

EXCAVATIONS IN CORINTH, THE GYMNASIUM AREA, 1967-1968

(PLATES 19-32)

THE University of Texas conducted its third and fourth seasons of excavation in the Gymnasium Area of Ancient Corinth during the summers of 1967 and 1968.¹ This preliminary report is concerned with the results of both campaigns.²

¹ The excavations were carried out under the auspices of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. We are indebted both to that institution and to its director, Professor Henry S. Robinson.

Members of the staff during both seasons were Professor Janet L. Rollins, Department of Art, University of Texas; Mrs. Lucy Wiseman, records and inventory; Mr. A. Gene Grulich, architect; and the author, who continued to serve as Director of the excavations. Other staff members in 1967 were Miss Dian Duryea, Bryn Mawr College; Miss Katarina Ersman, University of Uppsala, Sweden; Miss Sylvia Grider and Mr. W. James MacDonald, University of Texas, all of whom were area supervisors. Miss Grider also helped with the inventory and Miss Tea Zervou of the University of Athens continued that work during part of September. Other staff members in 1968 were Professor James A. Dengate, Department of Classics, University of Texas; Miss Virginia Anderson, University of Washington; Miss Carolyn Bode, Bryn Mawr College; Miss Phyllis Della Croce, University of Texas, who were area supervisors. Mrs. Karen Garnett, University of Texas, kept the inventory. Our foreman during both seasons was Mr. Photios Notes and the museum technicians were Mr. Anastasiou Papaioannou, Mr. Georgios Arborores and, in 1968, Mr. Nikos Didaskalou.

The excavations were made possible in 1967 by a large grant from the University of Texas and a generous contribution by Professor Marian Davis of the same University. The University, Professor Davis and Miss Lucile Morley of Austin, Texas, contributed again to the support of the excavations in 1968. We were aided also in 1968 by substantial grants from the National Endowment for the Humanities and from the Ford Foundation. Archaeological traineeships were awarded, under the terms of the Ford grant, to Miss Rollins, Miss Anderson, Miss Della Croce and Mrs. Garnett. The staff is grateful to each of the contributors. The writer wishes to acknowledge a special debt of gratitude for continuing support to the Administration and other persons at the University of Texas, especially President Norman Hackerman; Professor John R. Silber, Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences; the University Research Institute; and two former Chairmen of the Department of Classics, Professors William Arrowsmith and C. J. Herington.

Photographs during the excavations were taken by all members of the staff with Nikon and Pentax 35 mm. cameras. Three of the Pentax cameras were kindly lent to us by the Art Department of the University. Final shots and photographs of most of the objects were taken by Miss Ino Ioannidou and Miss Eleni Bartzioti.

² A discussion of the 1967 season is included in a general report on the excavations of 1965-1967 to appear in *Archaeology*, XXII, 1969. Preliminary reports on the preceding campaigns have appeared in *Hesperia*, XXXVI, 1967, pp. 13-41, 402-428, and a brief account was published in *The Texas Quarterly*, X, 1967, pp. 147-155.



GYMNASIUM

Excavation immediately east and adjacent to our earliest trenches revealed 10 m. of the rubble concrete foundation for the back wall of the South Stoa of the Gymnasium and the concrete piers of interior columns 16 and 17 (Pl. 19, a). Near the eastern end of the stoa an area nearly 22 m. wide (E-W) was opened in 1967 (Pl. 19, e) and in 1968 the southern half was extended another 15 m. to the east. This latter area is at the easternmost edge of the excavation property but unfortunately does not include the corner of the stoa. Column 29A, which was found in place on the stylobate in a small test trench dug in 1965,³ is situated near the middle (E-W) of the newly excavated area. Since the north property line, however, falls on the column itself we were unable to clear the steps of the stoa completely (Pl. 19, c).

Only two blocks of the stylobate are in place, including the one beneath Column 29A. The second step is continuous in this area for 8.40 m. and the first step for 9 m. Other blocks of the first and second steps are preserved further east, as well as several of the backers for the first step. The rubble concrete foundation for the krepidoma is preserved over the entire width of the excavated area.

Near the eastern limit of the excavations a stone and cement drain, first noticed in a test trench dug in 1930,⁴ was found to run approximately east-west just north of the stylobate foundation (Pl. 19, c). The drain is covered with poros slabs and was found to be largely clear of fill. Investigation showed that the drain passes through a north-south foundation wall that lies on about the line we have estimated as the back wall of the East Stoa of the Gymnasium (Pl. 19, d).

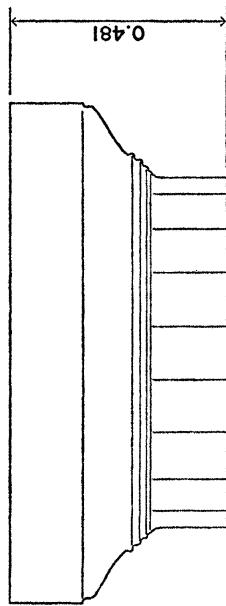
The piers for interior columns 28-31 were uncovered. A foundation of re-used blocks and concrete connects at least the last three piers (Pl. 19, c). The foundation doubtless supported a partition wall, perhaps on the order of the wall in the Middle Stoa in the Athenian Agora.⁵

Much of the back wall of the South Stoa had been pillaged in antiquity, but for a distance of some 27 m., beginning at the west edge of the new trench, the wall had been only partly plundered. After the removal of the blocks of the back wall in this area and of part of the foundation, another wall was constructed utilizing the debris of the old foundation, part of the foundation itself, and eleven poros Doric capitals (Pl. 19, e). This later rubble wall is preserved on the west (grids G³-O⁸/57-58) for a distance of *ca.* 15.25 m. The pottery above and beside the wall dates to the late 4th or early 5th century after Christ (LOT 4526).

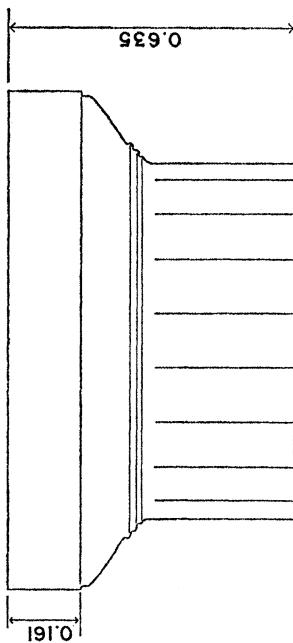
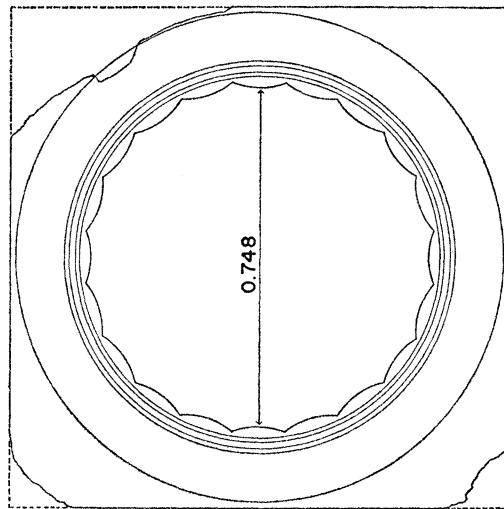
³ *Hesperia*, XXXVI, 1967, p. 17, fig. 2, pl. 9, a. Columns of the façade have been given the same number as the interior column in front of which they appear, but with the addition of the letter "A"; the letter "B" designates alternate façade columns. Numbering begins at the west. The westernmost of the interior bases visible in 1965 should be numbered 10 and not 8; *Hesperia*, XXXVI, 1967, p. 402, note 4.

⁴ Corinth Field Notebook 113 (Miss Lucy Talcott), pp. 18-19, 29.

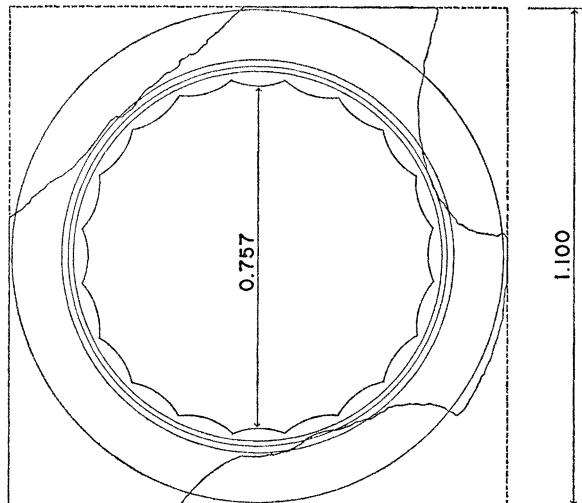
⁵ Homer A. Thompson, *Hesperia*, XXI, 1952, p. 86.



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5



1.100

FIG. 1. Capitals 5 and 7.

Nine of the eleven capitals had been placed upside down, the other two right side up. Most of the capitals are well-preserved and much stucco still adheres to the surfaces of all of them (Pl. 19, b). The amount of shaft that had been cut in the same block with each capital varies and there are no dowel holes in the abacus or empolion cuttings in the shaft of any of the pieces. The upper diameter of the shafts, *ca.* 0.75 m., is suitable for the columns of the façade of the Gymnasium.⁶ The thick stucco and the profiles of the capitals also suggest that the capitals should date to about the time of the building of the Gymnasium in the late 1st century after Christ (Fig. 1). It may well be that the capitals now in the trench for the back wall of the South Stoa once crowned the columns of the façade of the same building.

WEST WATERWORKS AND BRONZE CASTING PIT

The continued excavation of the West Waterworks⁷ resulted in the locating of the south and west walls of the building, the excavation of a circular pit (2.10 m. deep) that may have served as a cistern, and the clarification of a few details about the construction (Fig. 2). Perhaps the most important of these details is that the southern tiled floor area exists on the north, east and west sides of what seems to be a narrow tank. The south wall of the tank may have been the south wall of the building. The floor of the tank, slightly higher than the floor outside, was paved with diamond-shaped floor tiles of which a number had been found in earlier seasons of excavation. The tiles were coated with a whitish lime deposit, an indication that the tank had been used to hold water. The north wall of the building may be represented by a pillaging trench that extends all the way to the Domed Building. If so, the north-south dimension of the building is 15 m. A heavy foundation wall, built *ca.* A.D. 100, was found *ca.* 8.40 m. further south. Only 3.50 m. of its length has been excavated, but its line appears to be parallel to that of the West Waterworks and may be the foundation for the porch of the building or perhaps a courtyard wall. That the cistern near the east end of the building, the well-constructed water channel, the distribution basin and the water pipes, all partially excavated in 1966, were no longer in use by at least the late 3rd century after Christ was confirmed by new finds in the water channel, the circular pit and other areas.

We suggested in an earlier report that this complex may have been part of a bathing establishment because of its proximity to the Gymnasium. The narrow tank,

⁶ Column 29A has a diameter near the bottom of 0.985 m. (instead of the figure given in *Hesperia*, XXXVI, 1967, p. 18). The diminution is 23.8 per cent, somewhat greater than normal. W. B. Dinsmoor, *The Architecture of Ancient Greece*,⁸ London, 1950, p. 390, gives 1/5 to 2/9 (20 to 22.2 per cent) as the usual diminution in a Doric column. The somewhat smaller Doric columns on the façade of the Northwest Stoa in the Corinthian Agora have a diminution of 20.3 per cent (L.C.D. 0.64 m., U.C.D. 0.51 m.); Richard Stillwell, *et al.*, *Corinth*, I, ii, *Architecture*, 1941, pp. 96-97.

⁷ *Hesperia*, XXXVI, 1967, pp. 413-416.

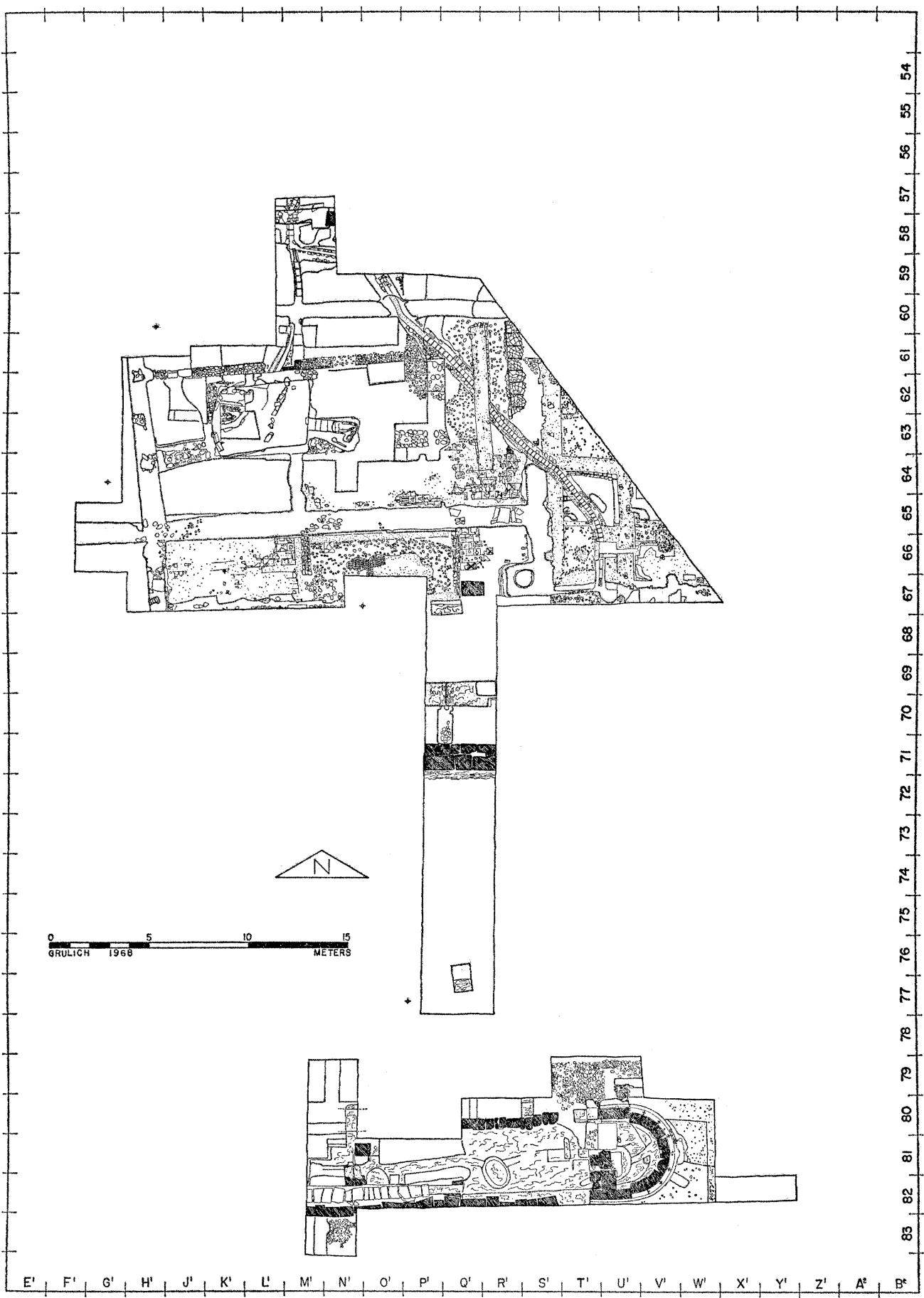


FIG. 2. West Waterworks and Apsidal Building.

the circular pit and other of the hydraulic arrangements now seem to indicate that an industrial establishment is a more likely identification. This hypothesis is strengthened by the discovery of a bronze casting pit at the northwest corner of the West Waterworks.

A series of bases, apparently for piece moulds, were found in place during the excavation of the pit and numerous fragments of both mould and core for parts of a life-size bronze statue were discovered. Other evidence for the casting of the statue included bronze patches, drippings, chaplets, slag, pumice for the smoothing of the bronze, iron nails, and a large quantity of carbonized wood (Pl. 20, a, d). The pit seems to have been first in use towards the end of the 1st century after Christ. Professor Janet L. Rollins, who supervised the excavations in this area, is preparing a separate report on the casting pit.

APSIDAL BUILDING

Somewhat to the south of the West Waterworks lies a long, narrow building whose east end is closed by an apse (Fig. 2, Pl. 20, b). The west end of the structure has not yet been found, but a test trench has revealed a part of the foundation trench for its north wall so that an east-west length of more than 14.5 m. is certain. The interior width is *ca.* 3.5 m.

The apse is constructed of eight well-cut, curved marble slabs that are backed by a row of re-used poros blocks and a column fragment (Pl. 20, c). One of the marble slabs near the center of the apse has a finished, rounded top surface but was, nonetheless, clamped to the adjacent marble blocks. The first of these blocks on the southwest was not clamped at its west end; all the others have clamps on both ends. The marble slabs are almost certainly re-used, probably from an exedra. It is likely that all the slabs once had rounded tops that were cut off and the slabs inverted (except in the one instance) for their second use.

Poros blocks continue the north and south wall foundations for over 2 m. west of the apse and at least on the south side the blocks are in two courses. The south foundation trench, partially covered by a later wall, can be traced for nearly 6.5 m. to the west where it is lost beneath a drain that was constructed in the late 5th or early 6th century after Christ.

The building was largely pillaged in Late Roman times and its interior arrangements are thus unclear. A number of cuttings in bedrock, including three roughly circular pits, probably are to be associated with the building in its original use (Fig. 2). The pits are in an east-west line, their centers *ca.* 4.7 m. apart, and all are of similar dimensions.⁸ Pit 1 lies within the apse itself and was "fed" by a short, sloping channel from the southwest and a second channel from the east, *ca.* 0.90 m.

⁸ The pits are numbered east to west. The maximum dimensions are: Pit 1: D. 1.65 m., depth 0.88 m.; Pit 2: D. 1.65 m., depth 0.79 m.; Pit 3: D. 1.45 m., depth *ca.* 0.80 m.

long, 0.37 m. deep and 0.50 m. wide (Pl. 20, c). The eastern end of the latter channel lies nearly opposite a poros block that has two holes cut through it, one above the other, and is nearly on the center line of the apse. The lower hole is carefully cut and semicircular, but seems to be blocked by the marble slabs (there may be a very small opening through the marble at the level of the bedrock). The upper hole, however, carries through the marble which looks as though it had been rudely hacked out for the removal of whatever (a bronze or lead pipe?) originally had been set into the hole. Within the setting trench and on the bedrock in front of the opening through the marble, a tightly-rolled, inscribed lead tablet was found in 1967.⁹ Two other lead tablets, both inscribed and rolled, were found in 1968. One of these lay a short distance to the east of the apse on a hard-packed court area and the other, like the tablet found in 1967, came from the setting trench of the apse.¹⁰

A smaller, third channel leads into the pit in the apse from a circular depression to the northeast. The depression is adjacent to a deeper circular hole that probably held a thin post that would have projected above the floor of the building. A rectangular cutting *ca.* 0.75 m. west of Pit 1 would have held a block that might have served to support an interior column since it lies on the center line of the building. Other cuttings near Pit 1 and the other two pits, with their associated shallow channels, must belong to the same period. The (later) north-south wall that seems to close the apse on the west rests partly on an unfluted column fragment used to fill the pit.

Only the first of the three lead tablets has been unrolled and the crabbed scrawl of the writer has yet to yield sense. The script is Greek; a few of the letters are "printed" but most of the writing is cursive (Pl. 21, a). Until the tablets have been fully studied it is dangerous to speculate on the function of the building. But we might observe that if the pits were associated with the building, as the lead scrolls certainly were, then the complex would appear to have served some religious use. The pits might be thought of as receptacles beneath the floor into which were channeled the liquid offerings poured within the building, and, in the case of Pit 1, possibly some poured outside the building as well.

Two walls made of re-used poros blocks, some of enormous size, begin *ca.* 1.50 m. west of the last marble slabs and extend to the west beyond the limits of our trench. These walls were built in the 6th century after Christ and are bedded, curiously, on earth above the fill of the foundation trenches of the north and south walls of the Apsidal Building. The south wall is adjacent, towards the west, to a built stone drain that was covered with re-used marble slabs. The drain emptied through the circular

⁹ MF 12994. Pl. 21, a. L. 0.132 m., H. 0.03-0.052 m. I am grateful to Dr. H. J. Plenderleith of the Rome Center for Conservation for his helpful suggestions regarding the unrolling of the tablet.

¹⁰ Pl. 21, b. MF 68-271 (left) and MF 68-272. Still another lead scroll, MF 68-273, was found near the east end of the Gymnasium South Stoa on July 26, 1968. Only a short piece of the scroll is preserved. It is nearly twice as thick (0.055 m.) as the first tablet found.

holes of a vertical drain slab that in its first use would have been laid horizontally as a paving plaque over a drain.

A large poros and concrete base (grid N¹-O¹/81-82) marked the western end of a deep (*ca.* 0.70 m.) rubbish dump of the 6th century after Christ. The dump, which extended to bedrock in most places, was bounded on the north and south by the



FIG. 3. Terracotta Mask found in Debris above
Apsidal Building.

late walls, mentioned above, that were constructed over the line of the side walls of the Apsidal Building. The eastern end of these walls coincides approximately with the eastern terminus of the dump fill.

One of the more important finds from the dump deposit is a life-size, terracotta, grotesque mask, perhaps representing the "leading slave" character of a Roman comedy (Fig. 3, Pl. 22, a).¹¹ Several fragments of marble sculpture were found including a colossal marble hand (Pl. 22, b),¹² about one-third of the head of a young

¹¹ Inv. No. MF 12977. See below, p. 104.

¹² Inv. No S 2877. Max. W. 0.13 m., P. L. 0.146 m., Th. 0.057 m. Open right hand, fingers and thumb missing. A cylindrical dowel hole (D. 0.025 m.) is preserved at thumb socket. Two

boy and most of his right arm (Pl. 24, c),¹⁸ and a large, egg-shaped object, perhaps a religious symbol (Pl. 22, c).¹⁴ The most important piece of sculpture was found just outside the dump (grid T¹/80-81); part of the left leg of an athlete and the attached palm tree support are preserved (Pl. 21, c).¹⁵ A large, truncated marble cone was found near by, just north of the north wall that bounds the dump.¹⁶ The marble is very roughly worked and is probably an unfinished and abandoned sculptural or architectural effort (Pl. 25, a).

