

CORINTH, 1975: FORUM SOUTHWEST

(PLATES 13–25)

EXCAVATION at Ancient Corinth by the American School of Classical Studies at Athens was a continuation in 1975 of the activities in the Roman forum conducted in 1974.¹ The area involved lies north of the northwest corner of the South Stoa and west of the line of re-set Archaic columns that goes north from that corner of the stoa. Excavation probed as far north and west of the northwest corner of the stoa as to include the south tower of the Roman West Shops.

This area was excavated in earlier seasons through eleventh-century (after Christ) levels while much of the ninth- and tenth-century Byzantine levels were examined in 1974. This year the major efforts were expended in strata datable to the period between the fifth century after Christ and the fifth century B.C. Some material earlier than the Classical period nevertheless was included in the activity of the season.

IRON AGE LEVELS

All pre-Roman levels uncovered and excavated during the 1975 excavation season are within a fifteen-by-twenty-meter area that includes the south tower of the Roman West Shops and the areas adjacent to its south and east sides. Excavation within the south tower descended to levels that contained almost exclusively pottery of the prehistoric period and from Middle Geometric II into Late Geometric. One

¹ For the excavation report of the 1974 season, see C. K. Williams, II, and Joan E. Fisher, "Corinth, 1974: Forum Southwest," *Hesperia*, 44, 1975, pp. 1-50, pls. 1-11.

Appreciation for the help and interest that allows the continuance of excavation at Corinth here is expressed to the Greek Archaeological Service and to its Inspector General of Antiquities during the 1974 season, Mr. I. Kontis, as well as to Mrs. E. Deilaki, the Ephor of Antiquities of the Argolid and Corinthia.

I express my gratitude to Dr. James McCredie, Director of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, for continued help and interest concerning the Corinth Excavations. In like vein I express appreciation for the aid and support of the Corinth staff: Dr. Nancy Bookidis, Secretary of the Corinth Excavations, Miss Joan E. Fisher, numismatist of the Corinth Excavations, Miss Stella Bouzaki, conservator, Messrs. N. Didaskalou, A. Papaioannou, and G. Arberores, technicians of the museum, and Mr. Ph. Notes, foreman. The spring staff was composed of Dr. Jeremy Rutter, Messrs. Donald Baronowski and John Dobbins, and Mrs. Katherine S. Wright. Their energy and enthusiasm did much to aid in the successful completion of the 1975 season. Mrs. Sarah Rutter executed the drawing of the acanthus column; Ioannidou and Bartzioti photographed the finds and made the final excavation photographic record. My gratitude to this excavation team goes far beyond the printed thanks.

Hesperia, 45, 2

disturbed grave, probably Geometric, is to be associated with these strata.² The skeleton, laid in a cutting in bedrock on a bed of small rocks, was found in contracted position without grave goods, apparently because most of the shaft had been cut away. Well 75-3, abandoned and filled at the beginning of the Late Geometric period, is the earliest datable architectural structure thus far found and excavated here.³ In the mid-fifth century B.C. its shaft was covered by the northeast corner of a pentagonal building, which disturbed the Geometric fill that originally had been associated with the mouth of the well. The northeast corner of the pentagonal building cuts deeply into bedrock over the well; within the walls of the building itself was found a deep fifth-century fill, containing a large percentage of Middle to Late Geometric sherds with an admixture of prehistoric. The area appears to have been altered drastically with the construction of the pentagonal building.

The top of the Geometric well shaft was cut down when the Romans constructed the West Shops. A wide, level-bottomed foundation trench for the north wall of its south tower was dug into that bedrock in which the well had been sunk, removing what to that time had remained of the Middle into Late Geometric habitation levels in the area.

The well shaft, which contained undisturbed fill for a depth of almost six and a half meters, produced no complete pots. Because of the use of water-sieve techniques during the excavation of this well, one can be sure that the fragments now missing from the pot walls were missing at the time of the original filling of the well.

No use fill appears at the bottom of the well, although some coarse pots that are largely whole were found in the lower shaft, including the coarse-ware hydria, **5**, the two oinochoai, **8** and **9**, the coarse-ware oinochoe, **10**, and handmade bowl, **15**. The decorated amphora, **1**, which is missing one handle and most of its rim but little else, was found as a group of sherds at the top of the well.

Mixed with the Middle Geometric was a rather large amount of prehistoric

² Grave 75-3, Corinth bone lot 75-37, probably Early Geometric or earlier. In Corinth thus far bedrock grave shafts that have a bedding of small rocks, and that can be dated by pottery, range in date from Late Mycenaean through the Protogeometric period.

³ Well 75-3 is situated approximately in the middle of grid square 73-E. It was water-sieved from el. + 80.609 to its bottom, el. + 74.391. This well is the first so dug in the Corinth Excavations, using the principles of total recovery. All bones, ceramics, metals, shells, and worked stone are stored in Corinth water lots 75-2 to 75-14. A complete chronological range of wells is planned to be excavated in like manner and to supply, ultimately, the raw material for studies on the history of the flora and fauna of the site during the historical period. I am not only grateful but indebted to Dr. J. B. Rutter for his assumption of those responsibilities that, by his so doing, has made possible the inauguration of this system in Corinth.

I also extend thanks to Prof. K. DeVries, who has examined the material from Well 75-3. He will discuss more fully in his forthcoming article on Corinthian Middle Geometric II and Late Corinthian pottery the material that makes Well 75-3 transitional between Middle Geometric II and Late Geometric.

material. This is not surprising when one realizes that the area produces Middle Geometric in abundance with a scattering of earlier Geometric and then drops back to Early Helladic II strata with little intermediate material. Thus, in the well fill was found much Early Helladic II material, including the sauceboat, **17**, as well as a fragmentary Neolithic steatopygous figurine, **18**.

Lastly, the well fill was found to contain many fragments of the skeleton of a nine-year-old, probably thrown into the shaft after it had been disinterred accidentally when the well was being filled. Primary burial of the child probably should not be considered to have been within the well shaft.

GEOMETRIC WELL 75-3: CATALOGUE

1. Middle Geometric amphora. Pl. 17
 C-75-186. H. 0.293, D. of foot 0.08, max. D. of body 0.177, D. of rim 0.108 m.
 Complete profile; one handle preserved.
 Fine, compact Corinthian clay without inclusions between 7.5YR 7/4 and 10YR 7/4 (pink and very pale brown; *Munsell Soil Color Charts*, Baltimore, 1971). Flaky black glaze.
 Wheelmade amphora with flaring ring foot; ovoid body; tall neck, contracting slightly toward top, flares to horizontal rim above handle attachment, upturned lip; vertical strap handles from shoulder to upper neck.
 Undersurface, ring foot reserved to its flared side; monochrome body interrupted by three horizontal sets of four reserved lines; rectangular window panel on front and back of neck between handles; front decorated with three "spiked" zigzags framed by three horizontal lines at bottom and top, two verticals at sides; same decoration on back except with four "spiked" zigzags, 4 lines below. Rim, lip are totally glazed; handles reserved on inside, horizontal stripes outside. From lip down 0.015 m. into neck glazed; interior reserved.
2. Middle Geometric II amphora. Pl. 17
 neck fragment.
 C-75-203. Max. P. H. 0.226, est. D. of rim 0.22 m.
 Third of neck from shoulder, 3/8 of rim preserved.
 Well-levigated clay core 7.5YR 7/4 to surface
- 10YR 8/4 (pink to very pale brown); black glaze largely peeled.
 Vertical neck of amphora, from sloping shoulder to flare of rim that starts at 0.066 m. below lip; rim rounded to pointed lip on top, depressed cavity inside below lip. Vertical handle stump on neck at 0.066 m. below lip. Black-glazed shoulder including 0.012 m. of lowest neck, then reserved line, glazed to lip; interior reserved.
3. Amphora neck. Pl. 17
 C-75-204. Max. P. H. 0.187, est. max. D. of rim 0.26 m.
 Slightly more than quarter of neck and rim, segment of shoulder at handle preserved.
 Coarse clay with inclusions, core 5YR 6/1 to surface of 7.5YR 5/2 to 10YR 8/4-10YR 7/4 (light gray to gray with surface brown to very pale brown).
 Probably neck fragment of amphora with 45° slope of shoulder to vertical neck, and rim flaring to horizontal, squared lip. Handle in circular section applied from mid-shoulder to neck just below flaring rim. No decoration.
 Close to C-72-162, from Middle to Late Geometric Well 72-3, contents unpublished.
4. Amphora handle, stamped at base. Pl. 17
 C-75-207. Max. D. of oval section of handle 0.053 m.
 Lower handle and base at pot wall preserved. Corinthian clay with black sandy grits, 10YR 7/3 (very pale brown).
 Coarse-ware handle rising from sloping

shoulder in arch toward neck, ovoid in section, oval stamp at center of base. Stamp of X raised from oval background, four quarters infilled with V and dot in V.

Form of handle similar to 3; stamped handle comes, however, from larger jar.

5. Geometric coarse-ware hydria. Pl. 18

C-75-187. Max. P. H. 0.295, D. of base 0.093, max. D. of body 0.269, D. of neck 0.097 m.

Body preserved with chips, half of neck, none of rim.

Coarse clay with black grits, Corinthian, 10 YR 8/3 to 7.5YR 7/4 (very pale brown to pink at core).

Hydria has flat bottom, squat ovoid body, cylindrical neck, preserving trace of flaring rim above handle; two horizontal loop handles at maximum diameter of body, one vertical handle from upper body to neck just below flare of rim, rectangular in section. Two plastic nipples on upper body, ca. 0.02 m. below neck opposite vertical handle. Body is roughly burnished.

Same shape as KP 175 (miniature).

6. Middle Geometric II closed-shape Pl. 17
body sherd.

C-75-190. Max. P. H. 0.088, max. P. Th. 0.009 m.

Sherd broken on all sides.

Corinthian fine compact clay, 10YR 7/3 to 10YR 7/4 (very pale brown, slightly pinker toward outside surface). Glaze from black to reddish tan where applied thinly.

Convex sherd of large closed shape, from maximum diameter of body. Metope decoration in upper register, band of circles below. Left metope filled with diamond, star in each corner of panel. Diamond has hatched frame, then single line frame and central diamond quartered by X; hook in each quarter. Frame between metopes; three vertical lines on either side of superimposed zigzags. Right metope preserves tail of bird going right, dot worm under; vertical row of inverted V's and star with dot frame above tail of bird. Below metope are 3 hori-

zontal lines, then horizontal row of compass-drawn circles, centers dotted. Inside unglazed.

Cf. J. N. Coldstream, *Greek Geometric Pottery*, London, 1968, p. 100 and note 1; style is transitional between Middle Geometric II and Late Geometric.

7. Middle Geometric II krater, body Pl. 17
and rim sherd.

C-75-191. Max. P. H. 0.094, Th. 0.006 to 0.008 m.

Rim sherd broken on sides and bottom.

Fine hard clay without inclusions, approx. 7.5YR 6/4 (light brown); glaze, 5YR 3/1 fired to 5YR 6/6 (very dark gray to reddish yellow).

Ovoid upper body with very slightly flaring vertical rim, squared lip. Zone decoration with lowest preserved area solidly glazed, four horizontal lines above, fifth starting metope zone. Metope preserves hatched diamond frame, single-line frame, central diamond quartered by cross. Four corners of metope filled with dot rosette. At side, metope framed by triple vertical lines flanking superimposed zigzags. Two horizontal lines above horizontal line of top of metope zone, above which is horizontal row of sloppy dots on outside vertical face of rim; line along outside edge of lip; reserved top of lip crossed by multiple brush strokes. Monochrome interior.

8. Middle Geometric II conical oinochoe. Pl. 17

C-75-188. Max. P. H. 0.034, D. at base 0.081, max. D. 0.084 m.

Body preserved to bottom of neck, chipped. Handle missing except at base.

Fine compact clay, Corinthian, 10YR 7/3 to 10YR 7/4 (very pale brown). Glaze black to chestnut brown where more dilute.

Conical oinochoe has flat base, rounded conical body, small vertical strap handle from upper body. Body decorated with nine horizontal lines from base to handle zone, from handle zone to neck decoration of five crosshatched triangles with double-lined frame, except at handle where frame is triple parallel lines.

Close to Corinth KP 164, Middle Geometric II.

9. Geometric trefoil oinochoe. Pl. 17

C-75-189. Max. P. H. 0.07, max. D. at base 0.046, max. D. of body 0.068 m.

Body complete to trefoil rim; upper rim and handle missing.

Fine clay with no inclusions, Corinthian, 5 YR 6/6 to 7.5YR 7/4 (reddish yellow to pink). Glaze is black to orange, results of uneven firing on one side.

Oinochoe has flat bottom, squat globular body with unbroken profile to contracting neck and trefoil rim. Vertical strap handle from upper body. Undersurface of base is reserved with 15 horizontal, relatively equally spaced lines covering body from base to rim.

10. Coarse-ware oinochoe. Pl. 18

C-75-206. Max. P. H. 0.308, D. of base 0.092, max. D. of body 0.233 m.

Body chipped, missing all of neck, rim.

Poorly compacted clay with black grits, Corinthian, between core of 5YR 6/6 and surface of 10YR 7/4 (reddish yellow and very pale brown).

Oinochoe with flat base, rising in counter curve with ovoid body; vertical handle, circular in section, from upper body to lip, finger depression at top of handle where handle meets lip. Unpainted, grits and lumps visible on surface.

11. Corded strap handle. Pl. 17

C-75-208. Max. P. H. 0.093 m.

Wall around joint at base of strap handle; half of base of handle preserved.

Hard Corinthian clay with mudstone inclusions; core 10YR 6/2 to 5YR 6/4 near surface (light brownish gray to light reddish brown) with 10YR 7/6 at surface (yellow).

Base of handle scored for joining with pot wall. Left half of base of handle preserved with plain vertical band of clay on each side of cording twisted up to left; base of handle attached to pot wall below with small thick plate of clay. Unpainted.

12. Early Geometric to Middle Geometric I skyphos. Pl. 18

C-75-209. H. 0.089, D. of foot 0.061, max. D. of body 0.147, est. D. of lip 0.133 m.

Whole lower body preserved, 1/5 upper body and rim; no handles.

Fine, well-levigated clay, Corinthian, 5YR 6/4 to surface 7.5YR 8/4 (light reddish brown to pink); glaze, 10YR 4/1 (very dark gray).

Skyphos with flaring disc foot, concave undersurface; ovoid body incurving at shoulder to offset straight rim that flares slightly. Monochrome except for reserved undersurface and bearing surface of foot; one reserved band on outside of rim, reserved line on inside of rim.

13. Middle Geometric II proto-kotyle. Pl. 18

C-75-212 a, b. Est. D. of lip 0.130 m.

Two non-joining rim fragments; a preserves all of handle, b preserves handle stub and quarter of circumference of upper body.

Fine, well-levigated clay, Corinthian, 7.5YR 7/4 to 5YR 7/4 (pink). Black glaze to orange where thinly applied.

Proto-kotyle with ovoid body having maximum diameter below rim, rim rising 0.003 m. Handle applied at maximum diameter, rising to level of top of lip, circular in section. Monochrome, reserved line on both outside and inside of rim; inside of handle reserved.

Second proto-kotyle, C-75-210, similar to 13, from same well.

14. Chevron proto-kotyle.

C-75-265. Est. D. of rim 0.12 m.

Two joining sherds.

Fine, well-levigated Corinthian clay, 7.5YR 6.5/4 (pink brown), lustrous black to brown glaze, much peeled.

Well-rounded shoulder rising to low outward-turned lip. Stump of horizontal handle, handle missing but probably round or ovoid in section. Lower body glazed, with handle zone decorated by four horizontal lines, chevron frieze above. Solid glaze on handle and at edge of and above decorated zone, to base of lip.

Reserved band on interior of lip, rest of interior glazed; area within handle reserved. Chevron frieze probably was painted by 6-part multiple brush.

15. Handmade Geometric bowl. Pl. 18

C-75-192. H. 0.059, max. D. of body 0.086, D. of rim 0.058 m.

Complete except for body chip and half of lip circumference.

Unglazed clay, not well compacted, small black grits, close to 10YR 7/4 (very pale brown).

Handmade squat globular bowl with no foot or base; upper body very slightly contracted with everted rim; trace of two suspension holes 0.014 m. apart on rim.

16. Middle Geometric chytra. Pl. 18.

C-75-193. H. 0.156, max. D. of body 0.174, D. of rim 0.124 m.

Cooking fabric clay, between 5YR 6/4 and 5YR 6/6 to 5YR 3/1 (from light reddish brown and reddish yellow to very dark gray).

Spherical body has no base articulation; shoulder angled slightly from body, rising in *ca.* 40° angle to low neck and flaring rim and lip, slightly concave area around inside of rim. Broad strap handle rises vertically from shoulder angle to lip; thumb impression at base of

handle, handle accidentally gashed horizontally, probably by potter. A few casual burnish marks on neck.

17. Early Helladic sauceboat.

C-75-213. Max. pres. H. 0.058, max. W. of body 0.074, max. P. L. 0.093 m.

Body chips missing; base, handle, spout missing.

Greenish Corinthian clay, 5Y 8/3 (pale yellow); grayish paint.

Sauceboat with globular body, horizontal handle attached to body at rim of back of bowl, spout rising at *ca.* 40° angle.

Closest to shape of body No. IV, J. L. Caskey, "The Early Helladic Period in the Argolid," *Hesperia*, 29, 1960, p. 290, fig. 1.

18. Terracotta steatopygous figurine, Pl. 18
Late Neolithic.

MF-75-39. Max. P. H. 0.044 m.

Single fragment, proper left half from upper abdomen to above knee.

Fine clay with fine grit, 10YR 7/2 (light gray), surface polished, dull flaky black paint.

Seated or crouching female, torso divided by horizontal creases into three parts: upper abdomen, stomach, and pubic triangle; buttock protrudes to rounded point from concave back. Traces of paint strokes on pubic triangle, and on top and sides of thigh.

REMAINS OF THE CLASSICAL PERIOD

AMPHORA PIT DEPOSIT

A test area, at its maximum *ca.* 4 meters wide, was dug to bedrock southeast of the Geometric well from the foundations of the tower of the West Shops westward for 8 meters. In it were found the Geometric grave 75-3, and a shallow, rectangular pit 2.50 m. east-west by 1.75 m. north-south. This had been cut into the shaft of the grave, removing all of the overlying fill, and, perhaps, the grave gifts. The construction of the pit also put out of use or at least sealed a well of the earlier fifth century, Well 75-2, which has yet to be fully excavated. The original function of the rectangular pit can no longer be determined; its final function is that of a refuse pit for a large amount of broken coarse ware, most of which is comprised of transport amphoras, 27 through 30. Among them was discarded an

assortment of Corinthian and Attic fine wares, **19** through **26**. The more complete examples of fine wares range in date between the decade before and the decade after 450 B.C. The finds that make the pit worth recording here are the two largely complete Punic amphoras, **29** and **30**, and at least one other, very fragmentary example, also from the fill. These are the first of their type thus far recognized in excavation at Corinth. The other imports found in the debris are a complete Chian transport amphora, **28**, and fragments of two others.

AMPHORA PIT DEPOSIT: CATALOGUE

- 19.** Banded oinochoe. Pl. 19
 C-75-135. H. not including handle 0.169, D. of foot 0.094, max. D. 0.155, D. of rim 0.096 m.
 Complete profile; sherds missing from about half of body.
 Fine hard Corinthian clay, 5YR 6.5 (reddish yellow) at core, 10YR 7/4 (very pale brown) surface. Thin black paint.
 Jug with flaring disc foot, ovoid body with maximum diameter just under shoulder, shoulder going almost horizontal. Cylindrical neck flares slightly; horizontal rim, slightly beveled on top; high-swung strap handle rises from shoulder to lip, outside of strap concave. Jug unpainted except along outer face of foot, band below and above maximum diameter of body, on top surface of rim, and band on inside of neck at 0.011 m. below rim.
 Close to no. 148, M. Z. Pease, "A Well of the Late Fifth Century at Corinth," *Hesperia*, 6, 1937, p. 294, fig. 25. Contents of well range between 460 and 420 B.C.
- 20.** Semi-glazed kotyle.
 C-75-129. H. 0.103, D. of foot 0.075, D. of rim 0.134 m.
 Complete profile, one handle preserved.
 Fine hard Corinthian clay, 10YR 7/4 (very pale brown), black paint, added red.
 Kotyle with ring foot, steep body with maximum diameter just below lip; horizontal loop handles attached under lip. Foot painted with reserved outer edge of resting surface, under-surface reserved with dot in circle. Lower third of body reserved with line immediately above foot; rest of body, inside and out, painted. Added red line at upper two-thirds of body, second below lip on exterior, possible red line below lip on interior. Red stacking mark.
 Cf. H. Palmer, *Corinth*, XIII, *The North Cemetery*, Princeton, 1964, grave 352, no. 1, early third quarter of fifth century.
- 21.** Semi-glazed skyphos. Pl. 19
 C-75-127. H. 0.076, D. of base 0.049, D. of rim *ca.* 0.094 m.
 Complete profile with both handles missing.
 Fine hard Corinthian clay, 10YR 6/4 (light yellowish brown) to 7.5YR 7/4 (pink); black glaze partially fired to red, added red.
 Toros ring foot, steep skyphos with maximum diameter just below lip. Foot painted, with interior face painted red, undersurface reserved with two concentric circles around dot. Lower body reserved with black line just above foot, upper body painted, two added red lines just above mid-point of body. Interior glazed.
 Cf. Palmer, *Corinth*, XIII, grave 356, no. 3, third quarter of fifth century.
- 22.** Stemless cup, Attic. Pl. 19
 C-75-131. H. 0.042, D. of foot 0.047, D. of rim 0.128 m.
 Badly broken; complete profile, missing both handles.
 Hard fine clay, 7.5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow), with lustrous black glaze, milts.
 Cup with delicate ring foot, wide flaring deep

body rising to vertical, inset concave rim rising vertically; two horizontal handles. Glazed inside and out with undersurface and resting surface reserved; undersurface washed with milts, with two concentric rings and dot.

Close to Rheneia cup no. 456, B. Sparkes and L. Talcott, *Athenian Agora*, XII, *Black and Plain Pottery*, Princeton, 1970, but Corinth example without reserved handle panels; 480-470 B.C.

23. One-handed cup. Pl. 19

C-75-128. H. 0.069, D. of foot 0.09, D. of rim 0.165 m.

Complete profile, body sherds missing.

Fine hard Corinthian clay, 10YR 7/3 to 10 YR 7/2 (very pale brown to light gray); peeling black paint.

Cup with flaring ring foot, shallow ovoid body rising to slightly inturning lip in continuous profile. Horizontal loop handle just below lip. Foot and lower fourth of body reserved, with red paint on outer surface of foot. Upper bowl and inside painted, red line below and above handle; interior of bowl has two pairs of red lines, one set at outside of floor, second set above mid-point of wall.

Close in shape, but larger than Palmer, *Corinth*, XIII, grave 321, no. 2, between 465 and 455 B.C.

24. Attic black-glazed plate. Pl. 19

C-75-130. H. 0.025, D. of foot 0.127, D. of rim 0.181 m.

Nearly complete.

Hard fine clay, 5YR 6/4 to 2.5YR 6/6 (light reddish brown to light red); lustrous black glaze.

Flat plate, ring foot with concave molding of interior face, flat undersurface with plastic ring around central nipple. Concave body of plate, articulated from foot, rising to downturn under off-set rim. Rim rises to grooved lip on top. Flat floor, convex wall rising to horizontal on which lip is raised.

Close to no. 1011, Sparkes and Talcott, *Athenian Agora*, XII, but Corinthian plate has

concave molding at inside of foot, deeper lip, ca. half as large as no. 1011; ca. 480-450 B.C.

25. Miniature plate, perhaps used as lid. Pl. 19

C-75-137. H. 0.007, D. of foot 0.055, D. of rim 0.068 m.

Intact.

Hard compact clay, Attic, 10YR 6.4/4 (very pale brown to light yellowish brown); glaze black to 2.5YR 4/6 (red).

