EXCAVATIONS AT CORINTH, 1960

(Plates 33-48)

EXCAVATIONS by the American School of Classical Studies in the southwest corner of the Agora of Corinth were continued in 1960 for a period of eight weeks, from April 4 to May 28. Supplementary work was undertaken in a field north-west of our excavation dump (April 19 to May 17), in a necropolis on the north slope of Acrocorinth (June 6 to 10) and in the vicinity of the “Baths of Aphrodite” (August 1 to 13 and September 5 to 9).\(^1\) We also initiated conservation work in the South Stoa and made records of digging done by others in wells on the property of Ioannis Sophos, east of the village, and on the west edge of our old excavation dump (Fig. 1, A), which is now occupied by the pavilion of the Greek National Tourist Organization.

THE BYZANTINE SETTLEMENT

Our campaign of 1959 in the southwest corner of the Agora \(^2\) had cleared approximately one half of the area available for excavation to the level of the 12th century after Christ and had exposed a north-south road, parallel to the west end of the South Stoa and to the line of the archaic Doric columns which supported a Roman aqueduct. Facing on this road we had found a group of four two-room apartments (Fig. 2, rooms 1-8) which opened onto a common court at the west; south of this complex had appeared the eastern portion of a large building with very deep foundations, its rubble masonry characterized by piers of limestone set at intervals of about 2.00 m. (Pl. 33, a). In 1960 we were able to complete the excavation of this southwestern area;

\(^1\) It is a pleasure to express the School’s gratitude to Mr. I. Papadimitriou, General Director of Antiquities and Restoration of the Greek state, and Mr. N. Verdelis, Ephor of Argolidocorinthia, for their encouragement and support; and to Brown University for its continued generous financial assistance. H. S. Robinson acted as Field Director. The staff consisted of: T. Leslie Shear, White Fellow of the School; Theodora Stillwell; Ronald Stroud, Seymour Fellow of the School. Steven Dyson, Fulbright Scholar (Brown University) at Oxford, joined the staff for two weeks in spring vacation. Rebecca Wood Robinson assisted the Field Director in the work at the “Baths of Aphrodite.” John Travlos has drawn the plans; Figure 1 was prepared by William B. Dinsmoor Jr.; Piet de Jong prepared the drawing for Pl. 46, a. Most of the photographs are the work of Miss Alison Frantz and Miss Lucretia Farr. Our foreman was Evangelos Lekkas; the workmen numbered about 36 up to May 28; in June, August and September we employed an average of eight men. As last year, our excavation dirt was trucked to a ravine lying ca. 650 m. southwest of the Odeion (Fig. 1, E); the President of the community of Old Corinth has kindly given us permission to fill this ravine with our dump.

\(^2\) Hesperia, XXIX, 1960, pp. 225-235 and especially fig. 2.

Hesperia, XXXI, 2
Fig. 1. Corinth. Topographical Survey of the North Central Area, Based on Survey Made in 1928 for Greek Ministry of Communications.

A. Old Excavation Dump, 1899-1938
B. Theater Excavation Dump, 1925-1929
C. Odeion Excavation Dump, 1927-1928
D. Asklepieion Excavation Dump, 1929-1933
E. Current Excavation Dump, 1959-
F. Grave Dug in 1960 (see note 81)
G. Well and Graves Dug in 1960 (see p. 116-117)
H. Fourth Century Chamber Tomb on Cheliotomylos Hill (see p. 133)

Fountains and Water Sources (ancient names in *italics*; no names, ancient or modern, are recorded for nos. 11, 12, 14, 16, and 17 of the survey)

1. Peirene
2. Sacred Spring
3. Glaouke
4. Paloukovrysi
5. Tsibouri
6. Kachrou
7. Deke
8. Mourat Aga
9. Kakavi
10. Hadji Mustafa
11. Lerna (Kriebardi)
12. "Baths of Aphrodite"
Fig. 2. Corinth, Byzantine Settlement in Southwest Corner of Central Area (1959-1960). Plan.
we exposed the western part of the large building, the entire court and a group of smaller structures which bordered the court on the west (Fig. 2).

The large building (Fig. 3) proves now to be a long, narrow structure, oriented east-west. It is divided longitudinally by one wall, which is not precisely on the axis of the building; at the western end, a north-south interior wall marks off two roughly square rooms. In the 1959 excavations we had found no trace of a floor and had not with certainty identified foundation trenches for the walls. This year we have found in room 14 clear indication of foundation trenches and of at least a "terminus super

Fig. 3. Large Twelfth Century Building (Rooms 10, 12-14). Plan

quem" for the Byzantine floor level. At 83.73 m. above sea level in the north part of room 14 appeared a floor of hard, pinkish cement, ca. 0.05 m. thick, resting upon about 0.12 m. of rubble concrete (Figs. 2, 4). Along the east, south and west sides of the room the cement was cut away by trenches which had originally been 1.70 m. to 2.00 m. wide at top and 1.85 m. deep, dug through the cement and concrete and the

8 Exterior dimensions: L. 23.00 m. on south, 22.00 m. on north wall; W. 10.22 m. on east, 10.11 m. on west wall. None of the rooms of the building is perfectly square; all show considerable variations in their interior dimensions. The north wall of room 10 is 16.08 m. long, the south wall of room 12, 17.08 m. Room 13 measures approximately 3.82 m. (N-S) by 3.75 m. (E-W); room 14, 4.25 m. (N-S) by 3.75 m. (E-W).

4 For datum point, see Hesperia, XXIX, 1960, p. 237.
underlying earth fill (Pl. 33, a). In these trenches had been laid the foundations of the big building, 0.70 m. thick. The foundations of the north wall of room 14 were not continuous; at the center was a gap 1.95 m. wide. For this reason the cement floor was not cut away at the north by a foundation trench. In fact, one can still observe a slight up-turn (cove) of the cement along its north edge, indicating that the north wall associated with the cement floor coincided with the line of the north wall of the Byzantine room 14. Unfortunately, no other edge of the cement could be found, nor has any trace of the floor appeared beyond the limits of room 14; its

original dimensions must remain unknown. However, the cement slopes (0.18 m. in 1.30 m.) from its north edge southward to the rim of a shallow, oval collecting basin (Fig. 4; Pl. 33, a); from this basin the concrete slopes upward also to east, south and west. If we assume that the basin marked the center of the cement floor, we may restore the original north-south dimension of the floor as 3.15 m. The cement floor may be dated in the 4th or 5th century after Christ by fragments of coarse pottery found in its rubble-concrete base and by pottery and one coin from the fill

Fig. 4. Large Twelfth Century Building (Rooms 10, 12-14), West End.
Section (a-a), looking North

6 The outer face of the trenches appears to have been cut vertically; the stones of the wall construction were laid flush against the vertical scarp. Consequently no foundation trench was apparent outside the walls.
6 Dimensions of basin: 0.50 m. x 0.65 m.; 0.12 m. deep.
lying immediately beneath. The pottery from the foundation trenches for the east, south and west walls of room 14 is predominantly Roman (1st century to 5th), but includes some fragments of Byzantine wares of the 2nd quarter of the 12th century. To this later period we should assign the construction of the big building (rooms 10, 12-14). The floor level of the building must have been higher than the late Roman cement floor (at 83.73 m.) and also higher than the preserved top (at 83.93 m.) of a north-south wall (Figs. 2, 4) at the west end of room 10. This wall is built of rubble with mortar; its north and south ends have been cut away by the foundation trenches dug for the north and south walls of room 10 (Fig. 2). The wall (83.93 m.) must antedate the construction of the big building and must have been covered by the floor of the latter structure.

It is regrettable that the walls of the big building are at so few points preserved to a height above that of the original floor (cf. Fig. 3). It is at the west end of the south wall that the greatest height is preserved, and here we have a threshold in situ (at 84.39 m.); the lowest stone of the east jamb is also in position. The cuttings for the pivot holes in the threshold and the rabbet of the jamb are clearly visible (Fig. 3; Pl. 33, b). At the west end of the threshold the jamb is not preserved, but it is obvious that the door was of two leaves and opened inward; its width, from center to center of the pivots, was 1.90 m. A second set of holes indicates a remodelling in the course of which the opening was narrowed to 1.50 m. The threshold consisted of two separate courses of limestone: the lower (0.70 m. wide) contains the pivot holes; the upper (only 0.34 m. wide) was the door stop (0.20 m. high). Only a small piece of the stop is preserved at the eastern end of the threshold. The foundations for the wall are continuous under the threshold (Pl. 33, b). At three points, however,—in the north walls of rooms 13, 14 and 10—the foundations are not continuous; the unsubstantial rubble construction which fills these gaps at a high level may indicate underpinning for other thresholds (Fig. 2). The barrier across the opening in the median wall

7 LOT 505. Since 1959 the lots of pottery retained for study and for chronological control have been assigned serial numbers whose use, it is hoped, will facilitate storage, reference and future re-examination. The single coin found here was a bronze of the House of Constantine.

8 The earth which was excavated from the trenches by the Byzantine builders represented, from the level of the cement floor down, periods of Roman occupation; it was primarily this fill, of course, which was utilized for filling the sides of the trenches after the construction of the wall foundations.

9 LOT 504. Along with earlier Roman coins from this fill appeared one Byzantine Anonymous Bronze, Class A-1, 969-989 after Christ.

10 For further evidence which may have a bearing on the date of construction, see below, p. 107.

11 Mortar was not used in the walls of secular buildings of the 12th century at Corinth.

12 An early Roman drain, which was cut through by the foundations of the south wall of room 14, passes under the openings in the north walls of rooms 14 and 13 (below, p. 112). This drain, however, had gone out of use by the end of the fourth century after Christ and there is no indication that the builders of the big building intentionally “respected” the drain construction;
of the structure is an obvious addition or after-thought, for it is 0.20 m. less thick than the rest of the wall (Fig. 2; Pl. 33, a). At other points where the foundations are missing wholly or in part (as at the northeast corner of the building and in the south wall of room 12 between piers 3 and 4) the condition is due to pillaging of the walls for building material in the 13th century.

The upper level (doorstop) of the threshold in the south wall of room 14 (at 84.59 m.) lies 0.66 m. above the “terminus super quem” of the floor and 1.20 m. above the outside ground level (at 83.39 m.), which is indicated both by a hard-packed earth surface on the exterior (Pl. 33, a, in right foreground; also Fig. 2)\(^\text{18}\) and by the obvious change in wall construction at this level. Above the outside ground level the rubble masonry consists of roughly squared blocks with brick or tile fragments in the horizontal and vertical joints; below ground level the stones of the rubble work are less carefully dressed and there is no regular placement of tile fragments in the joints (Pl. 33, a-b). Piers are employed, however, at intervals in the foundations as well as in the superstructure;\(^\text{14}\) it is clear, therefore, that the foundations were carefully laid by workmen operating in the wide foundation trench. Others of our Byzantine walls appear to be constructed on foundations of roughly coursed, loose rubble which could have been poured into a very narrow foundation trench (as Pl. 34, a, center and right).

The foundations of the big building are of considerable depth. Only at two points have we exposed them to bottom. Trenches dug inside and outside the south wall at its west end revealed the foundations resting upon hardpan\(^\text{15}\) at 80.73 m., or 2.66 m. below the ground level outside the structure. In the northwest corner of room 13 the base of the foundation lies at 80.33 m. The walls of the building, both in foundation

nor did they plan to utilize the drain cover slabs as support for the superstructure of the walls over these two openings, for deposits of earth fill as much as 1.10 m. deep lie between the drain cover slabs and the later walls which were built across the openings. (In the photograph Pl. 33, c the earth fill at top is that which lies directly under the line of the north wall of room 13.) The tops of the cover slabs of the drain lay at: 82.83 m. south of room 14; 82.61 m. under the median wall of the building; 82.48 m. under the north wall.

\(^{18}\) This surface was exposed from the southwest corner of the building eastward for a distance of about 7.00 m.; part of it has been cut away, as shown in Pl. 33, a-b, by a test trench dug to expose the base of the foundations of the big building at the southwest corner. The blocks of masonry which project from the south face of the wall just under the east and west extremities of the threshold probably served as partial support for the short flight of (wooden ?) steps which must have led from the outside ground level up to the doorway.

\(^{14}\) The piers were generally laid in two or more vertical tiers, with horizontal slabs between. The cross-slabs over the lowest pier are in place at positions 1, 4, 5, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19 (see Fig. 3); at positions 7, 8 and 21 the pier of the second tier is still in situ.

