

CORINTH, 1970: FORUM AREA

(PLATES 1-11)

THE spring excavation of the American School of Classical Studies was conducted during 1970 at Corinth in four areas. The School excavated around the Sacred Spring and immediately west of Roman Temples H and J, at the west end of the Roman forum.¹ Professor Henry S. Robinson, former director of the American School, this year continued investigation of the north slope of Temple Hill as part of the spring campaign of the School; Dr. Nancy Bookidis excavated within the sanctuary of Demeter and Kore on the north slope of Acrocorinth.²

The work of the 1970 excavation season was designed to supplement the study started in 1968 of the physical remains of the temenos of the Sacred Spring.³ More of the configuration of the conglomerate cliff that formed the western side of the valley of the Lechaion Road has now been revealed in the area around the Sacred Spring. Excavation also exposed the east-west line of bedrock where it stretched eastward across the southern end of the valley south of the Sacred Spring to become one with the conglomerate ledge over Peirene. The shape of the original sanctuary of the Sacred Spring appears to have been contained within the valley formed by these cliffs.

The first evidence, however, for human occupation on the west side of the valley in the area of the Sacred Spring is in the Early Helladic Period, if one excludes the stratum of water-worn Neolithic pottery and gray earth over bedrock at the base of the conglomerate and marl cliff, just south of the classical fountain house of the Sacred Spring. The Early Helladic remains are two partially excavated walls, built of large field stones held together by clay mortar. The wall that is more completely exposed is over 0.65 m. wide. Both walls are constructed on the bedrock that forms the western cliff of the valley, 1.50 m. south of the west end of the triglyph wall of the Sacred Spring. The remains, as presently exposed, disappear into unexcavated

¹ Thanks are here expressed to Professor James R. McCredie, Director of the American School, for the aid and advice helpfully offered during the year, which contributed to the smooth operation of the excavation, and to Mrs. Evangelia Deilaki, Ephor of the Argolid and Corinthia. The student area supervisors were Misses Mary Berg, Margot Camp, Sharon Herbert, Frances van Keuren, Messrs. John Lavezzi and Robert Pounder. Miss Kathryn Butt deserves special thanks again this year for her direction of the work in the museum, as does Mr. Photios Notes for his work as general excavation foreman. Ioannidou and Bartzioti photographed the finds of the excavation and did much of the end of the season photography.

² Separate reports are to be published by Professor Robinson and Dr. Bookidis on their portions of the 1970 excavation. Mr. Joseph Shaw rendered invaluable service as architect for Professor Robinson's study of the archaic temple and as architect for the Demeter sanctuary.

³ C. K. Williams, II, *Hesperia*, XXXVIII, 1969, pp. 36-63; *Hesperia*, XXXIX, 1970, pp. 1-39.

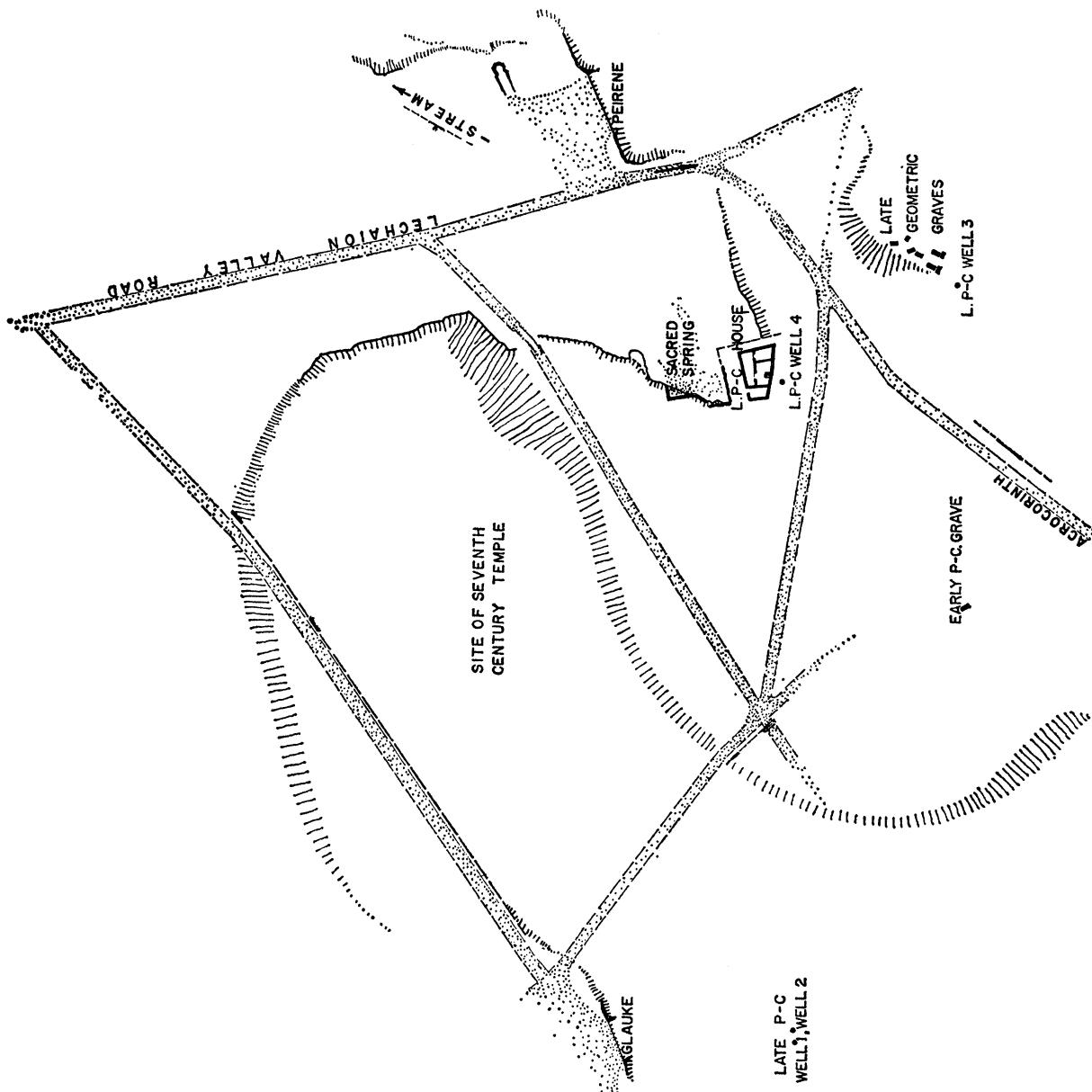


FIG. 1. Plan of Area around Temple Hill, *ca.* 650 B.C.

earth toward the west. Immediately south of the walls, the level contains pottery of the Early Helladic II period, uncontaminated by later disturbances. This stratum appears to cover most of the bedrock above the cliff edge; in places, however, the stratum has been partially cut into by later inhabitants of the area.

PROTOGEOMETRIC AND GEOMETRIC LEVELS

(Fig. 1)

The valley around the Sacred Spring preserves signs of occupation once again in the Protogeometric period and from then continuously until the Roman destruction of Corinth. A deep fill containing fragmentary Protogeometric pots (1-4; Pl. 6) was discovered 18 m. south of the triglyph wall. This appears to have been dumped over the bedrock floor of the valley at the end of the Protogeometric period. Above this fill were found fragmentary walls of the Geometric period; these were not thoroughly investigated, however, for they were partially covered by a house of the Protocorinthian period. The south wall of the Protocorinthian house may, itself, have been built in the Geometric period, perhaps originally as a terrace wall, since a fill 0.52 m. deep containing Geometric material was found packed along its south face.

A larger and more substantial wall of the Geometric period was also discovered; its northernmost preserved stones are only 4.80 m. south of the triglyph wall of the Sacred Spring. This is a heavy terrace wall of large, unshaped blocks of conglomerate built on the top of the western cliff of the valley (Fig. 2, Pl. 1, a, and b, no. 1). At 7.80 m. south of the triglyph wall, a right-angled leg stretches eastward into the valley from the western cliff. The wall was built, apparently, to provide an area or terrace at a high level immediately south of the Sacred Spring and, at the same time, to protect the water source north of the terrace from being buried in the terracing operation.

PROTOCOLINTHIAN AND CORINTHIAN LEVELS

(Figs. 2, 3, 4, Pl. 2)

At the beginning of the Protocorinthian period, the spring in the cliff side immediately north of the Geometric terrace wall was improved as a water source. The southern cavern or supply chamber of what was to become the classical fountain house of the Sacred Spring appears to have been built at this time. The supply chamber is a simple affair, built into the marl cliff face of the valley under the conglomerate overhang.⁴

The building project at this time required the laying of a stone floor, channelled for the flow of water, and the sealing of the joints in the stone floor with bronze. A cut poros wall was built on this floor in one place along the marl scarp rising to

⁴ B. H. Hill, *Corinth*, I, vi, pp. 164-165, 169, fig. 97.

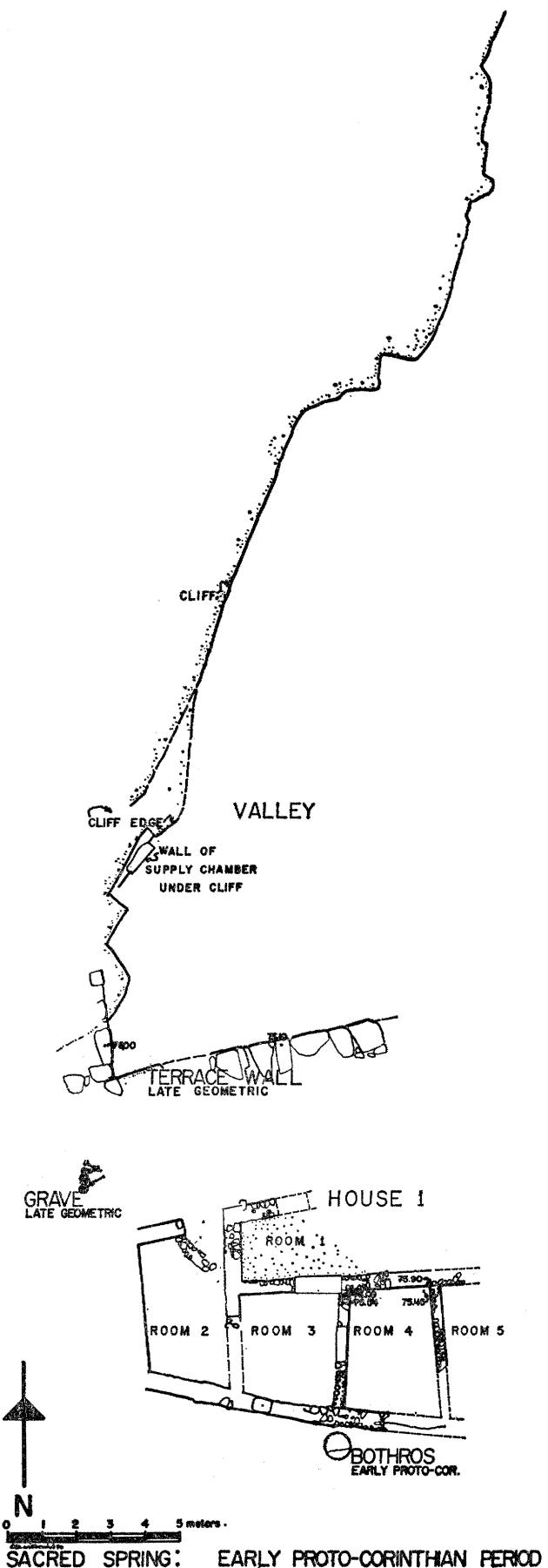


FIG. 2. Plan of Protocorinthian House, Period 1.

the conglomerate ledge; a second poros wall was built at a minimum of 0.60 m. out from the first wall and also rose to the natural rock roof. Thus a chamber was formed at cliffside that collected the ground water and drained it to the northeast, where it was then gathered for use. Any discussion of the late 8th century form of the fountain house is outside the limits of the present report. Once the water-collection chamber was completed, however, an earth fill was thrown against the outside face of the southeast wall of the chamber. This fill contained, exclusively, Protocorinthian linear patterned kotylai, other body sherds with Protocorinthian linear patterns, and coarse wares; no sherds were found with added purple decoration.⁵

An equivalent stratum with Protocorinthian pottery was found thrown against the north face of the Geometric terrace wall south of the spring. This stratum may be another part of the fill which was dumped against the south wall of the supply chamber of the spring house. The pottery found against both walls appears to be of the same date.

During the 1970 excavation season, one house and the easternmost room of at least one other, immediately to its west, were found to have been built on the Geometric terrace about 12.30 m. south of the triglyph wall. Their date of erection, however, has yet to be determined. The east end of the eastern house was partially destroyed by a later construction or alteration, a classical underground water channel that cut into the Protocorinthian levels. Except for this limited area of disturbance, however, the Protocorinthian structure was well preserved. The building had gone through three phases of occupation, clearly distinguished by levels of destruction, by rebuilt and replastered walls, and by superimposed floor levels.

The original house (Fig. 2, Pl. 2) is composed of at least five rooms: a courtyard, room 1; two of unspecified use, rooms 2 and 3; and the two "half-cellars," rooms 4 and 5. The court at the north of rooms 3, 4, and 5 is 1.90 m. wide. Its length from east to west is not measurable; only 0.35 m. of its north wall and nothing of its east wall are preserved. That this is an exterior space or court, however, is attested by its floor which is made of a layer of fine poros chips and powder, hard packed, and probably laid when wet to form a cement-like surface. The door that connects rooms 1 and 3 still preserves its well-cut poros threshold, fashioned from a single block 1.28 m. long and 0.49 m. wide. Apparently, also, room 3 is one of the most important rooms of the house. It is 2.90 m. wide and between 2.75 and 3.40 m. long from north to south.

Rooms 4 and 5 were constructed as "half-cellars" with their floors over 0.55 m. below the poros threshold of the door connecting rooms 1 and 3. Room 5 has been largely cut away by the construction of a classical drain; room 4 is preserved almost in its entirety. Only a little over a square meter of its southeast corner has been destroyed by the construction of the drain.

⁵ Corinth pottery lot no. 6349.

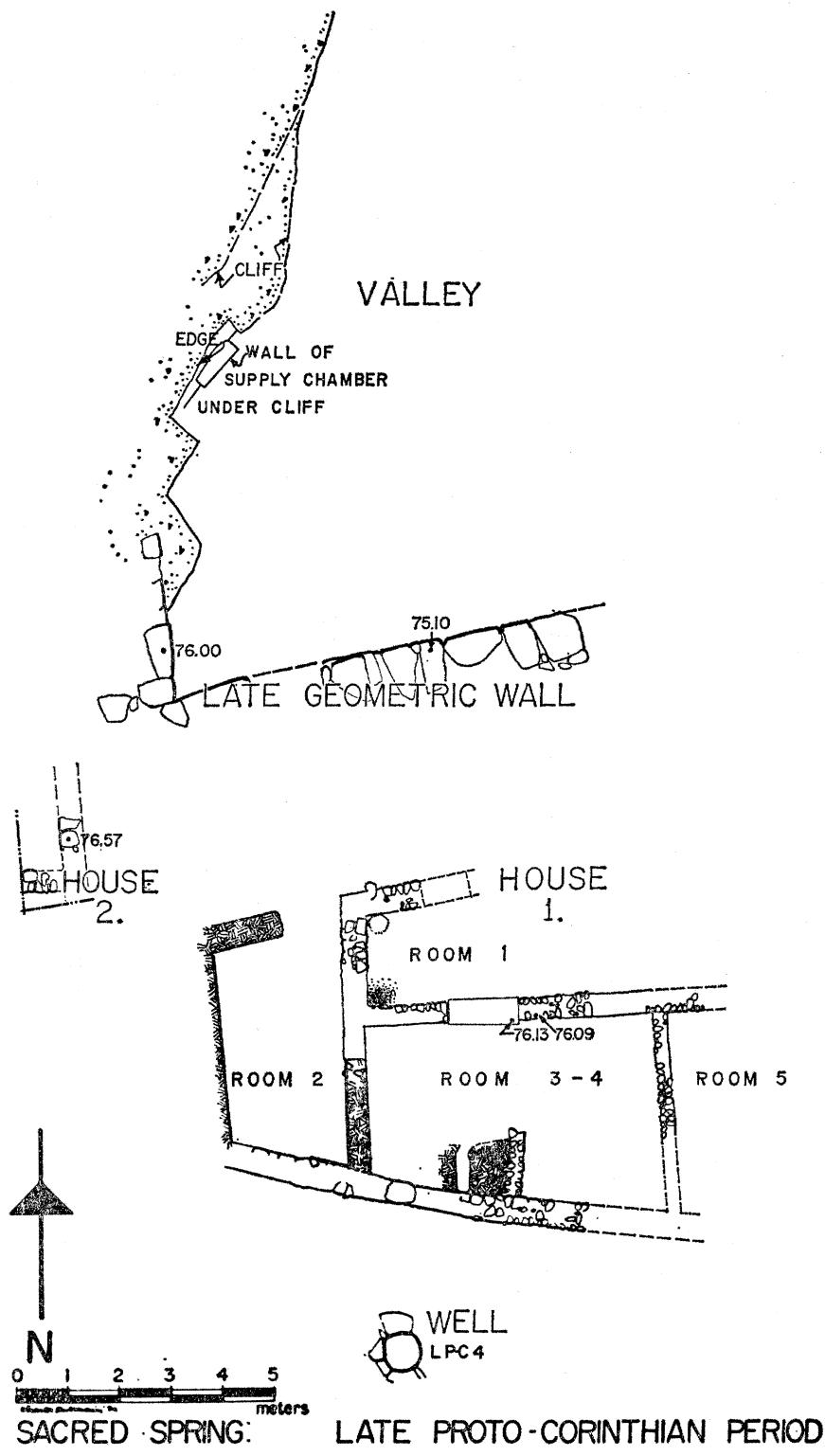


FIG. 3. Plan of Protocorinthian House, Period 2.

The walls of room 4 stand to a height of between 0.40 and 0.65 m. without any trace of doorway or stair leading into the space. Two things show that rooms 4 and 5 were originally built to serve as "half-cellars." First, the rooms are purposely dug into the pre-existing fill in order that their floors can be between 0.45 and 0.50 m. below the other floors of the house. This is clearly seen at the south side of room 4 where the house is built against a Geometric wall, mentioned above as possibly having been constructed originally as a minor terrace wall over 17 m. south of the triglyph wall. This Geometric wall is employed as the south wall of the Proto-corinthian house. Since the bottom of the Geometric wall never went to the depth to which the floor of the "half-cellar" was later dug, the Geometric wall was left resting on 0.40 m. of earth above the floor of the "half-cellar." The other three walls of the room were constructed, however, directly on the basement floor. Secondly, the rooms were used as "half-cellars" when they were first built and not filled in immediately because the "half-cellar" walls were found mud-plastered. All of this indicates that the builders of the house excavated to build the two "half-cellars" to serve purposes now unknown. No indications of the function of these spaces were found during the excavation.

The house was altered with the filling in of the "half-cellar" rooms 4 and 5 and with the uniting of rooms 3 and 4 into one space (Fig. 3). This new area, room 3-4, serves in this second period as an industrial courtyard, in which a furnace or oven was built. The furnace is built completely of mud or pise, apparently on a packing of fist-sized stones that was dumped into a depression in the floor of room 3-4. The fire chamber is an elongated oval, about 0.75 m. long and 0.28 m. wide, preserved to a height of 0.18 m. The long axis runs north-south. The south end of the oval chamber is against the south wall of the room. In the north end, slightly below the floor of the oval chamber is a draft channel, approximately 0.10 m. square in section, constructed within the mud. This channel goes north for about 0.20 m. and then makes a right angle to the east. It was probably used to force air into the fire chamber. When discovered, the fire chamber was completely filled with ash, small hunks of limestone, and traces of iron oxide.

The court of the original house, room 1, may have continued in use as an open space after the remodeling of the house, for a hearth was constructed in the southwest corner of room 1. This appears to have been used intensively throughout the second phase of the house, to judge from between 0.10 and 0.15 m. of accumulated ash found there. Whether the hearth was used for domestic purposes or in conjunction with the industrial enterprises of room 3-4 is uncertain. Much iron slag was found on the floor of both room 3-4 and room 1.⁶

⁶ Further study must be made to clarify the exact function of this hearth. Despite the slag found in and around the mud structure, the walls of the hearth were not vitrified. The condition of the mud suggests that the mud was subjected only to low firing temperatures. The plan of the

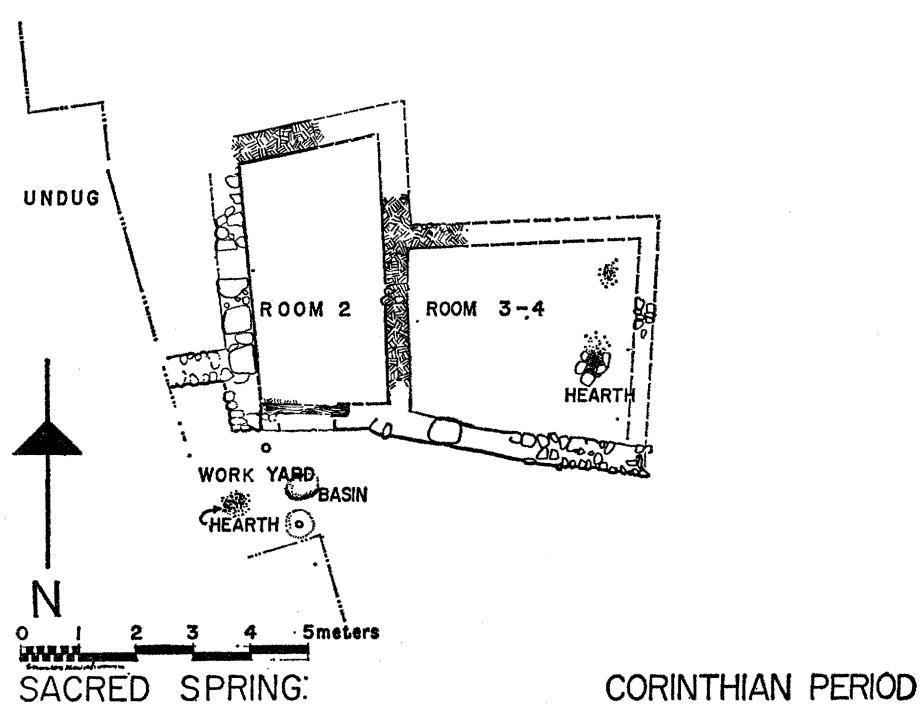
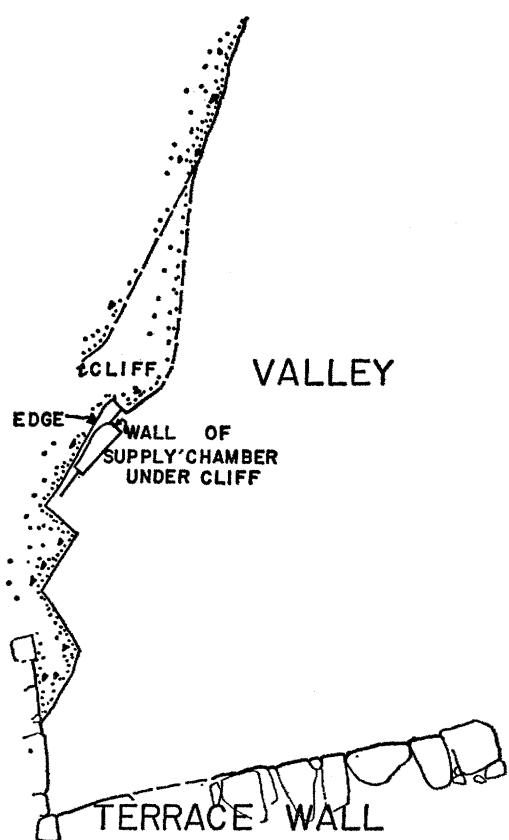


FIG. 4. Plan of Protocorinthian House, Period 3.