Miniature plate with two holes 0.007 m. apart pierced in wall for attachment or suspension. Pseudo-ring foot with grooved offset at undersurface with concave body articulated at foot, rising and flaring to horizontal. Flat floor raised by groove at wall; almost horizontal convex body with raised grooved lip. Shape is modification of **24**.

Closer to no. 1013 of Sparkes and Talcott, *Athenian Agora*, XII, than to no. 1011; ca. 450 B.C.

26. Attic red-figured neck amphora. Pl. 19

C-75-126. Max. P. L. 0.109 m.

Two joining body sherds.

Rounded shoulder of neck amphora: head of helmeted warrior going l., holding shield with animal-head device with proper left arm, right arm extended. Warrior wears Corinthian helmet with crest, helmet decorated with line along forehead ending in upward spiral over ear; locks of hair from under back of helmet; frontal eye, pupil dotted. Spear shaft almost horizontal above right shoulder, behind head, point to right. Trace of second figure(?) immediately behind shield.

Relief contour lines, preliminary outline of shield scratched into clay with compass. Behind head, above spear, KA in added white. Above figure zone, tongue-pattern tips preserved of collar decoration.

Interior reserved above; dilute streaked glaze below.

27. Transport amphora, Corinthian Pl. 19
type B.

C-75-69. P. H. 0.507, max. D. 0.373, D. of rim 0.117 m.

Complete profile; missing body sherds, lower part of one handle.

Slightly micaceous clay, slipped, 7.5YR 7/4 (pink).

Amphora with conical cap toe, rounded at bottom, deep groove at top, body ovoid but close to globular with top of shoulder slightly concave, cylindrical neck with flare, molding at top of neck below flaring rim. Molding is shallow cavetto under flaring fascia. Outer face of rim convex, top surface horizontal. Two vertical handles, oval in section, attached from shoulder to upper neck and its molding. Dipinto on neck, centered at base, in red: Γ (gamma) to be read from mouth of amphora.

28. Transport amphora, Chian. Pl. 20

C-75-80. Pres. H. 0.776, max. D. 0.296, D. of rim 0.143 m.

Complete profile; sherds missing from body, part of one handle.

Coarse clay, small gray and white inclusions, mica, 7.5YR 7/4 (pink).

Amphora with toe with central depression on bottom 0.042 m. deep. From rolled base the sides start concave, then body in gentle convex profile to vertical at shoulder; gentle shoulder angle, profile concave to bulge of upper neck at 0.09 m. below top. Globular bulge of upper neck with rolled rim articulated from neck by incised line. Two vertical handles oval in section flattened at edges, from shoulder to top of preserved handle; trace of red at base of other; broad red stripes form large X on side of jar.

From same deposit, fragments of two other Chian transport amphoras, C-75-122, C-75-123.

29. Transport amphora, Punic. Pl. 20

C-75-78. Max. P. H. 0.944, est. H. 1.00, max. D. 0.377, D. of rim 0.123 m.

Lowest quarter of body and bottom of jar missing; complete from max. diam. to rim.

Coarse clay with small white, gray, dark red grit, little mica, 5YR 6/6 to 7.5YR 7/4 (reddish yellow to pink).

Transport amphora with rounded bottom without foot (dimpled bottom unjoining, in Corinth pottery lot 75-132), rising in straight flaring wall to greatest diameter. Body angles inward, then tapers in straight line to handle area just below neck. Articulation of neck by angle in profile, above which neck contracts in slight convex profile to small rolled rim, angled on inside. Two vertical loop handles, round in section, applied just below neck, rise to neck articulation. Upper body is clearly wheel ridged.

See R. P. Guasch, "Underwater Archaeology in Andalusia," *The International Journal of Nautical Archaeology and Underwater Exploration*, 2, 1973, pp. 112-118, esp. figs. 8c, 9a, 10a, from Adra and Cueva del Jarro.

See, also, W. Lauer, *Olympische Forschungen*, VIII, *Die Tongefässe aus den Brunnen unterm Stadion-Nordwall und im Südost-Gebiet*, Berlin, 1975, p. 67, pl. 22, no. 3, brunnen 63 SO, a, not long before the mid-fifth century B.C.

30. Transport amphora, Punic. Pl. 20

C-75-79. Max. P. H. 0.966, est. H. 1.00, max. D. 0.404, D. of rim 0.123 m.

Jar missing lowest third of body.

Coarse clay with small white, gray, dark red grit, little mica, 5YR 7/4 core (pink) to 2.5 Y 8/2 surface (white).

Transport amphora with profile similar to that of 29 except rolled rim is shorter, rounded. Difference in color of clay is due to firing.

Neck of third Punic amphora in pottery lot.

With the above catalogue are a number of fragments that have not been included here. Inventoried examples include: Transport amphoras of Corinthian type A, C-75-70 through C-75-75, Corinthian type B, C-75-74, C-75-76. More examples are stored in Corinth pottery lot 75-132.

THE PENTAGONAL BUILDING

The earliest structure of the area with a comprehensible plan is the pentagonal building. It is almost totally contained within the limits of the south tower of the Roman West Shops. The pentagonal building was partially cleared in the 1974 season; excavation was completed this year.⁴

The pentagonal building is cut into natural bedrock which rises toward the west, and its west wall is set against the trimmed face of that rising bedrock. The original floor within the building is, in places, trimmed bedrock.

The outdoor surface west of the building, contemporaneous with the occupation within the building, is either a court floor or a roadway. Into this hard-packed surface is set a poros drain, which descends from the north and skirts the southwest corner of the pentagonal building. A second surface, which in turn becomes hard packed as the result of heavy foot traffic, is then overlaid on the first and covers the newly laid drain. This new surface spreads around the southwest corner of the pentagonal building and along its south wall.

The second phase of the pentagonal building and its immediate neighborhood is represented by the construction of this drain and the resurfacing of the road. Apparently at this time a new building also is built about 0.90 m. south of the pentagonal building, leaving a space between the two sufficient for the passage of water channel and foot traffic.

The pentagonal building was constructed within the third quarter of the fifth century, a date arrived at from the pottery recovered from fill under the original floor within the building where the floor was not bedrock, and from between the west wall of the building and the bedrock against which the wall is backed.⁵

The laying of the water channel can be dated to the last quarter of the fifth century B.C. by the pottery of the fill found within the setting trench of the drain and from pottery accumulated against the wall of the new structure south of the pentagonal building. The style goes well with the ceramic evidence from between the first- and second-phase road surfaces and with the alteration fill used within the polygonal building.⁶

The building on the south side of the roadway and drain is only partially exposed. Enough has been uncovered, however, to suggest that the structure was built as a bath and to allow the following description.

⁴ C. K. Williams, II, *Hesperia*, 44, 1975, pp. 7-8, called rhomboid room.

⁵ Corinth pottery lot 75-47, fill from between west wall of building and bedrock; lot 75-37 fill over bedrock within building; lot 75-53, use fill of first floor within building.

⁶ Corinth pottery lot 75-34, fill from between road surfaces; lot 75-44, setting trench for drain.

THE CENTAUR BATH

(Fig. 1; Pls. 13, 14)

The bath lies south of the pentagonal building and forms the southern side of the 0.90 m. wide passage. Three rooms only have been uncovered, none of which have been completely excavated. The northeastern room has a cement floor and reservoir. The northwestern one has a furnace and, in all probability, is an open work area around the furnace. The third room, south of these two, is paved with a pebble mosaic and probably is the bathing room.

Enough is preserved of the floor of the northeast room to show that the main floor area was approximately 3.30 m. long (north-south) by 3.10 m. wide. The north-south dimension is obtained by measuring from the robbed-out south wall to a line of turned-up cement-and-pebble floor at its north edge. The north wall itself is robbed to its rough stone foundation course and a water channel was laid within the resultant trench. Thus no exact room dimensions can be obtained. In the east-west dimension the room is measured from the socle of the east wall to the foundation blocks of the robbed-out west wall. A slightly raised platform, approximately 1.80 square, occupies the southeast corner of the room; in this is the mouth of an oval reservoir shaft, 1.07 m. in its north-south axis and 0.62 m. wide. The lower shaft, where it is cut into bedrock, is stuccoed with a fine white cement.⁷ The mouth is set about 0.66 m. west of the socle of the east wall. Any reservoir head and winch that may have served originally for drawing water from the reservoir have now disappeared without trace. The cement floor of the room is L-shaped around the cistern platform. In the floor is a hemispherical depression now partially broken away, as is the cement floor along the west edge of the room. The depression appears to have served somehow in connection with the furnace built in the adjacent room at the west. A shallow overflow channel in the floor runs from the depression across the room toward the northeast.

Although little of its architecture is preserved higher than ten centimeters above floor level, the reservoir room logically can be assumed to have supplied bath water to the adjacent rooms. Water probably would have been dispensed from the reservoir room to the room or court with furnace by means of a pipe in their common wall, or through some sort of window therein. It is here assumed that the water was

⁷ Well 75-5, in reality a cistern. A corridor, presently undug, apparently is the water supply channel; this enters the shaft through the south wall. A depth of over 9.50 m. of fill has been removed and water-sieved; bottom has not been reached, however, in the 1975 season. The mouth of the cistern had been discovered and then closed with two column drums in the early Roman period, but below the Roman intrusion the fill from the cistern appears to date between the fourth century and 146 B.C.; some pottery may date into the second quarter of the first century B.C. A final discussion of coins, figurines, and pottery must await the complete excavation of the cistern.

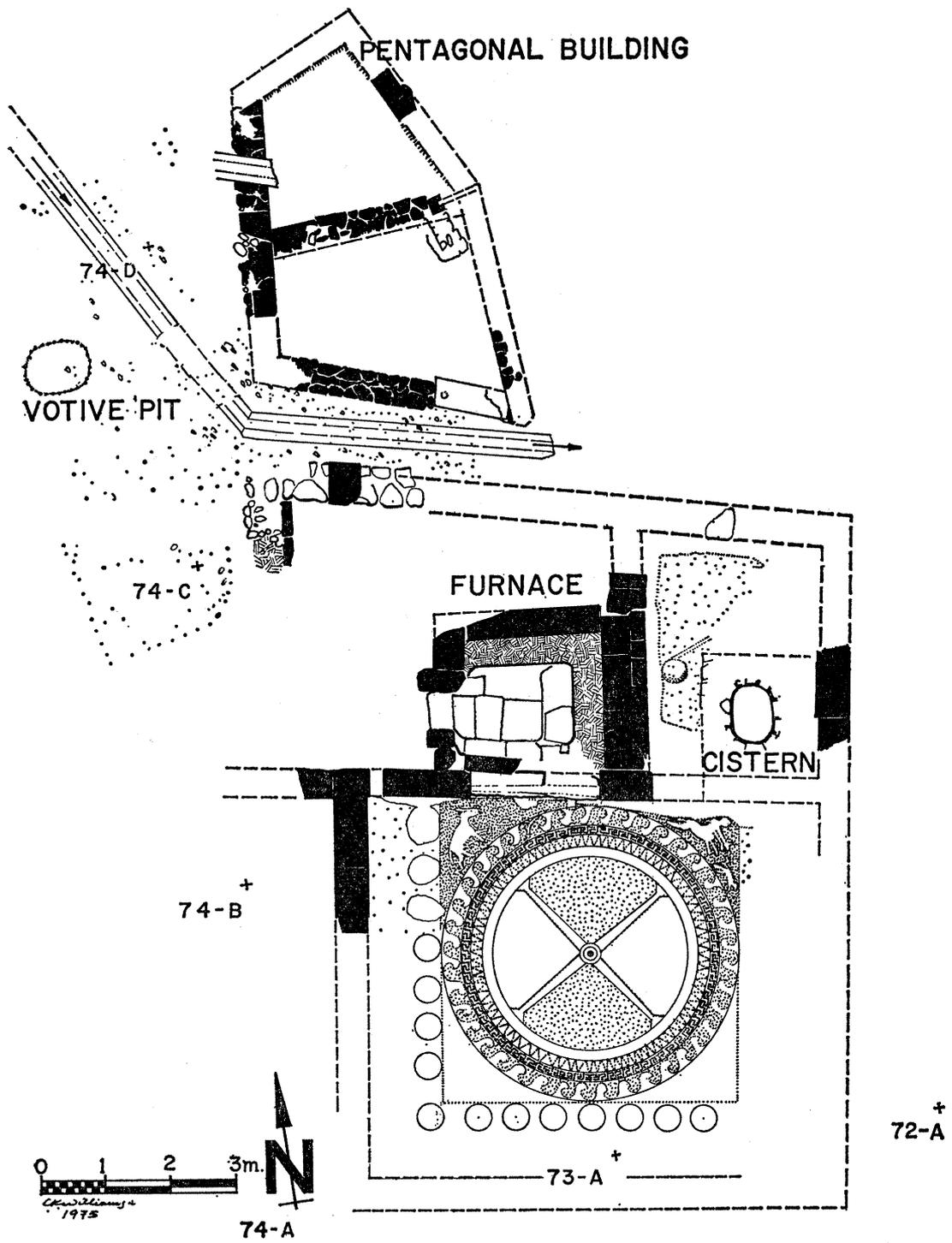


FIG. 1. Centaur bath, pentagonal building, and votive pit.

poured into the furnace room for heating at that point where the shallow depression is preserved in the cement floor of the reservoir room, that the shallow depression was designed to catch the spill, and the overflow was carried off by the channel. The cistern also may have supplied water directly to the bathing room with mosaic floor. A door may have connected the two rooms. Now the south wall of the reservoir room is robbed of its poros blocks, thus concrete evidence does not exist for any connection, although adequate space does allow the possibility of restoring a door in the wall.

Immediately west of the reservoir room lies the space which contains a large furnace. The eastern limit is the wall that is shared by it and the reservoir room. The southern limit is defined by the wall it holds in common with the bathing room paved with pebble mosaic, and by the westward continuation of that wall. Presently only the meeting of two walls that form the northwest corner of the space enables restoration of the line for the north and west walls. The room or court thus delineated is about 4.95 m. east-west by 3.75 to 4.05 m. north-south.

The floor and lower walls of the fire box of a furnace are preserved in the southeast corner of this space.⁸ The furnace is built against the north wall of the room with mosaic floor, and it shares its east wall with the west wall of the cistern room. This latter wall, where it is used in conjunction with the furnace, is built of a double line of blocks and thus is thicker than the extension of that same wall north of the furnace. The north and west walls of the furnace stand independent of any other structure.

The fire box has its stoking door in its west wall. It apparently opens from a working pit immediately west of the furnace. This arrangement is reminiscent of Greek kiln design; the fire box does have certain peculiarities, however, which suggest that it was designed for the specialized use of the bath.

The fire box is walled on its north, south, and east sides by large cut poros blocks, ranging between 0.41 and 0.45 m. wide, and between 0.87 and 1.06 m. long. Pry holes on the north and east walls, as well as two fragmentary poros blocks *in situ* on the course above the one now fully preserved, demand the restoration of the upper course in large poros blocks. Interior dimensions between the poros walls of the fire box are 2.05 m. north-south by about 2.15 m. east-west, measured at fire-box level.

The south wall of the furnace, which is used both by the fire box and by the

⁸ Over three fifths of the furnace was excavated during the 1974 excavation season and identified then as a kiln, C. K. Williams, II, *Hesperia*, 44, 1975, pp. 6-7, pl. 3. Interior dimensions there are given as 2.77 by 2.22 m. The full east-west extent of the fire box there includes the western row of stones of the double line that is the back wall of the furnace. The new dimension for the width of the fire box, 2.05 m., is the result of measurements now possible to make at the base of the south furnace wall where the poros face is fully preserved.

bathing room to its south, has had its poros blocks badly damaged by heat. The damage has been repaired at least once, when a second line of poros blocks was put against the fire-scarred north face of the first. These later blocks also show traces of serious fire scarring. Such damage does not occur on the north and west walls of the chamber, largely because these faces are insulated by a *ca.* 0.45 m. thick lining of mud bricks. These were only sunbaked when installed as furnace lining. The mud brick is coated with a thin layer of mud plaster. In the northwest corner of the chamber, where the mud is best preserved, it has not been vitrified, although it has been fire hardened.

The floor of the fire box is paved with rectangular slabs that are between 0.34 and 0.50 m. wide, between 0.60 and 0.70 m. long, and between 0.05 and 0.10 m. thick. Five of the slabs from the floor of the fire box were examined, as well as the south door jamb. These can be classified as "Quartz Porphyry."⁹ Local poros is not used since it would be subject to extremes of temperature. Instead the Classical Corinthians used volcanic stone. Fire scarring on the floor goes to a depth between an eighth and a quarter of an inch below the surface, although the Biotite is oxidized to a depth of at least an inch. The back of the kiln and, apparently, the whole length of the south wall which it shares with the bathing room were exposed to the highest temperatures within the chamber.

The poros blocks of the northeast corner of the furnace now show hacking marks and mutilation, and the mud-brick lining is also destroyed at this corner. (This condition is not shown in Fig. 1.) Although no preserved remains indicate why special effort was devoted to destruction of this corner of the furnace, it may be that the furnace flue was in this back corner of the fire box and its removal demanded special energies.

The fill that was excavated from within the furnace was composed largely of mud brick and of large pieces of cement of a type sometimes used in waterproofing tubs and basins, mixed with small, variously colored stones. One curved brick fragment was found. It is here suggested that the furnace had a mud roof to support a cement-floored basin.¹⁰ This basin would have occupied the same area as the firing

⁹ I am indebted to T. H. Chenoweth for the geological information used in this report. Analysis was made from samples of slabs *in situ*.

¹⁰ No furnace remains are preserved for the early Greek bath at Olympia. The later furnace (Phase III) is not a close parallel to that of Corinth, H. Schleif, R. Eilmann, "Die Badenanlage am Kladeos," *Bericht über die Ausgrabungen in Olympia*, IV, 1940/41, pp. 32-40, 70-71, pls. 13, 16. For a Hellenistic furnace construction closer to the Corinthian example, see R. Ginouvès, *Etudes péloponnésiennes*, II, *L'établissement thermal de Gortys d'Arcadie*, 1959, pp. 58-60, 139.

Any water basin over the fire box at Corinth would have been broad and shallow, to allow water to be heated quickly. The weight would be no more than that carried by a conventional kiln, built in the same manner, loaded with roof tiles for firing. If the fire box originally supported a bronze basin, all such evidence now is missing.

chamber below it and would have been used to heat the water. The basin would have been fed from the reservoir room.

The preserved archaeological remains of this water-heating furnace cannot presently provide the conclusion as to whether the hot water over the furnace was dispensed to the room at the south through faucets or spouts in the party wall, or whether the furnace supported a large built tub or basin above it that could have been dipped into directly by bathers or attendants. If the tub over the furnace was designed for containers to be dipped directly into the basin for warm water, then the party wall between the bathing room and the furnace would have had one or more large openings in it to make the tub easily accessible. An arrangement might be imagined similar to that of draw basins in a fountain house.

The third room of the Centaur Bath is the bathing room itself (Pls. 13, 14). Most of its north wall and the northwest corner now are exposed, as well as about half of the floor surface. The floor is decorated with a central square of black and white pebbles in cement, the panel being about 4.60 m. to a side. Wide cement borders without pebble mosaic are preserved on its east and west sides. On the north side of the room the central square is laid directly against the wall. On the south side it is assumed that a rectangular cement border or band existed; little chance of finding it remains, however, because this part of the bath has been built over and is partially destroyed by the early Roman building with basement that had been discovered and partially excavated in the 1960 and 1974 excavation seasons.¹¹

The central panel is decorated with a four-spoked wheel with hub at its center. Spaces between spokes are alternately black and white. Around the wheel run concentric bands, the first decorated with black and white triangles, the second, 0.16 m. wide, with a meander, the outmost with a wave pattern. The waves had not been precisely blocked out at the time of execution, and, as a result, the starting point is joined to the end point of the circuit by a poorly solved transition (Pl. 13, bottom).

Filling figures apparently decorated all four corners of the square mosaic panel, of which only the northeast and northwest corners now are visible. The northwest corner is occupied by an ithyphallic donkey facing right (Pl. 14, bottom). In the northeast corner is a centaur running to the right, both hands outstretched, reaching toward a small spotted feline, perhaps a leopard, that runs away from him (Pl. 14, top).

The mosaic is executed with stones of sizes generally varying between 0.02 and 0.025 m. long, except within the meander, where the pebbles are about half as long. The stones are not very closely packed in their cement bed, except in the meander band.¹² The style of drawing is simple, with minimal use of interior lines;

¹¹ H. S. Robinson, "Excavations at Corinth, 1960," *Hesperia*, 31, 1962, pp. 111-112, fig. 2; C. K. Williams, II, *Hesperia*, 44, 1975, pp. 9-10.

¹² Size of pebbles and closeness of pebble spacing in a mosaic may not necessarily be so much

indeed, lines of dark pebbles are used only for definition of the overlapping of anatomical elements, such as the right arm of the centaur, where it crosses his chest. No lead strips are used to define areas, as in the Pella mosaics. No musculature is delineated by dark pebbles. This is in contrast to the style of the Pompeion and house mosaics in Athens, the theater house (Pl. 24) and the Griffin-Horse mosaic at Corinth, and the mosaics at Sikyon.¹³ In the Corinth bath mosaic black pebbles are used for eyebrow, ear, and beard, but the eye of the centaur and of the donkey are executed as single black pebbles, not rings of black around white. Colored stones are not used purposefully; only a careless scatter of dark red and random tan pebbles enliven the black background of the donkey and centaur mosaics. At Sikyon the mosaicist uses whole areas of differently colored pebbles for contrasts of hair and petals of flowers.¹⁴

Indeed, all of the details of the Corinth bath mosaic suggest an early date.

an indication of date as they are of the style of the mosaicist, except in the later pebble mosaics, such as those of Pella, where color and shading by colored stones play an important part in the composition. The meander zone of the Corinth Centaur Bath mosaic is executed in pebbles smaller than those of the rest of the mosaic. This, apparently, is done because fine lines are demanded for the execution of the meander at a scale appropriate to the overall mosaic. The rest of the mosaic is not composed of intricate linear patterns and does not justify the greater effort and resultant greater fragility of the floor. Size of pebbles may indicate the degree of interest in the precision of detail or complication of drawing, rather than, necessarily, the date of the mosaic.

In like manner the degree of pebble concentration in a general background may be a case of personal taste of the mosaicist, except in extreme cases, such as that of the Corinth house by the theater. Here the corner figures in white pebbles are set into a background of cement rather than of black pebbles (Pl. 24). This mosaic should be dated later than the Centaur Bath mosaic by the style of its figures and by the greater freedom of its drawing. In fact, the non-black background here that breaks from "red-figure" technique may itself be an indication of the later date of this mosaic.

¹³ For the Athens Pompeion, W. Hoepfner, *The Pompeion*, Athens, 1971, pp. 12-14, fig. 8, Room VI, dated from after 404 B.C. For Athenian house mosaics, see J. Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary of Ancient Athens*, pp. 398-399, figs. 512-514. For the Serangeion bath mosaic in the Peiraeus, see M. K. Donaldson, "A Pebble Mosaic in Peiraeus," *Hesperia*, 34, 1965, pp. 77-88, pls. 23-24. For bibliography of pebble mosaics, see Donaldson, note 40. Donaldson dates the Peiraeus bath mosaic around 376 B.C., either slightly before or after. She also discusses the use of colored pebbles, perspective drawing, techniques and style in mosaics in general. The Corinth bath mosaic definitely is earlier in style than the Serangeion example and than the more neighborly Sikyon pebble mosaics. Compare, especially, with the Sikyon circular design with zone of racing centaurs, palmette corner decoration, dated from the fourth century B.C. or, possibly, the late fifth. The Sikyonian centaurs are executed with more elaborate interior drawing than is the Corinth centaur, A. K. Orlandos, *Πρακτικά*, 1938 (1939), p. 123, fig. 3.

