

CORINTH, 1972: THE FORUM AREA

(PLATES 1-12)

THE excavation at Corinth, conducted by the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, was limited to two areas during the spring of 1972: the first was in the forum, in pre-Roman levels at the southwest quarter of the forum around Building III, near the bema, and also in the Sacred Spring; the second was in the Demeter sanctuary on Acrocorinth.¹

SOUTHWEST QUARTER: EARLY LEVELS

In the southwest quarter of the forum a scattering of unstratified Neolithic pottery was found during the 1972 season. The earliest undisturbed material excavated, however, was of the Early Helladic period. Much E. H. II pottery was found throughout the area, even in the fill of a later well.² One wall, considered to be Early Helladic by past excavators, appears rather to be Geometric, but to have been sunk into a deep, pure Early Helladic stratum.³ Conversely, two graves previously identified as Geometric probably should be dated to the Early Helladic period.⁴

¹ The Corinth excavations are deeply grateful, once again, to Professor James R. McCredie, Director of the American School, for his constant help and efforts and to Mrs. Evangelia Deilaki, Ephor of Antiquities of the Argolid and Corinthia, under whose jurisdiction our excavation is conducted. Student area supervisors were Misses Pamela Benbow and Carol Mattusch, Messrs. Woodward D. Openo and William G. Thalmann. Dr. Sharon Herbert supervised the excavation of early houses by the Sacred Spring while Dr. Mary Sturgeon directed the museum work, aided by Mrs. Karen Younger. Messrs. N. Didaskalou, A. Papaioannou, and G. Arberores were the museum technicians, Ioannidou and Bartzioti made the final photographic records for the 1972 season.

Excavation in the Demeter sanctuary was ably conducted again this year by Dr. Nancy Bookidis, assisted by Mr. Michael Goldstein. The report concerning that area will be published separately by Dr. Bookidis.

This article gains much from the expertise of Dr. J. L. Angel, Mr. P. Burns, and Miss J. Fisher. It is my honor to have their conclusions as part of the report.

² Corinth Pottery Lot 72-46. In 1971 E.H. II remains were found under Building II, see C. K. Williams, II, "Corinth, 1971: Forum Area," *Hesperia*, XLI, 1972, p. 144.

³ Charles H. Morgan, "Investigations at Corinth, 1953—A Tavern of Aphrodite," *Hesperia*, XXII, 1953, p. 131, fig. 1, wall A.

⁴ C. H. Morgan, *Hesperia*, XXII, 1953, p. 131, fig. 1, graves I, II. These were identified as Geometric from the fill of their shafts. In type they are close, however, to an E.H. II grave discovered in Corinth in 1896 with two chamber openings off the shaft. T. W. Heermance and G. D. Lord, "Pre-Mycenaean Graves in Corinth," *A.J.A.*, I (Second Series), 1897, pp. 313-332. Compare with a grave from the Athenian Agora, T. L. Shear, *Hesperia*, V, 1936, p. 20, fig. 17, a shaft 2 m. east of the façade of the Metroon, published as Late Neolithic; for this see, also, S. A. Immerwahr,

Hesperia, XLII, 1

BURIALS

Excavation over the years in the southwest quarter of the forum has, however, revealed a number of Iron Age graves.⁵ It now appears that the Early Iron Age population of Corinth buried its dead in distinct family groups rather than in a large burial ground. This is indicated by the position of burials, along the main north-south roadway which ran through the Lechaion Road Valley east of Temple Hill and which rose toward the south, heading directly to the present-day fountain of Hadji Mustapha at the base of Acrocorinth (Fig. 1). One isolated grave, or perhaps two, has been found in the valley itself west of the Roman Peribolos of Apollo.⁶ Also, a group of graves was found and excavated in 1937 immediately southwest of the rostrum of the Roman forum.⁷ Further southward along the route are two more graves; these are of the Early Geometric period, discovered immediately north of the twenty-second and twenty-third shop of the South Stoa.⁸ This year, two Protogeometric graves, in close proximity to each other, were found along the west side of this same artery, just north of the eastern scola of the Roman rostrum (Fig. 1). On the west side of these graves are the built walls of manhole G, an entrance to the southwestern underground corridor of the Peirene fountain system.⁹ One grave was for a man, the other for a child. Off the line of road, north of the east-west drain in front of Building III, were found in 1971 two groups of graves close together.¹⁰ One group had two skeletons facing each other, lying across the pit of a deeper burial which contained a single skeleton.

The pattern of the Iron Age graves of the forum definitely is of clusters, apparently laid out as family groups. This appears to have been the tradition from even earlier: a pocket of three Submycenaean graves found in 1970 at the west end of the forum was, to judge both from a comparison of teeth of the three skeletons and from the close grouping of the graves, for children of a single family.¹¹

The Athenian Agora, XIII, *The Neolithic and Bronze Ages*, Princeton, 1971, pp. 92-93, pl. 78, Transitional to Middle Helladic. See, also, Papavasileiou, *Tombs*, Athens, 1910, 1-20, pls. 1-13, for similar graves at Manika, Euboia, with Cycladic connections.

⁵ The material from the Protogeometric and Geometric graves, wells, and various strata is being studied for publication by Dr. K. DeVries. Dates here given for the Early Iron Age remains are coordinated with this study.

⁶ M. L. Nichols, "Geometric Vases from Corinth," *A.J.A.*, IX, 1905, pp. 411-421. See, also, S. S. Weinberg, *Corinth*, VII, i, *The Geometric and Orientalizing Pottery*, Cambridge, Mass., 1943, pp. 16-19, pl. 9.

⁷ C. H. Morgan, II, "Excavations at Corinth, 1936-37," *A.J.A.*, XLI, 1937, pp. 543-545, pl. 13, fig. 2. Note relation of grave A to B and F to G, also that grave D has a niche in its side for infant burial. See, also, Weinberg, *Corinth*, VII, i, pp. 25-30, pls. 12-13.

⁸ E. P. Blegen, "News Items from Athens," *A.J.A.*, XLI, 1937, p. 137, graves of a man and of an infant. See, also, Weinberg, *Corinth*, VII, i, pp. 30-31, pl. 14.

⁹ C. H. Morgan, II, "Excavations at Corinth, Autumn 1937," *A.J.A.*, XLII, 1938, pp. 365, 367, fig. 4. See, also, B. H. Hill, *Corinth*, I, vi, *The Springs*, Princeton, 1964, plan III.

¹⁰ Williams, *Hesperia*, XLI, 1972, p. 145.

¹¹ C. K. Williams, II, "Corinth, 1970: Forum Area," *Hesperia*, XL, 1971, p. 14.

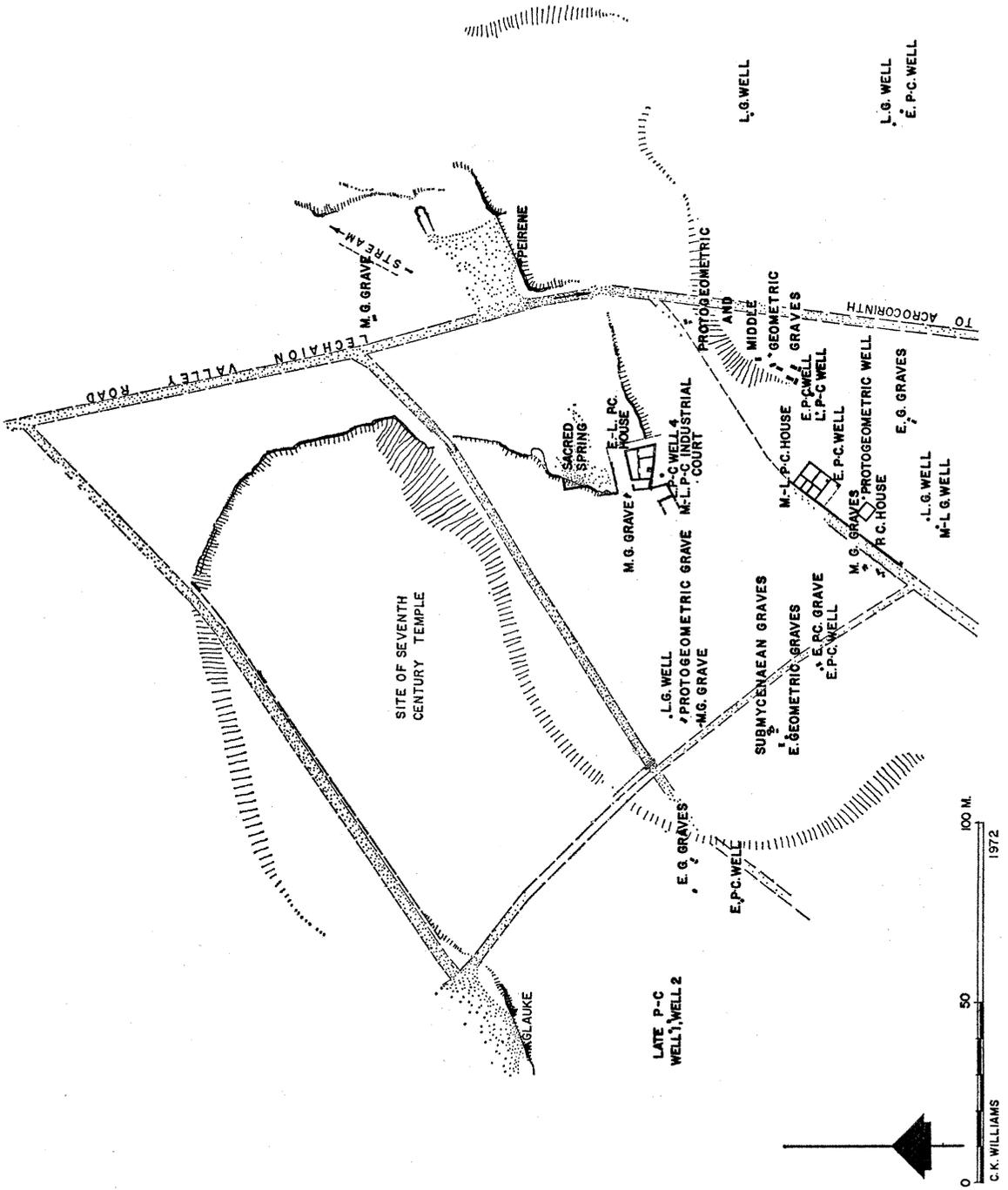


Fig. 1. Plan of Area around Temple Hill, Pre-Sixth Century B.C.

Scattered among the burial groups of the forum evidence has been found for Protogeometric, Geometric, and Protocorinthian habitation. Within the limits of Buildings I, II, and III are one Protogeometric well, 72-7, one Middle to Late Geometric well excavated in 1953, one Late Geometric well, 72-3, and Protocorinthian wells and two Protocorinthian houses.¹²

Indications now given by the archaeological evidence suggest that the Early Iron Age custom in Corinth was to bury the dead close to their own houses, rather than in common grave fields isolated from the area of habitation. This is slightly different from the theory put forth in 1969, that the whole upper Lechaion Road Valley was a burial field forced into abandonment in the Middle Geometric period by an expanding population.¹³ It now appears, rather, that the graves and houses may have been kept in close proximity one to the other until the end of the Geometric period, at which time the custom of family burials within or near the individual houses was abandoned, apparently with the new spirit of urbanization and with the evolution of a more compact plan for the center of the city.

The graves found this year immediately northeast of the rostrum were rectangular pits in bedrock, covered by slabs of roughly trimmed poros, the tops of which were flush with the top of the surrounding bedrock (Pls. 2, 4). The larger of the two graves, 72-4, was oriented 72 degrees east of magnetic north; this contained the well-preserved skeleton of an arthritic male, about forty-five years old and about 172 cm. tall¹⁴ (see Appendix I). His body was in a fully flexed position, lying on his proper left side, head at the east. An empty space was left at the west end of the grave, below the feet of the skeleton, perhaps originally for the burial gifts. None were found here, however, during the clearing of the grave. Apparently the grave had been opened after the original interment but before the Early Corinthian period, by which time all grave goods had been removed. The second burial, 72-5, was that of a child, fragments of whose skull were found at the south end of the grave. The axis of the grave is 10 degrees west of north, or approximately at right angles to grave 72-4 and 0.60 m. south of it. Grave 72-5 was covered by a single poros slab and had over it some of its original, although contaminated, grave shaft fill, in which were found two handmade pots.

¹² For the Protocorinthian well discovered in 1938, C. H. Morgan, II, "Excavations at Corinth, 1935-1936," *A.J.A.*, XL, 1936, p. 475, fig. 12, and Weinberg, *Corinth*, VII, i, nos. 116-134. For the Protocorinthian well discovered in 1937, Morgan, *A.J.A.*, XLI, 1937, p. 547, fig. 9, and Weinberg, *Corinth*, VII, i, nos. 153-173. The material from wells and houses discovered in 1971 is discussed by Williams, *Hesperia*, XLI, 1972, pp. 144-151.

¹³ C. K. Williams, II, "Corinth, 1969: Forum Area," *Hesperia*, XXXIX, 1970, p. 33.

¹⁴ I warmly thank Dr. J. Lawrence Angel and Mr. Peter Burns for their analysis of the skeletal material found this year. Miss Marcia Langer photographed the skull and right hand of burial 72-4 for this article.

1. Pitcher with pinched lip. Pl. 2.
C-72-94. H. 0.063, Diam. of rim 0.037 m.
Clay coarse, orange-tan with mudstone and lime inclusions. Unglazed.
Nearly complete.
Pitcher with globular body flattened at base. Body contracts at neck, rim pinched for spout. Round handle from shoulder to lip. Handmade.
2. Ladle. Pl. 2.
C-72-95. H. with handle 0.078, Diam. at rim 0.058 m.
Clay coarse, buff to orange-tan with mudstone and lime inclusions. Unglazed.
Nearly complete.
Hemispherical bowl with round section handle rising vertically from lip. Handmade.

Grave 72-5 was completely undisturbed and still contained in it its offerings, placed all around the body. No pins or metal offerings were in the grave, only the five pots:

3. Large coarse-ware oinochoe. Pl. 2.
C-72-100. H. 0.249, Diam. of base 0.098, Max. Diam. of body 0.213 m.
Clay coarse buff pink with mudstone inclusions. Unglazed.
Intact.
Flat base, body ovoid approaching the globular with contracted neck, flaring trefoil mouth, continuous profile line from base to lip. Vertical strap handle from shoulder to lip.
4. Small coarse-ware trefoil oinochoe. Pl. 2.
C-72-99. H. 0.078, Diam. of base 0.03, Diam. of body 0.058 m.
Clay coarse cream with mudstone inclusions. Unglazed.
Intact.
Flat base with concave depression in undersurface, globular body, contracting at neck, flaring trefoil mouth, uninterrupted profile line from base to lip. Vertical strap handle from upper body to lip, with finger depression at point of attachment to body. Handmade.
5. Glazed trefoil oinochoe. Pl. 2.
C-72-96. H. 0.199, Diam. of base 0.061, Diam. of body 0.128 m.
Clay buff, glaze black, flaking.
Intact.
Slightly flaring disk foot with deeply depressed undersurface, ovoid body, narrow tall slightly concave neck, trefoil mouth, vertical strap handle from shoulder to lip. **Body black** glazed with reserved band just above max. diam. Reserved band decorated with two horizontal lines laced together by horizontal zig-zag. Handle reserved with horizontal black glazed lines.
See Williams, *Hesperia*, XXXIX, 1970, no. 20, pl. 9, dated to end of Protogeometric or Transitional period. C-72-96 earlier in shape, Protogeometric.
6. Lekythos. Pl. 2.
C-72-98. H. 0.125, Diam. of base 0.045, Max. Diam. of body 0.102 m.
Clay coarse greenish cream with mudstone inclusions.
Complete except for chips.
Flat base with concave undersurface, globular body with max. diam. at middle, narrow high neck with rim flaring to the horizontal. Strap handle from shoulder to lip. Handmade, with traces of paring knife on handle and neck.
7. Glazed one-handled cup. Pl. 2.
C-72-97. H. 0.057, Diam. at base 0.042, Diam. at rim 0.079 m.
Clay buff with lime inclusions, glaze lack-luster black.
Intact.
Flat base with concave undersurface. Ovoid body rising to greatest diameter at shoulder; low, vertical rim. Vertical strap handle from middle of body to lip. Foot and very bottom

of body reserved, reserved line around inside rim, reserved dot on inside of floor of cup; handle reserved with nine horizontal brush strokes; otherwise glazed.

See Weinberg, *Corinth*, VII, i, no. 21 (C-33-1440), p. 9, pl. 2 (also, C-69-261, unpublished), both Early Geometric, bodies more globular than C-72-97; C-72-97 earlier.

Strata of the Early Corinthian period covered the two graves; in these strata was found the first evidence of cult activity in the area. This included mesomphalic phiales, horse and rider figurines, and pockets of burning and bones. The absence of Geometric and Protocorinthian strata makes it difficult to determine what sort of activity was conducted in the area between the two Proto-geometric interments and the Early Corinthian period. The absence of evidence does not preclude the possibility that grave markers or an early grave enclosure reserved the area from Proto-geometric times onward.

THE TEMENOS

A hypaethral enclosure was built over the graves (Figs. 2, 4; Pls. 1, 4) in the Middle Corinthian period; its foundations were put into an already deposited stratum of Middle Corinthian pottery, among which were:¹⁵

8. Frag. of M.C. oinochoe shoulder. Pl. 4.

C-72-147. Max. pres. dim. 0.102 m.

Clay fine buff, glaze black, added purple.

Shoulder sherd, mended from four pieces.

Figured shoulder zone with lion advancing left, tail and wing of bird going right, large and small incised rosettes as fillers, one rosette above back of animal with double circle incised for center. Lion with incised musculature and added purple, bird feathers delineated by parallel incisions. Below figure zone black glazed body, apparently with fine horizontal lines of added white. Inside unglazed.

