

CORINTH, 1971: FORUM AREA

(PLATES 19-29)

THE 1971 spring excavation of the American School of Classical Studies was concentrated in the southwest quarter of the Roman forum of the ancient city of Corinth.¹ Dr. Nancy Bookidis continued work at the same time in the sanctuary of Demeter and Kore on the north slope of Acrocorinth.²

Excavation in the area immediately southwest of the Roman bema was conducted generally to bedrock in 1937, at which time Geometric graves and a hero shrine were discovered.³ Excavation in the fall of 1937 cleared most of the Late Roman and later fills from the area over what is here named Building II⁴ and in 1938 removed the late material over the present Building III.⁵ In 1953 excavation was continued in this last area, bringing to light the remains of that classical structure which was identified at the time as the Tavern of Aphrodite.⁶

The area between the hero shrine and the Tavern of Aphrodite was completely cleared to classical levels this year. Closer examination was made as well in certain restricted areas both around the hero shrine and in the Tavern of Aphrodite. Through-

¹ The Corinth Excavations owe much gratitude to Professor James R. McCredie, Director of the American School of Classical Studies, for his aid and interest in the year's work; thanks are also due to Mrs. Evangelia Deilaki, Ephor of Antiquities for the Argolid and Corinthia, for her contribution to the smooth running of the excavation. This year, as well as last year, the excavation has gained much from the skills of its numismatist, Miss Joan Fisher; thanks are extended to her for her work and for her report of the coins found in 1971 in the forum. Student supervisors were Misses Sarah Bancroft, Sharon Herbert, Messrs. Goldstein and Mason. Miss Kathryn Butt again directed the spring work in the museum; Misses Herbert and Mary Sturgeon accepted the museum responsibilities on the first of July. Miss Dorothy Monahan assisted in organizing the 1971 pottery finds. Mr. Michael Katzev of Oberlin College dug a number of test trenches in the forum during July 1971; his skills in this activity are much appreciated. Mrs. Katzev provided this report with its pottery profiles. Mr. Photios Notes was general foreman; Ioannidou and Bartzioti once again served as excavation photographers. All deserve thanks for their efforts and interest.

The architectural complex examined this spring is oriented NE-SW. In order to simplify the description of this area, I have changed the compass points in the text so that NW will be called, simply, N; NE is E, SE is S, and SW is W.

² Dr. Bookidis will present a separate report for the activities in the sanctuary. Miss Cynthia Thompson assisted Dr. Bookidis in this spring's work there. Mr. Roger Holzen assisted in the execution of the architectural drawings.

³ C. H. Morgan, II, "Excavations at Corinth, 1936-37," *A.J.A.*, XLI, 1937, pp. 539-552. For discussion of the area, see O. Broneer, "Hero Cults in the Corinthian Agora," *Hesperia*, XI, 1942, pp. 128-161, esp. 143-144.

⁴ C. H. Morgan, II, "Excavations at Corinth, Autumn 1937," *A.J.A.*, XLII, 1938, pp. 362-370.

⁵ C. H. Morgan, II, "Excavations at Corinth, 1938," *A.J.A.*, XLIII, 1939, pp. 255-267.

⁶ C. H. Morgan, "Excavations at Corinth, 1953—A Tavern of Aphrodite," *Hesperia*, XXII, 1953, pp. 131-140.

Hesperia, XLI, 2

out, remains earlier than the classical period were distinguished, cleared when feasible, and recorded. For convenience in the following discussion of the excavation of 1971, the term "shrine" will be used for the area associated with the chthonic shrine excavated in 1937. Immediately north and northwest of the shrine lies a lower area, along whose western limits are the L-shaped foundations of a structure to be referred to as Building I. Immediately west of Building I is a large rectangular structure, 19.80 by 22.60 m., designated as Building II. Directly west of Building II lies the Tavern of Aphrodite, here to be called Building III.

EARLY LEVELS

Scattered sherds of Neolithic and Early Helladic date were frequently found in the levels immediately over bedrock. A ceramic gap exists, however, from Early Helladic II through Early Geometric. Of architectural remains, one 1.60 m. long segment of wall was found associated with E. H. II sherds and is probably, itself, of E. H. II date. This wall lies at the very northwest corner of Building II and was discovered only after intensive cleaning of the bottom of the trench that had been robbed of the foundations of the north wall of classical Building II. The full extent and plan of the Early Helladic structure as well as the strata associated with it remain to be investigated. The most readily recognizable Early Helladic sherds from this level are:

1. Deep bowl with pinched plastic band. Pl. 19.

C-71-205. Max. pres. dim. 0.115 m.

Hard, coarse clay, gray to tan, with white inclusions.

Handmade deep bowl inturning slightly at rim, plastic band with pinched decoration below, outside of rounded rim.

2. Body sherd with pinched plastic band.

Pl. 19.

C-71-206. Max. pres. dim. 0.085 m.

Hard, coarse clay tan to reddish tan with

dark gray core, some inclusions, coarsely stroked outside surface.

Handmade body sherd with pinched plastic band.

3. Bowl with thickened rim. Fig. 1, Pl. 19.

C-71-207. Max. pres. dim. 0.065 m.

Tan clay with white inclusions, red slipped inside and out.

Handmade bowl with outcurving wall rising to vertical, rim thickened inside and out, flattened on top.

The Late Geometric remains also are neither impressive in quality nor notable in quantity. A Late Protocorinthian to Transitional well, 71-4, lying under the south wing of Building I, had some Geometric material in its shaft fill. From a second well, 71-5, under the floor of Building II, pottery mainly of the Early Protocorinthian Period was recovered, but with some Late Geometric pottery as well.

The wall already identified as Geometric that runs along the north side of the Tavern of Aphrodite⁷ was tested this year. A number of Middle Geometric sherds were retrieved from its interstices.

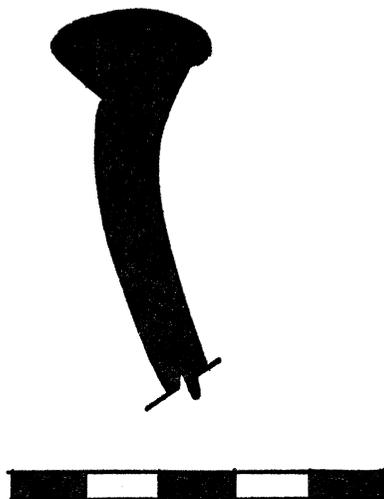


FIG. 1. No. 3.

Five graves in two distinct groups were found between 4.50 m. and 7.50 m. north of this Geometric wall, set into the Early Helladic fill in the area directly north of the tavern. Two of the skeletons were found with Geometric bronze hair rings with thickened ends; the other three skeletons were bare of grave gifts or artifacts. A fragment from a Geometric pithos helped to cover one of the bodies. All of the graves were sealed under the poros chip paving that had been laid down in the fifth and fourth centuries B.C. in a large part of the area later occupied by the Roman forum. Because of the compactness of the two burial groups and the similarity of interment, all burials should be thought of as Geometric.

Three Protocorinthian-Corinthian building complexes have been identified this year as a result of the examination of the southwest forum (Fig. 2). The most complete unit of walls lies under the northeast quarter of Building II (Pl. 21); a second set of walls is under the western side of the same house; probably originally it extended westward into the limits of Building III. Traces of a third unit with a burnt strosis and cobbles exist at the western extremity of Building III. Also to be included among the early remains is a well,⁸ dated to 600-540 B.C., lying immediately southwest of the second early complex; it is not necessarily to be associated specifically, however, with those remains that lie under Building II.

The Protocorinthian structure under the northeast quarter of Building II appears to have been rectangular; the east wall of the building was destroyed with the construction of the east wall of Building II but probably was in about the same line as

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 132, fig. 1, wall B.

⁸ Eva Brann, "A Well of the 'Corinthian' Period found in Corinth," *Hesperia*, XXV, 1956, pp. 350-374.

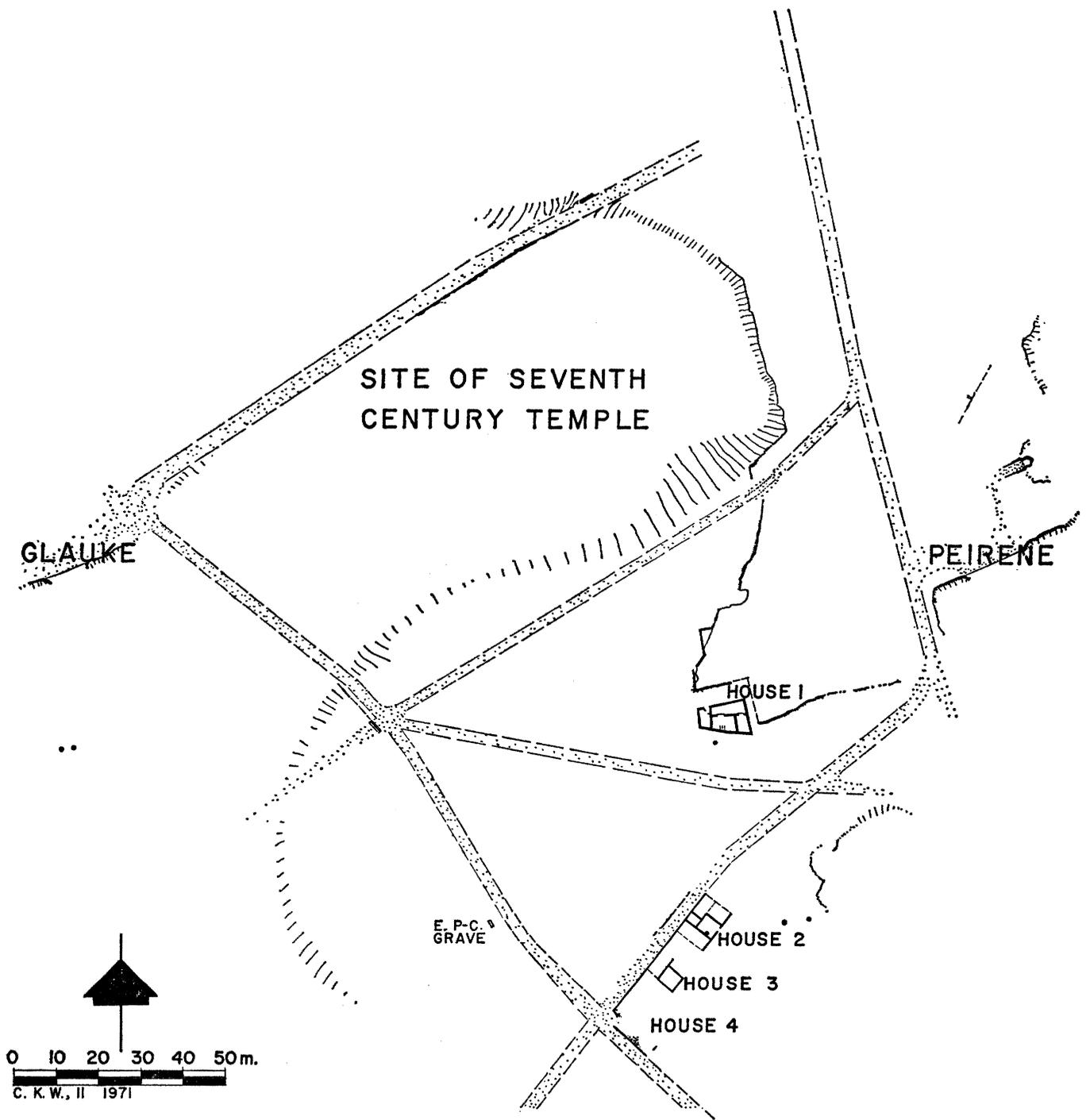


FIG. 2. Plan of Area around Temple Hill, ca. 650 B.C.

that of its successor. This earlier complex has a plan of two large rectangular rooms along its south side and probably three smaller rooms along the north. The north wall is built on the eastward extension of the Geometric terrace wall discovered in 1953 at the north side of the Tavern of Aphrodite. Under Building II, however, the north wall of the earlier structure is not totally preserved, since the south, or back, wall of the Roman Central shops is built across it and has destroyed it almost completely. The early building, as restored, has a southeast room probably *ca.* 3.00 by 4.30 m., a southwest room 3.30 by 4.30 m., a northeast corner room, a north-central room 2.60 m. north-south, and a northwest room 2.00 by 2.60 m.

The building probably was a private house; its southwest room may have been a court and apparently provided the main entrance into the house. Evidence for this is to be found at 1.10 m. from the southwest corner of that room, where the wall terminates with a large poros block; the foundations terminate at the same point, probably the position of the west door jamb of a large opening. The east jamb has been destroyed by a large pit disturbance.

At 3.00 m. west of this building a line of post holes and a shallow trench extend south from the east-west Geometric terrace wall on which the north wall of the house is built. The south wall of the house is extended westward to meet this trench and line of post holes. These remains of a post and woven reed wall may have served as an enclosing fence for a livestock yard built against the west side of the building.

One peculiarity of the wall construction in this building is the generous size and depth of the footing trenches which are dug into the soft poros bedrock. So far this is without parallel elsewhere in Corinth, except in the hero shrine excavated in 1937 (see below, p. 149). Walls constructed of small field stones were built within the foundation trenches up to the level of the floor of the house. The superstructure appears to have been mudbrick. The footing trenches are of such a generous scale that the walls constructed within them seem, by comparison, insignificant. Also, in orientation the walls do not agree exactly with the foundation cuttings. This is especially noticeable along the south wall of the house. It is almost as though the cuttings in bedrock were made for an earlier building of similar plan, but that all traces of the earlier building have been removed.

The house was constructed after well 71-5 had been abandoned. This well is within the foundation trench for the west extension of the south wall of the building. Apparently the well was abandoned and filled before the construction of the house itself; a certain space of time exists between the filling of well 71-5 and the construction of the building. This well can be dated from its pottery to the very beginning of the Early Protocorinthian period.

4. Early Protocorinthian oinochoe. Pl. 19.

C-71-215. Max. D. of body 0.179 m.

Most of body preserved; missing foot, most of neck to lip.

Fine clay greenish to buff; glaze black, brown, to red-orange, added white.

Ovoid body profile to neck; vertical strap handle from upper body to lip. Decoration of

white on black glazed exterior. White line on lower body, second at mid-point of body; two lines joined at intervals by groups of 6 sigmas, immediately below handle; reserved handle with 15 horizontal black glazed lines to panel of 5 vertical lines near top of handle, then five horizontal lines continue from panel to lip. Lip decorated with row of dots in added white; inside reserved.

5. Early Protocorinthian trefoil oinochoe.

Pl. 19.

C-71-216. H. 0.219, D. of base 0.077, max. D. of body 0.153 m.

Full profile preserved; body fragments, upper handle missing.

Fine clay buff to pinkish buff, glaze black to reddish, added white.

Flat, slightly concave base, ovoid body to cylindrical neck, slightly offset from body; trefoil rim; vertical strap handle. Added white on black glazed exterior; white line immediately above base, one at maximum diameter of body, one at shoulder, one on neck just below trefoil mouth.

6. Late Geometric trefoil oinochoe. Pl. 20.

C-71-217.

Two unjoining fragments of neck and lip.

Fine clay pink to cream, glaze black to red, added white.

Cylindrical neck, glazed inside and out; coursed isodomic design in added white. Probable front panel in lower course on neck preserves front half of crudely executed bird, swastika in panel immediately above, lip decorated with row of dots in added white. 0.032 m. long horizontal zigzag line under upturn of trefoil lip and above neck decoration. Reserved line inside immediately below lip.

Sherds found in uncontaminated foundation trench of a wall of the house:

7. Middle Protocorinthian kotyle. Pl. 20.

C-71-213. Pres. H. 0.125 m.

Upper wall of kotyle.

Fine Corinthian clay buff tending to green, glaze dark brown.

Lower body zone of large rays, three lines, animal zone of hare leaping right, coursing hound, both with incised detail, two lines above with zone of checkerboard decoration, four lines to rim offset slightly on outside; rim decorated with band of vertical lines, interrupted by hourglass and again by crosshatched lozenge with extended lines; two lines at lip; reserved line below lip on inside, inside glazed.

8. Middle Protocorinthian pyxis with animal frieze. Pl. 20.

C-71-218. Est. D. of base 0.068 m.

Lower wall of body.

Corinthian clay light gray to greenish buff, glaze thin black to light brown.

Flat bottom, slightly concave vertical side; underside reserved with two thin concentric circles. Wall has two fine lines above base, zone of rays, two parallel lines, two rows of checkerboard, two lines, animal frieze preserving front half of dog going right, tail and lower legs of second dog also going right, both with incised details. Above animal zone two lines, two-row checkerboard, two horizontal lines. Interior completely glazed.

From the floor of the house:

9. Protocorinthian aryballos. Pl. 20.

C-71-214. H. 0.070 m.

Corinthian clay, glaze brown.

Complete but chipped.

Narrow flat base with depressed bottom, ovoid body, tubular neck to horizontal disc rim, vertical strap handle; body decoration of three broad lines at bottom, zone with 5 dot rosettes, 4 lines, checker pattern, 4 lines, zone of 4 hounds coursing left, two of which are separated by dot rosettes, 7 lines, handle zone of 2 hounds running at each other away from handle, 7 rays on top of disc.

This building and the one immediately to its west were destroyed at the beginning of the fifth century B.C.⁹ Fill from the earliest of the pits which had been dug into the floors of the house and which destroyed the earlier house walls is to be dated to the late sixth and early years of the fifth century B.C. Fill of the last quarter of the fifth century, at which time Building II was constructed, was found in the latest of these pits.