¹⁴ See A. K. Orlandos, *Πρακτικά*, 1941 (1947), pp. 59-60, figs. 3, 4, floor with floral pattern, areas of colored pebbles, dated to first half of fourth century B.C.; A. K. Orlandos, *Πρακτικά*, 1935 (1936), p. 83, figs. 15-17, animal and naked boy on white background, much interior drawing, use of colored pebbles, dated from fourth—third century B.C.

For a later stage in the development of colored pebble mosaics, see the Pella mosaics, dated from ca. 300 B.C., M. Andronicos, *Pella Museum (The Greek Museums)*, 1975, pp. 10-25, plates 3-11.

The pebbles, however, are ground down to make a smooth and very flat floor surface; in some cases half of the bulk of a pebble is ground away to make the floor flat. The bath floor seems more extensively polished than are the mosaics of Sikyon.

The west wall of the room, built of 0.46 m. wide poros blocks, preserves a white plaster coat on its east face at floor level. Between the wall and the black and white pebble-mosaic floor is the 1.18 m. wide strip of cement. Along its east edge this plain strip is broken by a series of roughly circular holes each about 0.90 m. across, arranged so that one can restore seven to the side. They are set far enough away from the wall that there is space on the strip to place a row of individual bathing tubs. The holes in the cement possibly once were filled by the settling bowls at the bottoms of the tubs. One thus restores a tub for each hole in the cement, each hole to receive a hemispherical settling basin or bowl of the type customarily modeled into the bottom of a Hellenistic bathing tub. No trace of any cement structure, wear, water marks, or erosion exists on the cement strip, however, that might attest to such a series of terracotta or built tubs here. Rather, because this bath is early in the chronological series of Greek balaneia, the room may have had only a simple wooden bench along the west wall with a catch basin at the place of each bather. According to the parallel of the fifth-century bath at Olympia, the seating arrangement might be expected to continue along the adjacent wall, which in the Corinth bath would be the south side.¹⁵

A cement band along the east side of the room, only a small portion of which is exposed, balances the one along the west side, except that here the cement is scattered with decorative pebbles, placed randomly and widely separated within the cement. The more decorated cement band and the lack of holes in the eastern cement strip suggest that settling bowls or basins never existed along this wall. Instead, this may be the side by which the main entrance was made into the bathing room.

Very little more of the bath complex has as yet been exposed; only further excavation will give a better idea of the complete plan. It is probable that more rooms exist within the bathing complex than the three herein described.

THE LATE FOURTH CENTURY B. C. DESTRUCTION OF THE AREA

The dumping of a large amount of pottery into the drain that runs along the east side of Building II, north of the South Stoa, as well as the fill over Building III, can be dated to the third quarter of the fourth century B.C.¹⁶ This also appears to be the date for the pottery accompanying the dumped fill in which the Griffin-

¹⁵ H. Schleif, R. Eilmann, *Bericht über die Ausgrabungen in Olympia*, IV, Berlin, 1940/41 (1944), pl. 13.

¹⁶ For drain, C. K. Williams, II, "Corinth, 1971: Forum Area," *Hesperia*, 41, 1972, pp. 154-163. For Building III, C. K. Williams, II, "Corinth, 1972: The Forum Area," *Hesperia*, 42, 1973, pp. 23-27.

Horse mosaic was found.¹⁷ The debris of the second half of the fourth century from under the South Stoa has been thought to be the testimony for the new building program that is initiated by Philip and Alexander of Macedon, of which the construction of the South Stoa is the main feature.¹⁸

The fills of the third quarter of the fourth century found this year at least 42 m. west of the west end of the debris of the South Stoa include that over the Centaur Bath and the dump close by of fragments from a painted cement floor, probably of a dining room.¹⁹ To this same period should be added the destruction of Temple A and its rebuilding as a naiskos, well outside of the vicinity of the South Stoa, and, further north, the destruction and burying of a large set of votives in the Corinthian Asklepieion. Other areas as well throughout the city of Corinth reinforce the conclusion that the rebuilding in the third quarter, perhaps into the last quarter, is caused by something larger than the clearing of an area for a Macedonian donation like the South Stoa. These include the Demeter Sanctuary, the Potters' Quarter, which comes to an end, apparently, at this same time, and the Tile Works.²⁰ One more example, a pit excavated this year, preserves good evidence for similar destruction at the southwest corner of the Roman forum.

¹⁷ G. R. Edwards, *Corinth*, VII, iii, *Corinthian Hellenistic Pottery*, pp. 194, 220-221, deposit 89, early third quarter of the fourth century B.C. This mosaic is referred to by M. K. Donaldson, *Hesperia*, 34, 1965, p. 84, note 42, as found in fifth-century fill. This footnote might better read: C. H. Morgan, II, *A.J.A.*, 41, 1937, pp. 546-547, where the author states "the context of the fill is excellent proof that the mosaic cannot date later than the end of the fifth century."

¹⁸ O. Broneer, *Corinth*, I, iv, *The South Stoa and its Roman Successors*, Princeton, 1954, pp. 156-157.

¹⁹ The painted cement-floor fragments will be discussed in more detail after the area has been more fully excavated. At the moment the recovered fragments are in the early stages of conservation. They are of a coarse cement of two types, both with impressions of cobble bedding on their underside. One type has a painted, white lime-cement top surface, the other has a raised molding and a coarser, tan cement top surface. The molding appears to have limited the painted area and to have formed the edge to a raised area of coarser, unpainted cement, upon which, perhaps, *klinai* were meant to sit.

The painted design is executed largely in black and white, the black probably being background. The preserved colors include orange and red. The painted floor fragments call to mind floral decoration, possibly also large palmettes.

²⁰ For the Asklepieion, see C. Roebuck, *Corinth*, XIV, *The Asklepieion and Lerna*, Princeton, 1951, pp. 131-137; drain deposit is post 315 B.C., datable by coin of Thebes, 315-288 B.C. For the Demeter Sanctuary, see N. Bookidis, "The Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore on Acrocorinth," *Hesperia*, 41, 1972, pp. 297-298, destruction of building under Building S. The full list of late fourth-century destruction-debris deposits will appear in the final publication, now in preparation. For the Potters' Quarter, see A. N. Stillwell, *Corinth*, XV, i, *The Potters' Quarter*, Princeton, 1948, p. 49, where cause of destruction of the terracotta factory is given as a severe earthquake in the third quarter of the fourth century B.C. On pages 46-47 coins of the destruction level suggest a date after 338 B.C., or a lower dating of not before 316 B.C. (Opuntian Lokrian coin).

The probability does exist that two destructions, not one, hit Corinth in the last half of the fourth century B.C., the earlier being in the 330's, the second not before the last decade of the

THE VOTIVE PIT

The later road surface west of the pentagonal building goes out of use, apparently, at the same time as the bath and the pentagonal building. A pit (Fig. 1) is cut through the road surfaces and into the poros bedrock at this time. The pit has the diameter of a regular Corinthian well, the shaft being *ca.* 0.90 m. across, but it descends only slightly more than two meters below the upper road. The pit never reached a depth by which it could produce water; apparently no effort ever was made that it should, for digging stopped a number of meters before marl, the customary bottom of a Corinthian well, had been reached.

Into this shaft were dumped two Corinthian Pegasos/trident bronzes, Nos. 22 and 23, a third Corinthian coin in poor condition, coin 75-364, and a heavy concentration of pottery, mostly popular shapes of the period. The most popular of all is the semi-glazed bowl, **40**, **41**, and **42**. The skyphoi from the pit are close in profile to skyphoi of the pottery deposit, excavated in 1971, in a drain east of Building II. Almost exactly similar in profile and size are C-75-166 of the pit and C-71-62, both Corinthian made.²¹ The Attic-made skyphoi, **37** and C-71-105, vary in size but not in profile.²² Lamps **62** and L-71-9 are identical in form²³ (comparisons, Pl. 24). Variation between the two deposits is more in the range of pottery shapes than in the forms of those shapes that they have in common. A striking example of the closeness of the two deposits is illustrated by the figurine, **63**, which is from the same mold as MF-71-53, found in the drain east of Building II. Both comic-actor figurines have the same dimensions and degree of freshness in their execution. They should be considered to be executed at the same time. The latest material from the two deposits should be dated together within the thirties of the fourth century B.C.

The regular pottery is augmented by a large number of miniatures in a large variety of shapes. Many are functional forms, such as the Corinthian type A amphoras, **52** and C-75-132; these are rarely found as votives. Some are common household forms, such as the oinochoai, kraters, and kotylai, reduced in scale, probably to serve as votives. **60**, probably a noiseless rattle, is a model of a toy.

Three types of miniatures definitely have strong votive associations in the Corinthia, the kalathiskoi, **59**, and C-75-157, the low thurible, **58**, and the smallest phiale, **47**. The deposit also contained a number of regular phialai, **48** and **49**. Despite the votives, some more secular material was found in the deposit; compare the comic actor **63**, for example, and the votive boar, **65**, with the reclining hero, **64**.

fourth century. For evidence of this in the area of the Roman forum, see S. S. Weinberg, "A Cross-Section of Corinthian Antiquities (Excavations of 1940)," *Hesperia*, 17, 1948, pp. 230-241: Well E, Cistern F, and pit, final clearing of top of Museum Hill, *ca.* 300 B.C. See also C. K. Williams, II, *Hesperia*, 41, 1972, pp. 170-171.

²¹ C-71-62 is not included in the initial publication of the 1971 drain deposit. Plate 24.

²² C. K. Williams, II, *Hesperia*, 41, 1972, p. 157, no. 27, fig. 4, pl. 27. Plate 24.

²³ *Ibid.*, p. 162, no. 56, fig. 4, pl. 27.

Because of the probability that the pit was dug to be used specifically as a dumping place for this pottery and because of the religious associations coupled with some of the objects from the pit, one is tempted to consider this deposit a favissa, dug and filled after extensive damage to some nearby sanctuary or shrine.

Much debris of the third quarter of the fourth century was found still overlying the bath, even though the wall orthostates had long been removed for use elsewhere. The mud-brick collapse from furnace and upper walls, however, remained undisturbed over most of the building and firing chamber, with the exception of the area at the center of the pebble mosaic floor, where the debris was removed to within 0.20 m. of the mosaic for the construction of a late sixth-century (after Christ) double tomb with vaulted chambers.²⁴ From within the undisturbed mud-brick debris overlying the furnace, and below a large cement wash-basin floor of Hellenistic date that sealed the debris, were recovered a Gnathian epichysis sherd, C-75-222, other fine wares, and fifteen bronze coins, 75-263 through 75-277. For the identification of the coins see Catalogue Nos. 16 through 19. A sixteenth coin, No. 14, probably also should be included in this group; it, however, is not fixed as securely as the others stratigraphically.

Totally new constructions were executed upon the destruction debris of the area. A north-south wall was laid out over the west wall of the pentagonal building, of which only the foundation trench remains. This trench continues southward; the bottom destroys the poros cover slabs of the drain as it angles to pass between the pentagonal building and the bath and meets the northwest corner of the room with mosaic floor. The trench is preserved for a length of over 10.50 m. This Hellenistic building re-uses the tops of the east-west bath orthostates which previously had separated furnace from bathing room. In the new corner formed by the Hellenistic north-south wall is constructed a cement wash basin bedded on cobbles.

²⁴ C. K. Williams, II, *Hesperia*, 44, 1975, pp. 15-17. This year the double-chambered vaulted tomb with tile-floored room above, the south side of which is built into the doorway of the early Roman building with basement, was removed in order to obtain more of the plan of the underlying bath and to expose a larger area of the bath pebble mosaic. The wall that blocked the early Roman doorway was thought last year to have been constructed as the upper south wall of the sixth-century tomb structure. The wall was removed this year to the level of the tile floor of the room over the vaulted chambers. Under the wall, at tile-floor level, was found a small rectangular tomb with the exceedingly fragmentary skeletal remains of a child. This tomb was built into the spring of the vault of the south tomb chamber at the time of the construction of the tombs. Access to it would have been obtained from the room with tile floor above the vaulted chamber.

One now can make more definite observations about this sixth-century monument. First, the room over the vaulted tombs most probably was entered through a door in the south wall, and, secondly, the structure was built as a whole to serve as a tomb chapel, the unit apparently part of a larger architectural complex.

Also in correction of the 1974 excavation report, grave pots nos. 15 and 16 are from the south vaulted chamber; nos. 17 and 18 are from the north vaulted chamber.

Only the ghost of this Hellenistic structure gives any plan; it lies immediately beneath an early Roman roadway and continues into the area later occupied by the Roman south tower of the West Shops. Understandably, little of the Hellenistic structure has survived. At this moment it is impossible to say if the structure was built to replace the Classical bath, the ruins of which it covers.

VOTIVE PIT DEPOSIT: CATALOGUE

- 31.** Plain-ware hydria. Pl. 20
 C-75-183. H. 0.467, D. of foot 0.165, max. D. of body 0.367, D. of rim 0.145 m.
 Nearly complete, chipped, missing one handle. Fine Corinthian clay with a few fine gray inclusions, 7.5YR 7/4 (pink).
 Hydria has low flaring ring foot with vertical lower side, broad flat resting surface, under-surface convex; ovoid body with high rounded shoulder in continuous curve to narrow tall concave neck that flares at top to overhanging convex rim, deep concave depression inside of rim to receive top. Broad vertical strap handle rises from mid-shoulder to lip and 2 horizontal loop handles, round in section, at maximum body diameter, turned upward.
- 32.** Lakonian (?) semi-glazed krater. Pl. 20
 C-75-182. H. 0.202, D. of base 0.088, D. of rim 0.205 m.
 Complete profile with one handle and most of second.
 Fine compact clay with no inclusions, 2.5YR 5/6 (red). Metallic black glaze, misfired to chestnut in patches.
 Krater has flaring ring foot, conical under-surface; deep ovoid body with maximum diameter slightly above mid-point, articulated flaring neck, slightly concave to squared rim. Two horizontal loop handles, set vertically on incurving upper body, curving out and around under plates. Glazed inside and out, but reserved foot and small portion of exterior lower body with trickles of dripped glaze.
- 33.** Trefoil oinochoe. Pl. 20
 C-75-179. H. 0.112, D. of foot 0.055, max. D. 0.083 m.
 Complete profile, chipped.
 Fine buff Corinthian clay, between 10YR 8/4 and 10YR 7/4 (very pale brown), black glaze. Oinochoe has low broad ring foot, convex undersurface, tall globular body in continuous curve to short concave neck, flaring trefoil rim; vertical strap handle from upper body to lip. Body ribbed from just above foot to base of neck. Exterior glazed except for bearing surface of foot; interior of rim and neck glazed with glaze dripping inside.
- 34.** Small mixing bowl, without handles. Pl. 20
 C-75-178. H. 0.095, D. of base 0.065, est. D. of rim 0.110 m.
 Complete profile.
 Fine compact Corinthian clay, 10YR 8/4 (very pale brown); glaze 2.5YR 3 to 4/5 (dark red to red) to black.
 Small mixing bowl has concave disc foot with thickened undersurface; very deep bell-shaped body to vertical upper wall, horizontal lip. Three exterior bands: at base to bottom of body, at lower and at upper body. Band on interior floor, one on upper wall. Sloppy inward-pointing triangles decorate top of rim.
- 35.** Kotyle. Pl. 21
 C-75-164. H. 0.091, D. of foot 0.057, D. of rim 0.120 m.
 Chipped.
 Fine Corinthian clay.
 Carelessly executed kotyle has flaring rounded ring foot, broad beveled resting surface, convex undersurface; deep rounded body with maximum diameter at vertical rounded lip. Two horizontal loop handles, round in section and plan, set at rim. Unpainted.

36. Kotyle with compound body curve, Pl. 20
Etruscan.
C-75-168. H. 0.44, D. of foot 0.065, max.
D. of lip 0.098 m.
Chipped body, one handle preserved.
Fine compact clay, 5YR 6/3 to 5YR 6/4
(light reddish brown); black glaze with red-
dish orange spots due to misfiring.
Kotyle has a wide-flaring ring foot, nipped
undersurface. Body starts vertically, flares, and
ends in upper body curving slightly inwardly to
unarticulated lip. Horizontal horseshoe handles
applied just below thick lip. Reserved under-
surface with dot and single concentric circle;
reserved base band covers top of flaring foot
and bottom of body, with two reserved lines
0.011 m. apart above reserved base band.
Upper body and inside glazed.
This shape, with added white decoration, is
found in Rome and at Etruscan sites north of
Rome, such as Veii, Tarquinii, Falerii, and
Populonia, in late fourth-century B.C. contexts.
See I. de Agostino, "Populonia," *Not. Sc.*, ser.
8, 11, 1957, p. 29, fig. 37; M. Santangelo,
"Veio, Santuario 'di Apollo', Scavi fra il
1944 e il 1949," *Boll. d'Arte*, 1952, p. 158, fig.
36; I. Scott Ryberg, *An Archaeological Record
of Rome*, 1940, pp. 103-104, pl. 21:111, and
note 20, p. 103 for other references.
37. Attic skyphos. Pls. 21, 24
C-75-165. H. 0.085, D. of foot 0.035, D.
of lip 0.085 m.
Complete profile, chipped.
Fine Attic clay with no inclusions, 2.5YR
5/6 (red) to unpainted surface 3.75YR 5/6
(red to yellowish red); miltos, lustrous black
glaze.
Skyphos has ring foot with torus, compound-
curved body flaring from foot, upper body ver-
tical with abruptly flaring lip. Two horizontal,
almost triangular handles set just below rim.
Interior and exterior body glazed with reserved
resting surface on foot; reserved undersurface
with two concentric circles.
Not so exaggerated a profile as Sparkes and
Talcott, *Athenian Agora*, XII, no. 352, ca.
330 B.C.
38. Corinthian skyphos. Pl. 21
C-75-167. H. 0.082, D. of foot 0.042, D.
of rim 0.086 m.
Complete profile; only base of handles pre-
served.
Corinthian clay, fine but misfired greenish,
5YR 7/3 (pale yellow), glaze crackled and
peeled, 7.5YR 5/4 (brown).
Narrow torus foot, undersurface nearly flat;
narrow, almost vertical lower body with com-
pound curve, upper body contracts above maxi-
mum diameter at ca. 2/3 of body height to
abruptly outturned rim; two horizontal, almost
triangular handles set well below rim. Com-
pletely glazed.
Similar to Sparkes and Talcott, *Athenian
Agora*, XII, no. 352, ca. 330 B.C.
39. One-handed cup. Pl. 21
C-75-170. H. 0.046, D. of foot 0.050, D.
of rim 0.085 m.
Complete except for part of handle.
Fine hard Corinthian clay, 10YR 6/4 to 10
YR 7/4 (very pale brown).
Cup has ring foot, beveled resting surface,
hemispherical body straightened to vertical thick
rounded lip. Single horizontal handle, rounded
in section, pinched to horseshoe. Solidly glazed
inside and out.
40. Semi-glazed bowl. Pl. 21
C-75-172. H. 0.076, D. of foot 0.038, D.
of rim 0.127 m.
Chipped.
Fine hard Corinthian clay, 8 to 7.5YR 7/4
(pink/very pale brown); glaze black to dark
brown where dilute.
Bowl has flaring ring foot with ovoid body
incurving at top to quickly flaring rim and
horizontal lip, all in continuous curve. Interior
painted solid and continuing over lip.
Close to no. 35 of pottery deposit within
Building II drain, see C. K. Williams, II,
"Corinth, 1971: Forum Area," *Hesperia*, 41,

1972, p. 159, pl. 26. The drain example is close to a large number of semi-glazed bowls from the 1975 votive-pit deposit, now stored in Corinth water-sieve lot 1975-1 (Pl. 24).

41. Semi-glazed bowl. Pl. 21

C-75-171. H. 0.079, D. of foot 0.039, D. of rim 0.114 m.

Chipped.

Fine hard Corinthian clay, 2.5Y 7.5/2 (light gray/white); glaze black to reddish brown.

Body is similar in profile to **40**, with rim rising more vertically and slightly offset, lip outward turned to horizontal.

42. Semi-glazed bowl.

C-75-173. Pres. H. 0.063, max. D. of body 0.101, D. of lip 0.114 m.

Upper body preserved with chips, missing 1/3 of lower body and all of foot.

Clay and glaze same as **41**, but profile similar to **40**. Decoration similar to both except for paint band on outside of body just above maximum diameter.

43. Large plain lekanis. Pl. 21

C-75-176. H. 0.064, D. of foot 0.078, D. of rim 0.168 m.

Complete profile preserving about 2/3 of body and both handles.

Fine Corinthian clay, 7.5YR 7/6 to 2.5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow to light red).

Unglazed lekanis has low ring foot, low ovoid bowl, slightly inturned flange set on inside of squared rim; two reflex handles, rectangular in section.

Cf. Palmer, *Corinth*, XIII, grave 462, no. 5, third quarter of fourth century.

44. Powder pyxis. Pl. 21

C-75-177. H. 0.044, D. of base 0.047, max. D. of body 0.105, D. of lip 0.079 m.

Complete except small rim fragment missing.

Fine Corinthian clay, 5YR 6/6 to 7.5YR 7.5/4 (reddish yellow to pink).

Unglazed pyxis has concave bottom, almost

horizontal convex wall ending in poorly executed bevel, straight inset rim rising inwardly in taper to vertical lip. Lid missing.

Closest to Palmer, *Corinth*, XIII, deposit 36, e, fourth century, probably first half.

45. Flanged one-handed bowl. Pl. 21

C-75-105. H. to rim 0.024, D. of base 0.038, D. of rim 0.069 m.

Intact.

Fine Corinthian clay, 7.5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow); glaze 2.5YR 5/8 to 5YR 5/6 (red to yellowish red).

One-handed cup, with string-cut flat bottom; shallow ovoid bowl to vertical sides and minimal flare to rim, all in unbroken profile, broad flange in interior. Single strap handle attached to rim, rising above lip at 45° to wall. Totally glazed.

46. Feeder. Pl. 21

C-75-91. H. to rim 0.058, D. of base 0.041, max. D. 0.054, D. of rim 0.024 m.

Intact, but chipped.

Fine clay with some grits, Corinthian, surface 8.75YR 7/4 (pink/very pale brown).

Feeding bottle has disc foot, ovoid body with maximum diameter near foot; flange round neck above which rises vertical rim; inside below rim, mouth is closed with pierced disc. Vertical strap-loop handle rises from mid-point of body to flange, with crude reel over handle attachment at flange. Short tubular spout on shoulder at right angles to handle. Unpainted.

Cf. Palmer, *Corinth*, XIII, grave 457, no. 5, probably third quarter of fourth century.

The following three phialai are of local manufacture in Corinthian clay:

47. Small phiale mesomphalos. Pl. 21

C-75-160. H. 0.017, D. of base 0.037, D. of rim 0.068 m.

Complete profile.

Phiale has flattened string-cut base, shallow body wide flaring, curving to vertical rounded lip, flattened omphalos projecting from center of floor. Undecorated.

48. Plain phiale mesomphalos.

C-75-161. H. 0.033-0.034, est. D. of rim
ca. 9.15 m.

Complete profile.

Phiale has rounded bottom with shallow conical depression at center of undersurface, wall curving up to vertical rim set off by shallow groove; rim outward thickened slightly at squared lip, with flat button-shaped omphalos in center floor. Unglazed.

49. Banded phiale mesomphalos. Pl. 21

C-75-162. H. 0.035, est. D. of rim 0.16 m.

Complete profile.

Phiale has rounded bottom with shallow conical depression at center of undersurface, curving sides to vertical squared rim, set off by broad groove; flat button-shaped omphalos projects at center of floor. Glazed band at top of body, dots on top of rim. Interior: painted omphalos, two wide concentric bands on floor alternating with two narrow bands; one narrow and one broad band on side.

The following miniatures are from the votive-pit deposit; all are of Corinthian manufacture.

50. Krateriskos. Pl. 22

C-75-98. H. 0.0215, D. of base 0.017 m.

Unglazed.

51. Table amphora. Pl. 22

C-75-106. H. 0.042, D. of base 0.023 m.

Black glaze.

52. Transport amphora, Corinthian type A. Pl. 22

C-75-96. H. 0.050, max. D. of body 0.0365 m.