9. Frag. of M.C. oinochoe shoulder. Pl. 4.

C-72-148. Max. pres. dim. 0.102 m.

Corinthian clay buff, glaze black, added purple.

Shoulder sherd mended from four pieces.

Figured shoulder zone of oinochoe, preserving chest and forelegs of lion or panther going right; filling ornament with double-circle centered, incised rosettes, one to right of animal. Body musculature incised, right and left front legs executed differently; glazed body of pot

below figure zone, probably with added white horizontal lines.

10. Mesomphalic phiale. Pl. 3.

C-72-133. H. 0.025, Diam. of rim 0.07 m.

Corinthian clay fine buff; glaze red.

1/5th rim missing.

Omphalos bowl with underside of omphalos conically indented, phiale body hemispherical; omphalos inside has 0.018 m. diam. Exterior: reserved with dark red line on lip, overlapping into inside. Interior: omphalos with red band, line in lower body around omphalos, mid-body decorated with two lines.

11. Horse and rider figurine. Pl. 3.

MF-72-43. Max. pres. L. 0.059 m.

Corinthian clay fine buff, reddish brown glaze.

Body, head, and one leg of horse preserved, rider missing.

Terracotta standing horse originally with rider, tail slightly arched, paint dashes for mane, painted line along top of tail, along back and around body above forelegs; area along top of nose also glazed. Impression of rider's legs on withers. Handmade.

¹⁵ Corinth Pottery Lot 72-68.

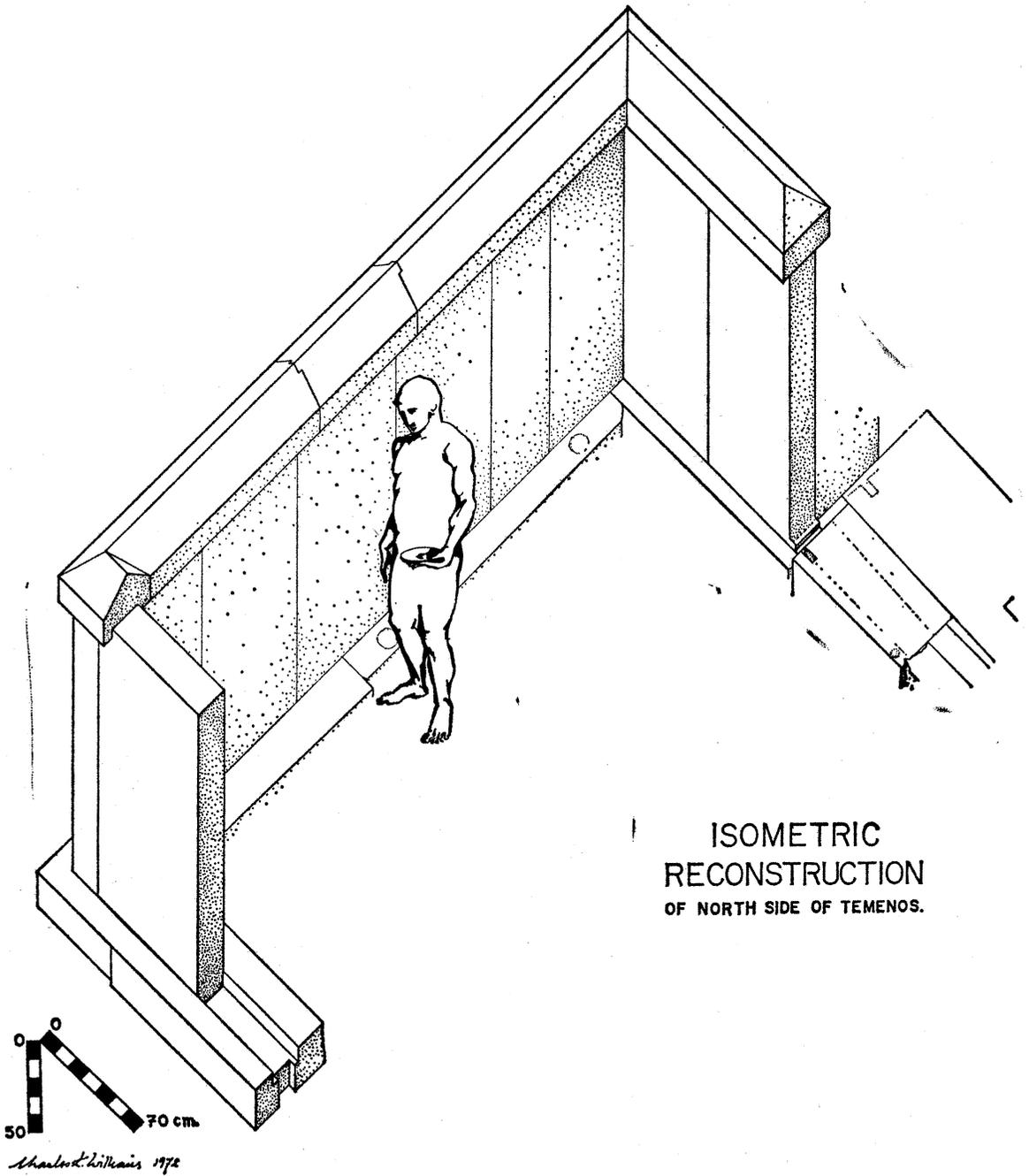


FIG. 2. Isometric Reconstruction of North Side of Temenos.

Numerous other figurines were found in various strata associated with the temenos, the types varying from horses and riders, banqueters, and snake stelai, to standing women with doves, doves, and seated women with elaborate swags at the neck (Pl. 3). Also found was one seventh century Phoenician glass bead (Pl. 3).

Other graves may lie in the southeast quarter of this hypaethral temenos. This quarter, however, still remains unexcavated.

The two graves found this year had, originally, simply been cut into the hillside, a part of which later was to be masked by the rostrum of the Roman forum. This rising bedrock was first cut and shaped, however, when the sixth century temenos was built over the graves. The north wall of the temenos rests only lightly on trimmed bedrock at an elevation of 76.94 m. From this level the bedrock rises to an elevation of 77.94 m. above sea level immediately south of the temenos. Around the inside of the enclosure bedrock has been cut down to between 76.99 and 77.12 m. above sea level to produce a relatively level floor for the temenos.

The temenos itself is a simple rectangular area enclosed by a poros wall with coping. The east wall runs 4 degrees east of north and is oriented along the roadway that passes from the Lechaion Valley east of Temple Hill southward in the direction of the fountain at the base of Acrocorinth. Entrance was obtained from the roadway through this east wall at 1.57 m. south of the northeast corner of the structure. Here a 0.838 m. wide threshold for a single leafed door is preserved *in situ*. At 0.086 to 0.078 m. from the west or inside edge of the threshold, the stone preserves a 0.184 m. wide trimmed band for a wooden door stop. Against the west face of this stop, at the south end of the threshold, is the shallow cutting for a door pivot. The top of the pivot post of the door is thought to have been held in place in a similar pivot cutting in the undersurface of the overhanging coping block south of the door. This would explain why the overhang of the coping on the inside of the temenos wall is almost double that along the outside face of the wall.

The height of the original door of the temenos cannot be determined; it probably rose to the level of the coping. The highest segment of wall presently preserved is under 0.80 m. from toichobate upward. Since there is an elaborate coping on the wall and a door closing the entrance, the north wall of the enclosure and that near the door are restored to a height just above eye-level. If the top of the enclosure wall were restored at a consistent level on all four sides, then the wall along the south side of the temenos would have projected only about 0.60 m. above the outside ground level there.

At the north side of the door the remains of a cheek wall project eastward into the roadway. These and a poros block east of the door may be part of a porch in front of the door. South of the door and in the paving is a partially excavated cutting 0.14 m. deep with slightly rounded corners, perhaps once used to hold a stele. The doorway, as now preserved, appears to have been altered at least once during its

lifetime, apparently in order to compensate for the rising level caused by the resurfacings of the roadway east of the door.

The construction of the enclosure wall of the temenos is more reminiscent of carpentry than of stone cutting. No clamps or dowels are employed; instead, all blocks are held securely in position by mortices and tenons.

The north enclosure wall of the temenos is constructed of orthostates on a socle course, as are the 1.44 m. long preserved stretch of the west wall and the east wall north of the doorway. The east wall south of the door appears to have been built without a socle. Here orthostates were set directly into the natural soft bedrock and considered securely enough held in the rising bedrock not to need a foundation course.

The blocks of the toichobate course, where still preserved, are not simply fitted one against the next. Each vertical joint has one face notched. Into each notch is fitted the tongue of the adjacent toichobate block. The toichobate course has a channel about 0.195 m. wide cut into its top surface; into this are fitted the orthostates (Fig. 2, Pl. 4). To judge from the complete 4.18 m. length of the north wall, the corner orthostates were set into the channel first, then the other orthostates, working eastward from the northwest corner. The orthostates range in lengths from 0.72 to 0.762 m., except for the second orthostate from the east, which is only 0.44 m. long. This one, apparently, was squeezed into place last, thereby contracting the joints between the orthostates of the north wall.

A coping course crowned the orthostates. A channel, similar to that in the toichobate course, was cut along the underside of the coping blocks (Fig. 3). The channel was 0.106 m. in from the inside face, 0.058 m. in from the outside. Into the channel was fitted the top of the orthostates. The orthostates were not all cut to a similar height. Apparently the third orthostate from the west end of the north wall was 0.047 m. higher than its two western neighbors. This is seen at the east joint face of the westernmost coping block of the north wall, which is still completely preserved. A deep notch was cut into the east end of the block into which fitted the corner of the higher orthostate, the joint serving as a dowel might serve to keep the coping block from slipping or shifting. The east joint face of the coping block had, as well, the same type of mortice cutting as is found on the joint faces of the socle course, into which once fitted the tenon of the adjacent coping block.

Two shallow pits filled with ash and some bone were found in the floor immediately beneath the first floor of the temenos. Among the ash and bone were found numerous fragments of a large Late Corinthian krater, with two zones of figured decoration.

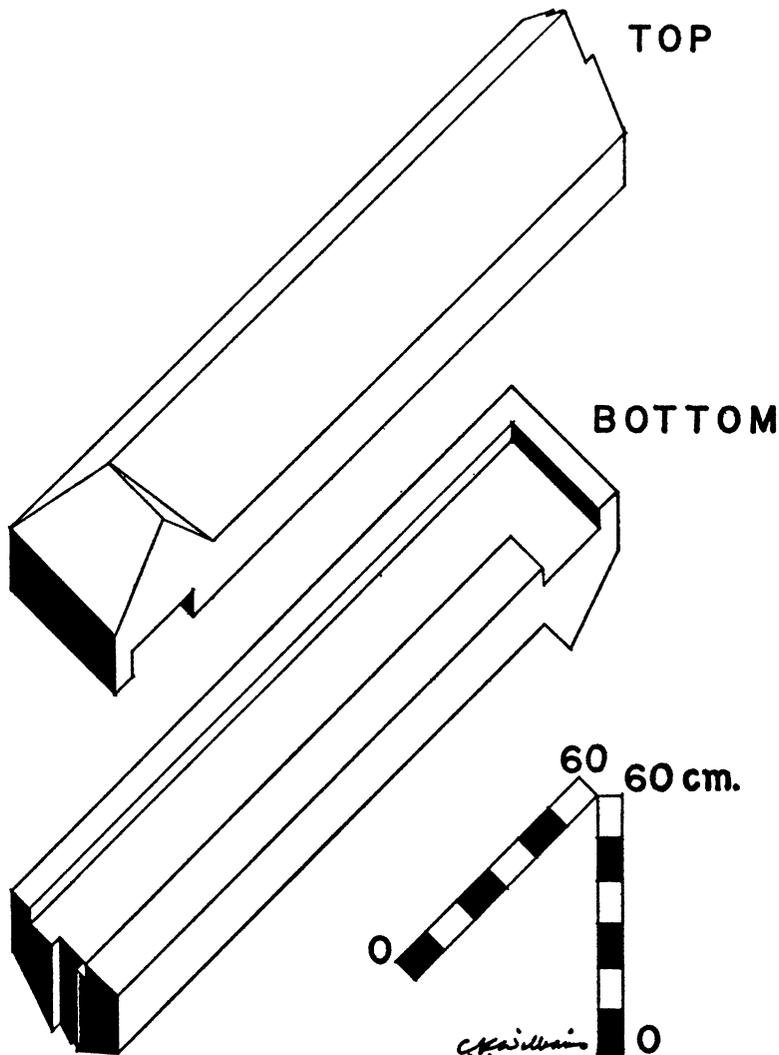


FIG. 3. Northwest Corner Coping Block of Temenos Wall.

12. Late Corinthian krater.

Pl. 3.

C-72-149. Nine unjoining fragments, B and C illustrated.

Clay fine buff Corinthian with orange slip; glaze black with added purple and white.

Red-ground pot, bottom black glazed with added purple and white bands. Above, reserved body in zones, bottommost of horses racing right, each with bird above; second zone, sixth century lotus-palmettes connected by single

stem; third zone, monomachy over fallen body; group named in Corinthian epichoric alphabet, flanked on either side by chariot with black and white horses. Shoulder decorated with pattern of alternating red and black tongues.

Warrior at left has written in front of plume, reading upward toward tongue band:

ΑΧΣ††ΒΥΜ (Αχιλλεύς)

Warrior at right, name written to left of helmet plume retrograde:

ΜΟϜΑΖ

Other fragment preserves trace of name running vertically along red skirt, probably of

charioteer: *Αυτο[μέδων]*; also preserved, parts of white and black horse.

In style, pot is reminiscent of the Amphiaraos Painter.

The temenos appears to have been in use until the fall of Corinth in 146 B.C. The uppermost strata however, have been damaged by the laying of the bedding for the marble paving of the Roman forum over the temenos; thus the latest strata here are scantily attested, but well before the abandonment of the temenos, a number of changes had been made in the enclosure. The door sill had been raised, the north wall was reinforced along its outside by a second, heavier line of three orthostates, and the coping of the north wall was removed. One coping block was deposited against the south side of the north wall (Pl. 5). These changes apparently were made at the end of the fifth century or early in the fourth. A cobblestone socle line, added after the above changes, goes north from the later line of north wall orthostates; its full significance cannot be determined without further excavation to the north. The second floor above the cobbled socle was covered by a stratum containing much imitation Cypriot pottery; thus the alteration must be considered to have been done well before the abandonment of the earlier racecourse, toward which it extends.¹⁹

EARLY REMAINS UNDER BUILDING III

Excavation this year has shown that the earliest remains in the northwest quarter of Building III, at present, are datable to the second half of the sixth century B.C.¹⁷ (Fig. 5). The walls are not oriented exactly in the same compass direction as the fourth century walls. The earlier remains, however, had some of their features later incorporated into Building III.

Under the southwest corner of Building III and in the immediate vicinity of well 72-3 is a rectangular pit cut into bedrock, which now is only partially excavated. The westernmost portion of the pit has been cleared, the southeast part is destroyed by the foundations of column base 31 of the interior colonnade of the South Stoa. The rest of the pit is still covered by the cement floor of the well room of Building III. The fill in the pit is late sixth century to first quarter of the fifth century in date, but was disturbed by a later foundation trench; the later disturbance can be dated to the late fourth century B.C.¹⁸ Originally the shaft of well 72-3 was circular, with

¹⁶ Corinth Pottery Lot 72-80 for the imitation Cypriot pottery; see Williams, *Hesperia*, XXXIX, 1970, fig. 10, for position of early racecourse and rostrum, and Williams, *Hesperia*, XXXIX, 1970, p. 4; XL, 1971, fig. 8, for relationship of levels with imitation Cypriot pottery to the late racecourse.

¹⁷ Williams, *Hesperia*, XLI, 1972, fig. 2, where the remains are dated to the seventh century B.C.

¹⁸ Corinth Pottery Lot 72-48 for pit; Lot 72-63 for disturbance by later wall.

foot holes on its east and west sides. The shaft appears to have been enlarged later, at which time its east side was cut away, making it oval in plan, the long axis running east-west, with new foot holes cut into the narrow sides. The original well may have supplied water to the rectangular pit.

Immediately north of the rectangular pit and well 72-3 is the crushed poros floor of the fourth century court of Building III. This floor covers numerous earlier layers, of which the bottommost had in it a gully filled with middle to late sixth century pottery, including fragments of a krater with satyr and maenad as well as a representation of women at a loom (**13**), and a krater rim with a two-masted ship (**14**), all in Late Corinthian Black Figure style, and a Late Corinthian ray-based figured kotyle (**15**).

13. Small Late Corinthian figured krater. Pl. 8.

C-72-40. Four unjoining fragments, A and B recorded below.

Corinthian clay, fine tan to pink; slip orange-buff; glaze black, added white and purple.

A. Max. pres. H. 0.072 m.

Upper body sherd preserving black glazed lower body with two horizontal purple lines, above which two women face each other, apparently in the process of readying a vertical loom, third woman at right, facing right, one hand stretched backward. Women in black robes decorated with white dot rosettes, undergarments purple. Skin white over black glaze, incised necklace, eyes, ear. Row of white dots, representing weights, at bottom of loom.

G. D. and S. S. Weinberg, "Arachne of Lydia at Corinth," *The Aegean and the Near East, Studies Presented to Hetty Goldman*, Locust Valley, N. Y., 1956, pp. 262-267, fig. 1, aryballos CP 2038, two vertical looms with women at work, weights represented by carelessly executed dabs. The loom of C-72-40 is similar to that on the Amasis lekythos, New York 31-11-10, *Bull. Metr. Mus.*, XXVI, pp. 292-293; XXVII, pp. 70-71. See, also, S. Karouzou, *The Amasis Painter*, Oxford, 1956, pp. 43-44. Note that the Corinthian loomweights are pictured as discoid in shape rather than pyramidal or conical. Discoid loomweights are uncommon in Corinth (G. R. Davidson, *Corinth*, XII, *The Minor Objects*, Princeton,

1952, pp. 162-163, nos. 1205-1209, fifth-third centuries B.C.). The new pot suggests that the discoid form may be a sixth century Corinthian type; the few Corinthian examples now preserved all have been recovered from later fills.

