

# CORINTH 1976: FORUM SOUTHWEST

(PLATES 19–32)

## INTRODUCTION

EXCAVATION was continued by the American School of Classical Studies in the Roman forum of the ancient city of Corinth during the spring and summer of 1976; as in the previous season activity has been limited to the southwest corner of the excavation zone, south of the West Shops and between those shops and the South Stoa.<sup>1</sup>

This year work in three new grid squares, 74-A, 74-B, and 74-C, was started from modern surface level at the western limits of the excavation; elsewhere excavation was continued from levels exposed in 1975. A few pockets of fill were tested which predate the two Classical constructions of these grids. The lowest levels reached in the area are of the late 6th century B.C. and in one well filled in the first half of that century. In general, however, exploration stopped at levels that could be identified with the occupation and destruction of the Classical buildings.

The Centaur Bath, which was discovered last year, appears to have been erected in the last quarter of the 5th century B.C., rebuilt and finally abandoned in the last quarter of the 4th century. A newly discovered building which lies immediately north of the northeast corner of the bath has one room and a little of its adjacent areas exposed. This now is called Building V. It appears to have been built at about the same time as was the Centaur Bath and to have been destroyed in the 320's, but not restored thereafter as was the Centaur Bath.

<sup>1</sup> Excavation in Forum Southwest during the 1975 season is reported in "Corinth, 1975: Forum Southwest," *Hesperia* 45, 1976, pp. 99-162, pls. 13-25.

It is my pleasure to record both gratitude and indebtedness for the help and interest that have been shown to the Corinth Excavations by the Greek Archaeological Service and its Inspector General of Antiquities, Mr. D. Lazarides and to Mrs. E. Deilaki, the Ephor of Antiquities of the Argolid and Corinthia, for her year-round interest and aid in our efforts. To the American School of Classical Studies and to its Director, Prof. James McCredie, I also acknowledge indebtedness for the continuing aid and support that is gladly given.

In like vein my gratitude is here expressed to Dr. Nancy Bookidis, Curator of the Corinth Excavations, to Joan E. Fisher, numismatist, to Stella Bouzaki, Conservator, Messrs. N. Didaskalou, A. Papaioannou, and G. Arberores, technicians of the museum, and as in the past to Mr. Ph. Notes, foreman. The spring excavation staff consisted of Pamela Berich and Irene Wanner, Halford Haskell and Robin Rhodes. Katherine S. Wright and Dr. Bookidis also devoted precious time to the clearing of part of the Centaur Bath. John McK. Camp excavated Building V during July and August, 1976. Ioannidou and Bartzioti photographed the finds and made the end-of-season photographic record. The 1976 excavation profiles are the result of the skills of Susan Womer Katzev. Catherine de Grazia has kindly supplied the commentary on the Hellenistic cuirassed statue, 30 of the Catalogue. To all I express thanks for their efforts which have made this report possible.

Evidence for abandonment of the Centaur Bath is to be seen in the presence of two drains laid on wall foundations of the bath after the wall blocks themselves had been robbed for use elsewhere. An underground room with well 76-1 may also belong to this period, although possibly it may have been constructed when alteration of the bath was made in the 20's of the 4th century B.C.

The Centaur Bath and underground room with well 76-1 were covered in the 2nd century B.C. by a columned hall which may have served as a public accounting house or state tax office. Destruction of this hall is to be associated with the fall of Corinth in 146 B.C. Then, in the Roman period, the debris of the hall was covered by a roadway that goes southward toward Acrocorinth, lined on both sides by buildings of the 1st century B.C. The Roman building at the west side of the road has a cellar incorporated in its design, the construction of which destroyed half of the pebble mosaic of the floor in the Centaur Bath, the north side of the underground room with the well, and the Hellenistic columned hall.

Once the Early Roman Building on the east side of the north-south road, the Roman Cellar Building on the west side of the same road, the West Shops to the north, and the Neronian Long Rectangular Building that stretches between the West Shops and the South Stoa were erected in what was being developed as the southwest entrance to the Corinthian forum, the architectural form of the area became stable. Changes were made after the destructions of the second half of the 4th century after Christ. Even so, the remains of the West Shops, the Roman Cellar Building, and the Neronian Long Rectangular Building determined the orientation of the architecture in this area well into the 12th century after Christ.

## LATE FIFTH AND FIRST HALF OF THE FOURTH CENTURIES B.C.

### BUILDING V (Figures 1, 2; Plates 20-22)

The northeasternmost grids excavated this year have been cleared through the 4th century levels. In this area has been found the south side of a new structure, here called Building V. This is separated from the Centaur Bath to its south by a space 0.80 to 0.90 m. wide which was probably designed for the drainage of roof water between the buildings as well as for limited pedestrian circulation. The passageway is not wide enough, however, to have allowed the space to function as a main artery.<sup>2</sup> The south exterior wall of Building V is built on a poros ashlar foundation, one course deep. Blocks range in widths from 0.58 to 0.68 m.; probably they carried an orthostate and mud-brick wall above. Nowhere is an exterior wall preserved above socle level. The interior walls of Building V, only one of which has

<sup>2</sup> Such passages are found between other Corinthian buildings of the same period; for example, see Williams, "Corinth, 1971: Forum Area," *Hesperia* 41, 1972, p. 174. The space between Buildings II and III is 0.80 m. wide and the area drains into a large, built, east-west city drain. Similar spaces exist between the buildings of the Demeter sanctuary on the north slope of Acrocorinth, mostly narrower in width, however.

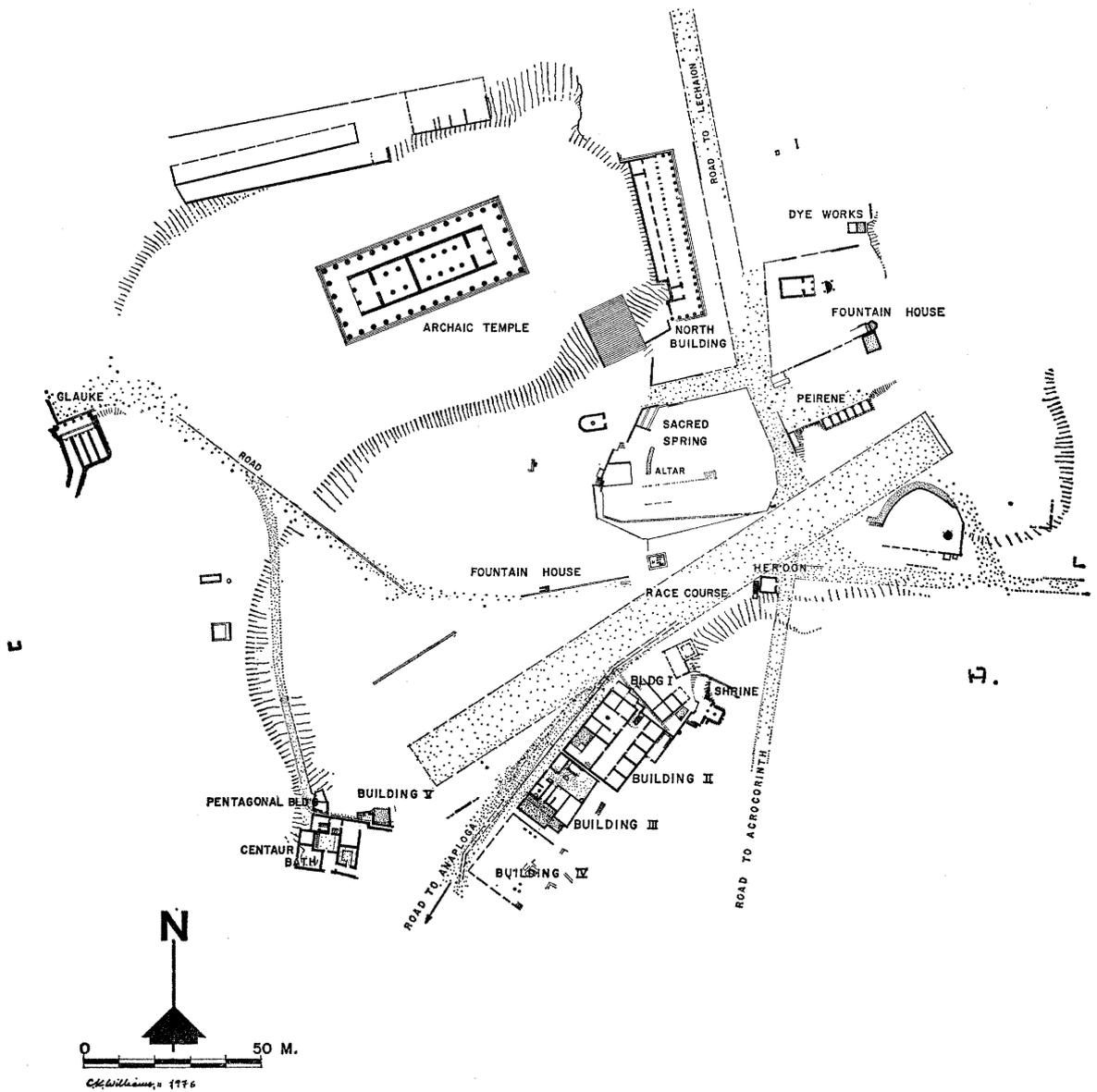


FIG. 1. General plan, central Corinth, first quarter 4th century B.C.