One handle missing.

Second, larger Corinthian type A amphora, C-75-132, is from same deposit: H. 0.113, max. D. 0.081 m.

52 is definitely a miniature, but the larger C-75-132 should be compared with the two miniatures found in 1971 in the pottery deposit of the Building II drain, C. K. Williams, II,

Hesperia, 41, 1972, pp. 154-163; C-71-334, C-71-528, both unpublished. These three vary in shape among themselves; they also are only approximate copies of the full-sized Corinthian type A transport amphoras.

53. Hydria. Pl. 22

C-75-94. H. 0.04, D. of base 0.019 m.

Glazed.

54. Trefoil oinochoe with high-swung handle.

C-75-90. H. to rim 0.037, D. of base 0.021 m.

55. Decorated kotyle. Pl. 22

C-75-103. H. 0.021, D. of base 0.016 m.

Interior painted completely except for accidentally reserved vertical stripe on one side. Exterior: continuous row of short vertical bars pendent from rim; accidental splashes of paint over lower body and bottom of base.

56. Goblet. Pl. 22

C-75-158. H. 0.049, D. of foot 0.027 m.

Solid conical foot, ovoid body with two horizontal handles rising vertically and pushed to rim.

Form similar to Vrysoula goblet. See E. G. Pemberton, "The Vrysoula Classical Deposit from Ancient Corinth," *Hesperia*, 39, 1970, nos. 78-86, esp. no. 83, pp. 291-292, pl. 72.

57. Pyxis. Pl. 22

C-75-97. H. 0.035, max. D. 0.0395 m.

Chipped, one handle missing.

Solid peg foot, ovoid body with sharp angle to concave shoulder, shoulder rising slightly to wide mouth. Two horizontal handles at shoulder angle bent to rise vertically. For type, see C. K. Williams, II, *Hesperia*, 41, 1972, no. 46, p. 161 (not miniature).

58. Low thurible. Pl. 22

C-75-159. H. 0.0285, D. of foot 0.0265, max. D. 0.065 m.

High peg foot with flat string-cut bottom.

Two horizontal handles, round in section, applied to underside of horizontal flange.

59. Kalathiskos. Pl. 22

C-75-156. H. 0.034, D. of foot 0.0245 m.

String-cut disc foot, low rounded bevel; vertical body to flaring rim; interior basket handle broken away. Unglazed.

60. Semi-glazed rattle. Pl. 22

MF-75-37. H. 0.021, D. of base 0.022 m.

String-cut disc foot, biconical profile with no opening in body; horizontal loop handle at maximum diameter.

Similar rattle found in a small votive pit in Building I, MF-71-78. C. K. Williams, II, *Hesperia*, 41, 1972, p. 152; rattle not mentioned in publication.

61. Attic type 25A lamp. Pl. 21

L-75-16. H. 0.040, D. of base 0.038, D. of rim 0.021 m.

Complete except for end of nozzle and handle.

Fine clay with occasional fine grits, 5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow), lustrous black glaze.

R. H. Howland, *Athenian Agora*, IV, *Greek Lamps and their Survivals*, Princeton, 1958, type 25A, late in second quarter of fourth century down into second quarter of third century.

62. Corinthian lamp. Pls. 21, 24

L-75-18. Est. D. of rim 0.025 m.

Single fragment of nozzle and rim, half of body profile.

Fine Corinthian clay with fine grit, from 2.5 YR 6/4 to 5YR 6/6 (light reddish brown to reddish yellow); slipped surface mostly 10YR 7/3-4 (very pale brown).

Similar to lamp from drain fill of Building II, C. K. Williams, II, *Hesperia*, 41, 1972, no. 56, p. 162, pl. 27, fig. 4, third quarter of fourth century B.C.

63. Comic actor, terracotta figurine. Pls. 22, 24

MF-75-54. H. 0.073 m.

Missing only right arm and hand, front of feet.

Male actor stands in slightly stooped position with legs close together, wearing short tunic, exposing genitalia. Proper right hand to temple (arm now missing); left hand holds chlamys that hangs from left shoulder. Long, pointed beard, wide open mouth and eyes, short fringe of hair across forehead.

For figurine from same mold, see C. K. Williams, II, *Hesperia*, 41, 1972, no. 58, pp. 162-163, pl. 27, from drain fill along east side of Building II.

64. Reclining banqueter, moldmade figurine.

MF-75-53. H. 0.056, L. 0.072 m.

Complete, except for chipped nose.

Corinthian terracotta figurine of reclining male, moldmade, hollow, reclining to proper left on low couch, leaning on bent left arm, right arm on raised right knee, head frontal. Front half of figure in white slip, pink on flesh parts of torso, face, neck, right arm.

Mold has given very worn impression, features indistinct.

65. Boar, hollow moldmade figurine. Pl. 22

MF-75-51. Max. pres. H. 0.066, max. pres. L. 0.1075 m.

Complete body, missing snout, ears, four feet.

Two-piece mold of standing boar, ears, legs, tail added separately. Figurine covered in white slip, no trace of other painted decoration.

66. Stamped terracotta loomweight.

MF-75-66. H. 0.089, D. of base 0.042, weight 245 gr.

Intact, complete.

Fine Corinthian clay, 10YR 7.5/4 to 7.5YR 7/4 (very pale brown to pink).

Loomweight has slightly concave bottom, conical body with high bevel at bottom. Above bevel elliptical stamp of biconical loomweight.

Cf., G. Davidson, *Corinth*, XII, *The Minor Objects*, Princeton, 1952, pp. 149-155, p. 167, profile type IX, no. 1137, dated between 400

and 350 B.C.; for stamp, no. 1129, p. 167, *ca.*
400 B.C.

67. Terracotta decorated disc. Pl. 22

MF-75-68. D. 0.072 m.

Intact, except for chipped edge.

Corinthian medium coarse clay with fine and
medium grits, 10YR 7/2.5 (light gray/very

pale brown) to surface of 10YR 7-8/3 (very
pale brown).

Terracotta disc. Back: plain and slightly
conical. Front: decoration in relief, laurel-
wreath frame at edge; within, three palmettes
and two lotus buds radiating from central
medallion decorated with frontal satyr head.

REMAINS OF THE ROMAN PERIOD

Grid squares 71 B and C and 72 B and C were cleared during the 1974 spring excavation in the southwest forum. Here lies the intersection between a north-south and an east-west road. The east-west road enters the forum through the colonnade of Archaic columns north of the northwest corner of the South Stoa. A large early Roman building with basement fronts on the southwest corner of the intersection of the two roads. It had been cleared partially in 1960; it was further investigated in 1974. No excavation was conducted within the building in 1975. The northwest corner of the intersection is formed by the south tower of the West Shops, also investigated in the same two seasons, as well as in this year's activities.

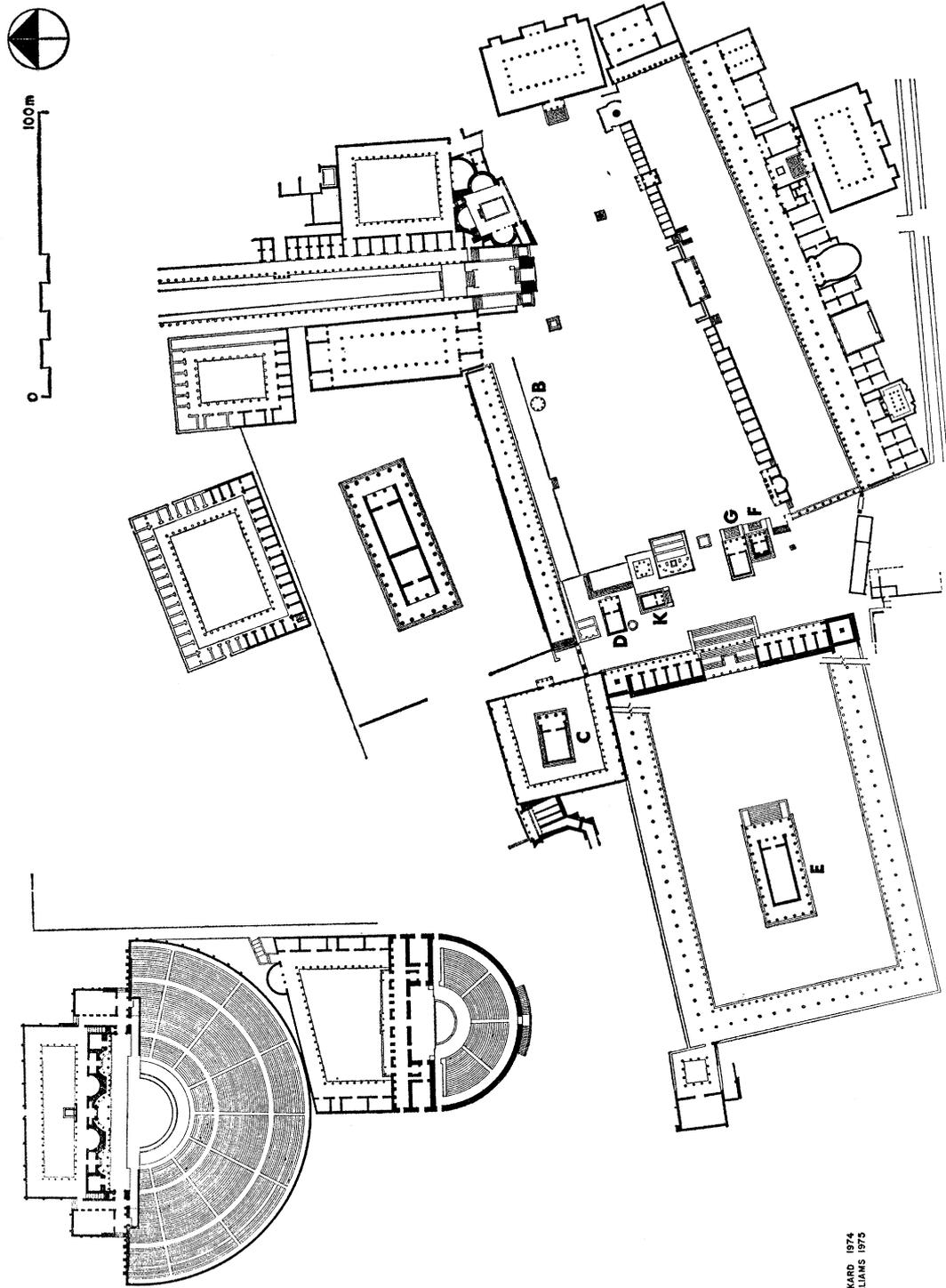
THE EARLY ROMAN BUILDING

This year the east side of the intersection was cleared. The Roman history of the intersection now proves to be more complex than excavation in 1974 had suggested. The southeast corner of the intersection is occupied by an early Roman building that goes through three definite phases of occupation before the end of the first century after Christ, with less well preserved evidence for alteration in the second century, and, finally, a general revamping of the area in the last half of the fourth century.

The initial construction of the building that is to occupy the southeast corner of the intersection apparently predates the intersection, for although its west wall is along the east side of the north-south road of the crossing, its north wall is 3.40 m. south of the intersection. When the road system is laid out here, the north limit of the already existing building is extended northward by the necessary 3.40 m. so that the building can occupy the whole of the southeast-corner lot. A sidewalk is built along the new north wall. This is in line with the sidewalk on the north side of the building with basement, on the west side of the intersection.²⁵

The northward addition to the building in phase two does not bond with the original fabric, nor are as many re-used blocks employed in the foundations; here

²⁵ H. S. Robinson, *Hesperia*, 31, 1962, pp. 111-112; C. K. Williams, II, *Hesperia*, 44, 1975, pp. 9-14.



RICHARD 1974
WILLIAMS 1975

FIG. 2. Plan of Forum, early 2nd century after Christ.

foundations are of rectangular poros blocks, supporting a wall 0.45 m. wide. The main entrance is through its north wall from the sidewalk of the east-west street. One very worn threshold block of the door is still *in situ* 7.05 m. east of the northwest corner of the building.

Phase three of the building is caused by the erection of a long rectangular building of poros directly in front of the north façade of the earlier Roman building. As a result of the new construction, the building on the southeast corner is again altered. Its north wall is rebuilt on the foundations that had served in phase two; now the wall is 0.45 m. wide and built in rubble and concrete, but without a doorway. A stairway is built from the street on the west side of the building to replace the earlier entrance in the north façade. The new entrance stairs are 1.14 m. wide and leave a 3.22 m. clear width from steps to the building on the west side of the street. The erection of the new long rectangular building eliminates the intersection of streets and blocks that portion of the east-west road that had stretched from the intersection eastward to the colonnade of Archaic columns. As a result, the colonnade north of the South Stoa no longer serves to mark the east end of that street nor is it the entrance from the street into the southwest corner of the forum.

Apparently the West Shops are contemporary in plan with the long rectangular building, for the West Shops impinge on the east-west road west of the intersection as does the long building east of the intersection. Indeed, the long building looks as though it was designed and sited to form the southwest corner of the forum between the South Stoa and the West Shops.

The evidence at present suggests that the original west limit of the forum was the west end of the South Stoa, the line of Archaic columns, the earliest temples of the west end, and the Fountain of Poseidon. The forum is extended to the west by the erection of the West Shops, thus adding area behind the temples and fountain. The south side of this space is defined by the long rectangular building, which serves to mask the private structures to its south. The orientation of this building, different from anything else in the forum, is such because it is designed to stretch between the northwest corner of the South Stoa and the southeast corner of the West Shops.

Exit from this space to the north is through an arch that gives access onto the road to Sikyon. This year an arch corresponding to this has been identified at the south side of the western extension to the forum. It is built to mark access to the road to Acrocorinth. The arch appears to have been built at the same time as the long rectangular building; indeed, its north face is in the same line as the rectangular building. Its foundations also overlap the stylobate of the colonnade of Archaic columns at the northwest corner of the South Stoa and thus must be later than that colonnade.

THE LONG RECTANGULAR BUILDING

(Fig. 3; Pls. 15, 16)

The long rectangular building, almost totally excavated this year, can have certain observations made about it despite its poor condition. The structure is approximately 23.90 m. long and about 5.50 m. wide. Its bedding of rubble, some tiles, and fieldstones, thrown together without mortar, is preserved in all but its east end and along the eastern part of its south wall, where it is overbuilt by a late Byzantine building. Upon the bed is set one course of squared poros foundation blocks and a cut poros toichobate. The toichobate is preserved for 4.06 m. at the western end of the building and, with interruption, for 18.05 m. along the south, measuring from the west end. Six orthostates and a half were found *in situ* on the toichobate of the south wall and one along the west end wall. A series of buttresses was built as an integral part of the south wall of the building. These, however, are not spaced equidistant one from another. The southwest corner buttress, 0.47 m. square, is 2.89 m. from the one to its east. The rest of the buttresses are either totally destroyed or preserved only at toichobate level. There is one foundation *ca.* 11.40 m. from the west end of the building and a second *ca.* 2.70 m. farther east. No other evidence for buttressing of the building has been found. To judge from the undisturbed straight line of the rubble packing that supported the north wall of the building, no buttressing was employed here.

The interior of the building was badly damaged by later re-uses and overbuilding. Traces of one original cross wall do exist at rubble foundation level, however. This is to be found 18.17 m. east of the west end of the building; it bonds with the rubble of the north wall. It is preserved southward for a length of 2.20 m. A north-south partition wall of a second phase or alteration is preserved close to the west end of the building. This wall goes with a floor level 0.35 m. above the original floor. The wall is 0.43 m. thick and is built of small stones and bonded with a reddish earth mortar.

The rubble bedding on which the foundations for the north and south walls of the long rectangular building are constructed is of a single width. It seems logical therefore to expect the superstructure over the foundations to be of a single width, or approximately so. Since the building preserves evidence of a cross wall in its original plan, apparently dividing the east end of the structure into a separate room, the east end of the north façade would probably have been walled. At the west end of the building the interior face of the south wall received buttresses in the Byzantine period. In like manner buttresses were built along the inside edge of the north wall foundation. This implies that orthostates, or a wall of some sort, existed at the west end of the north foundation into the ninth or tenth century after Christ and that a repair of the west end of this long rectangular building was still possible at that time.

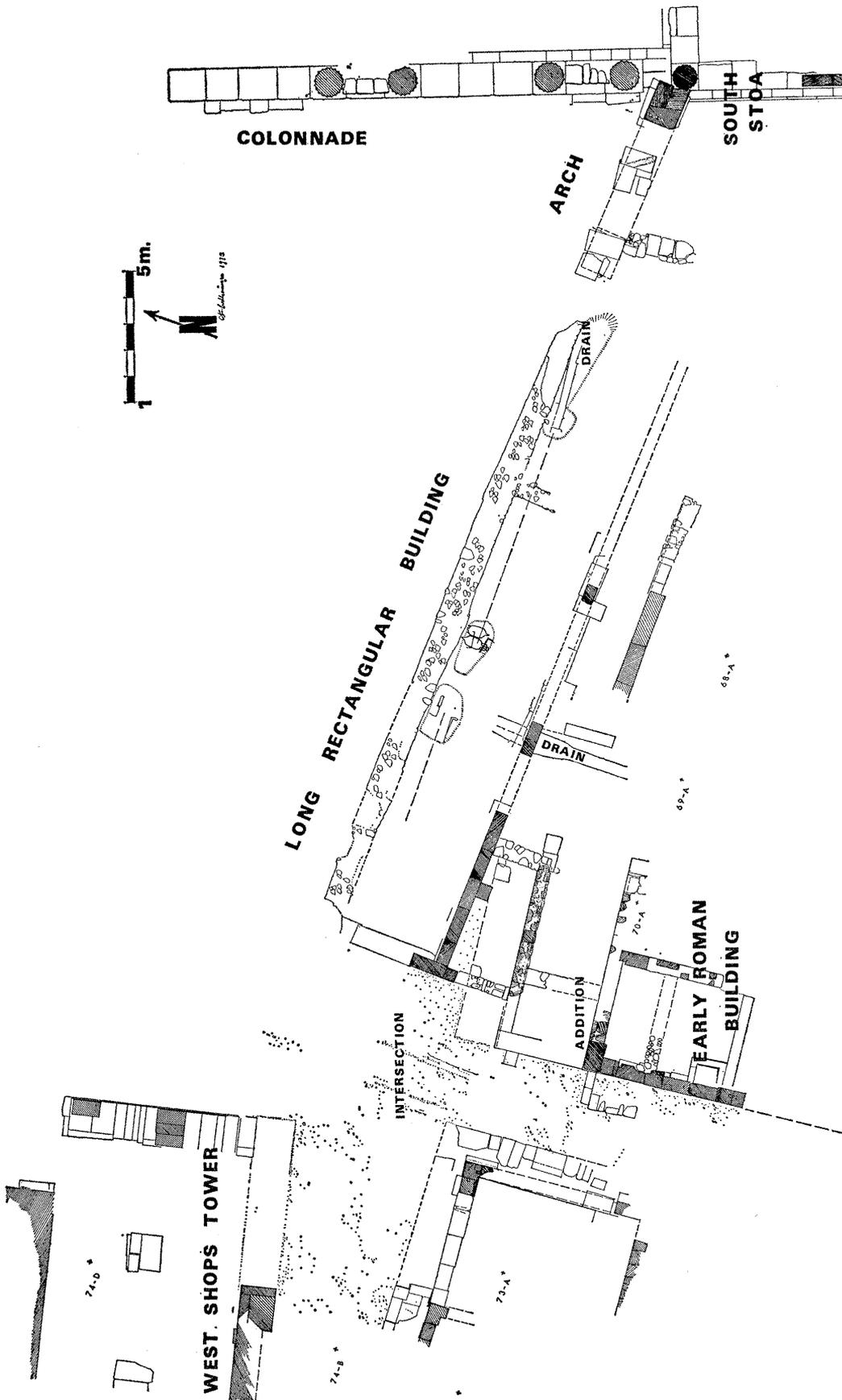


FIG. 3. Plan of long rectangular building and arch. Last quarter 1st century after Christ.

The fourth century (after Christ) debris from in and around the building was found to contain, consistently, diamond-shaped paving tiles of the type that is associated in Corinth with Roman hydraulic installations such as floors of reservoirs for fountains and floors of courts and plunges of baths. Coupled with the diamond paving blocks is the evidence that a drain passed through the south wall of the building and that an arm of it passed along a long section of the north foundation. Apparently tile floors and the drain both are to be associated with the function of the building. From such meager evidence, from lack of remains of columns in the debris of the area, and in spite of the long, narrow form of the structure, one should not restore the poros building as a stoa, but rather as a closed structure.

This long building may have supported the inscribed marble epistyle and pediment blocks published in the 1974 excavation report.²⁶ The epistyle appears to have crowned a wall and not to have spanned the space between columns. Its thickness of 0.28 m., allowing a projection from the wall on which it would sit, makes possible its coupling with a backer of almost equal thickness and their positioning on the wall of the long rectangular building. The combination of poros and marble in a single building should not be considered a drawback to associating the *in situ* poros orthostates with the marble epistyle and pediment blocks which were found close by.²⁷ In this case the marble would probably only extend across the front and two ends.

The great length of frieze surface needed by the Antonius dedicatory inscription is easily supplied in the north façade of the long building. Its position there would allow the reading of the inscription in any part of the open area west of the row of forum temples.

The building apparently had two acanthus-column monuments erected north of the north façade. The find places of the various acanthus fragments suggest that one column was erected near the west end of the building and the other near the east end. At the moment only six large drums exist; no foundations have been identified for the monuments.²⁸ The two monuments are identical, with base, two units of shaft, and capital, rising to a height of about 5.25 m. (Fig. 4, Pl. 16). The hypothetical positioning of the monuments is reinforced by the finding, this year,

²⁶ C. K. Williams, II, *Hesperia*, 44, 1975, pp. 17-22, nos. 19-25.

²⁷ For examples of Corinthian architecture that employ the combination of poros and marble, see Temple E, S. E. Freeman, *Corinth*, I, ii, *Architecture*, Cambridge (Mass.), 1941, pp. 187, 189, 233, nos. 23-25, poros capitals of the peristyle across the west end; possibly Temple G, second phase, R. L. Scranton, *Corinth*, I, iii, *Monuments in the Lower Agora and North of the Archaic Temple*, Princeton, 1951, pp. 53-54; Temple H, *ibid.*, pp. 46-47. The poros walls of the north façade and the two ends of the long rectangular building may have been revetted with marble veneer. The orthostates *in situ* of the south wall preserve no indication, however, that they were ever revetted.

²⁸ Inv. nos. of the acanthus columns found in the earlier seasons: base, A-74-14; shaft, A-452 and A-453; capital, A-454 and A-74-15.

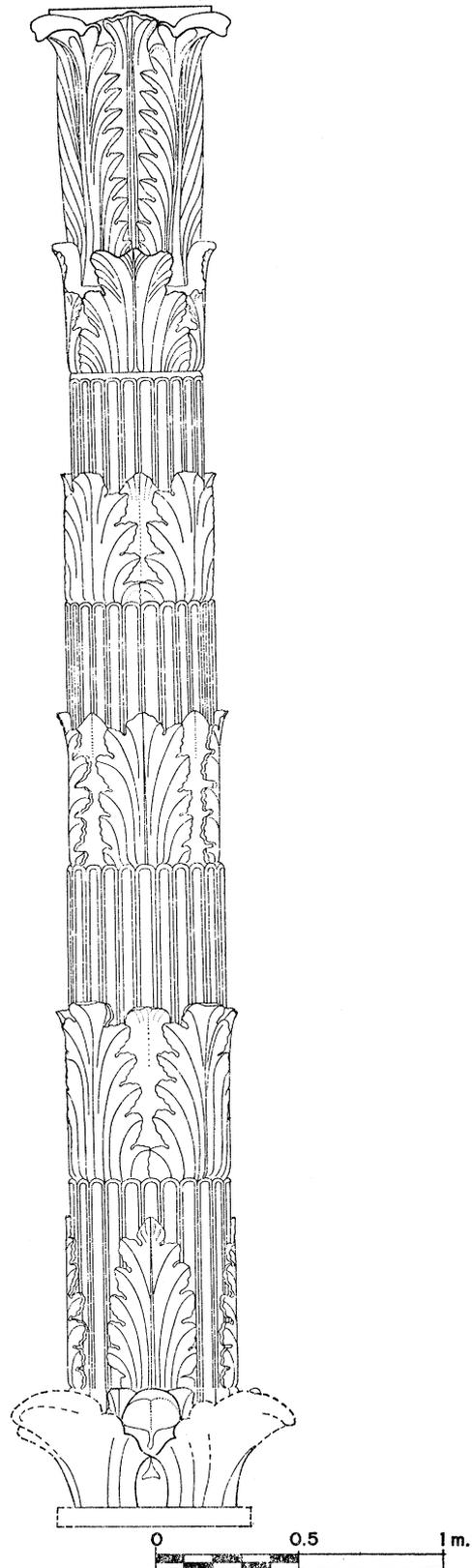


FIG. 4. Acanthus column, restored.

of one shaft drum near the east end of the long rectangular building, albeit re-used as the bottommost foundation block of a tenth-century Byzantine wall.