THE SHRINE

(Fig. 3, Pl. 22, a)

The hero shrine has been restored variously as unwallled and unroofed,¹⁰ or with four columns on its north façade.¹¹ The restoration here submitted is that of a façade with a single column in antis, built in front of a previously existing, humbler structure. The façade might be considered, from its four deep rectangular cuttings, to have had an anta or wall terminus in its easternmost rectangular cutting; a second cutting, which is smaller than the other three in this façade, still preserves *in situ* an 18-fluted column shaft of poros, broken away at a height of 0.625 m. above its rectangular foundation block. The nine flutes of the back or southern half of the shaft are faceted. The third cutting from the east is for the second anta; the fourth deep cutting is for a structural post or anta. Between the third and fourth deep cuttings is a shallower trench for a screen wall.

The floor of the shrine is cut into bedrock and rises to a ledge on the east and west sides and the south end of the shrine. At the northwest corner of the building this ledge makes a right angle and extends to the west behind the above-mentioned deep cuttings three and four of the façade. This ledge was probably cut to serve as a bedding for the original wall of the shrine, against which the façade of a single column in antis was later constructed. The deep rectangular cutting in the south or back wall of the shrine is in line with the cutting in the center of the shrine and with the column in the north façade. Probably the cutting in the back wall was for the placement of a vertical structural member which supported the ridge pole for the roof of the shrine.

⁹ Destruction debris apparently of this date was retrieved from a well excavated in 1937 at the very southeast corner of Building II. No walls can be associated with the well; even so, the well probably was part of a house complex destroyed between 500 and 480 B.C.; M. T. Campbell, "A Well of the Black-Figured Period at Corinth," *Hesperia*, VII, 1938, pp. 557-611. Lively rebuilding activity in the Demeter Sanctuary is attested in the late second, early third quarter of the 5th century; N. Bookidis, "The Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore on Acrocorinth," *Hesperia*, XXXVIII, 1969, pp. 305, 307 for two examples. It is interesting to note that, at about this same time, the early temple of Poseidon at Isthmia was also destroyed; O. Broneer, *Isthmia*, I, *Temple of Poseidon*, 1971, p. 55.

¹⁰ O. Broneer, "Hero Cults in the Corinthian Agora," *Hesperia*, XI, 1942, p. 144.

¹¹ Morgan, *A.J.A.*, XLI, 1937, p. 545, pl. XIII, 2.

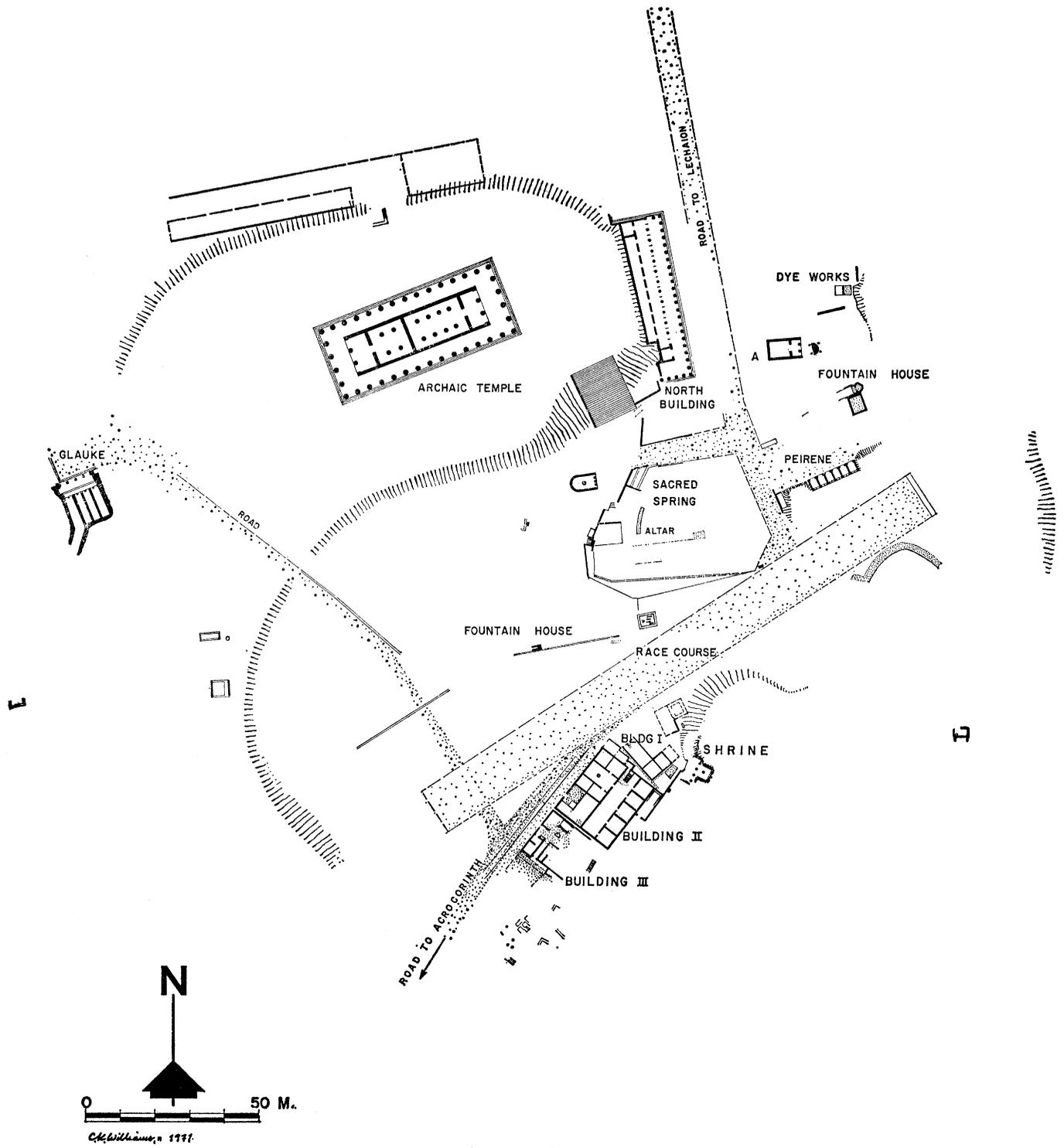


FIG. 3. Plan of Area around Temple Hill, ca. 400 B.C.

The peculiarly deep cuttings for the foundations of this shrine have already been mentioned in connection with the deep foundation trenches dug for the Protocorinthian house walls under Building II (see p. 147).

AREA OF BUILDING I

(Figs. 3, 5, Pl. 23)

Immediately north of the shrine lies an irregularly shaped lower level, partially artificially cut out of the living bedrock. Its ground level is below the top of the natural bedrock at both its east and south, and below the floor of Building II, which is built at its west. Within this lower level is an L-shaped structure, Building I, whose floor is 78.48 m. above sea level. For a general understanding of the topographical contours of the area, compare this floor elevation with elevation 79.44 m., the lip of a Geometric sarcophagos cut into the bedrock at the east side of the sunken area, also with the elevation of the foundation stone that supports the column in the façade of the shrine south of the sunken area, 78.86 m. above sea level, and finally compare it with the floor of the entrance of Building II west of Building I. This is between 79.22 and 79.31 m. above sea level. The area in which Building I was built probably had its ground at approximately the same level as the dromos of the race course which passed by the northern limits of this lot.

The sunken lot had a stone retaining wall limiting its south side. The wall was built against the bedrock that rose to the south, which was cut back to make the sunken area more regular. The wall was built in random ashlar, most of which has been dismantled. The wall appears to have been removed in the third quarter of the fourth century and to have been rebuilt with a slightly different orientation. The earlier line, however, is clearly distinguished because its setting bed was cut deeply into the irregular surface of the bedrock. The cutting in it is still well preserved, going 1.06 m. into bedrock at the east and 1.05 m. into bedrock toward the southwest corner of the sunken lot. The earlier back wall of the area was oriented northeast-southwest with the same orientation as the back wall of Building II.

Building I lies along the western side of the sunken lot, with a $13\frac{1}{2}$ degree deviation from the axis of the earlier south terrace wall and from Building II. The plan of Building I can be traced in cuttings in the soft bedrock made for its socle course. Today only eleven poros blocks of that socle are still *in situ*. At the north end of the building a fragment of the original cement and pebble floor is still preserved; this establishes the original elevation for the floor of this building. No superstructure of Building I is preserved *in situ*, nor, at the moment, can any architectural fragments be associated with it.

The remains indicate that the building was L-shaped, although a second wing could have existed at the north, making the building U-shaped. If this north wing

did exist, its remains lie under the foundations of a mediaeval tower complex¹² and, perhaps, are partially destroyed by the Roman Central Shops.

That part of the building which has been examined this year has certain features which suggest that cult activities were conducted within the confines of its walls. A square at the southwest corner of the building, defined by the foundations of the south and west outside walls of the building and by two poros interior cross walls, forms a space 3.40 m. square. Therein and apparently arranged in line along the walls are a series of pits dug into bedrock (Pl. 23, b). No floor was found preserved that can be said to have sealed any of the pits. They are preserved to depths of from 0.08 to 0.25 m., and in diameter range between 0.30 and 0.60 m. Also, these pits are not limited to this one square. They have been found inside the west wall of Building I as far as 5.10 m. north of the southwest corner of the building.

The pits appear to have been votive in nature, most commonly having in them one-handled cups and miniature pots, very few terracotta figurines, and some bronze coins (p. 153). The soil was not heavily mixed with carbon nor were there many bones; the fill was flecked, however, with bits of carbon, as though a fire had at some time been built here. Also, in places the bedrock does still show traces of fire scarring.

The votives from the pits are miniatures of normal table wares: drinking cups, kraters, and large jars. All are casually executed in Corinthian clay. The following group is selected from one pit:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>10. Miniature column krater. Pl. 23.
C-71-83. H. 0.022 m.
Missing one handle, otherwise intact.
Disc base, flaring sides, two horizontal handles applied to rim.
Also second krater, C-71-82, H. 0.017 m.</p> | <p>13. Miniature one-handled cup. Pl. 23.
C-71-84. H. 0.02 m.
Handle missing, otherwise intact.
Disc foot, curving out to mid-point, gently carinated, traces of the one vertical handle from lower body to rim; glazed.
Also, probably cup, C-71-85. H. 0.022 m.</p> |
| <p>11. Miniature pyxis. Pl. 25.
C-71-86. H. 0.03 m.
Missing one handle.
Disc foot, ovoid body, short neck, wide mouth, two horizontal flaring handles; glazed.
For shape <i>Corinth</i>, XIII, deposit 12h, pl. 53; also, "storage-bin," Sparkes and Talcott, <i>Athenian Agora</i>, XII, pl. 67.</p> | <p>14. One-handler.
C-71-66. H. 0.046, D. of foot 0.055, D. at rim 0.086 m. Chipped.
Vertical ring foot, wide globular bowl, at lip</p> |
| <p>12. Miniature skyphos. Pl. 23.
C-71-81. H. 0.018 m.
Missing one handle and chip from rim.
Flat base, flaring sides, two horizontal handles at lip. Black glazed on bottom and ex-</p> | |

¹² Robert L. Scranton, *Corinth*, XVI, *Mediaeval Architecture*, pp. 68-70, pl. 9, 1-2.

horizontal handle between horseshoe and triangular in shape. Totally glazed.

15. Small echinus bowl. Pl. 23.

C-71-67. H. 0.032, D. of foot 0.042, max. D. 0.064 m. Intact.

Slightly flaring ring foot, echinoid body, curving into slightly tapering, rounded lip. Totally glazed.

Coin No. 60, 71-209, a Corinthian Pegasos and trident, was also found in this pit.

CHRONOLOGY FOR BUILDING I

The foundations for an interior wall of Building I were built over a pit that had been filled in the third quarter of the fifth century B.C.¹³ *A terminus post quem* is thereby established for the construction of the building. Pits that were dug into the floor inside of the building and aligned with its walls and which suggest cult activity in the building had pottery dated at the latest to the third quarter of the fourth century. The pit with the latest datable material contained coin No. 185, Salamis, 339-318 B.C.¹⁴

The building was destroyed late in the third quarter of the fourth century. This is fixed with precision by the datable pottery and coins mixed in the fill of the drain that ran along the south and west sides of Building I (pp. 154-163 for discussion and catalogue). The fill from this drain extended into the foundation trench of the west wall of Building I; such an accumulation was possible only after the walls of Building I had been dismantled (p. 155).

After the destruction of Building I and part of the east wall of the entrance into Building II, a rebuilding of the whole sunken area, albeit at a higher level, was achieved before the South Stoa was built. Evidence for this intermediate period of occupation exists only in three places. The first evidence is in the rebuilding of the terrace wall along the south side of the sunken area. Pottery recovered from the packing behind, or south of, this rebuilt wall is similar to that found in the drain within the sunken area.¹⁵ The most interesting object from the fill, however, is a bronze base for a statuette dedicated by a certain Timokrates to Artemis Korithos.

16. Statuette base, inscribed. Pl. 23.

MF-71-51. H. 0.025, L. 0.069, W. 0.049 m. Bronze with two unattached lead clamps.

Rectangular statuette base made of sheets of bronze; bottom sheet projects 0.0075 m. from base sides, top sheet projects 0.0052 m. with three holes on top where statuette, weight on proper left foot, right forward, was attached. Top of vertical walls of base has fascia with engraved egg pattern. On front vertical face of base inscribed in two lines by dots:

*Αρτεμι
Κορίθου

on back long face:

Τιμοκράτης|ς
ἀνέθηκε

Final sigma of Timokrates inscribed on end wall of statue base.

For dative *Αρταμι, see *I.G.*, IV, 577 (Argos). For dative *Αρτεμι, see Boardman, *Arch.*

¹³ Corinth pottery lot 6741.

¹⁴ Coin 71-221, Corinth pottery lot 6742.

¹⁵ Corinth Pottery Lots 6754 and 72-2.

Report for 1962-3, p. 47, fig. 29 (Pantika-peion); also *I.G.*, V, ii, no. 402 (Lousoi in Arkadia). For dative **Ἀρτημι*, see *I.G.*, V, ii, no. 397 (Lousoi in Arkadia).

Pausanias (Messenia, XXXIV, 7) mentions a sanctuary of Apollo Korynthos eighty stades from Koroni. The cult which emphasized the healing aspects of the god had a long history and was established by the early classical period.

Excavation of the site is reported by Φρ. Βερσάκης, "Τὸ Ἱερόν τοῦ Κορύνθου Ἀπόλλωνος," *Δελτ.*, XI, 1916, pp. 65-118. Dedications found were Ἀπόλλων[ι Κ]ορύθα and Ἀπόλλωνι Κορύνθω; for discussion of the variations see p. 117. A cult of Artemis Korithos existed in Corinth; apparently the epithet, spelled as Κόρυνθος, Κόρυθος, or Κόριθος, could be used equally as well by Artemis as by her brother Apollo.

The second indication of intermediate occupation around Building I is a basin constructed at the southwest corner of the sunken area, against the north face of the rebuilt terrace wall. The basin had a pebble cement bottom, poros slab curbs, and a poros threshold block; also, its south side was plastered where it was built against the terrace wall. Plaster is still preserved on the wall south of the basin. The basin was built over the southern extension of the north-south drain that ran along the west side of Building I, and some of the pottery from this fourth century drain still remains *in situ* under the basin. The third piece of evidence for the intermediate period is a rather tenuous change in the mudbrick fill, coming at the level of the socle course of the east wall of Building II. Roof tiles were found fallen and scattered at this level from immediately over the floor of the basin in the south corner to the area immediately east of the side entrance of Building II (Pl. 28). No pottery in among the tiles indicates a date later than that suggested by the pottery from the round-bottomed drain beneath the mudbrick debris.

The round-bottomed drain that runs along the base of both the south and the west walls of Building I was cut throughout its length into soft bedrock. The north-south arm of the drain sloped from the southwest corner of the building toward the north, where, apparently, it poured into the classical city drain that ran from southwest to northeast toward Peirene.¹⁶ This larger drain ran along the north, or front, façade of Buildings I, II, and III; it served as the major public drain for the upper Lechaion Road valley.

The north-south arm of the round-bottomed drain at the west wall of Building I did not originate at the southwest corner of the structure. It extended farther south where it turned with a right angle to the west, around the southeast corner of Building II. This drain appears to have originated at the northeast corner of a large, rectangular pit that lies against the south wall of Building II.

The east-west arm of the round-bottomed drain ran along the base of the south wall of Building I, originating at the northwest corner of a rock-cut pit (p. 163) found and cleared in 1937,¹⁷ or, perhaps, originating slightly farther to the east.

¹⁶ *Hesperia*, XXII, 1953, p. 132, fig. 1.

¹⁷ *A.J.A.*, XLI, 1937, p. 547, pl. XIII, 1, H, plan, pl. XIII, 2, marked CISTERN.

The whole drainage system within the low area or confine was cut into bedrock, apparently at the time of the construction of Building I. The drains went out of use with the destruction of this same building, at which time the walls of the building and much of the socle were removed and the drain was filled with a concentration of discarded coarse, kitchen, and black-glazed table wares (Pl. 21, b). Some of this dump overflowed into the wall trenches that had previously held the socle course of Building I (p. 153).

This discarded material was, in turn, covered by discarded mudbrick debris. The whole filling process appears to have been the result of a purposeful clearing and rebuilding program which started with the removal of stone walls of Building I, then the dumping of broken pottery and furnishings, and, finally, the dumping of dismantled mudbrick walls. To be coupled with this alteration is the dismantling of the south wall of the area in which Building I had stood and the rebuilding of the wall along a more east-west line (pp. 151, 153).

