PAUSANIAS recorded that the "old gymnasium and a spring called Lerna" were located not far from the theater and that a Temple of Zeus and a Temple of Asklepios were near the gymnasium. All of these constructions except the Temple of Zeus and the gymnasium were discovered and excavated many years ago by the American School of Classical Studies and the site of the gymnasium itself has been thought to be indicated by a number of column bases southwest of Lerna. Three column bases and, some distance to the east, parts of three Doric limestone column drums protruding from the ground have been visible from at least the time of the first excavations in Corinth. Some of the first trenches dug by the American School in 1896 were in this area: Trenches I and II lay west of the three column bases and Trench XX involved a partial investigation of the three Doric column drums mentioned above. Wilhelm Dörpfeld had previously worked in the vicinity and had identified walls both to the north and south of the line indicated by the column bases. W. B. Dinsmoor investigated a large architrave and two Doric column drum fragments in the same area in 1911 and later assigned these architectural pieces to "the largest temple in the Peloponnesos." The architrave and one of the column drum fragments are visible in the field immediately west of the excavation site of 1965 (Pl. 8, a). B. H. Hill dug several trenches along the line indicated by the visible column bases in 1916 and increased the number of known bases to 17. He also rediscovered the "walls" to the north and south of the line of column bases that had been mentioned by Dörpfeld. 

1 Pausanias, II, 4, 5.
3 See, e.g., Henry S. Robinson, The Urban Development of Ancient Corinth, American School of Classical Studies at Athens, 1965, fig. 7.
5 "Der Tempel in Korinth," Ath. Mitt., XI, 1886, pp. 306-308. His "wall" to the south must have been, instead, part of the foundation for the domed building (infra, pp. 21-23).
7 Hill’s excavations are unpublished; the work is recorded in his field notebook for the North Cemetery, 1915-1916.
Systematic excavation on a large scale in this area (Pl. 7) was begun in summer, 1965, by the University of Texas under the auspices of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens.\(^8\) The excavations were conducted within an area of about three-fourths of an acre located southwest of the Fountain of Lerna; the three column bases that have always been visible are in about the center of the excavation area (grids K 14/d-g, 8-10 and K 15/f-g, 1-2 on the Corinth Topographical Survey Map, Sheet 8a, map co-ordinates 17,560-17,660 north-south, 8,020-8,100 east-west).\(^9\) No constructions were discovered that dated later than the 6th century of our era, and only

\(^8\) Funds for the excavation were provided by generous grants from the University of Texas and gifts from Professor Marian Davis and Miss Lucile Morley of Austin, Texas, and Mr. James C. Hudnall of Tyler, Texas. The work was carried out under the general supervision of Professor Henry S. Robinson, Director of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens; the author was director of the excavations. Members of the staff were: Professor O. W. Reinmuth, Mrs. Nancy Smith and Mr. Michael Shaw, area supervisors; Mrs. Lucy Wiseman and Mr. Kent Sobotik, inventory; Mr. William B. Dinsmoor, Jr., architect; Mr. John Garner, architectural assistant. All the members of the staff were from the University of Texas except Mr. Dinsmoor who resides in Athens. We also had the assistance of Miss Dian Duryea of Bryn Mawr College for a few days at the end of the season. Our foreman was Mr. Evangellos Lekkas and pot menders were Mr. George Kachros and Mr. Nikos Didaskalou. Most of the inventoried objects were photographed by Mr. James Heyle and some of the photographs of the site were taken by Professor Robinson. We are also indebted to Professor Robinson for his advice and help during the excavations and during the writing of this report. We are grateful to Mr. S. Charitonides, the late Ephor of the Corinthia and Argolis, for his kindness and hospitality in Ancient Corinth; Miss Judith Perlzweig, who was in charge of the records and inventory at Corinth, for her kind cooperation and many helpful suggestions; and Professor Oscar Bronner, for his advice and encouragement.

\(^9\) In 1963-64 the Topographical Service of the Greek Ministry of Public Works, at the request of the American School and the Greek Service of Antiquities, produced a map of the area of the ancient city of Corinth, including the village of Solomo at the south and ancient Lechaion at the north, the hill of Penteskouphi at the west and the Lefkon ravine at the east. The Topographical Service undertook the aerial flights necessary for the photographic coverage and also prepared the basic map by the use of Zeiss cartographic machines. We are deeply indebted to Mr. J. Nikolopoulos, then Director of the Topographical Service, for his generous and cordial support. The surface surveying necessary for the preparation of the map was done for the American School by Mr. J. Bandekas. The Greek Service of Antiquities and Restoration bore the cost of the final drafting work. This topographical map is at a scale of 1/2,000 with contour intervals of 2 meters (1 meter intervals in the coastal plain area); it covers an area of 7,500 acres and consists of sixteen folio sheets, executed on transparent plastic. The map is coordinated with the topographical grid of the Greek state and covers the area contained within coordinates —5,000 and —10,000 toward the west and coordinates +14,000 and +20,400 toward the north. The map is divided into grid squares measuring 200 m. on a side. For archaeological purposes we have provided a letter/number designation for each square. The zero-point of this grid numbering system is at the northwest (coordinates —10,000/+20,400); the grid squares are designated with letters A-BB from west to east and with numbers 1-36 from north to south. Each 200 meter square is capable of further subdivision into 20 meter squares on the basis of a secondary grid system designated by small letters a-k from west to east and by numbers 1-10 from north to south. This map and its grid system will serve in the future as the basis for preparing the working plans of new excavations within the ancient city area, although further subdivision into 5 or 2 meter squares may be employed, as in the gymnasium, for the individual sectors.
a handful of coins, potsherds and other small objects offered any testimony for the last 13 centuries. The excavations not only produced considerable new evidence for the nature of the gymnasium, but also revealed other constructions of the Greek and Roman periods and of the Early Bronze Age.

**The Stoa**

The foundations of a large stoa running east-west extend across the southern area of the excavations (Pl. 7, 50-58/U¹-N²). The column bases mentioned above belong to the interior row of columns which had an axial spacing of 4.665 m. The building faced north and the foundation for the krepidoma, cleared for a distance of 21.40 m., was a layer of rubble concrete, ca. 1.65 m. wide (Pl. 8, b). The entire superstructure here was destroyed and even the foundation at the west had been ripped away. A small rubble "pier" (Pl. 8, b, center), however, may represent part of the packing behind the second step. The south foundation was also of rubble concrete, ca. 0.90 m. wide. This foundation was cleared for a distance of 18.10 m. and the line of the foundation was determined within a pillaging trench for another 13.20 m.
further west. Two large blocks that probably belonged to the first course below the toichobate are preserved in place near the eastern end of the excavated area (Pl. 8, c). The distance from the center-line of the building to the north face of the north foundation is 7.47 m. The distance from the center-line to the south face of the south foundation is 6.68 m. (Pl. 8, d).

