

# ROMAN POTTERY FROM THE SOUTH STOA AT CORINTH<sup>1</sup>

(PLATES 77-96)

## NOTES AND SPECIAL ABBREVIATIONS

- Agora* (with group and no. cited). H. S. Robinson, *The Athenian Agora*, V, *Pottery of the Roman Period: Chronology*, Princeton, 1959.
- Antioch* Ed. F. O. Waagé, *Antioch on-the-Orontes*, IV, i, *Ceramics and Islamic Coins*, Princeton, 1948.
- Barocelli P. Barocelli, "Albintimilium," *Monumenti Antichi*, XXIX, 1923, cols. 1-146.
- Camulodunum* C. F. C. Hawkes and M. R. Hull, *Camulodunum, First Report on the Excavations at Colchester, 1930-1939* (Reports of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London, No. XIV), Oxford, 1947.
- Corinth* K. Edwards, *Corinth*, VI, *Coins, 1896-1929*, Cambridge (Mass.), 1933, catalogue of Greek coins.
- CVA France 6* F. Mouret, *Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum*, France, fascicule 6, *Collection Mouret*.
- D/W* H. Dragendorff and C. Watzinger, *Arretinische Reliefkeramik*, Reutlingen, 1948.
- Ephesos* *Forschungen in Ephesos veröffentlicht vom Österreichischen archäologischen Institute*, Band I, Wien, 1906.
- Goudineau C. Goudineau, *Bolsena*, IV, *La céramique aretine lisse* (Ecole française de Rome, *Mélanges d'archéologie et d'histoire*, Supplément 6), Paris, 1968.
- Haltern* (with type nos. cited). S. Loeschcke, "Keramische Funde in Haltern," *Mitteilungen der Altertumskommission für Westfalen*, V, 1909, pp. 101-322.
- Haltern, II* K. Hähnle, "Ausgrabungen bei Haltern," *Mitteilungen der Altertumskommission für Westfalen*, VI, 1912, pp. 33-100.
- Haltern, III* A. Oxé, "Die Funde von Haltern seit 1925," *Bodenaltertümer Westfalens*, VI, 1943, pp. 15-76.

<sup>1</sup> This article was originally completed for publication early in 1963. I regret the long delay in its appearance. It is here presented in more or less its original form, with such additions as are necessary to bring it up to date and slight modifications in the dating of some objects. Special thanks are due to Professor Henry S. Robinson, who, as Director of the American School of Classical Studies, permitted me to stay at Corinth and work on the material there for a period of several weeks in 1962, and has at various times since assisted me in the preparation of this study for publication in the roles of both advisor and editor. My sincere thanks also go to Lucy S. Meritt and Marian H. McAllister, the successive Editors of *Hesperia*, who have guided the article into print despite various setbacks. Some of the photographs reproduced here were executed in 1963 by Lucretia Farr.

The text which follows was completed in 1970, but the unfortunate loss at that time of certain drawings and the publication versions of Plans A-C (Figs. 1-3, kindly prepared for me several years ago by Mr. J. Travlos) has resulted in further delays. I apologize for the inferior quality of the present redrawn versions of the Plans (based on plans in *Corinth*, I, iv and v; see below notes 2 and 3) and of Plates 92, 93, 95, which are here reproduced from copies (white prints) of the originals.

J. W. H. January 1973

- Leiden Cat.* J. H. Holwerda, *Het Laattgrieksche en Romeinsche Gebruiks aardewerk uit het Middellandsche-zee-gebied in het Rijksmuseum van Oudheden te Leiden*, 's Gravenhage, 1936.
- Oberaden* C. Albrecht, *Das Römerlager in Oberaden und das Uferkastell in Beckinghausen an der Lippe*, Heft 1, *Bodenbefund, Münzen, Sigillaten und Inschriften*, Dortmund, 1938.
- Ohlenroth* L. Ohlenroth, "Italische Sigillata mit Auflagen aus Rätien und dem römischen Germanien," *24/25 Bericht des römisch-germanischen Kommissions*, 1934/1935, pp. 234-254.
- Oxé/Comfort* A. Oxé and H. Comfort, *Corpus Vasorum Arretinorum* (Antiquitas, 3 ser., 4), Bonn, 1968.
- Priene* T. Wiegand and H. Schrader, *Priene: Ergebnisse der Ausgrabungen und Untersuchungen in den Jahren 1895-1898*, Berlin, 1904.
- R. I. C.* H. Mattingly and E. Sydenham, *Roman Imperial Coinage*, I, London, 1923.
- Samaria* *Samaria-Sebaste*, III, *The Objects from Samaria*, London, 1957.
- Simonett* C. Simonett, *Tessiner Gräberfelder* (Monographien zur Ur- und Frühgeschichte der Schweiz, Band III), Basel, 1941.
- Tarsus* Ed. H. Goldman, *Excavations at Gözllü Kule, Tarsus*, I, *The Hellenistic and Roman Periods*, section VI: F. F. Jones, "The Pottery," Princeton, 1950.
- Tschandarli* S. Loeschcke, "Sigillata-Töpfereien in Tschandarli," *Athenische Mitteilungen*, XXXVII, 1912, pp. 344-407.

THE South Stoa at Corinth underwent a thorough reconstruction during the first century after Christ. At that time a series of large rooms or halls, designed for official use, replaced the majority of the small shops which had formed the rear part of the original Stoa. These modifications have been fully described by Broneer<sup>2</sup> and Weinberg.<sup>3</sup> Here I present some of the pottery finds from the levels associated with the reconstruction. Three areas in and around the South Stoa have been selected for consideration: 1) the Bouleuterion, 2) the South Basilica and its immediate environs, and 3) the area behind Shops XXV-XXVII of the Stoa.<sup>4</sup> In each of these places Professor Broneer's excavations encountered a heavy deposit of early Roman fill. On the basis of the coins and pottery which are presented below, these, and the buildings which go with them, may be assigned to the time of Nero (A.D. 54-68) or thereabouts.

The material listed below is presented with three aims in view: the publication of a large and fairly closely dated assemblage of fine imported wares of early Roman date from a site in Greece; the presentation of a working chronology for the post-Augustan phases of undecorated Arretine ware; the clarification of the relative chronology of the main Early Roman fine wares of the eastern and central Mediterranean regions. The Corinth material supplements the published groups from the

<sup>2</sup> O. Broneer, *Corinth*, I, iv, *The South Stoa and its Roman Successors*, Princeton, 1954.

<sup>3</sup> S. S. Weinberg, *Corinth*, I, v, *The Southeast Building, The Twin Basilicas, The Mosaic House*, Princeton, 1960.

<sup>4</sup> See Broneer, *Corinth*, I, iv, plan XXI for the relative position of each.

Athenian Agora,<sup>5</sup> the main difference being that the former contains a much wider range of fine wares, especially Arretine ware. Over twenty years ago Waagé, in his publication of the finds from Antioch,<sup>6</sup> rightly pointed out that the lack of a proper understanding of the development of plain Arretine ware hindered the study of the related Eastern wares; this still remains the case today. It is my hope that the present material will help to fill this lacuna.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE DEPOSITS

The three areas in question (briefly noted above), will be labeled for convenience 'A,' 'B' and 'C'; they are discussed in turn below.

#### AREA A (Fig. 1, PLAN A)

This denotes the deposits connected with the construction of the Bouleuterion (indicated by hatching on Plan A).<sup>7</sup> This building occupies the site of units XVII-XIX of the original Stoa; its curved south wall projects several meters to the south of the latter.

During the construction work, the large covered drain which ran behind the Stoa for the whole of its length was blocked by the new building's foundations. The drain, together with the manholes which gave access to it, was for the most part filled in. That part which lay within the Bouleuterion was sealed by its floor; outside, the adjoining section was covered by the make-up for a new terrace.

As the walls of the Bouleuterion rose, the area to the south was progressively filled in; lines of masons' chippings level with the top of each of the wall-courses were observed during excavation. Clearly, ground level was brought up to correspond to that of the Kenchreai Road immediately to the east (this slopes up from the front of the Stoa to higher ground south of the Agora). The road may be assumed to have been part of the same project, and it is probable that its paving slabs rest on a continuation of the same fill.<sup>8</sup> The deposit can be traced in the other direction as far west as Broneer's 'Room H,'<sup>9</sup> in the form of make-up for a terrace along the back of the Stoa. To the south, it runs into the area excavated in 1961 and 1963<sup>9bis</sup> (which is outside the scope of the present article). Behind the Bouleuterion a number of walls, probably all much later in date, cut into the deposit. These, which are indicated on Plan A, were not removed during the excavations; digging was consequently confined to the areas between them, where the Early Roman deposit was

<sup>5</sup> Robinson, *Athenian Agora*, V.

<sup>6</sup> *Antioch*, IV, i, pp. 31-32.

<sup>7</sup> For this, see Broneer, *Corinth*, I, iv, pp. 129-132, plan XXI, 'G.'

<sup>8</sup> This, however, was not Broneer's view (for which see *ibid.*, p. 129).

<sup>9</sup> Broneer, *op. cit.*, pp. 138-144, plan XXI.

<sup>9bis</sup> See H. S. Robinson, Δελτ., XVII, 1962, Χρονικά, pp. 61-62, pl. 67, and XIX, 1964, Χρονικά, p. 100, pl. 103; *id.*, *Klio*, XLVI, 1965, p. 290, fig. 3.

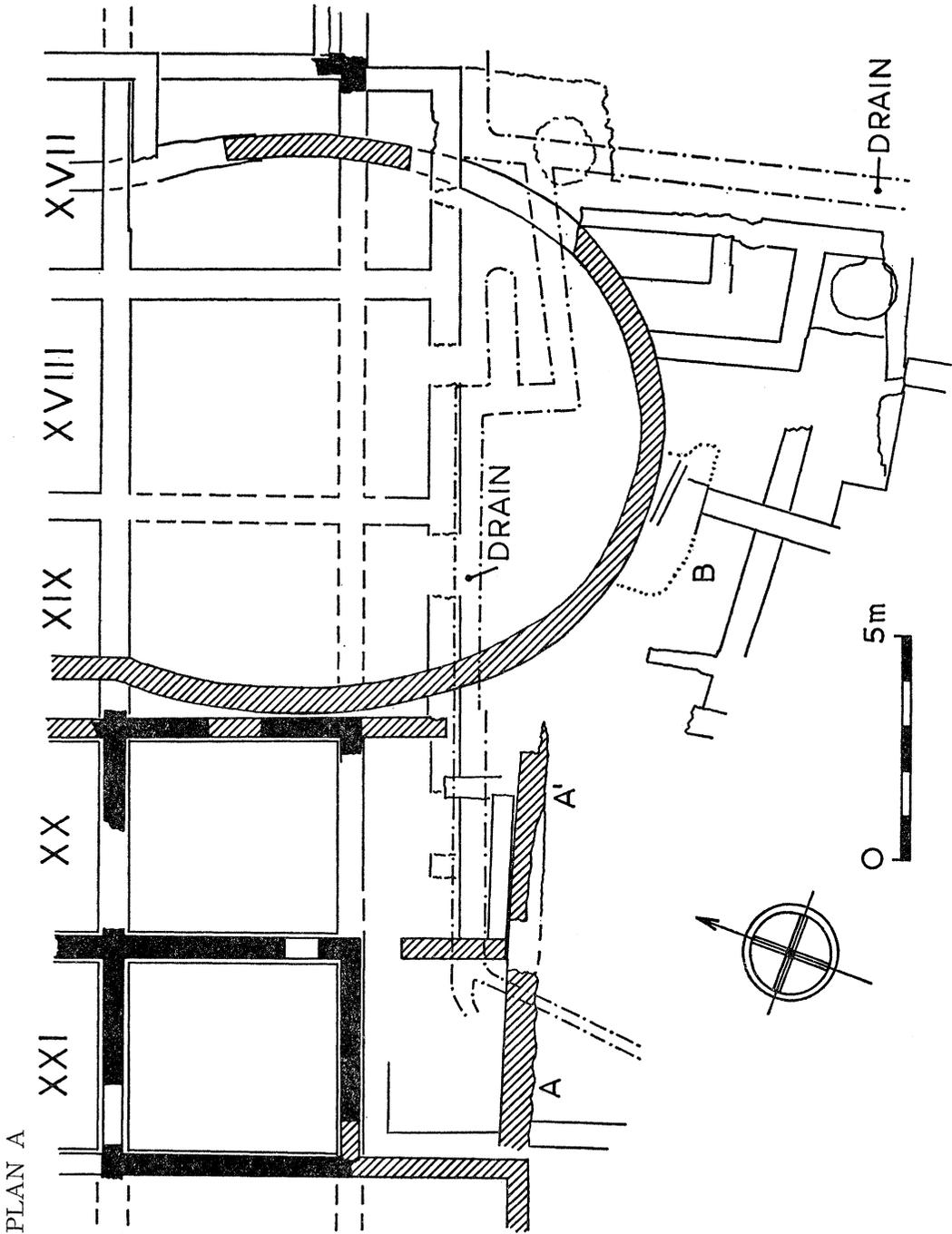


FIGURE 1.

Stoa foundations: unshaded. Standing remains: Greek Stoa—solid black; Early Roman modifications—hatched; late walls—unshaded.

preserved to a height of about 1.10 m. above the floor level of the Stoa, above which 4th century and Byzantine coins were found. Further west the early fill seems pure to a rather higher level, and was retained by a roughly built terrace wall (A-A' on Plan A)<sup>10</sup> running along the back of units XX and XXI. The building operations seem to have involved clearance of the area down to virgin soil. A shallow bothros (B on Plan A) in undisturbed earth contained material similar to that from the fill above; the pottery from it (which is given its own designation below) in some cases joined that from the rest of the deposit.

Inside the Bouleuterion, Byzantine occupation, which produced a scatter of tenth-century coins, caused the destruction of the original Roman floor. This did not, however, affect the fill to the south, for the exterior wall on this side still stands to a considerable height. The east wall, on the other hand, and with it the Roman level between it and the adjacent Kenchreai Road, were largely removed by the Byzantine occupants (if not already in the sixth century).

The pottery from the various locations within the area is here treated as distinct groups, though some joins occur throughout the area.

Notation in Catalogue below: general area—A; Drain—AD;  
Terrace—AT; Bothros at point B—AB.

#### AREA B (Fig. 2, PLAN B)

The South Basilica, built immediately behind the South Stoa, and approached through it, is to be assigned to the same period of building activity as the remodeling of the Stoa itself. It must be approximately contemporary with the Bouleuterion, from which it is separated by the paved Kenchreai Road and a short stretch of open ground. Apparently some clearance work was done at the commencement of the building operations (as in Area A), the site of the Basilica's cryptoporticus being excavated to a lower level than the rest of the area. The Basilica must, it seems, already have been under construction when the area adjoining it to the west was leveled up to provide a bedding on which the new road was laid (cf. Area A above).

Area B embraces the various deposits connected with the building of the South Basilica. The most important of these is the solid core of packing put in at the center of the building to support its main floor. To this may be added the fillings of a number of earlier drains under the Basilica, where these were not eliminated by the excavation for it.<sup>11</sup> Those parts of the drains which lay under the cryptoporticus were filled in up to its floor level, while in the central area they were preserved intact, together with the manholes leading into them, for here the earlier levels remained undisturbed, buried under the make-up for the main floor of the building. In the middle of this central area the early Roman make-up was free from later intrusions, for clear lines

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 135-136.

<sup>11</sup> For a description of these, see Weinberg, *Corinth*, I, v, pp. 59-61, with plan V.

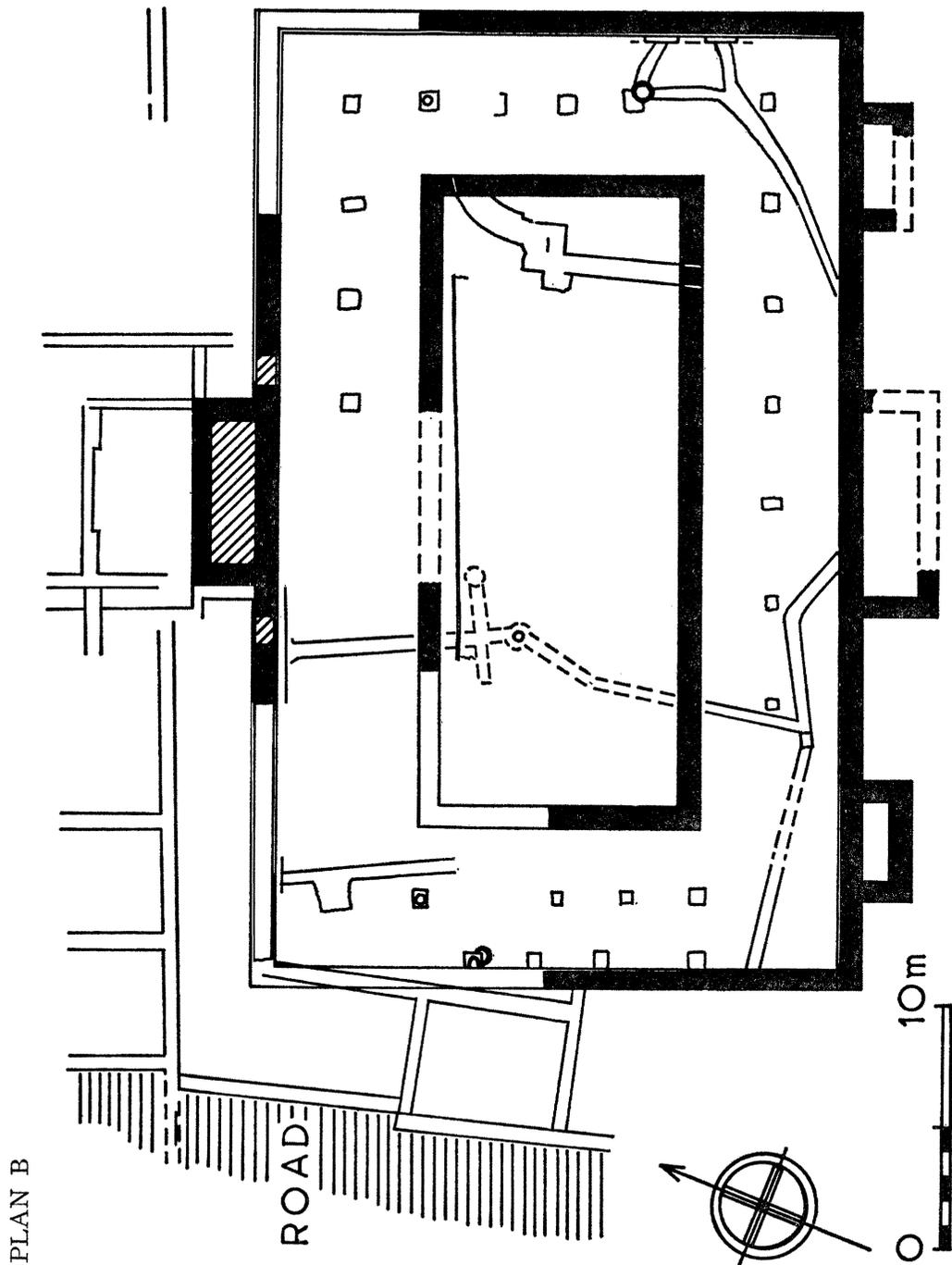


FIGURE 2.  
South Basilica: foundations—unshaded; Period I walls—solid black; Period II walls—hatched. Other structures unshaded.

of masons' chippings from the building operations were found during its excavation. At the west end, however, the original filling, here composed of hard-packed reddish earth full of stones, was subsequently cut into by various later walls; at the north-west corner the retaining wall of the core was removed and nothing original now remains.

Also included in Area B is the southern part of the area between the Basilica and the Kenchreai Road, up to approximately the level of the latter. The west outer wall of the Basilica, towards its south end, remains standing to a fair height, and it therefore seems likely that no later disturbance occurred in this area; to the north, however, later buildings obliterated the early Roman levels.

Notation in Catalogue below: general area—B; core of Basilica—BC; drains—BD; area west of Basilica—BW.

### AREA C (Fig. 3, PLAN C)

Another apparently uniform Early Roman deposit was found behind units XXV-XXVII of the Stoa, between 'Room H' and the Roman latrine 'J.'<sup>12</sup> Here the remodeling does not seem to have involved any building behind the line of the original Stoa, but took the form of terracing similar to that in Area A, and probably originally continuous with it. Part of this had, however, been removed in late Roman times during the construction of the Baths complex,<sup>13</sup> when two areas were cleared out to serve as furnace-rooms (marked 'F' on Plan C).

During the operations, the covered drain behind the Stoa (indicated on Plan C by broken lines) was filled in, as in Area A. Since some of its cover slabs are missing, its contents are presumably of the same date as the terrace fill above.

Between the Stoa and the drain there seem originally to have existed a series of open yards or outbuildings, bounded to the south by a wall of rather rough construction along the north side of the drain (A-A' on Plan C). All were covered by the early Roman fill, which continues across the drain and its manholes into the area to the south. The deposit runs up against the original back wall of unit XXVII (and part also of XXVI<sup>14</sup>), and must have occasioned the blocking of the back door of XXVII. A new ground level seems to have been established about a meter above the floor level of the Stoa; for it was at this level that tile debris, presumably to be connected with the final destruction of the shop, was found behind unit XXVII. The back wall in the section XXV-XXVI may have been demolished in the Early Roman phase. A diagonal terrace-wall behind XXVI (B on Plan C) postdates the remodeling, for it cuts across the line of the back wall of the Stoa. It hints at a ground level to the north level with the top of the demolished wall, and to the south considerably

<sup>12</sup> See Broneer, *op. cit.*, plan XXI.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 145-151, plans V, XXI.

<sup>14</sup> The part rendered in solid black on Plan C.

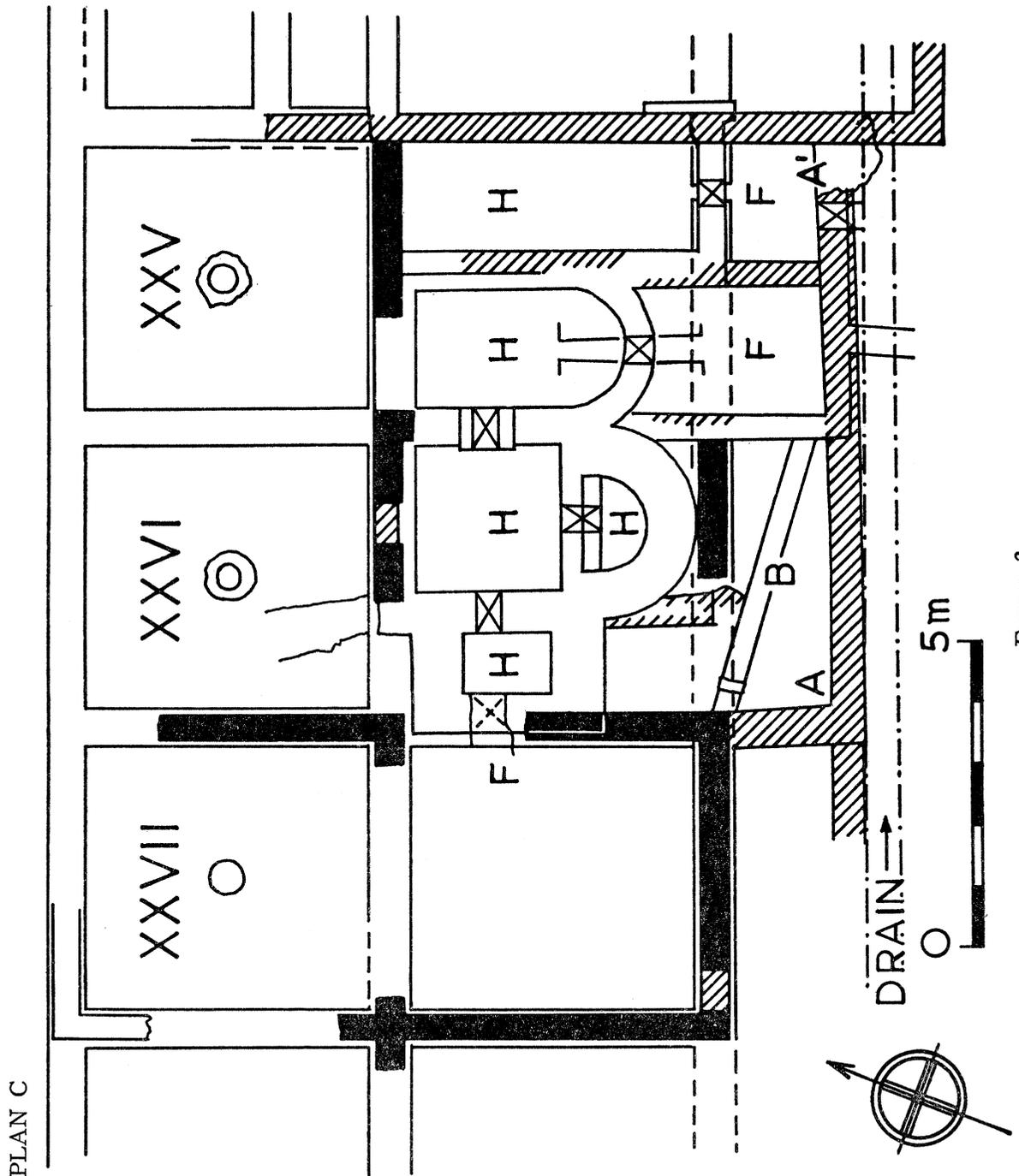


FIGURE 3.

Stoa foundations: unshaded. Standing remains: Greek Stoa—solid black; Early Roman modifications—hatched; late baths, etc.—unshaded. H = hypocaust, F = furnace-chamber.

higher. Although the fill around it was predominantly early, it seems best to connect it with the Baths building. The Baths are Late Roman, and were built after the demolition of Room 'H.'<sup>15</sup> Their hypocausts obliterated any earlier Roman levels; thus any evidence for the remodeling of units XXV-XXVI (if there was any) has disappeared.

The remains in Area C thus present a rather confused picture; yet the finds from this area seem consistent with those from Areas A and B.

Notation in Catalogue below: general area—C; Drain—CD;  
Terrace behind Stoa—CT.

### COIN EVIDENCE

The deposits just described produced a number of coins. Those of Roman Imperial date are listed below; earlier issues are omitted.<sup>16</sup>

#### AREA A

1. Corinth (*duoviri* series), of Claudius; *Corinth* 51. Reverse type indicates a date of A.D. 50-54. Condition very good. From AT.
2. Corinth, of Gaius (or possibly Augustus); *Corinth* 46. Condition poor, legends illegible. From AT.
3. Corinth, of Claudius; *Corinth* 53. *Ca.* A.D. 50-54 (cf. No. 1 above). Condition good. From disturbed fill immediately above AT.

#### AREA B

4. Divus Augustus, Mint of Rome; *R.I.C.* 2. *Ca.* A.D. 14-15. Condition good. From BD.
5. Corinth; probably *Corinth* 45. Condition poor, legends illegible. Cited by Weinberg, *Corinth*, I, v, p. 60. From BD (below core of Basilica).
6. Corinth, of Augustan date; *Corinth* 31. About turn of the century. Very good condition. From BC.

7. Corinth, of Gaius (or possibly Augustus); *Corinth* 46. Condition good. Cited by Weinberg, *op. cit.*, p. 75. From BC.
8. Corinth, with head of Julius Caesar; *Corinth* 16. *Ca.* 44-30 B.C. Condition good. From BW.
9. Tiberius, Mint of Rome; *R.I.C.* 18. A.D. 22. Condition very good. From BW (at top of fill, possibly disturbed).
10. Corinth, of Agrippina the Younger; *Corinth* 52. A.D. 50-54 (as No. 1 above). Condition very good. Cited by Weinberg, *op. cit.*, p. 76. From BW (at top of fill, possibly disturbed).

#### AREA C

11. Corinth, of Augustan date; *Corinth* 32. Probably early Augustan. Condition good. From CT.
12. Corinth; probably *Corinth* 40 or 41. Condition poor. From CT.
13. Corinth, of Gaius; *Corinth* 47. Condition medium. From CT.

<sup>15</sup> See Broneer, *op. cit.*, p. 145 for the evidence.

<sup>16</sup> One other coin, from BC, is described in the excavation notebook as "Thespieae, reign of Domitian." The piece in question would be better described as illegible.

## THE POTTERY

The pottery<sup>17</sup> to be described is here grouped by ware, not by findspot, in order to present a better picture of the range of vessel-forms present in each fabric. Arretine ware, for which these groups provide valuable dating evidence, heads the list. I have not attempted a full bibliography for each piece; only selected parallels are cited, preference being given to those from well-dated deposits, or those which best illustrate a particular form. The chief dated sites and deposits cited here are:<sup>18</sup>

Oberaden	to 8 B.C.
Haltern	11 B.C.—A.D. 9 (or possibly A.D. 16). <sup>19</sup>
Camulodunum	from <i>ca.</i> 10 B.C. onwards; <sup>19bis</sup> Arretine ware in the earlier phases, succeeded by Gaulish imports <i>ca.</i> A.D. 20-30.
Athens, Agora	<i>Agora</i> , Group F (to <i>ca.</i> A.D. 1-20) and Group G (level IIA— <i>ca.</i> A.D. 1-25; level IIB—Flavian). <sup>20</sup>
Locarno	grave-groups, some dated by coins (see Simonett, <i>passim</i> ).
Pompeii	A.D. 79.

## ARRETINE WARE AND OTHER ITALIAN TERRA SIGILLATA

Under this heading are grouped both the products of the Arezzo factories and vessels of similar type made elsewhere in Italy, many of which are virtually indistinguishable from them in fabric and technique. The clay is normally pinkish red, very hard, dense and pure, the gloss<sup>21</sup> bright lustrous red with a brownish tinge.