LERNA SUPPLY SYSTEM

The main supply tunnel for Reservoir V of the Fountain of Lerna was cleared for a distance of *ca.* 37 m. to the southwest of Manhole D (Fig. 4).¹⁷ The excavation of this tunnel was very slow work because of the necessity of excavating from above areas where the tunnel roof had collapsed in antiquity and of constructing cement supports for the earth over those same sections. The top of the tunnel in the sections dug in 1967 was probably less than a meter below the surface of the ground in antiquity and over some parts of the tunnel (e.g., where its line is crossed by the modern cart road) the soil had worn away over the centuries to within 0.20 m. of the roof. But the relative shallowness of the soil and centuries of erosion are only two

deeply cut wrinkle lines are in the palm and two shallow lines at the wrist (inside). The marble was polished.

¹⁸ Head: Inv. No. S 2873. P. H. 0.185 m., P. W. 0.167 m., P. Th. 0.07 m. About one-third of the right side of the head is preserved. White marble with blue-gray veins. Right ear and hair in curling locks preserved to crown of head; four longer, better-cut locks at right of ear. There is much uninspired use of the running drill, especially around the ear and for much of the hair. The statue was probably derived from a bronze original.

Arm: Inv. No. S 2876. Flexed right arm. Most of upper arm and the forearm to the wrist are preserved. P. L. of upper arm to elbow 0.195 m., L. of forearm 0.285 m. Marks of the rasp were left on the inside of the arm and under the forearm. The hand was turned to the inside and was gripping some object, perhaps a strigil. The arm may have been extended part way across the body.

¹⁴ Inv. No. S 2879. P. L. 0.384 m., Max. D. 0.19 m. White marble with blue-gray veins and pockets of mica. Chips missing from tip and a large piece broken away on one side near the other end; pock-marked.

¹⁵ S 2923. Max. P. H. 0.54 m., Max D. of leg 0.17 m., Max. D. of palm tree 0.18 m. White marble with medium-sized crystals. The fragment is part of the bare, left leg of a statue of an athlete, including the knee and the lower portion of the thigh. The leg is attached on the outside to a date palm tree support, the upper part of which is preserved. On the support a stylized leaf springs from three clusters of dates above rows of stylized palm tree bark. A small piece of identical marble (S 2924; Max. P. Dim. 0.10 m.) preserving the ankle of a left leg may belong to the same statue. The latter fragment was found in 1967 in the dump fill over the Apsidal Building.

¹⁶ A 767. Max. P. L. 1.35 m., D. at top 0.26-0.28 m., Max. P. circumference 1.42 m. Grayish marble with large crystals. The top is flat and has a shallow circular hole, D. 0.10 m., depth 0.006 m. The roughness and shallowness of the hole suggests that it was for the attachment of a support during the working of the stone.

¹⁷ *Hesperia*, XXXVI, 1967, pp. 416-417. Figure 4 does not include the areas excavated in 1968.

of the causes for the several instances of roof collapse in this area. Perhaps even more important is the fact that the upper part of most of the length of the newly-excavated portion was cut originally into the alluvial deposit that had not yet hardened into the soft poros that serves as bedrock in the Gymnasium Area.

One manhole (E) was excavated; its center is 28 m. southwest of Manhole D. Manhole E provided access to an elaborate manifold that allowed the water coming

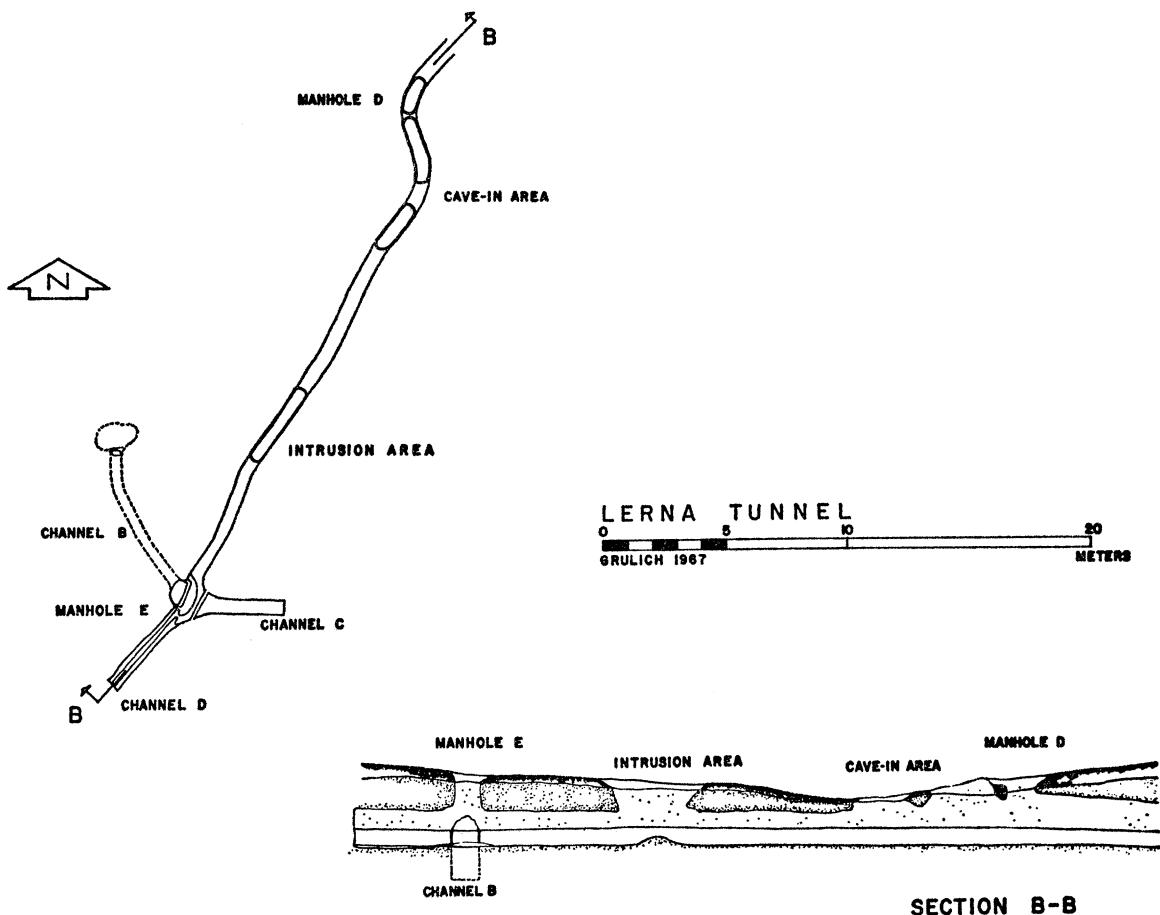


FIG. 4. Lerna Supply System, Manholes D to E, 1967. Plan and Section.

from the southwest (Channel D) to be distributed among three separate channels (Fig. 5, Pl. 22, e). Channel C leads off to the northeast and has a stuccoed floor at about the same level as that of Channels D and A, but the entrance to the channel is blocked to a height of 0.65 m. by a finely stuccoed stone plaque and water could enter the channel only when the flow exceeded that measurement in depth. A similar construction, though probably in two blocks, shuts off the entrance to Channel B whose floor is 1.409 m. below the bottom of the manhole. The plaque for Channel B

has two small horizontal holes through it near the floor level which, unless plugged, would allow at least two small streams of water to enter Channel B even when the main flow was small. The hole on the east was found clear, but the hole on the south side was filled with cement. The lower channel was partially clear and we were able to trace its line in 1967 to the northwest for *ca.* 7 m. where a small settling basin was found in the floor. Immediately beyond the basin the tunnel dropped in level again and turned sharply towards the east. Our work underground in 1968 was concerned mainly with the area beyond the settling basin and is discussed below, pp. 75-78.

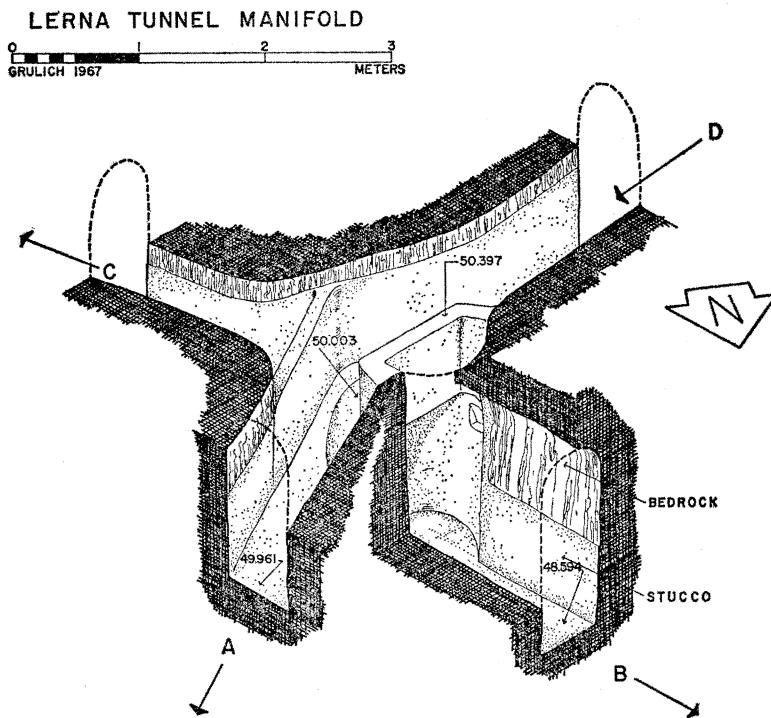


FIG. 5. Distribution Area Below Manhole E.

Channel A, which leads to Lerna and through which we arrived at Manhole E, has a sharp rise (*ca.* 0.40 m.) in the floor level *ca.* 7 m. from the center of Manhole E (Pl. 23, a). The floor descends again quickly and it is clear that this arrangement served as a "trap" to allow only the clearest water to pass over the hump and on to Reservoir V. The floor of the manifold is cut by a narrow channel that begins on the west side of Channel D and then swings over to the east side of the area below the manhole (Pl. 22, e). This channel, 0.05 m. deep, perhaps served to collect in a single area much of the silt caught by the trap and thus aid cleaning operations. Channel C may lead to another reservoir in the Fountain of Lerna.

A number of amphoras, a bowl with a lid (Pl. 22, f), a large lekanis (Pl. 22, d)

and a few smaller vessels were mended from sherds found in the fill of Manhole E and in the adjacent areas of all channels.¹⁸ Most of the pottery including all of the vessels that could be restored dates to the Early Roman period and indicates that the manhole was filled in (and the tunnels no longer in use) by ca. A.D. 100. Late Roman pottery, however, was found in small quantities from the top of the manhole to its floor and even in the upper levels of the channels near the manifold. This anomaly might be explained by the hypothesis that the manhole was "excavated" and filled in again in the late 5th or early 6th century after Christ. The efforts of the Late Roman diggers did not obscure the fact that the manhole had been at least partially filled centuries before when the Early Roman vessels were deposited.

THE SUBTERRANEAN FOUNTAIN OF THE LAMPS

The city of Corinth possessed what must have been one of the most extensive underground water systems in the ancient world. The numerous interconnecting supply tunnels, reservoirs, manholes, wells and the equally numerous drains have provided excavators in Corinth with some of their most significant finds as well as some of their most difficult problems. Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the Corinthian "underground city" was found during the summer of 1968. A marble-lined fountain house (Fig. 6) was discovered within what appears to have been a natural grotto connected to the Lerna Supply System through Channel B (see above, p. 74).

The small clearing basin at the northern end of Channel B ends in a parapet wall beyond which the floor level drops more than a meter to the floor of a small (ca. 1.10 m. wide), stuccoed chamber. The east wall of this chamber, however, rises only to about the level of the floor of Channel B and proved later to be the west end of a poros wall (Wall 1) that served, in part, as the south wall of the fountain house. From here there opened a vast cavern that we found filled with earth almost everywhere, from the hard-packed clay deposit that we first took as the floor to its fossili-

¹⁸ Covered Bowl: Inv. No. C-67-157. Partially mended from many fragments and restored. H. 0.22 m. (without lid), D. of rim 0.199 m., Max. D. of body 0.275 m. Reddish brown fabric. Rim nearly vertical; lip slopes inward for lid. Round body with round bottom. Two handles, circular in section, on shoulder and tilted upwards. The conical lid, also partly restored, is of the same fabric and is slightly large for a good fit onto the bowl; the "knob" is shaped like a low, ring foot. The lid may have served also as a plate. For a similar round-bottomed cooking pot, cf. Henry S. Robinson, *The Athenian Agora, V, Pottery of the Roman Period, Chronology*, 1959, G 116, pp. 33-34 (illustrated on a brazier in pl. 38). The lid has many parallels; cf. *ibid.*, G 121, p. 34, pl. 7.

Lekanis: Inv. No. C-67-161. Mended from many fragments and restored. H. 0.167 m., D. of rim 0.412 m., D. of base 0.121 m. Fabric fired gray with a dark red core. Offset rim; horizontal handles, round in section, pushed up against undersurface of rim; low ring foot. For shape, cf. Robinson, G 184, p. 41, pl. 7, 67.

Amphoras include one nearly whole, tall amphora (P. H. 0.833 m.) with carinated shoulder and double-rolled handles, Inv. No. C-67-159, and two "pig" amphoras, Inv. Nos. C-67-158 and C-67-196.

ferous, limestone ceiling. After clearing out a central working space, we excavated along the cavern wall towards the northwest and reached an area where a space between the ceiling and the fill made it possible for us to crawl some distance further. From there is could be seen that a passage continued far to the northwest while other passages, perhaps parts of the cavern, opened up to the north and south. The passage probably leads to the tunnel exit still visible in the face of the cliff at the west edge of the path descending from the Gymnasium Area into the plain.

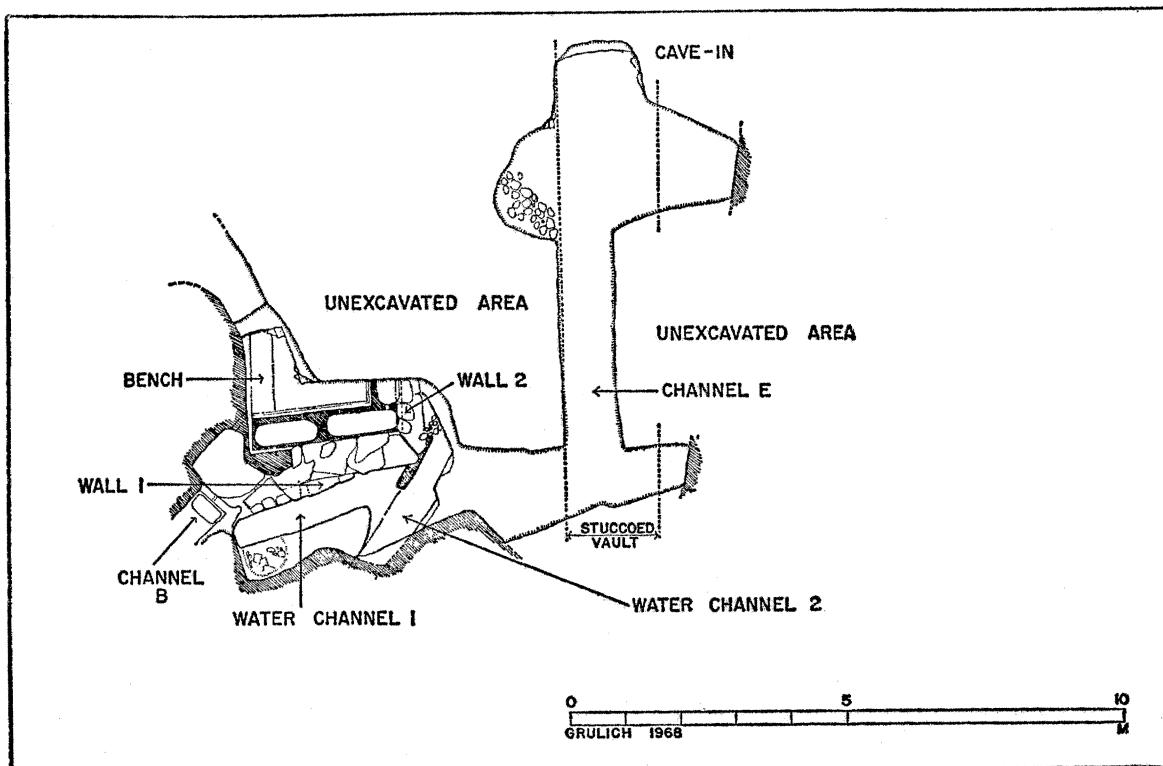


FIG. 6. Subterranean Fountain of the Lamps.

It had soon become clear that the clay floor was in reality a deposit covering a construction that included, at least near the cavern wall on the southwest, a stuccoed wall. The top of the wall had become visible when several stones set into the floor at that point were removed. We decided to reserve deeper exploration, however, until another entrance to the cavern could be found. The problems of poor air circulation and the removal of the enormous amount of fill were becoming acute. We therefore dug along the southeastern wall of the cavern until we came to a north-south channel (Channel E), with a stuccoed, arched ceiling. The stuccoed area of the ceiling is 1.69 m. wide, but the ceiling bells out on the east so that the clay wall of the channel

lies, obliquely, further east. On the west there may be an immediate connection with the grotto. The floor of the channel was the same as the "floor" of the cavern, but the arched ceiling was slightly higher, *ca.* 1.65 m. in the center.

Because of the danger of roof collapse we excavated only about half of the width of the channel, proceeding towards the north. After excavating a short distance we discovered, side by side in the uppermost stratum (date: 6th century after Christ) of the channel a human skull and a sheep's skull. The only other bones found in the vicinity were a few sheep bones. Their presence so far is unexplained. At a distance of some 8 m. north of where we entered Channel E, we reached an ancient cave-in and were thereby, at last, able to dig a new entrance from the surface. The channel almost certainly continued beyond the point of collapse to an opening in the cliff below the plateau of the Gymnasium. Water still issues from the face of the cliff here alongside a large and flourishing fig tree, and the site has long been recognized as an ancient water source.¹⁹

Although working conditions within the grotto were much improved by the new opening at the cave-in area, we were disappointed in our attempts to enlarge the central working area. Large cracks were discovered in the bedrock ceiling as we excavated towards the north and that work has had to be temporarily abandoned. We resolved at last to make a test through the clay floor, where the cavern ceiling was safe, in order to investigate the construction that we had earlier noted must lie beneath. After a series of clay and earth deposits in which there was very little pottery we reached water level at a depth of *ca.* 0.50 m. Here was a nearly liquified mud, filled with numerous whole and broken terracotta lamps, jugs and pots, glass vessel fragments and other objects. We had, to our astonishment, come down upon a subterranean fountain house that had been claimed by a rising water table.

By alternately bailing and digging we were able to clear the south end and part of the west side of the fountain house. Wall 1 (above, p. 75) joins the south wall of the fountain house and Water Channel 1, which lies to the south of the wall, feeds water into the fountain by means of at least one channel through the wall (Pl. 23, b). Wall 2 forms the east wall of the fountain and joins Wall 1 at a right angle. Water Channel 2 runs north along the back side of the east wall. Wall 2 is stuccoed on its interior and curves inward in its upper part. The curve is matched on the opposite wall, backed by the cavern wall, and it appears that the south end of the fountain (at least) was roofed by a stuccoed masonry vault. The width of the fountain, below the spring of the vault, is 2.8 m.

There are two shallow, stuccoed basins on the south side and part of a third was cleared along the east wall (Pl. 23, c). All basins are connected by channels and are faced with marble revetment. Water was apparently supplied from the basins

¹⁹ Henry S. Robinson, *Hesperia*, XXXI, 1962, p. 96, fig. 1, water source No. 12.

through marble lion's head water spouts²⁰ into the central fountain area, the floor of which lies 0.91 m. below the top of the basins (Pl. 23, d). There is a marble bench along the west wall; both the bench and the revetment are covered over most of their surface with a thick (*ca.* 0.02 m.) calcium deposit.²¹

Our Fountain of the Lamps derives its name²² from the fact that a total of 179 terracotta lamps were recovered intact from the small area of the fountain that we were able to excavate. In addition a large number of other lamps were mended and literally hundreds of others are represented by fragments. The lamps all belong to the late 4th or first half of the 5th century after Christ, and include numerous signatures (Pl. 24, a). Among the other notable finds might be mentioned 12 whole pots, again of the late 4th or early 5th century after Christ (Pl. 24, b), and 42 coins.²³ The coins have not yet been studied in detail and a number are illegible, but there is none of the tiny "Vandal" coins among them and the latest coin so far identified (68-1529) is of Theodosios I (A.D. 375-395).

The late date of the finds in the fountain is surprising; as we have seen, the main tunnel itself had gone out of use at least by the 1st or 2nd century after Christ. The great number of lamps, too, poses a difficult problem of interpretation. Clearly they were not used merely to light the visitors' way to the fountain, for if so, the visitors had the same need for their return journey and we would not have found such an astonishing number of whole lamps. The lamps seem best explained as votives. The number of coins within the fountain is also curious. The fact that an occasional coin was found adhering to a lamp, sherd, or a fragment of marble revetment (Pl. 24, d)²⁴ reveals that the coins were tossed into the fountain after its partial destruction and after it was already partly filled with water. The evidence suggests that the fountain house belongs originally to a much earlier period and that both the grotto and the fountain were re-discovered in the late 4th or early 5th century after Christ. The fountain house, with its collapsed roof and clear, cold water standing above the level even of the basins, may have come to possess some religious significance in the years that followed. Later in the 5th century, or perhaps in the early 6th century, the fountain was abandoned for the last time and seems to have been purposely sealed by layers of earth and clay.