The discarded household material included many lamps, one lead lamp holder, numerous drinking cups, both kantharoid and skyphoid, one-handled and two-handled cups, a variety of pyxides, mesomphalic phiales, a few rare fine ware shapes, lekanides, louteria, tubs of all sorts, more than 24 wine amphoras (mainly of Corinthian manufacture), six figurines, some bronzes and bone objects. Only two pots were inscribed, and one bronze half-mina weight which records its weight and that it is of the city of the Corinthians. Two figured pots, both Corinthian red-figured, were found in the deposit. A few furniture attachments, but no jewelry, were recovered. A selection of pots and other finds are here presented to give an idea of both the variety and the date of the deposit.

Pottery Deposit from the Drain between Buildings I and II ¹⁸:

17. Argive amphora with graffito. Pl. 24.

C-71-121. D. of rim 0.114 m.

Upper shoulder, both handles, and rim preserved.

Clay tan to grayish, pinkish at core, soapy surface.

Vertical neck rising from shoulder in continuous profile, outward flaring rim, at edge turning slightly downward. Vertical strap handles from shoulder to immediately under rim, horizontal ridge around neck under rim at point of attachment of handles. Thumb impres-

¹⁸ In the following catalogue the term *kotyle* will be used instead of Corinthian type *skyphos*; I here retain the term *kotyle* used by Payne for the Protocorinthian and Corinthian shape that continued to the end of the fourth century in a relatively unchanged form. This is in opposition to the ground rules laid out by Sparkes and Talcott, *Athenian Agora*, XII, pp. 81-83, especially note 3 of page 81, and by Palmer, *Corinth*, XIII, pp. 123-128, where *skyphos* is used to describe the drinking cup with sloping (flaring) foot and variations thereof. The drinking cup with torus foot will be referred to simply as type A *skyphos*, without using the proper adjective, Attic. Toponyms, where coupled with pot shapes, will be used only to denote clays and thus the places of manufacture. This deviation in the accepted terminology is to avoid such catalogue entries as Attic Corinthian type *skyphos*. Clay will be described in this catalogue only if the pot is from an unidentified area of manufacture or if it is peculiarly fired or misfired.

sion at base of both handles. Graffito on neck below horizontal ridge: HO .

For Argive epichoric lambda, see L. H. Jeffery, *The Local Scripts of Archaic Greece*, 1961, pp. 151-152. One of the latest uses of the H form is a mason's mark, second half of fourth century; B. H. Hill, L. Lands, C. K. Williams, *The Temple of Zeus at Nemea*, p. 42, pl. XXVIII.

18. Table amphora (?) with graffito. Pl. 24.

C-71-338, joined with C-37-2655. Max. W. 0.151 m.

$\frac{1}{3}$ shoulder preserved.

Clay tan with cream slip on exterior, slightly micaceous. Inturning, almost horizontal shoulder of closed pot with scratched inscription in two lines:

K Y Σ [E] Λ Ο Ι Χ Ι Κ Ο [
 E Ξ Σ Υ [

Letters on top line *ca.* 0.013 to 0.018 m. high; letters on lower line 0.008 to 0.013 m. high.

Fragment C-37-2655 was found in wine cellar B, south of Building I. Fragment C-71-338 was found in the north-south drain between Buildings I and II, another indication that drain and wine cellar B were filled contemporaneously.

It is tempting to restore $\xi\xi$ *συμπότων* or $\xi\xi$ *συμοσίων* in the second line.

19. Table amphora. Pl. 24.

C-71-185. H. 0.365, D. of base 0.133, D. of rim 0.245 m.

Chipped, one handle missing.

Clay hard, reddish buff with white inclusions, core gray in places, pink-buff wash, firing causing it to go gray in places; similar but finer than Corinthian wine amphora fabric.

Bevelled flaring ring foot, ovoid body, wide cylindrical neck set off from shoulder by ridge, flaring rim with moulded profile on outside; apophyge, ovolo, cyma reversa, cavetto; two strap handles with double ridges attached from shoulder to just under rim; streaked wash over exterior and interior.

20. Corinthian bell krater. Pl. 24.

C-71-316. H. 0.138, D. of foot 0.078, est. D. of rim 0.017 m.

Complete profile, $\frac{2}{3}$ body, $\frac{1}{3}$ rim.

High ring foot in two degrees, upper degree little more than ridge, bell-shaped body from ring foot to rim; overhanging rim in two degrees, lower degree convex, upper a moulded ridge. Horizontal handles with nipples at sides of both handles. Glazed inside and out, reserved groove between degrees of foot and lip washed with milts. Traces of ivy garland in applied white at handle zone.

Two other kraters from deposit: C-71-317 with ivy garland; C-71-220, Corinthian, red-figured bell krater, A. seated female with tympanum, B. athlete holding fillet.

21. Official Corinthian cylindrical measure.

Pl. 25.

C-71-335. Max. pres. H. 0.152, D. of base 0.147 m.

$\frac{1}{2}$ base, about $\frac{1}{3}$ lower wall preserved, upper body and rim missing.

Cylindrical container with flat bottom and three short feet. Bottom of container originally made with vertical ring foot, three segments of which were then cut away, leaving three 0.04 m. long portions of ring foot as low legs. Wall of cylinder slightly inset from base, walls rise vertically; upper body missing. Inscription on vertical outer face of feet made by shaving away background, producing effect of raised letters:

on totally preserved foot Δ Α Μ
 on broken second foot Ο Σ [

Interior of pot wall pared, apparently before firing. Vertical paring marks stop at line around lower inside of wall. No trace of glaze.

Close to M. Lang, *Athenian Agora*, X, pp. 54-55, DM 45, second half fourth century.

22. Corinthian decanter (mushroom jug).

Pl. 25.

C-71-236. H. 0.204, D. of base 0.113, D. of rim 0.078 m.

About $\frac{1}{3}$ of body missing.

Concave disc foot, squat ovoid body, vertical neck rising from shoulder in continuous profile, wide outward thickened rim with sharp lip; two vertical strap handles from mid shoulder to rim where they attach to rim side by side. Two body stripes in dilute brown glaze, one at maximum diameter, one at shoulder under point of handle attachment, band on upper exterior of rim, line on outside of lip.

Closest Corinthian parallel, C-37-251, from wine cellar B.

23. Round-mouthed blisterware oinochoe.
Pl. 25.

C-71-188. H. 0.268, max. D. 0.23, D. at rim 0.12 m.

Body badly chipped.

Blisterware fabric, orange-pink surface to gray core.

Concave bottom, ovoid body, cylindrical round neck, rising in sharp angle from shoulder; wide flaring rim, groove on lip, strap handle from shoulder to lip, upper body and shoulder surface decorated in three rows of artificial blisters; real blisters over whole surface of body.

24. Attic ovoid kotyle. Fig. 4, Pl. 25.

C-71-90. H. 0.114, D. at foot 0.045, D. at rim 0.094 m.

$\frac{3}{4}$ complete.

Wide flaring ring foot, high ovoid body with inturning lip. Reserved underside with two concentric circles, glazed outside of foot, careless cross-hatched zone above foot. Lustrous glaze inside and out, reversed handle panels and inside of handles. Miltos used on reserved areas.

Cf. *Athenian Agora*, XII, no. 326, 350-330 B.C.

25. Corinthian ovoid kotyle. Fig. 4, Pl. 25.

C-71-99. H. 0.078, D. at foot 0.048, D. at rim 0.070 m. Chipped.

Profile similar to **24**, handles triangular in form; thin walled; totally black glazed, low luster.

Cf. *Athenian Agora*, XII, nos. 325, 326, 350-330 B.C.

26. Corinthian ovoid kotyle.

C-71-127. H. 0.092, D. of base 0.042, D. at rim 0.084 m.

Chipped.

Flaring ring foot, high ovoid body to inturning rim, slightly concave near foot, pinched horseshoe handles. Underside reserved with dot and two concentric circles, glazed resting surface, unglazed outside of foot continuing into narrow reserved body zone. Upper body and inside glazed, lustrous black, fired gray in places.

27. Attic skyphos, type A. Fig. 4, Pl. 25.

C-71-105. H. 0.100, D. at foot 0.046, D. of rim 0.108 m.

$\frac{2}{3}$ preserved, most of one handle missing.

Torus ring foot, compound body curve to vertical rim, outturning lip, handles triangular in form. Underside reserved with two concentric circles, resting surface of foot reserved, rest of skyphos covered in lustrous black glaze; miltos.

Cf. *Athenian Agora*, XII, no. 352, ca. 330 B.C.

28. Corinthian skyphos, type A.

C-71-194. H. 0.089, D. of foot 0.044, est. D. of rim 0.084 m.

$\frac{1}{2}$ upper body missing.

Torus ring foot, body with compound curve, pinched-horseshoe handles, nearly triangular, totally glazed, fired to gray and brown.

29. Attic cup kantharos with moulded rim.
Pl. 25.

C-71-100. H. to lip 0.062, max. D. of rim 0.089 m.

Missing one handle, part of second.

High pedestal foot in two degrees, concave underside, shallow bowl, inset neck slightly flaring, rim in two degrees moulded on outside. Horizontal flaring handles with abrupt back-turn, top of handle rises slightly above rim.

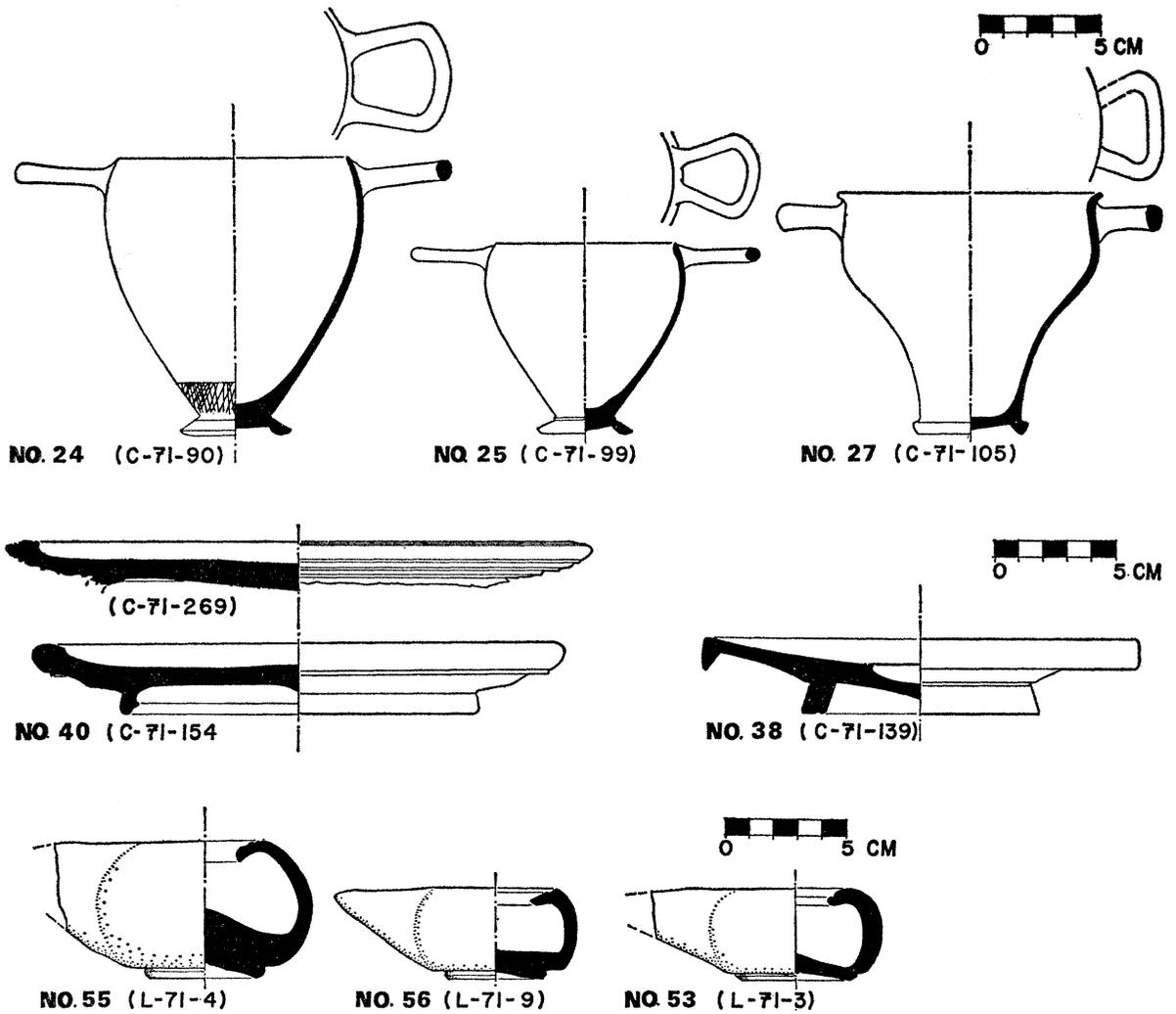


FIG. 4. Profiles of Lamps and Pottery from Drain between Buildings I and II.

Resting surface of foot reserved, reserved band between two degrees of foot, otherwise totally black glazed, rouletting in floor of bowl.

Cf. *Athenian Agora*, XII, no. 661, 350-325 B.C. Proportions suggest that Athenian Agora example is slightly earlier than 29.

30. Attic calyx cup. Pl. 25.

C-71-49. H. 0.060, D. at rim 0.098 m.

Complete except for chips.

No foot, recessed bottom forming omphalos on inside of bowl with groove around outside edge; echinoid ribbed body, inset vertical rim flaring to horizontal lip, groove on interior of rim at lip. Lustrous black glaze fired to gray, miltsos washed reserved groove around recess in bottom of body.

Cf. *Athenian Agora*, XII, no. 691, second quarter fourth century.

31. Corinthian one-handler. Pl. 26.

C-71-92. H. 0.044, D. of foot 0.045, D. at rim 0.099 m.

Complete except for chips.

Cut out disc foot, broad echinoid body to vertical lip. Horizontal handle ovoid in plan, attached at lip. Dip glazed misfired to gray in places, reserved disc and lower exterior.

32. Corinthian one-handler. Pl. 26.

C-71-26. H. 0.046, D. of foot 0.055, max. D. 0.089 m.

Chipped.

Vertical ring foot, globular body to vertical rim flattened on top, one horizontal handle horseshoe in plan approaching triangular. Totally glazed.

33. Kyathos. Pl. 26.

C-71-98. H. of bowl 0.045, D. of rim 0.086 m.

$\frac{1}{3}$ of rim and end of handle missing.

Tan clay, low-luster glaze, Attic(?)

Echinoid bowl with flat bottom, double rolled handle joining bowl at rim, bowl dip-glazed, handle reserved.

Cf. *Athenian Agora*, XII, p. 143, going only as late as the middle of fourth century B.C.

34. Athenian bowl with outturned rim, stamped. Pl. 26.

C-71-101. H. 0.064, D. of foot 0.114, D. of rim 0.209 m.

All of base to about half of rim preserved.

High vertical ring foot, almost horizontal lower body wall going to almost vertical outward thickened rim. Underside reserved with miltsos(?), central glazed dot and two concentric circles, then glazed band; resting surface reserved, reserved line at joint of foot to body, body glazed inside and out. Stamped body floor decoration: small central circle surrounded by seven alternately linked 11-leaf palmettes, surrounded by rouletting. Stacking imprint of base of second pot preserved on floor of bowl.

Cf. *Athenian Agora*, XII, no. 807, ca. 325 B.C.

35. Corinthian semi-glazed bowl. Pl. 26.

C-71-266. H. 0.075, D. of foot 0.039, D. at rim 0.130 m.

$\frac{3}{4}$ complete.

Small ring foot, ovoid body, curving inward immediately below flaring rim. Reserved exterior, black wash on interior.

36. Corinthian saucer with carinated body.

Pl. 26.

C-71-97. H. 0.022, D. of foot 0.056, max. D. 0.077 m.

Intact but chipped.

Vertical ring foot, shallow flaring bowl, sharply carinated, inturning above to vertical lip. Totally glazed.

37. Corinthian fish plate. Pl. 26.

C-71-153. H. 0.030, D. of foot 0.072, D. of rim 0.146 m.

Chipped rim.

Vertical ring foot, convex underside, flaring body, slightly flaring down-turned rim. Scraped groove between rim and floor of plate, central depression 0.04 m. in diameter, 0.011 m. deep, set off by scraped groove. Black glazed, miltsos in grooves.

Cf. *Athenian Agora*, XII, no. 1073 (Attic), ca. 325 B.C.

38. Attic fish plate. Fig. 4, Pl. 26.

C-71-139. H. 0.032, D. of foot 0.097, D. of rim 0.180 m.

Chipped, $\frac{1}{8}$ rim missing.

Flaring ring foot with groove in resting surface. Underside convex; wide flaring body, down-turned rim, nearly vertical; central depression 0.039 in diameter, 0.008 m. deep, set off by groove. Black glazed except for resting surface and reserved band between rim and floor of plate; stacking imprint of base of another pot preserved on floor. Graffito on underside: Π.

39. Corinthian plate with stamped decoration. Pl. 26.

C-71-94. H. 0.047, D. of base 0.125, D. of rim 0.214 m.

Over half of body, $\frac{4}{5}$ foot preserved, chipped.

High ring foot with groove in resting surface, widely flaring body with echinoid profile to rim with outward thickened ovoid profile, offset from lip by groove. Two concentric circles incised on center of plate floor, then ten (8 preserved) stamped palmettes alternately joined; incised circle on plate floor close to rim. Plate black glazed except for incised concentric circles and where foot joins body; reserved resting surface of foot and central disc of underside but with two concentric glazed lines, central dot; reserved areas covered with miltsos.