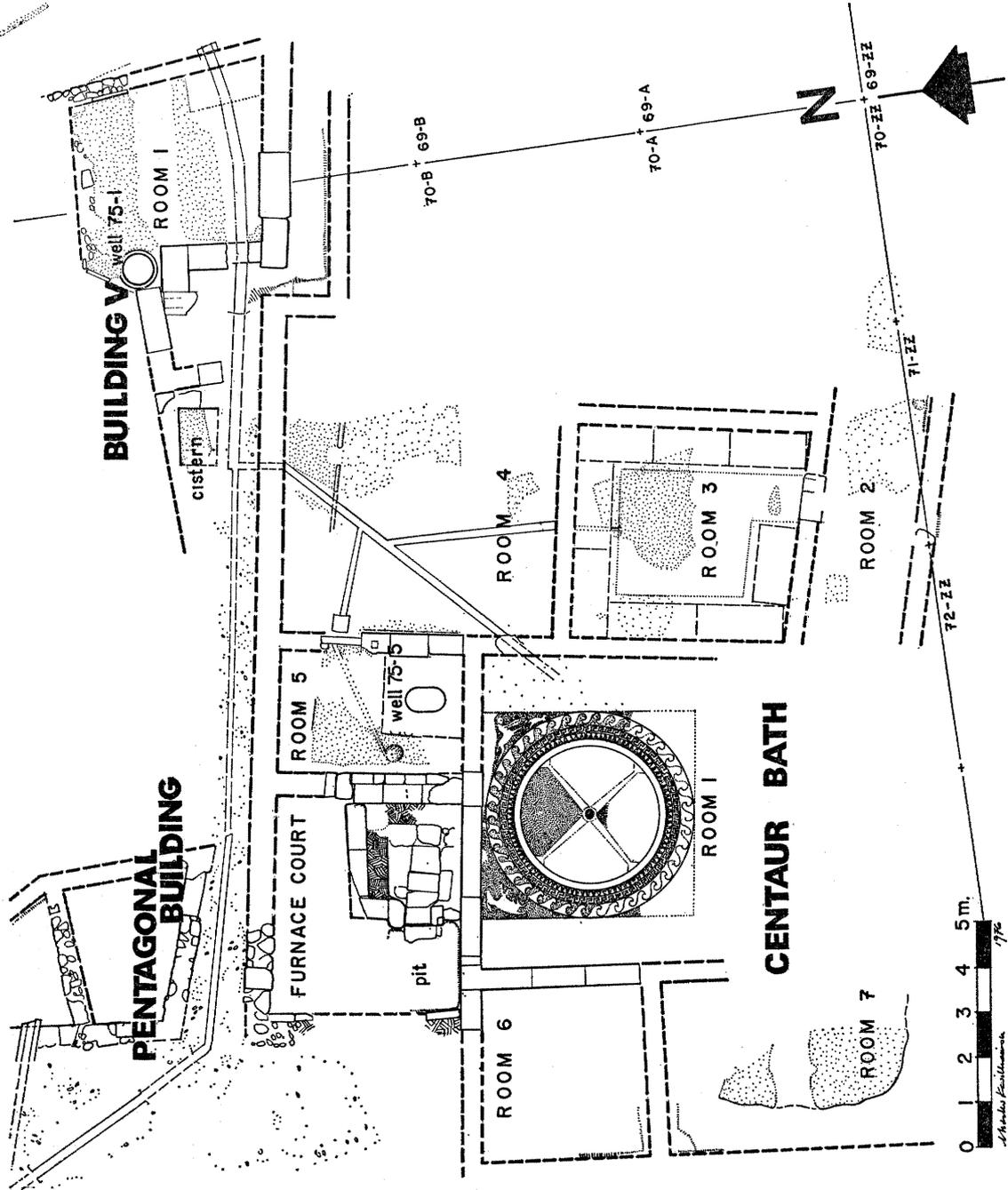


FIG. 2. Plan, Centaur Bath, Pentagonal Building, Building V, end of 5th century, first half of 4th century B.C.

been cleared this year, appear to have been built of small rough stones in mud packing. The west side of the one cleared wall has, however, a curbing of thin poros slabs along its base, probably as a protection from dampness.

Too little of Building V is exposed at present to make possible the restoration of its plan. Its Room 1, however, with cement floor and well 75-1 placed at an angle in its west wall, is almost completely exposed. Two socle blocks of the south wall and 2.80 m. of its west wall are still preserved *in situ*. The east wall is built of irregular stones with thin poros slabs along its west face. The waterproof cement floor of the room turns up against these slabs; in places the cement is still preserved to a maximum height of 0.08 m. above the floor.

An east-west drain of cut poros blocks passes along the inside face of the south wall socle of Room 1. This is the eastward extension of the drain discovered in 1974,<sup>3</sup> which comes from the slope northwest of the Pentagonal Building, around its southwest corner, and along the outside face of the north wall of the Centaur Bath. The drain becomes bigger, 0.24 m. wide by 0.20 m. deep, after it collects the used water from the Centaur Bath. This drain then passes through the socle of the west wall and into Room 1 of Building V by means of a special cutting at the joint between two socle blocks, the tops of which overlapped the drain. This construction detail shows that the drain either was laid earlier than the construction of Room 1 and was kept in use when Building V was built, or else that the drain and wall were constructed contemporaneously. Once within the room the drain and its cover slabs continue eastward under the waterproof cement floor that paves the whole room. This floor was broken through, probably in the third quarter of the 4th century, or slightly later, in order to repair or clear the drain. After the drain was repaired, cover slabs again were put over it but the cement floor was not patched, nor was the west wall of Room 1, through which the drain passes, rebuilt.

A north-south test trench, cut in a previous excavation season, can still be seen immediately east of the east wall of Room 1. A series of floor levels has been distinguished this year on the east side of the two-meter-wide test trench. The hard-packed top surface can be equated to a "road surface" found elsewhere this year covering both walls and floor of Room 1 and, possibly, parts of the Centaur Bath. Three floors underlie this hard crust. The lowest of these is built of poor cement with a high percentage of fine gravel. It, and the floor overlying it, probably belong to a room still to be excavated immediately east of Room 1. How these floors relate to the east wall of Room 1 can no longer be determined. It is hoped, however, that further excavation can be made to clarify the chronological relationship of floors here with the floor of Room 1 of Building V.

<sup>3</sup> Williams, "Corinth, 1974: Forum Southwest," *Hesperia* 44, 1975, p. 7, where the drain is equated to a second construction phase and dated to the late 5th-first half of the 4th century B.C. by associated surface and pocket-deposit sherds. Further excavation and removal of the fill from around the drain blocks shows that the channel was laid in the last quarter of the 5th century B.C. See Williams, *Hesperia* 45, 1976, p. 108. The pottery is stored in Corinth pottery lot 75-44.

In 1975 a test was made to bedrock between Room 1 of Building V and the Pentagonal Building.<sup>4</sup> From one of the deep fills in the trench were recovered fragments of cement floor and sherds of the 4th century B.C., none apparently later than the third quarter. The fragments, a selection of which are presented here, come from the floor of a dining room with dais. The dais is raised 0.015 m. above the central area of painted cement. Some of the dais fragments preserve drops of spattered red paint, the drippings from a careless wall painter (Pl. 21, A-75-34). Two fragments preserve the cyma reversa border molding of the raised dais (A-75-33; Pl. 21, A-75-36). Fragments of the central floor preserve painted designs, some of which are floral (Pl. 21, A-75-29, A-75-30). Others are broad curving bands of orange, black, and white (A-75-31; Pl. 21, A-75-32). The fragments are all so small that it now is impossible to restore the form of the original design. The colors are limited to bright red, orange, white, and black, and, possibly, green. The background appears to have been black, as is that of the black-and-white pebble mosaic of the nearby Centaur Bath.