<sup>17</sup> In the Catalogue which follows, the first item cited is the Corinth Museum inventory number, followed (in parentheses) by the notation indicating findspot (see above). At the end of each entry is indicated the number of sherds of similar form occurring in each Area; this comprises inventoried pieces and, in the case of Area B, uninventoried material also (the context material from Areas A and C was not examined, but doubtless contains further examples of the same types). Each catalogued piece is drawn, except where stated otherwise. In the case of vessels with a partial surface-coating (e.g. 168), the edge of the gloss or slip is indicated on the drawing by a dotted line. A few pieces from other deposits in the South Stoa have been introduced where they illustrate better a form represented in the main deposits by small fragments only. All dimensions are in meters.

Note also: H. = height, D. = diameter as measured at rim, BD. = diameter at base.

<sup>18</sup> For references, see bibliography in note 1 above.

<sup>19</sup> A final date of A.D. 16 was proposed by Oxé (see *Haltern*, III); Kraft (*Bonner Jahrbücher*, CLV-CLVI, 1955/56, pp. 95-111) now argues in favor of the earlier date.

<sup>19bis</sup> For a revised dating of the earliest occupation, see D. P. S. Peacock, in *The Iron Age and its Hill-Forts: papers presented to Sir Mortimer Wheeler*, Southampton, 1971, p. 178.

<sup>20</sup> For these revised datings, see discussion in J. W. Hayes, B. Johnson and H. S. Robinson, *The Athenian Agora, Pottery of the Roman Period, Typology* (forthcoming).

<sup>21</sup> The term is here used in preference to 'glaze' to denote the *Glanstonfilm* typical of Arretine and Gaulish T. S., and (on related wares) any surface-coating with some degree of brilliance. 'Slip' here denotes a matt coating. The term 'glaze' is used in reference to lead-glazed wares only.

Less commonly the ware is orange, in which case the gloss tends to be orange-red; such instances, where the fabric departs from the norm, are indicated in the Catalogue which follows.

A new type series is here proposed, since previous ones do not include all the shapes occurring in this assemblage. Several early shapes are not present; for these the reader is referred to Goudineau's type series. Forms are here differentiated on the basis of rim type; thus large and small plates are listed together, though the forms of their feet are different (square or rectangular on the larger sizes, triangular on the small size). It is to be noted that the small plates and dishes are remarkably uniform in size (mostly 0.17-0.18 in diameter). Potters' stamps occur at the center of the floor, unless stated otherwise.

#### PLATES AND DISHES (FORMS 1-13)

*Form 1* (*Halter* type 1, *Camulodunum* S1 and S2, Goudineau types 15, 17). Pl. 82. Small sherds only.

1. C-36-1237 (BC). D. est. 0.18. Two-part internal moulding. Gloss flaking a little, in minute patches.

2. C-36-2426 (AT). D. est. ca. 0.55. Cf. the Basel piece reproduced by Goudineau, pp. 47-48, no. 1 (with multiple stamp C.SENTI).

3. C-36-2203 (AT). D. est. 0.17. Three-part internal moulding. Similar: five fragments (three large, D. ca. 0.30-0.42, all from A; two small, from A and B).

Same general form: four large examples, D. ca. 0.30-0.55 (two from A, two from B).

*Form 2*. Pl. 82. Exterior wall almost straight, flaring; triple groove on interior below rim (as on Form 4 below). Cf. *Leiden Cat.*, nos. 487-488.

4. C-36-1606 (AT). D. 0.171; over half preserved. Orange clay, bright orange-red gloss, blotchy around outside of foot. Stamp in two lines: C TET̄T̄ / PRIN (Stamp No. 11; see list below, pp. 435-438.).

Similar: one fragment (A).

*Form 3*. Pl. 82. Large plates; developments of early forms.

5. C-36-1788 (AB). D. est. ca. 0.285; rim fragments only. Perhaps a derivative of Form 1, with rim as on Form 6; related to Goudineau types 26 and 31.

6. C-37-1549 (CT). D. est. 0.29; sherd. As Form 5, with a quarter-round moulding added at base of wall; related to Forms 1 and 11.

*Form 4*. (*Halter* type 2, *Camulodunum* S4, with variants.) Pl. 82.

A. Early variant forms:

7. C-36-2387 (BD). D. est. ca. 0.47. Italian, though not unlike Eastern Sigillata A ware in appearance; clay pale orange, gloss deep red, less lustrous than usual. Very low wall, plain on inside.

Similar: one fragment (D. ca. 0.40), with double moulding on inside as on 1 and 2 (from A).

8. C-36-1151 (AT). D. est. 0.496; large fragment. Lightly moulded exterior, without grooves.

Similar: two fragments (D. 0.22 and 0.40, from A).

9. C-36-2428 (AT). D. est. ca. 0.38; small sherd. Triple moulding on inside, as on 3 (Form 1).

B. Canonical type: curving exterior profile, with rim and base of wall marked off by grooves;

on inside, a concave band with grooves above and below.

**10.** C-36-1780 (AB). D. est. *ca.* 0.30; small sherd. Gloss chipped and flaking. Rouletting on outside.

**11.** C-36-2202 (AT). D. est. 0.32. Orange clay, brilliant orange-red gloss. No rouletting. As **10**, **11**: seven fragments (A), large (D. 0.22-0.40), two of these with rouletting.

**12.** C-36-1791 (AB). D. est. *ca.* 0.130; about one-fifth preserved. Rim slightly skewed. Orange clay, bright orange-red gloss (as **4**). Six similar pieces (A), D. 0.16-0.18; none are rouletted.

Variants: two fragments (A), D. 0.17-0.30; similar to **12**, but with single groove only on inside of rim.

*Form 5 (Haltern type 5, Camulodunum S5).* Pl. 82. Small sherds only.

**13.** C-36-2427 (AT). D. est. 0.18. Gloss flaking badly, in small patches. Spectacle-spiral appliqué on outside; no grooves. Cf. Toronto 910 x 156.10 (with stamp L.P.A.).

**14.** C-36-2429 (AT). D. est. 0.17. Spectacle spiral, with grooves at rim and bottom of wall.

Similar: one sherd (A).

*Form 6 (Haltern type 4, Camulodunum S7).* Pl. 82.

**15.** C-36-2106 (BC). D. est. 0.17. Early variant, transitional from Form 1.

**16.** C-36-2205 (AT). D. est. 0.33. Large version.

Similar: two sherds (A), D. 0.23 and 0.30.

**17.** C-36-1513 (AT). D. 0.172; about two-thirds preserved. Gloss red. No appliqués. Stamp: ATEI AM *in planta pedis* (Stamp No. 20, see below).

**18.** C-37-2170/2425 (CD). D. 0.168; complete except for about half of rim. One of a pair of spectacle spirals preserved. Stamp: T.RVF.CLA *in planta pedis* (Stamp No. 50, see below).

Cf. Simonett, figs. 64, 15; 75, 2; 79, 17; 99 (gr. 2), 2, 6; 128, 42 (in general later, with the internal offset omitted).

Similar to **17**, **18**: three sherds (A, two, C, one).

Variant (not drawn): C-36-1826 (AT). D. 0.17. Rim as a very shallow version of Form 13 (*q.v.*); clay light, as **4**.

*Form 7 (Ohlenroth forms 1, 2, Goudineau 39).* Pl. 82. Large plates; various rim forms with appliqué decoration.

See Plate 77, b; fragments only.

**19.** C-36-1695 (C-36-1596 same vessel) (AT). D. est. *ca.* 0.31. Double moulding at top and bottom of wall, interior as Form 4. Rouletted rim. Goudineau type 39a.

Similar: six fragments (A), all D. 0.30-0.33, four with rim as **30** (two rouletted).

**20.** C-36-1824 (AT). D. est. 0.30. Edge of decoration visible (broken off). Single mouldings at rim, etc.; inside as **19**.

**21.** C-36-1231 (BC). Not drawn. Sherd as **20**, with appliqué decoration.

**22.** C-36-1484 (AT). D. est. 0.40, H. of rim 0.057. Rouletting on rim moulding and at base of wall. For shape, cf. Form 12. Appliqués: a large standing Athena, repeated. Same vessel: C-36-157 (from later fill in the South Basilica).

Variant:

**23.** C-36-1461 (AT). Not drawn. Small plate, form as **20**. Appliqué: goat to right.

*Form 8.* Pl. 82. Small plate with double mouldings at rim and base of wall. Cf. Barocelli, fig. 38, b.

**24.** C-36-1666/1773 (AD). D. est. 0.172; large sherd. Buff clay, dull brownish gloss. Rouletting covers wall between mouldings.

Similar: three fragments (A), with similar rouletting; two also bear a spectacle spiral appliqué.

**25.** C-36-1792 (AB). D. 0.174 at base of wall; about half of floor preserved, rim missing. Pinkish orange clay, bright orange-red gloss (as on **4**). No rouletting. Stamp: [.] VETT *in pl. ped.* (Stamp No. 30, see below). Joins C-33-320, from Unit IV of the Stoa.<sup>22</sup> Cf. Vienna IV.2361 (from Este; stamped C. AVREL).

*Form 9.* Pl. 82. Small plate with vertical wall bearing multiple mouldings, the central one always convex. Cf. Barocelli, fig. 38, e; *Ephesos*, p. 168, no. 1.

**26.** C-37-2150/2166/2199 (CD, one sherd from CT). D. 0.174. Complete except for fragments of rim. Stamp: VMB *in pl. ped.* (Stamp No. 52). Similar: one sherd (A).

**27.** C-36-2204 (AT). D. est. 0.17. Mouldings simplified. For shape, cf. Simonett, fig. 61, 3.

*Form 10.* Pl. 82. Rare form; one sherd only.

**28.** C-36-1420 (BC). D. est. 0.18. Rim as Form 12 (*q.v.*), with groove under base of wall; raised flat band bearing rouletting around edge of floor; spectacle spiral on wall. Cf. Simonett, figs. 81, 3 (stamp L.GELI); 88, 13 (L.GELL) and 91, 4; Oxé/Comfort, p. 244 (under L.M.VIR) and p. 272 (under C. MVERRIVS).

*Form 11* (*Haltern* type 3, *Camulodunum* S6, and successors). Pl. 83. Various forms compounded with a quarter-round moulding on inside between wall and floor.

A. With rim as on Form 4:

**29.** C-36-1823 (AT). D. est. 0.19. No rouletting (cf. **12**).

Similar: three fragments (A, two, B, one).

B. Large, as Form 7, with appliqués:

**30.** C-36-1474 (AT). Pl. 77, b. D. est. 0.39. Applied mask.

C. Small, with rim as Form 9:

**31.** C-37-2370 (CT). D. 0.173; about half of rim preserved. Cf. **27**.

Simplified versions: Simonett, figs. 61, 2 and 72, 10.

D. With rim as Form 12:

**32.** C-36-1668 (AD). D. est. *ca.* 0.168. No decoration, though about a quarter of rim preserved. For general type, cf. Simonett, fig. 70, 1.

Base fragments:

**33.** C-36-1744 (AB). BD. 0.095; large part of floor. One fragment similar.

*Form 12* (Ohlenroth form 3, Goudineau 39c). Pl. 83. Vertical wall with small mouldings at rim and base; single groove (or none) inside rim. Appliqué decoration normal. For other examples, cf. Barocelli, fig. 38, k, *Leiden Cat.*, nos. 489-494, etc., and Simonett, fig. 41ff., *passim*. Normally of small size.

**34.** C-36-2201 (AT). D. at base of wall est. 0.25. Large version. Missing foot probably as **47**, but higher and narrower (restored thus). Appliqué decoration; motifs uncertain.

**35.** C-37-1478 (CT). Pl. 77, a. D. 0.158; about three-quarters preserved (restored). Originally eight appliqués; a mask and two dolphins to r. (with traces of a third) are preserved. Stamp: CAMVRI *in pl. ped.* (Stamp No. 43).

Similar: C-37-2113 (CT). BD. 0.086. Floor fragment with same scheme; stamp CAMVRI *in pl. ped.* (Stamp No. 44).

**36.** C-36-2327 (AD). D. est. 0.162; large fragment. Dull gloss. Long straggling spectacle spirals. Cf. Goudineau, pp. 210-211, C-2B-103.

<sup>22</sup> This fragment probably antedates the Early Roman remodeling at this point.

As **34-36**; decoration not preserved: A, five rims of large size (D. 0.24-0.30), one of D. 0.20, two from small plates. C, one of small size.

Sherds with appliquéés:

**37.** C-36-2317 (AD). Pl. 77, c. D. est. *ca.* 0.245. Dull gloss. Mask, rosette.

**38.** C-37-2167 (CD). Pl. 77, c. D. est. *ca.* 0.295. Cock, bud motif.

**39.** C-37-1554 (CT). Pl. 77, c. D. est. 0.24. Cock.

**40.** C-37-2154 (CT). Pl. 77, d. D. est. 0.23. Fig leaf.

Small plates:

**41.** C-36-1419 (BC). Pl. 77, d. D. est. 0.18. Wall divided in two by a small ridge. Pair of spectacle spirals, above and below ridge. For form, cf. **27**; for appliquéés, cf. Simonett, fig. 61, 3 (on a vessel similar to **27**).

**42.** C-37-2148 (CD). Pl. 77, d. D. 0.176; over half of rim preserved. Dull gloss. Spectacle spirals, small masks and small lion(?).

**43.** C-37-1555/2363 (CD, CT). Pl. 77, d. D. est. 0.17; two fragments, apparently from opposite sides of same vessel. Motifs with double volutes at each end.

*Form 13* (Barocelli type 6, Goudineau type 43). Pl. 83. Dish with high sloping wall; counterpart of Dragendorff type 18 in Gaulish T.S.

**44.** C-36-278/2056 (BD). D. 0.174; about a half preserved. Groove on outside at base of wall. Stamp: ZOIL(I), retrograde, *in pl. ped.* (Stamp No. 64). Cf. Barocelli, col. 118, fig. 38, h, by XANTHVS.

**45.** C-37-1532 (CT). BD. 0.093. Stamp: CAMV *in pl. ped.* (Stamp No. 45). Half of floor preserved, with a rouletted band.

Same form: C-36-2430 (rim fragment, D.

0.24), C-36-1778 (rim fragment, D. 0.18) and two similar pieces, all from A.

*Bases of plates*: all forms except Form 13.

On large sizes foot rectangular, and no gloss on bottom within area bounded by foot; low feet with broad resting surfaces are early in series, while ones in which height is noticeably greater than width are late. On small examples foot triangular in profile, tending to become higher and narrower on later specimens (cf. **36**).

Large sizes:

**46.** C-36-1275 (AT). Pl. 83. BD. est. *ca.* 0.224. Broad resting surface with paring marks visible. Rouletted zone on floor over foot.

**47.** C-36-1152 (AT). Pl. 83. BD. 0.142. Foot profile roughly square. Two grooves on floor outside line of foot, two more further in. Edge of a stamp visible at center. For proportions, cf. Goudineau, pp. 161-162, B-2B'-2 (variant of *Haltern* type 2 [i.e. Form 4] = Goudineau 26, stamped L.TITI.L.L / THYRS[I]).

**48.** C-36-1201 (AT). Not drawn. BD. est. *ca.* 0.142. Foot rather higher than **47**. Two grooves (D. *ca.* 0.194); perhaps others (missing) around center.

**49.** C-36-1276 (AT). Not drawn. BD. est. *ca.* 0.195. Form of foot as **48**. Clay light brownish orange, gloss dark and brownish. Zone of rouletting over foot, bounded by grooves (D. *ca.* 0.205 and 0.165); two further grooves (D. *ca.* 0.145).

Also: five fragments as **47** (A, three, B, one, C, one).

Four as **49** (A), two of these with the foot broken off.

Four high bases (cf. profile of **34**), comprising two from A (schemes as **47** and **49**), C-36-1859 from B (BD. 0.120, with two grooves and edge of a central stamp preserved), and one from C (as **49**).

BD. of the above *ca.* 0.11-0.21.

Small size:

50. C-36-1962 (AT). Not drawn. BD. 0.087. Buff clay, bright orange gloss, showing finger marks; worn. Foot as 4. On bottom, graffito (see *a*, below p. 438).

Thirteen other fragments (A, twelve, B, one), of fairly constant size (largest BD. = 0.105).

#### CUPS AND BOWLS (FORMS 14-25)

*Form 14* (*Haltern* type 7, *Camulodunum* S10, Goudineau types 18, 24). Pl. 83. Counterpart of the plate Form 1.

51. C-36-137 (BD). D. 0.092; about one-third preserved. Buff clay, orange gloss, not covering whole of bottom. Stamp: L TETTI / CRITO (in two lines; Stamp No. 59). Underneath, a graffito (see *c*, below p. 438).

Similar: one sherd from A (D. 0.08).

Same form: two fragments (AD), both D. *ca.* 0.14, with two-part internal moulding, corresponding to the plate 1.

*Form 15* (*Haltern* type 10, with variants). Pl. 83. Small sherds only.

52. C-36-1671 (AD). D. est. 0.090. Light orange clay, orange gloss. Close to Form 14. One similar sherd (A).

53. C-36-1771 (AD). D. est. 0.104. Cf. Barocelli type 12, Goudineau type 29b, Simonett, fig. 117, 31.

*Form 16* (*Haltern* type 8, *Camulodunum* S11, Goudineau type 27). Pl. 83. Counterpart of the plate Form 4.

A. Concave and convex mouldings on inside of rim.

54. C-36-1667 (AD). D. est. 0.114. Pale orange clay, deep red-brown gloss (perhaps Cincelli fabric).

Similar shape: one fragment (A), D. *ca.* 0.128, with rouletting on rim mouldings.

B. Standard type, corresponding to Form 4B:

curving rim profile, with mouldings at top and bottom; on inside, a concave band with fine grooves above and below.

55. C-36-1772 (AD). D. est. 0.120. Clay rather light colored, gloss dull (from wear?). Rouletting on rim mouldings.

Similar: seven fragments (A, six, B, one), D. 0.086-0.135, all bearing rouletting.

C. As B, but with a single groove on inside at lip (cf. Form 23).

56. C-36-1197/1330 (AT). D. est. 0.078. Bright orange-red gloss. Spectacle spiral. Two sherds similar in form and size (one with rouletting; both from A).

Also: C-36-2193 (AD). D. est. 0.12. Outside as 55, inside as 56. Two rims (C) of same general type.

57. C-36-1503 (AB). BD. 0.044. Base of a small cup, probably Form 16. Stamp: OPTA / TVŞ (in two lines; Stamp No. 4).

*Form 17* (*Camulodunum* S14A, Barocelli type 19, Goudineau type 42). Pl. 83. Double-convex shape; a development of *Haltern* type 11. Cf. Simonett, figs. 61, 5 and 86, 5, also p. 100, grave 38, no. 11 (products of L. Avillius). A concave moulding between the two body sections is normal.

58. C-36-2432 (AT). D. est. 0.124. Turning marks on inside. Upper half rouletted; no spirals preserved.

59. C-36-1808 (AD). D. 0.120; three sherds of same vessel. Spectacle-spiral appliqués on top of rim; no rouletting.

Similar: one wall fragment (A).

*Form 18* (Barocelli type 7). Pl. 84. Hemispherical bowl with flat rouletted rim. One small fragment only.

60. C-37-2203 (CT). D. est. 0.118. Light orange clay, bright orange-red gloss. Cf. *Antioch*, p. 70, no. 102, pl. XII, 25 (with examples

cited); Simonett, fig. 33, 2 (with flanged rim) is related.

*Form 19* (*Haltern* type 15; cf. also Simonett, fig. 23, 4). Pl. 84. Sherds only.

**61.** C-36-2431 (AT). D. 0.090. Spectacle-spiral appliqué below rim. Four similar (A), with spirals missing (one of D. 0.09, three of D. 0.12-0.13).

*Form 20.* Pl. 84. As Form 19, with a triple moulding added halfway down wall. Cf. *Leiden Cat.*, no. 510. Sherds only.

A. With concave band between grooves on inside corresponding to external mouldings:

**62.** C-36-1198 (AT). D. est. 0.12. Spectacle spiral.

Similar: one sherd (D. 0.09) with rouletted wall moulding (cf. *Haltern*, II, pls. IV, 10, XII, 5).

B. With plain interior:

**63.** C-36-1672 (AD). D. est. 0.100. Spirals missing. Two similar sherds, of rather larger size, with spirals missing (from A).

As Forms 19-20: A, four sherds, B, one sherd.

*Form 21* (variant of *Haltern* type 12). Pl. 84. Hemispherical bowl with flange; predecessor of Form 24. Rare.

**64.** C-36-781 (AD). D. 0.112; complete except for one piece of rim and wall. Thin walls, much chipped; clay light orange, gloss deep brownish tone. Spectacle spiral. Stamp: A.MA *in pl. ped.* (Stamp No. 25). Under base, a graffito (*d*, below p. 439).

**65.** C-36-1660 (AD). Pl. 78, a; not drawn. D. est. 0.12. Form transitional to Form 24; large spectacle spiral.

Related: four rims as *Haltern* type 12, Barocelli type 8 (from A; one of large size, three small).

*Form 22* (Goudineau type 41b). Pl. 84. Arretine counterpart of the form Ritterling 9 in Gaulish T.S. Cf. *Camulodunum* form S17; Simonett, fig. 99 (2), 8; Mercedes Vegas in *Bonn. Jahrb.*, CLXVIII, 1968, p. 26, fig. 6, nos. 55-57. (Diameters cited are to outer edge of rim.)

**66.** C-37-2149 (CD). D. 0.120; virtually complete. Orange clay, dull gloss with orange tone, with some brighter patches and finger marks visible around foot (Cincelli fabric?). Stamp: PRIM *in pl. ped.* (Stamp No. 49).

**67.** C-36-776 (AD, also sherds from AT). D. 0.118; about three-quarters preserved. Stamp: Q.SER *in pl. ped.* (Stamp No. 28).

Similar: C-37-2165/2177 (CD). D. 0.127; most of rim and wall.

As **67** (not drawn): C-36-777 (AD). Complete lower half of vessel; D. at base of wall 0.105. Stamp: CNATEI (?) (Stamp No. 18).

**68.** C-36-1719/1953 (AB & AT). Not drawn. D. 0.106; about a third preserved. Form as **67**. No groove on inside at rim; extra groove below junction of wall and floor. Edge of a stamp preserved.

As **66-68**: nine rims and four or more wall fragments from A, one rim from B, one/two rims from C. Diameters 0.075-0.11.

**69.** C-37-2142/2171 (CD). D. 0.114; about two-thirds preserved. Variant type with wall mouldings as on Form 20. Stamp: Q.SER retrograde, *in pl. ped.* (Stamp No. 51). One sherd similar.

*Form 23* (Barocelli type 11). Pl. 84.

**70.** C-37-2145/2169 (CD). D. 0.110; about five-sixths complete. Rouletting on rim mouldings; spectacle spirals (two). Stamp: CAMVRI *in pl. ped.* (Stamp No. 42).

**71.** C-36-1676 (AD). D. 0.073; nearly half preserved. Smaller version of **70**. Buff clay,

brownish gloss. Stamp: .M) or (VM. (Stamp No. 31).

As **70, 71**: five fragments (A); one of these has profile as **73**.

**72.** C-36-780 (AD). D. 0.110; over half preserved. Spectacle spirals; no rouletting. Almost certainly same vessel: base fragment C-36-1591 (AT), with stamp A.M.VR in *pl. ped.* (Stamp No. 22).

**73.** C-36-1789 (AB). Pl. 77, d. D. est. 0.106. Appliqué on rim: dolphin. Same general form: A, four, B, one (some with spectacle spiral).

*Form 24* (Ohlenroth form 8, Barocelli type 13, Goudineau type 38b). Pl. 84. Flanged bowl with appliqué decoration. Sherds only; **74** drawn, rest similar.

**74.** C-36-248 (BD). Pl. 78, a. D. est. 0.12. Eros to left, with double pipes.

**75.** C-36-1460 (AT). Pl. 78, a. D. est. 0.12. Small mask.

**76.** C-36-1510 (AT). Pl. 78, a. D. est. 0.12. Baby(?).

**77.** C-36-1696 (AT). Pl. 78, a. D. uncertain, probably similar. Rosette.

**78.** C-36-2190 (AT). Pl. 78, a. D. est. 0.14. Large rosette; to right, part of a swag.

**79.** C-36-2287 (A). Pl. 78, a. D. est. 0.14. Mask.

**80.** C-35-65 (BC). Pl. 78, a. D. est. ca. 0.125. Rosette (cf. **77**).

**81.** C-37-1525 (CT). Pl. 78, a. D. similar. Small mask.

Note: some of the above pieces have a groove inside the lip; the gloss is generally brownish and the surface is in some cases rather rough. Two sherds similar (A).

*Bowl bases* (excluding stamped fragments, for which see below).

As Forms 16, 23: A, six, C, one.

As Forms 19-22: A, four.

**82.** C-36-2320 (AD). BD. 0.034. Gloss rather dull and worn. Rounded bowl (cf. Form 21, or possibly Forms 17-18). Very small stamp in *planta pedis*: ATEI (Stamp No. 19).

*Form 25.* Pl. 84. Small bowl with flat floor, vertical wall and low foot.

**83.** C-35-53 (BD). BD. 0.049. Stamp: ROSCI in *pl. ped.* (Stamp No. 63). Cf. Oxé/Comfort, p. 384 for both form and stamp; original shape probably as *ibid.*, fig. on p. 289 (but with lower foot).

#### OTHER SHAPES

*Form 26* (Barocelli type 15). Pl. 84. Small flat-based bowl with curved wall.

**84.** C-36-1187 (AT). BD. 0.090; floor fragment. Stamp: RASI (?) (Stamp No. 8). For shape, cf. Oxé/Comfort, p. 196 (under FELIX), and H. Comfort, in *Antioch*, p. 70, pl. XII, no. 28.

*Form 27* (Halter type 16, *Camulodunum* S18). Pl. 84. Tall cylindrical beaker.

**85.** C-36-1755 (AB). D. est. ca. 0.115; several sherds, probably from a single vessel (the base fragment may not belong). Thin-walled, with slight wheel-ridging on inside. Two or more bands of rouletting on outside.

#### *Other pieces.*

One/two fragments possibly as *Camulodunum* S16. Several sherds of indeterminate shape. Note: no examples of the flat-based vertical-sided bowl Dragendorff type 4 (Barocelli type 14) are present.

#### RELIEF WARES

*Krater rims and bases.* Pl. 85.

**86.** C-36-1272 (AT). Rim fragment; D. est. 0.158.

Five other rim sherds (A), of varying profiles (D. est. 0.14-0.20). See also **93** below.

**87.** C-36-1269/1964a (AT). Foot; BD. 0.074. Lower edge of decoration visible on body. At center of floor, stamp: ISOTIMVS/RASINI (Stamp No. 7). Similar form: one sherd from A (BD. est. 0.094).

**88.** C-37-2117 (CT). Part of foot: high stem with central cordon (bottom missing). At center of floor, stamp: CERTVS/RASIN (Stamp No. 38).

**89.** C-36-1190 (AT). Base; BD. 0.100. Apparently no stamp on floor. Low form, not represented at Haltern, and probably of later date. Similar: C-36-1394 (A); rather wider and lower; no stamp on floor.

#### *Decorated fragments.*

From kraters, unless stated otherwise; not drawn (except for **93**, Pl. 85). References are to D/W and to A. Stenico, *La ceramica arretina I (Rasinius I)*, Milano, 1960.

From Area A.

**90.** C-36-1195 (AT). Pl. 78, b. Elongated egg band (Stenico type 7). On inside, two convex mouldings above bowl. Style of RASINIVS.

**91.** C-36-1196 (AT). Pl. 78, b. Lesbian leaf band, badly impressed (probably as Stenico type 10). Style of RASINIVS?

**92.** C-36-1325 (AT). Pl. 78, b. Inside as on **90**. On outside, rows of rosettes and torch-like motifs (Stenico types 194, 165). For the decoration, cf. the mould Arezzo M 3098 + Toronto 918.3.101 (Stenico, *op. cit.*, pp. 45, 64ff., pl. 37, no. 202). Style of RASINIVS.

**93.** C-36-1186 (AT). Pl. 78, b. Rim fragment; D. est. 0.156. Rather light-colored clay, bright orange-red gloss. Motif: Stenico type 169 (in row, with rouletting above). Cf. **102** below. Style of RASINIVS.

**94.** C-36-1599 (AT). Pl. 78, b. Large male figure stooping to left, naked, with cloak over

bent left arm, strap across right shoulder and body. (Cf. D/W, nos. 121-122, etc.) High relief, well executed. Style of M. PERENIVS; from a hunting scene (D/W, Zyklus XVII).

**95.** C-36-1592 (AT). Pl. 78, c. Light orange clay, brilliant gloss (cf. **93** above). Mask in beaded frame (Stenico type 152) above, imbricated leaf pattern (Stenico type 280) below. Style of RASINIVS.

**96.** C-36-1790 (AB). Pl. 78, c. Right side of a large bearded head, as *Loeb Collection*,<sup>23</sup> nos. 225 and 246. Type assigned to the ANNII (see D/W, p. 154).

**97.** C-36-2323 (AD). Pl. 78, c. Gloss dull. Repeating floral motifs, poorly executed. Style of P. CORNELIVS.

**98.** C-36-2322 (AD). Pl. 78, c. Light-colored clay, dull brownish gloss, flaking. Row of large figures, spaced out. Style uncertain.

