

# CORINTH, 1978: FORUM SOUTHWEST

(PLATES 41-52)

**D**URING THE SPRING of 1978 attentions of the American School of Classical Studies were focused on three monuments that lie at the southwest corner of the Corinthian forum.<sup>1</sup> The programme was a direct continuation of the work in the same area undertaken in the previous seasons.

Excavation within the Punic Amphora Building west of the South Stoa resulted in a better understanding of the plan and phases of occupation of the 5th-century structure. Pottery finds show that originally it was a house constructed and occupied in the 460's. In its second phase it served a more commercial use, perhaps not as a residence at all. Most of the building was abandoned in the third quarter of the 5th century, although its southeast corner room appears to have been used into the late 4th century B.C.

During the 1978 season Building IV, which underlies the west end of the South Stoa, was investigated; this building has a cellar which was filled in the middle of the 4th century. Apparently Building IV was abandoned around 350 or slightly thereafter; the site then was used for industrial purposes until the South Stoa was planned and laid out over the area.

In the third section investigated, south of the west end of the South Stoa, excavation was begun at modern levels and descended to Classical strata behind Store-rooms XXXI through XXXIII of the stoa. Excavation will be continued there in 1979 in order to understand more fully the Hellenistic levels now only partially exposed.

During July and August of 1978 an excavation of smaller scale was conducted

<sup>1</sup> Once again this year, the Corinth Excavations had the pleasure of enjoying the interest and continual help of the Greek Archaeological Service, especially of Dr. N. Yalouris, Inspector General of Antiquities, and of Mrs. K. Krystalli-Votsi, Ephor of Antiquities of the Argolid and Corinthia. My appreciation is also expressed here to Prof. H. Immerwahr, Director of the American School of Classical Studies, for all of the time, effort and support that he has extended to the Corinth Excavations.

The personnel of 1978 comprised Dr. Nancy Bookidis, in charge of the operation of the museum and finds, Joan Fisher, numismatics, Stella Bouzaki, conservation; N. Didaskalou, A. Papaioannou, and G. Arberores served as museum technicians. The foreman, as previously, was Ph. Notes. Field supervisors were Ann Brownlee, Mary Lou Zimmerman, Mark Munn, and Rhys Townsend. Dr. Nancy Winter excavated for part of the season and helped thereafter in many ways. Darice Birge aided with the inventorying of finds from the excavation, as did David Brownlee. Photographers of site and finds were Bartzioti and Ioannidou of Athens. Profiles of pots and drawings of various objects were executed by Helen Townsend and Susan W. Katzev. Without reservation I extend wholehearted thanks to all of the above for the selfless, careful, and professional work that they did, without which this report would have been impossible.

*Hesperia*, 48, 2

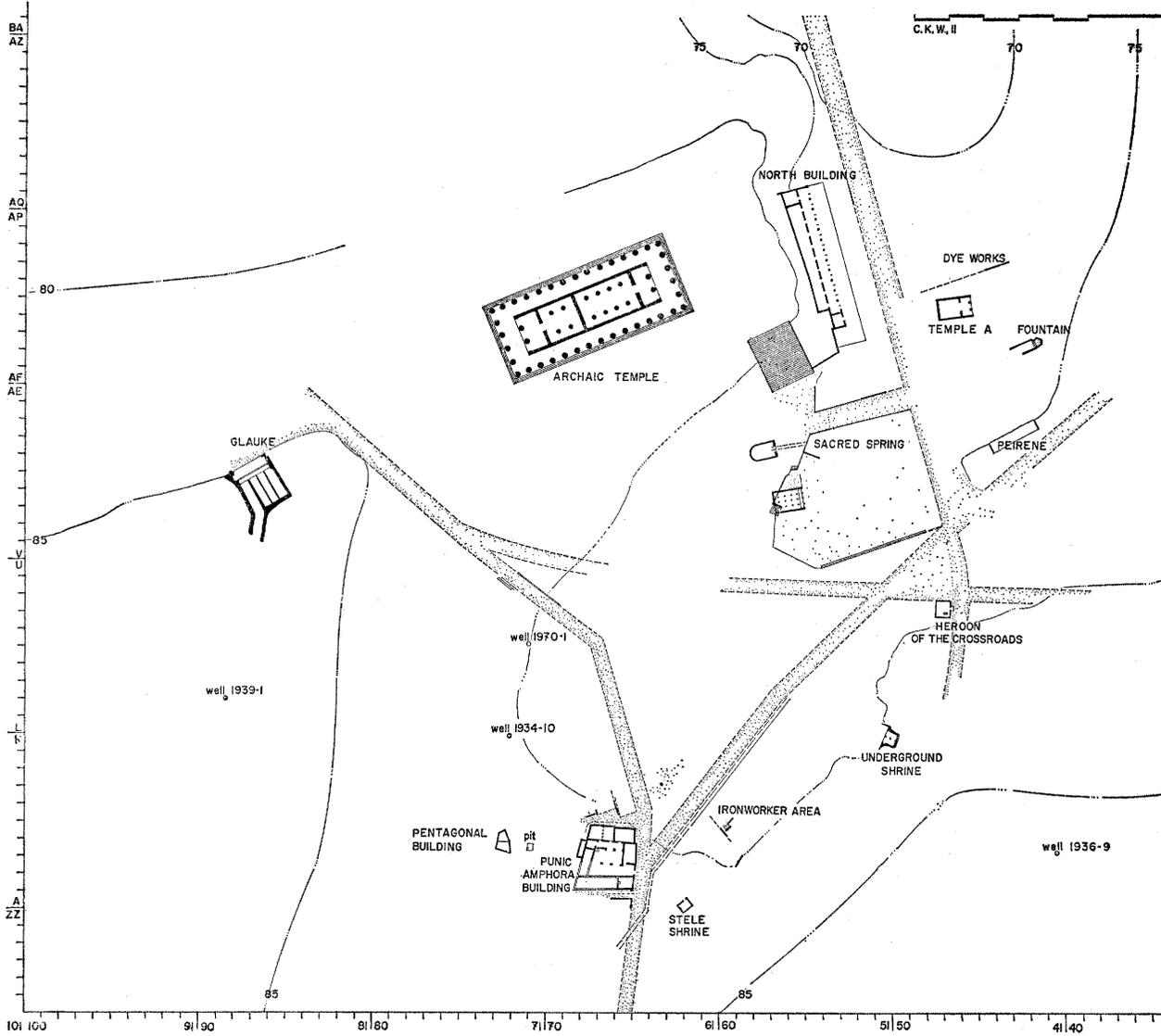


FIG. 1. Central Corinth, ca. 450 B.C.

at the southeast corner of the forum, limited in area to the site of the Roman Southeast Building.<sup>2</sup>

## PUNIC AMPHORA BUILDING

### FIRST PHASE

The Punic Amphora Building was first identified in the spring of 1977.<sup>3</sup> Excavation during that season revealed its northwest quarter. Work this year has exposed more of the Classical building, but almost all of the rooms on its south side and at its southwest corner are still covered by overlying strata, starting at the level of a large building of the 12th century after Christ, discovered and excavated between 1959 and 1960.<sup>4</sup>

In its first phase the Punic Amphora Building was roughly rectangular, being about 15 m. in its east-west dimension and about 13.30 m. from north to south, if measured along the east façade. The walls were built on a socle of large, well-cut poros blocks. The building had a court with a portico along its north side, the piers of the portico set on a stylobate of cut poros blocks. The north or back wall of the colonnade served as the original exterior north wall, but in the second phase it became an interior wall by the addition of rooms 3 and 4. At the east side of the court was a room with a clay floor, in which were found pits dug either for storage or to contain pithoi. This area was altered in the second phase and became room 5. The south side of the building is largely unexcavated; thus an accurate, full plan in the first phase is unobtainable at the moment.

### SECOND PHASE (Figs. 1, 2)

The Punic Amphora Building in its second phase was sited on the west side of a main north-south artery of the city. This street passed between the Archaic Temple of Apollo and the Fountain of Glauke north of the Punic Amphora Building and went southward to Akrokorinthos. A second main artery, rising from the Lechaion Road Valley and the Spring of Peirene, met the first street in front of the Punic Amphora Building. The building had also an east-west road with central poros drain channel along each of its north and south exterior walls. Surrounded on three sides by roads, the building had an ideal commercial position in this quarter of the Classical city.

<sup>2</sup> Michael Katzev supervised this excavation which was designed to recover the debris of wall plaster in Pompeian Fourth Style that had decorated the Southeast Building in one of its early phases. The newly recovered material which will be published by Dr. Umberto Pappalardo of the Italian School may change our understanding of the programme of decoration and the date of execution of the frescoes. For previous mention, see S. S. Weinberg, *Corinth, I, v, The Southeast Building, the Twin Basilicas, the Mosaic House*, Princeton 1960, pp. 9-10.

<sup>3</sup> C. K. Williams, II, "Corinth 1977, Forum Southwest," *Hesperia* 47, 1978, pp. 15-20.

<sup>4</sup> H. S. Robinson, S. S. Weinberg, "Excavations at Corinth, 1959," *Hesperia* 29, 1960, pp. 225-235; H. S. Robinson, "Excavations at Corinth, 1960," *Hesperia* 31, 1962, pp. 95-103; see, also, C. K. Williams, II, *Hesperia* 47, 1978, pp. 31-33.

As in its first phase, the Punic Amphora Building had an interior court in its second phase. Access was probably directly to the court from the street on the east side of the building. The court is restored here with a maximum length of *ca.* 12.50 m. in its east-west direction, wider at the west end than at the east. The southern limit

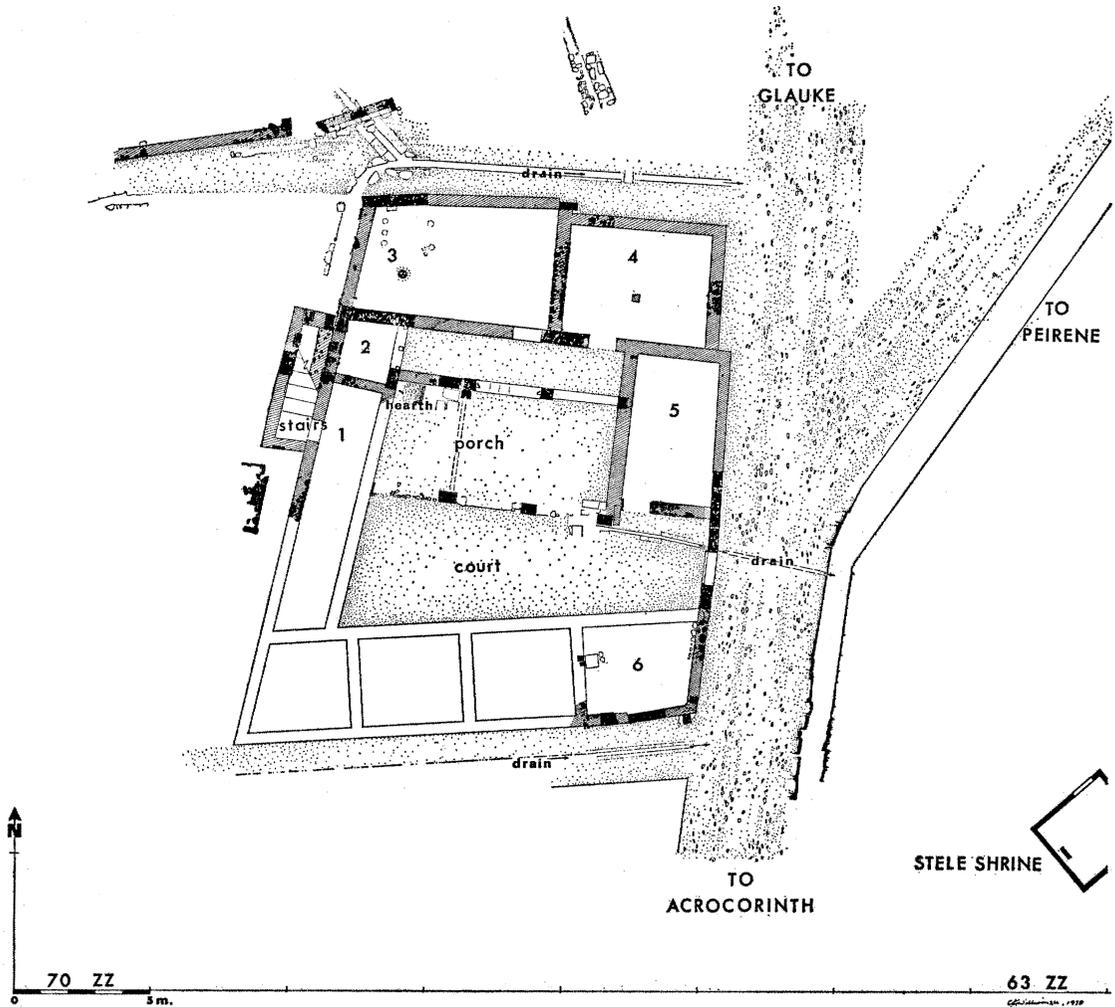


FIG. 2. Punic Amphora Building, second phase.

of the court, however, is still almost totally covered by unexcavated fill. A crushed and packed poros floor covers both the court floor and that of the porch. The crushed poros was used for all resurfacings of the court as well, each time being laid down over a layer of amphora sherds. All of the poros floors of the second phase cover the poros step of the original porch and have accumulated around the piers that were set on that step. This shows that the original porch was not dismantled but only incorporated into the design of the second phase.

In the second phase a new porch was added in front of the original colonnade. Three isolated piers to support the roof of the addition were sunk into the floor surface of the earliest court without the use of a stylobate to separate the floor of the porch from that of the open court. A roof was constructed from the line of new piers to the original porch. The new piers are spaced at the same interval as are those of the original porch. The westernmost of the new supports still has its foundation block *in situ*, as well as a small part of the rectangular pier that it carried. The eastern pier has been robbed even of its foundation stone, but a rectangular pit remains to indicate where the pier had been. The middle pier was removed in the last phase of occupation of the building and was replaced by a series of boulders, one of which itself may have served as a foundation stone for a pier, if the porch was rebuilt. A low wall or balustrade may have been constructed between piers, for a line of cobbles between the piers suggests some sort of barrier once stood here. The space between the wall of room 1 and the westernmost pier of the inner porch appears to have been closed by a wall; a hearth was made in the northwest corner of the enclosed area. To the east of the hearth is a small area paved with good, heavy Corinthian pan tiles, perhaps a work area made of tiles re-employed from the roof of the building in its first phase.

For ease of reference the excavated rooms around the court are numbered consecutively from the west side, opposite the entrance, and go clockwise to the southeast corner of the building. The rooms along the south side and in the southwest quarter of the building remain unnumbered in Figure 2; these are hypothetical, for the area has not yet been excavated.

Room 1 has only part of its east, west, and north walls exposed and is approximately 2.30 m. wide in its east-west direction. The north-south dimension is unobtainable because the south wall of the room is buried under unexcavated fill.

On the exterior face of the west wall of room 1 is a long rectangular addition which protrudes from the Punic Amphora Building. This addition is 1.60 m. wide and here is restored to be *ca.* 5.20 m. long. Within, a north-south wall was built against the original west wall of the Punic Amphora Building. The free interior space between walls is only 0.60 m. The addition is assumed to be a stair hall built after the construction of the original building; the original exterior wall is doubled for the support of the stair treads, thus avoiding the need to cut into the original wall of the house in order to secure them.

Room 2 is approximately 1.90 m. east-west by 2.50 m. north-south. Its threshold of cut limestone, 0.37 m. wide, the northern end of which is broken away, preserves cuttings for one pivot and one bolt of a two-leaved door. The door connects room 2 with the west end of the inner porch.

Room 3 at the northwest corner of the building is about 3.60 m. north-south by about 7.20 m. east-west. This large space may have been subdivided by a north-south wall that now no longer exists, possibly eliminated by the Byzantines when they dug a series of pits through the ruins from levels above the eastern half of room 3. A

hearth was found on the earth floor, a circle of fire-hardened, dark reddish clay, half-way between the north and south walls of room 3, along with a series of post holes, the use of which is still unexplained.

Room 4 at the northeast corner of the building is 3.90 m. north-south by 5.20 m. east-west, but only a rubble segment, 1.50 m. long, of foundation for its east wall has been exposed. It is possible that this section of wall belongs to an earlier building and that the east wall of room 4 lies unexcavated farther east. Such a conclusion is suggested by the stratigraphy of the room at this point. An alternative explanation is that the east wall belongs to an early building and was re-used as the foundation for the east wall of room 4. In any case two storage pits along the west face of this wall should be associated with the first construction. Only one of the pits, 1978-2, has been excavated; the second, 1978-3, has not been cleared. Its position, however, is known to be immediately to the south of the first because the bedrock wall of the first pit has fallen away to expose the lower body of the second pit, which was dug too close to the first. Pottery from pit 1978-2 is dated within the Protocorinthian period.

The south wall of room 4 appears to have been built of large cut poros blocks, now partially pillaged but attested by their original foundation trench. At one point, however, 1.85 m. from the southwest corner of the room, the earth floor unites as one with the floor of the inner porch of the building. Here, therefore, is restored an entrance from the inner porch to room 4. The doorway may have been without closure. No evidence for door frame or threshold of any sort exists.

Room 5 had a solid, but narrow, east wall of cut poros blocks which served as the main façade wall of the building. The west wall of the room is not as easily traced, but the room originally was about 3.90 m. wide from east to west and 5.25 m. from north to south. The south wall is a rubble spur 2.20 m. long, starting from the east wall of the building. The entrance to room 5 is restored in the western section of the south wall, where no socle now exists. No indication of continuation of the wall or door closure was found in the gap, only a packed earth floor. Only one late floor of crushed poros is to be associated with room 5, along with this south wall, the socle of which is a single course of field stones. Under the pulverized poros is a fill of crushed amphoras. The poros flooring is in contrast to that of the other rooms of the building; elsewhere it is of clay. A lower floor, belonging to the earliest phase of the house, underlies the late south wall of the room but abuts its east wall of cut poros. This early floor rests on a thick clay fill, pitted to receive storage jars or to serve as clay storage pits.

The main entrance to the building is restored between rooms 5 and 6, although now the segment of façade wall where that door would have stood has been destroyed by the extremely deep foundations of the overlying 12th-century Byzantine structure excavated between 1959 and 1960. The space between rooms 5 and 6 appears to have been a continuous extension of the court up to the eastern exterior wall, a fact indicated by the uninterrupted crushed-poros court floor.

Room 6 occupies the southeast corner of the complex. Much of its east and south walls is preserved; part of its west wall protrudes from the excavation scarp. The north wall of the room is completely robbed of its wall stones, but a wide foundation trench preserves evidence for a feasible restoration of its position. The room was probably about 3.60 m. east-west by 2.40 m. north-south.

Outside the south wall of room 6 against the corner of the building stands a rectangular poros block measuring about 0.28 m. to a side, preserved now to a height of 0.55 m. Apparently the block was placed against the corner of the building to protect it from street traffic turning too sharply at the corner. Indeed the poros shows signs today of intense wear by wheeled vehicles.

