ptolemy I); II, pp. 64-76, bronze of 20 mm. diameter (size 6) (Ptolemy II); or II, pp. 82-88, bronze of 20 mm. diameter (size 2) (Ptolemy II).

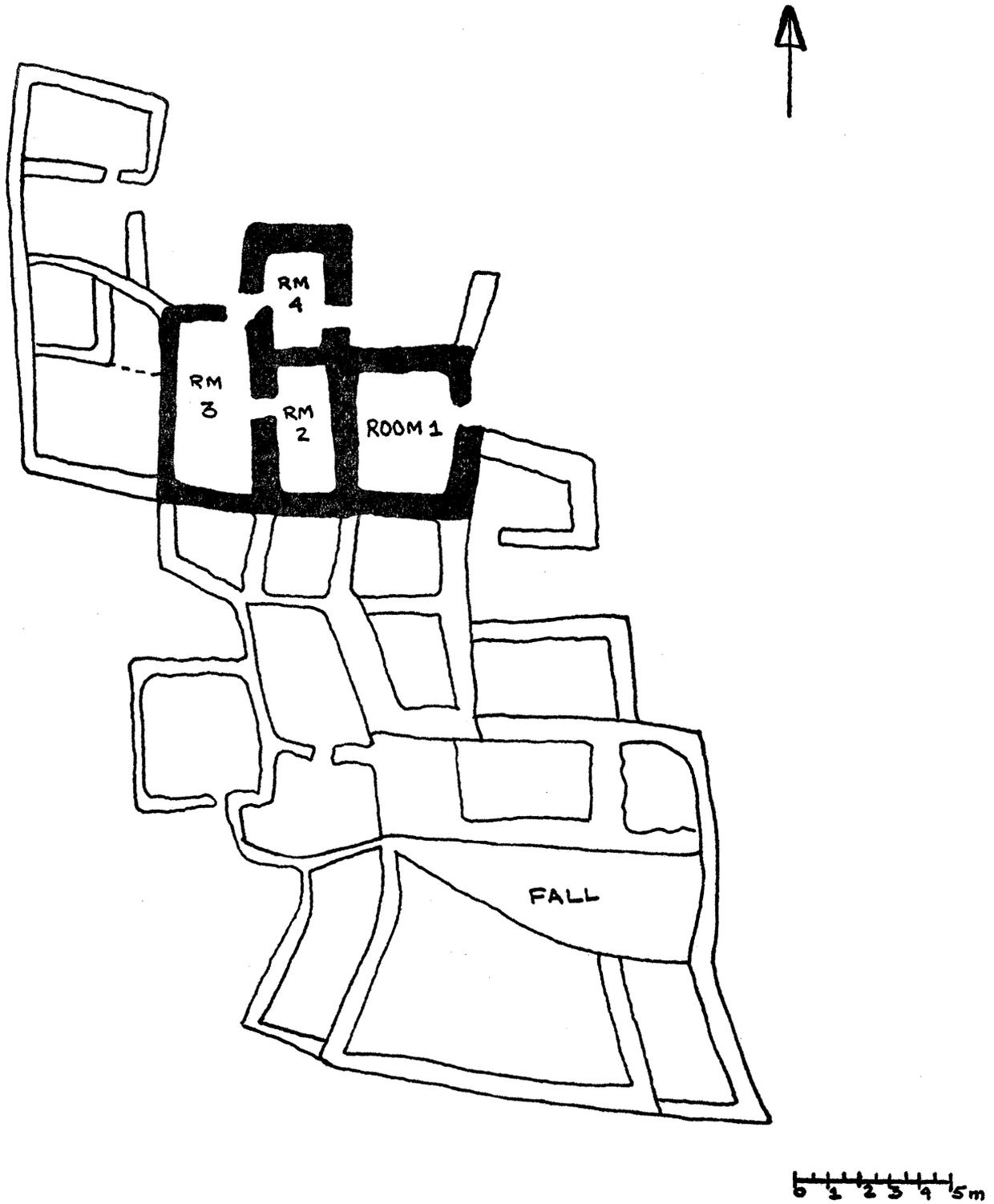


FIG. 10. Building G. General Plan.

BUILDING G (Figs. 10-11; Pl. 14, d)

About seventy meters south of Building F is the large complex G; in an area of thirty-six by twenty-three meters there are over twenty rooms of various sizes and shapes built to no regular plan. This lack of order, as well as the duplication of the southern wall of rooms 1 and 2 (Fig. 11), suggests the work of more than one gang

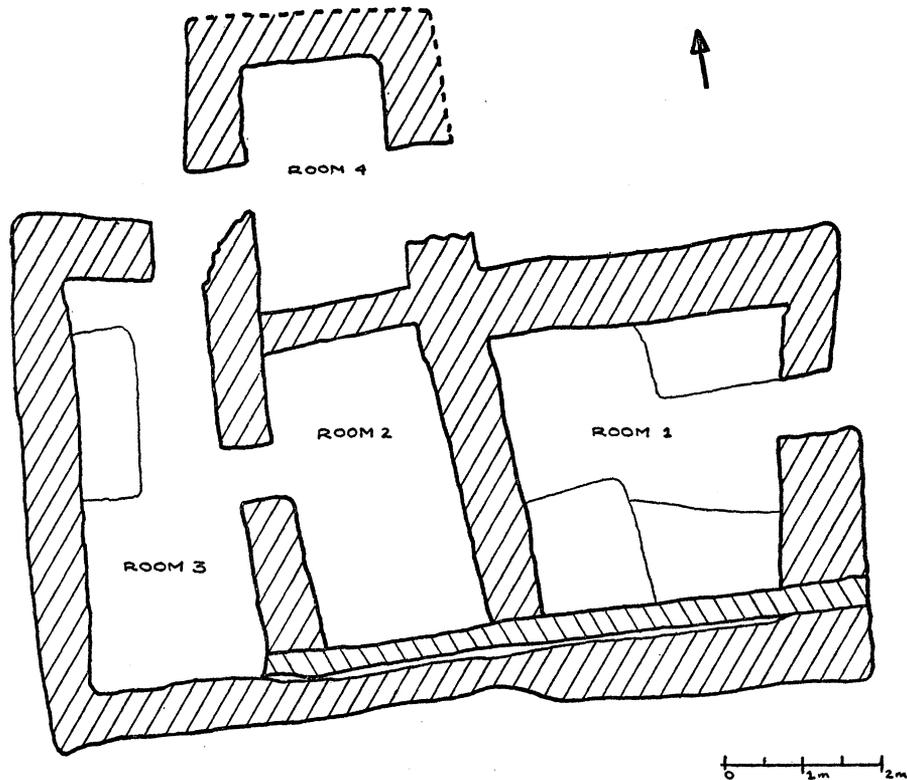


FIG. 11. Building G. Excavated rooms.

of inexperienced builders. The walls are poorly constructed of dry rubble similar to that in the buildings already described, and in the four excavated rooms at the northern side of the complex they stand to a height of about one meter. The most interesting architectural feature of these rooms is the rubble benches, 0.30 m. high, of which there are two on the south and one on the northern side of room 1. A single course of large stones set on end forms the border of these benches, and the center is filled with a packing of small stones and earth (Pl. 15, a). They vary in length from 1.60 m. to 1.80 m. and average 1.15 m. in width. Similar benches remain along the west and south walls of room 3; the rubble at either end of room 2 was so anomalous that we could not determine whether it belonged to structures of this sort. These benches,

with the addition of some padding, undoubtedly served as beds, and the number of these in this agglomeration of small rooms indicates that the building was a barrack.

67-75 Finds from Building G:

Room 1:

67 (PR 103) Unglazed lid. Pl. 20.

H. 0.06 m., D. 0.175 m. Mended from many fragments. Grooved lid with handle at top shaped like small ring-foot. Brown crumbly fabric.

68 (PR 44) Fragment of a saddle quern. Not illustrated.

P. L. 0.30 m., P. W. 0.16 m. Preserved end is rounded. Top surface slightly concave. Gray volcanic stone.

69 (PR 47) Iron axe-head. Not illustrated.

P. L. 0.11 m., W. (at end) 0.045 m. Now in many fragments. One end missing.

70 (Coin 13) Bronze coin of Ptolemy II. Pl. 16.

Obv.: Bearded head of Zeus r., laureate; border of dots.

Rev.: ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ I., ΒΑΣ[ΙΛΕΩΣ] r.; eagle with open wings l. on fulmen; in field l., shield with central rib, ⚡ above, ⚡ below. Area between eagle's legs worn smooth. 26 mm., 14.21 gm., ↑.

Svoronos, *Ptolemies*, II, pp. 82-88.⁶

71 (Coin 15) Bronze coin of Ptolemy II. Pl. 16.

Obv.: Bearded head of Zeus r., laureate; border of dots.

Rev.: [ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ] I., [ΒΑΣ]ΙΛΕΩ[Σ] r.; eagle with open wings l. on fulmen; between legs, M; in field l., shield with central rib, ⚡ above, ⚡ below. 26 mm., 17.18 gm., ↗.

Svoronos, *Ptolemies*, II, pp. 82-88.⁶ The letter M between eagle's legs was not known to Svoronos.

72 (Coin 16) Bronze coin of Ptolemy II. Pl. 16.

Obv.: Bearded head of Zeus r., laureate; border of dots.