The column bases of the interior colonnade have been numbered on the site plan (Pl. 7) somewhat arbitrarily: the westernmost column base that was examined during the excavation season was given the number 4 because there are surface indications of the next three bases to the west. Column bases 4, 5, and 6 (the ones visible before excavations began) proved to be the best preserved of the bases examined. These three bases indicate columns with a lower diameter of 1.13-1.15 m. The circular bases, each in one block with a nearly square plinth, are made of limestone and are not well cut. Each base apparently rests on a separate foundation of rubble concrete. The west face of the foundation for column base 4 was exposed during the excavations (Pl. 8, e), and this foundation, only slightly larger in plan than the plinth, was 1.953 m. deep (Fig. 1). It would appear that the builders had dug a hole the size intended for the foundation and then simply poured in the rubble and concrete.

A memorial inscription was carved on top of the circular part of the column base in A.D. 1820 (Pl. 8, f). The inscription was cut in large (H. 0.045-0.07 m.) block letters, though a few of the letters were cut quite carelessly. The letters of each word are not equally spaced, nor was much attention given to the spacing of a line; the last letter of the second line had to be written above the line and in the third line the last five letters of the month were omitted, apparently because the edge of the base was so close. The final three letters of the last word in line three were also omitted. The inscription is in four lines on the north of the circular base and reads as follows:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Χρῖστος} \\
\text{Κορογιαννόπουλος} \\
\text{ἐγενήθη τῇ 25 Ἀπρ[ο] [π.ιοῦ]} \\
1820 \ μετὰ Χρῖστου γένη[σιν]
\end{align*}
\]

Two test trenches were dug well to the east of the excavation site (in the area of Trench XX of 1896) to investigate two Doric limestone column drums. The south drum is in place on a stylobate that forms the upper of three steps (Pl. 9, a). The krepidoma rests on a stone and concrete euthynteria. The line of the steps is in the line of the north foundation of the stoa and probably represents a part of the same building, better preserved here perhaps because of the greater depth of soil. The column drum, preserved to a height of 1.095 m., has a lower column diameter of

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10 According to Hill’s notebook there is at least one more column base still further west.
11 I am grateful to Professors Reinmuth, Robinson and Charitonides for their comments on this inscription.
1.221 m. (Fig. 2). The length of the middle step is 1.183 m. which, when doubled, would indicate an axial spacing of 2.366 m. This measurement is very close to the presumed exterior spacing of 2.3325, i.e., half of the axial spacing of the interior columns.

Fig. 2. Column Drum in Place on Stylobate.

The protective surfaces were never removed from the steps after they had been put into place (Pl. 9, b). The euthynteria could not be fully examined in the test trench, but was clearly not the simple rubble concrete strip found to the west, since large poros blocks are visible beneath the lowest step.\(^\text{12}\)

\(^{12}\) Richardson, *A.J.A.*, I, 1897, p. 480, records that the stylobate is preserved for over 3.50 m.
Fig. 3. Column Drum (not in place) and North-South Foundation.
The other column, which is preserved to a height of 2.001 m., is located to the northeast and is not in place (Pl. 9, c). However, the excavation of this column drum revealed another rubble concrete foundation. This foundation, which lies just below the Doric column, is on a north-south axis and its projected line would form an acute angle with a line of the north foundation of the stoa extended east of the first test trench.\footnote{The relationship of this foundation to the immense rubble foundation (2.40 m. wide, 4.0 m. deep) mentioned by Roebuck, \textit{Corinth}, XIV, p. 4, Plan A, could not be determined by the results of our small test trench. The two foundations, however, are in the same line and probably belong to the same building.}

If the constructions in these two test trenches belong to the same building as the foundations to the west, the stoa was L-shaped at least. There may have been still another stoa on the north and/or west, the former perhaps represented by the building constructed in the Early Roman period over the ramp leading from the Asklepieion to the Fountain of Lerna.\footnote{Roebuck, \textit{Corinth}, XIV, pp. 77-82.} The computed distance of the external stylobate over the north foundation from the column that would have been in front of column 1 to the column found in place in the eastern trench is 102.535 m. (Fig. 4). The west end, however, has not yet been determined and the stoa could be even longer. This immense double colonnade, with at least one nearly perpendicular wing, could have served as the major architectural part of the “old gymnasium” mentioned by Pausanias. Running tracks could have been located in front of the north foundation and the wing to the east would have closed off and delimited the area.

A basin that had been cut from a single poros block was found in front of the north foundation (Pl. 7, 50/G\textsuperscript{2}; Pl. 9, d). The dimensions of the basin are: L.

\begin{figure}
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{fig4.png}
\caption{Restored Plan of Stoa.}
\end{figure}
1.035 m., W. 0.785 m., H. 0.426 m.; the interior of the basin was 0.280 m. deep (Fig. 5). The basin was badly damaged (Pl. 9, e), but it is of a recognizable and familiar type. It is a settling basin that would have been connected by a water channel to a series of other such basins and is of the kind found alongside stoas and running tracks.\(^{15}\) No other remains of settling basins or of the water channels were found.

The whole line had been pillaged in antiquity, and probably before or at the time of the construction of the stoa. The running track that would have been associated with this settling basin would probably have lain to the north, but at a lower level than the stoa since the settling basin itself is at a lower level than the north foundation and would have been below the ground surface when the stoa was in use.

The stoa seems to have been built in the late first or early second century after Christ. There was extensive pillaging of the stoa during the fourth century, beginning no earlier than the reign of Constantius II (A.D. 337-61). The pillaging may have followed a partial destruction of the building by the earthquakes at Corinth in 375.

Fig. 6. Plan of Domed Building.

**The Domed Building**

The massive rubble concrete foundation of what was probably a domed building was found just south of the stoa in grid area 59-66/X^1-D^2 (Fig. 6; Pl. 9, f.). The
building was rectangular on the outside, measuring 14.80 m. (east-west) by 15.60 m., and circular on the inside with a diameter of 11.40 m. The foundation rested on a levelling layer of coarse concrete over bedrock, so that the depth of the foundation varied with the contour of the bedrock; near the center on the west the depth was 1.737 m., but along the north side (interior) near the axis the depth was only 0.744 m. (Pl. 10, a).

The entire building was not cleared during the summer: the southwest corner, which lies beneath a cart road, and a rectangular section on the east side still remain to be investigated. The foundation included much material that had been taken from other constructions, including roof tile fragments and parts of cut blocks. The destruction debris from the building included a few pieces of marble revetment and many bricks and mortar fragments, most of which must have come from the walls above the concrete foundation. Very little of the superstructure was found in place, but it should be noted that pillagers were especially persistent in this area. Not only was all the superstructure of the stoa in the area immediately north of the domed building removed, but even the underlying concrete foundation of its south wall had been torn out at the west end. Pillagers were also at work on the northwest corner of the domed building foundation (Pl. 10, b).