### STRATIGRAPHY

The date for the original occupation of the Punic Amphora Building is deduced from a large bulk of material that was found under the lowest crushed-poros flooring in the courtyard. Between the lowest floor and bedrock were large amounts of pottery both coarse and fine, **1-18**, some miniatures or "votives", **19-22**, a number of loom weights, **25-27**, and transport amphoras, **28-31**. The material is domestic and probably represents the furnishings of a house, to judge from the range of pottery shapes and the fine wares, as well as from the loomweights which were found in the level above bedrock and below the first poros floor of the court.

That the original owner of the building got his livelihood from the same occupation as did the owner of the building in its altered phase can be seen by the amount of Punic and Chiot transport amphoras already discarded in the earliest fill. The difference is in the tremendous increase in volume of transport-amphora sherds found in the upper fills, as well as the falling off of the large variety of fine-ware shapes and the total absence of loomweights. Only Corinthian glazed drinking cups, such as **32** and **33**, along with a few Attic cups, were found within the remodeled building, mostly within room 4. Other glazed shapes may exist in the upper strata, but all of the material from the storage lots is not yet processed. The change in use will become even clearer once all of the Corinthian coarse wares are mended; then one will be able to see the types of utility vessels as well that were used in the two phases.

From the pottery found in the lowest stratum of the Punic Amphora Building, one can date the early use of the structure in the second quarter of the 5th century B.C. At that time the building probably was a house with some of its space assigned to the commercial activities of its occupant. After the alteration the building became almost totally commercial in focus, with the owner handling the import of large quantities of fish packed in amphoras and, probably, wine as well. Perhaps the owner in the first phase was the owner in the second, and the alteration of the house was the result of his expanded trade. Apparently the house was devoted totally to commercial uses in its second phase; the residence of the merchant was moved elsewhere.

Most interesting of the concepts obtained from the study of the stratigraphy of

the Punic Amphora Building is the implied short life of the complex in its second phase. Rooms 2 through 4 have a single clay floor, directly under which lie the remains of earlier constructions. The court and porches, however, have a more complex set of floor levels, as does room 6 at the southeast corner of the building.

The stratigraphy of the court and porches shows that the floors there were built up because of the continuous discarding of amphoras. Apparently the transport amphoras were of little or no commercial value; once they were emptied they were smashed. This is understandable when one considers that some, if not all, of the amphoras had been the containers for salted or pickled fish.

Apparently, when a large amount of amphoras was to be disposed of, they were broken at one time and the debris was spread over the existing floor of the porch and court. Thereafter, a layer of ground-up poros was spread upon the sherds; a new, higher floor level was thus established. One can see that such a process was followed more than once over a span of years, for the earliest level of amphora sherds, i. e., phase one of the Punic Amphora Building, was found to contain only the earlier form of bulbous-necked Chiot amphoras, while the latest fill under the top floor contained the most developed form of bulbous-necked amphoras.<sup>5</sup> The Punic amphoras, on the other hand, do not seem to show any discernible evolution in form from one level to the next, except, possibly, the disappearance of grooves above the upper carination of the body (see 29). These are found only on a Punic amphora in the lowest level of discarded sherds.

Room 1 was cleared to its latest floor, over which was found a concentrated debris of amphora sherds and almost no fine wares. The fill below the top floor appears to be a heavy deposit of whitish clay.

Room 2 had a thin level of burning over a single clay floor. Removal of the floor revealed an earlier structure of mud brick. In the fill between the floor of the room and the mud brick were found sherds of the 6th century, some possibly as late as the early 5th, and one silver Aiginetan stater.<sup>6</sup>

Like room 2, room 3 also has only a single, thin floor of earth; on this floor is a circular burnt area without any architectural features such as a curb. It served as a simple hearth in the middle of the room. Almost no pottery was found in the debris of this room and that recovered is so fragmentary as to suggest that none is from the inhabitation of the room itself. Immediately under the floor, which has been removed in the southeast corner, was found *in situ* a course of mud-brick wall of

<sup>5</sup> C. K. Williams, II, *Hesperia* 47, 1978, pp. 17-20. In the 1977 excavation season a relatively small segment of the Punic Amphora Building was excavated. The top amphora fill then was not recognized as a stratum of dump thrown up during the construction of a stone east-west drain in the late 5th century B.C., at which time the fill was spread over the court. Since pottery joined from each of the lower levels with that from the dumped top stratum a conclusion was made that there was little chronological differentiation between levels. This year excavation has shown that the Punic Amphora Building is securely stratified.

<sup>6</sup> Found in the 1977 season, coin 1977-1055.

an earlier structure. The earlier level was not investigated but the one-floor stratigraphy of the room suggests that it, as well as room 4 to its east, had a short life. Apparently the earth floor of these two rooms never was exposed to enough use to demand a resurfacing or repair of the original floor before the building was destroyed.

Room 4 has a single floor of earth, almost directly under which was found the mouth of a well (1978-3, unexcavated). The little fill that has been removed from its mouth suggests a late 7th—early 6th-century date for its filling. The clay floor on the east side of the room was found destroyed around the base of its east wall, in an area where the floor had sunk into the mouth of a Protocorinthian storage pit of bottle shape, pit 1978-2. The northeast quarter of the room remains to be dug, however, where the relationship of floor to wall can be tested.

On the floor of room 4 were found a number of fine domestic cups and the remains of fish. The debris on the floor also was composed of a few fragmentary amphoras, but not in the abundance that was found in the fills of the court. Of the fine wares, the most precisely datable material from the room is a very fragmentary Attic crosshatched cup, post mid-5th century,<sup>7</sup> one Attic Pheidias mug with wide petal ribs,<sup>8</sup> and Corinthian semi-glazed kotylai and skyphoi of the third quarter of the 5th century B.C. (see 32 and 33). Numerous cut segments of fish with scales, some with heads, were found in the debris on the floor. These rectangular segments were apparently cut to sizes appropriate for shipment in amphoras (Pl. 45). Some of the more delicate remains may be from whole fish, or large sections thereof. Apparently the fish had been shipped either salted or pickled. For further discussion see below, pages 117-118.

Room 5 has a single floor that can be associated with the later Punic Amphora Building. The floor below the late-phase floor goes under the stone socle of the south wall of the room and must belong to an earlier use of the building. Into this lower floor of clay has been dug a series of pits, mentioned above. Between the upper floor and the clay floor was found a fill of glazed wares and some Attic red figure, all of which is datable within the first half of the 5th century or earlier.

Room 6 has not been fully investigated. Discussion of the early 5th-century stratigraphy within this room must be postponed until excavation can probe more deeply.

The northeast corner room of the Punic Amphora Building alone went out of use suddenly and, apparently, without much warning. At least room 4 has mixed debris of fish and drinking cups on its floor, while all of the other rooms were found quite clean of occupational debris on their floors. The fragmentary kotyle with cross-hatched band in room 4 demands a date of destruction no earlier than the 440's and

<sup>7</sup> In lot 1978-22, similar to B. A. Sparkes, L. Talcott, *The Athenian Agora*, XII, *Black and Plain Pottery of the 6th, 5th, and 4th Centuries B.C.*, Princeton 1970, p. 259, pl. 15, no. 329, dated 450-425 B.C.

<sup>8</sup> In lot 1978-22, fragment of Attic mug with stamped palmettes and ribs, third quarter of 5th century B.C.

probably well into the third quarter of the century. In the fourth quarter of the 5th century a wide roadway crossed over room 4 from the northwest to the southeast. Property lines were abandoned and no new building was constructed over what had been the court and rooms 1 through 5. Building V was then constructed farther to the west.<sup>9</sup> The northern three-quarters of the site of the Punic Amphora Building became a public, open area that could be transversed, unencumbered, by wheeled vehicles.

### THE POTTERY

The table pottery that predates the conversion of the Punic Amphora Building into its later and more commercial form is domestic material typical of any prosperous house of the Classical period at Corinth. Because some of the deposit in question was eliminated with the construction of a later east-west drain that was dug into the ruins of the Punic Amphora Building, the fine wares mend only in part and provide few complete examples.<sup>10</sup> Also, some of the material still lies unexcavated under blocks *in situ* that are associated with the later phases of the building. The deposit is big enough, however, to supply a reliable random sample for study by statistics.

In the stratum that is connected with the occupation and destruction of the first phase of the building, 9.75 kilograms of cooking ware were recovered, including one trefoil jug, casseroles, chytras, bean parcher and griddle fragments, one lid, at least three escharai and one cylindrical brazier.

Fine Corinthian wares weighed 15.4 kilograms, or *ca.* 73% of all glazed and semi-glazed wares recovered. Over 6.7 kilograms are ray-based skyphoi and kotylai; only one example of the early form of semi-glazed kotyle, **8**, was found.<sup>11</sup> The deposit has a number of kothons, some glazed and banded pitchers, and fragments of what probably is an early form of mushroom jug. There are a few Corinthian Archaic black-glazed lekythoi as well, e. g. **16**, and one of the later banded type that was first produced in the 460's.<sup>12</sup> The house was also equipped with a number of "votives" or miniature pots, **19-22**, such as conventionalizing kotylai, kraters, small one-handlers, and a few figurines. These account for 0.4 kilograms of the whole weight in pottery.

Attic pottery from this stratum weighs 4.8 kilograms and is largely composed

<sup>9</sup> C. K. Williams, II, "Corinth 1976: Forum Southwest," *Hesperia* 46, 1977, pp. 41-45.

<sup>10</sup> Drain mentioned in C. K. Williams, II, *Hesperia* 47, 1978, p. 20, § 7, skyphos no. 19 on p. 36. *Idem*, *Hesperia* 46, 1977, p. 44, E-W drain in Room 1 of Building V. *Idem*, "Corinth, 1975: Forum Southwest," *Hesperia* 45, 1976, p. 108.

<sup>11</sup> Throughout this report "kotyle" is used to denote the drinking cup with straight flaring or sloping-sided ring foot. "Skyphos" is used when the foot has a torus profile. For further explanation, see C. K. Williams, II, "Corinth, 1971: Forum Area," *Hesperia* 41, 1972, p. 155, note 18.

<sup>12</sup> E. G. Pemberton dates the introduction of the Corinthian banded lekythos in the second quarter of the 5th century. See Pemberton, "The Vrysoula Classical Deposit from Ancient Corinth," *Hesperia* 39, 1970, p. 293, *sub* no. 91.

of drinking cups, e. g. **5**, including kylikes, cup skyphoi, one owl cup, at least two one-handlers, e. g. **11**, a number of lekythoi, e. g. **15**, a saltcellar, one stemmed plate, and at least one red-figured krater, **1**. The Attic material may have served as the guest service for the house.

Lakonian is a third, but not very popular, fabric, having only 0.36 kilograms to represent it. Other, unidentified wares account for 0.3 kilograms of the total weight in glazed table wares. The seven loomweights and fine, unglazed table wares, totally Corinthian, are not included in the above statistics.

The coarse ware from the earliest level of the Punic Amphora Building has not yet been processed. Only a few interesting examples have been inventoried. There is a Corinthian type B amphora with graffito on its shoulder, **28**, one Punic amphora similar to others found in and around the same building in 1965 and 1977, but with incised lines above its shoulder carination, **29**,<sup>13</sup> and two, at the moment unidentified, amphoras, types that were found to be common in the debris of this building, **30** and **31**.

The hole-mouthed jars, most examples of which come from upper levels in the building, have been found only rarely, but now are represented by five mouth fragments, C-1978-102 through C-1978-106 (Fig. 3), and one handle fragment, C-1978-194.<sup>14</sup> Rims C-1978-104 and C-1978-105 may be from the same pot. C-1978-193 and C-1978-107 are from strata just above the Punic Amphora Building. Four of the stratified examples come from fill dumped over the poros floor that covers the original occupation debris. The hole-mouthed jars are easily identifiable as the only amphora-like container in the debris to have a round shoulder that turns inward to an almost horizontal lip (Fig. 3). Around the mouth of the 5th-century examples is a collar between 0.025 and 0.034 m. wide, which adds 0.003—0.004 m. in thickness to the rim. The mouths themselves have an opening between 0.10 and 0.12 m. in diameter. The clay is hard, gritty, and slightly porous, ranging in color from brick red or orange to gray, with white inclusions. C-1978-102 and C-1978-106 have a finer fabric than the rest. C-1978-103 and C-1978-193 have a three-layer sandwich of reddish clay and a dark gray core, a fabric that has been called native to Motya in western Sicily.<sup>15</sup>

The hole-mouthed jar is not unique to levels within the Punic Amphora Building.

<sup>13</sup> For other Punic amphoras from the area, see C. K. Williams, II, *Hesperia* 45, 1976, pp. 104-107, pl. 20, nos. 29, 30; *idem*, *Hesperia* 47, 1978, pp. 17-20, fig. 6.

<sup>14</sup> The form is common in Motya and the type in fact is considered to have been made there. See W. Culican, "Motya: 1955," *BSR* 26, 1958, p. 20; also V. Tusa, "Lo scavo del 1970," *Mozia* VII, Rome 1972, p. 25, anfora punica siluriforme del tipo senza collo, pl. XIX: 2, top row, right. This is dated from the end of the 6th through the 5th century B.C. One storeroom of such amphoras, dated in the last decade of the 4th century B.C., is recorded from Motya, see V. Tusa, "Lo scavo del 1968," *Mozia* V, Rome 1969, p. 11. See the guide (*Arqueologia submarina en Menorca*, Fundación Juan March, Madrid 1977) for similar hole-mouthed jars from Menorca, especially from Binisafuller, figs. 33, 34, and from Cales Coves, fig. 28.

<sup>15</sup> Culican, *BSR* 26, 1958, p. 20.

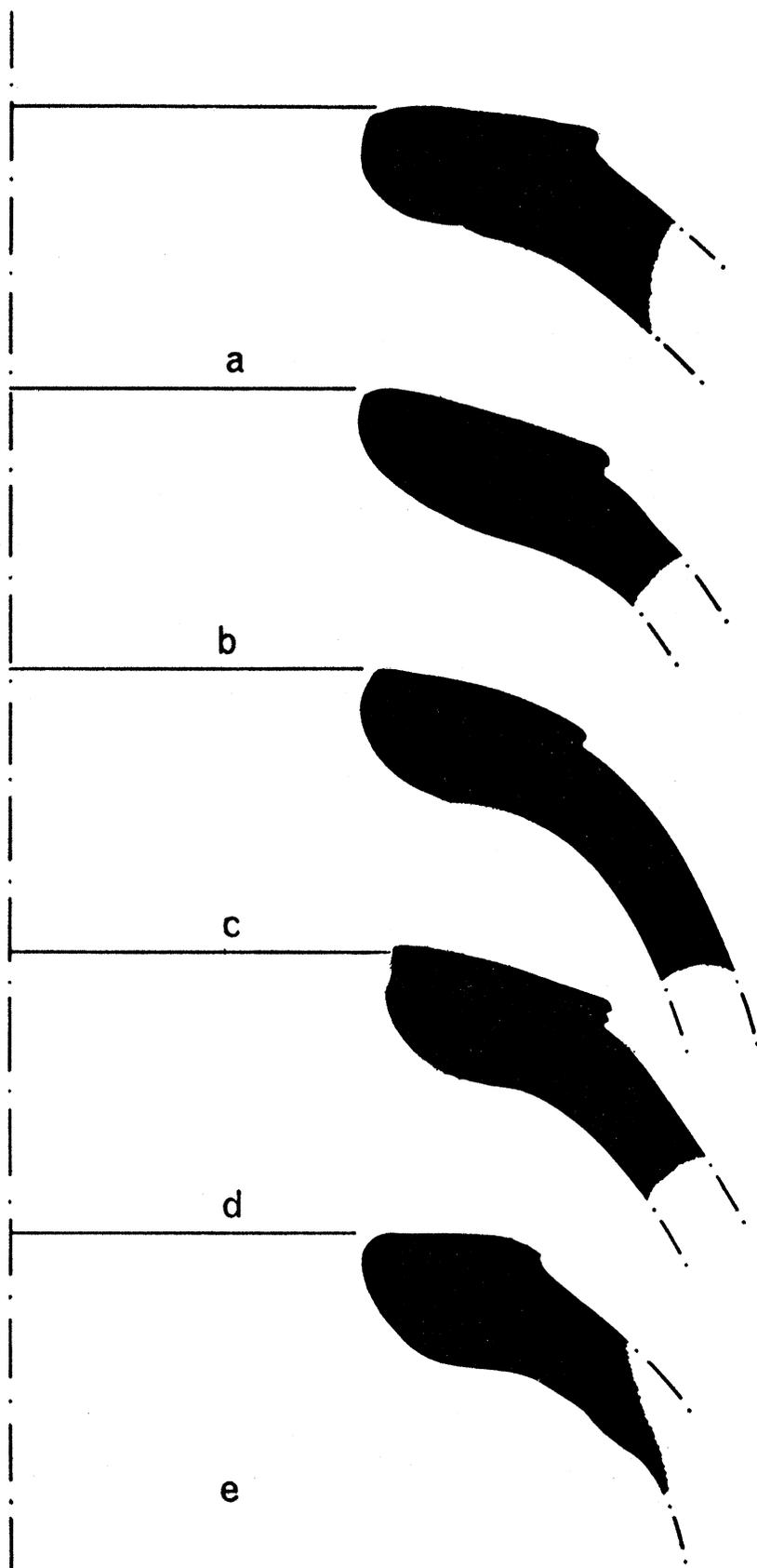


FIG. 3. Hole-mouthed jars, C-1978-103 (a), C-1978-106 (b), C-1978-105 (c), C-1978-104 (d) and C-1978-102 (e). Scale 1:1.

One example, C-1978-83, was found over the remains of Building III and probably is mid-4th century in date. One other from the inventory, C-1937-366, has a smoother clay and a collar 0.05 m. wide but 0.001—0.002 m. thick. It was found in a well of the late 5th—first quarter of the 4th century B.C. in the south-central part of the forum. Two stamped handles, CP 1942 and C-1966-101, probably should be associated with this type of jar.<sup>16</sup> The jars that can be dated later than those found in the Punic Amphora Building have wide collars, but the collars are thin or defined only by a groove around the lip, and not by an added thickness. For examples, see C-1978-83 and C-1978-193.

No full record of the contents of the Punic Amphora Building in its second phase is presented in this report since much of the material of the later level has not been mended. A representative sample of the fine wares is presented by **32** and **33** of the present catalogue, plus a fragment of earring, **34**.

#### THE FISH (Pl. 46)

Fish shipped in amphoras have been found associated with occupation levels of the Punic Amphora Building. It is not necessary, however, to assume that all of the amphoras were used as containers for fish, although, apparently, many were used as such. The amphoras themselves appear to have come from both western and eastern Mediterranean sites: from Spain, possibly from Marseilles, Motya in Sicily, perhaps from North African sites, Chios, Mende, and, probably, from Poteidaia. The same types of amphoras are represented in all levels of the building, although the relative percentages change. The remains of fish are mixed evenly throughout the debris of amphoras; thus one cannot be certain which of the containers were used for the transport of the fish. Also, unfortunately, the fish of the Mediterranean basin form so homogeneous a group that it is impossible to determine what part of the remains found in the Punic Amphora Building are from western Mediterranean waters, and which, if any, could have come from the Aegean, as might be inferred from the amphora types themselves.