\(^{15}\) At the extreme southwest corner the foundations were laid upon the remains of an older north-south wall, probably of Greek times (Fig. 4, 81.86 m.; Pl. 33, b). The north wall of room 10, at a point 7.50 m. west of the northeast corner, was built over a north-south wall of Roman date (its preserved top at 82.63 m.; Fig. 2).
and in superstructure, have a uniform thickness of 0.70 m.; they are appreciably thicker than those of the other Byzantine buildings in the southwest area, which are generally 0.50-0.60 m. thick.

The depth of the foundations of the big building, the thickness of its walls, and the style of its construction (more commonly found in religious structures) suggest that this building was of at least two stories. It is clear from the plan that it was a secular building, the largest in Byzantine Corinth; but its precise function is by no means clear. It has been suggested that we have here a private house such as in later times would have been called an "archontiko spiti" and that the internal divisions visible on the plan represent ground-floor storerooms and stables. It is not impossible that the structure was of industrial character. Perhaps it served some function in connection with the raising of silkworms and the weaving of silk, an industry which most probably flourished at Corinth in the 12th century. Unfortunately, the building was destroyed so thoroughly that the original floor levels disappeared entirely. No artifacts were found which could be associated with the use of the building and which might have suggested its function. The life of the building was short, for its destruction must fall around the middle or in the 3rd quarter of the 12th century.

By Mr. D. Pallas, Ephor of Byzantine Antiquities.

Niketas Choniates (Hist. Man. Comm., II, pp. 99-102, 129-130 [Bonn ed., Corpus Script. Hist. Byz.]) describes the sack of Corinth by Roger of Sicily in 1147 and the subsequent fate in Sicily of those Theban and Corinthian captives who were skilled at the loom; his reference to their production in Sicily of cloth shot with gold makes it reasonable to suppose that the particular skill of these craftsmen was in weaving silk. We may assume that Corinth prior to 1147 had a considerable number of skilled silk-weavers (see also A. Bon, Le Péloponnèse byzantin jusqu'en 1204, Paris, 1951, pp. 128-131). For a Corinthian epitaph of a Jewish (silk-) dyer, dated between the late 9th and the 12th centuries, see J. Starr, Byz.-Neugriech. Jahrbb., XII, 1935-1936, pp. 42-49.

Sherds found in a pillaging trench near the west end of the south wall of room 12 and just below a late wall built across rooms 12 and 14 (Fig. 6) belong to the second half of the 12th century (LOTS 240, 253, 257, 502); one early bronze coin of Manuel I (Type 7, see note 26) was found below the later wall. The west end of the large structure was in ruins in the last quarter of the 12th century, when a stream of water washed across room 13 from southwest toward northeast and deposited a deep layer of gravel; this fill contained many coins of Manuel I and one of Isaac II (1185-1195); the pottery in the gravel was primarily of the 3rd quarter of the 12th century (LOT 350). It is tempting to suggest that the building was constructed soon after Manuel's accession in 1143 (above, p. 100, note 9) and was destroyed by Roger of Sicily in 1147. The alternative to this tight chronology is to date the construction shortly after 1147 and the destruction in the last quarter of the century. Yet it seems improbable that so large and important a structure could have been erected soon after Roger's sack; the city must have been slow to recover from the effects of the Norman visitation and the elimination of a large part of its industry and industrial workers. For the size and prosperity of Corinth before and after 1147 we have almost no evidence. Rabbi Benjamin of Tudela informs us that circa 1170 there were 300 Jews resident at Corinth (The Itinerary of Benjamin of Tudela, [edited by] Marcus N. Adler, London, 1907, p. 10 of the translation); but we have no figures for the population before the Norman sack. Numismatic study has not yet enabled us to determine how much of the abundant coinage of Manuel I found at
We hope that it may be possible to rebuild the walls of this impressive structure to a point slightly above its contemporary ground level and to keep it exposed, even after the surrounding (and less well-constructed) buildings have been removed to permit our investigation of the underlying Roman remains.

The court which was partly exposed in 1959 to the west of the bronze-working establishments (rooms 1-8) has now been cleared over its full width from east to west (Fig. 2). The court is narrow at the south, where there may have been an entrance, and much wider at the north, where there was an exit from the northwest corner. In late Roman times (4th century)\(^{19}\) the ground level of this area sloped off from ca. 83.50 m. at the south to ca. 82.95 m. at the north. In the later 12th century great masses of fill were introduced to raise the level and to create a court which sloped down slightly from south to north and from west to east. It has been impossible to find any consistent pavement of the court or to determine precisely its configuration. At the south its level was about 84.10 m.; at the east the court floor must have been close to the level of the threshold in the west wall of room 4 (83.41 m.); at the northwest it was approximately 83.76 m. (threshold of area 15, see below, p. 104). To the north the surface was certainly below 83.79 m., at which level we found the cover slabs of a well which was in use into the late 12th century (Fig. 2).\(^{20}\) This well is in reality a manhole of the Peirene system and is connected by a tunnel with the manhole found in 1959 under the west wall of room 6; \(^{21}\) another tunnel leads north from the manhole in the court.\(^{22}\) The well must have served as a com-

Corinth can antedate 1147 and how much must be later than that date (see J. Harris, \textit{Hesperia}, X, 1941, p. 161), but the researches of Mr. D. M. Metcalf (see note 26) give hope that this distinction may soon be possible.

\(^{19}\) LOTS 456-458, 494.

\(^{20}\) The court floor here may have been at ca. 83.15 m., the level at which were found two marble blocks, each a crowning member from a statue base. These had been set into the earth on a line extending eastward from the well and spaced at intervals of about one meter. It is highly probable that they served as stepping stones leading up to the wellhead. The eastern of these two blocks bears an inscription (below, p. 116).

\(^{21}\) \textit{Hesperia}, XXIX, 1960, p. 231.

\(^{22}\) The softness of the clay walls and roof of the tunnels made it impossible to dig for any appreciable distance in either branch. It appears that the tunnels were blocked in Roman times; but the manhole (its mouth built up as the surrounding ground level was raised) remained in use as a well. From its top (at 83.79 m.) to 82.73 m. the shaft is built of masonry without mortar; this rests upon a circular drum cut from a single block of poros (inside diameter 0.55 m.), below which masonry construction reappears (82.28 m. to 81.07 m.); there follows another circular drum cut from two blocks of poros and resting on native conglomerate rock at 80.61 m. At 73.31 m. the clay stratum makes its appearance and the shaft continues down through the clay to bottom at 71.40 m. (ca. 0.50 m. lower than the floors of the tunnels). The diameter of the shaft at bottom is ca. 1.00 m. The manhole, when opened in 1960, was empty from its mouth to 73.58 m.; from that point to bottom the filling was uniform, of the later 12th century (LOT 419), and contained one bronze coin of Manuel I, 1143-1180 (Type 6).
municipal water supply for all the buildings around the court, none of which had private wells or cisterns.

The structures which lay on the west side of the court presented at the time of excavation a most chaotic plan, the result of extensive rebuilding and overbuilding. Figure 2 gives a simplified picture, from which have been omitted all later and earlier walls which cannot, or do not yet, reveal any coherent elements of plan. All of the Byzantine buildings here are of rubble construction, without mortar; none shows the careful workmanship or the patterned arrangement of brick and tile fragments which we have noted in the big building to the east (rooms 10, 12-14). The most interesting structure is that at the north, rooms 15 and 17-19. Here we have a trapezoidal area (15; Pl. 34, b) entered from the court by a doorway 1.26 m. wide; the door consisted of a single leaf, pivoted at the north side and swinging inward; the poros threshold (at 83.76 m.) and the lowest stone of each jamb are in situ. Area 15 may have been a stable yard, the small room 17 a stable (large enough for a donkey and a few goats). An ell-shaped room (18) and a small rectangular one (19) comprised the living quarters. It is not apparent that room 16 connected with either 15 or 17. No significant household artifacts were discovered here; nor did we find in this complex or in the other rooms further south any traces of industrial activity such as were recovered in 1959 in the bronze-working establishments, rooms 1-8. We must imagine that all the structures west of the court were purely residential in character. Little can be made of rooms 20-26, which occupy an area much built over in Frankish times. The plan in Figure 2 shows those walls which seem most clearly to belong to the 12th century. The area is divided by what must have been an alley (25), only 1.60 m. wide, extending from south to north between rooms 24 and 26 and at the north making a bend to the west. Room 20 was entered from the 12th century court by a door in the east wall; the clay threshold lay at 84.15 m. Under the south wall of room 21 was found a terracotta pithos, its mouth at 83.75 m. This contained pottery of the 10th and possibly of the 11th century; it was covered in the 12th century rebuilding of the area. We may assume a change in level of about 0.40 m. in the course of the century or more which separated the period of the pithos from that of rooms 20 and 21.

The south wall of the stable (17) is thicker than the others of this complex, for it is built upon the remains of an earlier wall constructed of heavy, well-squared blocks of limestone (Fig. 5; Pls. 34, b, 35, a, d). The preserved top of the earlier masonry is at 84.58 m.; above this level and toward the west end of the wall appears

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23 In Figure 2 walls whose masonry is indicated by cross-hatching are Roman or earlier; those in which the individual stones are outlined are late 12th century or early Frankish. The Greek South Stoa and the West Shops are indicated schematically in outline.


25 LOT 390.
Byzantine construction, primarily re-used material, extending up to 85.15 m. A trial trench cut through the trapezoidal court revealed that the earth floor of the court (at ca. 83.75 m.) had formed after the filling of a trench which extended eastward the line of the south wall of the stable (17). We excavated this trench to bottom on hardpan at 79.80 m. (Figs. 2, 5; Pl. 35, a). The filling can be dated by potsherds in the 2nd quarter or the middle of the 12th century and appears to be uniform from top to bottom of the cut.²⁶ Clearly we have here a pillaging trench; from it were

²⁶ LOT 434. Ninety-five bronze coins were found in this filling; 52 disintegrated during cleaning. Only 32 could be identified; of these, 25 are Byzantine of the 11th and 12th centuries. The latest are two coins of Manuel I, 1143-1180, Type 7; coins of Type 7 are considered to be the earliest of the Manuel bronzes (A. R. Bellinger, Catalogue of the Coins Found at Corinth, 1925, New Haven, 1930, p. 64, note 1) and our two specimens represent an early variety of that type (Mr. D. M. Metcalf, of Cambridge University, in a letter of January 11, 1962, expresses the opinion that these coins must belong to the period 1143-1147). A single coin of Guy II de la Roche, Duke of Athens, 1294-1308, can only be considered an intrusion (perhaps occurring during the time of our excavation of this deep trench); the pottery is all certainly of the middle of the 12th century or slightly earlier.
removed in the middle of the twelfth century dressed blocks of limestone which constituted the eastward continuation of the older wall on which the stable wall was built. The older construction was the south wall of the West Shops (Fig. 2). We must assume that at the time of the pillaging, the area represented by the stable (17) and room 18 was already built over; that is, the western half of the south wall of the West Shops was then in use as part of a building and hence its upper courses could not be sacrificed. The need for building material, however, was so great that in the area of the court (15) blocks were laboriously removed from the eastern half of the older wall to a depth of as much as four meters, to the very base of the construction. Elaborate machinery must have been required for the removal of the stones; equally elaborate machinery must have been needed for the erection of the limestone piers of the big building (rooms 10, 12-14) to the southeast. Measurement of the blocks in the exposed courses of the West Shops wall and of the piers in the big building reveals that these two groups of stones correspond rather closely in size. It is a reasonable assumption that the pillaging of the West Shops wall was undertaken in order to supply the piers needed for the construction of the big building. We thus find in the filling of the pillaging trench confirmation of the date already suggested (above, pp. 100, 102) for the building of the latter structure, the 2nd quarter or middle of the 12th century.

In addition to the buildings of the 12th century already described, we have found in the 1960 campaign some walls which appear to be of the Frankish period or later (Fig. 6). In most cases these late walls are preserved only as frusta disjecta which defy attempts at reconstruction of plan. Two late walls, almost meeting at right angles over rooms 12 and 14, present certain peculiarities. One, built on a north-south line, is of rubble construction without mortar, 1.25 m. wide; near its south end appears a square cavity which the builders purposely left in the wall. We cannot determine whether the cavity rose to a greater height in the original fabric of the wall; we do not know how it was covered nor how one had access to it. At the time of excavation the cavity was filled with earth containing a large quantity of simple Proto-Majolica ware which should be dated in the 13th century. The second wall (see above, note 18) was 0.83 m. wide at its east end and of rubble construction which contained, however, some roughly dressed blocks of large size. The unusual feature of this wall is that its foundations slope up from east to west, the angle of inclination

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27 Most of the exposed courses of the West Shops wall are 0.445 m. or 0.485 m. high (Fig. 5); those blocks which are laid as headers (and whose length can thus be measured across the section of the wall) vary from 0.88 m. to 1.385 m. in length. The piers of the big building (as they now stand in the walls) show the following range of dimensions: W. (measured along the face of the wall) 0.44 m. to 0.45 m. (with a few exceptions up to 0.53 m. and down to 0.39 m.); H. 0.90 m. to 1.49 m.