It is tempting to restore this painted floor to a room of Building V, which, like so much of the area, appears to have been damaged in the 320's B.C. The painted floor may well have been found to be unusable after some general destruction, removed, and then discarded close by.

It is perhaps too early to say much more about Building V. If the present indications are correctly interpreted, however, the building has a kitchen or court area (Room 1) at its south side and at least two other associated rooms, one being a dining room with painted floor. The building was built either at the time of the Centaur Bath or else slightly later. Both it and the Centaur Bath suffered damage in the second half of the 4th century; Building V, however, was not repaired after this destruction.

#### THE CENTAUR BATH (Figure 2, Plates 19, 21, 22)

Rooms 1 and 5 of the Centaur Bath, as well as the furnace, had been examined in large part by the end of the spring campaign of 1975.<sup>5</sup> The bath was further

<sup>4</sup> See Williams, *Hesperia* 45, 1976, pp. 104-107. Well 75-2 was discovered in this area and, from the fill in its mouth, was dated tentatively down to an early 5th century sealing date. The well has been excavated completely in the 1976 season and all of the shaft fill has been water-sieved. The fill from the shaft can now be dated from the Early into the Middle Corinthian period. Finds include numerous fragments of imported wares, including both Chiot and bucchero. The fragments of painted floor also were found in this test trench; see esp. p. 116, note 19. For lots associated with the floor fragments, see Corinth pottery lots 75-126, 75-127. The pottery is largely late 5th century to mid-4th century B.C., with some fragments of the third quarter of the 4th century B.C.

<sup>5</sup> For the initial report, see Williams, *Hesperia* 45, 1976, pp. 109-116. In the 1975 report Room 1 was considered to have been designed with bathing tubs along its west wall or, perhaps, with bench and small basins along the wall for bathers, p. 115. Comparison of the Corinthian bath with the bathing complex in the Athenian Kerameikos raises the possibility that Room 1 of the Centaur Bath was a steam room in its original phase. See *ArchAnz*, 1937, p. 186, with plan 1

examined this year; the complete clearing will require at least one more season. The building is not well preserved. Its center is destroyed by the Roman Cellar Building; the construction of the Roman basement eliminated almost half of the pebble-mosaic floor of Room 1 of the bath while numerous other disturbances destroyed other sections of the fabric (Pl. 19).

As shown by the end of 1975, the north side of the bath is composed of a series of service spaces. They all form an integral part of the original design of the building. The northwest corner of the bath is a service court with furnace for heating water. The east wall of the furnace is built as one with the wall that separates it from Room 5 to its east. The south wall of the furnace is part of the foundations of the north wall of Room 1. Room 5 supplies the bath water from its well 75-5. The overflow of water that is supplied to the furnace room for heating is led in a channel to meet two other drains from other parts of the bath. They join into one stone channel under the floor of Room 4 (Pl. 21). From there the drain goes toward the northeast and out of the bath through the north wall. Outside the bath it meets a public drain that passes along the north wall of the bath and then through Room 1 of Building V. All of the drains are part of the original drainage system of the building.

Because service rooms line the north side of the bath, with a narrow lane between the bath and the buildings to its north, and because the northeast corner room of the bath is less than a meter distant from Building V, the public entrance of the bath should be restored elsewhere; at the moment entrance might best be restored from the east or south side of the building.

In the present report the rooms of the bath are numbered 2 through 7 in a counterclockwise direction around Room 1 with its black-and-white pebble-mosaic floor. Room 2 lies immediately southeast of Room 1 and Room 7 lies to its southwest. The numbering system has nothing to do with the circulation pattern of the building.

and section. The Kerameikos example has a wide furnace, similar in proportions to that of Corinth, rather than the long, narrow, corridor-like furnaces more commonly used in baths. The Kerameikos example is smaller, about 1.20 m. across, and is built against a circular room which has no traces of bathing tubs on its paved floor. This room is suggested to have been a *schwitzbad*.

Such a theory is attractive for explaining apparent problems in the Corinthian bath. First, the holes cut into the cement border on the west side of the room probably are part of the mid-4th century alteration of the bath. Two phases of the bath were only distinguished this year. It now is possible to postulate a first phase in which the border was a flat-paved floor on which couches or benches for bathers could have been put. The almost square furnace could have supported a shallow water basin adjacent to the room, with window connecting basin area with Room 1. Steam from the basin could easily have been circulated into Room 1 through the opening in the wall. The wide furnace and basin area would have served for better evaporation of water into steam.

It is here suggested, therefore, that Room 1 of the Centaur Bath in its initial design is a very early example of a Greek steam-bath room.

I would like to thank Dr. Knigge for her help in my queries about the Kerameikos bath.

Room 2 is a vestibule south of Room 3 with which it connects. The door between the two rooms still preserves the eastern part of its threshold. The floor of Room 2 is paved in a pebbly cement of poor quality that has no cobble underbedding. This floor is partially overlaid by a better made platform, a waterproof cement floor edged on its north by a poros curb, put down as part of some radical alteration to the bath. The original pebbly cement floor of Room 2 is traceable farther to the east than the restored east wall of Room 3; thus Room 2 may not have served solely as an anteroom for Room 3 but may have been a corridor or porch that also served other rooms in this part of the building, suggesting, again, circulation from the south or east.

Room 3 between Rooms 2 and 4 has no walls with blocks *in situ* that allow determination of exact room dimensions. The east side of the threshold between Rooms 2 and 3 is the one block in any wall trench of that room. The western end of the block is level; the eastern portion projects above the threshold level, probably as bedding for the east jamb.

Room 3 is a dining room; its function is determinable by the form of the preserved sections of cement flooring within the room. The central rectangle is cement with a multicolored pebble aggregate that gives a decorative quality to the floor. This is surrounded by a raised platform of buff cement with smooth surface and a few stones, still *in situ* in areas on the north, east, and west sides of the room (Pl. 21:f). A patch of the colored pebble cement 0.52 m. long is preserved 0.43 m. north of the place where the doorway is restored in the south wall of the room, making restoration of an unbroken dais impossible along that side. The edge of the dais, raised 0.02 m. above the central floor, has an ovolo profile. The distance from the edge of the eastern dais to its counterpart on the west is 2.795 m. Nowhere is the raised platform preserved in its full width, but the width can be restored by continuing the existing wall between Room 4 and Room 5 southward as the west wall of Room 3, against which the dais would abut. From this evidence a dais of about a meter's width can be restored along all walls of the room, except for an interval along the south wall where the dais must have been interrupted by the entrance from Room 2.

The floor of Room 4 is preserved over large areas even though its walls are missing in large part. The floor is destroyed, however, where it had originally covered the drains that are under the floor of the room. Most of the cover slabs of the drains were removed at some late date in order to clean the system. All of the blocks of the drain are still *in situ*, however, except for a segment which once passed through the fabric of the north wall of the room. This was removed when the wall itself was dismantled.

The floor of Room 4 has a mud-brick underflooring, covered by a thin coat of cement. The edge of the cement floor is preserved along the base of the west wall of the room; here a line of red wall paint and turned-up plaster edge can be traced along the edge of the white floor surface; drippings of red paint are spattered over the

floor of the room close to this wall line. Elsewhere on the floor was found a heavy deposit of carbon, probably not destruction debris but rather the accumulation of ash and charcoal from numerous fires.

The thin cement floor of Room 4 terminates at the north side of the room against a low east-west curb. This curb apparently started at the west wall of the room close to the north jamb of the door that here gives access to Room 5. The curb runs eastward slightly off the orientation of the bath walls and apparently meets the east wall of Room 4, now not preserved. The floor north of this curb is made of thick, waterproof cement with pebble aggregate, which goes up to and overlaps the poros curbing, thereby forming a raised lip for the floor in the northern part of the room. This area with the heavier cement bed apparently was constructed for washing and was meant to receive harder wear and more water than the thin cement floor to its south. Little else remains within the room; its exact function is, at the moment, unclear.

All of the wall blocks of the west side of the bath are robbed out; only foundation trenches remain here where walls once stood. The north-south wall which probably was the west exterior wall of the bath now is preserved only as an empty foundation trench, running parallel to the west wall of the room with the mosaic floor (Room 1) and 3.90 m. from it. Traces of an east-west foundation trench were found 3.32 m. south of the north wall of Room 1.

To the south of this east-west wall trench is Room 7 (Pl. 22), in which is preserved less than half of what had been a cement floor, oval in plan but with an undulant edge. The edge turns up and rises vertically. Nowhere is the face preserved to a height of more than ten centimeters, nor anywhere to its full height. This undulant vertical plaster face apparently is the edge of a raised platform or bench that extended around most of the room. The minimum width from bench edge to west wall is approximately 0.90 m. The bench is slightly wider at the corners of the room because the central cement floor is oval in plan while the walls form a rectangle. The undulations along the face of the bench may reflect the positions where bathing tubs once were built into or on the bench.