The fish divide, basically, into two types: sea bream and tunny, with the sea bream being favoured. Identification has been made from the remains of jaws, teeth, and vertebral centra.<sup>17</sup> Most of the remains, however, are parts of cut rectangles of scales. Widths fully preserved on some of the segments range between 0.045 and 0.06 m. (Pl. 46). Other segments still preserve their corners (Pl. 46). The fish appear to have been cut into strips or squares so that they could be shipped in the amphoras. Whether the fish were shipped dry-salted, in brine, or pickled cannot be ascertained from the present archaeological remains. The amphoras may have been broken,

<sup>16</sup> Dr. K. S. Wright brought these stamped amphora handles to my attention.

<sup>17</sup> I owe thanks to Alwyne Wheeler of the British Museum (Natural History) for the identification of the remains from photographs sent to him. He informs me that most of the jaws with large teeth or tooth sockets are of the Mediterranean-eastern warm temperate Atlantic sea bream *Sparus pagrus* (a species which does not occur in the Black Sea).

originally, in order to remove the contents; in some cases the contents were found still adhering to the walls of the amphoras and were discarded along with the containers.

### OBSERVATIONS

A number of observations now can be made concerning the Punic Amphora Building, as well as a few questions asked. It has been noted that the pottery over the floor of room 4 dates the abandonment of the building late in the third quarter of the 5th century. The pottery from the road surface and fill thereunder, but still covering the abandoned building, dates from the last quarter of the 5th century. To the west, Building V would have been constructed only after the Punic Amphora Building had gone out of use. Building V was erected in the last quarter of the century.

Although all of the statistics have not yet been gathered for all of the levels of occupation, a rough count shows that about 40% of the discarded amphoras from the establishment are Punic, perhaps an equal amount are Chiot, and a number are from the Chersonesos.

Can the merchant who operated the Punic Amphora Building have been eliminated from the business scene by the events at the beginning of the Peloponnesian War? The Corinthian colony of Poteidaia was taken by Athens, which action, once completed, may well have eliminated the Corinthian trader's port of contact in the north Aegean, while the blockade by Phormio at the mouth of the Gulf of Corinth may have done much to cut off the import of fish to Corinth from the west. What Athens was doing to Megara in one way, Athens may have been doing to Corinth in another way, with the result that at least one Corinthian trader was forced out of business.

### PUNIC AMPHORA BUILDING: CATALOGUE

#### DEBRIS FROM FIRST PHASE

1. Attic red-figured bell-krater. Pl. 41

C-1978-131. Max. vertical H. 0.188 m.

Fragmentary, broken on all sides.

Vertical side of krater with curve below and above, trace of rim. Thin-waisted satyr going l., stepping with right leg forward, body in profile, groping with right arm down and slightly forward, hand open but ready; left arm stretched forward at shoulder height. Tail from mid-back curving out and down in double wave. Satyr bald and with one-line moustache and straggly beard; rounded donkey ears tilted forward; eye is U-shaped with solid dot. Added-white wreath around head at forehead level. Sketch but no contour lines, dilute glaze for

stomach musculature. Inside: black glaze with reserved band at level of rim.

Boreas-Florence Group; compare Palermo V793, *CVA*, Palermo 1[Italy 14], 49 [706]. 465-460, 455 B.C. at the latest.

2. Corinthian glazed table amphora. Pl. 41

C-1978-116 a, b. D. at rim 0.113 m.

(a) part of shoulder, complete neck, two handles. (b) lower body.

Amphora with ovoid body, shoulder curving abruptly almost to the horizontal where it meets cylindrical neck; concave flaring neck to out-turned rim, approaching squared profile on top. Two vertical handles from max. D. of shoulder to 0.015 m. below rim, almost square in section.

Monochrome red on outside, all of rim and neck; with drops on inside of shoulder.

3. Corinthian tall trefoil oinochoe. Pl. 41

C-1978-117. Max. H. 0.204, D. of base 0.055, D. of body 0.085 m.

Sherds missing as well as all of neck and rim.

Flat-bottomed pitcher with tall, narrow ovoid body having max. D. at 0.024 m. below shoulder, angle to shoulder which rises at slightly less than 45° angle to trefoil mouth; high-swung handle, oval in section, rising vertically from shoulder to lip. Totally glazed, light reddish brown on outside, including undersurface.

4. Lakonian one-handed black-glazed mug. Pl. 52

C-1978-119. Max. D. of body 0.093 m.

Missing rim and handle.

Mug with ovoid body, max. D. at 0.022 m. above bottom. Flat bottom not articulated from wall; straight flaring rim, all in continuous profile. Monochrome inside and out, except for unglazed undersurface; glaze applied with brush.

For discussion of chronology, see below, pp. 140-144.

5. Attic black-glazed skyphos. Pl. 42

C-1978-120. H. 0.12, D. of foot 0.063, max. D. of body 0.085 m.

Complete profile, no handles.

Torus foot, very slightly concave undersurface, steep flaring walls with ovoid profile, rising to slightly inturning rounded lip. Resting surface of foot reserved, undersurface with dot and two concentric circles; body totally glazed on inside and out, scraped groove between torus and body.

6. Corinthian ray-based skyphos. Pl. 42

C-1978-121. H. 0.105, D. of foot 0.076, D. of lip 0.126 m.

Complete body, one handle.

Skyphos with torus foot, flat undersurface. Body almost straight sided, rising steeply to

tapered vertical lip; horizontal bell handles attached just below lip. Undersurface reserved with pair of concentric circles, then single circle, band; inside of torus red, exterior black, top red; line at bottom of body, reserved band decorated in fine, closely spaced vertical lines; upper body glazed, two added-red lines at bottom of glazed area, two under handle, one below lip, one at lip. Inside: single red band on floor, one halfway up body.

Close to no. 301-1 of Blegen, Palmer, Young, *Corinth*, XIII, *The North Cemetery*, Princeton 1964, p. 231, dated ca. 470-460 B.C. The height of no. 1 of grave 301 is 0.077 m.

470-460 B.C.

7. Corinthian ray-based skyphos. Pl. 42

C-1978-123. H. 0.091, D. of foot 0.068 m.

Complete profile, no handles.

Skyphos with torus foot, flat undersurface, body profile close to 6. Undersurface decorated with two free-hand concentric circles, single circle, glazed band; inside of torus red, bearing surface reserved, exterior glazed, red on top. Body decorated on outside as 6; inside with one red band on floor, one two-thirds up side.

The skyphoi of Corinthian manufacture, Palmer's type "skyphoi with rays and heavy foot," appear in the first quarter of the 5th century but are used in the graves only "well into the second quarter of the century." *Corinth* XIII, p. 124.

480-460 B.C.

8. Corinthian semi-glazed kotyle. Pl. 42

C-1978-137. D. of foot 0.062 m.

Only foot and lower half of body preserved.

Kotyle with flaring ring foot, steep flaring body, very slightly convex. Undersurface with central dot(?), two concentric circles hand drawn, one compass drawn, band. Red on inner face of ring, glazed bearing surface and outer face. Lowest wall with red band, black, then completely reserved zone to height of 0.023 m., glazed above. Two red lines above reserved zone, two below handles. Interior black with double red line on side wall.

This type of kotyle is not developed before the 480's. The earliest in the North Cemetery is dated 485-475 B.C. See Palmer, *Corinth* XIII, pp. 220-221, no. 274-2. 8 is closer to no. 328-1, p. 238-239, about middle of the 5th century or slightly earlier.

9. Corinthian ray-based kotyle. Pl. 42

C-1978-122. H. 0.111, D. of foot 0.081, D. of lip 0.13 m.

Complete profile, one handle.

Flaring ring foot, steep flaring sides rising to tapered vertical lip. Undersurface decorated as is 6. Body reserved to height of 0.065 m. with black line just above foot; thin, widely spaced rays in reserved zone; upper wall glazed with two red lines above reserved area, two below handle, one at two-thirds mark inside.

Although the North Cemetery has only one example of this type, it is popular in households in the 5th century. There are a minimum of 26 uninventoried examples similar to 9 in lot 1978-98 of the Punic Amphora Building. For an example from the same period, see Pease, "A Well of the Late Fifth Century at Corinth," *Hesperia* 6, 1937, p. 283, no. 66; from the Demeter Sanctuary, deposit in room E with other pottery similar to that of the Punic Building debris: C-1965-98.

From Punic Amphora Building lot 1978-98 comes at least one torus foot with similar ray decoration.

Second quarter 5th century B.C.

10. Corinthian two-handled bowl Pl. 42  
with squared rim.

C-1978-125. H. 0.072, D. of foot 0.10, D. of rim 0.17 m.

Complete profile, preserving one handle; second missing.

Ring foot, bearing surface 0.009 m. wide, slightly flaring outer face; wide ovoid body with max. D. under rim; rim slightly thickened inside and out, flat on top, sloping inward; horizontal bell handles placed at 0.012 m. below rim.

11. Attic one-handler. Pl. 42

C-1978-126. H. 0.046, D. of foot 0.06, D. of rim 0.112 m.

Fragments missing from body; only base of handle preserved.

Ring torus foot, flat undersurface, hemiglobular body rising to rounded, slightly tapered lip; horizontal loop handle at lip. Undersurface: central dot and concentric band, torus ring glazed with reserved bearing surface; single band at mid-point of body; interior monochrome; handle dip glazed to its base.

Late decorative elements include torus foot, monochrome interior, dipped handle. No exact parallel in Sparkes and Talcott, *Athenian Agora* XII.

Second quarter of 5th century B.C.

12. Corinthian small handleless bowl Pl. 43  
with squared rim.

C-1978-129. H. 0.027, D. of foot 0.032, D. of rim 0.062 m.

Complete profile; parts of rim missing.

Disk foot rising vertically without articulation into ovoid body and outward-thickened rim, squared on top. String-cut foot; dip-glazed body inside and out.

13. Small handleless bowl with Pl. 43  
grooved rim.

C-1978-130. H. 0.027, D. of foot 0.032, D. of rim 0.06 m.

Complete profile.

Disk foot, ovoid body, slightly thickened rim articulated from body by single groove. String-cut foot; dip-glazed body inside and out.

14. Lakonian saltcellar with convex Pl. 43  
walls.

C-1978-168. H. 0.035, D. of foot 0.055, D. of rim 0.067 m.

Small bowl with disk foot, flat on undersurface; slightly convex body rising to square rim; top of rim slopes slightly inward, two grooves on outside. Glazed black inside and out; undersurface reserved, inscribed with letter, either delta or lambda.

15. Attic palmette lekythos. Pl. 42

C-1978-128. H. 0.075, D. of body at shoulder 0.043 m.

Body alone preserved.

Lekythos with short cylindrical body, max. D. at shoulder. Shoulder slopes slightly with handle rising vertically from edge. Lower body black, then glazed band at bottom of reserved zone; above, three palmettes sloppily executed, drawing by careless incision, added-white arches over palmettes, dots in loops below. Shoulder decoration in two rows of thin tongues.

Close to CP 2112, C. W. J. and M. Eliot, "The Lechaion Cemetery near Corinth," *Hesperia* 37, 1968, p. 362, no. 48, pl. 106, dated 470-460 B.C. See also two lekythoi, Palmer, *Corinth* XIII, nos. 297-6, -9 and -10, about 475-465 B.C.; style close, bodies slightly longer than 15.

Ca. 475-460 B.C.

**16. Corinthian black-glazed lekythos, Pl. 42**  
Archaic type.

C-1978-138. H. 0.097, without foot.

Almost complete profile, lacking foot.

Tall, ovoid body with max. D. just above foot, rising in unbroken profile to very contracted neck and flaring mouth, concave interior of mouth. Vertical handle from shoulder to upper neck. Exterior totally glazed; inside glazed from neck to lip.

**17. Corinthian unglazed askos. Pl. 42**

C-1978-118. H. 0.118 to top of body, D. of foot 0.083, max. body D. 0.145 m.

Complete profile but lacking handle.

Disk foot with slightly concave undersurface, deep ovoid body with most of curve just above foot, rising to almost vertical upper wall with max. D. at shoulder; low conical shoulder to central closed apex; low cylindrical spout with outflaring rim, handle from side of spout over top of askos to middle of opposite side of shoulder. Two incised lines on shoulder at 0.017 and 0.021 m. in from edge, apparently setting lines for handle and spout.

Two other examples, C-1936-1115 and C-1939-269, similar in type but with noticeably less deep, full body and flatter shoulder. C-1936-1115 is from well at S: 11, South Basilica, the fill of which is dated ca. 420 B.C. Edwards, *Corinth*, VII, iii, *Corinthian Hellenistic Pottery*,

Princeton 1975, p. 201, deposit 11. Well has bronze Corinthian Pegasos / Trident coin at 4 m. within well shaft; thus material may possibly be down-dated a quarter of a century. C-1939-269 is from Museum West well at K: 23; Edwards, *Corinth* VII, iii, p. 200, deposit 8, early 6th century, perhaps into 5th century, third quarter. See Fig. 1, Well 1939-1, for location.

Before 460 B.C.

**18. Corinthian lekanis with Pl. 43**  
pattern decoration.

C-1978-127. H. 0.06, D. of foot 0.10, D. of body 0.168 m.

Complete profile, one handle, no lid.

Shallow ring foot with wide resting surface, flat undersurface; ovoid body with abrupt curve at mid-point, upper body almost vertical at rim; outward-thickened lip, flange on rim rising steeply inwards; reflex strap handles applied horizontally at lip. Unglazed except on flaring face of foot, single line at mid-point of floor, two at one-third way up wall, one just below flange.

Close in profile to Palmer, *Corinth* XIII, p. 229, no. 299-3, about 475-465 B.C., without flanged rim. Most North Cemetery lekanides of this type are dated around 475 B.C., p. 144. Profile close to *Corinth* XIII, p. 145, no. 346-2, ca. mid-5th century with flange.

#### CORINTHIAN MINIATURES

The number and variety of miniatures in the fill associated with the earliest phase of the Punic Amphora Building should be noted. In debris from the same building, but in a disturbed level, was found a corner of a poros portable altar, 37. Evidence suggests that the building was equipped with a house shrine. All the miniatures are of Corinthian manufacture.

**19. Miniature krater. Pl. 43**

C-1978-140. H. 0.021 m.

Disk foot, ovoid body with slight shoulder, offset flaring rim. Scar of one horizontal handle rising to lip. Glazed.

**20. Miniature hemispherical bowl. Pl. 43**

C-1978-141. H. 0.019 m.

Bowl with sloppily executed disk foot, string cut; body hemispherical to rounded vertical lip. Unglazed.

**21. Miniature kothon. Pl. 43**

C-1978-142. H. 0.017 m.

String-cut disk foot; flaring body, rounded at handle zone, turning in to horizontal lip. Single horizontal reflex handle on shoulder. Black-glazed exterior, two thirds of undersurface and inside reserved.

**22. Miniature mesomphalos phiale. Pl. 43**

C-1978-162. H. 0.013 m.

Shallow bowl with string-cut bottom, ovoid to vertical; tapered lip. At center of floor raised, rounded "button" with pointed top. Unpainted exterior; interior has base of omphalos painted red, red line on floor, two on wall below lip.

**23. Attic black-glazed lamp.**

L-1978-13. H. 0.022 m.

Fragmentary, quarter of body preserved.

Lamp with base and hemispherical body, lip slightly downturned to inside, rounded; wide opening without collar. Totally glazed, except for reserved, washed undersurface and reserved band on interior under shoulder.

Howland, *The Athenian Agora*, IV, *Greek Lamps and their Survivals*, Princeton 1958, type 21 B; closest to no. 166 from well at F 19:4, 490-460 B.C. Group in general dated 480 to ca. 415 B.C.

480-460 B.C.

**24. Attic black-glazed lamp.**

L-1978-14. H. 0.023, D. of body 0.078 m.

Three-fourths body, base of nozzle.

Lamp with concave undersurface, no articulation to hemispherical body. Collar 0.012 m.

wide with scraped groove at joint with body. Shallow nozzle with wick hole within diameter of body. Glaze over upper half of body, interior reserved except for four-fifths central floor.

Closest to Howland, *Athenian Agora* IV, no. 152, type 20, without base, first half of 5th century until 460's. **24** has collar like Howland no. 203, type 22 C, second to third quarter of 5th century B.C. **24** falls between the two Howland types.

480's to 460's B.C.

**LOOMWEIGHTS**

Seven loomweights were found in the first fill of the Punic Amphora Building; all are Davidson, type VII,<sup>18</sup> except **27**, of reddish brown cooking fabric, which probably is earlier than the others and may be the damaged remains from some earlier inhabitation of the area. The type VII loomweights all are of the typical Corinthian clay and have a slight flare of the body just above the bevel. Davidson suggests that this type should be dated before the mid-5th century.<sup>19</sup>

**25. Corinthian conical loomweight Pl. 43 with bevel.**

MF-1978-37. H. 0.084, Wt. 0.205 kg.

Conical loomweight with ca. 60° bevel at bottom, flare above bevel, slightly rounded at apex. String-hole at 0.06 m. above base. Undersurface inscribed with single-bar iota before firing.

**26. Corinthian conical loomweight Pl. 43 with bevel.**

MF-1978-38. H. 0.08, Wt. 0.172 kg.

Same as **25**; the undersurface inscribed with lambda, legs at right angle, before firing.

**27. Pyramidal loomweight, cooking Pl. 43 fabric.**

MF-1978-39. Full height not preserved.

Flat base with four almost equal sides, ca. 0.05 m. wide at base. String-hole not preserved.

<sup>18</sup> G. R. Davidson, *Corinth*, XII, *The Minor Objects*, Princeton 1952, pp. 146-161, figs. 23, 24.

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 152, ". . . but if a group of weights with flared sides were to be found, I believe that they could be assigned definitely to the period before 450 B.C."

## AMPHORAS

28. Corinthian type B transport amphora with graffito. Pl. 44

C-1978-184. D. of neck 0.107, H. of handle 0.106 m.

Shoulder to lip, one handle preserved.

Amphora with ovoid body, shoulder going almost horizontal at juncture with cylindrical neck, quarter-round rim cut horizontally at top; mouth pinched at sides by attachment of vertical handles. Handles ovoid in section from shoulder to immediately under rim.

Graffito on shoulder between handles:

]E T E R T [

29. Punic transport amphora. Pl. 43

C-1978-202. D. of lip 0.129, D. at carination 0.218 m.

Upper body preserved from above lower carination to lip.

Hard buff clay heavy with dark grit, very little lime; surface darker than 7.5YR 7/4 (Munsell; pinkish white), core light gray to darkest at 10YR 5/1 (gray).