A large number of terracotta floor tiles were found in place over a thin layer of mortar within the circular area of the building. Many of these tiles carried a variety of patterns on their upper surface: checkerboard, crisscross, wavy lines, curved lines and an "X." Such surface treatment is common on bricks to strengthen the adherence of mortar or concrete. The floor tiles, in fact, are indistinguishable from the bricks used in the superstructure and, as such, make a serviceable, but unappealing material for the floor of a much frequented building. The rows of tiles are so irregular that it is evident that no care was taken to provide a pattern when the tiles were laid. The tiles with visible patterns were placed in scattered locations, and even Corinthian roof (pan) tiles were used in the floor on the west side (see section in Fig. 6). It is possible, of course, that some of the irregularities may be the result of later repairs to the floor, but at its best the floor seems inappropriate for a building of such distinction as to carry a large dome.

Destruction debris on the floor of the domed building belongs to the fourth century after Christ. The contemporaneity of the destruction of the domed building and the stoa supports the hypothesis that they were laid in ruins by the earthquakes of A.D. 375. The other possible date is A.D. 395 when Alaric the Goth burned the city.

The remains of two circular ovens, one slightly overlapping the other and so of somewhat later date, were discovered near the center of the domed building (Pl. 10, c). The ovens, probably domed, were made of clay and had a tile floor, some of the tiles

16 The evidence includes a coin minted during the reign of Valentinian I (A.D. 367-75) that was found on the rubble concrete foundation on the west side.
apparently having been taken from the earlier floor of the domed building over which the ovens were constructed. The later oven had a diameter of ca. 2.5 m. Beneath the earlier oven, the excavation of which was not completed during the season, there is another circular construction that antedates the tiled floor of the domed building (Pl. 10, d). A small test trench was dug within the perimeter of the circle and several successive thin strata were discovered, all showing evidence of intense heat. The ovens were probably built not long after the destruction of the domed building.

Where tested, the deposit immediately below the level of the floor tiles dates to late first or early second century after Christ. In the test trench alongside the interior of the northwest foundation (Pl. 10, a), part of a large amphora of that date (Pl. 10, f) was found lying partly against the foundation (Pl. 10, e).\(^{17}\)

A test trench (Fig. 7) dug between the domed building and the pillaging trench for the south foundation of the stoa revealed that the former had been constructed somewhat earlier than the stoa. The poros chip deposit that was laid during the construction of the back wall of the stoa rests on a clay deposit that had formed (or was laid) up against the north wall of the domed building.

**Keramidaki: An Early Helladic Settlement**

Fragments of Early Helladic pottery were found generally in all areas of the site. The E.H. sherds were invariably in a deep red fill marked by numerous white streaks suggesting lime deposit. The sherds themselves were normally covered with a heavy lime encrustation. In the three areas tested, the E.H. deposits all lay over bedrock.

The area that proved to be the richest in material is in the southeast corner of the excavations, grid 61-66/\(J^2\)-L\(^2\) (Fig. 8). The E.H. people here had cut into the

\(^{17}\) Inv. No. C-65-304; *infra.* p. 38.
bedrock on the south, east and west (north terminus not yet discovered) to form a sunken area at least 6.79 m. long (north-south) and 2.60 m. wide (Pl. 11, a). A quarry of the Classical Greek period extends from the trench scarp 1.17 m. to the eastern limit of the E.H. cutting and, along with other later constructions to the west, made it impossible to determine the original depth of the cutting. The preserved depth on the west is 0.638 m. Within this limited area over 60 baskets of potsherds and other objects were taken from a deposit that was only about 0.30 m. deep (Pl. 11, b). At the southeast corner of the cutting a great mass of snail shells was found and three boxes of whole shells were kept. The function of the cutting is unknown.

Fig. 8. Keramidaki: E. H. Deposit.

The bedrock surface within the sunken area is highly irregular and there was no trace of a floor level found in the E.H. deposit that covered it.

Excavations were carried to bedrock in grid 58-59/V¹-Y¹ and many E.H. potsherds and one conical spindle whorl were discovered, but no architectural remains. The only trace of architecture in the E.H. deposits, other than the sunken area mentioned above, was found in a narrow test trench immediately west of column base 4 of the interior colonnade of the stoa. Here (grid 55/X¹) the socle of a wall (0.12 m. high) made of field stones set in clay was discovered at a level well below the bottom
of the foundation for column base 4. E.H. pottery had appeared 0.91/1.10 m. above
the top of the wall. The wall, only the lowest part of which is preserved, was 0.50 m.
wide and was oriented east-west; 1.20 m. of the length was cleared. This wall rests
just above (0.08 m.) virgin soil. The collapsed remains of a large rubble wall may also
be represented by an area of small stones (only partially excavated) found just to
the north.

During the excavation of the large cutting in the southeast area of the excavations,
it became apparent that there would be many joins among the potsherds. There
was little time at the end of the season for mending the pottery but parts of a few
vessels were put together. The pottery is characteristic of the E.H. II period.18
Both Urfinnis and slipped and polished wares are represented, along with a large
quantity of coarse ware. Several bases carried matting or leaf impressions that
resulted, probably, from the vessels having been set out to dry on such material.19
There were several sherds having stamped or incised decoration; some of these are
made of coarse brown micaceous clay and may be imported from the Cyclades (Pl.
11, c). Among this latter group is part of a thick rim with a kerbschnitt decoration,
i.e., a raised zigzag band created by impressing two parallel series of triangles.20
There are a number of sherds with other plastic decoration, such as applied clay
strips about the rim and impressions made on the strip with a finger or stick. Shapes
include bowls with incurved rims; simple coarse, oval bowls; ladles, and, most com-
monly, sauceboats. There was a considerable variety among the sauceboats: high,
splaying bases; low, ring bases; wide, outsplaying spouts; smaller and less deep
spouts. Several sauceboat fragments, including a number of high, wide-splaying
bases, were of a thin, hard, light buff fabric covered with a silvery blue slip and
highly polished.21 The only patterned ware found was also a sauceboat (Fig. 9). The
vessel is covered on the exterior with lustrous black paint and there is a row of hatched

