

CORINTH, 1984: EAST OF THE THEATER

(PLATES 6–18)

THE EXCAVATIONS conducted in 1984 by the American School of Classical Studies at Ancient Corinth have been an expansion of the work executed by the School east of the Theater in 1983.¹ Investigations were continued along the west side of East Theater Street around the vomitorium of the Theater and on the east side of the same street where three different Roman buildings now have been distinguished (Pl. 6). The buildings are numbered southward starting at the gateway from the theatrical court, with the odd numbers assigned to the east side of East Theater Street. In this report those structures are designated as Building 1, Building 3, and Building 5 of that street; the last of these is the structure that in the previous *Hesperia* report was called the Terraced Building.² During the 1984 excavation season much new architectural material was uncovered; many newly excavated fills now can be associated with construction operations after 44 B.C. and destructions of the various buildings terminating *ca.* A.D. 400. All this indicates that the area along East Theater Street has a much more complex history than that published in the previous *Hesperia* report.

BUILDING 1, EAST THEATER STREET

(Fig. 7, Pl. 7:a, b)

Building 1 has been only partially excavated; activity was continued this year within its

¹ Once again this year excavating at Ancient Corinth was made possible by permission of the Greek Archaeological Service and by the cooperation of the Archaeological Ephoreia of the Argolid and the Corinthia.

The Director of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, Stephen G. Miller, wholeheartedly continued his support and efforts in behalf of the Corinth Excavations. Dr. N. Bookidis performed all the curatorial services in the Museum and in numerous other areas in such a manner that problems became almost non-existent. To all who helped bring the 1984 excavation season to a successful close I offer my warmest gratitude.

The spring staff which supervised the trenches included Miss Laura Gadbery, who in the earlier weeks of the season patiently continued removal of more of the frescoes of Building 5; she will study them in detail once all are collected and mended. Misses Wendy Barnett, Elizabeth Graves, Carolyn Higbie, and Nancy Serwint, Messrs Robert Dobbin and John Gruber supervised throughout the whole spring season.

In the Museum, Miss Jennifer Ingram drew profiles of excavation pottery, Dr. Orestes Zervos identified the coins of the 1984 season and supplied the appendix to this article. Numerous visiting scholars offered their expertise, especially Drs. Kathleen Slane and Barbara Johnson. Mr. John Mac Isaac continued his study of last year on the coins of the earlier Theater excavation; those will be published by him in a later issue of *Hesperia*. Mr. Aristomenes Arboreres was foreman; Miss Stella Bouzaki was excavation conservator; technicians included N. Didaskalou, A. Papaioannou, and G. Arboreres. Misses I. Ioannidou and L. Barzioti were, again this year, photographers of the site and objects. I am happy to express my gratitude to all for a job carefully done.

Works frequently cited are abbreviated as follows:

Corinth II = R. Stillwell, *Corinth*, II, *The Theatre*, Princeton 1952

Corinth IV, ii = O. Broneer, *Corinth*, IV, ii, *Terracotta Lamps*, Cambridge, Mass. 1930

Williams and Zervos, = Charles K. Williams, II and Orestes H. Zervos, "Corinth, 1983: The Route to Sikyona," *Hesperia* 53, 1984, pp. 83–122

² Williams and Zervos, 1983.

northwest corner, where the limits of a large room were defined. The west wall of this room, which also is the west façade wall of the building, is preserved to a maximum height of 1.01 m. above socle level and has been exposed for a running length of 6.75 m. from the northwest corner of the building. A window that opened through this wall onto the street at 1.15 m. south of the northwest corner was reported last year.³ This year a doorway 0.91 m. wide was found at 4.32 m. south of the same corner. The masonry of this west façade was handsomely cut and tailored, with large, random ashlar blocks about 0.48 m. thick comprising the fabric of most of the wall. The jointing is careful and close fitting (Pl. 7:b).

Behind the west façade, very little is preserved of the quality promised by the exterior stonework. The northwest room can be determined as having been 6.20 m. east–west by 5.90 m. north–south, even though only a 6 × 8 m. area of Building 1 has been exposed thus far (Pl. 7:a). Within that area all the north wall of the building except for a stub at the northwest corner of the room and all the east wall except for a short southern segment that disappears into the unexcavated fill have been eliminated by extremely diligent wall robbers, the earliest of whom may have been working at the end of the 3rd or very beginning of the 4th century after Christ. The south wall of the room, attested by two blocks *in situ* that project eastward from the south side of the door in the façade wall, has probably more of its fabric preserved than has either the north or the east wall, but it still is largely buried under unexcavated fills.

Most of the interior of the northwest room has been revealed only to its latest level of use. Even then the latest floor has not been completely excavated, for a strip 0.60 m. wide along the south side of the room remains to be cleared. A test trench, 3.00 m. square, was made below this latest floor; two lower floors were distinguished. The test was stopped, however, at 0.30–0.40 m. below the uppermost floor. The earliest levels to be associated with the building have yet to be reached.

Along the east side of the northwest room, where the latest floor remained undisturbed by robbers, was found a light construction which appears to have been either a hearth or a furnace; a heavy deposit of ash and charcoal was found on its floor and in the immediate vicinity. Farther to the north was found a partially destroyed, freestanding line of mortar, clay, and tiles, coated in mud plaster. It rested directly on the latest clay floor of the room. From between the floor and the tiles was recovered a coin of Probus, coin 1984-257, the latest securely dated piece of evidence yet recovered from under the mud-brick and block debris covering Building 1. Along the west side of the room stood two re-used pithoi with floors of tiles set in clay. These pithoi, as preserved in their second use, were not waterproof. Found within them were remains of carbonized reeds or rushes. Both pithoi contained fire-scarred debris; one had in it, as well, the stamped neck and rim of a fire-scarred amphora.

1. Stamped amphora, upper portion Pl. 8
C-1984-40. H. of neck and rim 0.236, D. of rim
0.155 m.
Moderately fine, light rose-brown core, gray in

places, perhaps due to later burning. Some black
grit, few flecks of lime, gold mica; clay breaks
roughly. Core: 2.5YR 5.5/5 (Munsell).
Upper body rises vertically to shoulder angle;

³ Williams and Zervos, 1983, pp. 96–97.

straight shoulder rises at *ca.* 30°; cylindrical neck with outward thickened, round rim. Two vertical handles, double round in section, rise from edge of shoulder with sudden turn into neck below rim. Fire scarred.

Two stamps on neck:

CAEDICIAE
M.F.VICTRICIS
DIONISIUS
S.E.R

For the CAEDICIAE stamp, see M. H. Callender, *Roman Amphorae with Index Stamps*, Oxford 1965, p. 86, no. 218. Name is not recorded as used in conjunction with Dionisius. Note that the lower stamp appears to have had its second I altered from a Y. Callender considers this container to have been made, possibly, in North Africa or Italy. This amphora is not unique among the finds of 1984. C-1984-80, a neck and rim fragment of a similar amphora, but with more lime, preserves part of the stamp:

CAE[
M.F.V[

This fragment comes from backfill within the north wall of Building 1. A third amphora neck was found in mud and tile debris (lot 1984-34) over the northwest room of Building 5 and appears to be part of a destruction of the last quarter of the 3rd century after Christ. Its clay color is 1YR 6/6, or a little less red than 10R 6/6 (Munsell) and with more large, angular, black inclusions.

For related form but different fabric, see J. A. Riley in *Excavations at Sidi Khrebish Benghazi (Berenice)*, II, i, *Coarse Pottery* [*Libya Antiqua*, Suppl.], J. A. Lloyd, ed., 1983, p. 149. This form is Riley's Early Roman amphora 4, Dressel 2-4, or Ostia Form LI. Dated amphoras are from the last quarter of the 1st century B.C. to A.D. 146, although they are still represented in strata of the early and mid-3rd century both at Ostia and at Berenice.

Material found above the latest floor of the northwest room and associated with its latest use includes the following:

2. African Red Slip Ware dish, Hayes Form 50

Lot 1984-24.

Fabric slightly darker red, lip more sharply beveled than 16 below.

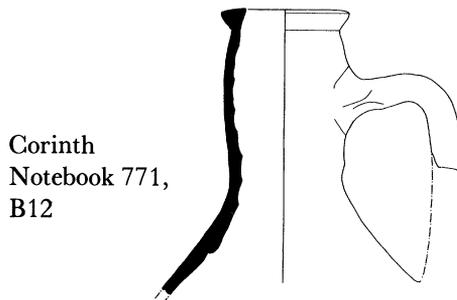
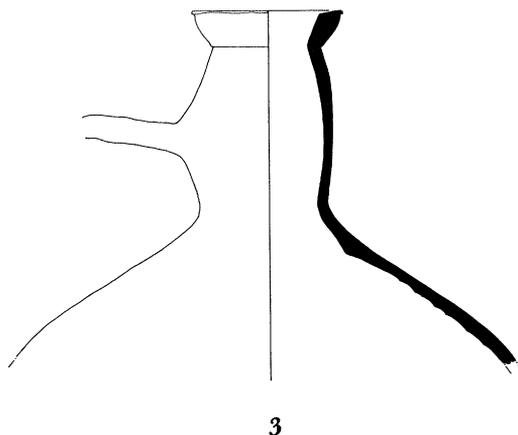


FIG. 1. One-handed jugs

3. Large one-handed jug, possibly local

C-1984-91. Diam. of rim 0.077 m.

Fine pinkish buff clay going pinkish gray toward exterior surface. Sparkling inclusions. Fire scarred.

Large jar preserves shoulder rising at *ca.* 50° with continuous curve to narrow neck; neck swells slightly around its middle. Outward thickened rim, sharply articulated from neck, flares in slightly echinoid profile; groove just below lip; flat horizontal top surface. Single strap handle, slightly ridged, joins neck at just below midpoint.

Cf. C-62-88, same form but earlier, with coin of Antoninus Pius. Compare, also, jug from Notebook 771, B12, *ca.* mid-2nd century after Christ (Fig. 1).

Date: probably in second or third quarter of 3rd century after Christ.

4. Cooking-ware lid/tray Pl. 8

C-1984-93. H. 0.102, diam. at flange 0.393, diam. at lip 0.364 m.

Reddish brown cooking fabric, highly micaceous; large gold flecks.

Shallow domed lid or tray, max. diam. at rim, bottom edge grooved; flange added at 0.039 m. above rim, projecting with slight upturn to thickened and rounded edge. Profile from edge of flange continuous to top of dome. No handle or knob at top of dome.

The stratigraphy overlying the latest floor of the room was simple, yet the relationship between one level of debris and another raises one or two questions. Immediately above the latest floor was a fill interspersed with much ash and large pieces of carbon. Above this layer was a rather compact level of mud, mud brick, and fallen poros blocks. The third level above the floor was a layer of debris, not as compacted nor as obviously undisturbed as the structural collapse that it covered. Between these two fills were found two shattered but almost complete bowls and one amphora from lots 1984-22 and 1984-23, as well as three coins, the latest dated to the reign of Domitian (coin 1984-157).

5. Impasto bowl, area of Patras? Pl. 9

C-1984-48. H. 0.145, diam. of base 0.087, max. body diam. 0.22, est. rim diam. 0.21 m.

Fine, light pinkish tan clay, no inclusions, lighter than 3.5YR 6.5/4.

Large, two-handled bowl (one handle preserved, scar for second) has molded base with central nipple. Body rises in wide ovoid profile to maximum diameter at 0.072 m. high. Outward flaring, slightly thickened rim, with wheel marks on its exterior; abruptly curved vertical lip. Vertical loop handle with two grooves rises from maximum diameter to slightly below rim. Upper body decorated by application of thick clay slip, pushed toward right, perhaps by fingertips, thus forming series of heavy relief ridges.

Pot re-used, interior and rim coated with white, red, and yellow pigment, perhaps used in painting frescoes.

6. Local rouletted bowl Pl. 8

C-1984-49. H. 0.111, diam. of foot 0.077, diam. of rim 0.188 m.

No such object has been recorded previously as having been recovered from the Corinth Excavations; this year, however, fragments of at least two other lid/trays were identified from fill around the steps of the vomitorium (lot 1984-88), and a fragment of one with flat rather than domed body was found in fill south of the ramp to the Odeion (lot 1984-85); for this form see *StMisc* 16, 1968-1969, *Ostia* II, pl. XXVII, no. 501.

Buff Corinthian clay with some sparkling inclusions; clay separates into thin layers. Lackluster red wash inside and out fired black on one part of wall.

Red-slipped bowl with low ring foot, unevenly trimmed; flat undersurface. Body flares sharply at about 30°; vertical upper wall with slight convex profile articulated from lower by groove and sharp ridge, decorated with two horizontal bands of rouletting. Slightly outward thickened rim 0.026 m. high, grooved under lip.

7. Roman table amphora Pl. 9

C-1984-38. H. 0.193, diam. of foot 0.058, diam. of body 0.141, diam. of rim 0.049 m.

Tan clay, fired in places to dark gray tan; large lime particles.

Table amphora with low ring foot; squat, almost biconical body curving into narrow neck with rim 0.0214 m. tall. Rim in two degrees; lower is flanged element, upper rim outward swelling with rounded vertical lip. Two vertical strap handles from midpoint of upper body to rim flange.

A built stone drain with poros cover slabs, not remarkable for its precision, was cleared just inside the door of the west façade of Building 1. The drain continued through that door and in a northwesterly direction in order to empty into the north-south stone-built drain

that ran northward down East Theater Street. The drain appears to be a late addition to the Building 1 complex; the only material, at the moment, by which the drain can be dated, however, is an amphora found in a pit in the roadway in front of the door. It, apparently, was used here as fill during the construction of the drain.

8. Roman transport amphora

Pl. 9

C-1984-25. H. 0.571, max. diam. of body 0.345, diam. of rim 0.097 m.

Fine cream clay going pinkish cream at inside surface. Little lime, some small black inclusions.

Ovoid body thickened at bottom to become toe, cut off horizontally at bottom; continuous profile from horizontal bottom to rim; tubular neck, 10 cm. tall, contracts slightly just above shoulder; rim outward and inward thickened to 0.018 m., flat on top with

round, slightly outward projecting lip, giving opening of 0.061 m. diameter. Two vertical strap handles rise from midshoulder, bend down in counter curve to meet neck just below its midheight.

Related to Corinth C-62-968 and to CP-3183; also to Athenian Agora P 22745, unpublished, 2nd-century context.

Date: Mid- into second half of 3rd century after Christ.

The construction date for Building 1 cannot yet be fixed precisely, although the structure appears to have been erected sometime around the middle of the 1st century after Christ. Preserved within the building were three clay floors; the final use of the last floor appears to have been within or after the reign of Probus. One must, therefore, date the destruction of the building no earlier than A.D. 276. The levels of destruction debris and fill that covered Building 1 were found to be capped by a late Byzantine wall and floors. No habitation levels that spanned the centuries between the final floor of Building 1 and those of the 11th century were distinguished in the excavation of this year.

BUILDING 3, EAST THEATER STREET

(Fig. 7, Pl. 15:a)

Building 3 (lower left quarter in Plate 10:a), adjacent to and immediately south of Building 1, has been explored this season even less extensively than its northern neighbor. Much of the reason for this lies in the fact that its floor is deep below the modern surface, giving, in fact, the impression that the south room of Building 3 had been a basement. This impression has, however, almost no truth in it.

At the time when Building 3 was constructed against Building 5, Building 5 already rose above the then existing ground level, for its north wall had been built upon a buttressed terrace wall. This wall allowed Building 5 to be constructed on an outcrop of bedrock that had previously formed a low cliff edge in the hillside at this point. But despite the resultant radical difference in floor levels between Buildings 3 and 5, the same road surface of East Theater Street gave access to Building 3 through a ground-floor room at 5.25 m. north of its southeast corner and to Building 5 at its northern corner.

Excavation was started over a 6 × 6 m. area in Building 3, but floor level was reached, at about 66.90 m. above sea level, only in the northwest corner of its southern room. The plan of the building is still unclear. It is certain only that the south room was large, being 5.50 m. east-west by 4.50 m. north-south. Its south wall was the westernmost segment of the east-west terrace wall that supported its southern neighbor, Building 5. The room, as a

result, had a buttress projecting from its south wall at 2.15 m. west of its southwest corner. The first buttress on either side of that exposed buttress was incorporated into the west and east walls of the room. That is, the west wall of the room extended northward from the westernmost buttress of the terrace wall, the east wall of the room northward from the third buttress of that wall. It should be noted that these north–south walls were built after the east–west buttressed wall: they were not bonded with the buttresses and, indeed, were not oriented at right angles to them; construction techniques also were not consistent among the four walls of the south room of Building 3. The south wall was built of small blocks, many re-used, set in clay mortar. The east and west walls of the room were built of large blocks at the corners, almost as coining, with small blocks set in cement between the larger ones.

Stratigraphically, the fills associated with Building 3 suggest that the south room and even the building itself came to an end after a general disaster, when upper walls collapsed inwardly, filling the room with mud, mud bricks, and a number of large cut poros blocks. The southwest quadrant of the south room contained in it a fall of wall plaster at a high level, over and above fallen blocks and mud brick; its high level of discovery precludes the idea that the fresco decorated the ground-floor room itself. It appears, rather, that the plaster came from walls of the second storey of Building 3.

The fresco, to judge from the fragments recovered, had a dado of speckled pink, above which was a band of green 0.05 m. wide, bordered on both sides by an added white line. A large yellow field commenced above the green band, but no indication exists, as yet, as to what central decoration the field carried. The wall was divided into different panels, but, as yet, the fragments have only been lifted, not mended. The plaster is thicker and the quality is much superior to that used in the rooms of Building 5 but thinner than that found in East Theater Street in front of Building 1; its design also might be considered equal to that of the fresco found in East Theater Street even though the former has less variation and fewer elements.