Amphora body in three degrees; middle degree contracts from max. D. at bottom to just under carination, at which point it flares; surface wheel ridged. Top degree in cyma-recta profile with three incised lines above carination, probably setting lines for attachment of upper handle. Thickened rim with pointed, nearly vertical lip; interior of rim concave. Vertical loop handles, round in section, joining body below and at carination. Outer body lightly self-slipped light orange pink.

Examples of type found in 1975 and 1978; see C. K. Williams, II, "Corinth, 1975: Forum Southwest," *Hesperia* 45, 1976, pp. 107-108, nos. 29, 30, pl. 20; *idem*, "Corinth 1977, Forum Southwest," *Hesperia* 47, 1978, pp. 18-20, fig. 6. 29 should be dated stratigraphically slightly earlier than the others recovered at Corinth.

Before 460 B.C.

30. Transport amphora, unidentified fabric. Pl. 44

C-1978-200.

One handle, neck, rim preserved.

Micaceous dark orange-tan clay near 2.5YR 6/6 (light red), sandy texture, surface pitted; buff slip 10YR 7.5/3.

Rounded shoulder going close to horizontal at neck, curving sharply to cylindrical neck, 0.09 m. tall; outward-thickened flaring rim, horizontal top surface, on which is trace of graffito. Vertical handles rise 0.103 m.; thumb depression at base of handle.

31. Transport amphora, unidentified fabric. Pl. 44

C-1978-191.

Two handles, neck, rim preserved.

Clay reddish tan at core, 2YR 5/6 (red), tan at surface, 5YR 6.5/5 (reddish yellow), many small flecks of mica; a few small white inclusions. Clay breaks roughly.

Shoulder slopes at ca. 50°, gentle curve to offset at mid-neck; upper neck smaller, flaring slightly to outward thickened, oval rim. Handles 0.138 m. tall rising vertically from mid-shoulder to just below rim. Trace of red at base of neck.

## FROM FLOOR OF ROOM 4

32. Corinthian semi-glazed kotyle. Pl. 44

C-1978-96. H. 0.086, D. of foot 0.062, est. D. of rim 0.11 m.

Almost all of foot, full profile, most of one handle.

Flaring ring foot, flat undersurface and curved resting surface. Steep body in shallow convex curve to tapered vertical lip. Two horizontal loop handles at lip. On undersurface, dot, black band close to foot; bearing surface at foot black, outer face red. Reserved lower body, line just above foot, upper two thirds dip glazed, red line just below handle, on lip. Monochrome inside.

Same proportions as Palmer, *Corinth* XIII, p. 249, no. 354-2, middle to third quarter of the 5th century.

33. Corinthian semi-glazed skyphos. Pl. 44

C-1978-47. H. 0.070, D. of foot 0.056, est. D. of lip 0.104 m.

Torus ring foot with flat undersurface and

concave necking. Steep flaring body with slightly incurving lip. Horizontal loop handle at edge of lip. Undersurface with three concentric circles; black-glazed foot with red necking, thin black line above; upper two thirds of body, handle, inside black glazed.

Mid- to early third quarter of 5th century B.C.

FROM INSIDE ROOM 6, LATE FLOOR

**34.** Gold earring, fragmentary. Pl. 44

MF-1978-29. Max. pres. L. 0.011 m.

Six twisted gold wires forming one U-shaped strand, one end of which is inserted into biconical bead; max. D. of bead 0.0045 m.

DESTRUCTION DEBRIS FROM FINAL OCCUPATION

**35.** Corinthian black-glazed skyphos. Pl. 44

C-1978-160. H. 0.087, D. of foot 0.040, max. D. of body 0.077 m.

Body badly chipped, half upper portion missing, including one handle, end of second.

Skyphos with ring foot, lower body rising in vertical wall, curving out abruptly to two-thirds point, contracting above max. D. of body to flaring lip. Horizontal triangular handle below outturn of lip. Totally glazed, including undersurface.

*Comparanda.* Earlier: C-1971-40 and C-1971-62, both from pottery of drain between Buildings I and II, C. K. Williams, II, *Hesperia* 41, 1972, p. 154, no. 28. Contemporary: C-1971-169, from drain between Buildings I and II; C-1976-292, debris over Building V and the drain through its floor; C-1977-108, from repair in drain that is cut through Building V, but in the line close to the South Stoa, *idem*, *Hesperia* 47, 1978, p. 36, no. 19; C-1972-102, well 1972-6 in room 3 of Building III. Later: C-1961-246 from pit B, Edwards, *Corinth* VII, iii, p. 211, deposit 45; C-1969-262, both from Demeter Sanctuary on Akrokorinthos.<sup>20</sup> See also, below, **38** from destruction debris over

Building III; **35** and **38** are very close in style. *Ca.* 325-320 B.C.

**36.** Corinthian small bowl with beveled rim.<sup>21</sup> Pl. 44

C-1978-159. H. 0.028, D. of foot 0.055, max. D. 0.09 m.

Chips missing.

Saucer with ring foot, vertical exterior, nipped undersurface; straight flaring wall with 45° angle at rim, convex rim rising inward to lip edge. Interior: continuous concave profile to lip edge. Completely glazed, including undersurface.

Similar to C-1971-137, Demeter Sanctuary, third quarter 4th century B.C.; profile close to C-1975-175 (unpublished) from votive pit of Forum Southwest, 1975, C. K. Williams, II, *Hesperia* 45, 1976, pp. 117-124, plan, fig. 1, p. 110, but rim more rounded, as late as the 330's. C-1971-273 (unpublished) from drain between Building I and II, rimless convex, context as late as 320's. **36** is close in dimensions and profile, except angle of bevel, to saucer C-46-122 from pre-South Stoa well and fill north of Shop IV, deposit 87, dated by Edwards *ca.* 325 B.C., see *Corinth* VII, iii, no. 98. The angle of the bevel of **36** resembles C-31-265; *ibid.*, no. 100, deposit 42, New Museum well Z, dated *ca.* 300 B.C.

*Ca.* 325 B.C., possibly later.

**37.** Poros rectangular triglyph altar. Pl. 52

A-1978-1. No overall dimension preserved.

Top corner of altar with corner metope 0.098 m. wide on one side, 0.10 m. wide on other; head of triglyph divisions are semicircular, undercut; fillet 0.017 m. high over metope and triglyph; triglyph and fillet over metope both painted dark blue on thin white stucco. Rectangular cutting on top of altar 0.055 by 0.056 m., with heavy fire-scarring to side of cutting.

<sup>20</sup> I owe thanks to E. G. Pemberton for pointing out the Demeter Sanctuary parallels and for allowing me use of the material.

<sup>21</sup> This shape has been assigned a number of names. Here I am following the Sparkes-Talcott nomenclature rather than that used by Edwards in *Corinth* VII, iii, "small dish, bevelled rim", even though there is no Attic form of bowl that develops the sharp-angled Corinthian rim.

## BUILDINGS III AND IV (Figs. 4, 5)

Much of Buildings III and IV lies under the west end of the South Stoa. Only a small portion of the southwest corner of Building III remained to be excavated after investigation in 1938, 1953, and 1971-1972.<sup>22</sup> In 1977, pre-Stoa strata, as well

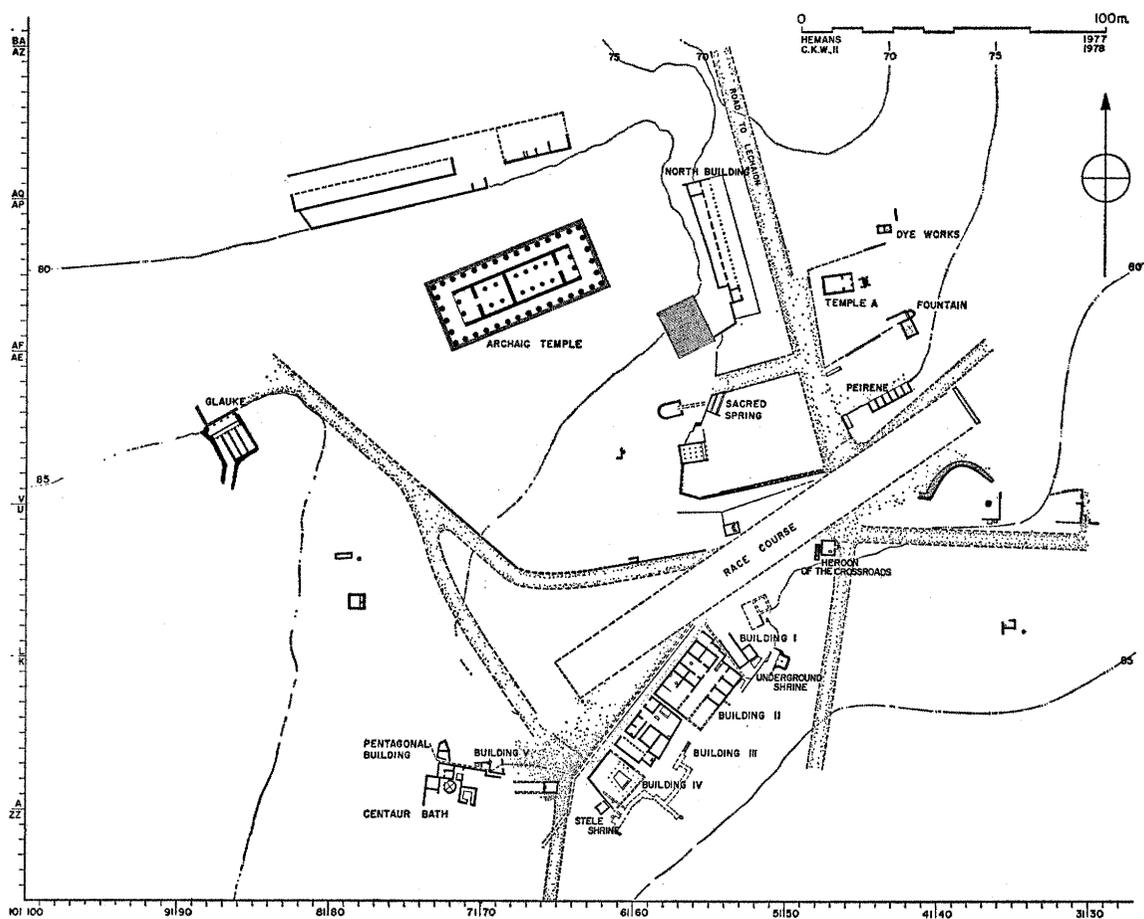


FIG. 4. Central Corinth, 400-390 B.C.

as levels to be associated with the construction of the stoa itself, were investigated immediately west of the west exterior wall of the South Stoa; no part of Building IV was found here, although a stele shrine was discovered.<sup>23</sup> This year investigation of Classical levels at the western end of the stoa revealed the southwest corner of Building III. All wall blocks and almost all of the foundation stones that can be

<sup>22</sup> C. H. Morgan, "Investigations at Corinth, 1953—A Tavern of Aphrodite," *Hesperia* 22, 1953, pp. 131-140. C. H. Morgan, II, "Investigations at Corinth, 1938," *AJA* 43, 1939, p. 258; C. K. Williams, II, *Hesperia* 41, 1972, pp. 173-174; *idem*, "Corinth, 1972: The Forum Area," *Hesperia* 42, 1973, pp. 19-27, fig. 5.

<sup>23</sup> C. K. Williams, II, *Hesperia* 47, 1978, pp. 2-12.

associated with this part of Building III were found to have been removed before the South Stoa was built; excavation shows that the area had been leveled out of the naturally sloping bedrock by the end of the 6th century. Thus the ground level in the 4th century south and west of the well room of Building III, and therefore outside of Building III itself, was at a much higher level than was the pebble-cement floor within the well room itself (el. +79.85 to +80.05 m.). Rubble packing against its south wall held back unstratified earth fills from *ca.* +80.85–80.80 to +80.15–

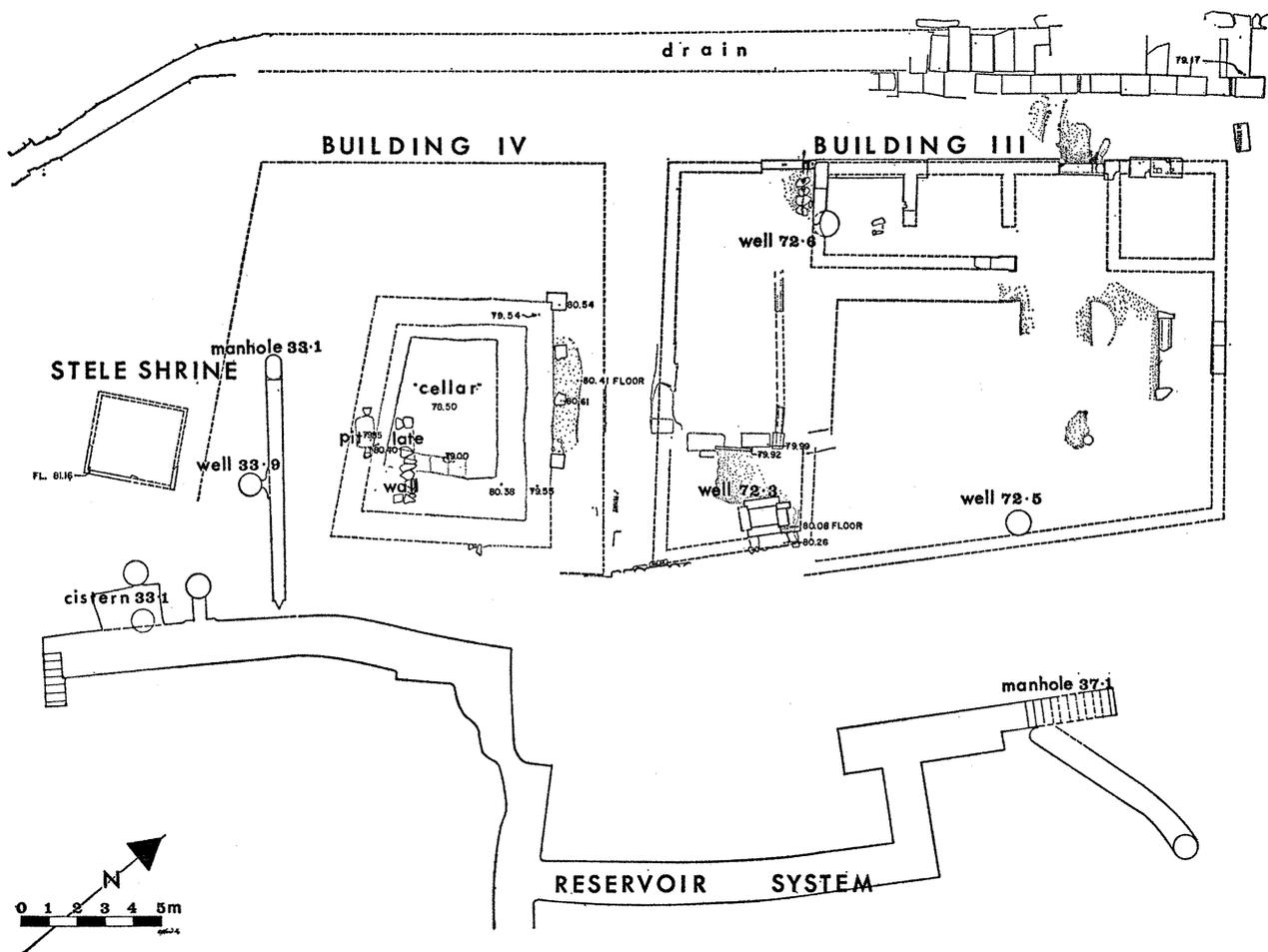


FIG. 5. Buildings III and IV, cisterns and shrine.

80.10 m. The pottery dates within the 6th century B.C. with a few pieces that might be slightly later. Under this stratum and directly on bedrock was an occupation level, from +80.10 to +80.00 m.

The west wall of Building III can be traced only with good will above a poorly preserved bed of stones set on bedrock. The stone footing mainly served to fill pits and unevennesses in bedrock along the line of the wall. The unevennesses are the re-

mains of small casting pits or pit furnaces. In almost all cases the bedrock immediately surrounding them is fire-scarred. The pottery from the industrial pits, although not plentiful, suggests a period of use in the 6th and first half of the 5th centuries.<sup>24</sup> Other pits excavated previously in the same area and under Building II indicate that in the 6th and 5th centuries a rather wide area was devoted to industrial work with metals. Probably the area was not devoted to the casting of works of art but to the making of small metal objects and utilitarian pieces.<sup>25</sup>

Building IV is the western neighbor of Building III, with its floor level around +80.40 to +80.95 m. and the tops of stone bases rising above the floor to an elevation between +80.55 and +80.70 m. The floor was not cut into bedrock, but lies about one-half meter above the floor of the well room of Building III. Building IV is separated from Building III by a space between 1.80 and 2.30 m. wide. The north façade of Building IV is restored here along the same line as the façade of its neighbor, both facing the roadway that passes from the southwest to the northeast toward the spring of Peirene. Most of the evidence for the design of the north side of Building IV has been eliminated, however, by the foundations of the Doric façade of the South Stoa and by a Roman cement-and-rubble construction north of the stoa. Much of the significant stratigraphy over the western half of Building IV was removed in the excavations of 1904.<sup>26</sup>

In the present plan (Fig. 4; cf. Fig. 5) the west wall of Building IV has been restored to run adjacent to the west wall of the stele shrine excavated in 1977; from there the wall has been extended northward.<sup>27</sup> The west wall of Building IV occupied the position that later was used by the west wall of the South Stoa, but the two walls have a slightly different orientation, with the result that the northwest corner of Building IV extends slightly to the west of the northwest corner of the South Stoa. Almost all of the west wall of Building IV will have been destroyed, however, when the South Stoa was built.

The south side of Building IV is not so easily fixed. It has been traversed by the foundations for the north shop wall of the South Stoa. Moreover cuttings which had been found in earlier excavation under Shops XXX through XXXIII cannot be securely associated by phase with the cuttings in the bedrock of Building IV found this year under the portico of the stoa.

<sup>24</sup> Pottery lot 1978-48; the best samples, however, were found in 1972. See C. K. Williams, II, *Hesperia* 42, 1973, p. 14, no. 16; probably to be coupled with the pits is the occupation debris described on p. 13, nos. 13-15. Evidence also exists for a later 5th-century occupation and industrial activity, especially in the area immediately south of well 1972-6. That stratum was not distinguished this year.

<sup>25</sup> For other evidence in this specific area, see C. K. Williams, II, *Hesperia* 42, 1973, pp. 14-17. Two pits found this year are shallow saucer-like depressions. A third, smaller depression has a diameter of ca. 0.35 m., with two post holes on opposite edges, the holes to support a simple frame over the pit. A large area of bedrock was discolored by fire or intense heat in this area.

<sup>26</sup> Excavation conducted by H. R. Hastings, Corinth field notebook 27, pp. 60 ff.

<sup>27</sup> Although Shop XXXIII has been excavated to bedrock the cuttings therein are of a number of periods and of no aid in determining the validity of the present restoration.