28 Dimensions: 0.70 m. x 1.16 m.; at least 0.90 m. deep. Bottom of the cavity is at 83.00 m.

29 LOT 476. For parallels, see Corinth, XI, pls. XXXVI, b, XXXVII, b.
being determined, apparently, by the preserved tops of the walls of the big building over which it passed.\textsuperscript{80}

Room 26 and the smaller rectangle within the area of room 24 (Fig. 2) are apparently slightly later in date than the complex which lies to the north and east. No distinct floor levels were observed. The fill within the area, near the preserved tops of the walls, is presumably to be associated with the destruction of the building; it contained pottery and coins of the late 13th century.\textsuperscript{81} Over the east wall of room 26 and across the corridor (25) was constructed a later wall of which only a tee-shaped fragment remains (Fig. 6). The cross-bar of this "tee" (at the south) was in turn built over by a wall which rested on the remains of the late 12th century or early Frankish wall in the area of room 24 and extended its line westward across the adjacent corridor; the construction of this wall suggests a floor level at about 85.40 m. (Pl. 34, a), but no floor surface was preserved.

Some walls, associated with floors of clay at 85.06 m. and 84.90 m., appeared over the area of rooms 15 and 17-19 (Fig. 6); the pottery found below the floors belongs to the middle of the 13th century.\textsuperscript{82} The structure is contemporary with a long wall found in the 1959 campaign, built above the ruins of rooms 1, 3, 5, and 8 (Fig. 6). A threshold in this wall (located over the party wall of the earlier rooms 1 and 3) lay at 84.63 m.; at the same level, both to east and west of the wall, appeared a clay floor, immediately below which was a layer of pebbles (bedding for the clay or earlier floor?). The fill below the clay floor here also belongs to the middle of the 13th century\textsuperscript{83} and indicates a period of occupation of the structure in the 2nd half of the century. It is not possible to develop any coherent plan from these late walls. A few wall fragments over the western part of the 12th century court, associated with a floor level at 84.18 m., can be restored as a room measuring 4.60 m. x 6.70 m. Pottery found beneath the floor is of the 13th century.\textsuperscript{84}

\textsuperscript{80} At the west end the foundations rested directly on the southwest corner of room 14, at 84.35 m.; at its east end the base of the wall lay at 83.72 m. The maximum preserved height of the wall was 0.50 m. The wall has been removed to facilitate our investigation of room 14 and does not appear in the photographs, Pl. 33, a and b. No floor levels were found in association with this wall or with the other mentioned above. The block which formed the east termination of the east-west wall measured 1.30 m. x 0.83 m. x 0.44 m.; it is probably one of the blocks of the south wall of the West Shops, re-used in the 12th century as a pier of the big building and then soon again re-used here over the ruins of the latter structure.

\textsuperscript{81} LOT 397. Two coins of William Villehardouin (1250-1278) and one of Philip of Tarentum (1294-1331).

\textsuperscript{82} LOTS 430, 440. Among the 23 identifiable coins from these fills are: four of William Villehardouin, Corinth issue (1245-1250); one of Louis IX of France (1226-1270).

\textsuperscript{83} LOTS 282, 283, 286. Of 82 bronze coins, 32 were identifiable; the latest were: William Villehardouin, Corinth issue, 1245-1250 (9); Alexius III, 1195-1203 (1); Isaac II, 1185-1195 (1); Manuel I, 1143-1180 (12).

\textsuperscript{84} LOT 424. Of 13 coins 10 could be identified. The latest of these are: William Villehardouin, Corinth issue, 1245-1250 (1); Manuel I, 1143-1180 (4).
Some traces of construction of Roman date appeared in the 1959 campaign. More was discovered in 1960. This year we dug deeper in the road gravel which runs along the east edge of the area in order to reach the Roman levels of that thoroughfare. A cut was made through the road just east of rooms 9 and 11 (Fig. 2). The highest level of road metal exposed last year (84.02 m.) belonged to the first half of the 13th century; the level associated with the thresholds of rooms 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, and 11 (at 83.52 m. to 83.00 m.) is of the second half of the 12th century. Below that level lay a further accumulation of gravel which revealed no real stratification (in spite of erratic changes from gravel to sand in pockets and irregular layers). At 82.23 m. to 81.87 m. we found a series of limestone paving slabs (Fig. 2; Pl. 35, b) similar to those of the Lechaion and Kenchreai Roads. These slabs were apparently in situ; the gravel immediately above them contained pottery and coins which could be dated in the 6th century after Christ. At one point, where the paving slabs were missing, probably as the result of Byzantine pillaging, we dug to greater depth, finding that gravel fill extended below the level of the paving. This fill contained pottery which was predominantly early Roman, of the middle of the 1st century after Christ. It seems highly probable that the paving slabs were first laid in the middle of the 1st century and that their original level is indicated by a mortar bedding of which traces were noted at 81.98 m., at a point opposite the party wall of rooms 9 and 11. This level is approximately one meter higher than that of the road which ran past the west end of the South Stoa when that building was constructed in the 4th century B.C. The evidence of pottery and coins suggests further that the paving slabs were raised about 0.25 m. during the 5th century (to the level at which we found them) and that by the 2nd half of the 6th century the road paving had been abandoned and gravel had been

86 LOTS 307, 308, 313-315.
87 LOTS 321, 323.
88 Lechaion Road: Corinth, I, i, pp. 136-141, 190. Kenchreai Road: Corinth, I, iv, pp. 128-129.

The construction of both roads is placed in the early 1st century after Christ.

89 LOT 849. Of 144 coins recovered, 96 could be identified. Three Byzantine coins of the 10th and 11th centuries were probably, as a few Byzantine potsherds, intrusions resulting from Byzantine pillaging for paving blocks. Of the remaining coins, 38 were of the 5th and 6th centuries, the latest being: Justin II, 565-578 (1); Justinian I, 527-565 (1); Anastasius I, 491-518 (3). The pottery was almost all coarse, of 5th and 6th century types.

40 It is clear that gravel extends also underneath the blocks of pavement which are still in place. We have not yet lifted any of these blocks to test the (uncontaminated?) fill beneath.

41 LOT 848. Of 115 coins recovered, 74 could be identified. The latest were: Leo I, 457-474 (1); Marcian, 450-457 (3); Theodosius II, 408-450 (6); unclassified Roman types of the 5th century (20). Early Roman pottery appeared in its greatest concentration below 81.98 m.; but 5th century coins and even a few Byzantine glazed sherds appeared down to 81.23 m. The penetration of the coins (and possibly of the Byzantine sherds, which were in every case small) may quite probably be attributed to the action of water passing over and through the gravel layers.
laid (or allowed to accumulate) over the limestone slabs. It is worth noting that in 1959 we found similar slabs within the area of room 5, at 82.28 m., well below the floor level of that room, which lay at ca. 83.40 m. (Fig. 2). It is not impossible that the Roman road branched west at a point opposite the southernmost column of the Roman aqueduct supports and that the slabs in the area of room 5 represent the paving of the branch road.

Other Roman and Greek remains have been exposed at various points as a result of soundings. Walls of earlier date are indicated by hatched masonry on the plan, Figure 2. Those under and west of rooms 6 and 8, which probably have extensions beneath rooms 5 and 7, were noted in last year’s report. Between the big 12th century building and rooms 20, 22 and 23, below the southern part of the court, have appeared several walls, for the most part of unsubstantial rubble masonry (Fig. 2). In association with them at the southwest corner is a small, shallow basin (0.80 m. x 0.75 m. and 0.22 m. deep), lined with thin slabs of marble; the floor of the basin lies at 83.33 m. Just to the north of this basin are traces of a second, its floor 0.15 m. lower; the two basins are separated by a wall of brick and mortar 0.26 m. thick. The marble used for the lining of the basins is of various types: white, reddish, gray, white veined with gray. To the east of the basins, and at a level slightly below that of their floors, are preserved sections of a terracotta water pipe which can be traced for at least 3.00 m. toward the northeast; beyond that point it disappears in fill which has not been excavated. The interpretation of this late Roman structure is not yet clear. Adjacent to the outer face of its north wall was a late Roman grave (Fig. 2), its lid supported on the south in a slot cut into the wall. The north wall of the grave was constructed of roughly dressed blocks of limestone set without mortar; the ends were not built up. The floor was of earth (at ca. 82.26 m.); the lid consisted of large slabs of limestone laid across the grave from north to south (Pl. 35, c). The burial was oriented east-west; the heads of the skeletons were toward the west. Like

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43 Hesperia, XXIX, 1960, p. 231.
44 Interior dimensions of the grave: L. 1.85 m.; W. 0.50 m.; D. 0.50-0.55 m. The interstices between the cover slabs were filled with smaller stones.
45 The two skeletons were in remarkably good condition. The lower was stretched out full length in the grave, the right arm placed across the stomach. The head of the upper skeleton rested on the left side of the pelvis of the lower and the rest of the body, as far as the knee joints, extended to the east end of the grave; the arms were folded across the chest; both feet and the shin bones of the right leg were missing, while the shin bones of the left leg lay upon the chest, under the right arm. In May of 1961 Dr. Nils-Gustaf Gejvall examined the two skeletons and provided the following data. Lower skeleton: male, 25-30 years of age; deformities of the vertebrae show that the individual must have carried his head permanently twisted backward and to the right. Upper skeleton: male, 30-35 years of age; deformities of vertebrae show that this individual, too, carried his head twisted back and to the right. It is suggested that some of the bone and joint deformations may be due to hereditary factors and that the two individuals were probably related.
a late Roman grave discovered in 1959 (Fig. 2, south of room 12)\textsuperscript{46} this one contained no offerings; it can be dated only by the level at which it was discovered. We assume both graves to be of the 5th or 6th century after Christ.

Adjacent to the south wall of the West Shops is a well-shaft of horseshoe shape (Fig. 2; Pl. 35, d). The north face of the shaft consists of the masonry of the West Shops wall; the balance of the shaft is built up of small stones set in hard mortar. The mouth of the well lies at 83.64 m.; but above that level the topmost preserved course of the south wall of the West Shops has been crudely hacked away over its full height (0.47 m.) to provide space for seating a circular wellhead. In conjunction with the top of the shaft, and extending south from it, appeared a layer of firm cement, doubtless representing a late Roman floor level contemporary with the latest period of the well’s use. The dimensions of the well at the mouth are extremely small (0.65 m. x 0.50 m.); as a result, it has been impossible to excavate the shaft for more than a meter of its depth. The small amount of pottery recovered from this upper filling appears to be Roman of the 5th or 6th century.

To the 1st century after Christ (or possibly the end of the preceding century) belongs an intriguing corner of masonry found within the area of room 21 (Fig. 2). This is the interior northeast corner of an imposing structure. The walls are built largely of re-used blocks of limestone. Ten successive courses of masonry have been exposed, the lowest resting on hardpan at 79.44 m.; the highest preserved part of the wall (at the north) lies at 83.36 m. In the eighth course from bottom, on the north wall, at 82.12 m., are cuttings (only two have been exposed) which seem to be designed to hold the ends of wooden beams; there are no similar cuttings in the east wall. In the hardpan floor of the basement, adjacent to and extending slightly under the east wall, is a well which must be contemporary with or earlier than the construction of the wall.\textsuperscript{47} The well extended to a depth of only 4.10 m., at which point a layer of hard rock had impeded the progress of the Roman diggers, who then abandoned their project. The “well” can never have produced water; it was apparently left open for a time as a place for storage. The lowest two meters of fill in the shaft contained

\textsuperscript{46} Dimensions: L. 2.35 m. (east-west), W. 0.50 m., D. 0.80 m.; level of floor, 81.41 m. The grave contained three skeletons, their heads to the west; the bones were extremely fragile and it was impossible to recover even one well-preserved skeleton. A headrest of stone, ca. 0.47 m. square, sloping down from west to east, filled the west end of the grave. The floor was made up of one complete terracotta tile (0.75 m. x 0.40 m.) and several large fragments of similar tiles. The walls of the grave were built of small and large field stones and a few re-used poros blocks, set without mortar. The roof consisted of large stone slabs set crosswise, the joints between filled with small stones and a soft mortar.