The pottery recovered from immediately above the fall of plaster and mud brick suggests that the date for the destruction of Building 3 and the resultant overbuilding lies within the third quarter of the 2nd century after Christ. A few datable objects that have been drawn from that fill are included in the following catalogue:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>9. Corinthian flanged bowl, imitation of Pl. 9
Bolsena Type 38
C-1984-97. H. 0.055, diam. of foot 0.049, diam.
of rim 0.105 m.
Local blond (cream) clay, very fine, black and
white inclusions, totally slipped; blotched exterior
with heavier slip on inside.
Bowl with vertical ring foot, broad resting surface;
convex to concave body flaring to horizontal flange.
Vertical rim curves slightly inward to abruptly
rounded lip.</p> | <p>10. Black Eastern Sigillatā B bowl Pl. 9
C-1984-85. H. 0.050, diam. of foot 0.079, diam.
of rim 0.188 m.
Light-gray clay with mica, medium gray slip.
Base ring with broad bearing surface, wide glob-
ular body with slightly inward thickened rim, flat on
top, sloping slightly inward. Interior floor (0.048 m.
in diam.) with two-stepped depression; paring mark
eliminates about half of groove that frames
depression.
Cf. H. S. Robinson, <i>The Athenian Agora</i>, V,
<i>Roman Pottery: Chronology</i>, Princeton 1959, M 31,
context late 1st and first half of 2nd century.</p> |
|---|---|

11. Eastern Sigillata B plate with inturned rim Pl. 9
C-1984-166. H. 0.048, est. diam. of bottom 0.14, diam. of rim 0.19 m.
Tan-orange clay with mica; orange-red slip, fire scarred.
Plate with flat bottom, straight body profile flaring at ca. 50° to inturned rim, slightly undercut, with oblique, rounded lip. Interior of rim rounded. Rosette stamp on center of floor framed by two sets of three concentric grooves.
12. Italian Sigillata stamped plate Pl. 9
C-1984-71. Diam. of foot 0.065 m.
Fine, pinkish clay with some small white inclusions; red-brown slip, thinner on bottom of plate.
Plate with slightly flaring ring foot, wide resting surface. Interior: at joint between floor and wall, slight step; at center, stamp, *in planta pedis*, reading from heel to toe

CNVRES

Cf. A. Oxé and H. Comfort, *Corpus Vasorum Arretinorum*, Bonn 1968, no. 1149:c, e.

Other material from this fill includes the base of a lead-glazed cup, C-1984-164, and a large, dark gray cooking krater with pie-crust rim and an incised wave pattern on its shoulder, C-1984-138. Eight coins were recovered from the fill and from the chipped-stone level above it, with the datable bronzes being of the first half of the 1st century after Christ (coins 1984-172, -206, -215, -270, and -273 through -275).

It is too early to give anything but the most preliminary chronology for Building 3. One only knows that it was constructed later than Building 5; certain evidence suggests that it was laid out contemporaneously with Building 1. Its destruction came, apparently by earthquake, in the third quarter of the 2nd century. At that time it was buried in its own debris. Layers of fill were dumped over it, and a set of walls was built at a high level on those fills which spread to the east of Building 3.

BUILDING 5, EAST THEATER STREET

(Figs. 5 and 7)

Building 5, after two years of investigation, still remains only partially excavated. Now the whole northern nine meters of the structure is cleared to its latest floor. An additional cut into overburden toward the south was made along the west façade of the building. The full plan of the building still cannot be determined with any large degree of security.

What previously had been called the northwest corner room of the Terraced Building now has been exposed to show that it was 8.30 m. east-west by 4.55 m. north-south. It had against its west wall on the latest floor a set of tiles that served as a hearth, probably used for cooking foods. Close to the hearth was found a terracotta drainpipe built into the wall, which apparently carried water or slop into a vertical drain in the outside or west face of the wall. This drain must have itself emptied into an East Theater Street drain that has not yet been excavated. From within this room and above its latest floor but below the destruction debris were recovered the following:

13. Corinthian Roman molded relief bowl, low walled Fig. 2, Pl. 10
C-1984-1. H. 0.052, diam. of foot 0.046, est. diam. of rim 0.140 m.
Fine, buff clay, no inclusions, thin reddish slip.
Low ring base, two grooves inside and outside raised bearing ring; lower body 0.028 m. wide to carination that is decorated with rib emphasized by groove on either side. Side wall 0.029 high with frieze of figures and trees. Wall above flares slightly;

outward thickened, rounded rim, groove on top horizontal surface.

Frieze, l. to r.: tree, draped woman going l. with thyrsos over shoulder; satyr in rear view (Spitzer III, c [see below]), man supporting tray on head with left hand, r. hand with branch on hip, going r. Figure cut off below knees by ground line (Spitzer III, k); figure, probably female, with pitcher in r. hand, tray in left (close to Spitzer III, g); legs of two other figures preserved at r.

For commentary see D. C. Spitzer, "Roman Relief Bowls from Corinth," *Hesperia* 11, 1942, pp. 162–192. With the evidence from some dated findspots mentioned by Spitzer, one can be comfortable in assigning **13** and **14** to the third quarter, if not the fourth quarter, of the 3rd century. See Spitzer, p. 189, III 12 and 13 and p. 190, III 16. See J. W. Hayes, *Late Roman Pottery*, London 1972, p. 412, for recent redating of this type of bowl between A.D. 200 and 250.

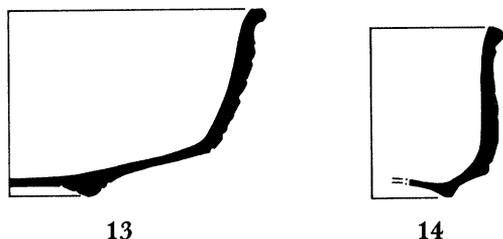


FIG. 2. Corinthian Roman molded relief bowls

14. Corinthian Roman molded relief bowl, small version Fig. 2, Pl. 10

C-1984-2. H. 0.049, diam. of foot 0.049, diam. of rim 0.070 m.

Slip and clay same as **9**, slightly more tan.

Bowl with base ring, short flaring lower body, carination; vertical side wall rises 0.027 m. Plastic decoration on vertical wall with two grooves at ground level. Low fascia crowned by outward thickened, rounded rim. One eighth of wall missing.

Frieze, l. to r.: head of standing figure facing r.; draped figure holding staff going l., tendril frame; small child holding tray on head; male bending to receive it; male leaning left, supporting second figure (Spitzer III, m); space with bushes; figure reaching for branch of tree, beside him 3-legged table (Spitzer III, e); altar or pedestal with macrophallic statue

(Spitzer III, f); standing female facing altar. Next panel obliterated by spalled surface, then standing figure, frontal, carrying object at l.; at top of fragmentary wall of bowl, tray of fruit, probably being carried on head.

15. African Red Slip Ware dish, Hayes Fig. 3
Form 50

C-1984-53. H. of full wall 0.048, est. diam. of lip 0.31 m.

Fine red clay, a few sparkling inclusions, dark red slip.

Plate with very slight ridge at edge of flat bottom for bearing edge, slightly convex wall flaring upward at ca. 45° to tapering, round lip. Upper wall is 0.0043 m. thick.

Exact parallel in C-1982-18, from east of the Theater in 3rd-century destruction debris of house close to the east–west Theater street.

16. African Red Slip Ware dish, Hayes Fig. 3
Form 50

C-1984-54. H. 0.037, est. diam. of lip 0.27 m.

Clay slightly lighter red than **15**.

Same profile as **15** but with side wall more flaring and thinner; lip slightly beveled. Upper wall is 0.0036 m. thick.

17. Cooking bowl Pl. 10

C-1984-139. H. 0.12, diam. of foot 0.095, diam. of rim 0.288 m.

Coarse, gritty cooking-ware fabric, reddish brown to gray wall, dark gray to reddish gray surface; sandy inclusions.

Bowl with disk foot, concave undersurface with slightly raised central area. Wide ovoid body to horizontal rim 0.02 m. wide with squared outer edge. Tooling groove below rim on outside; two horizontal rolled handles pinched at ends and at midpoint to pot wall under rim and above tooling groove. Bevel on inside of rim at top of interior wall.

18. Incense burner in form of Broneer Pl. 10
Type XXVII lamp

L-1984-1 a, b. a) max. p. dim. 0.145; b) max. p. dim. 0.044 m.

Fine, dense buff clay without inclusions, unglazed.

Fragment a) Broneer Type XXVII lamp shape with broad, flat rim perforated by two unruly rows

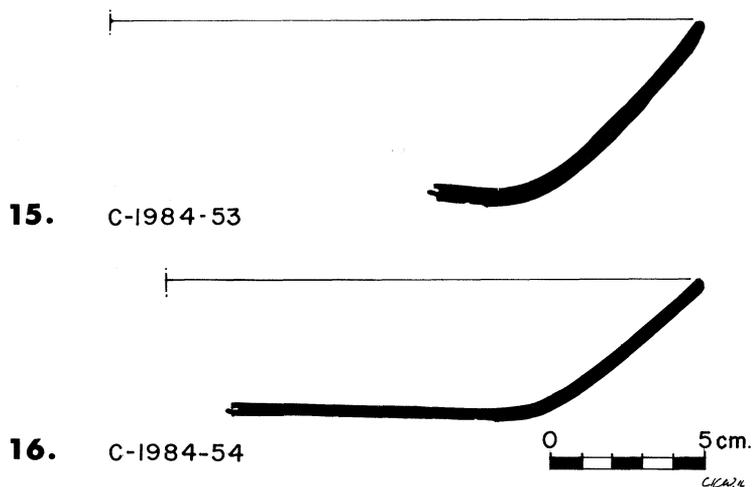


FIG. 3. African Red Slip Ware dishes

of holes *ca.* 0.008 m. in diameter among the relief decoration of vine leaves, tendrils, and grape clusters. Remains of handle show double perforation; concave discus framed by two incised lines, perforated by two holes just below handle. On discus: Kybele seated r., her right arm on tympanum; left hand holds scepter; veil over head, mural crown. Fragment b) Side wall of nozzle preserves three perforations, similar to those on rim of lamp, at least 0.026 m. below top of nozzle panel.

The three perforations on the side wall of fragment b make it unreasonable to assume that this object was designed to hold oil. Because the holes are so numerous and placed impractically for a container of liquid, it here is suggested that this large lamp has

From the same location: coin 1984-36 (see Appendix below).

been redesigned to contain incense, with smoke dispersed through the numerous perforations in the wall, rim, and discus.

For lamp from same mold, without incense holes, see O. Broneer, *Isthmia*, III, *Terracotta Lamps*, Princeton 1977, no. 2843, p. 71, pl. 30.

19. Bronze spatula Pl. 10

MF-1984-12. L. 0.159 m.

Complete blade and handle; blade is almost 0.01 m. broad, sides concave with squared edges, not sharpened to cutting edge. Thin handle circular in section; joint between blade and handle articulated by two incised grooves on handle. Handle, *ca.* 0.092 m. long swells to maximum diameter of 0.0044 m. at end.

In 1983 a fall of fresco, on mud backing, was found to overlie the floor in the western half of the northwest room of Building 5. This year much more of that fall was cleared. It now proves to have extended the full width of the room from east to west and to have been contained within two separate layers of debris. The frescoes appear to have decorated the room or rooms south of the northwest room into which they fell. Apparently an earthquake or some other extremely destructive force tumbled the walls of the house northward. This hypothesis seems logical, considering both the stratification of the debris that overlay Building 5 and the identification of wall plaster with decoration similar to that from the northwest room, found this year near floor level in the room adjacent to the south.

The variety of fallen frescoes found suggests that all the fall cannot come from a single decorative programme. Rather the frescoes might be from one or more cubicula or

cubiculum-like rooms, one decorated with dark panels, including black with floral bands, and another with white background, foliage, and a red trelliswork design. At the very eastern end of the fall of fresco was found a large segment of yellow overpainted with the lower body of Hermes, indentifiable by the green wings that flap from his naked heels.

The room adjacent to the street and south of the northwest room in which the frescoes were found was 2.90 m. wide from north to south. Its east wall still lies in unexcavated fill, but the narrowness of the room and the decoration of its walls suggest that it may have served as a cubiculum.

Excavation this year indicated that Building 5 went through many phases of alteration and repair, including some basic structural work, at which time some of the interior walls were removed and others erected; distinguishable within the latest fabric of the building was at least one alteration in which a doorway was filled in with packed mud and its south face plastered over.

Two test trenches were made below the latest floor of Building 5. In each case three underlying floors were found, with dumped destruction fill below the earliest floor. In both cases the dump above bedrock contained, almost exclusively, pottery of the Classical and Hellenistic periods. Two fragments of Greek terracotta sculpture were also found in this fill.⁴ Only the rare Roman sherd among the earlier material verified a Roman date for the initial construction of Building 5. The definite impression is that the fill between bedrock and the first floor was Roman clean-up made in the first years of the colony, dumped as packing to support the first floor of this early building of the new settlement and probably unrelated to any Greek architectural remains in the immediate neighborhood. Test A was dug through the latest floor of the northwest corner room of Building 5 (section in Fig. 4; Pl. 11:a). A large amount of datable material came from immediately under the top floor of that trench; it dates the latest use of the next to last floor of the room within the second half of the 2nd century after Christ. A representative sample of the finds that were retrieved from over the next to latest floor within test trench A are presented in the following catalogue:

- | | | |
|--|--------|--|
| 20. Eastern Sigillata B plate | Pl. 11 | unarticulated lip; 3 concentric grooves at center of floor, one halfway between center of floor and wall. |
| C-1984-131 a, b. H. 0.0567, est. max. diam. of lip 0.27 m. | | |
| Poorly compacted, orange-tan clay going to gray. Fine mica. | | |
| Plate with slightly concave undersurface; heavy, slightly convex body wall rising <i>ca.</i> 60° to rounded, | | 21. Eastern Sigillata B cup, stamped Pl. 11
C-1984-110. Est. diam. of base 0.037 m.
Micaceous tan clay, laminating fracture.
Fragment with flat bottom and steep wall; at center of floor poor rosette; groove at midfloor. |

⁴ SF-1984-1 and -2. For other fragments of terracotta sculpture that have been found in this area, see S. Weinberg, "Terracotta Sculpture at Corinth," *Hesperia* 26, 1957 (pp. 289-319), p. 293. See, also, T. L. Shear, *AJA* 30, 1926, p. 449. Shear assumes that the terracotta drapery fragments came from the Athena Chalinitis sanctuary which he assigned to this area. The finding of more terracotta sculpture this year, in what is almost pure Greek debris packed or dumped against Roman house foundations close to bedrock, shows that the strosis was dumped during a Roman clean-up operation. Although the earlier excavation notebooks do not give detailed information about the findspots of the terracottas, it seems almost certain that most of them were part of the Roman dump and, although perhaps votives from a destroyed Greek sanctuary, not originally from the immediate vicinity.

- 22.** Eastern Sigillata B bowl Pl. 11
C-1984-60. H. 0.047, diam. of foot 0.077, diam. of lip 0.182 m.
Dark, reddish tan clay; slightly micaceous, thick flaking slip.
Globular bowl with low ring foot, outward thickened rim, slightly offset from body, with flat top sloping slightly to inside. Floor of bowl has 2-level recess; outer edge of recessed area is double stepped. Groove just below edge of rim on interior.
Athenian Agora V (see **10** above), M 31. Late 1st century and first half of 2nd century after Christ.
- 23.** Local red-ware plate, stamped at center of floor Pl. 11
C-1984-74. H. of ring foot 0.019, est. foot diam. 0.09 m.
Local buff clay with pinkish tan core; clay not well compacted.
Ring foot with bevel, slightly recessed undersurface; underbody slightly canted upward to carination. Side wall above carination rises at *ca.* 35°
Roughly circular stamp, 0.017 long, at center of floor, probably straight-leafed palmette.
- 24.** Roman table amphora in cooking fabric Pl. 13
C-1984-129. Max. body diam. 0.155, max. rim diam. 0.045 m.
Reddish brown clay, heavy grit and some sparkling inclusions.
Amphora, missing lower body, maximum diameter in upper body, tubular neck with angled lekylthoid rim, rounded lip. Two handles from lower shoulder to upper neck. At midneck two horizontal incised lines.
- 25.** Trefoil pitcher in cooking fabric Pl. 13
C-1984-79. H. to lip 0.235, diam. of foot 0.054, max. body diam. 0.175 m.
Reddish brown to gray-brown clay; white, dark, and a very few sparkling inclusions.
Pitcher with thin wall, low disk foot, ovoid body with maximum diameter at upper body; shoulder rises in straight line to low, rounded neck to tall, flaring trefoil rim, round lip. All trace of handle missing. Pared lower body, wheel ridged around maximum diameter.
- 26.** Cooking-fabric small ovoid mug, intact Pl. 12
C-1984-61. H. 0.0568, diam. of foot 0.03, diam. of body 0.0597 m.
Light reddish brown clay, some sandy grit.
Mug with string-cut disk foot in unbroken profile to globular body; concave rim sharply offset from body, upper half to lip flaring in 45° angle. Round-sectioned, vertical handle from maximum diameter of body to rim.
Cf. C-27-34, from Odeion drain with coin of Septimius Severus.
- 27.** Cooking-fabric globular mug Pl. 12
C-1984-75. H. 0.122, diam. of foot 0.041, max. diam. of body 0.125 m.
Gray clay with fine sandy inclusions, lime.
One-handled mug with disk foot, resting surface slightly convex; almost globular body and slightly flaring rim 0.019 m. high with ridge, rounded lip. Single band handle from maximum diameter of body to upper half of rim.
- 28.** Deep stew pot, vertical handles Pl. 12
C-1984-77. H. 0.1945, diam. of body 0.207, max. diam. of lip 0.122 m.
Reddish brown clay, gray surface; a few sparkling inclusions.
Thin walled, ovoid pot, low maximum diameter, tapering to everted rim, slightly thickened. Two cut vertical handles from shoulder to under lip; body evenly wheel ridged.
- 29.** Deep stew pot, vertical handles, large size Pl. 12
C-1984-95. Est. H. 0.305; diam. of body 0.323; max. diam. of lip 0.28 m.
Pinkish tan clay, gray surface, spalling; some sparkling inclusions and lime.
Thin-walled ovoid pot with low maximum diameter. Upper body contracts in straight wall, then angled to low, straight-flaring rim. Two cut vertical handles from upper body to underside of rim. Wheel ridging on lower body and upward from just above maximum diameter.
- 30.** Low stew pot, horizontal lug handles Pl. 12
C-1984-62. H. 0.098, max. body diam. 0.171, diam. of rim 0.156 m.