B. Max. pres. W. 0.072 m.

Picture panel with frame at left, then area of black glaze, scar where handle attaches to upper body on black glazed area. Frame of two vertical lines of ivy leaves and dots within thin vertical glaze lines. Ithyphallic satyr facing right, purple beard, incised details, at usual activity, hand touching buttocks of female painted in white over black glaze.

Interior of krater black glazed.

14. Late Corinthian figured krater rim. Pl. 8.

C-72-38. Max. pres. L. 0.214 m.

Corinthian clay fine buff, pitted by lime inclusions; slip orange-buff; glaze black, added purple, possible trace of white on sails.

Rim fragment in four joining pieces.

Outward thickened rim, flat on top, concave outside vertical face. Horizontal top surface preserves all of one ship, stern of second at left, bow of third at right, all going left on black glazed sea, waves outlined by incision. Ships in black glaze, added purple hull of middle ship with black glazed pararruma; purple gunnel or pararruma of ship at left; middle ship with boar's head ram, prophylactic eye above; nose, eye and structural details of hull incised; middle ship double masted with sails raised, rigging in

purple. Akrostolion of ships at left and center decorated with goose's head. Helmsman seated on ship at left, no one on deck of center ship.

Concave side of rim decorated with frieze of dolphins in black glaze, added purple triangle on each body, details incised; dolphins jumping left, nose downward, body up-curving right. Inside black glazed.

See L. Casson, *Ships and SeamanSHIP in the Ancient World*, Princeton, 1971, pp. 240-243, for discussion of archaic two-masted ships. Merchant rigging, from seventh century B.C. onward, apparently could be designed with two sails, foresail not as big as mainsail, foremast raked. The present rim fragment shows, however, a man-of-war with foresail, almost the size of the mainsail, attached to slightly raked mast.

15. Late Corinthian figured kotyle. Pl. 8.

C-72-39. H. 0.086, Diam. of base 0.064, Diam. of rim 0.111 m.

INDUSTRIAL REMAINS

In the 1.65 m. wide area later contained between the foundation trench for the west wall of Building III and that of the east wall of Building IV, northwest of well 72-3, are at least nine shallow pits, some apparently post holes, ranging in diameter from 0.10 to 0.50 m., and one rectangular pit 1.20 m. wide and over 1.20 m. long, dug to a depth of over 0.50 m. into bedrock (Fig. 5, Pl. 6). All the pits are dug in bedrock and are to be associated with a floor that was immediately above bedrock. Much ash and evidence of burning were found in the pits and in the area around them. The inventoried pottery from above bedrock and from the pits includes a Black Figure skyphos (16), neck fragments of a hydria (C-72-166), and a Corinthian oinochoe (C-72-168).¹⁹

16. Attic Black Figure skyphos. Pl. 9.

C-72-169. Two unjoining fragments.

A. H. 0.12, est. Diam. of foot 0.12 m.

Attic clay dark pink buff; slip, glaze black, added purple and white.

Torus ring foot; ovoid body; slightly inset flaring rim. Undersurface with reserved rest-

Corinthian clay fine buff; glaze thin black, added purple incision.

Flaring ring foot, flaring body to slightly incurved rim. Undersurface with central dot, two concentric circles, one band; inner face of foot purple, resting surface reserved, outside edge of foot black glazed line, flaring outside surface purple; lower body zone decorated with thin rays, thin black glaze band above, then two lines, figure zone above decorated with five sirens: first facing right, second left, next two right, fifth left, crudely executed with incision and spots of purple; sloppy worm-like filling decoration; glazed rim band fired tan. Inside streaky thin glaze with reserved band on inside of lip.

Cf. C-37-946, M. T. Campbell, "A Well of the Black-Figured Period at Corinth," *Hesperia*, VII, 1938, p. 591, no. 116; see, also, C-62-692, from Demeter Sanctuary. All these by same painter.

ing surface, reserved figure zone, rest black glazed.

Figure zone with 11 (?) petal palmettes under handle, traces of nine now preserved. Both sides of cup: Dionysos flanked by satyrs facing him; satyrs with legs together, prominent buttocks, long, thin tails in dilute glaze, each with one arm at chest, other over head;

¹⁹ Corinthian Pottery Lot 72-97.

hair in added purple, Dionysos facing right, feet apart, left hand up holding rhyton, wearing white chiton, red and black himation, crowned

with leafy garland. Details sketchily executed with careless incision on all figures. Interior black glazed.

This is not, however, the only evidence in the area for light industrial activity apparently devoted to casting or forging. Rather, the whole area along the south side of the east-west drain leading toward Peirene was the scene of such activity. Even a shallow pit under the west wall of Building III, excavated in 1953, should be associated, perhaps, with casting rather than be called an unfinished well.²⁰ Also, more than nine rectangular industrial pits were found in the course of the excavation in 1971.²¹

Two of the most interesting of these rectangular pits, A and B, are described now, since they do not conform to the usual types of casting or refining pits known and discussed elsewhere. No moulds have been found around the pits, although both iron and bronze scoriae were found in nearby deposits. Clear traces of iron are preserved, however, on the side walls of Pit B. Pit A and its associated remains cannot be dated by pottery. Pit B was found with pottery of the late sixth and early fifth centuries and should be considered as evidence for metal working here at that time.

Pit A, 1.23 m. long and dug between 0.40 and 0.58 m. into bedrock lies immediately west of room 8 of Building II. It appears to have been cut as two irregular pits about 0.30 to a side, 0.45 m. apart; and thereafter a connecting trench was dug to unite them (Pl. 5). Over Pit A was constructed, apparently, a hexagonal framework of poles; post holes are preserved for two legs of the frame on each side of the pit, one at each end, and a vertical pole at the center of the figure, but centered, also, at the middle of Pit A. The holes indicate that the hexagonal figure was between 0.80 and 0.43 m. on a side. Between 0.80 and 1.07 m. west of this complex and to be associated with it are four shallow, round-bottomed pits, none having a diameter of more than 0.60 m. They are cut into bedrock; only one of the four pits has its bedrock scarred by fire, the result of concentrated heat therein.

The complex of Pit B lies west of Pit A, close to the west wall of Building II (Pl. 5). The complex extends to about 4.10 m. east of the west wall of that building. The digging of Pit B itself destroyed the southeast corner of a Protocorinthian-Corinthian house, since the pit went 0.55 m. below the bottom of the preserved portion of the house wall and 0.65-0.70 m. into bedrock.²²

The large pit of this complex has a slightly bent longitudinal axis and appears to be made up of two interlocking smaller pits. The long axis is east-west; the western side of the pit is a 1.15 m. long rectangle with slightly rounded ends. At the bottom

²⁰ Morgan, *Hesperia*, XXII, 1953, p. 135. The fill from the 0.80 m. deep shaft is referred to as "largely of iron and bronze scoriae from a foundry."

²¹ Williams, *Hesperia*, XLI, 1972, pp. 149, 169-170.

²² Williams, *Hesperia*, XLI, 1972, p. 145, fig. 2. Here the early building is called House 4.

of its east end is a shallow oval post hole. The eastern part of the pit, perhaps originally a second pit, is angled slightly to the northeast. The bottom of this eastern area is 0.17 m. shallower than the western segment. The walls of this portion of Pit B are stained with iron oxide. A large amount of early fifth century pottery, dumped here after the pit went out of use, was recovered from this pit.

Immediately west of Pit B are a series of small, shallow pits, none of which appear to be fire scarred. Farther west of Pit B is a deep, roughly rectangular pit, apparently also to be associated with this complex. Complex B is less than four meters northeast of the 0.80 m. deep pit found in 1953, which was full of iron and bronze scoriae. This, too, may have been part of complex B.

Although evidence exists for general destruction in the area under Buildings II and III in the first quarter of the fifth century B.C., including the filling of a well at the southeast corner of Building II,²³ not all of the pits and associated remains should be assigned to the end of the sixth and first quarter of the fifth century. There is evidence that later pits were dug and that metal working continued in the area to the end of the century.

The best proof of continued metalurgical activity exists in fifth century remains underlying and south of room 3 of Building III. A room was excavated here with an iron worker's hearth and well 72-6. Well 72-6 was apparently in use before Building III was constructed and belongs to the underlying fifth century complex. The fact that well 72-6 is earlier than Building III explains why it is so inconveniently placed under the west wall of the bath of Building III. No use fill earlier than the fourth century was found in the well, even though it had been used in the fifth century.

The iron worker's structure is preserved only in places. The installation of Byzantine pithoi in the area and even the construction of the walls of the fourth century B.C. building have done much to destroy the plan of the underlying fifth century complex.²⁴ The west wall of the fifth century building was destroyed partially by a pit dug for the placement of a much later pithos, around the edges of which were visible traces of a cobbled floor packed in marl. This year the area was excavated and the cobbles were found to be limited to the east side of the wall, and, moreover, to only a small segment in that floor within the room or court. South of the cobbled area is a *ca.* 0.28 m. wide mud brick wall with two angles. The wall is now destroyed to floor level, and, apparently, is not part of the house structure but rather is to be associated with the cobbled area. In the corner of the brick construction and stacked thickly against it was found a heavy layer of black ash, in which were numerous small granules and thin flakes of iron. The hearth with its cobble floor, built against the west wall of the room or court, appears to have had the ash raked

²³ Campbell, *Hesperia*, VII, 1938, pp. 557-611. Williams, *Hesperia*, XLI, 1972, p. 163.

²⁴ Williams, *Hesperia*, XLI, 1972, p. 145, where underlying wall, cobble floor, and burnt stratum are noted and considered part of a seventh century B.C. occupation (House 4 of fig. 2, p. 146).

out to the south onto the earth floor and to the corner of the mud brick wall. Well 72-6 apparently served at the same time in this same area, placed as it is immediately north of the hearth and against the west wall of the fifth century building.

A pit with ash and traces of iron flakes is visible in a scarp east of well 72-6. This pit underlies the cement floor of the fourth century bath and has not been investigated. It is, however, another feature of this fifth century metal worker's complex.

No small finds, smith's tools or utensils, were found, either in the ash or on the floor of the room or court. In the overlying fill was found, however, an Attic black glazed pyxis of the second half of the fifth century B.C. This fill suggests that the area cannot have been converted into the more elaborate form of Building III until well after the middle of the fifth century and, perhaps, as late as the very beginning of the fourth century B.C., considering other evidence from the area.

The area northwest of well 72-3, in which pits having to do with sixth and very early fifth century industry had been cut into bedrock, and which, in the fourth century B.C., became the space between Buildings III and IV, was partially paved in the fifth century by cobbles set in marl and edged on its west by a wall. This cobbled area was covered with distinct traces of fire. As well, a thin stratum of reddish clay, also fire-scarred, was found over the cobbles. Whether or not these are traces of yet another hearth could not be determined on the meagre evidence preserved.

Destruction debris from this area contains pottery from the fifth century. The latest ceramic remains go into the end of the century, especially a lamp datable to the third quarter of the fifth-first quarter of the fourth century (L-72-12).²⁵ This destruction date should probably be equated to the destruction of the hearth of the ironsmith in the area of the kitchen of Building III.

A deposit of pottery that suggests the same date for a general rebuilding of the area comes from fill under the floor of Building VI. This includes a Corinthian Red Figure krater (17), a mushroom jug (18) and a Corinthian cup skyphos (19).

17. Corinthian Red Figure bell krater fragments. Pl. 10.

C-72-170. Six non-joining fragments, A and B recorded below.

Corinthian clay fine buff; slip, black glaze, miltos, added white.

A. Max. pres. D. 0.129 m.

Reserved zone with sketchy horizontal glaze line, above which are waves going right, reserved line above, above which, from left to

right, lower half of tympanum with edge of drum in dilute glaze, with three tassels in added white and miltos. Farther right lower legs of undraped figure jumping right over rhyton. At right side of sherd, draped lower portion of person, knee flexed, facing left. No contour line, very rare use of sketch lines.

B. Max. pres. D. 0.085 m.

At left, shoulder and lower face of female facing right, wearing Doric chiton, two-banded

²⁵ See also, Corinth Pottery Lot 72-95.

bracelet in added white on proper left wrist, holding tympanum at bottom. Tympanum turned left in $\frac{3}{4}$ view, decorated with pairs of dots in added yellow on white along edge, added yellow on white dot rosette in center. Satyr grasping tympanum at top with upraised proper right arm. Satyr bearded, undraped, facing left.

Last quarter fifth century B.C.

18. Corinthian mushroom jug. Pl. 8.

C-72-92. H. 0.101, D. of foot 0.122, Diam. of rim 0.09 m.

Corinthian clay hard buff, lime inclusions; self slipped, dilute black to brown glaze.

Numerous sherds missing.

Low disc foot, slightly concave undersurface, squat ovoid body to almost horizontal shoulder, concave neck to flaring rim. Two vertical centrally ribbed handles from shoulder to rim. One horizontal dilute line just above max. diam., one on shoulder just outside point where handle joins shoulder, top of lip black glazed, one horizontal line inside just below rim.

Similar in body shape to *Athenian Agora*,

XII, no. 169, but Corinth example with proportionately smaller neck. Two similar jugs, C-72-116, C-72-117 found in early to mid-fourth century context (Pl. 8).

First half fourth century B.C.

19. Cup skyphos. Pl. 10.

C-72-156. H. 0.074, Diam. of base 0.056 m. Corinthian clay buff, glaze black, miltos.

Entire profile, no handles preserved.

High ring foot in two degrees, foot sharply articulated at joint with ovoid body, slightly inset at rim, rim concave and flaring, trace of handle at mid-point of body, offset rim. Under-surface reserved with miltos, two concentric circles and dot; reserved neck of foot; rest of skyphos black glazed. Stamped interior decoration of medallion frame of ovules between two concentric lines; outside of outer line, six nine-petal palmettes.

Closest to latest Athenian examples, *Athenian Agora*, XII, no. 608, pl. 26, ca. 380 B.C.

Probably Corinthian example is later than 380 B.C.

The drain fill does not necessarily have to be part of a single reconstruction of the whole area, for Building IV is a totally independent unit, isolated from and at a different level from Building III. The elevation of the floor of the well room in Building III, for example, is 80.08-79.85 m., that of the kitchen of Building IV 80.41 m.²⁶

The construction date for Buildings II and III also cannot be shown as simultaneous. As of the moment, not enough pottery has been recovered from beneath the floors of the two buildings to provide evidence either for a contemporaneous construction date or for a construction date varying over a quarter of a century one from the other.

Simultaneity of construction, or lack thereof, cannot be established, either, by examination of the great east-west drain that runs along the north façade of the building (Pl. 7). The south wall of the drain in front of Building II is built with a

²⁶ Little of Building IV has been excavated; only a segment of its east wall was cleared this year, where excavation has exposed a line of three stone pier foundations, set about 1.30 m. apart and at about 0.80 m. from its east outside wall. This arrangement of piers is close to the flue construction identified by Graham at Olynthos, D. M. Robinson and J. W. Graham, *Excavations at Olynthos*, VIII, *The Hellenic House*, London, 1938, pp. 189-199. Because of similarity, the space in Building IV is here tentatively designated as 'kitchen.'

different type of ashlar coursing from that in front of Building III. The joint between the two sections is at the point where the north-south drain between Buildings II and III emptied into this east-west drain. This, probably, is at a Classical city property line. Thus the different masonry styles may not indicate different times of construction but only that different landowners were responsible for that part of the east-west drain that was on or along their own property lines. This would explain why only the south side of the east-west drain was built in coursed ashlar and the north side remained much more roughly constructed. Apparently reconstruction of the north wall of the drain was not the responsibility of the owners of Buildings II and III and was thus not replaced at the time of the construction of the buildings.

BUILDING III

(Figs. 4, 5; Pls. 6, 7)

This year the fourth century levels of Building III were also more extensively examined, with the purpose of obtaining a complete plan of the structure.²⁷ Therefore that portion of Building III which lies under the colonnade of the South Stoa, i.e., the southwest corner of Building III, was cleared. As well, in the past two years the west side of the building, north of the South Stoa, has been re-examined. A well, 72-6, was discovered under the west wall of the room originally identified as a bath while at the northwest corner of that room, in a westward extension of the line of the north wall of the bath, a doorway with poros threshold worn by wheel ruts was found. The doorway gave access to a hard, crushed poros chip floor, apparently of a court, in which was easily traced the southward continuation of the wheel ruts. At ca. 1.25 m. west of the poros orthostates that formed the west wall of the bath is a north-south line of poros blocks. This previously had been used as evidence for the position of the west wall of Building III.²⁸ It is now seen that the poros line is the bedding course of a well-constructed drain; at the north end of the court cover blocks to the drain appear in the hard poros chip paving of the court. Excavation this year has uncovered the room from which that drain issued, also a well (72-3) in that room, which necessitated the construction of the drain.

Because of the new facts now available, along with material obtained from new probes below the floors of Building III, a new study of Building III is here presented (Fig. 5).

²⁷ The building was discovered in 1938, see C. H. Morgan, II, "Excavations at Corinth, 1938," *A.J.A.*, XLIII, 1939, p. 258; it was more completely excavated in 1953, Morgan, *Hesperia*, XXII, 1954, pp. 131-140, also mentioned by O. Broneer, *Corinth*, I, iv, *The South Stoa*, Princeton, 1954, pp. 8-10. Excavation in 1971 included the re-examination of the east side of Building III, see Williams, *Hesperia*, XLI, 1972, pp. 173-174.

²⁸ Morgan, *Hesperia*, XXII, 1953, plans 1, 2, pp. 132-133.