\textsuperscript{47} The block of the lowest course of wall masonry immediately above the well mouth has been displaced 0.11 m. to the east in order to facilitate access to the well; at either side of the well limestone blocks project from the masonry of the wall, perhaps to serve as supports for a windlass.
pottery of the late 1st century B.C., while the upper two meters produced sherds of the 1st quarter of the 1st century after Christ. The filling of the basement area, to the level of the beam cuttings, appears to belong to the 2nd quarter of the 1st century. We must assume that the well was completely filled by the end of the reign of Augustus and that the basement, quite possibly a cryptoporticus, was filled in by A.D. 35; the superstructure probably remained in use after that date. In this connection it is useful to recall the history of the South Basilica, which was built around A.D. 40 and the cryptoporticus of which was filled in about the middle of the 2nd century. It is not impossible that we have here another basilica, the main floor of which was at the level of the higher ground rising behind at the west.

An early Roman drain has been exposed under rooms 13 and 14 and to the south of 14 (Fig. 2). At its southern extremity the drain consists of a floor of roof tiles, walls of rubble and cover of roof tiles; the floor, at its southernmost point, lies at 81.80 m.; below the middle of room 13 the floor is at 81.48 m. North of that point the drain descends abruptly in a large shaft, its walls constructed of heavy boulders, laid without mortar. From the bottom of the shaft, at 79.44 m., a tunnel-drain continues northward. The sides of the tunnel are cut in hardpan to a depth of about 0.75 m.; above this point the walls are built of large, roughly dressed blocks of poros; the roof consists of cross-slabs of poros. The collapse of some of the roof slabs made it impossible to dig into the tunnel beyond a point 0.85 m. north of the north wall of room 13, and we have not yet come down upon the tunnel roof in our excavation further north. That part of the drain which lies south of room 14 went out of use in the 2nd quarter of the 1st century after Christ; perhaps at the same time the cover slabs of the drain further north were replaced at two points by large storage jars (Pl. 33, c), which should be dated about the middle of the 1st century. The fill in the drain below rooms 14 and 13 and in the shaft and tunnel shows that this section of the drain continued in use until the middle of the 4th century. A test trench dug through the floor of the Byzantine court, some ten meters west of rooms 4 and 6,

48 LOTS 544-547.
49 LOT 543.
50 LOTS 405-408. A Roman coin of the 4th to 5th century and a Frankish coin of William Villehardouin (1245-1250) are certainly intrusive. The pottery is consistent.
51 Corinth, I, v, pp. 75-77.
52 Similarly, the Lechaion Road Basilica and the Julian and South Basilicas each had one façade at which entrance was possible at the main floor level, without the use of stairs.
53 Above, note 12.
54 Interior dimensions of drain: W. 0.43 m.; H. 0.60 m.
55 Dimensions of shaft: W. (east-west) 0.55-0.60 m.; L. 1.70 m.
56 Interior dimensions of tunnel: W. 0.45 m.; H. 1.90 m.
57 LOT 495.
59 LOT 370.
has revealed the presence of another Roman drain (at 80.10 m.) and of a Roman grave (at 81.34 m.). Details of these constructions cannot be obtained until we have undertaken the demolition of the Byzantine buildings and the full excavation of the Roman levels in this southwest area.

Some classical Greek structures have also appeared. The south wall of the West Shops (see above, p. 107) is considered by Professor Dinsmoor to be a Hellenistic construction, re-used by the Roman builders of the Shops. In the south scarp of the pillaging trench of that wall, at 81.55 m. to 80.78 m., appear some blocks of another wall (Fig. 5) which was cut through by the original construction of the West Shops. This wall can therefore be no later than the early Hellenistic period. At the present stage of our investigations no more can be said about it.

THE FINDS—SOUTHWEST AREA

Pottery

The pottery found in greatest abundance is, of course, of Byzantine and Frankish times. Miss Stillwell is preparing a study of certain categories of this pottery and will discuss the significant groups of the 1959 and 1960 campaigns. No pieces found this year are of sufficient individual merit to warrant separate discussion here. Of earlier pieces, we may cite a medallion applied to the interior of an early Roman bowl (Pl. 41, d); it represents a male face, sharp featured, which Miss Richter has identified as Cato the Younger.

Terracottas

The trench dug just south of room 14 to expose the foundations of the big Byzantine building brought to light, between 81.46 m. and 81.20 m. and some three to four meters south of the building, a large number of terracotta figurines. These appeared in such quantity, within a limited area, as to suggest the refuse of a sanctuary; no architectural remains occurred in the vicinity which could be associated with the deposit. The terracottas seem to belong to the 2nd half of the 5th century B.C. A few are illustrated on Plate 41, a–c.

60 The skeleton from this grave has been identified by Dr. Nils-Gustaf Gejvall as that of a woman about 50 to 60 years of age.

61 C-60-21. From below 81.80 m. in the northwest corner of room 13. Max. dim. 0.108 m.; diam. of medallion 0.044 m. The rim is not preserved. Light reddish clay; orange-red glaze inside and out.


63 LOT 498. Most of the potsherds were of the 6th and 5th centuries B.C., but a few sherds of the Augustan period also appeared.


65 Plate 41, a: top row, left to right, MF 10089, MF 10087, MF 10077; bottom row, left to right, MF 10076, MF 10088. Plate 41, b and c: front and profile views of MF 10083b. MF 10089. Seated female figure. H. 0.075 m. Made from a thin, narrow strip of clay, bent
Among Greek architectural terracottas we may cite a 7th century antefix cover tile of typical yellowish buff Corinthian clay, the ornament in relief painted black and yellow (Pl. 41, e).  

Sculpture

The most interesting of the marbles found in 1960 is a female head of late 5th century type but of Roman workmanship, probably of the later 2nd century after Christ (Pl. 42, a). The head is surmounted by a flaring polos decorated with spiral fluting. The top of the polos is roughly finished and is marked by two drilled holes. The larger (diam. ca. 0.04 m.) is near the center of the polos and extends vertically through the entire polos and head. The other, just in front of the large hole, is small and presumably shallow; in it can be seen the remains of a bronze pin or attachment. It is highly probable that this head, crowning a herm-like pedestal at the waist and knees of the figure; a separate strip, now missing, was attached behind and served as support. Cf. Corinth, XV, ii, pp. 45-46, nos. 8, 13, pls. 5, 6.

MF 10087 and 10077. Two fragments of flat plaques representing sphinxes (MF 10087, max. dim. 0.042 m.; MF 10077, pres. H. 0.06 m.). Traces of red paint on the breast of the larger fragment. Cf. Corinth, XV, ii, p. 163, nos. 25-26, pl. 33.

MF 10076. Disc executed in à jour technique. Max. dim. 0.166 m.; traces of white paint. Like MF 10077, 10087 and 10088, this piece is flat on the back and was produced from a mould which must have resembled a modern cookie cutter. In this case, however, the interior design was impressed rather than cut by the mould and the non-essential background was subsequently excised with a sharp blade; the cutting was carelessly done. The central tondo, surrounded by palmettes, represents a winged figure (male?) running to r., head frontal. Cf. Corinth, XV, ii, pp. 213-216, pl. 47.

MF 10088. Female figure, probably winged, moving to l. Pres. H. 0.133 m. Traces of white and blue paint. In technique and to a certain extent in style this figure recalls the so-called “Melian reliefs”; the clay, however, appears to be Corinthian—of fine consistency, pale yellow in color.

MF 10083b is a portion of a female protome. Pres. H. of head, 0.075 m. In addition to the piece illustrated, there are preserved a large fragment of the left side of the bust, including the left hand, and numerous non-joining fragments. The figure has been subjected to fire and the original color of the clay is obscured. Extensive traces of white paint on flesh and drapery; red paint on drapery. A complete protome from Rhodes in the British Museum (R. A. Higgins, Catalogue of the Terracottas in the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities, British Museum, I, London, 1954, no. 239, pl. 40) is extremely close in style to the Corinth fragment; nose and mouth of the two are almost identical; the protome from Corinth appears to have had a slightly more elaborate arrangement of the drapery.

66 FA 446. W. 0.192 m.; est. H. 0.125 m.; pres. L. 0.12 m. Broken behind; peak and most of base missing at front. One fragment was found in 1959 between 83.00 m. and 82.65 m. within the area of room 12; the other in 1960 between 81.89 m. and 81.46 m. in the area south of room 14. For parallels, see Α. Κ. Ορλάνδος, Τὰ Ἑλληνικὰ Δομῆς τῶν ἁρχαίων Ἑλλήνων, [τεῦχος πρῶτον], Athens, 1955, p. 95, fig. 49; H. Payne, Perachora, I, Oxford, 1940, pp. 113-115, pl. B (bottom). Payne considers tiles such as our FA 446 and that from Perachora to be contemporary with Protocorinthian pottery of the 2nd quarter of the 7th century.

67 S 2639. From 12th century fill at the north end of the Byzantine court. H. 0.385 m.; H. of polos 0.155 m. Pentelic marble. Broken at top of neck. The pupils of the eyes are incised.
or as part of a complete caryatid figure, supported a marble basin, to which water was supplied by means of a metal pipe passing through the hole from bottom to top.

A female head, of Roman workmanship but of Greek style, is a familiar post-Praxitelean type (Pl. 42, b). A male torso (Pl. 43, a-b) likewise reflects the popularity of 4th century types in Roman times; the animal pelt which hangs over the left shoulder and down the back identifies the figure as a satyr. In 1959 we found a well-preserved hero banquet relief. In 1960 we discovered two additional fragments of such reliefs (Pl. 44, c and d). One (S 2641; Pl. 44, c) is executed on a scale twice as large as that of the other; the torso of the recumbent male figure is well modelled, but the rendering of the fingers of the left hand, outspread along the ribs of the fluted wine cup, is inept in the extreme. There exist in the Corinth Museum fragments of at least nine other similar reliefs. It is quite possible that they may have an

68 Two locks of hair hang down at each side, behind the ears, and probably reached the shoulders; roughly finished locks also hang down the nape of the neck. This form of strengthening for the neck is common on caryatid figures.

69 The features and the treatment of the hair across the front can be paralleled in many works whose originals are traced back to the 2nd half of the 5th century B.C.: the Berlin Amazon, the Hera Farnese, the goddess from Ariccia in the Museo delle Terme (W. Amelung, Jahrb., XXXVII, 1922, pp. 112-137). A fragmentary head in the Museo Nuovo, Rome, is very similar (inv. no. 1576; D. Mustilli, Il Museo Mussolini, Rome, 1939, pp. 91-92, no. 14, pl. XLIX, 199-200). The inverted bell-shape of the polos (but not the spiral fluting) may be compared with that of the caryatid figures from the Via Appia (Bulle, Röm. Mitt., IX, 1894, pp. 134-161; Amelung, Die Sculpturen des Vaticanischen Museums, I, Berlin, 1903, pp. 65-68, pl. 7; Neugebauer, Die Antike, X, 1934, pp. 114-116, pls. 14-15).

70 S 2638. From 12th century fill at the north end of the Byzantine court. H. 0.302 m. Pentelic marble. Broken at base of neck. The arrangement of the hair above the brow and the small locks in front of each ear recall the head of the Crouching Aphrodite of Doidalsos (cf. R. Lullies, Die kauernde Aphrodite, Munich, 1954, pp. 23-26); but the position of the head (turned to the left) and the absence of locks hanging down over the left shoulder show that this piece is not closely related to Doidalsos' work.

71 S 2637. From post-Byzantine fill. H. 0.39 m. Pentelic marble. Head, arms, and legs from above knees missing. The back is not well finished; there are traces of the use of the rasp and the drill. The execution of the front is excellent. The figure stands with the weight on the right leg, the left leg thrust slightly forward from the hip; the left arm is raised high above the head. A broken surface on the side of the left thigh indicates the presence of a support or attribute. For the pose, cf. the Apollo Sauroktonos; the torso from Eleusis in the National Museum, Athens (no. 254), shows the same pose reversed. The Eleusis torso, like our fragment, is more sharply modelled than the Sauroktonos copies and is probably earlier than the Praxitelean work (cf. H. K. Siisserott, Griechische Plastik des 4. Jahrhunderts vor Christus, Frankfurt am Main, 1938, pp. 136-137, pl. 29, 2-3).


73 S 2641: pres. W. 0.23 m.; pres. H. 0.303 m. S 2644: pres. W. 0.398 m.; pres. H. 0.213 m.

74 S 46 (?), 322 (to which is now joined S 2344), 1200, 1225, 1724, 2409, 2489, 2617; I 1024; Theater sculpture T 376. S 46, 322 and 1225 were published by Johnson, Corinth, IX, nos. 265, 263 and 264; I 1024, by Broneer, Hesperia, XII, 1942, pp. 136-137. S 1200 was not found in the excavations at Corinth but is almost certainly from the Corinthia: A. Philadelpheus, Δαμ., IV, 1918, [α'] παριστ., p. 1.
association with the funeral hero cult which was localized in the southern part of the Agora in the period before the building of the South Stoa and which may, after that date, have been moved further south or southwest.