The interior plan of Building IV is known from a roughly rectangular foundation trench cut into the soft reddish bedrock, enclosing a "cellar" slightly less than two meters deep. These elements lie under the portico of the South Stoa (Fig. 5, Pls. 47, 48). The rock cuttings for the "cellar" and surrounding walls are totally lacking in architectural blocks and other remains, except for a flight of rock-cut steps 0.60 m. wide against the south wall of the "cellar" and for four isolated blocks along the east face of the foundation trench for the wall east of the "cellar". The "cellar" measures 3.12 m. east-west on the north side and 3.80 m. on the south by *ca.* 4.80 m. north-south along the east and 4.12 m. along the west side.

The surrounding wall is separated from the "cellar" by a space *ca.* 1.15 m. wide on the east and 0.45 m. on the north and west sides. On the south the space is 1.45 m., wider here in order, apparently, to provide a platform to facilitate the use of the "cellar" steps.

The north and south walls of the "cellar" are parallel to each other; the east wall is at right angles to these. The west wall and its enclosing foundation trench on the west side are set at a slightly different angle. The change in orientation apparently had been determined by the already existing stela shrine beyond the west wall of Building IV; yet the change in orientation is not reflected in a long, narrow underground reservoir entered by manhole 1933-1 (Fig. 4) that lies just west of the "cellar", even though this, it appears, also is part of Building IV.<sup>28</sup> The reservoir is

<sup>28</sup> The underground water system is composed of a narrow tunnel 7.85 m. long, the northwest end of which is formed by manhole 1933-1, and a well, 1933-9, at the west side of the channel. A plan of the whole complex is presented by O. Broneer, *Corinth*, I, iv, *The South Stoa*, Princeton 1954, plan VII and p. 16; see Fig. 5. Eleven inventoried pots come from the fill of the shaft of well 1933-9, at the top of which were two Classical black-glazed fragments.

C-1933-208, Classical incised drinking-cup fragment.

C-1933-225, Classical saltcellar; cf. Sparkes and Talcott, *Athenian Agora* XII, no. 901-903, first quarter of 5th century.

C-1933-222 through C-1933-224, Early Corinthian kotylai, published by S. S. Weinberg, *Corinth*, VII, i, *The Geometric and Orientalizing Pottery*, Cambridge, Mass. 1943, nos. 208-210.

C-1933-211, C-1933-212, Early Corinthian two-handled bowls, unpublished.

C-1933-213, S. S. Weinberg, *Corinth* VII, i, no. 207.

C-1933-1477, Etruscan bucchero, unpublished.

C-1933-1484, Early Corinthian pyxis with concave sides, unpublished.

C-1933-1480, Chiot amphora handle, unpublished.

Seven inventoried pots and two lamps come from the narrow channel:

C-1933-215, D. A. Amyx, P. Lawrence, *Corinth*, VII, ii, *The Archaic Pottery*, Princeton 1975, no. 49.

C-1933-216 through C-1933-221, Weinberg, *Corinth* VII, i, nos. 202-206, 211.

CL-1704 and CL-1705, Broneer, *Corinth*, IV, ii, *Terracotta Lamps*, Cambridge, Mass. 1930, type 1, *ca.* 600 B.C.

Nothing has been published nor inventoried from manhole 1933-1 except for three coins and a lamp. Numerous fragments of pebble mosaic were recovered.

Coin 13 of 30-iii-1933, *Corinth*, 400-146 B.C., Pegasus 1./Trident, Δ to 1.

Coin 19 of 30-iii-1933, *Corinth*, 400-146 B.C., Pegasus 1./Trident.

Coin 29 of 31-iii-1933, Manuel I.

L-1723, Broneer, *Corinth* IV, i, type 1.

parallel to the east wall of the "cellar" while the west wall of the "cellar" is parallel to the east and west walls of the 6th-century stele shrine.

A casting pit was excavated which overlay Building IV; it was dug into the filled foundation trench on the east side of the "cellar". A rough north-south stone wall also was built parallel to the axis of the pit, in part on fill that had buried the "cellar" (Fig. 4). Both pit and wall are of a period of occupation that existed between the use of Building IV and the erection of the South Stoa. The wall is interrupted by the stoa and the orientation of this intermediate phase agrees with that of Building IV, not with the orientation of the South Stoa. Pit and wall cannot be considered as facilities made solely in aid of the construction of the South Stoa.

#### OBSERVATIONS ON CHRONOLOGY

Indications within the western part of Building III and in Building IV suggest the following: Buildings III and IV were constructed around, if not slightly before, 400 B.C. Building III appears to have survived with alterations into the fourth quarter of the 4th century B.C.<sup>29</sup> Building IV, however, appears to have been destroyed some-

---

Manhole 1933-1 and the reservoir apparently were designed as a single unit, the manhole being the access to the reservoir as well as the means for drawing water. The shaft of the access was stuccoed and that waterproof stucco continues without interruption into the tunnel. The well at the west flank of the reservoir, 1933-9, is not part of the design, having been filled apparently *ca.* 600 B.C. Only the collapse of the wall of soft bedrock between the well shaft and the tunnel has allowed a certain amount of the original fill of the well to spill into the reservoir tunnel; Weinberg felt that the fills from reservoir and well shaft were homogeneous enough to consider his nos. 202-211 as if all were from a single deposit. Weinberg, *Corinth* VII, i, index II, Early Corinthian Period, well. The top filling of well 1933-9 should be dated later than that of the rest of the shaft, having one echinoid saltcellar, C-1933-225, and one black-glazed cup with graffito, C-1933-208. The majority of the fill from the well should be dated in the 7th century down to *ca.* 600 B.C., since all inventoried objects in the lower fill are Early Corinthian.

Less can be said about manhole 1933-1, except that the two Corinthian Pegasos / Trident bronze coins must be from 4th-century fill or later. The Manuel bronze is an unexplained intrusion or contamination, since the fill of the shaft is reported to be homogeneous. All of the pottery is Greek while the fragments of pebbled cement mosaic are typical of the debris of the late 5th-4th centuries found in the area, probably dumped into the manhole and reservoir when Building IV was destroyed.

A precise date for the filling of the manhole cannot be suggested from the preserved remains; it is suggested here, however, that the manhole and the "cellar" of Building IV were filled at one and the same time, and that the manhole and reservoir had served in Building IV as had the "cellar".

The well, 1933-9, datable to *ca.* 600 B.C., is to be put slightly earlier than the storeroom found under the stele shrine close by. C. K. Williams, II, *Hesperia* 47, 1978, p. 8. Making the storeroom and well 1933-9 part of the same complex should be avoided in the present state of our knowledge.

<sup>29</sup> Building III has numerous signs of alteration, three of the most noticeable being the repair of the main door of the building, the repair to the door into the northeast corner room, and the alterations to the well room. A wheel-rut-like channel worn into the threshold of the main door was filled with a pebbly cement. This repair was probably made when the court itself was surfaced in cement. The threshold at the entrance into the northeast corner room from the outside has cuttings that indicate that this door was reset at least once. The floor in the well room shows signs

what earlier. It was replaced with a poor construction and a casting pit (Fig. 5). Thereafter industrial activity was intense for a short time, or else was continued with fewer firings for a longer time, attested by the heavy build-up of ash against one of the walls associated with the casting pit. After the abandonment of the casting facilities, the area changed radically: property lines and orientations were disregarded. The South Stoa was erected.

The destruction of Building IV and the burying of its "cellar" was a major undertaking. The fill was tipped into the underground chamber from its southwest corner, from the very point where, previously, it had been entered. Not all of the pottery in the fill, however, should be considered to have been the property of the occupants of Building IV. About 30 cubic meters of earth were needed to bury the "cellar". The pottery weighed represents about half of what originally had been dumped into the "cellar"; some had been removed when pier 32 of the interior colonnade of the South Stoa was sunk through the fill of the basement. More fill was removed during excavation in 1904.

The pottery from the underground room can be dated almost totally to the first half of the 4th century B.C. Almost nothing except a few small, worn sherds is to be dated before then, and none of the material need be dated later than 350 B.C. From the debris of the "cellar" came very few Attic red-figured pots, of which a krater (41) by the Academy Painter is the best example. It can be dated around 400 B.C. The skyphoi all look early 4th century in form; for a representative sample of the pottery, see 41—62. The 4th-century kantharos with molded lip does not appear in the fill.<sup>30</sup> Only the lamps suggest the possibility of a filling date *ca.* 350 B.C. or later (63, 64).

In any case Building IV probably was destroyed around the middle of the century, while its neighbor, Building III, continued in use. The deeply laid foundations were dismantled and the blocks from it were carried off for re-use elsewhere, insuring total abandonment of the structure. On the site was built as a replacement a poor building of unshaped blocks, and at least part of the area then was devoted to the casting of metal, perhaps even was used as a foundry, a radical change from what had stood on the site in the first half of the century.

Enough material has been recovered from the "cellar" of Building IV to give an idea of types and range of ceramics used in Corinth in the early 4th century. Even though the latest material in the fill can be dated around the middle of the century,

---

of patching on all sides of the stone wellhead, suggesting either that the well was put in after the cement floor was laid or, more likely, that the well mouth itself was altered during the period of use. Also, the water channel that drained water from the floor of the well room and across the court to the north façade of the building was relaid at least once.

It is suggested here that Building III was damaged but repaired; Building IV may have been damaged at the same time, but it was then abandoned.

<sup>30</sup> See Sparkes and Talcott, *Athenian Agora* XII, pp. 122-123; for date, see cup-kantharos: moulded rim, p. 119. Sparkes proposes a date between 390 and 380 B.C. for the introduction of the shape.

the bulk apparently represents the initial furnishing of the building or buildings at the beginning of the century.

The fill contains a lower proportion of glazed kraters made in Corinth than any other type of Corinthian household pottery, with the possible exception of the saltcellar. Fragments of at least three Attic kraters are represented, including **41** and **42**, five Lakonian kraters, including **44**, and one that may be Argive. Only one is Corinthian, **43**.

Over 99 kotylai and skyphoi were recovered, of which about 12% are Attic made. The rest are Corinthian.<sup>31</sup> The commonest Corinthian shape in the fill is the ovoid kotyle, of which 41 bases were recovered. Twenty-six black-glazed skyphoi, all with reserved undersurfaces (e. g. **47**), along with 16 semi-glazed kotylai, four kotylai totally black glazed including undersurface, and one totally unglazed, were found in the fill. Of the skyphoi of Attic fabric 11 are black glazed (e. g. **46**), and one is a net-pattern kotyle.

The cup skyphoi (e. g. **48**) of this fill are best dated within the first decade of the 4th century; at least four examples of this shape were recovered. All are Attic. The large majority of one-handlers and saucers are Corinthian, but a few Attic examples are represented. The three saltcellars with concave sides are Attic (e. g. **52**). One, with a convex profile, is Lakonian. Without exception the oinochoai and lekanides are Corinthian, as is the coarse ware. Unfortunately, the large bulk of the coarse ware has had only a preliminary sorting, due to the large volume of pottery that was recovered this year. A detailed analysis of this material will be made later.

The "cellar" fill contained many local miniature pots, of which the most common are the low, unpainted, but sometimes slipped, bowls. Over 73 fragmentary floor centers are preserved, giving a minimum number for this type of bowl in the debris. The shape and size of the bowls vary noticeably (e. g. **56-58**). Although common in the dumped fill of this "cellar", the bowl is not otherwise common in the excavation area. None has been found in the Demeter Sanctuary of Akrokorinthos, nor in the hero shrines of the forum, nor on Temple Hill. Not a single example was recovered from the fills in the Sacred Spring. Numerous examples, however, were found at the east side of the mosaic floor of the Centaur Bath in the 1976 excavation, in a pre-bath level (e. g. **59**). Bowl **59** has an articulated base, probably an early sign; none from Building IV is so endowed. A deposit of similar, footless bowls was found east of the theater in the excavations of the 1920's. It is suggested here that such bowls may have been used in the ritual of house sacrifice and should be associated, somehow, with the miniature terracotta altars found in the same fill. See below, pp. 136-140, for a discussion of these altars.

<sup>31</sup> See footnote 11. Small fragments of 15 ray-based Corinthian kotylai and Corinthian skyphoi are not included in the statistics, being, apparently, early material which had found its way accidentally into the fill.

## BUILDINGS III AND IV: CATALOGUE

## DEBRIS FROM DESTRUCTION OF BUILDING III

**38.** Corinthian skyphos. Pl. 49

C-1978-32. H. 0.083, D. of foot 0.041, est. max. D. 0.073, est. D. of rim 0.069 m.

Ring foot; lower body rising in vertical wall, curving to two-thirds point, contracts slightly above with flaring lip. Horizontal triangular handle. Totally glazed, including undersurface.

Very close to **35**, from late occupation of Punic Amphora Building.

325-320 B.C.

**39.** Corinthian red-figured squat Pl. 49  
lekythos.

C-1978-33. D. at offset of neck 0.033 m.

Offset neck with tongue pattern; shoulder preserves heads of two facing women; woman at left holding alabastron to r.; alabastron with ribbon in added white. Both women with bun at back of head, *stephane* with added white dots. No contour lines, reserved contour for head. *Miltos* mostly worn off, no slip.

Close in style and subject to C-32-291. S. Herbert, *Corinth*, VIII, iv, *The Red-figure Pottery*, Princeton 1977, p. 62, no. 136, Pattern Workshop.

First-second quarter 4th century B.C.

**40.** Attic lamp, Howland type 23 C.

L-1978-5. H. 0.041, max. body D. 0.065 m.

Narrower and taller than Howland, *Athenian Agora* IV, no. 228; otherwise very close, including stacking mark on glaze.

First and especially second quarter of 4th century.

FILL FROM WITHIN THE "CELLAR" OF  
BUILDING IV**41.** Attic red-figured bell-krater. Pl. 49

C-1978-113 a, b; joins with CP 1668 (fragment of pillow).

Preserved H. 0.086 m.

Side A: symposium, originally probably three banqueters, a preserves two banqueters; one, r., leans on left elbow and pillow of stripes, dots, and zigzags, raising right arm above

shoulder. Right upper arm, stomach, lower legs preserved. L., second banqueter reclines with left arm on pillow decorated with dots and stripes, elbow sharp, contour line of forearm drawn twice, flexed wrist, raised forefinger. Banqueter has large round pectoral, smooth stomach. b preserves left arm, hand, chest of third banqueter, similar to second. Relief contours on body. *Miltos* on reserved areas. Interior glazed.

The Academy Painter.

For similar scene of three banqueters, see column krater in Ferrara (T. 794), *CVA*, Ferrara-Museo Nazionale 1 [Italy 37], 40 [1684]: 3, dated ca. 410 B.C. See also fragment of bell-krater in Antioch, from Al Mina, J. D. Beasley, "The Excavations at Al Mina, Suedia. III. The Red-Figured Vases," *JHS* 59, 1939, p. 26, fig. 62, called "daft style of the beginning of the fourth century." The Corinth fragments are close to the Al Mina fragment, sharing the same use of a multiple contour line for the arm and both from bell-kraters.

Ca. 400 B.C. or slightly later.

**42.** Attic red-figured bell-krater. Pl. 49

C-1978-86. Preserved H. 0.111 m.

Krater body with trace of handle at point of attachment at upper right. Trace of reserved base line, with tail of fish (?) going l.; above fins are two waves executed in added white. Above waves is wheel of chariot in three-quarter view, going l. Tail of horse horizontal with tip overlapping wheel, in white with dilute glaze lines. Part of chiton of long-skirted Nike in chariot. Above, lines in added white, tip of one wing and on top right of sherd three feathers of second wing, against ovule-and-dot border of handle base. Below handle, spiral of tendril and one leaf of palmette. Totally glazed inside.

First half 4th century.

**43.** Corinthian red-figured bell-krater. Pl. 49

C-1978-100. Pres. L. 0.17 m.

Lower body in five joining sherds.

Krater with bottom border of ovules and dots, figured zone above, preserves palmette tendril l., probably under handle; two legs, probably of satyr, in spread position, weight on right foot, heel up on left foot. Stacked ivy leaves between legs. Figure (Dionysos?) going r. draped in hymation with wide black border and cross pattern added-white line from instep of proper left foot, probably staff or thyrsis. Right foot, probably of second satyr, dancing l. with toe behind left foot of central figure. Traces of stacked leaves between legs. Red wash over reserved areas, no contour lines, except for feet of central figure. Interior black glazed; execution and glaze good.

Ca. 400 B.C., if not slightly earlier.

44. Lakonian glazed krater. Fig. 8: a, Pl. 49

C-1978-78 a, b. Estimated max. rim D. 0.24 m.

a preserves one handle, profile from upper body to lip; b preserves lower body, scars of second handle attachment.

Ovoid body with max. D. slightly below rim. Rim is offset, straight wall flares to outward-thickened lip, top horizontal. Horizontal handles rise from max. D. of body to level of lip, there attached to lip by horizontal handle-plate; plate projects 0.03 m. from lip. Completely black glazed with two lightly incised grooves at max. D. of body, just below handles. Foot missing, would have been reserved and dip glazed.

Feet of four similar Lakonian kraters and also fragments of rims in lot 1978-44 from "cellar" fill. One similar foot, fine tan clay with bluish core, upper body and rim missing, may be Argive (clay 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow), from lot 1978-46, also "cellar" fill.

45. Lakonian one-handled black-glazed mug.

C-1978-92. D. of base 0.042, max. D. 0.074 m.

Mug with ovoid body having max. D. at height of ca. 0.027 m. Shallow pseudo-disk foot, slightly concave undersurface. Scar of lower handle attachment at height of 0.03 m. Glazed inside and out, with undersurface carefully reserved. Glazed by brush rather than by dipping.

Other mugs in lot from basement fill.

46. Attic black-glazed skyphos. Pl. 50

C-1978-205. H. 0.111, D. of foot 0.07, est. D. of lip 0.125 m.

Three quarters of foot, all of profile preserved; missing both handles.

Skyphos with ring foot, flaring in straight lower wall to max. D. at 0.085 m., then contracting slightly; flaring rounded lip. Black glazed outside and in, undersurface reserved with two concentric circles close to center, reserved flat bearing surface of foot, scraped groove at joint of foot and body.

Slightly taller than Sparkes and Talcott, *Athenian Agora* XII, no. 449, 400-375 B.C.

47. Corinthian skyphos. Pl. 50

C-1978-195. H. 0.076, D. of foot 0.052, D. of body 0.084, D. of lip 0.086 m.

Complete profile, most of body; missing most of both handles and part of lip.

Torus foot with accentuated flare on top of torus, turning into body in continuous profile. Straight flaring lower body to max. D. at 0.06 m. high, then vertical wall to flaring tapered lip. Horizontal horseshoe handles under lip. Totally glazed except resting surface and undersurface. Undersurface with circle and dot, miltos.

Ca. 400 B.C.

48. Attic cup skyphos, heavy Fig. 6, Pl. 50  
walled with rouletting.

C-1978-63. H. 0.065, D. of foot 0.062, est. D. of rim 0.118 m.

Complete profile, base of one handle; floor of bowl missing.