18 A full report on the Early Helladic finds will be published separately at a later date.
Christos Tsountas, “Kykladika I,” Εφ. 'Αρχ., 1898, pl. 9, Nos. 11a, 24; T. D. Atkinson et al.,
Excavations at Phylakopi in Melos, London, 1904, pl. VI. Examples from the Peloponnesos include
finds at Asine, Zygouries and Tiryns: Otto Frödin and Axel W. Persson, Asine: Results of the
Swedish Excavations, 1922-1930, Stockholm, 1938, pp. 229-230, fig. 168; Carl W. Blegen,
Zygouries: A Prehistoric Settlement in the Valley of Cleonea, Cambridge, 1928, pp. 106-107,
fig. 91; Kurt Müller, Tiryns: Die Ergebnisse der Ausgräbungen des Instituts. Vol. IV: Die
Urfinniskeramik, München, 1938, p. 8, pl. II, No. 3. There are examples also from a number
of other mainland sites.
20 E.g., Fritz Schachermeyr, Die ältesten Kulturen Griechenlands, Stuttgart, 1955, pl. IX,
Nos. 1, 2 (rims on Cycladic “frying pans”) and No. 5 (band on body of a vase from Syros).
21 A similar slip was found by D. Theochares on some of the pottery from Raphina now on
display in the National Museum in Athens; e.g., two spouted pitchers, Inv. Nos. 8863 and 8868,
and three bowls with incurved rim, Inv. Nos. 8864, 8866, 8867. There are some sauceboats with
a similar but whiter slip, also in the National Museum, from Syros: Inv. No. 5191 from Grave 418,
Inv. No. 5159 from Grave 389; Inv. No. 6187 from Grave 428.
triangles in the same paint below the rim on the buff interior. The bottom of the bowl on the inside was also covered with a filled-in circle of dark glaze paint (Pl. 11, e).

Other finds of special interest included fragments of some terracotta objects that may have been stands for fire spits. It was possible to mend one of these almost entirely and to make a restoration of it on paper (Fig. 10). The clay is coarse and light brown. There would have been four legs and the ends of the stand, between the legs, were curved upward; the maximum height is 0.216 m. There is a series of 8 horizontal ridges in the center below the loop handle which may be an imitation of a metal strip with decorative studs or rivets. Parts of five terracotta animal figurines and numerous terracotta spindle whorls were found (infra, pp. 40-41), along with fragments of obsidian and flint blades. A small, polished, veined marble cylinder and a terracotta button seal bearing an incised linear pattern (Pl. 11, d) were also found in the southeast cutting and are discussed below, p. 41.

The extent over which E.H. pottery was found, the quantity of pottery, and the evidence, admittedly scanty, of architecture (including the southeast cutting in bedrock) all point to the existence of a settlement in this area that would have been roughly contemporary with Period III at Lerna. Its location might be explained by

22 A few other sauceboats of this type have been found. Cf. Dimitrios Theocharis, Практі́кі́, 1951, p. 82, figs. 5 and 9 (Raphina); Clon Stéphanos, "Les tumbeaux pré-mycéniens de Naxos," Comptes rendus du Congrès International d'Archéologie, Athens, 1905, pp. 220-221; Carl W. Blegen, Korakou, A Prehistoric Settlement Near Corinth, Boston and New York, 1921, p. 10; George Mylonas, Aghios Kosmas, An Early Bronze Age Settlement and Cemetery in Attica, Princeton, 1959, pp. 111-112, fig. 160, No. 312; Doro Levi, "Abitazioni preistoriche sulle pendici meridionali dell'Acropoli," Annuario, XIII-XIV, 1930-31, p. 472, fig. 64; John L. Caskey, "The Early Helladic Period in the Argolid," Hesperia, XXIX, 1960, p. 292. An unpublished example in Corinth is from a cemetery near the Corinth Canal that was discovered several years ago during road building operations. Mr. William Biers, who is studying the E.H. pottery from Phlius, showed me some fragments of a similar sauceboat from Phlius (Inv. Nos. Ph-p-74 and Ph-p-75).

its nearness to the water supply that led inhabitants of Corinth in Classical times to construct the Fountain of Lerna. Villagers have for many years referred to this whole area as Keramidaki and we propose that as the name for the E.H. settlement.

**Stuccoed Basin**

The builders of the domed building cut across a circular, stuccoed basin during the construction of the north foundation (Pl. 7, grid 58-59/Y²-A²). The basin was constructed by lining with stucco a concave cutting in the earth. The diameter at the top is 2.570 m. where the fine, hard stucco is 0.02-0.04 m. thick; the depth is 0.416 m. (Fig. 11; Pl. 12, a). The top of the stucco is broken, indicating that the basin was originally deeper. Lower in the basin where there had been some damage, the stucco was 0.05 m. thick. The surface of the deposit into which the basin was set, as well as the fill inside the basin, indicated considerable burning (Pl. 12, b). The evidence of burning, however, points to a later use of the area since the basin is constructed of
watertight stucco and could hardly have been intended to function as a hearth. Some hard accretions on the bottom of the basin may be lime deposits.

I know of no other basin in ancient Greece quite like it, and, though we can be reasonably sure it was not a hearth, its function must remain for the time being a matter of conjecture. Among the possible uses are: (1) making wine; (2) making olive oil; (3) dyeing cloth; (4) cooling basin for bronze working; (5) a bath or wading pool. I favor the last because the stucco seems much too fine for the other uses and the location (near the later gymnasium, perhaps on the site of an earlier one) is appropriate for a bath. The latest sherds found in the fill within the basin belong to the fifth century B.C.

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**Fig. 11.** Stuccoed Circular Basin; Section looking South.

**Fig. 12.** Poros Guttae.

**THE CLASSICAL BUILDING**

A foundation wall abuts the domed building on the south side about a half meter below the level of the top of the concrete (Fig. 6; Pl. 12, c). There was some re-used
material in the foundation wall which had itself been pillaged in antiquity, perhaps during the construction of the domed building. A segment of what is probably the continuation of the wall was found a few meters west of the domed building (Pls. 7, 11, a, left foreground). Among the re-used material found in the wall was a part of a poros, Doric cornice block (Pl. 12, c, foreground). The fragment found in the wall, somewhat less than half of the overhanging part of the cornice, had been set into place with its corona against the concrete foundation of the domed building (Pl. 12, d). The block was removed from its position so that it could be measured and studied. The cornice block from which the fragment comes is larger than any other ever found in Corinth.

![Diagram of Cornice Block](image)

**Fig. 13. Cornice Block: Side Elevation.**

There is a carefully cut anathyrosis on the end of the block where the via is preserved and on the soffit a mutule is preserved to a point just beyond the fifth row of guttæ (Pl. 12, e). There is red paint still clearly visible on the lower face of the corona under the drip and on the via. The guttæ have been chipped away but measured 0.064 m. at the root. Two guttæ that must have belonged to a block of this
size had already been found during the course of the excavations (Fig. 12). The better preserved is 0.0626 m. high and has a diameter of 0.064 m. at the root and

0.0694 m. at the base (Pl. 15, c). The cuttings for lifting tongs on both ends of the block (Pl. 12, d, f) belong to its later re-use.