Yet one more element must be discussed that concerns the architectural history of this area. It supplies evidence for the construction date of the long rectangular building. This is a north-south drain that was discovered and first excavated in 1960.²⁹ It runs along the east side of the early Roman building that occupies the southeast corner of the intersection, under the sidewalk, and, apparently, into the line of the east-west street.

In its earliest form the drain is a simple, rock-cut channel covered by poros slabs. Like so much of the area, the drain is rebuilt when the long rectangular building is erected. The south wall of the rectangular building is built to span the drain. Once within the limits of the building the drain follows an east-west course along the inside face of the north foundations of the structure. In one place it is covered by large Roman amphoras, as had been done south of the long rectangular building apparently during the repair of the drain at the time of construction of the long building.³⁰ When the drain is rebuilt with the construction of the long poros building, the bed of the new drain south of the building is laid at *ca.* 1.75 m. above the bedrock floor of the original drain. The new drain bed now is paved with tiles. At the same time, its sides are constructed as dry walls.

The foundations of the south wall of the long building are constructed over this drain. They are carried to the soft bedrock into which the earliest water channel had been cut. At about 1.88 m. above the bed of the original drain a 0.37 m. thick lintel block is used to carry the foundations. Above this is spread a 0.20 m. thick stratum of small stones. Upon this sits the foundation course of the building itself. This supports, in turn, the toichobate course and the bottom of an orthostate block still partially preserved *in situ*.

CHRONOLOGY

The initial phase of the early Roman building that forms the southeast corner of the intersection of grids 70 B and C is one with the early history of the Roman colony. The construction fill within the northwest corner room of the building in its original phase has no Arretine ware in it, but, rather, it contains Roman barbotine wares along with a bulk of late Hellenistic pottery and construction chips. The foundations themselves contain a large number of re-used Greek building blocks. On the first floor over the construction fill was found a coin of Augustus, No. 46, dated to 17 B.C., along with two illegibles, probably Greek, coins 75-347 and 75-357.

²⁹ H. S. Robinson, *Hesperia*, 31, 1962, p. 112, fig. 2, where the drain is described as a one-period construction.

³⁰ H. S. Robinson, *op. cit.*, p. 112, pl. 33, c.

The chronology for the second and third phases of this building is best determined from the material excavated within the northward extension of the original building. The floors that are to be associated with the north addition are damaged by overbuilding and by later disturbances. Those levels that are associable with phase two of the building can be dated, however, by pottery and coins to the first half of the first century after Christ, as can the fill from the first phase of the drain that runs along the east side of the building. One coin, No. 120, from the rule of the Emperor Claudius, A.D. 41, is from a bothros dug during the use of the earliest floor of the addition. A second coin, No. 51, from the floor itself, is earlier, an Augustan bronze of A.D. 4/5. Lamp **76** is recovered from fill between floors 1 and 2.

Phase two comes to an end with the rebuilding of this structure. The floors of phase two are covered by a 0.25 m. thick fill that contains red and yellow wall plaster, the result of rebuilding, not floor accumulation. In this fill are two coins of Nero, A.D. 54 to 68, Nos. 68 and 70. The new floors now accumulate against the renewed north wall of the building, reconstructed of rubble and cement.

The lowest floor of this third phase has coins Nos. 48, 52, 64, 66, 67, and two illegibles, the latest being Nos. 66 and 67 (A.D. 54-68). Lamp **77** was found with the coins. The floor above this contains coins Nos. 47, 54, 56, 58, 73, 74, 75, 84, and coin 75-257 (disintegrated). The latest coin is an issue of Domitian, A.D. 89-94. In the same fill was found a glass bowl, MF-75-41.

One might divide the three phases into general units of time, using the meager material that is available; the first phase spans the later part of the first century B.C. The second phase includes most of the first half of the first century after Christ while the third phase, which includes the construction of the long rectangular building as well as the rebuilding of the northern addition to the building that up until then had occupied the southeast corner of the intersection, starts in the third quarter of the first century, probably within the reign of Nero. This chronology is reinforced by pottery associated with the construction and initial use of the long rectangular building, the destruction debris of the drain under the long rectangular building, and the amphoras used as cover slabs over the reconstructed drain.

Fill that was dumped into the foundation trench and against the south face of the south wall of the long rectangular building contained much pottery of Neronian date. The pottery, **68-74**, was composed of a wide assortment of fabrics, from local to Arretine and Samian. From the filling debris of the lowest level of the north-south drain was recovered one small bowl, **78**, also Neronian in date, along with the mid-first century (after Christ) pottery that had been recovered from the same drain in 1960.

The long rectangular building is destroyed or so badly damaged in the third quarter of the fourth century after Christ that one suspects its eastern end to have been abandoned totally at this time. The floor is pitted and then filled with a general

destruction debris. This fill over the eastern half of the building contained five legible coins, Nos. 125, 137, 142, 146, and 148, datable between A.D. 243 and 361. The eastern segment of the east-west drain that runs along the inside of the north foundations of the building was probed after the fourth-century disaster, apparently to see if it could be restored to use. The trench was dug into the eastern end foundation of the building in such a manner that one must assume part of the east wall to have been destroyed through foundation level. (For this fourth-century trench, see Fig. 3, there marked 'DRAIN.')

Ten coins have been recovered from this trench fill, eight last year (coins 74-380 through 74-390, exclusive of coins 74-382 and 74-387), and two from this season, No. 136 and one disintegrated. All range around the middle of the fourth century; none was minted after A.D. 360.

Because of the numismatic evidence and the pottery from destruction fill and from the drain trench, one can logically assume that the long rectangular building was badly shaken in the earthquake of A.D. 365, with the east end suffering more intensely than the west.

The west end appears to have been pressed back into use after the disaster, with a drastic alteration made there in the second half of the sixth century. A pit at the west end of the building that had been dug into the floor for a pithos now is filled with a debris of amphoras (see 79). Over this is constructed an east-west wall running parallel to the orthostates of the south wall and about 2.40 m. from them. Nothing can be said of the function and full plan of the building in the late sixth century, however, nor when the building in this form goes out of use.

By the tenth century earth floors and a hearth have covered the interior wall; shabby buttresses are added to the inside face of the south wall and against the still-existing orthostates or wall of the north side of the building. On the floors associated with the new occupation were found a coin of Romanus I, A.D. 919-944, No. 197 and one with a Romanus overstrike, No. 198. Little else of import can be said of the history of the long rectangular building.

THE LONG RECTANGULAR BUILDING: CATALOGUE

POTTERY IN PACKING AGAINST THE SOUTH WALL

68. Footed cup, local slip coated. Pl. 23

C-75-140. H. 0.073, D. of foot 0.050, max. D. 0.134 m.

Complete profile except for center of floor. Fine, sparsely micaceous clay, 7.5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow), red glaze.

Slightly flaring ring foot with flat resting surface, side walls in straight flare, flanged

vertical rim with exterior molding at bottom, groove under lip on exterior. No rouletting; glazed inside and out.

Cf. J. W. Hayes, "Roman Pottery from the South Stoa at Corinth," *Hesperia*, 42, 1973, nos. 146, 147, p. 454. Dated to time of Nero or thereabouts.

69. Arretine cup. Pl. 23

C-75-144. H. 0.37, est. D. of foot 0.044, est. D. of lip 0.085 m.

Complete profile.

Very fine hard clay, 2.5YR 6/6 (light red), red glaze.

Ring foot with flat bearing surface, straight flaring sides, vertical rim grooved at carination with body, delicate molding above carination and groove, second groove below lip. Rouletting on exterior rim molding and below lip. Floor of cup is slightly convex, separated from walls by groove, upper half of inside of rim concave with fine groove above and below.

Cf. J. W. Hayes, *Hesperia*, 42, 1973, no. 147, p. 454, time of Nero or thereabouts.

70. Stamped Arretine cup with graffito. Pl. 23

C-75-143. Pres. H. 0.031, D. of foot 0.062 m.

Complete foot, lower body.

Very fine hard clay, 2.5YR 6/6 (light red), red glaze.

Ring foot with torus profile, flaring walls. Floor of cup slightly convex, two grooves separating it from wall; stamp in center of floor:

]ANCI
]NI

Incised on undersurface of base: A

Cf. A. Oxé, H. Comfort, *Corpus Vasorum Arretinorum*, no. 1535a: PLANCI/RASINI.

71. Small Arretine plate.

C-75-141. H. 0.065, est. D. of lip 0.22 m.

Complete profile.

Fine hard clay, 5YR 6/4 to 6/6 (red brown to red yellow), red glaze.

High ring foot, deep bowl, steep flaring sides with everted rim. Interior rib separates floor from plate wall; two groups of double concentric grooves on floor; glazed inside and out.

Cf. J. W. Hayes, *Hesperia*, 42, 1973, nos. 44, 45, p. 429, time of Nero or thereabouts.

72. Eastern Sigillata B (Samian) Pl. 23
flat-based dish.

C-75-142. H. 0.039, est. max. D. 0.210 m. Profile of most of floor, all of wall.

Fine hard micaceous clay, 5YR 6/6 (red yellow), red glaze.

Dish with flat bottom, sides rising in straight outward-flaring profile to outward-thickened rim, triangular in section. Three casual grooves outside below rim; shallow groove divides floor from wall; two grooves preserved on inside of rim, originally possibly three. Glazed inside and out.

Cf. J. W. Hayes, *Hesperia*, 42, 1973, no. 152, p. 454.

73. Unguentarium. Pl. 23

C-75-147. H. 0.170, D. of foot 0.036, max. D. of body 0.72 m.

Intact.

Medium fine, hard clay, 5YR 7/6 (red yellow).

Flaring disc foot, ovoid body with tall cylindrical neck and everted lip.

Cf. H. S. Robinson, *Athenian Agora*, V, *Roman Pottery: Chronology*, Princeton, 1959, F-48, F-49, G-96; range from first century B.C. to first half first century after Christ.

74. Cylindrical container with interior flange. Pl. 23

C-75-194. H. 0.21, D. of base 0.143 m.

Full profile and 3/5 body preserved.

Fine hard clay, between 2.5YR 6/6 and 2.5YR 5/8 (light red and red).

Flat-bottomed cylindrical 'tub' with slightly flaring straight sides arising without articulation to rounded lip. On inside at 0.043 m. below lip a slightly projecting convex flange, perforated at one point by hole against pot wall. Flange has slightly thickened step on upper surface 0.03 m. from wall. Surface smooth, slight traces of wheel scratches, exterior paring, especially on upper body.

OTHER ROMAN FINDS

75. Roman Lamp. Pl. 23

L-75-10. H. of body 0.030, L. with handle 0.112 m.

One third of disc missing, body chipped.

Fine cooking fabric, hard clay, 5YR 5/3 to 7.5YR 2/1 (reddish brown to black).

Plain, slightly raised base, globular body rising to vertical rim, depressed flat disc with central filling hole; fluked nozzle. Vertical band handle from body to rim.

76. Roman lamp. Pl. 23

L-75-11. H. of body 0.034, L. with handle 0.107 m.

Complete.

Fine cooking fabric, hard clay, 10YR 4/1 (dark gray).

Similar to **75**, except with slightly flaring rim, and disc becoming depressed around filling hole.

77. Small Roman lamp, double nozzled. Pl. 23

L-75-12. H. excluding handle 0.024, L. with handle 0.084, D. of body 0.042 m.

Intact.

Fine hard clay 10YR 8/4 (very pale brown), red glaze.

Moldmade lamp with flat base, central circular depression in undersurface, ovoid body angled at shoulder, sloping rim, concave disc with framing groove. Two short nozzles with rounded tips, raised and flat on top around wick holes; pierced vertical handle with crescent-shaped handle plate. Totally glazed.

NORTH-SOUTH DRAIN

78. Small bowl, slip coated. Pl. 23

C-75-185. H. 0.050, D. of base 0.046, est. D. of lip 0.10 m.

Complete profile with about 3/8 lip.

Fine clay, 2.5YR 6/6 (light red); red slip with heavy grit.

Bowl with flat base, slightly concave; globular body to slightly inturning fine sharp lip. Heavy rough-cast all over.

Cf. J. W. Hayes, *Hesperia*, 42, 1973, no. 201 (C-37-1482/1519), Neronian.

SIXTH-CENTURY (AFTER CHRIST) PIT

79. Late Roman amphora. Pl. 23

C-75-184. Pres. H. 0.214, D. of rim 0.063 m.

Shoulder to lip, both handles preserved. Numerous other examples in lot.

Hard clay, slightly micaceous, many fine white inclusions, 5YR 6/4-6/6 (light red brown to red yellow).

Rounded upper body with *ca.* 45° slope to shoulder curving into vertical short neck; rounded, slightly outward-thickened lip. Two vertical strap handles from shoulder to just under rim. Gentle wheel ridging of body to rim.

THE ARCH

An arch with single portal (Fig. 5) was erected, apparently, at the same time as and immediately to the east of the long rectangular building. This served to mark the entrance into the forum from the southwest. The north façade of the arch along with the façade of the rectangular building makes a single, continuous line for the south side of the enlarged forum, defining the limits between the South Stoa and the south tower of the West Shops. No stratigraphic evidence exists, however, that can prove the Neronian construction date of the arch, as can be done for the long rectangular building. The original road surface through the portal has been destroyed by fourth- and fifth-century wheel ruts as well as by at least one alteration or repair of the poros threshold of the arch itself. The late robbing of other blocks, including at least two courses of the foundation of the western pier of the arch, have left no strata of the construction period undisturbed.

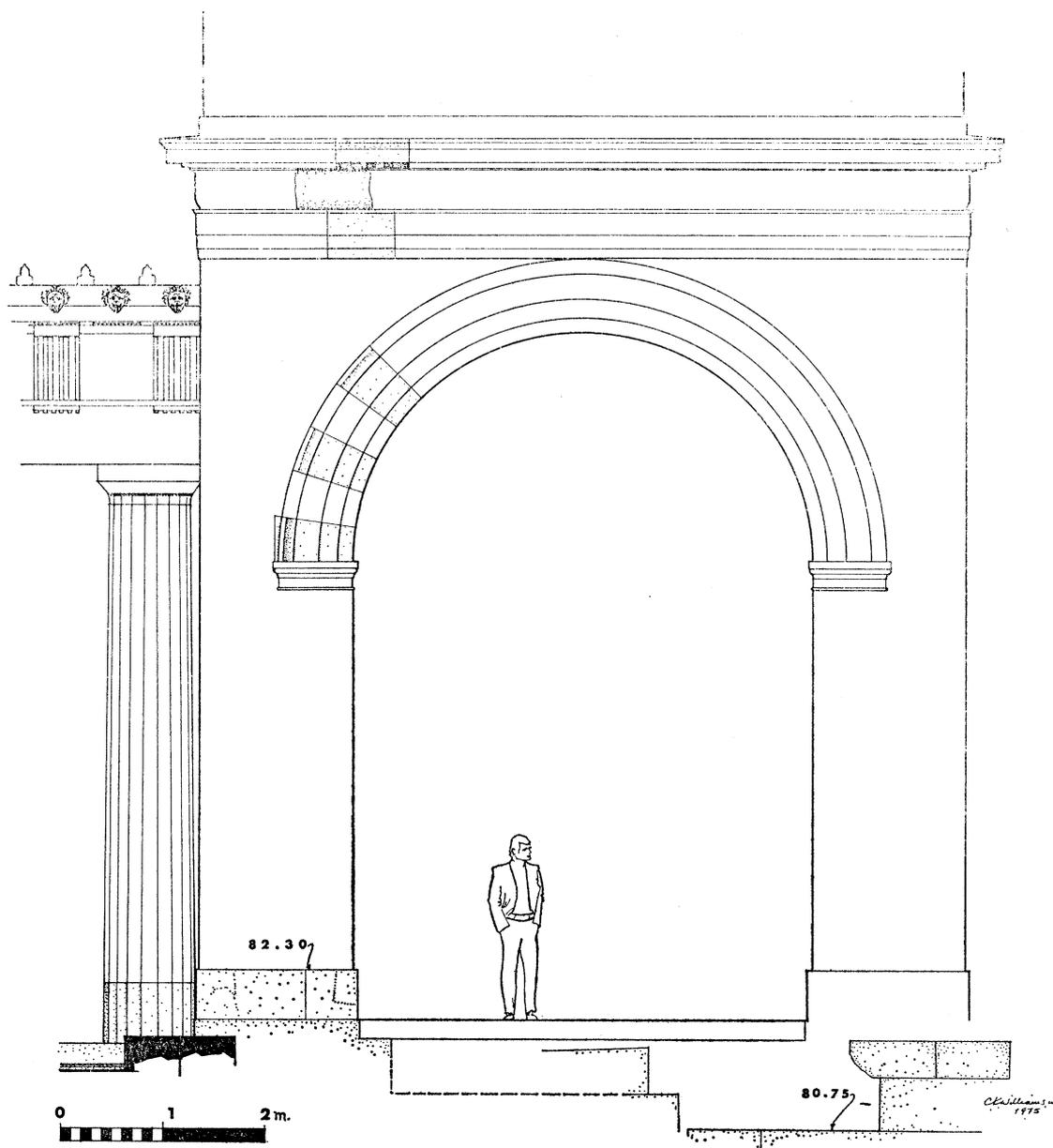


FIG. 5. Elevation of arched exit from Forum toward Acrocorinth. Last quarter 1st century after Christ.

The eastern pier of the arch is built against the northwest corner column of the South Stoa, and it overlaps the connection between the stylobate of the South Stoa and that of the Archaic columns that stretch northward from the Stoa (Pl. 16, top). The top of the north toichobate of the arch is 0.16 m. higher than the stylobate of the Archaic columns. These details of construction indicate that the arch is third in the series of monuments erected here (Fig. 5).

The cuttings for the east end of the original threshold of the arch are preserved in the toichobate; the pier is preserved to an elevation of + 82.300 m. or one course above the toichobate. A second, later cutting is preserved in the course above the toichobate, carelessly executed, apparently to receive a later-phase threshold that is needed when the road metal of the early Christian period here rises and buries the lower one.

The pier is 1.24 m. wide and 1.62 m. in its east-west direction, if measured on its north face. As indicated by weathering marks, upon this rose the rectangular pier of the arch. Two voussoirs, their complete thickness preserved, were recovered from Byzantine walls in the area. A third is broken in half with one face preserved. The two voussoirs that preserve triple-fascia faces at both ends are 1.195 m. wide across the soffit and 1.25 m. wide at the third fascia. The fascias are crowned by a cyma reversa molding, with no frieze above. The thickness of two voussoirs is 0.35 m. across the soffit and about 0.48 m. across the top of the blocks. From these remains one can restore an arch with a span of about 4.50 m. Such a width allows the west pier of the arch to sit comfortably upon the west end of the poros foundation.

The arch is hypothetically restored with height from threshold to top of anta capital equal to the width of its clear span. The epistyle fragment used in the reconstruction was found in a late wall and seems appropriate in workmanship though slightly small in height. So little is preserved of it, however, that association of this block with the arch here is offered tentatively. The assignment of a 0.39 m. high Ionic epistyle block to the arch is secure. It has a cyma recta frieze with crowning ovolo. The preserved thickness of the block at the top is 1.131 m.; the bearing surface, although damaged, appears to have had a thickness appropriate for the width of the pier of this arch that leads southward toward Acrocorinth. The block proves to be too wide for any other Ionic monument in the area. The same can be said for one fragment of a dentiled poros geison, now broken into two pieces, which lies within five yards of the arch.

CHARLES K. WILLIAMS, II

APPENDIX: COINS

(PLATE 25)

Several of the areas excavated last year in the Forum Southwest were dug to earlier levels this year and the pattern of coin finds varied accordingly. Greek coins increased while Roman and Byzantine specimens decreased.³¹ Apart from two silver coins, one from Thebes, one from Athens, the earliest material was bronze and dates to the 4th century before Christ. The latest, two billon deniers from Corinth, were struck by Guillaume de Villehardouin before A.D. 1250, the date when the mint was moved to Clarenza. For the middle or Romano-Byzantine period, Republican coins were absent and only 4 Leo VI folles were found in contrast to the 33 recovered last year, Byzantine finds being now very light for the Southwest area.³² No hoards came to light although a tiny "pocket" of three Duoviri came up together, without any container, in the alteration of the early Roman building.³³ In general, the most striking element of the pattern this year was the abundant finds of Duoviri coins, most of which appeared in or near the early Roman structures lying to the south of the West Shops. Some of these 42 finds, however, came from surfaces of the Roman road that parallels the row of Archaic columns standing near the west end of the South Stoa, but more about these Duoviri later.

First looking at the Greek section in detail, Corinth is once again and quite naturally the mint that is most frequently represented. There is a total of 87 coins for the home mint, this year, while 12 represent the next most common mint, Sikyon. Because these are all quite common finds of bronze, they cede priority to the rarer finds of silver, which are only three in number. The smallest and best preserved of these is No. 89, a tetartemorion from Thebes. On the obverse, the minuscule Boiotian shield is very close to the die of BYB 596, although photographic comparison at such a small scale is problematic and confirmation of the die identity must await further study.³⁴ On the reverse, a bunch of grapes hangs from a stalk complete with two tendrils, all in astonishingly high relief. The ΘΕ appears below, not above,

³¹ 1975 coin totals: Greek 119, Roman 66, Byzantine 40
1974 " " : " 52, " 159, " 127.

For previous coin reports, see C. K. Williams, II, and J. E. Fisher, "Corinth, 1974: Forum Southwest," *Hesperia*, 44, 1975, pp. 1-50; *ibid.*, 43, 1974, pp. 1-76; 42, 1973, pp. 1-44; 41, 1972, pp. 143-184; 40, 1971, pp. 1-51 and footnote 43. For abbreviations used in this Appendix see *Hesperia*, 42, 1973, p. 34, note 41; 43, 1974, p. 46, note 1; and footnotes 34, 40 below.

³² No. 198 was originally a coin of Leo VI, then overstruck by Constantine VII and therefore not counted for the earlier emperor.

³³ For early Roman building, see above, p. 124 and stratigraphical list, p. 143. For "pocket," see Nos. 54, 73, 75.

³⁴ BYB = *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum: The Burton Y. Berry Collection*, American Numismatic Society, 1961, New York.

the grapes as on most of these tetartemoria and identifies the mint as Thebes. The only other piece like No. 89 in the collection is Ed. 264. Found in 1915, this fraction is marked BO for an unnamed Boiotian city.³⁵ No. 89, finally, is light³⁶ but not underweight and was discovered in a test area near Geometric Grave 75-3, in a higher stratum. Tetartemoria of this series have been dated to *ca.* 426-395 B.C.

The second silver is No. 90, a small fraction from Athens struck in the 5th century B.C. Although the surface of the coin has begun to crystallize and to blur details, the Archaic head of Athena with three olive leaves on the body of her helmet is still visible. Her oval eye and linear hair style are less distinct, her small earring is missing. Crystallization has altered reverse details, too. The owl has become rather elongated in appearance, the ethnic barely readable. In general, the piece can be compared to Brett 1072 (Boston Museum of Fine Arts), although the dies are not identical. No. 90 came up while cleaning, therefore unstratified, in the area of the pentagonal building.³⁷ It is the first of its kind in the collection.