Reddish brown clay, sandy inclusions.

Broad, low bowl with body slightly incurving to vertical rim, rounded and thickened lip. Two horizontal lug handles applied to outside of rim below lip. Fire scarred.

31. Baking dish Pl. 12

C-1984-63. H. 0.049, max. lip diam. 0.282 m.
Orange to dark tan clay, gray surface; sandy with quartz.

Flat-bottomed, low bowl with straight flaring wall, horizontal rim, slightly concave on top, outwardly and inwardly thickened. Two small dabs of clay applied to maximum projection of rim in two places as vestigial lugs.

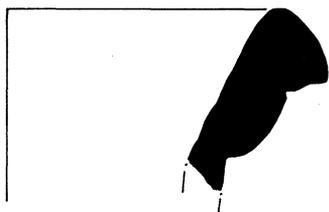


FIG. 4. Tripolitanian Roman storage amphora 32

32. Tripolitanian Roman storage amphora Fig. 4

C-1984-107. Max. rim diam. 0.17 m.
Very gritty, dark gray clay with reddish brown core; white to cream, non-calcined inclusions. Thin, white slip, carelessly applied.

Fragment of vertical neck with rim in two degrees: lower degree quarter round, upper outward flaring to sharp angle, then rounded to almost pointed lip.

33. Tubular amphora with flaring rim Pl. 13

C-1984-109. Est. max. diam. of rim 0.15, max. diam. of neck below rim 0.115 m.

Cream-buff clay, clean and with a very few sparkling inclusions, laminating at break.

Tubular body, preserved for a maximum height of 0.25 m. Flaring rim, rounded lip; two grooves below lip on outside of rim.

34. Stamped amphora, rim sherd Pl. 13

C-1984-73. H. of stamp 0.015 m.
Cream-buff clay with fine, sandy and sparkling inclusions. Latin inscription:

PRD[

35. Two-nozzled lamp, Broneer Type XXV Pl. 13

L-1984-25. H. of body to rim 0.042 m.

Buff, local clay, clear and fine, no inclusions; light orange-brown slip, splotchy in places, dripped in interior. Nozzle fire scarred.

Two-nozzled lamp, only one nozzle preserved, with flat bottom defined by double-pointed oval framing line; echinoid body; shoulder sharply curved almost to horizontal, with oblique leaf pattern; leaves sharply defined with double line. Small concave discus framed by double groove; wide, raised, ovoid nozzle panel. Nozzles protrude well out from body.

36. Unglazed, almond-shaped volute lamp, Broneer Type XXV Pl. 13

L-1984-11. H. 0.042, max. L. including handle 0.137; W. 0.0763 m.

Buff, local clay.

Moldmade lamp with almond-shaped bottom defined by incised frame, enclosing potter's signature KPHCKENTOC. Deep body flaring at 60°; raised plastic frame around shoulder stamped with leaf pattern; raised plastic frame around almond-shaped discus in two degrees; discus has channel to wick area; pierced vertical handle.

Parallel: Corinth L-4204.

37. Unglazed lamp, Broneer Type XXVII Pl. 13

L-1984-15 a, b. Est. W. 0.074, H. of body 0.0314 m.

Local Corinthian clay, grayish buff, no inclusions.

Moldmade lamp, bottom framed by incised line enclosing]O Y. Shoulder has raised running-tendrill decoration, each spiral enclosing ivy leaf. Raised frame emphasized by grooves around deep concave discus with incised radiating lines. Pierced vertical handle.

Close to *Corinth*, IV, ii, no. 566, except for leaf decoration.

38. Unglazed lamp, Broneer Type XXVII Pl. 13

L-1984-19 a-c. H. to rim 0.032 m.

Local Corinthian clay, overfired to olive tan, core going dark gray. No inclusions.

Moldmade lamp, circular bottom defined by

incised frame enclosing]T̄OY. Discus: Hermes with sheep, both going l.

Parallel but different molds: Broneer, no. 592, fig. 46, L-4145, L-15835; Perlzweig, *The Athenian*

Agora, VII, *Lamps of the Roman Period*, Princeton 1961, no. 248, dated late 2nd to early 3rd century after Christ.

Two bronze coins were found in this fill: one, coin 1984-167, is a Greek Pegasos and trident; the second, coin 1984-171, is a worn coin of Hadrian.

Test trench B, three meters square, was sunk through the floor in the corridor along the north side of Building 5 at 6.65 m. east of East Theater Street (see section, Fig. 5). It extended from the back or south side of the buttressed terrace wall that supported Building 5 to the party wall shared by the corridor and the northwest room of Building 5. The area had been disturbed earlier at its southeast corner and along its north side, where the buttressed terrace had been robbed in the Byzantine period of its stonework to an elevation of + 69.57 m. From within this disturbed fill, but probably from earth originally below the topmost floor of the north corridor of Building 5, came a bone pyxis.

39. Small bone pyxis Pl. 15

MF-1984-33. H. 0.046, est. base diam. 0.022 m.

Between one quarter and one eighth of wall preserved. Groove along bottom of wall serves as ground line upon which, from left to right, are half of low altar with tall obelisk or pyramid partially preserved on it. Filled wicker basket to right; farther right are

preserved, at break, right foot and hand, probably man, holding torch upwards over basket. Background highly polished.

Cf. L. Marangou, *Bone Carvings from Egypt*, I, *Graeco-Roman Period*, Tübingen 1976, pl. 68, no. 219.

About 0.90 m. of dumped fill was found to separate the top floor of the north corridor from the first floor below it. From this deep fill came a second piece of carved bone, a Çandarli bowl, and a coin of Maximus Herculeus (coin 1984-259). The coin is recorded to have come from undisturbed earth but was found near the surface in close association with disturbed fills. It is later than any other material from the level in which it was found.

40. Carved bone revetment from Egypt Pl. 15

MF-1984-32. Max. p.L. 0.067, H. 0.026, thickness between 0.002 and 0.0028 m.

Human face in three-quarters view toward r., shoulder length hair, head in garland of leaves with pearlike fruit. Each leaf has interior drawing of two incised lines. Preserved right vertical edge of revetment cuts across four leaves. Nail hole at bottom edge to left of head. Basic carving, in low relief.

Cf. L. Marangou, *op. cit.*, pl. 65, no. 215, but especially no. 216, 4th century after Christ (?).

Probably not later than end of 2nd century after Christ.

41. Large Çandarli bowl Pl. 14

C-1984-83. H. 0.188, diam. of foot 0.104, est. diam. of rim 0.34 m.

Fine, reddish brown clay, some voids, numerous sparkling inclusions; slip slightly redder than core.

Low ring foot, broad resting surface, recessed undersurface; flaring, slightly convex wall, outward rolled rim with sharper curve where it meets inside wall of bowl. Numerous turning marks on outside wall; trimming marks on interior floor.

42. African Red Slip Ware bowl, Hayes Pl. 14
Form 8

C-1984-137. H. 0.0525, est. diam. of foot 0.065,
est. diam. 0.17 m.

Light orange-tan clay with black grits, rough at
breaks, almost no sparkling inclusions. Surface
pocked by exploded lime inclusions.

Bowl with fine ring foot and rounded resting sur-
face; body flaring at *ca.* 30° to slightly rounded car-
ination; groove made by rouletting above and below
carination. Upper wall rises steeply to molded rim
with slight step from body, rouletting on molded
rim. Two interior grooves, bottom one at 0.017 m.
below lip.

From the fill above the lowest floor of the test were recovered five coins, the latest of which is datable to the reign of Domitian. They include coins 1984-219 through -223. This fill may be debris from the clean-up dumped after the earthquake of A.D. 77. Below the lowest floor and above bedrock was found a construction fill, largely Classical and Hellenistic in date, somewhat similar to that found over bedrock in the test in the northwest room of the same building. The fill contained coins 1984-224 and 1984-266 through -268.

Building 5 appears to have been constructed in the late Augustan period or, possibly, slightly thereafter. It underwent two extensive repairs, the second of which might possibly be the result of the earthquake that collapsed the walls of Building 3 and brought it to an end in the third quarter of the 2nd century. The final destruction of Building 5 came in the last quarter of the 3rd century, dated by pottery as well as by numismatic evidence. The latest coins from debris in its northwest room are from the time of Aurelian, coin 1983-144, and of Julia Domna, coin 1984-93. Although the coins do not indicate a date quite so late as the reign of Probus, it is postulated here that the destruction of Building 1 and that of Building 5 are the result of one and the same earthquake. In fact, a building farther north, in which was discovered in 1981 a glass *opus sectile* panel, may well have been a victim of this 3rd-century earthquake.⁵ A pattern in the stratigraphy is emerging so clearly over such a large part of the area east of the Theater that one is tempted to assume that Corinth suffered a severe earthquake at this time. One now must look to other Corinthian monuments, already excavated, for this pattern.

The remains of Building 5 were buried when a terrace was built over the debris. The floor level was raised from + 70.96 to an elevation of + 74.69 m. This terrace in turn appears to have been destroyed in the last quarter of the 4th century when at least part of its retaining wall was robbed of its stones.⁶

THE WEST SIDE OF EAST THEATER STREET

As shown by excavation this season, the west side of East Theater Street was reserved for public constructions, including an exit from the cavea of the Theater, buttresses for the support of the cavea wall, and, further uphill to the south, a ramped entrance into the Odeion court. The phases which can be distinguished are as follows:

Phase 1. Use of the Greek theater from the refoundation of Corinth with modification of the Greek plan in accordance with Roman tastes.

⁵ C. K. Williams, II and O. H. Zervos, "Corinth, 1982: East of the Theater," *Hesperia* 52, 1983, pp. 14-23.

⁶ Lots 1984-10, -41, -42; coins 1984-145 through -147.

Phase 2. Repair to the original Roman fabric by the construction of flying buttresses with sloping courses at the eastern analemma of the Theater and in the area of the vomitorium which opened onto East Theater Street.

Phase 3. Replacement of the buttresses with sloping courses along the east side of the cavea of the Theater by a new buttressing system. Within the first years of this period should be included a small furnace used by the contractors during their repair of the monument, most probably in the first quarter of the 2nd century after Christ.

Phase 4. Construction of a terrace wall *ca.* 11 meters south of the vomitorium; also, construction above that terrace of a ramp leading to a court between the Theater and the Odeion.

Phase 5. Various adjustments of the access to the vomitorium in order to accommodate the steps at the entrance to the continuously rising level of East Theater Street.

Phase 6. Alterations within the orchestra of the Theater. No comparable alterations have been isolated, however, for the east side of the Theater nor for the vomitorium.

Phase 7. Closing of the ramp to the Odeion court by the construction of a wall along the west side of East Theater Street over the bottom step of that ramp. This wall stopped at the buttress that flanked the south side of the vomitorium of the Theater, indicating that the Theater was in use at the time when the entrance to the Odeion was abandoned.

Phase 8. Destruction of the Theater by the removal of almost all the foundation blocks and superstructure along East Theater Street. The north and south side walls of the vomitorium were robbed of their fabric at the end of the 4th or in the early 5th century; the pottery from the backfill within the trenches left after the robbing is a good indication for the date when the Theater was abandoned to persons who wished to cannibalize it.

THEATER, Phase 1

The first Roman activity in what had been a Greek theater was the construction of new analemmata in the Roman style; this included changing the angled Greek parados to ones that led into the orchestra parallel to the face of the stage building. Probably, at this time, the Romans built a new analemma around the cavea. The new analemma of the east parados was erected with four simple buttresses bonded into the fabric of the wall. Stillwell records that "all four of these buttresses were at some time thrown out of plumb and seriously cracked, and to insure the safety of the eastern analemma four additional buttresses were built. . . ."⁷ The beginning of Phase 1 has been dated by Stillwell to the Augustan period or into the early years of the reign of Tiberius.⁸ Its end came with a structural repair to the Roman theater, now possible to date around the mid-1st century after Christ but not necessarily as late as A.D. 77.

⁷ *Corinth II*, p. 50.

⁸ *Corinth II*, note 12 on p. 46.

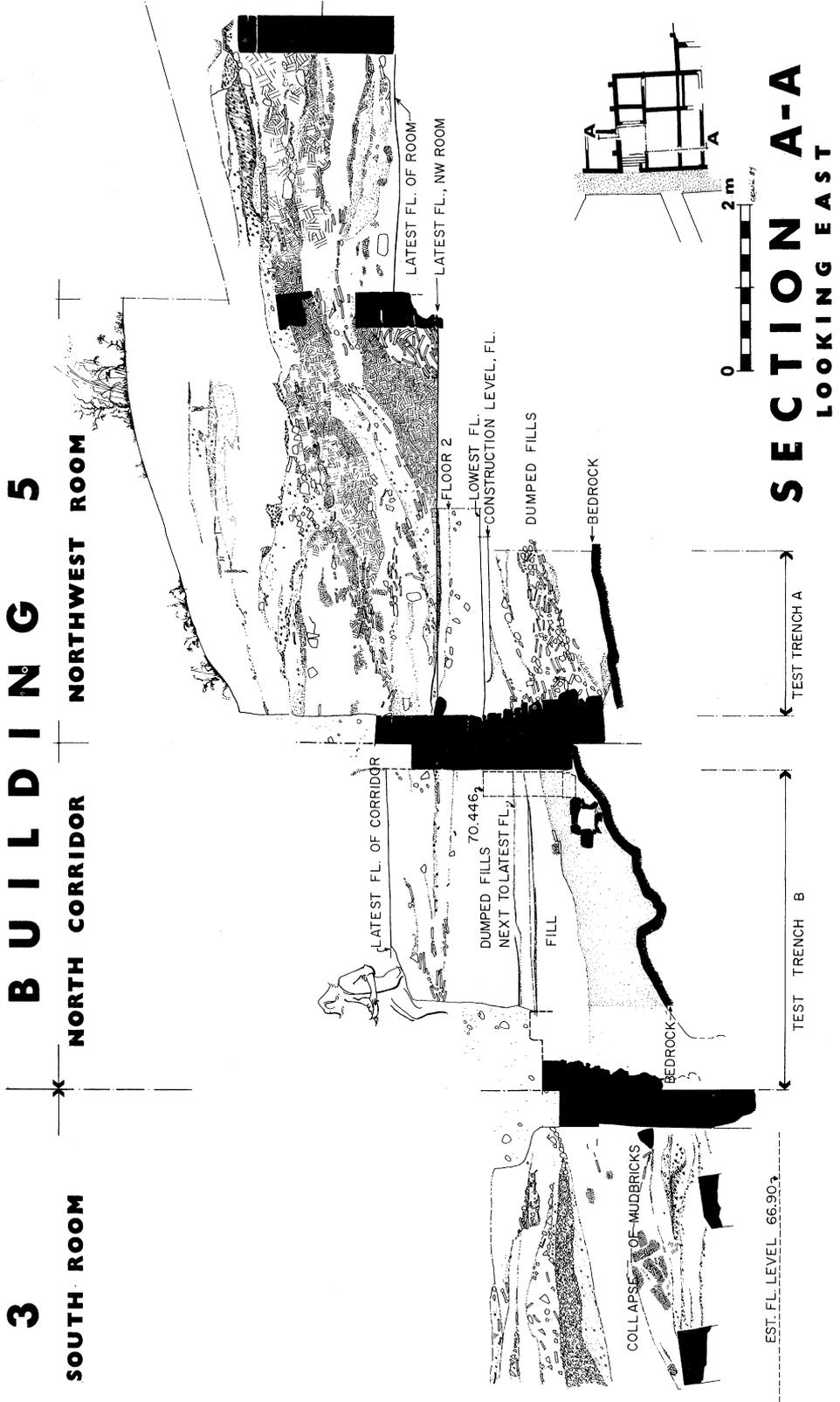


Fig. 5. Section through Building 5 looking east

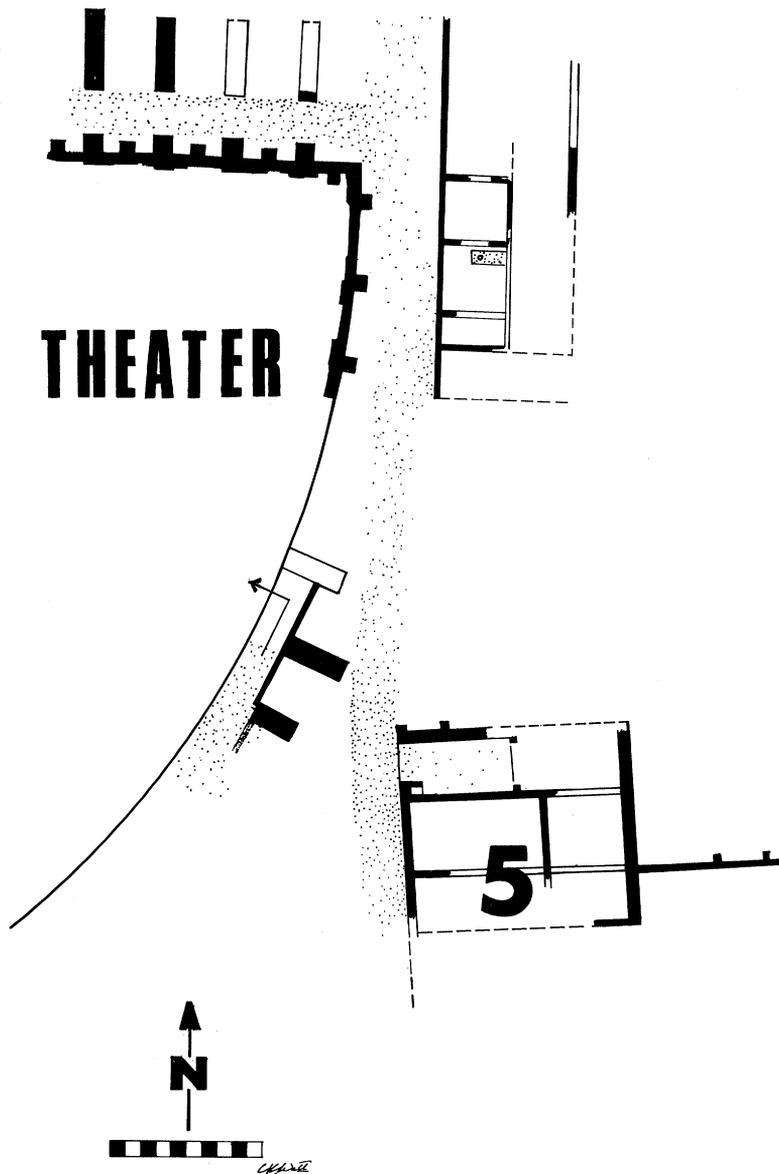


FIG. 6. Theater, Phase 2

THEATER, Phase 2 (Fig. 6)