Room 2 was rebuilt; its floor was raised to a level between 0.24 and 0.30 m. above the original floor of the house. Its walls are plastered with a white-green clay.

The second use of the Protocorinthian house can be dated quite precisely, for the house or industrial complex, if that is what it was converted to in its second phase, was burnt to the ground unexpectedly. The floor of room 3-4 was found covered with a more than generous amount of pottery and some lamps. The pottery (**10-18**; Pl. 7) is Late Protocorinthian in style; the lamps (**19**; Pls. 7, 9) have been dated to the early 6th century B.C., but the shape apparently starts earlier.

At the time when the Protocorinthian house was burnt and destroyed, a well (L P-C 4) of the same date, about 2.50 m. south of the house, also went out of use and was filled. The well is circular in plan, with its shaft built of large stones slightly shaped to give the inside a more perfectly circular form. The well descends for 3.25 m. from the Protocorinthian ground level at the south side of the house (elev. 76.72). The bottom 0.55 m. of the shaft was dug into the clay that underlies the conglomerate of this area.

The bottom half meter of the shaft was filled with pottery dumped into the well when the well was abandoned (**20-31**; Pls. 7, 8). All of the pottery recovered is fragmentary; even the coarse water jars do not mend into complete pots. Apparently the well had been cleared of accumulated debris not long before it was finally abandoned. No pure use fill was retrieved from the shaft.

The final alteration of the Protocorinthian house is the least well preserved of the three phases of construction distinguished (Fig. 4). Room 3-4 is shortened at its east side by about 1.50 m.; the space is still used, however, as an industrial establishment. A simple hearth serves in this period, placed in the east side of the area and constructed with unshaped stones in the form of a U. Room 2 is rebuilt; its floor is raised between 0.03 and 0.09 m. above the second floor of the house. The south wall of the room, which in phase 2 had been plastered with a white-green clay, is dismantled and rebuilt further to the south. A door with a wooden threshold is built into the wall at the southwest corner of the room, for the first time allowing access to the south. Immediately south of the door, a 1.80 m. square of floor associated with the third phase was excavated; in this area were found a circular shallow ash pit, a clay-lined basin built into the earth floor, perhaps for washing clay, and a post hole packed around with white clay, all apparently remains from the industrial activities that were conducted south of the house.

No pottery, lamps, or tools were found on the floor of this building. Apparently when the structure was abandoned, the furnishings, pottery, and goods were removed by the occupants. The complete lack of artifacts suggests that the house was con-

cerned with hearth discourages identification of it as a pottery kiln. The possibility exists that the kiln was used for the firing of moulds for cast bronze objects, such as No. **31** from well L P-C 4.

demned, expropriated, or bought to make room for the expansion of the temenos of the Sacred Spring in the second half of the sixth century B.C.

THE SACRED SPRING

PHASE 1

The temenos of the Sacred Spring appears to have grown naturally around the water source in the west cliff of the valley of the Lechaion Road. The spring was given its first monumental construction in the last quarter of the 8th century (above, pp. 3, 5). Pottery retrieved from the earth packed against the outside face of the south wall of the supply chamber that leads to the spring house contained Early Protocorinthian sherds.⁷ This ceramic evidence does not necessarily demand that the spring house itself, in its peaked roof form, be Protocorinthian in date.⁸ Thus far very little excavation has been carried out in the levels associated with the original spring house, and as yet no pottery has been found that can be associated directly with construction of the reservoir and the façade of the building.

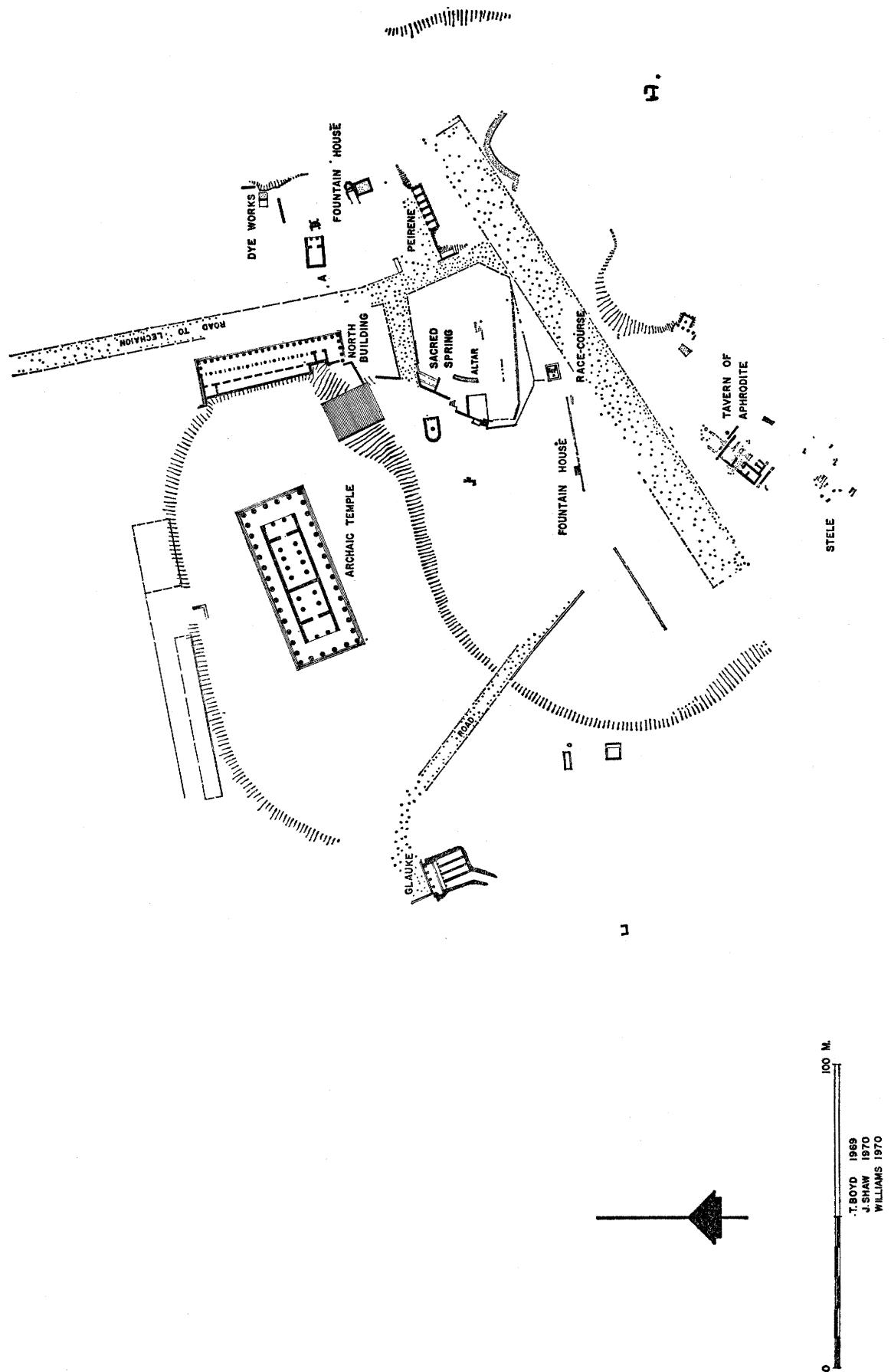
PHASE 2

Excavation in 1968 indicated that the spring house lost its pediment at the close of phase 1.⁹ This year, excavation and study suggest that the peaked roof of the spring house is replaced in phase 2 with a flat roof. The top of the flat roof is 1.50 m. lower than the top of the cliff into which the spring house was built. A stairway of seven steps was therefore constructed to connect the flat roof with the top of the cliff (Pl. 5, c). The east façade of the spring house may have been closed or redesigned at this time; water would no longer have been taken from the original draw basin at the east façade. This interpretation can be drawn from the scarp of undug earth that still overlaps the southeast corner of the façade. It is now suggested that during phase 2 the fountain has a flat roof with parapet wall on its east and north, perhaps also on the south. Along the south side, however, a step may have been used rather than a parapet wall, since at the south the early fifth century stratum appears to have come to 0.24 m. below the top of the flat roof. It is now suspected that a well head was placed on this roof, directly over the reservoir of the earlier fountain house. From it, one would have drawn water from the reservoir below while standing on the roof platform. The steps from roof to upper terrace would have allowed persons to carry the water drawn from the reservoir directly to the apsidal building on the upper terrace.

⁷ The excavators of 1903 exposed the south wall of the spring house; *Corinth*, I, vi, p. 161. The pottery was not kept according to strata and is now unavailable.

⁸ *Hesperia*, XXXVIII, 1969, pp. 38-40, phase 1.

⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 43.



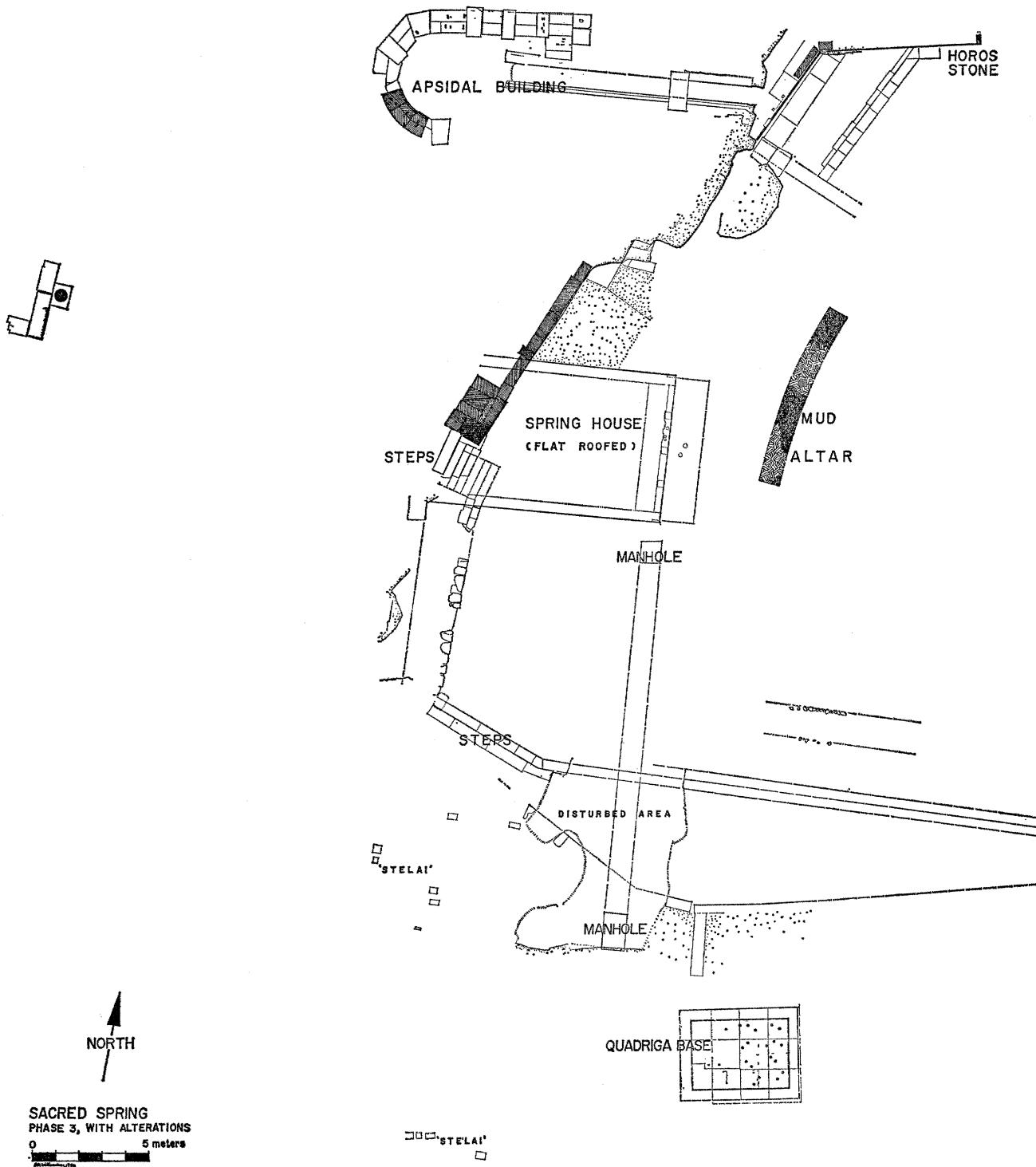


FIG. 6. Plan of Sacred Spring, Phase 3 with Alterations.

At the time of the construction of the flat-roofed spring house, the area to the east of it appears to have served as a vast, although not elaborate, theatrical area. This was paved with a hard-packed cobbled floor, sloping gently down from the south to the area immediately east of the spring house; its southern limit is defined by three steps of poros. These steps were found to extend to the east to within 13.00 m. of the north-south roadway which passes along the east side of the sanctuary. The line of steps extends westward along the south side of the temenos and terminates after an apparently unbroken run (the complete length of steps has not been cleared) of 21.40 m. At the west end of this line, a single line of poros blocks angles to the northwest for at least 8.20 m. (see Fig. 6 where top of this poros line shows in floor of phase 3). This northwest extension appears to have stopped about 12.60 m. south of the spring house.

In the floor north of the steps is at least one line of cobblestones laid in an east-west direction, parallel to the steps and to the contour lines of the floor (Pl. 3, a). The line appears to have been put into the floor to define a seating area on the sloping floor or to define an east-west track along which activities were to take place or to limit the area within which activities were to be held.

PHASE 3 (Figs. 5, 6)

In phase 3, the original set of poros steps or seats at the south side of the temenos was buried except for the top tread of the flight; a new line was built farther to the north (Fig. 5). This alteration was made in the second quarter of the 5th century B.C. The date is securely confirmed by the pottery found in fill used as packing behind the new steps (32-38; Pl. 8). The new steps, also constructed of poros blocks, did not follow exactly the orientation of the earlier line. Although excavation has not uncovered the southeast corner of the temenos, the new steps appear to have started at the point where the original line of steps of phase 2 started. The new line of steps diverges 5.40 m. in a length of 30 m. from the line of the earlier steps as they stretch toward the west. The new line then angles to the northwest for a distance of about 6.50 m. (Pl. 1, a, b). Here the line is only two risers high. The line then makes an angle and goes almost due north to end at the southwest corner of the spring house, where the line meets the bottom two steps of the stairway that leads from the roof of the spring house to the terrace above at the west (Fig. 6, Pl. 5, a, c). Here, especially, one sees that the long line of steps was not designed primarily to serve as steps but rather as seats. The steps meant for passage between the two levels are the seven risers leading from the roof of the spring house to the upper terrace (Fig. 6, Pl. 5, b). The long line of two steps that continues southward from the seven steps is backed at the west by the north-south return of the Geometric wall that holds back a high accumulation of fill west of the wall. This wall, apparently, made passage impossible from east to west, west of the two steps. Prob-

ably at the beginning of phase 3 a new, more elegant, north-south wall was erected to mask the east face of the rough north-south leg of the Geometric terrace wall. A single slab of the socle of this facing wall is now preserved, today abutting the foundations of the south triglyph wall of the Sacred Spring. The line of the facing wall was easily distinguished this year with the removal of a soft earth re-fill from what had originally been the foundation trench dug for this wall. A great quantity of black glazed pottery was recovered from this fill (39-49, Pl. 9; also, Corinth pottery lot no. 6457).

The pottery from this trench supplies a date for the abandonment of the north-south line of the Geometric terrace wall and its later facing. Most of the north-south segment of the Geometric terrace wall, its later facing wall, and the north-south line of steps of phase 3 all were dismantled in the second quarter of the fourth century, probably at the time when the last mud altar went out of use.

The floor that is laid to the north of the steps of phase 3 is studded with lines of cobblestones, as was the floor of phase 2. These lines are between 1.20 and 1.30 m. apart, laid parallel to the east-west line established by the poros steps of phase 3 (Fig. 6).

Evidence exists for at least three alterations during phase 3, exclusive of the three reconstructions of the mud altar. The rebuilding of the drain that runs under the poros paving slabs of the east façade of the early spring house was the first alteration. This underground channel was built to conduct water from under the conglomerate cliff south of the limit of the Sacred Spring to its place of use northeast of the temenos, somewhere lower in the valley of the Lechaion Road. Originally, the drain had been laid to conduct the water through the temenos; the water, however, was not to have been used therein. The alteration of this drain in phase 3 appears to have been extensive. All traces of the original drain, constructed at the same time as the spring house façade, were removed; a new trench was dug from the southeast corner of the spring house southward to the rock ledge; an underground corridor with water conduit was constructed therein (Fig. 6, Pl. 3, b). During this operation, a six meter long segment of the poros steps of phase 3 was removed and replaced with a cobbled floor once the alteration was completed. A certain amount of re-used material was incorporated into the walls and ceiling of the new corridor, including drain blocks and a shallow stone basin.

The underground corridor (Pl. 3, b) resembles the corridor that leads from the triglyph wall at the northwest corner of the sanctuary of the Sacred Spring to a point under the apsidal temple; each has a stuccoed water channel built against its side wall.¹⁰

The corridor that extends southward from the spring house is constructed of good chisel-dressed poros blocks in ashlar style. It is 1.41 m. high at the south,

¹⁰ *Corinth*, I, vi, pp. 134-137 for description of the corridor that leads to the apsidal temple.

1.00 m. wide, with a water channel built as part of its east wall. The channel protrudes 0.37 m. from the wall and thus contracts the free corridor space at floor level to a width of about 0.63 m. The water channel itself is only 0.11 m. wide and about 0.09 m. deep. Only the channel and the corridor wall above it are covered with a hard waterproof plaster. The floor of the corridor is the natural green-white marl that underlies the conglomerate bedrock in this area.

The channel was built within the corridor so that it could be checked and cleaned without the channel having to be re-excavated. Manholes (Fig. 6) were provided in order that the tunnel could be serviced easily. One lies immediately south of the east façade of the spring house. The second (Pl. 3, c) lies 15.10 m. farther south, almost 6 m. south of the top poros step of period 3 and northwest of the quadriga base, that is, outside of the limits of the temenos.

More than 12 deep, rectangular holes were found randomly positioned in the hard-packed poros chip floor that stretches southward from the poros steps and west of the quadriga base (Pl. 4, c). The holes had been dug during both phase 2 and the early part of phase 3, apparently for the erection of wood stelai, votives, or statues with rectangular bases. It is surprising, however, that these stelai or wood votives were all dismantled at the same time, when the gravel fill was brought in for the construction of the curb along the south side of the temenos just before the end of phase 3. The two best preserved holes (Pl. 4, a, b) were found with impressions of the wood on their smooth side walls; the impressions were intact from floor level to a depth of about 0.50 m. The two wood bases had originally been 0.09 and 0.13 m. thick, 0.23 and 0.24 m. wide. No organic matter or wood was found in the holes; plaster casts made of the holes show, however, the impressions of wood grain and tool marks that were left on the side walls of the rectangular holes. The side walls of other holes were badly destroyed; this may be the result of the careless removal of the stelai or votives in antiquity. The four best preserved holes suggest, however, that not all the wood was removed when the new gravel fill and covering floor were laid in the last part of phase 3; some bases may have been cut off at ground level, which resulted in the preservation of the clear impression of their lower parts in the earlier fill.

Just before the end of phase 3 and the abandonment of the long, low, mud altar, the sanctuary undergoes a general alteration. The poros steps that had been used in the first part of phase 3 are now removed, along with the stelai, and a gravelly fill is laid down, or as at the southwest the steps are simply covered by the gravel (Fig. 8). This gravel appears to have spread over the sanctuary generally, for it is found as far north as the mud altar and, indeed, is the stratum on which the third and fourth altars are built.¹¹

¹¹ *Hesperia*, XXXVIII, 1969, phase 3, pp. 43-46; XXXIX, 1970, pp. 23-24, pl. 11. Here the gravel dump is reported to have been made between the first and second altars; further

The southern line of the temenos is rebuilt at the time when the gravelly fill is laid down. A narrow curb is built to the south of the section of steps that in phase 2 angled to the northwest at the southwest corner of the sanctuary; the line of the new curb approximates the orientation of this section of steps. Further east, however, the curb is built of wider poros blocks and laid immediately over the top step of the stairway that had previously been used in phase 2; the wider curb thus follows the line of the early steps.

Both the thinner and the wider curbs appear to have been built solely to delineate the southern limit of the sanctuary of the Sacred Spring. The floor south of the sanctuary ends flush with the curb; north of the curb, within the temenos, the floor originally came up to within 0.15-0.27 m. of the top of the curb. This slight change in level is the only definition that the south edge of the temenos appears to have at the end of phase 3.

PHASES 4, 5, AND 6 (Figs. 7, 9)

At least three lines of bleachers or low grandstands, each representing a different period of use, were constructed inside of the temenos as defined by the curb erected at the end of phase 3. Bleachers ran along the whole south side of the sanctuary during phases 4, 5, 6, and 7. They apparently were low timber structures on rubble and poros block foundations (Figs. 7, 9, Pl. 6). A fourth foundation with a slightly different orientation, crossing the other three lines of foundation, also was distinguished. The difficulty of sorting these remains into their separate periods is aggravated by the fact that the later bleacher foundations are laid out to overlap the earlier foundation trenches and thus are dug into the earlier foundation trenches.

The whole south side of the temenos was not cleared this year; only the westernmost 22 m. of bleacher foundations were excavated. In the best preserved section, rubble foundations were built over the earlier footings; it is possible to distinguish three separate bleacher systems between phases 4, 5, 6, and 7 of the Sacred Spring in those places where damage from overlapping remains is minimal.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

Excavation has not yet penetrated to the lowest levels of the Sacred Spring to any great extent. Thus form and function of the first phase of the temenos are still relatively ill-defined. The limits of the temenos in its early period were probably determined, however, by the shape of the valley and the natural cliff edge around the spring. A spring house with peaked roof and east façade of columns or piers was built against the western cliff of the valley of the Lechaion Road. By phase 2 of

examination now indicates, however, that the dump was made, definitely, between the covering of altar 2 and the building of altar 3.