40. Attic plate with stamped decoration. Fig. 4, Pl. 26.

C-71-154. H. 0.028, D. of rim 0.220, D. of base 0.144 m.

About half preserved.

Ring foot with rounded resting surface and interior ridge on ring, nipple on underside. Almost horizontal body in cyma recta profile, rolled rim offset from body. Drilled suspension hole through rim. Totally glazed. Stamped decoration on floor of plate: ten (five preserved) stamped palmettes alternately joined, circle of rouletting. 12-leaf palmette stamps used.

Cf. *Athenian Agora*, XII, no. 1057, ca. 350 B.C.

For variations in stamp designs from same deposit, see C-71-271, C-71-272, Pl. 26.

41. Attic squat lekythos. Pl. 27.

C-71-102. H. 0.082, max. D. 0.062 m.

Chipped.

Low disc foot with concave underside, grooved. Ovoid body curving to rim in unbroken profile, bell-shaped rim with flattened outturned lip, strap handle shoulder to upper neck. Glaze black to brown except for washed underside. Two horizontal grooves at mid point of body, grooved crisscrosses above rising to two horizontal grooves at level of attachment of handle to shoulder, two more grooves between upper shoulder and neck.

42. Attic fluted guttus. Pl. 27.

C-71-130. D. of foot 0.066, max. D. 0.086 m.

Complete except for missing rim.

Ring foot, squat ovoid body, shoulder offset, ring handle with two grooves, attached vertically at body below offset of shoulder, body ribbed from just below maximum diameter to offset. Totally glazed lustrous black.

43. Attic lamp filler. Pl. 27.

C-71-151. H. except handle 0.056, D. of foot 0.050, max. D. of body 0.082 m.

Hole in underside, chipped spout and rim, otherwise intact.

Disc foot cut out to imitate ring foot with cushion. Wide ovoid body to nearly horizontal shoulder, neck rising, contracting slightly to closed mouth whose concave surface is perforated with sixteen holes. Mouldmade lion head pour spout at right angles to handle. Totally glazed lustrous black, body fluted from lower body to shoulder.

Cf. *Athenian Agora*, XII, no. 1189, ca. 350 B.C.

44. Corinthian lamp filler. Pl. 27.

C-71-235. H. 0.063, D. at base 0.067, D. at rim (interior) 0.067 m.

Body badly chipped.

Cut out disc foot, squat globular body; rounded on top, projecting downward and inturned on inside. Horizontal strap handle with returns applied to side at approximately maximum diameter. Conical spout attached on upper body at slightly more than $\frac{1}{4}$ of the way around body from handle. Exterior of disc foot painted, band just below maximum diameter of body, two lines below rim, band on top of rim, line on downward projecting rim, line on top of and continuing down returns of handle, spout decorated with three strokes and three triangles of glaze. Inside glazed. Black glaze fired red in places.

45. Imitation Cypriot amphoriskos. Pl. 27.

C-71-150. Est. D. of foot 0.034 m.

Part of foot, one side of body preserved to neck.

Clay hard-fired reddish buff to gray at core, cream slip, wash red and gray.

Disc foot, ovoid body, horizontal handle at shoulder. Lower half of body reserved, two gray bands at mid-point, zone above with two red three-leaved branches, gray vertical line on body from handle; shoulder banded: gray, red, four gray, red.

For discussion of Imitation Cypriot pottery, see C. K. Williams, II, *Hesperia*, XXXVIII, 1969, pp. 57-59.

46. Corinthian pyxis with convex sides.

Pl. 27.

C-71-191. H. to lip 0.094, D. of foot 0.087, D. of lip 0.070 m.

Intact except for one handle.

Disc base slightly concave, ovoid body with straight lower walls and abruptly curving shoulder. Top of shoulder inturning to horizontal, terminating in raised, wide flat rim. Two horizontal strap handles with returns rising vertically on shoulder. Underside reserved, resting surface black, sides of disc base red, black band immediately above disc, reserved lower body, then red line, black line, horizontal zone with vertical "leaf" daubs, framed above

by red, black, red lines on shoulder. Handle on shoulder zone, on either side of handle decoration feathery palmettes and two counter-curving spirals. Flat top of rim with black edge, red line, inside of lip black, inside reserved. Handle painted with leaf daubs, stem ends alternating.

47. Two-handled chytra. Pl. 27.

C-71-152. H. 0.080, max. D. 0.099, D. of rim 0.072 m.

Intact.

Brown to gray cooking fabric with white lime inclusions.

Wide globular body, sloping shoulders, wide neck with outturned, nearly horizontal rim. Two vertical strap handles from just above maximum diameter of body to lip.

One-handled chytrai also common in this deposit. C-71-128 is example of about the same size: H. 0.075, max. D. 0.110 m.

48. Lopas. Pl. 27.

C-71-48. H. 0.042, D. at rim 0.179 m.

Chipped.

Clay gritty orange, fire-scarred.

Shallow convex body to carination, flaring offset rim, two vestigial handles applied to sides, applied to rim and rising slightly above lip.

49. Corinthian miniature mesomphalic phiale.

Pl. 27.

C-71-56. H. 0.010, D. of rim 0.040 m.

Intact.

Slightly concave undersurface, string cut; flaring sides from flat base, bevelled rim, omphalos at center inside.

50. Bronze phiale. Pl. 27.

MF-71-92. D. of rim 0.087 m.

Fragmentary.

Bronze.

Omphalos 0.020 m. in diameter, flat on top, sharply curving to floor. Floor horizontal to sharply upturning projecting rim with flat top, rim slightly thickened inward.

51. Marble pyxis lid. Pl. 27.
MF-71-89. D. of rim 0.126 m.
Fragmentary, preserving $\frac{3}{4}$ rim.
White crystalline marble.
Slightly convex lid with flange on underside; almost horizontal rim but sloping slightly downward to lip, upper side with two concentric raised ridges, slightly convex zone, then third raised concentric ridge.
MF-71-91, disc base, perhaps fragment of same pyxis.
52. Bronze half-mina weight, inscribed. Pl. 27.
MF-71-48. Radius 0.046, Th. 0.009 m.
Weight 206.8 grams.
Intact.
Hemispherical bronze weight, punched inscription around edges on one face:
ἡμιμνάον on flat edge
δαμόσιον Κορίων on curved edge
Corinthian mina of 412.50 grams; see *Corinth*, XII, p. 204.
53. Corinthian lamp. Fig. 4, Pl. 27.
L-71-3. H. 0.039, D. of base 0.049 m.
Complete, end of nozzle broken.
Wheelmade lamp with concave disc foot, globular body, continuing to inward sloping concave rim; nozzle flat on top, wash on inside, spilled on disc outside. Traces of use burning.
Cf. Howland, *Athenian Agora*, IV, close to type 25 A prime; Corinth type VII, last quarter fourth century.
54. Attic lamp. Pl. 27.
L-71-5. H. 0.044, D. of base 0.046 m.
Handle and end of nozzle broken.
Wheelmade lamp with heavy concave disc base, inside rising in convex hump. High sided ovoid body, angled shoulder, downward sloping convex rim with deep groove. Nozzle flat on top, horizontal strap handle at back. Glazed interior and exterior except underside of base and groove around rim. Traces of use burning.
- Cf. Howland, *Athenian Agora*, IV, no. 269, from fill of end of fourth century.
55. Corinthian lamp. Fig. 4, Pl. 27.
L-71-4. H. 0.055, D. of base 0.050 m.
Chipped, end of nozzle missing.
Wheelmade lamp with heavy concave disc foot, inside rising in convex hump. Globular body separated from downward sloping concave rim by two concentric grooves. Nozzle flat on top, diagonally pierced lug on side near top. Self-slipped, glazed interior.
Cf. Howland, *Athenian Agora*, IV, 25 B prime, early in series, third quarter of fourth century.
56. Corinthian lamp. Fig. 4, Pl. 27.
L-71-9. H. 0.038, D. of base 0.043 m.
Intact.
Concave disc foot, convex body, angled shoulder, inward sloping rim with one groove. Long nozzle, flat on top, somewhat squared end. Traces of use burning.
Second of this type, from same deposit; no exact parallel in other dated context.
- Terracotta figurines (a selection) from drain between Buildings I and II:
57. Snake stele. Pl. 27.
MF-71-52. H. 0.098 m.
Complete.
Corinthian soft clay, pinkish buff.
Rectangular plaque with snake crawling upwards to crowning fascia, decorated with one horizontal groove.
From same mould as *Corinth*, XII, no. 183 (MF 6364), provenience wrongly cited as Potter's Quarter.
58. Comic actor. Pl. 27.
MF-71-53. H. 0.073 m.
Intact.
Corinthian fine buff clay, white ground, purple paint.
Male actor stands in slightly stooped position with legs close together, wearing short tunic,

exposing artificial phallos. Proper right hand on head, left bent at elbow, hand holding chlamys over left shoulder. Long, pointed beard, wide, open mouth. Eyes picked out in red.

Cf. *Corinth*, XV, ii, no. 10 (KT 22-1), class

XIX, not later than 330 B.C.; 58 larger and with slightly different pose.

Second actor figurine from deposit, MF-71-88, fully draped with protruding stomach.

Old nurse, MF-71-30, with cloak pulled over head.

The basin and pit mentioned above (p. 154) were both cut into a soft, reddish poros bedrock which does not hold water. These cisterns appear never to have been stuccoed nor to have been otherwise waterproofed. It is for this reason, mainly, that their identity is now questioned. Possibly these underground rectangular pits served as wine cellars; such a use is here suggested at least for the reservoir south of Building II, here to be called wine cellar A. It is cut 1.08 m. into bedrock and has its floor at 0.97 m. below the top of the socle of the south wall of the building. By accident, the diggers of wine cellar A cut into an earlier well shaft, filled in the first quarter of the fifth century B.C.¹⁹ Thus, if the rectangular pit or wine cellar had been designed to hold water, a waterproof cement floor would have been needed to cover the well shaft. As it is, all liquid that would have accumulated in the wine cellar drains quickly into the earth fill of the earlier well shaft, making it impossible for the pit to hold water.

The wine cellar was found filled with mudbrick debris; above the socle level of Building II the mudbrick debris contained red wall plaster, below the socle the mudbrick changed slightly in consistency and had no plaster in it. At 0.25 m. above the floor, tile debris started to appear in the mudbrick. At 0.20 m. above floor level fragments of wine amphoras, closely packed, appeared, apparently lying as they had been crushed or as they had fallen when thrown whole into the wine cellar. Because of the debris retrieved from the cellar south of Building II, it is suggested that the cellars had tile roofs, under which wine was stored in amphoras. The other pit, wine cellar B at the southwest corner of the lot in which Building I is situated, appears in form and purpose to have been similar to cellar A south of Building II,²⁰ except that the shape is trapezoidal rather than rectangular (Pl. 22). Its south wall was determined by the line of the earlier terrace wall that runs along the south side of the sunken area. Its north wall was determined by the line of Building I. Access to cellar B was obtained from steep steps at its southwest corner. The east-west drain that led into the north-south drain mentioned above (p. 154) started at the northwest corner of wine cellar B; it apparently served to carry away the rain water that came from the roof of the wine cellar as well as from Building I.

The sunken lot in which Building I and wine cellar B are situated also contains

¹⁹ *Hesperia*, VII, 1938, pp. 557-611.

²⁰ Above, note 17.

traces of another structure, almost completely cleared in earlier seasons.²¹ Much of the building had been destroyed by late intrusions and by the foundations of the Roman Central Shops. The foundations of a Byzantine tower may also cover part of the classical structure.

The building in question had a socle of rectangular poros blocks, closely jointed and squared. A length of 4.70 m. runs north-south. At the south end of the line one poros block is laid in the east-west direction, testifying to the position of the southeast corner of the building.

This year, in close examination of the line of poros blocks, certain new facts were determined. The socle appears to have been laid in the late fifth century B.C.,²² with an alteration or addition to the structure made in the early fourth century.²³ This addition was built against the east side of the poros socle; only about a square meter of the addition is now preserved. This is the southwest corner of a room, with 1.16 m. of its south wall, remains of two couches, and a pillow divider still *in situ*. These suggest an identification of the remains as a dining room. Much datable pottery as well as numerous terracotta figurines were recovered from the fill that was dumped against the south side of the south wall of the addition. The figurine types were limited to horse and riders, horses, doves, banqueters, standing korai with bird and pomegranate, and votive loops or wreaths.

IDENTIFICATION OF THE AREA OF BUILDING I

The fragmentary building at the northeast corner of the sunken area is ill-preserved and its function is unknown; the addition against its east wall preserves, however, part of a dining room. The building, if not a dining hall itself, had dining facilities. Building I west of it preserves in its northernmost room a fragmentary cement floor. This might well have been the floor of a dining room. It is badly preserved and a positive identification cannot be made, especially considering the fact that the southwest corner room of the same building and perhaps the rooms to its east and north were used for cult practices; perhaps these were chthonic in nature, requiring funeral meals. Adequate space does exist, however, in the rest of the building to restore a number of regular dining rooms.

The discarded pottery in the drain at the south and west of Building I and in wine cellar B implies that the debris is from within this sunken area, perhaps from either one or both of the buildings just mentioned.

Either civic or sacred celebrations, including feasting, are postulated for this area; as much pottery as was found in the drain and wine cellar cannot be an accumulation from a single private house. Also, the weight, 52, and the cylindrical meas-

²¹ *A.J.A.*, XLI, 1937, plan, pl. XIII 2, three hatched blocks south of the Central Shops.

²² Corinth pottery lot 7073.

²³ Corinth pottery lot 7074.

ure, **21**, suggest that the debris came from something other than a domestic closet. The storage of wine is suggested by the pit south of Building I; preparation of food is implied from the number of braziers and the large amount of cooking ware recovered from the drain and cellar. The official tone is added to the deposit by the presence of the two civic measures: the dry cylindrical measure and the half-mina weight. Their presence among table ware and cooking pots suggests close supervision or official controls over the buying of dry goods, probably the food.

The fifth century buildings of this sunken area were destroyed and went out of use when the sunken area was filled in and the South Stoa was built. Evidence for dining, drinking, and celebrating in the South Stoa has already been noted.²⁴ The South Stoa may have been an elaborate replacement, with greatly expanded facilities, of these fifth century buildings, or, at least, the stoa may have incorporated in it the facilities of these two earlier buildings.

BUILDING II

(Figs. 3, 5, Pls. 19, 20)

Building II is a rectangular structure 22.60 east-west by 19.80 m. north-south. Its foundations are constructed of re-used poros blocks; in its walls, however, are poros orthostates probably cut for their first use here. They are between 0.50 and 0.58 m. wide, ranging in lengths between 1.14 and 1.22 m. All of the walls of this building appear originally to have been constructed with poros orthostates. The present state of preservation of the building suggests that it had been systematically dismantled or robbed in its western half. For some reason the southeast corner of the building is in remarkably better condition, with the orthostates cut down or removed only when they protruded above the top of the fill brought in to bury Building II when the South Stoa was being constructed. The restoration here presented of the western side of Building II is based on fragmentary remains of foundations and four toichobate blocks, but more generally on the cuttings in bedrock for the socle and on an area of plaster floor *ca.* 5.80 by 3.80 m.

The main entrance to the large court that extends across the full width of the building is by means of a corridor that contracts in three stages along the east side of the building. This corridor leads from the northeast corner of the structure to the middle of the east wall. Here it turns a right angle through an orthostate wall into the large east-west court. The entrance area within the court, as well as the area in the corridor immediately outside of the court, has cement paving on a cobbled bedding. This terminates with a line of curbing 4.85 m. west of the east wall of the court. Immediately to the south of the entrance into the court is a stairway, with its bottom step imbedded in the good cement and cobble floor; its bottom step is about

²⁴ O. Broneer, *Corinth*, I, iv, *The South Stoa*, pp. 62-64.