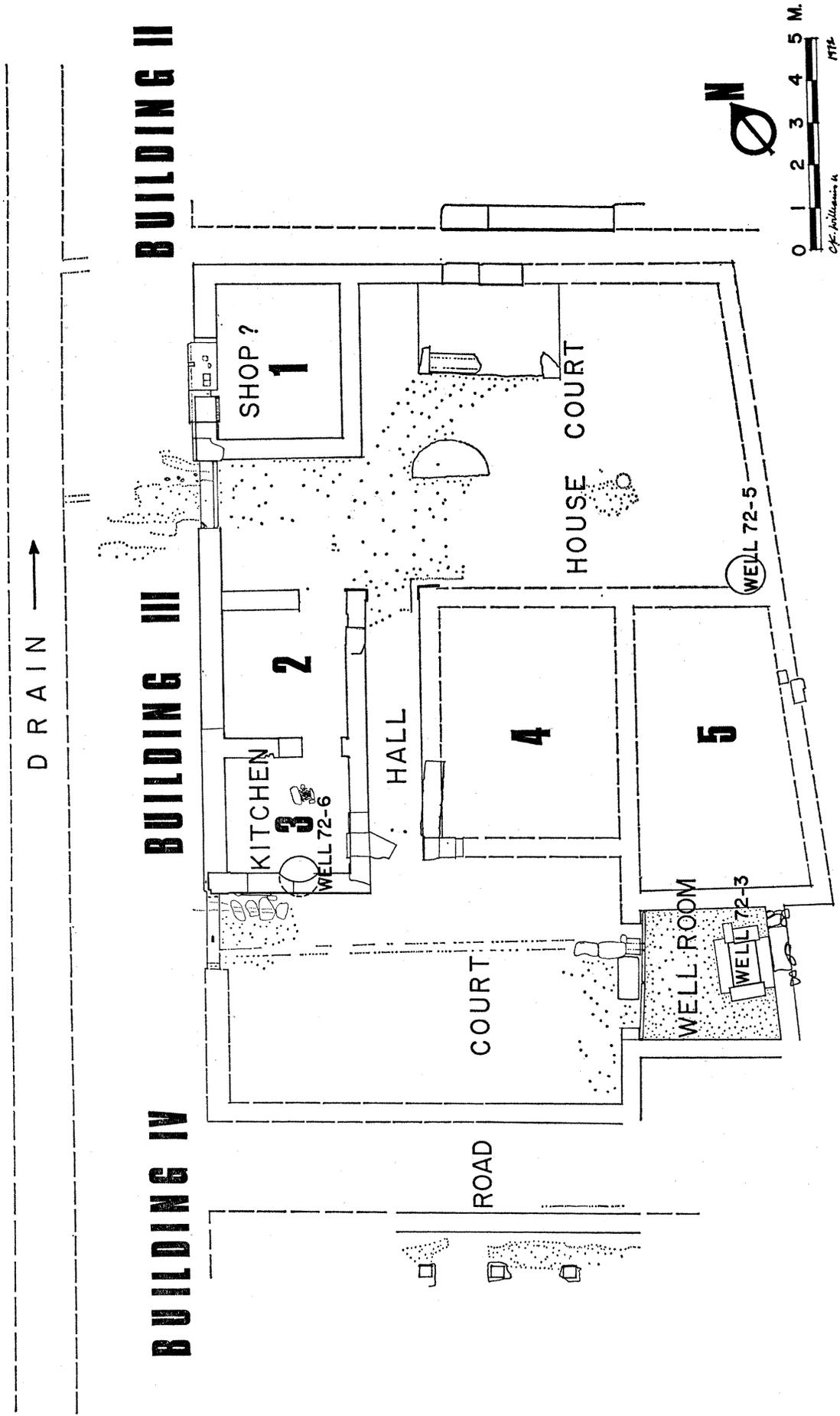


FIG. 5. Plan of Building III, with Restorations.

The new plan of Building III is that of an almost rectangular structure, 20.20 m. east-west by between 12.70 and 14.75 m. north-south. The front or north façade is oriented parallel to the great east-west drain that runs across the forum toward Peirene. The east and west walls of the building are at right angles to the north façade and to the drain. The back or south wall of Building III flares, making the building deeper toward its west than at its east side. This back wall appears to have taken its orientation from pre-existing buildings south of Building III.²⁹

Building III has two courts: one occupies the southeast corner of the structure and most of the east side, the other the west side and the northwest corner of the building. Ingress into both courts of Building III was obtained through the north wall. Traces of a third door in the north wall are *ca.* 1.50 m. west of the northeast corner of the building, opening into a rectangular space that occupies the northeast corner of Building III, perhaps a room that once served as a shop with an independent entrance.

The western court of Building III has not been excavated completely. Its northwest corner lies within the line of the stylobate of the South Stoa and under a Roman cement and rubble foundation, immediately north of the stoa. These later remains bury about 28 square meters of the northwest corner of the court.

From the exposed remains, however, the space appears to have been a rectangle with jogged east wall, 9.15 m. north-south by 5.80 m. east-west at its widest. The entrance into the court from the north is restored as about 1.80 m. wide. Remains of the eastern jamb are preserved at the northeast corner of the court. Wheel ruts are preserved in the poros sill and continue southward over the top of a line of unshaped, hard limestone blocks that appear in the poros chip floor of the court immediately south of the door. Evidence for the door itself is preserved in a number of cuttings, both in the door sill and in the orthostate east of the door, into which was set the wood frame of the east jamb of that door. The northwest corner of this orthostate is cut out with a 0.10 by 0.10 m. reveal. In the threshold below this is an L-shaped cutting into which was doweled the wooden door frame. A second L-shaped dowel cutting to the south of the first suggests that the frame was at least 0.24 m. wide. Immediately south of the second L-shaped cutting is the door stop, showing that the door swung into the court. A cutting for the central bolt of a two-leaf door is 0.90 m. west of the beginning of the door stop.

The western limit of the court is restored here as a straight wall without any special architectural features. The crushed poros paving comes directly up to the robbed-out wall trench that once contained the foundations of the west wall of the court.

²⁹ Notice especially the orientation of the large cistern immediately south of Building III, Broneer, *Corinth*, I, iv, plan II, also the variations in the orientation of the walls in the early levels below shops XXX-XXXIII of the South Stoa, plan VI.

Centered in the south wall of the court is a 2.45 m. wide opening, designed without doors, which gave onto a well room (Pl. 7). The back or south wall of the well room, with well 72-3 against it, is not at right angles to the side walls of the room. The well room is restored as about 3.00 m. wide from east to west and ranges in depth from 2.95 to 3.35 m. The head of well 72-3 is rectangular and built of five squared poros blocks nicked to interlock at the corners of the well. The well head is 1.00 by 0.95 m. north-south. The shaft of the well in bedrock below the well head is oval. From the workmanship and foot holes in the shaft, the evidence indicates that the shaft was originally circular and thereafter enlarged into its present oval form (see above, p. 12).

The well room is paved with a lime cement containing an aggregate of beach sand. The transition between the crushed poros court floor and the cement paving of the well room is made not with a threshold but with an 0.11 m. thick poros curb. Apparently the constant traffic from the court into the well room caused wear in front or north of the curb. As a result, a rectangular poros block 0.46 by 1.10 m. was sunk into the poros chip floor at the north side of the curb.

The east side of the court is not built along a straight line but, rather, the northernmost 3.35 m. project about 0.80 m. into the court. Immediately south of this is a flat slab projecting from the corner of the wall.³⁰ This may have served as part of a threshold, although no traces on it preserve door pivot or stop. Here, however, is now restored a door with a 1.00-1.25 m. wide corridor going eastward into the eastern court.

Immediately south of the corridor between the two courts is a 5.50 m. wide area that here is designated as room 4. The walls here are robbed of stone at every point except in places along the north wall; no original floor surface is preserved. Rooms 4 and 5 are presented here as areas only. The spaces may have been subdivided; no evidence is now preserved, however, of any such subdivision.

Two rooms, 2 and 3, range along the north side of the corridor. The western of the two 2.90 north-south by 2.70 m. east-west, was called 'bath' in the early plan.³¹ The west wall of the bath or room 3 has its orthostates covered with a brownish waterproof plaster. The floor is also of this same hard plaster, but without any pebble bedding like that found under the cement floor of the east courtyard of the house or under the floor of the side entrance hall of Building II. The west wall of room 3, as well as the north and east walls of the building, were built with large poros orthostates. Those two still preserved at the west are between 0.45 and 0.47 m. thick; traces of one on the north wall indicate that it was 0.43 m. thick. The northernmost of the two western orthostates of room 3 is 0.95 m. long and 0.707 from socle to its top. The second one is 1.02 m. long and 0.788 m. high from the same socle.

³⁰ Morgan, *Hesperia*, XXII, 1953, plan of fig. 2, p. 133.

³¹ Morgan, *Hesperia*, XXII, 1953, plan of fig. 2, p. 133, marked BATH; see, also, pp. 136-137.

In the east face of the second block is a concave niche rising to the top of the orthostate and cutting 0.31 m. back into it. This year directly under that niche was found well 72-6. Apparently the well had existed before Building III reached its final form and, in order to use the pre-existing well shaft, room 3 was projected 0.80 m. westward into the court and a niche over the well was cut into the orthostate and into the socle thereunder so that one could better draw water from the well. A rough-curved square of four stones, filled with black and white sea pebbles, was found near the center of the room, apparently marking the position of a hearth or brazier. Because of the arrangement for fire and water, it seems most logical to assume that this room was used as kitchen, with the 3.00 by 2.90 m. room to its east also associated with the kitchen.³² If this is so, then room 4, south of the corridor, 5.40 east-west by 4.10 m. north-south, may have served as the oikos.

The eastern house court is restored as a space about 7.20 m. wide from east to west and 8.50 m. from north to south along the east wall, 9.50 m. along the west wall. The court is badly preserved; but some elements are still distinguishable. A 3.30 m. long platform, about 1.35 m. south of the north wall of the court, is built against the east wall.³³ The platform has preserved in its west face one poros drain block, *in situ*, against which the lime cement floor of the court runs and overlaps. The drain in the block is a semicircular trough, plastered with waterproof cement. The north end of the block and the drain terminate against a rectangular poros block that forms the northwest corner of the platform. No other elements of the superstructure of the platform are preserved *in situ*; the original outline is still traceable, however, in the preserved edge of the lime cement floor of the court where it once abutted the platform.

The drain in the edge of the platform appears to have run to the south. Further southwest this year, about 2.70 m. from the southwest corner of the platform, was discovered a half-preserved plaster walled container built into the ground, with its mouth at floor level. The container is 0.26 m. deep and 0.37 m. at its maximum diameter. The floor around its lip is poorly preserved and one cannot tell whether or not the container had any direct connection with the platform.

Also discovered this year in the court is a circular well shaft (72-5) which had occupied the southwest corner of the court. After the destruction of Building III the well had been sealed by four large poros blocks.

DESTRUCTION DATE OF BUILDING III

Two deposits of fourth century B.C. pottery were found this year that should be associated with the destruction of Building III. Both were found at the south-

³² Baths are commonly coupled with kitchen facilities, see Robinson and Graham, *Excavations at Olynthus*, VIII, pp. 185-188.

³³ Morgan, *Hesperia*, XXII, 1953, pp. 136-137. The platform is here restored as a stage.

west quarter of the building. The first is a dump of pottery in an oval pit west of the well room, against the west face of its west wall. The pit probably was filled when the house was demolished or at some time only slightly before the final destruction of Building III. It contained typical household pottery, of which a representative sample was inventoried. Of the fine wares two mushroom jugs, one blisterware shoulder ribbed oinochoe, two skyphoi, and two kotylai were inventoried; of cooking wares a chytra and a wide cooking bowl, and of the coarser wares two bowls, one deep and one shallow, three Corcyrean (?) or Corinthian type B amphoras, and a stamped amphora handle of Corinthian type A were inventoried. A coin of Syracuse (Coin 72-273), datable to 357-344 B.C., is to be associated with this deposit.

20. Kotyle. Pl. 10.

C-72-84. H. 0.078, Diam. of foot 0.03, Diam. of rim 0.08 m.

Attic clay pinkish buff, glaze lustrous black. Complete profile, handles not preserved.

Small widely flaring ring foot with rounded resting surface, ovoid body with extreme contraction at base, inturning lip; entirely glazed.

C-72-84 more contracted at base than C-71-90 and C-71-99, *Hesperia*, XLI, 1972, nos. 24, 25, pottery from drain, dated to 350-325 B.C.

21. Skyphos. Pl. 10.

C-72-82. H. 0.095, Diam. of foot 0.05, Diam. of rim 0.08 m.

Corinthian clay pinkish cream, glaze black, miltos.

Complete profile, part of one handle preserved.

Thin torus base; body rising vertically, swelling to maximum diameter at mid-section, contracting slightly under rim to flaring lip. Under-surface reserved with single black circle and dot, inside face of foot glazed, resting surface reserved; all reserved areas washed with miltos.

Close to but smaller than C-71-63, from drain; similar and of the same size as C-71-145, from under floor of Building III, with coin dated to 370-350 B.C.

22. Skyphos. Pl. 10.

C-72-83. H. 0.104, Diam. of foot 0.06, Diam. of rim 0.11 m.

Corinthian clay fine cream, glaze black, miltos.

Same form as **21**, profile close to C-71-937, C-71-133, C-71-91 of deposit in drain between Buildings I and II; **21** and **22** are earlier in date than the latest material of that deposit.

23. Chytra. Pl. 11.

C-72-120. H. 0.18, est. Diam. of base 0.068, Diam. of rim 0.095 m.

Clay red-brown to gray-brown with lime inclusions.

Whole profile, preserving handle.

Concave bottom, globular body to concave neck, articulated at shoulder by slight angle, outward flaring rim, squared lip, single vertical handle ovoid in section from shoulder to lip.

24. Coarse-ware deep bowl. Pl. 10.

C-72-121. Max. pres. H. 0.198, Diam. of rim 0.375 m.

Clay cream with lime inclusions.

Upper body completely preserved; missing lower body, foot.

Deep body, bell-shaped, rising to almost vertical side walls under rim, horizontally projecting rim, convex on top; two horizontal handles, round in section, immediately under rim.

25. Coarse-ware shallow bowl. Pl. 10.

C-72-122. H. 0.157, est. Diam. of base 0.15, est. Diam. of rim 0.30 m.

Clay cream, not highly compacted, slightly gray at core.

Complete profile, no trace of handle.

Deep bowl with ring foot, side walls flaring slightly, almost without curve, sharp turn to projecting horizontal rim, flat on top.

26. Wide cooking bowl. Pl. 10.

C-72-113. H. 0.047, est. Diam. of rim 0.226 m.
Clay coarse red-brown with lime inclusions.
Complete profile, one handle preserved.

Wide bowl with concave bottom and wide flaring lower walls, curving upward to vertical upper wall, turning sharply to projecting horizontal rim, flat on top. Horizontal strap handle, triangular in plan, joining body just below rim.

27. Corcyrean (?) amphora, Corinthian type B.
Pl. 11.

C-72-118. H. 0.548, max. Diam. 0.323, Diam. of rim 0.162 m.

Clay tan, paint red.

Complete profile, restored in plaster.

Small conical peg, slightly inset from ovoid body, low cylindrical neck and flaring outward thickened rim with horizontal top, two ridges on neck immediately under rim. Upper body without paddling marks, unstamped.

At neck between handles single letter in red.

A

28. Corcyrean (?) amphora, Corinthian type B.
Pl. 11.

C-72-119. Max. pres. H. 0.496, max. Diam. 0.33, Diam. of rim 0.164 m.

Clay tan, paint black.

Complete profile except toe and lowest body; restored in plaster.

Same shape as 25, with apophyge rather than ridge at joint between neck and rim; upper body without paddling marks, unstamped.

At one side of neck between handles three letters in black:

HAP

29. Corcyrean (?) amphora, Corinthian type B.

C-72-123. Max. pres. H. 0.345, max. Diam. 0.34, Diam. of rim 0.17 m.

Clay tan to reddish tan, paint red.

Over half of upper body preserved, break across stamp on upper handle, rest of handle missing.

Ovoid body, paddled; handle with oval seal of vine leaf or bunch of grapes.

On neck between handles, in red, one side:

ΦΛ

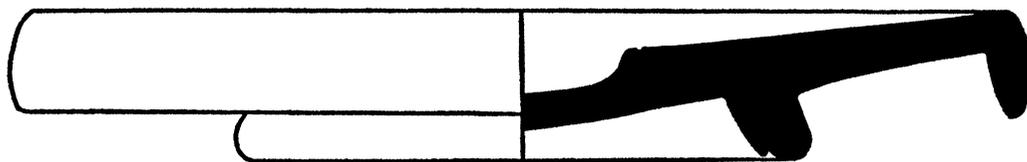
On neck just under rim, in red, other side:

T

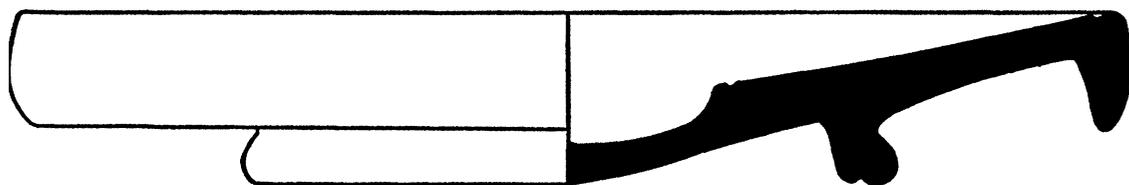
Shape similar to C-71-395 from cistern A at southeast corner of Building II, apparently abandoned at end of third quarter of fourth century B.C.

Also from this deposit is a stamped handle, C-72-120, of the grittier, hard, streaked clay of the Corinthian type A amphora, preserving part of a stamped palmette. It may be that both type B and type A are Corinthian, one used for wine, the second for oil. This suggestion arises from the comparison of type A fabric to that of blisterware aryballoi, blisterware lekythoi, blisterware oinochoai, and blisterware lamps, all shapes that held oil. The two fabrics appear to be related: both are washed or treated, apparently in a similar manner, to make them less porous than the normal Corinthian clay.