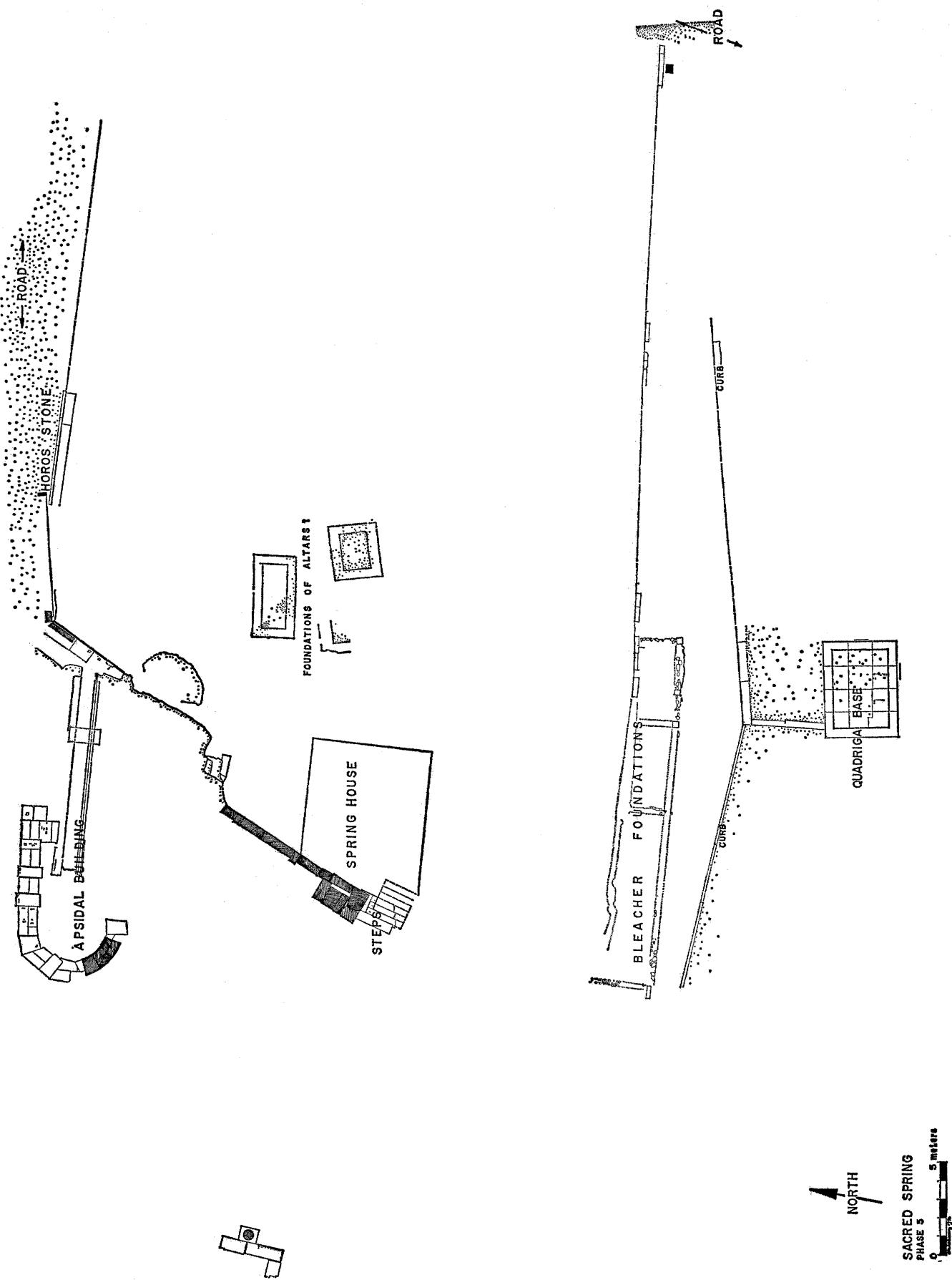


FIG. 7. Plan of Sacred Spring, Phase 5.

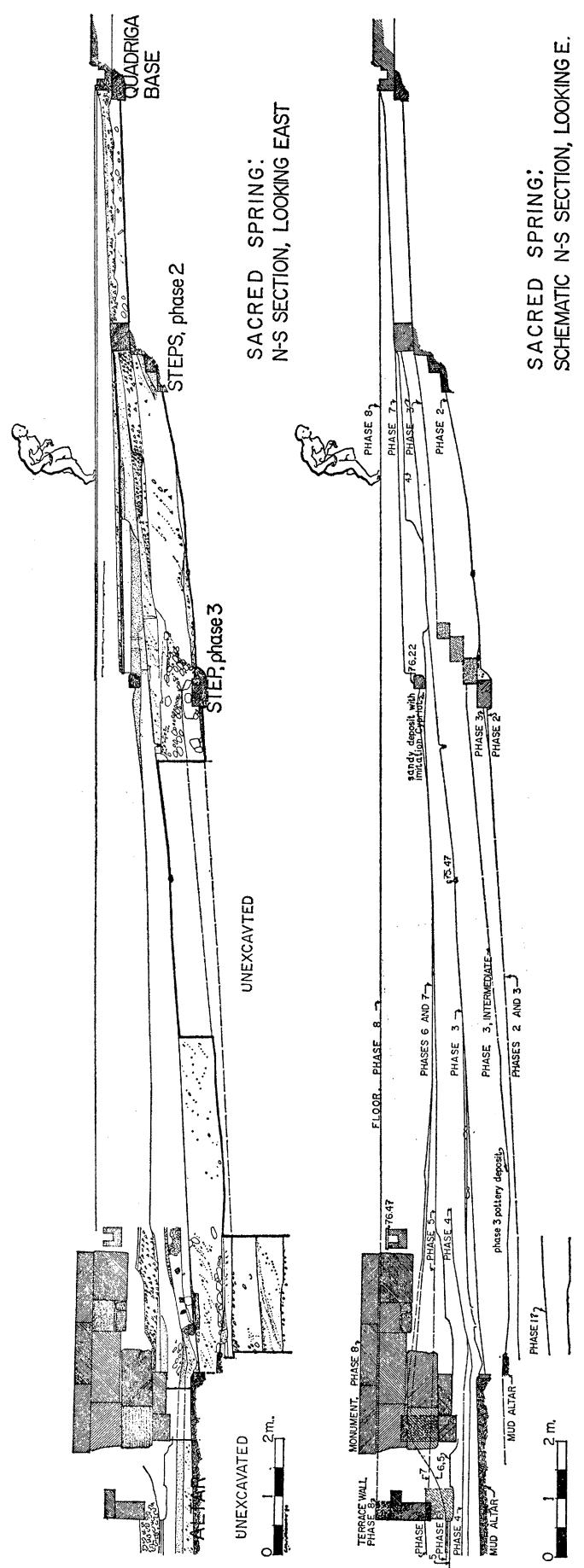


FIG. 8. North-south Section through Temenos of Sacred Spring, looking East.

the temenos, seats in the form of three poros steps were built along the bedrock cliff edge south and west of the spring house. The floor sloped downward from these seats toward the north and to the center of the sanctuary. The spring house was altered and given a flat roof, which perhaps served also as a platform. A stairway was built to connect the roof with the upper terrace immediately west of the spring house. The ground level to the east of the spring house was raised with the beginning of phase 3. At this time the poros steps along the south limit of the temenos were rebuilt slightly to the north of the earlier steps. The earlier steps were covered and abandoned, except that the top of the early step was still used to delineate the southern limit of the sanctuary. During phase 3, a low altar over 8.75 m. long was constructed of mud at the west side of the open area immediately east of the spring house, then rebuilt three times. The altar was slightly curved, with its long axis extending approximately north-south. East of the altar the temenos floor remained unencumbered by buildings. The steps and altar were closely related one to the other; the main purpose of the steps, however, does not seem to have been to serve viewers of the sacrifice at the altar.¹²

Phase 4 saw the altar abandoned and covered, along with the later poros steps. The temenos floor of phase 4 has now become relatively level, the result of repeated fillings and the removal of the old Geometric wall that formed the western limit of the theatrical area. Thus, for the first time, the design of poros steps with ground

¹² In cases where steps are designed to serve the devout during sacrifice, the steps are built close to the altar and are designed so that the devout have a close-range view of the top of the altar and the priest as he sacrifices:

Amphiaraiion. Vasileios Chr. Petrakos, 'Ο Όρωπός καὶ τὸ Ἱερὸν τοῦ Ἀμφιαράου, pp. 96-99, fig. 19, pls. A, 17. Altar oriented to the northwest with curved stairs centered on it.

Argos, Pythian Apollo. G. Roux, *L'architecture de l'Argolide aux IV^e et III^e s. avant J.-C.*, pp. 74-80, fig. 9. A passage of 1.48 m. separates altar from stairs. Stairs are laid out parallel to the altar.

Perachora, Hera Akraia. H. Plommer and F. Salviat, "The Altar of Hera Akraia at Perachora," *B.S.A.*, LXI, 1966, pp. 207-215; plan, fig. 3. Altar and stairs within 1 m. of north end of altar, ca. 400 B.C.

The relationship of stairs to altar in the temenos of the Sacred Spring is not the same as in the above examples; the focus of the steps is rather on the space east of the altar, where the devout probably stood during sacrifices. Numerous uses can be suggested for this open area, possibly an area for dramatic presentations, an assembly place, or a law court.

Thorikos. H. F. Mussche, J. Bingen, J. Servais, J. de Geyter, T. Hackens, P. Spitaels, A. Gautier, *Thorikos 1965*, III, p. 95, pl. 5. Theater with altar at one side of orchestra, seating capacity larger than that of the temenos of the Sacred Spring.

Morgantina: E. Sjöqvist, "Excavation at Serra Orlando (Morgantina)," *A.J.A.*, LXII, 1958, p. 161, figs. 30, 33, 36. This angled stepped area was probably used for outdoor meetings.

Athens. A. L. Boegehold, "Philokleon's Court," *Hesperia*, XXXVI, 1967, pp. 111-120. A possible assembly place or law court, 5th century steps on west side of the agora.

Any final interpretation of the functions of the Sacred Spring and its components must await the complete excavation of the temenos.

sloping down to the north was abandoned and, instead, a long line of bleachers was constructed to face a flat temenos floor at the north. This solution was used throughout phases 4, 5, 6, and 7. Finally, with the end of phase 7 a race track that originally ran well to the south of the temenos of the Sacred Spring (Fig. 9) was abandoned. A new Hellenistic racetrack was built close to the south side of the triglyph wall of the Sacred Spring; it buried almost completely the southern third of the temenos.

After the time when the race course was moved to its new position close to the triglyph wall of the Sacred Spring, little can be told about the layout of the theatrical area of the Sacred Spring. The Roman foundation of the Captives' Façade has destroyed a large part of the area within the temenos and early excavation has removed any chance of establishing the stratigraphy of the later Hellenistic period here.

The identifiable coins recovered from the excavation of 1968-1970 help to establish the absolute chronology of the eight phases of the temenos. In some cases, however, the numismatic evidence suggests dates rather lower than those suggested by the ceramic evidence. This is especially true for the fills accumulated during phase 3 and the fill covering the floor of phase 7. The differences in dates for both of these levels can perhaps be explained partially by the fact that the ceramic finds were retrieved from earth which had been brought in from elsewhere. Pottery in these fills thus might not have been in use at the very moment when the earth was dug up to be spread over the temenos floor.

The earliest stratified coins, found in levels of the second half of the fifth century, are two Corinthian silver fractions, nos. 1 and 2. These were recovered during the removal of a floor that covered the original floor of phase 2, immediately east of the porch of the spring house. Although coin no. 1 is earlier than the mid-fifth century, it can be considered appropriate to this level. Apparently, it had been used as a bijou or talisman, for it is pierced in order to be strung; it may have been treasured for some time.

Five legible coins (5, 17, 123, 133, and 141), datable at latest to the first quarter of the fourth century and accompanied by at least two illegible Corinthian Pegaso-tridents, were recovered from floors that accumulated in the course of phase 3. No. 17 is from this phase but is not from an area that is sealed by a later floor. Coins 5 and 133 were found together at the east end of the temenos, above an early floor of phase 3, on a floor similar in level, quality, and covering fill to the floor on which a pottery deposit was found in 1969.¹³ The pottery was found in a concentrated pile, immediately southeast of the mud altars. The pottery is almost completely of Corinthian manufacture, dated to the very end of the fifth century. Caution should be used, however, in coupling the pottery with the two coins because over

¹³ *Hesperia*, XXXVIII, 1969, p. 56, nos. 3-8.

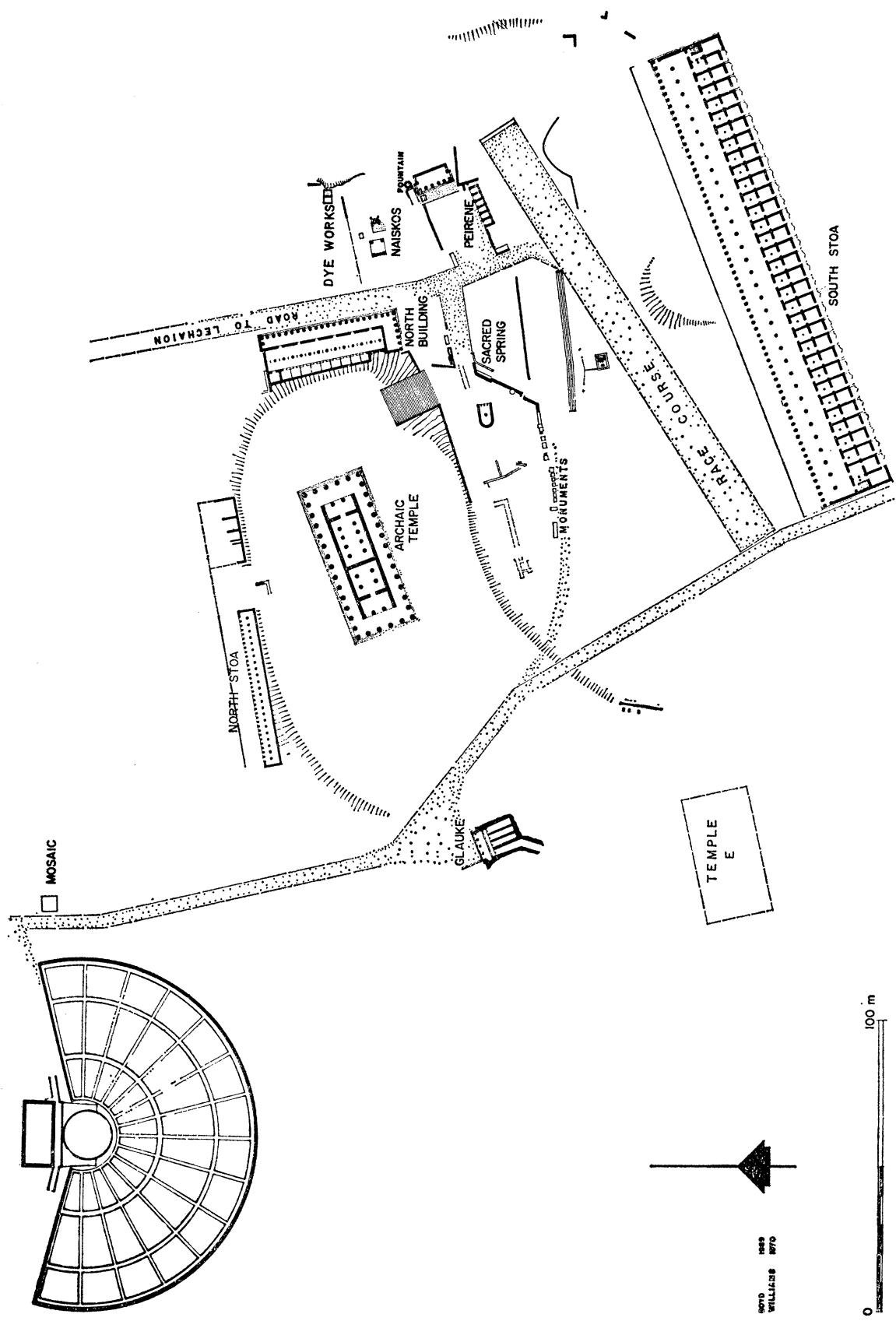


FIG. 9. Plan of Area around Temple Hill, First Quarter of Third Century B.C.

8 meters of undug fill separate the find spot of the coins from that of the pottery. Pots 39-49 should be associated with the latest coins of this group.

Coins 11 and 154 were lost during the covering of the last floor of phase 3. Coins 30, 74, 82, 86, 103, 108, 111, 118, 153, 155, 161, and 171 were recovered from the fill dumped at the time of the abandonment of phase 4. Two coins, 79 and 107, were found in a pit dug into the floor of phase 5. Coins from the fill that covers the final floor of phase 5 are 10, 71, 76, 85, 95, 100, 106, 109, 113-115, 131, 132, 148, 156-158, and 172. Coins 19, 78, 93, and 126 were recovered from the fill over the floor of phase 6. A bronze of the Achaean League, coin 139, was recovered from the earth into which foundations were laid for one of the later bleachers. This find spot suggests that this coin had been in circulation before phase 7 and possibly before phase 6, sometime after 280 b.c.

A soft gray sand was found in a pocket along the north side of the stone foundation of the bleacher of phase 7. This sand appears to have accumulated in the course of phase 7. A number of whole pots were found therein, as well as five identifiable bronze coins: three Corinthian Pegasos-tridents, 48, 59, and 65, one Syracusan bronze, 127, and one Sikyonian bronze, 147.¹⁴

The floors immediately above the gravelly fill that covered the mud altars and that brought phase 3 to an end were all thin streaks of accumulated wash, gravel, and poros chips. Each floor appears to have served for a short period of time. It might thus be assumed that the time span from the beginning of phase 4 through the end of phase 7 was not long.

The fill above the floor of phase 7 was deep reddish earth, containing almost exclusively archaic and Neolithic pottery. This was not a natural accumulation; it was brought in from outside of the area to raise the hollow so that the later race course could be laid out here. The latest coin found in this fill is later than any of the pottery;¹⁵ coin 128 is a bronze Alexander the Great, 336-323 b.c.; the other coins are Corinthian Pegasos-tridents, 9, 63, 72, 73, 75, 88, 96, 98, 101, 102, and Sikyonian bronzes, 146 and 152. The new race course must have been built in the third century, however, for its fill covered such coins as 139.

The race course goes out of use with the destruction of Corinth in 146 b.c. Any coins from fills above the race course, even if Greek in date, were deposited here in Roman filling operations or with some other Roman activity. Of special interest in the post race course levels are a group of four silver coins, 136, 140, 174, and 182, all recovered within a square meter of fill immediately under the poros and cement bedding for the marble paving of the Roman forum. A Roman denarius of 86 b.c., 181, was found during the removal of an early Roman wall that was built immediately south of the area later occupied by the Captives' Façade.¹⁶

¹⁴ *Hesperia*, XXXIX, 1970, pp. 4-5, nos. 2-6, for the pottery from this sand.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 4, no. 1. The latest fragment is from a Gnathian oinochoe.

¹⁶ *Corinth*, I, vi, pl. 17, wall XIIa.

The coins found in the fill over the quadriga base, a soft earth apparently deposited immediately after removal of the quadriga, were 94 and 165.¹⁷

New information has also been obtained for the better understanding of the urban organization and land use at the head of the valley of the Lechaion Road.¹⁸ Excavation has exposed enough early remains below the level of the Roman forum to suggest that the whole western half of the forum, from the Sacred Spring and the Roman bema westward, was covered by domestic and industrial structures in the Protocorinthian and Corinthian periods. This certainly is true of the area immediately south of the Sacred Spring in the eighth, seventh, and earlier sixth centuries B.C. (Fig. 1). Even in the Late Geometric period, land apparently was sufficiently in demand for a large terrace wall (above, p. 3) to be built against the rock cliff south of the spring in order that some of the uneven terrain could be reclaimed along the west side of the valley. The Protocorinthian house (above, pp. 5, 7, 9) which was built on this terrace is not the only structure to preserve evidence of early industry in the valley. At least by the Middle Corinthian period, perhaps earlier, a dye works had been established northeast of the Sacred Spring, in the area now occupied by the Roman Peribolos of Apollo.¹⁹ Traces of domestic habitation are present in this lower area, albeit recovered from sondages.²⁰

Near the head of the valley, around the Tavern of Aphrodite and east of it, about 70 m. south of the Sacred Spring, constructions built for domestic and semi-domestic religious use began to displace Protogeometric, Geometric, and Early Corinthian graves. This displacement began as early as the Protocorinthian period.²¹ Remains at the west end of the forum uncovered in the past two years have suggested the same pattern, except that the domestic structures themselves have been cut away by the Romans, leaving only graves, wells, and cisterns to testify to the use of the land in the Early Iron Age. These remains suggest, however, that domestic occupation started here in the Late Geometric period (wells 1, 2, and possibly 3),²²

¹⁷ *Hesperia*, XXXIX, 1970, pp. 6-9, nos. 7-9, for pottery found in this soft earth.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, pp. 32-39 for an earlier discussion of this valley.

¹⁹ C. K. Williams, II, Δελτ., XXIII, 1968, Χρονικά, pp. 134-135. Note, also, mention of iron and bronze scoria from a foundry, dumped into a well of the 6th c. B.C. southwest of the Protocorinthian house, Charles H. Morgan, "Investigations at Corinth, 1953—A Tavern of Aphrodite," *Hesperia*, XXII, 1953, p. 135.

²⁰ H. S. Robinson, S. S. Weinberg, "Excavations at Corinth, 1959," *Hesperia*, XXIX, 1960, p. 246; C. K. Williams, II, Δελτ., XXII, 1967, Χρονικά, pt. 1, p. 184; mention should also be made of a series of walls that date from the Geometric to the Corinthian period, found at the northeast corner of Temple A during excavation in 1965. These walls appear to have served for terracing. Fallen mud brick and domestic pottery were found in the levels associated with the Protocorinthian walls.

²¹ Charles H. Morgan, II, "Excavations at Corinth, 1936-37," *A.J.A.*, XLI, 1937, pp. 543-549, pl. XIII, 2; "Excavations at Corinth, 1953—A Tavern of Aphrodite," *Hesperia*, XXII, 1953, pp. 131-137, pls. 45-46.

²² Wells 1 and 3 are within the limits of the foundations of Temple F. The northern well was excavated before the Second World War; the southern well was cleared in 1969. Well 2 lies

with domestic changes in the Middle Corinthian period (well 4),²³ in the first half of the fifth century (well 5),²⁴ in the fourth century (wells 6, 7),²⁵ and finally terminated with the destruction of Corinth in 146 B.C. (well 8 ?, cistern 1).²⁶

The area at the west end of the forum has not been completely dug; more wells may be found with further excavation. Domestic construction, however, does appear here to be replacing the burial ground of the Sub-Mycenaean, Protogeometric, and Geometric periods from Late Geometric times onward.