Rev.: [ΠΤΟ]ΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ I., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ r.; eagle with open wings l. on fulmen; between legs A; in field l., shield with central rib, ⚡ above; border of dots. Bevelled flan.

28 mm., 15.52 gm., ↑.

Svoronos, *Ptolemies*, no. 560, pl. B, 20.

73 (Coin 17) Bronze coin of Megara. Pl. 17.

Obv.: Prow l., on which stands a tripod.

Rev.: Two dolphins swimming r. in a circle; between them, ΜΕΓ; border of dots. 15 mm., 1.97 gm., ↘.

Waage, Group IX, no. A 2, dated by him to 223-192 B.C. This date is considerably too late for this context (see Conclusions, below). Cf. 128.

Room 4:

74 (Coin 19) Bronze coin of Ptolemy I or Ptolemy II. Pl. 17.

Obv.: Head of Alexander the Great r., clad in elephant's skin.

Rev.: [ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ] I., [ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ] r.; eagle with open wings l. on fulmen; between legs, Α; field l. badly worn.

21 mm., 5.88 gm. (hole in coin caused by corrosion), ↗. Probably the type of Svoronos, *Ptolemies*, no. 562.¹⁰

Surface, east of room 1:

75 (PR 46) Early Rhodian stamped amphora handle. Pl. 18.

Two joining pieces. In rectangular stamp: [Πα]ρὰ Πα-
[v]σαρία.

Uncatalogued: Neck of a lagynos. Ring base of a black-glazed bowl. Fragments of amphorae.

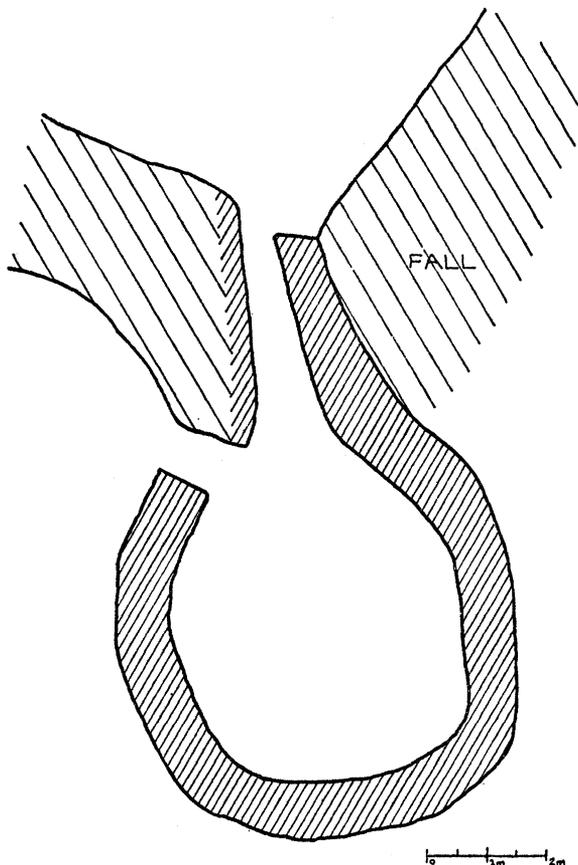


FIG. 12. Plan of Tower 8.

RIDGE

On the crest of the ridge, along its entire length, runs a fortification wall which defended the peninsula on the landward side (Long Wall in Fig. 2; Pl. 15, c). From the bay at the west it climbs the slope, passes around a small peak, and follows the ridge to the south end of the saddle, ending where the saddle drops steeply to the sea. The wall is about 950 m. long and 2.25 m. thick; although it is continuous, divisions

can be seen where separate sections, perhaps built by different gangs of workmen, meet in a clear face. There are nine towers along the lower, western end of the wall, where it was most vulnerable to attack. These towers are apsidal or square in plan, except for Tower 8 (Fig. 12), a round tower placed where the line turns below the small peak. They are of rubble construction, but they exhibit the best workmanship on the site (Pl. 15, b). Most of the towers abut on the main wall and have no trace of an entrance through the wall into the tower. But Tower 7 bonds with the wall and has a doorway into it. A doorway also leads into Tower 8, and from this tower a postern or sally-port opens to the west. This postern is the only passage through the wall. A careful examination of all possible places along the wall revealed no gates. We examined with particular care the low point of the ridge between Towers 4 and 5 and the point between Tower 9 and the shore where a cart road now passes on its way around to the valley. With no access from the land, the camp was evidently designed to be supplied from the sea, and the open strand which lies at the foot of the valley must have served as the harbor (Pl. 15, c-d). Traces of occupation (sherds, tiles, and stones) outside the wall on the lower south slopes of the ridge facing the isthmus show that this area was occupied, perhaps by camp-followers who may have supplied the camp at times when there were no hostilities.

76-77 Finds from the Ridge:

76 (PR 105) inside Tower 8. Fragment of an unglazed lamp. Pl. 21.

P. H. 0.035 m., D. 0.065 m. Only one side preserved. Pierced lug. Ridged filling hole. Faint traces of glaze on inside. Howland, p. 74, type 25 B prime.

77 (Coin 31) along inner face of fortification wall, near the sea. Bronze coin of Ptolemy II. Pl. 16.

Obv.: Bearded head of Zeus r., laureate.

Rev.: ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟ[Y] 1., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ r.; eagle with open wings l. on fulmen; in field l., oval shield with central rib, ⚡ above; area between eagle's legs badly worn. Bevelled flan.

28 mm., 15.49 gm., ↗.

Svoronos, *Ptolemies*, II, pp. 82-88.⁶

Uncatalogued: From Tower 8: fragments of a black-glazed fishplate, dish, and ribbed kantharos; fragments of amphorae.

VALLEY (Pl. 15, c-d)

The floor of the valley, which is now under cultivation, preserves on its surface no ancient walls, although at its southeast side the outline of a large building is visible and the slopes have many remains of rubble walls like those on the acropolis and saddle.¹¹ We were informed, however, that when the fields were plowed with a

¹¹ These remains are schematically indicated on the plan (Fig. 2), and the position of the large building is indicated by four hooks placed above the word LONG.

tractor-drawn plow in 1952 much stone and many tile fragments were brought to the surface. Most of this was later carted off for use as building material, but some still remains piled in the fields. The surface is now strewn with many sherds and fragments of tile, and there are a few small blocks of brown, sandy stone as well as many unworked stones.

At the foot of the valley, in the sea and about two meters from the shore, a wall bedding cut in the rock may be seen. It runs parallel to the shore for about 27 meters and is 0.60 m. wide. It perhaps formed a quay.

About 60 to 80 meters back from the shore four small trial trenches were dug (I-IV on Fig. 2), and in two of them fragments of rubble walls were found.

78-102 Finds from the valley trenches:

TRENCH I. The corner of a rubble wall appeared at the north end of the trench.

Under tiles, within building:

78 (PR 100) Terracotta loomweight. Pl. 21.

H. 0.06 m., D. 0.035 m. Round in section; carinated profile. Gray fabric.

79 (Coin 25) Bronze coin of Ptolemy II. Pl. 16.

Obv.: Bearded head of Zeus r., laureate.

Rev.: [ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ] 1., [ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ] r.; eagle with open wings l. on fulmen; no letter between eagle's legs.

27 mm., 14.42 gm. (badly worn), ↑.

Probably of the type of Svoronos, *Ptolemies*, no. 600.

80 (Coin 26) Bronze coin of Ptolemy II. Pl. 16.

Obv.: Bearded head of Zeus r., laureate.

Rev.: [ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ] 1., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ r.; eagle with open wings l. on fulmen; between legs, A; in field 1., shield with central rib, ⚡ above, ✕ below.

Bevelled flan.

27 mm., 14.24 gm., ↗.

Svoronos, *Ptolemies*, no. 561, pl. B, 21.

General filling of trench:

81 (PR 63) Early Rhodian stamped amphora handle. Pl. 18.

Nearly complete handle. In rectangular stamp: Χρν. Cf. 5.

82 (PR 67) Koan stamped amphora handle. Pl. 18.

Double-barreled handle. Fine, light-red clay; some mica and white bits; buff surface.

In rectangular stamp: bar (?)

Ζωπύρου.

83 (PR 59) Stamped amphora handle. Pl. 18.

In rectangular stamp: 'Α[ριστο]δικου.

Cf. 59, 120.

84 (PR 66) Stamped amphora handle. Pl. 18.

Nearly complete handle. Micaceous, salmon-red clay with white bits. In rectangular

stamp: Ζη

Μοσ

Cf. 115, 116.

85 (Coin 20) Athenian bronze coin. Pl. 17.

Obv.: Head of Athena r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet.

Rev.: Owl with closed wings r.

13 mm., 2.53 gm. (badly worn), ←.

Svoronos, *Trésor*, pl. 22, 80-82; cf. *Hesperia*, II, 1933, pp. 246 f.

Uncatalogued: Fragments of black-glazed kantharoi, skyphos, and fishplate. Fragments of amphorae.

TRENCH II. No structural remains were found, and the fill was almost sterile.

86 (Coin 21) just above bedrock. Athenian bronze coin. Pl. 17.

Obv.: Head of Athena r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet.

Rev.: Owl with closed wings r.

13 mm., 2.72 gm. (worn), ↙.