²⁰ Inv. No. A 808. Pl. 23, e. H. 0.19 m., Max. P. W. 0.26 m., Th. of slab 0.048 m. Light gray to white marble with medium-sized crystals. There is a cylindrical lead pipe through the slab to the lion's mouth. The lion's head projects *ca.* 0.065 m. from the face of the slab. The carving is competent but uninspired.

²¹ One large revetment fragment with the mineral deposit was inventoried (A 810). Max. P. L. 0.26, Max. P. W. 0.17, Th. of slab 0.02 m., Th. of deposit 0.02 m.

²² The name was suggested to us first by Mr. Oliver Dickinson of the British School of Archaeology.

²³ The fragmentary lamp of Chiones with the charming scene of a boy and his pet (L 4559; Pl. 26, d) that is described below, p. 105, was also found in the fountain.

²⁴ Plate 24, d shows a revetment fragment and two sherds to which coins were adhering at the time of discovery.

THE CEMETERY OF LERNA HOLLOW

Twenty-eight graves were excavated in three areas of the cemetery and five other burials were discovered but left undug. One other burial, a tile grave (Grave 90) was excavated near the western edge of the excavation area in front of the Epistyle Wall. The north area, in the vicinity of the L-shaped foundation cutting discovered in 1966, produced little of interest; eight of ten graves were excavated and only one, the tile grave of an infant (Grave 66), had escaped pillaging in antiquity. Many of the graves excavated in the east and south areas, however, are remarkable not only for their good preservation but also for the unusual nature of some of their features.

Five graves were excavated near the south boundary of the cemetery where they had been covered by debris from the collapse of part of the Epistyle Wall in the 6th century after Christ.²⁵ Four of the graves were rock-cut chamber tombs, but the fifth (Grave 86) was a rectangular shaft lined with bricks set in mud and faced on the interior with a brown, sandy stucco (Fig. 7). The roof of the grave consisted of three stone slabs, but they were not fitted closely together so that small stones were needed to fill the interstices. The tomb was large (L. 2.093 m., W. 0.685 m., H. 0.869 m.) and had been used as an osteothekē over a period of some years. The bones were found mainly at the west end of the grave and comprised the remains of six persons: a female, ca. 30 years of age; two middle-aged males, one of them huge; a tall, middle-aged female; a six-year-old child and an infant.²⁶ Associated with the later burials were a pair of bronze earrings and a bronze belt buckle (Pl. 25, c)²⁷ and with the earlier burials were found a single bronze earring and a coin of Constans I.²⁸ The coin had been pierced for use as jewelry and was probably minted some decades before it was deposited in the tomb. Other evidence indicates that the cemetery did not come into existence in this area at least until after the earthquakes of A.D. 375 and probably not until the invasion of Alaric the Goth in A.D. 395.²⁹

²⁵ *Hesperia*, XXXVI, 1967, pp. 413, 419-420.

²⁶ Professor J. Lawrence Angel, Curator of Physical Anthropology at the Smithsonian Institution, in September, 1967 examined 33 of the skeletons found during three years of excavation in the Gymnasium Area. Comments on the physical aspects of the skeletons are based on Professor Angel's preliminary survey. All ages given are estimates \pm 10-20 years.

²⁷ Earrings: Inv. Nos. MF 12932 A, B. They are matching, simple loops, circular in section. Max. D. 0.016 m., Th. 0.003 m. Buckle: Inv. No. MF 12929. Circular hoop, circular in section. Flat tongue is bent around hoop at one end and the other end overlaps the opposite side of the hoop. Cf. Davidson, *Corinth*, XII, No. 2179, pl. 113, which is dated to the 4th century after Christ "or somewhat later."

²⁸ Earring: Inv. No. MF 12934. Fragmentary; similar to MF 12932 but hoop has a thickness of only 0.002 m. Coin 67-923: Aes III. Obv.: head of Emperor facing r. DNCONSTA NSPFAUG. Rev.: FEL TEMP REPARATIO. Emperor l., wearing cloak, standing in galley holding Phoenix on globe in r. hand, labarum in l. Victory seated r., looking l., rowing. A.D. 346-350.

²⁹ *Hesperia*, XXXVI, 1967, pp. 31, 411-412, 417-418.

Grave 86 seems to be earlier in date than the adjacent rock-cut chamber tomb, Grave 81, since the back of the mud-and-brick wall is visible as part of the south wall of the latter grave. The skeletal remains in Grave 81, which were extremely frag-

BRICK-LINED TOMB
(GRAVE 86)

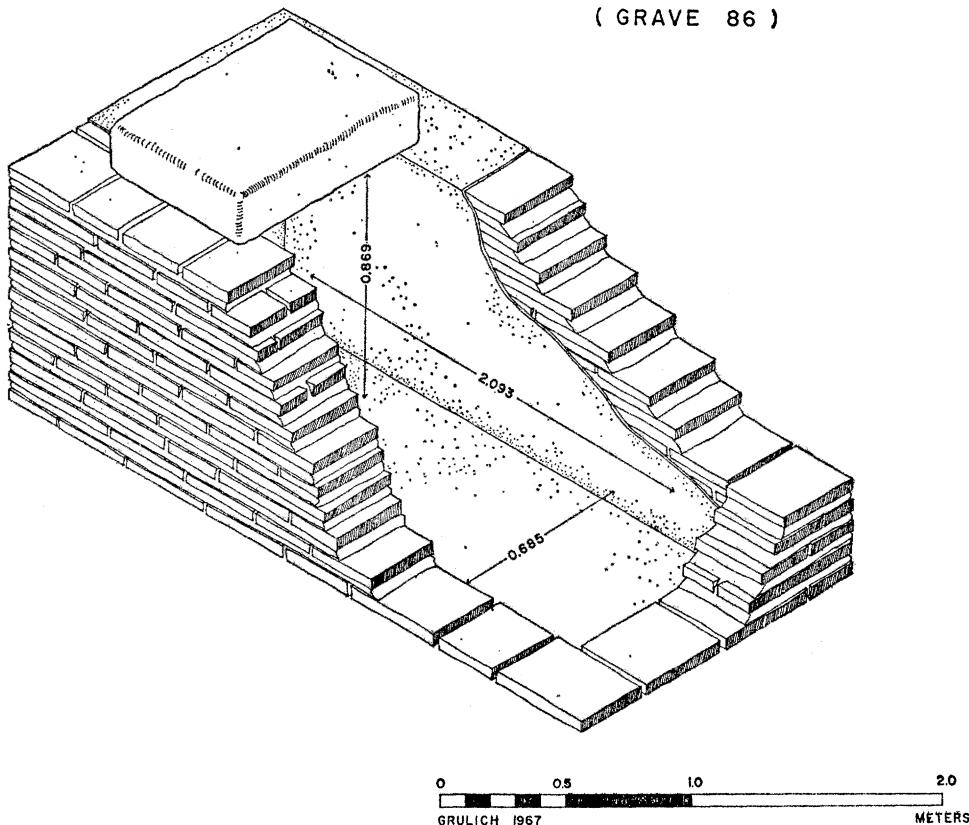


FIG. 7. Brick-lined Tomb 86.

mentary, were accompanied by a small lekythos, a trefoil-mouthed pitcher and a bronze belt buckle of quite different style from that found in Grave 86 (Pl. 25, d, b).³⁰

³⁰ Lekythos: Inv. No. C-67-121. H. 0.135 m., Max. D. of body 0.075 m. Intact. Gritty, dark gray fabric. Piriform body on stem foot and flat, circular base. Narrow neck; high flaring lip; strap handle. Cf. Inv. Nos. C-65-226 and C-65-227, both found in a near-by chamber tomb, Grave 3, in 1965; *Hesperia*, XXXVI, 1967, p. 37. Pitcher: Inv. No. C-67-122. H. 0.21 m., Max. D. of body 0.165 m., Max. D. of mouth 0.078 m. Complete except for small chip missing from rim. Unglazed; coarse, light orange fabric. Flat base; wide neck, slightly everted lip. The mouth was pinched in front to form a spout. Strap handle. Similar to Robinson, *Athenian Agora*, V, M 370, p. 118, pl. 34 (late 6th century after Christ); our example, however, has a much more slender profile. Buckle: Inv. No. MF 12844. L. 0.035 m., W. 0.017 m. Oval buckle, circular in section; complete except tip of tongue. Hoop narrowed for attachment of flat tongue which is looped around hoop. Cf. Davidson, *Corinth*, XII, No. 2178, p. 270, pl. 113.

Another near-by chamber tomb, Grave 80, may have been the sepulcher of Venenatos whose inscribed tombstone (Inv. No. I 2709; see below) was found in the debris of the stuccoed earth mound that once covered the grave area (Pl. 25, f).

Immediately east of the area of Manhole A and Graves 35 and 53 that were excavated in 1966⁸¹ a number of graves were discovered that had been set into a large

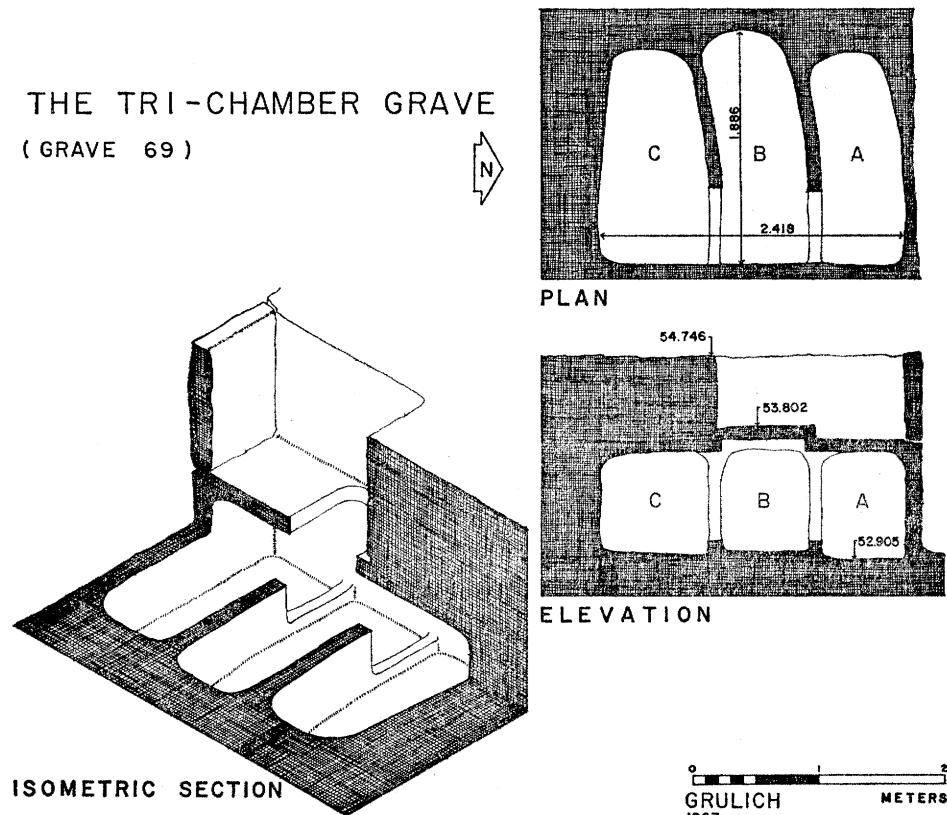


FIG. 8. Tri-chamber Grave 69. Plan, Elevation and Isometric Drawing.

cutting in bedrock (Pl. 26, a). This sector has not been completely excavated and it is still unclear whether we are dealing with a re-used quarry cutting or some arrangement intended to isolate this particular group of tombs from others in the cemetery. Such a grouping might be based on racial (see p. 86) or family ties, or perhaps membership in a burial guild. The fact that two pairs of the stuccoed earth mounds that covered the graves in this area were connected by a stuccoed strip may be of some significance (Graves 75 and 76, 79 and 84). Easy access into the cutting was provided at the southwest corner where two steps of earth and brick were discovered (Pl. 27, b).

⁸¹ *Hesperia*, XXXVI, 1967, pp. 418-419.

Fourteen graves were excavated in the East Area and only three, Graves 50, 52 and 89, showed signs of pillaging in antiquity. The two disturbed graves were located on the upper level of bedrock to the west and outside of the large cutting. Most of the graves are rock-cut chamber tombs, each with a separate entrance shaft, but there is some variety in arrangement and cutting. Grave 77, for example, has two steps cut in the bedrock inside the shaft for easier descent. Grave 69 is unique in having three chambers opening from a single entrance shaft (Fig. 8). A few of the tombs were osteothekes, where the bones of the dead were placed after the corpse had decayed, as in the case of Grave 86 described above. Most, however, seem to have been used, and re-used, for primary burials. A few tombs are described below in greater detail.

GRAVE 69, THE TRI-CHAMBER GRAVE (Fig. 8). The tomb is located just outside and to the south of the great cutting. A rectangular cutting in the bedrock (1.60 m. N-S, 0.80 m. E-W, 0.80 m. deep) was probably originally a dromos to this elaborate tomb. A doorway was cut from the north into the vertical face of the cutting, either when Grave 69 was first built or when the passage above was itself converted into a tomb (Grave 89). This doorway was found blocked by a poros slab at the time of excavation (L. 0.625 m., W. 0.675 m.) held in place by small stones and earth (Pl. 27, a). The poros cover slab belonging to Grave 89 had been broken in antiquity when the upper tomb was robbed and fragments of the slab were found within the cutting, along with most of a skull and a fragment of a marble tombstone (Inv. No. I 2712). A broken marble plaque covered the entrance shaft to the Tri-Chamber Grave at the south end of the floor of the upper rectangular cutting. The chambers are lettered north to south.

Shaft: N-S 0.675 m., E-W 0.60 m. Chamber A: L. 1.705 m., W. 0.635 m., H. 0.855 m. Chamber B: L. 1.886 m., W. 0.681 m., H. 0.819 m. Chamber C: L. 1.712, W. 0.88 m., H. 0.83 m.

The three chambers are all oriented approximately east-west and separated from each other on the west by thin strips of living rock. Narrow, false "thresholds" were left in the floor of the corridor that unites the chambers at the east. The floor of Chamber A is 0.15 m. lower than that of Chamber B, which is also 0.022 m. higher than that of Chamber C. Chamber B, however, contained a small amount of earth and nothing more. Chamber C contained many scattered, small fragments of bones belonging to at least two skeletons. In the west end of Chamber A there was very little earth but a great many bones in jumbled heaps. Finds at the east end of this chamber included several pieces of a funeral lekythos, most of a Late Roman micaceous water jar and a coin.³²

GRAVE 73. This rock-cut chamber tomb lies within the northwest part of the great cutting. The stuccoed, semicylindrical mound that once covered the rectangular area of the grave was very poorly preserved. Five mouldmade, terracotta lamps were found just outside the north edge of the ruined mound (Pl. 26, c).³³ The poros cover slab for the vertical entrance shaft was in place and

³² Coin 67-917: one of the crude, tiny bronze coins widely circulated during the 5th and 6th centuries after Christ.

³³ L 4483. L. 0.094 m., W. 0.059 m., H. 0.027 m. Intact. Dark, buff clay. Disk: rays, center filling hole. Framing ring. Rim: herringbone, interrupted by handle and an air hole that was not punched completely through. Groove from false air hole to nozzle. Handle: solid, plain. Base: ring foot. The shape is North African. 5th to 6th century after Christ.

L 4485. L. 0.075 m. W. 0.057 m., H. 0.025 m. Intact. Pinkish brown clay. Disk: central filling hole, narrow ray pattern, framing ring. Rim: ovolo and globules interrupted by handle. Handle: unpierced; two grooves in front, two stamped circles below in back. Circular base with small depressed circle. The poor fit of the top and bottom of this lamp is matched by an identical lamp (L 4504) from Channel B of the Lerna Supply System. Late 4th, early 5th century after Christ.

a fragment of an unfluted, marble column rested on one edge of the slab. Some patches of cement on the bedrock suggest that the entrance had at one time been more securely closed.

Shaft: N-S 0.68 m., E-W 0.73 m. Chamber: L. 2.05 m., W. 0.78 m., H. 0.82 m. at east, but the arched roof slopes to west.

The floor of the chamber is 1.12 m. below the top of the entrance shaft. The chamber is oriented east-west and contained the skeletons of a female, *ca.* 60 years old, a man of about the same age and a larger male, *ca.* 55 years old. A fragment of a fluted marble plaque, Inv. No. A 700, was found in the grave; it may have fallen in during one of the interments.

GRAVE 77 (Fig. 9). The tomb is located within the southwest area of the large cutting. The semicylindrical grave mound was found in a good state of preservation; even most of the stucco was preserved (Pl. 27, b). The mound had been saved by the construction of another stuccoed mound for what was probably a tile grave (Grave 71) on top of the mound of Grave 77. The east end of the mound had been cut into by the later construction of a stuccoed mound for Grave 79, but the dimensions of the earlier tumulus could still be measured: L. 2.05 m., W. 0.88 m., H. 0.55 m. A lekythos, Inv. No. C-67-124, and two terracotta lamps of the 5th century after Christ were found inside the mound (Pl. 27, e).³⁴ Three narrow slabs, two of poros and one of a harder limestone, were used to cover the vertical entrance shaft.

Shaft: N-S 0.63 m., E-W 0.70 m. There are two steps cut in the bedrock on the east side of the shaft for easier descent, the first one 0.61 m. below the top of the shaft and the second 1.10 m. below the top. The treads are only 0.20 m. and 0.12 m. wide respectively. Chamber: L. 1.835 m. (see Fig. 9), W. 0.83 m., H. 1.05 m. at entrance, but slopes to west.

The roof of this unusually large and fairly carefully cut tomb is arched; the floor lies 1.40 m. below the top of the shaft. Three skeletons were laid out in the chamber with their feet towards the east. Near the west end of the tomb was found a bronze finger ring and a coin.³⁵ The tomb probably belongs to the middle of the 5th century after Christ.

The number of graves excavated over the past four years and the extraordinarily good state of preservation of some of those discovered in 1967 have made it possible to say something more about burial practices in the early Christian community of

L 4488. L. 0.091 m., W. 0.066 m. H. 0.033 m. Intact. Light pink clay. Disk: worn, partly obliterated; center filling hole; lion within raised framing ring. Rim: stylized vine pattern interrupted by handle. Double slashes and single dots on either side of nozzle. Handle: solid, double-grooved on top with horizontal incisions. Base: Almond-shaped with palm leaf. Cf. Broneer, *Corinth*, IV, ii, No. 1222, pl. XVIII. 5th century after Christ.

L 4489. L. 0.085 m., W. 0.071 m., H. 0.0275 m. Complete except for missing handle. Orange-buff clay. Disk: *retiarius* and *secutor*. Framing ring. Rim: partly obliterated ovoli interrupted by handle, panels and nozzle. Base: plain, flat. Cf. Judith Perlzweig, *The Athenian Agora*, VII, *Lamps of the Roman Period*, 1961, No. 320, p. 98, pl. 9 (4th century after Christ); Broneer, *Corinth*, IV, ii, Nos. 1192-1194, p. 256, fig. 179 (= No. 1193). Broneer's Nos. 1192-1193 are probably from the same mould as L 4489; No. 1194 is slightly smaller.

L 4490. L. 0.104 m., W. 0.061 m., H. 0.031 m. Complete except for missing handle; small hole in bottom. Dark, reddish clay. Disk: Christ monogram with rho turned left above flanking palm branches; 2 filling holes. Rim: alternating rosettes and concentric circles. Channel to nozzle does not narrow; small dot on either side of channel. Base: ring foot framing concentric circles. North African shape. Cf. Broneer, *Corinth*, IV, ii, No. 1465, p. 286, pl. XXI, for decoration on disc; the shape, however, is closer to No. 1463. 5th century after Christ.

³⁴ Lot 4308.

³⁵ Ring: Inv. No. MF 12847. Complete except for bezel. Max. D. 0.024 m. The open hoop is circular in section except at the ends which were flattened for the attachment of the bezel. Cf. Davidson, *Corinth*, XII, No. 1837, p. 236, pl. 103. Coin 67-916: Aes IV. Very badly worn on both sides and chipped.

Corinth than heretofore. The procedure seems to have been as follows for the chamber tombs and would have been little different for the other types of graves.