PROTOGEOMETRIC AND GEOMETRIC POTTERY

The Protogeometric pottery recovered from the area of the Sacred Spring was found in a trench dug against the south side of the south wall of the Protocorinthian house (Pl. 2, a, b). Here the stratigraphy was found to be composed of a 0.52 m. deep fill of the Geometric period piled between the south wall of the house and the cliff of bedrock farther south; beneath this fill was a thin floor of earth and burning with large patches of charcoal. The earth beneath contained Protogeometric pottery and a few Mycenaean sherds. This lowest stratum appears to have been a dumped fill, descending from the thin floor without interruption to the bedrock that here forms the bottom of the valley. The fill also goes under the floor of the Protocorinthian house and stretches northward toward the Geometric terrace wall. No architecture has yet been distinguished that is to be associated with the Protogeometric fill.

Most of the pottery is coarse. The painted wares are fragmentary; the pieces were scattered throughout the fill. A number of conical bases were recovered, although not here catalogued. The decorated pottery appears to be largely of the Late Protogeometric period.²⁷

1. Protogeometric krater.

C-70-177. Estimated D. of rim 0.240 m.

Fragment of rim, upper body.

Slightly incurving wall of upper body; outward thickened rim, flat on top.

Pl. 6.

Four horizontal lines at max. diam. of body; upper body divided into vertically elongated panels by groups of 6 vertical lines; decoration in panels alternates between 2 crosshatched lozenges, one above the second, and plain

immediately west of the Babbius Monument; it was excavated in 1968. *Hesperia*, XXXIX, 1970, fig. 4 for the position of these wells.

²³ Well 4 was found 9 m. west of Temple J in 1970.

²⁴ Well 5 was found west of Temple J, 2 m. east of well 4. It produced a large amount of pottery, the bulk of which awaits detailed study.

²⁵ Wells 6 and 7 were cleared in 1934 and 1935. They lie at the foot of the stairs that rise westward to the temenos of Temple E. Well 7 contained 6 coarse ware pitchers, C-35-637 through C-35-642; only a Corinthian banded lekythos, C-35-644, suggests the fourth century date for this well. R. Stillwell, "Excavation at Corinth, 1934-1935," *A.J.A.*, XL, 1936, p. 41.

²⁶ Oval well 8 is built as one with the wall of cistern 1, and apparently is part of a single complex. The cistern was cleared in 1935. It lies 4 m. west of Temple H. *Ibid.*, p. 43.

²⁷ Corinth pottery lot no. 6406.

rectangle with two? horizontal lines at middle of panel. Rim glazed inside with dark brown glaze, flaking.

2. Protogeometric body sherd of krater.
Pl. 6.

C-70-173.

Fragment from upper body.

Nine concentric circles with Geometric hour-glass central filling ornament and central compass point. Good dark brown glaze on inside of krater.

3. Protogeometric skyphos. Pl. 6.

C-70-174.

Fragment of upper body, rim, base of one

The Late Geometric finds from the 1970 excavation show the Corinthian pottery of this period to have a larger vocabulary than previously had been noted. The style is typically Corinthian, with the lower body evenly decorated in horizontal lines and elaboration limited to a two-tiered design in the handle zone.^{27a} The workmanship is consistently good and the execution well disciplined. This is easily seen in the group of skyphoi and a skyphoid pyxis found in the fill behind the Geometric terrace wall south of the Sacred Spring (Nos. 5-9). The clay is very fine cream to buff, well levigated, and made into fine-walled pots. The glaze varies from a good orange-red to rich brown and black, the result of uneven firing. All of the skyphoi and the skyphoid pyxis have their handles decorated with dots between two horizontal lines. The body patterns range, however, from dotted running diamonds, rows of water birds, and gear pattern, to single water birds in "snow fields" flanking a central panel with meander.

5. Late Geometric skyphos. Pl. 6.

C-70-106. H. 0.076, D. of base 0.050, est. D. of lip 0.120 m.

Complete profile, fragmentary.

Disc foot with concave undersurface, open ovoid body with slightly offset low rim, horizontal handle 0.009 m. below rim.

Undersurface unglazed, lower body glazed, with 11 horizontal lines above. Two-tiered handle zone: lower tier, row of two-legged solid-bodied water birds, birds on one side of skyphos with flexed legs, other side birds stiff-

horizontal handle.

Reserved body zone between handles decorated by two horizontal lines laced with zigzag, casually executed; reserved lip band. Flaking lustrous black glaze inside and out.

4. Protogeometric skyphos. Pl. 6.

C-70-175. Estimated D. of rim 0.160 m.

Fragment of upper body with flaring rim in continuous curve from slightly inturning upper body. Upper body panels decorated in manner of No. 1, but with 5 vertical lines separating panels and running Xs rather than straight lines across plain panel. Inside of rim glazed in rich dark brown; clay fire-scared to gray.

legged; horizontal line separating tiers; upper tier, running diamond pattern with one line above at offset of rim. Narrow side panels where handle zone meets handles, decorated with sigmas running vertically between sets of three vertical lines. Eight-leaved rosette in spandrel over handle. Inside glazed with reserved band at rim, broken with units of 10 vertical lines.

6. Late Geometric skyphos. Pl. 6.

C-70-108. Est. D. of rim 0.12 m.

Complete profile, almost half of bowl.

^{27a} J. N. Coldstream, *Greek Geometric Pottery*, pp. 95-100, 341, 352.

Wide ovoid body, inturning rim, horizontal handle 0.008 m. below rim.

Line at bottom of foot, another on side of foot. 14 lines on body from foot to decorated panels at handle zone. Design between handles: bird with hatched body, profile right, on dotted field, framed by sets of 3 and 4 vertical lines; elongated hatched meander in central panel. Two horizontal lines under lip. Inside glazed with reserved band at rim, broken at intervals by vertical lines.

7. Late Geometric skyphos. Pl. 6.

C-70-109.

Fragmentary, without foot, rim preserved only above handle. Open ovoid body going to vertical rim, horizontal handle at 0.007 m. below rim.

Lower body glazed, then 6 horizontal lines. Two-tiered handle zone: lower tier with gear pattern between bird(?) panels; design in upper tier now missing; two horizontal lines at rim. Inside glazed with reserved band at rim, broken at intervals by vertical lines.

8. Late Geometric skyphos. Pl. 6.

C-70-116. Estimated D. of rim ca. 0.13 m.

Fragment of rim, upper body with one handle.

Open ovoid body, horizontal handles attached at 0.009 m. below lip.

Upper body with at least 6 horizontal lines. Two-tiered handle zone: upper tier of running diamonds dotted at centers, tier ends with rectangle filled with X and four dots, framed by sets of 3 vertical lines; handle separated from decorated handle zone by diagonal lines from below handle to rim; two horizontal lines on rim, glazed lip. Inside glazed with reserved band just below lip, broken with sets of 9 vertical lines.

9. Late Geometric skyphoid pyxis. Pl. 6.

C-70-110.

Fragmentary, without foot, one handle.

Open ovoid body with 0.009 m. high vertical offset rim. Horizontal handle 0.015 m. below lip.

Lower body glazed, then 9 horizontal lines. Two-tiered design between handles: lower tier, horizontal row of dots; upper, two lines and horizontal zigzag, separated from handles by a group of 5 vertical lines. Vertical brush stroke behind handle possibly made as reference mark for fitting the lid. See Smithson, *Hesperia*, XXXVII, 1968, p. 78 for discussion of reference marks.

POTTERY FROM THE PROTOCORINTHIAN HOUSE, PERIOD 2

The Late Protocorinthian pottery found in the Protocorinthian house was largely concentrated on and immediately over the floor of the court, room 3-4. Much is now stored in Corinth pottery lot 6396; a selected sample, representative of the finds from this period of occupation of the house, was inventoried and is presented here as Nos. 10-18, along with one lamp, No. 19.²⁸ Some, although relatively little, foreign pottery was found in the ruins of the house, including at least one East Greek oinochoe (C-70-178, 179, 180), an oil jar (C-70-191), and the kantharoid cup, No. 15.

10. Olpe. Pl. 7.

C-70-131. H. to top of handle bolster 0.282, D. at base 0.104, max. D. 0.161 m.

Complete profile; most of rim missing; partially mended in plaster.

Glaze black to chocolate, applied white, yellow, purple.

²⁸ The clay is not described in this catalogue unless it is non-Corinthian. Variations in color caused by firing are noted only when they affect the glaze.

Broad, slightly flaring low ring foot, piriform body to plastic half-round ring at neck; neck constricted slightly just above ring then slightly flaring to round mouth; double round handle from upper body to lip, where handle ends in bolsters. Reserved undersurface, side of foot glazed, ray zone above, glazed body with group of lines on glaze immediately above rays, second group at mid-point of body, third below scale and tongue band of shoulder; all three groups are three purple lines bordered on top and bottom by single white line; on shoulder five rows of incised scales, compass drawn, and incised tongues above, with round ends; added yellow and purple on scales and tongues. Plastic ridge at neck decorated with white dots, 15-dot rosette on bolster, 10-dot rosette on inside of rim below handle joint with lip. Inside of neck glazed.

Shape close to H. Payne, *Necrocorinthia*, no. 175, p. 278, pl. 13.

Transitional.

11. Skyphos.

Pl. 7.

C-70-193. H. 0.095, D. of foot 0.051, D. of rim 0.136 m.

Complete profile with parts of both handles, restored in plaster.

Glaze flaking black-brown.

Broad flat ring foot, ovoid body inturning at shoulder, offset vertical rim, horizontal handles at shoulders. Undersurface and body to handle zone glazed; handle zone reserved with vertical lines at both sides of handles, central part of zone filled with short wavy vertical lines, the final stage of disintegrating water bird decoration; one black line at offset of rim, 2 black lines on outside of rim. Inside glazed.

12. Kotyle.

Pl. 7.

C-70-183. H. 0.071, D. of foot 0.043, D. of lip 0.097 m.

Complete profile, preserving both handles.

Glaze black to red-brown.

Ring foot, ovoid body turning slightly inward at lip, handles just below lip. Small circle at center of undersurface, ring foot glazed except

for reserved bearing surface, line above foot from which 7 rays rise to horizontal line at 0.031 m.; upper 0.036 m. of body glazed; white line just below handles, inside of handles reserved, lip reserved. Interior glazed, with white line inside just below lip.

13. Kotyle.

Pl. 7.

C-70-134. H. 0.094, D. of base 0.058, D. of lip 0.131 m.

Complete profile with one handle; restored in plaster.

Glaze red, flaking in places, added white.

Low, flat ring foot, ovoid body rising to very slightly incurving lip, horizontal handles below lip at max. diameter of kotyle. Undersurface has two concentric circles, second circle overlaps onto ring foot, band on outside of foot; band at bottom of body with 7 rays rising from it to horizontal line at 0.034 m., upper body glazed. Inside of handles reserved, applied white line just below handle; inside glazed with white line just below reserved lip.

Probably same workshop as C-70-120, Nos. 29, 12, all of which have same concentric circle design on undersurface, same pattern of rings on kotyle wall. C-70-120, from western house, west of room 2, and No. 29, from well L P-C 4, are identical, even to overfiring.

Similar to C-37-606, from well L P-C 3, third quarter of the seventh century, in the Corinthian forum. C. H. Morgan, II, "Excavations at Corinth, 1936-37," *A.J.A.*, XLI, 1937, p. 547, fig. 9; Weinberg, *Corinth*, VII, i, p. 47, pl. 23, no. 164; almost identical to C-31-133, p. 49, pl. 24, no. 176, and C-31-134, Late Protocorinthian.

Late Protocorinthian.

14. Kotyle with graffito.

Pl. 7.

C-70-195. H. 0.10, D. at base 0.057, est. D. of lip 0.12 m.

Half base, complete profile, one handle preserved.

Black glaze almost completely gone.

Low ring foot, ovoid body rising to very slightly incurving lip, horizontal handles at-

tached just below lip. Undersurface reserved with dot and two concentric circles. Line at joint between foot and body, ray zone 0.039 m. high to line above, upper half of body glazed, trace of white line inside rim, lip reserved. Π, broken, incised at center of undersurface.

15. Kantharoid cup. Pl. 7.

C-70-133. H. 0.101, D. of base 0.051, est. D. of lip 0.11 m.

Complete base, half of cup, one handle preserved, restored in plaster.

Clay grayish to dark tan, glaze gray-black inside and out.

Flat base flaring to wide ovoid body, shoulder turning inward with tall offset straight flaring rim; groove at joint between rim and body, strap handle from shoulder to lip. Monochrome.

16. Pyxis. Pl. 7.

C-70-189. H. 0.031, D. of base 0.045, est. D. of lip 0.058 m.

About half complete.

Glaze red to black.

Rounded bottom rising to vertical sides that slightly flare toward top, rolled rim; small, horizontal handles on reserved zone at mid body. Undersurface with two concentric circles, three body bands, handles and rim glazed; inside has black circle at bottom, two bands on side.

17. Pyxis. Pl. 7.

C-70-182. H. 0.038, D. of base 0.067, D. of lip 0.066 m. Complete profile.

The well, L P-C 4, about 2.50 m. south of the Protocorinthian house is dated by the pottery from the bottom of its shaft to the Late Protocorinthian period; the well perhaps can be dated as late as the Transitional period (above, p. 5; also Nos. 20-31). A second well of the Late Protocorinthian period, L P-C 3, was found in the excavations of 1936-1937 in the forum about 46 m. south of the well found this year.²⁹ Two other wells of this period were cleared farther to the west, on the hill to the northwest of the upper valley of the Lechaion Road, now built over by the

Glaze black with added purple and white.

Flat bottom, concave cylindrical body to outward turning lip, traces of two horizontal handles preserved just below lip. All of body glazed, except for two reserved lines below lip and lip itself; two lines of applied white with two lines of purple between them at center of body. Interior glazed black, flaking.

18. Kalathiskos.

Pl. 7.

C-70-190. H. 0.0335, D. of base 0.023, D. of lip 0.0505 m. Half of kalathiskos preserved.

Glaze reddish to brown.

Flat bottom with straight flaring sides, slight thickening at rim. Stripe above base, two on body, one on thickened rim; two accidental dots on reserved lip; glazed inside bottom, band on mid-point of wall inside, second just below lip.

19. Lamp.

Pls. 7, 9.

L-70-5. H. 0.03, max. D. of body 0.12, D. of rim 0.11 m.

Three quarters preserved, most of nozzle missing.

Wheelmade; convex bottom without base, to carinated side, upper body contracting with outward-thickened offset horizontal rim. Vertical axis of body pierced with vertical shaft rising to above level of rim. Trace of bridged nozzle with burning; unglazed. A second lamp, identical to L-70-5, is stored in lot 6395.

Close to O. Broneer, *Corinth*, IV, ii, type 1.

²⁹ C. H. Morgan, *A.J.A.*, XLI, 1937, p. 547, fig. 9; pottery published by S. S. Weinberg, *Corinth*, VII, i, pp. 45-49, nos. 153-173.

northwest corner of the archaeological museum.³⁰ These four are the only wells of the Late Protocorinthian period that have been found thus far around Temple Hill and the head of the valley of the Lechaion Road.

20. Attic oil amphora.

C-70-132. Pres. H. 0.104, D. 0.224 m.

Upper neck and rim preserved, possibly also handle, C-70-185.

Clay pinkish buff with mudstone inclusions; glaze black. Slightly flaring neck, offset flaring rim slightly thickened, rounded lip. Trace of handle attached at offset. Two sets of two concentric compass drawn circles of black glaze on neck. Unglazed inside.

21. Protocorinthian oinochoe. Pl. 7.

C-70-121. H. to top of handle 0.20, max. D. 0.174, D. of base 0.117 m.

Profile of body, handle; missing neck and rim.

Clay cream-buff; glaze black with added white, purple, yellow.

Broad, flat, flaring wide ring foot; squat ovoid body; wide sloping shoulder; triple-round, high-swung handle from shoulder to trefoil lip. Underside has three concentric circles, third circle overlaps onto ring foot; outside of foot black, above foot reserved zone with rays; above, applied purple and white bands on glaze at maximum diameter of body, white, three purple, white. Incised tongues on shoulder to neck, first tongue unpainted, second yellow, third purple, fourth unpainted, etc. Handle glazed, reserved on inside.

22. Unpainted oinochoe. Pl. 7.

C-70-130. H. to lip 0.085, max. D. 0.066 m.

Clay buff to tan.

Handmade pot without foot, flattened bottom, asymmetrical globular body; broad cylindrical neck with trefoil mouth, stump of double handle on shoulder. Paring marks on body, potter's finger marks on mouth.

23. Protocorinthian skyphos.

Pl. 7.

C-70-122. H. 0.063, D. at base 0.038, D. at rim 0.105 m.

About 7/8 preserved.

Clay buff, slipped; glaze dull, flaking black, dilutely applied in places.

Small ring foot, broad ovoid body to slightly inturning shoulder, offset vertical rim, handle at max. diameter of body. Undersurface and bottom of ring reserved, outside of body to handle zone black glazed. Handle zone with close vertical lines, interrupted at center between handles for 0.043 m. Here vestigial water birds. Three narrow lines of black glaze on rim. Interior glazed with lip reserved.

24. Protocorinthian skyphos.

Pl. 7.

C-70-125. H. 0.051, D. at foot 0.039, D. at handles 0.116 m.

Whole profile, foot, one handle.

Tan clay; orange-red glaze, added white.

Ring foot, ovoid body flaring more extremely than No. 23 to inturning shoulder, offset rim. Handles applied at max. diameter of body. Undersurface reserved, body glazed to reserved rim, one white line below handle, three glazed bands on rim. Lip reserved. Inside glazed with white line on inside of rim.

25. Protocorinthian kotyle.

Pl. 7.

C-70-124. H. 0.070, D. at base 0.044, D. at lip 0.094 m.

Almost complete.

Clay buff to pink, buff slip; streaky black glaze, applied white.

Small ring foot, ovoid body, vertical lip, round horizontal handles just below lip. Heavier profile than Nos. 12 and 14. Dot on undersurface within three concentric circles, third

³⁰ S. S. Weinberg, *Corinth*, VII, i, pp. 42-44, nos. 136-142, well L P-C 1 of Fig. 1, no. 143 belongs to well L P-C 2; pp. 49-50, nos. 174-182 for well L P-C 2 of Fig. 1.

circle overlaps ring foot, resting surface of foot reserved, outside of foot glazed. Line above foot from which 9 rays rise to black glazed upper two-thirds of body, one applied white band slightly above bottom of glazed area, another just below handles. Inside of handles, lip reserved. Inside glazed, with white line just below lip on inside.

26. Protocorinthian kotyle. Pl. 7.

C-70-123. H. 0.054, D. of foot 0.03, D. at rim 0.071 m.

Complete except for handles. Clay light gray; glaze flaked black.

Small ring foot, ovoid body, slightly inturning at top, handles attached just under lip. Undersurface glazed at center, one circle at joint between undersurface and ring foot. Two horizontal lines on outside of foot; 6 rays on low body zone, then three lines, coursing panthers above joined tail to mouth, two black bands above. Handle zone decorated with 6 groups of 5 wavy vertical lines from lip to horizontal lines below. Lip reserved. Black glazed inside, but now completely flaked.

27. Protocorinthian kotyle. Pl. 7.

C-70-126. H. 0.069, D. at foot 0.043, D. at lip 0.09 m.

Complete profile, base, one handle.

Clay buff; glaze black, added purple, white.

Low ring foot, ovoid body slightly more ovoid than No. 25, slightly inturning at lip. Undersurface with three concentric circles, third circle overlaps onto ring foot, resting surface of foot reserved, black line at outside of foot, second at joint of foot and body from which 9 rays rise to 0.022 m., upper body black glazed; three added purple, one white line above rayed zone, white line under handle level. Inside of handles reserved, lip reserved, interior black glazed, white line inside below lip.

28. Protocorinthian kotyle. Pl. 7.

C-70-127. H. 0.068, D. of foot 0.038, D. at lip 0.09 m.

Complete profile, one handle preserved.

Clay pinkish; glaze orange-red going to black, added purple and white.

Low ring foot, ovoid body to vertical lip, profile like No. 27. Two concentric rings on undersurface, third on inside of ring foot, red glaze on lower half of outside of ring foot, red glaze line at juncture of foot and body from which 7 rays rise to 0.018 m., rest of body glazed; 3 purple and white lines above rayed zone, white line below handles, lip reserved. Glazed inside with white line below lip.

29. Protocorinthian kotyle. Pl. 8.

C-70-129. H. 0.074, D. at foot 0.045, D. at lip 0.088 m.

Nearly complete, one handle missing. Light greenish clay; glaze black, flaking.

Small ring foot, ovoid body to vertical lip, horizontal handles attached at lip. One circle on undersurface, second on inside of ring foot, one black band on ring to lower body from which 6 rays rise to line at mid point of body, upper body glazed. White line just below handles, inside of handles reserved, inside glazed, lip reserved; probably white line just below lip on inside. Perhaps same workshop as C-70-120 (see under No. 13), probably also Nos. 13 and 12, but poorly fired and slightly less flaring body.

30. Tub. Pl. 8.

C-70-186. H. 0.106, W. 0.33, Pres. L. 0.42m.

About two-thirds of basin preserved. Coarse bright pink clay going to gray at core, mud-stone inclusions, buff-pink slip.

Handmade. An oval flat-bottomed tray with almost vertical sides, rim outward thickened for its 0.035 m. height, flat on top.

E. Brann, "A Well of the 'Corinthian' Period," *Hesperia*, XXV, 1956, p. 366, no. 61, pl. 58, for example of first half of the sixth century.

31. Mould for spearhead. Pl. 7.

MF-70-44. Pres. L. 0.08 m., Th. 0.021 m.

Fragment of burnt clay, buff to gray and white where clay was in contact with bronze.

Blade with groove on either side of spine, groove narrowing as blade narrows toward point.

A. Furtwängler, *Olympia, IV, Die Bronzen*, pl. LXIV, 1040.

The end of phase 2 of the Sacred Spring is dated by the pottery recovered from a deep fill found at the south side of the temenos, immediately north of the quadriga base. The first line of poros steps, used throughout phase 2, was covered by the dumping of this fill which was then used as a packing for a new line of steps slightly farther north; this second line served during most of phase 3. The original steps were covered to within 0.06 m. of the top tread and the fill was overlaid with a hard crushed poros floor. In the generally sandy and gravelly packing underlying this crushed poros floor were found streaks of dark soil and therein a concentration of pottery (Nos. 32-38). Sherds from the isolated dark streaks were found to join together, an indication that the whole fill that covered the poros steps of phase 2 and which also served as the packing for the steps of phase 3 was a single homogeneous dump. This alteration from phase 2 to phase 3 probably took place about the middle of the fifth century (Fig. 8).