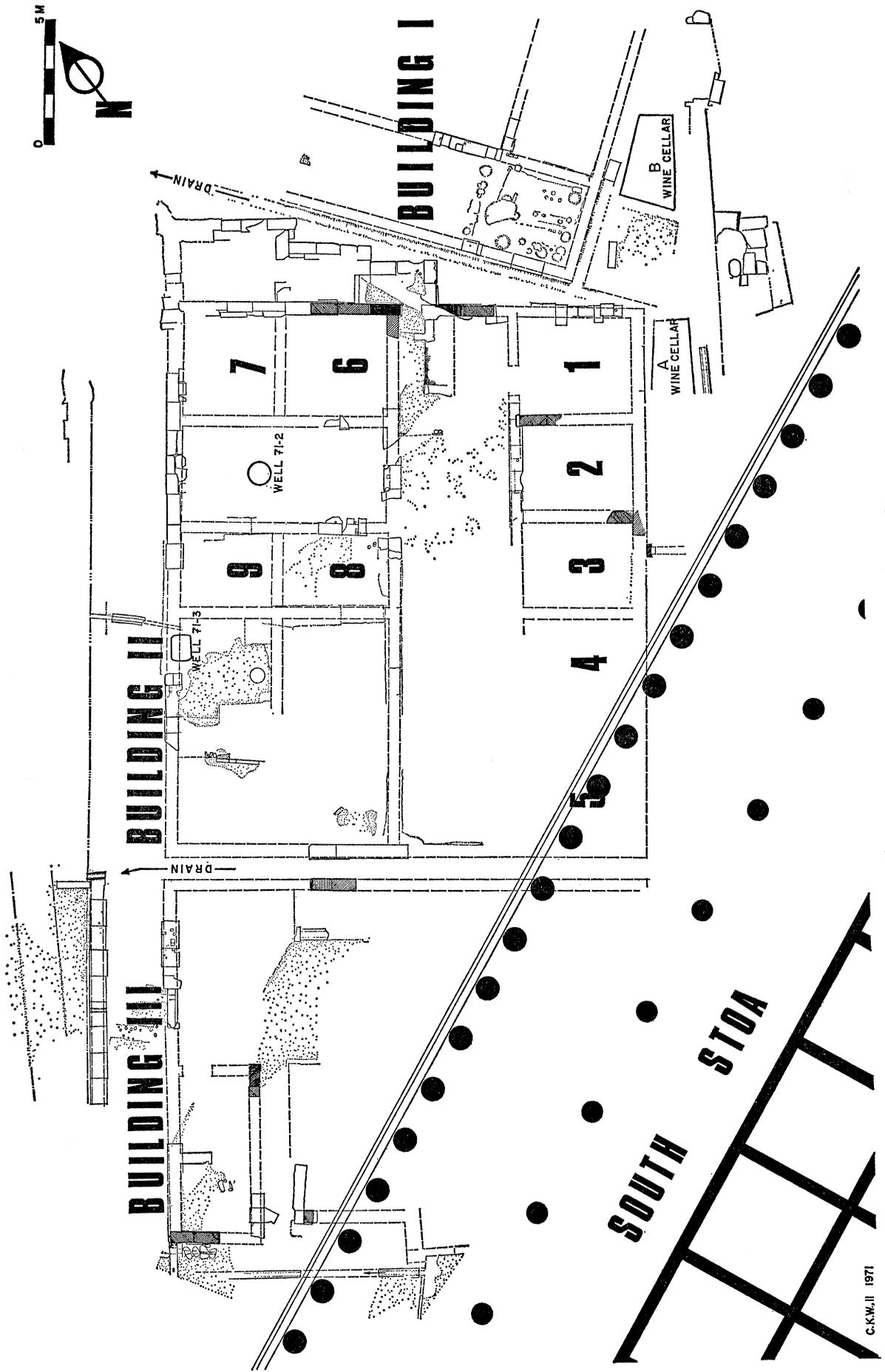


FIG. 5. Buildings I, II, and III and South Stoa

3.25 m. west of the east side of the court; its north side is 1.08 m. from the north wall of the court, its other side is about 2.20 m. from the south wall of the court. The stairway rises toward the east. The court itself, with a clay and pebble surface, appears to have stretched from the eastern outside wall of the building to the western outside wall except for the area of the cement floor of the entrance way. The whole length of the foundation trench for the north wall of the court has been cleared and no evidence exists for a cross wall going south from the north wall of the court.

A row of five rectangular rooms opens along the south side of the court. The three easternmost of the rooms, 1, 2, and 3, have been cleared in large part; their overall dimensions have been determined by existent physical remains. The easternmost of the rooms, room 1, was cleared to bedrock before the 1971 season. Its east wall was robbed to its foundations, probably in the late Roman period. Its floor was largely destroyed by trenches dug for a Roman terracotta drain pipe and built drain, and by a deep, circular pit. Further, the terrace wall for the South Stoa was built over the well-cut socle course of the back or south wall of the room. The interior dimensions of room 1 are about 3.95 m. east-west by about 4.60 m. north-south.

The room to its west, room 2, is better preserved, but it, too, was crossed by the South Stoa terrace wall. The interior dimensions of room 2 are 3.50 east-west by 4.60 m. north-south. The position of the door that connects room 2 to the court is visible on the socle to the north wall of the room, from 1.50 to 2.70 m. west of its northeast corner. The wall which divides room 1 from room 2 has two orthostates preserved *in situ*. The south wall of the room is not cleared, since it lies under the remains of the hypocaust of a Late Roman bath.²⁵ Its position can be determined, however, because the same wall was discovered and cleared in room 1 to the east and in room 3 to the west. One orthostate remains *in situ* at the south end of the west wall of room 2. The northwest socle block of the same wall, that makes it possible to determine the northwest corner of the room, is also preserved.

The north-south dimension of room 3 is the same as that of rooms 1 and 2. The southeast corner orthostates are preserved *in situ*. Also, the trench for the whole of its south wall is clearly discernible in the soft red bedrock. The line of the west wall of the room was not determined, however, with certitude. A line of smoothed bedrock suggests that the wall may have been about 3.50 m. from the east wall of the room.

Two more rooms, 4 and 5, similar to rooms 1, 2, and 3, are here restored south of the court. The west wall of room 5 is the west wall of the building. Evidence, however, for the existence of rooms 4 and 5 is now largely covered by the line of the north façade of the South Stoa and by the fill immediately south of it, at the moment unexcavated.

The plan of the northeast quarter of the building appears to have been that

²⁵ *Corinth*, I, iv, pl. IV.

of a simple complex of two rooms on either side of a court. The large court already described is connected to this second, smaller court by a two leaved doorway about one meter wide. The door opens into the smaller court; as well, the door bolt was shot from inside of the smaller court. This suggests that the door connecting the two courts was controlled by and for the convenience of the occupants of the smaller court. The side entrance leading to the larger court appears to have been for those using the back rooms, 1 through 5, of Building II, but those persons were not meant to pass through the smaller court and its associated four rooms at the front or north side of the building.

The smaller court is about 8.40 north-south by 3.90 m. east-west. The main axis runs north-south and at right angles to the long axis of the larger court to its south. Two rooms (6 and 7) open at the east side of the smaller court, two at the west (8 and 9). The dividing walls between the two eastern rooms and the two on the west are here restored from scant physical remains. The northeast quarter of Building II was destroyed to below its floor level, and even to the depth of the earlier building that underlies it. One block in the foundation of the east wall of rooms 6 and 7 protrudes inward from the east foundations, suggesting that the partition wall between the two rooms would have bonded to the east wall of Building II at 4.15 m. south of the north wall of the building. An east-west wall in this line would also be on the same line as the south wall of the room with the plaster floor in the northwest quarter of this same building. This division would demand the restoration of the four rooms around the court with the following dimensions:

room 6, 4.15 by 4.10 m. east-west

room 7, 3.75 by 4.10 m. east-west

room 8, 4.15 by 3.00 m. east-west

room 9, 3.75 by 3.00 m. east-west

Room 6 at the southeast corner of the small court preserves traces of the threshold of a door 1.90 m. north of the south wall of the court. Room 8 also preserves a threshold for a door, 1.60 wide and 1.15 m. north of the south wall of the court. This door was double-leaved and opened outward into the court; traces remain for the pivot for one door wing and the door bolt.

It is here assumed, although no physical remains are preserved to verify the fact, that the smaller court had a door in its north wall which opened directly to the large open area outside, making the whole complex of four rooms and small court accessible without one having to enter the complex through the larger, south court of Building II.

The plan of the northwest quarter of Building II is slightly less easy to restore, even though a cement floor preserves the shape of one of its largest rooms and other fragments of cement floor exist in this quarter.

The northwest quarter of Building II, an interior space of approximately 9.20 east-west by 8.60 m. north-south has only four socle blocks and a cement floor preserved in over less than half its area. The largest segment of cement floor apparently is in what originally was a 3.75 m. wide room that ran along the north façade of the building.²⁶ The west side of this room is destroyed; indeed it is not certain that this whole space was one room.

The space appears to have been rectangular with a 1.05 m. square basin or shower stall in its southeast corner. At one meter west of the basin a stuccoed reservoir, 1.90 m. deep and about the size of a large storage pithos, was built into the floor; its mouth is flush with the floor. At about 3.50 m. west of the east wall and against the south wall of the room are the outlines of a not quite rectangular, low platform 2.10 by 2.30 m. with cemented top. It is badly damaged and its function cannot be ascertained from its battered remains. It had a poros curb and, apparently, on its west side a step up to the platform over a threshold. Here two floors are preserved, one overlying the second, showing that the platform was altered at least once. A partition or screen wall, and perhaps a bench, appear to have extended from the platform to the north wall of the building.

A rectangular well shaft lies half within the line of the north wall of the room, 0.60 m. from the northeast corner of the building. The room had a run-off drain through the north wall, close by the well. This drain was made of poros blocks, in lengths 0.95, 1.02 m. long. The water from the room emptied into the public drain that ran along the north façade of the building.

The only trace of an entrance into the room lies in the one preserved toichobate block of the whole north façade of Building II. Cuttings on its top surface indicate that a door existed at about 6.50 m. east of the northwest corner of Building II.

CHRONOLOGY FOR BUILDING II

The date for the construction of Building II is best obtained from one large deposit of dumped pottery under the original floor of room 2 of this structure. This packing of sherds with very little earth was used purposely, apparently so that the floor of the room would not settle with subsequent use. Few complete shapes were recovered, largely because much of the dumped fill, i. e., that which lies under the foundations of the South Stoa terrace wall where it crosses room 2, was not able to be removed. This fill was 0.20 m. deep and rested directly on bedrock. Bedrock in this room had a number of cuttings in it, especially one deep square pit in the southwest corner of the room; apparently those cuttings in bedrock served some early industrial use.

²⁶ Part of this floor was cleared in 1937. The cobbled paving synchronous with the South Stoa was not totally removed at that time, however; *A.J.A.*, XLIII, 1939, p. 267, fig. 8.

Room 3 was also excavated to bedrock. Here, too, shallow circular pits and grooves were found to have been cut into the bedrock, oriented and arranged in relationship to the walls of the room. Some industrial process appears to have been conducted within the confines of room 3. No ash or indication of fire can be coupled, however, with the activity. The industrial level was covered with a 10-20 cm. deep fill and the new floor of the room 3 was laid at an elevation of 79.45 m. The latest remain under the earliest earth floor of the room, found near bedrock, was a silver stater of Corinth (coin No. 1) dated to the second quarter of the fourth century. The floor levels of the portion of room 2 that projects north from under the north side of the South Stoa terrace wall were found well preserved; they were protected on the east side by two orthostates of the east wall of room 2 and from above by a heavy packing of mudbrick dumped at the time of the construction of the South Stoa. One intermediate floor level covered the original floor and its packing. Three almost complete pots were recovered from the fill on the intermediate floor: skyphos **59**, a second skyphos C-71-341, kantharos **60**, a conical loomweight MF-71-123, and lamp **61**.

59. Skyphos, type A. Pl. 28.

C-17-340. H. 0.105, D. of foot 0.058, D. of lip 0.107 m.

Missing $\frac{1}{3}$ of upper body.

Corinthian clay greenish cream, glaze flaking black, misfired.

Torus ring foot, wide lower body with compound curve, quick flare at rim to horizontal lip. Two horizontal handles approaching triangular form. Totally glazed.

No. **59** slightly later in form than the second skyphos, C-71-341.

60. Spur-handled kantharos. Pl. 28.

C-71-339. H. 0.069, D. of foot 0.0505, max. D. of rim 0.0905 m.

Badly chipped body, missing part of one handle.

Attic clay pinkish buff, slightly gray in places; glaze lustrous black, miltsos.

Ring foot in two degrees, grooved resting surface, echinoid body with inset vertical rim,

outward thickened just below lip, two vertical spur handles, tops of which rise slightly above lip. Totally glazed except groove on resting surface of foot and reserved line between two degrees of foot. Four palmette stamps off center on cup floor, surrounded by rouletted band.

61. Two-nozzled lamp. Pl. 28.

L-71-41. H. 0.0565, D. of foot 0.073, max. D. of body 0.1365 m.

Complete except for one nozzle, fire-scarred from use.

Corinthian clay pinkish tan with buff slip, no glaze.

Concave disc foot, high globular body to sharp shoulder with disc slightly concave to wide pour hole with upward ridged lip. Two grooves on outer part of disc. Nozzles with flat top surface placed on opposite sides of body. Slipped inside and out.

Cf. **56** from drain between Buildings I and II, debris dated to end of third quarter of fourth century.

On the uppermost of the three floors was found a compact group of 76 coins, many oxidized one to the next. Apparently these had originally been kept in a cloth or leather bag, all traces of which have long since disappeared. Four of

the cache, coins Nos. 3-5, 177, were silver plated. The identifiable bronzes are Nos. 73-98, 135, 136, 140, 141, 144, 147, and 155.²⁷

Evidence throughout Building II, wherever the levels were found undisturbed, suggests that the end of the structure was sudden and violent. The cache of coins on the last floor of room 2 as well as the piles of Corinthian roof tiles found fallen on the floor of room 2 and in the large courtyard suggest sudden destruction; as well, a number of pots were found on the final floor of the building, lying as they had fallen.

Another deposit that may suggest a date for the abandonment of Building II is the fill from well 71-2; this circular well is centered halfway between the east and west walls and halfway between the north and south walls of the smaller court of Building II. It was sealed by three re-used poros blocks with waterproof stuccoed faces when found. The sealing blocks had cart ruts on their top surface and show that the well was closed by the time an east-west road had been put into use along the north side of the terrace wall north of the South Stoa. Much of the shaft of the well was found empty; not much pottery was recovered from that part of the shaft that was filled.

62. One-piece kantharos. Pl. 28.

C-71-31. H. 0.108, D. of foot 0.050, D. of rim 0.087 m.

Restored in plaster, one handle missing, body chipped.

Corinthian clay fine buff to gray, glaze dull black.

Low pedestal foot in two degrees, high globular body which rises almost vertically from below handles to lip; two vertical handles double round in section with Herakles knot on rim. Two grooves on upper body just above point where handle joins body, one groove below lip. Totally glazed.

63. Echinus bowl. Pl. 28.

C-71-26. H. 0.043, D. of base 0.055, max. D. of body 0.11 m.

$\frac{3}{4}$ preserved.

Corinthian clay fine buff, glaze good black.

Thick, slightly flaring ring foot, echinoid

body with incurving rim. In floor of bowl: impressed circle, then four palmettes, all surrounded by circle of rouletting. Totally glazed.

64. Female figurine. Pl. 28.

MF-71-4. H. 0.195 m.

Badly chipped, proper right shoulder missing. Clay tan, added white ground.

Mouldmade, draped female figure, standing hip-shot with weight on proper left leg, head turned slightly to her right. Right arm held across chest within drapery. Melon coiffure, parted in middle, knotted at back of head; hair tooled by coroplast.

Other objects from the well include a coarse lekane, C-74-30, and a Corinthian amphora with dipinto K N on neck, C-71-237, as well as one lamp, L-71-2, and two coins, No. 142 (71-103) and a second, perhaps Corinthian Pegasos/trident (71-104), were recovered from the fill. Coin No. 142 is dated to 345-330 B.C.

The coin hoard, the pottery from the floor, and the fill from the well all suggest a destruction date for Building II not before the last decade of the fourth century, and perhaps later.

²⁷ The bronzes that did not disintegrate in cleaning are inventoried as coins 71-305 through 71-353. Only the identifiable coins are included in this catalogue.

IDENTIFICATION OF BUILDING II

Although the size of Building II can be considered appropriate for a late classical house,²⁸ certain features suggest that the structure is more than an elaborate residence. The side entrance designed to by-pass the rooms at the front or north side of the house in order to enter the large rear court is one peculiar feature. The arrangement of large rooms in a row along one side of a house is not uncommon, especially in the pastas house. Building II preserves no evidence for restoring a pastas; further the row of important rooms is on the south side of the building, whereas the major rooms of a house almost always are built along the north side of a court in order to face south and thus to benefit from the winter sun. Rooms 1 through 5 face northwest, in reality, and toward the cold winter wind, a poor design for comfortable living at Corinth at any time except summer.

If Building II is to be considered an official structure having its row of five rooms used either as offices or dining rooms, dining rooms become the less satisfactory identification, even though a deep deposit of ash was found in the floor of the court against the socle of room 2, the remnants of occupation, not conflagration.

Reservations for making rooms 1 through 5 andrones are based solely on the size of rooms and the disposition of doors. Rooms 1, 2, and 3 vary in width. The size makes it almost impossible to restore room 2 as a conventional andron. The door is off-center in such a manner as to make a conventional kline arrangement impossible; or if klinai are restored for this room the width of the klinai must be no more than 0.80 m.; the kline on the north wall east of the door can be no more than 1.40 m. long, and the diner must rest on his right elbow. The wider room, room 1, is increased enough in width over rooms 2 and 3 that it can accommodate klinai of canonical size. Even this room, however, is small compared to most other public or cult dining rooms which exist in the Corinthia.²⁹

²⁸ The usual Greek late classical and Hellenistic rectangular houses of the upper classes are constructed on a lot slightly smaller than that of Building II (22.60 by 19.80 m.). The Delos houses are constructed in various shapes and sizes; the Maison de la Colline is 18.89 by 18.56 m. The Attic Dema House is 22.05 by 16.10 m.; J. E. Jones, L. H. Sackett, A. J. Graham, *B.S.A.*, LVII, 1962, pp. 75-144. Morgantina's House of the Official, constructed ca. 250 B.C., is large but within a double unit of 18.40 by 40.80 m. (scaled from plan, R. Stillwell, *A.J.A.*, LXVII, 1963, pl. 34, fig. 11). Olynthos has a variety of house sizes: row A 1-5, 11-13 ranging between 20.5-21.0 by 16.50-16.70 m.; row A 6, 20.5 by 22.0 m. Priene blocks are 47.2 by 35.4, or when quartered, 23.6 by 17.7 m. Vari has an isolated rectangular farm house, 13.70 by 17.60 m.; Graham, Jones, Sackett, *Δελτ.*, XXII, 1967, *Χρονικά*, pp. 136-137, plan 4. See also numerous Attic plans, not all rectangular, Boersma, *Athenian Building Policy from 561-0 to 405-4 B.C.*, esp. nos. 149, 150 (subdivided); the houses of the industrial quarter of Athens are smaller.