The second group of finds that can be used to indicate the date of destruction of Building III is from the debris within foundation trenches looted of their wall blocks. The west wall of Building III and the east wall of Building IV were robbed of their stones in preparation for the erection of the South Stoa. A number of fragmentary pots were found here, a few of which had had their sherds scattered into

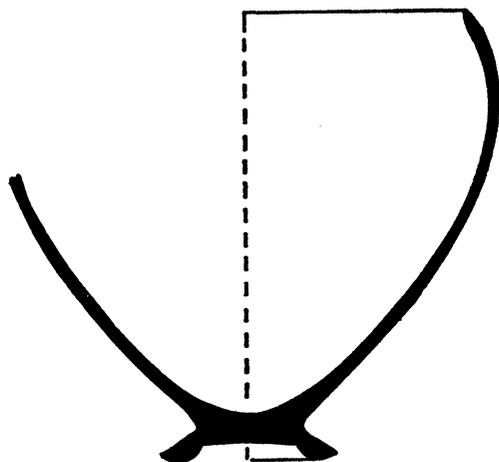
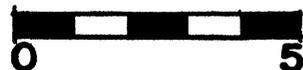


C-72-173



C-72-174

D.G.P.



C - 72 - 84



FIG. 6. Profiles: Fishplates C-72-173.
C-72-174.
Kotyle C-72-84.

both foundation trenches. Among the finds were parts of two Corinthian bell kraters, C-72-164 and C-72-25 (Pl. 9). Over eight lamps of *The Athenian Agora*, IV, *Greek Lamps*, type 21 were found in the debris, but the latest are three lamps of *The Athenian Agora*, IV, type 25 A. Other pottery from the disturbed fill is kotyle C-72-167 and skyphos C-72-178, similar to pots from the drain between Buildings I and II excavated in 1971, and two fish-plates, **30** and C-72-174.

30. Fish-plate. Fig. 6, Pl. 10.

C-72-173. H. 0.026, Diam. of foot 0.100, Diam. of rim 0.18 m.

Attic clay dark pinkish buff, glaze good black. Chipped.

High rounded and slightly flaring ring foot with reserved groove on resting surface, conical undersurface, plate wall slightly flaring upward; sharply downturned, almost vertical rim slightly

convex in profile; scraped groove around central depression of 0.045 m. diameter, second groove at outer edge of floor at rim, otherwise totally glazed.

Close to C-72-174 (Diam. of rim 0.20), from same area as **30**, but from higher level (Fig. 6, Pl. 10).

Cf. B. A. Sparkes and L. Talcott, *The Athenian Agora*, XII, *Black and Plain Pottery*, Princeton, 1970, no. 1075, 325-310 B.C.

The material found in the final destruction debris of Building III is within the range of dates of that pottery found in 1971 in the drain between Buildings I and II; only kotyle **20** and fish-plates **30** and C-72-174 could suggest a destruction date in the last quarter of the fourth century B.C.

THE SACRED SPRING

(Figs. 7, 8)

Excavation in the central forum was continued this year, in order to clear more of the line of bleachers discovered in 1970.³⁴ Excavation here has confirmed the general stratigraphic sequence that was distinguished in 1970.

One test was made at the north side of the sanctuary, 2.25 m. east of the horos stone that prohibited entrance into the sanctuary. The area had been excavated earlier; thus little stratigraphic material remained in 1972 for a new study. The trench was laid, however, close against the east side of wall XIII, with the hope that a study of the strata preserved under that wall might produce new information, even without producing a good sample of pottery.³⁵ The cut was also made with the hope that the strata north of the foundation for the Captives' Façade then could be equated with those south of the same foundation.

In that part of the trench which extended into the roadway north of the Temenos of the Sacred Spring, the lowest cobbly stratum reached contained E.H. I pottery

³⁴ Williams, *Hesperia*, XL, 1971, p. 16, phases 4-7.

³⁵ For wall XIII, see Hill, *Corinth*, I, vi, pl. XVII.

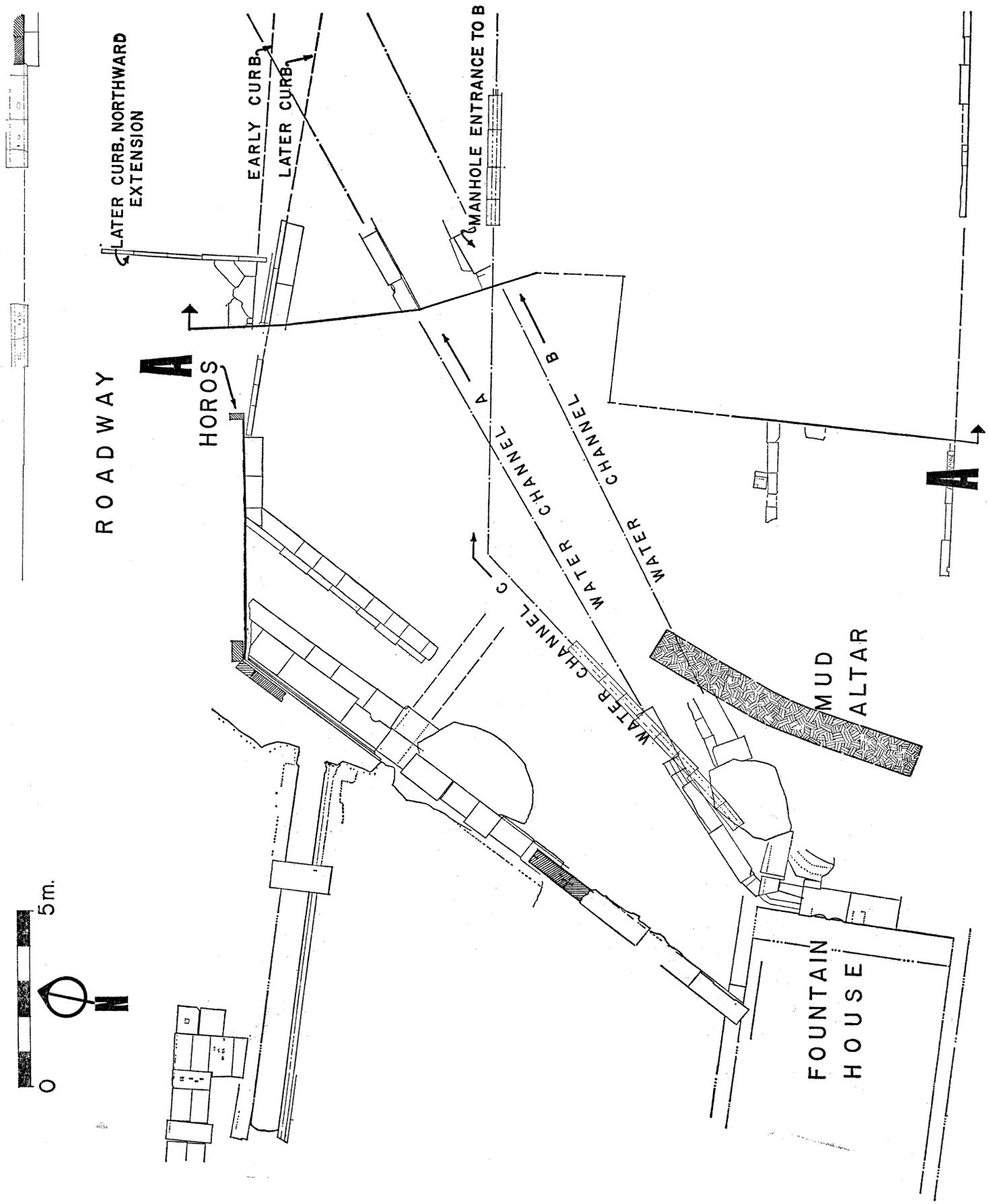
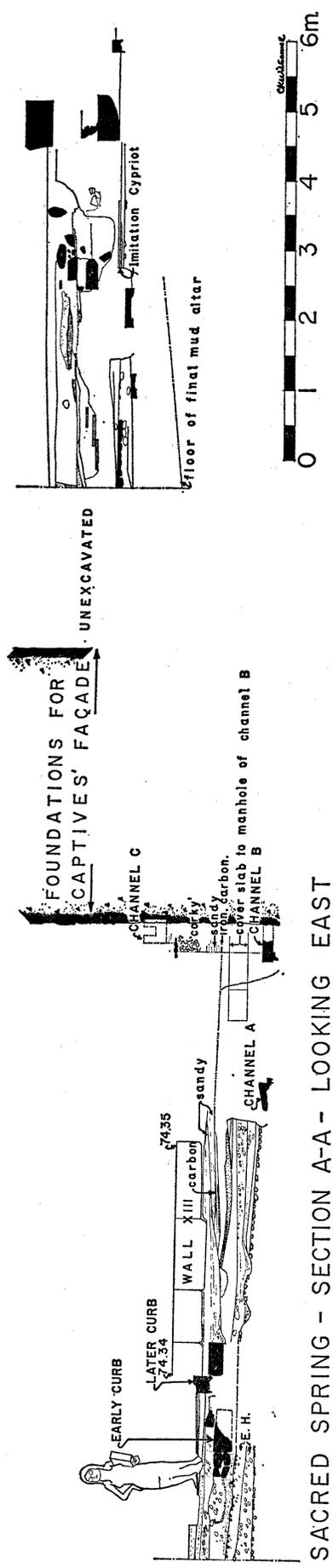


FIG. 7. Plan of Northwest Quarter of Sacred Spring, Pre-Roman Remains.



SACRED SPRING - SECTION A-A - LOOKING EAST

FIG. 8. North-South Section A-A of Sacred Spring, Looking East.

with an admixture of late Neolithic.³⁶ Beneath this, on bedrock, was distinguished pure Late Neolithic pottery.

Above the E. H. I level was a second stratum with cobbles,³⁷ E. H. II in date, covered by a fill of Geometric, Early Protocorinthian and Protocorinthian to Corinthian pottery.

After the Corinthian period, however, each of the strata apparently accumulated during much shorter periods of time.

The following sequence of events from the sixth century B.C. onward can be determined from the 1972 section; precise dating remains problematic, however, without pottery samples.

An early line of east-west curbing, starting at the west by the horos stone, was built to separate the sanctuary from the road. The curb appears to have been set into a sixth century fill. Sometime thereafter an adjustment was made in the line; a new poros curb and tread into the sanctuary from the road were laid over the first curb at a slightly higher level. This later line does not follow the line of the earlier curb, but deviates from it slightly toward the south as it proceeds eastward. A second part of this curb extends across the road at right angles from the east-west line. This second segment apparently served as some sort of division in the road. No wheel ruts were worn into the curb; apparently no wheeled vehicles used the road when the line was visible.

This second line was laid well after the construction of drain A of the fountain house of the Sacred Spring,³⁸ but one cannot now determine exactly how much later. Accumulated strata show, however, that the curb logically could have been constructed in phase 5 or any time thereafter until phase 8; perhaps the curb built across the roadway can best be explained as having been laid when the Northwest Stoa was constructed.³⁹ Only by construction of the stoa was access denied to the stairway to Temple Hill by means of this road. Such a change in the organization of the area, and in the nature of the roadway, could have demanded construction of the curb, which then would have served as a new property line.

This second curb was probably buried, however, by the fill brought in during the construction of the later racecourse and the laying of drain C; for, at the point where drain C is only five and one half meters south of the later curb, drain C, designed and laid as an underground conduit, is at an elevation of 74.83 m. above sea level, while the curb is at 74.01 m. above sea level.

³⁶ Corinth Pottery Lot 72-173.

³⁷ Corinth Pottery Lot 72-172.

³⁸ Hill, *Corinth*, I, vi, pl. XVII. Drain A was apparently built contemporaneously with the fountain house; see *Corinth*, I, vi, pp. 146-7, 156.

³⁹ R. Stillwell, *Corinth*, I, ii, *Architecture*, p. 129, and note 19; the stoa here is dated to the third-early second century B.C.

PROTOCOLINTHIAN AND CORINTHIAN LEVELS OF THE SACRED SPRING (Fig. 1)

Excavation was continued south of the triglyph wall of the Sacred Spring in the area adjacent to the Protocorinthian and Corinthian complex excavated in 1970.⁴⁰ This year a roughly rectangular courtyard was cleared, the northeast corner of which had been excavated in 1970. A door through the west wall of the court, at 0.65 m. from the southwest corner, gave access to a room at its west side. The west room was not totally excavated this year, but the 3.90 m. long wall that it shared with the court was completely exposed. The room and court, the latter with casting pits, apparently were devoted to home industry. At the northern limit of the court was found a jar sunk into the floor (31). Close to the center of the room was a pit hearth filled with ash. In a second, smaller pit was found a fragmentary archaic roof tile (32), here used as a hard surface on which to put hot crucibles. The tile is scarred, with a burnt-out circular area, partially vitrified from exposure to intense heat. No drips, moulds, or other indications of metallurgical activity were found in the room.

31. Coarse-ware storage jar. Pl. 11.

C-72-114. H. 0.335, Diam. of base 0.26, Diam. of rim 0.48 m.

Corinthian clay pinkish tan, very coarse with many feldspar inclusions.

Rim badly worn and damaged, having originally projected slightly above the floor into which it had been built. Restored in plaster.

Flat bottom; body slightly ovoid, flaring to maximum diameter at vertical rim; rim thickened outward, flat on top; two lug handles on 0.04 m. wide outward thickened body band 0.085 m. below rim. One lug has incised line on top surface.

Cf. C-40-389, Weinberg, *Hesperia*, XVII, 1948, no. C 28, p. 214, pl. 77. Late Geometric, but without handle band.

32. Roof tile re-used as working surface.

Pl. 11.

MF-72-42. Max. pres. dim. 0.322 m.

Clay pinkish buff, inclusions and lime, slip buff.

Archaic pan tile, upper surface slightly concave, slipped, lower surface rough. Upper surface has round depression in center 0.055 m. in diameter, surrounded by greenish vitrified clay, edge of depression fire-scarred.

The court served as an area into which small casting pits were dug. Indications of what was produced, however, are scarce, despite the total excavation of the court. Only one pit had any trace of bronze around it; a second contained ash, carbon, and fragments of vitrified clay. The earth was vitrified around the vent hole from the bellows through which air was introduced into the fire pit.

Excavation indicates that the court and the room to its west were constructed either just before or during the Early Protocorinthian period. This area probably existed contemporaneously with the house discovered in 1970, phase 2. In the course of this phase the court discovered this year was paved with poros chips, packed hard, to produce a cement-like surface. The court was resurfaced numerous times. Finally,

⁴⁰ Williams, *Hesperia*, XL, 1971, pp. 3-10.

the last poros chip floor was covered by clay, apparently in the Transitional period, when the complex excavated in 1970 was being rebuilt.

The area apparently survived in this new form until the very end of the sixth or into the first quarter of the fifth century; almost no pottery, however, was recovered from the court floor or from the room to its west which could date with accuracy the period of occupancy.

The complex went out of use when a hard floor of crushed poros was spread over the whole of the area; at this time the domestic and industrial activity in the immediate vicinity of the Sacred Spring came to an end.

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APPENDIX I

Grave 72-4 (313C; J. L. Angel)

This individual from the Protogeometric tomb found in the central part of the forum is of interest in a number of ways. The fact that the burial is an inhumation rather than a cremation allows three topics to be discussed: body build and appearance, disease and injury, and skull form compared with the Early Iron Age central trend.

This burial represents the relatively well-preserved skeleton of a man about 45 years old, taller and more broad shouldered but no more robust than his average contemporary of the Early Iron Age. He had big hands and feet (calcaneus 90 mm. compared to the average of 80 mm.). He stood 172 cm. tall as compared to the average of 166.4 cm. His femur robusticity index, however, is 13.2? compared to the average of 13.3. The shafts of his long bones show none of the flattening which may indicate less than optimal nutrition: the indices of his humerus, upper femur, and tibia are 83.5, 79.5, and 72 as opposed to the averages of 80.5, 77.5, and 68.

There is a widespread degenerative osteoarthritis affecting many of the joints of the body. This varies from medium exostoses and lipping at the shoulder, elbow, cervical and lumbar vertebrae to minimal on the joints of the feet, hands, and legs. Tooth wear is heavy and dental health very poor. Eight abscesses, 7 carious teeth, and 6 teeth lost during life show that half of the original dentition was diseased at the time of death. This incidence of dental disease was about double that of the average.

His right hand has three healed fractures with some bending and shortening

of the affected bones (Pl. 11). The first is on the metacarpal of the thumb at its mobile saddle joint with the adjacent wrist bone (greater multangular). This fracture resulted in a moderate degenerative osteoarthritis and a little eburnation of the joint. The second fracture enlarged the distal quarter of the metacarpal of the index finger and the third fracture slightly enlarged the proximal phalanx of the index finger. The latter two injuries did not affect the intervening joint of the knuckle. These fractures are in areas which would be exposed when the hand is grasping a sword or other hand-held weapon.

The seventh or eighth rib on the left side shows 2 healed fractures. These were apparently a mechanical action and reaction to the bone being pushed in at its junction with the cartilage and then being sprung outward 12 to 13 cm. further along its length. There are sharp exostoses on the right eleventh rib near the head and on the third or fourth rib on the upper edge. Such growths of bone are often due to injury and subsequent ossification of the ligaments and muscles connecting to the rib. A 21 mm. long ossification of the scalene insertion on the left first rib is probably a congenital link with a cervical rib (not recovered) and not an injury.