**99.** C-36-1189 (AT). Pl. 78, c. Gloss flaking. Part of a well-rendered figure scene; motifs not clear.

**100.** C-36-2316 (AD). Pl. 78, d. Sherd of a small thin closed vessel; D. at point preserved *ca.* 0.09. Row of small circle motifs; stamp RASIN on raised panel (Stamp No. 5; see below p. 435).

**101.** C-36-755 (AB). Pl. 78, d. Lower part of vertical wall of a large beaker, or of D/W type X. BD. est. 0.09. Ware as **95**. Field divided into series of vertical bands, each bearing a delicate floral motif. Style of RASINIVS.

**102.** C-36-1600 (AT). Pl. 78, d. Two fragments. Ware similar to preceding and to **93**, with brilliant gloss. Low decorated zone, bearing well-spaced figures in high relief (cupid, etc.), with grass motifs between. Above, repeated motif as on **93** (possibly from same vessel). Style of RASINIVS; for cupid figure cf. *Antioch*, pp. 63-64, fig. 37, no. 1.

<sup>23</sup> G. H. Chase, *The Loeb Collection of Arretine Pottery*, New York, 1908.

Other decorated fragments (not illustrated) : five sherds of kraters, three sherds of other forms.

From Area B.

**103.** C-36-1851a-b (BW). Pl. 79, a. Three fragments, probably from same vessel. Rough surface. Vine leaves and grape clusters (cf. D/W, pl. 22); appliqué on rim. Style of BARGATHES.

**104.** C-36-1944 (BW). Pl. 79, a. Inside as on **90, 92**. Lesbian leaf band (Stenico type 9). Style of RASINIVS.

**105.** C-36-1353a (BW). Pl. 79, a. Surface rather rough. Egg band (as D/W, fig. 1, 13); vine motif below. Style of BARGATHES (cf. **103**). C-36-1353b similar.

**106.** C-35-753 (BD). Pl. 79, a. Light-colored clay. Knotted drapery, in high relief, with freehand additions in field; fine style. Attribution uncertain.

Also: C-36-2033 (BC)—small sherd.

From Area C.

**107.** C-37-2396 (CT). Pl. 79, b. Large fragment. Light orange clay, orange-red gloss, rather dull. Above, a plain egg band; below, chariot race to right (only a small part preserved; figures small). Applied mask on wall above. Style of the ANNII(?).

**108.** C-37-1550 (CT). Pl. 79, b. Fragment of lower part of bowl, with floral ornaments in the style of the ANNII.

**109.** C-37-2394 (CT). Pl. 79, b. Ware as **95**, with brilliant gloss. Small egg-and-tongue band.

**110.** C-37-2202 (CT). Pl. 79, b. Gloss mainly dull, with some bright patches. Line of rosettes (cf. D/W, fig. 1, 22), with rouletted band above.

**111.** C-36-1400 (AT). Pls. 77, c; 85. Wall sherd of an unusual form; possibly from a relief-ware krater of unusual proportions. D. over the preserved moulding est. *ca.* 0.18. Fabric abnormal: clay purplish red, with bright gloss; rather thick-walled. Vertical wall bears part of an applied figure. Could this be Gaulish ware?

*"Late Italian" Relief Ware.*

**112.** C-36-2003 (BW). Pl. 79, a; not drawn. D. of missing foot est. *ca.* 0.07, D. at carination over 0.18. Lower zone of a bowl as Dragendorff form 29; edge of foot visible. Brownish gloss, fairly bright but flaking. Decoration: series of uprights with two rows of volutes, separated by rows of chevrons. For motif, cf. a piece in Rome signed SEX.M.P.<sup>24</sup>

The number of vessels of each form and decorated series present in part or whole may be tabulated as follows:

Form 1 — 12	Form 10 — 1	Form 19 — 5 +
Form 2 — 2	Form 11 — 9	Form 20 — 6 +
Form 3 — 2	Form 12 — 19	Form 21 — 6
Form 4A — 6	Form 13 — 6	Form 22 — 22 +
Form 4B — 18	Form 14 — 4	Form 23 — 15
Form 5 — 3	Form 15 — 3	Form 24 — 10
Form 6 — 9 +	Form 16 — 17	Form 25 — 1
Form 7 — 11	Form 17 — 3	Form 26 — 1
Form 8 — 5	Form 18 — 1	Form 27 — 1
Form 9 — 3		

206 +

<sup>24</sup> Information from Professor Dr. H. Klumbach.

*Bases*

Large plates	17	<i>Stamped fragments</i> (not listed elsewhere)	33
Small plates	14		42
Cups & bowls	11		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	42	<i>Total: plain wares</i>	280 +

*Decorated pieces*

Rims & bases	up to 11		
Body fragments	30		
'Late Italian'	1		40
	<hr/>		<hr/>
<i>Total: decorated</i>	40 +	TOTAL	320 +

## POTTERS STAMPS

The list below comprises all the stamps found in the three areas. Most have already been cited by Iliffe in his article "Sigillata Wares in the Near East, II"<sup>25</sup> (without precise indication of findspot); references to this work appear as "Iliffe" below. The examples from each of the three Areas are listed separately for easier reference; those *in planta pedis* (i.e. in the form of a foot with toes), which are the most significant for dating purposes, are in each case grouped apart from the rest. Drawings of the stamps appear on Plates 92, 93.

*Area A.*

32 stamps, including 15-17 *in planta pedis*. Pl. 92.

1. CAMVRI C-36-1597. BD. 0.039. Base of cup, Form 16 or 23. Iliffe, p. 39.
2. CAMVR C-36-1486. BD. 0.057. Base as 67 (Form 22). Light orange clay, bright brownish red gloss. Iliffe, p. 39.
- 1, 2: CAMVRIVS; see Oxé/Comfort, no. 397, with discussion of the name. The name is very common; see also Nos. 21-23, 42-45 below.
3. C.MV (cursive, in rectangular frame) C-36-1588. From a small plate. Graffito on underside (see p. 438, *b*). Iliffe, p. 39. C.MVRRIVS(?); see Oxé/Comfort, nos. 1042, 1044. Restoration of name somewhat conjectural.
4. OPTA / TV[.] See 57 above. Base of cup, as Form 16. First letter in top line could be A. Iliffe, p. 59 (OPTATVS). No. 56 below is identical. OPTATVS: cf. Oxé/Comfort, no. 1176.
5. RASIN (on raised panel). See 100 above; relief ware (Pl. 78, d). RASINIVS; see Oxé/Comfort, no. 1486 for other similar external stamps.
6. RASIN C-36-1590. BD. 0.046. Base of cup, as Form 16. Light orange clay, orange gloss (rather streaky on outside). Iliffe, p. 63. RASINIVS; cf. Oxé/Comfort, no. 1485. The type of ligature is fairly common.
7. ISOTIMVS / RASINI See 87 above. Foot of a relief krater; internal stamp. Cf. Oxé/Comfort, no. 1521.

<sup>25</sup> *Quarterly of the Department of Antiquities in Palestine*, IX, 1939, pp. 31-76.

8. Reading uncertain (hardly RASINIVS). See 84 above.
9. C.SEM C-36-1502. From a small cup. Iliffe, p. 65. Stamp not listed in Oxé/Comfort.
10. ANTER / C.TELL C-36-1506. From a small plate. Only the top end of the C is preserved. Iliffe, p. 67 (reading M PER /). Cf. Oxé/Comfort, no. 1913.
11. C.TET̄T̄ / PRIN See 4 above. Thin letters: C could be L, TETT possibly TETI or even TELL.<sup>26</sup> Iliffe, p. 67. C. TETTIVS PRINCEPS; cf. Oxé/Comfort, no. 1955.
12. C.VBI (in diamond-shaped stamp) C-36-1485. From a small plate. Iliffe, p. 70.
13. Reading uncertain, possibly C.VBI. C-36-1961. BD. 0.044. Base of cup, Form 16 or 23. Iliffe, p. 70.
- 12-13: cf. Oxé/Comfort, no. 2295 (under C.VIBIENVVS).
14. Circular stamp: tripod, possibly surrounded by minute lettering. C-36-1589. From a cup. Iliffe, p. 61.<sup>27</sup>
15. D[. . . .] C-36-2210. BD. 0.042. High base of a cup as 57. One-line stamp with wide top and bottom borders. Iliffe, p. 74.

Stamps *in planta pedis*:

16. P.ARVI C-36-2298. BD. 0.039. Base of cup as Form 16 or 23. Stamp worn. Iliffe, p. 41. Not listed in Oxé/Comfort, but cf. nos. 137 and 139 (C.ARVI, Q.ARVI).
17. CŪ.ATE C-36-1479. BD. 0.049. Base of cup, Form 23, or possibly 16. The E is indistinct. Iliffe, p. 41. CN.ATEIVS; see Oxé/Comfort, No. 145.
18. Reading uncertain, probably CNATEI. C-36-777. See under 67 (Form 22). No 'toes' visible on the stamp.
19. ATEI See 82 above. Miniature lettering; ligatured T not clear. Iliffe, p. 41. See Oxé/Comfort, no. 144 (the *planta pedis* shape is rather uncommon).
20. ATEI AM See 17 above. The T is just visible. Iliffe, p. 74. Cf. Oxé/Comfort, no. 153 (this form of the stamp is not cited).
21. CAMVR C-36-1601. BD. 0.054. Base of cup, Form 23 or possibly 16. Iliffe, p. 39.
22. .]MVRI C-36-1598. From a small plate. Iliffe, p. 39.
23. Blurred; appears to read CAM RI. C-36-1512. From a cup, Form 16 or 23.
- 21-23: CAMVRIVS; see under Nos. 1, 2. Cf. also Nos. 42-45 below.
24. A.M.VR C-36-1591. See 72 above, to which it probably belongs (Form 23). BD. 0.054. Iliffe, p. 39. Cf. Oxé/Comfort, no. 910; attributed to A.MANNEIVS(?) VRBANVS(?).
25. A.MA See 64 above. Iliffe, p. 57 (wrongly entered as C.781; this should read C-36-781). Cf. Oxé/Comfort, no. 947.
26. Uncertain, perhaps T.RO[. . (or even T.RV̄F̄). C-36-198. From a small cup. Iliffe, p. 57 (listed under OCT PROC !).
27. .]SER C-36-1508. From a small cup; an offset on underside within base. Iliffe, p. 61.
28. Q.SER See 67 above. Iliffe, p. 61.
- 27, 28: cf. Oxé/Comfort, no. 1784. See also No. 51 below.
29. L.TI C-36-1477. BD. 0.064. From a cup as Form 23. Clay rather light colored. Iliffe, p. 69. L.TITIVS; see Oxé/Comfort, no. 2052 for parallels.

<sup>26</sup> On the two Leiden pieces of the same form (*Leiden Cat.*, nos. 487-488) the stamps clearly read TETT or TETI in the upper line.

<sup>27</sup> Listed under ΠΟΣΙΑΔΩΝΙΟΥ; however, this is a name found on Eastern Sigillata B rather than on Arretine ware.

30. [.]VETT See **25** above. Base of an initial upright letter preserved. Iliffe, p. 70. Cf. Oxé/Comfort, no. 2268, ff.; *praenomen* uncertain.
31. Fragment W[. . (with the lower tip of a second letter). See **71** above. Perhaps to be read as VM[B] (*in planta pedis?*), or as an oval stamp ending in M. Iliffe, p. 74.
32. Apparently C.MB C-36-1504. From a small plate. Iliffe, p. 54 (under C. M. R., which is very unlikely).

*Area C.*

- 22 stamps, including 14 *in planta pedis*. Pl. 93.
33. ATEI C-37-2210. BD. 0.045. Cup base. Graffito; see *e* below (p. 439). Iliffe, p. 41. Cf. Oxé/Comfort, no. 144.
34. CNATE (retrograde) C-37-2208 (*sic*). From a small plate. Iliffe, p. 66 (under SVAVIS, with cat. no. wrongly cited). Cf. Oxé/Comfort, no. 145.
35. CPLB C-37-2114. From a large cup. Iliffe, p. 59. For a similar stamp, see Oxé/Comfort, p. 303, no. 1191, example 80 (under C. P. P); possibly to be read CPPLO.
36. PRIM / VS C-37-2209. Base of a large cup, probably as Forms 19-22; small offset inside junction with foot. Cf. No. 49 below. Iliffe, p. 62. Cf. Oxé/Comfort, no. 1397.
37. CIILIR / RASIN C-37-2386. From a large cup. Iliffe, p. 62. Cf. Oxé/Comfort, no. 1496 (letter-forms unusual).
38. CERTVS / RASIN See **88** above; foot of a relief krater. Stamp at center of floor. Cf. Oxé/Comfort, no. 1499.
39. C.TET[. . C-37-2116. From a large cup. Only the bottom of the initial C remains. Groove around stamp. Iliffe, p. 67. C.TETTIVS; cf. Oxé/Comfort, nos. 1954-1955.
40. L[. . (in rectangular frame) C-37-2115. From a small plate. Beginning of oblique stroke of an A or M preserved at right edge. Groove around stamp.

*In planta pedis:*

41. L.AVIL C-37-2311. BD. 0.046. Base of cup, Form 16 or Form 23. L could be P. Iliffe, p. 42. Cf. Oxé/Comfort, no. 259.
42. CAMVRI See **70** above. Iliffe, p. 39.
43. CAMVRI See **35** above. Iliffe, p. 38.
44. CAMVRI C-37-2113. See under **35** above; similar in form. Iliffe, p. 39.
45. CAMV See **45** above.
- 42-45 (CAMVRIVS): cf. Nos. 1, 2, 21-23 above.
46. C.MARCI C-50-14. BD. 0.060. From a cup, Form 16 or Form 23. Groove around stamp. Cf. Oxé/Comfort, no. 963.
47. ..]M.R. C-37-1529. Small sherd, of uncertain form. Iliffe, p. 54. Probably C. M. R.; cf. Oxé/Comfort, no. 979.
48. S. M. P C-37-2456. BD. 0.032. Dull brownish gloss, finish rather rough; not true Arretine fabric. Base of a small bowl, perhaps Form 24. Iliffe, p. 54. Cf. Oxé/Comfort, no. 1059; a very common "Late Italian" name.
49. PRIM See **66** above. PRIMVS; cf. No. 36. Iliffe, p. 62.
50. T.RVF.CLA. See **18** above. Iliffe, p. 64. Cf. Oxé/Comfort, no. 1603.
51. Q.SER (retrograde) See **69** above. For the name, see Nos. 27, 28 above.
52. VMB See **26** above. Iliffe, p. 71.
53. ..]BR (retrograde) C-50-15. BD. 0.041. Rounded bowl, Form 21 or Form 24. Stamp blurred by double impression.

52, 53: see under Oxé/Comfort, no. 2385 (VMBRICIVS).

54. .]FE C-37-2454. Small sherd, of uncertain form. Stroke, or perhaps a V, at the break. Iliffe, p. 49.

*Area B.*

10 stamps, including 4 *in planta pedis*. Pl. 93.

55. PHILERO / L. ANNI C-36-151. Light orange clay, bright orange gloss. Floor fragment of relief krater (cf. 87-88), with stamp at center. Iliffe, p. 39. For the name, see Oxé/Comfort, no. 86, p; the internal stamp-type is not recorded there.

56. QPTA / TV[. (not drawn). Stamp from same die as No. 4 above; the remarks made there apply equally to this example. C-36-277. BD. 0.038. Base of a rounded cup with grooved foot, as *Haltern*, type 11, and Form 17 above. Gloss brownish, dull with some bright patches (in contrast to the other piece with this stamp); could be Cincelli fabric. Iliffe, p. 59.

57. FELIX (in circle) C-36-162. BD. 0.057. Base of cup as 66 (Form 22). Iliffe, p. 49. Cf. Oxé/Comfort, no. 685.

58. L. GELL C-36-522. Floor of a large plate, with stamp at center. Vertical stroke of G just visible (not a C). Iliffe, p. 50. Cf. Oxé/Comfort, no. 737; name very common.

59. L. TETTI / CRITO See 51 above. Iliffe, p. 67. Cf. Oxé/Comfort, no. 1966.

60. .]AZZTR (?) Stamp in rectangular frame; reading uncertain. C-36-2057. Probably from a small plate. Clay light colored, gloss flaking. Iliffe, p. 45 (under CRISPINVS). Conceivably by STRATO L. BASILI (cf. Oxé/Comfort, no. 322), though the stamp appears to be unrecorded.

*In planta pedis:*

61. P. CLO. PR[. . C-36-1842. From a small plate. Iliffe, p. 44. Cf. Oxé/Comfort, no. 454 (P. Clodius Proculus?); name very common.

62. .]ÇL SAB C-36-143/152. BD. 0.063. Base of cup, Form 16 or Form 23. Groove around stamp. Iliffe, p. 65 (under L. SARIVA). C. CLO(dius) SABI(nus); cf. Oxé/Comfort, no. 455.

63. ROSCI See 83 above. Iliffe, p. 64. Cf. Oxé/Comfort, no. 1586.

64. ZOIL or ZOILI (retrograde) See 44 above. Iliffe, p. 72. Cf. Oxé/Comfort, no. 181.

Also recorded from these three deposits are:<sup>28</sup>

SENTI (rectangular stamp) Uncatalogued fragment, from A.

Q. SER (*in planta pedis*) C-37-1510, from C. Cf. Nos. 27, 28, 51.

---

GRAFFITI

Five of the Arretine pieces listed above bear graffiti. In all cases these are scratched on the bottom under the foot, where they would have been invisible when the vessels were in use. Plate 95.

a. On 50. Several letters missing to left.

b. With Stamp No. 3. One letter missing to left, about two more to right of part preserved.

c. On 51. Perhaps four letters in all.

<sup>28</sup> I have not been able to locate these pieces, which are recorded in the excavation notebooks.

- d. On **64**. Complete.  
 e. With Stamp No. 33. Complete.

## ARRETINE AND ITALIAN TERRA SIGILLATA: DISCUSSION

## SIGNIFICANT PIECES

In terms of the dating of the later phases of Arretine ware the most important pieces in the list above are naturally those preserved in a complete or near-complete state: these give us a fair picture of the vessel forms in current use when the deposits were laid down. The pieces in question are twelve in number:

<b>4</b> (Form 2)	Stamp: C.TETT / PRIN
<b>17</b> (Form 6)	ATEI AM
<b>18</b> ( " )	T.RVF.CLA
<b>26</b> (Form 9)	VMB
<b>35</b> (Form 12)	CAMVRI
<b>44</b> (Form 13)	ZOILI
<b>64</b> (Form 21)	A.MA
<b>66</b> (Form 22)	PRIM
<b>67</b> ( " )	Q.SER
<b>69</b> ( " )	Q.SER
<b>70</b> (Form 23)	CAMVRI
<b>72</b> ( " )	A.M.VR

Of these, all but one bear stamps of the *planta pedis* type (a late stamp form, scarcely occurring on the Augustan sites listed on p. 425). The only exception, **4**, is of a form not otherwise common in the deposits; the occurrence of numerous pieces by C.TETTIVS at Haltern proves this to be a survival piece, probably to be dated *ca.* 10 B.C.–A.D. 10. Among the other pieces few connections with the Haltern material are to be found. The VMB of **26** can hardly be equated with the Augustan potter L.VMBRICIVS. The ATEIVS workshops, whose products predominate at Haltern, are here represented by two pieces only, neither of which can be closely matched there (**17**, **44**). ATEI AM is a late member of the group, normally signing *in planta pedis*. ZOILVS, whose name occurs at Haltern, not infrequently employs stamps *in planta pedis* (as on **44**), indicating that he remained active well into the post-Augustan period. Since **44** is typologically one of the latest pieces here (see below), it must be assumed that he had a long active life, possibly extending to the middle years of the first century after Christ. T.RVFRENIVS (see **18**) appears once at Haltern; his span of activity may have been similar to that of ZOILVS, covering the period *ca.* A.D. 10-50.

The forms of the eleven vessels (if we exclude **4**) bear little relationship to those occurring on Augustan sites, thus confirming the late date for the group indicated

by the stamps. The only one with a close parallel at Haltern,<sup>29</sup> Form 6, has a long life; its Gaulish counterpart is common on the Claudian site of Hofheim,<sup>30</sup> and in levels of similar date at Camulodunum,<sup>31</sup> and North Italian versions of the shape occur in even later contexts at Locarno.<sup>32</sup> There seems to be no cogent reason why the Corinth examples should be any earlier than these. Forms 12, 22 and 23, to judge by the number of pieces found, and their presence in the list above, were the most popular Arretine forms at the time of the deposition of the South Stoa deposits. Of these, Form 22, in its South Gaulish version (S17), occurs in large quantities at Camulodunum. The fact that none of the examples found there were of Arretine fabric is a fair indication that the shape did not become common until after Arretine had lost its British and northern markets; thus it would seem not to antedate A.D. 25-30. The plate Form 12 and the cup Form 23, which form a "Service" similar to those noted by Loeschke among the Haltern finds, may be considered together. No specimens of either were found at Camulodunum; on the other hand, they appear to be among the commoner shapes at Pompeii (and in contemporary groups at Locarno), in company with Form 24. None of these forms—with their typical appliqué decoration—appear in the Gaulish wares, which would seem to indicate that they did not become popular until Claudian times at the earliest. The frequency of CAMVRI stamps on the Corinth examples is worth noting. In the plate **26** one may see a stage of development intermediate between that displayed at Haltern (cf. Form 4) and the types just mentioned. **64** is perhaps to be considered as a precursor of Form 24; its chipped condition suggests that it may have seen long use before it was finally thrown away. These two pieces, which find no close parallels on sites of Augustan date, may date from late Tiberian or Claudian times (in all probability the latter).

Perhaps the most interesting of the vessel forms present here is the dish Form 13, which is clearly the counterpart of the ubiquitous Gaulish form Dragendorff 18. The pieces found here, which are not many, must be among the earliest of the numerous Italian vessels of this type. **44**, a relatively shallow piece with a steep wall and a groove on the outside at the junction of wall and floor, comes close to early Gaulish examples (cf. *Camulodunum*, S8). Both appear to have a common ancestry in Form 6 and its Gaulish counterpart Ritterling form 1. To judge by **44** and the parallel cited under it, the Italian version is an innovation of the late phase of the ATEIVS workshops, soon adopted by other potters. Later Italian pieces of this form, of which there are many examples at Corinth, are deeper, with a strongly flaring wall. **45** (stamped CAMVRI) is one of a small group of vessels of the early variety bearing rouletting on the floor; it may be compared with a complete specimen in Oxford,<sup>33</sup>

<sup>29</sup> *Haltern*, p. 144.

<sup>30</sup> Ritterling form 1.

<sup>31</sup> Hull's form S7; see *Camulodunum*, pp. 183-185.

<sup>32</sup> See Simonett, *passim*, especially fig. 64, 15, and fig. 128, 42, from Neronian(?) groups.

<sup>33</sup> Ashmolean Museum, no. 1885.574.

signed S. M. F., and a piece from Minturnae with the signature C. P. P.<sup>34</sup> The Camulodunum report indicates that the Gaulish form Dragendorff 18 was coming into fashion during the decade A.D. 50-60;<sup>35</sup> this probably holds good for the Italian type also, to judge by these Corinth finds. However, we must perhaps consider 44 (in view of its stamp) to be a little earlier; its profile is certainly exceptional for an Italian product.

#### STAMPS

In building fills such as those under consideration it is only to be expected that a fair proportion of the finds will be "survivals." A glance at the Arretine stamps catalogued above shows this to be the case. Only about half (33-35 out of a total of 64) are of the late *planta pedis* shape, which contrasts sharply with the evidence given by the more complete vessels among them. The remainder are of the rectangular, circular and similar shapes familiar from pieces found on Augustan and early Tiberian sites, and may be presumed to belong mainly to that period. One of these (No. 59: L. TETTI / CRITO) appears already at Oberaden;<sup>36</sup> several of the others can be paralleled among the Haltern finds.<sup>37</sup>

Among the later stamps, those of CAMVRIVS are particularly common (possibly nine examples: see Nos. 1, 2, 21-23, 42-45). Most of these are *in planta pedis*; Nos. 1, 2, of rectangular form, presumably represent early products. A considerable number of stamps of this potter occur elsewhere in Corinth and in the Athenian Agora.<sup>38</sup> The name usually takes the form CAMVRI or CAMVR, the A, M, V and R being ligatured in various ways; CAMV (No. 45) is unusual, and probably late (see comments above).<sup>39</sup> His main products appear to have been plates of Form 12

<sup>34</sup> *A.J.A.*, XLVII, 1943, p. 322, fig. 5.

<sup>35</sup> I.e. Period IV. See *Camulodunum*, p. 185.

<sup>36</sup> *Oberaden*, nos. 30-31 in the list of stamps.

<sup>37</sup> Namely:

L. ANNI (rectangular; No. 55). Cf. *Haltern*, stamps 7, 9. For PHILERO, see also *Haltern*, stamp 131.

CN.ATEI (rectangular and *in planta pedis*; Nos. 17-19, 33, 34). The commonest potter's name at Haltern.

RASINI (rectangular; Nos. 5-7, 37, 38). Many parallels.

T.RVF. (*in pl. ped.*; No. 50). *Haltern*, III (once only).

ZOILI (*in pl. ped.*; No. 64). For this form of the name: *Haltern*, II, no. 305.

To these may be added some stamps with the name in the nominative; these men presumably started their careers as slaves.

OPTATVS (rectangular; Nos. 4, 56). *Haltern*, stamp 232.

PRIMVS (two-line and *in pl. ped.*; Nos. 36, 49). The connection between this name and various stamps such as *Haltern*, no. 234 (PRIMVS / L.TITI) is not very clear.

<sup>38</sup> See Iliffe, *Quarterly of the Department of Antiquities in Palestine*, VI, 1936, p. 27 and IX, 1939, pp. 38-39 for examples.

<sup>39</sup> For a further discussion of the name, see Oxé/Comfort, pp. 129-130, under no. 397.

(as **35** above) and cups of Form **23** (as **70**), though his repertoire also includes Forms 9, 17, 18, 21 and perhaps 22.<sup>40</sup> Early in his career he also produced some relief ware.<sup>41</sup> All this suggests that he was active between about A.D. 20 and A.D. 60.

Some of the other potters represented here on the more complete specimens began production before the *planta pedis* type of stamp was universally adopted. Such are Q.SERTORIVS<sup>42</sup> (Nos. 27, 28, 51) and the maker of **64** (Stamp No. 25), if we are to identify him as A.MANNEIVS.<sup>43</sup> Whether the PRIMVS who signed **66** (Stamp No. 49) is the same man as the one on Stamp No. 36 is a moot point. The name of T.RVFRENIUS (**18**; Stamp No. 50) also occurs on circular stamps. Since it is clear that both the rectangular and the circular stamp form had ceased to be used at the time that the groups were closed, these potters may be assumed to represent an older generation, i.e. men active during the reigns of Tiberius and Claudius, the contemporaries of CAMVRIVS. The general adoption of the stamp form *in planta pedis* thus appears to fall within a generation or so of the date of the group as a whole, which cannot be earlier than A.D. 50 and is probably a decade or more later. It would not be unreasonable to suppose that the change took place in the latter years of the principate of Tiberius and was complete by *ca.* A.D. 40.

Among the later pieces here we may presumably include the remainder of the stamps *in planta pedis*: P.ARVI (No. 16), L.AVIL (No. 41), P.CLO.PR (No. 61), [C.]CL.SAB (No. 62), C.MARCI (No. 46), [C].M.R (No. 47). These potters, whose signatures appear always to be of the *planta pedis* type, may be presumed to represent the more recent arrivals on the scene, who began production under Claudius and possibly Nero. The S.M.P of Stamp No. 48 is of similar date, and may be equated with the SEX.M.P whose name appears on "Late Italian" relief ware. The one piece of the latter found in this deposit (**112**) appears to be one of his products (see below).

#### PLAIN WARES

The great variety of vessel forms present in Arretine ware may be judged by a glance at the accompanying drawings. Among the plain wares<sup>44</sup> I here distinguish 27 forms, covering the period from the time of Augustus to rather after the middle of the first century after Christ; these are largely complementary to the type series of mainly early products presented by Loeschcke, Goudineau and others. As in the case of the stamps, a high proportion of the vessel types in the South Stoa groups represent "survivals," the earlier types being on the whole less common and more frag-

<sup>40</sup> For Form 9 see *Ephesos*, p. 168, no. 1; examples of the other forms have been found at Corinth and in the Athenian Agora.

<sup>41</sup> Information from Professor A. Stenico.

<sup>42</sup> E.g. *A.J.A.*, XLVII, 1943, p. 325, no. 45, from Minturnae.

<sup>43</sup> Occurs at Corinth.

<sup>44</sup> These here denote all vessels not made in moulds (i.e. they include some types with appliqués).

mented than the later ones. In the Catalogue above I have attempted to present these in more or less chronological order, beginning with the plate series (Forms 1-13) and following this with the cup/bowl series (Forms 14-25). Of these, Forms 6, 12, 22 and 23 appear to have been the most popular vessel forms at the time that the groups were deposited (see above, p. 434), and Form 13 had but recently appeared on the scene. The bowl Form 24 must also be considered as a contemporary, since, although not represented by any complete examples, its decoration closely matches that on Form 12. Form 9 (as represented by **26**) can hardly be more than a few years earlier than these.