Svoronos, *Trésor*, pl. 22, 80-82; cf. *Hesperia*, II, 1933, pp. 246 f.

TRENCH III. A large depression in the bedrock at the center of the trench contained black earth and stones. From black fill, under stones:

87 (PR 69) Thasian stamped amphora handle. Pl. 18.In rectangular stamp: [Θασίων]
dolphins 1.

Bon, no. 947. Κλεοστ[ρα]ος

88 (PR 70) Thasian stamped amphora handle. Pl. 18.

Small fragment of stamp preserved; unread.

89 (PR 98) Thasian stamped amphora handle. Pl. 18.In rectangular stamp: Θασ[ίων]
device

Device close to Bon, no. 1073 (?).

90 (PR 99) Black-glazed loomweight. Pl. 21.

H. 0.05 m., greatest width 0.04 m. Pyramidal. Only faint traces of glaze remain.

91 (PR 68) Stone ball. Pl. 22.

D. ca. 0.15 m. Broken flat in one place; about one quarter missing.

92 (Coin 24) Bronze coin of Ptolemy II. Pl. 16.

Obv.: Bearded head of Zeus r., laureate; border of dots.

Rev.: [ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ] 1, [ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ] r.; eagle with open wings l. on fulmen.

Bevelled flan.

27 mm., 16.27 gm. (badly worn), ↑.

Svoronos, *Ptolemies*, II, pp. 82-88.⁶**93** (Coin 30) Bronze "Eleusinian" coin. Pl. 17.

Obv.: Triptolemos seated l. in car.

Rev.: Pig standing r. on βάκχος.

14 mm., 2.14 gm., ↑.

Svoronos, *Trésor*, pl. 103, 1-39.**94** (Coin 23) Bronze coin, probably Athenian. Pl. 17.

Obv.: Head of Athena r., wearing Attic helmet (?).

Rev.: Owl r. (?).

10 mm., 1.24 gm. (very badly worn).

General filling of trench:

95 (PR 60) Thasian stamped amphora handle. Pl. 18.

Nearly complete handle. In rectangular stamp:

[Θασίω]ν

device

[Κλεόστ]ρατος

Cf. Lenger, Grace, *B.C.H.*, LXXXII, 1958, p. 392, no. 71.

96 (PR 61) Thasian stamped amphora handle. Pl. 18.

In rectangular stamp:

Θα[σίω]ν

caduceus 1.

Κλ[εόστρατος]

For arrangement of letters ΚΛ in stamp of Kleostratos see Lenger, Grace, *B.C.H.*, LXXXII, 1958, p. 392, no. 71, and Bon, no. 949.

97 (PR 89) Thasian stamped amphora handle. Pl. 18.

High-rising handle. In rectangular stamp:

[Θασίω]ν

amphora

[Τδ]νάδ[ης]

Bon, no. 863.

98 (PR 88) Oriental (?) amphora handle. Pl. 18.

Handle curves down quickly and becomes smaller toward bottom. Light red clay. Incised or stamped device.

99 (PR 62) Stamped amphora handle. Pl. 18.

Fine, light red clay; pinkish buff surface. In rectangular stamp: Θευ[- - -]. Solid theta. Same die as **127**.

TRENCH IV. No structural remains were found.

100 (Coin 27) Bronze coin of Ptolemy II. Pl. 16.

Obv.: Bearded head of Zeus r., laureate; border of dots.

Rev.: ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ 1., [ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ] r.; eagle with open wings l. on fulmen; in field l., oval shield with central rib, ζ above (both appear in double image as if the die had bounced during striking); area between eagle's legs worn.

25.5 mm., 15.62 gm., ↗.

Svoronos, *Ptolemies*, II, pp. 82-88.⁶

101 (Coin 28) Silver tetradrachm of Ptolemy I. Pl. 17.

Obv.: Head of Ptolemy I r., diademed; behind ear Δ. In field r., six punch marks: one a cross within a circle, another a triangle, the rest illegible. Two drill marks.

Rev.: [ΠΤΟΛ]ΕΜ[ΑΙ]Ο[Υ] 1., ΒΑΣΙΛΕ[ΩΣ] r.; eagle with folded wings l. on fulmen; in field l., Μ, illegible letter above. Four punch marks, one above, three in field r. of which two resemble small kylikes.

28 mm., 12.54 gm., ↗.

Svoronos, *Ptolemies*, no. 252.

102 (Coin 29) Bronze coin of Aigina. Pl. 17.

Obv.: Two dolphins upwards; between them, Α.

Rev.: Incuse square divided by broad bands into five compartments.

12 mm., 1.83 gm.

B. M. C., Attica, p. 143.

103-138 The following objects are chance finds picked up on the surface in the valley:

103 (PR 53) Coarse dish. Fig. 8.

H. 0.025 m., D. 0.15 m. Half of plate missing. Traces of black glaze.

104 (PR 55) Thasian stamped amphora handle. Pl. 18.

Small rolled rim preserved. In rectangular stamp:

Θα[σίων]

105 (PR 71) Thasian stamped amphora handle. Pl. 18.

In rectangular stamp: [Θ]ασίων
device

Δημάλκη[ς]

Bon, no. 593.

106 (PR 72) Thasian stamped amphora handle. Pl. 19.

In rectangular stamp: [Θασ]ί[ων]
jug

[Δ]ημάλκη[ς]

107 (PR 57) Thasian stamped amphora handle. Pl. 19.

In rectangular stamp: [Θασίων]
alabastron

[Δ]η[μ]άλκη[ς]

108 (PR 76) Thasian stamped amphora handle. Pl. 19.

In rectangular stamp: Θασίων
torch

109 (PR 81) Early Rhodian stamped amphora handle. Pl. 19.

Fine red clay. In rectangular stamp, retrograde: 'Αστο[ῖ].

110 (PR 74) Early Rhodian (?) stamped amphora handle. Pl. 19.

Almost whole handle preserved. Similar in shape to **5**; similar in clay to **75**. In square stamp: Α'

Cf. **123**.

111 (PR 56) Early Rhodian (?) stamped amphora handle. Pl. 19.

Whole handle preserved. Slightly micaceous clay. Finger impression on base of handle.

In rectangular stamp: Ονα (?). Neither class nor reading certain.

112 (PR 86) Oriental (?) amphora handle. Pl. 19.

Handle curves down quickly and becomes much smaller towards bottom. Light red clay. Incised or stamped device.

113 (PR 73) Stamped amphora handle. Pl. 19.

Whole handle preserved. Rim with blunt drip. In round stamp:

Zη

Σφ

Cf. *Hesperia*, III, 1934, p. 284, no. 247 ("third century B.C.").

114 (PR 77) Stamped amphora handle. Pl. 19.

Micaceous light reddish buff clay. In round stamp:

$$\frac{Z\eta}{[\Sigma]\varphi}$$

Cf. **113**.

115 (PR 54) Stamped amphora handle. Pl. 19.

In square stamp:

$$\begin{array}{c} Z\eta \\ M\sigma \end{array}$$

Cf. **84, 116**.

116 (PR 82) Stamped amphora handle. Pl. 19.

Rolled rim with drip edge. Red paint. In square stamp:

$$\begin{array}{c} Z\eta \\ M[\sigma] \end{array}$$

Cf. **84, 115**.

117 (PR 87) Stamped amphora handle. Pl. 19.

Whole handle preserved. Red clay with dark bits. In square stamp: $\begin{array}{c} \text{I H} \\ \oplus \end{array}$

Cf. **118, 119**.

118 (PR 109) Stamped amphora handle. Pl. 19.

In square stamp: $\begin{array}{c} \text{I H} \\ \oplus \end{array}$

Same die as **117**; cf. **119**.

119 (PR 58) Stamped amphora handle. Pl. 19.

In square stamp: $\begin{array}{c} \Phi \text{I} \\ \text{H} \end{array}$

Cf. **117, 118**.

120 (PR 83) Stamped amphora handle. Pl. 19.

In rectangular stamp: 'A[ρ]ιστοφ[ίκου]

Cf. **59, 83**.

121 (PR 78) Stamped amphora handle. Pl. 19.

Small part of rolled rim preserved. Light brown clay; nearly brick-red below surface and light brown again in thick core; mica and other bits. In rectangular stamp: 'Αρυσ

122 (PR 65) Stamped amphora handle. Pl. 19.

Small rolled rim close to handle. Handle has small upper part. Light red clay. In rectangular stamp: Ερα

123 (PR 84) Stamped amphora handle. Pl. 19.

Micaceous russet clay. In rectangular stamp: $\begin{array}{c} \text{A} \\ \text{I} \end{array}$ Cf. **110**.

124 (PR 75) Stamped amphora handle. Pl. 19.

In square stamp: ⊙

125 (PR 85) Stamped amphora handle. Pl. 19.

Pale buff surface. Very short-topped handle. Oval stamp.

126 (PR 64) Stamped amphora handle. Pl. 19.

Whole handle with lower attachment preserved; finger impression at base of handle. Light red clay gray at core; buff slip. In oval stamp: rosette.

127 (PR 108) Stamped amphora handle. Not illustrated.

Fine, light red clay; pinkish buff surface. In rectangular stamp: Θεϋ[(Solid theta).
Same die as **99**.

128 (Coin 22) Bronze coin of Megara. Pl. 17.

Obv.: Prow l.; tripod behind forecastle.