A nearly square, vertical shaft, normally a bit less than a meter deep, was cut into the bedrock and a chamber then hewn out of the living rock to the west. The

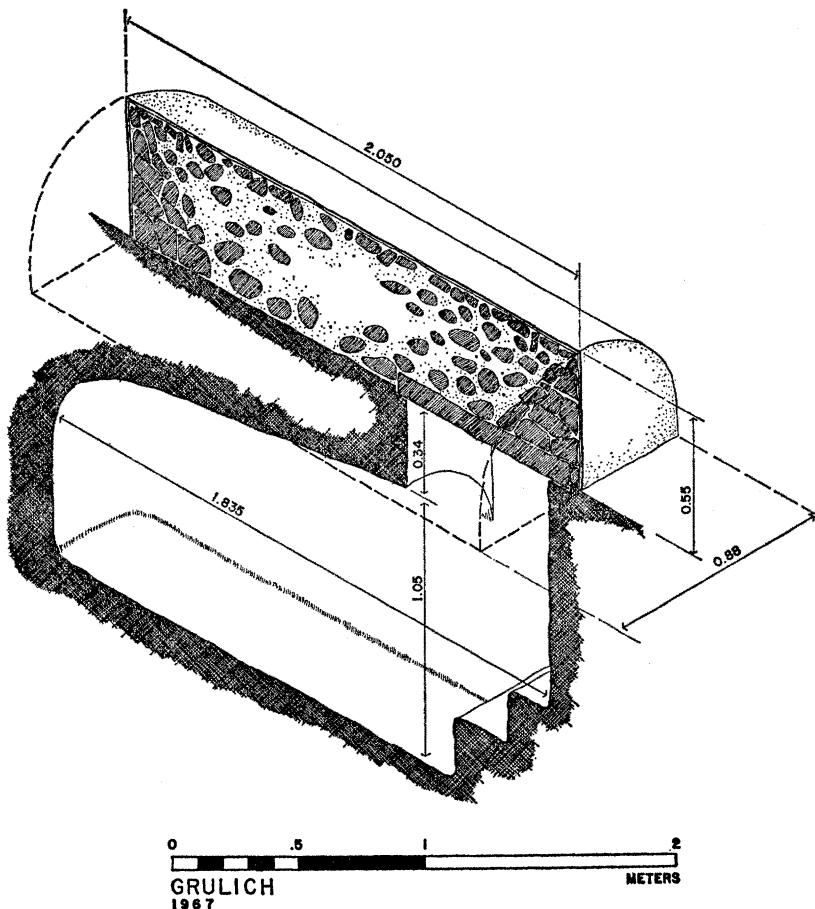


FIG. 9. Grave 77, Chamber Tomb with Stuccoed Mound.

room thus formed, *ca.* 1.70 m. to over 2 m. long, was often widened slightly at the west and had an arched ceiling that sometimes sloped fairly sharply down away from the entrance. One or two steps might be cut into the stone of the entrance shaft but normally the sides were sheer and of no help at all in what must have been an awkward interment. The body was then placed in the tomb, doubtless being lowered head-first in a primary burial, so that the feet lay at the east, directly beneath the entrance. Occasionally some pieces of jewelry, a coin, or clay vessels might be left with the corpse.³⁶

³⁶ There is no doubt that this is a Christian cemetery. The crosses found on tombstones and terracotta lamps or scratched onto the graves themselves provide ample evidence. It is clear, too,

The entrance shaft was covered by a stone plaque and a rectangular area approximating the size of the tomb was marked off on the bedrock, often with a row of stones. Within the perimeter of the rectangle thus formed a mound with a rounded top was built of earth, stone and whatever else was near and available; even lamps or pots belonging to another burial might be used in the fill. The mound was then covered with stucco on which a cross might be scratched, as on the west end of Grave 76. An identifying inscription might be written somewhere, as on the vertical face of the bedrock above Grave 84 (Fig. 10, Pl. 26, a),³⁷ or on a small marble plaque

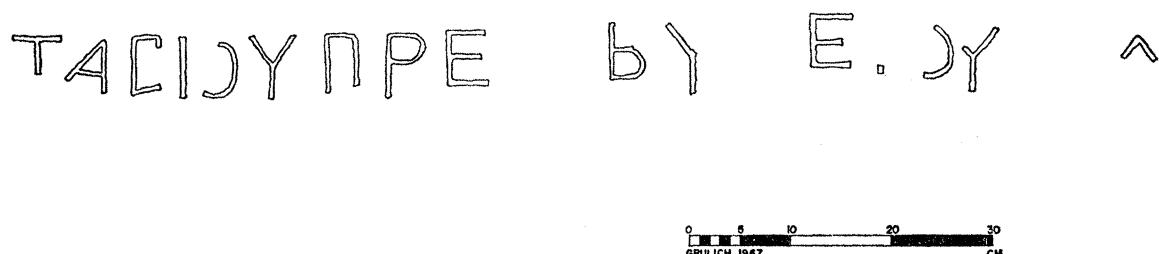


FIG. 10. Inscription on Vertical Face of Bedrock in Lerna Hollow Cemetery, East Area.

that might be set into the stucco of the mound.

When the mound was completed, and probably on later occasions as well, terracotta lamps were filled with olive oil, lighted, and left on top or to the side of the grave (Fig. 11). The quantity of such mouldmade lamps found in the cemetery suggests that they probably were not removed from the cemetery for other use once lighted at the grave.

Re-use of the grave involved removing part of the mound at the east end, lifting the plaque over the entrance, and the occasional disturbing of previous burials. Several of the mounds show clear evidence of repair to the stucco covering or even an entire second coat.

Some aspects of the burial customs have continued into the present time in Greece, notably the use of the family tomb for secondary burials and the placing of a lighted lantern or candle beside the grave (Pl. 25, e). The use of candles at funerals and of various types of flame at the graveside is a familiar practice also in the United States and other countries.

Study of the skeletal remains has only begun and it is too early to make any generalizations about the population of the Lerna Hollow Cemetery. Some evidence,

that the early Christians of Corinth had not altogether abandoned pagan burial practices since they continued to leave terracotta vessels and coins in the tombs. One circular-mouth jug, Inv. No. C-67-163, which was found shattered in the debris above Grave 84, has on its body an incised cross and the letters symbolizing the Christian God and eternity, Α and Ω (Fig. 18, left; Pl. 26, b).

³⁷ The inscription reads *Ταοίου Ηρευβντέρον*. The epithet *presbyter* could refer to his position in the church, or perhaps only to his age, as one might say in Greece today, *Μπάρμπα Τάος*.

however, already indicates that the cemetery was racially mixed. Professor Angel notes that a female *ca.* 55 years of age who had been buried in a tile grave,³⁸ exhibits a number of "negroid" (not full negro) traits in the face. This is the second such

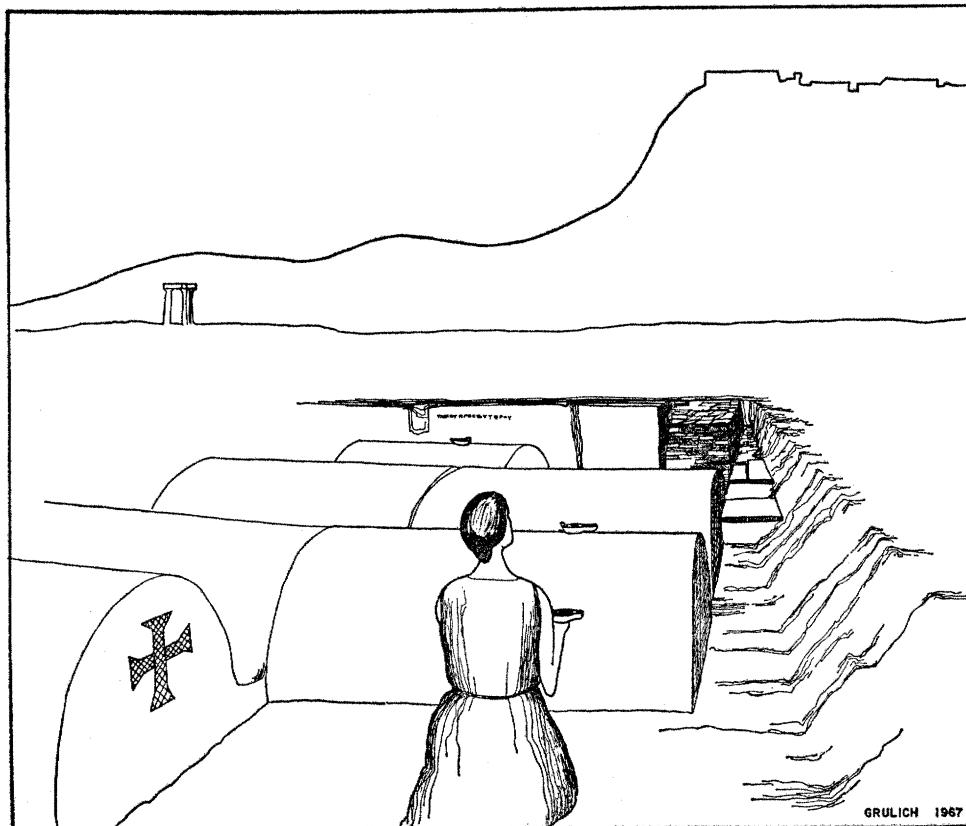


FIG. 11. Restored Perspective Drawing of East Area of Cemetery, viewed from North. Cross on left incised on Grave 76.

skull found in the cemetery.³⁹ That the original home of these women or their ancestors was in North Africa is, as Professor Angel commented, "a logical inference."

THE GLASS URN GRAVE GROUP

During the construction of the new Corinth-Patras highway a bulldozer scraped across the top of a poros sarcophagus and a glass cinerary urn. The graves were located just below, and slightly west, of the descent from the Gymnasium Area to

³⁸ Grave 2 in the South Area, excavated in 1965.

³⁹ Also a female. The skeleton, from an earlier excavation, was examined by Professor Angel in 1937.

the coastal plain. At the request of the Ephor, Mrs. Deilakis, a small salvage excavation was conducted by a member of our staff, Mrs. Garnett.

Two large poros sarcophagi, oriented approximately north-south, were excavated (Pl. 27,c). Both had been covered by poros slabs and both of them pillaged in antiquity. The tomb robbers, however, had been extremely careless in the case of the grave to the east. They overlooked a bronze coin of Caligula and two gold leaf impressions of Sikyonian coins (Pl. 27, f).⁴⁰ A wheelmade, terracotta lamp of Broneer Type XVI,⁴¹ found just outside the second sarcophagus, indicates that both burials belong to the 1st century after Christ.

The same date can be assigned to the fine glass urn which contained the ashes of another burial. The urn, located just at the southwest corner of the eastern sarcophagus (Pl. 27, d), had been shattered by the bulldozer, but almost all the pieces were recovered and the vessel restored by Mr. Anastasios Papaioannou (Pl. 32,1).⁴²

THE EPISTYLE WALL

In a previous report we referred to a wall that runs east-west through a part of the Gymnasium Area as the Epistyle Wall because a part of the wall excavated included the great epistyle fragment that W. B. Dinsmoor had associated earlier with "the largest temple in the Peloponnesos."⁴³ The wall, built largely of re-used architectural pieces, rubble and cement, was erected late in the 4th century after Christ, perhaps in an attempt to close the ascent from the coastal plain to the plateau of the Gymnasium Area at the time of the invasion of Alaric the Goth. The construction seems to have served thereafter to mark the southern limit of the Cemetery of Lerna Hollow and, finally, to have collapsed over some of the graves near the central part of our excavation area during the earthquakes of the 6th century after Christ.⁴⁴

⁴⁰ Coin No. 68-1446, found on floor of sarcophagus on east side with MF-68-241. Obv., head of Caligula, l., bare. Rev., Pegasos flying r. The coin was minted under the Duoviri P. Vipsanius Agrippa and M. Bellius Proculus, A.D. 38/39; Kent, *Corinth*, VIII, iii, p. 25. The legend of the coin is nearly worn away; identification was made by James Dengate. MF-68-241, found near pile of ribs on east side of sarcophagus. Thin gold foil (D. 0.016 m.), slightly wrinkled, showing Sikyonian dove flying right. MF-68-242, found beneath Skull 3 on eastern side of sarcophagus. Thin gold foil (D. 0.015 m.), slightly wrinkled, showing Sikyonian dove flying left. The sarcophagus contained the skeletal remains of at least three persons.

⁴¹ L 4558. Wheelmade lamp, Bronner type XVI; intact. L. 0.11 m., W. 0.06 m., H. 0.04 m. Red gritty clay, traces of burning around nozzle. The flat, vertical loop handle is not aligned with the nozzle.

⁴² MF-68-268 A and B, glass urn with lid. Urn: H. 0.29 m., D. of base 0.12 m., Max. D. of body 0.23 m. (at H. of 0.14 m.), D. of rim 0.16 m. Lid: D. 0.13 m. Complete except for part of lid and finial. Light blue glass with bubbles near top and on lid. Some irridescence from weathering. The urn is ovoid with a flaring base and concave bottom; constricted at neck; outward flaring rim with vertical, polished lip. Two large, double-looped, coil handles rise vertically from the shoulder. The conical lid also has a polished, vertical lip.

⁴³ *Hesperia*, XXXVI, 1967, pp. 410-412.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 417-418.

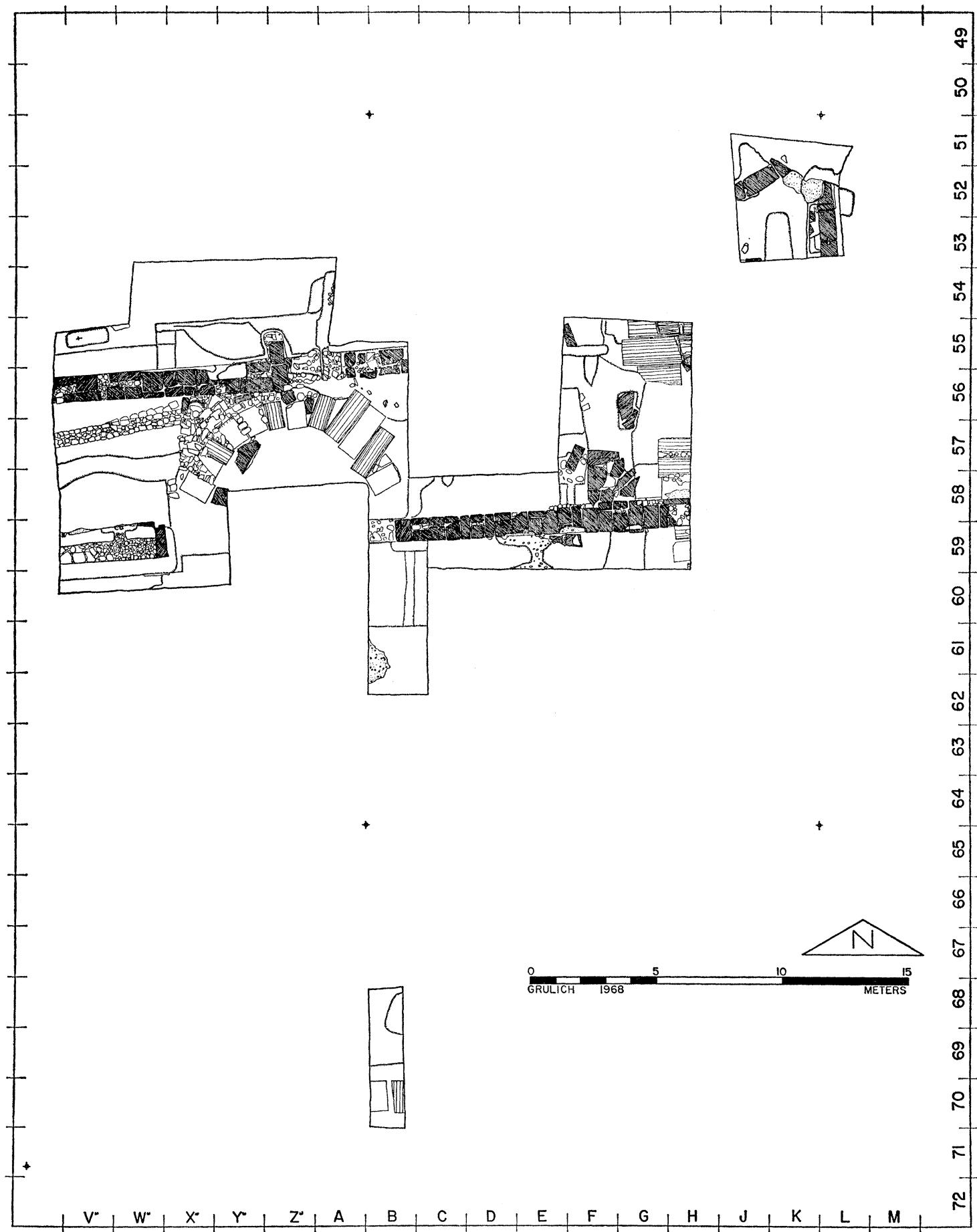


FIG. 12. Southwest Area.

It seemed likely to us in 1966 that the Epistyle Wall included part of the structure discovered by Rufus B. Richardson in Trench I of the Corinth excavations in 1896. Richardson's trench (or trench complex) lay somewhat to the west of the section of the Epistyle Wall excavated in 1966 and offered as its principal architectural discovery a number of columns lying horizontally in a kind of semicircle.⁴⁵ After testing the area in 1967, two large trenches were opened in 1968, one of them including within its bounds the curious columnar arrangement (Fig. 12). Excavation in this sector (the Southwest Area) has tended to confirm our earlier findings with regard to the date and line of the Epistyle Wall, and has suggested a somewhat surprising explanation of the columns discovered by Richardson in the last century.

Near the western edge of the area we excavated a long stretch of wall (11.5 m.) built in the same manner as the section of the Epistyle Wall cleared in 1966 (Pl. 28, a). The new stretch of wall (grids W^o-B/55-56) is in the same line and it seems clear that we must be dealing with one and the same wall. The wall here is better preserved and stands in one part 1.25 m. high (Fig. 13); the thickness of the wall varies from somewhat under a meter to *ca.* 1.20 m. The column drums, 12 in number, are in a rough semicircle, open to the south, and at the top of the arc nearly tangent to the inside face of the wall.⁴⁶ Other architectural fragments and rubble were used as fill among the columns and between the columns and the face of the wall. This fill was especially well preserved on the west from which a number of significant pieces of architecture was recovered (see below, pp. 94-98).

The column drums are numbered 1 through 12, beginning on the east. Drums 1, 3, 6, 8, 11 and 12 are unfluted, column drum 9 has only the beginning (0.11 m.) of Ionic or Corinthian flutes at one end, while drum 4 leaves 0.12 m. unfluted at its lower end; all the others, also of the Ionic or Corinthian order, were fluted and covered with a thick stucco. The practice of leaving the lower third of a column shaft either unfluted or faceted is known in the Doric, Ionic and Corinthian orders.⁴⁷ Such a treatment of columns is especially appropriate for the interior order of a public stoa where the fillets (or arrises) that separate the flutes would be subject to frequent

⁴⁵ Rufus B. Richardson, *A.J.A.*, I, 1897, pp. 457-458. Richardson noted that the semicircular arrangement of columns might have served as "the foundation of some later building or possibly a temporary battery protecting the ascent of the terrace . . ." Cf. *Hesperia*, XXXVI, 1967, pl. 92.

⁴⁶ Columns are numbered from east to west; all are of poros. Measurements are given here of both upper and lower diameters (where possible) and the length of each drum. P. L. indicates that the drum was broken. The fluting of the columns is discussed below. Column: No. 1, P. L. 1.27 m., D. 0.80 m.; No. 2, L. 2.15 m., D. 0.70/0.72 m.; No. 3, L. 2.20 m., D. 0.81/0.82 m.; No. 4, L. 2.28 m., D. 0.72/0.82 m.; No. 5, L. 1.25 m., D. 0.70/0.72 m.; No. 6, P. L. 1.28 m., D. 0.80 m.; No. 7, L. 1.05 m., D. 0.62 m.; No. 8, L. 1.06 m., D. 0.82 m.; No. 9, L. 1.70 m., D. 0.70 m.; No. 12, L. 1.15 m., D. 0.81 m.

⁴⁷ The practice is known both in Hellenistic and Roman times. See, e.g., Dinsmoor, *The Architecture of Ancient Greece*, pp. 269, 280, 324, pls. LXX-LXXI; D. S. Robertson, *A Handbook of Greek and Roman Architecture*, Cambridge, 2nd ed., 1945, pp. 160, 209.

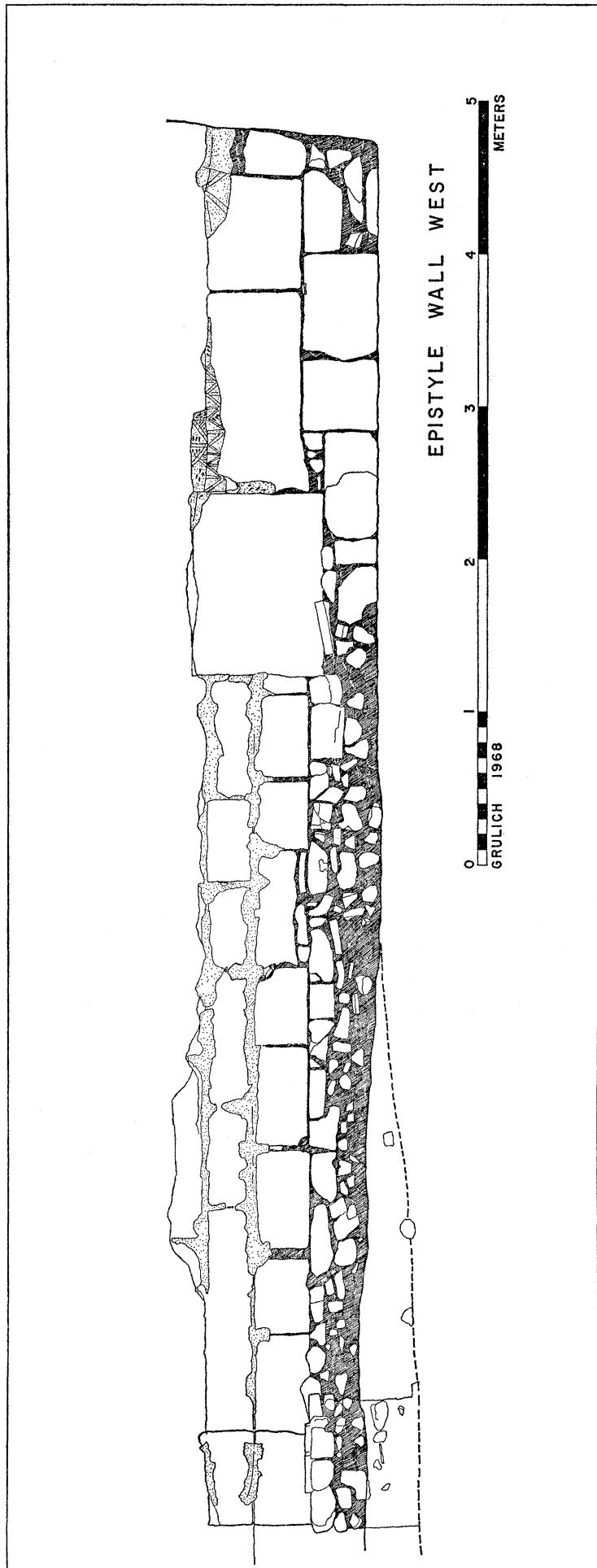


FIG. 13. Epistyle Wall, West. Elevation of North Face.

damage because of the large number of visitors. Some of the columns may indeed have belonged to the Gymnasium stoas, but firm proof is lacking. If we assume an Ionic interior order for the Gymnasium South Stoa, bases with a diameter of ca. 1.144 m. on the lower torus would be required by the preserved plinths. The largest diameter measured on the unfluted drums is 0.82 m., which would be only somewhat smaller than the upper diameter of the base. So far no poros Ionic base has been found on which we might erect the columns in the stoa. On the other hand, inasmuch as all the drums were found together and are of similar size and workmanship, there is some reason for supposing that they all came from the same building as the fine Ionic capital (A 811; see below, pp. 96-98) that was found with them. The upper diameter of fluted drums 7 and 10 is 0.62 m., which is the diameter of the shaft carved in the same block with the capital.