The last silver coin is No. 96, a battered hemidrachm struck during the Late Period of the Achaian League. On the obverse, the Zeus head is just distinct enough to show indications of a degenerate style: disproportionately small crown of head, voluminous forelock, sloppy modeling of facial structure, hair and beard. The die, in fact, is quite similar to that of an American Numismatic Society hsmidrachm shown by Margaret Thompson to be very like those found on the latest issues of Patras, Sparta, and Dyme, which may date to about 160-150 B.C.³⁸ Unfortunately, on the reverse of No. 96 most details have gone. Possible traces of a dolphin below the monogram could identify the mint as Patras, but the evidence is too slim to be sure. The coin is not photogenic enough to appear on Plate 25.

Proceeding from scarce silver to more common bronze, the Corinthian Pegasos/Tridents were distinguished in two ways this year: no Pegasos-right issues, and a mere 9 of the Pegasos-left issues, had letters or symbols. As Pegasos-right issues tend to be rare and associated with early levels, their absence from predominately early Roman areas as well as from the small scope of Greek excavated this season is understandable. The many Pegasos-left specimens without subsidiary marks is a surprise, although corrosion and wear may well account for missing details. Unfortunately none of the 9 come from closed deposits helpful for the chronology of the series.

Turning to the Duoviri, the 42 new finds enriched the collection especially in

³⁵ The 1915 tetartemorion: Southeast Agora, Drain C. Corinth Field Notebook 80, pp. 4-5.

³⁶ No. 89 weighs 0.18 gr. CopSNG 294-7 weigh respectively: 0.25 gr., 0.19 gr., 0.17 gr., 0.22 gr. BYB 596 weighs 0.21 gr. For area of Geometric Grave 75-3, see above, p. 100. No. 89 was found in an upper strosis of gravel along with a Pegasos/Trident; Corinth Field Notebook 620, p. 160.

³⁷ For pentagonal buildig see p. 108.

³⁸ M. Thompson, "The Agrinion Hoard," *NMM*, 1968, pl. XLIX, K for ANS hemidrachm 2.39 gr.; p. 97 especially for Late Period.

the Augustan, Caligulan, and Tiberian issues in that order.³⁹ No new types or magistrates were found, but in several instances minor variations in legend occurred. Nos. 47, 48, and 49, for example, use the contraction CORIN for the more usual CORINTHI. This happens on the Aebutius-Hera and the Pollione-Priscus issues of Augustus. Similarly on No. 75, an issue of Galba, the final letters of Agrippae are shortened to **Æ**. Both Fox and Edwards have noted these minutiae from time to time, but the use of ligature is more widespread than their records suggest.⁴⁰ No. 58 illustrates another feature: the handsome head of Caligula facing left on this Planco-Labeone issue is rare at Corinth. Only one other specimen has been so far recorded, that one under Ed. 45. No. 58 was found with 8 other pieces on a mid-phase 3 floor of the early Roman building and is one of the 16 Duoviri coins found within the building itself.⁴¹ From the earliest floor of the same building, No. 64 has a variation in the reverse legend. This Claudian issue usually reads L PAC (or PACO) FL **Λ** CN PVB (or PVBLI) REG II VIR whereas L PACONI[O]—[R]EGVLO II VIR can be read on the new find. Whether the missing FL **Λ** CN PVB is intended for the space over the heads of Britannicus and Nero is uncertain. More likely short abbreviations or single letters were used to prevent crowding. Curiously, one of the magistrates' names is still incomplete, known only as L. Paconius Flam. (the other being Cn. Publicius Regulus). No. 65, next, is not included in Edwards' Class XX. An issue of Nero and bearing a PVENTI FRONTONE II VI in a wreath on the reverse, it belongs to the companion issue of similar type reading TI CL **N** ANAXILAO II VR, the name of the second magistrate. On the obverse, the life-like portrait of the emperor contrasts with the idealized version on that of No. 66. This latter portrait is similar to those found on the earlier issues of Caligula or Tiberius. On the reverse of No. 66, the FVLVIO FLACCO legend constitutes a variant of the more common Q FVL FLACCO which encircles the veiled Genius type. Both Fox and Edwards place this issue rather late in the Neronian series, but the bland, idealized head of the ruler as a youth would tend to place it before issues struck with the more familiar image of the mature man.⁴² No. 74, the well-known ROMAE ET IMPERIO issue of Galba, is included simply as a better example of Ed. 68. It was recovered, like No. 58 above, from a late floor in the early Roman building.

In contrast to the Duoviri, Greek Imperials have never been abundant in the

³⁹ *Hesperia*, 41, 1972, p. 319, note 48 for previous Duoviri count. New count: Augustus 271, Caligula 119, Tiberius 86, Nero 84, Caesar 70, Galba 67, M. Antony 36, Claudius 35. Most common Class: for Augustus, Class 13 (66 coins); for Caligula, Class 16 (63 coins). Present Duoviri total: 725 coins. These figures are not final; they are a rough count serving to indicate frequency of find.

⁴⁰ E. Fox, "The Duoviri of Corinth," *Journ. int. d'arch. num.*, 2, 1899. Fox 17 and Ed. 32, for example, record ligature, but Fox 20, 22, 68 and Ed. 35, 37, 71 do not.

⁴¹ For early Roman building, see above, footnote 33.

⁴² For legend, see Fox 45, *BMC* 560. From early Roman building, earliest floor of Phase 3.

Forum even since 1968.⁴³ Related areas dug this year and last in the southwest corner have produced only 5 Corinthian Imperials of which 3 belong to Domitian. No. 84, struck by the same emperor, is perhaps the most interesting specimen of the season because of the reverse type. Poseidon facing $\frac{3}{4}$ front sits gracefully on a splendid, curvilinear throne decorated in front with a lion's leg. His dolphin and trident attributes appear as usual, but the trident is now cradled diagonally in his left elbow instead of being held in the usual pose, uncomfortably upright behind his back. Gone are the stiff verticals and horizontals of the common enthroned Poseidon type known for many emperors including Domitian, himself. This new die is a finer, more naturalistic rendering and seems to be unpublished. It bears a startling resemblance to the enthroned Poseidon on the tetradrachms of Boiotia possibly issued around 288-244 B.C. after Demetrius of Macedon gave Thebes her independence.⁴⁴ Although Domitian is known to have struck at Thespiiai, in Boiotia, it is uncertain whether the impressive tetradrachms were still available to inspire a die-cutter with a new Poseidon for Corinth. Present catalogues show no similar design either on Peloponnesian coinage or Domitian's own issues and the prototype may well have been a fine work from northern Greece.

Less arresting than the last, two more Greek Imperials deserve mention, namely Nos. 85 and 114. On the first coin the Dionysos with thyrsos, kantharos and tiny panther is a reverse type usually known for Lucius Verus, A.D. 161-169.⁴⁵ The obverse of No. 85, however, reads MA[---]N[I]N[---] for MAVRANTONINVS as the type was used by Marcus Aurelius as well (A.D. 161-180). This particular Aurelius issue does not appear in the usual references. On the other hand, No. 114 is well known for both emperor and type. The head of Augustus places the coin between 27 B.C. and A.D. 14, while the labyrinth identifies the mint as Knossos. This is a rare find for Corinth, being only the third coin from Crete to show up in recent years.⁴⁶

Turning briefly to Roman coins, they number considerably less than in the past

⁴³ Total Greek Imperials (Corinth and other mints) from Forum, 1968-1975: 27; for 1974-5 only: 12 (5 Corinth, 7 other mints). For further details, see *Hesperia*, 41, 1972, pp. 180-184; 43, 1974, pp. 56-62; 44, 1975, p. 37.

⁴⁴ For common seated Poseidon at Corinth: CopSNG 282 (Trajan), 309 (A. Pius), 318 (M. Aurelius), 335 (L. Verus); Ed. 97 (Domitian), 113 (Hadrian). For Boiotian Head of Zeus/Enthroned Poseidon tetradrachms: Weber 3303 (L. Forrer, *The Weber Collection*, London, 1924) or *BMC* 63, pl. VI, 1. No. 84 is very similar except for slightly longer beard, wider space between crossed feet, higher back of throne and, of course, no Boiotian shield on side of throne. Coin found on same late (Phase 3) floor as was No. 74, in early Roman building.

⁴⁵ Cf. Ed. 167.

⁴⁶ Obverse legend: C. I N CN probably means Colonia Iulia Nobilis Cnosus; cf. Imh.-Blum. (*Mon. Gr.*), p. 213. Reverse legend with final S on Petronio and Antonio, cf. J. N. Svoronos, *Numismatique de la Crète Ancienne*, 1890, p. 90, 188-189 and pl. VIII, 13-14. Two previous Cretan finds: Dreros and Arsinoe; cf. *Hesperia*, 43, 1974, p. 61, 148 and pp. 49-50 with footnote 19. No. 85 above is unstratified, from a cleaning operation.

two years and range chronologically from Claudius (A.D. 41-54) to Zeno (A.D. 474-491). As usual most were from the fourth century, but this year, Cyzicus equaled Thessalonica as the mint most frequently found. Coins for Constantius II were again the most numerous with, however, a light 13 count as opposed to the 20 of last year. For the period between Constantine I and Arcadius or roughly A.D. 307-408 seven mints were represented.⁴⁷ One rare 4th century find comes from the short period when Delmatius was Caesar. Raised to this rank in A.D. 335 by Constantine I, the luckless prince was murdered in the summer of 337 shortly after the sovereign's death. The division of Empire took place in A.D. 335 between the three sons of Constantine, and Delmatius, a nephew, received the dioceses of Thrace, Macedonia and Achaia. This particular coin, struck in Cyzicus, is the GLOR-IA EXERCITVS issue with single standard between two soldiers. Small details such as the simple laureate and cuirassed bust on the obverse, the legend without dot and officina Γ on the reverse, date the issue to A.D. 336-337. Unfortunately, the specimen is too poorly preserved to appear on Plate 25.⁴⁸ On the other hand, No. 121 has survived well enough to show the brilliant portrait of Nero on the obverse and traces of the Victory with flame-like wings who holds a shield inscribed SPQR on the reverse. The NERO CAESAR AVG-GERM IMP and the possible use of the Victory type as a reference to the Parthian War has helped to date the bronze to A.D. 66.⁴⁹ It came up with two Duoviri specimens in a stratum of the Roman road near the Archaic colonnade. Besides No. 121 the only other Roman coin illustrated is No. 125. A common PROVID AVG struck at Rome under Gordian III in A.D. 243-244, it represents the best of the small group of 3rd century antoniniani found this and year came up in the destruction fill covering the east half of the long rectangular building.

Finally, from the small Byzantine section two coins are of note. No. 191 struck by Basil I has a minor variation in what is left of the obverse legend. Although the busts of the emperor and his son, Constantine, are nearly erased from the flan, —NSTAN̄BASILIO can still be read above the bust on the right. For this series the obverse legend tends to vary. If the AN̄ of the CONSTAN̄ is not a blundered A⁴⁹⁹, No. 191 is closest to the British Museum specimen that reads BASILOCONST̄BASILIS.⁵⁰ The second coin, No. 224, is also poorly preserved. Despite missing legends,

⁴⁷ For 1974 mints of similar period (A.D. 305-408), see *Hesperia*, 44, 1975, p. 34 and footnote 67. 1975 mint count: Aquilea 1, Siscia 1, Thessalonica 8, Constantinople 3, Nicomedia 4, Cyzicus 8, Antioch 1.

⁴⁸ No. 149 (Delmatus), from upper levels near northeast end of Archaic columns. For other two Delmatius in collection, Ed. 494, 495. Both GLORIA EXERCITVS, one standard; no. 494 = CONS·, no. 495 = SMKA·.

⁴⁹ For dating, see *BMC* (Roman Imperial Coins), Introduction, p. clxxxi. No. 121 found with Nos. 62 (Caligula) and 71 (Nero) Duoviri.

⁵⁰ *BMC* (Byzantine), II, p. 440, no. 18. Other British Museum examples read: No. 17, BASIL SCONST' A⁴⁹⁹; No. 19, BASILI S CONST'; No. 20, BASILIOS SCONSTAN̄. On the reverse BASILO varies with BASILIO'. No. 191 above came from a late Byzantine floor in the long rectangular building.

however, the coin belongs to Isaac II Angelus who reigned in A.D. 1185-1195. The nimbate archangel with tight curls, divitision, loros, jeweled collar and scepter resembles the bust on another Corinth specimen identified by an inscription as Saint Michael. In like manner the reverse of No. 224 is very similar to Isaac II on the better specimen, dressed in jeweled robes, stemma, with scepter and anexikakia. Both coins are close but not identical to the style of Thessalonica; both are small in size, indication of the unusual half-tetarteron denomination. Furthermore, the two coins appear to be from the mint of uncertain Greek location referred to by Hendy. They suggest that this mint did indeed produce half-tetartera following the current Thessalonica style and was in operation at least down into the reign of Isaac II Angelus.⁵¹

The last coin, No. 226, is one of the Frankish deniers mentioned above. It fills a photographic gap for the specimen with the head of Guillaume de Villehardouin listed but not illustrated under Ed. 1. As coda, the stratigraphic list that follows is for convenience in locating the coin finds.

STRATIGRAPHIC LIST

	VOTIVE PIT		(Phase 2, North Extension, earliest floor)	
No. 22	Pegasos 1. / Trident	Ed. 11	No. 51 Duoviri, Augustus	Ed. 38
No. 23	“ “		(bothros, earliest floor)	
	plus one illegible			
			No. 120 Claudius	<i>BMC</i> 124
	BELOW CEMENT WASH BASIN			
	(on Hellenistic floor)		(end Phase 2, rebuilding fill)	
No. 16	Pegasos 1. / Trident		No. 68 Duoviri, Nero	Ed. 58
No. 17	“ “		No. 70 “ “	Fox 56
No. 18	“ “			
No. 19	“ “		(Phase 3, earliest floor)	
	plus eleven illegible or disintegrated		No. 47 Duoviri, Augustus	Ed. 32
	(on south edge of basin)		No. 54 “ Tiberius	Ed. 43
			No. 56 “ Caligula	Ed. 45
No. 15	Pegasos 1. / Trident		No. 58 “ “	
	plus No. 14, but strosis disturbed		No. 73 “ Galba	Ed. 66
			No. 74 “ “	Ed. 68
	EARLY ROMAN BUILDING		No. 75 “ “	Ed. 71
	(Phase 1, floor over construction fill)		No. 84 Domitian, Corinth	Unpublished
No. 46	Duoviri, Augustus	Ed. 29	plus one disintegrated; “Pocket” = Nos.	
	plus two illegible		54, 73, 75	

⁵¹ M. Hendy, *Coinage and Money in the Byzantine Empire, 1081-1296*, *Dumbarton Oaks Studies* Twelve, 1969, pl. 21, 11 and discussion, p. 146. Better Corinth specimen: III/10/34-Christian Basilica (4). Obverse legend: OXAP X MI (in two columns). Reverse: ICΛAKIOC Δ[Ε C]Π[OT] (in two columns). No. 224 found when dismantling late Byzantine wall, grid 66B.

LONG RECTANGULAR BUILDING			plus one disintegrated		
(earliest floor)			plus 1974 coins:		
No. 45	Duoviri, Augustus	Ed. 29	nos. 85	Constans	
	(4th Century destruction, east end of building)		86	"	
No. 125	Gordian III	<i>RIC</i> IV, 148	97	House of Constantine	
No. 137	Constantius II	Hill 1687	98	"	"
No. 142	"	Hill 2502	99	"	"
No. 146	"	cf. Hill 2037	112	"	"
No. 148	Constans	cf. Hill 1045	113	"	"
	plus one illegible			plus one illegible	
East-West Drain			(Byzantine re-use, west end of building)		
(4th Century destruction, east end of building)			No. 197	Romanus I	<i>Agora</i> II, 1852
No. 136	Constantius II	Hill 1641	No. 198	"	(overstrike)

CATALOGUE

Coins are all bronze unless otherwise specified; asterisks indicate the coins that appear on Plate 25.⁵²

CORINTH (87)

Pegasus 1.; below, ♀		Trident; no symbol (27)	Ed. 11
1. 75-16 ↗	11. 75-174 ←	21. 75-328 ↓	
2. 75-107 ↓	12. 75-199 →	22. 75-350 → ⁵³	
3. 75-109 ↙	13. 75-233 ↓	23. 75-351 ←	
4. 75-111 ↓	14. 75-261 ←	24. 75-362 ↙	
5. 75-113 ↑	15. 75-262 ←	25. 75-369 → ⁵⁴	
6. 75-117 ↑	16. 75-266 ↘	26. 75-375 →	
7. 75-122 ←	17. 75-272 ←	27. 75-389 ← ⁵⁵	
8. 75-144 ↓	18. 75-274 →		
9. 75-145 ↙	19. 75-277 ←		
10. 75-165 ↖	20. 75-322 ↙		

⁵² Weights are given for the silver only, although they tend to be light because of poor preservation and cleaning in field conditions. Weights for the bronze are omitted because these coins deteriorate badly in the soil, even before cleaning. For abbreviations, see footnote 31, above.

⁵³ Nos. 22 and 23, as well as illegible 75-367, are from water-sieve of Votive Pit. See also above, p. 17.

⁵⁴ From Well 75-1: Nos. 25, 39 Corinth; 93 Athens; and two illegible bronzes (75-367 and 75-368).

⁵⁵ From water-sieve of Well 75-5: Nos. 27, 37 Corinth; 95 Aigina; 98 Achaian League; 99 Philious; 103, 109 Sikyon; and eight illegibles (75-383 through 75-388, 75-392 and 75-393). Sieving continues and subsequent finds will be listed in the next report.

- Similar, but symbol l. (2)
28. 75-61 → Triskeles (?)
29. 75-172 ↑ Amphora
- Similar, but symbol r. (2)
30. 75-310 ← Triskeles (?)
31. 75-224 ↖ Amphora (?)
- Similar, but symbol or letter, l. and r. (5)
32. 75-254 → A — Head of Pan
33. 75-339 ↘ Crescent — l
34. 75-259 ↙ Σ — Palm
35. 75-382 ← Ω — H (?) Tripod (?)
36. 75-364 [Obv.]; to l., Δ (?)
- Similar, but [type]: 17
Total Pegasos/Trident found: 53
- Head of Athena r., in Pegasos r.; below, K BMC 476
crested Corinthian helmet
37. 75-396 Rev. → [K].
- Head of Athena l., in Naked Zeus l., holding long staff Ed. 14
crested Corinthian helmet and fulmen
38. 75-252 ← Rev. [fulmen]; to l., A, to r., Pileus.
- DUOVIRI (42)
- LAVS IVLI CORN̄ L CERTO ÆFICIO CIVLIO II Ed. 16
Head of Julius Caesar r. VIR Bellerophon on Pegasos r., spearing
downwards
39. 75-365 ↑ Obv. IV[LI]. Rev.]CERTO ÆF[; traces: type.
Struck under Julius Caesar.
- CORIN̄ P. AEBVTIVS C. PINNIO II Fox 8⁵⁶
Head of Poseidon r. VIR Chimera 1.
40. 75-73 ← Rev. P.AE[—]II[VI]R. Under Mark Antony.
- M. ANTONIVS. II VIR. P. AEBVTIVS. II. VIR. QVIN. Ed. 23
QVINQ Table; upon it, wreath Sacrificial vase; around, palm-branch

⁵⁶ E. Fox, *op. cit.* (note 40, above), pp. 89-116.

41. 75-11 ↑ Obv. [NIVS] II V[. Rev. [inscription]; traces: type. Under Augustus.

M A ⁷ TE O PL. II.	P AEBVTIVS II VIR QVINQ	Ed. 24
VIR. QVIN. Bucranium	Sacrificial vase, branch	

42. 75-58 ↙ Rev. PAEB] -- [II]. Under Augustus.

CORIN	Q CAECIL NIGR II VIR	Ed. 26
Head of Aphrodite r.	C HEIO PAA Pegasos r.	

43. 75-91 Obv. ↑ [COR]. Rev. Q[--. Under Augustus.

CAESAR CORINTHI	C SERVILIO C F PRIMO M ANT-	Ed. 28
CORIN Head of Augustus r.	ONIO HIPPARCHO II VIR Heads	
	of Lucius and Caius, face to face;	
	between them C L	

44. 75-169 ← Obv. and Rev. [inscription]. Under Augustus.

CORIN	C SERVILIO C F PRIMO M ANT-	Ed. 29
Head of Poseidon r.	ONIO HIPPARCHO: in wreath	

45. 75-66 ← Under Augustus.

46. 75-346 ↘ Rev. [VI]-- [C F PRI] -- [ANTO]--- [IPPAR] -- [O.

AVGVSTVS CORIN	P AEBVT S P F C. I V IO HERA	Ed. 32
Head of Augustus r.	II VIR QVI ITER: in wreath	

47. 75-198 Obv.] VS [. Rev. [inscription]; traces: wreath.
Under Augustus.

CORINTHI AVGVSTVS	C MVSSIO PRISCO II VIR	Ed. 35
Head of Augustus r.	C HEIO POLLIONE ITER: in wreath	

48. 75-217 Obv. N, instead of NT; [VSTVS]. Rev. traces: inscription.
Under Augustus.

CORINTHI TI CAESAR	C HEIO POLLIONE ITER C	Ed. 37
Head r.	MVSSIO PRISCO II VIR: in wreath	

*49. 75-103 ↖ Obv. N, instead of NT. Rev. I[I]VIR.
Under Augustus.

50. 75-359 → Obv.] NHI TI CAES[. Rev. [NE] -- [IO] -- [O].

CORINTHI DRVSVS CAESAR	C MVSSIO PRISCO II VIR	Ed. 38
Head of Drusus Caesar r.	C HEIO POLLIONE ITER: in wreath	

51. 75-260 ↑ Obv. CO] --- [AESAR. Rev. I[I]VIR.
Under Augustus.

52. 75-219 Obv. CORINTHI[--]. Rev. traces: inscription and wreath;
cf. also Ed. 35-38.

L ARRIO PEREGRINO II	L FVRIO LABEONE II VIR	Ed. 43
VIR Head of Tiberius l.	COR Hexastyle temple inscribed GEN IVLI	

53. 75-294 ← Obv.]RRIO[. Rev.]FVRIO LABE[. Under Tiberius.
54. 75-192 ← Obv. [inscription]; traces: head l. Rev. [inscription]; cf. also Ed. 40-43.
55. 75-231 Obv. [inscription, type]. Rev. [inscription]; cf. also Ed. 40-43.

L RVTILO PLANCO II	A VATRONIO LABEONE II	Ed. 45
VIR Head of Caligula r.	VIR COR Pegasos walking r.	

56. 75-194 ↑ Obv. [inscription]. Rev.]BEO NE [--] COR. Under Caligula.
57. 75-258 ↑ Obv. [inscription]. Rev.]LABEONE II VIR COR.
*58. 75-195 ↗ Obv. A VATRON]IO L[A]BEO NE [II VIR; head l.
Rev. L RVTI[LI]O PL[ANCO II VIR COR.
59. 75-292 ↖ Obv. [inscription]; head r. Rev. [inscription].

A VATRONIO LABEONE II	L RVTILO PLANCO II VIR	Ed. 46
VIR Head of Caligula r.	COR Nike l. on globe, with wreath and palm	

60. 75-316 ↖ Obv. A[VA --]. Rev. [L RV]. Under Caligula.
61. 75-331 ← Obv.]AB[. Rev.]COR.

C CAESAR AVGVS	P VIPSANIO AGRIPPA II	Ed. 47
Head of Caligula l.	VIR COR Pegasos flying r.	

62. 75-337 ← Obv.]R AVG[. Rev. P VIP[--]A II VIR[.
Under Caligula.