The quite complete skull (Pl. 12) has a relatively narrow and flat-sided braincase with a breadth-length index of 70.4. A very projecting occiput helps to give the cranium great length balanced with a medium-wide (cranio-facial breadth index 98) yet rather long face (facial index 89, corrected for tooth wear), a big mouth, sloping orbits, and rather projecting nose of average breadth (nasal index 53). The mandible has a good-sized chin but surprisingly light ascending ramus with very long coronoid process and open mandibular angle. This variety of skull is a basic, slightly "reduced" derivative of an Upper Paleolithic model variety (not the square-heads) and is not infrequent from Mesolithic and Neolithic down through historical times in the Eastern Mediterranean. This skull of 72-4 shows a few "Iranian" traits apparently derived from the incursion of Greek speakers a millennium earlier, but differs from the broader and more "Dinaroid" trend which exists further north and appears to have some connection with the movements of peoples from northern Greece (Dorians and others).

The fractures on this skeleton may well be due to fighting: those on the right hand are just where blows might strike in hand-to-hand combat. But the total lack of injuries to the head and nose seem to rule out the life of a warrior.

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PETER BURNS

APPENDIX II: COINS

(Pl. 12)

The coins found in 1972 in the southwest quarter of the forum and in the Sacred Spring were moderate in number and rather poor in condition. The gross total was 402 out of which 182 had to be set aside as badly defective.⁴¹ This left 220 useful pieces. From this net amount, 41 came to light in the great east-west drain leading to Peirene. The drain lies just north of Buildings II, III, IV and was partly explored this year in order to clarify the chronological relationship between Buildings II and III.⁴² Originally 87 coins turned up here, but countless washings of sand and water eliminated all but 41 for identification purposes. These particular pieces will be published at another time when the exploration of the drain is complete. By and large though, the coins are late, indicating that the life of the drain was long. 36 are from Roman times (1st to 5th centuries after Christ) with only 4 Hellenistic and 1 possibly intrusive Turkish piece. Curiously enough, a noticeable majority of these pieces were from the 2nd century after Christ, with local issues of Commodus the most frequent finds.

The non-drain areas also had high incidences of defective coins. Out of a possible 315 pieces from Buildings III-IV and the Sacred Spring, only 179 survived time and cleaning. Building III was especially plagued by bronzes in advanced stages

⁴¹ For previous reports see C. K. Williams, II and J. Fisher, "Corinth, 1970: Forum Area," *Hesperia*, XL, 1971, pp. 1-51; *ibid.*, XLI, 1972, pp. 143-184.

Southwest forum, 1971: 155 defective in 429.

Sacred Spring, 1968-1970: 303 defective in 573.

Defective means illegible, fragmentary, disintegrated, or not coins.

Abbreviations used in this article are: *Agora II* = M. Thompson, *Athenian Agora, II, Coins from the Roman through the Venetian Period*, Princeton, 1954; *BMC* = *British Museum Catalogue* (Corinth, Central Greece, Attica, Peloponnesos); *BMC II* = *British Museum Catalogue, Imperial Byzantine Coinage, II*; *CopSNG* = *Syllogue Nummorum Graecorum, Copenhagen*, 1942-; Ed. = K. M. Edwards, *Corinth, VI, Coins 1896-1929*, Cambridge, Mass., 1933; *Evelp.SNG* = *Syllogue Nummorum Graecorum, Grèce: Collection Rena H. Evelpides, I*, Athens, 1970; *Hendy* = M. F. Hendy, *Coinage and Money in the Byzantine Empire 1081-1261*, Dumbarton Oaks, 1969; *Hill* = R. A. G. Carson, J. P. C. Kent, P. V. Hill, *Late Roman Bronze Coinage, A.D. 324-498*, London, 1960-; *MN* = *Museum Notes* (American Numismatic Society); *NCoP* = F. Imhoof-Blumer and P. Gardner, "Numismatic Commentary on Pausanias," *J.H.S.*, VI-VIII, 1885-1887; *NC* = *Numismatic Chronicle*; *NNM* = *Numismatic Notes and Monographs* (American Numismatic Society); *RIC* = H. Mattingly, E. A. Sydenham, C. H. V. Sutherland, and R. A. G. Carson, *The Roman Imperial Coinage*, 1923-1967; *Svor.*, *Athènes* = J. N. Svoronos, *Trésor des Monnaies d'Athènes*, Munich, 1923-1926; *Svor. (Ptol.)* = J. N. Svoronos, *Tà νομίσματα τοῦ κράτους τῶν πτολεμαίων*, Athens, 1904.

⁴² See above p. 18.

of disintegration due in part to high amounts of chlorine in the soil as well as to other elements of corrosion introduced into the area. Even in 1953, it was apparent that coin evidence for Building III would be fragmentary at best. C. H. Morgan recorded more than 91 finds of which 56 proved defective.⁴³ In 1971, 29 more coins were recovered in tests over the west court, but only 16 of these were identifiable. This year, the count was 20, a bare 2/7th of all the coins discovered in this part of the site. By far the most common coin found was the Corinthian Pegasos/Trident. Yet only three Pegasos-right and four symbols (or letters) were preserved out of 66 coins so that the picture of this series from Building III must remain incomplete.⁴⁴ This predominance of small Corinthian bronzes from the living areas of Building III, plus the lack of even fractional silver, suggests inhabitants or activities of a more modestly local nature than those of the elaborate, perhaps official Building II.⁴⁵ In wells 3 and 6, however, there were a few more coins from outside mints. One of these, No. 54 (Plate 12), a Siculo-Punic bronze, is a rare if not unique find for Corinth. Fine in style, it is the large denomination of the familiar, small Tanit/Prancing Horse series.⁴⁶ Not only the fine style of the Tanit head, but also certain details such as the single-drop earring, the single (not double) ear of barley over the forehead, with—on the reverse—the short (not elongated, spidery) legs of the horse tend to place this closer to the Group II staters of Jenkins' and Lewis' classification than to the later groups, such as XII, bearing similar types. Group II is dated *ca.* 375-360 B.C.⁴⁷ A thorough study of the Siculo-Punic bronzes has yet to be undertaken so that the placing of this piece must be provisional.

In the area of Building IV a little fractional silver did come to light, Nos. 2

⁴³ Corinth field notebook 205:

35 useable finds in 1953:

7 Byzantine (6th-11th centuries after Christ). From Byzantine strosis.

2 Roman (4th century after Christ). From intrusions or cleaning.

2 Greek Imperials; *Edwards* 16, 223. From disturbed fill.

24 Greek: 1 Sikyon, 1 Larissa (?), 22 Pegasos/Trident. Only one Pegasos-right and two markings survived (Krator, Δ—[]) and only the Δ—[] has context. It was found near the terracotta deposit: C. H. Morgan, "Investigations at Corinth, 1953," *Hesperia*, XXII, 1953, pp. 138-139.

⁴⁴ See list below, p. 37. Preserved symbols: Δ—[], Torch or Fulmen.

Aphlaston — Ω

Wreath, Δ

⁴⁵ Williams and Fisher, *Hesperia*, XLI, 1972, pp. 172-173 for Building II. See list below, p. 37 for 5 Sikyon (Ξ-issues), 1 Phokis, 1 Aegina also found in Building III.

⁴⁶ See, for example, *Evelp.SNG* 698-702; *CopSNG* 1021-1024, *Hunterian Collection* 1-6; *Lucien de Hirsch Collection* 842; *Victoria and Albert-SNG* (Spencer-Churchill) 90-91; *BMC* (Sicily) p. 255, 1 ff.; *Grose* 2805-2861. For smaller denomination, see: *Evelp.* 702, *Cop.* 1024, *Hunter.* 2, *et passim*.

⁴⁷ G. K. Jenkins and R. B. Lewis, *Carthaginian Gold and Electrum Coins*, London, 1963, pp. 18-19 (text), p. 76, 2 (cat.), pl. 1, 2. The die alignment of No. 54 is regular.

and 64 (Plate 12). The latter is of special interest being an ancient counterfeit from Sikyon. Although no die identities have been established, the Crouching Chimera left, ΣΕ/Flying Dove left, are very similar to the types found on the British Museum hemidrachm, no. 31 (*ca.* 431-400 B.C.).⁴⁸ A slash across the obverse indicates that the piece was suspect in ancient times, perhaps not so much for reasons of weight or style which appear convincing, but for reasons of chance. A deep, inconspicuous flaw in the left edge reveals—on close inspection—traces of copper. It is known that silver coins were often tested for purity by chisel probes. Currency foreign to an area was frequently defaced by small gashes as if indiscriminately gouged by a merchant or an individual devoid of proper tools. Large denominations or bullion hoards collected for the melting-pot were very prone to such cuts.⁴⁹ From the Athenian Agora now comes an inscription recently studied by Professor Ronald S. Stroud and dated to the archonship of Hippodamas, 375/4 B.C.⁵⁰ The inscription indicates that in Athens fake coins were officially invalidated by a testor. The coins were cut, confiscated, and then consecrated to τῆς Μητρὸς [τ]ῶν θεῶν (i.e. θεῶν). Whether Sikyon or Corinth ever had similar policies is yet unknown, although Professor Stroud's studies in relation to the slashed Corinthian stater in the well-known temple deposit at Isthmia and to other material may shed more light on the subject.⁵¹ Although No. 64 was found on bedrock in the foundation trench of Building IV, there is no reason to consider it a sacred piece or part of a foundation deposit.

Frequent discovery of plated excavation coins in Corinth and elsewhere presupposes the need for local methods of control in ancient times.⁵² The problem is compounded when the government itself adulterates its own silver. This occurred in Macedonia and Thasos in early classical times, but apparently not at Corinth before the 4th century B.C.⁵³ Much remains to be known of later years, however, and of other mints, such as Sikyon.

Finally, to turn briefly to the second major area dug in the forum, the Sacred

⁴⁸ Variations: Crouching Chimera, l. or r., ΣΕ or ΣΙ/ Dove l. or r. *BMC* 31, Cop. 56; also, Rampant Chimera l. or r., ΣΕ or ΣΙ/ Dove l. or r., with or without pellet, letters, wreath; Grose 6256, Cop. 50, 58, *BMC* 32.

The rampant chimera is perhaps a slightly later and certainly a larger issue. Weights can vary from 2.64 to 2.80 grams.

⁴⁹ For example, E. S. G. Robinson, "A Hoard of Archaic Greek Coins from Anatolia," *NC*, 1, 1961, espec. p. 116; burial: *ca.* 480 B.C. E. T. Newell, "The Küchük Köhne Hoard," *NNM*, 46, 1931, espec. p. 7; burial: *ca.* 322 B.C. V. J. Hunter, "A Third Century Hoard from Serbia and its Significance for Celtic History," *MN*, XIII, 1967, espec. p. 18; burial: *ca.* 220 B.C.

⁵⁰ Reference here is to Agora inv. no. I 7180, lines 1-12 and ff. Warm thanks go to Professor Stroud for his generous permission to mention this material, soon to appear in full publication.

⁵¹ O. Broneer, "Excavations at Isthmia, 1954," *Hesperia*, XXIV, 1955, pp. 135-136.

⁵² See Williams and Fisher, *Hesperia*, XLI, 1972, p. 178 (Hoard). D. H. Cox, "Gordian Hoards III, IV, V and VII," *MN*, XII, 1966, espec. p. 21 for plated coins.

⁵³ C. M. Kraay and V. M. Emeleus, *The Composition of Greek Silver Coins: Analysis by Neutron Activation*, Oxford, 1962, espec. pp. 37-38 (Conclusions).

Spring furnished only eleven stratified coins and no surprises. The earliest find, *ca.* 425 to 4th century B.C., is from Syracuse. A small bronze with Arethusa / Wheel types, No. 51 is too damaged to be photographed. No. 53, another Arethusa / Dolphin, shell, like the one, No. 52, from the Oval Pit, appeared in Phase 3. Being slightly larger, it may represent another denomination in this series. There were only three new Pegasos / Trident additions to the phases established in 1970: in Phase 4, Pegasos-right, No. 6; in Phase 6, Bow (?), No. 35, [] - I, No. 43.⁵⁴ Then, from poverty-stricken Phokis after the third Sacred War, comes a rare bronze, No. 59, bearing the name of one of her generals, Onymarchos (354-352 B.C.). The last two Greek pieces of note come from the furthest afield: Nisyros (Caria), No. 79, and Paphos (Cyprus), No. 80. Although as unphotogenic as the Onymarchos coin, the Paphos bronze is very similar to the one found in the Curium excavations countermarked—like this one—on the reverse with a tiny rose.⁵⁵ These last two pieces come from outside the Sacred Spring and are as unstratified as Nos. 84-127, included in the catalogue for the sake of completeness.

BUILDING III COINS

ROOM 4 OR HALL

Corinth [Pegasos]/Trident, Δ - [] (1953-6)

WEST COURT

North

Corinth Pegasos r./Trident (1971 Cat. No. 19)
Pegasos l./Trident, no symb. (1971 Cat. No. 123)

South

Corinth Pegasos r./Trident (1971 Cat. No. 20)
Pegasos l./Trident, no symb. (1971 Cat. Nos. 124-126, 128, 129)
Torch or Fulmen (1971 Cat. No. 131)
Phokis Bull/ $\Phi\Omega$, wreath, *ca.* 357-346 B.C. (1971 Cat. No. 180)
Aegina Dolphins/Incuse, after *ca.* 404 B.C. (1971 Cat. No. 187)
Sikyon Dove l./[Σ] (1971 Cat. No. 193)

and Well Room

Corinth Pegasos l./Trident, no symb. (Nos. 7, 9, 12, 19)
Aphlaston - Ω (No. 38)
 Δ
Wreath (No. 41)
Sikyon Dove l./ (Nos. 66, 69, 70)

⁵⁴ For Phases see, Williams and Fisher, *Hesperia*, XL, 1971, pp. 37-39.

⁵⁵ D. H. Cox, "Coins from the Excavations at Curium, 1932-1953," *NVM*, 145, 1959, p. 6, 72 and pl. 1.

Room 5

and Well Room

Corinth Pegasos l./Trident, no symb. (Nos. 10, 11)
 Sikyon Dove l./[] (No. 74)

OVAL PIT

Syracuse Arethusa/Dolphin, *ca.* 357-344 B.C. (No. 52)

WELL 3

Corinth Pegasos l./Trident, no symb. (Nos. 13, 14)
 Siculo-Punic Tanit/Horse, 4th cent. B.C. (No. 54)
 (Argos, time of Hadrian. Find spot in doubt.) (No. 76)

WELL 6

Corinth Pegasos l./Trident, no symb. (No. 16)
 Philippi ? Herakles/Tripod, *ca.* 356-350 B.C. (No. 55)
 Arcadia Pan/, syrinx, *ca.* 363-280 B.C. (No. 77)

SACRED SPRING COINS

Phase 3

Syracuse Arethusa/Wheel, 425-4th cent. B.C. (No. 51)
 Arethusa/Dolphin, *ca.* 357-344 B.C. (No. 53)

Phases 4 or 5

Corinth Pegasos r./Trident (No. 6)
 Athens Athena/Owl, 4-2nd cent. B.C. (No. 63)

Phase 6

Corinth Pegasos l./Trident, Bow ? (No. 35)
 [] - 1 (No. 43)
 Sikyon Dove r./[] (No. 73)

Phase 7

Corinth Pegasos r./Trident (No. 5)
 Pegasos l./Trident, no symb. (Nos. 24, 33)
 Phokis Bucranium/ONYMAPXOY, 354-352 B.C. (No. 59)

CATALOGUE

Coins are all bronze unless otherwise indicated. Weights are given for the silver only, because of severe deterioration in the bronze. An asterisk means illustration.

CORINTH

Protome of Pegasus l., with / Head of nymph l.; to r.,
 curled wing; below, ♀ / monogram. Hemidrachm

- *1. 72-3 AR → 1.51 gr. Obv. [♀]. Rev. ⚡. Mint possibly Leukas instead of Corinth; cf. *BMC* p. 135, 117 and dates, ca. 430-330 B.C. Miscellaneous find.

Pegasus l., with curled / Pegasus prancing front, with
 wing; below, ♀ / Curled wings. Diobol

- *2. 72-393 AR ← 0.65 gr. Obv. below, traces: ♀ ? Λ ? Mint possibly Leukas; cf. *BMC* p. 136, 126 and dates, as No. 1.

Pegasus r.; below, ♀ / Trident; no symbol (4)

Ed. 11

3. 72-324 →
 4. 72-373 ↗
 5. 72-399 ↘
 6. 72-408 ↖

Similar, but Pegasus l. (27)

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 7. 72-101 ← | 14. 72-149 → | 21. 72-299 ← | 28. 72-361 ← |
| 8. 72-115 → | 15. 72-216 ↓ | 22. 72-312 ↓ | 29. 72-384 → |
| 9. 72-127 ↓ | 16. 72-235 ← | 23. 72-334 ↓ | 30. 72-387 ↑ |
| 10. 72-131 ↗ | 17. 72-266 ← | 24. 72-346 ↖ | 31. 72-394 ← |
| 11. 72-132 ↗ | 18. 72-268 ↗ | 25. 72-351 ↘ | 32. 72-409 ↖ |
| 12. 72-140 ↗ | 19. 72-270 ↘ | 26. 72-355 ↖ | 33. 72-423 → |
| 13. 72-143 ↗ | 20. 72-282 ↓ | 27. 72-359 ↖ | |

Similar, but with single symbol (2)

34. 72-292 → To l., triskeles
 35. 72-330 ↘ To r., bow?

Similar, but with symbols or letters l. and r. (10)

36. 72-198 ← [] - Δ
 37. 72-189 ↗ Patera - [Δ]
 38. 72-94 ↗ Aphlaston - Ω
 Δ
 39. 72-323 Δ - amphora [Obv.]
 Ω
 40. 72-193 ↖ [] - amphora?
 41. 72-100 ↓ [] - wreath
 42. 72-321 ← As No. 41
 43. 72-329 ↗ [] - I
 44. 72-174 ↗ [] - Ω
 45. 72-410 ↓ Σ - star

Similar, but [type] or nearly illegible: 52
 Total Pegasus / Trident found: 95

Head of Athena r. / Pegasus r.; below, K

BMC 476

46. 72-379 ↗ Rev. [K].