Rev.: Two dolphins swimming r. in a circle; between them, ΜΕΓ; border of dots.

15 mm., 2.11 gm., ↘.

Waage, Group IX, no. A 2. Cf. **73**.

129-138 The following objects were presented to us by Mr. George Yannakis of Markopoulo, tenant of the valley field in which we excavated; they were said by him to have been found in the course of cultivating this field:

129 (Coin 2) Bronze coin of Ptolemy II. Pl. 16.

Obv.: Bearded head of Zeus r., laureate.

Rev.: ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ l., [ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ] r.; eagle with open wings l. on fulmen; between legs, alpha or delta; in field l., oval shield with central rib, ⚡ above, ✕ below.
Bevelled flan.

27 mm., 15.60 gm., ↗.

Svoronos, *Ptolemies*, no. 561 (if alpha between eagle's legs); Svoronos does not have this type with delta.

130 (Coin 4) Bronze coin of Ptolemy II. Pl. 16.

Obv.: Bearded head of Zeus r., laureate; border of dots.

Rev.: [ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙ]ΟΥ l., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] r.; eagle with open wings l. on fulmen; between legs, Λ; in field l., oval shield with central rib, ⚡ above, ✕ below.

Bevelled flan.

27 mm., 15.54 gm., ↖.

Svoronos, *Ptolemies*, no. 581.

131 (Coin 5) Bronze coin of Ptolemy II. Pl. 17.

Obv.: Bearded head of Zeus r., laureate.

Rev.: [ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ] l., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ r.; eagle with open wings l. on fulmen; in field l., ⚡.

Bevelled flan.

27 mm., 15.93 gm. (badly worn), ↖.

Svoronos, *Ptolemies*, II, pp. 82-88.⁶

132 (Coin 6) Bronze coin of Ptolemy II. Pl. 17.

Obv.: Bearded head of Zeus r., laureate.

Rev.: [ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ] l., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ r.; eagle with open wings l. on fulmen; between legs, Α; in field l., oval shield with central rib, ⚡ above, ✕ below.

Bevelled flan.

27 mm., 15.74 gm., ↗.

Svoronos, *Ptolemies*, no. 561, pl. B, 21.

133 (Coin 8) Bronze coin of Ptolemy II. Pl. 17.

Obv.: Bearded head of Zeus r., laureate; border of dots.

Rev.: ΠΤ[Ο]ΛΕΜΑ[ΙΟΥ] l., [ΒΑΣ]ΙΛ[ΕΩΣ] r.; eagle with open wings l. on fulmen; in field l., oval shield with central rib, ⚡ above.

Bevelled flan.

27 mm., 13.54 gm. (lower part badly worn; chipped), ↗.
Svoronos, *Ptolemies*, II, pp. 82-88.⁶

134 (Coin 9) Bronze coin of Ptolemy II. Pl. 17.

Obv.: Bearded head of Zeus r., laureate.

Rev.: [ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ] 1., [ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ] r.; eagle with open wings l. on fulmen; in field l., oval shield with central rib, Σ above, Χ below. Illegible letter between eagle's legs.

26 mm., 13.93 gm., ↑.

Svoronos, *Ptolemies*, II, pp. 82-88.⁶

135 (Coin 3) Bronze coin of Ptolemy I or Ptolemy II. Pl. 17.

Obv.: Head of Alexander the Great r., wearing elephant's hide; border of dots.

Rev.: [ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ] 1., [ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ] r.; eagle with open wings l. on fulmen; in field l., Χ.

20 mm., 7.09 gm. (badly worn), ↑.

Probably of the type of Svoronos, *Ptolemies*, no. 562 or 602.¹⁰

136 (Coin 7) Bronze coin of Ptolemy I or Ptolemy II. Pl. 17.

Obv.: Head of Alexander the Great r., wearing elephant's hide.

Rev.: [ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ] 1., [ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ] r.; eagle with open wings l. on fulmen. Field l. illegible.

20 mm., 7.80 gm., ↗.

Probably of the type of Svoronos, *Ptolemies*, no. 562, 601, or 602.¹⁰

137 (PR 13) Fragment of an inscribed marble relief. Pl. 23.

P. L. 0.27 m., P. H. 0.185 m., Th. 0.115 m. Pentelic marble. Broken at both sides and bottom. Back rough-picked. At top, cornice with traces of two antefixes. Below it an inscribed fascia; average height of letters 0.007 m.:

[ὁ δείνα στεφανοθεῖς χρυσ]ῶι στεφάνωι ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου τοῦ [Πρασιέων ?]
[— — ἀνέθηκε]ν τῆι Ἀρτέμιδι.

Line 1: top of alpha preserved; horizontal stroke of delta was not inscribed.

Line 2: vertical stroke preserved at edge of break at left.

Below this a part of a relief. Head of a female figure turned three-quarters to right. To the left of this, the upper part of a torch. Further left, on background, upper part of a palm tree. High relief; head projects 0.043 m. from background. Height of head (chin to top) 0.057 m.

Late fourth century B.C.

138 (PR 12) Fragment of an inscribed stele. Pl. 23.

Hymettian marble. Broken above and below. Back rough.

P. H. 0.26 m. W. at line 9, 0.232 m.; at line 19, 0.238 m. Th. 0.07 m. Letter height 0.006 m.

Second half of IV cent. B.C.

Stoichedon 25

[.....²⁰.....] τὸ χωρ-
[ιον. ἀποδιδόναι μὲν τὴν] μίσθωσ-
[ιν ... ἐκάστου τοῦ ἐν]μαντοῦ Πρ-
[ασεῦσιν. ἐὰν δὲ μὴ ἀ]ποδώσιν ἐν

- 5 [τοῖς χρόνοις το]ῖς γεγραμμένο-
[ἰς ἐξείναι Πρα]σιεύσιν μισθοῦ-
[ν τὸ χωρ]ζον ὅτωι ἀν βούλωνται κ-
[αὶ ἀπο]τεισάτω [[Πολ[υσ]σθένη[ς]] ἡ ο-
ἰ ἔκγονοι αὐτοῦ οἱ μὴ ποιῶντε-
- 10 ς τὰ γεγραμμένα : Χ : δραχμὰς τῶι δ-
ήμωι τῶι Πρασιέων. ἐὰν δὲ πολέμ-
οι ἐμβάλωσι στρατόπεδον εἰς
τῆν Ἀττικὴν κ[αὶ δι]αφθείρωσι τ-
ὸν καρπὸν, τὰ ἡμ[ίσε]α τῶν λειφθέ-
- 15 ντων εἶναι [[Πολ[υσσθέν]ους] τὰ δὲ
ἡμίσεα Πρασιέων. [σκε]ύη δὲ ὅσα ἐ-
στὶν τοῦ δήμου ἐν τῆι ο[ἰ]κίαι πα-
ραδιδόασιν [[Π[ο]λυσ[σθέν]ει], φιδά-
κνας ἀμφορέων χόνδην : ΓΔΔΔ : χάρ-
- 20 ακας : ΧΧΧΧ : οἴκημα τὸ μ[...⁷... ἡ -]
ρεμμένον δοκοί : ΓΙ [...⁹...]
[.]τες οἰκήματος εχ[...¹⁰...]
[.]μμενον καὶ τὸ κ[...¹¹...]
[.]νος ἔχει τουτ[...¹⁸...]
- 25 [..] : ΙΙΙΙ : καὶ επ[...¹⁴...]
[...]¹⁴στος καὶ [...¹⁴...]
[...]. ΙΣΤ [...¹⁷...]
[...⁵...].[...¹⁹...]

Line 1 : at left, bottom of vertical in center of stoichos.

Line 2 : at left, right diagonal.

Line 3 : at left, bottom of vertical in center of stoichos.

Line 5 : at left, bottom of vertical in center of stoichos.

Line 7 : at left, bottom of vertical in center of stoichos ; left vertical of nu preserved.

Line 8 : name partly legible *in rasura* : fourth and fifth letters illegible ; seventh a round letter ; part of vertical and center horizontal of epsilon and left vertical of nu preserved ; final letter of name illegible.

Line 15 : name partly legible *in rasura* : six letters illegible.

Line 17 : horizontal and left vertical of eta and left part of omicron preserved.

Line 18 : name partly legible *in rasura*.

Line 21 : at left, upper part of rho preserved ; at right, right vertical of pi obliterated.

Line 23 : at left, right diagonal and apex of mu preserved ; at right, after kappa, trace of the top of a letter in upper center of stoichos.

Line 25 : at left, upper horizontal of interpunct.

Line 26 : at right, after iota, top of vertical at upper left of stoichos.

Line 27 : at left, top of triangular letter.

Line 28 : upper part of beta or rho in sixth stoichos.

The inscription records the lease of some farm land with buildings and equipment by the demesmen of Prasiai to a certain Polyssthenes and his descendants. Both the beginning and the end of the lease are missing. The preserved part contains provisions for the payment of the rent, for penalties in case of non-payment, and for partial payment in case of damage to the crops by

enemy action. At the end is a list of moveable equipment being turned over to the tenant. The provisions of the lease are mostly such as are commonly found in contracts of this sort.¹²

The tenant's name, Polyssthenes, which occurs three times in the preserved part of the inscription, has been deliberately erased, perhaps because of some breach of contract. It is spelled with a double sigma, a phenomenon which occurs not infrequently before theta and certain other consonants.¹³ The full name will have appeared at the beginning of the lease. Two other persons named Polyssthenes are known in Athens in the fourth century, but no connection can be established between them and our man.¹⁴

Another lease from the deme of Prasiai is published in *I.G.*, II², 2497, but its present whereabouts is not known. It appears to have been contemporary with our inscription and is of the same size, having 25 letters in each line, but the two are probably separate stelai since they concern different leases. The name of the tenant in 2497 can be restored as *Κυρίας* by comparison with the tombstone *I.G.*, II², 7286.