²⁹ Three rooms 6.32 by 6.80 m. in the Asklepieion, *Corinth*, XIV, pp. 52-55, fig. 13; two rooms, 6.32 by 6.32 m., at the Heraion at Perachora, Tomlinson, *B.S.A.*, LXIII, 1969, p. 164; Demeter Sanctuary, Acrocorinth, 5.35 by 5.28 m., R. S. Stroud, *Hesperia*, XXXVII, 1968, p. 315. The rooms closest in dimensions to the rooms of Building II are in the cult caves of Isthmia,

The large south courtyard had an access to the underground Peirene water system; this access to the public system suggests a certain privilege for the occupants of Building II, allowing them to obtain a quantity of public water for use in the building. Usually, a simple well shaft served adequately the needs of a house, as did the well in the northeast unit of this very building. The presence of well 71-2 in the smaller court reinforces the peculiarity of this access to the Peirene water.

Well 71-2 is in the subsidiary unit of four rooms and court in the northeast quarter of Building II. This unit appears to be a domestic element connected to, but able to be isolated from, the civic or official southern court and five offices of the building.

One of the closest parallels for Building II is to be found in the industrial district of ancient Athens, on Piraeus Street, southwest of the ancient Agora.³⁰ The Athenian building has seven rooms about the size of the five offices of Building II in Corinth. It has, as well, an almost independent unit of four rooms. A well had been planned for the structure, abandoned, however, after the abortive attempt to construct it. The northwest corner room of the Athenian building had a large pithos in the center of its floor; the parallel for this is possibly to be found in room 1 of Building II.

A second Athenian building of similar form, the *Strategeion*, is found in the same area, but closer to the *Tholos*.³¹

The offices in the Corinthian building (rooms 1 through 5) suggest use by a special board or boards, coupled, however, with a domestic unit. The need for such a combination might lie in the possibility that the occupant of the living unit served as a functionary of the office or offices who could have offered control and protection for the records or contents of the five rooms.

No inscriptions or artifacts were found within the limits of Building II that can suggest a specific board or use for this structure. A complete understanding of the whole area underlying the forum is needed before any definite suggestions can be offered. It is hoped that continued excavation of the surroundings will help to suggest a more precise identification for Building II.

BUILDING III

Building III, identified in 1953 as a Tavern of Aphrodite, has been re-examined this year in conjunction with the study of Building II.³² Test trenches along both the

O. Broneer, *Hesperia*, XXXI, 1962, pp. 4-7, which have five and six klinai in the interior rooms, but with additional klinai in the antechambers.

³⁰ For Margaret Crosby, "The Poros Building," see Rodney S. Young "An Industrial District of Ancient Athens," *Hesperia*, XX, 1951, pp. 168-187.

³¹ H. A. Thompson, "Activities in the Athenian Agora: 1954," *Hesperia*, XXIV, 1955, pp. 54-55.

³² For the original excavation plan of this building, see *Hesperia*, XXII, 1953, pp. 132, 133, figs. 1, 2.

east and west sides of this structure were made this year to answer certain questions about its plan.

In the 1953 plan the two parallel walls on the east side of Building III were considered to be the east and west walls of a 0.80 m. wide corridor within Building III. These two walls now appear both to be outside walls. The eastern is the west wall of Building II, the other the east wall of Building III. The space between the two was used for a drain carrying rain water from the roofs of the two buildings and from the area south of the buildings down to the east-west city drain that runs along the north façades of Buildings I, II, and III. The two walls in question are only partially preserved; the eastern wall has slightly over four meters of its socle preserved; the western has preserved about 1.85 m. of its orthostates. The east wall definitely is part of Building II. Foundation trenches for interior walls within Building II lead into this outside wall. Interior walls of Building III can only be traced to the western exterior wall, with no trace of a cross wall between the two exterior walls. Instead, traces of a drain are found here, especially a semicircular hole that cuts through the south side wall of the large, east-west drain north of Buildings I, II, and III, fixing exactly the point where the north-south drain emptied into the large east-west city drain (Pl. 28).

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APPENDIX: COINS

Most of the 429 coins found in the southwest quarter of the Roman forum in 1971 were Greek. There were 373 of these, with only 9 Roman and 5 Byzantine finds.³³ As work was primarily concentrated in classical and pre-classical levels, late coins were few, just surface strays or finds from disturbed areas. These coins were all of known types and call for little mention other than No. 218, a PRINC IVVENTVTIS denarius of Geta, which was issued in A.D. 200/2. Scarce among material found here, it came from the intrusive terracotta drain area that ran across part of Room I in Building II.³⁴

The 373 Greek coins ranged chronologically from the second half of the 5th century B.C. down to Imperial times. The earliest Greek finds were two of the well-known Arethusa/Cuttlefish bronzes from Syracuse (440?-425 B.C.), while a hand-

³³ Roman: Nos. 217-222; Byzantine: Nos. 223, 224; plus illegibles. See appended catalogue and Plate 29.

³⁴ See above, p. 167 for terracotta drain.

³⁵ Syracuse: Nos. 172, 173; Perinthos: No. 176, Plate 29.

some bronze from Perinthos minted under Elagabalus (A.D. 218-222) was the latest.⁸⁵ No archaic coins, such as the "swastika" drachm from the Sacred Spring, appeared, and Philip II, Alexander III pieces were distinctly absent. Corinthian silver fell mostly into Ravel's Periods IV and V, of which more will be said later. Unexpectedly, four Herakles/Protome bronzes came to light, three of them quite close together on a late road surface in the area of Building III; the fourth was a surface find from Building II.⁸⁶ No unusual Duoviri were found.

In distribution, Greek coins came from 18 different mints, not counting Corinth. The northern cities (10) predominated this year over the Peloponnesian ones (5), while only two specimens came from the East: No. 206, Cappadocia and No. 207, Egypt.⁸⁷ As usual most of the coins came from the mint of Corinth. There were 171 (legible) with a rather light count for the mint of Sikyon, only 12. Finally, unlike the Sacred Spring, there were two coins from Corinthian colonies: No. 178, Leukas and No. 177, Anaktorion.⁸⁸

Stratigraphically, little could be done this year for the Sikyon bronzes or the Pegasos/Tridents. The terrain of the Forum Southwest does not lend itself for this as well as did the deep, undisturbed fills of the Sacred Spring area. In general, the Sikyon finds were similar to those of the Sacred Spring, except for the addition of one issue, No. 189, Boy with fillet, dove/ΣΙ, wreath, and for the lack of late magistrate bronzes.⁸⁹ Pegasos/Trident issues, on the other hand, were somewhat different from those found in the Sacred Spring in that the late Σ-series were notably missing in the Forum Southwest, while Δ- and Pegasos-right series were strongly represented. Unfortunately, none of these series were confined to any one level but were found on the surface, in the pottery deposits, under the South Stoa stylobate, without pattern.

Scattered through the pottery deposit south and west of Building I were some 23 bronzes, mostly Pegasos/Tridents.⁴⁰ Only six of these had distinctive features: two Pegasos-right, three Δ-, one Torch (?); and along with these a Leukas bronze, No. 178, furnished a general 4th century B.C. date for the deposit. This was refined somewhat by the discovery of a Perdiccas III piece (365-359 B.C.).

Turning from the general to the particular, the only stater found this year was a Corinthian "Pegasos-protome" issue, No. 1. As evident from Plate 29, the coin is too poorly preserved to permit secure die identification. Nothing very like it exists in the standard catalogues nor in the A. N. S. Collection, for example, but Ravel 592

⁸⁵ Nos. 161, 162, 163 together (Field NB 506); No. 164, grid 57J (same NB).

⁸⁷ For coin distribution in Sacred Spring, South Stoa deposits, 1896-1929 excavations, see *Hesperia*, XL, 1971, p. 37 and note 43.

⁸⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 44. From the Sacred Spring: Corinth 122, Sikyon 30, Corinthian colonies 0 coins.

⁸⁹ *BMC* (Sikyon), 203 ff.

⁴⁰ See above pp. 154-155 for description of the finding place. Deposit coins: Nos. 11, 14, 114-119, 127, 133, 138, 143, 157 Corinth; 174 Macedonia; 178 Leukas; plus at least 8 illegibles.

seems to be the closest parallel.⁴¹ This situates the piece in Ravel's Period IV, which G. K. Jenkins has down-dated to *ca.* 380ies—350 B.C., on the basis of recent Sicilian hoards and a reconsideration of Period V.⁴² As mentioned above (p. 170), this stater helps to date an early floor (El. 79.45) of Room 3 in Building II.

An exquisite Corinthian hemidrachm, No. 6, was taken from a martyr in grid 59K and relates to BMC 184, a Δ – drachm issue of similar type. On the reverse, tiny pellets, cordlet, and tassel embellish the nymph's sakkos and give a jewel-like quality to this minuscule masterpiece. Not comparable in execution but equally interesting is a rare bronze, No. 171, of the same mint. Issued under Geta (A.D. 209-212), it shows Melikertes lying on a dolphin, while a robed woman, perhaps Ino, stands on the right holding her hand on the boy's head. The coin does not appear in standard catalogues; however, Mionnet (864) describes a comparable piece with figures placed on opposite sides from ours.

From other mints, the Perinthos bronze, No. 176, is unusual for its large size. Geta, Caracalla, and Severus Alexander used the agonistic crown type for smaller denominations at Perinthos, but this issue appears to be uncommon. Again not in the usual syllogues, the coin bears legends known to be Elagabalus and the mint mentioned.⁴³

Another rarity, the tetartemorion from Sikyon, No. 188, is remarkable for having survived at all. Recovered from Room 2 (Building II) as a mere fragment, the coin can be seen to be similar to the Weber specimen, 3899.

Finally, and of special interest, a small bronze and silver hoard was found as mentioned above on pp. 170-171. Only 65 out of the original 76 coins survived cleaning, bronze, in this case, being the perishable metal. They proved to be 4 silver fractions (3 from Corinth, 1 from Anaktorion), and 61 bronzes (60 Pegasos/Tridents, 1 Sikyon), many fused together as if in a bag when lost.

No. 3, a Pegasos/Peirene drachm, may bear A, A – [Y], or Δ on the reverse, but surface deterioration and lack of close die identity make this uncertain.⁴⁴ Regardless of the exact reading, the drachm is equated with the stater series of similar letters found in Ravel's Period V. Jenkins has also revised the dating of this period to *ca.* 350-307 B.C. on evidence of the Nissoria hoard and, like Ravel, on the Chiliomodi hoard.⁴⁵ Whether this piece falls among the early Δ - or A- issues of Period V, or

⁴¹ Warm thanks go to Miss Margaret Thompson, Curator-in-Chief, for the use of comparative material in the Greek vault of the American Numismatic Society.

See O. E. Ravel, *Les Poulains de Corinthe*, II, 1948, R. 592, R. 429, another similar stater of the "Pegasos-protome" issue (R. 420-457), placed in series III of Period IV.

⁴² G. K. Jenkins, "A Note on Corinthian Coins in the West," *Centennial Publication of the American Numismatic Society*, 1958, pp. 367-379.

⁴³ *SNG-Copenhagen* (Perinthos) 750, Caracalla; 755, Severus Alexander; Naples 6439, Geta. *Hunterian Collection* (Perinthos) 22: Obv. AVTKMAVPHΛ ANTΩNEINOC A- Rev. TPIN-ΘIΩN ΔIC NEOKOPΩN.

⁴⁴ Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 177 are hoard \mathcal{A} ; for \mathcal{A} E see below, note 57.

⁴⁵ Jenkins, *op. cit.*, pp. 372-374. See also C. M. Kraay, *Greek Coins and History*, 1969, p. 61, note 1.

later in the A-Y group, will remain in doubt until better-preserved material is found. Stylistically, it seems not incompatible with No. 2, a non-hoard ΔI-phiale drachm found near by in the courtyard of Building II. Ravel and Jenkins place these ΔI-issues (R. 1072-1073) next to the A-Y, which precede the terminal ΔO-series of the 350-307 B.C. period.

No. 4 bears the well-known Pegasos/Trident types with traces of A-Bee symbol on the reverse. Little if any silver now covers the copper core, but size, weight, and style, not to say fabric, place this among the drachm issues and not among the bronze of similar types.⁴⁶ The A-Bee marks occur on staters (R. 1037-1038) again of Period V, and locate this apparently unpublished issue within the years already mentioned. Although poor condition prevents adequate die study, the elegant modeling of the Pegasos is not unlike that of drachm No. 3.

No. 5, the Ξ - φ hemidrachm is quite common. The reverse die is a duplicate of at least five specimens, none of which are plated.⁴⁷ The Copenhagen Syllogue gives 315-310 B.C. for this piece, dates which may be a bit stringent for what is still an uncharted field of fractional chronology. In the Kyra Vrysi hoard, the Ξ - φ issues are related by identical obverse dies to the E- and the E- hemidrachms, but until the full extent of these issues is known, a 350-307 B.C. date seems more flexible.⁴⁸

Marked \mathcal{N} for Anaktorion, No. 177 is a die duplicate of two ANS hemidrachms and one from the Kyra Vrysi hoard, again all unplated.⁴⁹ Our piece shows signs of moderate wear, more at least than Nos. 3 or 4 and like No. 5. It was probably minted after the Sacred War (355-346 B.C.), when Anaktorion became reconciled with Corinth and re-opened her mint, striking Corinthian-type coins. These strikings were marked \mathcal{N} , \mathcal{A} , \mathcal{N} , ANA, ANAKT or with the ethnic instead of the previous \mathcal{F} for \mathcal{F} ANAKTOPIE \mathcal{Z} .⁵⁰

Unfortunately, the 61 bronzes are of little use due to their deplorable condition. Δ- [], Δ- Amphora, A- [] are the only readings on the Pegasos/Tridents while the Sikyon piece, No. 199, is largely illegible.⁵¹ All that can be said is that probably No. 199 is the latest piece of the cache and unidentifiable as to issue. Again any accurate picture of wear on the bronze is hampered by their state.⁵²

Very generally, the Abaton hoard found (1932) in the Asklepicion is a point

⁴⁶ Compare Nos. 4 (\mathcal{R}), 134 (\mathcal{A}) on Plate 29.

⁴⁷ Copenhagen 104, Lockett 2198, Corinth III-24-38 (No. 5a on Plate 29); Kyra Vrysi hoard: a. ← 1.37 gr.; b. → 1.41 gr.

⁴⁸ Noe (2nd edit.) 594. Reported in *B.C.H.*, 1935, p. 243, hoard awaits final publication. I am obligated to Mrs. M. Oikonomidou, Keeper of the Athens Coin Cabinet, National Museum who kindly gave me access to the coins.

⁴⁹ ANS (Newell) ↓ 0.98 gr.; ANS (Camman) → 1.22 gr.; Kyra Vrysi → 1.31 gr.

⁵⁰ E. Babelon, *Traité des Monnaies Grecques et Romaines*, II, 4, 1932, pp. 83-86.

⁵¹ Pegasos/Tridents: Nos. 140, 141, 144, 147, 155.

⁵² Nos. 75, 76, 90 are quite fresh while Nos. 91, 95 are moderately worn, comparable to the wear on the silver. This is only 5 out of 61 coins!

of comparison.⁵³ It contains, among other Pegasos/Tridents, the Δ- and A- issues, as well as an A- drachm from Corinth, but no Sikyon. The hoard was dated *ca.* 338 B.C., and although too close a similarity with our cache cannot be stressed, a broad last quarter of the 4th century B.C. date seems indicated here.

Thus, the hoard is peculiar in several ways. It is of little monetary worth. Also, the plated fractions raise a question of legal versus counterfeit issues. Yet, the mixture of fractions with perfectly good bronze, plus the definite die identities with unplated silver, points to official issues. Further, to counterfeit such small Corinthian pieces and a rare drachm issue in the region of the mint itself would seem not worthwhile. And why counterfeit Anaktorion? Indeed, plated coins from the mint of Corinth, especially late drachms, are not rare finds in the excavations here. Perhaps like Athens in about 406 B.C., Corinth issued plated coins legally only to set them aside later.⁵⁴ Under Timoleon, there was abundant minting, mainly for exportation to Sicily.⁵⁵ This would imply a silver drain at home and result in the plating of coins for local use. The cache could represent pieces recalled from circulation later or simply current change abandoned in a time of crisis. At any rate, it affords an intriguing glimpse into late 4th century economy at Corinth.

CATALOGUE

CORINTH

- Pegasos l., ♀ / Athena head l. cf. Ravel 592
- *1.⁵⁶ 71-168 Æ Stater ↑ 6.61 gr. (cleaned). Obv. [♀]. Rev. to r., traces: horse-protome; cf. T317, Ravel Period IV.
- Pegasos l., ♀ / Peirene head l. BMC 305
- *2. 71-107 Æ Drachm ↓ 2.10 gr. Rev. to l., Δl; to r., phiale. Duplicate: ANS (Newell) 2.66 gr. ↑.
- *3. 71-301 Æ Drachm ↓ 2.38 gr. (hoard, plated). Obv. cf. Brett 1138. Rev. to l., A(?) Similar: ANS (Newell) 2.32 gr. →. A; cf. also BMC 247, A-Y.⁵⁷
- Pegasos l., ♀ / Trident
- *4. 71-304 Æ Drachm ↗ 1.91 gr. (hoard, plated). Rev. to l., A; to r., Bee. Unpublished (?)
- Pegasos protome l., ♀ / Nymph head r., taenia CopSNG 104
- *5. 71-303 Æ Hemidrachm ← 1.09 gr. (hoard, plated). Obv. traces: type. Rev. to l., Ε; to r., ♀; same die: Lockett 2198, Cop. 104, Corinth III-24-38 (No. 5a on Plate 29); Kyra Vrysi hoard 1.37 gr. ←; 1.41 gr. →.
- ⁵³ Noe 270. Published *Hesperia*, VI, 1937, p. 247.
- ⁵⁴ E. S. G. Robinson, "Some Problems in the Later Fifth century Coinage of Athens," *Museum Notes*, IX, 1960, pp. 8-15.
- ⁵⁵ Kraay, *op. cit.*, pp. 56-62.
- ⁵⁶ * indicates coin on Plate 29.
- ⁵⁷ Hoard coins, Æ: Nos. 3, 4, 5 Corinth; 177 Anaktorion.
 Æ: Nos. 15, 73-98, 135-136, 140-141, 144, 155 Corinth; 199 Sikyon.
 See above, pp. 176-178 for Commentary.