High ring foot in two degrees with lower, wider convex member divided by groove slightly above middle. Scraped groove at junction of foot and body. Body in convex profile rising nearly vertically to narrow concave neck channel between body and thickened, outturned convex rim. Horizontal handles on body slightly below rim. On inside, bowl slightly offset at rim. Totally glazed except for resting surface, undersurface and scraped groove. Miltos. Floor preserves impressed decoration of roulette circle.

Second, with sharply outturned convex rim, from same context: C-1978-64 (Fig. 6).

Both have the thickened rim separated from the body by a minimal concave element, but both are reserved on the undersurface, suggesting that the two skyphoi are close to the end of the series but not the latest. See Sparkes and Talcott, *Athenian Agora* XII, pp. 111-112 for discussion. There the shape is considered dead after 380 B.C. The Corinth examples are

ovules, then 16 linked palmettes. Stamp is eleven-curved-petaled palmette with volutes starting at bottom, going in and up.

Probably early first quarter 4th century.

**50.** Corinthian small bowl. Pl. 50

C-1978-196. H. 0.023, D. of foot 0.055, est. max. D. of lip 0.093 m.

Wide bowl with ring foot, slightly convex undersurface, concave molding against inside

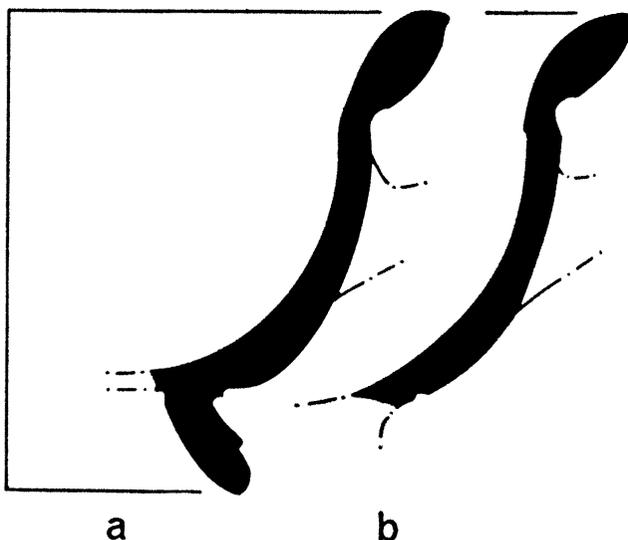


FIG. 6. Cup skyphoi, C-1978-63 (a) and C-1978-64 (b). Scale 1:1.

close to *Athenian Agora* XII, no. 622, dated early 4th century B.C.

400-390 B.C.

**49.** Attic bowl with outturned rim, Pl. 50  
impressed decoration.

C-1978-62. H. 0.057, D. of foot 0.091, est. D. of rim 0.173 m.

Preserves all of foot, small fragment of rim, complete profile.

Bowl with high vertical ring foot, flat undersurface; body flares out from foot almost horizontally, abruptly curves upward to vertical rim. Reserved undersurface with two pairs of glazed circles: at center, thick, thin; at foot, thin, thick; scraped groove at juncture between foot and wall. Floor with ovules enclosed by circle, 6 linked palmettes, circle of enclosed

of ring. Ovoid flaring body to gradually thickened round lip; slight angle at lip where it meets inside of bowl. Solidly glazed inside and out.

**51.** Corinthian small bowl. Pl. 50

C-1978-198. H. 0.026, D. of foot 0.055, max. D. of lip 0.086 m.

Wide bowl with ring foot, flat undersurface. Body flares, ovoid in profile, to 0.009 m. thick lip, angled inside and out, rounded on top. Solidly glazed inside and out.

**52.** Attic saltcellar with concave Pl. 50  
wall.

C-1978-109. H. 0.025, D. of foot 0.052, est. D. of lip 0.058 m.

Complete profile.

Flaring ring foot, flat bearing surface but bearing only on edge, slightly convex undersurface. Concave wall from resting surface to lip, min. D. slightly above mid-height. Lip flattened, sloping outward. Completely glazed.

Second, C-1978-108, also Attic: H. 0.031, D. of rim 0.0675 m., slightly earlier than 52.

Late first-early second quarter of 4th century B.C.

**53.** Corinthian saltcellar with convex wall. Pl. 50

C-1978-197. H. 0.035, est. D. of foot 0.048, est. max. D. of lip 0.066 m.

Ring foot with torus profile, flat undersurface; deep ovoid body rises steeply to almost vertical, thickened lip, top of which is squared, convex, inturning. Solidly glazed inside and out. Nu incised after firing on undersurface close to ring.

**54.** Corinthian unglazed lidded jar. Pl. 50

C-1978-95. D. of flange 0.159, D. of rim 0.191 m.

Over half of squared rim preserved.

Deep jar with slightly curving vertical walls, outward-thickened square rim with vertical flange above. Lip of flange squared, beveled on both sides. Incised horizontal line with impressed leaf pattern above, probably also below, now not preserved, to give impression of stem with leaves. This line probably at mid-point of body; stamped meander pattern running left on face of squared rim. Jar polished.

Fragment of similar jar in lot 1978-44.

**55.** Corinthian low thurible, eschara Pl. 50 form.

C-1978-199. H. 0.056, est. D. of rim 0.09 m. Full profile, missing handles, lid.

Low, flaring pedestal, contracting to min. D. of 0.035 m. under body, flaring in continuous shallow curve to rim. Rim with wide inward projection, flat on top; handles on outside of rim. Eschara shaped, and completely washed, 7.5YR 6/4 (light brown), perhaps to imitate color of cooking fabric.

**56.** Miniature votive shallow bowl. Pl. 50

C-1978-210. H. 0.029, D. of foot 0.035, D. of lip 0.051 m.

String-cut flat base, walls of medium height. No paint, trace of white slip on inside, none used on outside.

**57.** Miniature votive shallow bowl. Pl. 50

C-1978-208. H. 0.019, D. of base 0.036, est. D. of lip 0.055 m.

String-cut flat base, low walls. No paint, no slip.

**58.** Miniature votive shallow bowl. Pl. 50

C-1978-209. H. 0.014, D. of base 0.029, D. of lip 0.041 m.

String-cut flat base, low walls. No paint, trace of white slip.

#### BOWL FROM EXCAVATION OF CENTAUR BATH

**59.** Miniature votive shallow bowl. Pl. 50

C-1976-456. H. 0.025, D. of foot 0.034, D. of lip 0.043 m.

String-cut, pseudo-disk foot; globular body; tapered lip. White slip inside and out, glaze drip.

This bowl was found in disturbed earth of the Centaur Bath, probably from early stratum pre-dating the bath.

5th century B.C., probably before last quarter.

#### AMPHORAS FROM BUILDING IV

**60.** Stamped amphora, Corinthian type A. Pl. 51

C-1978-71. D. of lip, approx. 0.13 m.

Rim, top of one handle preserved.

Rim slopes at 30°, bottom edge with concave bevel; handles protrude horizontally from immediately below rim. Top of handle has spine, on both sides of which is incuse palmette stamp, oriented outwards. Palmette nine-leafed, ends curving down; tendrils start at outside bottom, curve in and up. Two stamps on neck.

Same die: C-1978-72, from same deposit.<sup>32</sup>

<sup>32</sup> I owe thanks again this year to Carolyn Koehler for her verification of my readings of the Corinthian amphora stamps.

- 61.** Stamped amphora, Corinthian Pl. 51  
type A.  
C-1978-89.  
Wall of amphora around base of handle, lower handle.  
Handle oval, rising with trace of spine, stamp at base. Five-straight-leafed palmette; tendril spirals from leaf out and down in pattern resembling Ionic volute.  
Same die: C-1978-80, from same deposit.  
Same die but pair of palmettes at base of handle: C-1978-87, from same deposit.  
At latest this die goes through first quarter of 4th B.C. Edwards, *Corinth* VII, iii, deposit 79.
- 62.** Stamped amphora, Corinthian Pl. 51  
type A.  
C-1978-79.  
Wall of amphora at base of handle, lower handle.  
Handle section circular, developing spine as it rises. Stamp incised at base; 5 straight petals, tendrils rising up and out. Poor impression.  
At latest through first quarter of 4th century B.C.
- 63.** Attic lamp, Howland type 25 A.  
L-1978-8. H. 0.043, D. of disk 0.054, max. D. 0.079 m.  
Disk foot without heavy raised floor, globular body, small rim sloping inward, separated from body by deep scraped groove. Long, narrow nozzle flat on top; strap handle. Glazed inside and out, undersurface of disk reserved.  
Close to Howland, *Athenian Agora* IV, no. 297, in profile. Type 25 A starts in middle of second quarter of 4th century, goes into first quarter of 3rd century B.C.
- 64.** Attic lamp, Howland type 23 C.  
L-1978-17. Max. body D. 0.065 m.  
Exact parallel in Howland, *Athenian Agora* IV, no. 228; type dated in first and especially in the second quarter of 4th century B.C.

### TERRACOTTA ALTARS (Pls. 51, 52)

Nine fragmentary terracotta altars were found in the excavations of 1978; the Corinth collection now is composed of 63 examples. Seven of the 1978 fragments belong to one of three common decorative categories; the eighth, probably Hellenistic, is rare; the ninth altar so far has only one other possible Corinthian parallel.

A certain amount has been written about Corinthian terracotta altars. Most useful to the present report are two studies by O. Broneer, in which he identifies the small clay altars of Corinth as Corinthian in origin and suggests that they were introduced into Magna Grecia from the Greek homeland; one by Nilsson, in which he discusses the small altars in general and identifies them as house altars; and one by T. Fischer-Hansen, in which he discusses the Sicilian altars, their find spots and their deviation from the Greek type.<sup>83</sup>

<sup>83</sup> O. Broneer, "The Corinthian Altar Painter," *Hesperia* 16, 1947, pp. 214-223; *idem*, "Terracotta Altars from Corinth," *Hesperia* 19, 1950, pp. 370-375. Other examples of the Corinthian portable altar are published by G. R. Davidson, *Corinth* XII, 1952, pp. 130-131, pl. 65; also, C. K. Williams, II, "Corinth, 1974: Forum Southwest," *Hesperia* 44, 1975, pp. 8-9, pl. 2. For catalogue of the Corinthian material up to 1974, see dissertation Bryn Mawr College, 1974, by D. W. Rupp, *Altars of the Northeastern Peloponnese*, Appendix IIIa, Catalogue of Terracotta Arulae Made at Corinth. M. P. Nilsson, "Griechische Hausaltäre," *Neue Beiträge zur klassischen Altertumswissenschaft, Festschrift Bernhard Schweitzer*, 1954, pp. 218-221. T. Fischer-Hansen, "Some Sicilian Arulae and their Significance," *Analecta Romana* 8, pp. 7-18.

In Magna Grecia the terracotta altar apparently was commonly used in sanctuaries, houses, and in graves. The portable clay altar may well have been given functions or significances or may have evolved differently in Sicily and southern Italy than in mainland Greece, since native, Punic, and Etruscan forces were always part of the milieu of Magna Grecia.

Use of terracotta altars in Greece is covered only briefly in almost all of the archaeological discussions of this category of finds. Broneer says on the subject, "miniature altars, probably used in the private family cults, were common at Olynthus."<sup>34</sup> Nilsson examines the findspots of the small altars and suggests that their use in mainland Greece was basically domestic.<sup>35</sup> In this presentation, therefore, the Corinthian altars that have been found in the southwest corner of the Corinthian forum are discussed in more detail than a simple catalogue allows.

Indeed, terracotta altars seem to be the exception rather than the rule in the Corinthian sanctuaries of the major gods and goddesses. From all of the material recovered in the Heraion at Perachora, only one altar is recorded.<sup>36</sup> The same can be said for the Demeter Sanctuary of Akrokorinthos.<sup>37</sup> Although some were found in the area of the Sacred Spring at the center of the forum, these were found in fills that were brought in during the construction or repair of the Hellenistic race course, and are not necessarily to be assigned, therefore, to the sanctuary itself. None were found in the excavation of the Asklepieion of Corinth. One altar was found in a context that suggests that it might have come from a grave.<sup>38</sup>

The large number of dining rooms preserved in the lower part of the Demeter Sanctuary of Akrokorinthos but the extreme paucity of terracotta altars found there suggests that terracotta altars were not used, at least here, for libation before drinking nor for offerings before eating.

In Olynthos and Thera one gains the impression that the small altars were common furniture in the houses, and in Corinth the great majority are from debris that can be associated best with houses or with private buildings. None as yet has been found definitely abandoned as used, but a high percentage of fragments comes from

<sup>34</sup> *Hesperia* 16, 1947, p. 219.

<sup>35</sup> M. P. Nilsson, *Festschrift Bernhard Schweitzer*, p. 221.

<sup>36</sup> T. J. Dunbabin, *Perachora II*, Oxford 1962, pp. 283-284, fig. 19, pls. 133, 134, no. 2775.

<sup>37</sup> MF-1972-69, unpublished.

<sup>38</sup> MF-9422 a, b, top horizontal surface smooth, undecorated except for narrow band at edge; published by O. Broneer, *Hesperia* 19, 1950, pp. 370-374. Front face decorated with reclining man holding kotyle, boy with oinochoe on left side, dog (?) on right. Broneer points out the parallels for the reclining figure with Dionysos and with banqueting heroes, but settles for Dionysos. Nilsson accepts the identification. Figure on left side is suggested to be a satyr, tail missing. Figure is typical, however, of the naked youth with oinochoe who stands close to the large krater in numerous marble hero reliefs. See R. N. Thönges-Stringaris, "Das griechische Totenmahl," *AthMitt* 80, 1965, pp. 1-99, pls. 5-26, in which are illustrated over 25 examples of a naked youth serving a banqueter. The banqueter may thus best be identified as a hero, and the altar as especially appropriate for a tomb. Top of altar is not fire-scarred; perhaps it had been used for cakes.

wells and over the ruins of Buildings II, III, IV, and V along the south side of the forum. These altars might best be thought to have equipped small household shrines, perhaps set into small niches in domestic courtyards, rather than in dining rooms. The preserved back face of each rectangular altar shows a flat plane, without molding or decoration. The altars apparently were designed to stand against a wall. This is true of those from Olynthos as well.<sup>39</sup>

Sacrifice at small altars apparently was made to a variety of deities, daimons, and heroes. Inscribed house altars found in Thera list a range of deities, including Hermes, Hestia, Hygieia, Tyche, and Zeus in a number of his manifestations, as well as Agathos Daimon, and a hero.<sup>40</sup> This range may explain the variety of the design of the top surface of the Corinth terracotta altars. One type with a hole served probably for libation, an example of which is seen in MF-1978-17 (Pl. 52).<sup>41</sup> One type may have served for fruits or cakes, examples of which are MF-1977-44 and MF-1978-18 (Pl. 52), while a third type with a high plastic ring may have been used primarily for burnt offerings or, less probably, for incense. These have examples in MF-1972-45 (Pl. 51) and probably in MF-1978-4 (Pl. 51). MF-1972-45 still retains its fire-scarring within the ring.

The idea that a terracotta altar is used primarily for incense should be held with caution.<sup>42</sup> A special class of pottery, the thymiaterion or thurible, is used in Corinth for the burning of incense, thus making it unlikely, in Corinth at least, that a variety of terracotta altar was developed specifically for burning incense.<sup>43</sup> In the very fill with the terracotta altars from the "cellar" of Building IV was found at least one thurible, 55.

<sup>39</sup> D. M. Robinson, W. Graham, *Olynthus VIII*, Baltimore 1938, p. 323. There it is suggested that altars could have been placed in house niches, possibly as in Delos. In Kaulonia, one was found in such a niche. P. Orsi, "Caulonia: campagne archeologique del 1912, 1913, e 1915," *MonAnt* 23, 1914, columns 743-744.

<sup>40</sup> F. Hiller von Gaertringen, P. Wilski, *Thera III*, Berlin 1904, p. 174.

<sup>41</sup> One such altar with hole in center comes from Ithaka, found in a votive deposit, probably from a sanctuary: S. Benton, "Further Excavations at Aetos," *BSA* 48, 1953, pp. 257-260, 345-346.

<sup>42</sup> C. G. Yavis, in *Greek Altars*, St. Louis 1949, p. 171, suggests that the smallest portable altars "were used only to burn incense and perfume," an idea presented earlier by Daremberg and Saglio in *Dictionnaire de l'antiquité grecque et romaine* I, p. 348, and by interpretation of fig. 410. This opinion is qualified in the same dictionary, vol. V, 1913, under "turibatium" where it is illustrated that incense is used at times of sacrifice on the altar, contained in a thymiaterion, but not as the sacrificial food or object. At Olympia the incense is used on the altar during sacrifice with wheat, honey, and wine, but not alone (Pausanias, V.15.10). Yavis uses his theory of incense to publish a Corinthian thymiaterion with cup on top, C-1933-1478, as a circular altar or arula, p. 173, no. 1; published originally by G. R. Davidson, "A Hellenistic Deposit at Corinth," *Hesperia* 11, 1942, pp. 124-125, fig. 13, no. 63, as a thymiaterion.

<sup>43</sup> For thymiateria of the 5th century B.C. made in Corinth, see E. G. Pemberton, "The Vrysoula Classical Deposit from Ancient Corinth," *Hesperia* 39, 1970, pp. 289-290, fig. 3, pl. 71, nos. 63-69, lids and bases. See also Sparkes and Talcott, *Athenian Agora XII*, p. 182, where it is stated that the thurible contained hot coals, with incense sprinkled on top, then covered. The Corinthian terracotta altars are quite ill designed for such a method of censuring.

No altars were found in the excavation of either the hero shrine excavated in 1972-1973 or in the stele shrine of 1977. No votives, neither pottery nor figurines, resembling those from the Stele Shrine were found in the fill of the "cellar" of Building IV. Moreover, the "cellar" of Building IV was filled well before the construction of the South Stoa disturbed the Stele Shrine. Thus the "cellar" fill is best considered part of domestic debris and not from any of the hero sanctuaries of the area.

All seven of the terracotta altars from Building IV are rectangular in form. Three are of a type decorated with a horseman in relief, probably on each face, and are crowned with a cyma-reversa molding decorated with a Lesbian leaf in high relief (Pls. 51, 52).<sup>44</sup> All are unpainted. Only MF-1978-18 (Pl. 52) preserves a large part of its top surface, on which is a centrally placed incised circle *ca.* 0.06 m. in diameter. One similar but painted altar with an incised circle on its top, MF-1977-44 (Pl. 51), was recovered in 1977 from Byzantine pit 1977-1, between Building V and the Punic Amphora Building; MF-8774, similar and painted, comes from the Tile Works at the north edge of the city, where it most probably was produced. No trace of fire is preserved on the top surface of any of these altars. Burning apparently was not employed in the ritual that was associated with this group. A variation within this group can be seen in the corner fragment MF-1978-16 (Pl. 51); its molding is a cyma reversa, but the Lesbian leaf is executed in paint, not in relief. The meander above is in red and black. Its top surface is decorated with a palmette on a red background, in a style datable to the very end of the 5th, perhaps to the early 4th century B.C. Decorated as it is, this altar also probably did not serve for burnt offerings.