Room 7 appears to have used water; thus the assumption follows that the platform around the room was designed to support bathing tubs, now missing. A stone drain which passes under the pebble-mosaic floor of neighboring Room 1, and which is seen to emerge from under the east edge of that mosaic floor, slopes toward the northeast corner of the building, to be one of the drain lines under the floor of Room 4. If this drain is restored in a continuous line to the southwest and with a continuous slope, then the drain would have been able to carry off the water from the northeast corner of Room 7.

The Centaur Bath is constructed on a slope with the floor of each room at a different level, allowing the stone drains to pass from one part of the building to another, yet to pass closely under the floor of each individual room. This is possible

because the bath is sited on the western slope of the hillside of the upper Lechaion Road Valley. The floor level of each room is determined by its position on that slope; none of the rooms is dug into the hillside. Room 7 with its oval cement floor is on the upper side of the slope and its floor level, + 82.50-+ 82.53 m., is higher than any of the other floors of the bath. The room to its north, Room 6, has a floor at about the same level, or possibly as low as + 82.09 m. The pebble-mosaic floor of Room 1, east of Rooms 6 and 7, is lower, its west side being 81.78 m. above sea level, its east side at + 81.69 m. The floor of Room 3, east of Room 1, is at about this same level, at + 81.63 m. Northeast-corner Room 4 has the lowest floor level in the building, the low point being 81.38 m. above sea level. Here, at the lowest point in the bath, the drains all flow to the north wall of the bath and out into a city drain.

The form of the Centaur Bath is more complex than was initially anticipated. At this point in excavation two facts show clearly. First, the main entrance to the bath cannot have faced the racecourse of the upper Lechaion Road Valley. The north side of the bath is lined with service rooms and is demarcated by a small service road. Between the northeast corner of the building and what must have been the west end of the racecourse stands the newly discovered and only partially excavated Building V. The presence of Building V at the northeast corner of the bath, and apparently extending both toward the north and east, reinforces the premise that the main entrance of the Centaur Bath is not to be expected on this side. Second, the bath is not of the type regularly designed for palaistrai and gymnasia. Rather the form seems more that used in public baths. A dining room has been found this year, however, that supplies a facet to the building that is not normally expected in Greek baths.<sup>6</sup>

The combination of dining and bathing may indicate that the excavated rooms are only part of a larger complex, possibly a lesche. If the building is a lesche, then the figured representations of the pebble-mosaic floor in Room 1 may have more than purely decorative significance within the structure.

The south side of the bath has not as yet been completely explored. Final conclusions about the identification of the monument cannot be made until the bath has been completely excavated.

<sup>6</sup> Although Greek baths have a variety of floor plans, dining facilities do not appear in any preserved parts of known examples, nor are they restored to bathing complexes. See R. Ginouvès, *Balaneutikè*, Paris 1962: Cyrene, pl. XXXI; Delos, Agora of the Italians, pl. XXXIII; Olympia, pls. XXXVIII, XXXIX; Syracuse, pl. XXXIX; Eleusis, pls. XLIV, LIX; Gortys, pl. LIII; Oiniadai, pl. LVI; Peiraieus, pl. LVII; Eretria, pl. LX. For a bath in the Athenian Agora, early Hellenistic in date, see T. L. Shear, Jr., "The Athenian Agora: Excavations of 1968," *Hesperia* 38, 1969, pp. 394-398, fig. 3. The Kerameikos bath in Athens is not helpful on this point because of the complexity of overbuilding and poor state of preservation of remains; see, however, *Arch Anz*, 1936, pp. 610-614, supplementary plan 3; *ArchAnz*, 1940, pp. 318-333. Another Athenian pre-Roman bath, found outside of the Peiraieus Gate is largely undug, see *Δελτ* 21, 1966, *Χρον*, p. 74, fig. 16, pl. 81, b.

## ALTERATIONS TO THE BATH

Fire appears to have done much toward the initial destruction of the Centaur Bath. Three large areas of fire-scarred floor still are visible in Room 2, apparently where wood timbers were allowed to burn after collapsing. A rectangular area, the edges of which are heavily scarred by fire, is visible on the eastern cement border of the pebble mosaic of Room 1. Neither of these two rooms preserves *in situ* collapsed roof debris, ceramic debris, or burnt wood or charcoal at floor level. Rather a fill of broken-up mud brick containing a scattering of pottery and fragments of red wall plaster was found dumped directly over the paving.

Because of the above evidence it seems possible that the ruins of the Centaur Bath were carefully cleared of wreckage after a destruction by fire, apparently with the hope that the building would be repaired or restored. In fact parts of the bath were repaired and re-used. Upon clearing and re-examining the building, the persons in charge of the project must have declared other parts of the bath badly damaged and no longer functional. Thus some of the mud-brick walls that were still standing after the fire but which did not fit into the new plan were pulled down and the mud brick was spread over the floors to serve as underpacking for new floors of the bath. At this same time the socle blocks of these same walls, along with other stones that proved valuable for re-use, were removed and built into the new structure.

This conclusion agrees with observations made during the 1975 season.<sup>7</sup> Then the floor of Room 4 with its well 75-5 was found to have been used for mixing cement. Cement was found on the floor and consolidated within a bowl, and in part of the drain in the floor of that room. Before the cement had hardened on the floor, the channel and bowl had served to carry off spilled water from the west side of Room 4 to a drain in the street north of the bath. Also during the excavation of 1975, a heavy deposit of sand was found piled on the floor of this same room, as though it was being mixed with the cement at the moment when the building was abandoned or else was being stored in the room at the time of final abandonment of the bath. Fragments of red pigment were found in the rooms on the west side, along with lumps of lime. Both elements are the physical remains of the efforts of a workman to refurbish the bath.

The furnace and its vicinity also preserve traces of repair and re-use. Alterations were made along the south limestone wall of the furnace; here heat from repeated fires within the furnace had calcined the limestone wall and a whole new lining was added in the way of a repair. In addition, the firing pit for the furnace appears to have been filled in partially and then re-used. These last two alterations may not be synchronous with the rebuilding of the bath after its first general destruction; the furnace may have required repairs at any time in the course of its life of hard use.

Further, one can imagine that the five holes that are crudely hacked into the band of plain cement along the west side of Room 1 (Pl. 19) were dug during

<sup>7</sup> For mention of repair to the bath, see Williams, *Hesperia* 45, 1976, p. 112.

the alteration, so that the round bottoms of the terracotta bathing tubs that were probably put against the west wall of this room could be set into the floor.

Evidence for more radical rebuilding of the bath is to be seen in a number of the original rooms. The wall that originally divided Room 2 from Room 3 now is dismantled and moved northward by about 2.40 m. The foundations are re-set within a new trench that cuts the original paving of Room 3. A poros curb, 0.014 m. wide, is laid into the trench from which the original wall is removed; a floor of hard, pebbly cement is laid against the south side of the curb, covering the original floor of Room 2. The new floor is not laid directly upon the original floor; rather the later floor is separated from the earlier by an earth fill, the later 0.19 m. higher in elevation. The poros curb serves as a lip for the north side of the new cement and projects 0.03 m. above it, suggesting that the cement floor to the south was a low platform like that found in Room 4 of the original bath. The curb projected 0.09 m. above the floor on the north side of the room; this can be seen by the cement edge on the north face of the curb.

Room 7 with its oval cement floor is totally abandoned and a new arrangement is made. The bath still uses the west wall of the earlier bath as its west wall. A series of cement tubs are constructed against the east face of this wall. Remains of two of the plaster-bottomed tubs, and a line of poros curbing 1.50 m. long, associated with the tubs, were found against the east face of the robbed west wall trench of the altered room. The south wall of this new room is nowhere preserved. It may, however, have been bedded in the east-west trench that is still seen to cut through the oval cement floor of Room 7 of the original bath (Pl. 22:a, c).

#### CHRONOLOGY FOR THE CENTAUR BATH

No new ceramic evidence has been discovered this year that changes the construction date of the Centaur Bath. The building appears to have been erected in the last quarter of the 5th century B.C.

Destruction of the bath in its first phase appears to have been accomplished in the 20's of the 4th century B.C. Reconstruction may have been immediate or it may have dragged on for some years. Destruction pottery is to be compared to the pottery from the pit excavated in 1975 north of the Centaur Bath<sup>8</sup> and to the pottery excavated in 1971 that filled the drain between Buildings I and II.<sup>9</sup> Thus the first destruction of the bath also should be placed in the 20's of the 4th century B.C.