As Loeschcke and Oxé have noted,<sup>45</sup> parallel types occur in the plate and cup series, the two forming a series of "Services" intended for use together. This correspondence between cups and plates can be traced beyond Augustan times (the period of Loeschcke's specimens), and is of some help in dating the later types. Loeschcke's *Service I* is here covered by Forms 1 and 14. This was the standard "Service" in use at the time of the occupation of Oberaden; it was already being superseded in the the later deposits at Haltern. There exist a few Gaulish imitations of Form 1,<sup>46</sup> so the shape was probably being made up to about A.D. 15, though hardly any later. Form 14, to judge by its extreme rarity at Camulodunum,<sup>47</sup> probably did not last so long; one may note that here also it is the less common of the two forms (see Table, p. 449). The pieces of Service I in these deposits are therefore to be regarded as survival pieces of Augustan date; as already noted, the cup **51** is matched at Oberaden. Loeschcke's *Service II* comprises my Forms 4 and 16. Rare at Oberaden, pieces of this series preponderate among the later groups at Haltern, and in a more recently found group from Mainz (dated by coins running to A.D. 11-14).<sup>48</sup> Service II is also well represented among the finds from Camulodunum, both in Arretine ware and in South Gaulish copies. Stamps *in planta pedis* do not usually occur on this series; this, coupled with the site evidence, indicates that most pieces belong to the period A.D. 1-25/30. Thus the Corinth examples, like those of Service I, are survival pieces; some, as **7-9** and **54**, are likely to be early in their series, while others, as **56**, are late. With Service II may be associated Form 11A, which has similar rim mouldings. This shape occurs at Haltern (Loeschcke type 3), but is not common there, and was regarded by Loeschcke as probably a late form;<sup>49</sup> thus it may not have become popular until about A.D. 10. The basic type, which was imitated by the Gaulish form Dragen-

<sup>45</sup> In the Haltern reports.

<sup>46</sup> For these see E. Ettlinger, "Ein Teller des Cantus," *Rei Cretariae Romanae Fautorum Acta*, III, 1961, pp. 15-17, with bibliography cited.

<sup>47</sup> For the frequency at Camulodunum of this form and those which follow, see table in *Camulodunum*, pp. 188-189.

<sup>48</sup> W. von Pfeffer, "Ein kleines Sigillata-Depot aus Mainz," *Mainzer Zeitschrift*, LVI/LVII, 1961/62, pp. 208-212.

<sup>49</sup> *Haltern*, p. 144.

dorff 15/17, underwent a number of changes (Form 11B-D) to correspond to the fashion of the time. Form 11D, the latest version, may be a contemporary of the Corinth deposits as a whole.

Forms 7 and 8 represent offshoots of Form 4, and at the same time foreshadow Form 12, being characterized by a straight vertical wall bearing a simplified version of the mouldings found on Form 4. They should, then, be intermediate in date. Many, if not all, of the pieces of Form 8 found here bore applied spirals, a feature shared with the contemporary Form 6. Form 7 is normally decorated with appliqués, thereby foreshadowing Form 12. These considerations, and the presence of a stamp of *planta pedis* type on one of the examples catalogued (25), suggest a possible date range of A.D. 20-40 or slightly later. Form 9, and the parallel Form 11C, take the development one stage further; pieces such as 27 suggest an overlap in time with Form 12, and the state of preservation of 26 indicates that it is likely to be quite late. A predominantly Claudian date for the form, which is not particularly common, seems probable.

Forms 5 and 19, angular vessels with applied spirals, appear to form another "Service"; the presence of both types at Haltern indicates a late Augustan or early Tiberian date. Form 5 is perhaps to be regarded as an early variant of the common type of plate here designated as Form 6, with which it shares the same spiral ornaments; the latter form is to be assigned chiefly to Tiberian and Claudian times,<sup>50</sup> though late examples continue until about the time of Vespasian, especially in the Po Valley fabrics.<sup>51</sup> The cup form is elaborated to become Form 20, of which a single example is known from Haltern.<sup>52</sup> The principal modification is the addition of a convex moulding bounded by grooves halfway up the wall, a feature shared with Form 9 and with 69 (a variant of Form 22). Since the latter are presumably similar in date, a date range of *ca.* A.D. 10-45 for the form may be suggested. Type A (of which the Haltern piece just cited is a forerunner) is apparently the earlier of the two Types; its internal mouldings bear comparison with those of Service II. Form 20 as a whole, like the plate Form 9, is not particularly common.

The main "Service" in use at the time of the South Stoa modifications comprises three vessel types (Forms 12, 23 and 24) bearing a variety of applied motifs on a fairly simple upright rim. The appliqués derive from the subsidiary applied motifs found on the later relief wares (e.g. those from the workshops of P. Cornelius and Cn. Ateius), via the large plates of Form 7. All the potters' stamps found on vessels of these types in the South Stoa deposits are of *planta pedis* type. Forms 12 and 23 may be considered as the final stage in the development, beginning with Service II, which has been outlined above. All the evidence points to a late date for the series

<sup>50</sup> See above, p. 440.

<sup>51</sup> See note 32 above.

<sup>52</sup> *Haltern, II*, pls. IV, 10 and XII, 5.

as a whole: it does not make its appearance on the early sites (e.g. Camulodunum), and is not copied by the Gaulish wares, as are some of the preceding shapes. In all probability it did not become popular until Claudian times. As regards the dating of the individual forms, it may be noted that Form 12 is common at Pompeii (and also in tomb groups of about the same period at Locarno), so it must have continued to be made in quantity until *ca.* A.D. 80 if not later. The evidence from other groups at Corinth<sup>53</sup> indicates that Form 24 gained in popularity at the expense of Form 23, while Form 13 (of which we have the earliest stages represented here) soon came to rival Form 12 as the standard dish form. In the latest stages of the Italian T. S. production these two forms (13 and 24) appear to have been the only ones made. The heyday of Forms 12 and 23 was clearly the period around A.D. 50-70.

A number of rarer forms remain for consideration. Forms 2, 3 and 15 appear to be Augustan types, the last of these with Haltern parallels (Loeschcke type 10). Forms 17 and 18 may be placed later, their spiral ornaments suggesting connections with Forms 6 and 20; both appear in the repertoire of CAMVRIVS, as has been noted above.<sup>54</sup> The first of these seems to represent a later stage of *Haltern*, type 11; the shape must have had a much shorter life than its Gaulish counterpart (Dragendorff form 27). The flanged bowl Form 21 (also a CAMVRIVS type) is probably of similar date, representing a middle stage in the development leading from *Haltern*, type 12 to my Form 24. A date range of *ca.* A.D. 25-50 may be suggested for Forms 17, 18 and 21.

#### DECORATED WARES

No direct dating evidence for Arretine relief ware is provided by the fragments catalogued above, which should all be survival pieces. An analysis of the workshops represented among them is, however, of some interest. This reveals a particularly high proportion of pieces from the workshops of RASINIVS, while M.PERENIVS and P.CORNELIVS are rather scantily represented, and CN.ATEIVS—whose products are common in the West—is not documented at all (except for some plain wares). Out of twenty-five catalogued pieces no less than twelve can be assigned with a fair degree of certainty to Rasinian workshops; these include all the stamped fragments. Another three may belong to the ANNII. This is in accord with the fairly large number of stamps of these manufacturers present on the plain wares. Among the Rasinian pieces the stamped fragments 87, 88, with their stemmed feet, the finely decorated beaker (?) 101 and the rim 93<sup>55</sup> should be fairly early. A later

<sup>53</sup> Unpublished.

<sup>54</sup> See p. 441.

<sup>55</sup> The profile of this is only slightly more developed than that of the piece published by Goudineau, *Archeologia Classica*, XX, 1968, p. 266, pl. CVI, 1, which is decorated in a markedly early style.

type of krater, distinct from those made by the other Arretine manufacturers, is here represented by the wall fragment **90**, the bowl fragments **102** and the foot **89**; this features a high elaborately moulded wall bearing two rouletted bands on the outside and a double convex moulding on the inside below the rim, an unusually low and sharply curving bowl and a relatively low foot of large diameter (not of the usual stemmed type).<sup>56</sup> **91** and **104** are of related types. A very late Augustan or Tiberian date seems likely for this series. The brilliant red gloss of several of the Rasinian pieces is worthy of note.

Fresh evidence for the dating of "Late Italian" relief ware is provided by the presence here of the fragment **112**, which is tentatively assigned to the potter SEX.M.P. Since a fragment bearing a stamp of the same potter is also present in the deposits (Stamp No. 48), it is unlikely to be an intrusion. The fabric of the stamped sherd is not true Arretine, being considerably rougher in texture (like **113** below); the ware corresponds closely to that of pieces from other sites bearing stamps of C.P.P, L.RASINIVS PISANVS and other members of the group which produced "Late Italian" relief ware. The date of this piece—and presumably of **112** also—would appear to be Claudian-Neronian. In addition, it may be noted that a variety of Form 13 similar to **45** above, which can hardly be later than A.D. 50-60, was produced by SEX.M.F and probably also C.P.P.<sup>57</sup> The presence of large numbers of pieces by these "Late Italian" potters at Pompeii indicates that they continued to produce until *ca.* A.D. 80, if not later. If we contrast the Pompeii evidence with the small number of pieces in the South Stoa deposits, it seems clear that these potters were only just commencing production at the time of the latter.<sup>58</sup> A date range for the "Late Italian" group of *ca.* A.D. 50/55-85 is thus probable, and the manufacture of the relief ware should fall within this period (i.e. rather earlier than is suggested by Comfort<sup>59</sup>). The forms of these decorated wares<sup>60</sup> indicate some copying of the technically superior Gaulish wares, which were at the peak of their popularity in Italy at the time; <sup>61</sup> "Late Italian" relief ware may be seen as a largely abortive attempt to cash in on the latest trend in the market.

<sup>56</sup> A near-complete krater in Chicago (Field Museum of Natural History, Anthropological Coll., no. 24940, from Arezzo) combines all these features, and may be regarded as the type-specimen of the form; its decorated frieze exhibits figures similar to these on **102**. Feet similar to **89** also occur on products of P.CORNELIVS (see F. P. Porten Palange, *La ceramica arretina a rilievo nell' Antiquarium del Museo Nazionale in Roma*, Firenze, 1966, no. 82, pl. XVI, and no. 88, pl. XVIII for examples).

<sup>57</sup> See notes 33 and 34 above.

<sup>58</sup> Stamps of these potters are by no means uncommon in the Corinth excavations as a whole.

<sup>59</sup> *A.J.A.*, XL, 1936, pp. 448-449.

<sup>60</sup> For these, see H. Comfort, "A Preliminary Study of Late Italian Sigillata," *A.J.A.*, XL, 1936, pp. 437-451.

<sup>61</sup> Decorated Gaulish ware is common at Pompeii (see especially D. Atkinson, "A Hoard of Samian Ware from Pompeii," *J.R.S.*, IV, 1914, pp. 26-64, pls. II-XVI); a fair amount has also been found at Cosa (publication forthcoming).

## DATES OF THE DEPOSITS

On the basis of the discussion above, the dates of the various deposits (which appear to be more or less contemporaneous) can be established within fairly close limits. The pottery evidence indicates dates substantially earlier than A.D. 79 (Pompeii), but somewhat after the middle of the century, while the coins cited on p. 424 establish a *terminus post quem* of A.D. 50/54 for at least some of the deposits. A date between A.D. 55 and A.D. 70 for most of the deposits seems reasonable; the groups in Area B may be a few years earlier, giving a date for the building of the South Basilica of *ca.* A.D. 50-60.

## COMPARATIVE MATERIAL FROM OTHER SITES

1. *Tipasa (Algeria)*.

A closed group containing Italian T. S. of the types most typical of the Corinth deposits was found a number of years ago at Tipasa and published by Colonel Baradez.<sup>62</sup> It consisted of a rich grave deposit, containing a wide range of objects including a medallion apparently of the emperor Claudius. The tomb had been cut into by another grave, which produced a coin of A.D. 81/82, providing an approximate *terminus ante quem* for the group. The following pieces of Italian and Gaulish T. S. were present:<sup>63</sup>

1. Large plate of Form 12 above, stamped L.R.PI *in planta pedis*.
- 2, 3. Two small plates, Form 12, one bearing a stamp of *planta pedis* type which, from the drawing, could read L.GEL.
4. Foot fragment, similar to 2, 3.
5. Dish, Form 13, with stamp *in planta pedis* possibly to be interpreted as L.VM.
6. Small plate, Form 6, with applied spirals, and an illegible stamp of *planta pedis* type.
7. Dish of marbled South Gaulish ware, Dragendorff form 36, with barbotine leaves.
8. South Gaulish dish, Dragendorff form 15/17; stamp not clear.

Of these, nos. 1-4 are classed by Baradez (following Hatt) as Vespasianic, and consequently he dates the group to the decade A.D. 70-80.<sup>64</sup> However, an earlier (i.e. Neronian) date for the four pieces is, as we have seen above, perfectly acceptable; Baradez himself indicates such a date for the marbled piece no. 7.<sup>65</sup> The group is perhaps to be placed in the decade A.D. 60-70.

2. *Locarno (Switzerland)*.

A fairly large number of parallels to the Corinth pieces are present among the

<sup>62</sup> J. Baradez, "Nouvelles fouilles à Tipasa: . . . Tombe d'un sacrificateur," *Libyca* (section Archéologie—Epigraphie), V, 1957, pp. 221-275.

<sup>63</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 233-236.

<sup>64</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 258.

<sup>65</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 258: "La coupe marbrée de la Graufesenque date très vraisemblablement de Néron et—à la rigueur—de Vespasien."

grave groups published by Simonett in his work *Tessiner Gräberfelder*; some of these have already been cited above. Examples of Forms 6 and 12, in particular, occur until a late date; however, since most of these are of Po Valley<sup>66</sup> rather than true Arretine manufacture it is possible that these represent late survivals peculiar to the region. Among the larger grave groups, Cadra nos. 14 and 28 would seem to be close in date to the Corinth groups, whereas Cadra nos. 2, 11 and 12 (with stamps of L.M.V in association with Vespasianic coins) are somewhat later in the series. A stage slightly earlier than that of the Corinth groups appears to be represented by those graves containing pieces with stamps of L.AVILLIVS (*in planta pedis*) and L.GELLIVS: e.g. Liverpool unten graves 11, 23 and 38. It should, however, be noted that relatively few of the potters' stamps from the site correspond to those in the Corinth groups.

### 3. Bolsena (Italy).

Among the latest of the material from the site published by Goudineau in *Bolsena*, IV, specifically that from his 'Zone C, couche 2A' and 'couche 2B,' fragments of my Forms 12, 13, 22 and 23 are fairly common, and some examples of Form 24 are also present. Along with these go stamps of L.AVILLIVS, Q.SERTORIVS and others. The latest of these pieces are probably a little earlier than the latest from the Corinth groups; in date they may be comparable with the material from the South Basilica (deposits BC, BD, etc.).

### 4. Pompeii.

The pieces on display in the Antiquario at Pompeii and the various published finds indicate that Forms 12, 13, 23 and the straight-sided bowls Dragendorff form 4 were popular around the year A.D. 79. The examples of Form 13 are of rather more developed form than those from the Corinth groups. The main difference between the two assemblages is, however, the very prominent position occupied by the "Late Italian" group of manufacturers among the Pompeii finds: stamps of L.RASINIVS PISANVS, etc.<sup>67</sup> are particularly common there. Thus the Corinth pieces can confidently be placed earlier in the sequence—though hardly more than a generation earlier, and probably less. The various pieces of Eastern Sigillata wares from Pompeii (see below) lead one to a similar conclusion.

## DATE OF INDIVIDUAL VESSEL FORMS

The table which follows presents a tentative chronological framework for the vessel forms enumerated above, on the basis of the current evidence. All dates are, of course, approximate.

<sup>66</sup> The stamps in the form of three initials which occur on them are attributed to Po Valley potters in Oxé/Comfort; vessels with these stamps are rather uncommon elsewhere.

<sup>67</sup> See listings in Oxé/Comfort under the individual potters (nos. 1054, 1191, 1558).

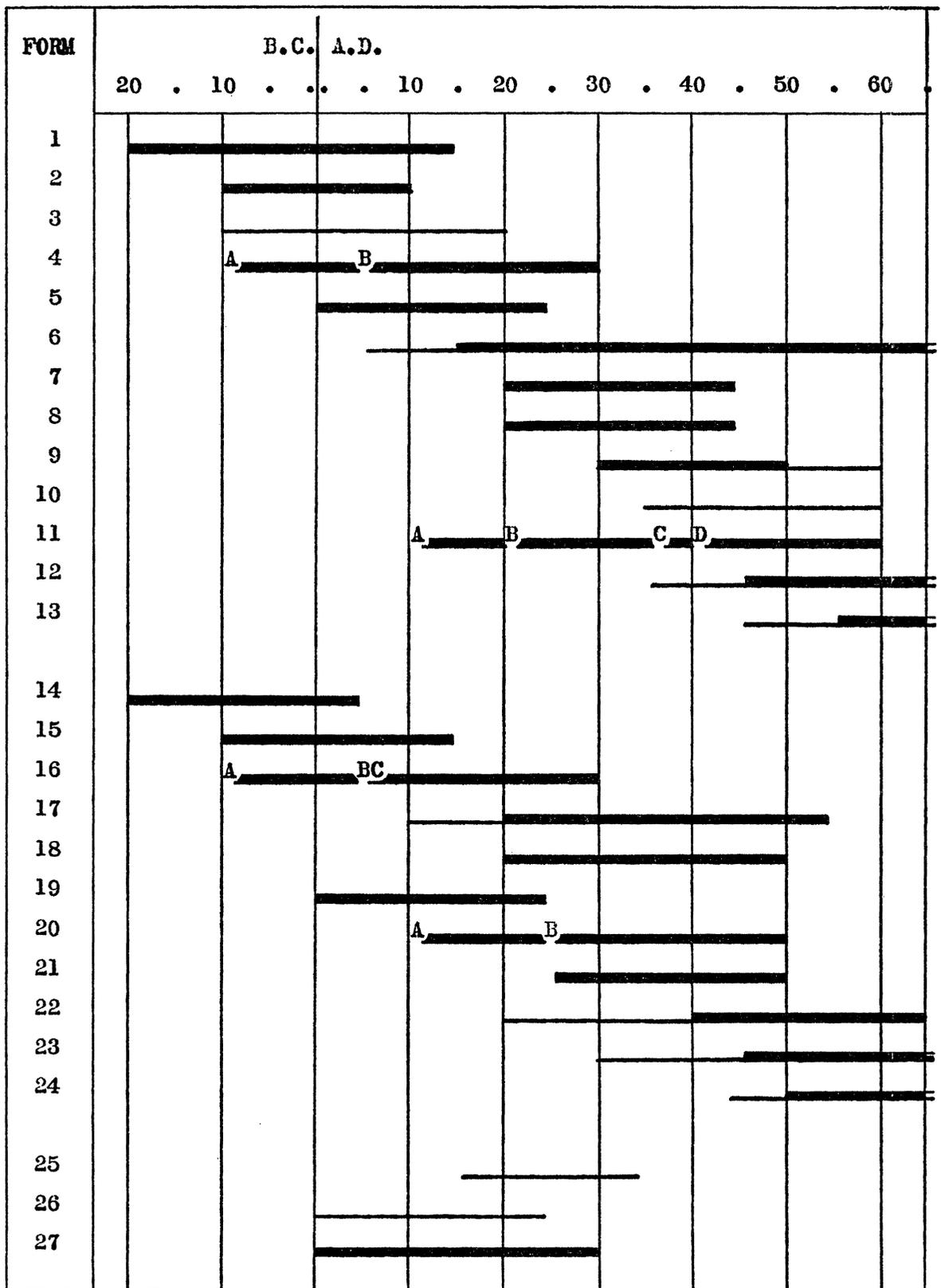


TABLE 1. Chronology of vessel forms.

## SOUTH GAULISH WARE

## PLAIN WARE

**113.** C-36-778 (AD). Pl. 84. Dragendorff form 24/25. D. 0.067; almost complete. Existence of a potter's stamp uncertain. Brownish red clay, dull brownish gloss. Source uncertain; probably Montans ware, though could well be Italian T. S. of "Late Italian" fabric (definitely not true Arretine ware).

For another piece which could belong to this ware, see **111** above.

A fair amount of South Gaulish ware, almost all decorated, and predominantly of Flavian date,<sup>69</sup> has been found at Corinth. As it is rather rare in this group (the pieces listed above represent all those present), we may assume that the main influx of the ware had only just begun. The date proposed for the piece **114** is somewhat late on the basis of what has been said above, but still feasible if the piece is early in its series; it was found in close association with some of the latest of the Arretine vessels (**18**, **26**, **66**, **69**, **70**, and Stamp No. 18).

## EASTERN SIGILLATA A

The nomenclature for Eastern Sigillata wares employed by Dr. Kenyon in her treatment of the Samaria finds<sup>70</sup> is here adopted. This is the ware termed "Pergamene" by Zahn, Robinson and others.<sup>71</sup> It is, most likely, of Syrian origin, since it is the standard Early Roman fine ware on sites such as Antioch and Samaria. Here it is far less common than Arretine ware, though by no means rare.

The clay is light in color, free from impurities, and generally fairly hard-fired. It is coated with a good, smooth, but rarely very lustrous gloss (or slip), which varies a good deal in quality, but is readily distinguished by its deep orange-red or brownish red color, which contrasts markedly with the light body-clay. As noted by Robinson,<sup>72</sup> most vessels have their slip applied by means of a double dipping process, which leaves a dark streak where the two coatings overlap; I here retain Robinson's term "double-dipping streak" for this feature. The technique is by no means restricted to this fabric; further examples are noted below. Exteriors are generally tooled smooth, while interiors are generally smoothed with a brush while still on the wheel, before the application of the slip (the brush marks on **119** show this clearly).

## DECORATED FRAGMENTS

**114.** C-37-2168 (CD). Pl. 79, b. Dragendorff form 29; D. est. ca. 0.24. Two fragments of the upper frieze, with rim missing. PASSES group; ca. A.D. 70-85.<sup>68</sup>

**115.** C-36-2014 (BD). Pl. 79, a. Form uncertain; small fragment of lower edge of decoration, with a leaf band. Gloss bright and crazed.

**116.** C-37-1556 (CT). Pl. 79, b. Small wall fragment, with part of an ivy scroll.

<sup>68</sup> Information from Mr. B. R. Hartley (on the basis of a rubbing).

<sup>69</sup> Still unpublished. I thank Mr. Hartley for attributing and dating some of the fragments.

<sup>70</sup> *Samaria*, pp. 282-284.

<sup>71</sup> *Agora*, p. 11, etc. A full study of the ware by H. S. Robinson is due to appear shortly.

<sup>72</sup> *Agora*, p. 6.

## CUPS AND BOWLS (Pl. 85)

**117.** C-36-1845 (BW). Hemispherical cup (*Antioch*, shape 164). D. 0.098; about four-fifths complete. Light orange clay, bright firm vermilion-red gloss; double-dipping streak. Inside fairly smooth. Rather shallow, open form. Thin double groove incised spirally around floor. Cf. *Agora*, F 6-11.

**118.** C-36-1847 (BW). As **117**. D. 0.102; over half preserved. Ware similar to **117**, but gloss rather worn; double-dipping streak.

As **117**, **118**: A, nine sherds; B, one sherd. See also **132**.

**119.** C-36-1955 (AT). *Antioch*, shape 453. D. est. 0.114; rim fragment. Pale orange-cream clay, dull flaking brownish red gloss; double-dipping streak. Scratches on outside from turning process, faint brush lines on inside.

Similar (all from A): five rims (D. 0.09-0.12), and two bases with rounded floor.

**120.** C-36-1324 (AT). *Antioch*, shape 460. D. est. 0.084. Light orange clay, dull reddish gloss flaking away on inside; double-dipping streak.

Similar: two rims (A, B; D. 0.08, 0.11).

**121.** C-36-1192 (AT). Possibly the base of **120**; fabric similar. BD. 0.038. Two similar (A).

**122.** C-36-1998 (BD). *Antioch*, shape 450. D. est. 0.140. Sherd. Hard cream clay, bright deep red gloss.

## PLATES AND DISHES (Pl. 85)

**123.** C-36-2194 (AD). *Antioch*, shape 126. D. est. 0.17. Yellowish cream clay, dull brown-red gloss, deep brownish on double-dipping streak. Irregular thick gloss along rim; powdery appearance, caused by fine flaking of gloss. Cf. *Agora*, F 2.

Similar: sherds of several other vessels of the same general form (*Samaria*, form 1), from A and B.

**124.** C-37-1480 (CT). *Antioch*, shape 143. D. est. ca. 0.152. Light orange clay with small air holes, dull flaking vermilion gloss; double-dipping streak. Two bands of double rouletting on floor (as is usual on this form).

Similar: two (B, C), of similar size and with similar decoration, but with only one offset on bottom.

**125.** C-35-686 (BC). *Antioch*, shape 151. BD. est. 0.12. Buff clay, dull deep pinkish red gloss, fairly firm. Faint brush marks on inside. Two rouletted circles on floor.

**126.** C-37-2195 (CT). *Antioch*, shape 105. D. est. 0.34. Creamy clay, gloss deep pinkish red on inside, more brownish on outside, generally firm. Floor smooth.

Very similar: C-36-2042 (B).

**127.** C-36-1643 (AT). *Antioch*, shape 432. D. est. 0.150. Orange clay, dull orange-red gloss, very flaky; double-dipping streak. One piece similar (B).

**128.** C-36-1421 (BC). Type as **127**. BD. est. 0.110. Pale greenish buff clay, gloss as on **117**, with stacking mark on resting surface of foot; brush marks on inside. Cf. *Agora*, G 10.

**129.** C-36-2208 (AT). *Antioch*, shape 405/410. D. est. ca. 0.15. Creamy clay, gloss as **117**; double-dipping streak. Brush marks on inside. Cf. *Agora*, G 9.

Similar: C-36-1739 (A), as *Antioch*, shape 410f-h, with rouletted rim. Two others (A).

**130.** C-36-2435 (AT). Dish with stepped wall. D. est. 0.250. Orange clay, orange-red gloss, with finger marks on outside and brush marks on inside. Gloss slightly flaking at rim. Related to *Antioch*, shape 610.

## OTHER PIECES (Pl. 85)

**131.** C-36-1278/1948 (AT). Several sherds of a large jug with rouletting covering whole of body. BD. est. 0.124. Fine cream clay, firm

maroon gloss, on outside only, rather irregular and purplish under base.

**132.** C-36-220 (BC). Not drawn. Base of a cup as **117-118**. BD. 0.043. Light orange

clay, orange-red gloss, much worn on inside. Within foot, a graffito (complete): ΠΟΛΗC. Pl. 95, a: f.

Also: single sherds of *Antioch*, shapes 412 and 473, from a high level in AT.

These pieces are all in a very fragmentary state, with the exception of **117** and **118**. The form of these two cups is one typical of the ware from its earliest phases onward. If, as seems possible, they are among the later pieces from the group, they should belong to the very end of their series, for new types, largely imitating Arretine products, had already begun to supersede the shape in Augustan times.<sup>73</sup> The corresponding plate form appears as **123**; this, and the sherds listed with it, are likely to be Augustan or earlier. **124-126** probably go with them. Most of the other pieces listed belong to Waagé's "Early Roman Pergamene" series (*Antioch*, shapes 400-499), corresponding in general to his phases *ii-iii*.<sup>74</sup> They appear to be earlier than the examples of the ware found at Pompeii, though **127**, **128** have parallels there.<sup>75</sup> One piece, **130**, has its closest parallels in Waagé's "Middle Roman" series; if not intrusive, it must be a very early example of its type. The very late date suggested in the Samaria report for dishes as **129**<sup>76</sup> is not acceptable. **131** provides valuable evidence for the dating of the closed forms in this ware.

#### EASTERN SIGILLATA B

The term is Kenyon's (see preceding section); this is the fabric termed "Samian" in the Agora report. Following Robinson,<sup>77</sup> I subdivide the ware into two classes: the finer and earlier one, Robinson's "Samian B," is here referred to as *Eastern Sigillata B I*, while the coarser and generally later "Samian A" becomes *Eastern Sigillata B II*.<sup>78</sup> It is the second commonest of the imported wares found in the South Stoa deposits. The pieces listed are mostly very fragmentary, since the fabric tends to splinter easily. The great majority of the pieces belong to class B I; in the few cases where the fabric is B II this is indicated immediately after the Catalogue entry.

The clay of this ware is normally orange-red, with much fine mica visible, but no other major impurities. It is sometimes compact, but more often splintery or flaky, varying greatly in hardness. A rather waxy or soapy appearance charac-

<sup>73</sup> See below, p. 468.

<sup>74</sup> For dating, see *Antioch*, pp. 37-38.

<sup>75</sup> The shapes common at Pompeii are *Antioch*, shapes 128u, 432, 465/467 and 670.

<sup>76</sup> *Samaria*, p. 331, fig. 79, 9-12.

<sup>77</sup> *Agora*, p. 12.

<sup>78</sup> This corresponds to the classification proposed by Hellström (*Labraunda*, II, i, Lund, 1965, p. 30).

terizes the gloss; both clay and gloss tend to be highly porous. The fabric of the two classes differs appreciably. The gloss of the best pieces of B I is firm, and bright red in color; on other examples it is dull, with a tendency to flake away in countless minute patches. Double-dipping streaks<sup>79</sup> are normally present on B I plates and dishes; such streaks, scarcely differing in their color from the rest of the surface, are often hard to detect, showing up merely as a faint ridge, best observed from an oblique angle. Some pieces of B I are fired black, perhaps deliberately, while others have turned creamy-white or pale orange, almost certainly as the result of accidental burning. The mica is very noticeable in the former case, virtually invisible in the latter. B I vessels are generally thin walled and as smoothly finished as Arretine. In contrast, B II ware tends to be thick and flaky, and in many cases is poorly fired and friable. Its gloss is normally a bright waxy orange-red, thickly applied, which often flakes off in large patches. Double-dipping streaks are rarely visible.