South of the wall and parallel to it, in grids 58-60, a second wall was found that corresponds to the first in size and construction technique (Pl. 28, b). Like the first, it shows a long history of use and re-use; parts of the wall (grids U^w-W^w/59; E-F/58-59) clearly belonged to separate constructions at certain periods.⁴⁸

Some of the later periods of use are indicated by patches of stucco preserved not only on the upper part of certain areas of the walls, but also on the earth above the highest course. This is true, for example, on the north face in grids W^w-Y^w/55-56 where the brown stucco is even decorated with an incised, geometric pattern (Pl. 24, e). But there can be no doubt that at one time (again, the late 4th century after Christ is the indicated date) the southern wall was contemporary and roughly parallel to the Epistyle Wall and its line can be traced in the Southwest Area alone for a distance of over 25.5 m. (Pl. 26, e). The line of this wall is that of a pillaging trench first detected in 1965 that runs east through the South Stoa of the Gymnasium, between the interior columns and the back wall; a small part of the foundation wall was even found in 1966 to be still in place near interior column 9 in grid W¹-X¹/55-56.⁴⁹

The strong possibility that these two walls at one time formed the two faces of a fortification wall nearly 8 m. thick must be considered, though proof will have to await another season of digging since there was insufficient time in 1968 to carry our excavation on the line of the Epistyle Wall in grids C-H deeply enough to demonstrate the physical relationship of long stretches of both walls. The column drums in grids X^w-B may have served no other function than that of partial fill and cross-tie between the two faces of the wall. If so, their semicircular arrangement was at least partly fortuitous. The builders may have laid the central columns first and at a slight angle to the face of the wall; when further columns were rolled in next to them

⁴⁸ This wall crosses in grids G-H a north-south wall made largely of column drums. In 1968 parts of 7 Doric, one Ionic or Corinthian and two unfluted columns were uncovered. The narrower wall at somewhat of an angle in grids U^w-X^w/56-57 is at a much lower level and represents in itself two periods, the later of which was in the 1st century after Christ.

⁴⁹ *Hesperia*, XXXVI, 1967, pls. 7, 93.

and came to rest at an even greater angle, all the columns were left as they lay as a matter of indifference. The interstices were simply filled with other stones or block fragments, or occasionally a piece of sculpture.⁵⁰ It is noteworthy, however, that the top of the arc falls behind a projecting spur of the Epistyle Wall (grids Z^w/55-56); some more substantial superstructure may be indicated here than elsewhere along the wall.

In earth immediately on top of the projection just mentioned, near the northwest corner of the top block, 18 bronze coins were found congealed together (Pl. 29,b). The coins are all Roman Imperial Aes III and only one was illegible; of the other 17, 10 are of the Emperor Gratian, 2 of Valentinian II and 5 of Theodosios I (Pl. 29, c). None of the coins is later than A.D. 395.⁵¹

INSCRIPTIONS

I 2705. Pl. 30, a. Marble tombstone fragment found on July 14, 1967, inside Lerna Tunnel near Manhole E. Blue-green micaceous marble, broken on two sides and at bottom. Max. P. H. 0.099 m., Max. P. W. 0.076 m., Th. 0.018 m., H. of letters 0.025 m.

[Κοιμ]ητή[ριον
---]Α ΑΝ[---

The letters are relatively well-cut and evenly spaced; they belong to the first two lines of the epitaph. The first A in line two is probably the last letter of the name of the person interred.

Late 4th to 6th century after Christ.

I 2706. Pl. 30, b. Fragment of marble inscription found on July 3, 1967, inside pillaged Grave 45. Fine-grained white marble, broken on two sides and bottom. Max. P. H. 0.086 m.,

Max. P. W. 0.059 m., Th. 0.04 m., H. of letters 0.018 m.

---]Π [---
---]ΙϹΑ[---

The upper edge of the fragment is cut at an acute angle to the line of the preserved letters. Part of a vertical stroke is preserved to the right of the Π (or, less likely, Η). The I to the left of the Σ is not quite vertical and could be a N. The fragment is probably from a tombstone of the late 4th to 6th century after Christ.

I 2708. Pl. 30, c. Marble tombstone fragment found on July 7, 1967, in pillaged Grave 67. Fine-grained white marble with gray veins, broken on all sides. P. H. 0.096 m., P. W. 0.16 m., Max. Th. 0.057 m., H. of letters 0.017 m.

+ MN[---
K[---

⁵⁰ The lower part of a marble human leg was found between columns 4 and 5 in 1967. Inv. No. S 2868. L. 0.31 m., Max. W. 0.123 m. Lower part of the left leg preserved from below the knee to above the ankle. Fine-grained white marble with a few grayish veins and mica. The work is that of a highly competent sculptor, though he made a somewhat poor choice of marble. The calf is very well articulated and the tibia slightly curved. A fall of drapery once touched the outer part of the calf about midway on the preserved portion. Slightly lower and well back on the inside is a small protrusion, slanting down and to the left.

⁵¹ Coins 68-1405 to 1422. Three other coins, 68-1333 to 1335, were found near by and may originally have belonged to the hoard. The comments here on the coins are from the notes of James Dengate, who also supervised the excavation of much of the Epistyle Wall in the Southwest Area. The coins were almost certainly withdrawn from circulation at one time. The recognizable mints are: Thessalonika, 4 Gratian, 1 Theodosios; Constantinople, 1 Theodosios; Rome, 2 Theodosios, 3 Gratian.

The upper part of an oblique line is visible to the right of the K; the line begins somewhat higher than the preserved letter.

Late 4th to 6th century after Christ.

I 2709. Pl. 30, e. Marble tombstone found on July 14, 1967, above Grave 80. White marble with a gray vein near bottom. Complete except for a chip missing from lower right corner (the inscription is complete). H. 0.259 m., W. 0.256 m., Th. 0.026 m., H. of letters 0.035-0.017 m.

+ Ἀνεπάνσατο

δ μακάριος

Βενενάτος

μη<νί> Δεκεμβρί

ω·δ· ινδ· γ·

+ Blessed Venenatos died in the month of December, on the fourth day, in the third year of the indiction.

Line 5. The delta has curved punctuation marks on either side and the gamma is encased by short horizontal and vertical lines. It was a common practice among the early Christians (after A.D. 297) to indicate the time of death by the year of the indiction; *Corinth*, VIII, iii, pp. 163, 172-204; *Hesperia*, XXXVI, 1967, p. 423.

Late 4th to 6th century after Christ.

I 2711. Pl. 30, d. Marble tombstone fragment found on July 13, 1967, inside Lerna Tunnel near Hole C. White marble, broken on all sides. Max. P. H. 0.067 m., Max. P. W. 0.046 m., Th. 0.02 m.

- - -] O[---

- - -] Y T[---

The lower part of a vertical stroke is preserved to the right of the O.

Late 4th to 6th century after Christ.

I 2712. Pl. 30, f. Marble tombstone fragment found on July 19, 1967, above the entrance to Grave 69. Lightly veined white marble, broken on all sides. Max. P. H. 0.061 m.,

P. W. 0.056 m., Th. 0.022 m., H. of letters 0.024 m.

- - -] O[---

- - -] ETTA[---

The lower part of a vertical stroke is preserved to the right of O. There are lightly incised horizontal guide lines.

Late 4th to 6th century after Christ.

I 2714. Pl. 30, g. Fragment of marble inscription found on August 7, 1967, in the Southwest Area. White marble, broken on top, bottom and left side; the rounded right edge is preserved. P. H. 0.057 m., P. W. 0.03 m., Th. 0.017 m., H. of letters 0.02 m.

- - -] M

- - -] NI

4th century after Christ.

I 2716. Pl. 30, k. Marble inscription fragment found on August 4, 1967, south of the West Waterworks in destruction debris of the late 4th century after Christ. White marble with medium-sized crystals. Preserved face; H. 0.091 m., W. 0.07 m., P. Th. of fragment 0.128 m., H. of letters 0.032 m.

- - -] YE[---

The bottom of a vertical stroke is preserved in the line above (vacant space between lines 0.023 m.). Since the face is blank below the preserved letters for 0.032 m., we may assume that the letters belong either to the last line of the heading or to the last line of the inscription itself. The latter is more likely; a small patch of what may be the worked bottom surface is preserved.

I 2717. Pl. 30, h. Marble inscription fragment found on August 23, 1967, in the dump fill above the Apsidal Building area. White marble, broken on all sides. P. H. 0.046 m., P. W. 0.048 m., Th. 0.018 m., H. of letters 0.016-0.021 m.

- - -] ΓATH[---

- - -] C[---

Part of an upper horizontal stroke is preserved to the left of the C.

Found in a deposit of the 6th century after Christ.

I 2718. Pl. 30, i. Marble tombstone fragment found in marble pile on September 4, 1967. Green marble, top and right edge of plaque preserved. P. H. 0.062 m., P. W. 0.073 m., Th. 0.017 m., H. of letters 0.021 m.

--]HTH

Late 4th to 6th century after Christ.

I 2719. Pl. 30, j. Fragment of marble inscription found on August 22, 1967, in the dump fill over the Apsidal Building area. White marble with gray veins, broken on top, bottom and right side. P. H. 0.036 m., P. W. 0.076 m., Th. 0.032 m., H. of letters 0.02 m.

OT[---
MA[---

There are lightly incised horizontal and vertical guidelines.

Found in a deposit of the 6th century after Christ.

I 2753. Pl. 30, l. Marble inscription fragment found on July 18, 1968, in debris from the Epistyle Wall in Gym Southwest. Medium-grained, white marble, broken on top and both sides. The Latin inscription is carried on the middle (presumably) of three fascias and the fragment may have been part of a small Ionic architrave. P. L. 0.166 m., P. H. 0.143 m., Th. 0.024-0.034 m., H. of letters 0.053 m.

--]GELLIO·M[---

The man named in the inscription is probably Lucius Gellius Menander who is known from several inscriptions from Corinth during the reign of the Emperors Trajan and Hadrian.

He and his son, Lucius Gellius Justus, were clearly men of considerable wealth and standing in the city. They set up a number of monuments in honor of their friends who held high official positions; Kent, *Corinth*, VIII, iii, Nos. 124, 125, 135, 137. The other possible identification is L. Gellius Mysticus, another son of L. Gellius Menander, who was an agonothetes during one of the Isthmian Games held in the 2nd quarter of the 2nd century after Christ (Kent, No. 223 and commentary).

I 2754. Pl. 30, m. Marble inscription fragment found on July 23, 1968, in Channel E of the Lerna Supply System. Large-grained, white marble, broken all around. P. H. 0.088 m., P. W. 0.05 m., Th. 0.015 m., H. of letters 0.027 m.

--]ΓHA[---

Horizontal guidelines are preserved. There are traces of letters in the line above and the line below.

I 2755. Pl. 30, n. Found on July 24, 1968, in Channel E of the Lerna Supply System. Small-grained, very micaceous, greenish marble or schist, broken all around. P. H. 0.081 m., P. W. 0.09 m., P. Th. 0.026 m., H. of letters 0.014-0.027 m.

--]θυον[---
---]εασε[---
---]ωτ[---

Horizontal guidelines.

I 2757. Pl. 30, o. Found on August 8, 1968, in the Southwest Area, Trench 11. Medium-grained white marble. Broken on two sides and bottom. P. H. 0.128 m., P. W. 0.129 m. Th. 0.022-0.029 m., H. of letters 0.083 m.

Face A: ---] VS [---
Face B: ---] ΑΙ[---
Latin inscription on opposite faces.

ARCHITECTURE

A 775. Fig. 14, Pl. 31, a. Poros Doric capital fragment found in the Southwest Area where it had been re-used in the fortification complex of the Epistle Wall.

Max. P. Dim. 0.52 m., P. H. of worked surface 0.17 m., P. W. of worked surface 0.4 m. The fragment is the upper part of the echinus of a Doric capital and includes a portion of the

abacus. A few patches of thin, white to cream colored stucco with sand inclusions are preserved on the echinus.

The profile of the echinus (Fig. 14) indicates a date earlier than that of the Archaic

the Marmaria at Delphi; cf. R. Demangel, *Fouilles de Delphes*, II, 3: *Le sanctuaire d'Athena Pronaia*, Paris, 1923, fig. 33, p. 41. The diameter of the echinus at the top would have been ca. 2.85 m. and the abacus width

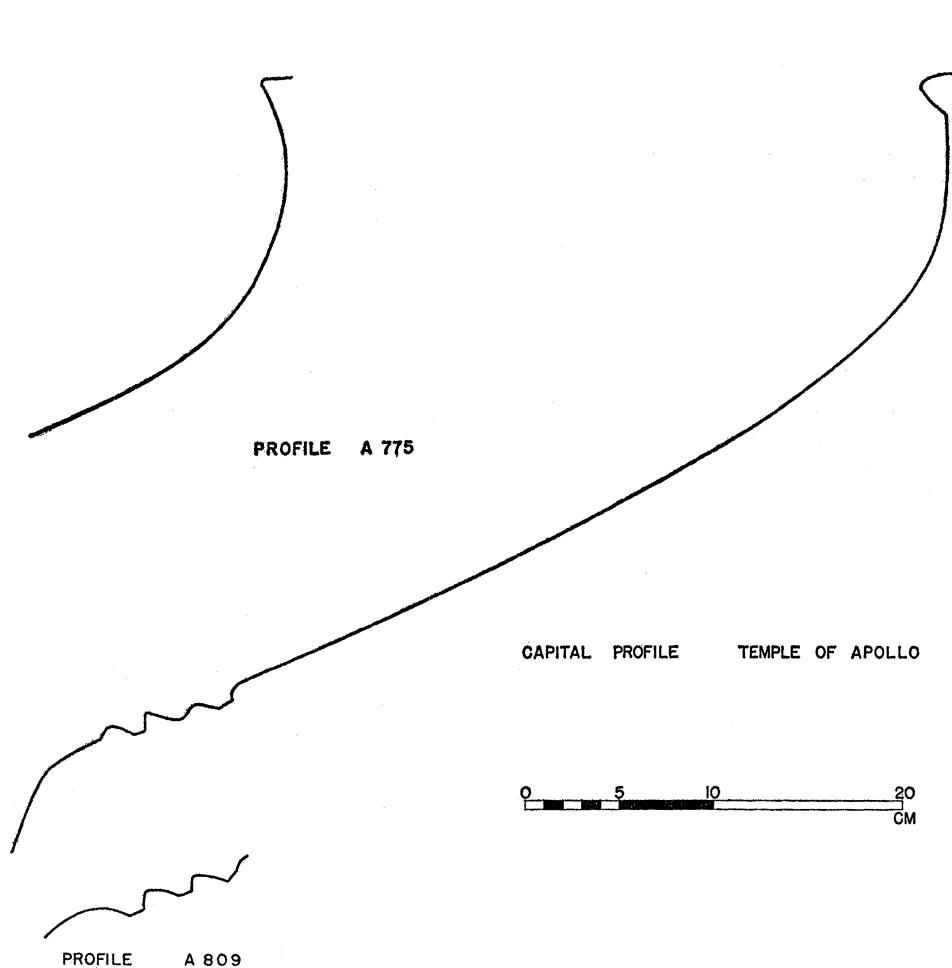


FIG. 14. Profile of Capital of Temple of Apollo. Profile of Echinus of Earlier Doric Capital and of Annulets from Same or Similar Capital.

Temple above the Corinthian Agora (ca. 550-535 B.C.; Saul S. Weinberg, "On the Date of the Temple of Apollo at Corinth," *Hesperia*, VIII, 1939, pp. 198-199). The sharp inward curve of the echinus is similar to, though not as exaggerated, as that found on the capitals of the earliest Temple of Athena Pronaia in

consequently ca. 2.89-2.93 m., larger than any abaci known on the mainland of Greece. Abaci on the Temple of Zeus at Olympia for example are 2.61 m.; Friedrich Adler, *et al.*, *Olympia, Die Ergebnisse der von dem deutschen Reich veranstalteten Ausgrabung*. II, *Die Baudenkmäler*, Berlin, 1892, pl. XIV.

A smaller poros fragment found in the Lerna Supply System in 1968 is from a capital of comparable size and preserves three annulets (A 809, Max. P. Dim. 0.268 m.). A fine stucco identical to the stucco on the echinus is preserved on part of the surface. The profile of the annulets also indicates an early date (Fig. 14).

The capital fragments are important additions to the growing collection of architectural pieces from a colossal early temple. The existence and a conjectural restoration of the temple were discussed at length by W. B. Dinsmoor, "The Largest Temple in the Peloponnesos," *Hesperia*, Suppl. VIII, 1939, pp. 104-115. The article was based on the study of a column fragment and two pieces of the epistyle. Excavations in the Gymnasium area have produced a number of other fragments from this temple, including a large piece of a horizontal geison block, part of a central akroterion base, and numerous guttae, both from geison and epistyle blocks (*Hesperia*, XXXVI, 1967, pp. 28-31, 410-413, and below, A 717).

In addition to the confirmation of the enormous size of the temple offered by the new fragments, the capital reveals a second important fact about the temple. It was erected in the early 6th century B.C. and not in the late 5th century as had been suggested earlier (Dinsmoor, *loc. cit.*; Wiseman, *Hesperia*, XXXVI, 1967, p. 410).

A 717. Pl. 31, b. Poros Doric geison fragment found in a dump fill of the 6th century after Christ in the Apsidal Building area.

P. W. 0.20 m., P. L. 0.23 m., P. H. 0.15 m. Gutta: H. 0.051 m., Diam. 0.069-0.067 m. The fragment is part of the left edge of a poros mutule with one nearly complete gutta preserved. A fine white stucco is preserved in patches. The size of the gutta indicates that the fragment belongs to the same enormous early temple as the capital fragments just discussed (A 775 and A 809).

Six other mutular guttae of similar size were

discovered in 1967 and an additional eight in 1968 (Inv. Nos. A 696, 705, 713-716, 762-765, 768, 772-774). Their find spots have included every area of the excavation site, including the tunnels of the Lerna Supply System and the Fountain of the Lamps.

Patches of fine, white stucco are preserved on several guttae and there is an incised diameter and hole for the compass point on the bottom of a few. One gutta found in 1968 (A 774) is still attached to a large piece of the stuccoed geison. There is blue paint on the bottom of the mutule, white on the gutta and red on the corona.

A 811. Figs. 15, 16. Poros Ionic capital found in the Southwest Area where it had been reused in the fortification complex of the Epistyle Wall.

H. 0.52 m., D. of shaft 0.618 m., W. of abacus 0.828 m. The capital is complete except for parts of all volutes. The shaft and capital, including all the mouldings, had been covered with thick, coarse, white stucco that is preserved over much of the surface.

A bead and reel moulding encircles the capital at the top of the shaft and on the sides is tucked into the space under the bolsters. There is a carved egg and dart moulding high on the dramatically projecting echinus and palmette sprigs, badly damaged, grow from the two corners of each face. The volutes are angled slightly towards the front and their eyes are rounded, conical projections that are oval at the base. The eyes of the volutes lie on a line near the top of the bead and reel.

The carving of the capital was competent, though not excellent, and the overall impression is striking. It should probably be dated to the Early Imperial period when Classical models were often sought for inspiration.

A 710. Pl. 31, c. Marble furniture leg found in destruction debris of the 4th century after Christ near the east end of the Gymnasium South Stoa.