Line 1. For a discussion of what is meant by *χωρίον*, see W. K. Pritchett, *Hesperia*, XXV, 1956, pp. 268-269.

Line 3. The amount of the annual rent will have appeared in the three vacant letter spaces.

Line 19. *χόνδην* This word, an adverb, makes its appearance here for the first time. An adjectival form, preceded by alpha privative, occurs in a similar context in the "Attic Stelai," *φιδάκναι ἀχόνδες*, where the editor has emended to *ἀχόν<ι>δες* and has assumed that it means "not coated with pitch."¹⁵ The present text shows that the word is spelled with omicron, not omega, and that there is no iota. An alternative meaning, deriving the words from *χόω* instead of *χωνεύω*, might be "buried or sunk in the ground" and "not so buried." Pithoi were frequently set down at least part way into the ground, and so might *phidaknai* (small pithoi).

Lines 20 ff. Instead of *ῆ]ρειμμένον*, we might restore a reduplicated form *ἐρη]ρειμμένον* or a compound form derived from *κατερείπω*. The last preserved lines of the inscription list beams (*δοκοί*) and perhaps other timbers (*[ἱμάν]τες* ?) in ruinous outbuildings (*οἰκήματα*) on the estate. The woodwork of houses was sometimes considered part of the moveable property: cf. *I.G.*, II², 2499, lines 11-14 and 30-37 and the inscription EM 13051 mentioned above in note 12. See also the remarks in *Hesperia*, XXV, 1956, pp. 233-234.

CONCLUSIONS

The rough nature of the fortifications and the shabby construction and evident lack of planning seen in the houses show that all the structures on the promontory were built in haste. The site was occupied for only a short time as is shown by the uniformity of the pottery and other finds from all areas and by the lack of successive layers of habitation debris. The promontory cannot, therefore, have been the site of a deme or of a permanent fort built for the protection of a strategic position; these might be expected to show remains from various periods and also more deliberately

¹² Other Attic leases are published in *I.G.*, II², 411, 1168, 1241 and 2490-2504. See also A. Wilhelm, "Attische Pachturkunden" in *Archiv für Papyrusforschung*, XI, 1933, pp. 189 ff. Add the inscription in the Epigraphical Museum at Athens (EM 13051) published by P. G. Ballindas and N. I. Pantazopoulos, *Πραγματεῖαι Ἀκαδημίας Ἀθηνῶν*, XIII, fasc. 2, 1948, pp. 5-23; résumé by J. and L. Robert, *R.E.G.*, LXIII, 1950, pp. 148-149.

¹³ K. Meisterhans, *Grammatik der attischen Inschriften*, pp. 89-90.

¹⁴ Demosthenes, *Against Aristokrates* (XXIII), 202, and *Hesperia*, IX, 1940, p. 336, line 11.

¹⁵ *Hesperia*, XXII, 1953, p. 253, line 251, and p. 261; XXVII, 1958, pp. 170, 172.

planned and solidly built houses. We have to do rather with something which was built hurriedly to meet a special need and abandoned as soon as the need passed. It might conceivably have been a place of refuge for the people of the neighboring countryside, built in a moment of grave danger. Everything goes to show, however, that it was a fort, or better a fortified camp, built by an army. Since it apparently lacked any proper gate on the landward side, the army will not have been an Athenian one defending the homeland but an invading force coming from overseas, depending on ships for its supplies and expecting an attack from the land. A description of a Greek camp is given by Polybios, and the remains on the peninsula illustrate his description perfectly:

The Romans by thus studying convenience in this matter pursue, it seems to me, a course diametrically opposite to that usual among the Greeks. The Greeks in encamping think it of primary importance to adapt the camp to the natural advantages of the ground, first because they shirk the labour of entrenching, and next because they think artificial defenses are not equal in value to the fortifications which nature provides unaided on the spot. So that as regards the plan of the camp as a whole they are obliged to adopt all kinds of shapes to suit the nature of the ground, and they often have to shift the parts of the army to unsuitable situations, the consequence being that everyone is quite uncertain whereabouts in the camp his own place or the place of his corps is. The Romans on the contrary prefer to submit to the fatigue of entrenching and other defensive work for the sake of the convenience of having a single type of camp which never varies and is familiar to all.

(Polybios, VI, 42. Translated by W. R. Paton, Loeb Classical Library.)

The coins give the needed clue as to whose camp it was and when it was built. Out of 32 coins no less than 24 are Ptolemaic, while there are only 5 of Athens, 2 of Megara, and 1 of Aigina.¹⁶ Considering the rarity of Ptolemaic coins in Athens,¹⁷ the conclusion that the army was Ptolemaic is inescapable. With one exception the large Ptolemaic coins all belong to a series assigned to Ptolemy II Philadelphos (285-246 B.C.). This series bears letters which have been interpreted as dates, beginning with the first year of Ptolemy II's reign. According to this interpretation the latest coin of this series found on Koroni is of the year 267/6 or 265/4 B.C.¹⁸ The single

¹⁶ The attribution of the coins is as follows (referring to the numbers under which the coins appear in the catalogue; parallels are given under each entry):

Ptolemy II Philadelphos (19): **10, 34, 57, 61, 65, 70, 71, 72, 77, 79, 80, 92, 100, 129-134.**

Small Ptolemaic Bronze (Ptolemy I or Ptolemy II) (4): **66, 74, 135, 136.**

Ptolemy I Soter (1): **101.**

Athens (5): **56, 85, 86, 93** ("Eleusis"), **94** (?).

Megara (2): **73, 128.**

Aigina (1): **102.**

¹⁷ Of many thousands of Greek coins found in the excavations of the Athenian Agora only four or five are even possibly Ptolemaic.

¹⁸ Svoronos, *Ptolemies*, Class Z, Series B, Vol. II, pp. 82-88; substantiation and minor revision of Svoronos is offered by D. H. Cox, *Coins from the Excavations at Curium, 1932-1953, Numismatic*

exception, our only silver coin, is of Ptolemy I Soter (305-285 B.C.), but the large number of punch marks on it suggests that it had been in circulation for some time, and it is therefore not out of place in this group. The smaller bronzes might belong to either Ptolemy I or II.¹⁹ The evidence of the coins, therefore, places the camp in the reign of Ptolemy II, and, if the dated series is correctly interpreted, not before 267/6 B.C.

When we consider the pottery, we find that some of it, too, is of a kind not usually found in Athens. This is particularly true of the large storage amphorae, many of which have stamps that are not duplicated among the many thousands from the Athenian Agora but which find parallels in Egypt.²⁰ The smaller pots, the cups,

Notes and Monographs No. 145, New York, 1959, pp. 9 f., nos. 58-65, and pp. 98 f. The following years are represented by the coins from Koroni:

Α (285/4): **61** (?), **72**, **80**, **129** (?), **132**.

Δ (282/1): **129** (?).

⊙ (278/7): **34** (?).

Λ (275/4): **130**.

Μ (274/3): **71**.

Ο (272/1): **34** (?).

Α (267/6 or 265/4): **57**.

¹⁹ The coins of Ptolemy I and Ptolemy II are assigned as in Svoronos, *Ptolemies*; his attributions to these reigns have not, to our knowledge, been seriously disputed. For remarks, mainly confirmatory, on Svoronos's attributions and dating of the coinages of Ptolemy I and Ptolemy II see D. H. Cox, *op. cit.*, pp. 94-101.

²⁰ The following stamps, representing 30 out of 46 handles found on Koroni, have not been found in the Athenian Agora; many of these are found in Egypt, and where this is true, a reference is given:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| a. Ἀντιλε -- (64) | unique |
| b. Ἀριστόδικος (59, 83, 120) | Alexandria (L. Benachi): M/21, 152 (?), 521. |
| c. Ἀρτυσ -- (121) | unique |
| d. Ἄστος (109) | Alexandria (L. Benachi). |
| e. Ζη (84, 115, 116) | Alexandria (L. Benachi): M/238, |
| Μοσ | 243, 244, 246, 250, 263, 599. |
| f. Ζη (117, 118, 119) | Alexandria (L. Benachi): Mo/387, |
| ϙ | 507, 512, 573. |
| g. Ζώπυρος (82) | Alexandria (L. Benachi): Ko/265. |
| h. ⊙ (124) | Alexandria (L. Benachi): Mo/64, 72, 309. |
| i. ⊙εσ -- (99, 127) | unique |
| j. Μάνος (7) | |
| k. Ογα (111) | unique |
| l. Παρὰ Πανσανία (75) | Alexandria (L. Benachi). |
| m. Χρσ (5, 11, 60 ?, 62, 63, 81) | Possibly Χρυσόστρατος, if so found in Alexandria and Cairo. |
| n. Monograms (110, 123) | Alexandria (L. Benachi): Mo/167. |
| o. Devices (98, 112, 126) | unique. |

Mr. Loukas Benachi has kindly supplied the references to stamped handles in his collection.

plates, and pitchers are mostly of types common in Athens, and some of these furnishings may have been obtained by requisitioning from the houses in the neighboring demes. The pottery, amphorae and smaller pots alike, is of the sort that is now generally dated in the late fourth and early third centuries B.C.²¹ It is a very consistent lot, and the best parallels for the smaller vases are to be found in Thompson's groups A and B, dated respectively to the turn of the fourth and third centuries and to the first half or first quarter of the third century. The greater number of our examples resemble objects from the former group.