The addition of four non-bonding buttresses to the east parados wall is only part of a whole new system of buttressing that was employed in the second construction phase of the Theater; the whole design includes four freestanding, raked buttresses, that is, piers with sloped coursing, north of the east parados and at least two similar buttresses along East Theater Street. The four north of the east parados were aligned with the non-bonding analemma buttresses mentioned by Stillwell as additional. The best preserved raking pier

now is incorporated into the east wall of the room which, later, was converted into a reservoir. The freestanding buttresses sustained arches that spanned the parados. The arches were supported at the analemma by the unbonded buttresses and served to strengthen the analemma wall; it is here where one can accurately determine the height at which each of the arches sprang, for three of the buttresses still preserve a crowning molding that supported the lowest stone in the spring of the arch.

In the excavation of 1983 a freestanding buttress whose coursed masonry sloped downward toward the exterior wall of the cavea was found at the south flank of the east vomitorium of the Theater (Fig. 6, Pl. 16:a, right, and c). Its foundations were not connected with those of the cavea.⁹ This year that buttress was more thoroughly examined, and a second sloped buttress was uncovered at 3.95 m. south of it. The second buttress is better preserved, even though it had been partially dismantled and buried under fills associated with the subsequent rebuilding of the Theater, rather than being incorporated into the fabric of the alteration made in Phase 3, as was its northern neighbor. This buried southern buttress was 1.22 m. wide and 3.20 m. long; it had its west end backed up against a straight, well-finished, coursed ashlar retaining wall that flanked the cavea of the Theater but was separated from it by at least two meters.

The coursed ashlar wall in question was discovered in large part during 1983; this year more fill was removed from its east face, and its southern end was found. The southern end of this wall abutted and overlapped the west face of the southernmost buttress of Phase 2 by 0.37 m. and stopped there.

A second wall abutted against and continued southward from the buttress; the south face of the buttress had been trimmed at its west end and shows that the wall originally had fitted nicely at this point. The wall now, however, is non-existent. Only a backfilled trench 0.70 m. wide, which descends to the same level as that upon which the buttress of Phase 2 sits, attests to the wall ever having been constructed. The trench is preserved for a running length of 1.95 m., with its south end obliterated by a buttress that was constructed in Phase 3.

A crushed-poros walkway, laid at an elevation 69.00 m. above sea level, extended, apparently, from these two walls to the cavea wall of the Theater. Over this walkway arched the buttresses of Phase 2, probably joining the cavea wall in a manner similar to that already discussed apropos the four second-phase buttresses of the east parados. The archways, floor, and walls may have been part of the construction for an angled Early Roman entrance to the Theater that in the third Roman phase was abandoned for a more elaborate vomitorium which had its access straight in from East Theater Street.

The end of Phase 2 was easily determined because of the existence of a hard crust that capped its fills. The crust covered a fall of blocks which serves as a visual verification of the end of Phase 2. Among the buried blocks, left where they had fallen, was one inscribed]SIDOTVS, some wall or buttress blocks, and one column drum.¹⁰

The fill that buried the sloped buttresses and the *membra disiecta* of the Theater has been tested along the south side of the buttress south of the vomitorium. Here the packing showed no indication of a foundation trench beside the masonry. The fill, definitely brought

⁹ Williams and Zervos, 1983, p. 95.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*

in after the sloping buttress was erected, is datable to the last quarter of the 1st century and, possibly, into the 2nd century after Christ. The evidence coincides chronologically with the remodeling of the versurae in the time of Trajan, dated by an inscribed epistyle, and, possibly, also with the rebuilding of the colonnade above the upper Roman diazoma, as postulated by Stillwell.¹¹ That such a colonnade was damaged and in need of repair during the reign of Trajan is suggested by the finding of the poros column drum in among the membra disiecta of the Phase 2 theater.

THEATER, Phase 3

The crust of poros chips that overlay the fill of Phase 2 and the fallen architectural members was a working floor that should be associated with the beginning of Phase 3. A small furnace had been dug into that floor, apparently for use while a work crew made repairs on the Theater (Pl. 16:a, b). The main chamber was an oval pit, about 0.86 m. wide, with its floor covered by a Roman pan tile, stamped side up (Pl. 14). It was connected to a second, smaller pit at its east by a trough made of an upside-down Roman cover tile. A container made from the bottom half of a coarse-ware pot was found in the smaller pit under the end of the cover tile where, apparently, it had purposely been placed. A stratum of ash and charcoal spread out over the poros-chip floor east of the two pits. One fragmentary Eastern Sigillata B plate was found in fill within the main, oval furnace.

43. Roman pan tile

Pl. 14

FP 362. L. 0.67, W. 0.470–0.524 m.

Pinkish tan clay with lime, fine mudstone, and black inclusions.

Flat tile with side ribs rising 0.025–0.027 m., ribs stopping at 0.04 m. from end; at other end ribs notched on sides for 0.10 m. On top surface stamp 0.03 × 0.08 m.:

PONĪ

Tiles with this stamp were used on a number of buildings at Corinth. The stamp is recorded by Dörpfeld as found on Temple Hill. See W. Dörpfeld, "Der Tempel von Korinth," *AthMitt* 11, 1886, p. 304, pl. VIII. Enough tiles impressed with this stamp were found in the South Stoa, especially in debris above Room H, that one can say either that the whole stoa was reroofed with these tiles or that

certain specific parts of it were altered or rebuilt, during the Roman life of the building, using such tiles.

44. Eastern Sigillata B plate with in-turned rim

Pl. 14

C-1984-26. H. 0.044, diam. of rim 0.26 m.

Fine, hard, dark tan clay with mica, orange-brown slip, pocked surface.

Plate with flat bottom, wall flaring at *ca.* 40°, overhanging, inward-rising rim, tapering to lip. Single groove on outside of body under rim, grooved on inside between rim and body. Center of floor stamped with heartshaped leaf, surrounded by two sets of concentric grooves. Interior set has three, exterior three to five grooves.

Probably first quarter of 2nd century after Christ.

Once the furnace was no longer needed, it was buried; new fill then was dumped over it and around the base of new buttresses that were being erected to replace those with sloped coursing. These were constructed in horizontal courses, not raked as those of Phase 2, although they were designed, once again, on the flying-buttress principle.

The best illustration of the change in construction techniques lies at the south side of the vomitorium. Here, where a buttress of Phase 2 had been built, are still to be seen the

¹¹ *Corinth II*, inscription inv. no. 89, pp. 114, 136.

remains of that buttress cut down to a horizontal bed in order to found a buttress of Phase 3. The new pier is set slightly north of the original one; thus the buttress of Phase 2 had to be supplemented along its north side to produce a socle wide enough, 1.87 m. by 3.70 m. long, upon which could be built the third-phase buttress, 1.16 m. wide by 3.58 m. long.

A second buttress of the same series was erected at 7.60 m. farther south. It was built on a two-course foundation that, apparently, once extended to the analemma of the cavea. A large part of that foundation now is robbed of all its stones. The pier that stood on the foundation was erected, however, as a freestanding element, 1.20 m. wide by 2.41 m. long, three courses of which are preserved to a height of 71.84 m. above sea level (Pl. 15:b).

THEATER, Phase 4 (Fig. 7)

The hard surface that covered the fill of Phase 3 apparently served only for a short time, since a new design appears to have been effected quite soon after the second system of buttressing replaced the first. Once the new buttresses were erected, a non-bonding terrace wall was constructed from the east face of the southernmost buttress, with horizontal coursing at present exposed west of East Theater Street. The terrace wall lies *ca.* 11 meters south of the vomitorium entrance, with its good face toward the northeast. It was constructed of unbeveled blocks and with cement applied sparsely around some of its joints. This is in contrast to the bevel-jointed masonry of the buttress against which it abuts. It is easily seen that the two non-bonding units were not built contemporaneously. After the terrace wall was erected, fill was dumped behind its south face. Upon this was constructed a ramp whose side walls, set 2.90 m. apart, were each a line of squared poros blocks between 0.60 and 0.65 m. wide. The interstices were packed with cobbles and mortar. None of the original ramp paving that this packing once supported is now preserved.

A general post-construction dumped fill against the south side of the ramp was sampled this year and proved to be of the mid-2nd century down into its third quarter. Thereunder lay a deep trench into which had been set two terracotta water lines that should be associated with the building of the ramp. The ceramic evidence indicates a date slightly earlier than that given by Broneer for the construction of the court between the Theater and the Odeion.¹² The terrace wall that supported the ramp to the court is close in construction techniques to a patch in the terrace wall that supported the north wall of Building 5 east of East Theater Street. Only a segment of the second terrace wall apparently needed repair in Phase 4: a portion from 6.20 m. to 13.80 m. east of the northwest corner of Building 5, that is, from and including the third and fourth buttresses counting from west to east. Due to the late disturbances around this patch, one cannot ascertain its date of construction with any precision, but, because of its appearance, it here is dated as contemporary with the terrace wall that supported the ramp to the Odeion.

THEATER, Phase 5

The beginning of Phase 5 is represented by the alteration of the stepped entrance to the vomitorium from East Theater Street, as well as by the dumping of deep fills into the street.

¹² O. Broneer, *Corinth*, X, *The Odeum*, Cambridge, Mass. 1932, pp. 144-146, where the author dates the alteration of the Odeion and the building of the court to *ca.* A.D. 175.

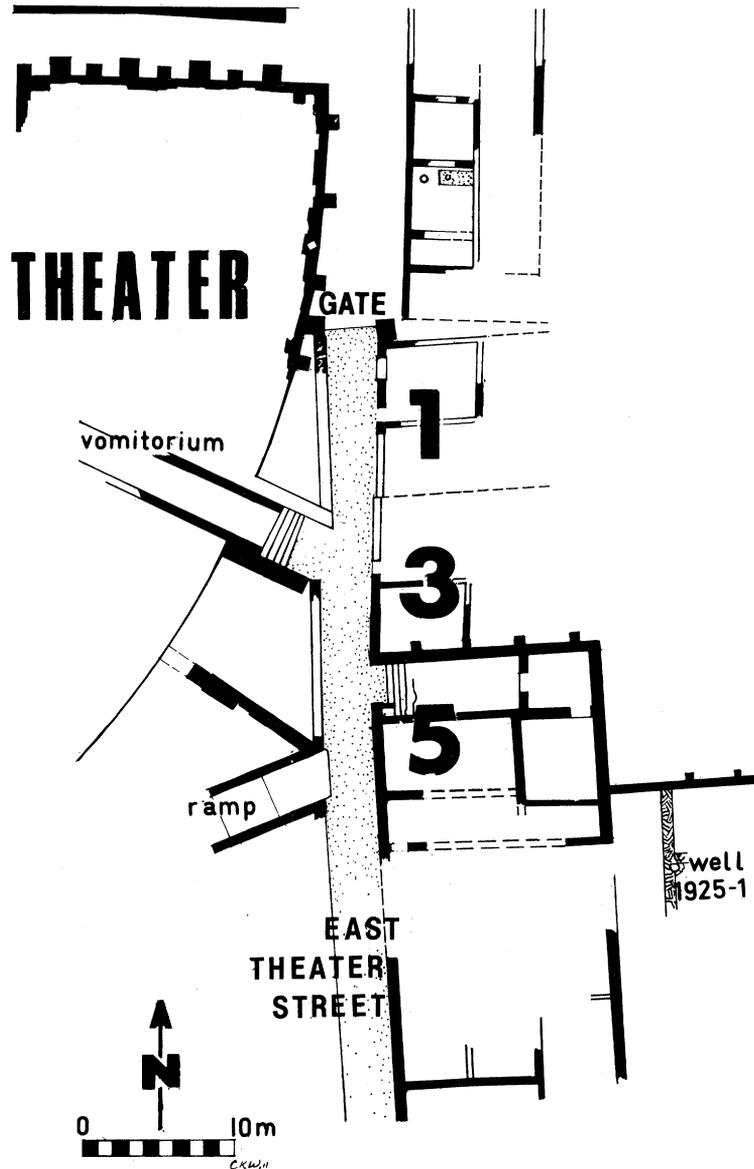


FIG. 7. Theater, Phase 4

East of East Theater Street the beginning of the phase might be equated with the dumping of a heavy debris of stone chips and pottery over the collapsed ruins of Building 3. Although Building 3 is only partially excavated, evidence seems to point to a very short life for it; at least the ceramic evidence suggests that Building 3 was buried in the late 2nd or perhaps in the first years of the 3rd century after Christ (see 9-12). Whether or not the alteration of the

stepped entrance to the vomitorium can be related chronologically to the re-use of the orchestra of the Theater as an arena for animal hunts remains to be seen.¹³

THEATER, Phase 6 (Fig. 8)

Phase 6 is here presented as a separate chronological unit in the history of the Theater even though excavation in the past two years has produced no evidence that the eastern flank of the Theater was in any way altered between the later 2nd or early 3rd century after Christ and the final abandonment of the monument in the later 4th century. Alteration of the Theater within this period has been distinguished in the orchestra, which still preserves the remains of its conversion into a naumachia, or theater for aquatic performances.¹⁴ The Theater survived in this altered form from the second half of the 3rd century to the end of the 4th. Whether the conversion was made as part of a repair after the earthquake that is suggested to have had such devastating effects on Buildings 1 and 5 or whether the alteration of the orchestra and the destruction of the Buildings 1 and 5 were two unrelated facts still remains to be determined. In any case, Buildings 1 and 5 were abandoned, Building 5 becoming the site for a high terrace that extended southward from what previously had been its buttressed north wall.

THEATER, Phase 7

Phase 7 is characterized in the excavation report of 1983¹⁵ by the construction of a north-south wall, along the west side of East Theater Street, that terminated against the south buttress of the vomitorium entrance; the phase is dated by dumped fill retained against the west face of the wall and the south face of the buttress. The lowest of these dumped fills is dated within the second half of the 4th century, with its top fills going into the early 5th. The street wall apparently did not block the entrance to the vomitorium, although it was constructed over and thus did block the bottom of the ramped entrance to the Odeion, giving visual evidence to the fact that the ramp had gone out of use at least by the time that the sixth-phase East Theater Street wall was constructed. On the other hand the wall along the west side of East Theater Street may have stopped against the south buttress of the vomitorium only so that the buttress would serve as the north retaining wall for the dumped fill. If this is so, then the termination of the street wall without blocking the vomitorium entrance need not necessarily have any relation to the date of abandonment of the Theater. The ceramic and numismatic evidence recovered from the backfill within the trench left by the robbers of the vomitorium wall and the evidence from pottery and coins found behind the west wall of East Theater Street are similar enough that one might be justified in conflating Phases 7 and 8 into a single period. The dumped fill against the street wall and buttress produced 16 coins in two years of excavation.¹⁶ One is a Greek Pegasos

¹³ *Corinth II*, pp. 94-97, 140.

¹⁴ *Corinth II*, p. 140.

¹⁵ Williams and Zervos, 1983, pp. 88-89.

¹⁶ Pottery lots 1983-9, -29, -30, -31, -94, 1984-11, -12, and -57. For a selection of profiles, see Williams and Zervos, 1983, p. 93, fig. 7; for the coins, see *ibid.*, p. 110. I owe thanks to Miss Serwint for her special work on the African Red Slip Wares this season.