Similar/ Similar, but sakkos
 *6. 71-417 \mathcal{R} Hemidrachm \downarrow 0.96 gr. (plated). Rev. to l., Δ .

cf. BMC 234

Pegasos l., φ / Pegasos l., striding
 *7. 71-138 \mathcal{R} Diobol \uparrow 0.47 gr. (fragment). Rev. [letters].

cf. CopSNG 78

Pegasos r., φ / Trident; no symbol (13)

Edwards
 (Cor. VI) 11

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 8. 71-75 \uparrow | 15. 71-310 Rev. traces: type ⁵⁸ |
| 9. 71-79 \leftarrow | 16. 71-373 \rightarrow |
| 10. 71-87 \swarrow | 17. 71-398 \leftarrow |
| 11. 71-182 \nearrow | 18. 71-455 \downarrow |
| 12. 71-203 \uparrow | 19. 71-499 \leftarrow |
| 13. 71-207 \rightarrow | 20. 71-515 \nearrow |
| 14. 71-251 \swarrow | |

Similar, but symbol l. (2)

21. 71-112 \rightarrow Trident
 22. 71-286 \rightarrow Similar

Similar, but symbol l. and r. (1)

23. 71-137 \uparrow K (?)—Grapes

Pegasos l., / Trident; no symbol (107)

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 24. 71-34 \rightarrow | 51. 71-173 \leftarrow | 78. 71-317 \swarrow | 105. 71-387 \leftarrow |
| 25. 71-38 \uparrow | 52. 71-175 \leftarrow | 79. 71-320 \downarrow | 106. 71-391 \swarrow |
| 26. 71-39 \uparrow | 53. 71-176 | 80. 71-321 \leftarrow | 107. 71-406 \leftarrow |
| 27. 71-50 \swarrow | 54. 71-177 \leftarrow | 81. 71-322 \nearrow | 108. 71-410 \leftarrow |
| 28. 71-54 \uparrow | 55. 71-183 \leftarrow | 82. 71-324 \downarrow | 109. 71-416 \leftarrow |
| 29. 71-56 \swarrow | 56. 71-193 \uparrow | 83. 71-325 \uparrow | 110. 71-418 \uparrow |
| 30. 71-61 \nearrow | 57. 71-194 \leftarrow | 84. 71-326 \swarrow | 111. 71-428 \uparrow |
| 31. 71-68 \rightarrow | 58. 71-205 \downarrow | 85. 71-333 \swarrow | 112. 71-429 \uparrow |
| 32. 71-71 \rightarrow | 59. 71-208 \swarrow | 86. 71-335 \leftarrow | 113. 71-430 \uparrow |
| 33. 71-72 \swarrow | 60. 71-209 \swarrow | 87. 71-337 \uparrow | 114. 71-445 \uparrow |
| 34. 71-73 \swarrow | 61. 71-215 \uparrow | 88. 71-339 \swarrow | 115. 71-450 \leftarrow |
| 35. 71-77 \leftarrow | 62. 71-238 \downarrow | 89. 71-340 \uparrow | 116. 71-451 \leftarrow |
| 36. 71-86 \nearrow | 63. 71-240 \swarrow | 90. 71-342 \downarrow | 117. 71-452 \rightarrow |
| 37. 71-115 \swarrow | 64. 71-248 \nearrow | 91. 71-343 \uparrow | 118. 71-460 \rightarrow |
| 38. 71-116 \leftarrow | 65. 71-255 \nearrow | 92. 71-344 \rightarrow | 119. 71-461 \nearrow |
| 39. 71-118 \swarrow | 66. 71-256 \nearrow | 93. 71-345 \leftarrow | 120. 71-463 \downarrow |
| 40. 71-119 \uparrow | 67. 71-269 \rightarrow | 94. 71-346 \swarrow | 121. 71-489 \uparrow |
| 41. 71-122 \swarrow | 68. 71-271 \rightarrow | 95. 71-347 \swarrow | 122. 71-491 \uparrow |
| 42. 71-123 \leftarrow | 69. 71-281 \downarrow | 96. 71-348 \leftarrow | 123. 71-498 \downarrow |
| 43. 71-130 \uparrow | 70. 71-283 \swarrow | 97. 71-349 \leftarrow | 124. 71-503 \swarrow |
| 44. 71-131 \downarrow | 71. 71-285 \swarrow | 98. 71-353 \nearrow | 125. 71-505 \nearrow |
| 45. 71-139 \uparrow | 72. 71-295 \swarrow | 99. 71-356 \nearrow | 126. 71-506 \nearrow |
| 46. 71-141 \downarrow | 73. 71-306 \leftarrow ⁵⁹ | 100. 71-367 \swarrow | 127. 71-512 \rightarrow |
| 47. 71-145 \swarrow | 74. 71-312 \swarrow | 101. 71-371 \swarrow | 128. 71-514 \swarrow |
| 48. 71-157 \rightarrow | 75. 71-313 \uparrow | 102. 71-374 \downarrow | 129. 71-517 \uparrow |
| 49. 71-162 \swarrow | 76. 71-314 \uparrow | 103. 71-375 \swarrow | |
| 50. 71-169 \swarrow | 77. 71-316 \downarrow | 104. 71-376 \rightarrow | |

⁵⁸ Hoard; above note 57.

⁵⁹ Hoard: nos. 73-98; above, note 57.

Similar, but symbol l. (2)

130. 71-132 ← Triskeles
131. 71-504 ↓ Torch? Fulmen?

Similar, but symbol r. (3)

132. 71-81 ↓ Torch
133. 71-181 ← Small trident?
*134. 71-202 ↓ Palm branch

Similar, but symbol or letter l. and r. (26)

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 135. 71-311 ↑ A — [] ⁶⁰ | 148. 71-368 ↘ Ω Amphora — [] |
| 136. 71-315 ↓ Similar | 149. 71-386 → Similar |
| 137. 71-155 ← Δ — [] | 150. 71-210 ↗ [] — Amphora |
| 138. 71-232 ↑ Similar | 151. 71-413 → [] — Dog |
| 139. 71-242 ↗ Similar | 152. 71-247 ↑ Lily — Δ |
| 140. 71-327 ↘ Similar | 153. 71-133 → Patera — Δ |
| 141. 71-332 ↓ Similar | 154. 71-140 ↓ Patera — [] |
| 142. 71-103 Similar; [Obv.] | 155. 71-330 ↖ Similar |
| 143. 71-152 Similar; [Obv.] | 156. 71-160 ↙ Δ — Statue |
| 144. 71-329 ↖ Δ — Amphora | 157. 71-250 → [] — Statue |
| 145. 71-67 → [] — Amphora | 158. 71-443 ↑ Statue — Δ |
| 146. 71-192 → Similar | 159. 71-37 ↘ H — Wreath |
| 147. 71-328 ↑ Similar | 160. 71-147 ↗ [] — Wreath |

Similar, but [type]: 50 (12 are from hoard)
mostly illegible: 34 (13 are from hoard)
Total Pegasos / Trident found: 238

Herakles head r., bearded / Pegasos protome r.; below, ♀

CopSNG 190

161. 71-40 →
162. 71-41 ↓
163. 71-42 ← Rev. Π (?)
164. 71-70 ↖

DUOVIRI

NS CAS II VIR /

cf. BMC 529

Trident / Pegasos

165. 71-274 Obv. [NS C]. Rev. [type].

FLAA REG II VIR / COR SE

Ed. 53

Helios head l. / Poseidon l., holding dolphin, trident

166. 71-90 ↓ Obv. [F].. [AA REG]. Rev. [O].

SVL GAL CAESAR AVG / L. CAN. AGRIPPAIVIRCOR

Ed. 73

Galba head r. / Nike l., holding wreath and palm

167. 71-213 ↗ Obv. [legend]. Rev. [AG]..[PAIVIR].

IMPERIAL TIMES

-- MAVR --- / CLI COR

NCoP C-36

M. Aurelius bust r. / Isthmus, holding rudders

168. 71-291 ↗ Rev. [CLI].

⁶⁰ Hoard: nos. 135-136, 140-141, 144, 147, 155; above, note 57.

- L SEPT SEV PERT AVG III / CLI COR
S. Severus bust r. / Athena l., holding spear,
shield; to l., owl
169. 71-493 ↓ Obv. [L SEPT..PER]; CTMK: head r. Rev. [legend].
- MAVRELIONCSARANT— / CLI COR
Caracalla bust r. / Aphrodite naked r.
170. 71-81 ← Obv. [CS..NT]. Rev. [CLI].
- L.SEPTIMIUS CAESAR AVG /
Geta bust r. / Draped figure, Ino ?, at r.
with hand on Melikertes' head
- *171. 71-80 ← Obv. [P]..[MI]..[AE]..[AVG]. Rev. in exergue, CLI
COR.

OTHER GREEK MINTS (44)

SICILY

- SYRACUSE, 440-425 B.C.
ΣΥΡΑ Arethusa head r., dolphins / Cuttlefish, pellets
172. 71-85 ↓ Obv. [legend, dolphins].
173. 71-97 ↓

MACEDONIA

- Perdiccas III, 365-359 B.C.
 / ΠΕΡΔΙΚ ΚΑ
Young Herakles head r. / Lion r., chewing spear
- *174. 71-389 ↓ Rev. [legend].
- Demetrius Poliorketes, 306-283 B.C.
Athena head r. / ΒΑ Prow
175. 71-35 ↑ Rev. [legend, symbols, monogram].

THRACE

- PERINTHOS
Elagabalus, A.D. 218-222.
ΑΥΤΚΜΑΥΡΗΛΙΟΑΝΤ / ΠΕΡΙΝΘΙΩΝ ΔΙΟ
NEINOC -- / ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ
- Emperor head r. / Agonistic crown
- *176. 71-99 ↗ Obv. [VP]..[O]..[C--]. Rev. [C NE]; in exergue: ΠΥΘΙΑ.

AKARNANIA

- ΑΝΑΚΤΟΡΙΟΝ, 344-300 B.C.
Pegasus protome l., Ν / Apollo head l., laureate
- *177. 71-302 ⌘ Hemidrachm ↑ 1.24 gr. (hoard, plated). Duplicate:
ANS (Newell) 0.98 gr. ↓; ANS (Cammann) 1.22 gr. →;
Kyra Vrysi 1.31 gr. →.⁶¹

⁶¹ Above, note 57.

LEUKAS, 4th cent. B.C.

Bellerophon on Pegasus r. / Chimera r.; in exergue, ΛΕΥΚΑ

BMC 45

*178. 71-298 → Rev. above, amphora; [legend].

CENTRAL GREECE

PHOKIS, 357-346 B.C.

Bull's head facing / Apollo head r.

CopSNG 120

*179. 71-264 Æ Triobol ↓ 2.60 gr. Rev. to l., [symbol]; below, [ΦΩ].

Similar, but with fillets / ΦΩ in wreath

CopSNG 127

180. 71-507 → Obv. [fillets]. Rev. traces: type.

BOIOTIA: Federal coinage, 338-315 B.C.

Boiotian shield / ΒΟΙΩΤΙΩΝ Trident, dolphin

CopSNG 179

181. 71-117 ↓ Rev. [legend].

182. 71-379 ↙

HISTIAIA, 4th cent. B.C.

Maenad head r., / ΙΣΤΙ Bull protome r.

BMC 10

183. 71-425 ← Rev. [legend, symbol].

ATTICA

ATHENS, before 200 B.C.

Athena head r. / ΑΕΘ Zeus r., with fulmen

Ed. 285

184. 71-230 ↑ Rev. [Θ]; to r., traces: symbol.

SALAMIS, ca. 339-318 B.C.

Female head r. / ΣΑΛΑ Shield

cf. CopSNG 455

185. 71-221 ↗ (fragment) Obv. and Rev. traces: type.

AEGINA, after ca. 404 B.C.

* Two dolphins upwards / Five-part incuse square

BMC 206

186. 71-106 ←

187. 71-511 Obv. traces: type.

PELOPONNESE

SIKYON

Σ Dove alighting l. / Dove flying l.

Weber 3899

*188. 71-400 Æ ↓ Tetartemorion 0.09 gr. (fragment).

Boy with fillet r., dove / ΣΙ in wreath

Ed. 315

189. 71-33 ↘

Dove flying l. / Σ with floral ornament

BMC 94

190. 71-457 ↘

191. 71-94 ↖

192. 71-488 Obv. [type].

193. 71-518 Rev. [type].

Dove flying r. / ΣΙ in wreath

BMC 138

194. 71-384 →
 195. 71-259 Obv. [type].
 196. 71-421 Obv. [type].
 Dove flying l. / EY in wreath BMC 149
 197. 71-369 ↓ Rev. traces: letters.
 Dove feeding r. / Tripod in wreath BMC 176
 198. 71-179 ↖ Obv. above, ΣI. Rev. traces: type.
 Dove flying l. / Uncertain type
 199. 71-305 Rev. traces: wreath? tripod? cf. BMC 146 ⁶²

AIGIRA

- Athena head r. / AIG Head and neck of goat r., in wreath BMC 2
 200. 71-249 (fragment) Obv. [type]. Rev. [Γ].

EPIDAUROS

- Asklepios head r., laureate / Ε Epione l., with BMC 14
 / phiale and patera
 201. 71-44 ↑ Rev. to r., Ν<. BMC 19
 Asklepios head r., laureate / E in wreath
 202. 71-46 → Obv. traces: type. Rev. below, Π (?); traces: type.

TROIZEN

- Athena head l., taenia / ΤΡΟ Trident; to l., dolphin BMC 14
 203. 71-426 ← Obv. to r., Χ. Rev. [ΤΡΟ].

Poseidon head l., / ΤΡΟ Trident

204. 71-53 ↙ Obv. [monogram]. Rev. [ΤΡΟ]. BMC 17

ARKADIA (MEGALOPOLIS)

- Young Pan head r. / Α Syrinx BMC 65
 205. 71-237 ↓

CAPPADOCIA

CAESAREA

M. Aurelius, A.D. 161-180

- KAICMAYPHA ANTONEI -- / ΔΜΑΡΧΙΚ {Ξ ΟΥΣΚ -- cf. CopSNG
 Emperor bust r., laureate / Zeus Ammon head r. 245-247
 206. 71-82 ↑ Rev. [ΔΜΑΡ]..[date].

EGYPT

Ptolemy III, Euergetes 247-222 B.C.

ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ

- Ptolemy bust r., diadem, aegis / Eagle on fulmen Sv. 1000
 207. 71-419 ↓ Obv. and Rev. traces: type.

⁶² Hoard coin in very poor condition. For discussion above, p. 177.

UNCERTAIN

208. 71-198 (fragment) Obv. Head r., taenia. Rev. [type]. Syracuse?
 209. 71-403 Obv. traces: head r. (Herakles?). Rev. traces: horse and rider.
 Cassander?
 210. 71-214 Obv. Athena head r. Rev. [type]. Antigonas Gonatas?
 211. 71-397 Obv. Herakles head r. Rev. traces: bow. Thebes?
 212. 71-415 Obv. possibly cicada. Rev. [type]. Athens?
 213. 71-292 Obv. traces: Domitian head r. Rev. [type]. Corinth?
 214. 71-293 Obv. similar. Rev. traces: naked figure (Isthmus ?) facing.
 Corinth?
 215. 71-393 Obv. [type]. Rev. wreath?
 216. 71-178 Obv. (?) unstruck. Rev. ⚡. Tessera?