[Inscription]	[Inscription]	Ed. 49
Bust of Agrippina r.	Heads of Nero and Drusus, face to face; between them, NE D	

63. 75-345 ↓ Poor preservation, but identifiable. Under Caligula.

TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR	L PACONI -- EGVLO (sic) II VIR	Ed. 51
Head of Claudius l.	COR Nero and Britannicus face to face; under each, NE BR	Var.

- *64. 75-218 ↑ Obv. [VS C]. Rev. see above, p. 140 and Fox 38 for legend variations.
Under Claudius.

NEROCAESAR	PVENTIFRONTONEIIVICOR:	Fox 44
Head of Nero l.	in wreath	

- *65. 75-18 ↑ Obv. [SAR]. Rev. [P]. Issue not included with Ed. 56.
Struck under Nero.

NERO CLAV CAES AVG
Head of Nero r.

FVLVIO FLACCO II VIR GEN Var. Fox 45
COL COR Genius l., with patera
and cornucopiae

- *66. 75-201 ↓ Rev. Legend usually given (Fox 45, *BMC* 560 with Agrippina obverse)
as: Q FVL FLACCO --. Issue not included with Ed. 57-58. Under Nero.

AGRIPPINA AVGVSTA
Bust of Agrippina r.

MACCANDIDO II VIR GEN COL Ed. 58
COR Genius l., as No. 66

67. 75-216 ↙ Obv. [STA]. Rev. [NDI] -- [COR]. Under Nero.

68. 75-255 ↘ Obv.]IPPIN[--]AVGV[; bust l. Rev.]N[--]II
[--]EN[-]OL COR.

NERO CLAVD CAES. AVG
Head of Nero r.

TI. CLAVD. OPTATO. II VIR Fox 56
COR Bellerophon r., capturing
Pegasos moving l.

69. 75-71 ↘ Obv. [L]. Issue not included with Ed. 61.
Under Nero.

70. 75-235 ↓ Obv.]ERO CLAV CA[. Rev. C IVLIO POLY[AENO I]I
VIR [COR]. Ed. 61.

NERO CLAV CAES AVG
Head of Nero l.

TI CLAVDIO OPTATO II VIR Ed. 62
COR In wreath: ISTH MIA

71. 75-340 ↓ Obv.]RO CLAV [. Rev.]TAT[O] II VIR[. Under Nero.

NERO CAESAR AVG IMP
Head of Nero r.

[Magistrate's name] Galley l., Ed. 63
QVI COR ADVE AVG

72. 75-206 ↓ Obv. [O] --- [SAR]. Rev. QV[I]. Under Nero.

NEPTVNO AVG
Head of Poseidon r.;
behind neck, trident

L CAN AGRIPPÆ II VI COR Ed. 66
Isthmus facing, holding a rudder
in each hand

73. 75-191 → Obv. [AVG]. Rev. L CAN AG[--]COR. Under Galba.

ET IMPERIO ROMÆ
Head of Roma r.

L CAN AGRIPPÆ II VI COR Ed. 68
Clasped hands with poppy
head and wheat ears

- *74. 75-196 → Rev.]II VI COR. Under Galba.

SVL GALBAE CÆ
IMP Head of Galba r.

AVG L CAN AGRIPPÆ II VI COR Ed. 71
Clasped hand, as No. 74

75. 75-193 → Obv. [LBAE C]. Rev. [L]. Under Galba.

SVL GAL CAESAR	L CAN AGRIPPAE II VI COR	Ed. 73
AVG Head of Galba r.	Nike l., with wreath and palm	

76. 75-234 ↑ Obv.]VL. Same die as Fox 70L with S in Caesar altered from A.
Rev. [VI CO]. Under Galba.

Uncertain issues

77. 75-175 Obv. [legend]; head of Caligula (?) r. Rev. [type]; CTMK:
seven-petaled flower. Re-used as tessera.

78. 75-14 Obv. [legend]; traces: head r. Rev. [type].

79. 75-223 As above, No. 78.

80. 75-302 As above, No. 78.

ANONYMOUS COINAGE (3)

CRE A OR One-handed vase l.	CO RIN: in pine wreath	<i>BMC</i> 689-690
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81. 75-126 ↖ Obv. [E].

COR Pegasos flying r.	SE COR Dolphin r.	Ed. 76
-----------------------	-------------------	--------

82. 75-246 ↗ Obv. [COR].

Head of Poseidon r.; behind neck, trident	CORIN Dolphin r.	Ed. 82
--	------------------	--------

83. 75-303 ↑

IMPERIAL TIMES (3)

DOMITIAN A.D. 89-96	COLIVLCOR	
IMPCAESDOMITIA --	Poseidon l., on curvilinear throne.	
Head of Domitian r.	holding dolphin and transverse trident	

*84. 75-197 → Rev. throne of a new type. See text, p. 141, and Plate 25.

MARCUS AURELIUS A.D. 161-180	CLI COR	cf. Ed. 167
MAVRANTONINVSAVG	Dionysos l., holding kantharos	
Bust of M. Aurelius r.	and long thyrsos; at feet, panther	

*85. 75-8 ↓ Obv. MA[--]N[I]N[--]. Rev. [ethnic]. Issue known for Lucius Verus.

LUCIUS VERUS A.D. 161-169	CLI COR	
IMPLAVRVERVSAVG	Melikertes seated on dolphin l.:	<i>NCoP</i> B-14
Bust of L. Verus r.	in wreath	

86. 75-290 ↑ Obv. [inscription]. Rev. [CLI]; traces: Melikertes.

TESSERA

87. 75-330 Obv. [type]; CTMK: D D. Rev. Unstruck Ed. 228 ff.

OTHER GREEK MINTS (32)

MACEDONIA

PHILIP V, 220-178 B.C.

Head of Poseidon r.

BA Prow r.

CopSNG 1247

88. 75-371 Obv. [type].

CENTRAL GREECE

THEBES, 5th-4th centuries B.C.

Boiotian shield

⊙ E Grapes

CopSNG 296

*89. 75-187 AR ↓ 0.18 gr. Tetartemorion.

ATTICA

ATHENS, ca. 5th century B.C.

Head of Athena r.,
in Attic helmet

Λ Θ E Owl r.; to l., olive spray:
all in incuse square

cf. Brett
1072-1073

*90. 75-163 AR ← 0.54 gr. Obol.

Ca. 4th-2nd centuries B.C.

Head of Athena r., in
Corinthian helmet

A H Θ Owl l., with closed wings:
in wreath

BMC 240 ff.

91. 75-121 Obv. [type].

Ca. 2nd-1st centuries B.C.

Cicada

[Type]

cf. BMC 588 ff.

92. 75-249 Fragment. Reading problematic: if Cicada is obverse, reverse may be Owl on fulmen (BMC 588), Amphora and palm (BMC 618), Amphora and branch (BMC 621) or Quiver and bow (BMC 627); if reverse, obverse will be a Head of Artemis (BMC 614).

Head of Demeter r.

A Θ E Plemochoë; in handles,
ears of wheat

BMC 633 ff.

93. 75-366 ↑ Rev. [Θ]; to r., ▶.

Aigina, 4th century B.C.

Two dolphins upwards;
in center, A

Five-part incuse square

BMC 206

94. 75-379 ↓ Obv. [A].
 95. 75-390 ↓ Obv. [A].

PELOPONNESE

- ACHAIAIAN LEAGUE, 280-146 B.C.
 Head of Zeus r.; (Fig. 6:4) in wreath; in field,
 border of dots letters, symbol
96. 75-89 AR → 1.38 gr. Hemidrachm. Rev. traces: type.
 Probably Late Period, ca. 160-150 B.C.
- Zeus standing l., Achaia seated l., holding cf. *BMC* 143-144
 holding Nike wreath and scepter
97. 75.283 ↖ Obv. to l., X; to r., -IXE- (?) Rev.
 -ΕΛΛ ΑΝΕ. Pellene, after 280 B.C.
98. 75-394 Rev. [type].
- PHLIOUS, 4th-3d century B.C.
 Bull butting l. Φ around, four dots *BMC* 16-17
99. 75-108 ↔
- Bull butting l. Φ in wreath *BMC* 25
100. 75-391 ↘
- SIKYON, 4th-2nd centuries B.C.
 Dove flying l. Σ ornament or letter *BMC* 94
101. 75-147 ↑ Obv. traces: type. Rev. [ornament, letter].
- Dove flying r. Σ I in wreath *BMC* 138-142
102. 75-170 ←
103. 75-395 → Rev. [I].
- Similar, but Dove l. *BMC* 143-145
104. 75-106 ←
105. 75-127 ↗ Fragment.
106. 75-157 →
- Dove feeding r. Tripod in wreath *BMC* 176-182
107. 75-304 ↓
- Dove flying l.; Σ I in wreath *BMC* 213
 above, Φ I
108. 75-222 ↓

109. 75-397 ↘ Obv. [I].

Head of Apollo r.

Σ I Dove flying l.;
in beak, fillet

BMC 234-235

110. 75-319 ↓ Rev. above, traces: ΑΙΝΕΑΣ.

[Type]

Σ I in wreath

111. 75-180

Dove flying l.

[Type]

112. 75-253

ARGOS

JULIA DOMNA A.D. 193-211

Bust of Empress r.

ΑΡΓΙΩΝ Tyche r. with
scepter and cornucopiae

NCop K 30

113. 75-2 ← Obv. [legend]. Rev. Α --- Ν.

CRETE

ΚΝΟSSOS

AUGUSTUS 27 B.C.-A.D. 14

C. I CN N Head of Augustus r.

C. PETRONIO M. ANTONIO
II VIR EX D D Square Labyrinth

BMC 74-76

*114. 75-349 ↓ Obv. C.]I[CN] N. Rev. --]N[--. See above, p. 141.

IONIA

ΕΡΥΘΡΑΙ, 4th century B.C.

Head of young Herakles r.

ΕΡΥ Club and bow in case

BMC 66

115. 75-158 → Rev. [EPY]; between club and case, Α[ΡΙ]ΣΤΟΚ[ΛΗΣ].

EGYPT

PTOLEMY III EUERGETES

247-222 B.C.

Bust of Ptolemy r.

ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ
Eagle on fulmen l.

Ed. 468

116. 75-373 ↑ Rev. [inscription].

UNCERTAIN

117. 75-156 ← Obv. small bust r. (Herakles ? Emperor ?)

Rev. traces: club; on either side, inscription
or monograms: all in wreath. Leukas (?)

118. 75-72 Obv. [type]. Rev. [type]; to r., (Fig. 6:5) Tegea (?)
 119. 75-168 Obv. [type]. Rev. traces: wreath.

ROMAN IMPERIAL COINAGE (66)

CLAUDIUS A.D. 41-54

- Rome SPES AVGVSTA S C Spes walking l. *BMC I*, 124 ff.
 A.D. 41
 120. 75-300 Sestertius.

NERO A.D. 54-68

- Rome S C Victory l., shield with SPQR *BMC I*, 241
 ca. A.D. 66
 *121. 75-341 As.

TRAJAN A.D. 98-117

- Rome TR POT COS II PP S C Concordia seated l. cf. *BMC III*, 717 ff.
 ca. A.D. 98-102
 122. 75-348 Sestertius. Rev. TR PO[--]S C.

HADRIAN A.D. 117-138

- Rome COS III S C Roma seated l. *BMC III*, 1294
 A.D. 125-128
 123. 75-308 Sestertius.

MARCUS AURELIUS A.D. 161-180

- Rome COS III S C Mars r. *BMC IV*, 1385
 A.D. 170-171
 124. 75-41 Sestertius.

GORDIAN III A.D. 238-244

- Rome PROVID AVG Providentia l. *RIC IV*₃, 148
 A.D. 243-244
 *125. 75-154 Antoninianus.

AURELIAN A.D. 270-275

- Rome CONCORDIA MILITVM Emperor, Concordia *RIC V*₁, 59
 A.D. 274-275
 126. 75-301 Antoninianus.

ORIENS AVG Sol r.

127. 75-240 Antoninianus. *RIC V*₁, 64

Siscia A.D. 272-273 128. 75-317	IOVI CONSERVATORI Emperor, Jupiter Antoninianus.	<i>RIC</i> V ₁ , 227
PROBUS A.D. 276-282		
Siscia <i>ca.</i> A.D. 280 129. 75-374	CONCORD MILIT Emperor, Concordia Antoninianus.	<i>RIC</i> V ₂ , 656
CONSTANTINE I A.D. 307-337		
Nicomedia A.D. 330-335 130. 75-88	GLORIA EXERCITVS Two standards	Hill 1116
Cyzicus A.D. 313-315 131. 75-149	IOVI CONSERVATORI Jupiter I. Follis.	<i>RIC</i> VII, 3
A.D. 337-339 132. 75-125	No legend. Quadriga r.	Hill 1295
Uncertain 133. 75-315	GLORIA EXERCITVS One standard	Hill 1024
134. 75-372	VN MR Pietas r. Fragment.	cf. Hill 1397
CONSTANTIUS II A.D. 337-361		
Aquileia A.D. 355-360 135. 75-60	FEL TEMP REPARATIO Fallen horseman AE3.	Hill 936
Thessalonica A.D. 346-350 136. 75-177	FEL TEMP REPARATIO Galley AE3.	Hill 1641
A.D. 355-361 137. 75-160	FEL TEMP REPARATIO Fallen horseman AE3.	Hill 1687
Constantinople A.D. 337-341 138. 75-112	GLORIA EXERCITVS One standard AE3/4.	Hill 1055

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- FEL TEMP REPARATIO Fallen horseman Hill 2049
 A.D. 355-361
 139. 75-297 AE3.
- Nicomedia GLORIA EXERCITVS One standard Hill 1136
 A.D. 337-341
 140. 75-19 AE4.
- FEL TEMP REPARATIO Fallen horseman Hill 2295
 A.D. 346-350
 141. 75-213 AE3.
- Cyzicus FEL TEMP REPARATIO Fallen horseman Hill 2502
 A.D. 355-361
 142. 75-52 AE3.
- SPES REIPVBLICE Virtus I. Hill 2504
 A.D. 355-361
 143. 75-210 AE3.
- Antioch VOT XX MVLT XXX in wreath Hill 1398
 A.D. 341-346
 144. 75-314 AE4.
- Uncertain FEL TEMP REPARATIO Fallen horseman cf. Hill 2632
 145. 75-30 AE3.
 146. 75-155 AE3. cf. Hill 2037
 147. 75-334 Fragment.
- CONSTANS I A.D. 337-350
- Uncertain GLORIA EXERCITVS One standard cf. Hill 1045
 148. 75-54 AE4.
- DELMATIUS
- Cyzicus GLORIA EXERCITVS One standard RIC VII, 132
 A.D. 336-337
 149. 75-96 AE4. See above, p. 142 and note 48.
- HOUSE OF CONSTANTINE
- Constantinople FEL TEMP REPARATIO Fallen horseman
 150. 75-311 AE3.
- Uncertain FEL TEMP REPARATIO Fallen horseman
 151. 75-31 AE3/4.
 152. 75-38 AE3.
 153. 75-43 AE3.

- Cyzicus
A.D. 383
167. 75-215 AE4.
VOT X MVLTT XX in wreath
Hill 2557
- Uncertain
168. 75-86 AE4.
SALVS REIPVBLICAE Victory, captive
cf. Hill 1983
169. 75-22 AE4.
VOT X MVLTT XX in wreath
cf. Hill 1098
- THEODOSIUS I or ARCADIUS
Thessalonica
A.D. 383-392
170. 75-230 AE4.
SALVS REIPVBLICAE Victory, captive
Hill 1874 ff.
- ARCADIUS A.D. 383-408
Thessalonica
A.D. 383-392
171. 75-203 AE3.
VIRTVS AVGGG Emperor I. on ship
Hill 1855
- Cyzicus
A.D. 383-395
172. 75-17 AE4.
SALVS REIPVBLICAE Victory, captive
Hill 2570 ff.
- Uncertain
173. 75-33 AE4.
174. 75-208 AE4. Rev. [type].
SALVS REIPVBLICAE Victory, captive
cf. Hill 1107
- HONORIUS A.D. 393-423
Rome
A.D. 410-423
175. 75-34 AE4.
VICTORIA AVGG Victoria I.
Hill 828
- VALENTINIAN I—VALENTINIAN III
Thessalonica
176. 75-21
VIRTVS AVGG Emperor I. on ship
- Nicomedia
177. 75-313
VOT XX MVLTT XXX in wreath
- Antioch
178. 75-133
GLORIA ROMANORVM Emperor, captive

Uncertain

179. 75-102

180. 75-242

GLORIA ROMANORVM Emperor, captive

181. 75-27

182. 75-124

SALVS REIPVBLICAE Victory, captive

No legend. Cross in wreath.



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FIG. 6. Coin monograms.

LEO I A.D. 457-474

Uncertain

183. 75-25

Leo bust r. (Fig. 6:1)

cf. Hill 2262

ZENO A.D. 474-491

Constantinople (?)

A.D. 474-491

184. 75-69

Zeno bust r. (Fig. 6:2)

cf. Hill 2282

LEO I or ZENO

Uncertain

185. 75-153 Obv. traces: type.

Emperor bust r. (Fig. 6:3)

BYZANTINE (40)

JUSTIN II A.D. 565-578

Constantinople (Fig. 6:7) (Fig. 6:6) *DO I, 60c*
 A.D. 565-578
 186. 75-46 Rev. to r., Γ.

MAURICE A.D. 582-602

Thessalonica Maurice bust, **K** ANNO 1. *cf. DO I, 80 ff.*
ca. A.D. 589-601 plumed helmet to r., date
 187. 75-189 Rev. to r., Ι[or Ι[.

PHOCAS A.D. 602-610

Constantinople Phocas bust, **XX** above, cross *cf. DO II, 36-37*
 consular robes or star
 188. 75-90 Rev. [officina]. Overstrike on Maurice (*DO I, 46-63*).

BASIL I A.D. 867-886

Constantinople Emperor seated Inscription *Agora II, 1845*
 A.D. 867-868
 189. 75-82

A.D. 869-879 Two emperors seated Inscription *Agora II, 1847*
 190. 75-9
 *191. 75-37 Obv. ----]NSTAN'BASILIO (sic).

A.D. 870-879 Three emperors, facing busts Inscription *Agora II, 1848*
 192. 75-184

LEO VI A.D. 886-912

Constantinople Leo bust Inscription *Agora II, 1849*
 A.D. 886-912
 193. 75-129⁵⁸
 194. 75-166
 195. 75-202

A.D. 886-912 Two emperors seated Inscription *Agora II, 1850*
 196. 75-10

⁵⁸ These three show little wear and no die-identities with the large Leo VI group of last year. One new find, No. 196, is Grierson's Class II. For comparison see *Hesperia*, 44, 1975, pp. 34-35 and note 72.

CONSTANTINE VII A.D. 913-959

Constantinople A.D. 919-944 197. 75-35 198. 75-36	Romanus I bust Overstrike on Leo VI (as No. 193).	Inscription	<i>Agora II, 1852</i>
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A.D. 949-959 199. 75-20 200. 75-28	Constantine and Romanus II busts	Inscription	<i>Agora II, 1854</i>
--	--	-------------	-----------------------

NICEPHORUS II A.D. 963-969

Constantinople A.D. 963-969 201. 75-5	Nicephorus bust Obv. type 2 (<i>BMC</i> 9-12).	Inscription	<i>Agora II, 1855</i>
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NICEPHORUS III A.D. 1078-1081

Constantinople A.D. 1078-1081 202. 75-7 203. 75-23	Christ figure	Cross, circle with C Φ N Δ 204. 75-39 205. 75-76	<i>Agora II, 1862</i>
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ANONYMOUS ISSUES (8)

Class A-2 A.D. 989-1028 206. 75-3 207. 75-95	Christ bust nimbus: book: + + .. (Fig. 6:9)	Inscription above: below: + + nothing .	<i>Agora II, 1864</i>
---	--	--	-----------------------

Class B A.D. 1028-1034 208. 75-183	Christ bust Coin clipped to small size: 18 x 20 mm. as opposed to the more usual 30 mm.	Cross on steps, inscription in angles	<i>Agora II, 1865</i>
--	---	--	-----------------------

Class H A.D. 1071-1078 209. 75-65	Christ bust Overstrike on Class E: Christ bust/ Three- line inscription (<i>Agora II, 1868</i>).	Patriarchal cross	<i>Agora II, 1871</i>
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Class I A.D. 1078-1081 210. 75-4 211. 75-77	Christ bust	Latin cross	<i>Agora II, 1872</i>
--	-------------	-------------	-----------------------

Class K	Christ bust	Half-length Vir- gin orans	<i>Agora II</i> , 1874
A.D. 1081-1091/2			
212. 75-13			
213. 75-62			
ALEXIOUS I A.D. 1081-1118			
Thessalonica	Christ bust	Alexius bust	Hendy, pl. 8, 7-8
ca. A.D. 1092-1118			
214. 75-81			
215. 75-377			
	Virgin orans	Alexius bust	Hendy, pl. 8,9
216. 75-70			
	C Φ Jeweled Λ Δ cross, steps	Alexius bust	Hendy, pl. 8, 10-12
217. 75-63			
JOHN II A.D. 1118-1143			
Thessalonica	Christ bust	John bust	Hendy, pl. 11, 11-12
A.D. 1118-1143			
218. 75-15			
MANUEL I A.D. 1143-1180			
Uncertain Greek mint	(Fig. 6:8)	Manuel bust	Hendy, pl. 18, 1-2
219. 75-140			
220. 75-378			
	St. George bust	Manuel bust	Hendy, pl. 18, 3-4
221. 75-178			
222. 75-182			
	Christ bust	Manuel bust	Hendy, pl. 18, 5-6
223. 75-381			
ISAAC II A.D. 1185-1195			
Uncertain	St. Michael bust	Isaac bust	cf. Hendy, pl. 21, 10-11
*224. 75-141			
	[Type]	Uncertain Emperor bust, jeweled collar	
A.D. 11-12th century			
225. 75-80			
FRANKISH COINAGE (2)			
GUILLAUME DE VILLEHARDOUIN A.D. 1245-1278			
Corinth	.+. G. PRINCEPS	.+. ACHAIE	Ed. 1
before A.D. 1250	Head of William	Croix patté, pellets	
*226. 75-83	Billon. Deniers.		

+ G. P. AC CA IE . COR INT (Fig. 6:10)

Ed. 2

Cross, circle Castle of Acrocorinth

227. 75-94 Billon. Deniers.