The most significant of the preserved measurements are indicated in Figures 13 and 14. The cornice block would have had two complete mutules and two vias on its

24 Inv. No. A 565; the other gutta has the number A 555. During the excavation of the Asklepieion seven poros guttae (Ask. Arch. No. 163) were discovered that measured 0.052 m. in length and had a maximum diameter of 0.07 m.; Roebuck, Corinth, XIV, pl. 62. These guttae probably came from the same building.
soffit and would have been 2.37 m. long (Fig. 15); the indicated axial spacing is 4.74 m. The estimated spacing of what W. B. Dinsmoor has called "the largest temple in the Peloponnesos," reconstructed from part of an epistyle and a column fragment found just west of our excavations of the stoa, is 5.438/5.773 m.\textsuperscript{25} For comparison we note that the Temple of Apollo at Corinth has a maximum axial spacing of 4.02 m.\textsuperscript{26}

The excellent workmanship indicates that the building to which this fragment belongs was probably constructed during the Greek period. If the new fragment was part of a temple, it could hardly have belonged to the Temple of Zeus that Pausanias saw, since the foundation in which the block was re-used was itself pillaged before the arrival of Pausanias.

\begin{center}
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{fig15.png}
\end{center}

\textbf{Fig. 15. Cornice Block: Restored Plan of Soffit.}

\section*{The Cemetery in Lerna Hollow}

The north foundation of the gymnasium stoa lies along the south edge of what must have been an extensive cemetery during the fifth and sixth centuries after Christ (Fig. 16). The earliest of these burials, indeed, seems to have occurred towards the end of the fourth century and so followed closely on the destruction of the stoa. All of the tomb monuments in the area of our excavations were destroyed sometime in the sixth century and, where the ground had sloped down a gully that descends to the northwest, apparently covered over by filling-in and levelling-off operations.\textsuperscript{27}

\textsuperscript{25} Dinsmoor, \textit{Hesperia}, Suppl. VIII, 1949, p. 111.
\textsuperscript{26} Richard Stillwell, \textit{Corinth}, I, p. 120.
\textsuperscript{27} The monuments of the cemetery probably suffered in the earthquakes of A.D. 522 and 551. Roebuck, \textit{Corinth}, XIV, p. 164, suggests that the cemetery went out of use shortly after a mass...
Most of the 28 burials discovered were tile graves; only Graves 3, 4, 5 and 6 were rock-cut tombs and Grave 8 was an amphora burial of an infant. Graves 9, 13, 19, 21, 23 and 26 were not excavated. All of the graves are oriented approximately east-west, and the bodies had been laid out with their feet towards the east.

The tile grave burial is well known in the Corinthia of Late Roman times (Pl. 13, a). Large terracotta tiles (Lakonian) were leaned against each other to form a triangular shaped covering over the body. Other tiles, or occasionally a fragment of a large terracotta jar (Pl. 14, a) close the east and west ends of the graves. Funeral offerings are normally limited to an occasional coin or ring.

Most of the tile graves were shallow burials, some apparently only a few centimeters beneath the surface. In a few cases, there were more elaborate grave markers, similar to those associated with the rock-cut tombs. In this regard, Grave 19 (Fig. 17; Pl. 13, b) is of special interest. Here an ordinary tile grave had been covered by a mound of stuccoed earth, most of which was found to have slipped from its position burial of plague victims in A.D. 542; the finds from the new graves tend to support a date of about that time.

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to a point several meters down the slope to the northwest (Pl. 13, c). The top of the mound would have been ca. 1.00 m. above the burial.29

Three of the rock-cut tombs (Pl. 14, b) had been built by cutting a shaft down into bedrock and then tunneling to the west for a short distance, leaving an arched ceiling. Grave 4 (Fig. 18) is typical. Here the shaft is 0.75 m. wide and descends to a depth of 1.35 m. The length of the tomb is 1.86 m. The opening into the tomb was normally covered by undecorated slabs of limestone; however, over the shaft of Grave 3 was a marble plaque, placed upside down and obviously re-used here. The

original upper (or front) surface of the slab was ornamented with tangent circles carved in relief to give a pattern of four-leafed rosettes (Pl. 13, d). Its original use may have been as part of an early Christian altar screen.\textsuperscript{30} In these three rock-cut tombs there were found six lekythoi and one pot-bellied jar,\textsuperscript{31} all of the sixth century after Christ (Pl. 15, b). The skeletal remains had been much disturbed (see, e.g., the interior of Grave 3, Pl. 13, e).

The fourth rock-cut tomb, Graves 6 and 7, proved to be a double burial, whose history can be reconstructed as follows. Sometime during the sixth century a rectangular cutting was made in the bedrock and an amphora was split in half, one

\textsuperscript{30} Inv. No. A 587; \textit{infra}, p. 40.
\textsuperscript{31} \textit{Infra}, pp. 37-38.
half being used as a coffin for an infant’s body (Pl. 14, c) which was placed in the tomb. This burial was covered over with poros slabs and the other half of the broken amphora was dropped and shattered on top of the westernmost slab. A tile grave, probably the burial of a relative of the infant, was then placed on top of the poros slabs, but leaving the west end and the broken amphora free (Pl. 14, d). This tile grave could not have been much later than the amphora burial and may even have been contemporary. The double grave, once filled in, was covered with a grave monument of rubble and concrete, of which some remains were found (Pl. 14, f).

**OTHER CONSTRUCTIONS**

The remains of a number of other constructions were discovered during the season. Among the most interesting of these is a large drain, located in grid 61-
62/W¹-X¹, that is covered by a concrete strip extending west from the domed building foundation. The drain is 1.458 m. deep, 0.60 m. wide near the bottom, and is cut partly into bedrock (Fig. 19). Only a small area of the drain has been cleared so far, but the context pottery indicates that the drain was built at least by the late first or early second century after Christ and was filled in during the sixth century. The wall in grid 59/V¹-X¹ (Pl. 14, e) was also constructed during the early Roman period of Corinth.

One of the more puzzling discoveries of the season was the deep, rectangular cutting in bedrock immediately west of the E.H. sunken area (Pl. 13, f). The measurements are: L. 1.405 m., W. 1.285 m., depth 0.76 m. Pottery sherds found within the cutting indicate that it went out of use during the Hellenistic period, but how it was used is enigmatical. There were no walls above the cutting to indicate with what sort of structure it was associated.

INVENTORIED OBJECTS

Over 85 coins were discovered during the excavations and 131 objects were inventoried.

POTTERY

L 4381. Terracotta Lamp. Pl. 15, a, 1.