Elaborate mouldings defined by very fine grooves are a constant feature of the B I pieces; the variety of forms is enormous. In B II, on the other hand, the same relatively simple shapes are found over and over again. Most of these late types are illustrated by Robinson.<sup>80</sup>

The list below gives no more than a representative selection of the types present in this group; there remain in addition a fair number of unclassifiable fragments. Here I have given prominence to those pieces which permit the original shape of the vessel to be determined.

#### PLATES WITH LOW FEET (Pl. 86)

**133.** C-36-2186 (AT). D. est. 0.155. Gloss smooth, firm, bright red, with slight blackening on rim; mica visible.

**134.** C-36-1692 (AD). D. est. 0.160. Gloss and clay discolored, turning pale orange; clay splintery (cf. **143**).

One rim similar.

**135.** C-36-1844 (BW). D. est. 0.182. Ware as **133**, with slight flaking.

Similar: C-36-2214 (AT). D. est. 0.098; rouletted zone within grooves on floor, and double-dipping streak.

**136.** C-36-1680 (AD). D. est. 0.173. Gloss has turned rather pale; mica not in evidence.

Same style (A): three fragments (one D. 0.14, two D. 0.20).

**137.** C-36-1148 (AT). D. 0.104; over two-thirds preserved. Black; mica prominent. Double-dipping streak; gloss flaking in large patches. Stamp missing.

Same style: three fragments (A), D. 0.09-0.12, all red.

Bases as **133-137**: A, seven, B, two, C, one (black).

**138.** C-36-2264 (Stoa, Shop XX). D. est. 0.090; about one-quarter preserved. Black, as **137**, very soft. Gloss flaking severely, bringing away with it the body surface.

Similar: C-36-2285 (A). D. ca. 0.11. Black.

**139** (B II). C-37-1527 (CT). D. est. 0.174. Gloss firm bright orange-red, with rather waxy appearance.

Also (not drawn):

<sup>79</sup> See note 72 above.

<sup>80</sup> *Agora*, pls. 61-62 (under "Samian A Ware").

- a) Plate as *Agora*, G 19 (B II ware) : C-36-1462 (AT)—rim sherd, D. 0.15.  
 b) Plate form with rim as **140** below: one sherd (A), D. 0.18.  
 c) Plate form with rim as **141** below: one sherd (A), D. 0.20.  
 d) Plate with rim as **151** below, but apparently with a foot: sherds (A).

## FOOTED CUPS (Pl. 86)

**140.** C-36-1199 (AT). D. est. 0.084. Fabric markedly different from that of **133**: dull gloss, flaking away in tiny patches.

Similar: two fragments (A, B), D. 0.09 and 0.10.

**141.** C-36-1683 (AD). Max. D. est. 0.100. Gloss pale, flaking (cf. **136**). Form as *Oberaden*, type 9 in Arretine ware.

**142.** C-36-1482 (Stoa, Shop XX). BD. 0.060. Base of large cup, form possibly as **140**, **141**. Firm gloss, blackened on base. Stamp: OPH/OY. Close to *Priene*, no. 152.

Similar: one floor sherd (A).

**143.** C-36-2191 (AD). D. as preserved 0.103; rim missing, about one-third preserved. Pale color, as **141**; gloss flaking off in large patches.

**144.** C-36-1963 (AT). D. as preserved est. 0.143; large piece of wall. Bright deep red gloss, with much flaking in tiny patches. For shape, cf. Arretine ware, Service II.

Similar: eight sherds from A, two from B.

**145.** C-36-2346 (Stoa, Shop XX). D. est. 0.122. Firm orange-red gloss; mica not readily visible. Two rims similar (C).

**146.** C-37-2387 (CT). BD. 0.050. Gloss as **133** above. Form as *Priene*, nos. 142, 143. Stamp:  $\Lambda\Delta\Omega$ /PON (Stamp No. 9, see below).

Similar: C-36-1185 (AT). Dull, very flaky gloss (as **144**). Two grooves on floor. Stamp: TIO/ΘPY (Stamp No. 3 below).

**147** (B II). C-36-1957 (AT). D. est.

0.120. Gloss deep red, flaking. One sherd similar (A).

**148** (B II). C-36-1432 (BC). D. est. 0.116. Ware as **139**. Three similar (A), all B II ware.

## FLAT-BASED DISHES (Pl. 87)

**149.** C-36-1691 (AD). D. est. 0.14. Fabric as **143**.

**150.** C-36-134 (BC). BD. 0.094; most of floor. Firm gloss, as **133**; double-dipping streak. Stamp: ΠOC|Δ/ΩN|OY in *tabula ansata* (Stamp No. 8 below).

**151** (B II). C-37-1523 (CT). D. 0.144; about a third preserved. Orange-red gloss, flaking in small patches. Cf. *Ephesos*, no. 27.

**152** (B II). C-36-2437 (AT). D. est. 0.15. Ware as **139**. One similar (AT).

**153** (B II). C-36-2436 (AT). Max. D. est. 0.096. Ware as **139**. Applied spiral ornament.

Similar: C-36-1431 (C) (black), and one piece from AT (red); both D. 0.15-0.16; spirals not preserved.

## FLAT-BASED CUPS AND BOWLS (Pl. 87)

**154.** C-36-34 (AT). Max. D. 0.073; one-half preserved. Waxy orange-red gloss, firm, approaching B II ware; double-dipping streak. Stamp: S (Stamp No. 4 below).

Similar: one fragment, D. est. 0.100 (B).

**155** (B II). C-36-1982/2013 (AD). D. est. 0.110; about one third preserved. Ware as **151**, slightly darker. Form as *Agora*, G 29.

Similar: six of similar size, one with an illegible stamp in *planta pedis* (A); two of smaller size (A).

Variants: C-37-2111 (C). BD. ca. 0.085; firm B I gloss, with double-dipping streak; two fine grooves on floor.

C-36-2058 (B). D. est. 0.12; rim sherd of B I ware, bearing grooves just below rim on outside and inside.

## KRATER WITH STEMMED FOOT (Pl. 87)

**156.** C-36-1191/1952 (AT). BD. 0.089; foot only. Gloss deep dull red, flaking (as on **144**).

BEAKERS OF MULTI-RIDGED TYPE (Pl. 87; cf. *Priene*, no. 139)

**157.** C-36-1586 (AT). D. est. 0.074. Pure creamy-white clay with smooth fine exterior of same color; mica not in evidence. This piece is classed as B I ware despite the abnormal fabric; the form appears to be typical of this ware.

**158.** C-36-1768 (AD). BD. 0.053. Ware normal: orange micaceous clay, firm pale

orange-red gloss, as **136**; inner surface matt. As **157**, **158**: two bases (A) and 14 other sherds (A, C).<sup>81</sup> Taller narrower variant: C-36-1965 (A).

BEAKERS OF CYLINDRICAL TYPE (Pl. 87; cf. *Priene*, no. 137)

**159.** C-37-1559 (CT). D. est. 0.09. Firm red gloss, as **135**, bright on outside, matt on inside. One sherd similar.

As **157-159**: four plain fragments, including rims (A, C).<sup>81</sup>

Ware as **157**: sherd of a small bowl with rouletting on outside; fine ivory-colored clay and surface (A).

The precise dates of the numerous vessel forms in B I ware remain rather uncertain. However, the pieces listed above suggest that the ware underwent a development very similar to that which occurred in Arretine ware (the listings above indicate the possible chronological sequence). Pieces with complex mouldings, such as **135** and **136** (cf. Service II in Arretine), appear to be early, being superseded by simpler forms (e.g. the relatively well-preserved examples **137**, **138**, **154**), which appear to be reflections of Arretine shapes such as Forms 12 and 23 above. Pieces such as **152** mark the transition to B II ware.

The relative lack of pieces of B II ware in this group suggests that this class did not become common until Flavian times, in which case the development of B I should cover the whole of the early and middle years of the first century after Christ. A similar situation may be noted at Pompeii, where pieces of developed B II ware (such as the majority of those figured by Robinson in *Athenian Agora*, V, pls. 61-62) are absent.<sup>82</sup> On this basis, the material from Level IIb of *Agora*, Group G, is probably to be assigned to the period ca. A.D. 80-100. Numerous examples of these late forms are present in the Period II infill in the South Basilica, along with Italian T. S. of Flavian and later types, and other material going down to ca. A.D. 150.

## STAMPS (Pl. 94)

1. KOIPA/NOY C-36-1644 (AT). Floor fragment of a plate. Two grooves enclosing a rouletted band (D. 0.05).
2. CO[.../∇[... C-36-2217 (AT). Plate(?) fragment, with same scheme as preceding piece; double-dipping streak.

<sup>81</sup> The number of fragments cited represents catalogued pieces. In some cases it is possible that two or three of these sherds come from a single vessel.

<sup>82</sup> These comments are based on personal observation. Eastern Sigillata B ware as a whole is fairly common at Pompeii.

- |                |  |
|----------------|--|
| 3. ΠΟ/ΘΟΥ      | C-36-1185 (AT). See under <b>146</b> .   |
| 4. S (?)       | See <b>154</b> .   |
| 5. Illegible.  | C-36-1509 (AT). B II ware.   |
| 6. ΔΩ/PON      | C-36-163 (BW). Sherd. Form of <i>omega</i> uncertain.  |
| 7. ΠΟ/ΘΟΥ      | C-35-63 (BC). Not illustrated. Possibly from same die as Stamp No. 3.<br>From a large plate, with broad rouletted band between grooves (D. 0.065). |
| 8. ΠΟCΙΑ/ΩΝΙΟΥ | See <b>150</b> .   |
| 9. ΙΑΔΩ/PON    | See <b>146</b> .   |
| 10. CΠΟ/ΠΟΥ    | C-37-2337 (CD). BD. est. 0.118. B II ware, flaky. Apparently part of a shallow bowl; low foot. Two grooves on floor (D. 0.080).                    |

The fact that none of these stamps is of *planta pedis* shape (though a single example is noted under **155**) indicates that the rectangular type of stamp survived longer in this ware than in Arretine ware, probably until well after the middle of the first century after Christ. Rectangular stamps seem, in fact, to be the rule on B I ware.<sup>83</sup> The CΠΟΠΟΥ stamp (No. 10) should belong to the very beginning of the B II series; on later examples of the ware stamped floral motifs take the place of potters' stamps.<sup>84</sup> The stamp CΠΟ/ΠΟΥ and the cognate form ΠΟΥ/CΠΟ both occur at Pompeii, suggesting a date around A.D. 60-80.

#### ÇANDARLI WARE (FABRIC OF PERGAMON) (Pl. 88)

This is the ware for which evidence of production was found by Loeschcke at Çandarlı near Pergamon.<sup>85</sup> The fabric of the pieces present here corresponds to Loeschcke's "early" class: clay orange or pinkish orange, hard and fine; gloss orange, fairly bright and firm, often not covering the whole of the exterior; traces of lime and fine mica. Only a few pieces occur in the deposits.

**160.** C-37-2140 (CD). Bowl, *Tschandarlı*, type 20. D. 0.074; nearly half preserved. Gloss covers whole of surface; exterior matt. Cf. *Leiden Cat.*, nos. 377-382.

Similar: one rim and two bases (A).

**161.** C-36-2005 (BW). D. est. 0.122. Form and fabric as **160**.

**162.** C-37-2198 (CT). BD. est. 0.053. Bowl base, form perhaps as **163**. Bright orange-red gloss, covering whole of surface, dull and flaky within foot.

**163.** C-36-1641 (AT). Cup, *Tschandarlı*, type 15. D. est. 0.12. Ware as **160**.

Variant: C-36-1916 (A), D. est. ca. 0.12, with higher rim (*Tschandarlı*, type 18).

**164.** C-36-1723 (AB). Dish rim; D. est. 0.177. Cf. *Tschandarlı*, type 1.

Similar: one sherd (A).

**165.** C-36-1392 (AT). Dish, *Tschandarlı*, type 6. D. est. 0.142.

Similar: C-36-1571 (A). D. est. 0.15. Fabric soft and abnormal, apparently under-fired, with traces of golden mica.

<sup>83</sup> Cf. the numerous examples listed in *Ephesos*, pp. 168-173.

<sup>84</sup> For typical examples, see *Agora*, pl. 57, G 19 *et seqq.*

<sup>85</sup> *Tschandarlı* (see bibliography above).

166. C-36-2433 (AT). Dish, *Tschandarli*, pinkish, gloss orange, flaking slightly, and in type 26a. D. est. 0.24. For form, cf. Arretine places turning purplish with a metallic luster. Form 13. Similar: one rim (A), D. 0.28. Also: one rim sherd imitating Arretine Form 23 (AT), D. est. 0.114.
167. C-36-2434 (AT). D. est. 0.154. Clay

The numerous parallels with Loeschcke's finds at Çandarlı are all with his early series (types 1, 6, 15, 18, 20, 26a). Loeschcke dated his early deposits to Tiberian or Claudian times, chiefly on account of the lamp fragments found in them.<sup>86</sup> The present group suggests that this date may be a little early, or at any rate that the types found there continued to be made for some time afterwards. It is perhaps worth noting that a few fragments of green-glazed ware and of the large "Pompeian Red" ware dishes were found in the early levels at Çandarlı;<sup>87</sup> they occur here also (see below).

#### "PONTIC" WARE (Pl. 88)

I suggest this name for a red-gloss ware which occurs frequently on Black Sea sites.<sup>88</sup> Its main feature is a rather metallic, varnish-like gloss, similar to that of the "Cypriot Sigillata" ware listed below; the body clay is smooth and breaks cleanly.

168. C-37-2160 (CT). D. 0.112; about four-fifths complete. Brick-red clay, with traces of fine mica; lustrous deep vermilion-red gloss, only partially covering the exterior, with finger marks visible (see drawing). Slight scratches and smoothing marks from the final turning. Stamp at center of floor: two palm branches, set base to base to form a lozenge-shaped stamp (see illustration to right of profile). Similar: C-36-1640 (A), D. ca. 0.065; rim sherd.

This piece, which comes close to Çandarlı ware in appearance, is probably early in the series. Other fragments of the type have been found in Corinth and Athens, though the ware as a whole is uncommon on Aegean sites. The dish *Agora*, G 61 belongs to this series; its ware is quite similar to that of the Corinth piece.

#### "CYPRIOT SIGILLATA" (Pl. 87)

I have discussed this ware and its characteristics in a previous article.<sup>89</sup> Two examples are present here.

<sup>86</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 402.

<sup>87</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 396-398.

<sup>88</sup> For this ware, see especially T. Knipowitsch, *Die Keramik römischer Zeit aus Olbia in der Sammlung der Eremitage* (Materialien zur römisch-germanischen Keramik, IV, i), Frankfurt a. M., 1929, Gattungen C-E, in particular those illustrated on pl. II. The piece listed below corresponds to Knipovich's type 26.

<sup>89</sup> J. W. Hayes, "Cypriot Sigillata," *Report of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus*, 1967, pp. 65-77, pl. XVI.

**169.** C-36-1271 (AT). Dish, Hayes form 11. Max. D. 0.195; about one-third preserved. Color of clay varies from deep orange to brick red, that of gloss from bright red to purplish maroon. Gloss thin, smooth and bright, with a metallic luster; double-dipping streak. Hard fired, with clean breaks. Some fine lime particles in clay, causing minor eruptions on outer surface. Brush marks on inside.

**170.** C-36-1277 (AT). Bowl, Hayes form 8. D. est. 0.110; H. 0.050. Nearly half preserved. Dull deep red ware, purplish maroon gloss with metallic luster (especially on inside). One or two small lime eruptions. Finger marks around base.

Illustrated in *Report of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus, 1967*, fig. on p. 68, with ref. on p. 70.

A date in the third quarter of the first century after Christ for these pieces is quite acceptable. "Cypriot Sigillata" is in general rare on sites in Greece.<sup>90</sup>

### "POMPEIAN RED" WARE (Pl. 88)

The term is here used as in Britain and Germany, to denote a peculiar class of cooking ware common in early Imperial times. Examples occur throughout the Roman Empire; the published examples from Colchester in the West<sup>91</sup> and Samaria in the East<sup>92</sup> are identical in fabric with the pieces listed here. Presumably all stem from a single source, which may perhaps be somewhere in Italy (though a North African source is also a possibility).

The clay, generally orange or brick red in color, is full of small blackish particles (apparently of volcanic origin); quartz and lime are also present, together with mica-like flakes with a dark gold or blackish glint. The breaks are very rough, the surfaces wet-smoothed. On the inside and around the rim this smoothed surface is coated with a thick, smooth deep red slip, which gives the ware its name (the color has been compared with one common in Pompeian wall-paintings). The slip, which contains fine silvery mica and has a burnished appearance, does not adhere well to the body clay, but frequently peels off in large patches. The typical—perhaps the only—vessel form is a wide shallow flat-based dish, bearing decoration on the floor in the form of groups of fine shallow close-set grooves; the rim form varies. Some examples are very large.

#### *Large sizes.*

**171.** C-36-1841/1855 (BW). D. est. ca. 0.50. Short rolled rim.

**172.** C-37-1516 (CT). D. est. ca. 0.60. Plain rim, slightly thickened. Also (not drawn): C-36-1646b (AT). D. est. ca. 0.40. Rim as

**173.** Two small body sherds (A).

#### *Small size.*

**173.** C-36-1787 (AB). D. est. 0.19. Plain rim.

**174.** C-36-1646a (AT). BD. est. 0.16. Base fragment; group of five fine grooves on floor. Similar: one sherd (A).

<sup>90</sup> See *ibid.*, p. 76 for a list of other examples.

<sup>91</sup> See *Camulodunum*, p. 211; these constitute Hull's form 17A.

<sup>92</sup> *Samaria*, p. 298, fig. 68, 10-11. N.B.: the scale for the pieces should read 1:6. Fig. 68, 1-9 are reduced to 1:3, as indicated.

“Pompeian Red” ware occurs on various sites in contexts of the first century B.C. and the early first century after Christ.<sup>93</sup> The latest specimens from the West appear to be of mid-first century date: the ware is present in Claudian levels at Colchester and Hofheim, but is absent on Flavian sites. In Greece, however, it has been found in some later deposits, and the evidence suggests that small dishes of the characteristic type were being made as late as the middle of the second century. In these later specimens the fabric has lost much of its typical coarseness, and begins to approach in appearance the red-slipped wares made in North Africa (“T. S. chiara,” “Late Roman B”). The very large dishes, as **171**, **172** above, are probably all early in date, and quite possibly had ceased to be made by A.D. 50. The Corinth and Çandarlı<sup>94</sup> deposits are among the latest in which they appear; in both cases they may represent survival pieces. **173**, **174** are probably more typical of the dishes that were being produced around the middle of the first century after Christ.

#### LEAD-GLAZED WARE (EASTERN FABRIC) (Pl. 88)

A few fragments only.

**175.** C-37-2402 (CT). Pl. 79, c. Rim of a krater. D. est. 0.172. Clay drab off-white; glaze glassy blue-green on outside, dull yellow ochre on inside; surface crazed and somewhat decayed. Decoration: part of a band of broad leaves preserved. For form, cf. *Tarsus*, no. 640.

Similar: one sherd, same fabric, with indistinct relief decoration (A).

**176.** C-36-1828 (AT). Pl. 79, c. Krater foot. BD. 0.075. Clay hard, light gray, pure and compact; glaze olive-green with a yellowish tinge (same on outside and inside), assuming a dark brown color at thickest points, in good condition.

**177.** C-36-1648 (AT). Base fragment of a skyphos (cf. *Tarsus*, no. 669). BD. est. 0.068. Clay very hard, deep gray, with a few small

lime particles; breaks clean. Glaze dull and firm, olive-green with a few yellow spots (same on outside and inside).

**178.** C-36-2288 (A). Pl. 79, c. Small sherd. Clay and glaze as **176**. Applied decoration: an acorn, rendered in fine white clay under the glaze (which appears lighter at this point as a result).

Compare:

C-36-1594. Rim of a skyphos as **177**. D. est. 0.13. Clay and glaze as **176**, with slight crazing of glaze. Part of an egg band in relief. See drawing (Pl. 88, 177) and photograph (Pl. 79, c). This piece comes from the storeroom of Unit XXI of the Stoa, in a layer containing a coin of A.D. 67/68.

All these pieces are of a single ware, which has been studied by F. F. Jones and others.<sup>95</sup> It seems clear that they were made in the North Syria/Cilicia region. Some

<sup>93</sup> E.g. at Haltern and Samaria (*Haltern*, pp. 268-70, type 75A; *Samaria*, p. 298, with further pieces cited), and in the Athenian Agora (publication forthcoming). Perhaps the earliest example is one from the Mahdia wreck (displayed in Tunis; unpublished), to be dated *ca.* 100 B.C.

<sup>94</sup> See note 87.

<sup>95</sup> F. F. Jones, “Rhosica Vasa,” *A.J.A.*, XLIX, 1945, pp. 45-51.

of the best parallels for the Corinth sherds come from Tarsus,<sup>96</sup> where there is evidence of production on the spot. The products of these factories circulated widely through the eastern Mediterranean; examples are regularly found as far west as the south of Italy. A date around the middle of the first century after Christ or slightly later for the Corinth pieces is in accord with the evidence from Tarsus; similar vessels continued to be made into Flavian times, as is shown by a number of examples from Pompeii.<sup>97</sup>

#### ITALIAN THIN-WALLED AND EGGHELL WARES ("VASI A PARETI SOTTILI") (Pl. 89)

This class embraces the well-known *Aco beakers* and vessels in similar technique. Most, if not all, were produced in North Italian workshops; they were widely exported, and good parallels to the present pieces occur on a number of sites.<sup>98</sup> All are thin walled, and most lack a separate surface-coating (the color-coated series is here treated separately). The fabric is hard and fairly pure, exhibiting a wide range of colors.

Numerous examples of these wares are present in the South Stoa deposits, though most are in a very fragmentary state, owing to their extremely brittle nature.

#### ACO BEAKERS

**179.** C-36-1858 (BW). BD. *ca.* 0.036. Light orange clay with a little fine mica. Body covered with small relief "thorns," except for small triangular reserved areas (originally about ten) around the base, which bear the letters of a name alternating with small ornaments; of the latter, a rosette, a letter "R"<sup>99</sup> and a bearded mask are preserved.

Similar: one base sherd, with "thorns" continuous down to base, in a fabric as **181** (A).

**180.** C-36-767 (AD). Not drawn. Wall sherd. Ware as **179**. "Thorns," bounded at top of body by a band of leaves.

#### ROULETTED BEAKERS (Pl. 89)

Fabric basically same as that of *Aco beakers*. Very thin walled (*ca.* 1-1.5 mm.) and hard fired, with slight scratches on outside from turning. Clay pure, sometimes with traces of lime and mica, clean breaking; color very varied, ranging from a pale orange (as **179**) through brick red and maroon to sepia. Stacked one on top of another in kiln, producing an abrupt color change on the lower part of the body of many examples as the result of the exposure of the upper part of the outside to different firing conditions. For the general type, cf. *CVA*, France 6, pl. 47 (276), nos. 6-8, 12; M. Almagro, *Las necrópolis de Ampurias*, II, Barcelona, 1955,

<sup>96</sup> *Tarsus*, pp. 191-196, nos. 633-677.

<sup>97</sup> Illustrated examples: *Monumenti antichi*, VII, 1897, col. 491, fig. 64; *Notizie degli scavi*, 1910, pp. 478-480, figs. 12-13.

<sup>98</sup> See *Agora*, *passim*; *C.V.A.*, Collection Mouret (France 6), pls. 47-48 (276-277); Simonett, *passim*; Mercedes Vegas, "Difusión de algunas formas de vasitos de paredes finas," *Rei Cretariae Romanae Fautorum Acta*, V-VI, 1963-64, pp. 61-83.

<sup>99</sup> Part of HILARVS? GRATVS? L.NORBANI?

p. 57, fig. 17, no. 8, pl. IV, 3; *Agora*, group F 20-22.

**181.** C-36-2360 (Stoa, Shop XX). D. est. 0.096; H. 0.090. One-third preserved. Broad variety, with high rim. Rouletting covers whole of body.

**182.** C-36-2192 (AD). BD. 0.040. Narrow variety, similar. As **181**, **182**: four sherds (A, B). As **181-184**: one base.

**183.** C-36-1203/1315 (AT). D. est. 0.080. Low rim. Isolated bands of rouletting. Two similar rims, and one rather higher (A).

**184.** C-36-2284 (A). D. est. 0.080. Form with bulging convex rim. Derivative: C-37-2415 (CT), with a groove on the rim (cf. **232**).

#### BARBOTINE BEAKERS (Pl. 89)

Ware as the preceding class (here always fired gray).

**185.** C-36-779 (AD). D. 0.066; H. 0.073. About one-half preserved. Smooth surface, but with occasional scratches. Leaf scroll *en barbotine*. For form, cf. Simonett, fig. 61, 6, pl. 15, 6 (with "comb" motifs).

Similar: C-36-2211 (AT). D. est. *ca.* 0.085. Leaf scroll with row of barbotine dots above.

Two sherds with barbotine dots (A). One piece of same form as **185**, but rouletted (B).

C-36-1815 (AD): pimply ware with lime eruptions, bearing dots, apparently forming a net pattern (cf. *Agora*, group F 24); form similar to **185**.

#### SMALL DEEP BOWL (Pl. 89)

**186.** C-36-2438 (AT). D. est. 0.083; H. 0.059. Clay sepia to brown-red, with a gray core; smooth surface. Cf. the base M. Vegas, *Bonn. Jahrb.*, CLXVIII, 1968, p. 30, no. 83. One sherd similar.

#### ROULETTED OPEN BOWLS (Pl. 89)

All fired gray, like the barbotine beakers. Very thin, with smooth surfaces bearing slight

scratches from final turning. Cf. *CV A*, France 6, pl. 47 (276), nos. 1, 2, 14.

**187.** C-36-1701/1704 (AT, with joining fragment in Stoa, Storeroom XXI). BD. 0.034. Related pieces: Simonett, fig. 42, 3, and fig. 90, 14.

**188.** C-36-1919 (A). BD. 0.032. Series of broad grooves immediately above base, then rouletting. Type unusual.

**189.** C-37-2372 (CT). D. 0.147; greater part preserved. Very thin, mostly *ca.* 1 mm.; a fine specimen of the type. Cf. *Camulodunum*, pp. 228-229, pl. LIII, form 64; 'Αρχ. Δελτ., XIX, 1964, B' 2, p. 185, pl. 213, b, right (from Patras).

Similar: sherds of three or more vessels (AT, CT).

#### SKYPHOI (Pl. 89)

Cf. the lead-glazed form, **177**, **178**, etc. above. In gray ware. Survival pieces.

**190.** C-36-1207 (AT). Elaborate handle (almost certainly one of a pair), with flat plate above and "spur" below. Rough pimply surface. From a medium-sized vessel (D. up to *ca.* 0.15). An identical handle: C-36-1700b (AT).

**191.** C-37-2373 (CT). BD. 0.082. Probably same form as the preceding, or from a skyphos as M. Vegas, *R.C.R.F. Acta*, V-VI, 1963-64, p. 65, class 2, figs. 9-10. Smooth surface.

#### "THORN WARE"

Cf. *Agora*, group F 23, and group G 2; *CV A*, France 6, pl. 48 (277), nos. 21-24, 26, 28; etc.

Here a few sherds only: two pieces of beakers (cf. *Agora*, F 23), one bowl fragment (A, B, C). All survival pieces.

#### GRAY GRITTY BRITTLE WARE BOWLS (Pl. 89)

The distinction is primarily one of ware; these pieces are loaded with quartz (?) temper,

resulting in irregular pimply surfaces. In all probability they come from the same centers as the classes listed above; their distribution is equally wide. The local Corinthian coarse ware is not dissimilar in appearance.

**192.** C-36-2212 (AT). Part of a bowl or a two-handled cup. D. est. *ca.* 0.10-0.14. Thin, very pimply; gray ware tempered with white particles (lime?). Horizontal band of groups of three barbotine leaves, with triple dots used as fillers above and below.

The most complete specimens, the gray barbotine beaker **185**, the gray eggshell-ware bowl **189**, and the bowl **193**, are probably of Claudian or Neronian date, to judge by their condition; this seems confirmed in the case of the first two by dated parallels from other sites. Most of the other types seem to be earlier: *Aco* beakers are generally accepted to be Augustan, and the rouletted beakers are already present in the late Augustan Group F in the Athenian Agora; "thorn ware" is, if anything, earlier. The barbotine leaf-scroll on **185** is an early example of a motif much favored by Roman potters in the West. [For further comments on these wares, see the forthcoming volume on Roman fine wares from the Athenian Agora.]

#### IMPORTED SLIP-COATED WARES (Pl. 90)

Note: only selected examples are listed.

**194.** C-37-1547 (CT). Bag beaker, or one-handled mug. D. est. 0.104; large piece of rim and base (not joining); est. H. *ca.* 0.14. Light orange clay, fairly pure and clean breaking; bright orange slip, covering the whole vessel, with slight luster on inside and some black spots. Light rough-cast on exterior.

**195.** C-37-2335 (CD). One-handled mug. D. 0.100; about half preserved. Est. H. *ca.* 0.12. Ware as last; slip dull and flaking on outside, faintly lustrous and brown on inside.

Similar: one rim (C).

**196.** C-36-543 (BW). Two-handled cup. D. 0.114; about three-quarters preserved. Clean creamy clay, slip bright red on outside, duller on inside, only partly covering the outer surface. Elaborate graffito on exterior between handles, lightly scratched with a fine point,

**193.** C-37-2389 (CT). D. 0.135; large fragment. Gray ware, hard and rather brittle, loaded with white flinty particles. Much thicker than any of the preceding pieces. Surfaces pimply, smoothed around the base only. *Haltern*, type 40 B; cf. also Simonett, figs. 20, 3, and 130, 6 (both of smaller size). M. Vegas, *op. cit.*, class 4.