Pottery³¹ from the isolated dark streaks includes the following:

32. Attic red-figured krater. Pl. 8.

C-70-86a. Max. L. of frag. 0.176 m.

One of 7 unjoining fragments; this fragment of 10 joining sherds preserves upper body, shoulder, neck.

Krater with ovoid body, sloping shoulder, vertical neck.

Bearded man with purple fillet faces right, proper right arm outstretched to right with index finger pointing; woman with partially draped proper right arm flexed toward man. Strands at bottom of beard and hair of man executed in dilute lines with glazed drops at end; face with dilute outline; interior sketch lines; eye executed with three strokes, dilutely glazed pupil. Figure panel framed, trace of which is preserved at left; top of frame is short tongues separated with vertical dividing lines. Style competent but sketchy. For second bearded head, C-70-86f, see Pl. 9.

33. Inscribed shoulder of squat oinochoe.

Pl. 8.

C-70-167. Max. L. of frag. 0.09 m.

Top of ovoid body and sloping shoulder to neck.

Corinthian pinkish clay, glaze fired unevenly black to red. Graffiti scratched without care on shoulder, from left to right: Δ and Α in ligature form, then ΜΩΣΙΟΝΙ: δαμόσιον ει[μ].

34. Askos.

Pl. 8.

C-70-166. H. 0.058, D. of base 0.052, D. of body 0.074, D. of rim 0.025 m.

Complete profile except for handle.

Clay pinkish tan; glaze black to red-brown.

Concave disc foot, closed echinoid body with hole along vertical axis through body; shoulder spout with out-turning rim, handle from under lip of spout to outside of shoulder on opposite side of askos. Completely glazed except for undersurface, which is reserved.

Slightly more globular body than no. 1172, with underside reserved, ca. 420 B.C., L. Tallcott, B. Sparkes, *Athenian Agora, XII, Black and Plain Pottery of the 6th, 5th and 4th Centuries B.C.*

Second quarter fifth century, exact parallels

³¹ Other material is included in Corinth pottery lot no. 6362.

from Corinth well 5 of 1970, first half fifth century, in area west of Temple J.

35. Corinthian lebes, fragmentary. Pl. 8.

C-70-165. Max. P. Dim. 0.13 m.

Fragment of upper body, shoulder, neck, one handle.

Corinthian cream clay, decoration in red and black glaze.

Sloping shoulder to offset, concave rim rising to vertical lip; horizontal handle, round in section, rising vertically 0.024 m. higher than lip. Shoulder band of two lines enclosing vestigial checkerboard design just below handle; tongue pattern in alternating red and black at shoulder between handles, vertical lines in dilute glaze between tongues; red line at offset between shoulder and rim, black glaze on rim. Inside of body unglazed.

36. Semi-glazed kotyle. Pl. 8.

C-70-164. H. 0.095, D. of base 0.067, D. at lip 0.118 m.

Foot, half of body, one handle preserved.

Kotyle of Corinthian clay, fired to gray; black glaze, red wash, added purple.

Ring foot of heavy Corinthian type, flaring profile, steep flaring body to slightly inturned lip, round section handles attached at lip. Undersurface reserved with 3 concentric rings in black glaze, bottom of heavy ring glazed with flaring side washed in red. Body black glazed except for low area 0.015 m. high reserved

above foot, one horizontal line above foot in reserved zone; 3 added purple lines above reserved area, single added purple line just below handles and at lip on upper body.

Close to *Corinth*, XIII, grave 353, pot 4, which has no added purple bands above reserved lower body, also light ring base; slightly more flaring than *Corinth*, XIII, grave 341, no. 2, dated to mid-fifth century or slightly earlier.

Second quarter to mid-fifth century.

37. Black glazed kotyle. Pl. 8.

C-70-163. H. 0.067, D. of base 0.048, D. of rim 0.077 m.

Foot, half of body, one handle preserved.

Kotyle of cream Corinthian clay with toros foot, steep ovoid body ending in vertical lip, round section handle attached at lip. Resting surface of foot, undersurface reserved, with miltos-wash, center of undersurface dotted and one concentric circle, rest of kotyle black glazed badly flaked and unevenly fired.

Close to H. Palmer, *Corinth*, XIII, grave 342, no. 7, mid-fifth century.

Second quarter to mid-fifth century.

38. One-handled cup. Pl. 8.

C-70-32. H. 0.042, D. of base 0.057, D. of lip 0.088 m.

Clay tan; glaze from gray-brown to reddish brown.

Four-fifths preserved, restored in plaster.

Ring base, globular body going to vertical lip, rim beveled on inside; slightly tilted horizontal horseshoe handle attached at lip.

About the time of the final alteration of phase 3 the classical facing wall and its cut poros socle were removed from the face of the north-south Geometric wall that formed the west side of the temenos of the Sacred Spring. Apparently immediately thereafter a large amount of broken pottery and lamp fragments was dumped into the trench left by the removal of the poros socle of the facing wall (Nos. 39-49; Corinth pottery lot 6457). This trench was traced southward from near the triglyph wall to just west of the preserved west end of the line of poros steps that define the south side of the temenos; here the trench turned and stopped against the preserved west end of the two steps. The removal of facing wall and westernmost portion of the

poros steps appears to have been part of a single operation in the second quarter of the fourth century.

- 39.** Fragmentary Corinthian red-figured krater. Pl. 9.

C-70-53. Max. pres. L. of frag. 0.181 m.

Clay buff; black glaze, thinly applied at places, miltos.

Lower body about 2/5 diam.

Band with ovule decoration in 2 lines, one thick, one thin, dots between. Above is picture panel with 11-leaf palmette (below handle?); on left of palmette, person in chlamys preserved at knees and with chlamys hem; at right of palmette, woman preserved from knees down running right, flowing skirt executed in fine lines; style delicate but slightly casual.

- 40.** Mug. Pl. 9.

C-70-66. H. 0.071, est. D. of foot 0.072, est. D. of rim 0.071 m.

Complete profile, most of handle missing.

Clay tan to light gray; glaze black to reddish brown.

Very shallow disc foot, piriform body rising in unbroken profile to flaring rim.

Totally glazed inside and out.

Cf. L. Talcott, B. Sparkes, *Athenian Agora*, XII, no. 191, which has underside reserved and 3 concentric circles, ca. 480-470 B.C.

Second quarter to mid-fifth century.

- 41.** Black-glazed cup skyphos, thin-walled type. Pl. 9.

C-70-62. H. 0.057, D. of foot 0.061, D. at rim 0.111 m.

Preserved with scattered sherds missing.

Clay buff to tan; glaze good black, lustrous; miltos on reserved base.

Ring foot in two degrees, low globular body, offset concave rim with out-turning lip; horizontal handles joining body just below offset of rim, sharply angled U in plan. Black glazed with underside reserved, alternating concentric circles and band. Inside bottom of bowl has medallion frame of impressed ovules between two incised concentric lines, probably

four stamped 9-petal palmettes set cruciform within frame.

Cf. P. E. Corbett, "Attic Pottery of the Late Fifth Century," *Hesperia*, XVIII, 1949, No. 148, p. 343, pl. 86; Corinthian has more distinct offset at rim, more concave rim.

First quarter fourth century.

- 42.** Ovoid net-patterned kotyle. Pl. 9.

C-70-57. H. 0.084, Est. D. of foot 0.041, max. D. 0.090, D. of lip 0.0835 m.

Complete profile with wall fragments, parts of both handles missing.

Clay buff; glaze good black, miltos on all reserved areas.

Flaring foot, ovoid body in unbroken profile to inturning lip; horizontal handles immediately below lip. Undersurface reserved, decorated with central dot, two concentric circles, washed with miltos. Unglazed band 0.013-0.015 m. high above foot with net pattern. Reserved area behind both handles, also reserved band along inside of rim.

Shape same as # 1 of grave 107, *Ath. Mitt.*, LXXXI, 1966, pp. 54-55, pl. 42, 1; beginning of first quarter of 4th c.; less attenuated than *Corinth*, XIII, grave 444, no. 2, second quarter or mid-fourth century and grave 457, no. 1, third quarter fourth century; close to L. Talcott, B. Sparkes, *Athenian Agora*, XII, no. 324, which does not have reserved lower body, ca. 375-360 B.C.

Ca. 375-360 B.C.

- 43.** Ovoid net-patterned kotyle. Pl. 9.

C-70-48. H. 0.118, D. of base 0.058, D. of lip 0.115 m.

Complete, with scattered fragments, part of one handle missing.

Clay buff; glaze black to brown, miltos on reserved areas.

Same profile as No. 42, but larger and without net pattern on reserved lower body.

Ca. 375-360 B.C.

- 44.** One-handled bowl. Pl. 9. C-70-38. H. 0.038, D. of base 0.042, D. of rim 0.088 m.
 Complete base, profile, handle.
 Corinthian clay fired greenish, fugitive black glaze.
 Flaring disc foot, shallow ovoid body to vertical pointed lip, small horizontal handle, attached at lip. Glazed inside and dip glazed to middle of body outside; lower body, base reserved.
- 45.** One-handled bowl. C-70-39. H. 0.037, D. of base 0.040, D. of rim 0.089 m.
 Complete except for part of rim.
 Corinthian clay fired greenish, poor black glaze.
 Disc foot, shallow ovoid body to vertical pointed lip. Small horizontal handle attached at lip; dip glazed, base and lower outside body reserved.
- 46.** Salt cellar. C-70-40. H. 0.027, D. of base 0.06, D. of rim 0.09 m.
 One-third preserved.
 Clay slightly micaceous, reddish with orange core; glaze black with red wash.
 Low ring foot not set off from body on outside forming cavetto profile to groove at mid-point around body, ovolو above, ending in pointed lip. Undersurface reserved, with band of black glaze at edge of undersurface continuing onto inside of foot. Bearing surface of foot reserved. Body glazed inside and out.
- 47.** Stamped amphoriskos? Pl. 9. C-70-61. Max. pres. W. 0.061 m.
 Clay tan; glaze lustrous black to iridescent gray.
 4 joining sherds forming part of upper body, shoulder to neck.
 Probably ovoid body, decorated with large vertical tongues, grooved in outline, each tongue filled with small, closely packed stamped rings; raised band sets off shoulder from body. Shoulder also closely stamped with small rings; small stamped tongue pattern at base of neck. Outside glazed, inside reserved except for dripped glaze.
- 48.** Lamp. Pl. 9. L-70-3. H. 0.028, D. of foot 0.052, max. D. 0.066 m.
 About four-fifths preserved.
 Clay pinkish buff; glaze black inside and out, poorly fired.
 Ring foot, body with vertical sides slightly convex; rim with two concentric grooves around filling hole. Broad nozzle. Probably no handle.
 Close to Howland type 24A and Broneer type V.
- 49.** Lamp. Pl. 9. L-70-2. H. 0.031, Est. max. D. 0.065 m.
 About one-third preserved.
 Clay greenish gray; glaze black.
 Concave disc foot, body with vertical sides, slightly convex; rim with two concentric grooves, sunken lip. Squared U-shaped horizontal handle.
 Not described, but from the same fill, are thirteen other black glazed pots, C-70-394 through C-70-406.

CHARLES K. WILLIAMS, II

APPENDIX: COINS

From 1968 to 1970, excavations in the Sacred Spring have yielded approximately 573 coins, of which only 270 are readable. Poorly preserved because of the nature of the soil, these pieces present a startling visual contrast to the excellent specimens now being uncovered in the Demeter Sanctuary on Acrocorinth.³²

Over two-thirds of the legible material from the Sacred Spring proves to be Greek. The other third is from disturbed fill and is predominantly Byzantine. There are the usual concentrations of Anonymous Bronzes, Nos. 221-238 in the appended catalogue, Alexius I, Nos. 239-249, and Manuel I, Nos. 251-259, with only four Latin imitations, Nos. 260-264. The Roman section is composed of two Republican denarii (see below) and thirteen pieces (one Antonianus, the rest bronze) dating from Maximian to Honorius/Theodosius II, Nos. 183-195. Two minimii, Nos. 199, 200, and one or two Frankish, Venetian and Turkish pieces, Nos. 267-270, complete the record of the late coins.

No new types or hoards were found, but in 1969, a group of four silver coins appeared in fill sealed just under the paving of the Roman forum.³³ There was no container to indicate a cache, yet four pieces of silver, in close proximity, suggest a group that belongs together. Be that as it may, the coins are: a New Style tetradrachm of Athens (154/3 B.C.), an Achaean League triobol of Dyme (ca. 150-146 B.C.), a Megalopolis "seated Pan" triobol (ca. 195-146 B.C.) and a Republican denarius of the moneyer, C. Censorinus (ca. 86 B.C.).³⁴

The tetradrachm, No. 136, belongs to the ΕΤΡΤΚΛΕΙ-ΑΠΙΑΠΑ "Three Graces" issue, and the obverse appears to be a later stage of 517, die recorded on plate 52 of Margaret Thompson, *The New Style Silver Coinage of Athens*, Volume II.³⁵ The reverse die in its battered state defies sure identification. Both sides of the flan show the general smoothing-out of edges and contours of a moderately circulated coin. On the Dyme triobol, No. 140, traces of a crude Zeus head (obv.), and subsidiary controls Η — Φ (rev.), place this among the very late issues of the mint's Achaean League strikings.³⁶ No further identification of the dies is possible. On the reverse

³² See R. Stroud, *Hesperia*, XXXVII, 1968, p. 327, pl. 98, d-f, for evidence of numismatic material in fine condition.

³³ See above, p. 22.

³⁴ See catalogue Nos. 136, 140, 174, 182, Pls. 10 and 11.

³⁵ For discussion of issue see same work, Volume I, pp. 196-200.

³⁶ M. Thompson, "The Agrinion Hoard," *N.N.M.*, 159, pp. 94-96 for commentary and chronology of late Dyme issues.

M. G. Clerk, *Coins of the Achaean League*, New York, 1895, plate III, 2 (Dyme) for illustration of Η — Φ series.

of the Megalopolis triobol, No. 174, a naked Pan, minus feet and head, is barely visible, seated left with remnants of an eagle (see tips of tail and wings) on his knee. There may have been control marks too, but edges of the flan have broken away leaving only the central type. With next to nothing remaining of the obverse type (traces of wreath?), this coin can only be generally classified in Dengate's Eagle-Pan issues.³⁷ The denarius, No. 182, fared slightly better than the other pieces. Although much of the silver wash is gone, a few sharp lines of both types can still be seen and the coin may have been fairly fresh when dropped. Whether it really belongs to the group or is an intrusion is open to debate, but perhaps chronological inferences based on so few coins would be risky. Curiously enough the only other denarius that showed up in the Sacred Spring is also a C. Censorinus, No. 181 (Pl. 11).³⁸ Both denarii are rarities for this period at Corinth.

Corinthian bronzes constitute the bulk of the Greek material: 157 Pegasos/Tridents, 3 of the autonomous issues, 2 Duoviri from the time of Caligula and Galba. Excluding some Pegasos/Tridents, the Athena/Pegasos, No. 118, and the Herakles/Protome, No. 120, all of these bronzes were found in disturbed fill near the surface and are of no help chronologically. The Herakles/Protome, too, comes from just above the Hellenistic race course, where stratigraphy is uncertain, but the Athena/Pegasos, on the other hand, was found in phase 4 of the Sacred Spring together with several end 4th-3rd century B.C. bronzes.³⁹ Given that the autonomous issues are rare and short in time, this specimen from phase 4 would tend to confirm Martin Price's date (pre-200 B.C.) for minting and perhaps push it back.⁴⁰ Along with the bronzes, six pieces of Corinthian silver came to light—one stater and five fractions, Nos. 1-6. The stater, No. 5, bearing a Dolphin—Σ (Ravel, Period IV, Series 14), was discovered in a fill of phase 3 of the Sacred Spring, next to a 4th century B.C. tetartemorion from Thebes, No. 133. From this same phase come an Arethusa/Cuttlefish bronze of Syracuse, No. 123, a Sikyon hemiobol, No. 141, unusual for its mint-fresh condition, and several early Pegasos (right)/Trident (no symbol) bronzes.

³⁷ This series is as follows:

Period II A—miscellaneous letters on reverse, 195-182 B.C.

Period II B—ΔΛ or Δ, 182-168 B.C.

Period III—no control marks, 168-146 B.C.

See J. A. Dengate, "The Triobols of Megalopolis," *M.N.*, XIII, pp. 65-75 (catalogue); pp. 107-110 (chronology). Credit for initial identification of our fragment goes to Miss Kathryn Butt and for patient work on unphotogenic subjects to Bartzioti and Ioannidou, photographers.

³⁸ See above, p. 31 for find spot.

³⁹ They are from Sikyon, Argos, Corinth. See above, p. 20.

⁴⁰ M. Price, "Coins from Some Deposits in the South Stoa," *Hesperia*, XXXVI, 1967, pp. 365-367 for discussion of the Terracotta Deposit in which these coins appear, and catalogue pp. 371-372, nos. 3, 4, 6 for other find spots. The Athena/Zeus issue has not yet appeared in the Sacred Spring.

In view of the context, Jennifer Warren's suggested date (395-386 B.C.) for starting the "IV-14" series seems very plausible.⁴¹

As to the fractions, Nos. 1-4, 6, at least four appear to be from known dies and only two from uncontaminated fill. Both the incuse drachm, No. 1, and the trihemibol, No. 2, are from phase 2 of the Sacred Spring. Both are close together in time. The trihemibol, like the diobol, was a new denomination in relation to the earliest fractions; for this reason, as well as for the archaic style of the Gorgoneion, the issue was placed by Barclay Head just after the incuse series.⁴² Unfortunately, there are no fixed dates as yet for the fractions of Corinth.

Besides the coinage from the Corinth mint, currency from sixteen other Greek cities was recovered, a small range when compared to the material from the South Stoa and finds of past years from elsewhere on the site.⁴³ Sikyon, as usual, supplies the major part of this currency, while uncharacteristically, a single bronze of Alexander III, No. 128, and two of Ptolemy III, Nos. 176, 177, are all that account for the Hellenistic monarchs. There are no Greek Imperials. Absent from the South Stoa deposits, Syracuse bronzes (five from mid 5th-4th centuries B.C.) appear variously in phase 3, No. 123; phase 6, Nos. 125-126; and phase 7, No. 127.⁴⁴ For No. 124, there is no context. A comparatively rare find, from early Roman strata, is a silver drachm of Larissa, No. 129, while a small bronze from Delos represents the only island coinage found. In general, the finds appear to be from mints in the center and east coast of the mainland and in the north-central part of the Peloponnese with nothing much from far-away areas, such as Messene or Corcyra.

In summary, the stratified Greek material may be listed:

PHASE 2

Corinth AR	Pegasos/Incuse	(No. 1)
AR	" /Gorgoneion	(No. 2)
No bronze		

PHASE 3

Corinth AR	Ravel IV	(No. 5)
	Pegasos r./Trident, no symb.	(Nos. 11-12, 14-17)
Syracuse	Arethusa/Cuttlefish	(No. 123)
Boeotia AR	Shield/Grapes	(No. 133)
Sikyon AR	Lion/Dove	(No. 141)
	Dove r./Σ ornament	(No. 149)

⁴¹ J. Warren, "The Trihemidrachms of Corinth," *Essays on Greek Coinage presented to Stanley Robinson*, London, 1968, p. 138 for dating.

⁴² B.M.C. (*Corinth*), "Introduction," p. XXI.

⁴³ South Stoa deposits: Mints of North Greece 17, Peloponnese 11

Coins from 1896-1929: Mints of North Greece 16, Peloponnese 19

See Price, *op. cit.*, catalogue; K. Edwards, *Corinth, VI, Coins*, 1932; and for earlier years R. Stroud, *Hesperia*, XXXI, 1962, p. 130, footnote 117.

⁴⁴ See p. 22, for pottery with No. 127.

PHASE 4

Corinth	Pegasos l./Trident, no symb.	(Nos. 29, 30, 34-36)
	Amphora	(No. 70)
	Double-axe	(No. 74)
	Grapes	(No. 82)
	A-Fulmen	(No. 86)
	A-Mask	(No. 87)
	[]- ☉	(No. 103)
	Σ -Caduceus	(No. 108)
	Σ -Wreath T	(No. 111)
	Athena/Pegasos	(No. 118)
Sikyon	[]/ Σ ornament	(No. 153)
	Dove r./ 	(No. 155)
	Dove l./ Σ!, Wreath	(No. 161)
Argos	Wolf head/A	(No. 171)

PHASE 5

Corinth	Pegasos r./Trident, no symb.	(No. 10)
	Pegasos l./Trident, no symb.	(Nos. 26-27, 31, 38, 44)
	Zeus, scepter, fulmen	(No. 71)
	Torch	(No. 76)
	Griffin	(No. 79)
	A-Dolphin	(No. 85)
	A or Δ-[]	(No. 95)
	M-Wreath	(No. 100)
	Aphlaston-[]	(Nos. 106-107)
	Σ -Grapes	(No. 109)
	[Σ]-Wreath T	(No. 113)
	Σ -Fulmen	(No. 114)
	Σ - []	(Nos. 115-116)
	[]-V or Y	(No. 117)
Boeotia	Shield/Trident	(Nos. 131-132)
Sikyon	Dove r./ Σ ornament	(No. 148)
	Dove r./ Σ!, Wreath	(Nos. 156-158)
Argos	Wolf head/A	(No. 172)
Megalopolis AR	Pan head/ 	(No. 173)

PHASE 6

Corinth	Pegasos l./Trident, no symb.	(Nos. 18-19, 21, 51)
	Triskeles	(No. 68)
	Griffin	(No. 78)
	Δ-Patera	(No. 92)
	[] Oinochoe O	(No. 93)
Syracuse	Arethusa/Star	(No. 125)
	Athena/Hippocamp	(No. 126)
Achaean League	[]/A	(No. 139) possibly phase 5

PHASE 7—sandy pit

Corinth	Pegasos 1./Trident, no symb.	(No. 48)
	Triskeles	(No. 59)
	Crescent	(No. 65)
Syracuse	Athena/Hippocamp	(No. 127)
Chalkis	Hera/Eagle-Serpent	(No. 135)
Sikyon	Dove r./Σ ornament	(No. 147)

PHASE 7 END-FILL, "out of area"

Corinth	Pegasos r./Trident, no symb.	(No. 9)
	Pegasos 1./Trident	(Nos. 20, 22-4, 37, 41-2)
	Wheel	(No. 58)
	Triskeles	(No. 69)
	Figure, spear	(No. 63)
	Figure, cornucopiae	(No. 72)
	Figure, aghlaston	(No. 73)
	[]-Ares Y	(No. 96)
	[]-Zeus fulminating	(No. 102)
	Torch	
	[]-Wreath	{(Nos. 75, 101) in lump}
	H-Wreath	(No. 98)
	[]-Λ	(No. 88)
Macedonia	Alexander III Herakles/Bow, club, quiver	(No. 128)
Sikyon	Dove 1./Σ ornament	(No. 146)
	[]/Σ ornament	(No. 152)

From the evidence above the first Pegasos/Trident issue is that with obverse: right, reverse: no symbol (phase 3). The Α- and Σ- series may come in early (phase 4). Both are large series. A curious grouping of symbols with human figures occurs in phase 7, but this grouping may be fortuitous given the disturbed nature of the fill.⁴⁵ Of the Sikyon issues, Dove r. / Σ -ornament appears to come first (phase 3), while Dove flying 1./ Σ in wreath may begin as early as phase 4. Much more material from the early levels, however, must come to light before the pattern of the small bronzes of Corinth and Sikyon is clarified.