Inscriptions

Only one inscription of moment turned up in the excavations of the southwest area in 1960, the upper part of a statue base (Pl. 44, a). The top of the front and side faces is marked by a molding consisting of a cyma recta with carved palmettes below a plain fascia. Only the first line of the text is preserved: C IVLIO C F. It is highly probable that the individual named here was the procurator C. Julius Laco honored in another inscription from Corinth (I 929). The statue which was mounted on the base must have been of bronze, a male figure standing with the right foot in advance of the left, probably less than life-size.

Well and Graves by the Excavation Dump

Rains of the 1959-60 winter caused the collapse of part of the west wall of a ravine near our excavation dump, some 650 meters southwest of the Odeion and about 275 meters northeast of the church of Haghioi Anargyroi (Fig. 1, G). Our foreman called my attention to a well-shaft and two graves which became visible in the newly exposed scarp (Pl. 36, a). A brief excavation with a few workmen enabled us to clear three graves and to dig the well to bottom.

The graves were rectangular pits dug in hardpan, oriented east-west; the east end of each grave had been carried away with the collapse of the ravine wall. The bodies had been laid out with the heads to the west. No covers for the graves were found and it is to be presumed that the pits were filled with earth after the interments. The northern grave (W. 0.96 m.; pres. L. 1.37 m.) contained two skeletons: a child under ten years of age, sex indeterminate, and a youth of 14 to 18 years, sex indeterminate. The only offering was a small, coarse jug (C-60-177) of late Roman date; the few bits of pottery found in the fill over the grave were as late as the 5th century after Christ. The middle grave (W. 1.12 m.; pres. L. 1.54 m.) contained three skele-

75 G. Davidson, Hesperia, XI, 1942, pp. 105-127; O. Broneer, ibid., pp. 128-161; O. Broneer, Corinth, I, iv, p. 8.
76 I 2537. For provenance, see above, note 20. Pres. H. 0.31 m.; W. 0.48 m.; pres. Th. 0.30 m. Broken below and behind. Rather coarse-grained, white marble.
77 Corinth, VIII, ii, no. 67, pp. 46-49. G. Bowersock in a recent study of the Euryklids (J.R.S., LI, 1961, pp. 112-118) concludes that C. Julius Laco the procurator was the grandson of C. Julius Euryklès the friend of Augustus.
78 The skeletal analysis we owe to Dr. Nils-Gustaf Gejvall.
tons: an infant of 5 to 6 years, a male in his twenties, a male (?) aged 14 to 18. No offerings were found in this burial. The southern grave (W. 1.07 m.; pres. L. 1.32 m.) was likewise devoid of offerings and contained three skeletons: a child, 10 to 11 years of age, sex indeterminate; a female, 30 to 40 years old; another female (?), 30 to 40 years old. In the earth above the middle grave was found an inscribed gravestone (Pl. 44, b), lying upside down. The text is complete, but the base of the stone is broken away.\textsuperscript{79}

The well is oval in plan (1.25 m. east-west x 0.63 m.); bottom was found at 23.30 m. below the rock surface at the top of the ravine wall. The shaft is cut through hardpan (a soft conglomerate) to a depth of 23.00 m., at which level there appears a shallow layer of gravel (the water-bearing layer); the shaft continues down for 20 centimeters into the clay beneath the gravel. Foot-holds were cut into the north and south sides of the shaft, at intervals of about 0.50 m. (forty-four cuttings on each side); between the 23rd and 24th steps from top, on the north side, a cross has been incised into the conglomerate wall of the shaft (a mark left by the classical diggers to record depth?). Of the house which this well served nothing is visible on the surface; it is likely that much of the house has been carried away as the slow but continuous collapse of rock has enlarged the ravine southward. In the upper well filling we found numerous fragments of wall plaster and of pebble mosaic flooring which presumably came from the ruins of the house after it was abandoned. The filling of the well from the top to 3.20 m. fell down into the ravine when the upper part of the east side of the shaft was broken away; some pottery was recovered from this fill on the west slope of the ravine. From 3.20 m. to bottom we were able to excavate the filling of the shaft by normal methods. Prof. G. R. Edwards has kindly examined the pottery of the well; the following comments upon the fill are based on his notes.

The well appears to have been in use from about 310 B.C. to 280 B.C.; the house it served must have been dismantled about 280, at which time the shaft was filled to top with household debris. Some of the pottery is Attic import, but most is local Corinthian ware. Several of the vessels from the well are illustrated in Plate 45, a-b.\textsuperscript{80}

\textsuperscript{79} I 2543. W. 0.27 m.; pres. H. 0.225 m. Greenish gray schist. Four lines of letters with four incised horizontal guide-lines, spaced 0.035 m. to 0.037 m. apart: (cross) \textit{kumart} ᾿μου ᾿Αναστασίων μυ Τοιλίου ζα (cross). On the reverse, at right angles to the direction of the text on the face, appears the rudely scratched text \textit{ζω} below a cross. For similar early Christian grave markers from Corinth, see N. A. Bees, \textit{Die griechisch-christlichen Inschriften des Peloponnes}, I, Athen, 1941, nos. 15-66; C. Roebuck, \textit{Corinth}, XIV, pp. 165-167.

\textsuperscript{80} Plate 45, a, left to right: C-60-57, C-60-69. Plate 45, b, left to right: C-60-70, C-60-58, C-60-71. The body and base of the cruets (C-60-57) do not join; they are separated by a block of wood in the photograph. The pottery of the well is stored as LOTS 465-471 (the dumped filling) and 472 (the use filling).
CEMETERY ON THE NORTH SLOPE OF ACROCORINTH

Bulldozers in 1958 and 1959 widened the road leading from the Hadji Mustafa spring up to the west gate of Acrocorinth so that it is now possible for tourist buses to make the ascent. In 1958 the machines cut through several graves on the slope, above Hagioi Anargyroi, west of the North Ravine. The guards of the Greek Antiquities Service collected some of the pottery from this disturbance and brought it to the Corinth Museum. In 1959 further work exposed more graves in the upper (south) scarp of the road, at the same location; reports of pillaging by small boys led us to undertake a salvage excavation with the intention of determining the character and date of the cemetery. The Director, with six men, worked from June 6 to 10. In all, twelve graves were located, of which only one had completely escaped prior disturbance; of the others, most were well enough preserved to serve our purposes. The plan of the excavated area appears in Figure 7. No attempt was made to determine the limits of the cemetery area; only those graves readily visible in the road scarp were excavated.

The graves were all cut into virgin soil, here a relatively compact mixture of reddish earth and clay. Many were cut with a wider shelf above the grave proper to support the lid of stone slabs (Pl. 36, d): graves # 2, 6, 9, 11, 12. Others had a lining for the sides of the grave, either of roof tiles (graves # 3, 7) or of slabs of poros limestone (# 4); the lids of these were composed of several slabs of limestone (# 7; Pl. 36, b) or of a number of large fieldstones (# 4). Two graves appear to have had lids of tiles, resting upon a shelf of virgin soil and weighted down with fieldstones (# 1 and 3; Pl. 36, c). There is no consistent pattern in the orientation of the graves.

The graves are numbered in sequence of topographical position, from west to east.
The objects found in the graves (particularly in \# 4, 6, 10, 11; Pls. 45, c-e, 46, a-d) indicate the general period of the cemetery, the end of the 4th and the beginning of the 3rd century B.C. It is striking that this cemetery (a relatively poor one, to be sure) was located well within the lines of the contemporary city walls.\textsuperscript{81} The skeletal remains from the graves were examined in May, 1961, by Dr. Nils-Gustaf Gejvall, who has kindly provided the identifications noted below; in all cases the bones were soft and friable and no skeleton was found complete. The plan in Figure 7 shows by a small circle the position of each skull found.

**Grave \# 1.** Pl. 36, c. Damaged and rifled. No skeletal remains. No objects.
**Grave \# 2.** Damaged and rifled. No skeletal remains. No objects.
**Grave \# 3.** Damaged and rifled. The bones are those of an adult in the forties; sex determination is impossible. No objects.
**Grave \# 4.** Damaged but apparently not rifled. The bones are those of an adult in the fifties, probably female. Objects: five vessels, one lamp, a pair of gold earrings (Pl. 45, c-e).\textsuperscript{82}
**Grave \# 5.** Damaged and partly rifled. No skeletal remains. Objects: parts of two fusiform unguentaria.\textsuperscript{83}
**Grave \# 6.** Damaged and partly rifled. The bones are those of a female, aged 25-30. Objects: necklace of gilded terracotta beads (Pl. 46, a)\textsuperscript{84} and a bronze coin of Corinth of the Pegasos-trident series (400-146 B.C.).
**Grave \# 7.** Pl. 36, b. Damaged and rifled. The bones are those of an adult, 20 to 25 years of age, probably male. It was the pillaging of the pottery from this

\textsuperscript{81} So also a poros sarcophagus found in 1960 alongside the road which leads from Haghioi Anargyroi to Hadji Mustafa, about 300 m. east of the churchyard of Haghioi Anargyroi (Fig. 1, F). After the damage and rifling due to the road work which exposed the sarcophagus, only one vase could be recovered; this black-glazed skyphos (C-60-182) suggests a date for the burial in the third quarter of the 4th century B.C. (cf. two skyphoi from a pyre excavated west of the Areopagus in Athens, *Hesperia*, XX, 1951, p. 118, nos. 4, 3 and 4, 4, pl. 51, a).

\textsuperscript{82} Plate 45, c, left to right: C-60-216, C-60-221, C-60-222. Plate 45, d, left to right: L 4121, C-60-223, C-60-224. Plate 46, e, left to right: MF 10138, MF 10137. The earrings are of a very common type; cf. F. H. Marshall, *Catalogue of the Jewellery, Greek, Etruscan, and Roman, in the British Museum*, London, 1911, nos. 1727-1766.

\textsuperscript{83} C-60-223, C-60-226.

\textsuperscript{84} MF 10139. The necklace was found in fragments, but its original appearance can be reconstructed with a considerable degree of certainty, as in the drawing by Piet deJong. The basis of the necklace was a narrow strip of lead (possibly gilded), from which were suspended by bronze wires gilded terracotta beads of two types, spherical and conical, the latter decorated with relief rosettes on the base (see detail, Pl. 46, a, top center). Similar necklaces and a crown of like construction have been recovered recently from graves in Samothrace and at Amphipolis (K. Lehmann, *Samothrace, A Guide to the Excavations and the Museum*, New York, 1960, p. 99; *Epyov*, 1957, p. 39; 1958, p. 73; see also Marshall, *op. cit.*, p. xxxix, nos. 2130-2195). The lead strip, a common feature of this tomb jewelry, was apparently designed to be bent into position around the front and sides of the neck of the deceased.
grave which led to our investigation of the cemetery. The objects were fragmentary (two unguentaria and a lamp) and none were inventoried (LOT 572).

GRAVE # 8. Damaged and rifled. The skull is that of an adult in the thirties, probably male. No objects.


GRAVE # 10. Damaged and partly rifled. The skeletal remains are those of a male in the fifties. Objects: a black-glazed kantharos and an unguentarium (Pl. 46, b); a necklace of gilded terracotta beads similar to but simpler than that in grave # 6; 85 a silver obol of Corinth, dated ca. 338 B.C. 86 In view of the sex of the occupant, the nature of the offerings of this grave seems unusual.

GRAVE # 11. Intact. Skeleton badly preserved; sex and age determination impossible. Objects: a black-glazed skyphos, a fusiform unguentarium, a miniature jug and a miniature lamp (Pl. 46, d); an iron strigil (Pl. 46, c); 87 a silver obol of Corinth, dated 400-338 B.C. 88

GRAVE # 12. Pl. 36, d. Rifled and subsequently damaged by road work. No skeletal remains. No objects.

THE BATHS OF APHRODITE

The "Baths of Aphrodite" is a natural grotto and spring at the foot of the cliff on which was based the north city wall, some 200 meters east of the Asklepieion (Fig. 1, 15; Figs. 8-9; Pls. 37 and 40, b). The name seems not to occur in the writings of the travellers before 1834; 89 it probably originated in Turkish or even

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85 Plate 46, b, left to right: C-60-228, C-60-227. In the necklace of this grave (MF 10140) all the beads were spherical; some narrow bronze petals, probably gilded, were presumably suspended with the beads from the lead strip.