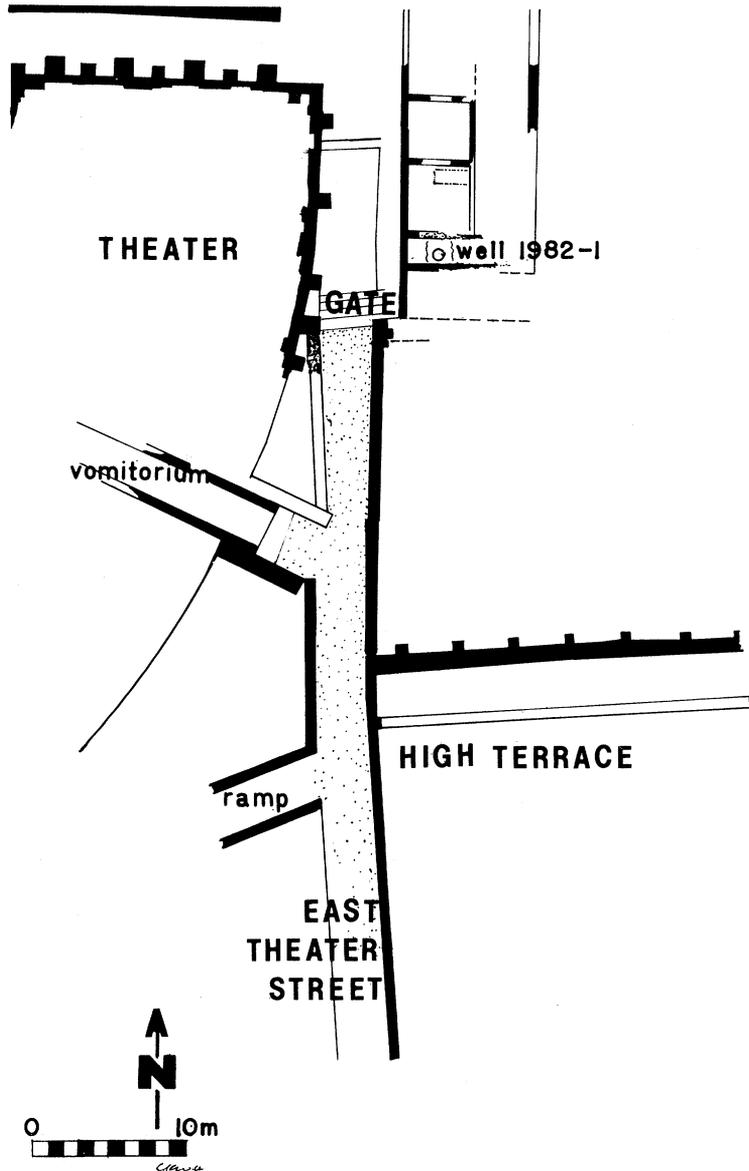


FIG. 8. Theater, Phase 6

and trident; two are illegible. The latest datable coins are of the Family of Constantine, with nothing minted later than A.D. 340. The African Red Slip Wares suggest a slightly broader range in date than do the coins, with Hayes forms ranging from *ca.* A.D. 230 until *ca.* 420–450.

All the latest pottery forms have their origins in the 4th century, except for Form 64. The five examples recovered are so fragmentary that they might be confused with rims of Form 50, which is by far the most common (33.70%). Form 59 B is next in popularity

(12.5%). Form 6 A is represented by 10.87% of the rims. The other 19 rim forms are each under 10% of the total rim fragments recovered.

THEATER, Phase 8

The final activity in the sequence of occupation east of the Theater was the dismantling of the fabric of the Theater itself. This was no mean labor, for the wall trench from which the stones of the cavea have been removed is about three meters wide and descends deeply below the road level used in the 4th century after Christ. The flanking walls at both sides of the vomitorium and the wall of the cavea now lack all but a rare block of their original masonry; the buttress on the north side of the vomitorium and much of that on the south side also had their fabric almost completely removed.

The backfill from the north side wall of the vomitorium (lot 1984-110) was removed to a level of + 69.095 m. From it came 19 coins (see Appendix, Stratigraphic List, Coin Unit XII), the latest legible bronze being of Valentinian II (A.D. 378-383), with a less securely datable bronze of Valentinian II-Honorius (A.D. 383-408). Again the Hayes Form 50 is well represented by 25 examples, 4% of the African Red Slip Ware rim sherds recorded but perhaps dropping in popularity, while Forms 67 and 68 gained, amounting to 11 each, or 4% of the rim sherds represented in the backfill (lot 1984-110). The larger proportion of fine wares from the backfill should be dated around the turn of the 4th century, with some fragments falling completely within the 5th century itself. A selection of finds from the fill are presented in the following catalogue:

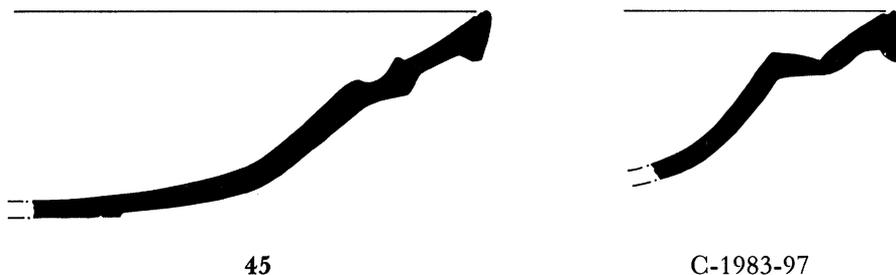


FIG. 9. African Red Slip Ware bowls

45. African Red Slip Ware bowl, Hayes Form 68 Fig. 9

C-1984-149. Est. diam. of rim 0.37 m.
Hard, well-compacted, reddish brown clay going to gray where fire scarred; some sparkling inclusions, brownish red slip.

Bowl with very shallow base, undersurface of which is grooved at 0.005 m. in from edge of base. Body flares widely and at midpoint curves more sharply upward; at 0.039 m. from lip, body steps outward, rising in cavetto to overhanging, outward

thickened rim with almost vertical side. Inside, groove below lip; at 0.028 m. below lip, ridge, then cavetto, before meeting interior bowl wall. Undersurface of bowl is unglazed.

Close to Hayes Form 68, 4, common in levels of the late 4th century in the Athenian Agora. Compare, also, Corinth C-1983-97 (Fig. 9) from later fill that overlaps the west wall of East Theater Street and postdates use of the street.

46. Athenian Late Roman D stamped plate Pl. 14

C-1984-146. Est. diam. plate bottom 0.138 m.
Clay dark tan; lime, grog(?), sparkling inclusions.
Thin, reddish brown wash.

Single fragment preserves flat undersurface with almost no articulation to wide flaring body; floor of plate with central stamp, two concentric lines, zone with stamps (5 preserved), second set of two concentric circles within 0.068 m. from center of floor. All stamps from single die; die round with lower part cut horizontally. Poor palmette with 10 petals; two petals at r., one at l. rise from ground line rather than from central stalk.

47. Athenian Late Roman D stamped plate Pl. 17

C-1984-147. No significant dimension preserved.
Buff clay with pinkish lens under floor of plate;
white and dark inclusions, some lime, a little mica.
Flat undersurface starting to curve into side wall;

floor of plate has one or two concentric circles enclosing circular stamp at center of floor; stamp is composed of jeweled frame around 12-spoked cart wheel. Undersurface of plate unglazed.

48. Moldmade glazed lamp Pl. 17

L-1984-24. L. 0.097, W. 0.071, max. H. 0.056 m.
Gray-tan, well-levigated clay with sparkling inclusions.

Intact, moldmade lamp with plastic spine running from disk foot toward both ends of body, fading out at nozzle and lug. Flaring body with rim rising to central fill hole at highest point, 0.083 m. in diameter, framed by low rib. Three ribs radiate from frame of hole. One goes forward, splits into V around large, oval wick-hole. The two other ribs flank bloated lug, its front surface with rounded triangular frame, enclosing stem with two leaves and flower (?). Top of lamp slipped in dull brown black, fired redder brown in spots, very little slip dripping onto upper part of body.

Not too much later East Theater Street was abandoned, and its last hard road surface (see Appendix, Stratigraphic List, Coin Unit 1) was covered by deep soft fills, none of which was found capped by anything resembling road metal. Coin 1984-4, minted under Valens, was found in road metal and indicates that East Theater Street was open and in use after the earthquake of A.D. 365 but need not necessarily have continued in use after the earthquake of 375.

The evidence for religious activity that has been unearthed east of the Theater in the past four years has suggested domestic or house rather than public or official cults. The one contradiction to this observation lies in a fragmentary Osiris Hydreios jar, found this year in backfill within the trench left by the robbing of the west wall of Building 5. The sherds found here suggest a 4th- or early 5th-century date for the dumping of the material, including the fragment of Osiris Hydreios. The only other secure evidence for Egyptian cults around the Theater is a columnar shaft carrying a dedication to Serapis and Isis, found in a late wall over the Theater itself.

These objects themselves do not necessarily imply that remains of an Isis-Osiris cult is to be found in the vicinity. In fact, with the description of Pausanias in hand, one might well think that all the Egyptian cults of Corinth were concentrated south of the Roman forum on the road to Akrokorinthos.¹⁷ Much of the archaeological evidence for Egyptian cults at Corinth has already been collected by D. E. Smith; his article serves to illustrate, among other things, where there is archaeological evidence for such cults in other parts of the city.¹⁸

¹⁷ Pausanias, II.4.6.

¹⁸ D. E. Smith, "The Egyptian Cults of Corinth," *HThR* 70, 1977, pp. 201-231.

At the moment, however, one should leave the topographical problems in abeyance, hoping that future excavation will supply more, precise evidence.

49. Osiris Hydreios jar Pl. 17

S-1984-2. Max. p.H. 0.101, W. of body 0.042 m.
Steatite?

Osiris Hydreios jar with solid, ovoid body, its maximum diameter just above midpoint; head be-wigged in the Egyptian manner, now broken away. Narrow molding at foot, decoration broken off. Flat bottom with reed-drilled hole.

Body decorated: at neck, long, horizontally striated wig falling over shoulder to chest and down back, overlapping wide necklace decorated with tear-shaped pendants. At front, necklace overlapped by beard. Body decorated with miniature figures in high relief, perhaps purposely mutilated. From left to right, from top down: seated Anubis facing r. (Pl. 17: detail b); below left, falcon (Ra or Horus) with head r., feather of truth projecting vertically above proper l. wing (Pl. 17: detail a). To r., standing figure with crown facing r., r. hand at side,

horned(?) crown (Pl. 17: detail b); possibly Isis (mutilated). At right, slightly lower, figure almost completely chipped away. Third tier: figure seated facing l., knees pulled up, upper body shrouded, incised diagonal lines indicating wrapping, head mutilated (Pl. 17: detail c); at right, pharaoh kneeling r. with offerings, wearing crown of Lower Egypt (Pl. 17: detail d). On center of chest of Osiris is solar disk with only l. wing tip preserved. Bottom tier: seated Harpokratos faces front, finger of r. hand in mouth (Pl. 17: detail e); to right, lion pacing r. (Pl. 17: detail f). For parallels and a discussion of the possible significance of this cult object, see Robert A. Wild, "Water in the Cultic Worship of Isis and Sarapis," *Études préliminaires aux religions orientales dans l'Empire romain*, Leiden 1981, pp. 113–128, esp. pls. XVI–XXIV.

CHARLES K. WILLIAMS, II

APPENDIX: COINS

(PLATE 18)

The excavation conducted east of the Theater in the spring of 1984 produced 301 coins. Of these, 202 have yielded to identification and form the basis of the present report. The catalogue also includes 11 other pieces discovered late in 1983 and in 1984 during cleaning operations at various parts of the site. The provenance of the latter is indicated in the catalogue by a letter placed in front of the accession number, as follows: G = Glauke Fountain; F = Roman Forum; U = unknown provenance. I wish to thank Dr. Nancy Bookidis, for sorting out the coins and for supplying in several instances preliminary readings, and also Dr. Mando Oeconomides, of the Athens Numismatic Museum, for her advice and many kindnesses.

The identifiable coins can be broken down into the following categories:

Greek	
Corinth	50 (27 imperial)
Other States	18 (4 imperial)
Uncertain	13 (7 imperial)
Roman	89
Byzantine	42 (3 Latin)
Modern Greek	1
<hr/>	
TOTAL	213

This is the usual mix of local Corinthian and other Greek mintages combined with later Roman and Byzantine ones. There is also one coin of the modern Greek state.

In the list of stratified coins that follows, two kinds of accumulations are distinguished: lots and pockets. The first (freshly laid fills) are useful for providing dates to their associated structures. Pockets (old mixed fills) serve mainly as general indices of coin circulation in the area.²⁵ Each coin in these groups is quoted with a reference to the main catalogue.

STRATIGRAPHIC LIST²⁶

EAST THEATER STREET

I. FILLS ASSOCIATED WITH ROAD LEVELS BETWEEN BUILDING 5 AND WEST WALL. To later 4th century after Christ	84-5	Family of Constantine	114
	84-6	Julian	113
		<i>Lot 1984-1</i>	
<i>Fill under top road-metal layer with wheel rut</i>		<i>Lot 1984-2</i>	
84-2	Constantius II	No. 98	
84-3	Family of Constantine	114	
84-4	Valens	117	
	84-8	Family of Constantine	No. 114
	84-9	Constantine II	94
	84-10	Late Roman	—

²⁵ In this section of the dig there is a dearth of coins extending from the 5th to the 10th century after Christ. It is to be doubted, however, that the gap is as complete as these "pockets" seem to suggest (Stratification List, Unit II).

²⁶ Abbreviations: Cs = Constantius; P-T = Pegasos-Trident.

	Lot 1983-21 ²⁷		84-194	" "	—
	<i>Fill under third road-metal layer</i>		84-195	Sikyon	42
83-69	Greek (Antonine) (No. 37)		84-196	Manuel I	136
83-70	Constantius II (No. 78)		84-197	Constantius II	99
	<i>Lot 1983-4</i>		84-198	Alexius I	132
	<i>Fill with mud brick under fourth road-metal layer</i> ²⁸		84-199	Corinth (Domitian)	26
84-23	Corinth (P-T) No. 10		84-200	Late Roman	—
			84-201	Constantius II	106
			84-203	Alexius I	133
			84-204	Theodosius II	124
			84-205	Corinth (duoviri)	20
			84-227	" "	17
			84-228	Late Roman	—
			84-232	Alexius I	133
			84-233	Manuel I	135
			84-234	M. Hercules	82
			84-235	Valentinian I-III	125
			84-236	Phlios	40
			84-237	Sikyon	43
			84-239	Crispus	91
			84-240	Family of Constantine	114
			84-241	" "	114
			84-244	" "	114
EAST OF EAST THEATER STREET			III. DESTRUCTION DEBRIS OVER LATEST FLOOR OF NORTHWEST ROOM. Last quarter of 3rd century after Christ		
BUILDING 1			<i>Lot 1984-22</i>		
II. FILLS OVER BUILDING 1. 4th century B.C. to 12th century after Christ. ²⁹			84-157	Roman (halved)	No. 79
	<i>Pocket A</i>		84-158	Greek (imperial)	—
	(<i>Basket 144</i>)		84-160	Uncertain Greek	57
84-108	Nicephorus III	No. 127	IV. FILL ABOVE NORTH PITHOS IN NORTHWEST ROOM. Later 3rd century after Christ		
84-109	Valentinian I-III	125	<i>Lot 1984-27</i>		
84-110	Anonymous Follis, H	129	84-139	Probus	No. 76
84-111	Corinth (Hadrian)	27	V. CLAY-AND-TILE CONSTRUCTION ON LATEST FLOOR IN NORTHWEST ROOM. Later 3rd century after Christ		
84-112	Uncertain Byzantine	—	<i>Lot 1984-24</i>		
84-113	Nicephorus III	127	84-257	Probus	No. 77
	<i>Pocket B</i>				
	(<i>Basket 145</i>)				
84-120	Anonymous Follis, I	No. 130			
84-126	Anonymous Follis, A1	128a			
84-128	Valentinian I-III	125			
	<i>Pocket C</i>				
	(<i>Basket 146</i>)				
84-116	Valentinian II	No. 121			
84-119	Constantius II	105			
84-121	<i>Minimus</i>	—			
84-122	Trajan	70			
84-124	Valentinian I-III	125			
84-125	Anonymous Follis, K	131			
84-129	Cs. II or C. Gallus	107			
84-130	Valentinian I-III	125			
84-131	Constantius II	106			
84-132	Athens	37			
84-134	Late Roman?	—			
84-135	Licinius I	87			
	<i>Pocket D</i>				
	(<i>Basket 188</i>)				
84-193	Late Roman	No. —			

²⁷ The coins in this 1983 lot were published in the last report: Williams and Zervos, 1983, pp. 111-122. The catalogue numbers, shown in parentheses, are those of the 1983 report.

²⁸ There is another road surface, still unexcavated, under the mud-brick fill.

²⁹ The "baskets" containing these fills are recorded in Field Notebook No. 764, pp. 149-151, 193-194.