CATALOGUE

With the mint of Corinth placed first, Greek coins follow the order of *Corinth*, Volume VI. For Roman and later coins, *Agora*, Volume II serves as model. All the coins are bronze unless otherwise stated, and those bearing an asterisk are illustrated. As an aid to specific reference, the Corinth accession numbers have been included. For find spots of securely stratified coins, see above pp. 20, 22-23.

CORINTH

Pegasos flying 1.; below, [♀]/ Incuse of swastika shape BMC (Cor.) 29
 *1. 68-1069 AR Drachm 2.49 gr. (pierced). Probably same dies: CamSNG 3319.

⁴⁵ See above, p. 22.

- Pegasos flying 1.; below, [♀]/T [P] Gorgoneion in incuse square cf. BMC 105-108
 H [!]

*2. 68-1083 AR Trihemiobol ↑ 0.31 gr. Obv. above, trident.

Bellerophon on Pegasos r.; below, [♀]/Chimera r. in incuse square Warren I
 *3. 70-190 AR Trihemidrachm ↘ 2.94 gr. Obv. probably same die: Weber 3681.
 About 431 B.C.⁴⁶

Pegasos flying r.; below, [♀]/Peirene head r. with hair BMC 117-118
 rolled, in incuse square

*4. 70-34 AR Drachm ← 2.33 gr. Obv. same dies: BMC 117, CopSNG 26

Pegasos flying 1.; below, [♀]/Athena head 1. wearing cf. Ravel 905 & 908
 Corinthian helmet

*5. 69-253 AR Stater → 7.79 gr. Obv. cf. (Ravel) P. 371. Rev. above,
 dolphin; to r., []; cf. T. 516. Ravel Period IV.

Pegasos flying 1.; below, [♀]/Peirene head 1. with hair BMC 296
 in sakkos

*6. 68-977 AR Drachm ↓ 1.39 gr.

Pegasos r. ♀ / Trident; no symbol (11) Edwards (Cor. VI)
 11

7. 68-873 ↓	13. 69-197 ↗
8. 68-832 →	14. 69-258 →
9. 68-895 ↗	15. 69-300 →
10. 68-945 ↓	16. 69-323 ↑
11. 68-946 ↓	17. 69-241 ↑ ⁴⁷
12. 69-178 ←	

Similar, but Pegasos 1. (40)

18. 68-808 ↑	28. 68-1077 ↓	38. 68-1191 →	48. 69-281 ↘
19. 68-913 ↓	29. 68-1099 →	39. 69-74 ↓	49. 70-23 ↗
20. 68-919 ↑	30. 68-1103 ↑	40. 69-93 ↘	50. 70-27 ↘
21. 68-920 →	31. 68-1121 ←	41. 69-100 ↗	51. 70-39 →
22. 68-921 ↘	32. 68-1124 ↘	42. 69-109 ←	52. 70-43 ↑
23. 68-923 ↙	33. 68-1126 ↙	43. 69-154 ↓	53. 70-87 →
24. 68-927 ↓	34. 68-1129 ←	44. 69-159 ↘	54. 70-185 ←
25. 68-1032 ↙	35. 68-1130 ↑	45. 69-179 ←	55. 70-189 ↗
26. 68-1071 ↑	36. 68-1131 ↓	46. 69-218 ↓	56. 70-201 →
27. 68-1073 ↙	37. 68-1163 →	47. 69-275 ↘	57. 70-202 ↑

Pegasos 1./ Trident; symbol 1. (7)

58. 68-912 ← Wheel.

59. 69-332 ↘ Triskeles (?).

⁴⁶ For detailed study see J. Warren, "The Trihemidrachms of Corinth," *Essays on Greek Coinage presented to Stanley Robinson*, 1968, pp. 125-144.

⁴⁷ There is a mark in (Rev.) r. field that may be a crude poppy-head, but is more likely encrustation.

60. 70-181 ↘ Amphora (?); traces.
 61. 70-15 ← Lily (?).
 62. 70-76 ↓ Similar.
 63. 68-1033 → Figure r., holding upright spear.
 *64. 69-75 ↗ Figure r., r. hand on hip, in l. hand, trident.

Similar, but symbol r.	(20)	
65. 69-189 ↓ Crescent (?).	75. 68-1256c ↙ Torch.	
66. 69-278 Bow; [Obv.].	76. 69-160 ↙ Similar.	
67. 69-101 ↑ Triskeles.	77. 70-142 ↗ Similar.	
68. 70-131 ↓ Similar.	78. 68-918 ↓ Griffin.	
69. 70-91 ↗ Similar.	*79. 68-1180 ↓ Similar.	
70. 68-815 → Amphora (?).	80. 70-152 ↑ Similar.	
*71. 68-1134 ↘ Zeus, with scepter and fulmen.	81. 68-1145 ↓ Similar.	
72. 68-1035 ← Small figure l., with cornucopiae (?).	82. 68-1128 ↑ Grapes.	
73. 68-1036 ↗ Large figure l., with aphlaston (?).	83. 70-18 ↓ Similar.	
74. 68-1211 ↗ Double-axe.	84. 70-83 ↑ Similar.	
Similar, but symbols or letters l. and r. (33)		
85. 68-1162 → A—Dolphin.	102. 68-893 → [T]—Fulminating Zeus [l].	
86. 68-1231 ↓ A—Fulmen (?).	103. 68-1114 → [-]—Ⓐ (?).	
87. 68-1045 ↑ A—Mask [Λ].	104. 70-184 ↗ Aphlaston—Ⓐ.	
88. 69-73 ↓ [-] — Λ .	105. 70-81 ↓ Similar, but Obv. r.	
89. 68-663 ↑ A Ivy leaf—[P].	106. 68-1120 ← Aphlaston—[-].	
90. 69-217 ← Δ—Amphora.	107. 68-1179 ↓ Similar.	
91. 68-892 ↗ Similar.	108. 68-1117 ↗ Σ—Caduceus.	
92. 69-327 ← Δ—Patera.	109. 68-1119 → Σ—Grapes.	
93. 68-914 → [Δ]—Oinochoe O.	110. 69-219 ↓ Similar.	
94. 69-191 [Δl]—Trophy; [Obv.].	111. 68-1116 → Σ—Wreath T.	
95. 68-1160 ↑ A or Δ - [-].	112. 70-99 ← [-]—Wreath (or Bucranium) T.	
96. 68-1034 ← [E]—Ares Υ.	113. 70-46 → Similar.	
97. 70-179 ↓ E - [-].	114. 68-1135 ↓ Σ—Fulmen (?).	
98. 68-911 ↗ H—Wreath.	115. 68-1088 ↓ Σ—[-].	
99. 70-146 ↗ M (?)—Wreath.	116. 68-1136 ↗ Similar.	
100. 68-1137 ↗ Similar.	117. 68-1183 ↓ [-]—V or Υ.	
101. 68-1256b ↗ [-]—Wreath.		

Similar, but with uncertain symbols (16)
 or illegible (30)

Total Pegasos/Trident coins found in the Sacred Spring: 157

Athena head r./Pegasos r.; below, K BMC 476
 *118. 68-1104 ↓ Rev. [K].

Poseidon head r./Bellerophon, with spear downwards,
 on Pegasos r.; below, letters BMC 478-480
 *119. 68-989 ↗ (clipped) Obv. [type]. Rev. [letters].

- *120. Herakles head r., bearded/Pegasos protome r.; below, letters
69-222 ↕ Rev. ♀ [Π]. BMC 482

- A. VATRONIO LABEONE II VIR/L. RUTILIO PLANCO II VIR
Caligula head r. / Nike, with wreath and Edwards 46
palm, on globe l.; CO—R

- P. Q. R. SENATV./L. CAN. AGRIPPAE II VIR
Veiled (?) head r./Nike l., with wreath and palm; CO—R
122. 68-811 Obv. traces: type. Rev. |CAN[...]GR[...]II[·| Edwards 67

SICILY : SYRACUSE

- ΣΥΠΑ** Arethusa head r. with hair up; /Cuttlefish, pellets around, two dolphins CopSNG 653-655

- Arethusa head 1. with hair in sakkos/Star in four-part incuse 125. 68-941 (fragment) Rev. star off-flan. End of 5th-4th Cent. b.c. CopSNG 695

- ΣΥΠΑ Athena head l., in Corinthian/Hippocamp l.
helmet; around, two dolphins

KINGS OF MACEDON : ALEXANDER III 336-323 B.C.

- Herakles head r./ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Bow in case; club, quiver CopSNG 1034 ff.
128. 69-130 ↑ Rev. [A]ΛΕΞ

THESSALY : LARISSA

- Nymph head, facing/ $\nabla A[I] \Omega [N-\Lambda API]$ Grazing horse r. cf. Herrmann
 *129. 70-191 AR Drachm ↓ 4.62 gr. Herrmann VIIA ; 395-370 b.c. (Z. f. N. 1925)
 pl. V, 6

PHOKIS : FEDERAL COINAGE

- *130. Athena head facing, in three-crested helmet/Φ in wreath CopSNG 113-116
68-828 ← Rev. traces: type.

⁴⁸ See *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Grèce: Collection Réna H. Evelpidis, Athènes*, I, 1970 and especially under nos. 586, 601 and 605 for dates used herein, and for further references for these series.

BOEOTIA : FEDERAL COINAGE

THEBES

- *133. Boeotian shield/ΘΕ Grapes 69-254 AR Tetartemorion ↔ 0.07 gr. CopSNG 294-297

EUROPE : CHALKIS

- *134. Female head r. / XΑΛ Eagle flying r., holding serpent NNM 159 (70 Agrin.)
 69-280 AR Drachm ↓ 3.11 gr. Rev. below, kantharos (?).

Hera head facing, wearing / XΑΛ Eagle flying r., holding
 diadem with five disks / serpent CopSNG 443-446

135. 68-827 ↙ Rev. [ethnic].

ATTICA : ATHENS

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| Athena Parthenos head r./Α·ΘΕ Owl on amphora with-
in olive wreath
*136. 69-62 AR Tetradrachm ↑ 14.80 gr. Rev. ΕΥΡΥΚΑΕΙ—ΑΠΙΑΠΑ; to r.,
Three Graces; to l., [ΔΙΟ]; on amphora, [-]; below, ΞΩ 154/3 B.C. ⁴⁹
ΚΛ | Thompson 517 |
| Cicada/A-ΘΕ Amphora and branch
*137. 69-164 ↑ Rev. [branch]. Probably before 146 B.C. ⁵⁰ | CopSNG 449-450 |

MEGARA

- *138. ΜΕΓΑ Prow/Column between two dolphins BMC (Attica) 36
70-138 ↑ Obv. [ethnic].

ACHAEAN LEAGUE

- Zeus head r., laureate/~~X~~ in wreath; letter or symbol cf. Clerk 4-12
*139. 70-149 Obv. [type]. Rev. no symbols or letters visible. After 280 B.C.⁵¹

ACHAEAN LEAGUE : DYME

- Zeus head r., laureate/  φ in wreath [fish] Clerk 53

⁴⁹ Poor preservation of this coin makes identification of the reverse die unsure.

⁵⁰ For dating, see M. Price, *Hesperia*, XXXVI, 1967, p. 362.

⁵¹ Without the obverse type or reverse details, this coin can not be securely placed into a Clerk category.

⁵² For date of issue, see *NNM* 159, p. 96.

SIKYONIA : SIKYON

- Lion l., crouching with r. fore-/Dove flying l.;
leg raised; ground line below, branch CopSNG 44
- *141. 70-64 ♂ Hemiobol ↘ 0.36 gr. Rev. [Σ].
- ΣΙ Dove l., alighting/Dove in wreath, flying l. BMC 107-108
- *142. 69-279 ♂ Drachm → 5.08 gr. Rev. above tail, E.
- Dove flying l./ΣΙ with floral ornament BMC 94
143. 69-157 ↑ 144. 69-180 ↓ 145. 70-144 ←
- Similar, but Obv. r. BMC 95-96
146. 69-136 ↖ 147. 69-228 ← 148. 70-58 ↗
149. 70-67 ↘ 150. 70-165 ← 151. 68-1222 ↓
- Similar, but [Obv.] BMC 100-101
152. 69-195 153. 68-1209 154. 68-969
- Dove flying r./ΣΙ BMC 100-101
- *155. 68-787 →
- Dove flying r./ΣΙ in wreath BMC 138-142
156. 68-1090 ↑ 159. 70-139 ↑
157. 68-1095 ↓ 160. 70-145 ↗ Rev. [I].
158. 68-1156 ← Rev. traces: ΣΙ
- Similar, but Obv. type 1. BMC 143-145
161. 68-1100 ↖ 162. 70-21 ↑ 163. 70-22 [Obv.].
- ΣΙ Dove feeding r./Tripod in wreath BMC 176-181
- *164. 70-59 ← Obv. [I].
- Dove flying l.; above, Ν/ΣΙ in wreath cf. BMC 203 ff.
165. 69-210 ↖
- Similar, but Obv. above, ΦΙ BMC 213
166. 70-219 ← Rev. [I].
- Similar, but Obv. below wing, Μ [. cf. BMC 216 & 218
167. 70-154 ←
- Similar, but Obv. above, ΟΛΥΜΠΙ—ΑΔΑ BMC 219
168. 70-140 ↖ Obv. ΑΔ [Α].
- *169. 70-141 ← Obv. [Ι]—ΑΔ [Α].
- Dove feeding r., above, ΑΝΔΡΟ—ΤΙΜΟΣ /Tripod in wreath cf. BMC 225-226
170. 70-36 Obv. traces: inscription. Rev. traces: type.

ARGOLIS : ARGOS

- Wolf head l./Α
171. 68-1115 ↑ Rev. below, altar.
- *172. 68-1122 ↗

MEGALOPOLIS

- Pan head l./  below, syrinx
- *173. 68-1026 AR Obol ↑ 0.75 gr. Before 235 B.C.⁵³ Brett 1261
- Zeus head l., laureate/Pan seated on rock, holding lagobolon; eagle on knee cf. NNM 159,
233-239
- *174. 69-65 AR Triobol (fragment 0.60 gr. Obv. traces: type. Rev. [letters]. Dengate Period IIa-III. About 195-146 B.C.⁵⁴

AEGEAN ISLANDS : DELOS

- Apollo head r., laureate/Δ Lyre Η CopSNG 668-670
175. 70-180 Obv. [type]. Rev. [Δ].

EGYPT

PTOLEMY III, EUERGETES 247-222 B.C.

- Bust of Ptolemy r., laureate,/ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Eagle Sv. 1000
wearing aegis / on fulmen; to l., symbol
- *176. 69-110 ↑ Rev. [ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ; symbol].
177. 69-166 ↑ Rev. [legend; symbol].

UNCERTAIN

178. 68-1101 ↓ Obv. traces: head r. Rev. traces: horse. Philip II ?.
Heavy encrustation.
179. 68-1087 ↓ Obv. traces: head r. in Corinthian helmet. Rev. [type].
180. 68-1094 ← Obv. traces: head r. Rev. jawbone? Apollonia?

ROMAN REPUBLICAN COINAGE

C. CENSORINUS ca. 86 B.C.

- Rome Jugate heads of Numa Pomp-/C.CENSO Two horses r., Syd. 713
ilius and Ancus Marcus / with a rider; to r., plow
- *181. 68-1112 Denarius . Rev. [inscription].
- *182. 69-63 Obv. and Rev. traces: type.

ROMAN IMPERIAL COINAGE⁵⁵

MAXIMIAN 285-305 A.D.

- Uncertain CONCORDIA MILITVM Emperor, Jupiter cf. RIC V₂, 595
183. 68-771 Antoninianus.

⁵³ For discussion of this series, its date, and its relation to the Megalopolis triobols, see J. Warren "Earliest Triobols of Megalopolis," *Museum Notes*, XV, especially pp. 37-40.

⁵⁴ See J. A. Dengate, *Museum Notes*, XIII, pp. 57-110. The condition of this coin permits only a very general classification.

⁵⁵ All the coins that follow are from disturbed fill.

CONSTANTINE I 307-337 A.D.

- Constantinople GLORIA EXERCITVS One standard Hill 1024-1025
 335-337 A.D.
 184. 70-16 AE 3.
- Nicomedia Same. Two standards RIC VII, 188
 330-335 A.D.
 185. 69-106 AE 3.

VRBS ROMA

- Thessalonica No legend. Wolf and twins RIC VII, 187
 330-333 A.D.
 186. 69-56 AE 3.

CONSTANTIUS II 337-361 A.D.
 or CONSTANS I 337-350 A.D.

- Rome ? VICTORIAE DD AVGGQ NN Two Victories Hill 647
 341-346 A.D.
 187. 68-1670 AE 3. Obv. [legend].

CONSTANTIUS GALLUS 351-354 A.D.

- Thessalonica? FEL TEMP REPARATIO/Fallen horseman cf. Hill 1679-1680
 351-354 A.D.
 188. 68-685 AE 2.

JULIAN II 361-363 A.D.

- Uncertain VOT X MVLT XX in wreath Hill 470-471
 189. 69-55 AE 3.

VALENTINIAN I 364-375 A.D.

- Thessalonica GLORIA ROMANORVM Emperor, captive Hill 1718 ff.
 367-375 A.D.
 190. 69-89 AE 3.

ARCADIUS 383-408 A.D.

- Uncertain SALVS REIPVBLICAE Victory, captive cf. Hill 1107
 191. 68-1075 AE 4.

- Uncertain GLORIA REIPVBLICE Camp gate RIC IX, p. 187,
 192. 68-1111 AE 4. 62c

VALENTINIAN II 375-392 A.D.

- [Mint] SALVS REIPVBLICAE Victory, captive Hill 1105
 388-392 A.D.
 193. 70-53 AE 4.

THEODOSIUS I 379-395 A.D.

- [Mint] GLORIA ROMANORVM Emperor, captive Hill 1848-1849
 383-392 A.D.
 194. 68-1700 AE 3.

HONORIUS 393-423 A.D.
or THEODOSIUS II 400-450 A.D.

- Cyzicus GLORIA ROMANORVM Two emperors with shields Hill 2598-2600
408-423 A.D.
195. 68-683 AE 3. Obv. [legend].

UNCERTAIN

196. 68-1579 AE 4. VICTORIA AVGG Victory, captive cf. Hill 862
197. 69-88 AE 3. VOT XX MVLT XXX in wreath cf. Hill 1305 ff.
198. 69-837 AE 4. Similar

VANDAL PERIOD

199. 69-60 Minimus. [Obv.]/Cross and wreath? cf. MN IX, 119
200. 70-109 Minimus. Similar

BYZANTINE IMPERIAL COINAGE

JUSTINIAN I 527-565 A.D.

- Nicomedia K ANNO 1. DO I, 140 ff.
538/9-558/9 A.D.
201. 69-793
- Thessalonica K ANNO 1. (Justin and Sophia) DO I, 65 ff.
569/70-578 A.D.
202. 68-1643

HERACLIUS 610-641 A.D.

- Constantinople M (two figures) DO III, 112c
634/5 A.D.
203. 69-832

THEOPHILUS 829-842 A.D.

- Constantinople Emperor/Inscription BMC II, 20-21
ca. 839-842 A.D.
204. 68-802
205. 69-104 (Similar, but half-follis) BMC II, 27-30
- Constantinople Two busts/Inscription BMC II, 11-16
869-879 A.D.
206. 70-5

LEO VI 886-912 A.D.

- Constantinople Leo bust/Inscription BMC II, 8-10
886-912 A.D.
207. 69-791 210. 68-798
208. 68-664 211. 68-1653
209. 68-770

CONSTANTINE VII 913-956 A.D.

Constantinople 919-944 A.D.	Romanus I bust/Inscription	BMC II, 14-24
212. 70-68		
213. 68-785 ⁵⁶		
Constantinople 945-959 A.D.	Constantine bust/Inscription	BMC II, 45-57
214. 68-680		
215. 68-1701		
216. 69-806 ⁵⁷		

NIKEPHOROS III 1078-1081 A.D.

Constantinople	Christ figure/CΦ Cross and circle ΝΔ	BMC II, 12-21
217. 68-1652	219. 69-58	
218. 69-834	220. 70-95	

ANONYMOUS ISSUES

982-1028 A.D.	Class A-2	Christ bust/Four line inscription nimbus with: book with: / above: below:	<i>Agora, II, 1864</i>
221. 68-1064	..	[—]	Nothing .
222. 68-1702	[—]	[—]	Nothing .
223. 69-792	..		[—] [—]
224. 70-55	..	[—]	[—] [—]
225. 70-237	..		[—] [—]
226. 68-824	..	[—]	[—] [—]
227. 70-62	[—]	[—]	ꝝ [—] [—]
1024-1034 A.D.	Class B	Christ bust/Cross on steps, inscription in angles	<i>Agora, II, 1865</i>
228. 68-1598			
1034-1041 A.D.	Class C	Christ figure/Jewelled cross, inscription in angles	<i>Agora, II, 1866</i>
229. 68-1105 ⁵⁸			
230. 69-277			
231. 69-214 ⁵⁹			
1042-1055 A.D.	Class D	Christ on throne/Three line with back / inscription	<i>Agora, II, 1867</i>

⁵⁶ Overstrike on Leo VI (no. 207).⁵⁷ Overstrike on Romanus I (no. 212).⁵⁸ Philip Grierson prefers to start this series at 1041, because of the "Antiphonates" icon represented on the obverse. He would place Class B in the late 1030's.⁵⁹ Overstrike on Class B (see no. 228).