On the evidence of both the pottery and the coins the camp is therefore to be dated in the first half of the third century B.C. When we come to fix the date more closely within this half century, however, we find a slight discrepancy, the pottery favoring an earlier date in the first decade or two of the century, the coins pointing to a time well along in the reign of Ptolemy II. The history of the period enables us to resolve the discrepancy between the archaeological dates, for the only time during the first half of the third century B.C. when Ptolemaic forces are known to have been active in Attica is during the Chremonidean War (265-261 B.C.);²² our camp, occupied by a Ptolemaic army, must therefore be connected with this war. The ceramic evidence pointing to a slightly earlier date may be reconciled by assuming that pottery of late fourth-century type, which is already known to have continued into the early third century, was still in use in Attica in the 260's. This is not as difficult as it might seem at first sight, for third century pottery chronology is largely relative and lacks good fixed points; we have only to prolong for a few years the life of the standardized and serviceable types established in the fourth century. Koroni, in fact, has at last supplied a much needed fixed point.

In the Chremonidean War Ptolemy II was allied with Athens and Sparta against the Macedonians under Antigonos Gonatas. We have no connected account of this war and so know little of the operations, especially those in Attica. Ptolemy sent a fleet under his general Patroklos to aid Athens.²³ Operating from a base in Keos, Patroklos occupied and fortified a small island near Sounion which later bore his name and where remains of his fort are still to be seen (see Fig. 1, inset).²⁴ As far as we

²¹ See references in the catalogue under the following:

Amphorae: **27, 113.**

Kantharoi: **15, 35, 36, 37, 38.**

Plates: **12, 13, 24, 25, 26, 43.**

Oinochoe: **41.**

Unguentarium: **42.**

Lamps: **28, 29, 76.**

²² We give the dates recently published by B. D. Meritt, *The Athenian Year*, Berkeley and Los Angeles, 1961, pp. 223-226.

²³ On the movements of this fleet see M. Launey, *R.E.A.*, XLVII, 1945, pp. 33-45.

²⁴ Pausanias, I, 1, 1, with Frazer's commentary.

know from the literary sources, this is all he did, and since Pausanias tells us ²⁵ that he was afraid to pit his Egyptian troops against the Macedonians, it has always been assumed that he never landed his forces on the mainland of Attica. It is now clear, however, that he not only landed but he established a large camp on the rugged peninsula on the bay of Porto Raphti which could easily be supplied by his fleet from his base in Keos. Thus, although he did not ultimately succeed in relieving Athens, he evidently made a much stronger bid than has hitherto been supposed.

In summary, then, the excavations at Koroni have supplied important new information about the operations in the Chremonidean War; they have revealed to us for the first time a Hellenistic army camp, accurately dated and preserved to its full extent with its fortifications, its barracks, and its storerooms, and they have given us a valuable fixed point for the study of the chronology of the pottery of the third century B.C.

ADDITIONAL NOTE:

Further evidence bearing on the operations of the Ptolemaic forces in Attica during the Chremonidean War is presented by Mrs. Eirene Varoucha-Christodoulou, Curator of the Numismatic Museum in Athens, in an article in *Ἀρχ. Ἐφ.*, 1953-1954 (In Memory of G. P. Oikonomos), Part III (Athens, 1961). The author reports discoveries of Ptolemaic coins at certain definite places in Attica, including Koroni, Cape Zoster and Helioupolis (formerly called Kara), a suburb southeast of Athens on the slopes of Mt. Hymettos. She concludes that such concentrations of coins at various points in the Attic countryside indicate the presence of Ptolemaic camps. The camp at Helioupolis shows that Patroklos's forces had established themselves within about three miles of Athens.

Mrs. Varoucha's article also mentions an important inscription discovered at Rhamnous in 1960 in excavations conducted by the Archaeological Service and which is to be published by Mr. B. Petrakos. The inscription is a decree in honor of a certain Epichares, a hipparch. The archon Peithidemos, in whose archonship the Chremonidean War started, is mentioned, and so the connection is sure. Epichares is praised for a number of things he did, among them "for having made provision for adequate shelter for the troops of Patroklos who came to aid" (*παρεσκεύασε δὲ καὶ τοῖς παρὰ Πατρόκλου παραγενομένοις στρατιώταις ἐπὶ τὴν βοήθειαν καὶ στέγας ὅπως ἔχωσιν ἱκανάς*). This phrase, although it probably applies to Rhamnous where the inscription was found, could equally well apply to Koroni.

²⁵ III, 6, 4-6.

CONCORDANCE OF INVENTORY NUMBERS AND PUBLICATION NUMBERS

PR 1	62	PR 38	55	PR 74	110	Coin 1	61
PR 2	63	PR 39	55	PR 75	124	Coin 2	129
PR 3	59	PR 40	51	PR 76	108	Coin 3	135
PR 4	60	PR 41	55	PR 77	114	Coin 4	130
PR 5	58	PR 42	50	PR 78	121	Coin 5	131
PR 6	64	PR 43	53	PR 79	27	Coin 6	132
PR 7	2	PR 44	68	PR 80	13	Coin 7	136
PR 8	35	PR 45	1	PR 81	109	Coin 8	133
PR 9	39	PR 46	75	PR 82	116	Coin 9	134
PR 10	40	PR 47	69	PR 83	120	Coin 10	10
PR 11	49	PR 48	5	PR 84	123	Coin 11	34
PR 12	138	PR 49	7	PR 85	125	Coin 12	56
PR 13	137	PR 50	6	PR 86	112	Coin 13	70
PR 14	41	PR 51	33	PR 87	117	Coin 14	65
PR 15	42	PR 52	8	PR 88	98	Coin 15	71
PR 16	36	PR 53	103	PR 89	97	Coin 16	72
PR 17	37	PR 54	115	PR 90	46	Coin 17	73
PR 18	38	PR 55	104	PR 91	45	Coin 18	66
PR 19	15	PR 56	111	PR 92	48	Coin 19	74
PR 20	23	PR 57	107	PR 93	44	Coin 20	85
PR 21	24	PR 58	119	PR 94	12	Coin 21	86
PR 22	18	PR 59	83	PR 95	11	Coin 22	128
PR 24	26	PR 60	95	PR 96	25	Coin 23	94
PR 25	30	PR 61	96	PR 97	29	Coin 24	92
PR 26	16	PR 62	99	PR 98	89	Coin 25	79
PR 27	28	PR 63	81	PR 99	90	Coin 26	80
PR 28	43	PR 64	126	PR 100	78	Coin 27	100
PR 29	31	PR 65	122	PR 101	3	Coin 28	101
PR 30	19	PR 66	84	PR 102	4	Coin 29	102
PR 31	17	PR 67	82	PR 103	67	Coin 30	93
PR 32	20	PR 68	91	PR 104	14	Coin 31	77
PR 33	21	PR 69	87	PR 105	76	Coin 32	57
PR 34	22	PR 70	88	PR 106	9		
PR 35	32	PR 71	105	PR 107	47		
PR 36	54	PR 72	106	PR 108	127		
PR 37	52	PR 73	113	PR 109	118		

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 ARTHUR STEINBERG



a. Koroni Peninsula and Prasas Plain, looking Southeast



b. North Acropolis Wall, looking East



c. Outer Face of North Acropolis Wall



d. Tower D, looking East



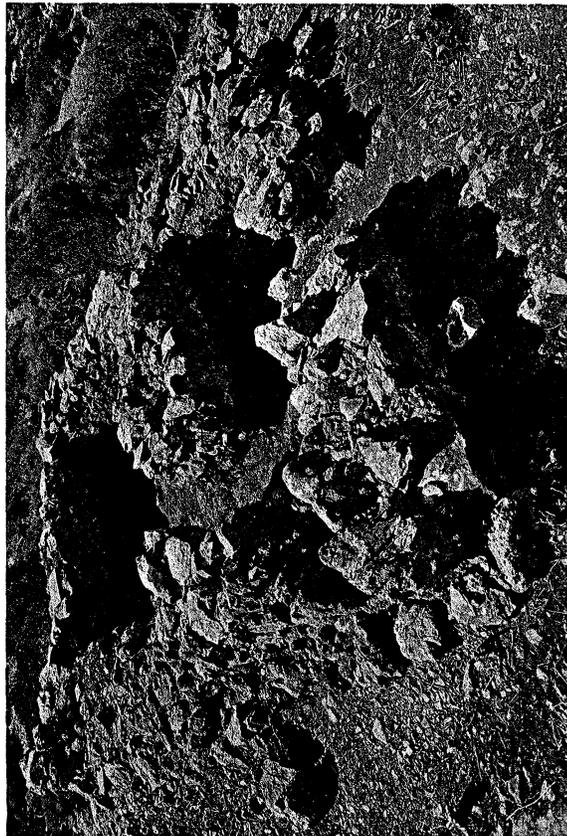
e. Gate A, looking North



a. Gate E and Storerooms, looking South



b. Building B, Excavated Room, looking South



c. Building C, looking Southeast



d. Building G, Excavated Rooms, looking South

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KORONI, A PTOLEMAIC CAMP ON THE EAST COAST OF ATTICA



a. Building G, Room 1, Benches, looking Northeast



b. Tower 8, Entrance, West Face



c. Long Wall and Valley, looking West



d. Valley, looking West

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10



34



57



61



65



70



71



72



77



79



80



92



100



129



130



Bronze Coins of Ptolemy II (1:1)