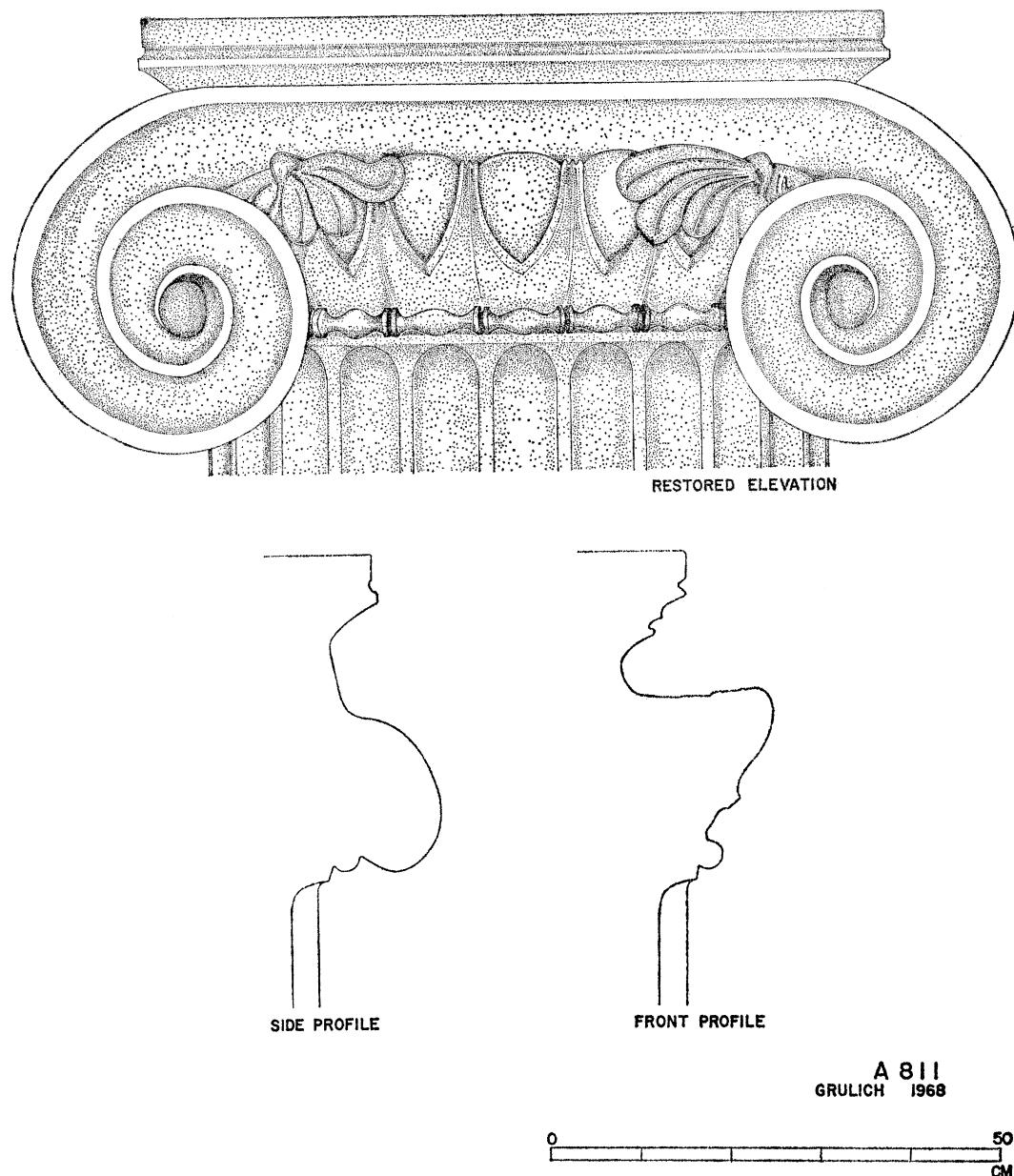


FIG. 15. Ionic Capital A 811. Restored Elevation.

P. H. 0.21 m., Max. P. Diam. 0.047 m.
Three fragments, mended. White marble with
medium-sized crystals.

The marble was carefully cut and smoothed.
Three small, horizontal, convex mouldings are
preserved, separated by shallow concaves. The
fragment is probably from the lower part of a
cylindrical table or chair leg.

P. H. 0.20 m., P. W. 0.195 m., P. Th. 0.10 m.
Most of the upper half of a lion's head spout
is preserved. There is a wealth of detail in
the strongly modelled face. The nose is broad,
the eyes large with carved pupils. The head
may be from the same sima as A 554 found in
1965; *Hesperia*, XXXVI, 1967, p. 40, fig. 22,
pl. 16, b. The white but rather coarse marble

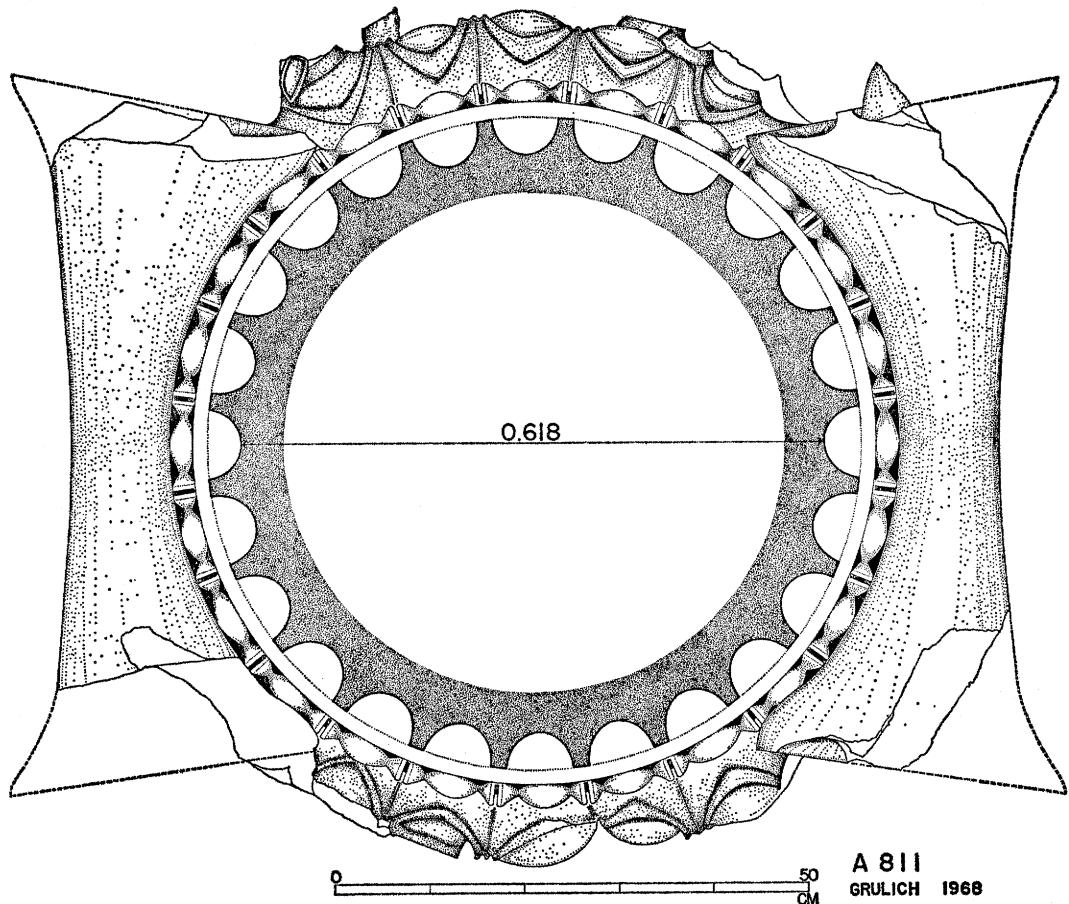


FIG. 16. Ionic Capital A 811. Bottom Plan.

A 712. Pl. 31, d. Marble sima fragment found
near the east end of the Gymnasium South
Stoa.

is similar. The lion's head of the new frag-
ment, however, has a chubbier face with wider
and flatter eyes.

ARCHITECTURAL TERRACOTTAS

FA 518. Pl. 31, e. Triangular terracotta antefix found in Late Roman debris in Gym SE 3, south of the Gymnasium South Stoa.

P. W. 0.11 m., P. H. of face 0.075 m., Th. 0.05 m. About one-half of the antefix (the right side) is preserved. When complete, the antefix would have been *ca.* 0.095 m. high with a width of 0.19 m. Buff orange clay with grits; cream slip.

The antefix is the slightly enlarged face of a Corinthian cover tile. The decoration is in black and red on cream with a red border. There is a five-petalled palmette in the center above an inverted three-petalled palmette and volutes that coil upwards at the corners of the antefix. The red paint is used for calyxes of the flowers, three and two alternating petals in the upper and lower palmettes respectively (lower petals not preserved), eyes of the volutes, field tear drops and dots, and the band that clasps the volutes between the palmettes. The whole is framed by a red stripe along the edges of the face of the antefix. The antefix is nearly identical to FA 446; Henry S. Robinson, "Excavations at Corinth, 1959-1960," *Hesperia*, XXXI, 1962, p. 114, pl. 41, e. The red framing stripe is missing and the face of the latter antefix rises somewhat higher above the Corinthian cover tile than in FA 518. There is very little red paint preserved on FA 446, but enough remains to be sure of the manner of its use and to confirm our suggestion for the color scheme of the missing portions of FA 518.

Neither antefix-cover-tile seems to have been made in the same piece with the pan tile as are those from the Temple of Hera Limenia; Humphry Payne, *Perachora*, I, Oxford, 1940, pp. 113-115, pl. B, 2. The Perachoran architectural terracottas are of Corinthian manufacture and the whole group should date to about the same time. Payne dated the pieces from the

Sanctuary of Hera to the second quarter of the 7th century B.C. on the basis of similarities to decoration on Protocorinthian pottery.

FA 519-520. Fig. 17, Pl. 31, f. Semicircular terracotta antefix found with FA 518 in Gym SE 3.

FA 519: P. H. 0.043 m., Th. of cover tile 0.036 m. FA 520: P. H. 0.045 m. The two fragments preserve both the right and left edge of a Lakonian cover tile and antefix. Orange-buff clay with grits; cream slip.

The antefix is essentially the decorated and slightly enlarged (upper portion only) face of a Lakonian cover tile. The decoration on the face consists of carefully executed, black ivy leaves with red vines on a cream ground. There is a poorly preserved curvilinear pattern in black on cream above a red stripe on the sloping back face of the antefix. A second red stripe in a bevelled groove is preserved on the cover tile 0.08 m. from the face.

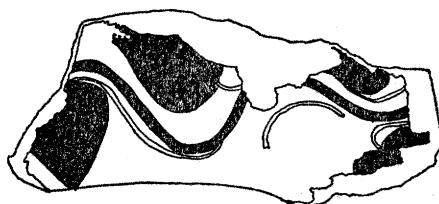
The ivy leaf is known on one other architectural terracotta from Corinth, an eaves tile fragment (FT 172, unpublished) found in Well A of the Tile Factory which had apparently been filled in when the Tile Factory went out of use (4th century B.C.?).⁵² The eaves tile has a face 0.045 m. high, though the pan tile itself is only 0.025 m. thick. The face thus constitutes a decorated sima. The remarkable painted decoration on the back of the antefix and top of the cover tile is repeated on the back of the sima and top of the eaves tile, including the painted, wedge-shaped groove, here 0.09 m. behind the face. The design on the sloping back face of the sima is only slightly better preserved than on the antefix, but appears to be a pattern of waves whose tips end in short spirals to the left.

The ivy pattern is found on the soffit of two

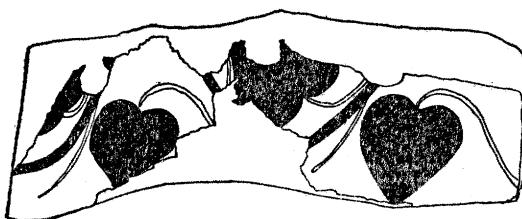
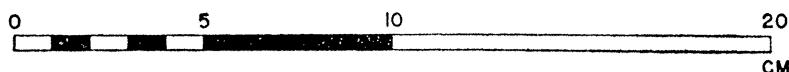
⁵² Mrs. Carl Roebuck, who is preparing a publication of the architectural terracottas from the Tile Factory, very kindly gave me permission to discuss this fragment. It should also be noted here that what appears to be an antefix identical with the one under discussion can be seen among various small finds in an early photograph now in the Corinth archives. The antefix itself seems to have been lost.

fragments of eaves tiles reputedly found at Mycenae; Athens National Museum, No. 223; E. Douglas Van Buren, *Greek Fictile Revetments in the Archaic Period*, London, 1926, pp. 49, 113, figs. 113-115. The ivy leaves have red

The use of the ivy leaf pattern on the antefix may have been suggested to the painter by the occasional use of the design on painted pottery. The motif can be found on pottery of several periods, but we note in particular the remark-



FA520



FA519

FIG. 17. Terracotta Antefix FA 519-520.

stems and berries and are bordered by a dark red band. On the front edge is "a frieze of pairs of sporting Satyrs" carrying a kantharos with an ivy-crowned, bald and bearded Silenos separating (apparently) each pair. Van Buren considered the tiles "suitable only to a Sanctuary of Dionysos," though none is known at Mycenae.

able similarity between its form on the architectural terracottas and the ivy leaf pattern that enjoyed a considerable vogue on Attic white ground lekythoi in the mid-5th century B.C. A number of examples both of Attic vases and of Corinthian imitations was found in the North Cemetery of Corinth where they date to "the middle and early third quarter" of the

5th century B.C.; Carl W. Blegen, Hazel Palmer, Rodney S. Young, *Corinth*, XIII, *The North Cemetery*, 1964, pp. 121, 164. The ivy vine is here used as the principal decorative element of the vases.

Our new fragments were found in a late fill that cannot help to date the antefix. FT 172 must be at least earlier than sometime in the 4th century B.C., the date of the fill of the well in which it was found. The eaves tile fragments from Mycenae, if they are from Mycenae, must date at least to sometime before 468 B.C. when the city was destroyed by the Argives. The popularity of the pattern on the Corinthian and Attic lekythoi suggests a date for the antefix of about the middle of the 5th century B.C.

FA 512. Pl. 22, g. Terracotta palmette antefix found in the upper fill of the Bronze Casting Pit.

H. 0.184 m., Max. W. 0.173 m. Orange clay. Complete except for a few small chips. The design is an eleven-petaled palmette above a pair of four-looped volutes. Part of the cover tile is preserved on the back. The antefix was found in a deposit of the 3rd century after Christ (LOT 4869).

FS 1005. Pl. 22, h. Terracotta sima fragment found in Gym SE 3, south of the rear wall of the Gymnasium South Stoa. P. H. 0.18 m., P. W. 0.17 m., Th. 0.11 m. Yellowish green clay with grits.

The main part of the sima is a cyma reversa which carries an anthemion pattern with petals and volutes painted cream and the calyxes red on black ground. The palmettes have 11 petals. On the vertical face below the anthemion is a double-stop maeander enclosing a black cross in a red square between stops. The bead and reel on the soffit is cream on black above a red stripe. A small fragment of, perhaps, the same Classical sima was found near by in 1965;

Inv. No. FS 984, *Hesperia*, XXXVI, 1967, pp. 39-40, pl. 16, a, 4.

FP 241. Pl. 30, p. Stamped Corinthian pan tile fragment found in Late Roman debris above the back wall of the Gymnasium South Stoa in Gym SE 3.

Max. P. Dim. 0.063 m., Th. 0.035 m., H. of stamp 0.03 m., H. of letters 0.016 m. Buff with light orange core. Stamp begins ΓΕΝ; part of a vertical stroke for the fourth letter is preserved. Roof tiles of the Roman period with stamps in Greek are later than those with Latin inscriptions; Oscar Broneer, *Corinth*, X, *The Odeum*, 1932, p. 137; Kent, *Corinth*, VIII, iii, p. 18.

FP 237. Pl. 30, r. Stamped Corinthian pan tile fragment found in surface fill near the east end of the Gymnasium South Stoa.

Th. of tile 0.024 m., H. of stamp 0.033 m., H. of letters 0.019 m. Pinkish buff clay; self-slip. The stamp is written retrograde. The complete stamp would read ΠΟΛΕΩΣ ΚΟΡ_ΛΙΝΘΟΥ> ΔΗΜΟC_ΛΙΟΝ; J. K. Anderson, "Corinth: Temple E Northwest, Preliminary Report, 1965," *Hesperia*, XXXVI, 1967, pp. 11-12, pl. 6, c, illustrates a complete stamp of this type, "presumably of pre-Roman date." The roof tile, however, could date to the Roman period.

FP 257. Pl. 30, q. Stamped Corinthian pan tile fragment found in Channel A near the Bronze Casting Pit.

Max. P. Dim. 0.35 m., H. of stamp 0.037 m., L. of stamp 0.17 m. Orange buff clay with inclusions. Two paw prints of a small animal are preserved on the upper surface of the tile. The stamp is almost entirely preserved and reads: COL_ΛΟΝΙΑ>. L_ΛΑΟΣ>. IUL_ΛΙΑ>. COR_ΛΙΝ ΤΗΙΕΝΣΙΣ>. AG<- - ->

The last letters are the abbreviation of the name of the manufacturer; cf. *Hesperia*, XXXVI, 1967, p. 427, No. 17.

MISCELLANEOUS FINDS

MF 12846. Pl. 31, h. Gold-plated finger ring found in surface fill in the Southwest Area.

Ext. Diam. 0.02 m., Th. of band 0.003 m., Max. Diam. of bezel 0.013 m. Intact.

Both hoop and bezel are made of bronze and plated with gold. The hoop was soldered onto the round, scalloped bezel, the underside of which was cast as the eight petals of an open flower. On the flat front face a framing ring encloses a curvilinear design.

Turkish (?).

MF 68-270. Pl. 31, i. Ring setting found in the Fountain of the Lamps.

W. 0.011 m., L. 0.014 m., Th. 0.002 m.

The setting is a thin, rectangular piece of bronze with a bright green patina. Pieces of the gold foil that once covered the bronze are preserved.

MF 68-227. Pl. 31, j. Ring stone found in surface fill near the Bronze Casting Pit.

L. 0.016 m., W. 0.012 m., Th. 0.003 m.

The oval ring stone is brown with red and black specks and was highly polished. The sides are bevelled so that the bottom area is smaller than the upper. The head of a falcon, finely carved in intaglio, decorates the upper surface. There is a small, eight-pointed star above the bird.

MF 12958. Pl. 31, k. Bronze necklace ornament found near the east end of the Gymnasium South Stoa.

Diam. 0.019 m., H. 0.03 m.

The spherical body is hollow and consists of two very thin-walled pieces joined together at the equator. Four small, plain, cylindrical cups, each containing a shiny, red stone, project slightly from the body at 90° intervals along the line of the join. At the poles on the axis of the sphere are two larger cylindrical projections through which a cord or chain could pass so that the ornament might be suspended, as on a necklace. An intricate, raised design covers the body of the ornament. There are

tangential circles filled with three or four other circles that also touch each other. Other small circles, some not completely closed, are crowded into the field.

The ornament was found in a deposit of the 1st or early 2nd century after Christ (LOT 4531).

MF 68-145. Pl. 31, g. Bronze pin found in the Southwest Area, Trench 6.

H. 0.092 m., Th. of shaft 0.001 m.

The pin has a long shaft that is circular in section. The head of the pin is in the form of a small swan (H. 0.011 m., L. 0.02 m.) with a long, graceful neck. Feathers are incised and the eyes are indicated by a punched dot on each side of the head.

The pin was found in a deposit of the late 5th century after Christ (LOT 5296).

MF 12937. Pl. 32, a. Conical terracotta loom-weight found in disturbed context above the steps at the east end of the Gymnasium South Stoa.

H. 0.092 m., Diam. at bevel 0.063 m., Diam. of base 0.044 m. About one-half of the loom-weight is broken away. Light green clay with a buff-green slip; bevelled; pierced horizontally.

A loomweight stamp rests on the bevel; below are the letters ΜΕΛ. Cf. Davidson, *Corinth*, XII, Nos. 1146, 1147, 1149, p. 148, and A. N. Stillwell, *Corinth*, XV, ii, *The Potters' Quarter, The Terracottas*, 1952, fig. 6, profile 37; No. 40, p. 279, fig. 7; p. 269, note 7. Davidson loomweight No. 1149 also bears a stamp of a bound figure, perhaps Eros, before a trophy; Charles H. Morgan, II, "Excavations at Corinth, 1935-1936," *A.J.A.*, XL, 1936, p. 481, fig. 21.

350-325 B.C.

MF 12916. Fig. 18, right; Pl. 32, b. Conical terracotta loomweight found in surface fill in the Southwest Area.

P. H. 0.082 m., Diam. at bevel 0.062 m., Diam. at base 0.043 m. Complete except for

tip and large chip on one side. Fine buff clay with inclusions; bevelled; pierced horizontally.

The maker's stamp, below the bevel and inverted, shows a draped female figure advancing left with a distaff in her right hand. The amount of detail in the tiny figure is extraordinary and the workmanship excellent. The figure is perhaps to be identified with the Spinning Aphrodite. For the profile of the loomweight see Davidson, *Corinth*, XII, p. 149, No. XI.

250-200 B.C.

MF 12972. Pl. 22, j. Terracotta mask fragment found in the upper fill of the Bronze Casting Pit.

P. H. 0.056 m., P. W. 0.056 m. Two fragments, mended, of a mouldmade terracotta

W. at nostrils 0.034 m., P. H. 0.041 m. Only the nose and part of the moustache of the terracotta mask are preserved. Light buff clay, light orange glaze. The moustache is represented by many small indentations made by a sharp instrument. The treatment of the moustache is similar to that on a mask published in Davidson, *Corinth*, XII, No. 441, p. 60, pl. 40 (1st-2nd century after Christ).

MF 12949. Pl. 32, c. Terracotta mask fragment found in the upper fill of the Bronze Casting Pit.

P. H. 0.109 m., P. W. 0.046 m., Max. Th. 0.013 m. Two fragments joined. Brownish red to brown clay.

Most of a human left ear is preserved with braids of hair falling behind. There is a

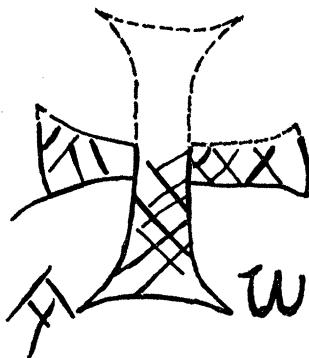


FIG. 18. Left: Incised Design on Jug C-67-163 found above Grave 84. Right: Stamp on Loomweight MF 12916.



mask preserving the nose, upper lip with moustache and lower rim of the right eye. The coarse, gritty clay is brownish red with a light brown core. The prominent, bulbous nose has nostrils pierced from the front all the way through the mask. The moustache curls down around the mouth and is indicated by numerous small incisions.

The date of the deposit is the 3rd century after Christ (LOT 4869).

MF 12968. Pl. 22, k. Nose of a terracotta mask found in a Late Roman deposit near the east end of the Gymnasium South Stoa.

punched hole in the lower part of the ear, and a beard is indicated descending in an oblique series of "curls" from below the ear. The part of the mask preserved is nearly flat; the surface is extremely glossy.

The date of the deposit is the 3rd century after Christ (LOT 4869).

MF 12967. Pl. 22, l. Terracotta mask fragment found in Test Trench 8, just west of the Bronze Foundry.

P. H. 0.057 m., P. W. 0.04 m., Max. Th. 0.014 m. Pale buff clay; traces of dark brown paint. The fragment is broken all around and

preserves several tresses of hair, or part of a braided beard.