Similar: C-37-2392 (CT), D. est. 0.16, and one other sherd (C).

depicting a chariot race (Plate 96).

A. Horse and chariot to l., between a *tela* of  $\boxtimes$  form and a conical feature (probably part of the *spina*); above, the inscription ΚΕΡΔΩΝ ΑCΙΟΝΕΙΚΗC. B. Two more horses and chariots to l. Schematic renderings; the charioteers seem to be omitted.

**197.** C-36-203 (BW). Two-handled cup. D. 0.120; almost complete. Clean buff clay, dull sepia slip, partly vanished, and slightly lustrous on inside. Three large rusticated comb-like whirls applied on each side (under slip).

As **194-197**: several fragments (from all deposits), with barbotine or rough-cast decoration.

**198.** C-36-1945 (BW). Rim sherd of large jar (?). D. est. 0.235. Clean hard pink clay, black glossy slip (brown on inside). Decora-

tion: rusticated whirl-pattern (cf. **197**).

One fragment with similar decoration (AT).

**199.** C-37-2368 (CD). One(?)-handled cup. D. est. 0.092; wall fragment. Thin orange ware with a few impurities, orange slip, slightly lustrous on inside. Sparse rough-cast on outside. Stump of one handle preserved. Cf. *CVA*, France 6, pl. 48 (277), 1-3. Koan? Knidian?

Similar: C-37-2369 (CD). Fragment with a handle, possibly part of same vessel. Also: base of a similar cup, small and flat (AT).

**200.** C-36-2196 (AD). Mug. D. est. 0.063;

two sherds, not joining. Ware coarse, with fine grits and lime; dull slipped surface with sparse rough-cast.

**201.** C-37-1482/1519 (CT). Small bowl. D. est. 0.100; wall fragments. Pure ware with sharp breaks, orange to red; bright slip, red to purple, lustrous in parts, with heavy rough-cast all over. Cf. *CVA*, France 6, pl. 48 (277), 7-8, and *Camulodunum*, p. 228, form 62A.

Similar: one sherd (C). Similar fabric: one sherd with barbotine "scales" (A).

Cf. also **224** below.

The forms and techniques which these pieces display are typical of the Western Empire (Italy, Rhineland, etc.) rather than the East. The quality of the ware and the slip seems to exclude the possibility that they are local products. The "bag beaker" **194** may be an Italian product; its shape is not easily paralleled in Greece. **199**, with its similar surface treatment, may come from the eastern Aegean. There is no evidence that the rough-cast technique was practised in mainland Greece. The bowl **201**, with its heavy rough-cast decoration, appears to belong to another specifically Italian or Western class, related in fabric to some lamps of the first century after Christ; some similar pieces have been found in the Athenian Agora.<sup>100</sup> Rusticated whirl-patterns, however, do occur in Greece; **197** and **198** may well come from the region of Patras, where a similar fabric can be found. Cups imitating the type of **197**, with crude barbotine leaf decoration, were produced locally at a slightly later date. The Western parallels for the pieces listed seem to be mostly Claudian or Neronian in date.

#### LOCAL SLIP-COATED WARES (Pl. 91)

Selected pieces only. The more complete examples are listed separately; these may be assumed to be among the later vessels in the group.

The slip coating covers the whole of the vessel, except where stated otherwise.

#### DISHES

Well-preserved example:

**202.** C-37-2164 (CD). D. 0.160. Clay light orange (cf. **223**), with fine lime and black particles; poor orange-red slip. Thick walled. Stamp:  $\Theta\text{IC}\text{I}$  in *planta pedis* (Pl. 94, d). For form, cf. Arretine Form 6.

#### Fragments:

**203.** C-36-1740 (AB). D. est. 0.265. Clay greenish cream with air holes; dirty orange-brown gloss coating, with double-dipping streak.

**204.** C-36-1323 (AT). D. est. 0.158. Clay fired gray, containing lime; black coating with

<sup>100</sup> Agora P 19520, etc.; to be published shortly.

metallic luster on inside, duller on outside. For shape, cf. Arretine Form 4.

**205.** C-36-1776 (AB). D. est. 0.158. Orange clay with some lime; red slip, lustrous on inside; apparently same ware as **204**. Form as **204**.

Similar: several fragments.

**206.** C-36-1268 (AT). D. est. 0.27. Light orange clay with a little lime; glossy coating, mostly black, but discolored in parts. For shape, cf. Arretine Form 13.

**207.** C-36-2184 (AT). BD. est. 0.14. Fine orange clay, flaky dark red gloss, waxy on inside, duller on outside; fabric close to that of **205**. Rouletting at center of floor. Form similar to Eastern Sigillata A, *Antioch*, shapes 126x, 128k, etc.

**208.** C-37-1520 (CT). BD. 0.128. Ware as **205**, with shiny red-brown gloss, badly pocked. Form similar to **207**. Dolphin stamp at center, of same type as C-37-2118 (Pl. 94, d), but less well preserved.

**209.** C-37-2207 (CT). BD. 0.058. Hard orange clay, clean-breaking, with a few grits; orange slip, faintly lustrous, not applied under foot. Stamp: EPTYXOY *in planta pedis*. Probably from a dish imitating Arretine Form 13 above.

**210.** C-36-1154 (AT). D. est. 0.37. Thick gray ware, clean breaking; thick black gloss, on inside only, flaking away in large patches. Probably an import. Similar ware: several sherds (mainly A).

#### Stamps:

C-37-2118 (CT). Pl. 94, d. Base; type and fabric similar to **204**, with offset on underside near center. Stamp: dolphin. The same stamp occurs on **208** above.

C-36-1349 (BW). Ware and form as the preceding, without offset on bottom. Stamp: foot with toes, decorated with dots (no potter's name). Iliffe, p. 76.<sup>101</sup>

#### FLAT-BASED DISH (Pl. 91)

Fragment:

**211.** C-36-1184 (AT). D. est. 0.150. Fine pinkish orange clay with a little mica, matt salmon-pink gloss (cf. fabric of **219**). For type, cf. *Agora*, M 34.<sup>102</sup>

#### BOWLS (Pl. 91)

Fragments:

**212.** C-36-1754 (AB). D. est. 0.25. Ware as **207**, with a finely smoothed body surface and a waxy gloss, tending to flake off.

Similar: one fragment (A).

**213.** C-36-1741 (AB). Max. D. est. 0.25. Clean buff clay, sepia coating, with metallic luster on inner surface.

#### CUPS AND SMALL BOWLS (Pl. 91)

Well-preserved examples:

**214.** C-36-775 (AD). D. 0.103. Two-handled cup, derived from Late Hellenistic type. Orange clay with lime, including some large particles causing severe eruptions; dull brown to sepia coating over rim and most of exterior. Plain ungrooved handles with blobs of clay applied on tops.

**215.** C-36-1320/1501 (AB). D. 0.130. Gray clay with eruptions, black gloss, bright on inside. Stamp: I. V. I. For shape, cf. Arretine Form 16. The stamp is one common at Corinth.<sup>103</sup>

**216.** C-36-2439 (AT). D. ca. 0.102. Clean light orange clay, vermilion red slip. For form, cf. Arretine Form 23.

<sup>101</sup> See note 25 above.

<sup>102</sup> Several other examples of this type occur in Athens (publication forthcoming) and at Corinth. Some of these bear a potter's stamp: ΑΤΤΙΚΩ. They are probably Corinthian products. See also *B.S.A.*, LXVI, 1971, p. 258, no. 9, fig. 8, from Knossos.

<sup>103</sup> See Iliffe (note 25 above), p. 74 for several other examples.

## Fragmentary:

**217.** C-36-1853 (BW). D. est. 0.137. Ware as **207**, with flaky dark red coating. Form as **215**.

**218.** C-36-1697 (AT). BD. est. 0.048. Base of a hemispherical(?) cup. Drab buff clay, metallic chocolate-brown gloss. Stamp: ..AINI.

**219.** C-35-761 (BD). D. est. 0.128. Cup or mug fragment. Good pinkish orange clay, metallic deep pinkish red gloss.

**220.** C-37-1526 (CT). D. est. 0.112. Ware as **219**.

## Stamps:

C-36-1476 (AT). Pl. 94, d. Foot of a cup with flat floor. Stamp: L. C. E (Iliffe, p. 59).

C-37-1517 (CT). Sherd. Stamp of I. V. I. type (cf. **215**).

## VARIOUS FORMS

Note: **221-223**, **227** drawn (Pl. 91).

**221.** C-37-2348 (CD). Jar. D. 0.129; H. 0.098. Near-complete. Rather thick light brownish clay, dull brown slip on inside and upper part of outside; cf. ware of **214**.

**222.** C-36-783 (AD). Small basin. D. 0.212; near-complete. Impure buff clay, washy red to sepia slip on inside and over rim. No handles.

**223.** C-36-1974 (BW). Large basin. D. est. 0.38; rim fragment. Cream to light orange clay, dull orange-red slip on inside and over rim. Similar: numerous fragments (A, B, C).

**224.** C-37-2354 (CD). Pl. 80, a. Mug with handle on belly. D. ca. 0.085; H. 0.145. Near-complete, but lacking handle. Thin orange clay of good quality; on outside, light rough-cast (white), covered by a thin micaceous brown wash. Presumably an import; cf. ware of **199**.

**225.** C-37-2377 (CT). Pl. 80, a. Lagynoid jug. H. as restored 0.168; large parts preserved. Orange clay, bright red slip (approaching gloss coating of **207**).

**226.** C-36-754 (AB). Pl. 80, a. Globular jug. BD. 0.102; H. preserved 0.13. Most of body preserved, neck missing; stump of a single handle. Light orange clay, black gloss with red spots.

**227.** C-36-1698 (AT). Two-handled flagon. D. at lip 0.059; neck fragment. Orange clay, vermilion-red slip (as **216**).

**228.** C-37-2349 (CD). Pls. 80, b; 81, a. Two-handled flagon. D. at lip 0.060; H. as restored 0.195. Greater part preserved. Cream clay with profuse black grits; faint traces of a brownish slip. For the general shape, cf. M. Vegas, *Bonn. Jahrb.*, CLXVIII, 1968, p. 32, fig. 11, nos. 101-103.

**229.** C-37-2352 (CD). Pl. 80, b. Form as the preceding. D. at lip 0.080; only neck and shoulder preserved. Ware similar to **228**, light orange, with a poor black slip.

Similar: several examples (A).

**230.** C-36-1475 (AD). Pls. 80, b; 81, a. Stopper, possibly intended for flagons as **228**, **229**. Max. D. 0.063; H. 0.046. Fabric as **228**, **229**, with worn orange-red wash on upper parts.

Most of the above would appear to be of local manufacture, though some may emanate from the Patras region, where a similar fabric occurs. In Roman times the creamy clay typical of the earlier Corinthian products seems to have been largely abandoned, though it was used by the flourishing lamp industry of the second and third centuries after Christ. Instead, the potters drew their clay supplies from a different source (possibly the area of the modern Solomos to the southeast of the

city). The Corinthian relief-bowl series of the early third century<sup>104</sup> exhibits a similar fabric.

### VARIOUS PLAIN WARES (Pl. 90)

Selected pieces only.

**231.** C-36-1150 (AT). Two-handled cup. D. 0.08; H. 0.079. Near-complete; one handle missing. Thin hard gritty brown ware, with slightly rough surfaces; fine lime and black particles in clay. Base carefully turned. Handles peaked.

**232.** C-36-782 (AD). Mug. D. 0.089; H. 0.095. Ware as the preceding, fired gray, with a slight change of color low down on outside, where another vessel rested over it during firing. Carefully smoothed.

Three more or less well-preserved specimens of the same type: C-37-2375 (CT). D. 0.078; H. 0.079.

C-37-2418 (CT). D. 0.114; full height not preserved.

C-37-2390 (CT). D. 0.080; H. 0.091. Rather coarser fabric.

Similar: a fair number of sherds.

**233.** C-36-1687 (AD). Beaker (or mug). D. 0.078; H. 0.105. Ware similar to **232**, dark gray with a red core. A single handle possible (but not proved). Group of five grooves above belly.

**234.** C-36-1663 (AD). Small cup(?). D. ca. 0.092. Fragmentary. Buff clay, some fine grits. Rounded bottom with turning marks.

**235.** C-37-2334 (CD). Pl. 79, d. Trefoil-mouthed jug. H. as restored 0.22. Most of upper part and base (not joining). Fine thin brittle ware: micaceous pinkish clay with fine grits; gray surface wash. Thin strap handle. Almost certainly an import.

From jugs of the same ware (probably same type):

C-37-2331 (CD). Lower half. Profile of base: Pl. 90.

C-36-1674 (AD). Sherds of neck and body.

**236.** C-37-2353 (CD). Pl. 81, b. Squat jug. H. pres. 0.17; BD. 0.149. Most of body preserved; no trace of a handle. Orange clay with grits, cream wash.

**237.** C-37-2366 (CD). Large jar with two(?) handles. D. at rim 0.172; rim, shoulder and one handle preserved. Drab buff clay with brown and black grits, fired cream at surface. Three grooves on handle.

These should mostly be local products. **232**, **233**, which copy Italian types (cf. **185**, **195**), and the related cup **231** represent a thin-walled series common in the Corinthia (e.g. at Corinth, Isthmia, and to a lesser extent at Perachora<sup>105</sup>), but not found elsewhere (for instance, in Athens). The only exception appears to be the thin-walled jug **235**, which is distinguished by its micaceous fabric; this is an example of a fairly widespread class of uncertain origin, of which other specimens have been found in the Athenian Agora<sup>106</sup> and on certain Black Sea sites.<sup>107</sup>

<sup>104</sup> For a discussion of these see D. C. Spitzer, "Roman Relief Bowls from Corinth," *Hesperia*, XI, 1942, pp. 162-192.

<sup>105</sup> *B.S.A.*, LXIV, 1969, pp. 251-252, fig. 30, 3, 4.

<sup>106</sup> Agora P 1021, P 6785. *Agora*, G 120 is related.

<sup>107</sup> Cf. I. Stoian, *Tomitana*, Bucarest, 1962, fig. 2, bottom left; E. I. Levi, in *Olbiia: Temenos i Agora*, Moscow and Leningrad, 1964 (in Russian), p. 17, fig. 14, 1.

## COOKING POTS (Pl. 80, c)

Well-preserved examples only.

**238.** C-37-2332 (CD). One-handled type. D. 0.120; H. 0.162. Handle missing. Thin micaceous ware, varying in color from orange to gray.

**239.** C-37-2333 (CD). D. *ca.* 0.135; H.

0.163. No handles visible. Gritty ware, orange to gray.

**240.** C-37-2356 (CD). Pl. 81, c. Two-handled. D. 0.169; H. 0.192.

**241.** C-37-2163 (CD). One-handled. D. 0.116; H. 0.137.

The last two vessels are examples of the standard class of cooking pot in use at Corinth in Early Roman times. Most of these are of the two-handled variety. **240**, **241** are in orange to gray clay, with a heavy tempering of large white flinty grits (visible on photograph); this is the standard local coarse ware of the Roman period. Jugs in the same fabric are also common at Corinth.

## UNGUENTARIA (Pl. 81, d)

**242.** C-36-762 (AD). H. 0.134. Hard pure clay, with a little fine mica. Well-smoothed brown surface; black slip covering the neck. Flat, carefully turned base. *Halter*, type 31. Similar: several examples, more fragmentary.

**243.** C-36-1634 (AT). Neck of a large variant. H. of neck 0.090. Ware as **242**: hard pure pink clay, with black slip on upper part of neck. Type probably as *Agora*, F 50, with a high footring.

These belong to a very widespread class of unguentaria,<sup>108</sup> the successors of the common fusiform unguentaria of Hellenistic times. Examples exhibiting the same characteristics occur throughout the Roman Empire. Some appear to be of Eastern manufacture, but the region of origin of these ones is probably Italy.

No unguentaria of obviously local manufacture are present in the South Stoa deposits, though some pieces occur in later deposits at Corinth.

\* \* \* \* \*

## CONCLUSION

Some remarks of a general nature may be made on the basis of the material presented above. As has been noted here and elsewhere, many of the Eastern Sigillata products show strong stylistic affinities with Arretine types. It seems that this can only be explained in terms of direct copying of Arretine ware, since there is no

<sup>108</sup> For typical examples of these, see *Agora*, F 50, etc. (with reference to further pieces from Ornavasso); Simonett, *passim*; M. Almagro, *Las necrópolis de Ampurias*, II, Barcelona, 1955, *passim*; P. W. Lapp, *Palestinian Ceramic Chronology, 200 B.C.–A.D. 70*, New Haven, 1961, type 92.

evidence that the Eastern wares were exported in significant quantities to those parts of Italy where most Italian T. S. was made.<sup>109</sup> The stimulus would thus have been provided by the appearance of Arretine products on the Eastern market during the reign of Augustus. The dating of the plain Arretine forms proposed above should assist in the closer dating of the Eastern imitations.

There is no firm evidence to show that Eastern Sigillata B ware, as such, was produced before the arrival of Arretine ware in the East. The earliest published example from a datable context (*Agora*, group F 15) comes from a late Augustan group.<sup>110</sup> The appearance of stamps of the Augustan Arretine potter C. SENTIVS on this ware (with his characteristic ligatures)<sup>111</sup> strongly suggests that it began as an Eastern offshoot of the Arretine industry. The elaborate mouldings and rim forms of B I ware are certainly closer to those of Arretine ware than are the mouldings on any other Eastern ware; moreover, potters' stamps occur more consistently on this ware than on the others.

The history of Eastern Sigillata A ware is rather different. In this case we are dealing with a ware which was firmly established long before Arretine ware acquired its reputation, and which had developed its own standard vessel types. At some stage in its development, however, it began to adopt a whole repertoire of new vessel types, which betray the influence of Arretine. There can be little doubt that these new forms, which constitute Waagé's "Roman Pergamene" ware,<sup>112</sup> are copies, for they are generally rather simpler than the corresponding Arretine types. The style of the "potters' stamps"—in particular the choice of names—indicates that there may also have been borrowings from Eastern Sigillata B; such stamps are, on the whole, rather uncommon and fairly late in the series.

We may now look in closer detail at the chronological implications of the links suggested between Arretine and the Eastern wares. The main point to be borne in mind is that, while the first appearance of a shape in Arretine ware provides a *terminus post quem* for its adoption elsewhere, it cannot be assumed that the subsequent history of the form will be the same in both cases. A good example of this is provided by the Gaulish cup-form Dragendorff 27, which remained popular long after the disappearance of its Arretine model (here Form 17). The value of the Corinth group in this case is that the large quantities of Arretine ware present in it, taken together with the coin evidence, provide a *terminus ante quem* for the other wares present, similar to that provided a decade or two later by the finds from Pompeii.

<sup>109</sup> They are found in fair quantities at Pompeii, but only a few stray sherds are reported from further north (e.g. around Rome).

<sup>110</sup> A date of ca. A.D. 1-20 is here proposed for this group (or at least its final phase), on the basis of the occurrence of a piece of an Eastern copy of a late Augustan bowl type (*Antioch*, shape 450f/k) in it. This fragment is not listed by Robinson.

<sup>111</sup> *Ephesos*, pp. 168-169, nos. 5-7; further examples at Corinth (unpublished).

<sup>112</sup> *Antioch*, pp. 22, 32.

Imitations of early Arretine shapes can be seen here in **129**, **133**, **140** and **141**. Of these, the Eastern Sigillata B examples are probably all survival pieces, while the type represented by **129** appears to have had a longer independent existence. The Arretine types of Service II provide the origin for pieces such as **120**, **121** in Eastern Sigillata A and **135**, **136**, **138**, **144-148** in Eastern Sigillata B. In some cases a deliberate attempt is made to copy the grooving on the inside of the rim of the Arretine original;<sup>113</sup> such pieces are probably early. The more simplified versions (e.g. **137**, **148**) are later, contemporaries of Forms 12 and 23 in Arretine. In Eastern Sigillata B ware changes of shape seem to have followed each other in rapid succession; in Eastern A, however, the tendency for earlier forms to linger on (see **117**, **118**) is more pronounced.

The Çandarlı ware pieces in this group do not furnish so many parallels with Arretine ware, though its influence on the ware was in fact considerable. One may, however, note the similarity of **166** with Form 13 in Arretine, **163** with Form 23, and perhaps also **164** with Form 6 (though this is less certain). These pieces indicate that new styles were copied fairly rapidly.

The same influences are visible in the local Corinthian slip-coated series. These too may be dated on the basis of their Arretine models, though in the case of a ware of such limited distribution the possibility of the late survival of early forms is perhaps greater than elsewhere. The dish fragment **203** appears to be related to "Augustan" pieces such as **133**. Form 4 in Arretine is copied by **204**, **205**; such pieces had probably, by the time of this group, been superseded by vessels such as **202** and **209**, bearing stamps *in planta pedis*. Among the cups, **215** and **216** reflect the Arretine Forms 16 and 23; the relatively complete state of the former may indicate a fairly late survival of the shape it represents (as in the case of the Eastern Sigillata A ware shape here seen in **120**, **121**). In view of so much obvious copying of Arretine shapes, it seems inconceivable that any appreciable time-lag could have occurred in the introduction of new types, however long they may have survived thereafter. The frequent appearance of potters' stamps on the Corinthian products is added proof of the influence of the Italian wares; such stamps appear to be more common here than on other local Greek wares of the period, and it may be noted that some are in Latin (a reflection of the position of Corinth as a Roman *colonia*). Stamps *in planta pedis* (cf. **202**, **209**) are not very common among Corinthian products as a whole, so the practice of stamping vessels may have died out shortly after the time of the South Stoa deposits. This, which is in line with the observed situation on the Eastern Sigillata wares, is borne out by a marked lack of stamped fragments in second-century deposits at Corinth.

The beakers, mugs and two-handled cups, which appear in both plain and slip-

<sup>113</sup> As on **10-12**, **55** above.

coated wares, are in some cases derivatives of local Greek Late Hellenistic types (e.g. **214**), but seem mostly to be modeled on the imported Italian thin-walled wares. In some cases it is not clear what is an import and what a local derivative. The main local series of such Italian-derived types is represented by **231-233**, which can be dated fairly securely to the middle years of the first century after Christ on grounds of both shape and condition. Some of the closed forms (e.g. the flagons **228, 229**) are also paralleled in the West. The only local products which are wholly Greek in origin appear to be the cooking-pot series (**240, 241**), which are direct derivatives of Hellenistic types, and perhaps also the basins **222, 223**, which are fairly widespread types in Greece.

The lead-glazed wares (**175-178**) represent a separate tradition; these derive both their shapes and their relief decoration direct from contemporary metalware.<sup>114</sup> The "Pompeian Red" ware pieces (cf. **171-174**) are another separate class, occasionally imitated in Greece (though no examples of these imitations are present here). Another special class is the unguentarium series (**242, 243**).

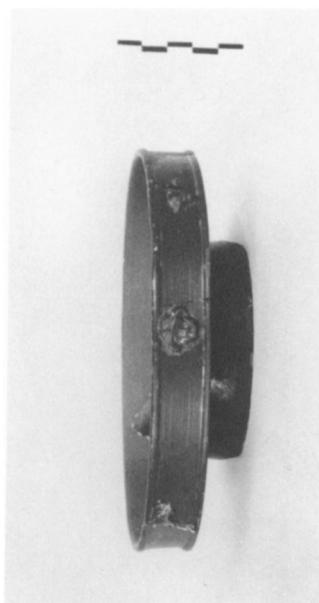
Now that the various wares and their interrelationships have been discussed, it is perhaps fitting to conclude with a summary of the value of the South Stoa deposits to Roman pottery studies as a whole. First and foremost, they provide us with a new working chronology (albeit somewhat incomplete) for Arretine ware in its post-Augustan phases, as is summarized in the Table on p. 449 above. Secondly, these dates have, in turn, provided a new starting point for the dating of the parallel developments in Eastern Sigillata A and B wares. Thirdly, it has been amply demonstrated that an enormous amount of Italian pottery, produced in several different centers, was shipped to Corinth during the early years of the Empire; in addition, that this, rather than the Eastern wares, was the chief influence on the local producers at the time. This situation may be compared with that in nearby Athens, where Italian influence is far less marked.<sup>115</sup> The presence of a number of Eastern and other wares in the Corinth groups in close association with the Italian products provides us with an interesting new link in the complex web of pottery production and distribution in the Mediterranean in early Roman Imperial times.

JOHN W. HAYES

ROYAL ONTARIO MUSEUM, TORONTO

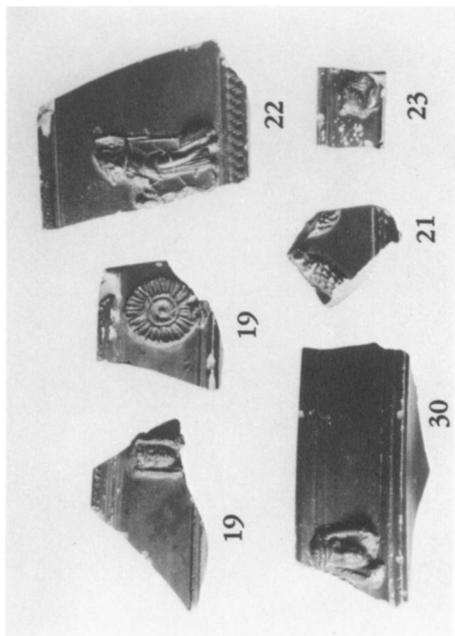
<sup>114</sup> Cf. for instance A. Maiuri, *La casa del Menandro e il suo tesoro di argenteria*, Rome, 1933, nos. 1-4, 9, 10 (skyphoi), and nos. 5-8 (kraters).

<sup>115</sup> Cf. the relative numbers of Eastern and Western sigillata pieces in *Agora*, Groups F and G.