Head of Herakles r. / Protome of Pegasus r.; below,
letters

BMC 481-482

47. 72-93 ← Rev. [letters].

48. 72-121 ↘ Rev. ♀ [Π].

49. 72-172 ↑ As No. 48.

50. 72-228 → As No. 47.

OTHER GREEK MINTS (33)

SICILY

SYRACUSE, ca. 425 to 4th century B.C.

Head of Arethusa l. / ΣΥΡΑ Wheel; below, dolphins

Evelp. *SNG* 602

51. 72-365 Obv. [type]. Rev. [ΣΥ, dolphins].

SYRACUSE, ca. 357-344 B.C.

Head of Arethusa l. / ΣΥΡΑ Dolphin r. over scallop-
shell

Evelp. *SNG* 603

*52. 72-273 ↓ Rev. [ΥΡ].

*53. 72-366 → Rev. Σ [A].

SICULO-PUNIC

4th century B.C. to ca. 210 B.C.

Head of Tanit l. / Galloping horse r.

Evelp. *SNG* 698

*54. 72-177 ↑

MACEDONIA

Probably PHILIPPI, 356-350 B.C.

Head of Herakles r. / ΦΙΛΙΠΠΩΝ Tripod

Cop*SNG* 300

55. 72-237 ↓ Obv. traces: type. Rev. Φ[. Specimen badly corroded and reading tenuous.

Probably CASSANDER, 316-297 B.C.

Head of Herakles r. / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΚΑΣΣΑΝΔΡΟΥ Boy
on horseback r.

Cop*SNG* 1142 ff.

56. 72-416 Obv. [type]. Rev. [inscription; below, letters].

PHILIP V, 220-178 B.C.

Head of Pan r. / ΒΑ Boy on horseback r.

Ed. 243

57. 72-124 ↖ Rev. [B]; below, Φ.

Uncertain mint, 3rd century B.C.

Shield with crescents / Macedonian helmet

Cop*SNG* 1183

58. 72-119 Obv. traces: type. Rev. to l., small figure.

PHOKIS

Time of ONYMARCHOS, 354-352 B.C.

Bucranium bound with sacrificial fillet



ONY
MAP
XOY

in wreath

BMC 103

59. 72-367 ↓ Rev. [ONY], [M].

BOEOTIA

Uncertain mint, ca. 196-146 B.C.

Boeotian shield / ΒΟΙΩΤΩΝ Trident, to r., dolphin

BMC 108-111

60. 72-97 ↗ Rev. traces: ethnic.

61. 72-175 ↔ As No. 60.

ATTICA

SALAMIS, ca. 350-318 B.C.

Head of Demeter or Persephone
r., wearing corn-wreath



Shield of Ajax; on
it, sheathed sword

BMC 9

62. 72-400 ←.

ATHENS, 4-2nd century B.C.

Head of Athena r. / ΑΘΕ Owl r.

Svor., Athènes,
pl. 22, 73 ff.

63. 72-303 ↓ Rev. traces: type. Specimen badly corroded,
but attribution probable.

PELOPONNESE

SIKYON

Chimera l., below, ΣΕ / Dove flying l. Hemidrachm

cf. *BMC* 30-31

*64. 72-375 AR (Plated) ↖ 2.63 gr. Obv. test slash.⁵⁶

Dove flying r. / Σ in wreath

BMC 94-96

65. 72-249 Obv. [type].

Similar, but Σ with ◁ or ◀

BMC 98-101

66. 72-103 →

Similar, but Σ-[ornament or letter]

BMC 94-105

67. 72-354 ↑

68. 72-388 ↑

69. 72-164 ←

70. 72-129 Obv. [type].

⁵⁶ Ancient counterfeit; see p. 36.

Dove flying r. / ξ lin wreath

BMC 138-142

71. 72-169 ↑

72. 72-336 ↓

73. 72-403 Obv. type r. Rev. traces: type.

Dove flying l. / Uncertain type

cf. *BMC* 146

74. 72-126

ACHAEAN LEAGUE: PATRAS, after 150 B.C.

Head of Zeus r., laureate  in wreath
Hemidrachm

cf. *NNM* 159,
pl. XLIII, 562

*75. 72-96 AR ↖ 1.86 gr. (Fragment). For dating, see *NNM* 159,
p. 117.

Probably ARGOS, 2nd-3rd century after Christ

Head of Emperor / ΑΡΓΗΙΩΝ Demeter l., holding
or Empress r. / corn-ears and poppy-heads

cf. *NCOP* K-39

76. 72-180 → Obv. traces: type. Rev. [ethnic]. Specimen badly
corroded, but attribution probable. Type known for Hadrian
to Julia Domna or Plautilla at Argos.

ARCADIA, ca. 363-280 B.C.

Head of Pan r. /  Syrinx

BMC 62-64

77. 72-261 ← Rev. traces: syrinx.

EGYPT

PTOLEMY III EUERGETES, 247-222 B.C.

Bust of Ptolemy r., laureate, / ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ
aegis / Eagle on fulmen

Svor. (Ptol.) 1000

78. 72-186 ↑ Rev. ΠΤ []Δ []Μ[.

CARIA

NISYROS, ca. 350-300 B.C.

Head of female r., stephane, / NI Y Dolphin r. over
hair rolled / trident l.

BMC (Caria) 4-7

*79. 72-171 ↑ Rev.]Σ[.

CYPRUS

ΡΑΡΗΟΣ, third quarter of 4th century B.C.

Head of Aphrodite l. / Dove standing r., above, six-
rayed star, to r., 

BMC (Cyprus)
p. lxxviii, ii

80. 72-413 ↓ Obv. traces: type. Rev. []; below, CTMK: three-
petaled rose (as on coins of Rhodes). See Curium 72 (*NNM* 145).

UNCERTAIN

81. 72-168 Head of Apollo l., laureate. Rev. Tripod. [ethnic].
 82. 72-251 (Fragment) Obv. Head of Athena ? r. Rev. [type].
 83. 72-392 Male ? head r. Rev. [type].

ROMAN ⁵⁷ (13)

- GALERIUS, Heraclea, ca. A.D. 295/6
 84. 72-176 CONCORDIA MILITVM Emperor, Jupiter *RIC* IV, 16
 CONSTANS, Heraclea, ca. A.D. 324-330
 85. 72-106 GLORIA EXERCITVS Two standards Hill 901
 CONSTANS or CONSTANTIUS II, Constantinople, ca. A.D. 346-350
 86. 72-158 FEL TEMP REPARATIO Fallen horseman Hill 2022
 VALENTINIAN II, [mint], A.D. 383-392
 87. 72-277 GLORIA REIPVBLICE Camp-gate Hill 1864
 THEODOSIUS I, Cyzicus, A.D. 393-423
 88. 72-111 SALVS REIPVBLICAE Victory, captive Hill 2569
 ARCADIUS, [mint], A.D. 393-423
 89. 72-170 As No. 88. cf. Hill 1107
 90. 72-195
 HONORIUS, Alexandria, A.D. 395-408
 91. 72-357 GLORIA ROMANORVM Three emperors Hill 2924
 HONORIUS or THEODOSIUS II, [mint], A.D. 408-423
 92. 72-227 GLORIA ROMANORVM Three emperors Hill 2224
 THEODOSIUS II, Nicomedia, A.D. 425-450
 93. 72-314 CONCORDIA AVG Cross Hill 2459
 Time of VALENTINIAN III, 5th century after Christ
 94. 72-300 VICTORIA AVGG or SALVS REIPVBLICE Victory *NNM* 148, 254 ff.
 Time of LEO I, A.D. 457-474
 95. 72-165 Nimbate figure; to l., b; to r., E. *NNM* 148, 751
 96. 72-264 Traces: lion l. *MN* XI, p. 204, 513

BYZANTINE (26)

97. 72-207 BASIL I, A.D. 867/8. Emperor/Inscription *BMC* II, 8-10
 98. 72-181 LEO VI, A.D. 886?-911. Emperor/Inscription *BMC* II, 8-10
 99. 72-208 100. 72-417
 101. 72-136 NICEPHORUS III, A.D. 1078-1081. Christ/ Cross, circle *BMC* II, 12-21
 102. 72-222
 103. 72-223 104. 72-326
 105. 72-225 Anonymous, class A-1, A.D. 969-989. (Overstrike on Romanus I). *Agora* II, 1863

⁵⁷ All coins that follow are from disturbed fill.

- | | | | |
|------|--------|---|------------------------|
| 106. | 72-144 | Anonymous, class A-2, A.D. 989-1028. | <i>Agora II</i> , 1864 |
| 107. | 72-275 | Anonymous, class H, A.D. 1071-1078. | <i>Agora II</i> , 1871 |
| 108. | 72-317 | 109. 72-356 | |
| 110. | 72-286 | Anonymous, class I, A.D. 1078-1081. | <i>Agora II</i> , 1872 |
| 111. | 72-305 | Anonymous, class K, A.D. 1081-1118. | <i>Agora II</i> , 1874 |
| 112. | 72-316 | | |
| 113. | 72-280 | ALEXIUS I, Thessalonica, post-reform, A.D. 1092-1118. Virgin orans/Emperor | Hendy, pl. 8, 9 |
| 114. | 72-439 | | |
| 115. | 72-104 | As No. 113, but Cross/Emperor | Hendy, pl. 8, 10-12 |
| 116. | 72-135 | 118. 72-226 | |
| 117. | 72-224 | 119. 72-331 | |
| 120. | 72-335 | MANUEL I, Uncertain Greek mint, A.D. 1143-1180. Monogram/Emperor | Hendy, pl. 18, 1-2 |
| 121. | 72-276 | As No. 120, but type B, St. George/Emperor | Hendy, pl. 18, 3-4 |
| 122. | 72-306 | As No. 120, but type C, Christ/Emperor | Hendy, pl. 18, 5-6 |

FRANKISH (5)

- | | | | |
|------|--------|--|-----------|
| 123. | 72-274 | WILLIAM VILLEHARDOUIN, before A.D. 1250. Cross/Acrocorinth Castle | Ed. 2 |
| 124. | 72-304 | | |
| 125. | 72-113 | GUY II DE LA ROCHE, after A.D. 1294. Cross/Castle Tournois | Ed. 24 |
| 126. | 72-112 | PHILIP AUGUSTUS, A.D. 1180-1223. As No. 125. | Ed. 30 |
| 127. | 72-325 | LOUIS VIII or IX, A.D. 1223-1270. As No. 125. | Ed. 31-32 |