ROMAN (6)

- ANTONINUS PIUS, A.D. 159/60
 217. 71-200 As COS IIII S C Figure, shrine RIC III, 1039
 GETA, A.D. 200/2
 218. 71-218 Den. PRINC IVVENTVTIS Emperor, trophy RIC IV, 18
 MAXIMIAN, A.D. 292/5
 219. 71-280 CONCORDIA MILITVM Emperor, Jove RIV V, 595
 CONSTANTIUS II, *ca.* A.D. 346/50
 220. 71-236 FEL TEMP REPARATIO Fallen horseman Hill 2295
 THEODOSIUS I, *ca.* A.D. 388/92
 221. 71-234 SALVS REIPVBLICAE Victory, captive Hill 1105
 PROCLAMATION OF EUDOXIA, A.D. 400 AND THEODOSIUS II, A.D. 402
 222. 71-31 GLORIA ROMANORUM Three Emperors Hill 2214

BYZANTINE (2)

223. 71-357 JUSTIN II ??, A.D. 565/78 [Obv.] / {+ cf. D.O. I 60e 5
 224. 71-69 MANUEL I, A.D. 1143/80 Emperor / Monogram Hendy, pl. 18
 1 & 2

Illegible coins: 80 (73 Greek, 3 Roman, 3 Byzantine, and 1 small
 unstruck flan, probably Greek)
 Dissolved: 41
 Total coins found: 429

JOAN E. FISHER



a. View of Excavation from East



1

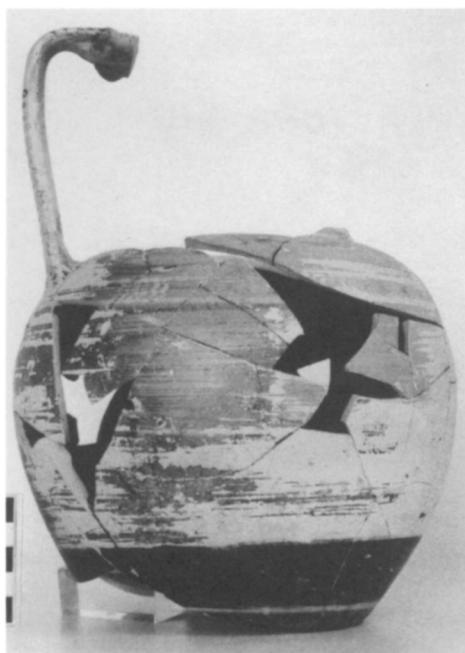


2

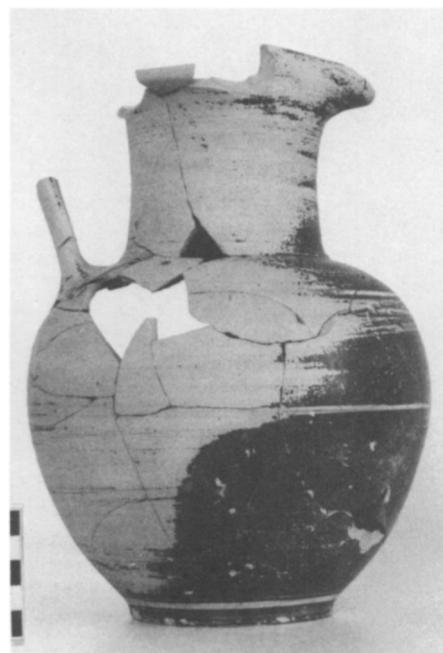


3

E.H. II

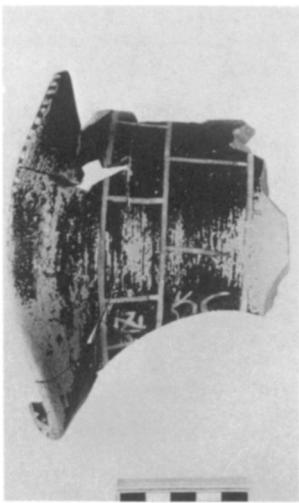


4

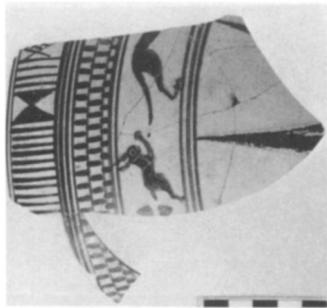


5

Early Protocorinthian



6



7



8



9



a. Building II, looking Northeast



a. Protocorinthian House under Building II



b. Pottery as Found in Drain between Buildings I and II

CHARLES K. WILLIAMS II AND JOAN E. FISHER: CORINTH 1971: FORUM AREA



a. Shrine from North



b. Wine Cellar B from North



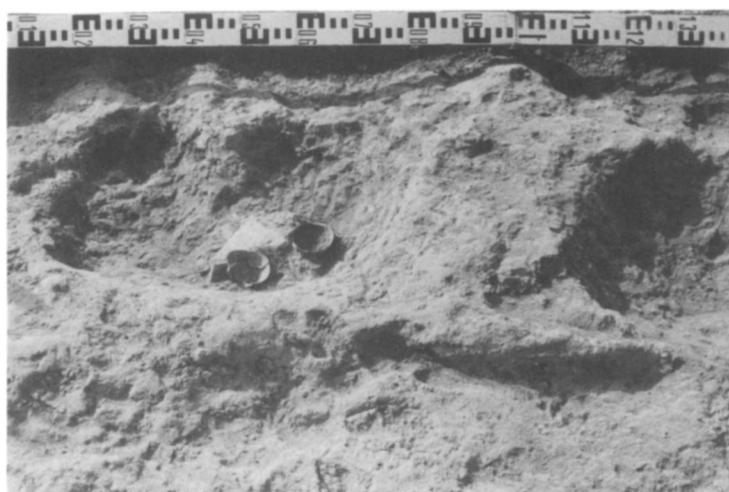
a. Building I and Entrance to Building II from East



16 Front



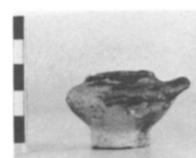
16 Back



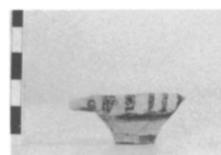
b. Building I, Votive Pits in Bedrock



10



11



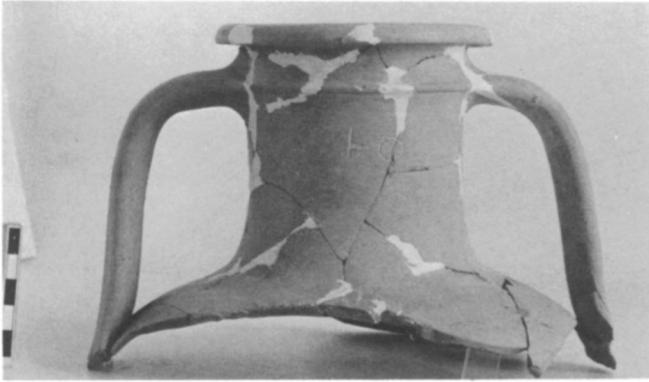
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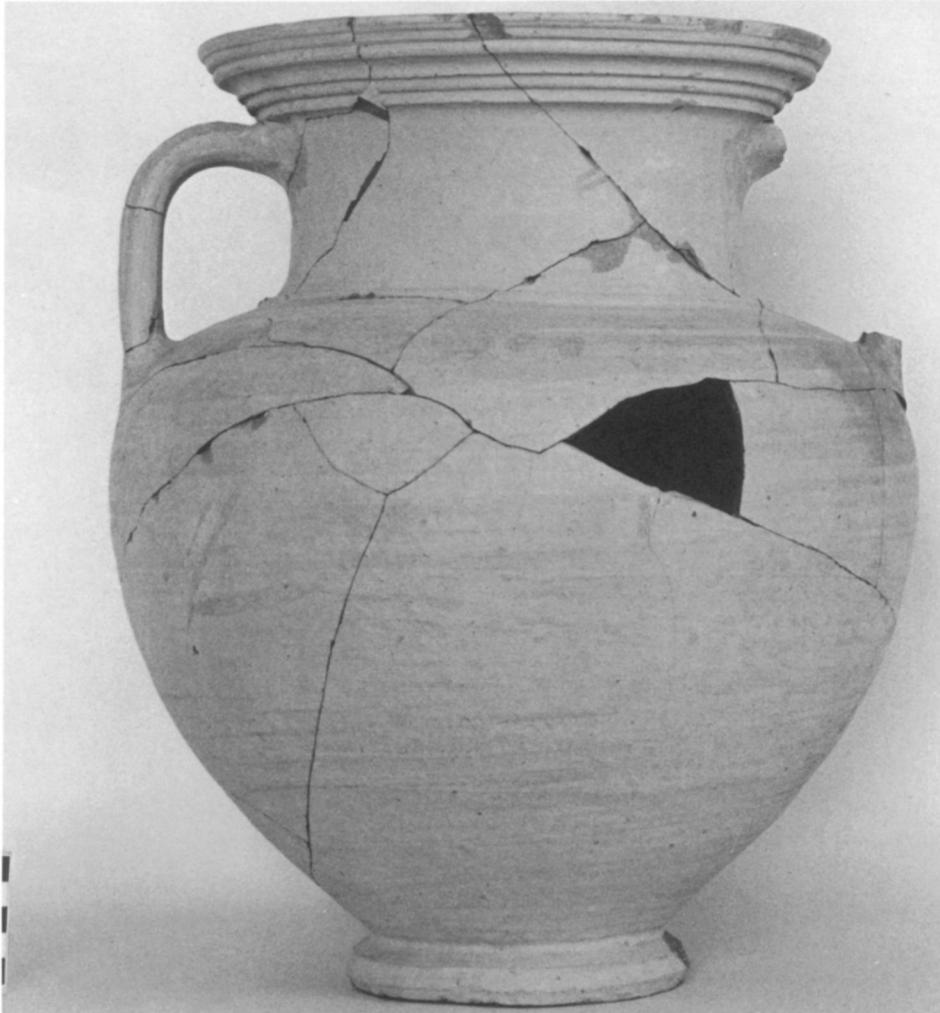
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18

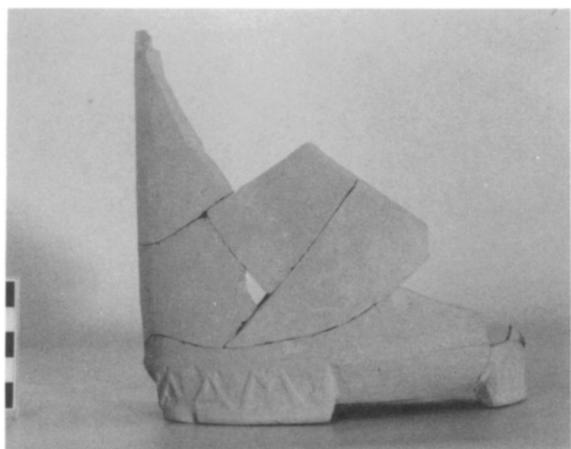
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18

Finds from Drain Fill

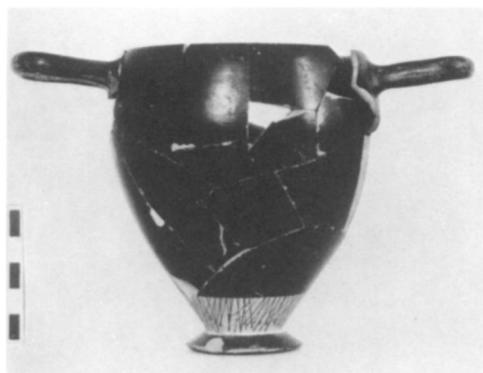
CHARLES K. WILLIAMS II AND JOAN E. FISHER: CORINTH 1971: FORUM AREA



21



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24



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Finds from Drain Fill

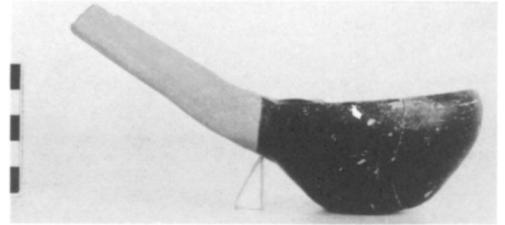
PLATE 26



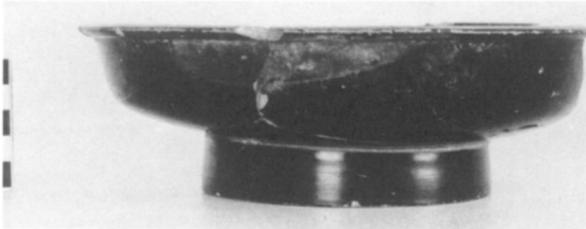
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32



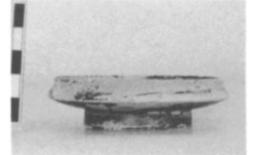
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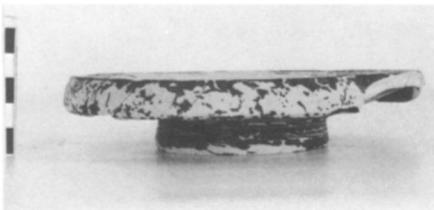
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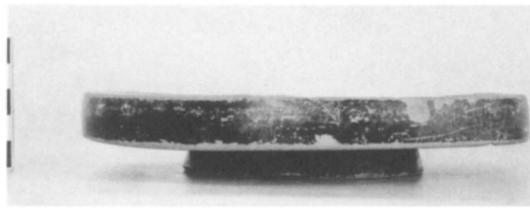
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36



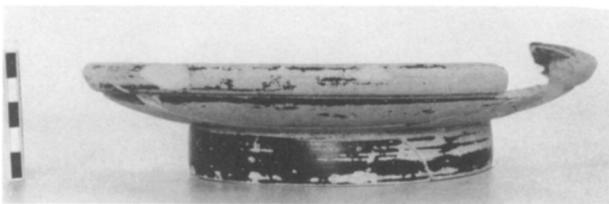
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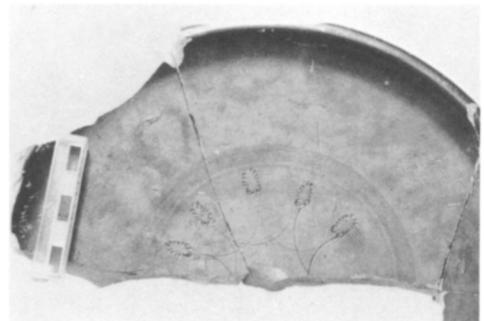
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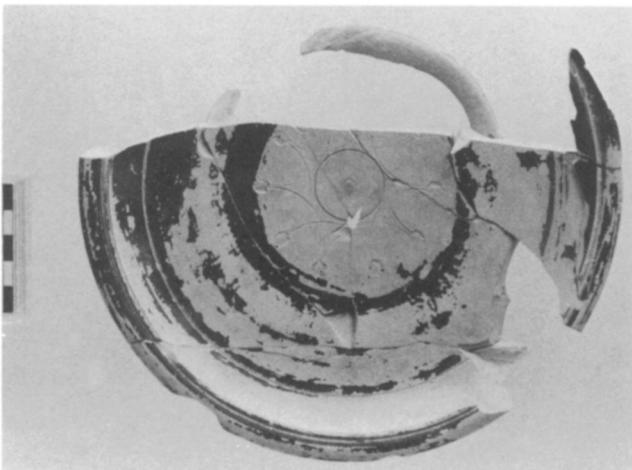
C-71-272



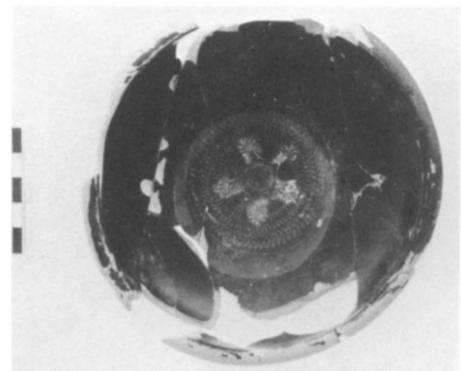
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C-71-271

Finds from Drain Fill



41



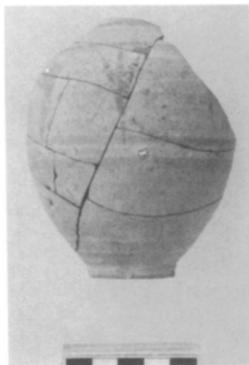
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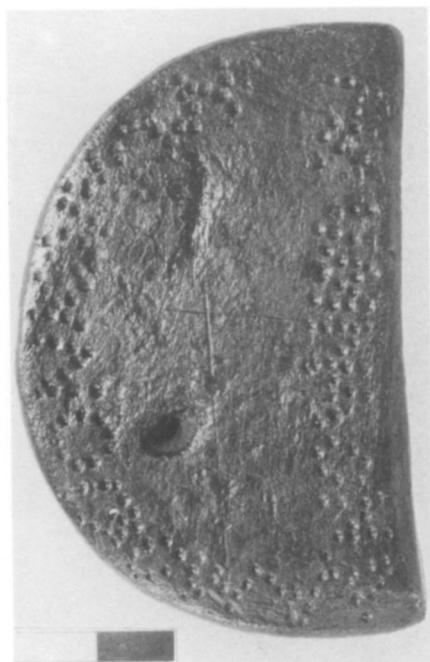
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47



48



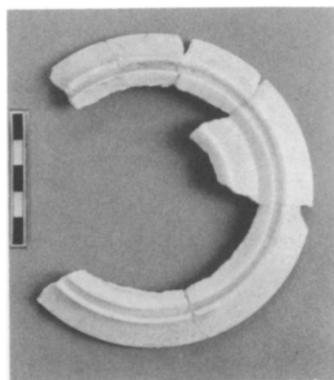
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49



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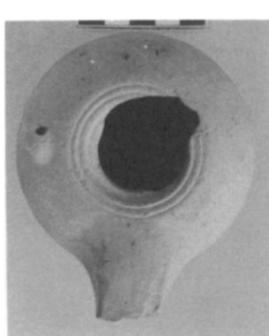
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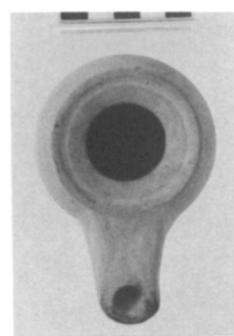
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56

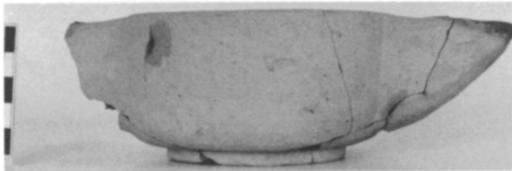
Finds from Drain Fill



a. Entrance to Building II with Later Destruction Debris



59



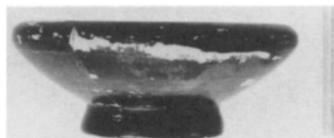
61



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63



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b. Entrance of North-South Drain between Buildings I and II into East-West City Drain