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131



132



133



134



Ptolemy II



66



74



135



136



101



Ptolemy I or Ptolemy II

Ptolemy I



56



85



86



94



93



Athens

"Eleusis"



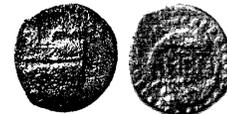
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Aegina



73

Megara



128

Coins (1:1)



5(a)



5(b)



7



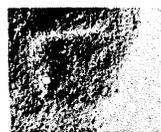
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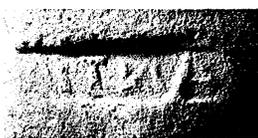
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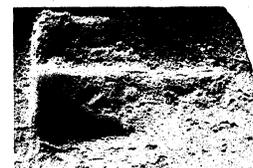
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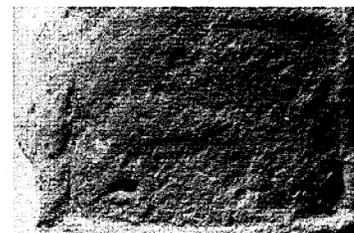
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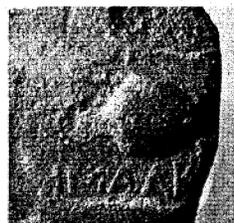
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105

Amphora Stamps (1:1)

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106



107



108



109



110



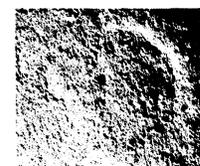
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113



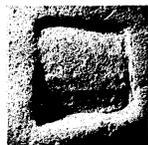
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117



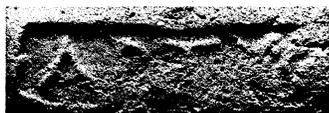
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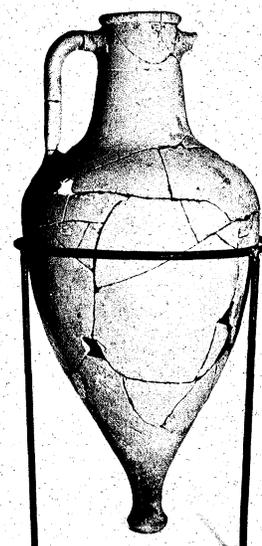
Amphora Stamps (1:1)



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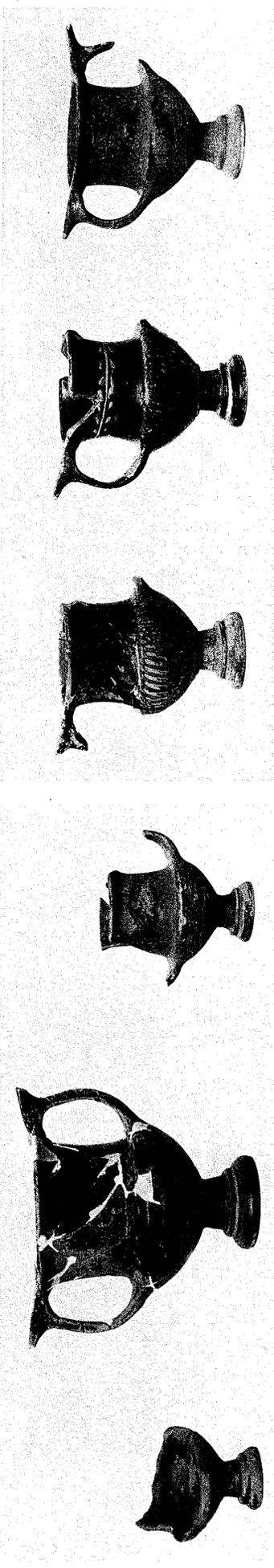
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Amphora (1:10)

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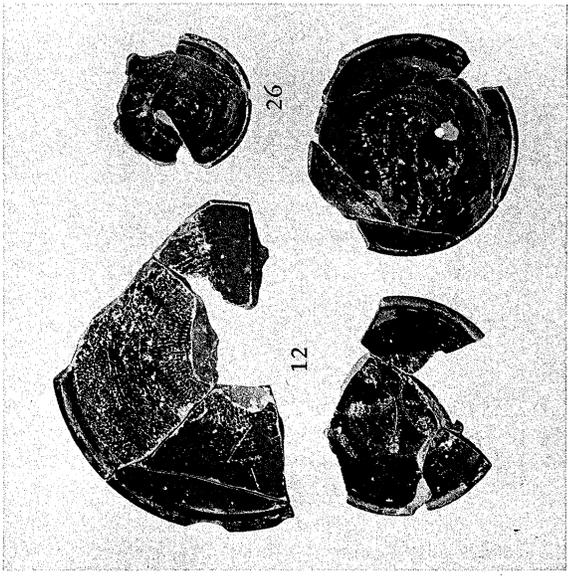
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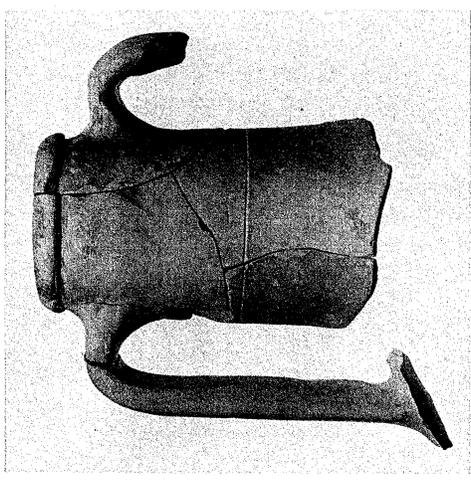
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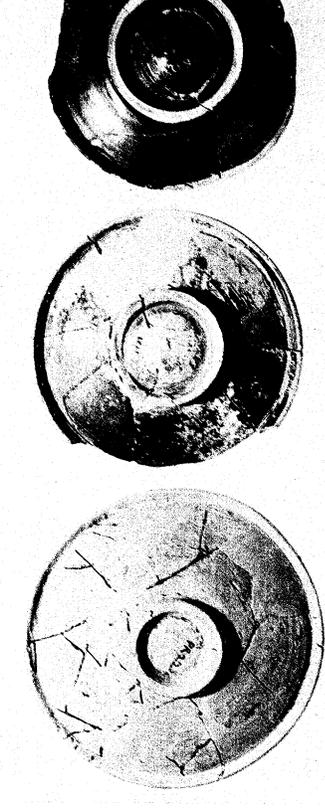
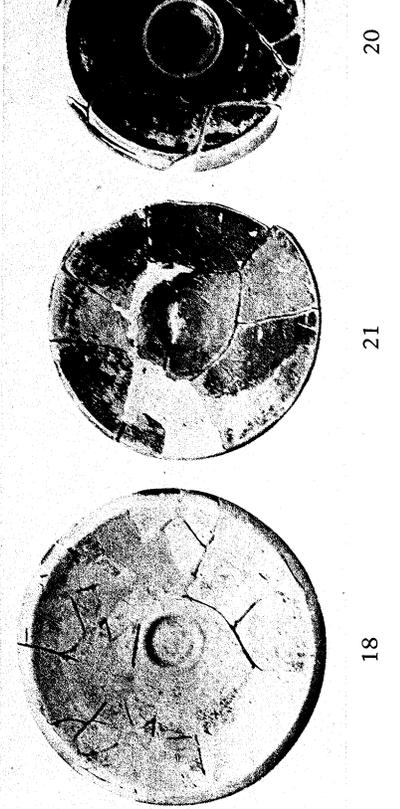
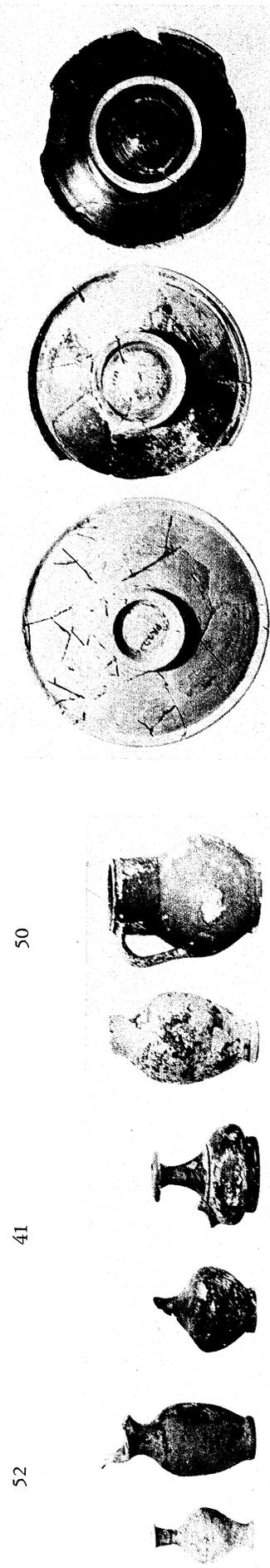
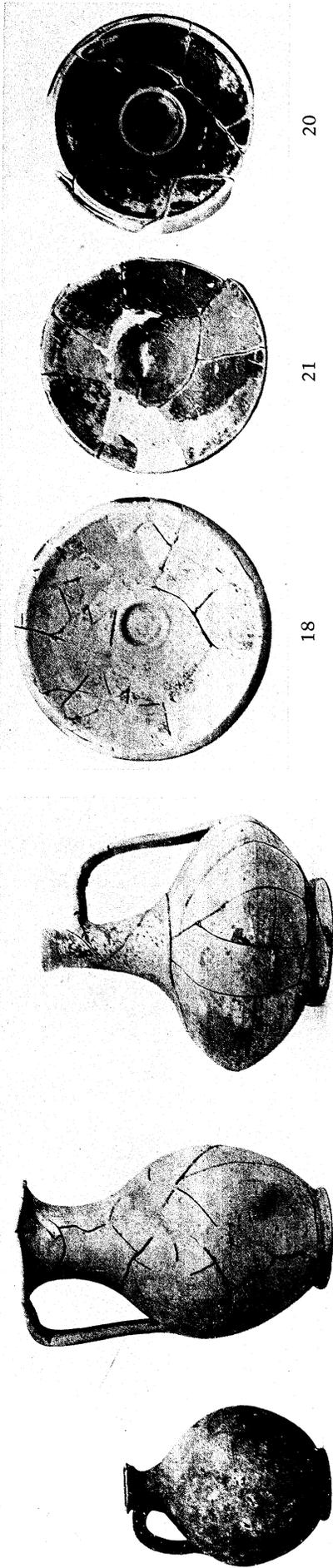