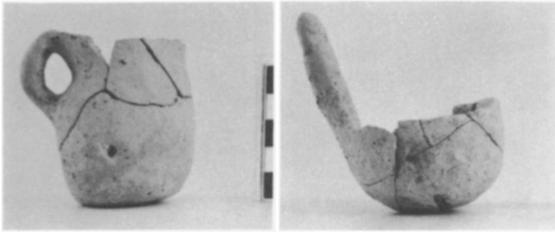
JOAN E. FISHER

CORINTH EXCAVATIONS



Heroon, North Half of Temenos, from West

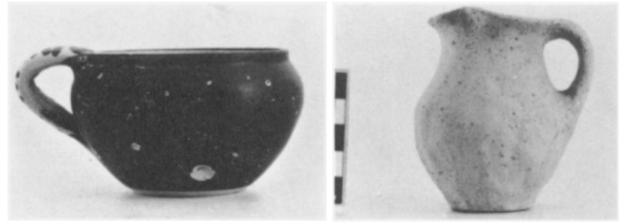
PLATE 2



1

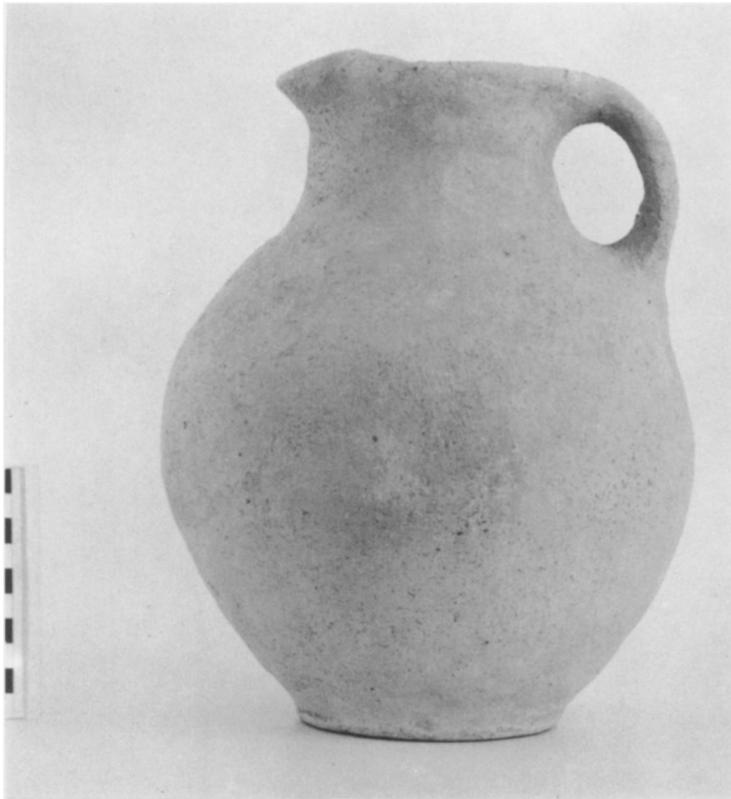
2

1, 2, Pottery from Shaft above Grave 72-5



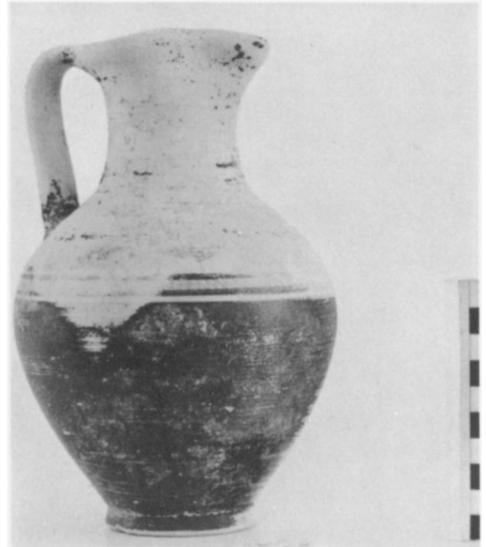
7

4



3

3-7, Pottery from within Grave 72-5



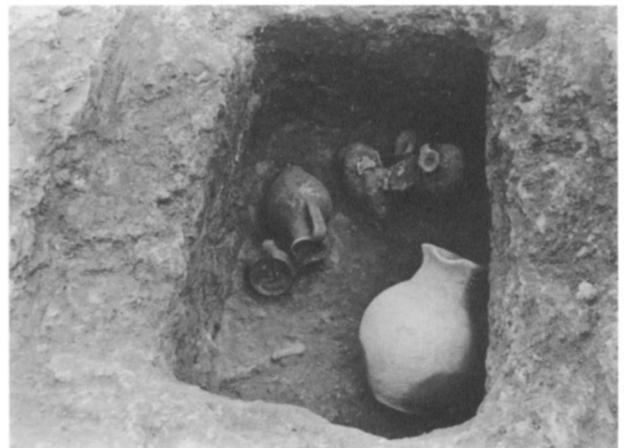
5



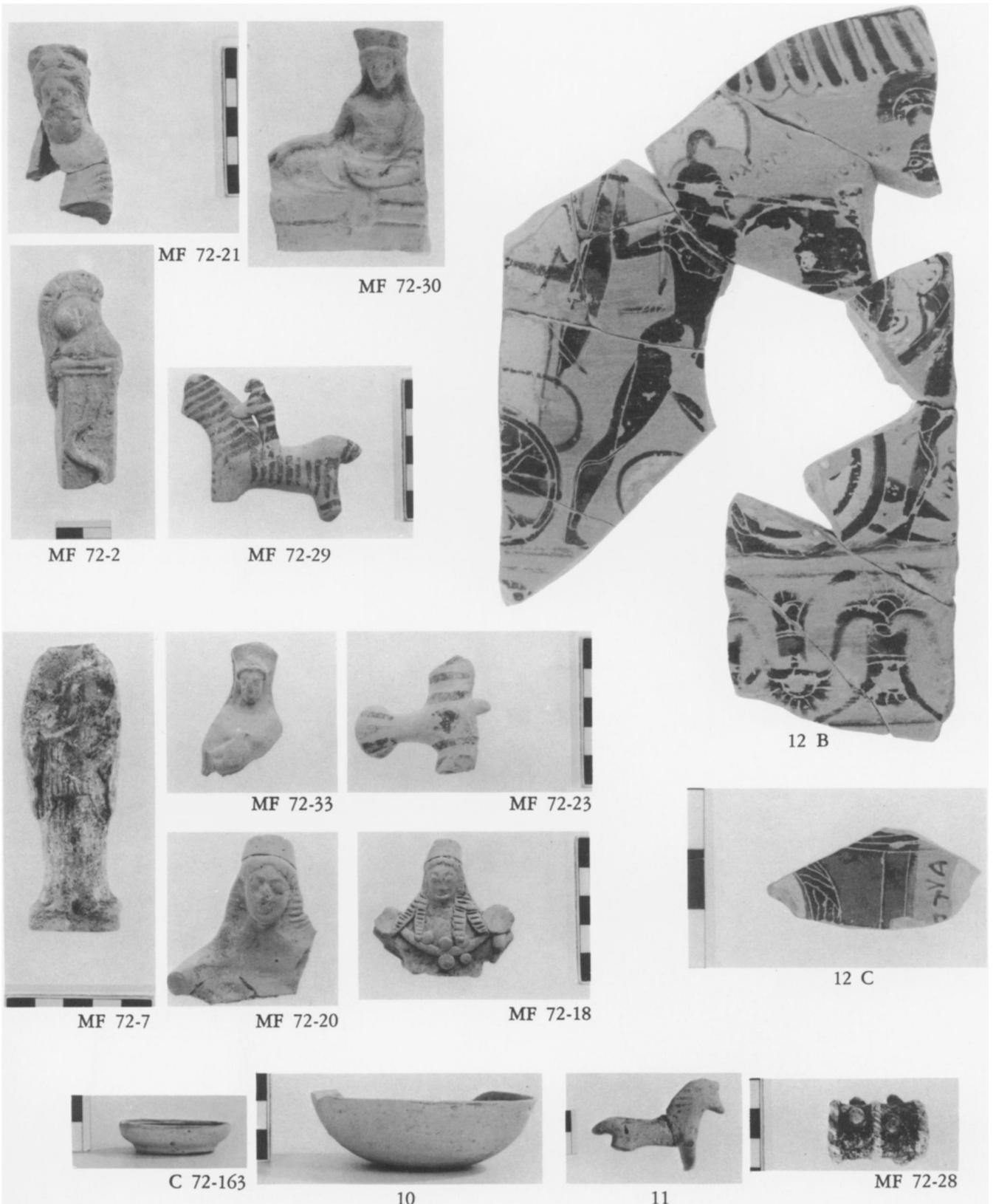
6



Grave 72-4 from West



Grave 72-5 from North



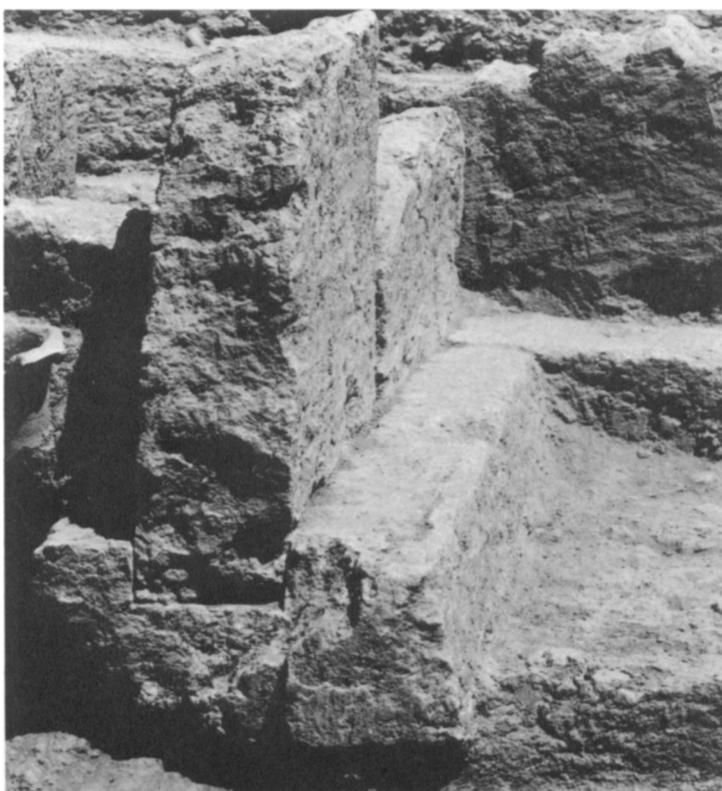
Votive Material from Heroon: Figurines, Krater, Mesomphalic Phialai, Glass Bead

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PLATE 4



a. Heroon and Graves 72-4, 72-5, from South



b. Detail of West Wall of Temenos, from South



9

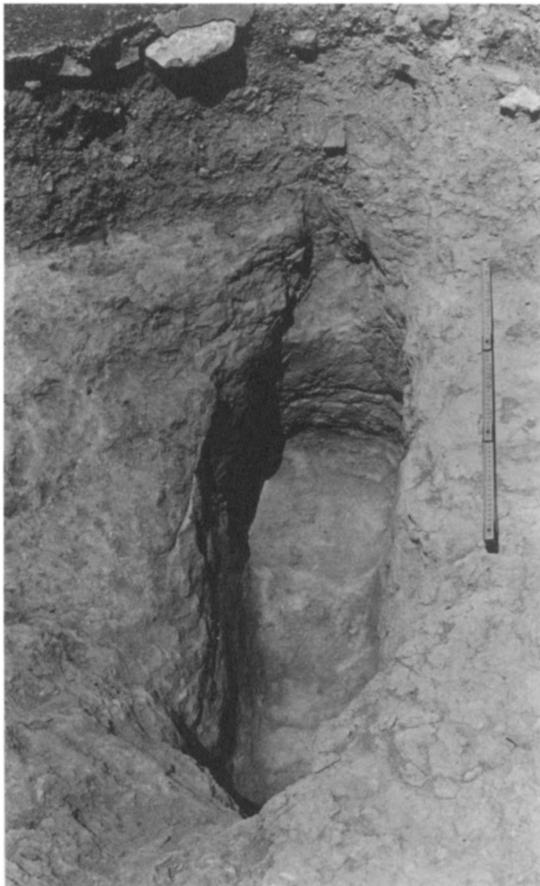


8

Sherds from Pre-Temenos Wall Stratum



a. Heroon, Northwest Quarter Partially Cleared, with Coping Block, from West



b. Pit A



c. Pit B

PLATE 6



Building III, under Portico of South Stoa, with Kitchen of Building IV in Foreground, from West

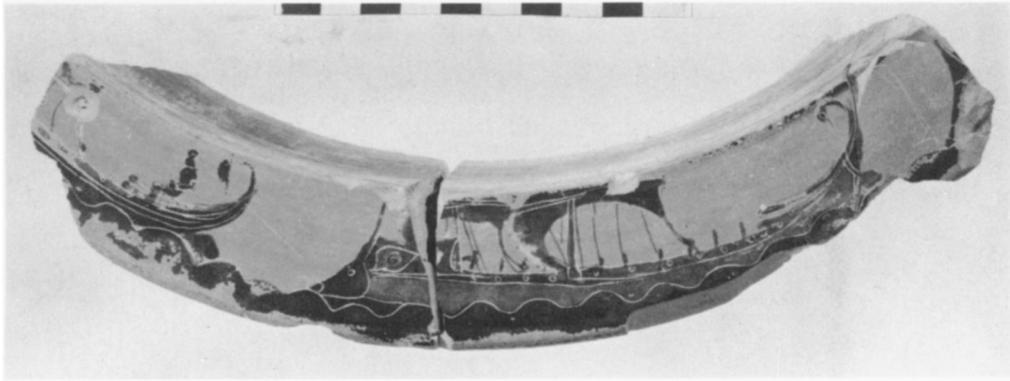
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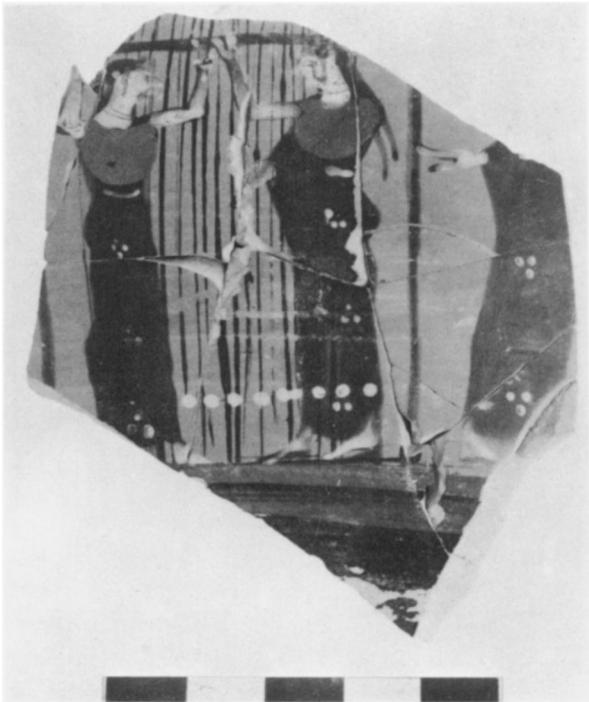
a. Building III, Well Room, under Portico of South Stoa, from East



b. South Wall of East-West City Drain, North of Building III



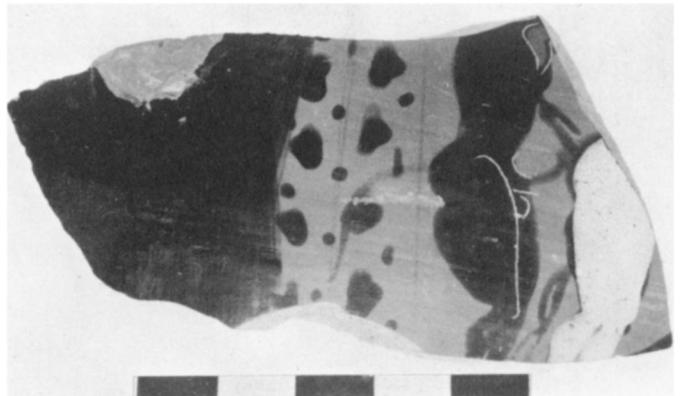
14



13A



15



13B

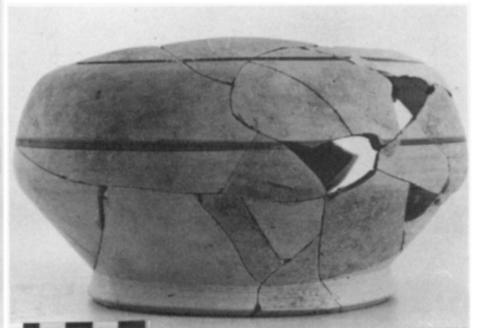
Pottery from Early Poros Floor North of Well Room



C 72-117

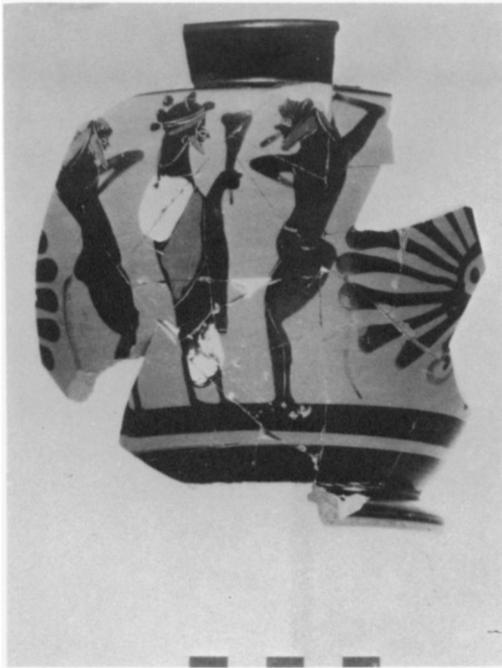


18



C 72-116

Late Fifth-Early Fourth Century B. C. Mushroom Jugs



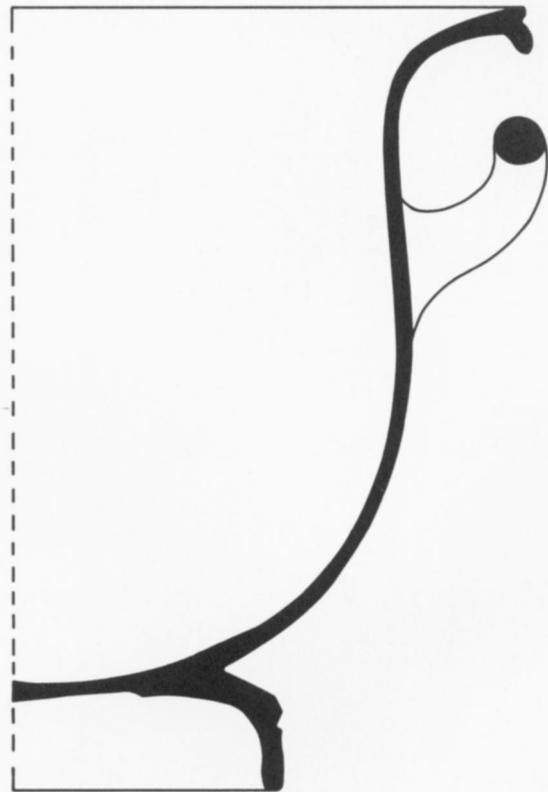
16



C-72-25



16



C-72-25

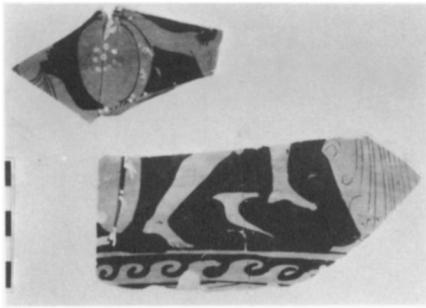


C-71-316

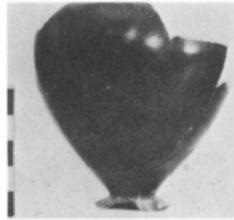


Profile of C-72-25. Compared to Profile of C-71-316, Left, from Pottery Deposit of 1971 between Buildings I and II.

PLATE 10



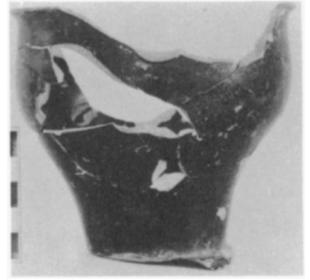
17



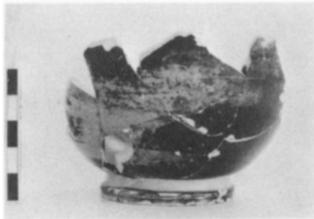
20



21



22



19

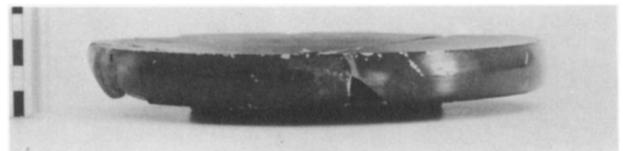
17, 19. Pottery from Deposit of ca. 400 B. C.



25



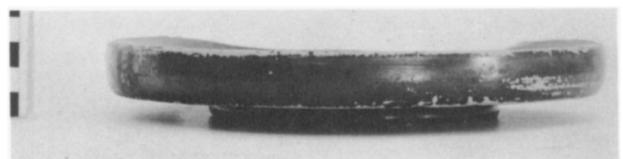
24



30

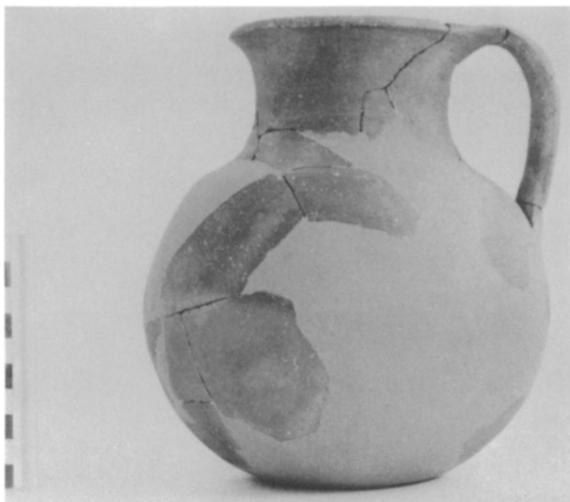


26



C-72-174

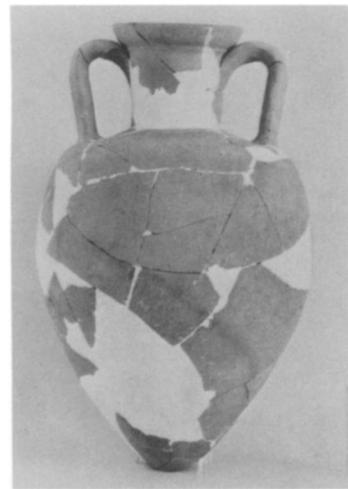
20-22, 24-26, 30, C-72-174, Pottery from Pit Associated with Destruction of Building III
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23



27



28

23, 27, 28, Pottery from Pit Associated with Destruction of Building III

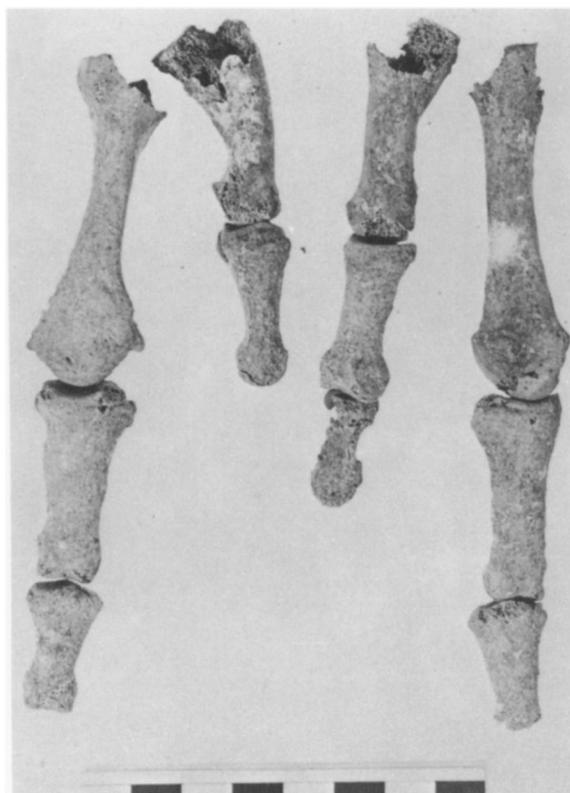


31



32

31, 32, from Industrial Area in Sacred Spring



Grave 72-4, Index Finger and Thumb of Left Hand, Compared to Index Finger and Thumb of Right Hand

PLATE 12



Skull from Burial 72-4, Profile, Front, Showing Narrow, Backward Projecting Braincase and Long Deep-Chinned Face