Fragmentary altar MF-1978-17 is the single example of a second group (Pl. 52). This one has painted rather than plastic decoration on its side panels, one face perhaps with a scaly hippocamp, the sides crowned with a Doric leaf molding. On the top is a depressed circle, at the center of which is a hole penetrating the clay. Apparently libation was the ritual used with this altar.

A third type of altar, also common in Corinth, is here represented by one fragment found this year, MF-1978-23. It has plastic floral decoration over the whole of its side panels. The top surface of the 1978 example has a red band along its edge. This, paralleled in MF-1972-6 and in MF-1972-39, has neither a raised nor a depressed area on its top surface, nor does it have an incised circle.<sup>45</sup> The top of MF-1978-23 is fire-scarred on a smooth, horizontal surface.

A fragment of a fourth type of altar, MF-1978-4 (Pl. 51), recovered from late Byzantine-Frankish levels in the southwest corner of the forum, is paralleled by a fragment, MF-1972-45, from fill over the Hellenistic race course in the center of the forum. A third example, MF-13510 (Pl. 51) from a trench east of the theater, is

<sup>44</sup> MF-1978-11, MF-1978-16 through MF-1978-20, and MF-1978-23, of which MF-1978-18 through MF-1978-20 are the altars decorated with horsemen and a crowning plastic Lesbian-leaf molding.

<sup>45</sup> For this type, see G. R. Davidson, *Corinth* XII, p. 130, pl. 65, nos. 886, 887, late 5th century B.C.

decorated with a plastic figure leaning on a second figure. The panel is crowned, as are the others, by a molding of egg and dart. On the top surface, where preserved, is centered a heavy plastic ring, estimated at over 0.18 m. in diameter. The center inside the raised border is fire-scarred, at least in the 1972 example. This type appears to be Hellenistic in date. The third and fourth types may both have been used for burnt offerings.

A totally different form of altar is represented by two non-joining fragments. These, MF-1978-15 a, b, are from a miniature circular terracotta altar, found in a Classical stratum above the Punic Amphora Building, perhaps disturbed from the ruins of the building itself. The form copies the monolithic poros altars that are common in Corinth.<sup>46</sup> It has a fascia crowned by a cyma-reversa molding, incised with a Lesbian leaf. On the top is a smear of red paint and two letters, K A, incised before firing; the inscription is broken away after the slant-barred alpha. Too little of this altar is preserved to show how it could have been used for sacrifices.

#### THE LAKONIAN POTTERY (Figs. 7, 8; Pl. 52)

Over the years a bulk of Lakonian pottery has been excavated in Corinth that now suggests the following evolution for two Classical Lakonian shapes, at least in forms imported to Corinth. The material is presented here in the hope that it can offer a new glimpse into a disregarded facet of Corinthian-Spartan relations; it is hoped as well that the material will help archaeologists who are working with Lakonian material at other sites.

The Lakonian round-bottomed mug of the beginning of the 6th century B.C. is a squat, baggy cup with proportionately long, flaring rim and vertical handle from mid-body to lip. The type is found in the 6th century (late?) at Tocra. An example from the Corinthian Potters' Quarter, KP 94, illustrates the 6th-century form (Fig. 7).<sup>47</sup> An example from the well at E-K: 30-37 in the Corinthian forum, C-1934-1216 (Fig. 7), has a more elongated and less sack-shaped body in profile; the rim has been shortened and thickened. This example is dated between 460 and 420 B.C. by context.<sup>48</sup>

<sup>46</sup> See J. H. Kent, *Corinth*, VIII, iii, *The Inscriptions, 1926-1950*, Princeton 1966, p. 5, no. 14; A. N. Stillwell, *Corinth*, XV, i, *The Potters' Quarter*, Princeton 1948, p. 7, fig. 8, pl. 24, no. XVI. For round terracotta altars, see C. K. Williams, II, *Hesperia* 44, 1975, p. 8, no. 1. One small circular altar (?) is published by Davidson, *Corinth* XII, p. 131, no. 891. This is fragmentary: a rectangular plinth with circular shaft above. The shaft was decorated with figures or other plastic relief. The clay is fine, with a gray core, probably not Corinthian. The object may be a thymiaterion.

<sup>47</sup> KP 94, from the Potters' Quarter well I, mentioned by A. N. Stillwell, *Corinth* XV, i, p. 12; very close to J. Boardman, J. Hayes, *Excavations at Tocra, 1963-1965, The Archaic Deposits*, I, [London] 1966, pp. 89, 91, pl. 67, nos. 985, 986.

<sup>48</sup> G. R. Edwards, *Corinth* VII, iii, p. 201, deposit 10. For full publication of well, see M. Z. Pease, "A Well of the Late Fifth Century at Corinth," *Hesperia* 6, 1937, pp. 251-316. C-1934-1104 from the same well definitely is a Lakonian mug. C-1934-1103, no. 228 of the same article, is made of a grayer clay, perhaps the result of overfiring. Its shape is typically Lakonian and not a "Corinthian imitation of Attic."

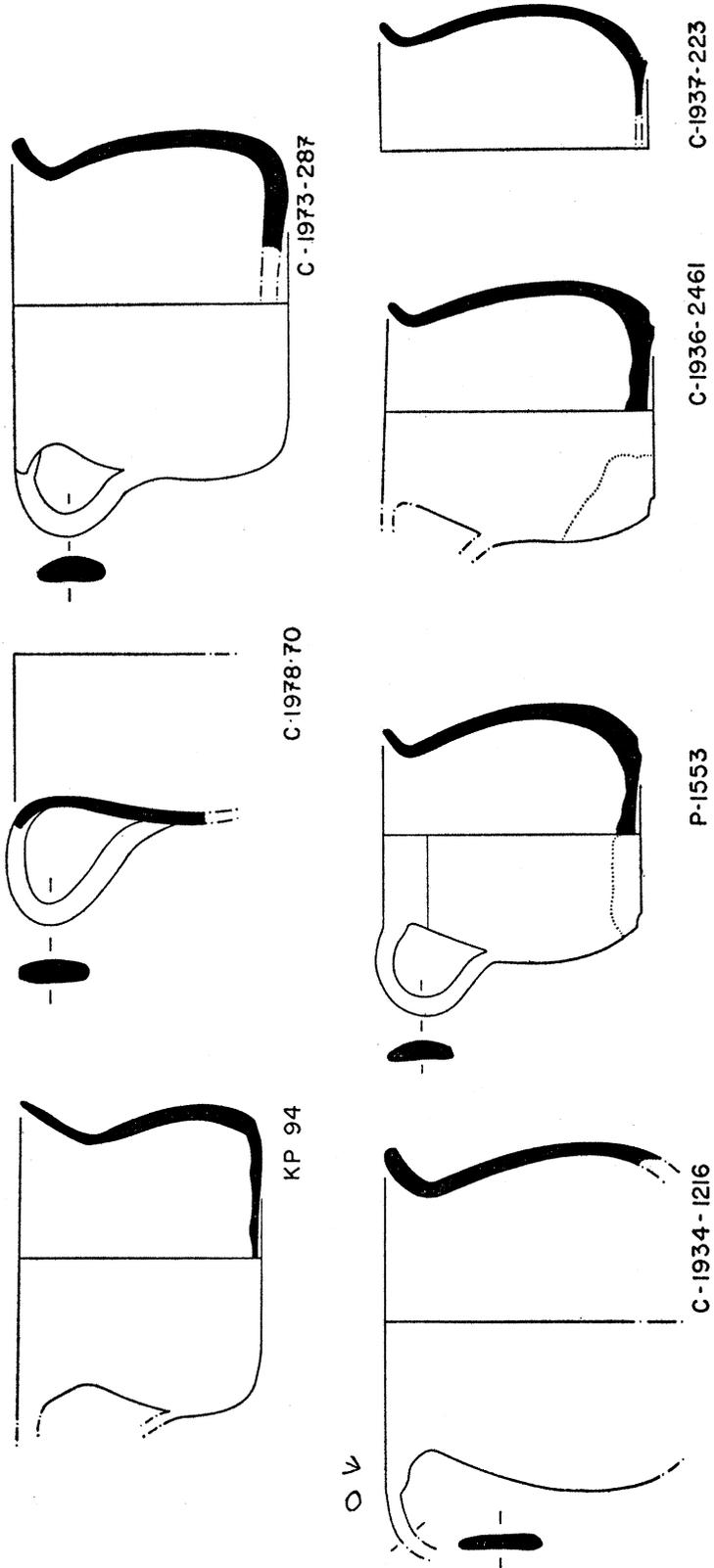


FIG. 7. Lakonian mugs. Scale 1:2.

Another mug, C-1973-287 (Fig. 7), was found along the Lechaion Valley Road, in a stratum of pottery of the first half into the third quarter of the 5th century. This, like all of the pottery with which it was found, can be dated before the last quarter of that century, although the fill had Corinthian bronze coins in it, indicating that the dump must have been laid down in the 4th century B.C.<sup>49</sup>

These mugs, C-1934-1216 and C-1973-287, are close to 4 (Pl. 52), which was found this year in the early occupation debris of the Punic Amphora Building. By context the mug cannot be later than 450 B.C.

The Lakonian mug shape has a sudden change at the turn of the century. It loses its early Classical broadness and now has an articulated base, rather than the round bottom. Although the late form of this cup is relatively popular in Corinth, the stratigraphic evidence for its evolution is not absolutely conclusive. It appears that the first of the cups with base are carefully made, with glaze applied on all of the wall to the base, but with the undersurface reserved; probably the cups are not yet dip glazed. This step in the development is seen in C-1978-92 from the fill within the "cellar" of Building IV. Other fragments of a similar stage of development are in the lots associated with Building IV.

One mug from the Tile Works, C-1940-505, and two others, C-1937-223 and C-1936-2461 (Fig. 7), found in pre-South Stoa levels, may be slightly later than the first example, C-1978-92. This is implied by the carelessness of the execution of the base and the dip glazing that leaves some of the body reserved. Mug C-1936-2461 cannot be dated precisely: it came from below the floor level in Shop XXI of the South Stoa. Mug C-1937-223 (Fig. 7) was recovered from the drain at b-f:19-29 of the south-central part of the forum. This drain fill is dated well into the second quarter of the 4th century.<sup>50</sup> A fourth example, dated on very general evidence, is a mug from the North Cemetery, T 2639. It is dip glazed and elongated in form; it probably falls into the middle of the Corinthian 4th-century series, since it is very close to C-1936-2461.<sup>51</sup>

The Lakonian krater is the second Spartan shape that has found its way to Corinth to become especially popular in the 4th century B.C. Hayes and Boardman suggest that Tocra krater no. 974 from Deposit II (ending about 565 B.C.) is one of the earliest Lakonian examples with undecorated rim. This 6th-century shape has a tall neck with horizontal rim and downturned vertical edge or flange. The horizontal handles rise but stop well below the rim; a plate then rises vertically from the top of the loop handle and bends horizontally to attach to the side face of the flange.<sup>52</sup>

<sup>49</sup> Mug not published; fill from against the monument base is mentioned in C. K. Williams, II, "Excavations at Corinth, 1973," *Hesperia* 43, 1974, p. 33.

<sup>50</sup> G. R. Edwards, *Corinth* VII, iii, p. 217, deposit 80, 4th century B.C., first quarter into second quarter; see also S. Herbert, *Corinth* VII, iv, p. 18, deposit 5 (= Edwards, deposit 80). I. McPhee in "Attic Red Figure from Corinth," *Hesperia* 45, 1976, p. 387, dates no. 18 from this drain 370-360 B.C.

<sup>51</sup> H. Palmer, *Corinth* XIII, p. 276, no. 429-4. It is called "not certainly Attic", late 5th or early 4th century.

<sup>52</sup> Boardman and Hayes (footnote 47 above), p. 90, pls. 66, 67, nos. 973, 974, and 976.

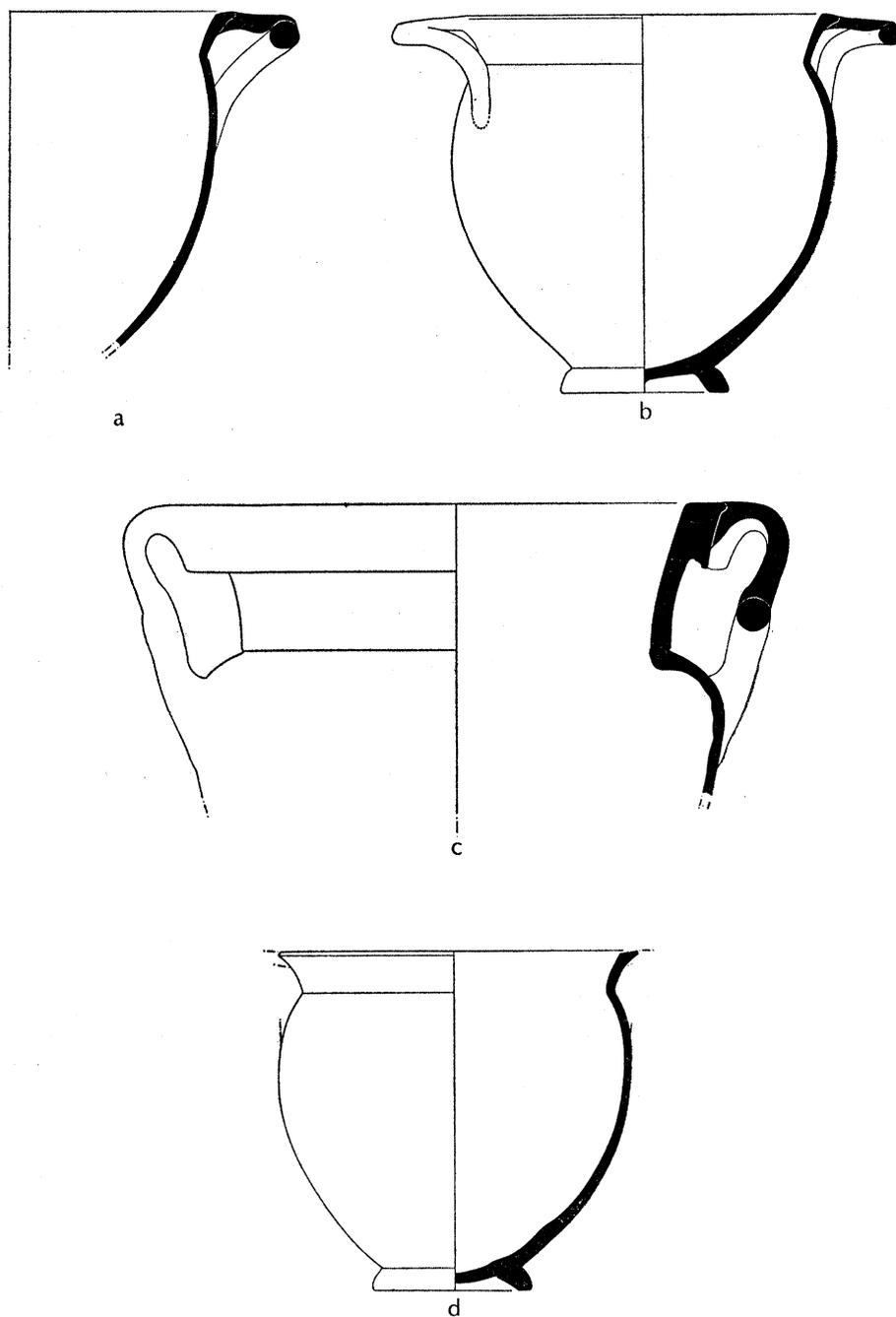


FIG. 8. Lakonian kraters, 44 (a), C-1975-182 (b), C-1973-222 (c) and C-1953-270 (d). Scale 1:4.

The earliest of this type so far found in Corinth come from the Potters' Quarter, KP 1397, and from the east side of the Lechaion Valley Road, C-1973-222 (Fig. 8: c). The two examples have a modified rim with solid, projecting rectangular upper rim and only slightly downturned overhang. Handle and handle-plate are not changed. The complete 6th- and 5th-century shapes can be seen in a number of examples from the Louvre.<sup>53</sup>

By the first quarter of the 4th century the rim and handle-plate have undergone a noticeable evolution. The heavy, squared rim has been simplified into a single thin-walled, flaring element, slightly concave in impression because of a slight outward thickening of the lip. The rim is still flat on top. The body is slightly rounder; the foot profile stays relatively unchanged. Krater 44 (Fig. 8: a, Pl. 49), with taut body and straight handles flaring to the level of the lip, now needs only a horizontal plate to connect lip to handle; this example comes from the "cellar" fill of Building IV, a context that is no later in date than the second quarter of the 4th century.

By the third quarter of the century the rim has been simplified slightly more, and the handles curve outward more extremely. One of the examples of this form, C-1975-182 (Fig. 8: b), is published with the 1975 votive pit in Forum Southwest; all examples should be dated within the third quarter of the 4th century.<sup>54</sup>

The final stage is represented at Corinth in krater C-1953-270 (Fig. 8: d), which has a slightly more modified, outward-thickened lip than those of the third quarter of the 4th century; this krater was found in a well of the 4th to the last quarter of the 3rd century B.C.<sup>55</sup>

CHARLES KAUFMAN WILLIAMS, II

CORINTH EXCAVATIONS,  
AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES

<sup>53</sup> *CVA*, Louvre 1 [France 1], III D c, 1, 2 [23, 24]:1-7. Pl. 1:6, pl. 2:1 and 6 have thickened, not flanged rim.

<sup>54</sup> C. K. Williams, II, *Hesperia* 45, 1976, pp. 117-124, pl. 20:32.

<sup>55</sup> Well 1953-2, at the northwest corner of the precinct of Temple E = Edwards, *Corinth* VII, iii, p. 210, deposit 43. Twenty-seven coins were found in the well, 16 of which were well enough preserved for study. They are dated within the 4th and 3rd centuries B.C.