BUILDING 3

VI. DESTRUCTION DEBRIS OVER BUILDING 3.

Third quarter of 2nd century after Christ

Lot 1984-103

84-206	Greek (by fabric)	No. —
84-215	Corinth (duoviri)	12
84-270	" (P-T)	2

VII. FILL BELOW DESTRUCTION DEBRIS AND ABOVE FLOOR OF SOUTH ROOM. 1st and 2nd centuries after Christ

Lot 1984-105

84-273	Corinth (duoviri)	No. 17
84-274	Greek (imperial)	64
84-275	Corinth (duoviri)	15

BUILDING 5³⁰

("TERRACED BUILDING")

VIII. BACK FILL IN ROBBED TRENCH OF WEST

WALL. Late 4th into early 5th century after Christ

Lot 1984-42

84-145	Corinth (P-T)	No. 10
84-146	Constantius II	106
84-147	Theodosius I or II	123

IX. DESTRUCTION DEBRIS OVER ASHY LAYER IN NORTHWEST ROOM. Last quarter of 3rd century after Christ

Lot 1984-32

84-93	Greek (J. Domna?)	No. 63
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XA. OCCUPATION FLOORS ASSOCIATED WITH NORTHWEST ROOM. To early 3rd century after Christ

*Lot 1984-9**Fill above first floor*

84-36	Roman (L. Verus)	No. 71
-------	------------------	--------

*Lot 1984-43**Fill above second floor (test A)*

84-167	Corinth (P-T)	No. 10
84-171	Greek (Hadrian)	60

*Lot 1984-44**Fill above fourth floor, construction level (test A)*

84-182	Greek (by fabric)	—
84-184	Corinth (P-T)	No. 7
84-185	Greek (by fabric)	—

Lot 1984-46

84-225	Greek	No. 58
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XB. OCCUPATIONAL FLOORS IN NORTH CORRIDOR. To early 3rd century after Christ

*Lot 1984-38**Fill above fourth floor (test B)*

84-219	Corinth (duoviri)	No. 17
84-220	Rhodes	52
84-221	Corinth (Domitian)	24
84-222	Greek (imperial)	—
84-223	Athens (New Style)	38

*Lot 1984-39**Fill on top of bedrock (test B)*

84-224	Greek (Lokroi?)	No. 54
84-266	Phlious	41
84-267	Corinth (P-T)	10

WEST OF EAST THEATER STREET

XI. CONSTRUCTION FILL FOR BUTTRESSES WITH SLOPING COURSES (PHASE 2). Late 1st into 2nd century after Christ

Lot 1984-15

84-19	Greek (by fabric)	No. —
84-21	Corinth (duoviri)	18
84-22	" (tessera)	34

Lot 1984-18

84-24	Corinth (duoviri)	No. 12
84-25	Korkyra	36

Lot 1984-69

84-87	Lakedaimon	No. 46
84-88	Argos	47
84-89	Augustus (moneyers)	68
84-90	Corinth (anonymous)	32

³⁰ For other stratified material associated with this structure, see Williams and Zervos, 1983, p. 110, Stratigraphic List, Unit II.

XII. FILL AGAINST WEST WALL OF THEATER	84-294	Valentinian I–III	125
STREET (PHASE 7). ³¹ To late 4th century	84-297	Maxentius	85
after Christ	84-299	Constantius II	96
<i>Lots 1984-12 and 1984-57</i>	84-300	Family of Constantine	114
84-14 Late Roman	No. —	84-301 Late Roman	—
84-15 "Constantinopolis"	90	84-303 Constantius II	102
84-59 Constantius II	95	84-305 Late Roman	—
		84-307 Julian	112
		84-308 C. Gallus	110
XIII. FILL IN ROBBED TRENCH OF NORTH SIDE	84-309	Valentinian I–III	125
WALL OF VOMITORIUM (PHASE 8). 4th into	84-310	Constans	108
5th century after Christ			
<i>Lot 1984-110</i>			
84-293 Valentinian II	No. 122		

CATALOGUE³²

The following conventions are used in this catalogue: (1) silver and silver-washed coins are listed by catalogue numbers in *italic type*; (2) an asterisk (*) means that commentary follows at the end; (3) a double dagger (§) means that a particular coin is illustrated on Plate 18.

COINS OF CORINTH (50)

*1. Trihemioib. to 431 B.C. (holed)	Pegasos flying l. (curled wing)/ Gorgon head. Uncertain letters	<i>BMC</i> 111	F84-314
2. 12 mm. 400–146 B.C.	Pegasos flying r./Trident. Uncertain controls	<i>BMC</i> 423–433	84-270

³¹ A portion of this fill was excavated last year. The coins therein are listed in Williams and Zervos, 1983, p. 110, Stratigraphic Unit I (lots 1983-9, etc.).

³² Abbreviations used in this catalogue are as follows:

BMC = *A Catalogue of Coins in the British Museum*, 1873–
Greek Coins
Roman Imperial Coins

CopSNG = *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Copenhagen: Corinth*, Copenhagen 1944

DOC = *Catalogue of the Byzantine Coins in the Dumbarton Oaks Collection and in the Whittemore Collection*, Washington, D.C. 1966–

Ed. or Edwards = K. M. Edwards, *Corinth*, VI, *Coins 1896–1929*, Cambridge, Mass. 1933

Fox = E. Fox, "The Duoviri of Corinth," *JIAN* 2, 1899, pp. 89–116

Hendy = M. F. Hendy, *Coinage and Money in the Byzantine Empire, 1081–1261*, Washington, D.C. 1969

Hunter = *Roman Imperial Coins in the Hunter Coin Cabinet*, University of Glasgow, A. S. Robertson, ed., London/Glasgow/New York 1962–1982

LRBC = R. A. G. Carson *et al.*, *Late Roman Bronze Coinage, A.D. 324–498*, London 1960

Mionnet = T. E. Mionnet, *Description de médailles antiques grecques et romaines*, Suppl., Paris 1819–1837

RIC = *The Roman Imperial Coinage*, H. Mattingly *et al.*, edd., London 1923–

Weber = L. Forrer, *The Weber Collection*, London 1922–1929

3. 11 mm.	"	Pegasos flying l./Trident. Cornucopiae	<i>Hesperia</i> 36, 1967, p. 370	84-74
4. 11 mm.	"	Same. Running griffin	<i>BMC</i> 437	84-174 F84-316
5. 13 mm.	"	Same. Thunderbolt	<i>BMC</i> 438	84-254
6. 11 mm.	"	Same. Race torch	<i>BMC</i> 441	G83-237
7. 12 mm.	"	Same. Σ, rose	<i>Hesperia</i> 36, 1967, p. 371	‡84-184
8. 14 mm.	"	Same. Δ, amphora	<i>BMC</i> 448	83-229
9. 12 mm.	"	Same. Δ, . . .	<i>BMC</i> 452-454	84-11
10. 10-13 mm.	"	Illegible or type l./ Trident. Uncertain controls	84-23 84-44 84-56 84-64 84-80 84-86	84-107 84-145 84-152 84-167 84-170 84-191 84-267

UNDER THE DUOVIRI

*11. 21 mm. (ctmk.)	<i>Insteius-Cas.</i> ³³ 37-36 B.C.	Zeus head r./Athena fighting r.	Ed. 18	84-91
12. 17 mm.	<i>Aebutius-Pinnius</i> 37-36 B.C.	Poseidon head r./Inscription in wreath	Ed. 21	84-24 84-215
13. 10 mm.	<i>Publicius-Orestes</i> 19-18 B.C.	One-handed vase/CORIN in wreath	<i>NC</i> , 1947, p. 88	84-216
14. 21 mm.	<i>Niger-Pamphilus</i> 9-3 B.C.	Aphrodite head r./Bellerophon slaying Chimaera	Ed. 25	84-263
15. 16 mm.	<i>Aebutius-Pamphilus</i> 3 B.C.-A.D. 4	Pegasos flying r./Inscription in wreath	Ed. 33	84-275

³³ For the chronology of this and the following duoviral issues, see J. H. Kent, *Corinth*, VIII, iii, *Inscriptions*, 1926-1950, Princeton 1966, pp. 24-26.

	<i>Aebutius-Hera</i>			
16. 21 mm.	A.D. 12-13	Augustus head r./Inscription in wreath	Ed. 32 (var. 2)	F83-242
	<i>Peregrinus-Labeo</i>			
17. 19-20 mm.	A.D. 29	Tiberius head l./Temple	Ed. 40 or 43	84-219 84-227 84-273
18. 20 mm.	"	Livia head or bust r./Same	Ed. 41 or 42	84-21
	<i>Regulus-Flam.</i>			
19. 16 mm.	A.D. 50-51	Helios head r./Poseidon l.	Ed. 53	84-42
	<i>Anaxilaus-Fronto</i>			
20. 19 mm.	A.D. 55-56	Effaced/Nero and Tyche	Fox, p. 110, 42 (Athens, etc.)	84-205
	<i>Optatus-Polyaenus</i>			
21. 20 mm.	A.D. 57-67	Nero head r./Bellerophon seizing Pegasos	Fox, p. 113, 56 (Fox, 1st ex.)	84-154
	<i>Candidus-Flaccus</i>			
*22. 20 mm.	A.D. 57-67	Agrippina bust r./Genius l.	cf. <i>BMC</i> 560	84-69
	<i>Agrippa</i>			
23. 21 mm.	A.D. 68-69	Galba head r./Temple	Ed. 72	84-296
	FROM DOMITIAN TO GETA			
	<i>Domitian</i>			
*24. 20 mm.	A.D. 81-96	Head r./Chimaera r.	Ed. 93	84-221
*25. 21 mm.	"	Head r./Isthmus l.	Ed. 99	84-217
26. 21 mm.	"	Head r./Runner l.	<i>Hesperia</i> 43, 1974, p. 56, 101	84-199
	<i>Hadrian</i>			
*27. 24 mm.	A.D. 117-138	Bust r./Round temple	Ed. 111	84-111
28. 25 mm.	"	Bust r./Zeus r.	Ed. 120	84-76
*29. 26 mm.	"	Bust or head r./Pegasos prancing r.	var. <i>CopSNG</i> 283	84-209
	<i>M. Aurelius</i>			
*30. 24 mm.	A.D. 161-180	Head r./Bellerophon slaying Chimaera	var. <i>CopSNG</i> 317	‡G83-238
	<i>S. Severus</i>			
*31. 28 mm.	A.D. 193-211	Bust r./Poseidon l.	Ed. NOT ³⁴	‡84-54
	ANONYMOUS			
32. 14 mm.	early imperial	Effaced/Rudder	Ed. 74	84-90
33. 21 mm.	Hadrianic	Aphrodite head r./Bellerophon slaying Chimaera	Ed. 132	84-283

³⁴ NOT = rare or unpublished variety.

TESSERA

34.	20 mm.	early imperial	Unstamped/Pegasos flying r.	Ed. 231	84-22
-----	--------	-------------------	-----------------------------	---------	-------

COINS OF GREEK STATES OTHER THAN CORINTH (19)

ILLYRIA AND EPIRUS

		<i>Dyrrhachium</i>			
35.	16 mm.	229–100 B.C.	Zeus head r./Tripod leves. ΣΤΡΑΤΩΝΟΣ	Mionnet 296	‡84-4
		<i>Korkyra</i>			
36.	25 mm.	229–48 B.C.	Jugate heads r./Ship prow r. Adjunct. ΦΙΛΩΤΑΣ	BMC 557	84-25

ATTICA

		<i>Athens</i>			
37.	12 mm.	350–330 B.C.	Athena head r./Two-bodied owl. Uncertain symbol	BMC 225	‡84-12
38.	17 mm.	39–27 B.C.	Similar/Apollo Delios. Cicada	BMC 564	84-223
39.	12 mm.	A.D. 128–267	Athena bust l./Owl r.	BMC 736	‡84-52

PELOPONNESOS

		<i>Phlious</i>			
40.	11 mm.	to 370 B.C.	Bull butting l./Φ with four pellets	BMC 16	84-236
41.	mm. —	to 370 B.C.	Similar/Φ. Pellets(?)	BMC 13–17	84-266
		<i>Sikyon</i>			
*42.	12 mm.	330–200 B.C.	Dove flying r./Σ in wreath	BMC 89	84-195
43.	13 mm.	196–146 B.C.	Dove flying l./ΣΙ in wreath. Φ. . .	BMC 213	84-237
44.	15 mm.	160–146 B.C.	Similar/Effaced. ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑΔΑ (?)	BMC 219	84-17
		<i>Patrai</i>			
45.	17 mm.	14 B.C.	Arrow, quiver, bow/Lyre	BMC 17	84-66
		<i>Lakedaimon</i>			
46.	21 mm.	to 32 B.C. or later	Zeus head r./Club in wreath. ΕΠΙ ΕΥΡΥΚΛΕΟΣ	BMC 63	84-87
		<i>Argos</i>			
47.	17 mm.	350–228 B.C.	Hera head r./Athena fighting l.	BMC 106	84-88
		<i>Troizen</i>			
48.	22 mm.	uncertain emperor	Bust or head r./Theseus lifting rock (sandals?)	BMC 20 or 25	84-278
		<i>Tegea</i>			
49.	mm. —	370–240 B.C.	Athena head r./Doe and Telephos. Controls(?)	BMC 15 or 25	84-144
		<i>Pheneos</i>			
50.	15 mm.	to 370 B.C.	Head r., in petasos. Fulmen/ Ram r.	cf. Weber 4318	‡84-290

MYSIA

	<i>Pergamon</i>			
*51. 18 mm.	Hadrian A.D. 117-138	Head r./Telesphoros. CTP ΚΕΦΑΛΙΩΝ ΤΟ Β	BMC 270	‡84-85

ISLAND OFF CARIA

	<i>Rhodes</i>			
52. 11 mm.	333-304 B.C.	Rose/Rose with bud	BMC 72	84-220

COINS OF UNCERTAIN GREEK STATES (12)

Uncertain mint

53. 14 mm.	400-31 B.C.	Bird flying l./Effaced		84-138
54. 13 mm.	"	Effaced/Grapes (Lokroi?)		84-224
55. 14 mm.	"	Effaced/Ship prow l.; above, P. . .		84-153
56. 12 mm.	"	Effaced/Four-sectioned incuse, or four-spoked wheel		84-101
57. 14 mm.	"	Effaced/Wreath and . . .		84-160
58. 9 mm.	"	Effaced/Club(?) and . . .		84-225
*59. 31 mm.	Imperial	Head of Hadrian r., laur./Effaced		84-166
60. 23 mm.	"	Head or bust of Hadrian r., laur./Effaced		84-171
61. 19 mm.	"	Head of Domitian(?) r./Figure seated l.		84-211
62. 21 mm.	Imperial	Bust of Sabina(?) r./Effaced		84-265
63. 23 mm.	"	Bust of J. Domna (?) r./Tyche r., with scepter and cornucopiae		84-93
64. 19 mm.	"	Head or bust of woman(?) r./ Effaced. (<i>Rev.</i> centering hole)		84-274
65. 21 mm.	"	Head of man r./ Effaced (<i>Obv.</i> centering hole)		84-277

ROMAN REPUBLICAN COINAGE (20)

*66. As (halved)	200-150 B.C.	Janus head, l. half, l/ Effaced		84-177
*67. As (halved)	"	Effaced/Effaced		84-276

ROMAN IMPERIAL COINAGE: EARLY (13)

MONEYERS UNDER AUGUSTUS: LAMIA, SILIUS, ANNIUS

	<i>Rome</i>			
68. Quad.	9 B.C.	Simulium and lituus/ III VIR AAA FF Large SC	BMC I, 201	84-89
		GALBA, A.D. 68-69		
	<i>Rome</i>			
69. Den.	A.D. 68-69	IMP Prince riding r.	BMC I, 21	‡84-12

TRAJAN, A.D. 98-117

	<i>Rome</i>			
70. Dup.	A.D. 112-114	FELICITAS AVGVST SC Felicitas l.	<i>BMC</i> III, 992	84-122
		LUCIUS VERUS, A.D. 161-169		
	<i>Rome</i>			
71. Ses.	A.D. 166-167	TR POT VII IMP IIII COS III SC Victory l.	<i>BMC</i> IV, 1324	84-36
		SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS, A.D. 193-211		
	<i>Rome</i>			
72. Den.	A.D. 201-210	INDVLGENTIA AVGG IN CARTH Dea Caelestis riding r. on lion	<i>BMC</i> V, 337	84-13
		MAXIMINUS I, A.D. 235-238		
	<i>Rome</i>			
73. Ses.	A.D. 235	PROVIDENTIA AVG SC Providentia l.	<i>BMC</i> VI, 17	84-175
		AURELIAN, A.D. 270-275		
	<i>Siscia</i>			
74. Ant.	A.D. 272-273	IOVI CONSER Prince, Jupiter (<i>Officina</i> T, series pellet, ✱)	var. <i>RIC</i> V, i, 229 (F)	‡84-287
		PROBUS, A.D. 276-282		
	<i>Rome</i>			
75. Ant.	A.D. 276-282	ADVENTVS AVG Prince riding l. (<i>Officina</i> Γ, series wreath)	<i>RIC</i> V, ii, 157 (F)	‡84-253
	<i>Cyzicus</i>			
76. Ant.	A.D. 276-282	CLEMENTIA TEMP Prince, Jupiter (<i>Officina</i> S)	<i>RIC</i> V, ii, 905	84-139
	<i>Uncertain</i>			
77. Ant.	A.D. 276-282	PAX AVG Pax l.	cf. <i>RIC</i> V, ii, 91 (F)	84-257
		CARINUS, A.D. 283-285		
	<i>Rome</i>			
78. Ant.	A.D. 283-285	FIDES MILITVM Fides l. (<i>Officina</i> €, series KA)	<i>RIC</i> V, ii, 251	84-43
		UNCERTAIN EMPEROR		
	<i>Uncertain mint</i>			
*79. 25 mm. (halved)		Head r./Effaced		84-157
*80. 27 mm. (halved)		Effaced/Effaced		84-53

ROMAN IMPERIAL COINAGE: LATE (74)