The date of the deposit is the 1st to 2nd century after Christ (LOT 4787).

MF 12977. Fig. 3, Pl. 22, a. Comic mask found in a dump fill of the 6th century after Christ over the Apsidal Building.

Max. P. H. 0.182 m., P. W. 0.157 m. About two-thirds of the life-size mask is preserved. The missing part of the lower face has been restored in plaster. The light green clay is well-refined.

The grotesque appearance of the face is heightened by some lack of symmetry, especially at the mouth. The narrow forehead is pinched into a tight scowl and the brows are knitted nearly together. There are deep, inhuman depressions on either side of the bridge of the nose that give even greater prominence to the heavy-lidded eyes and the sensual, fleshy cheeks. The nose ends in an upturned button and widely flared nostrils rest on the upper lip of the trumpet mouth. The hair is rendered mainly by short grooves though there is a modelled tress on the right. Red-brown glaze is preserved in several patches on the face and a darker brown on the eyelids.

The mask may have its origin in a mould but many of the features, such as the eyebrows and part of the nose and eyes, are the result of hand-modelling. The impressions of the sculptor's fingers are preserved on the backside in a position that would have been suitable for holding the still malleable mask while modelling the eyebrows and some other features of the face. A mask found in the Athenian Agora is close in spirit with its "strongly-modelled" features and commanding presence, but is less vigorous than the Corinthian example. Cf. Clairèv Grandjouan, *Athenian Agora, VI, Terracottas and Plastic Lamps of the Roman Period*, 1961, No. 560, p. 60, pl. 14 (A.D. 200-250).

MF 12946 A, B. Pl. 32, e. Seated female figurine fragments found in Manhole E of Lerna Tunnel.

Fragment A: P. H. 0.056 m., W. 0.052 m., Th. 0.024 m. Fragment B: P. H. 0.116 m., P. W. 0.049 m., Th. 0.02 m. Two fragments of a hollow, mouldmade, seated figurine; head, most of arms, waist and feet are missing. Brown clay; lustrous brown paint.

The figure is wearing a long-sleeved chiton. There are catenary lines between the breasts and vertical lines of drapery fall between the legs. The body was made separately from the throne which is not preserved. The front and back of the figurine were cast in separate moulds. The upper part of a circular vent hole is preserved in the back of A, and the lower part of the hole in B.

MF 68-142. Pl. 32, f. Face of a terracotta figurine found in the Southwest Area, Trench 6.

Max. P. H. 0.06 m., Max. P. W. 0.05 m. Light orange clay; some mica. The fragment preserves the face and part of the hair and neck of a mouldmade terracotta figurine. The face is broad and there is a cleft in the chin below a down-turned mouth. The pupils are placed so close to the nose that the figure appears cross-eyed. The eyebrows are low and the stylized hair droops well down over the forehead in a series of loops.

For the hair treatment, see Grandjouan, *Athenian Agora*, VI, Nos. 216, 310 and 632, all of the late 4th century after Christ. The face is similar to that on a 4th century type, perhaps Isis, whose evolution is discussed by Dorothy Burr, "The Terracotta Figurines," *Hesperia*, II, 1933, pp. 191-192, figs. 3, 7 and 9.

MF 68-195. Pl. 32, i. Terracotta female figurine fragment found in Southwest Area, Trench 6.

Max. P. H. 0.06 m., Max. P. W. 0.05 m. Buff to light pink clay. The fragment is part of the face of a mouldmade figurine. The hair is parted in the center and part of a fruit (?) wreath is preserved. The figure may represent Demeter.

MF 68-185. Pl. 32, d. Ivory figurine fragment found in the Fountain of the Lamps.

Max. P. L. 0.051 m., W. of hand 0.014 m. Only four fingers are missing from this polished ivory, left forearm. There are two incised lines in the palm of the hand near the thumb and a small hole (D. 0.002 m.) through the upper part of the arm. The arm is oval in section.

MF 68-164. Pl. 32, g. Stone celt found in the Southwest Area, Trench 6.

L. 0.054 m., Max. W. (near center) 0.034 m., Max. Th. 0.02 m.

The celt was made from a green stone and has a carefully smoothed surface. It is somewhat chipped and worn. One end is rounded and the other tapers quickly to a working edge. There are small indentations on the sides *ca.* 0.02 m. from the rounded end, perhaps for hafting.

Numerous finds of the Early Helladic period have been made in the Gymnasium Area (*Hesperia*, XXXVI, 1967, pp. 23-27, 410) and this celt was probably in use at that time. Other Early Helladic celts are known from the Corinthia: Carl W. Blegen, *Korakou*, Boston and New York, 1921, p. 109, fig. 133; *Zygouries*, Cambridge, 1928, p. 199, pl. XXII.

C-68-232. Pl. 32, h. Fragment of a terracotta pottery mould found in the Southwest Area, Trench 6/7.

Max. P. Dim. 0.055 m. Light orange-buff to buff clay. The fragment is from the lower part of a mould for a Megarian bowl. About two-thirds of a draped figure can be seen standing between two long acanthus leaves. The design is known on the lower wall of some Megarian bowls from Corinth, especially Corinth Inv. No. C-38-683 and fragment C 3040.

200-146 B.C.

L 4559. Pl. 26, d. Terracotta mouldmade lamp found in the Fountain of the Lamps.

L. 0.115 m., W. 0.076 m., H. 0.05 m. Orange-buff clay. Unglazed. Partially mended from many fragments.

Disk: a cat is licking the face of a boy. Two filling holes are preserved. Rim: herringbone. Handle: pierced; three grooves on upper part,

two on lower; two incised circles on each side of base of handle. Base: XIO|NHC enclosed in a double-grooved almond shape.

Figured disks from the Attic workshop of Chiones date to the late 4th century after Christ; cf. Perlzweig, *Athenian Agora*, VIII, p. 55. Lamps from the Fountain, like the present example, and from the Southwest Area found in 1968 provide numerous additions to the repertory of this lampmaker.

MF 68-153. Pl. 22, i. Moulded glass relief found in the fill of the cavern of the Fountain of the Lamps.

Max. P. Dim. 0.056 m., Max. Th. 0.011 m. Translucent, yellowish green glass, broken all around. There is a slight irridescence from weathering.

The mould-pressed glass has a slightly curved back. The front shows a female face in relief. The face probably once decorated the exterior of a moulded glass bowl; cf., e.g., Anton Kisa, *Das Glas im Altertum*, II, fig. 254.

MF 68-150. Pl. 32, n. Base of glass bowl found in the Southwest Area, Trench 4.

Max. P. Dim. 0.08 m. Pale-blue glass, slightly milky and pitted from weathering. Blowing spirals. Pontil mark in center of base.

The bowl was mould-blown into a ray mould creating a rounded bottom with ribbed design radiating in low relief from the center. Ribbed glass bowls were common during the 1st and 2nd centuries after Christ; Davidson, *Corinth*, XII, Nos. 595-609, pp. 79-80.

MF 68-210. Pl. 32, m. Glass beaker fragment found in the Southwest Area, Trench 6.

Max. P. Dim. 0.06 m. Light, yellowish green glass. Part of the rim, wall and a small, coil handle of the beaker are preserved in one fragment. The sharp edge of the flaring rim had been somewhat smoothed by grinding. The body of the vessel was cylindrical; the diameter of the rim would have been *ca.* 0.08 m.

The beaker fragment was found with literally hundreds of other glass fragments from various

types of vessels in a very black, often ashy deposit of the late 5th or early 6th century after Christ. The presence in the same deposit of numerous examples of unformed lumps of glass and of glass adhering to clay indicates that there was a glass factory somewhere in the vicinity. The black deposit (LOT 5294) may have been dumped here, partly over and sloping down to the north of the Epistyle Wall in the west, after the factory had been destroyed. The following glass fragments all were found in the same deposit, but fragments of glass vessels and glass waste (e.g., the cullet described below) were found in all parts of the Southwest Area.

MF 68-212. Pl. 32, o. Glass base found in the same black deposit as preceding.

Max. P. H. 0.03 m., D. of base 0.056 m. Two fragments, mended. Pale green glass, slightly milky and pitted from weathering. The flaring base has a concave bottom where a circular fracture (D. 0.02 m.) was left by a

pontil. MF 68-213 from the same deposit is nearly identical. The wall preserved is vertical and the vessel was probably an unguentarium. Cf. Gladys Davidson Weinberg, "Evidence for Glass Manufacture in Ancient Thessaly," *A.J.A.*, LXVI, 1962, p. 130, pl. 25.

MF 68-215. Pl. 32, j. Neck of glass bottle found with preceding.

Max. P. H. 0.08 m., D. of rim 0.052 m. Green glass with frosty weathering. The fragment preserves the high, flaring neck of a glass bottle. The unworked rim was ground slightly. A similar but smaller bottle was found in Sardis and dated to the 3rd-4th century after Christ; cf. Axel von Saldern, "Glass from Sardis," *A.J.A.*, LXVI, 1962, p. 8, #9 d.

MF 68-279. Pl. 32, k. Glass cullet found in the Southwest Area on the surface of Trench 11.

Max. P. Dim. 0.20 m. A lump of clay and earth, partially vitrified, cradling clusters of blue-green glass.

JAMES WISEMAN

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a. Interior Column Foundations 16 and 17 (right) and Foundation for Rear Wall of Stoa (left) from East



b. Doric Capitals near East End of Gymnasium South Stoa from East



c. Column 29A from South, Interior Column Foundations 30 and 31 (right), Entrance to Drain (upper right)

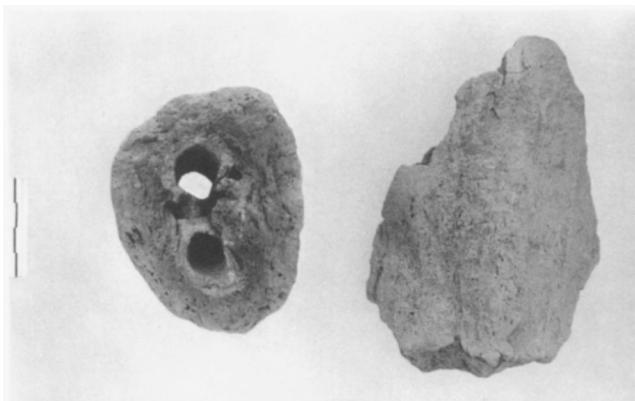


e. Gymnasium South Stoa, East Area from West



d. Interior of Drain from West

PLATE 20



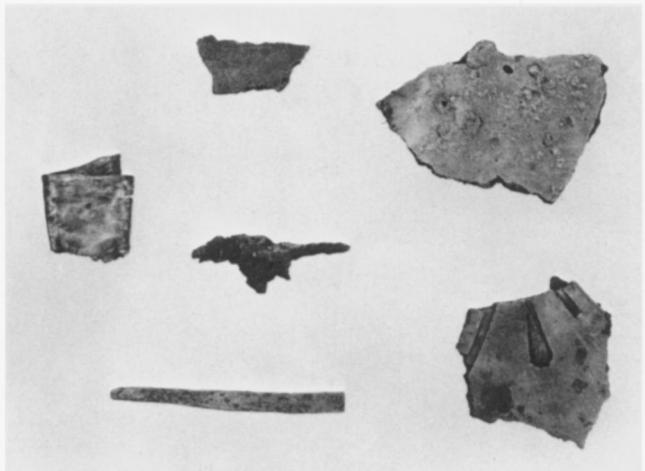
a. Mould Fragments. Pumice, lower right



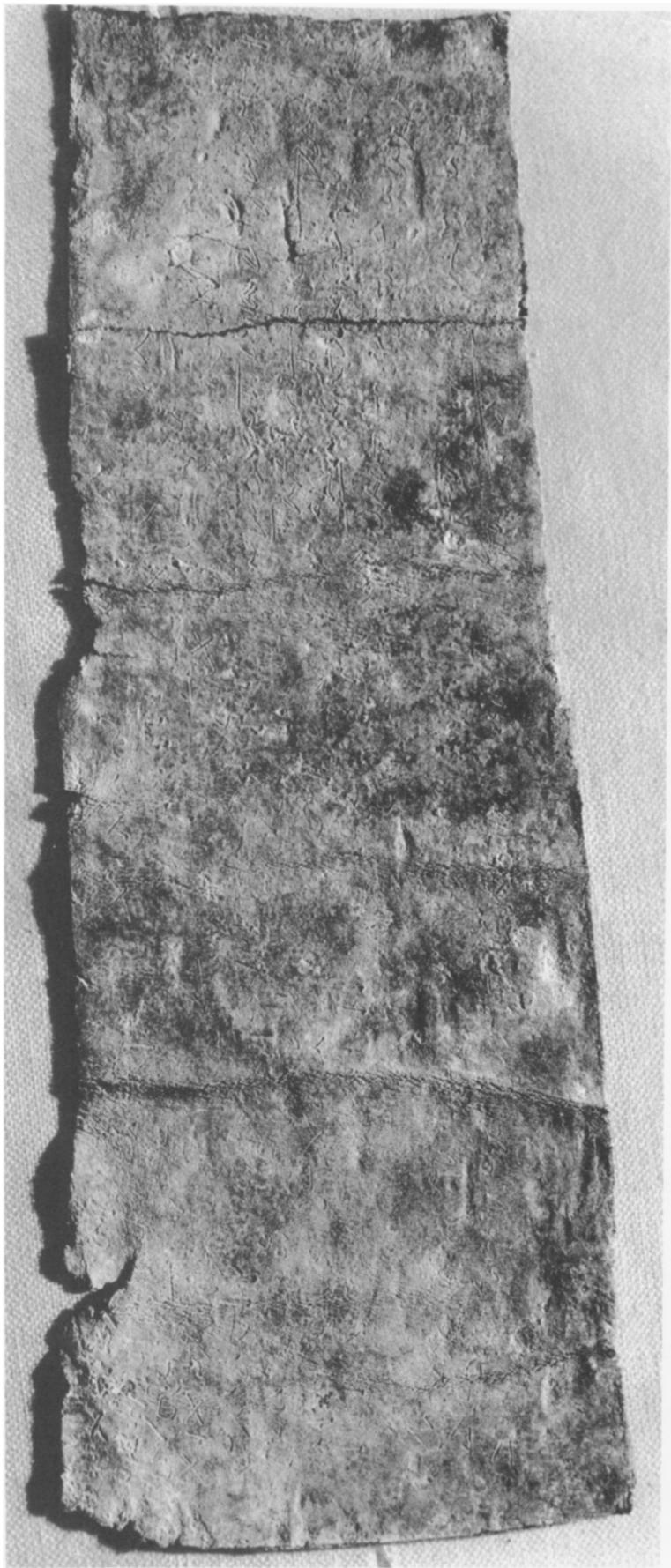
b. Apsidal Building Area from East



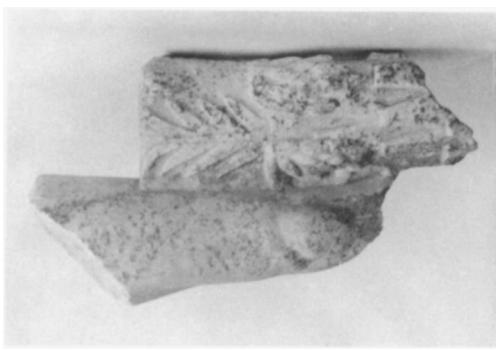
c. Apse from North



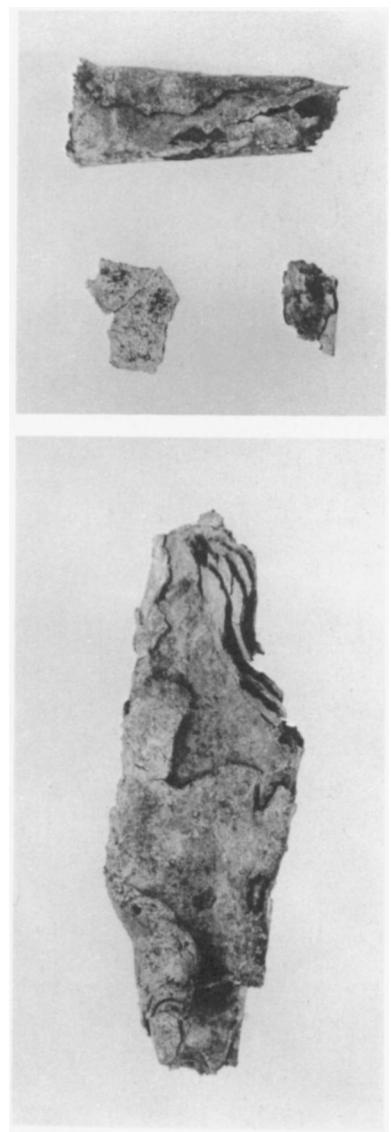
d. Bronze Fragments



a. Lead Tablet MF 12994



c. Fragment of Statue of an Athlete S 2923



b. Lead Tablets MF 68-271, 68-272 (1:1)

JAMES WISEMAN: EXCAVATIONS IN CORINTH, THE GYMNASIUM AREA, 1967-1968

PLATE 22



a. Terracotta Mask MF 12977



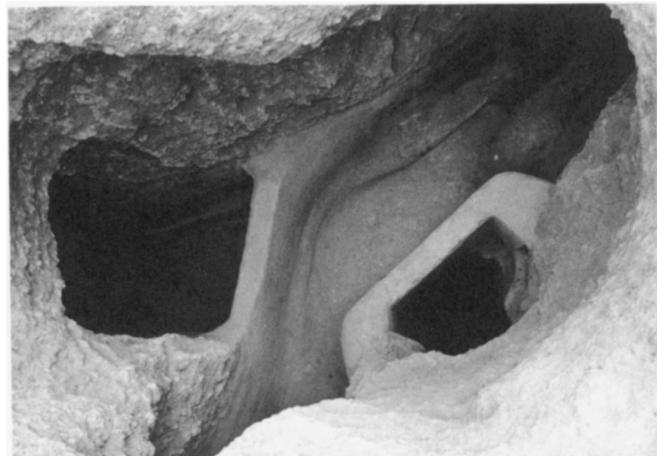
b. Marble Hand S 2877



c. Egg-shaped Marble S 2879



d. Lekanis C-67-161



e. Manhole E from Northwest above. Entrances to Channels
B (lower right), C (left), D (upper right), A (lower left)



f. Covered Bowl C-67-157



g. Palmette Antefix FA 512



h. Sima FS 1005



i. Moulded Glass Relief MF 68-153



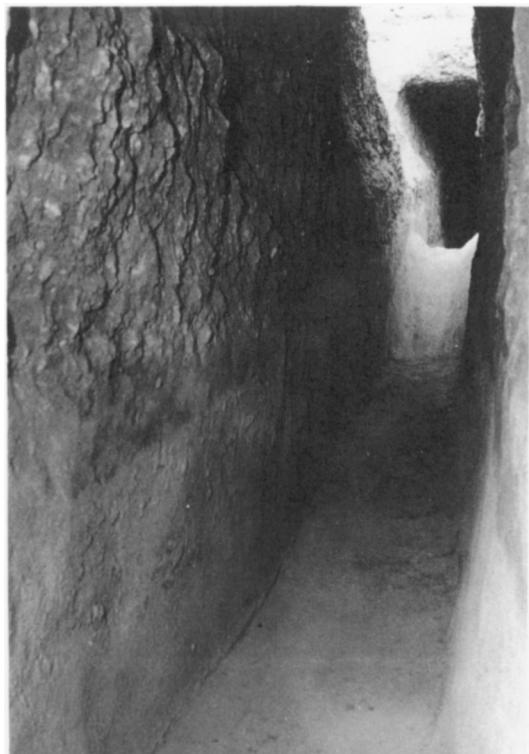
j. Mask Fragment MF 12972



k. Mask Fragment
MF 12968



l. Mask Fragment
MF 12967



a. Trap in Channel A from South



b. Water Channel 1 from Northeast. Entrance to Channel B (top), Channel to Fountain (lower right)