232.	69-105 ⁶⁰		
	1059-1067 A.D.	Class F Christ on throne/Similar without back	<i>Agora</i> , II, 1869
233.	68-1601		
	1071-1078 A.D.	Class H Christ bust/Patriarchal cross	<i>Agora</i> , II, 1871
234.	70-82		
235.	69-835		
	1081-1118 A.D.	Class J Christ bust with /Latin cross cross behind head/ on crescent	<i>Agora</i> , II, 1873
236.	69-158		
	1081-1118 A.D.	Class K Christ bust/Half-length figure of Virgin	<i>Agora</i> , II, 1874
237.	70-3		
238.	68-668		
		ALEXIUS I 1081-1118 A.D.	
	Constantinople ca. 1092-1118 A.D.	Christ bust/Alexius bust	Hendy, pl. 8, 1-2; catalogue p. 87
239.	70-52		
	Thessalonica	Similar	Hendy, pl. 8, 7-8; p. 88
240.	69-833		
241.	70-186		
	Thessalonica ca. 1092-1118 A.D.	CΦ Jewelled cross ra-/Alexius AA diate, on steps / bust	Hendy, pl. 8, 10-12; p. 88
*242.	68-678 ⁶¹		
243.	68-1654		
244.	69-54		
245.	69-86		
246.	69-112		
247.	69-152		
248.	69-836		
*249.	69-213 ⁶²		
		JOHN II 1118-1143 A.D.	
	Thessalonica 250. 68-1641	St. Demetrius/Emperor	Hendy pl. 11, 15-17; p. 107

⁶⁰ Overstrike on Class B (no. 228).

⁶¹ Note the large pellets below the obverse type, and the bars above the globus cruciger (Rev.). Apparently, this is an overstrike, but the undertypes are not determined.

⁶² Mule: Obv. Jewelled cross (no. 242), but not radiate. Rev. Christ or Virgin bust. For others, see *Corinth*, VI, 122 and *Agora*, II, 1890, with its footnote. Here, the fabric and style seem quite crude, the flan thick. See Plate 11.

MANUEL I 1143-1180 A.D.

Uncertain Greek mint		/Manuel bust	Hendy pl. 18, 1-2 p. 121
251. 68-766			
252. 68-1699			
Uncertain Greek mint		St. George bust/Manuel bust	Hendy pl. 18, 3-4; p. 122
253. 68-1602			
254. 68-1639			
255. 68-1642			
256. 69-46			
257. 70-10			
258. 68-1605	Similar, but Obv. St. George or Christ bust.		cf. Hendy pl. 18, 5-6
259. 68-1608	Similar.		

LATIN IMITATIVE (small module) ca. 1204-1261 A.D.

Imitation Manuel I, Constantinople Type A	Virgin on throne/Manuel figure	Hendy pl. 29, 1-3; p. 198
*260. 68-1006 Rev. [ΔΕC]ΠΤΟTHC.		
261. 69-794		
262. 70-54		
263. 68-666		
Imitation Theodore I, Nicaea, First Coinage	Virgin on throne/Emperor and St. Theodore holding patriarchal cross	Hendy pl. 29, 19-20; p. 199
*264. 68-1164 Obv. [type]. ⁶³		

UNCERTAIN

265. 68-1651 Obv. [type]. Rev. traces: €.
 266. 68-1607 Obv. [type]. Rev. traces: monogram.

FRANKISH COINAGE

TANCRED 1104-1112 A.D.

Princes of Antioch	St. Peter bust/inscription	Schlumberger pl. II, 6
*267. 68-1106 Rev. [KEBOH]—ΘHTΩΔ[OV]—ΛOCO[VT]—ANKPI[O].		

VENETIAN COINAGE

Doges of Venice Unclassified	Cross/Lion of St. Mark	Agora, II, 1994 ff.
268. 68-667		
269. 70-88		

⁶³ Overstrike or restrike. In right field (Rev.), there are traces of at least one standing figure. See Plate 11.

ISLAMIC COINAGE

Süleyman I 1520-1566 (926-974 H.)

[Mint] Inscription/Inscription

cf. *Agora*, IX,
pl. II, 48

270. 70-2 ₣ Aqche

ILLEGIBLE

303 illegibles in all, of which 68 can still be classified as:

46	Greek
4	Roman
15	Byzantine ⁶⁴
3	Vandalic

JOAN E. FISHER

CORINTH EXCAVATIONS

⁶⁴ A group of 68 coins found immediately south of the Propylaea, in the Sacred Spring area, produced 46 illegibles. Of these, nine can be further identified as Byzantine, one Greek Imperial, one late Roman. The remaining 22 are more legible and are catalogued above (17 late Byzantine, 3 late Roman, 2 Greek Pegasos/Trident). Largely Byzantine, this pocket is coupled with Byzantine pottery and has no stratigraphical significance.



a. General View of Area South of Triglyph Wall, from North



b. Detail of Area South of Triglyph Wall, from Northwest

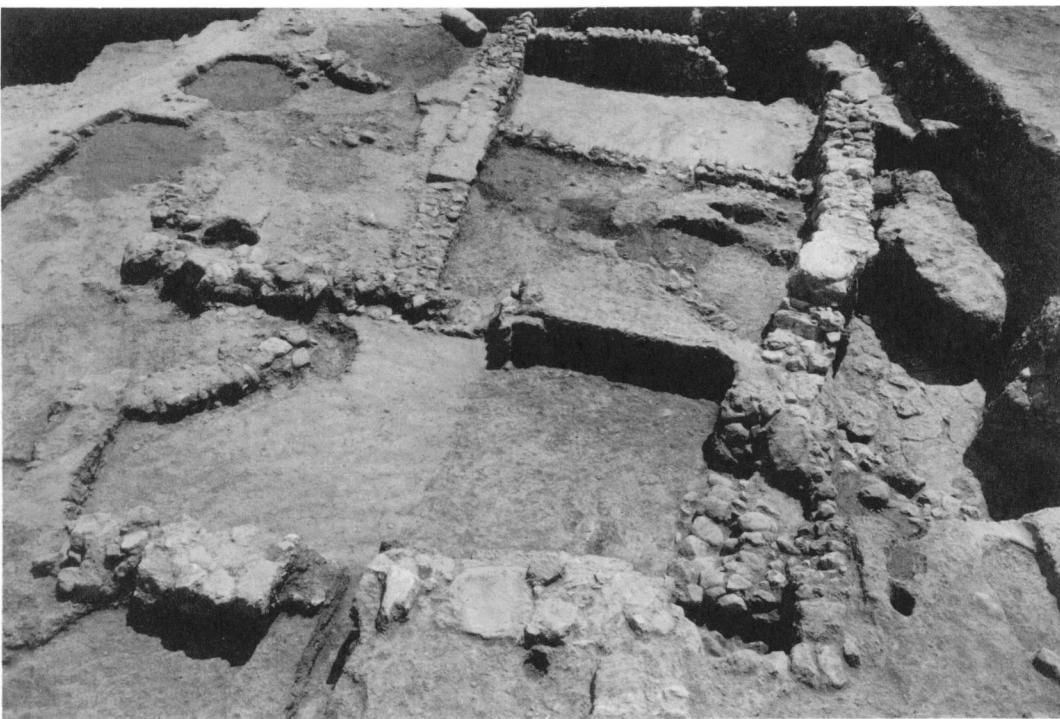
1. Geometric Wall

2. Steps of Phase 3

3. Disturbance

Sacred Spring

PLATE 2



a. Protocorinthian House, from West



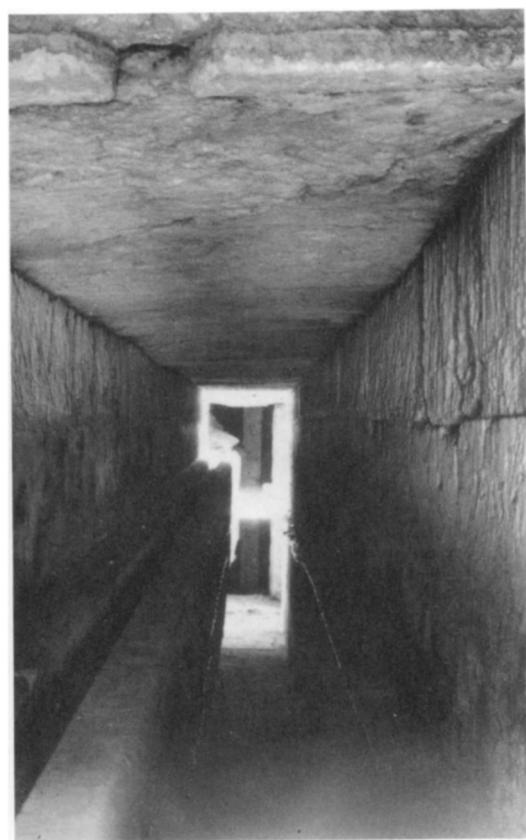
b. Protocorinthian House, from Southeast

Sacred Spring

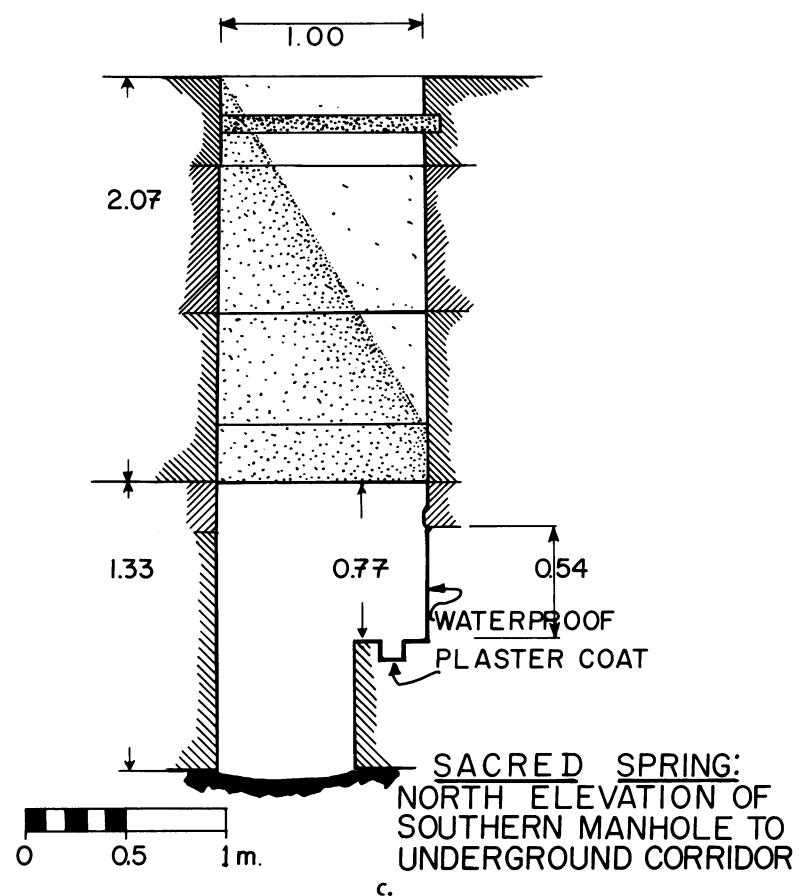
CHARLES K. WILLIAMS II AND JOAN E. FISHER: CORINTH 1970: FORUM AREA



a. Ground Level and Steps of Phase 2, from North



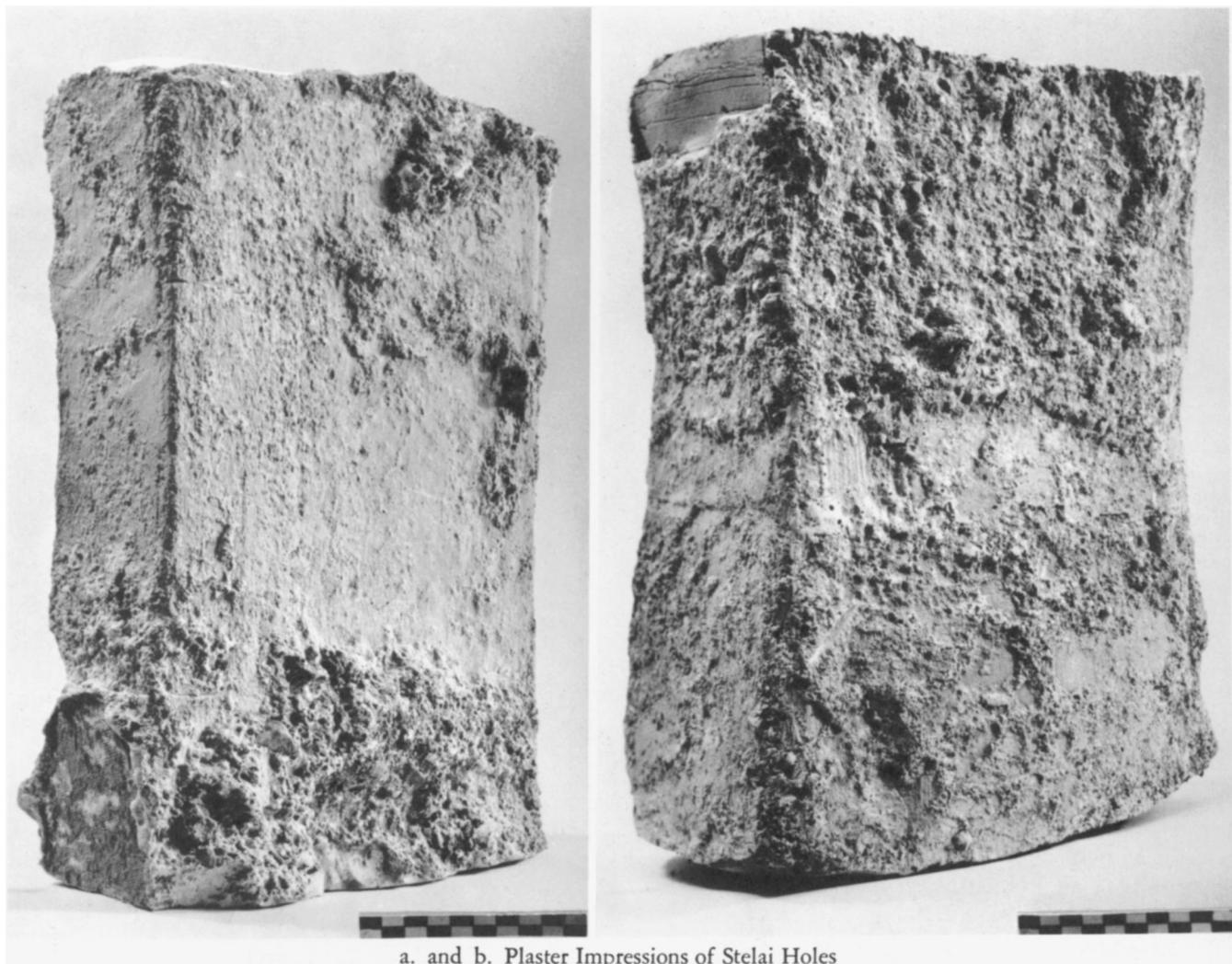
b. Underground Corridor with Channel, from North



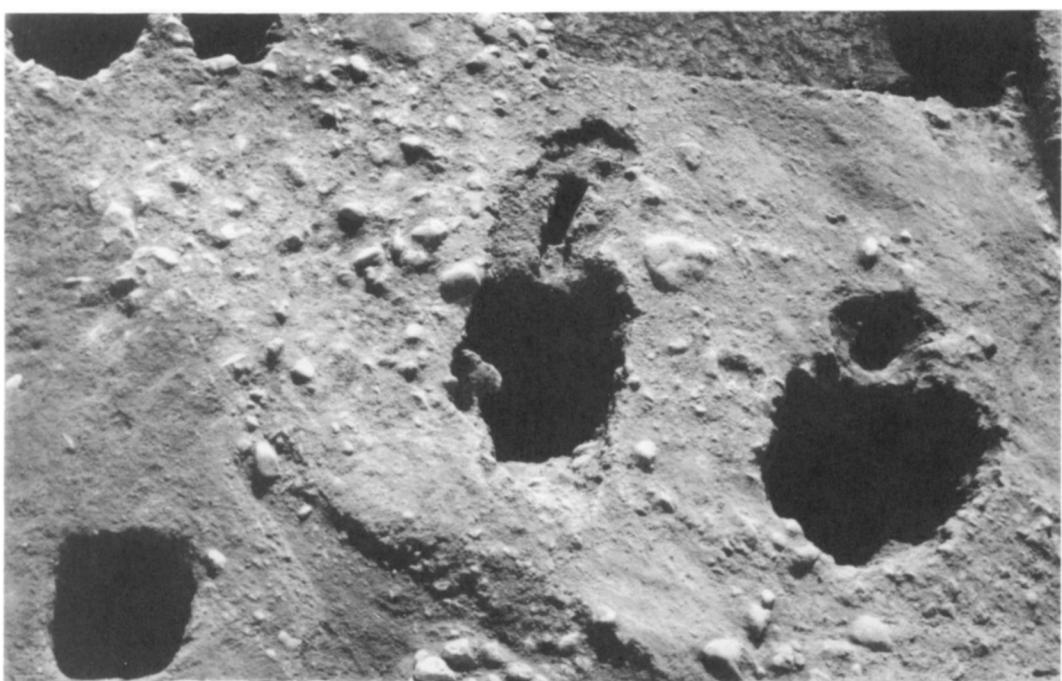
Sacred Spring

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PLATE 4



a. and b. Plaster Impressions of Stelai Holes



c. Stelai Holes as Cleared

Sacred Spring

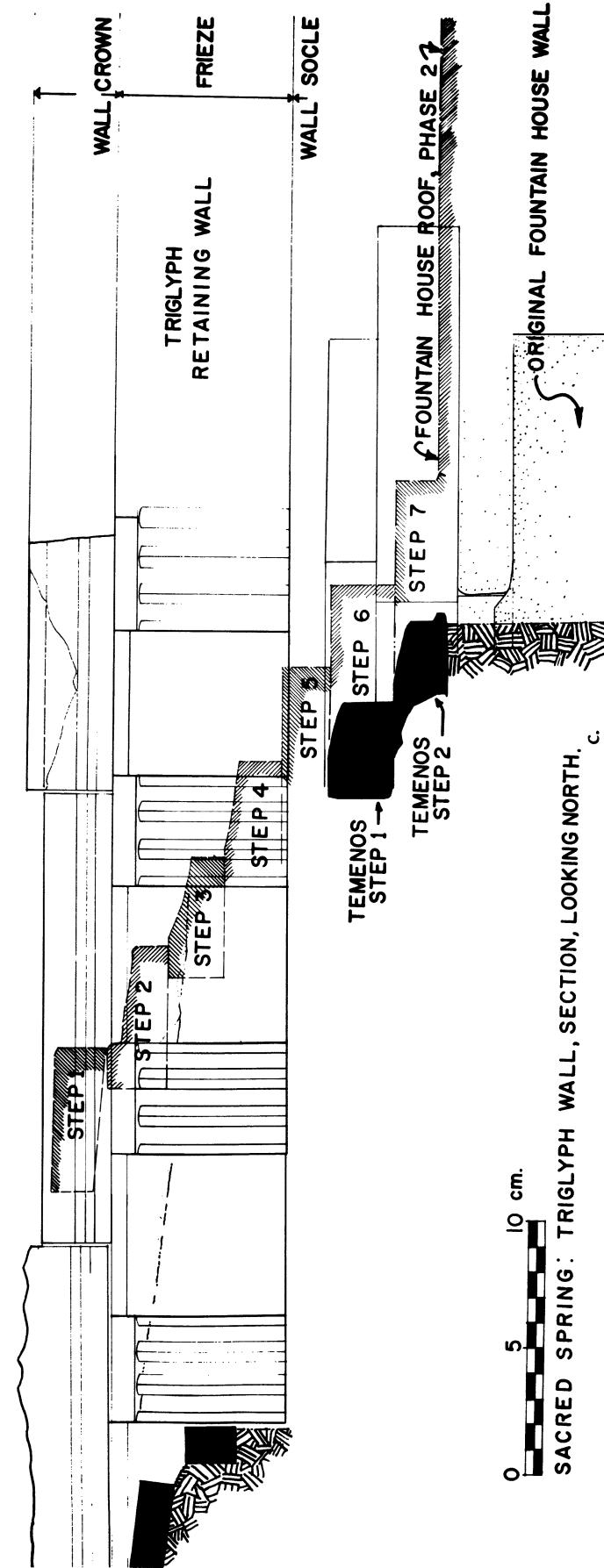
CHARLES K. WILLIAMS II AND JOAN E. FISHER: CORINTH 1970: FORUM AREA



a. Poros Steps of Phase 3 meeting Fountain House, from South



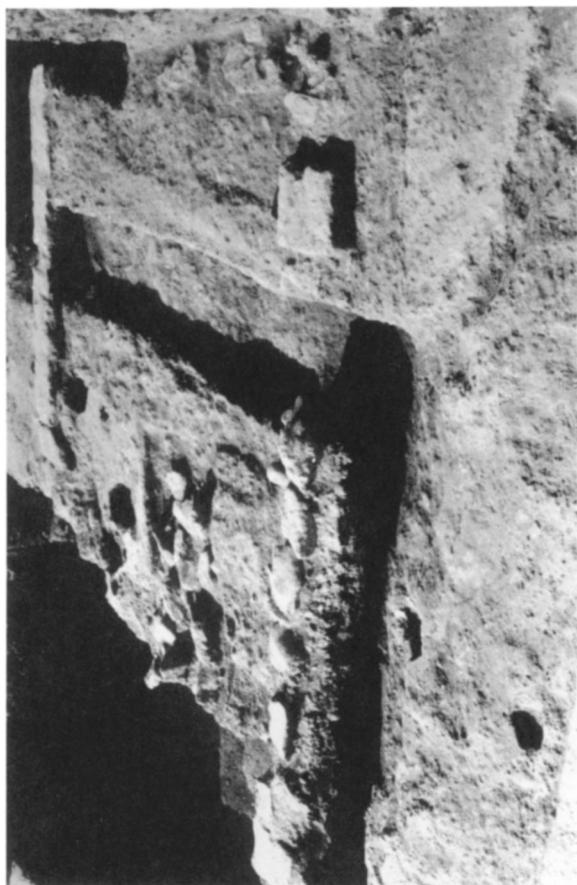
b. Steps behind Triglyph Wall, from West