The material that gives the best idea of the destruction date for the first phase of the Centaur Bath is from two pits and from earth laid down on floors of Rooms 3 and 7 of the bath. This fill rests on the early floor as packing for floors in the second phase. The best samples are two skyphoi, presented below as 1 and 2 in the Catalogue.

<sup>8</sup> Williams, *Hesperia* 45, 1976, pp. 117-124.

<sup>9</sup> Williams, *Hesperia* 41, 1972, pp. 154-163.

Very little evidence for the final abandonment of the bath has been recovered; most is from trenches which had been refilled after the wall blocks of the bath had been removed for use elsewhere. Such meager evidence for dating needs to be used with care. Because no destruction debris has yet been found *in situ* on any floor and because that which is being used for dating evidence is from rebuilding operations on the site, either immediate or after a slight waiting period, the finds cannot be guaranteed as having been part of the final bath destruction. Therefore, the date of the final destruction of the bath is a *terminus ante quem*, around 320 B.C., offered with reservations.

### 320 TO 146 B.C.

One or perhaps two phases exist between the final destruction of the Centaur Bath and the erection of a columned hall in the second quarter of the 2nd century B.C., or perhaps slightly earlier. The columned hall definitely is constructed after the introduction of Megarian or molded relief bowls to Corinth.

Certain elements found in the area of the Centaur Bath, but which postdate it, are definitely constructions of this intermediate period. Two of these are poros drains. Both were found at the north side of the bath and had been laid within trenches that remained when wall blocks of the bath were removed for use elsewhere. One drain, oriented north-south, had been laid on the foundations of the wall that originally divided Room 5 from the furnace. The other drain ran within the line of the north wall of Room 5 of the bath and flowed eastward. Both drains postdate the bath and logically might be considered as part of the phase immediately following it. The ceramic evidence is suggestive of this but not conclusive.

The other element of this intermediate period is more of a problem. It is an underground chamber with a rectangular well in its southwest corner. The construction of this chamber must have destroyed the southwest corner of Room 1 of the Centaur Bath and, perhaps, some of Room 7. Association of the chamber either with the last phase of the bath or with the columned hall raises serious problems. The rectangular well, 76-1, has not yet been excavated and will probably supply the needed information for a precise dating of the chamber; the well will probably be cleared in 1977 (Pl. 31:a).

Of the underground chamber itself, only part of the south and east walls are clearly traceable. The northern half of the chamber was destroyed without trace when the Romans constructed their Cellar Building in the area.

The preserved parts of the chamber consist of the southwest corner with well 76-1 and a geison block re-used in what may be the foundation for the east side of the chamber, along with some paving blocks, one of which is a re-used triglyph-frieze block. The south wall of the chamber is visible for 2.92 m. from the southwest corner. The west wall is visible for a length of 1.20 m. until it runs under the fabric of the south wall of the Roman Cellar Building cellar. The Roman builders removed

the west wall of the underground chamber from the point where it would have projected into the cellar itself. One can still see its truncated end in the north face of the south wall of the cellar (Pl. 29:b, c).

Well 76-1 is built as an integral part of the underground chamber. The south wall of the chamber continues down into the shaft of the well without break. The west wall of the room also is one with the west wall of the well shaft. Associated with the construction of well and room are re-used architectural fragments, including a poros coffer block built into the east wall of the well.

#### COLUMNED HALL (Figures 3, 4)

The latest pre-Roman architectural remains, as mentioned above, are those of the columned hall, its long axis running north-south, part of which was cleared last year, part of which was cleared this year. The southern end is still unexcavated. Of the same period and perhaps part of the same complex are the isolated remains of a room about eight meters east of those identified with the hall.

The columned hall is constructed over the east side of the Centaur Bath. Foundations of part of the north wall of the hall are built directly upon the black-and-white mosaic floor of the bath. Further east the foundation overlies the mouth of well 75-5 which earlier had served the bath. The construction of the north wall of the columned hall blocks the mouth of this well: two incompletely finished, poros column shafts were laid as foundations diagonally over the well mouth.

The line of the west wall is attested only by one rectangular foundation block, found as it had been laid, directly upon the pebble-mosaic floor of Room 1 of the bath. The east wall is attested even less well; preserved are a short run of rubble foundation stones and a deep foundation trench from which all building blocks had been removed, probably at some time soon after the Roman refoundation of Corinth in 44 B.C. The remains of these two walls suggest an approximate over-all width of eight and a quarter meters for the hall.

The east wall of the columned hall has its foundation trench preserved, without blocks, to the east of piers 2 and 3. The width, 1.25 m., compared to the width of the western foundation, 0.47 m., and to that of the stone foundation preserved near the north end of the east wall, 0.58 m., suggests that this mid-section of the east wall may have supported a line of columns, the building thus resembling a stoa more than a closed hall.

The three free-standing piers within the columned hall are preserved only at foundation level. The first and third are built directly upon cement floors of the bath, the first pier on the border of Room 1, the third on the platform of the second phase of the bath in Room 2. Pier 2 has a deeper foundation than the other piers and goes through the floor of Room 3 of the bath. The foundations for all three are built of roughly squared blocks of poros. No traces of columns or piers are preserved on the top surface of the foundations. Floor surfaces are preserved around

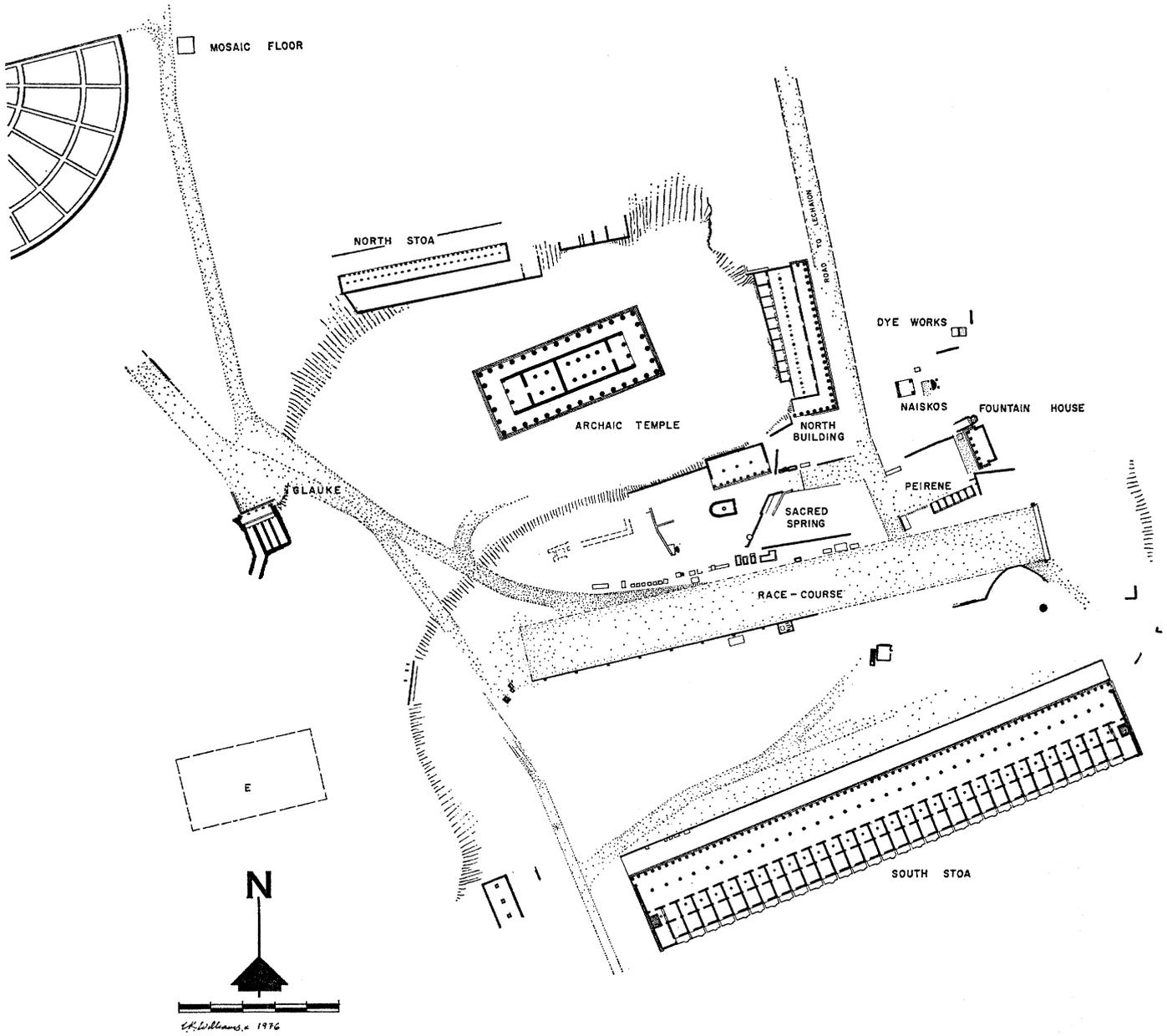


FIG. 3. General plan, central Corinth, 146 B.C.