c. Southwest Basin from East



d. Fountain Interior from East

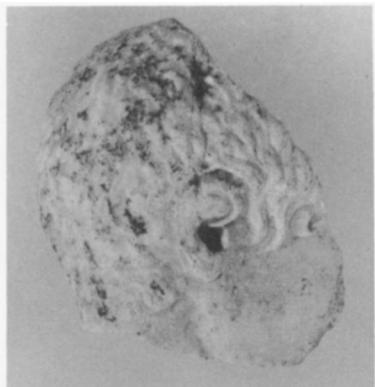


e. Lion's Head Water Spout from Fountain A 808

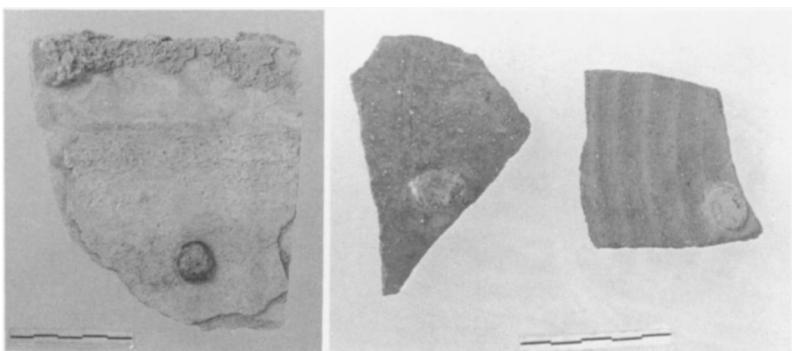
PLATE 24



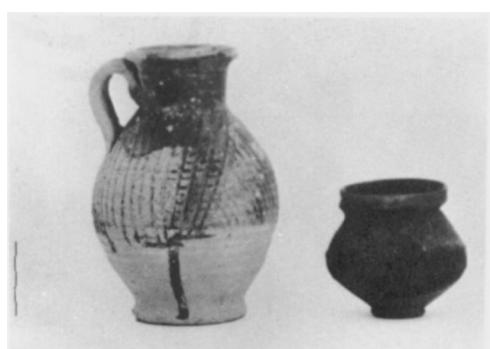
a. Lamps from Fountain



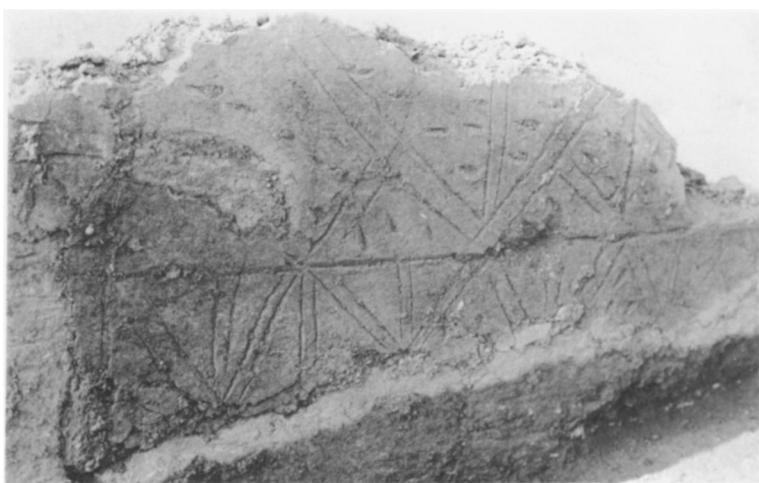
c. Marble Head and Arm S 2873, 2876



d. Coins adhering to Marble Revetment Fragment and Shreds



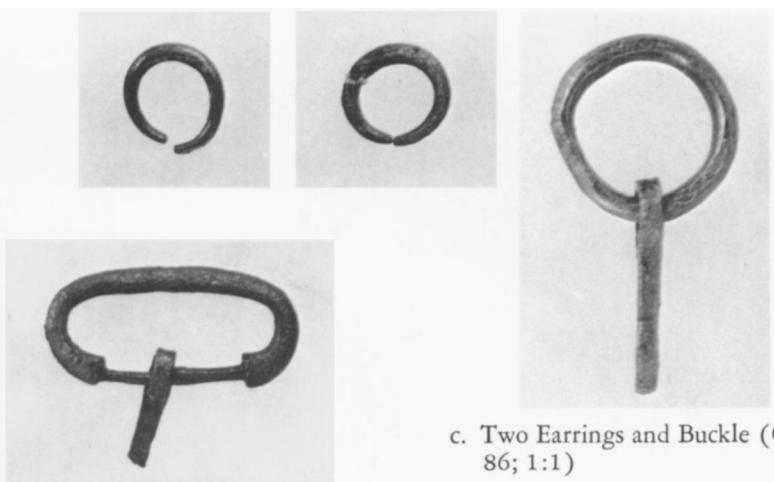
b. Pitcher and Cup from Fountain C-68-241, -273



e. Incised Design on Epistyle Wall



a. Truncated Marble Cone A 767 as found from West

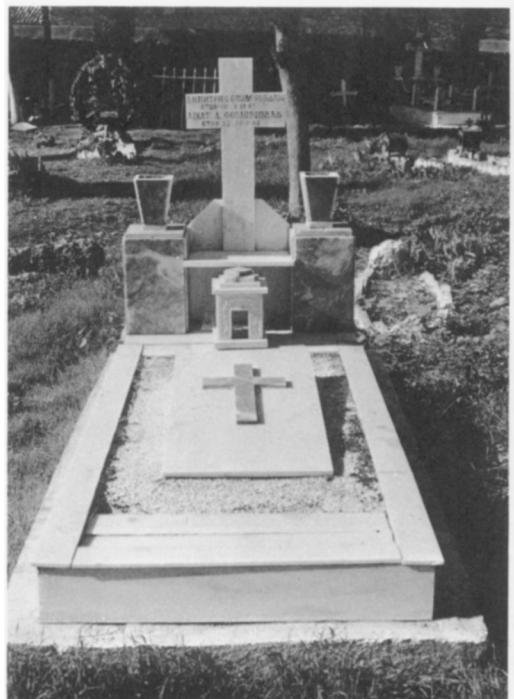


b. Bronze Buckle (Grave 81; 1:1)

c. Two Earrings and Buckle (Grave 86; 1:1)



d. Lekythos and Pitcher (Grave 81)



e. Recent Grave in Ancient Corinth



f. I 2709 as found (Grave 80) from East

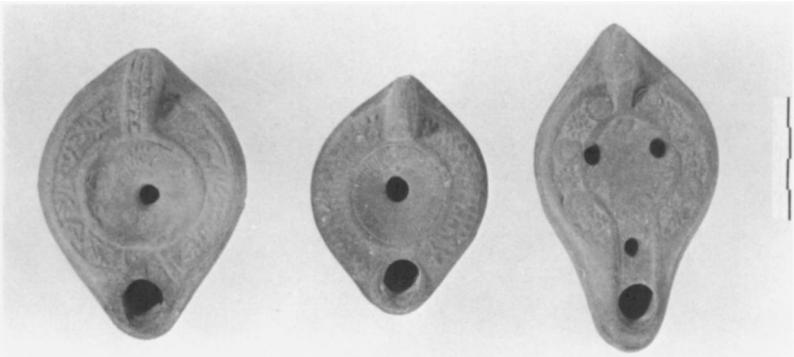
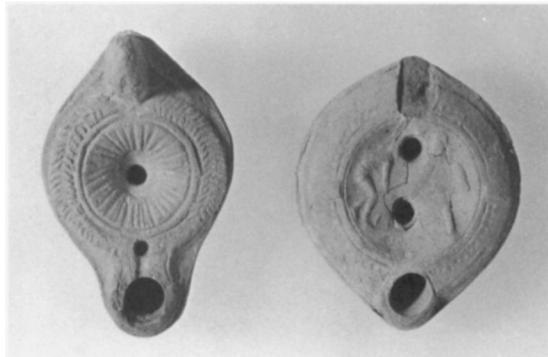
PLATE 26



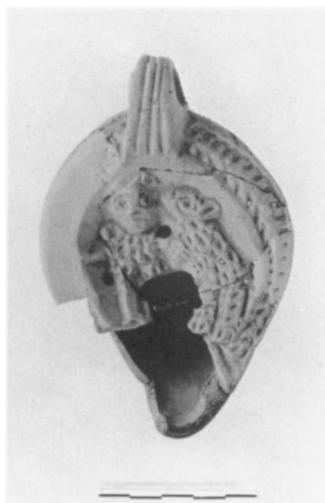
a. Lerna Hollow Cemetery, East Area, from East. Inscription on Bedrock (lower left)



b. Jug C-67-163



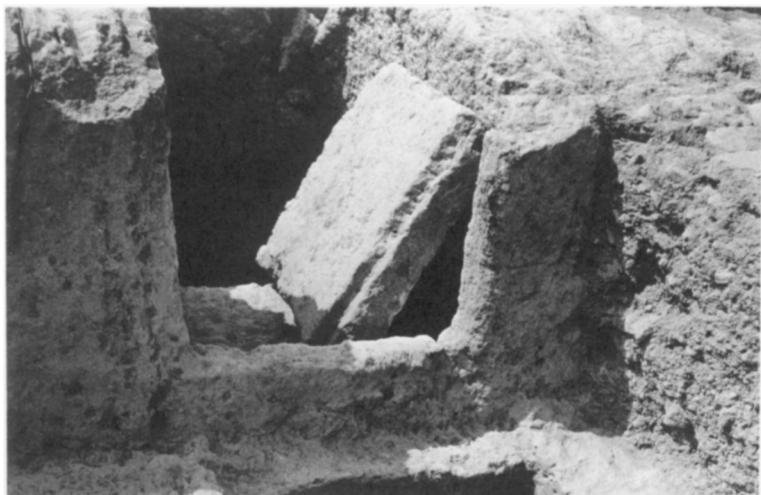
c. Lamps found beside Grave 73: L4483, 4489, 4488, 4485, 4490



d. Lamp from Fountain of Lamps L4559



e. Walls in Southwest Area from Southeast



a. Slab and passage above Grave 69 from Northeast. Entrance to Grave 70 in foreground



b. Grave 77 from West before Opening; Steps, lower right



c. Glass Urn Grave Group from Northwest



d. Glass Urn Grave Group from East; Broken Urn, left foreground



e. Lamps as found in Mound of Grave 77



f. Gold Foil Impressions of Sicyonian Coins MF 68242, 68241 (1:1)

PLATE 28

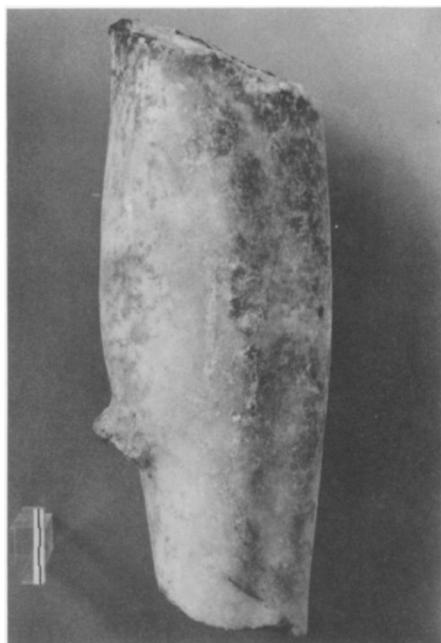


a. Epistyle Wall in Southwest Area from North



b. Walls in Southwest Area from South

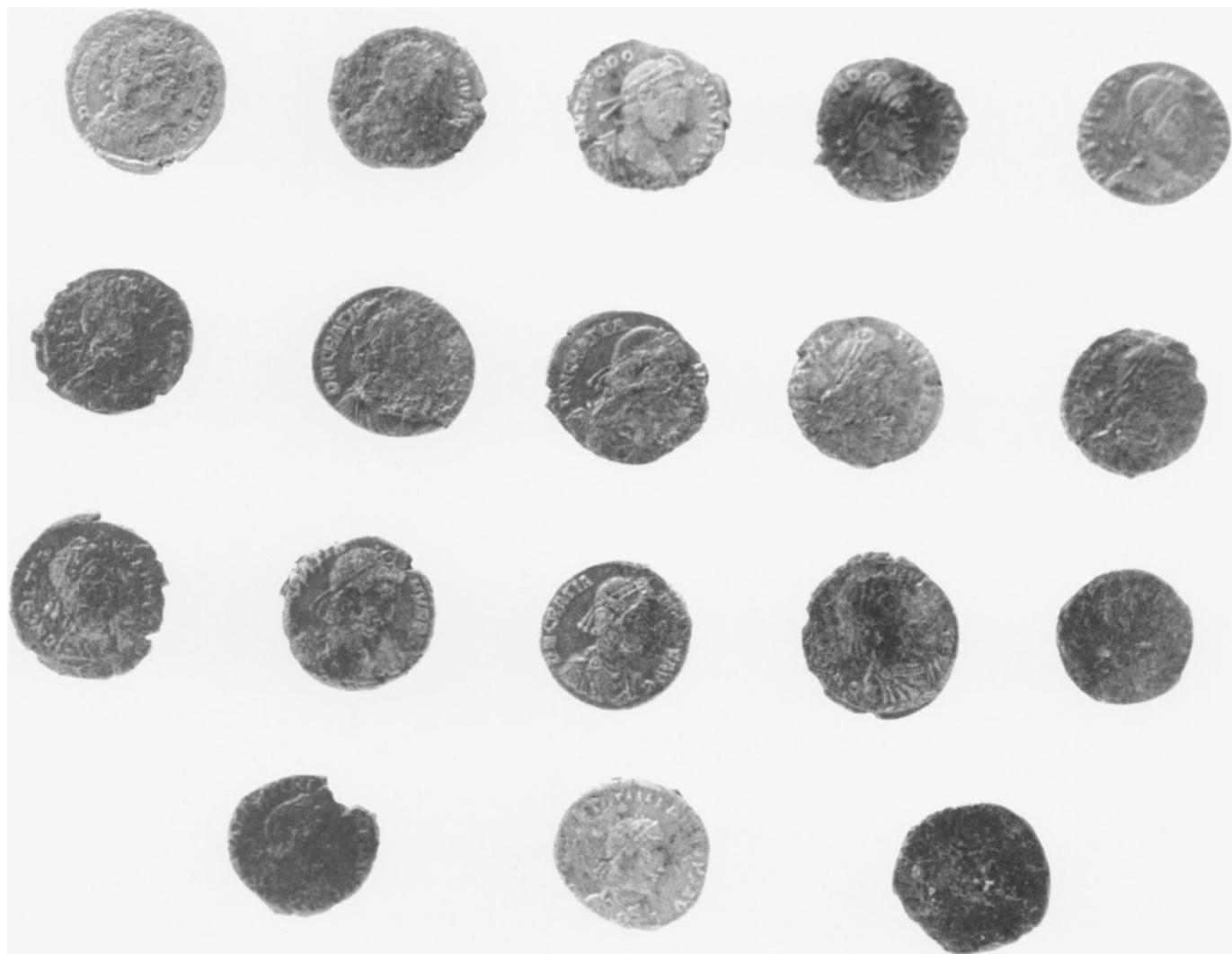
JAMES WISEMAN: EXCAVATIONS IN CORINTH, THE GYMNASIUM AREA, 1967-1968



a. Marble Leg Fragment S 2868



b. Coin Hoard in Find Spot



c. Coin Hoard (1:1)

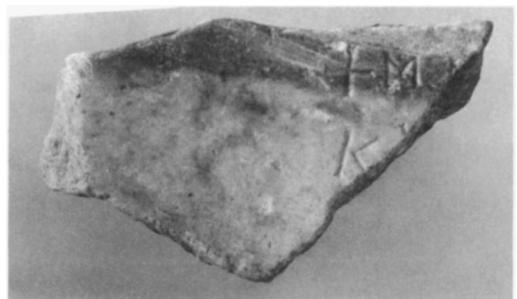
PLATE 30



a. I 2705



b. I 2706



c. I 2708



d. I 2711



e. I 2709



f. I 2712



g. I 2714



h. I 2717



k. I 2716



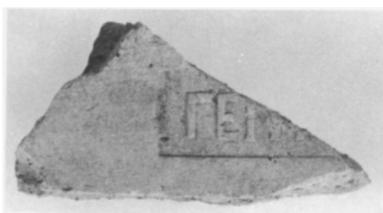
l. I 2753



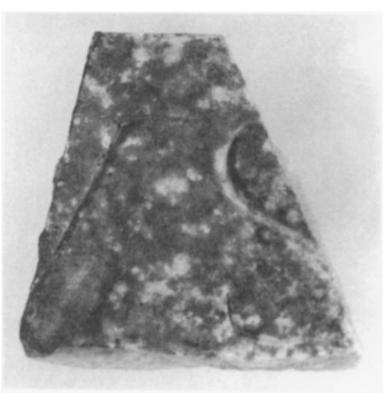
m. I 2754



n. I 2755



p. FP 241



o. I 2757



q. FP 257

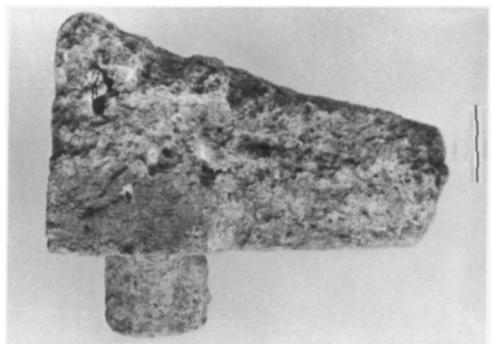
(1:3 except e. 1:4 and q. 1:5)



r. FP 237



a. Doric Capital Fragment A 775



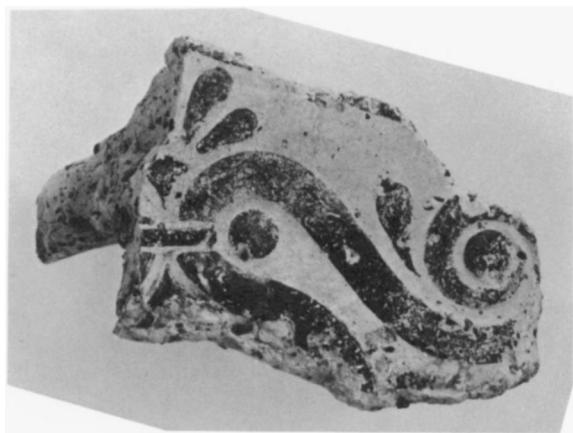
b. Gutta A 717



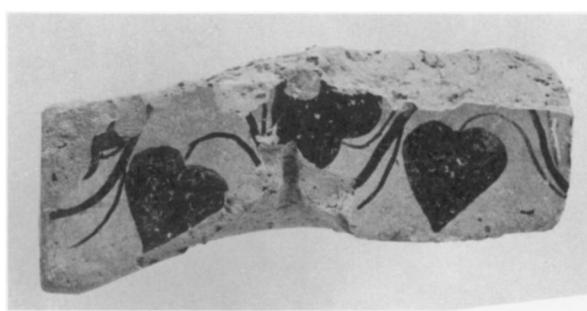
c. Marble Furniture Leg A 710



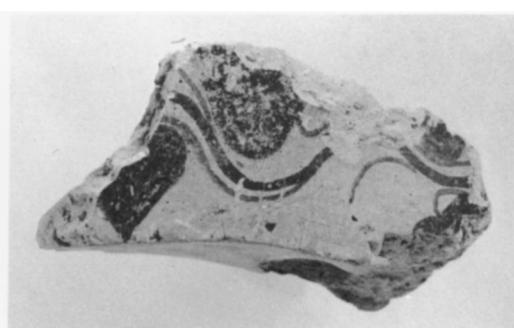
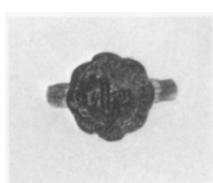
d. Sima Fragment A 712



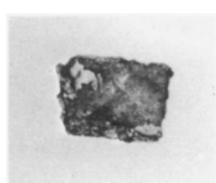
e. Triangular Antefix FA 518 (1:2)



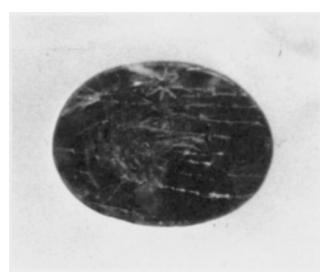
f. Semicircular Antefix FA 519-520 (1:2)

g. Bronze Pin
MF 68-145 (1:2)

h. Gold-plated Finger Ring MF 12846 (1:1)



i. Ring Setting MF 68-270 (1:1)



j. Ring Stone MF 68-227 (2:1)



k. Necklace Ornament MF 12958 (1:1)

PLATE 32



a. Loomweight MF 12937



b. Stamp on Loomweight MF 12916 (1:1)



c. Mask Fragment MF 12949



d. Ivory Forearm
MF 68-185



e. Figurine MF 12946



f. Figurine Face MF 68-142



g. Stone Celt MF 68-164



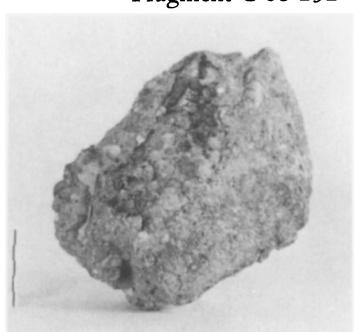
h. Megarian Bowl Mould
Fragment C-68-232



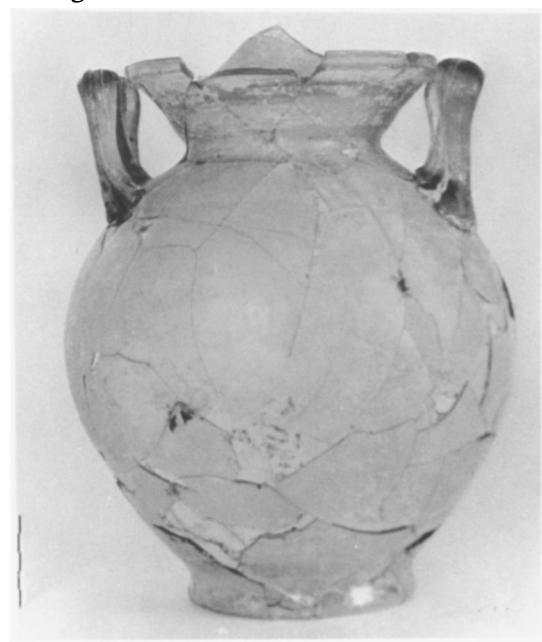
i. Figurine Face MF 68-195



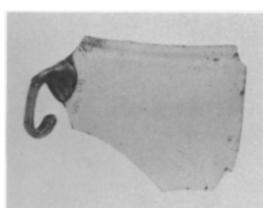
j. Glass MF 68-215



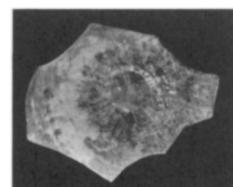
k. Glass MF 68-279



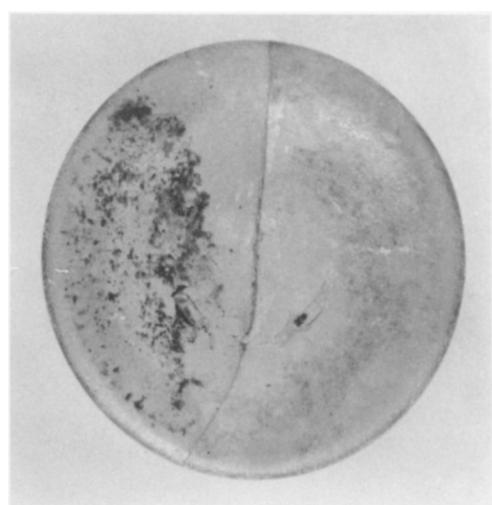
l. Glass Urn MF 68-268



m. Glass MF 68-210



n. Glass MF 68-150



o. Glass MF 68-212 (1:1)

(1:2 except as indicated)