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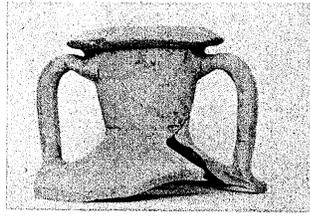
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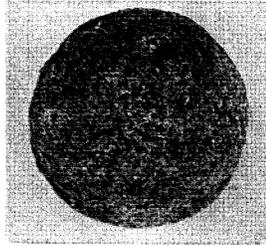
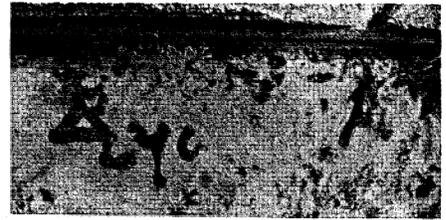
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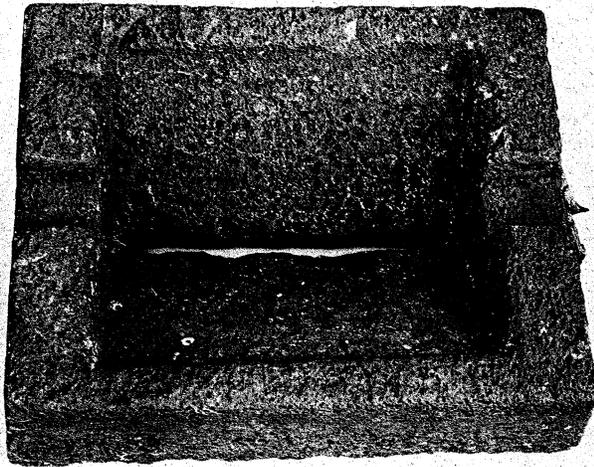
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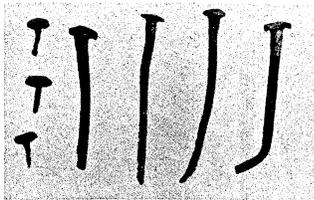
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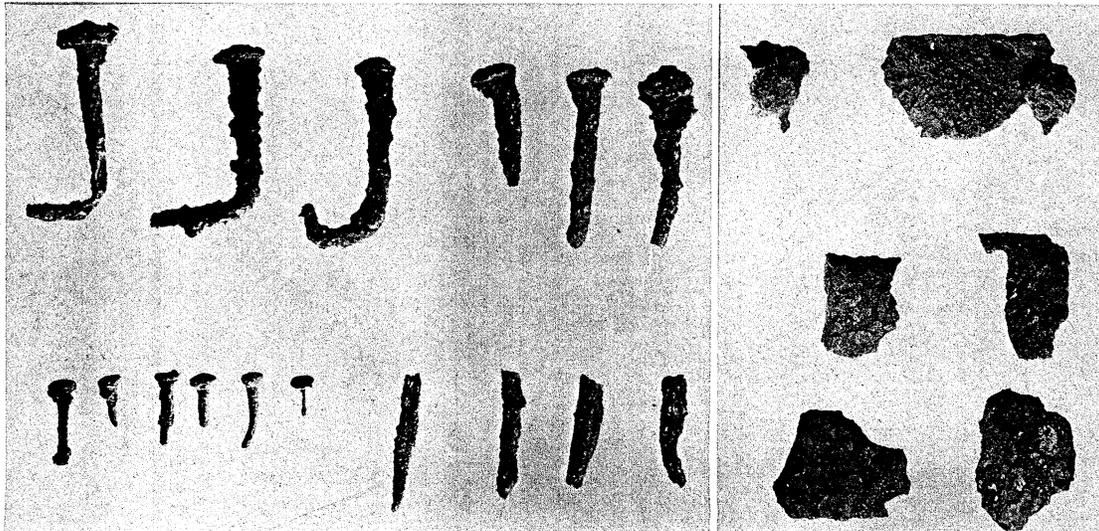
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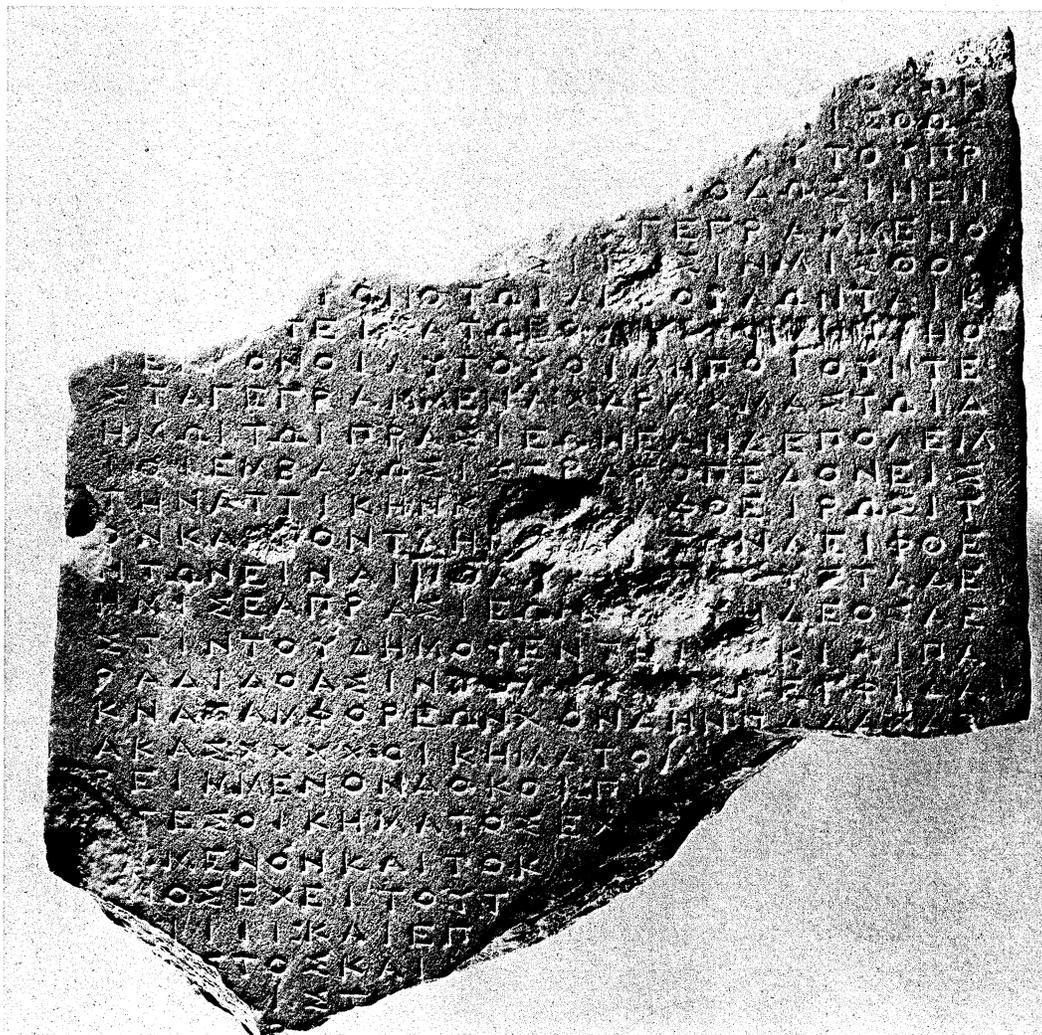
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