L. 0.093 m.; W. 0.075 m.; Th. 0.024 m.
Intact. Reddish brown clay.

Disk: Athena of the Promachos type advancing to right, wearing a helmet, circular shield in left hand, spear in right, framing ring. Rim: panelled ovolo. The handle is solid. The reverse has a simple rib running into handle.

The rim design is especially characteristic of the 3rd century after Christ: Judith Perlzweig, *The Athenian Agora, VII, Lamps of the Roman Period*, Princeton, 1961, pl. 51, No. 1; cf. also Perlzweig, No. 838, pl. 19, and Oscar Broneer, *Corinth, IV, ii, Terracotta Lamps*, Cambridge, 1930, Type XXVII, e.g., pl. XII, No. 603. The lamp was found in fourth century debris over some graves of Lerna Hollow.

L 4387. Terracotta Lamp. Pl. 15, a, 2 and 3.

L. 0.09 m.; W. 0.063 m.; Th. 0.03 m.
Complete except for part of handle. Orange clay.

Disk: cross monogram with open rho and three holes within a framing ring. Rim: herringbone. Nozzle: set off by oblique incisions; channel from disk to wick hole flanked by two small circles. Base: palm branch and signature \( \overline{W} \) within two almond-shaped grooves; three small, impressed circles.

This form of the cross monogram appears first on coins of Theodosius I (A.D. 379-95); Broneer, *Corinth, IV, ii, p. 110*. The signature is that of the Soteria Shop, a major Attic lamp manufacturer of ca. A.D. 400-450; Perlzweig, *Athenian Agora, VII*, pp. 52-53. The earliest Attic lamps with the Christian cross are products of this shop. The signature is well known in Corinth; references to Broneer are cited by Perlzweig.

1st half of 5th century after Christ.

L 4382. Terracotta Lamp. Pl. 15, a, 4.

L. 0.094 m.; W. 0.063 m.; Th. 0.025 m.
Intact. Dull orange clay.


1st half of 5th century after Christ.
L 4383. Terracotta Lamp. Pl. 15, a, 5.
L. 0.088 m.; W. 0.056 m.; Th. 0.022 m.
Intact. Buff red clay.

Disk: square, with animal leaping to left (probably a dog); two holes; framing ring. Rim: herringbone. Channel to nozzle. Handle is solid. Base: almond-shaped with incised palm branch.

Identical, except in number of holes, with CL 2762 that was discovered in the Spring House Channel during the excavations of the Fountain of Lerna; Roebuck, *Corinth*, XIV, pl. 67, No. 2. Cf. Broneer, *Corinth*, IV, ii, p. 271 (No. 1325), pl. 19 where, however, there is no animal (Type XXVIII). The rim pattern is common in the fourth century after Christ (e.g., Perlzweig, *Athenian Agora*, VII, pls. 31-32). The lamps with rectangular disks published by Perlzweig (pp. 143-144) all belong to the fourth century.

4th century after Christ.

L 4391. Terracotta Lamp Fragment. Pl. 15, a, 6.

Preserved measurements: L. 0.093 m.; W. 0.075 m.

Most of the top of the lamp is preserved but none of the side or base. Brown clay. There is an alkaline glaze wash in purplish brown.

Disk: spotted, snarling leopard charging left, with head turned back to right. Rim: impressed concentric circles. Nozzle: double groove on left, four grooves on right. Solid handle with three incised lines.

Broneer Type XXVIII. Cf. the numerous animals on Attic lamps in Perlzweig, *Athenian Agora*, VII, pls. 20-21. This is perhaps a Corinthian imitation of an Attic type.

4th century after Christ.

L 4392. Terracotta Lamp Fragment. Pl. 15, a, 7 and 8.

L. 0.105 m.; W. 0.081 m.; Th. 0.034 m.

Fragmentary: broken nozzle and small hole in side. Reddish brown clay with pinkish brown glaze.


KY is a signature, along with K—, of one of the major Attic lampmakers of the 4th century after Christ: Perlzweig, *Athenian Agora*, VII, pp. 41-42. Our rim, however, is not paralleled among the published Agora lamps from the KY—workshop; cf. Broneer, *Corinth*, IV, ii, No. 967, fig. 164, where there is a double instead of single groove to set off the nozzle. The lamp is probably an early product of KY—.

1st half of 4th century after Christ.

H. 0.151 m.; Diam. of base 0.06 m.; Diam. of body 0.076 m.; Diam. of lip 0.042 m.

Complete except for about ⅓ of lip. Red clay with a dull red, partial glaze.

Piriform body with a stemmed foot and flat, circular base; narrow neck and high, flaring lip. There is a groove at the base of the neck and two grooves on the lip. The vase was found in a rock-cut tomb, Grave 3, along with a similar lekythos, C-65-227 (Pl. 15, b, 2), the lip of which is missing. These are similar to another lekythos, also from a tomb in Lerna Hollow, published by Roebuck, *Corinth*, XIV, pl. 67, 6. There is a closer parallel in Athens: Henry S. Robinson, *The Athenian Agora*, V, *Pottery of the Roman Period*, p. 118 (No. M 367), pl. 34. Robinson compares the vessel from the Agora with some unpublished late 6th century vases from an osteotheke in Sophroniskos Street.

6th century after Christ.

C-65-223. Roman Lekythos. Pl. 15, b, 3.
H. 0.155 m.; Diam. of base 0.058 m.
Intact. Buff clay, buff slip.

The body is cylindrical with a slightly convex profile that curves inward near the base where there are four incised lines. Three irregularly spaced lines are incised just below the sharp angle of the shoulder; there is spiral grooving at base of neck and at base of shoulder. The hand lip is slightly concave but resembles that of C-65-226; three-reeded handle. Found
in a rock-cut tomb, Grave 5, along with three other vases (below).

Probably 6th century after Christ.

C-65-225. Roman Lekythos. Pl. 15, b, 4.
  H. 0.129 m.; Diam. of base 0.06 m.; Diam. of lip 0.039 m.
  Fragmentary; most of vase preserved in five (mended) fragments. Red clay with a very thin, buff slip.
  Cylindrical body with a convex profile and flat base. Two spiral grooves at base of sloping shoulder; narrow neck and short concave band lip. This vase and a similar lekythos (C-65-224) were found in Grave 5 with lekythos C-65-223 and the globular jar (C-65-228) described below. Another such lekythos, C-65-215 (Pl. 15, b, 5) was found in a near-by rock-cut tomb, Grave 4. These are very similar to two other vases from the cemetery of Lerna Hollow; Roebuck, *Corinth*, XIV, pl. 67, No. 5.

6th century after Christ.