86 Reverse, trident (letters, if any, illegible); wt. 0.42 gm. Cf. BMC Corinth, p. 28, no. 272; SNG Copenhagen, Corinth, no. 79.

87 Plate 46, d, left to right: L 4122, C-60-231, C-60-229, C-60-230. Plate 46, c: MF 10141.

88 Reverse, gorgoneion; wt. 0.49 gm. Cf. BMC Corinth, p. 21, no. 212.

89 Sir Grenville Temple in 1834 saw the fountain "now called Aphroditi," which he identified with Peirene (Travels in Greece and Turkey, and the Mediterranean, London, 1843, I, p. 59). C. Götting, who visited Corinth in 1840, also heard this appellation (Arch. Zeit., II, 1844, col. 328). Raoul de Malherbe in 1843 was informed by his local guide that the source was named "thermes de Minerve-Vénéra" (L'Orient 1718-1845: histoire, politique, religion, moeurs, etc., Paris, 1846, I, p. 164); in the same year Ant. M. Chenavard was shown "le bain de Vénus ou plutôt la fontaine Pirène" (Relation du voyage fait en 1843-1844 en Grèce et dans le Levant, Lyon, 1846, p. 48). J.-A. Buchon visited Corinth two years earlier and wrote of a "grotte verdoyante des Nymphes" (La Grèce continentale et la Morée, Paris, 1847, p. 552). See also E. Beulé (1850), Études sur le Péloponèse, Paris, 1855, p. 449; Antoine de Latour (1845), Voyage de S.A.R. Monsieur le Duc de Montpensier à Tunis, en Égypte, en Turquie et en Grèce, Paris, [1847], p. 194; Moritz Busch (in the 1860's), Bilder aus Griechenland nach der Natur gezeichnet von A. Löfler . . ., Triest, [1869-]1870, p. 96. Pouqueville, who was at Corinth in 1816, appears to have heard only
post-Turkish times because of the classical traditions associating Aphrodite with Corinth and because the spring had (apparently) been used as a bath for the ladies of the harem of Kjamil Bey. This bey, mentioned by more than one traveller, was the last scion of a wealthy family possessing vast properties in the Corinthia and elsewhere in the Peloponnesos. To him belonged the palace (Pls. 37, 38, 39, 40, a) on the promontory just east of the "Baths of Aphrodite,"90 where now survive the ruins of but a single Turkish structure (Fig. 8; Pls. 37, 39), probably also a bath."91 A masonry stairway, presumably contemporary with the bey’s palace, descends in three flights from the top of the promontory (ca. 53.70 m. above sea level) to the bottom of the ravine and the spring, twelve meters below (Figs. 8, 9; Pls. 39, b, 40, a).92

No excavations had been attempted previously in this area. Yet it seemed of importance to determine the date at which the Corinthians first exploited this natural water supply and to locate, in the fields above the spring, the course of the Lechaion Road. Pausanias states (II, 3, 4) that the road which led from the Propylaea of the Agora north to Lechaion was the "straight" or "direct" road. Excavation to date has exposed the road for a distance of only 85 meters north of the Propylaea; projection of the line of the paved way further north would bring the road directly over the scarp above the "Baths of Aphrodite" (Fig. 1). It is obvious that the road can have been "straight" only as far as the line of the north city wall, which passed above the "Baths of Aphrodite"; there the road must have veered, probably to the east, to follow the natural winding descent that today carries a cart track down to the coastal plain. In the field above and directly south of the "Baths of Aphrodite" we have observed some fragments of what appear to be limestone paving slabs similar to those used in the exposed part of the Lechaion Road near the Agora. The owner of this field denied us permission to dig; we determined therefore to open two trenches

the Turkish name sou-hamam for this site (Voyage de la Grèce², Paris, 1826-1827, IV, pp. 461-462), but he reports that "les habitants ... ont conservé une foule de traditions fabuleuses sur cette source . . . ." Today the spring is called both Λουτρά (or Νερά) τῆς Ἀφροδίτης and Βρύσις τοῦ Μπέι.90 Wm. Leake (1806), Travels in the Morea, London, 1830, III, p. 261: "the palace of Nuri Bey [father of Kjamil Bey], standing in a large inclosure" (cf. Pl. 38, b). Prokesch von Osten (1825), Denkwürdigkeiten und Erinnerungen aus dem Orient, hrsg. von E. Münch, Stuttgart, 1836-1837, II, p. 316: "Dieses Gebäude ist ... mit erstaunlichem Luxus ausgeführt und hat mehr denn eine halbe Stunde im Umfang." Plate 38, a is reproduced from La Grèce, vues pittoresques et topographiques dessinées par O. M. Baron de Stackelberg, Paris, 1834, pl. 68. Plate 38, b is reproduced from the original drawing in the Gennadeion Library (Haygarth # 55).

91 Corinth, I, i, pp. 91-92, fig. 58. The phrase "probably a Roman bath" is certainly erroneous; the style of construction (with horizontal wooden beams incorporated at intervals in the fabric) is surely Turkish and the account of at least one early 19th century traveller makes it clear that there was a bath here in the bey’s palace (Temple, op. cit., p. 59, note). A sketch made by Edward Lear in 1849 (now in the Gennadeion Library, Archaeology, II, 1949, p. 37, fig.) shows this ruin, with the legend "Camel Bey—his house." See also Corinth, III, ii, p. 270.

92 Corinth, III, II, pp. 270-271, figs. 220, 221.
on the promontory east of the ravine, hoping to find at least the branching of the road at that point.\footnote{In connection with our work here a new bench mark was established, at an elevation of 52.635 m. above sea level, on the south end of the balustrade separating the two main flights of the Turkish stairway; this is designated as bench mark 87-V. For other bench marks, see Hesperia, XXIX, 1960, pp. 237-240.}

Trench I (Fig. 8) traversed the promontory from the ravine wall eastward for a distance of 21 meters. The trench was 5 meters wide and was located 13 meters north of the small building belonging to the Cheese Producers' Cooperative of Old Corinth, which gave us permission to dig on its land. At the upper levels we found, at the west, remains of a building with floors at 53.59 m. and 53.69 m. and a courtyard paved with cobblestones at 53.76 m. This structure probably represents the palace of the bey, but it is likely that its final destruction was caused by the earthquake of 1858. At the east end of the trench, near the surface, appeared a cistern of rectangular form built of extremely hard concrete; it is of recent date. Beneath these structures we found no significant architectural remains of earlier date. It did appear, however, that in the 1st century after Christ the surface of the promontory at this point was not level, as in modern times, but was traversed in a north-south direction by a gulley in hardpan. The western limit of the gulley could not be exposed because of the great depth of loose rubble filling under parts of the bey's palace. Toward the east the gulley proved to have a depth of 3.15 m.; its lowest point is 48.90 m. above sea level. It is possible that the Lechaion Road passed through this gulley (the road, after traversing the line of the city wall, would probably not have been paved with stone); but since our Trench II (see below) produced no indication of a roadbed, it seems more probable that the road, having branched eastward in the field above the "Baths of Aphrodite," extended east beyond the limits of Trenches I and II before turning north to descend into the plain. We hope that further researches in the fields between Trenches I-II and the Turkish bath structure may provide additional information about the Lechaion Road.

In Trench I we discovered one well-shaft, beneath the bey's palace (Fig. 8). This had been dug in the 3rd century after Christ and reached a depth of 7.10 m. below hardpan (which here lies at 51.29 m.). In the course of digging the shaft the Roman workmen, at a depth of 5.70 m., broke into a series of rock cavities which made further progress difficult; also at this level they accidentally broke through into the shaft of a well adjoining at the east,\footnote{The mouth of this well lay within the limits of Trench I but beneath a wall of the Turkish structure; we did not attempt to excavate the shaft.} from which filling of the 1st century after Christ spilled out into the new shaft. The third century diggers seem then to have abandoned this unprofitable project and the shaft was filled with a uniform dumped filling of the 2nd
half of the 3rd century.\footnote{LOTS 565-567. Some pottery was recovered from the adjacent well to the east: LOT 568.} We should assume the existence here of Roman buildings, probably private houses, but no structural traces of them appeared within the limits of Trench I.

Trench II (Fig. 8), dug also on an east-west line, lay 21 meters south of the cheese factory, on the property of Panayotis Gouriotis, who freely gave us permission to dig. The trench was 5 meters wide and 20 meters long. Several pillaged wall trenches, associated with floors at 53.77 m. to 53.67 m., ran obliquely through the upper levels. No coherent plan was visible within the narrow limits of the trench, but it may be assumed that these walls, like those in the upper levels of Trench I, belonged to structures within the area of the bey’s palace. At 52.83 m. we came upon the floor of a marble-lined tank (2.35 m. x 2.23 m.); with this could be associated several rooms (none exposed in full) which appear to have used the levelled rock surface as floor (ca. 52.50 m.). A marble threshold (52.69 m.) was found in situ in a wall in the northeast corner of the trench. The fill over these floors indicated destruction at the end of the 5th century after Christ; in addition to very fragmentary pottery from the entire complex we recovered in one room, just above the floor, a hoard of 196 bronze coins (see below, p. 132). We found no evidence by which to date the construction of these Roman buildings.

In the western part of Trench II Roman builders appear to have destroyed houses of the late 5th and of the 4th centuries B.C., the walls of which were eliminated by the levelling of rock for the later structures. A double cistern and two wells are the sole vestiges of the Greek occupation of this promontory. One well was located near the west end of the trench. This had an original depth of at least 6.37 m. (bottom was at 45.64 m.); the diameter at the mouth was 0.93 m. The lowest meter and a quarter of fill represented use filling of the late 5th century B.C.;\footnote{Inventoried objects: C-60-243, C-60-244, C-60-245, C-60-246, C-60-247; L 4128. LOT 580.} above the use filling occurred over three meters of dumped filling of the late 4th century.\footnote{Inventoried object: C-60-242. LOT 581.} It is likely that the latter filling was dumped in when the upper part of the shaft (to 50.02 m.) was cut away by the construction of a double cistern. The wall which divided the two chambers of the cistern was built directly across the well mouth. A flight of rock-cut, stuccoed steps led down from north to south along the inner, east face of the cistern; these steps were in turn eliminated by the subsequent enlargement of the north cistern chamber (apparently for use as a storeroom, since its walls were not stuccoed in the second period). Both chambers of the cistern went out of use and were filled up in the early 3rd century B.C.\footnote{Objects: C-60-248 through C-60-262; L 4129; MF 10143, MF 10144; five coins (of which only one could be identified: a bronze of Corinth of the Pegasos-trident type, 400-146 B.C.). MF 10144, a fragment of a seated figure in terracotta, is illustrated in Plate 47, b. LOTS 582-584. The southern chamber (LOT 584) may have been filled in somewhat earlier than the northern one.
The second well was discovered some five meters east of the first. Its mouth (diameter 0.90 m.) was found in bed rock at 52.04 m.; bottom was at 42.64 m. In the northeast side of the shaft, between 46.54 m. and 44.59 m., appeared the mouth of a tunnel. Its roof lay at precisely the level where the conglomerate rock terminated and native clay began. The tunnel was 1.00 m. to 1.30 m. wide and extended on a line north-northeast for a distance of more than 7.50 m.; its roof and walls were coated with lime incrustation and stalactitic formations. At 7.50 m. from the well-shaft the west wall of the tunnel showed signs of collapse and we were unable to dig beyond that point. The tunnel was blocked with earth to its full height near the well-shaft; from 2.50 m. beyond the well the fill rose less high, but past 7.00 m. it rose again toward the roof, suggesting that in the further course of the tunnel there might be another well or manhole. The tunnel, by tapping the thin water-bearing layer of sand and gravel between the upper conglomerate and the lower clay, served to augment the natural water supply of the well (or wells); but it is unlikely that it served to channel the water to a distant fountain as is the case with tunnels A, B and C of the "Baths of Aphrodite" (see below) and those of the Fountain of Peirene. The fill of the well, from top to 44.30 m., was a uniform, dumped filling of the early 3rd century B.C. (Pl. 47, a). From 44.30 m. to bottom appeared a use filling of the second half of the 4th century or the first quarter of the 3rd; this fill contained great quantities of jugs of coarse cooking ware fabric, some of which had been coated on the interior with mastic. The use filling was characterized by a bluish black, viscous, malodorous mud. This mud seems to have served as a corrosion-inhibitor, for the bronze objects from the lower fill were recovered in such brilliant condition that the workmen mistook them for gold. A certain amount of disintegration of the bronze had occurred (as in the lamp saucers MF 10186-10187, Pl. 47, c-d), but no oxides had formed on the metal, which we were able to clean with distilled water and a commercial water-

99 Objects: C-60-263 through C-60-278; L 4130; MF 10146-10166; FP 169. LOTS 575-578. LOT 579, the fill in the tunnel, is similar to LOTS 575-578. Terracotta figurines in Plate 47, a, left to right: MF 10154, MF 10155, MF 10156, MF 10153.