DIOCLETIAN, A.D. 284–305

	<i>Heraclea</i>			
81. 21 mm.	A.D. 295–296	CONCORDIA MILITVM Prince, Jupiter (<i>Officina</i> B)	<i>RIC</i> VI, 13	84-40
		MAXIMIAN HERCULES, A.D. 285–305		
	<i>Cyzicus</i>			
82. 20 mm.	A.D. 295–299	CONCORDIA MILITVM Prince, Jupiter (<i>Officinae</i> B and Δ)	<i>RIC</i> VI, 15b	84-234 84-279
83. 21 mm.	”	Same, but draped bust (<i>Officina</i> B)	<i>RIC</i> VI, 16b	84-259
	<i>Uncertain</i>			
84. 21 mm.		CONCORDIA MILITVM Prince, Jupiter	cf. <i>RIC</i> VI, p. 581, 15	84-34
		MAXENTIUS, A.D. 306–312		
	<i>Rome</i>			
*85. 23 mm.	A.D. 308–310	CONSERV VRB SVAE Roma in temple (<i>Officina</i> S)	<i>RIC</i> VI, 210	84-297
		LICINIUS I, A.D. 307–323		
	<i>Nicomedia</i>			
*86. 22 mm.	A.D. 313–317	IOVI CONSRVATORI Jupiter I. (<i>Officina</i> €)	<i>RIC</i> VII, 13	84-271
	<i>Uncertain</i>			
87. 19 mm.		VOT X . . . in wreath	cf. <i>RIC</i> VII, p. 504, 33	84-135
		CONSTANTINE I, A.D. 307–337		
	<i>Thessalonica</i>			
*88. 17 mm.	A.D. 318–319	VOT X MVL T XXX in wreath (<i>Officina</i> Γ)	<i>RIC</i> VII, 29	‡84-169
	<i>Heraclea</i>			
*89. 22 mm.	A.D. 313–314	IOVI CONSERVATORI AVGG Jupiter I. (<i>Officina</i> €)	<i>RIC</i> VII, 5	‡84-78
		CONSTANTINOPOLIS		
	<i>Uncertain</i>			
90. 18 mm.	after A.D. 330	No legend. Victory I. on prow	cf. <i>LRBC</i> I, 52	84-15
		CRISPUS (CAESAR), A.D. 317–326		
	<i>Siscia</i>			
*91. 18 mm.	A.D. 320	VIRTVS EXERCIT Standard, captives (<i>Officina</i> B, series S, . . .)	<i>RIC</i> VII, 113 or 123	‡84-239

CONSTANTINE II, A.D. 337-340

Heraclea

92. 14 mm. A.D. 337-340 GLORIA EXERCITVS One standard (*Officina* €?) *RIC* VIII, 16 84-61

Nicomedia

93. 15 mm. A.D. 337-340 Same type (*Officina* Δ) *RIC* VIII, 6 84-20

Cyzicus

94. 16 mm. A.D. 331-334 GLORIA EXERCITVS Two standards (*Officina* ζ) *RIC* VII, 81 84-9

CONSTANTIUS II, A.D. 337-361

Rome

95. 18 mm. A.D. 330 GLORIA EXERCITVS Two standards (*Officina* T) *RIC* VII, 329 84-59

Thessalonica

96. 20 mm. A.D. 348-350 FEL TEMP REPARATIO Prince on ship (*Officina* A) *RIC* VIII, 119 84-299

97. 17 mm. A.D. 350-355 FEL TEMP REPARATIO *FH*³⁵ (*Officinae* B and Δ) *RIC* VIII, 189 84-47
84-48

98. 14 mm. A.D. 355-361 SPES REIPVBLICE Virtus I. (*Officina* Δ) *RIC* VIII, 213 84-2

Constantinople

99. 17 mm. A.D. 330-333 GLORIA EXERCITVS Two standards (*Officina* I) *RIC* VII, 61 84-197

100. 19 mm. A.D. 351-354 FEL TEMP REPARATIO *FH*4 (*Officina* ?, *series* *, •S•) *RIC* VIII, 116 84-37

Cyzicus

101. 16 mm. A.D. 355-361 FEL TEMP REPARATIO *FH*3 (*Officina* ?, *series* •M•) *RIC* VIII, 115 84-159

Antioch

102. 14 mm. A.D. 347-348 VOT XX MVLT XXX in wreath (*Officina* Z) *RIC* VIII, 113 84-303

Alexandria

103. 15 mm. A.D. 355-361 FEL TEMP REPARATIO *FH*3 (*Officina* Δ) *RIC* VIII, 84 84-312

Uncertain

104. 15 mm. VOT XX MVLT XXX in wreath *LRBC* I, 1305 84-256

105. 15 mm. SPES REIPVBLICE Virtus I. *LRBC* II, 1615 84-119

106. 15-17 mm. FEL TEMP REPARATIO *FH* *LRBC* II, 1902 84-131
84-146
84-201

³⁵ *FH* = Falling Horseman. The number refers to the principal varieties (1-4) of the Falling Horseman type described in *LRBC*, p. 108. If the type is unclear, there is no number.

CONSTANTIUS II or CONSTANTIUS GALLUS

Uncertain

- | | | | | |
|------|-----------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| 107. | 17-19 mm. | FEL TEMP REPARATIO <i>FH</i> | <i>LRBC</i> II, 1893 | 84-129
84-284 |
|------|-----------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------|

CONSTANS I, A.D. 337-350

Thessalonica

- | | | | | |
|------|--------|---|----------------------|--------|
| 108. | 19 mm. | A.D. 348-350
FEL TEMP REPARATIO Prince on
ship (<i>Officina</i> €) | <i>RIC</i> VIII, 120 | 84-310 |
|------|--------|---|----------------------|--------|

Uncertain

- | | | | | |
|------|-----------|---------------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| 109. | 13-14 mm. | VOT XX MVLT XXX in wreath | <i>LRBC</i> I, 1150 | 84-98
84-99 |
|------|-----------|---------------------------|---------------------|----------------|

CONSTANTIUS GALLUS (CAESAR), A.D. 351-354

Constantinople

- | | | | | |
|------|--------|---|----------------------|--------|
| 110. | 16 mm. | A.D. 351-354
FEL TEMP REPARATIO <i>FH3</i>
(<i>Officina</i> A or H, <i>series</i> •) | <i>RIC</i> VIII, 122 | 84-308 |
|------|--------|---|----------------------|--------|

Nicomedia

- | | | | | |
|------|--------|---|---------------------------------------|-------|
| 111. | 19 mm. | A.D. 351-354
Same (<i>Officina</i> ?) | <i>RIC</i> VIII, 90.
<i>Obv.</i> Δ | 84-62 |
|------|--------|---|---------------------------------------|-------|

JULIAN, A.D. 361-363

Arles

- | | | | | |
|------|--------|---|----------------------|--------|
| 112. | 16 mm. | A.D. 355-360
SPES REIPVBLICE Virtus I.
(<i>Officina</i> T) | <i>RIC</i> VIII, 276 | 84-307 |
|------|--------|---|----------------------|--------|

Cyzicus

- | | | | | |
|------|--------|--|----------------------|------|
| 113. | 16 mm. | A.D. 355-361
FEL TEMP REPARATIO <i>FH3</i>
(<i>Officina</i> ?, <i>series</i> •M•) | <i>RIC</i> VIII, 116 | 84-6 |
|------|--------|--|----------------------|------|

FAMILY OF CONSTANTINE

Uncertain

- | | | | | | |
|-------|-----------|---|--------|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| *114. | 14-18 mm. | [] Two soldiers,
one standard | 84-181 | FEL TEMP REPARATIO , etc.
Same | 84-51
84-95 |
| | | [] Two Victories
face to face | 84-83 | Same
Same | 84-240
84-241 |
| | | Quadriga(?) | 84-103 | Same | 84-244 |
| | | FEL TEMP
REPARATIO | 84-3 | Same | 84-251 |
| | | (<i>FH3</i> , <i>FH4</i> , or
uncertain <i>FH</i>) | 84-5 | Same | 84-300 |
| | | Same | 84-7 | SPES REIPVBLICE Virtus I. | 84-46 |
| | | Same | 84-8 | Same | 84-50 |

VALENS, A.D. 364-378

Lyons

- | | | | | |
|------|--------|--|--------------------|--------|
| 115. | 17 mm. | A.D. 367-375
SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE
Victory I. (<i>Officina</i> P, <i>series</i> OF, I, ☺) | <i>RIC</i> IX, 21a | 84-141 |
|------|--------|--|--------------------|--------|

	<i>Thessalonica</i>			
116. 16 mm.	A.D. 364–367	Same (<i>Officina</i> Δ, <i>series</i> ?)	cf. <i>RIC</i> IX, 18b	84-192
117. 16 mm.	A.D. 367–378	GLORIA ROMANORVM Prince, captive (<i>Mintmark</i> ?)	cf. <i>RIC</i> IX, 26b	84-4
	<i>Nicomedia</i>			
118. 19 mm.	A.D. 364–375	Same (<i>Officina</i> Γ, <i>series</i> ?)	cf. <i>RIC</i> IX, 23a	84-161
	<i>Uncertain</i>			
119. 17 mm.		SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE Victory l.	<i>LRBC</i> II, 1707	84-214
120. 18 mm.		GLORIA ROMANORVM Prince, captive	<i>LRBC</i> II, 2069	84-188
		VALENTINIAN II, A.D. 375–383		
	<i>Thessalonica</i>			
121. 11 mm.	A.D. 383–388	GLORIA REIPVBLICE Camp gate (<i>Officina</i> B)	<i>RIC</i> IX, 62a	84-116
	<i>Cyzicus</i>			
122. 14 mm.	A.D. 378–383	VOT X MVLX XX in wreath (<i>Officina</i> B)	<i>RIC</i> IX, 21b	84-293
		THEODOSIUS I or II		
	<i>Uncertain</i>			
123. 14 mm.		Uncertain type		84-147
		THEODOSIUS II, A.D. 402–450		
	<i>Cyzicus</i>			
124. 14 mm.	A.D. 408–423	GLORIA ROMANORVM Two princes (<i>Officina</i> A)	<i>LRBC</i> II, 2599 <i>Obv.</i> star	84-204
		VALENTINIAN I–III		
	<i>Uncertain mint</i>			
*125. 11–17 mm.	[] Victory l. dragging captive SALVS REIPVBLICE or REIPVBLICAE Victory l. dragging captive	84-124 84-130 84-294 84-309	GLORIA REIPVBLICE Camp gate VICT . . . Victory, captive VIRTVS AVGGG Prince on ship VOT X . . . in wreath Cross (legend?)	84-235 84-143 84-128 84-109 84-190

UNCERTAIN LATE ROMAN COINS (9)

UNCERTAIN COINS OF SMALL MODULE, 11 MM. OR LESS (5)

BYZANTINE COINAGE (41)

CONSTANTINE VII, A.D. 913-959

Constantinople

- | | | | | | |
|-------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| *126. | 24-25 mm.
(overstr.) | A.D. 945-950 | Emperor bust/Inscription | DOC III, ii, 26 | 84-35
84-38 |
|-------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|-----------------|----------------|

NICEPHORUS III, A.D. 1078-1081

Constantinople

- | | | | | | |
|------|--------------------------|----------------|---|---------------|-----------------------------|
| 127. | 20-27 mm.
(1, halved) | A.D. 1078-1081 | Christ figure/Cross and
circle with C Φ
N Δ | DOC III, ii 9 | 84-108
‡84-113
84-245 |
|------|--------------------------|----------------|---|---------------|-----------------------------|

ANONYMOUS ISSUES

- | | | | | | |
|--------|---------------------------|----------------|---|----------------------------------|------------------|
| 128a. | 22 mm. | A.D. 969-1030 | Christ bust/
Inscription | DOC III, ii,
p. 648, Class A1 | 84-126 |
| *128b. | 32 mm. | " | Similar but larger flan
(ornament 49 var.) | DOC III, ii,
p. 649, Class A2 | ‡84-55 |
| 129. | 22 mm. | A.D. 1070-1075 | Christ bust/Patriarchal
cross | DOC III, ii,
p. 694, Class H | 84-110 |
| 130. | 22-23 mm. | A.D. 1075-1080 | Similar/Latin
cross | DOC III, ii,
p. 696, Class I | 83-241
84-120 |
| 131. | 22-25 mm.
(1, clipped) | A.D. 1085-1092 | Similar/Virgin
orans | DOC III, ii,
p. 702, Class K | 84-114
84-125 |

ALEXIUS I, A.D. 1081-1118

Thessalonica

- | | | | | | |
|------|--------------------------|----------------|---|--|--|
| 132. | Tetart.
(1, overstr.) | A.D. 1092-1118 | Christ bust/Emperor bust
with cross | Hendy, pl. 8:7 | 84-29
84-179
84-198 |
| 133. | Tetart.
(1, overstr.) | " | Jeweled cross with C Φ /Similar
Λ Δ
(Hendy, pl. 8:10) | U83-244
84-28
84-149
84-162
84-203 | 84-232
84-248
84-255
84-282
84-288 |

JOHN II, A.D. 1118-1143

Thessalonica

- | | | | | | |
|------|---------------------------|----------------|--|------------------|---------|
| 134. | Half-
tetart (2.02 g.) | A.D. 1118-1143 | Christ figure/Emperor bust
with labarum | Hendy, pl. 11:13 | ‡84-247 |
|------|---------------------------|----------------|--|------------------|---------|

MANUEL I, A.D. 1143-1180

Unattributed

- | | | | | | |
|-------|---------------------------------|----------------|---|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| *135. | Half-
tetart. (1.31-2.05 g.) | A.D. 1143-1180 |  /Emperor bust with
labarum (Hendy, pl. 18:1) | 84-30
84-32
84-33
‡84-140 | 84-180
84-233
84-261
84-281 |
|-------|---------------------------------|----------------|---|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|

136. Half-tetart. (1.40–1.77 g.)	A.D. 1143–1180	St. George bust/Similar	Hendy, pl. 18:3	G83-240 84-196
137. Half-tetart. (1.26 g.)	A.D. 1143–1180	Christ bust/Emperor figure	Hendy, pl. 18:5	84-258
LATIN IMITATIVE				
138. Trachy	A.D. 1204–1261	Virgin with Christ, seated/ Emperor with labarum	Hendy, pl. 29:1	84-148
139. Trachy	"	Christ enthroned/Emperor with cross	Hendy, pl. 29:10	84-96
140. Trachy	"	Similar/Helen and Constantine	Hendy, pl. 29:16	84-102
UNCERTAIN LATE ISSUES				
141. 20 mm. (clipped)	after A.D. 1081	Christ bust/Cross with globules at ends and X in middle		‡84-164
*142. Trachy	"	Virgin seated on throne with back, . . ./Emperor figure holding . . .		84-246

NOTES

- (1) Details are hard to see on this coin, but the Gorgon head on the reverse seems to be of the flying-hair variety. Weight of coin: 0.56 g.
- (11) The obverse countermark (A) has as much circulation wear as, possibly, the coin itself which is worn flat, which suggests that the stamp was applied not long after the coin's striking. The reverse legend of the coin has been completely effaced.
- (22) The reverse legend of 84-69 is only partially legible and reads, . . . IIVIR/GEN/COL/COR. The missing part in the beginning was either Q FVL FLACCO (as in *BMC* 560) or M AC CANDIDO (as in *Hesperia* 45, 1976, p. 148, no. 67). Q. Fulvius Flaccus and M. Accius Candidus served together at Corinth during the latter part of Nero's reign according to Kent, Edwards, etc. Miss J. E. Fisher, on the other hand, would place them near the *beginning* of the emperor's reign: *Hesperia* 49, 1980, p. 8.
- (24, 25) All legends on these coins are effaced.
- (27) The round temple is shown variously on different coins. On this example, the structure has six columns with three wide spacings: I,II,II,I.
- (29) [IMP CAE]§ TR--AIAN HADR [] Bust or head of Hadrian r. (laureate?)
Rev. [COL--L IYΛ Ç--QR Pegasos prancing r.
This is a variant of the piece in Copenhagen which has the reverse legend written in two lines *under* the Pegasos.
- (30) M AVR ANTONI--NVS AVG Head of M. Aurelius r., laureate.
Rev. CL--I--C--[]R Bellerophon on Pegasos r., Chimaera r.
(Pl. 18)
On the Copenhagen piece, Chimaera faces l., with COR written from l. to r. beneath her.
- (31) []SEPT SEV P--ER[]T AVG IMP II[] Bust of S. Severus r., laureate, cuirassed.
Rev. •C•L•--I--COR Poseidon l., nude, holding trident and dolphin.
(Pl. 18)

- Mionnet (no. 779) seems to describe a parallel type which has on the obverse Septimius' *head*, and on the reverse, Poseidon with *altar* before him.
- (42) This coin has wreath tying either to *left* or *below*, and the type thus corresponds to no. 4 or 5 in Mrs. Warren's sequence of Group 4; see J. A. W. Warren, "The Autonomous Bronze Coinage of Sicyon (Part 1)," *NC* 143, 1983, pp. 23-56.
- (51) The reverse legend breaks as follows: [ΠΕΡΓΑ] ÇTP--[K] ΕΦΑΛΙΩΝ--ΤΟ Β.
- (59) This large coin weighs 18.12 g. and probably is Corinthian; cf. Edwards, p. 26, no. 95, and *BMC*, p. 72, no. 580.
- (66) Weight of fragment: 9.33 g. This is less than half of the original weight. The coin was probably broken in an attempt to halve it.
- (67) Weight of half: 15.44 g. The halving of the coin probably took place during Augustus' reform in the 20's B.C. See T. V. Buttrey, "Halved Coins, The Augustan Reform, and Horace, *Odes* I.3," *AJA* 76, 1972, pp. 31-48.
- (79) Weight of half: 3.22 g. (copper). Possibly Flavian.
- (80) Weight of half: 6.11 g. (copper).
- (85) This is the first coin of Maxentius to be reported from Corinth.
- (86) The reverse representation is executed in a barbarous style.
- (88) *RIC* describes the obverse portrait of this issue as G²l. (cuirass, spear across r. shoulder) where the correct designation seems to be G¹¹l. (cuirass, spear across l. shoulder, holding *horse bridle* with l. hand). Pl. 18.
- (89) The imperial likeness (face clean-shaven but for long moustache) seems to be Maximinus', not Constantine's (Pl. 18); see J. Maurice, *Numismatique Constantinienne* II, p. 567, iv.2.
- (91) The portrait variety seems to be G⁹l. (shield on *right* arm, etc.), not G⁸l. (shield on *left* arm, etc.) as given in *RIC*; cf. Hunter 57. Pl. 18.
- (114) Four of these coins, all in the FEL TEMP REPARATIO series, have readable controls in the left field of the reverse, as follows: 84-8 (Δ), 84-240 (M), 84-244 (•M•), 84-251 (M).
- (125) Coin 84-309. With *salus reipublicae* on the reverse, possibly of the Constantinople mint (ca. A.D. 383-408). The reading of this much damaged coin is due to Mr. John D. Mac Isaac. Coin 84-235. Mint of Thessalonica, officina A.
Coin 84-143. This piece seems to be a barbaric version of a Valentinian III nummus of the Roman mint. Besides debasing the style, the engraver also added a christogram, ☩, in the left field of the reverse, which was absent in the original. Traces of an R (for RM) can be seen in the exergue.
- (126) Coin 84-35. Not a trace remains of the emperor's name, but details on the obverse and reverse prove this follis to be a Constantine VII issue of the single-bust/globus-cruciger/akakia variety (Class 5). It was struck over the immediately preceding variety depicting Romanus I alone with transverse scepter, subvariety with broken obverse legend (Class 4).
Coin 84-38. This follis also is overstruck on an earlier one (Class 4?) which seems to have been impressed on a still earlier type.
- (128b) New obverse ornament variety; no pellet on either side of the vertical limb of the nimbus cross. Pl. 18.
- (135) The monogram of coin 84-140 is unusual for having a *pellet* beneath the lambda. Pl. 18.
- (142) Damaged. Possibly related to Hendy, pl. 24:10-14.