  H. 0.10 m.; Diam. of body 0.093 m.; Diam. of base 0.054 m.
  Complete except for handle. Light red clay, dull red, partial glaze (cf. C-65-226).
  The globular body has a short vertical neck with a single ridge at its base; two grooves high on body. There is a narrow, outturned lip and a low cylindrical foot. Found in Grave 5 with C-65-223 and its companion vases.

6th century after Christ.

C-65-304. Large Storage Amphora. Pl. 10, f.
  Preserved measurements: H. 0.565 m.; Diam. max. 0.435 m.
  Fragmentary; the neck and bottom are missing. Orange buff clay.
  Large, oval amphoras of this type were in common use in the late 1st and early 2nd century after Christ; Robinson, *Athenian Agora*, V, No. G 197, pl. 8. Our vessel was found near bedrock, leaning against the rubble concrete (interior) foundation on the northwest side of the domed building. It must have been broken and left lying where it fell during the construction of the building.

Late 1st, early 2nd century after Christ.

**ARCHITECTURAL TERRACOTTAS**

FP 209. Stamped Roof Tile. Fig. 20.
  Preserved measurements: L. 0.152 m.; W. 0.114 m.; Th. 0.0235 m.
  Buff clay with pink core.
  Preserved height of stamp 0.035 m.; height of average letter 0.025. The Roman characters are weathered. The fragment belongs to a Corinthian pan tile and the preserved section of the stamp reads COIVCO. This would stand of course for the name of the city after its refounding in 44 B.C.; *Colonia Laus Julia Corinthiensis*. It is unusual in the omission of the L(aus) and the banner on the second letter (which is, perhaps, an indication of an abbreviation).

FP 211. Stamped Roof Tile. Fig. 20.
Preserved measurements: L. 0.078 m.; W. 0.075 m.; Th. 0.025 m.

Yellow buff clay with brown buff slip.
The fragment is from a Corinthian pan tile; only a part of the stamp is preserved: JENCARH
The letters are perhaps part of the name of the manufacturer; cf. Roland Martin, Manuel d'architecture grecque, I, Paris, 1965, pp. 84-85. FP 210 (Fig. 20) from our excavations has a more common type of stamp, and is quite similar to one illustrated from the Odeum; Broneer, Corinth, X, fig. 135, a.
1st century after Christ.

FT 196. Eaves Tile Fragment. Pl. 16, a, 1.
Preserved measurements: H. 0.048 m.; W. 0.105 m.; L. 0.105 m.

Pale yellowish buff clay, slightly pink at core with chips; fine yellow slip.

Flange at right begins 0.049 m. back of sloping face. On the face is a double-hooked meander enclosing a red-edged square that has 4 black squares arranged in form of a cross. On black ground of soffit there is an astragal and a red stripe. Cf. Ida Thallon Hill and Lida Shaw King, Corinth, IV, i, Decorated Architectural Terracottas, Cambridge, 1929, T 110 and T 124, fig. 41, pp. 108, 109; these examples, however, have the palmette and bud pattern on the soffit; cf. esp. a fragment from the South Stoa, Oscar Broneer, Corinth, I, iv, The South Stoa, Princeton, 1954, pl. 20, No. 4.
4th century B.C. (?).

FA 484. Antefix Fragment. Pl. 16, a, 2.
Preserved measurements: L. 0.122 m.; H. 0.051 m.

Clay is dark to light yellowish buff with a buff slip. The fragment is the lower central part of a palmette antefix. Most of the upside down lotus is preserved with an elaborate scroll with a dark eye on right. There are two filling petals on each side of the lotus. The decoration in relief is cream on dark. FA 483, Pl. 16, a, 3, is a fragment of the palmette on a similar antefix. A fragment of a ridge palmette (FA 467) of about the same date was also found.
5th to 4th century B.C. (?)..

FA 482. Antefix Fragment. Fig. 21; Pl. 16, e.
H. 0.297 m.; W. (at base) 0.219 m.

Pink clay with a thin self-slip. Nearly complete in five fragments.

An astragal and two ridges form the lower boundary. The palmette has eleven petals and is of the "Gothic" type with a high, central vertical petal that is concave. The base of the stem

is diamond-shaped and two jointed spirals spring from it; there is an acanthus leaf on each spiral where it turns downward. Cf. antefixes A 78 (for the clay and palmette) and A 39 (for the lower part of the antefix) in Hill and King, Corinth, IV, i, fig. 12, pp. 15-16, 51, 55.

Roman.

FS 984. Painted Sima Fragment. Pl. 16, a, 4.
Preserved measurements: L. 0.085 m.; H. 0.069 m.; Th. 0.065 m.

Broken on all sides except front and back. Buff clay with thick, pink core and buff slip.

An 11-petalled palmette painted cream color on a black ground; bud-shaped center is red with cream outline and part of the spiral tendril preserved below. To left, part of the lotus is preserved, showing a cream underside, dark brown outline within, medium brown interior and a red stripe. The globular ends of the drooping petals of the palmette resemble those
in S 128 and 128a, but the arrangement of the spirals beneath was clearly different; Hill and King, *Corinth*, IV, i, fig. 25, p. 78; Broneer, *Corinth*, I, iv, pl. 20, no. 3.

4th century B.C. (?).

**Architectural Art**

A 554. Marble Sima Fragment. Fig. 22; Pl. 16, b.

Preserved measurements: L. 0.296 m.; H. 0.193 m.

Ca. two-thirds of a lion's head spout is preserved on the sima. White marble with medium sized crystals.

Fig. 22. Marble Sima A 554.

The details of the lion's head are deeply cut and the several facial divisions well-rounded. On sima to left is a long stemmed lotus above two pointed leaves, all in low relief.

A 587. Marble Plaque. Pl. 13, d.

L. 0.85 m.; W. 0.71 m.; Th. 0.061 m. White Marble.

The plaque is almost complete in three fragments (only about ⅛ missing). This was found covering the entrance to a rock-cut tomb, Grave 3. The main design on the rectangular slab is framed by a smooth, flat band. The design of tangent rosettes was formed by carving overlapping circles in low relief. Such carved slabs are common in Early Christian and Byzantine art and were used in a variety of positions. Our fragment is probably from an early Christian church: Robert L. Scranton, *Corinth*, XVI, *Mediaeval Architecture*, Princeton, 1957, pp. 103-104; cf. esp. his No. 8 (AM 314), pl. 20, which has a guilloche pattern.

5th century after Christ.

**E.H. Finds**

Five terracotta animal figurine fragments were discovered as well as a number of conical loomweights. Three of the loomweights and two of the figurine fragments are published here.

MF 12219. Terracotta Spindle Whorl. Pl. 16, c, 1.

H. 0.049 m.; Diam. of base 0.0585 m. Diam. of hole, 0.011 m.

Intact. Gritty buff clay.