* * *

UNCLASSIFIED

Illegible (whole coin) Greek:	29
Roman:	21
Byzantine:	1
Illegible fragments:	52
Disintegrated:	25
Not coins (with 4 Byzantine seals):	26

JOAN E. FISHER

CORINTH EXCAVATIONS



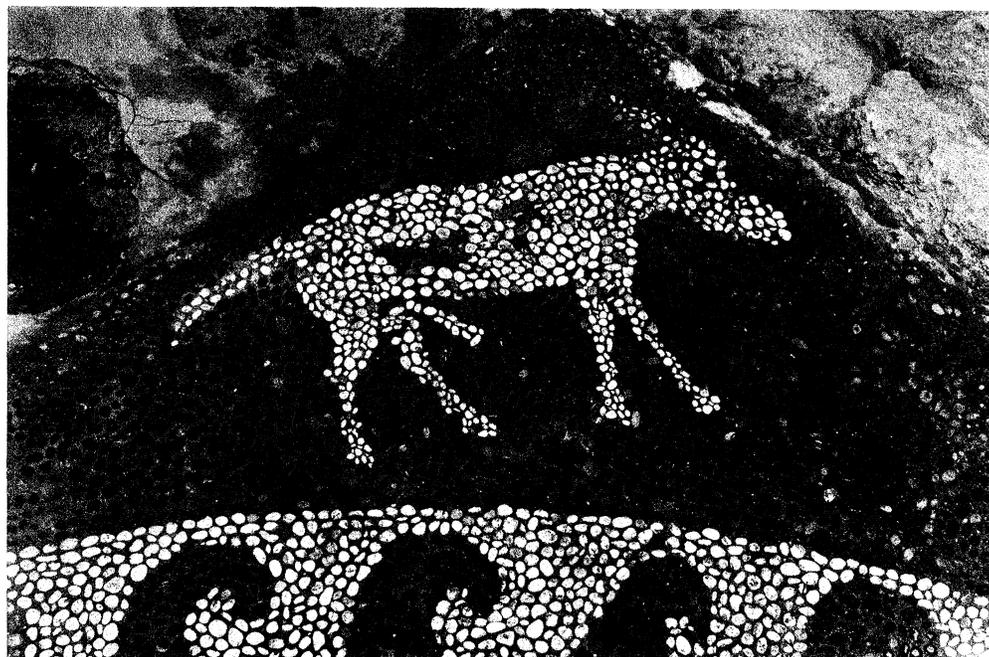
a. General view of Centaur Bath, from northwest



b. Pebble mosaic of Centaur Bath, from north



a. Pebble mosaic, detail, northeast corner



b. Pebble mosaic, detail, northwest corner

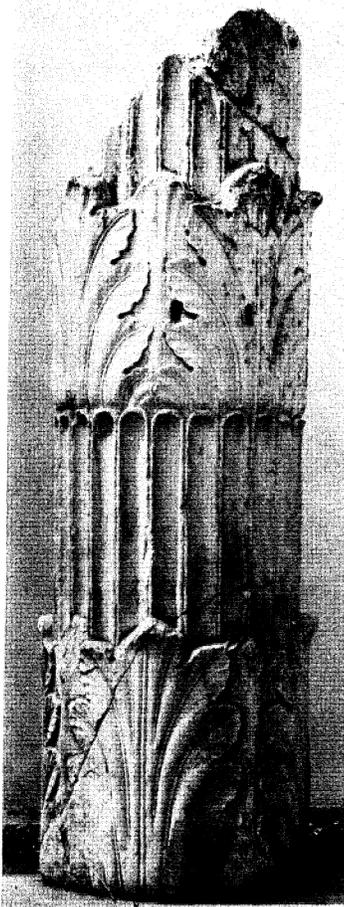


Long rectangular building, west end with Byzantine piers, sixth-century wall, from north

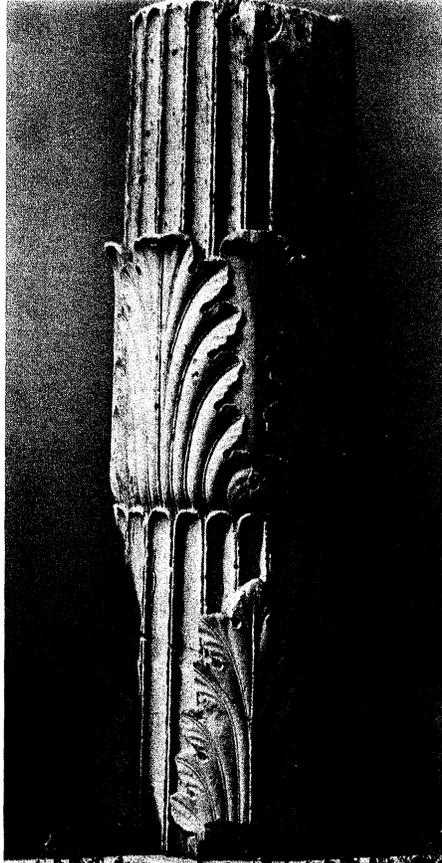
CHARLES K. WILLIAMS, II AND JOAN E. FISHER: CORINTH, 1975: FORUM SOUTHWEST



East pier of arch, with stylobate of colonnade with Archaic columns and corner column of South Stoa



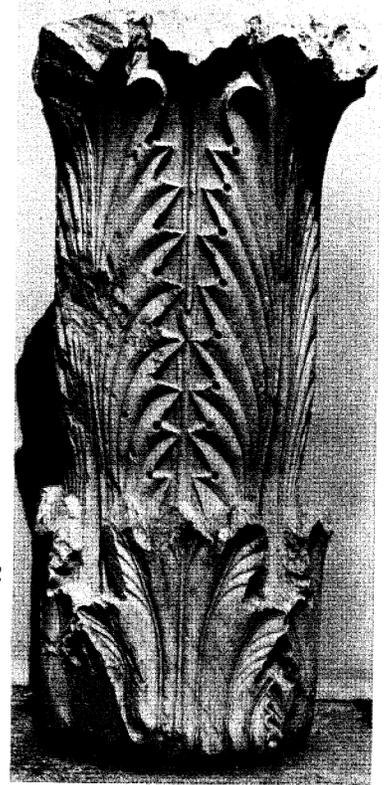
A-453



A-452



A-74-14



A-454

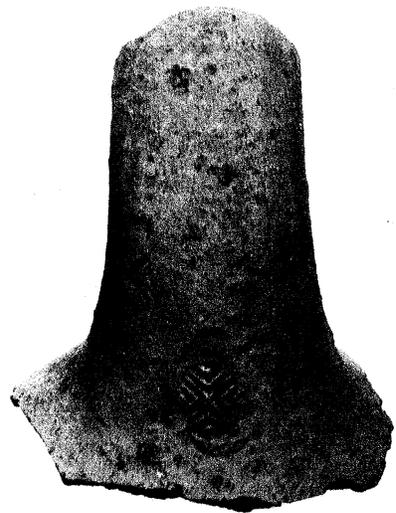


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Pottery from Geometric Well 75-3

2



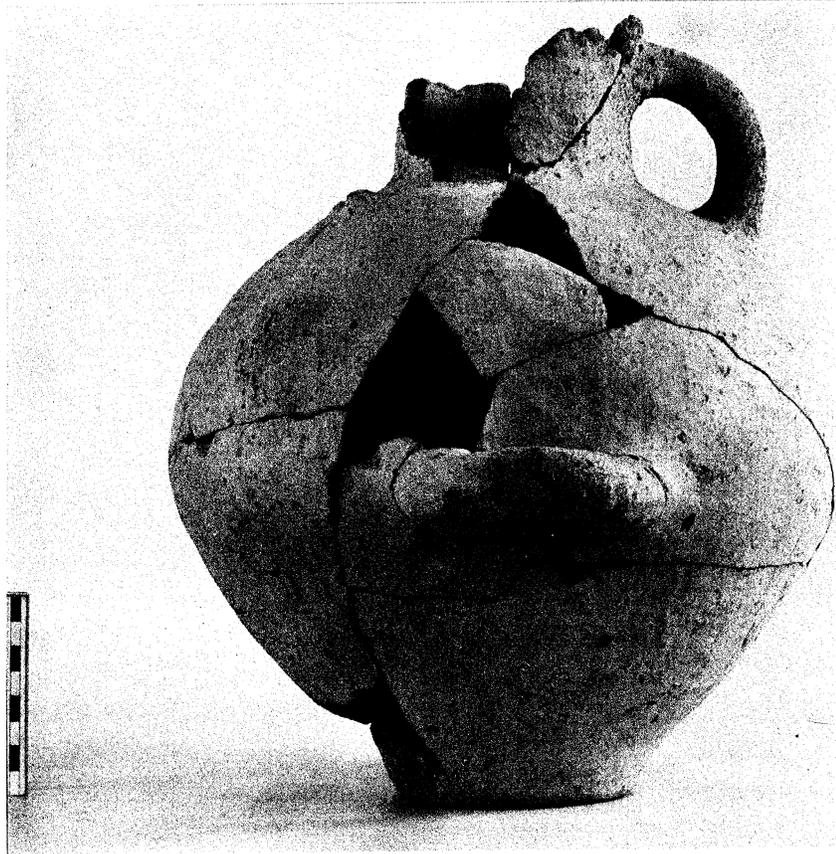
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11



7



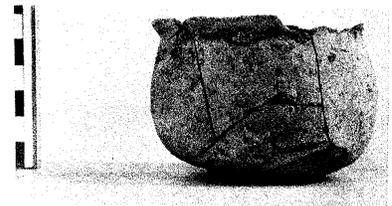
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12

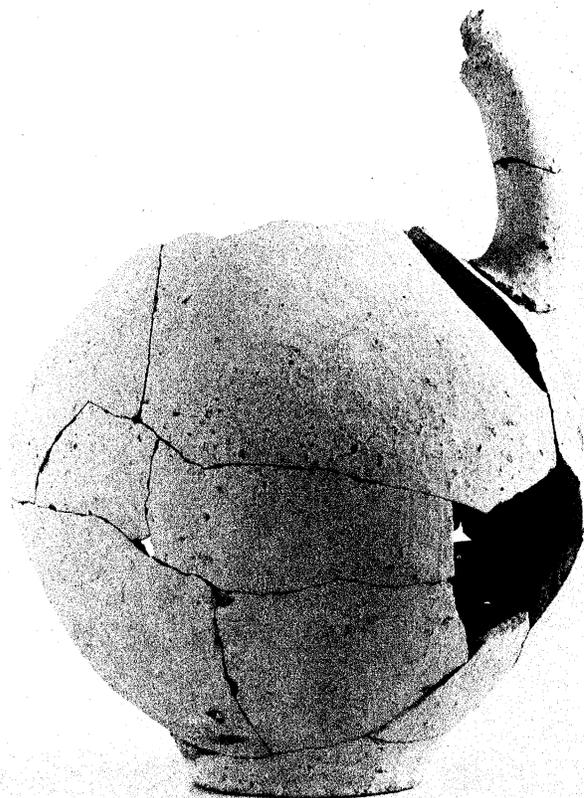


13b



15

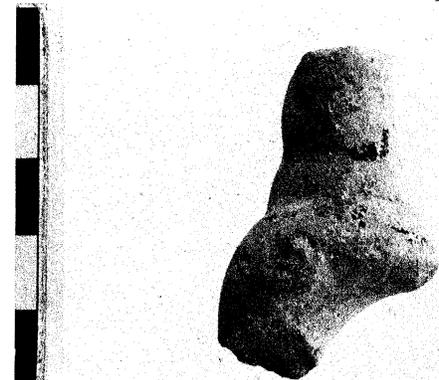
Material from Geometric Well 75-3



10

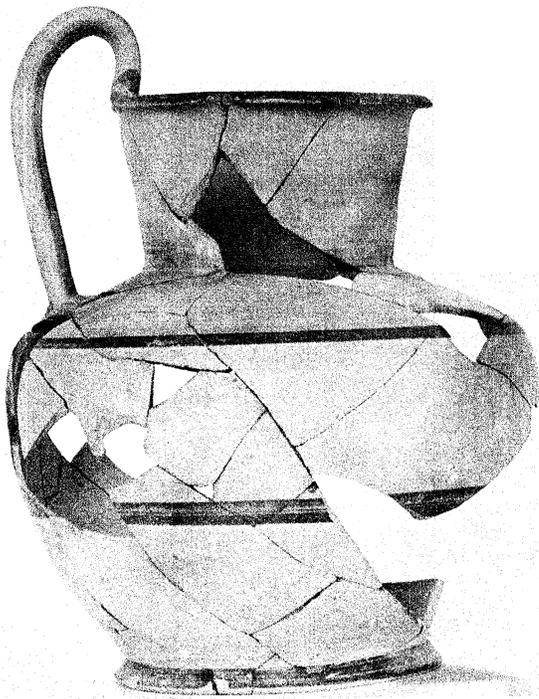


16

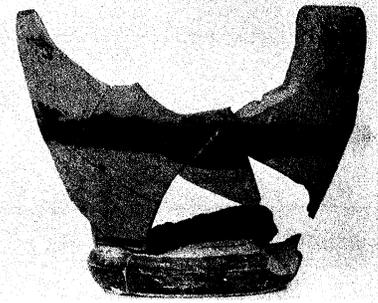


Left side

18



19

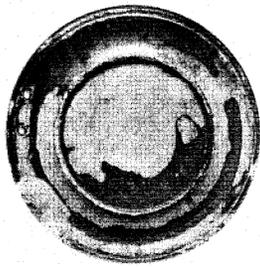


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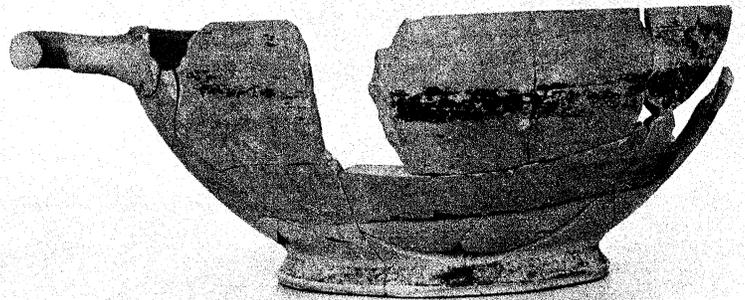


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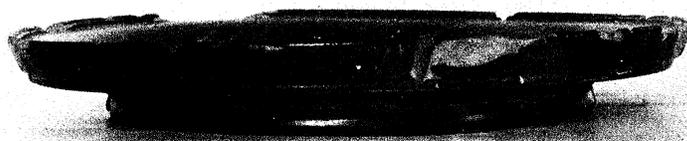
Pottery from amphora pit deposit



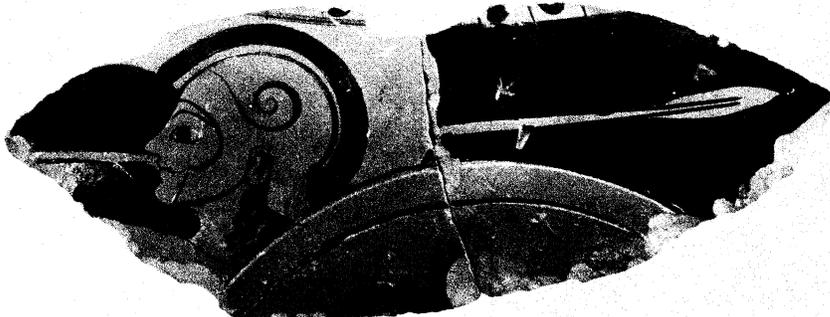
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23



24



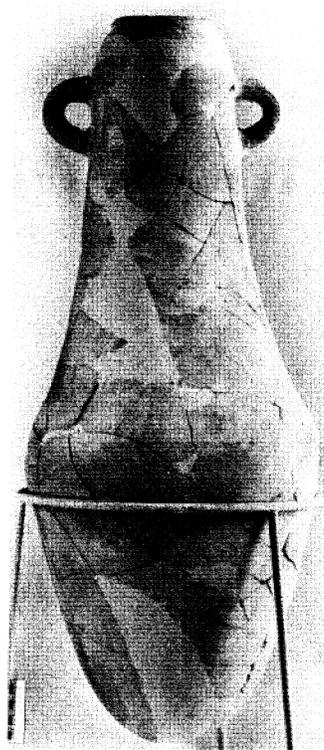
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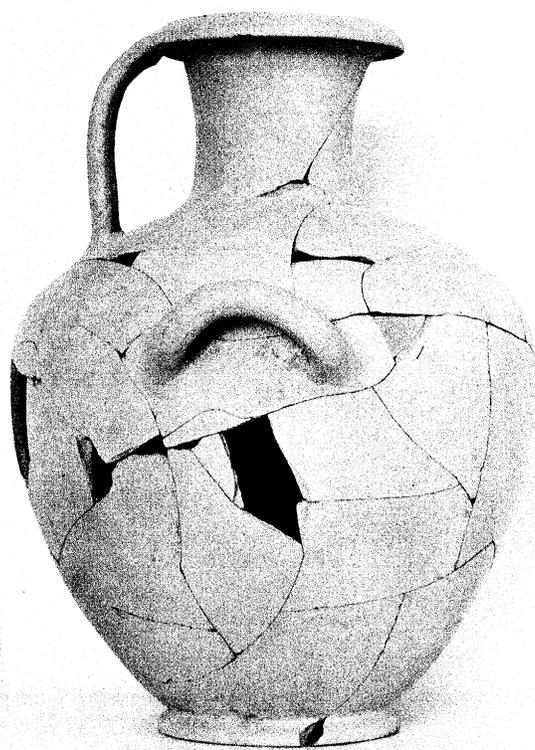
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29



30



31



28

Pottery from amphora pit deposit: Nos. 28, 29, 30



32

Pottery from votive pit: Nos. 31-34, 36



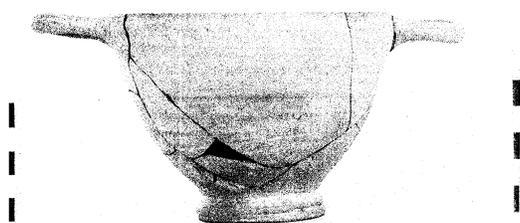
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34



36



35



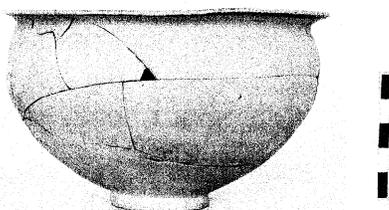
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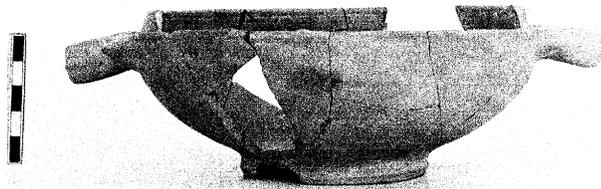
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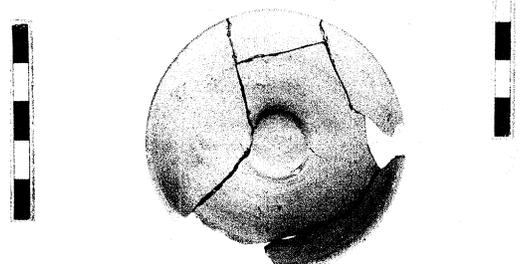
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46



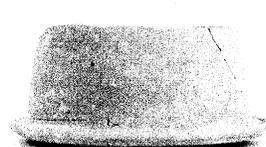
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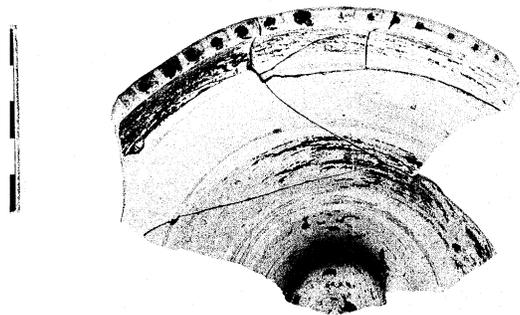
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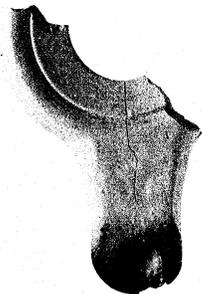
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44



49



62



61

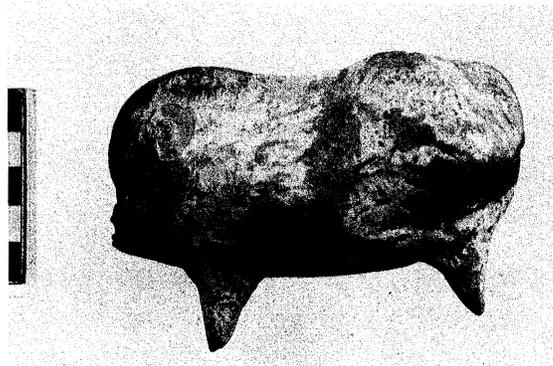
Material from votive pit



Material from votive pit



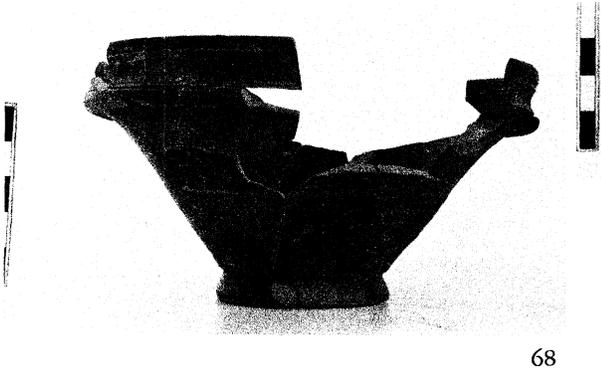
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65



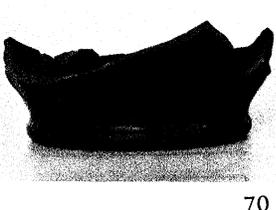
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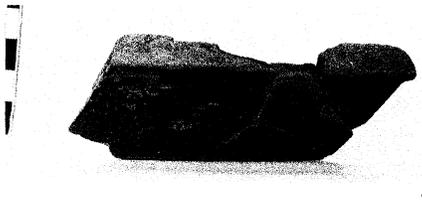
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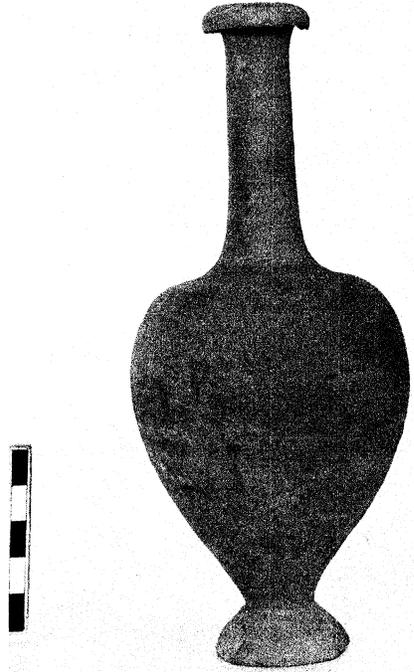
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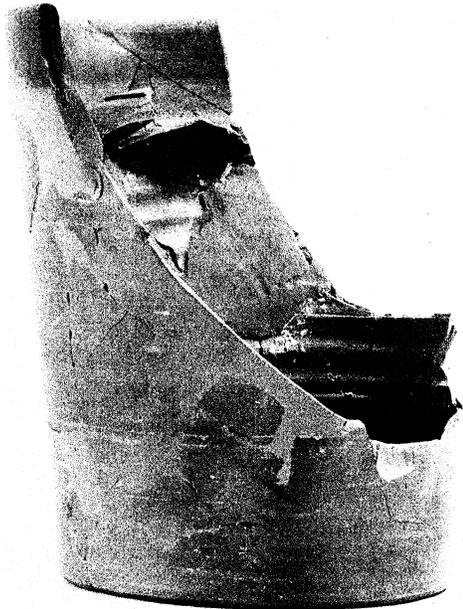
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72



73



74

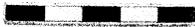
Pottery from against long rectangular building: Nos. 68-70, 72-74



75



76

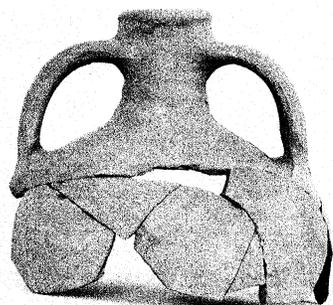


77



Bowl from drain

78



79



Theater house mosaic



C-75-166



C-71-62



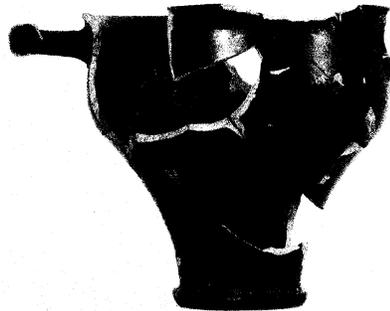
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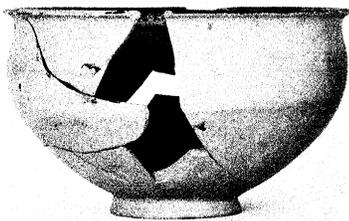
MF-71-53



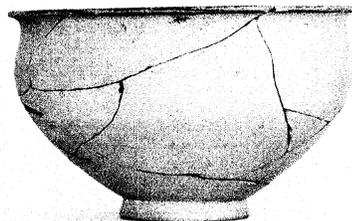
37



C-71-105



From water lot 75-1



C-71-51



62



C-71-9

Comparanda



49



58



64



65



66



74



84



85



89



90



114



121



125



191



224



226