PLATE 6



General view from the northwest. Vomitorium in foreground

CHARLES K. WILLIAMS, II AND ORESTES H. ZERVOS: CORINTH, 1984: EAST OF THE THEATER



a. View from the east



Building 1

b. East Theater Street
from the west



1



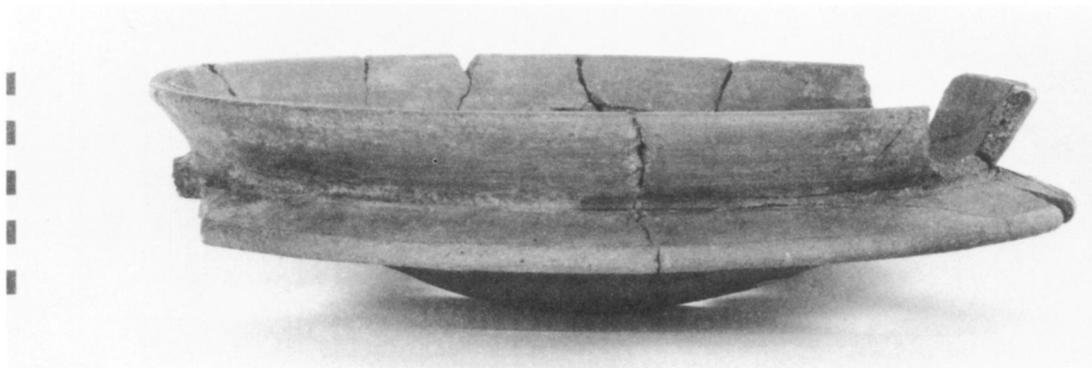
1, detail



6



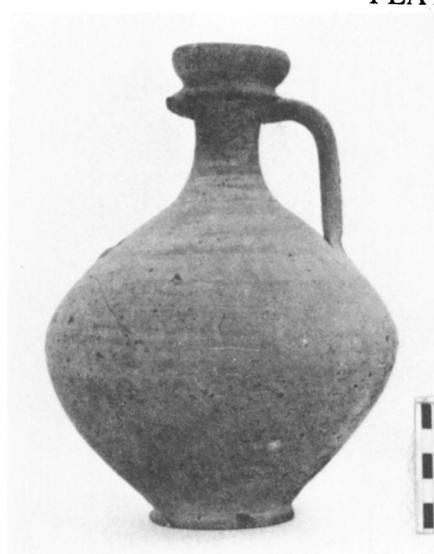
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4



5



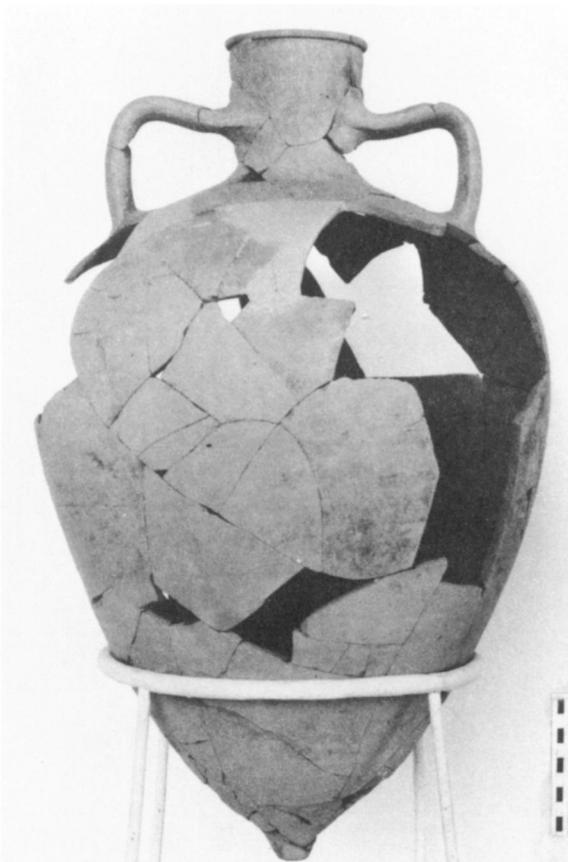
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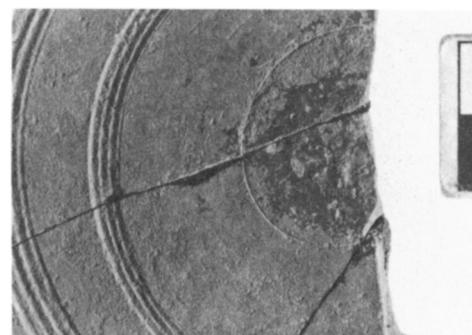
9



10



8



11



12

PLATE 10



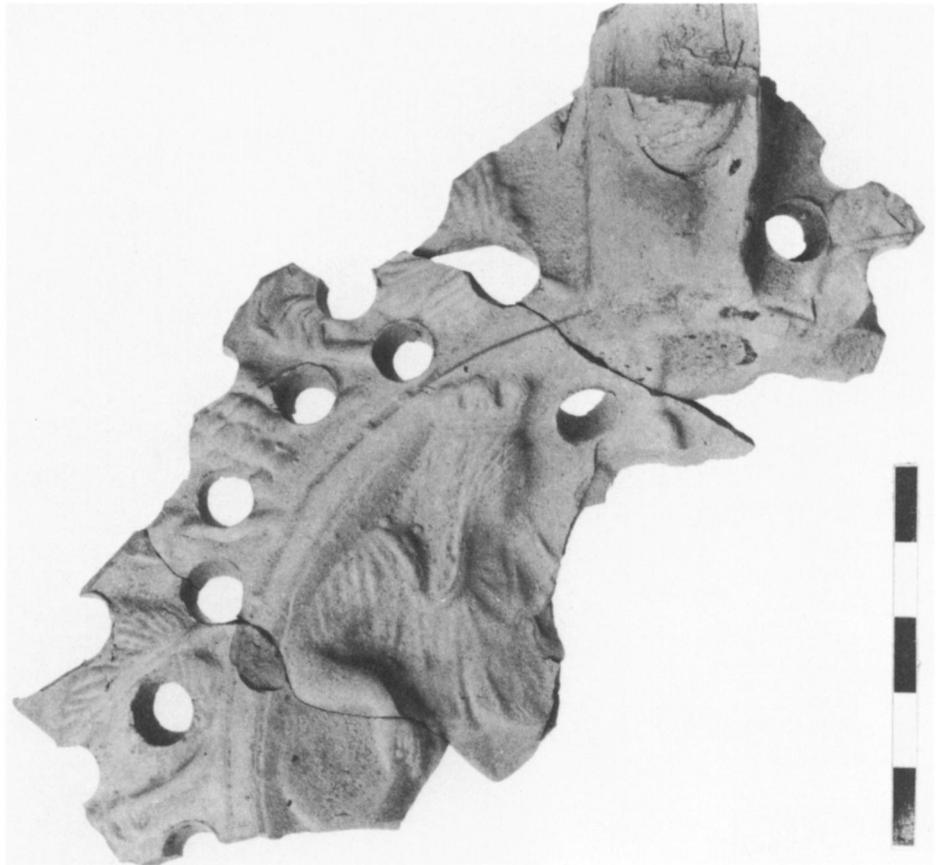
13



14



19



18 a



17



18 b



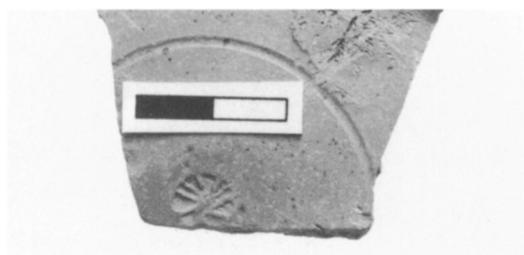
a. Northwest room of Building 5; Building 3; East Theater Street; from the west



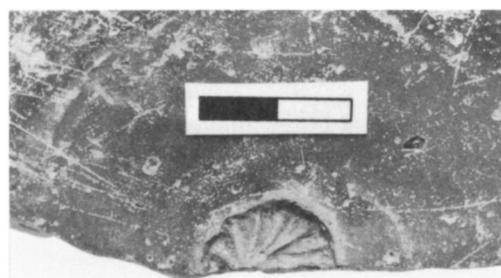
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22

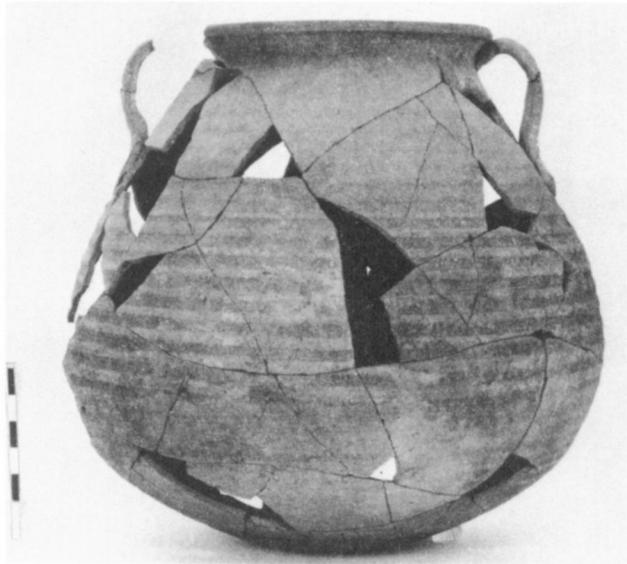


21



23

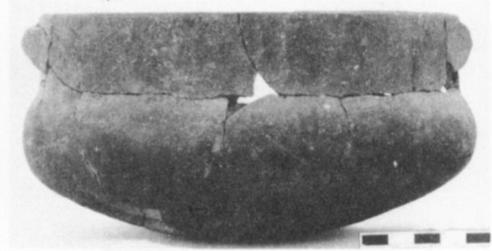
PLATE 12



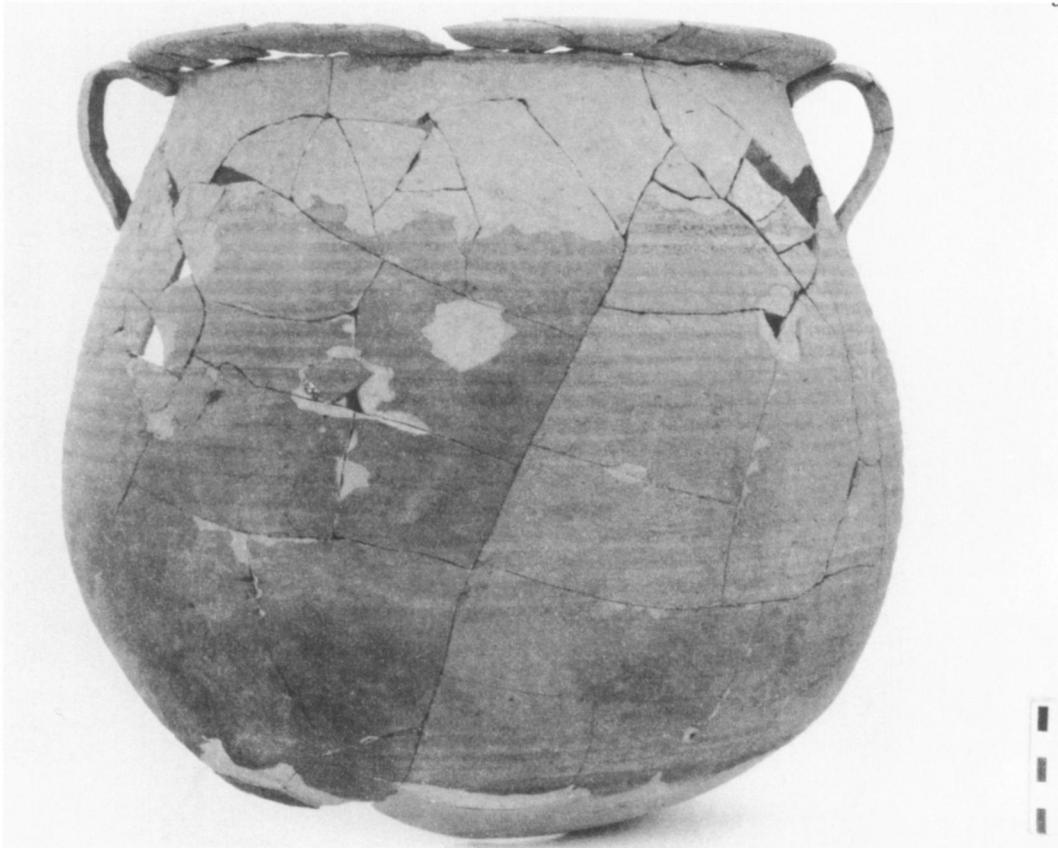
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27



30



29



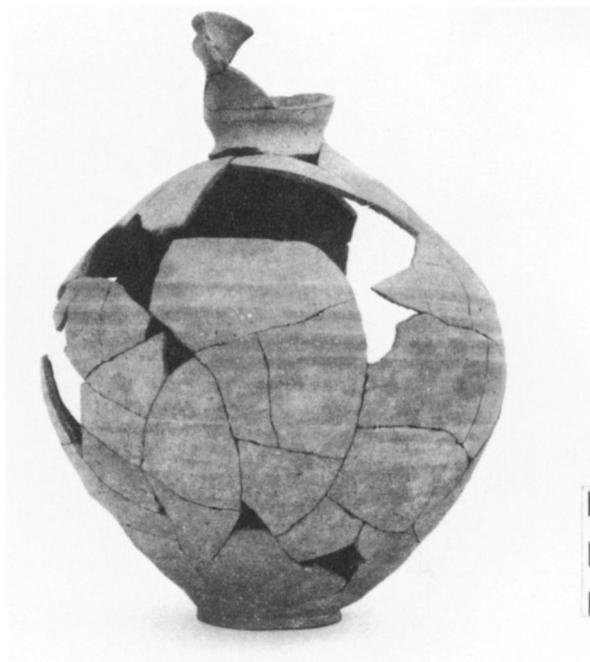
26



31



24



25



33



34



38 a, b



35



36



37

PLATE 14



41



43



42



46



a. East Theater Street from the northeast: Building 3 at lower left



39



40



b. Pier, Theater Phase 3, from the north (pier, Theater Phase 2, in foreground)

PLATE 16



a. Piers, Theater Phases 2 and 3, and furnace, from the southeast



b. Furnace with roof tile *in situ*, from the southeast



c. Pier, Theater Phase 3, built upon pier, Theater Phase 2, from the southeast



47



48, top



48, side



44



49



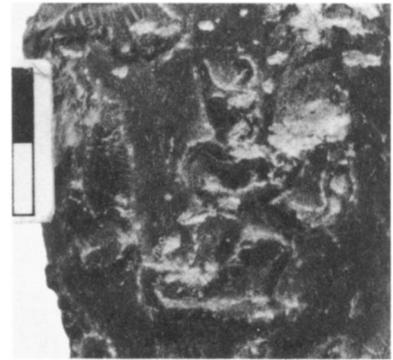
49, detail b



49, detail c



49, detail a



49, detail d



49, detail e



49, detail f

PLATE 18