pier 3, but nowhere else in the excavated area. These were found to be packed earth. The floor associated with the occupation of the building was covered with tile debris and fragments of two abaci.<sup>10</sup>

At nine meters east of the hall are remains of a north-south wall which had undisturbed fill lying over it and spreading out on both sides; much of the fill con-

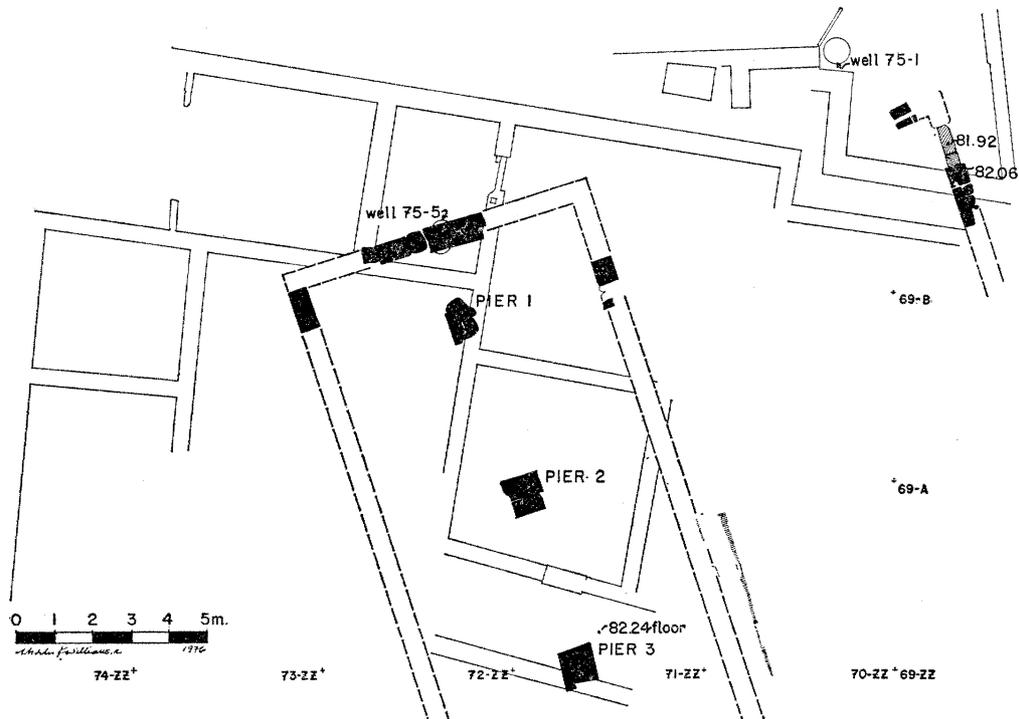


FIG. 4. Plan, Hellenistic columned hall, 146 B.C.

tained roof tiles from destruction debris. This wall is constructed of rubble, re-used material, and carelessly squared blocks. The bottom of the wall rests directly on the floor of an immediately preceding stratum. At the north end of the wall, stones are arranged in a manner which suggests doorway construction. The northeast corner of the building is not preserved. Here the foundations of the Neronian Long Rectangular Building, which was excavated in 1975,<sup>11</sup> are cut even through the Classical strata.

<sup>10</sup> Although both tables have been mended from fragments found in various Roman fills, enough fragments of each abacus have been recovered from the undisturbed Hellenistic debris of the columned hall to guarantee that the other fragments had been removed from the area of the columned hall with the digging of Roman foundations into the lower levels, and only thereafter scattered.

<sup>11</sup> Williams, *Hesperia* 45, 1976, pp. 127-135.

## CHRONOLOGY

The columned hall and associated building to its east were built after the middle of the 3rd century B.C. The building or room east of the hall appears to have been built even later than the first quarter of the 2nd century B.C. and to have had a very short life before its destruction in the sack of Mummius. The same tight chronology appears to be true for the columned hall, but the evidence is not as conclusive. Only material from the fill of well 75-5 at the moment can offer a construction date for the hall.

Well 75-5 was filled and sealed by two re-used column shafts when the north wall of the hall was erected over the mouth of the well. Roman intrusion was found at the top of the well shaft from elevations + 79.68 to + 76.08 m. The contamination is to be expected, however, since a Roman manhole was found to have been dug against the southwest side of the shaft wall. A hole was dug toward the northeast and into the well shaft from this manhole. The manhole had been covered by two large Roman amphoras thereafter, and once the hole was sealed no other disturbance penetrated the shaft. From + 76.08 m. to the bottom of the well the only pottery found was Hellenistic. The material presented in the catalogue, **3** through **14**, is from fill between the levels of + 75.79 and + 72.28 m. in the shaft.

The floor of the hall was found with undisturbed tile debris only around foundation 3. This level was sealed by a second stratum of tiles, which contained a few early Roman sherds. The upper level of destruction debris is an accumulation of fill from Roman trenching through lower debris, plus contamination from sherds from the early Roman ground level here. Some of the pottery in the upper tile level was found to join with that from the pure Hellenistic level, for example C-76-247, a gray-ware plate.

Fragments of two inscribed gaming tables or abaci were found at floor level under and within tile debris of the hall around pier 3. These fragments, **28** and **29**, are of Classical manufacture but survived in usable condition until 146 B.C. when the hall which housed them was destroyed and the boards were broken and buried in debris. Other pieces which join were found in later levels. One fragment was found in the east end of the South Stoa within the shaft of well V.<sup>12</sup>

The two abaci appear to be official furniture. One, **28**, certainly is property of the state, being inscribed in one corner with Δ Α Μ Ο Σ Ι Α Κ Ο Ρ Ι Ν Θ Ι Ω Ν. The second, **29**, is less securely assignable to the Corinthian state. It has on its front vertical face the letters Σ Τ Ρ Α Τ Α [, perhaps the first part of the word *στρατεγίον*, spelled in Doric. If such a word is restored to the stone, then the table might well have served for the accounts of the Corinthian army and, in the year 146 B.C., for the Achaian League.

The date of the boards is a problem still to be studied. The use of *Δάμος Κορινθίων*, rather than *Laus Julia*, reinforces the argument that this board was

<sup>12</sup> See **28** for previous publication with discussion of find spot.

used in the Greek period. The use of the broken-barred alphas and letters with serifs, reminiscent of Corinthian inscription I-259, suggests, however, that the inscription, if not this whole board itself, is late Hellenistic.<sup>13</sup> The other board, **29**, definitely is earlier than Hellenistic in date. The alphas with slanted bars, as well as the form of the sigma, suggest a date in the 5th century B.C. Both boards show extreme wear around the inscribed denomination letters. Note the wear, around the chi especially, on the top surface of both boards (Pl. 26).

Along with the fragments of the tables were found fragments of a Hellenistic gray-ware plate, probably East Greek, and a molded plastic bowl with floral pattern, but nothing of later date.

The room east of the columned hall appears to have been constructed sometime within the second quarter of the 2nd century B.C. A hard-packed stratum upon which one wall of this room had been bedded contained a fragment of a long-petal molded bowl. Other fragments of molded bowls were recovered from between blocks of the wall itself, including one fragment, **15**, which joins to a long-petal bowl from the general packing beside the wall foundation itself. Covering this packing and the wall was a thick fall of clay and Corinthian roof tiles.<sup>14</sup> From over this, in turn, was cleared a level of scattered Hellenistic sherds, above which were found the Roman levels.

The finds presented in the Catalogue include long-petal bowls **15** and **16**, Plate 17, feeding jug **18**, mortar **19**, cooking pots **20** and **21**, amphora **22**, lamps **23** and **24**, and figurine **25**. These were found against the foundations in the fill under tile debris. All suggest a first half of the 2nd century B.C. date for the fill; some of the finds must be dated late therein, or to the middle of the century.<sup>15</sup> Under this general fill was a thin layer on which the foundations sat; from this stratum were recovered **26** and **27**.