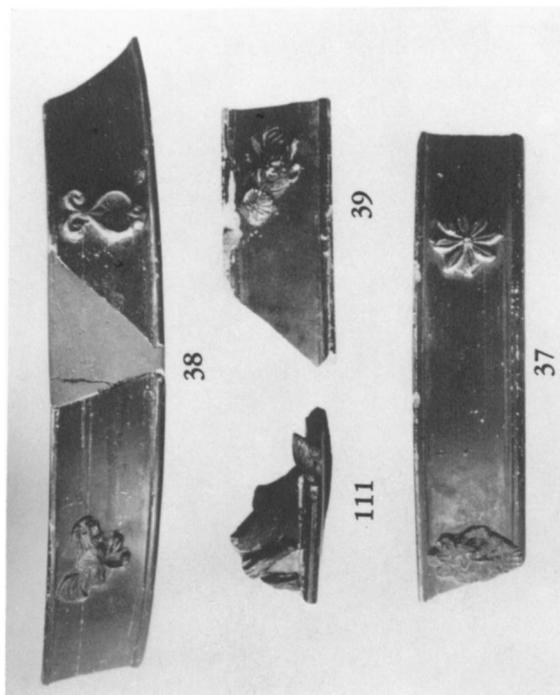


a

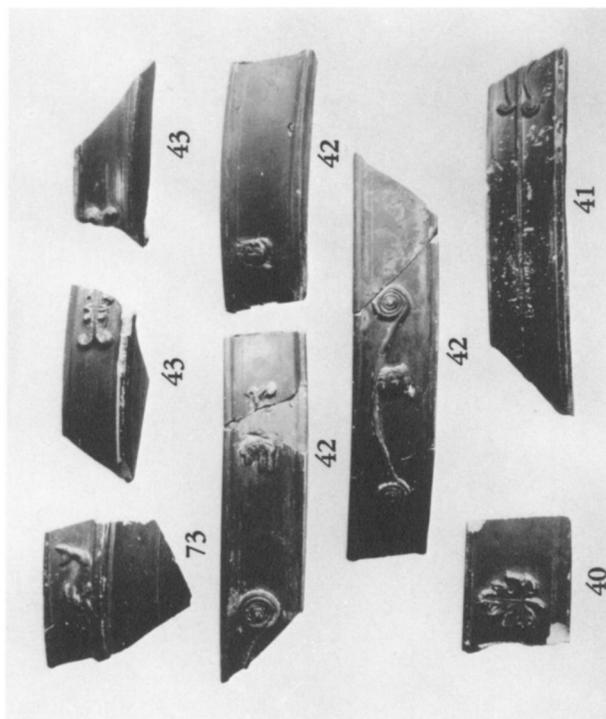
35



b

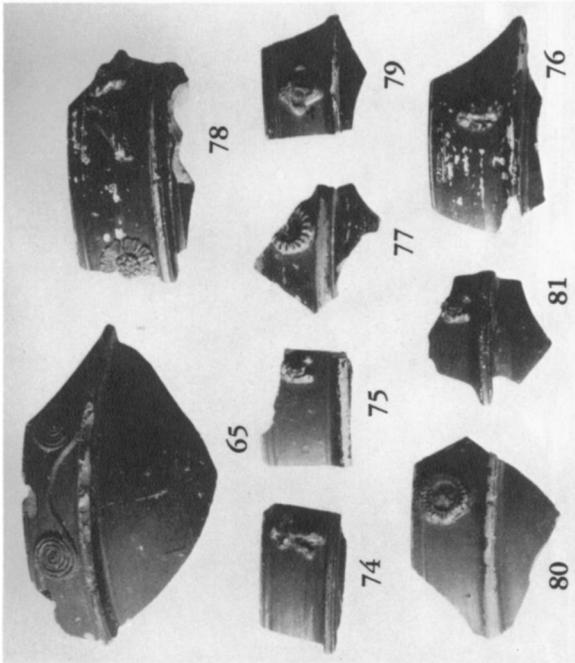


c

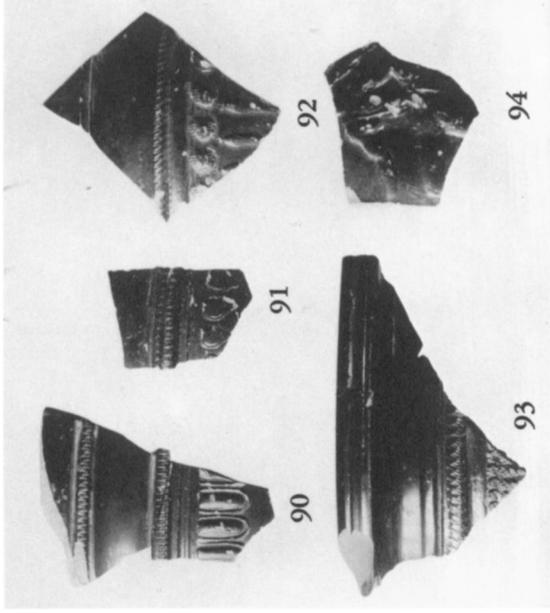


d

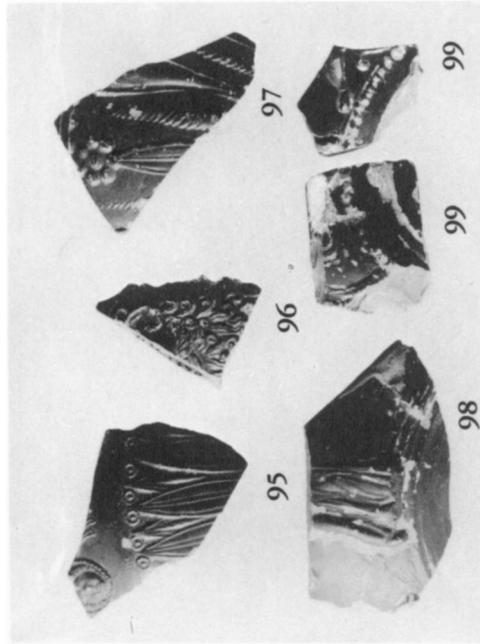
Arretine Ware. Scale 1:2, except a, 1:3



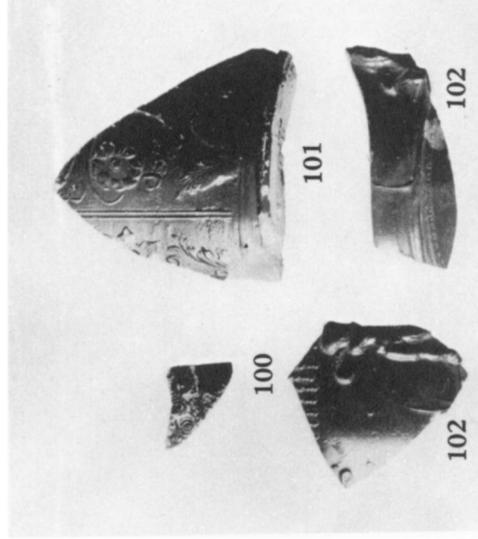
a



b

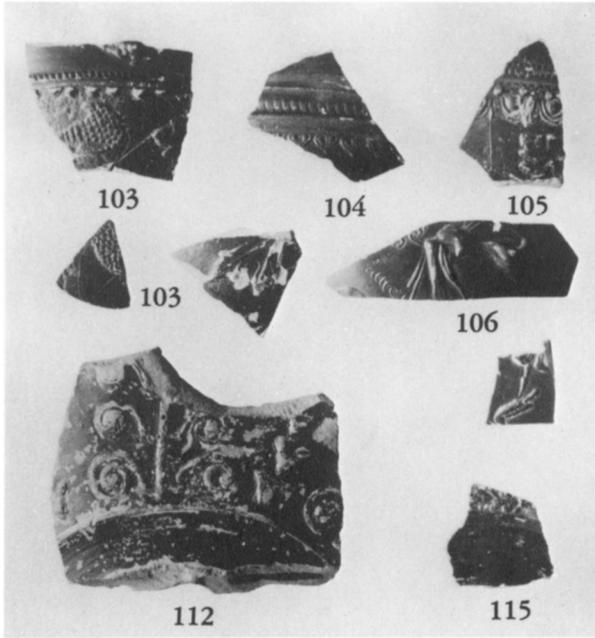


c

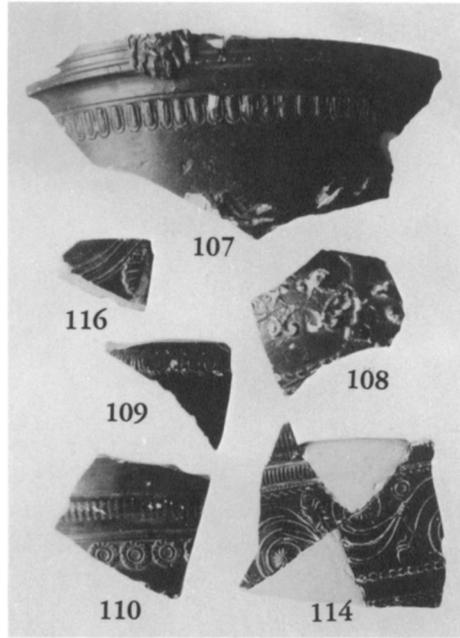


d

Arretine Ware. Scale 1:2

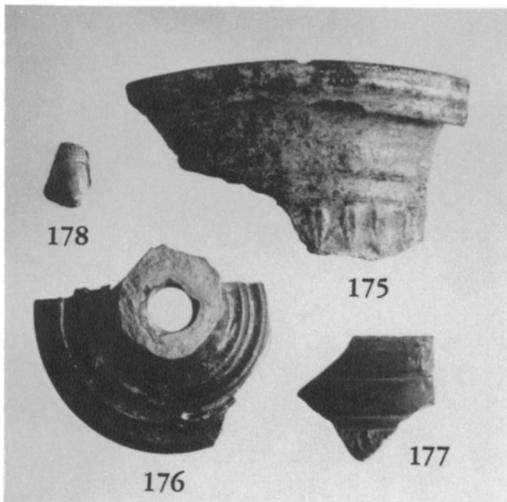


a. Relief Ware from Area B (1:2)

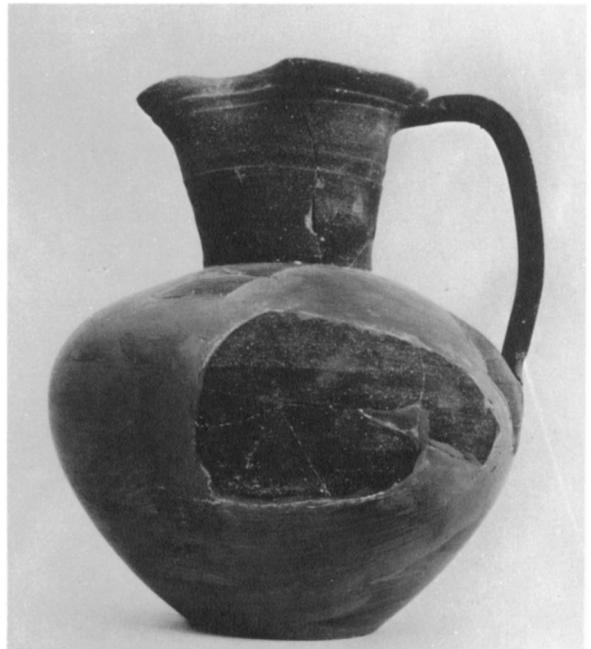


b. Relief Ware from Area C (1:2)

Arretine and Gaulish Wares



c. Lead-glazed Ware (1:2)



d. Plain Ware, 235 (1:3)

PLATE 80



224

225

226

a. (ca. 2:9)



228

229

230

b. (ca. 1:4)



238

239

240

241

c. (ca. 2:15)

Slip-coated Wares and Cooking Pots (Mostly Local Fabrics)

JOHN W. HAYES: ROMAN POTTERY FROM THE SOUTH STOA AT CORINTH



a. 228 and 230 (1:3)



b. 236 (1:4)



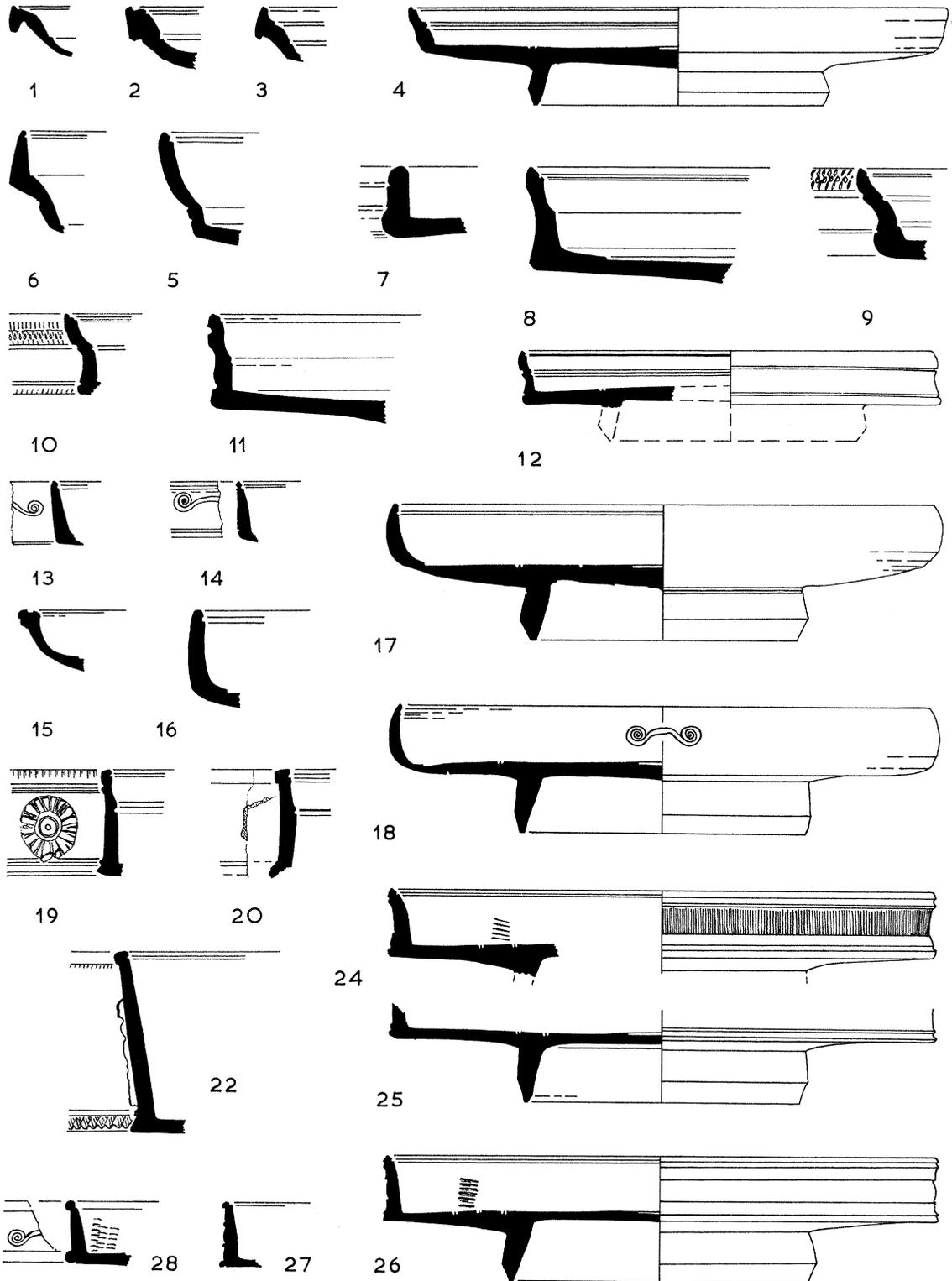
c. 240, showing surface texture (1:3)



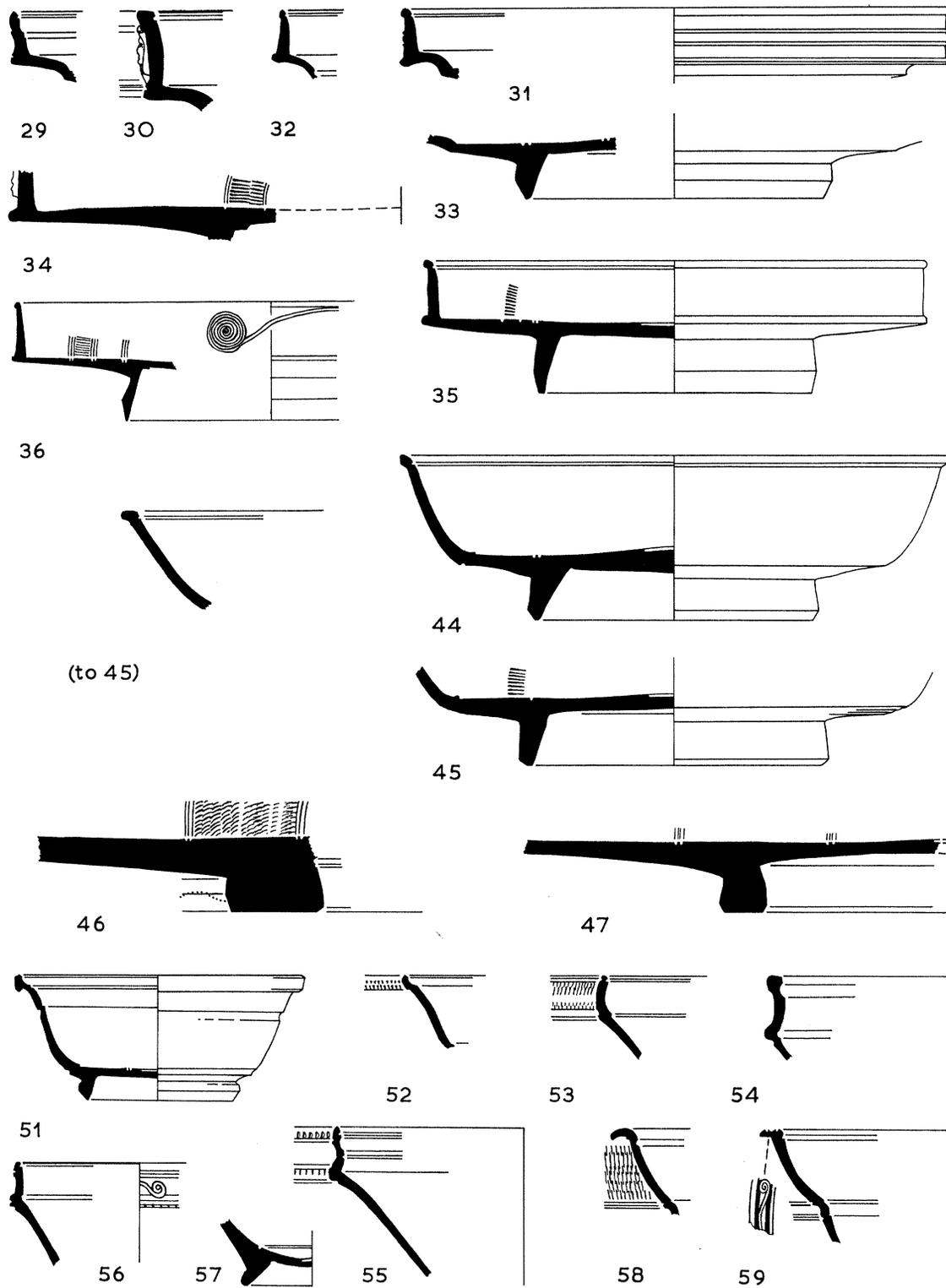
d. 242 and 243 (3:10)

Local Wares and Unguentaria

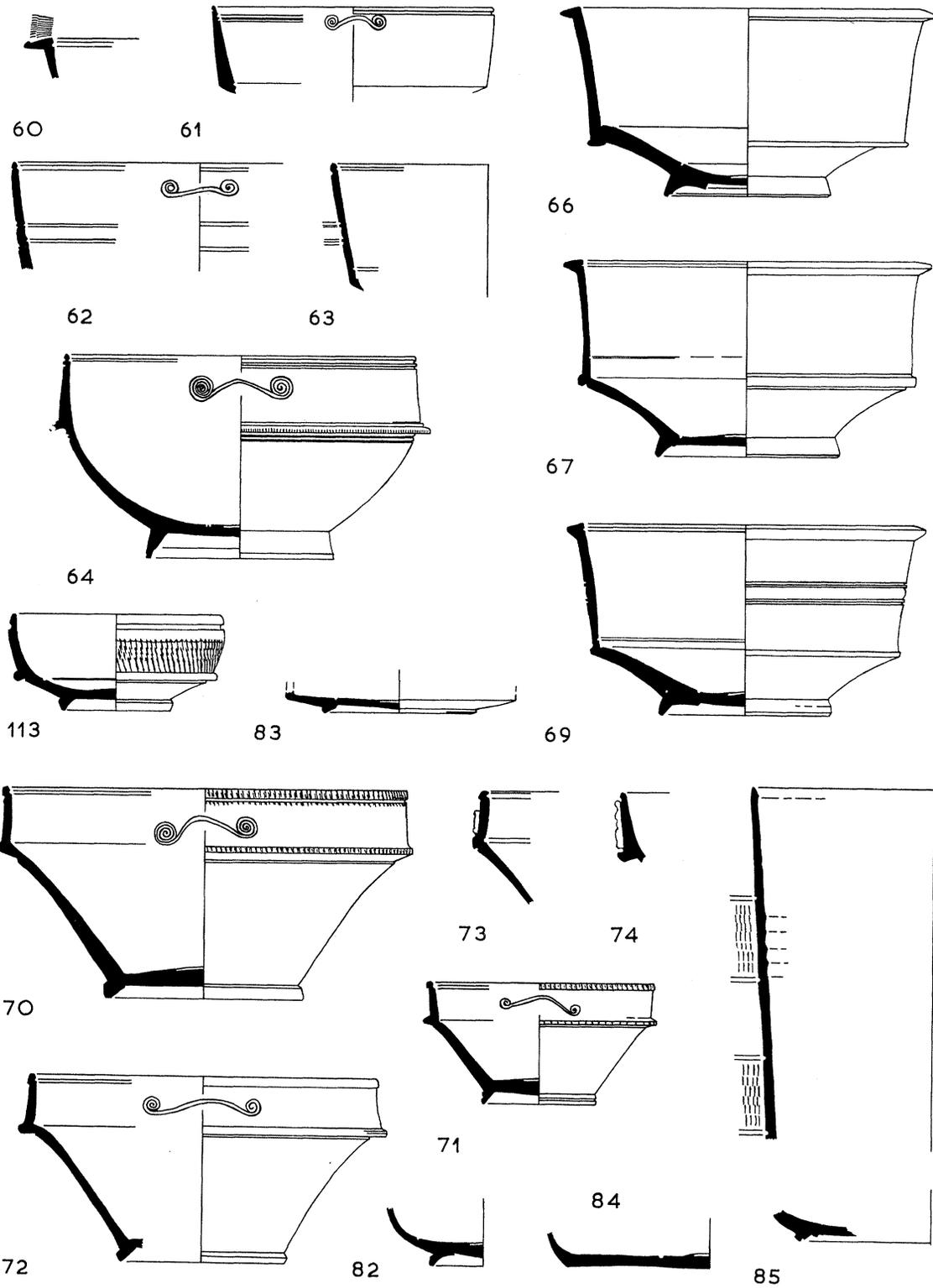
JOHN W. HAYES: ROMAN POTTERY FROM THE SOUTH STOA AT CORINTH



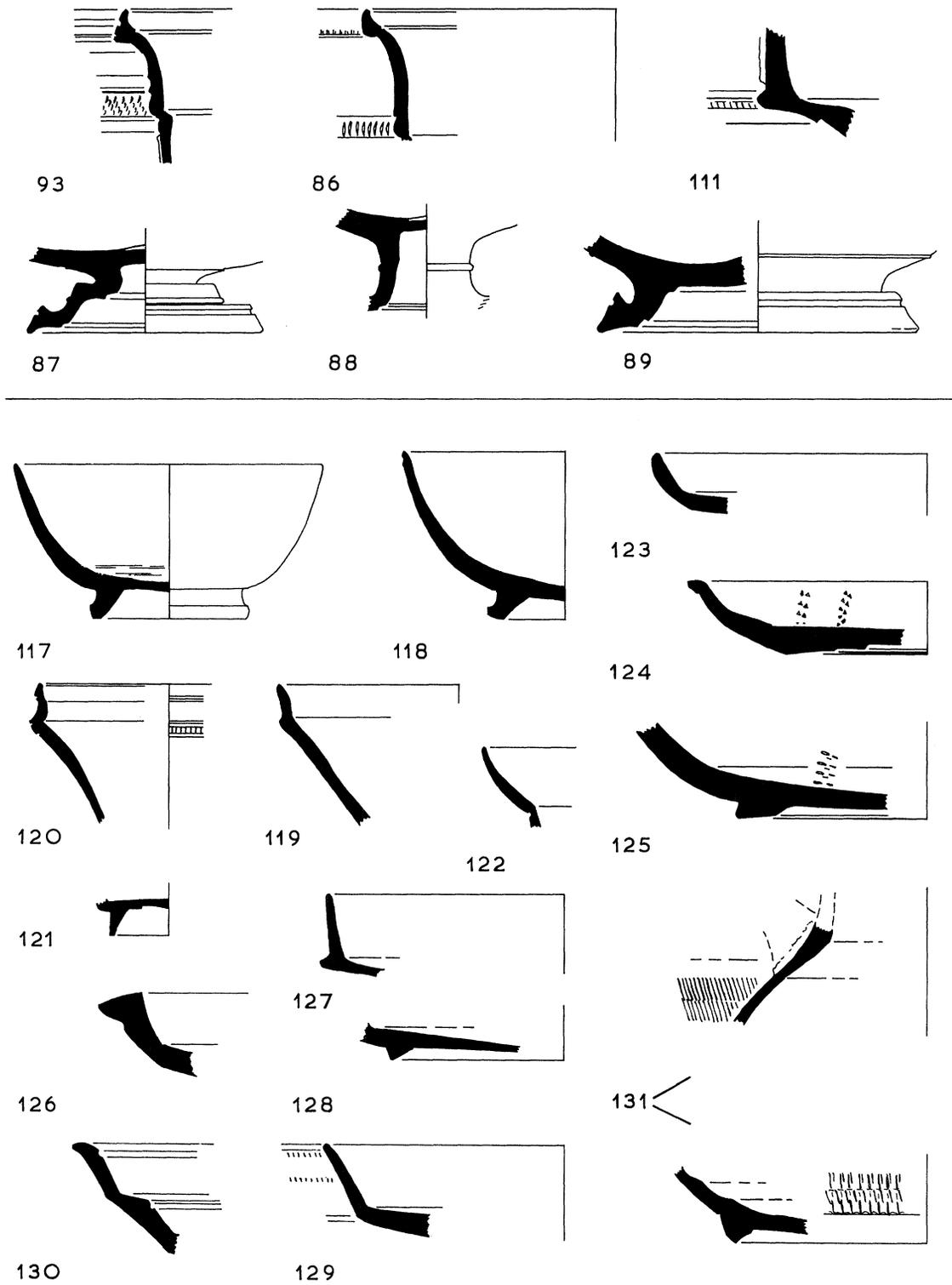
Arretine Ware, Forms 1-10. Scale 1:2



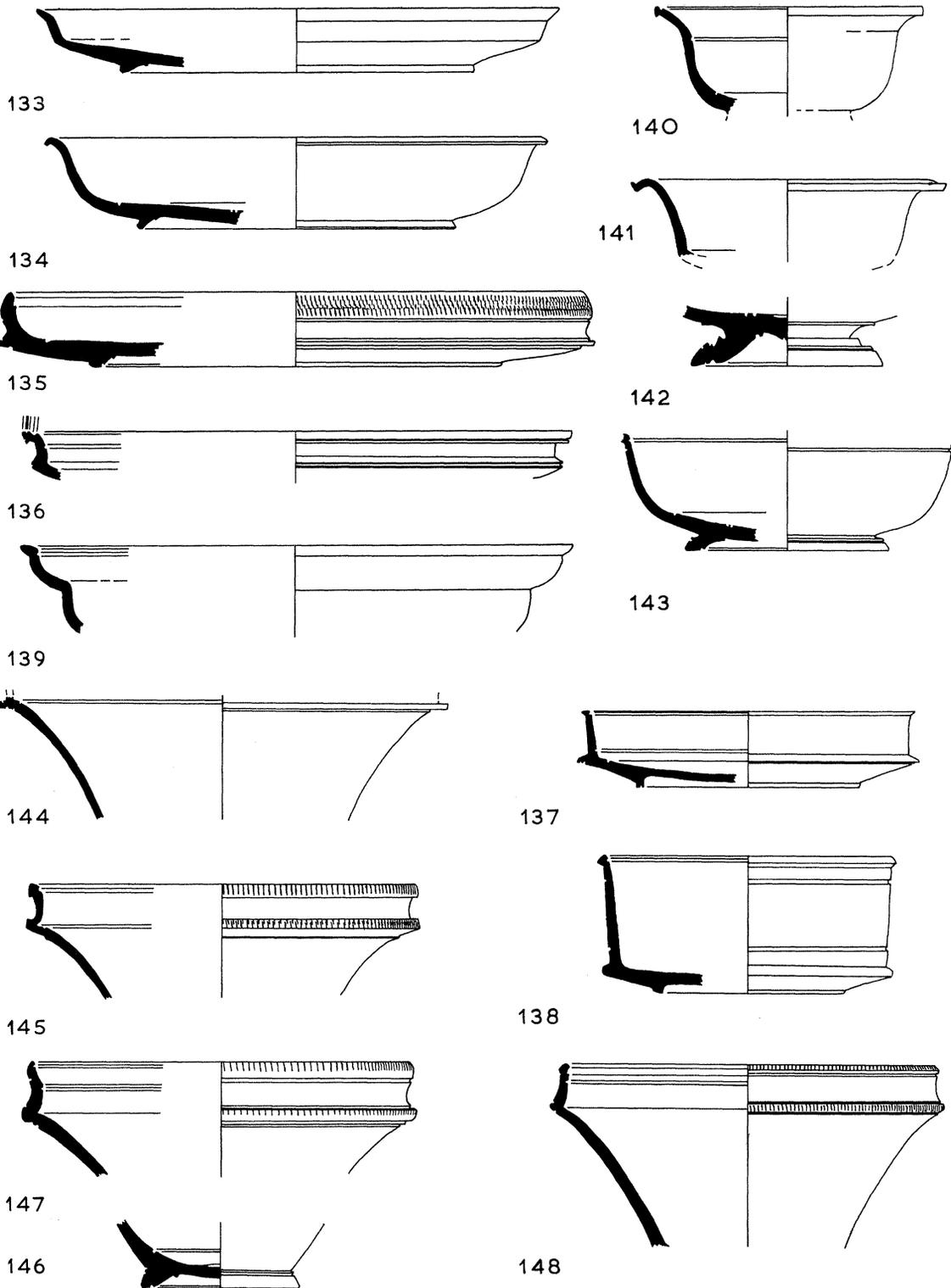
Arretine Ware, Forms 11-17. Scale 1:2



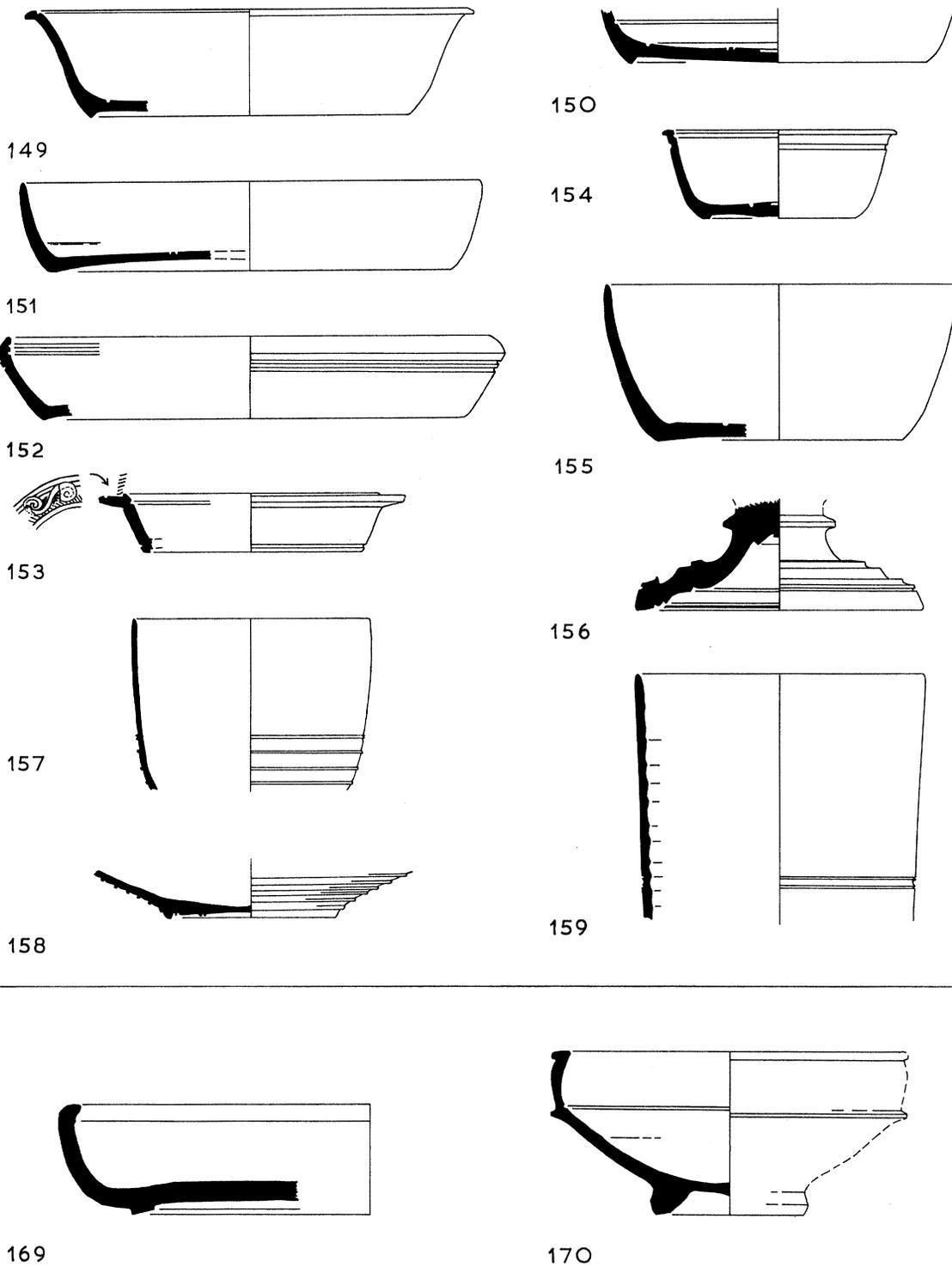
Arretine Ware, Forms 18-27, and Gaulish Ware, 113. Scale 1:2