100 Objects: C-60-279 through C-60-290; L 4133-4136; MF 10185-10193. LOTS 573-574. Plate 47, c: L 4134, MF 10185. Plate 47, d, left to right: MF 10186, L 4135, L 4136; below, MF 10188. For mastic lining of vessels, see The Athenian Agora, V, p. 8.

101 Dr. Panayotis G. Kritikos, Professor of Pharmacognosy at the University of Athens, has kindly analyzed a sample of this mud. He reports that it consists primarily of alumina, with very small quantities of iron oxide, silicic acid, calcium and magnesium, and traces of potassium and sodium. The mud shows very slight alkalinity (pH 7.8-8.0). Professor Kritikos suggests that when a metal object is imbedded in such a mud, the object becomes coated with a gel of aluminum hydroxide or basic aluminum salt. This gel is impermeable by gases or water and so mechanically protects the object from contact with air. Furthermore, the gel chemically converts any carbon dioxide with which it comes in contact into basic aluminum carbonate, which is not harmful to metals.
The most interesting objects from the well are three clay lamps without handles, found near the bottom of the shaft along with three bronze lamp saucers into which they fit and a pair of bronze tweezers (Pl. 47, c-d). Lamp saucers of iron and lead have been reported from the Agora excavations; a bronze from Olynthos may have been a lamp saucer. It may be assumed that the bronze saucers, each of which had a bronze handle riveted in place, served a double purpose: to provide a handle for carrying the lamps, and to collect oil which might seep through the porous body of the lamps. The bronze tweezers, if they are to be associated with the lamps, may have been intended for use in control of the wicks, although metal picks were more commonly employed for this purpose. From the lowest well filling come four small fragments of leather, each of which bears traces of a seam and of stitching-holes, and two small pieces of lathe-turned wood; it is not impossible that these together once comprised a leather water-bag and its mouthpiece. From the bottom filling comes also a handle (?) made of a piece of wood 0.014 m. thick, cut in kidney shape; affixed to either face is a thin sheet of bone cut to the same shape and held in place by some form of glue (Pl. 46, e). The wooden core appears to have been penetrated at four points around the edge by holes filled with wooden pegs. Finally, near the bottom of the well appeared a bronze coin of Larisa dated 400-344 B.C.

Trench III in the "Baths of Aphrodite" was dug at the foot of the rock scarp, just in front of the spring (Figs. 8, 9). As is well known, the terrain at Corinth consists of a surface layer of conglomerate, sometimes as little as 2.00 m. thick, resting upon clay. The conglomerate is porous, the clay is not; surface water penetrates the conglomerate but forms a shallow deposit over the clay. Wherever a natural scarp exposes both the conglomerate and the underlying clay, the water between the two formations may come forth as a natural spring. Such was the case at Peirene and the Sacred Spring in the Agora area (Fig. 1, 1-2); such was the case here. The Corinthians early learned to exploit this natural supply by cutting back the clay to form a projecting ledge of conglomerate from which water dripped constantly and by digging tunnels into the clay from the exposed scarp. The tunnels in general extended southward, following the natural slope of terrain up toward Acrocorinth. The roof of the tunnels was formed of the overlying conglomerate, so that each meter of the

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102 Professor Kunze has reported to me that bronzes from a well in the stadium area at Olympia, dug in the fall of 1960, had been protected from corrosion by an apparently similar, bluish black mud.


104 Corinth, IV, ii, pp. 6, 9, 11, 15.

105 MF 10192. The bone plates of the handle have been reconstituted over a modern wooden core; the original wood has shrunk and warped since its removal from the well.

106 Cf. BMC Thessaly, p. 31, nos. 79-83.

107 The property belongs to Christos and Georgia Tsantilas, who kindly gave us permission to dig a trial trench.
tunnel's length served as a supplementary tap of the natural layer of water between the rock and the clay. The tunnels thus greatly augmented the natural supply at the scarp. The exploitation, by tunneling, of Peirene and the Sacred Spring began at least as early as the 6th century B.C.\textsuperscript{109} The spring at the "Baths of Aphrodite" lay outside and below the city walls; but its supply too was enhanced by the construction of three independent tunnels with a total length of about seventy meters. The purpose of the excavation of Trench III was to determine, if possible, the date at which the tunneling was carried out and to ascertain whether there had ever been any architectural embellishment of the spring, as at Peirene and the Sacred Spring.

It should be pointed out that the present configuration of the rock above the "Baths" bears no resemblance to that of antiquity. The head (i.e., the south end) of the ravine where the "Baths" lie was originally much further north than at the present time.\textsuperscript{109} As the clay was dug away to create the overhanging shelf needed at the spring,\textsuperscript{110} a variety of natural causes tended to weaken the shelf and bring about its collapse; the most serious causes were probably earthquake and the penetration of the rock by tree-roots. When such collapses occurred, the fallen rock was removed, if possible, and more clay was dug out in order to recreate the shelf of conglomerate overhead. Thus it is clear that the original mouths of the three tunnels lay further north (northeast in the case of Tunnel C) than now; in fact, it is not impossible that Tunnels A and B were once branches of a single system, associated closely with the overflow shaft described below.

Tunnel A has a length of 22.30 m.; it is 0.50 m. wide at the preserved mouth and about 1.65 m. high. At a point 16.00 m. from the mouth a tributary tunnel opens to the west; it is 8.00 m. long, 0.85 m. wide and has a maximum height of 1.20 m. (toward the west the floor rises to meet the roof). In the northwest corner of the intersection of Tunnel A and its tributary appears a cavity, roughly circular (diameter about 1.20 m.) and probably natural, which extends upward 2.20 m. to a roof of cut


\textsuperscript{110} This is indicated not only by the fallen masses of conglomerate which appear everywhere below the "Baths" (Fig. 8, at level 45.67 m.; Fig. 9, above the overflow shaft), but also by the fact that at least three ancient well shafts can be observed, cut through the conglomerate ledge. One of these is exposed just south of the foot of the Turkish stairway and another slightly to the west of Tunnel A, just over the west edge of Trench III (Figs. 8, 9); a third appears in a fallen fragment of the conglomerate ledge at the west. These wells must have been excavated at a time when the conglomerate and clay extended further north and when the shafts, dug down only a short distance into the clay, could tap the same natural source which fed the spring below. These well shafts, the date of which we cannot now ascertain, are probably of significance in connection with the determination of the line of the ancient city wall at the north, which (we may assume) ran along the edge of the scarp, to the north of the houses which the wells served. There is therefore no hope of finding traces of the classical city wall in this area, though there are traces of late walls near the edge of the present scarp, just above Trench III and Tunnel A (Figs. 8, 9).

\textsuperscript{110} The shelf both increased the quantity of water available, by drip from above, and created shade to keep the water cool.
stone slabs. On the north side of this cavity the rock is cut back in a flight of seven steps which ascend to the soffit of the cover slabs. The steps are 0.60 m. wide at the bottom, narrowing to 0.30 m. at the top. Since the opening into this cavity (in reality, one may suppose, an ancient manhole) lies within the field south of the "Baths," where we could not excavate, we have not been able to come down on the cover slabs from above. At the southern end of Tunnel A, on the west side, there is an opening extending up and westward to a roughly circular manhole (diameter 0.70 m.) covered by stone slabs; the soffit of the slabs lies about 1.00 m. above the roof of the tunnel.

Tunnel B is 4.30 m. long; its height is about 1.40 m.; the width varies from 0.40 m. to 0.95 m. There are no connecting manholes. Tunnel C is apparently also short, but we were unable to penetrate it to the end because the lime accretion on the walls and roof has constricted the passage-way a few meters beyond its mouth.\(^{111}\) A small boy who managed to crawl through reported that there were no manholes. The height of the tunnel is 1.25 m., its width near the mouth 0.60 m.

Trench III was dug in front of the mouth of Tunnel A (Fig. 8). After removing vast masses of fallen debris we came upon undisturbed fill in the south half of the trench at about 41.00 m. The upper levels of this deposit are of the late 17th century,\(^{112}\) with which period we may associate a small tile drain probably designed to carry the water of the spring off northward to irrigate the fields below. At about 40.20 m. in the south part of the trench we found late Roman fill and a small segment of rubble wall contemporary with it. In the north half of the trench we were able to dig among the masses of fallen stone to about 38.95 m. The fill in this area included Turkish as well as late Roman sherds and had probably fallen from the ledge above when the last major rock collapse occurred; among the rocks we found in a pocket of sandy fill a group (hoard?) of 41 bronze coins of the 12th century (see below, pp. 131-132).

Directly below the late Roman fill in the south part of the trench we found a shaft, cut in native clay, its preserved top at 39.21 m., bottom at 36.42 m. (Figs. 8, 9). The shaft does not form a true circle, but is cut to a straight face at the south; footholds are cut in the clay sides of the shaft (east and west) at intervals of 0.50 m. to 0.70 m. The sides were covered with a thick lime incrustation which suggested that the shaft had not been a well, but had served rather to receive quantities of water pouring in from above. In the north side of the shaft, from 38.02 m. to 36.37 m., we found a tunnel which extended to the northwest, its floor sloping sharply toward the north (1 in 10). The tunnel was separated from the shaft by a barrier 0.50 m. high which created at the bottom of the shaft a catch basin. We may assume that water from

\(^{111}\) The other two tunnels likewise had heavy deposits of lime and of stalactitic formations on roof and walls.

\(^{112}\) The pottery contains fragments of Turkish type; two coins represent Venetian colonial coinage of the period 1686-1690 and 1691-1710 (cf. N. Papadopoli Aldobrandini, Le Monete di Venesia, Milan, 1893-1919, III, p. 938, no. 87 and p. 941, no. 106).
the spring above was carried into the shaft and thence through the tunnel to the fields below, where it probably served for irrigation as the same water does today.\textsuperscript{113} It was unfortunately impossible to excavate the tunnel further than 3.80 m. from the shaft; the heavy fall of rock which we observed in the north half of Trench III had caused the collapse of the roof of the tunnel. This collapse and the disuse of the

![Diagram of "Baths of Aphrodite." Elevation and Section (a-a), looking East]

system probably occurred toward the end of the first quarter of the 1st century after Christ, to which period belongs the pottery found in the tunnel and in the upper part of the shaft.\textsuperscript{114} The construction of the shaft and tunnel, however, must be placed at least as early as the 4th century B.C.; the pottery found in the catch basin seems not to be later than the middle of that century.\textsuperscript{115}

We may conclude, therefore, that no later than the time of the construction of the house which utilized the double cistern of Trench II on the promontory, the inhabitants of Corinth had dug supply tunnel A (with B?) and the overflow shaft

\textsuperscript{113} In recent times a pipe has been laid from the vicinity of the mouth of Tunnel A, leading north to two cisterns in the fields below.

\textsuperscript{114} LOTS 539, 542.

\textsuperscript{115} LOTS 540, 541.
and tunnel. This system must have continued in use until early Roman times. After a collapse of rock in the middle of the 1st century after Christ the overflow shaft and its tunnel went out of use; but Tunnels A, B and C doubtless continued to provide a usable supply of water without interruption until modern times. Evidence of late Roman and Byzantine activity has been noted above. In Turkish times the stairway was built to lead down from the bey’s palace above at the east; contemporary with the stairs must be the late wall which extends at least 22.00 m. west from the lowest step of the stairway. This may have been a screen wall designed to protect from the gaze of the public those members of the bey’s household who descended to the “Baths of Aphrodite” to wash or to collect water.

THE COINS \(^{116}\)

Coins were found in all three areas excavated in 1960. Those from the cemetery on the north slope of Acrocorinth have been discussed in connection with the finds from the graves; a brief account of the others follows.

Eight weeks of excavation to the Byzantine levels in the Agora area produced 1860 coins; of this total, it has been possible to identify 1679. The Byzantine coins, all bronze, are naturally in the majority; the Anonymous Bronze series, Alexius I and Manuel I account for almost one-third of the total, but the distribution of this year’s coins over the several periods of activity at Corinth agrees for the most part with the figures established by previous studies.\(^{117}\)

The earliest piece is a silver diobol struck at Leukas in the last third of the 5th century. This is followed by 102 coins from the mint of Corinth, almost half of them belonging to the familiar Pegasos-trident bronze series which was introduced early in the 4th century and seems to have survived the destruction of 146 B.C. Of the Duoviri coinage, the official currency of Corinth as a Roman colony, 33 more specimens were found, including three with the bust of Julius Caesar, probably minted in 44 B.C., the first year of the new city. The chronology of this important series is still in need of serious re-study.