Because long-petal bowls were found in construction fill of the building that was destroyed in 146 B.C. and because one had part of its body within the founda-

<sup>13</sup> B. D. Meritt, *Corinth*, VIII, i, *Greek Inscriptions, 1896-1927*, Cambridge, Mass. 1931, no. 2, near first half of 2nd century B.C.

<sup>14</sup> One Corinthian ridge tile from the debris was inventoried, FR 103.

<sup>15</sup> The two long-petal bowls, **15** and **16**, indeed suggest a very short life for the building if one allows any period of use for the two bowls before they are buried within the construction fill of the room. Edwards considers the date of the introduction of the long-petal bowl into Athens to be about 155 B.C. and that it would have been introduced into Corinth from there; G. R. Edwards, *Corinth*, VII, iii, *Corinthian Hellenistic Pottery*, Princeton 1975, pp. 176-177. For similar date and other examples of Attic long-petal bowls, see Ingrid Metzger, "Piraeus-Zisterne," *Δελτ* 26, 1971, pp. 84, 94, nos. 90-95. These are among the latest pots of the deposit, descending to within the second quarter of the 2nd century B.C., paralleled by Thompson's Athenian Agora Group D, "Two Centuries of Hellenistic Pottery," *Hesperia* 3, 1934, pp. 369-392.

Corinthian bowls **15** and **16** have wider, flatter decorated body zones from those above. The central medallions are different from those of the above examples and not as clearly impressed. Clay and glaze does not appear to be Attic; rather the bowls may be products of an established Corinthian factory.

tions of the building itself (15), it seems possible that the long-petal bowl appeared in Corinth slightly earlier than had been previously thought, or else we have in this building a glimpse of architecture quickly put up in that troubled period when the Achaian League was readying itself for war against the Romans.<sup>16</sup>

The torso of a Hellenistic general, 30 (Pl. 27), was found in pre-war excavation of the southwest corner of the forum, near the southwest corner of Temple F and north of the Late Hellenistic columned hall. It was recovered from early Roman fill and shows wear in certain areas with signs of reworking. The torso is one of the few pieces of life-sized and over life-sized Greek sculpture found in Corinth. This fact and the findspot together may have special significance, now that the Hellenistic levels of the area are becoming better understood.

If the columned hall was used until 146 B.C. and proves to be a government building associated with the levying of taxes, partially for the defense of Corinth, as the abaci 28 and 29 might imply, then it is appropriate that a cuirassed statue of a Greek general should be erected close by at some time before the destruction of Corinth in 146 B.C.

It is tempting to theorize that at the fall of Corinth the conquering Romans recognized in this statue an opposing general and, with special purpose, converted it into a trophy, erecting it in the area as such after their victory in 146. Such a trophy would have little significance and use after 44 B.C. It well may have been dismantled and discarded in fill when the Roman building program for a new Corinth was instrumented.

## EARLY ROMAN LEVELS

### ROMAN CELLAR BUILDING (Figure 5, Plates 28, 29)

The Early Roman Cellar Building stands at the southwest corner of an intersection of streets at the southwest edge of the forum and, more precisely, immediately south of the south tower of the West Shops.<sup>17</sup> It covers the central portion of the Centaur Bath, and its cellar destroyed the southern half of the black-and-white pebble mosaic of Room 1 of that bath. Its east wall eliminated most of the west side wall of the Hellenistic columned hall.

Excavation this year has almost completely exposed the Cellar Building as well as all the associated Roman strata to its east, west, and north. The south side of the building still is covered by unexcavated overburden.

The original design of the Cellar Building was probably rectangular in plan,

<sup>16</sup> The walls of the building associated with the long-petal bowls are poorly constructed, of inferior material, and can be considered the product of careless or quick construction. Indeed, even though the building appears to be oriented in relation to the South Stoa (Plan, Fig. 3), and its plan regularizes part of the west end of the plateia north of the South Stoa, evidence does suggest that the building is the product of haste.

<sup>17</sup> Williams, *Hesperia* 44, 1975, pp. 9-10.

with cellar running the full width of the building along its north side. The building may have been two floors high. Its main façade and front entrance face north. The building is free standing on its north, east, and west sides.

The basement is rectangular, 3.06 m. by 7.82 m., with its long axis running east-west. A rectangular stair well gives access to the basement at its southeast

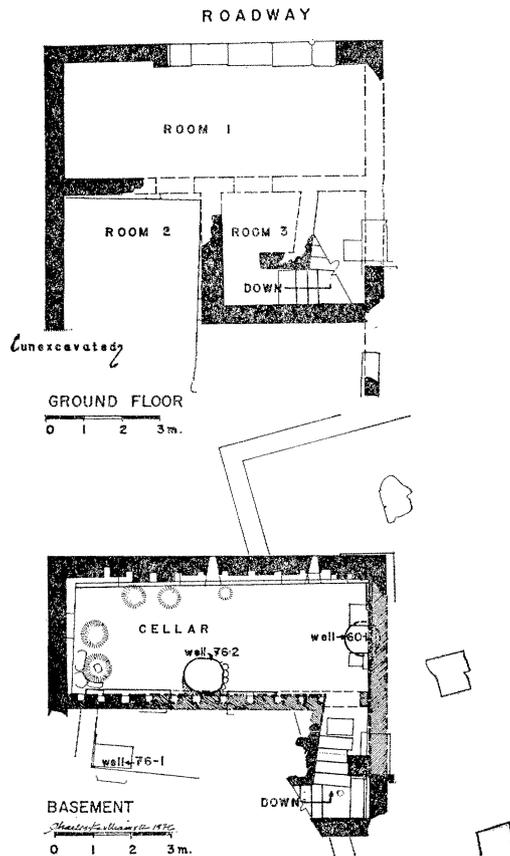


FIG. 5. Plans, Roman Cellar Building.

corner; the stair itself is L-shaped with a door 1.17 m. wide which opens through the south wall of the cellar. Close to the center point of the south wall of the cellar is the shaft of a well (well 76-2, plan of basement, Fig. 5) which appears to be part of the earlier remains in the area.<sup>18</sup> The other cuttings and pits in the cellar floor appear to be part of the basement design. At the west end of the basement are two wide, round pits, about 0.75 m. in diameter; three smaller pits line the north wall of the cellar. Well 60-1 was constructed in the east wall of the cellar, apparently designed for use in the basement (Fig. 5, Pl. 28:b). The well shaft does not descend

<sup>18</sup> Well 76-2 was cleared only to a depth of one meter below the basement floor. The pottery from the shaft is stored in Corinth pottery lot 76-118; the pottery is Neolithic and Early Helladic with an admixture of Archaic.

to the marl that underlies the sandy conglomerate of the area; thus the well appears not to have been dug in order to supply water to the basement. Rather, the well may have been used to drain off the extra water that perhaps spilled onto the floor and for which no other provisions for drainage appear to have been made.<sup>19</sup> Perhaps the shallow hemispherical pits of the basement originally contained pithoi—the shape of the cuttings is appropriate—the contents of which demanded provision for draining from the main part of the room, ultimately to run into well 60-1.

The walls of the basement are constructed in poros ashlar, some of which is re-used material. Spaces between large blocks are filled by smaller poros blocks and tiles. The crowning course both of the north and south basement walls is composed of large rectangular blocks which project 0.10 m. from the face of the wall and which are designed to support wooden beams for the floor structure above. The sockets for the floor beams are still to be seen, built into the wall above the projecting poros course (Pl. 29:a). By measurement of the sockets in the walls one is able to restore the sizes of timber used here. Beams approximately 3.40 m. long spanned the cellar, placed 0.40–0.45 m. on centers. The beams were about 0.18 m. wide and 0.34 m. high. In two places slit windows have been built into the north wall of the cellar between beam cuttings (Pl. 29:a). Above the beam cuttings of the north wall runs a section 4.41 m. long of poros blocks 0.31 m. thick. This set of five blocks is the threshold for the entrance to the building. Their depth suggests that the thickness of the subflooring and the flooring over the beams was 0.30 m. at a maximum.

Although the basement is well preserved, the plan of the ground floor of the building is not easy to restore. The width of the building in its first phase is 8.90 m. with the door off center in the north façade. The east jamb of the door is 1.24 m. from the northeast corner of the building; the west jamb of the door is 3.25 m. from the northwest corner of the building, but a poros block 0.36 m. wide projects from the south face of the north wall west of the door. The entrance is centered between this projection and the east side of the building; it is assumed here that the block is part of the bond of an interior north-south wall that subdivided the room over the basement. If so, then the main entrance may have been centered within a large east room. A smaller western room 2.35 m. by 3.10 m. would have flanked the first and, probably, would have been given access from it. In the south wall of the larger room should be restored the entrance to the stair well to the basement and, perhaps, to the floor above.