The loomweight is conical with a broad, convex base and a flat lip around hole (top); conical profile. It is pierced vertically as were all the loomweights found in Keramidaki. Similar loomweights are found at almost all E.H. sites; cf., e.g., Blegen, *Zygouries*, fig. 179.

MF 12218. Terracotta Spindle Whorl. Pl. 16, c, 2.

H. 0.04 m.; Diam. of base 0.042 m.; Diam. of hole 0.009 m.
Complete except for small chip on side. Red clay.
A plump, squat cone with a broad, flat base; top sunken around hole.

MF 12217. Terracotta Loomweight. Pl. 16, c, 3.
H. 0.034 m.; Diam. of base 0.04 m.; Diam. of hole 0.008 m.
Intact. Brownish buff clay.
Loomweight is conical with slightly convex profile and bottom; vertical hole through loomweight.

MF 12234. Terracotta Animal Figurine. Pl. 16, d, 1.
Preserved measurements: H. 0.046 m.; L. 0.058 m.
Brownish buff clay with buff slip.
The fragment is from the front part of an animal; the lower neck and the upper part of the front legs are preserved along with part of the body. The legs are spread; the neck is narrow. A number of spots with dark centers were painted on the animal in dark brown glaze.

MF 12236. Terracotta Animal Figurine. Pl. 16, d, 2.
Preserved measurements: H. 0.049 m.; L. 0.042 m.
Orange buff clay.
This fragment is also from the front part of the animal including a small part of the neck and front legs. The legs are spread; the body tapers towards the center. There are vertical stripes on the sides and one stripe along the top of the back (to indicate spine?) in a red glaze paint.

MF 12216. Terracotta Button Seal. Pl. 11, d.
H. 0.0275 m.; Diam. of seal 0.027 m.
Intact. Micaceous buff clay.
Incised linear design on the circular bottom; suspension hole through middle of conical upper part of seal. Extremely “free” and asymmetrical design; it is notable that there is not a single curved line on the circular field. Few E.H. seals are known and only from Lerna have clay sealings survived in large number (224 from two buildings of the E.H. II period). Samples of E.H. seals are illustrated by Emily Vermeule, *Greece in the Bronze Age*, Chicago, 1964, fig. 5. The sealings from Lerna, which represent an astonishing variety of designs, are published by Martha C. Heath, “Early Helladic Clay Sealings from the House of the Tiles at Lerna,” *Hesperia*, XXVII, 1958, pp. 81-120. The diameter of our seal is close to the average (0.026 m.) of the Lerna sealings. The patterns represented at Lerna, however, are carefully designed, symmetrical motives for the most part, and so quite different from this new example. The shape of the seal is paralleled by a seal found at Gournia and now in the museum at Herakleion, Inv. No. 391.

MF 12212. Marble Cylinder. Pl. 11, d.
H. 0.029 m.; Diam. 0.0125 m.
Intact. White marble with yellow vein.
The ends of the cylinder are oval, the sides concave. The marble was highly polished.

Similar cylinders have been found at a number of Early Bronze Age sites both in the Cyclades and on the mainland, including three sites in the Corinthia: Gonia, Yiriza and Zygouries; cf. Blegen, *Zygouries*, pp. 197-198, fig. 186, pl. XXII. The polychrome marble cylinders from Yiriza are especially well-made. Blegen suggested the objects were used as pestles, perhaps for powdering colors in small palettes. There are a number of objections to this interpretation. As Blegen admits, none of the pestles shows much trace of wear. Unless we are to imagine the use of the pestle in some ritual, it must also be admitted that the cylinders are rather fancy equipment for such a task. Some of the cylinders have nearly flat ends and similar cylinders of clay even have concave ends, hardly suitable for use as a pestle. Perhaps they are aniconic representations of a deity.

James Wiseman
The Gymnasium Area.

JAMES WISEMAN: EXCAVATIONS AT CORINTH, THE GYMNASIUM AREA, 1965
a. Column Drum Fragment (left) and Part of an Architrave. From North.

b. North Foundation of Stoa from East.

c. South Foundation of Stoa at East from Southwest.

d. Stoa Foundations from East.

e. Stoa Foundations from West.

f. Inscription on Column Base from North.

James Wiseman: Excavations at Corinth, The Gymnasium Area, 1965
a. Doric Column Drum and Steps of Stoa from Northeast.

b. Steps of Stoa from North.

c. Doric Column Drum and North-South Foundation from Northeast.

d. Settling Basin and North Foundation of Stoa from Northeast.

e. Settling Basin from North.

f. Domed Building from South.

JAMES WISEMAN: EXCAVATIONS AT CORINTH, THE GYMNASIUM AREA, 1965
a. Domed Building Foundation (Interior) and Bedrock on North from East.

c. Ovens in Domed Building from Northwest.

d. Test Trench in Earlier Circular Construction from Southwest.

e. Amphora in Test Trench against Foundation from Northeast.

f. Amphora from Domed Building.

James Wiseman: Excavations at Corinth, The Gymnasium Area, 1965
a. E.H. Cutting in Bedrock from South.

b. E.H. Deposit in Sunken Area from Northeast.

c. E.H. Pottery Sherds.

d. E.H. Button Seal and Marble Cylinder.

e. E.H. Patterned Sauceboat.
a. Stuccoed Basin and Pillaging Trench for Stoa South Foundation from Southwest.

b. Stratum with Traces of Burning in which Stuccoed Basin was located, from West.

c. Pillaged Wall at South End of Domed Building from East.

d. Cornice Block Fragment in Place from East.

e. Soffit of Cornice Block. View from North.

f. Cornice Block Fragment in Place from West.
a. Tile Grave 25 from North.

b. Grave 19 from East (Upper right).

c. Stuccoed Earth Mound Belonging to Grave 19 from East.

d. Marble Plaque that covered Grave 3.

e. Interior of Rock-cut Tomb, Grave 3 from East.


JAMES WISEMAN: EXCAVATIONS AT CORINTH, THE GYMNASIUM AREA, 1965
a. Tile Grave 9 with Amphora Fragment at East End.

b. Rock-Cut Tomb Area from North.

c. Amphora Burial within Rock-Cut Tomb, Grave 6 from East.

d. Tile Grave above Rock-Cut Tomb, Grave 6 from West.

e. Early Roman Wall from East.

f. Tomb Monument above Graves 6-7 (foreground) from South.

JAMES WISEMAN: EXCAVATIONS AT CORINTH, THE GYMNASIUM AREA, 1965
a. Late Roman Lamps (1:3).

b. Late Roman Vases (1:5).

c. Poros Gutta (1:3).

James Wiseman: Excavations at Corinth, The Gymnasium Area, 1965
JAMES WISEMAN: EXCAVATIONS AT CORINTH, THE GYMNASIUM AREA, 1965