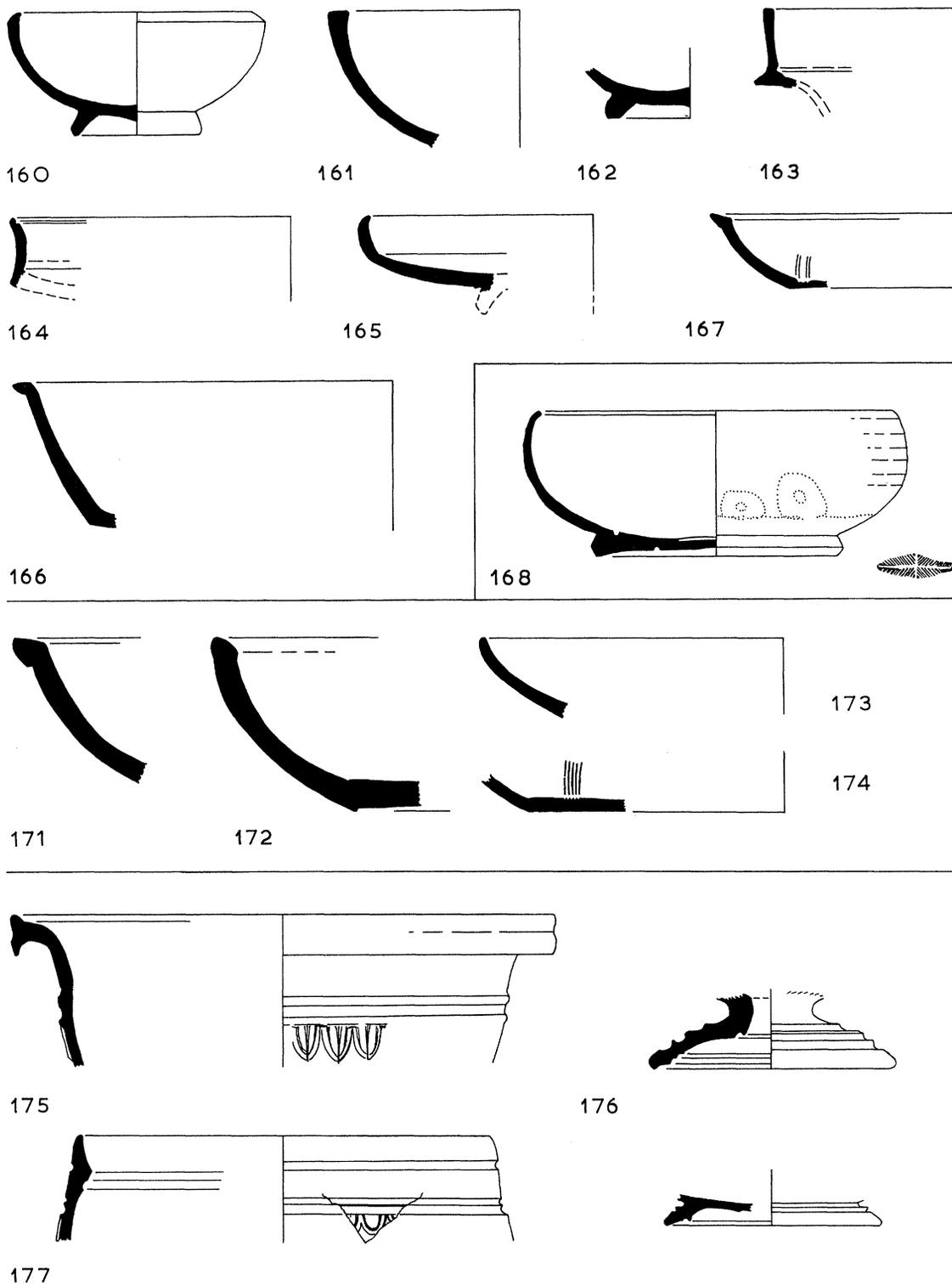
Arretine Relief Ware and Eastern Sigillata A Ware. Scale 1:2



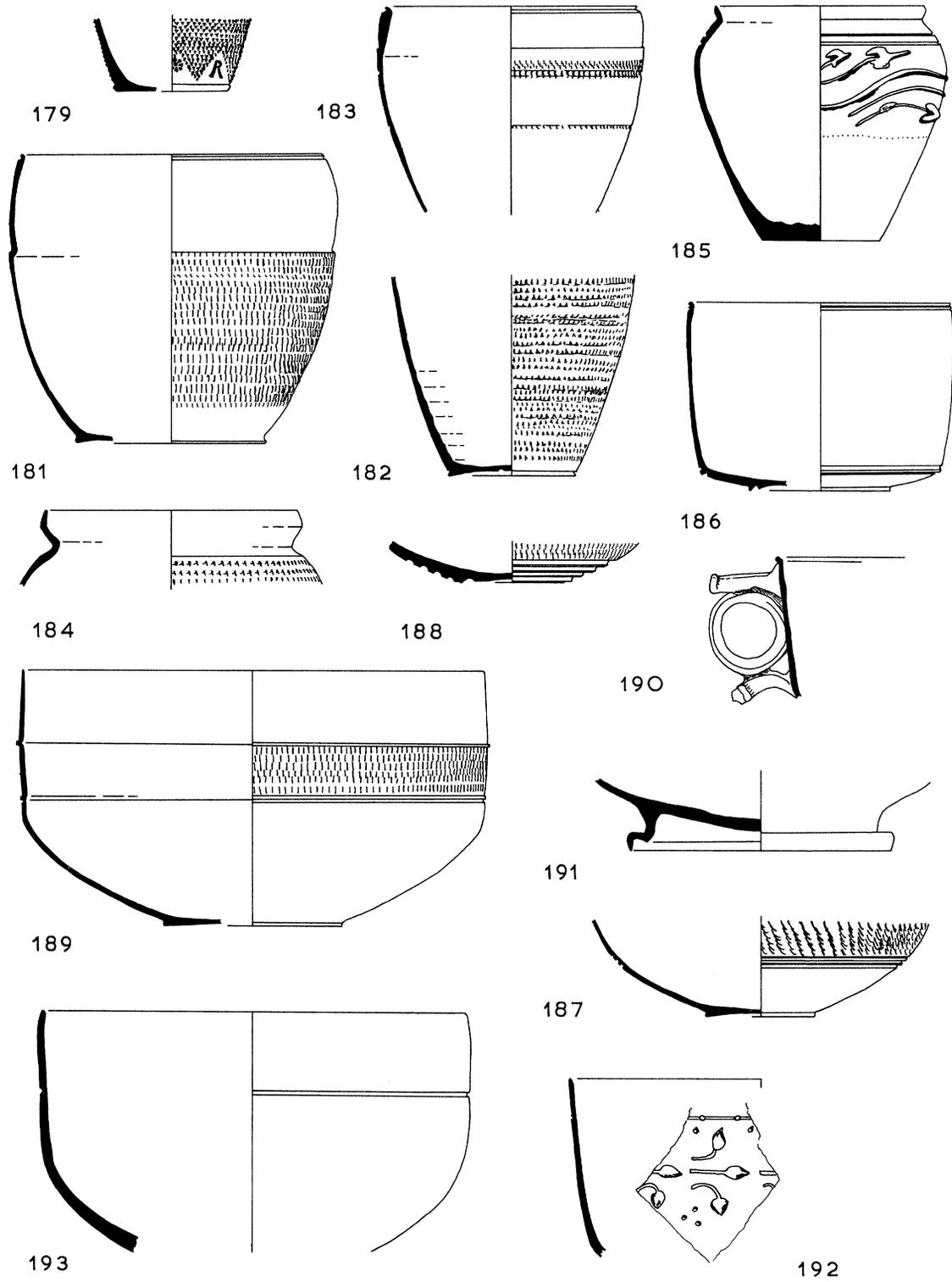
Eastern Sigillata B Ware. Scale 1:2



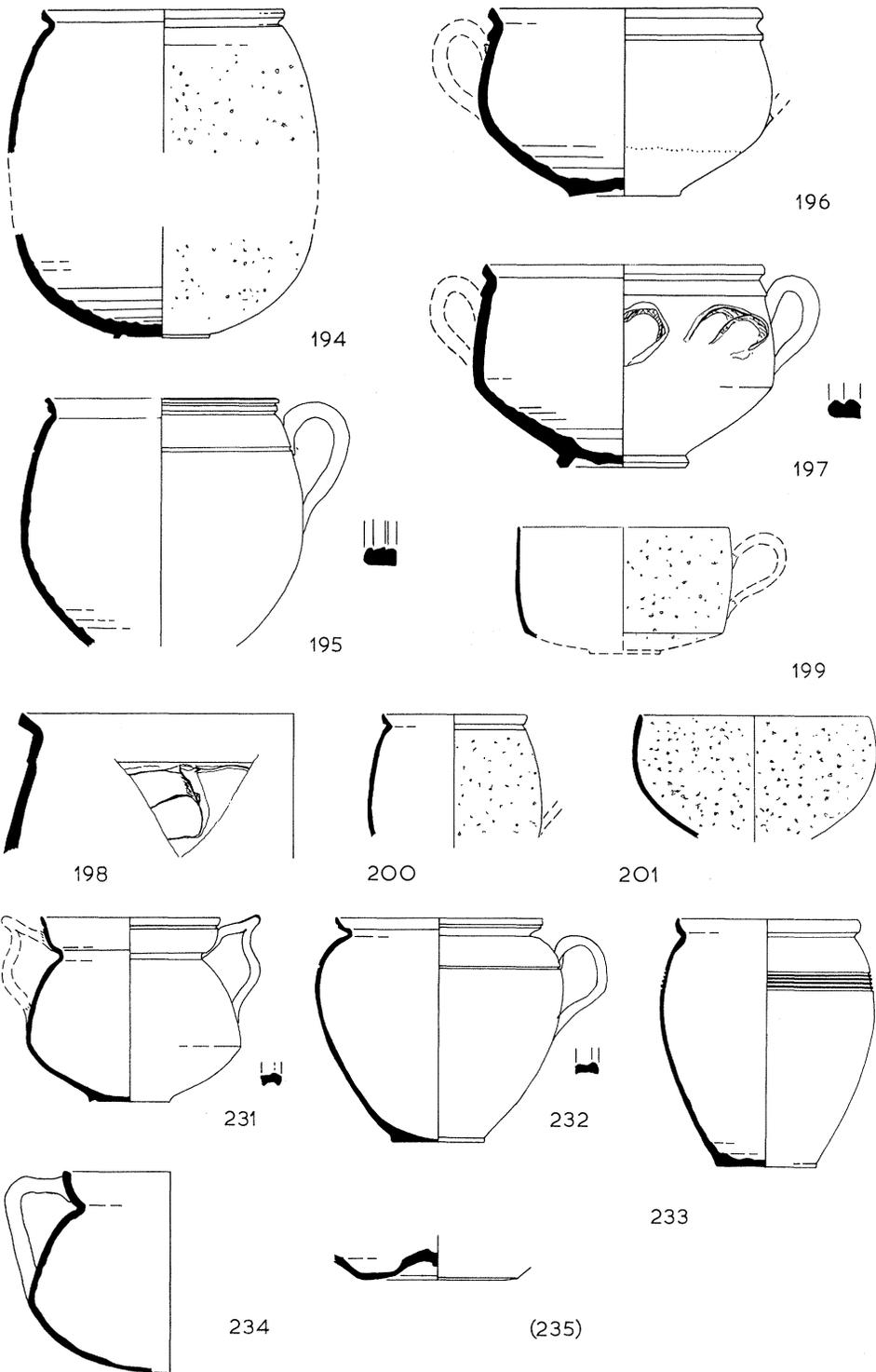
Eastern Sigillata B and "Cypriot Sigillata" Wares. Scale 1:2



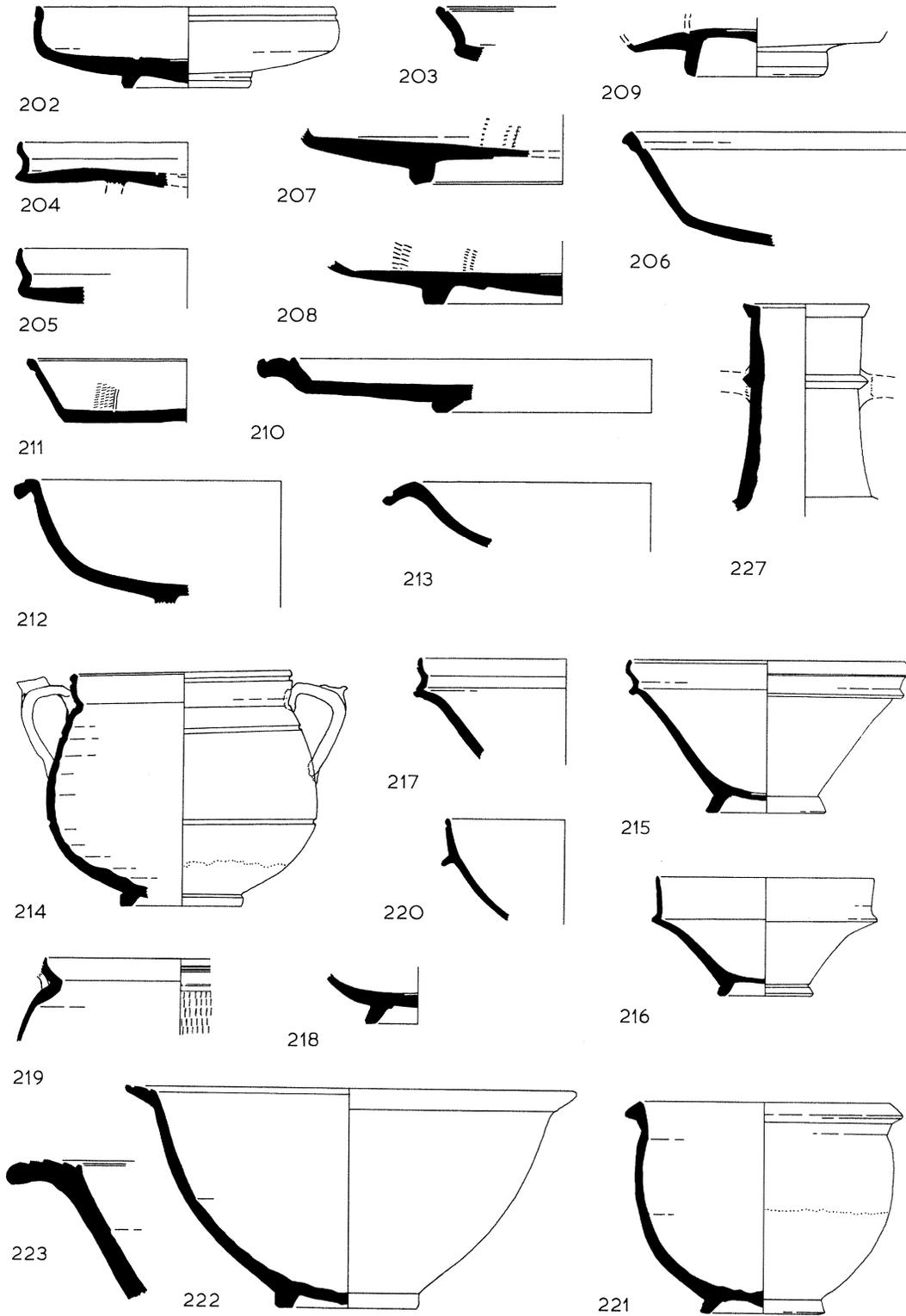
Candarlı, "Pontic", "Pompeian Red" and Lead-glazed Wares. Scale 1:2



Thin-walled Wares. Scale 1:2



Slip-coated Wares (Imported) and Plain Wares. Scale 1:3



Local Slip-coated Wares. Scale 1:3





33



34



35



36



37



38



39



40



41



42



43



44



45



46



47



48



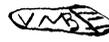
49



50



51



52



53



54

Arretine Ware Stamps from Area C. Scale 1:1



55



57



58



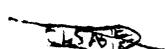
59



60



61



62

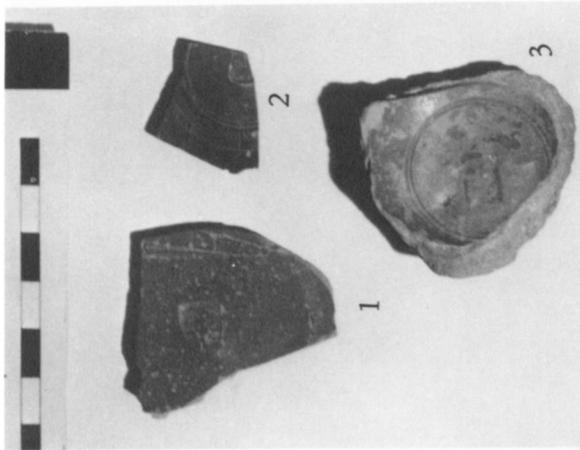
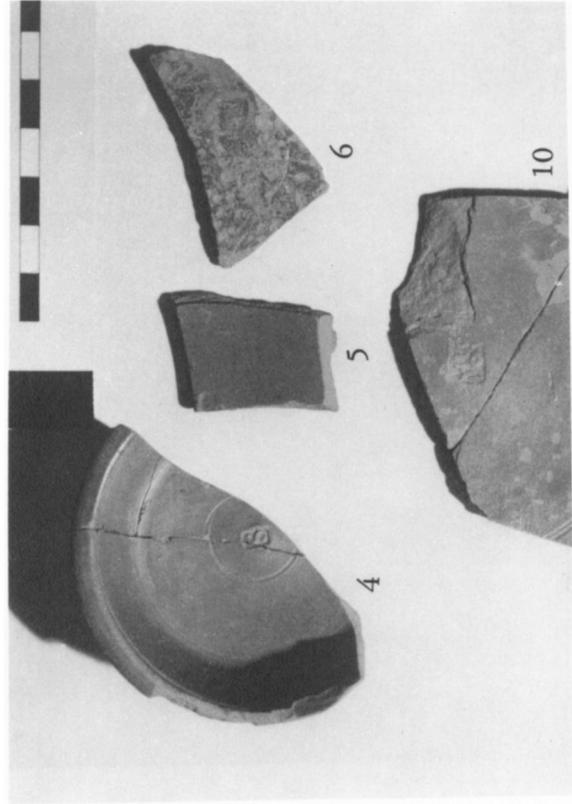


63

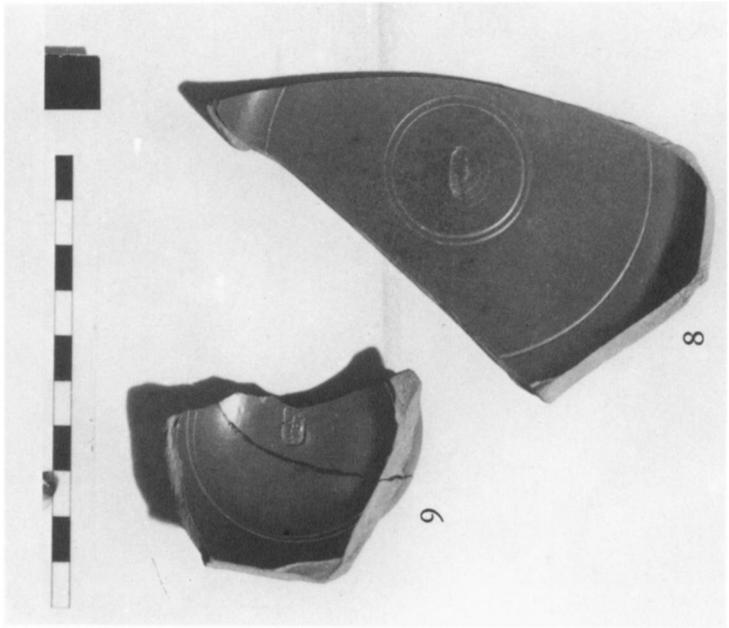


64

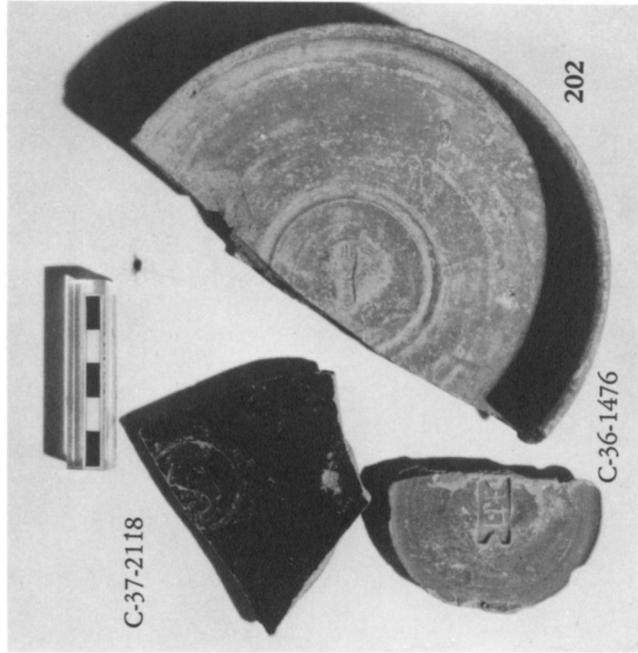
Arretine Ware Stamps from Area B. Scale 1:1



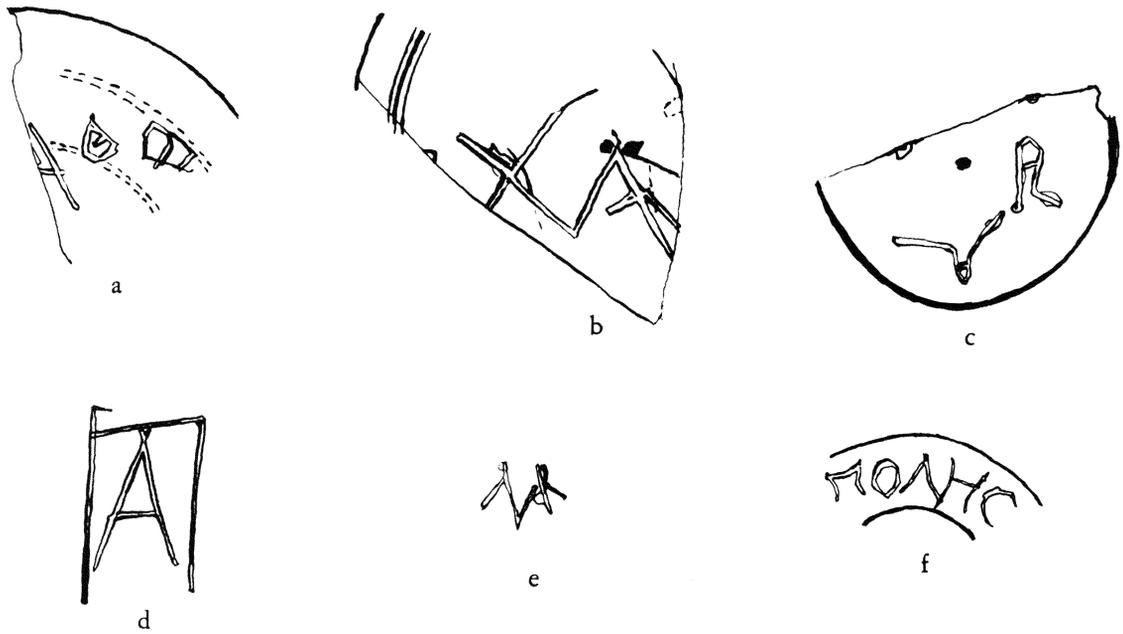
a-b. Eastern  
Sigillata B  
Ware Stamps.  
Scale 1:1



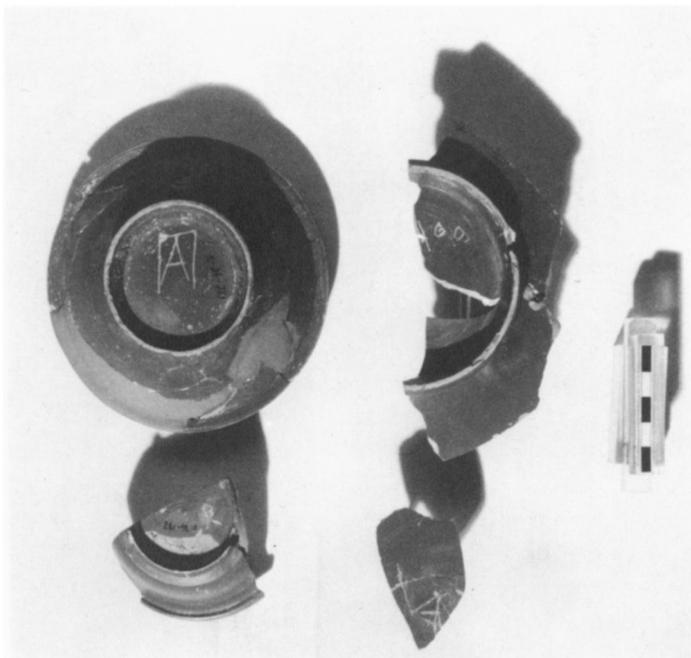
c. Eastern Sigillata B Ware Stamps. Scale 1:1



d. Stamps on Local Wares. Scale 1:1



a. Drawings of Graffiti. Scale 1:1



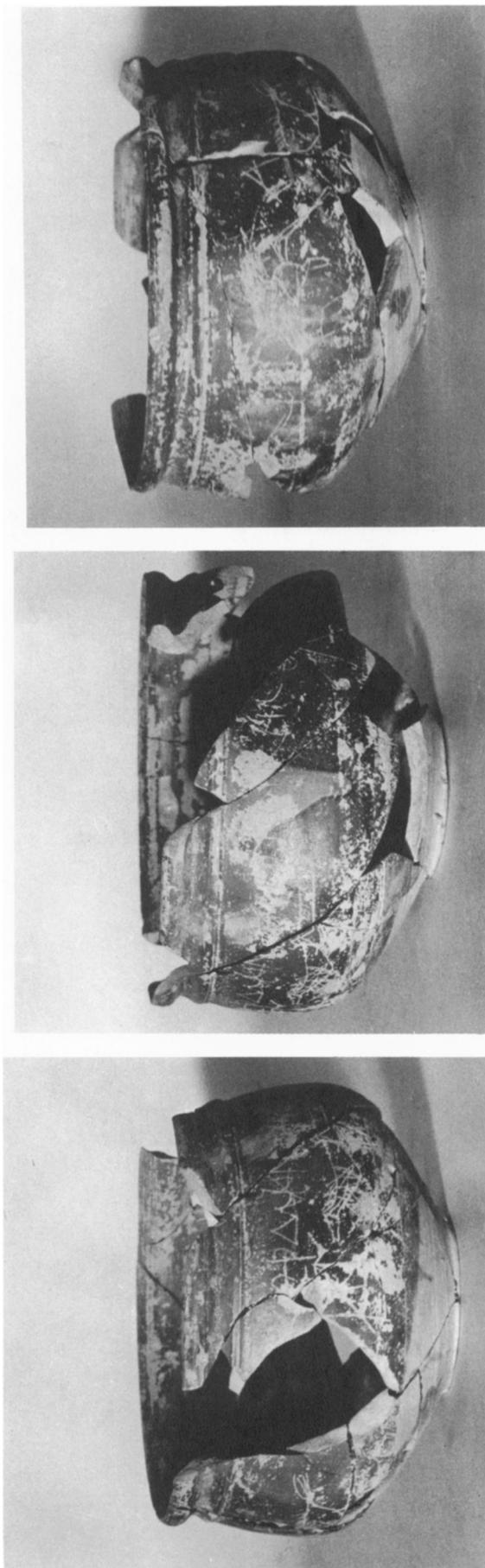
b. Scale 1:3



c. Scale ca. 2:3

Graffiti on Arretine Ware

JOHN W. HAYES: ROMAN POTTERY FROM THE SOUTH STOA AT CORINTH



a-c. Cup with graffiti, 196. Diameter at rim 0.114 m.

JOHN W. HAYES: ROMAN POTTERY FROM THE SOUTH STOA AT CORINTH