1



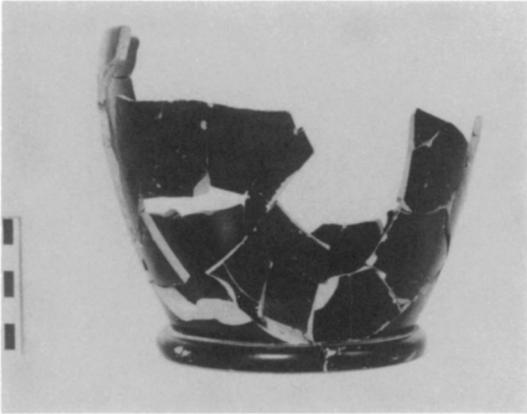
2



3

Punic Amphora Building: Pottery, First Phase

CHARLES K. WILLIAMS, II: CORINTH, 1978: FORUM SOUTHWEST



5



6



7



8



9



11



10



15



16



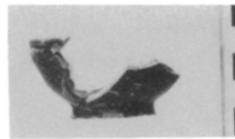
17

Punic Amphora Building: Pottery, First Phase

CHARLES K. WILLIAMS, II: CORINTH, 1978: FORUM SOUTHWEST



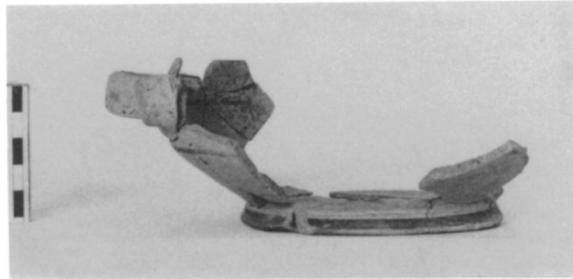
12



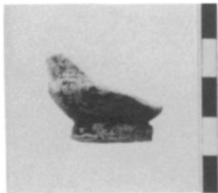
13



14



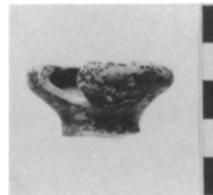
18



19



20

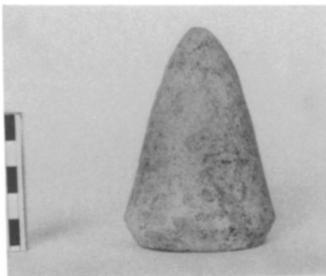


21

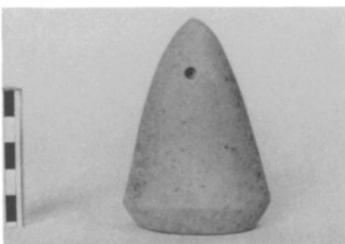


22

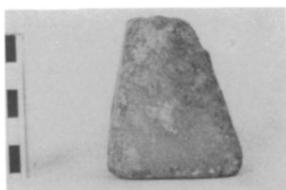
19-22. Corinthian Miniatures



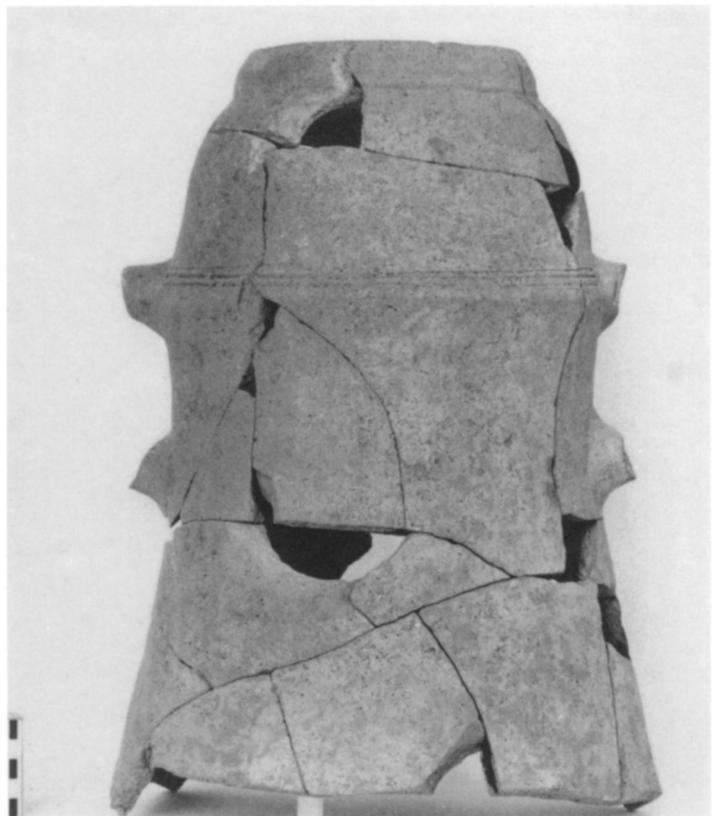
25



26



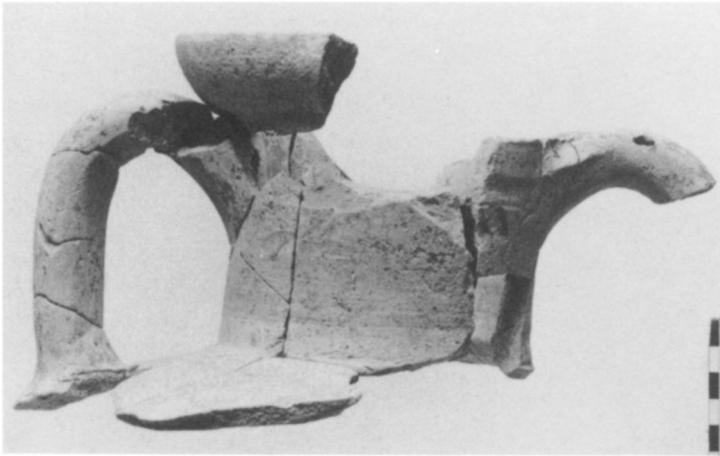
27



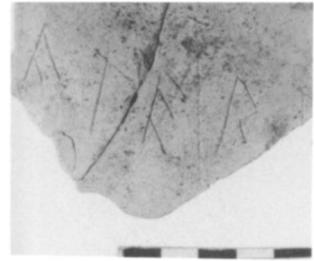
29

Punic Amphora Building: Pottery and Loomweights, First Phase

CHARLES K. WILLIAMS, II: CORINTH, 1978: FORUM SOUTHWEST



28



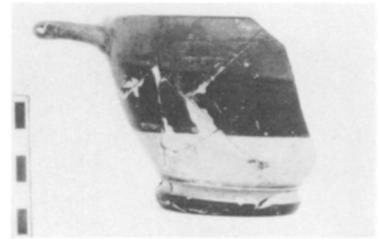
28, graffito



32, Room 4



31



33, Room 4



34, earring, over Room 6



30



35, final destruction



36, final destruction

28-30. Amphoras, First Phase

Punic Amphora Building



a. C-1978-28



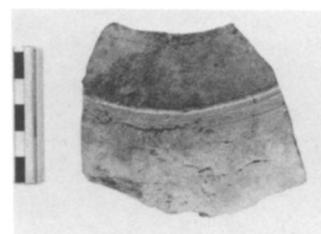
b. C-1978-43



c. C-1978-44



d. C-1978-104



e. C-1978-105



f. C-1978-106



g. C-1937-366

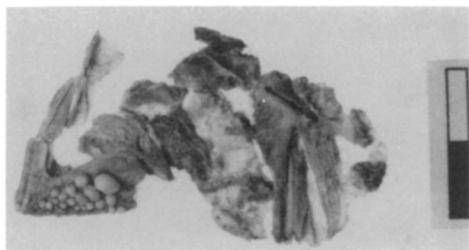


h. C-1966-101

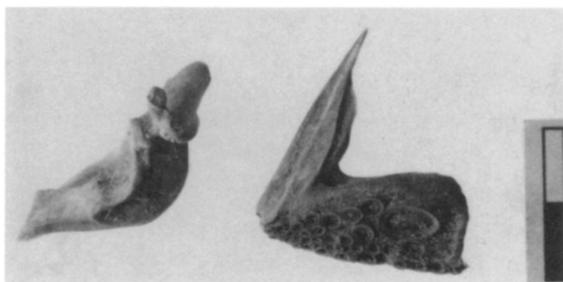
a-c. Punic Amphora Building: Amphoras from various levels

d-h. Hole-mouthed Jars from Corinth, d-f from Punic Amphora Building

CHARLES K. WILLIAMS, II: CORINTH, 1978: FORUM SOUTHWEST



a. Jaw of sea bream



b. Jaws of sea bream



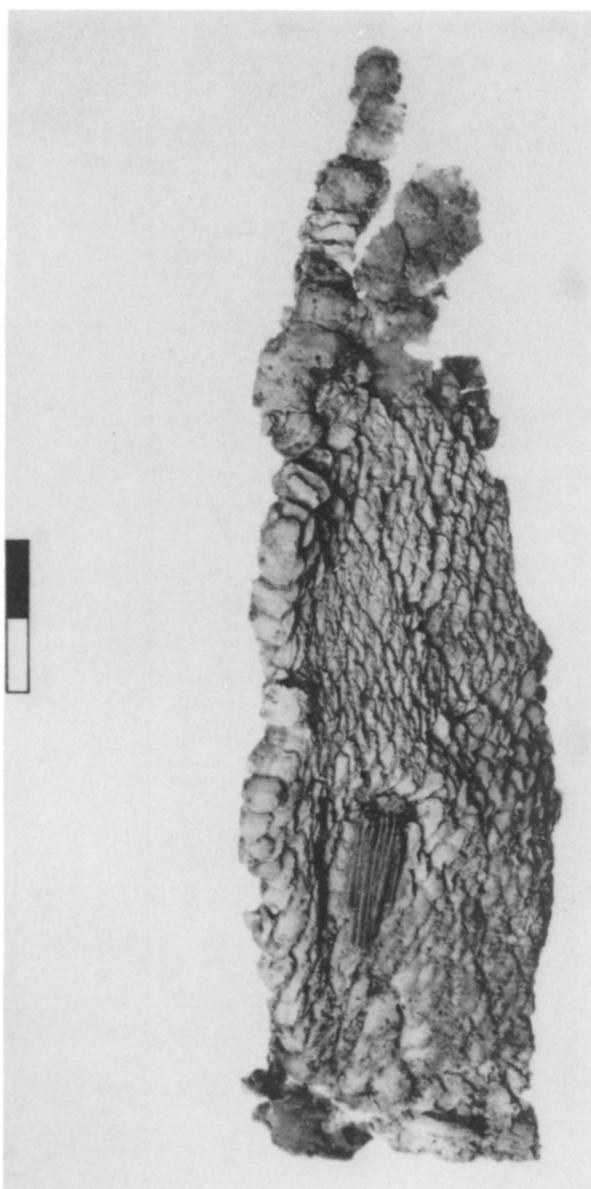
c.



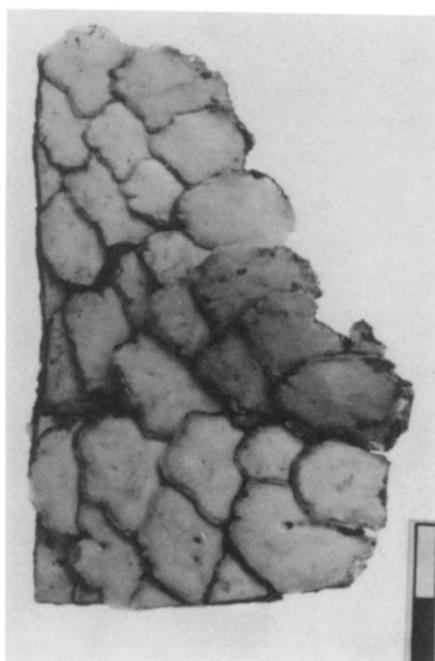
d.



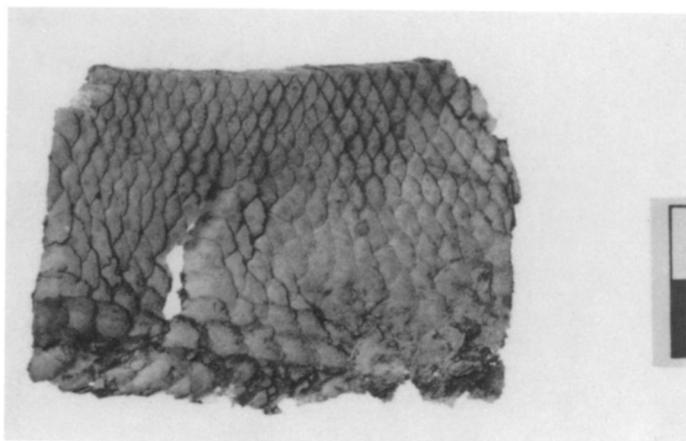
e.



f.



g. Cut segment of fish scales



h. Cut segment of fish scales

Remains of Fish from Amphoras



View of west end of South Stoa looking westward. Piers 31, 32, 33 of South Stoa colonnade with Well Room of Building III and "cellar" of Building IV

CHARLES K. WILLIAMS, II: CORINTH, 1978: FORUM SOUTHWEST



"Cellar" of Building IV from northwest with stairs behind Pier 33 of South Stoa Colonnade

CHARLES K. WILLIAMS, II: CORINTH, 1978: FORUM SOUTHWEST



41 b



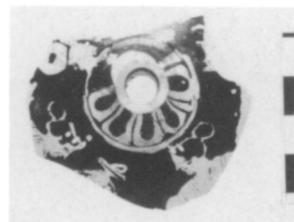
41 a



42



38



39

Building III



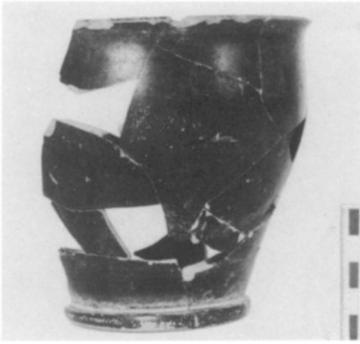
43



44

41-44. Pottery from "cellar" of Building IV

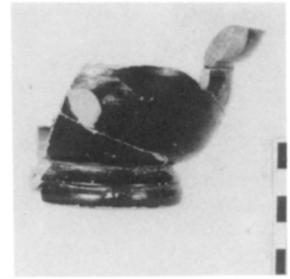
PLATE 50



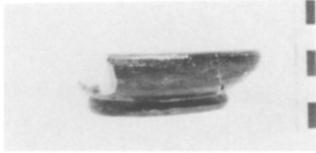
46



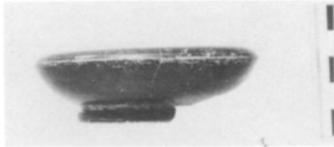
47



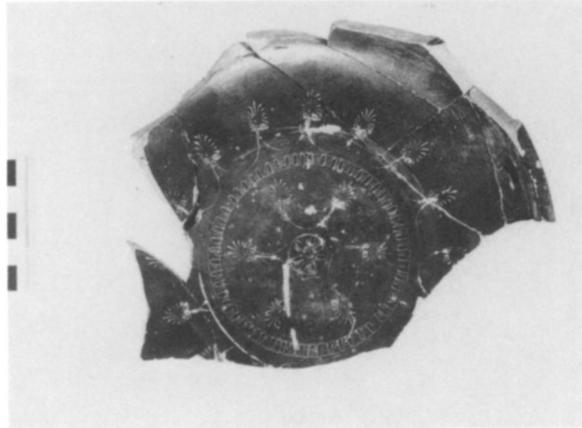
48



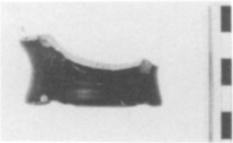
50



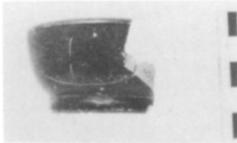
51



49



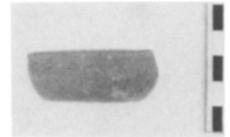
52



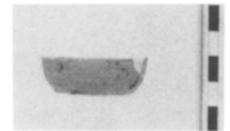
53



55



57



58



54



56



59, bowl, Centaur bath

Pottery from "cellar" of Building IV

CHARLES K. WILLIAMS, II: CORINTH, 1978: FORUM SOUTHWEST



60



61



62

Stamped amphora handles from "cellar" of Building IV



a. MF-1978-19



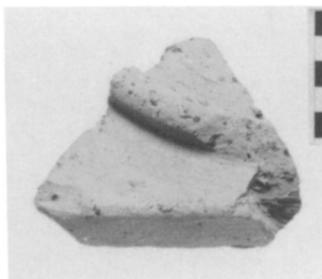
b. MF-1977-44



c. MF-1978-20



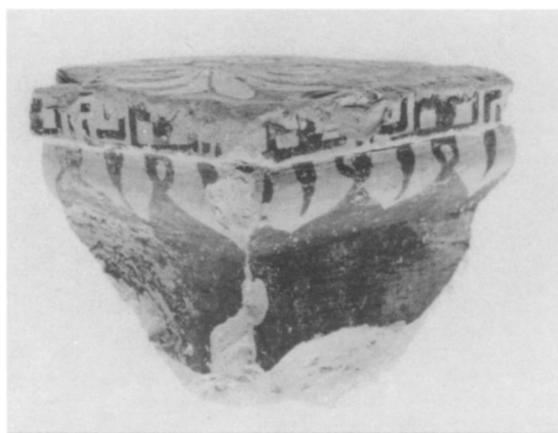
d. MF-1978-16



e. MF-1978-4



f. MF-1972-45

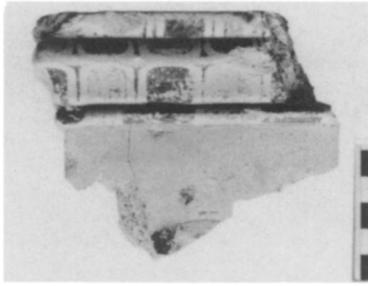


g. MF-1978-16

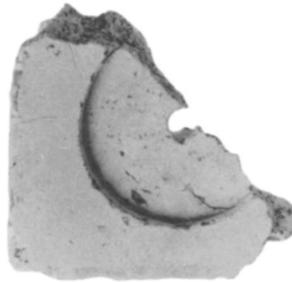


h. MF-13510

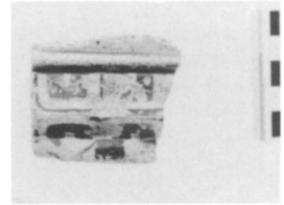
Terracotta Altar Fragments



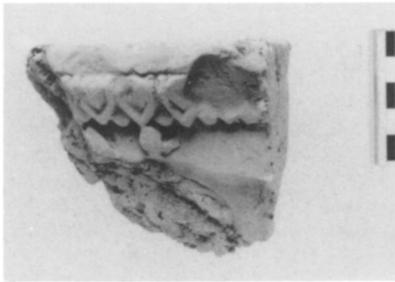
a. MF-1978-17



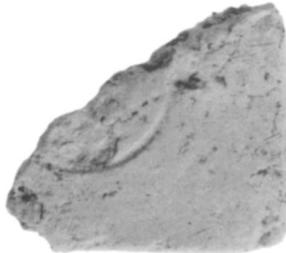
b. Top view of a.



e. MF-1978-11



c. MF-1978-18



d. Top view of c.

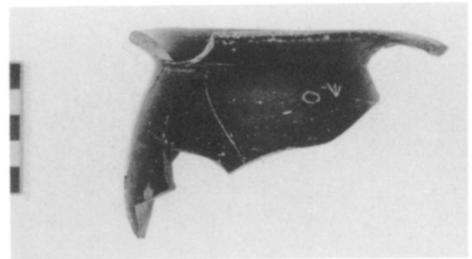


f. MF-1978-23

Terracotta Altar Fragments



37, Stone altar



g. C-1934-1216



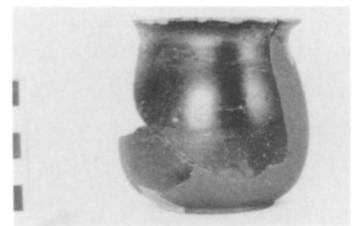
h. C-1936-2461



i. C-1933-278



4



j. C-1932-223

Lakonian Mugs