Roman coins constitute about one quarter of the total for the year. The majority of these belong to the 4th and 5th centuries; the reigns of Constantius II and Theodosius are especially well represented. A gradual decrease in the number of coins is observable for the early Byzantine period, from the middle of the 6th century to the reign of Constans II (641-668). After this there is an hiatus; no coins were found which date from the next 100 years.\(^{118}\) A few pieces from the early 9th century

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\(^{116}\) The following account was prepared by Ronald Stroud.

\(^{117}\) The most recent study of the coins from Corinth was that of Josephine M. Harris (Hesperia, X, 1941, pp. 143-162), who presented a detailed list of the coins found from 1936 to 1939, together with a valuable graph representing all the coins found since 1896. For earlier reports, see notes 2 and 17 of Miss Harris’ paper. A report on the coins of 1940-1961 is now in preparation.

\(^{118}\) On the scarcity of coins from the late 7th and 8th centuries at Corinth, see K. M. Edwards,
turned up, but Basil I, the Macedonian (867-886), is the first emperor after the late 7th century whose coins were found in significant quantity. Leo VI (886-912) is well represented and his reign marks the beginning of a steady increase in the numbers of bronze coins discovered; this increase reaches its peak under Alexius I and Manuel I. William Villehardouin’s mint at Corinth produced all but four of the Frankish coins of this season’s excavation. A few Venetian, English and Turkish coins complete the list.

No actual hoards were found in the Agora area, but 23 bronze coins, all discovered in a shallow, uniform fill, should be considered together. Except for one Anonymous Bronze of Miss Thompson’s Class J (1081-1118), all are scyphates of the small size. The following types are represented: John II (1118-1143), *BMC* Type 6 (billon)—2; Manuel I (1143-1180), *BMC* Type 13/ii—14; Isaac II (1185-1195), *BMC* Type 4, but smaller—1; Theodore I of Nicæa (1204-1222), *BMC* Vandals, p. 208, no. 7—1; Emperor uncertain, Ratto sale 1930, 2143—2; Emperor uncertain—2.

During the two weeks of excavation in the “Baths of Aphrodite” 284 coins were found; two hoards account for 209 of these. Apart from a fine bronze of Larisa of the early 4th century B.C. (see above, note 106), the first such coin recorded at Corinth, the hoards contain the only coins of interest.

A hoard of forty-one 12th century bronze pieces was discovered in a small pocket of sandy fill north of the overflow channel in Trench III, among boulders fallen from the conglomerate shelf above (see p. 128). There was no trace of a container with the coins. All the coins are folles, and with the exception of one piece struck by


120 K. M. Edwards, *Corinth*, VI, p. 144, no. 139.


122 The attribution of these last two coins is not certain. The concave side shows two standing figures holding a patriarchal cross between them. Both figures wear the loros and the one on the right, who is shorter, holds a simple labarum in his left hand. Sabatier illustrates a type which may be similar to our two pieces (*Iconographie d’une collection de cinq mille médailles romaines, byzantines et celtibiennes*, St. Petersburg, 1847, pl. XXI, no. 22). This coin is attributed to Alexius III (1195-1203). One of our two specimens is only half preserved and too badly worn to photograph; the type on the concave side of the other, however, is quite clear and as it appears to be a fairly rare, if not a new type, we present a photograph and a line drawing (Pl. 43, c). We owe the line drawing and the reference to Sabatier to the kindness of D. M. Metcalf.
John II (BMC Type 3) and another badly worn coin which could be either John II or Alexius I, they all belong to Manuel I. Three varieties are represented, as follows: BMC Type 3 (bust of Christ)—12; BMC Type 6 (bust of St. George)—18; BMC Type 7 (monogram)—9.

The second hoard was discovered in Trench II in the destruction debris of the Roman building (above, p. 124). The pattern of cloth weave visible on the corroded surface of some of the coins shows that they were originally gathered together in a small purse and deposited or abandoned inside the structure before it was destroyed. Only four of the coins are of the AE 3 size; all the rest are of the AE 4 type of the 4th and 5th centuries. The total number found was 196, of which 27 disintegrated in cleaning. Most of the coins are in such poor condition that of the 169 available for study only 86 have been identified with any certainty. The earliest coins in the hoard are two AE 4 pieces of Constantius II. These are followed by a remarkably representative collection of the minimi coinage from the late 4th and 5th centuries, beginning with Theodosius I and ending with the monogram series of Anastasius. The range of the hoard thus provides striking evidence that many of these tiny coins remained in circulation throughout the 5th century. Since the latest coins would appear to be the monogram pieces of Anastasius, which were not struck after his monetary reforms of A.D. 498, the burial date for the hoard should probably be placed ca. 491-498 or slightly later. Attention has recently been focussed on these bronze minimi in a detailed study of a hoard from the period of Leo I,128 and although this is not the place for a full description of our hoard, the following list of its contents may be of interest:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Coins</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Constantius II (324-361)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theodosius I (379-395)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honorius (395-423)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arcadius (395-408)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theodosius II (408-450)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period of Theodosius II—cross in wreath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marcian (450-457)—monogram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leo I (457-474)—monogram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leo I (457-474)—lion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zeno (474-491)—monogram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anastasius (491-518)—monogram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unclassified 5th century—various reverse types</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbarous imitations—emperor uncertain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illegible</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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128 H. L. Adelson and G. L. Kustas, Museum Notes, IX, 1960, pp. 139-188.
CONSERVATION

During the 1960 campaign we commenced work of conservation in the South Stoa. We hope eventually to reconstruct the line of the north stylobate and to restore the original 4th century floor level in the colonnade and in as many of the shops (particularly those at the west end) as are not obstructed by significant later building. We began an investigation of the fill below floor level in Shops and Rear Rooms XXXI-XXXIII. We obtained such information as was possible about the earlier reservoir under the west end of the Stoa. Part of the western end of the reservoir tunnel had collapsed in the years since the war; we blocked the tunnel under the south wall of Shop XXXII and filled it west of that point; further east it will remain open and accessible. The tunnel roof, where broken through in the area of Shop XXXI, was covered by a concrete slab, in which a manhole has been provided for future access to the cistern. The eastern opening of the cistern, in the Stoa colonnade north of Shop XXVII, will be similarly covered with a slab. In the northwest corner of Rear Room XXXI we found a flight of two steps cut in bedrock leading down westward to a landing located 3.45 m. below the stylobate of the South Stoa. Adjacent to the landing at the south, and extending into the area of Rear Room XXXII is a rock-cut platform, its floor 0.85 m. higher than the landing. Platform, stairs and landing must all have served to provide access to the reservoir, but the connection between them and the reservoir tunnel has been destroyed by the construction of the wall separating Shop XXXII and Rear Room XXXII of the Stoa. At the end of the season we filled in the six western rooms of the Stoa, reconstructing the poros wellhead of Shop XXXIII, which had been broken and dropped into the well-shaft of that room during the past war.

In the fall of 1960 we removed from its original position a poros funeral bed of the 4th century B.C. This bed had been found in an underground chamber tomb on Cheliotomylos Hill, northwest of the ancient city (Fig. 1, H), and had been left in situ. The bed, a rare example of tomb furniture of its period, has been reassembled in the Corinth Museum (Pl. 48, a).

Henry S. Robinson

American School of Classical Studies
Athens

124 O. Broneer, Corinth, I, iv, pp. 12-17.
125 The tomb was excavated in 1931: Corinth, III, ii, pp. 297-301, figs. 238-240. A Corinthian skyphos found in association with the burial seems to belong to the last quarter of the 4th century (G. R. Edwards). In cleaning the tomb at the time of the removal of the couch we recovered one coarse cooking pot containing bone fragments (C-60-187) and some fragments of pottery (LOT 571).
126 Inv. A 372. During the fall of 1961 the chamber tomb (now fortunately empty) was destroyed by bulldozers digging an irrigation ditch.
a. Large Byzantine Building, West End, from South

b. Large Byzantine Building, Southwest Corner, from South

c. Amphorae over Roman Drain, Area of Room 13, from South (the Timber at Top is Modern)

HENRY S. ROBINSON: EXCAVATIONS AT CORINTH, 1960
a. Area of Rooms 24 and 21, from South. In Center, Wall with Floor Level at 85.40 m.

b. Room 15 from Southeast, Showing Excavated Pillaging Trench of South Wall of West Shops

HENRY S. ROBINSON: EXCAVATIONS AT CORINTH, 1960
a. South Wall of West Shops, from East. In Foreground, the 12th Century Pillaging Trench

b. Road Paving Slabs East of Rooms 9 and 11, from South

c. Late Roman Grave, from North; Cover Slabs Replaced

d. Well Shaft Adjacent to South Wall of West Shops, from South

HENRY S. ROBINSON: EXCAVATIONS AT CORINTH, 1960
a. Well and Graves by Excavation Dump, from Southeast, after Excavation

b. Cemetery on North Slope of Acrocorinth. Grave 7, from above

c. Cemetery on North Slope of Acrocorinth. Grave 1, from North

d. Cemetery on North Slope of Acrocorinth. Grave 12, Section as Exposed by Road Grader, from North

HENRY S. ROBINSON: EXCAVATIONS AT CORINTH, 1960
Asklepieion and "Baths of Aphrodite" Areas. Air Photograph by Courtesy of the Greek Ministry of Communications and Public Works. Scale 1:4,000. North at Top

A-A Bath of Kjamil Bey
B-B "Baths of Aphrodite"
C-C Asklepieion and Lerna

HENRY S. ROBINSON : EXCAVATIONS AT CORINTH, 1960
a. Corinth in 1811, from North. Left Center, Palace of Kamil Bey. Drawing by von Stackelberg

b. Corinth in 1810. The Court of the Bey's Palace. Drawing by William Haygarth

HENRY S. ROBINSON: EXCAVATIONS AT CORINTH, 1960
a. Turkish Corinth. The Bath of Kjamil Bey, from Northeast

b. Turkish Corinth. The Stairway and Talus Wall, from West; at Upper Left, Bath of Kjamil Bey

HENRY S. ROBINSON : EXCAVATIONS AT CORINTH, 1960
a. Turkish Corinth. The Stairway from Bey's Palace to "Baths of Aphrodite," from West

b. "Baths of Aphrodite," The Spring, from North

HENRY S. ROBINSON: EXCAVATIONS AT CORINTH, 1960
a-c. Terracotta Figurines Found South of the Large Byzantine Building (a, 1:2; b-c, 2:3)

d. Medallion, Cato the Younger (1:2)
e. Terracotta Antefix (1:3)
a. Head of Caryatid Fountain Support. S 2639 (1:3)

b. Female Head. S 2638 (1:2)

HENRY S. ROBINSON: EXCAVATIONS AT CORINTH, 1960
a-b. Satyr. S 2637 (H. 0. 39m.)

c. Bronze Coin of Alexius III (2:1, note 122)

HENRY S. ROBINSON: EXCAVATIONS AT CORINTH, 1960
a. Inscribed Base I.2537 (1:3)
b. Early Christian Gravestone. I.2543 (1:3)
c. Hero Banquet Relief. S.2641 (1:3)
d. Hero Banquet Relief. S.2644 (1:3)
a-b. Vases from Well by Excavation Dump (a, 1:3; b, 1:5)

c-d. Vases and Lamp from Grave 4 (c, 1:5; d, 1:2)

e. Gold Earrings from Grave 4 (3:2)

**Henry S. Robinson : Excavations at Corinth, 1960**
a. Necklace from Grave 6 (1:3). Detail of Base of Bead, at Top (2:1). Reconstruction by Piet de Jong.

b. Vases from Grave 10 (1:3).

c. Iron Strigil from Grave 11 (1:2).

d. Vases and Lamp from Grave 11 (1:3).

e. Handle of Wood and Bone (2:3) from East Well, Trench II, Baths of Aphrodite.
a. Terracotta Figurines from East Well (1:2)

b. Fragment of Terracotta Seated Figure from Cistern (2:5)

c. Lamp in Bronze Saucer from East Well (2:3)

d. Lamps, Bronze Saucer, Bronze Tweezers from East Well (2:3)

Trench II, "Baths of Aphrodite"

HENRY S. ROBINSON : EXCAVATIONS AT CORINTH, 1960
a. Limestone Funeral Couch from Chamber Tomb. Fourth Century B.C.

HENRY S. ROBINSON: EXCAVATIONS AT CORINTH, 1960

No. 7

No. 8

D. M. METCALF: THE SLAVONIC THREAT TO GREECE