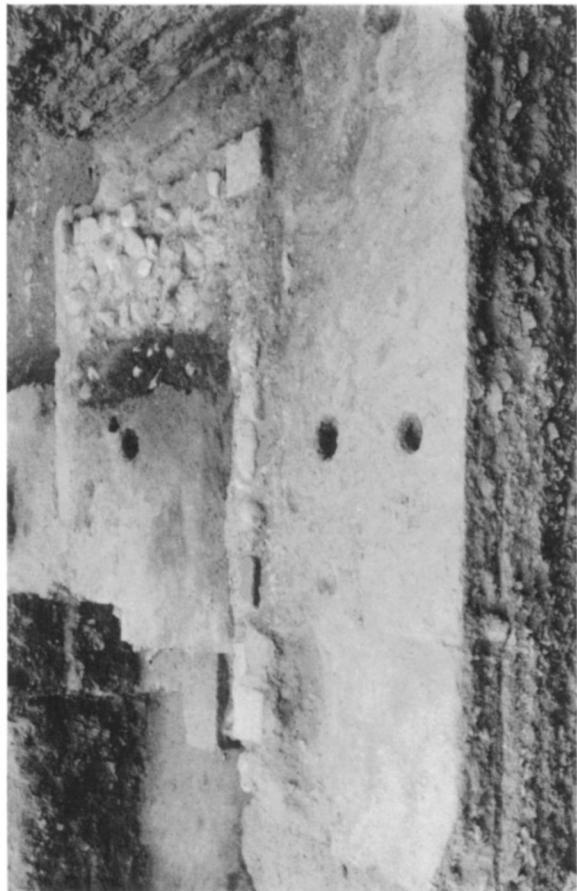
Sacred Spring

CHARLES K. WILLIAMS II AND JOAN E. FISHER: CORINTH 1970: FORUM AREA

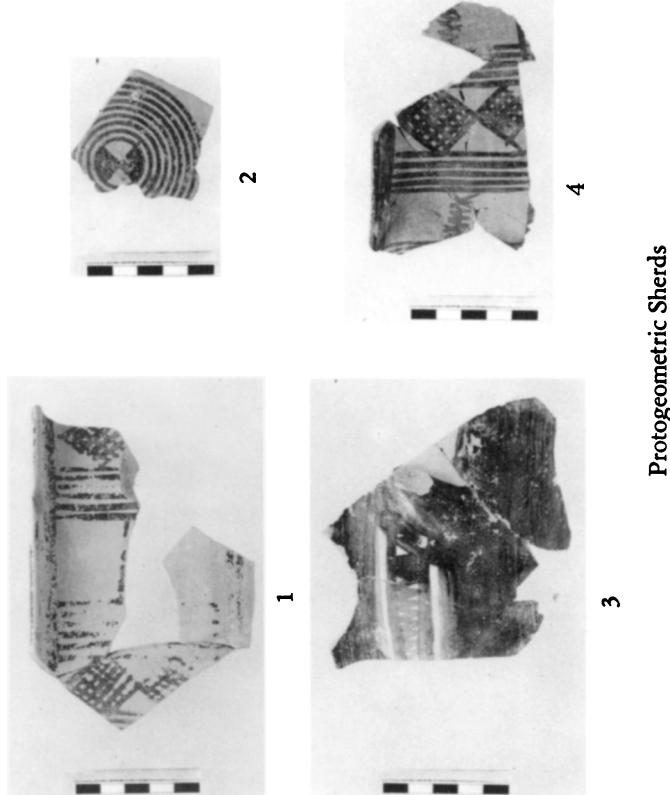
PLATE 6



a. Bleacher Foundation, Phase 7, from South

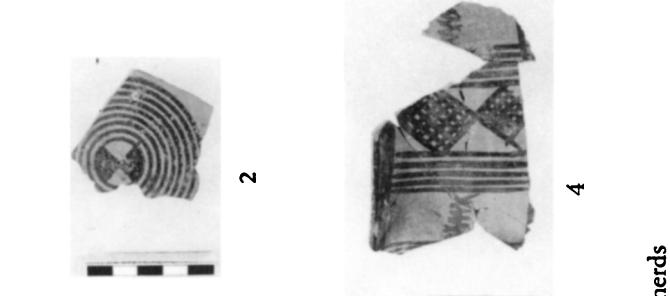


b. Bleacher Foundation, Phases 5 and 6, partially Cleared, from South



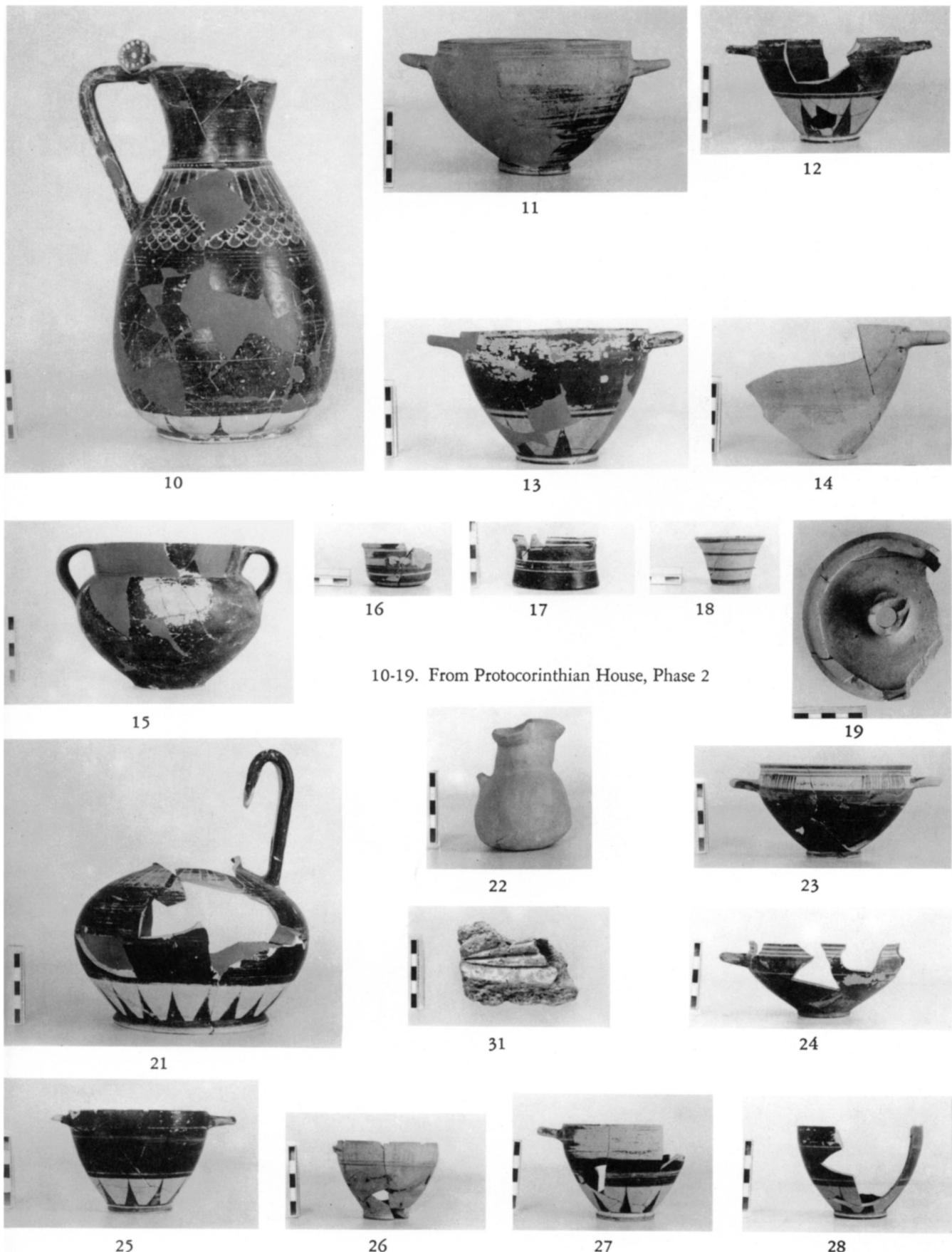
Protogeometric Shards

Sacred Spring



Late Geometric Pottery

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21-28, 31. From Well L P-C 4

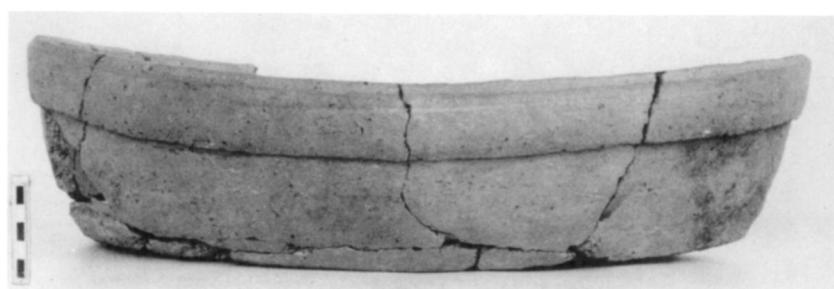
Sacred Spring

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PLATE 8

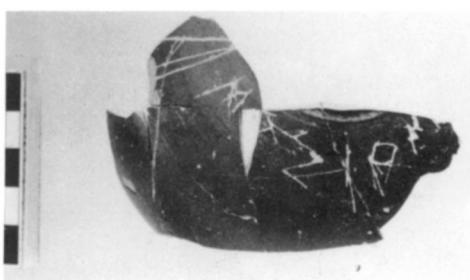


29



30

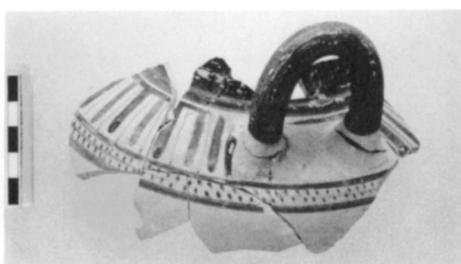
From Well L P-C 4



33



34



35



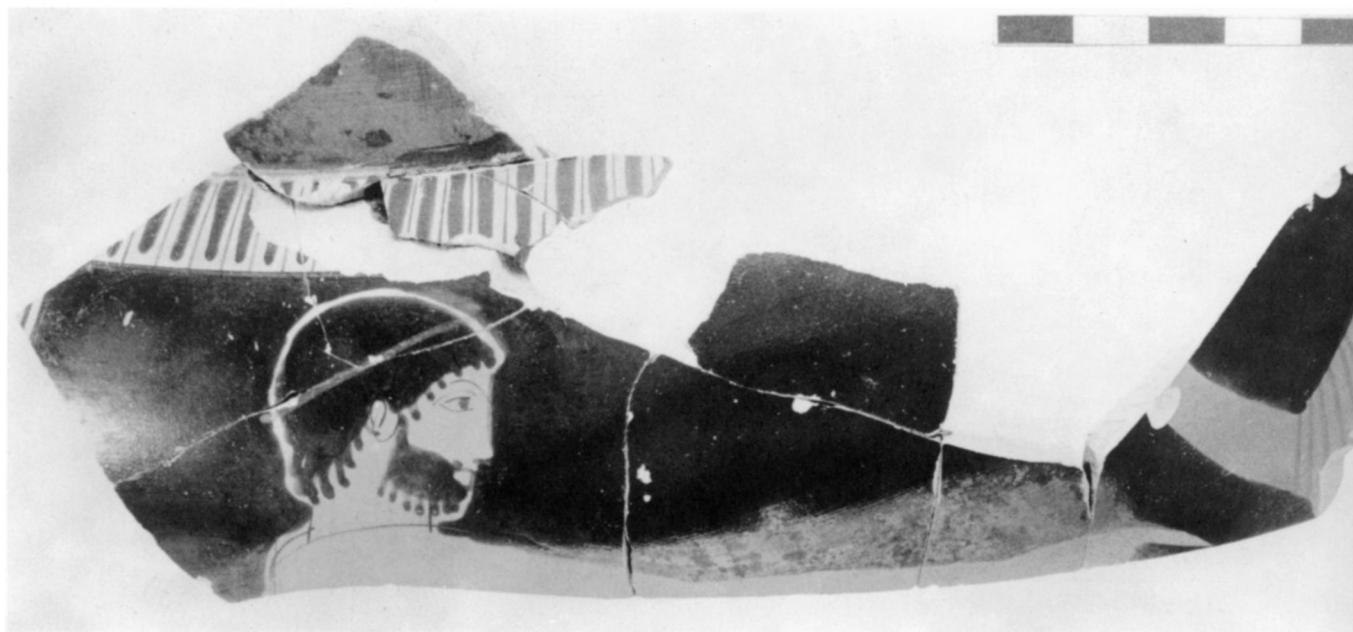
36



37



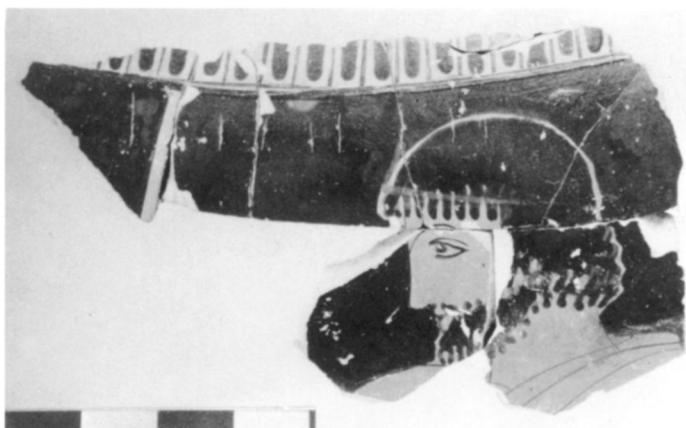
38



32a

32a-38. From Fill covering Phase 2
Sacred Spring

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32f. From Fill covering Phase 2



41



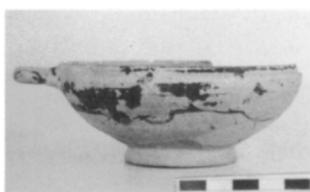
40



42



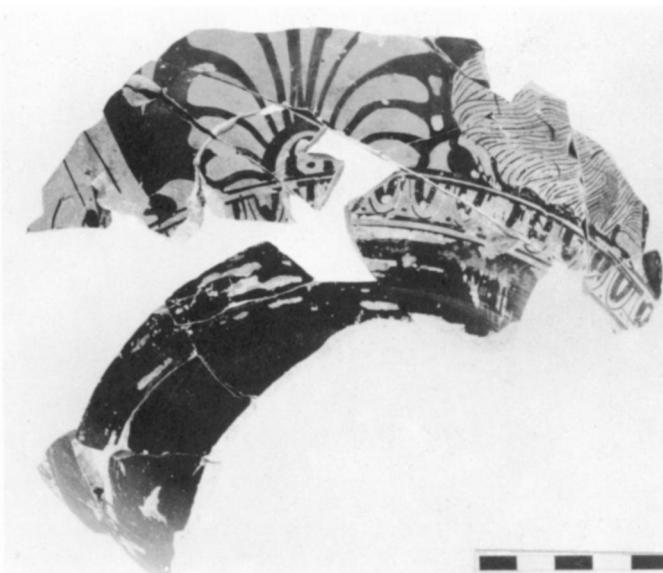
43



44



47



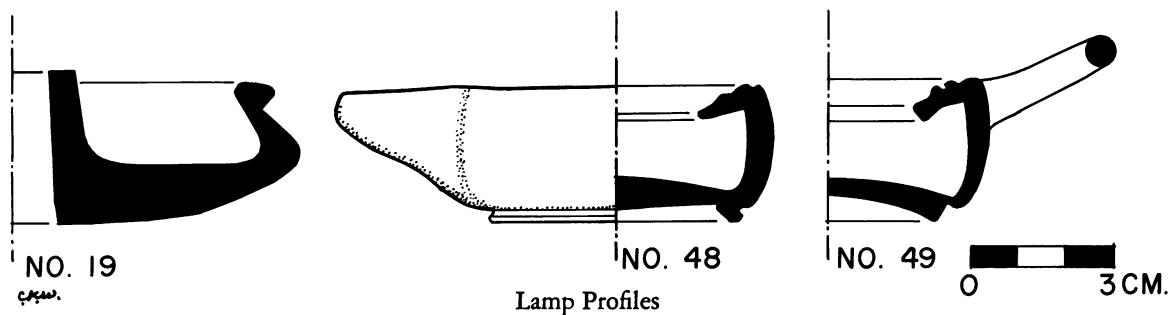
39



48

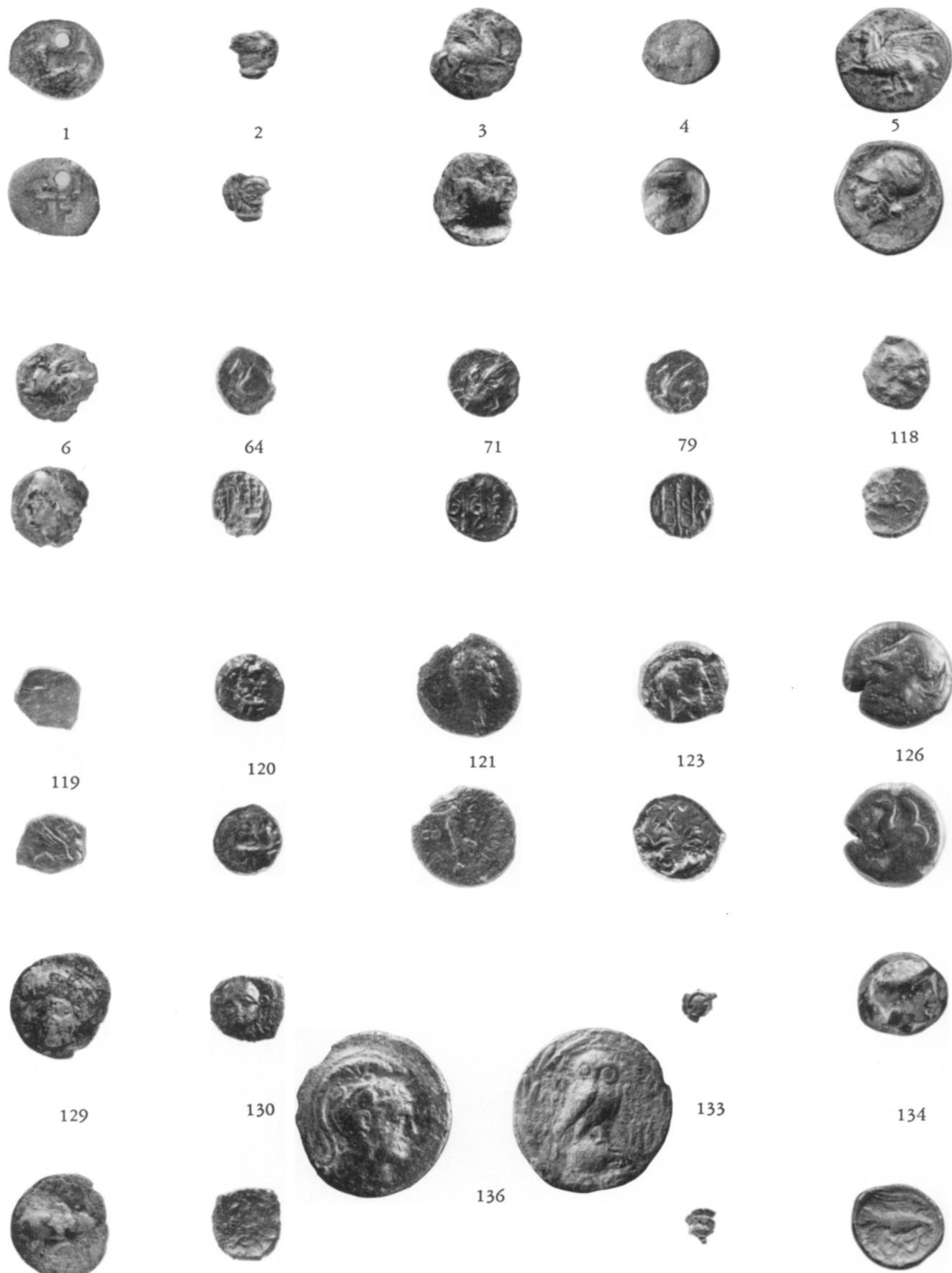


49



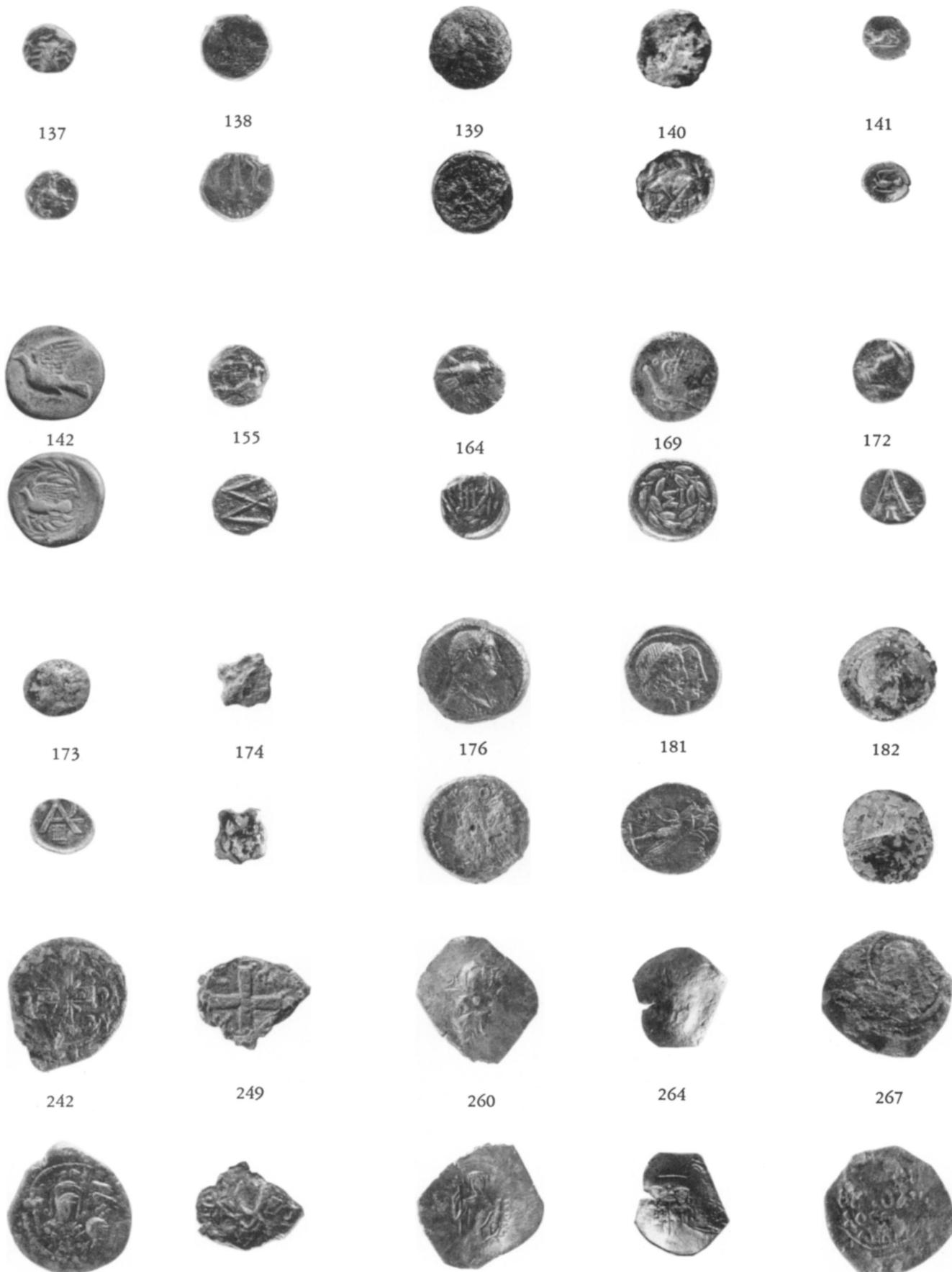
39-44, 47-49. From Fill within Robbed-out Wall Foundation
Sacred Spring

PLATE 10



Sacred Spring. Coins

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Sacred Spring. Coins

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