#### CELLAR BUILDING, CHRONOLOGY

Three phases of construction are clearly discernable within the fabric of the Cellar Building. The earliest is the Hellenistic underground room with its rectangular

<sup>19</sup> Excavated in 1960, see H. S. Robinson, "Excavations at Corinth, 1960," *Hesperia* 31, 1962, pp. 111-112. Some of the Roman sherds from this well join sherds from the fill of the basement. Well 60-1 and basement appear to have been filled at the same time.

well 76-1 (Pl. 31). A certain amount of this structure was incorporated into the fabric of the early Roman Building; most was destroyed to make way for the cellar. The underground room with the rectangular well was abandoned by, if not destroyed in, 146 B.C. The latest pottery in the fill over the room consists of long-petal bowls, conical bowls, and a variety of late Hellenistic shapes datable to around the middle of the 2nd century B.C. Since this fill was disturbed by the laying of the Roman Cellar Building foundations and since no Roman pottery of Augustan date or later was found in the fill, it is assumed that the Roman building was constructed at the outset of the Roman colony.

After its initial construction, the Roman building was seriously damaged, apparently in the reign of Tiberius, and restored immediately thereafter. A second alteration, dated within the reign of Caligula or possibly slightly later, includes the filling in of the basement and a change of building plan. Further changes in the plan of the building are made thereafter, but all are limited to the re-division of interior spaces. The building, many times modified, once radically in the later 4th century after Christ, appears to have survived into the late 6th century. But because of the number of large disturbances at these levels, complete plans of these periods cannot be determined with any degree of accuracy. By the late 6th century a vaulted tomb with room or chapel above and two tomb chambers below is built against the north wall of the Cellar Building.

The first alteration of the Roman Cellar Building can be dated quite precisely by the debris covering the original floor of its southwest corner room. The pottery was found in fill 0.46 m. deep containing a variety of brittle wares, Early Roman red wares, including Pergamene, Samian, Arretine, and local, Pompeian red-ware baking dishes, as well as various cooking wares. The coins and pottery suggest an end date no later than the reign of Tiberius. Two thymiateria and a large number of lamps were found in the fill. A small sample of the finds from the debris has been selected for the Catalogue below.<sup>20</sup>

The west wall of the Cellar Building is rebuilt 0.29 to 0.35 m. west of the original west wall of the building; the basement storage area is retained. Soon thereafter, however, the cellar is abandoned and filled in. This change apparently is not caused by any destruction through earthquake or fire, for no debris was found on the floor of the cellar; the pithoi had been removed from their supporting holes in the floor without leaving shattered sherds around, and no collapsed timber or floor structure was found in the depths of the fill that would suggest collapse or disaster.

The date for filling of the basement is determined by coins and pottery recovered from the fill within the cellar. Coin No. 76-316, dating from the reign of Caligula, suggests a mid-1st century (after Christ) date for this alteration.

From the earth fill of the basement came numerous fragments of wall plaster;

<sup>20</sup> The complete deposit will be published separately by Katherine S. Wright.

these were scattered evenly throughout the earth and mud brick. All fragments of painted plaster are in *fresco secco* technique on a fine second coat of cement. Apparently the walls from which the fresco comes were decorated with orange panels bordered by a red line. The division between panels is made by a band of graded colors, proceeding from dark red to ivory, apparently to give the impression of fluting in sunlight (A-76-13, A-76-17). A second type of panel has a gray background spattered with white, orange, and maroon (A-76-14, A-76-15). This type is bordered with a black and green frame. Other areas are painted in good cerulean blue (A-76-16). Horizontal relief moldings which once projected between 0.05 m. and 0.07 m. from the wall face are decorated in low relief with tongue and leaf motif (A-76-11, A-76-12).

### ROMAN ROADS AND THE WEST SHOPS

This year more of the roadway that surrounds the Roman Cellar Building has been excavated.<sup>21</sup> Exploration shows that the roadway extends around the west side of the building and is used contemporaneously with the first occupation of the Cellar Building. When the basement of the building is filled and the slit windows are no longer needed, the road level is raised and a sidewalk is laid around the east side, along the north façade, and for at least 2.90 m. along the west side. Much of this curbing had been found in the 1974 and 1975 seasons.<sup>22</sup> The western arm of this curbing was cleared this season. The curb makes a right angle at the northwest corner of the Cellar Building and then continues southward, going parallel to the west wall of that building and about 2.20 m. from it.

The roadways continue in use to the end of the 1st century and probably into the 2nd century after Christ, after which time the whole road system appears to have been abandoned.

A second result of the excavation in this area is the discovery and clearing of a foundation trench belonging to the south tower of the West Shops. This trench was found to have been back-filled with large amounts of brittle ware, a thornware beaker, and parts of a glass rhyton; the finds suggest a date of construction for the tower of the West Shops sometime within the Augustan period.<sup>23</sup>

The third result of excavation of the road levels in the area of the Cellar Building is the exposure and clearance of a manhole dug into the road two meters west of the west end of the Neronian Long Rectangular Building. This manhole was filled with pottery datable to the middle of the 4th century after Christ. The shaft had been closed by slabs of poros. Upon removal of the slabs the upper portion

<sup>21</sup> Excavated in 1974 and 1975. Williams, *Hesperia* 44, 1975, pp. 10-15; see also Williams, *Hesperia* 45, 1976, pp. 124-126.

<sup>22</sup> Corinth pottery lot 76-65.

<sup>23</sup> This is earlier than the date suggested in the previous report, where the West Shops were hypothesized to have been built at the time of the construction of the Neronian Long Rectangular Building, Williams, *Hesperia* 45, 1976, p. 126.

of the shaft was found to be rectangular in plan and built of poros blocks while the lower shaft, cut into the poros bedrock, is circular. This manhole was built to service part of the underground tunnel system which ultimately runs under the Neronian Long Rectangular Building to the east.

The shaft, manhole 76-3, gives access to two arms of the tunnel. The eastern arm goes under the Long Rectangular Building and was partially excavated during the 1974 and 1975 seasons; the western arm lies under the street west of the Long Rectangular Building and along with its manhole was cleared in 1974.<sup>24</sup> The pottery from the eastern tunnel and from manhole 76-3 can be dated to around A.D. 365. The western arm has a different history, however. It goes west, angles sharply to the south to follow the course of the north-south street, then meets the 1974 manhole only 2.75 m. from manhole 76-3. The 1974 manhole appears to have been filled in the 2nd century after Christ.

Apparently the Neronian building was constructed with the underground tunnel system as part of its design. In the early 2nd century after Christ the western arm of this system, from the 1974 manhole southward, was abandoned. Only from manhole 76-3 eastward was the tunnel system kept clear. Indeed, manhole 76-3 appears to have been built in the 2nd century, after the 1974 manhole was filled, in order to maintain a western entry into that portion of the tunnel that runs under the Neronian building. For some reason, still unexplained, the tunnel was found to be useful in the operation of the Neronian building until the earthquake in A.D. 365, after which the whole tunnel system was abandoned.

## BYZANTINE LEVELS

### LATE TENTH CENTURY—FIRST HALF OF THE ELEVENTH CENTURY (Figure 6)

In the area over the Roman Cellar Building the first distinguishable architectural plan can be dated to the late 10th and first half of the 11th centuries after Christ. Scraps of earlier Byzantine architecture, pits, and packed strata do exist here, but not enough is preserved to give a picture of this area from the 7th century until the 10th.<sup>25</sup>

The Byzantine phase that spans the end of the 10th century apparently is long but ends in total destruction of the architectural complex that overlies the site of the Roman Cellar Building. This destruction appears to be general within the area of the Southwest Forum, distinguished at least in broad terms in excavation since 1973.<sup>26</sup> Some of the archaeological evidence suggests that the cause may have been earthquake.

<sup>24</sup> The eastern segment is discussed by Williams, see *Hesperia* 43, 1974, pp. 11-14, manhole. The western segment is discussed in *Hesperia* 45, 1976, p. 133. Coins associated with this drain are published by J. Fisher, *Hesperia* 44, 1975, coin nos. 85, 96-99, 112, and 113.

<sup>25</sup> Period plans of the area under excavation have been made and will be published in a future report. Lack of space makes inclusion here impractical.

<sup>26</sup> Williams, *Hesperia* 43, 1974, p. 12, fig. 3 (plan), here dated to end of first quarter of the

The building constructed on the site of the Roman Cellar Building in the late 10th century was not able to use any of the original fabric of the underlying building. Indeed, the east wall of the Cellar Building had been robbed of much of

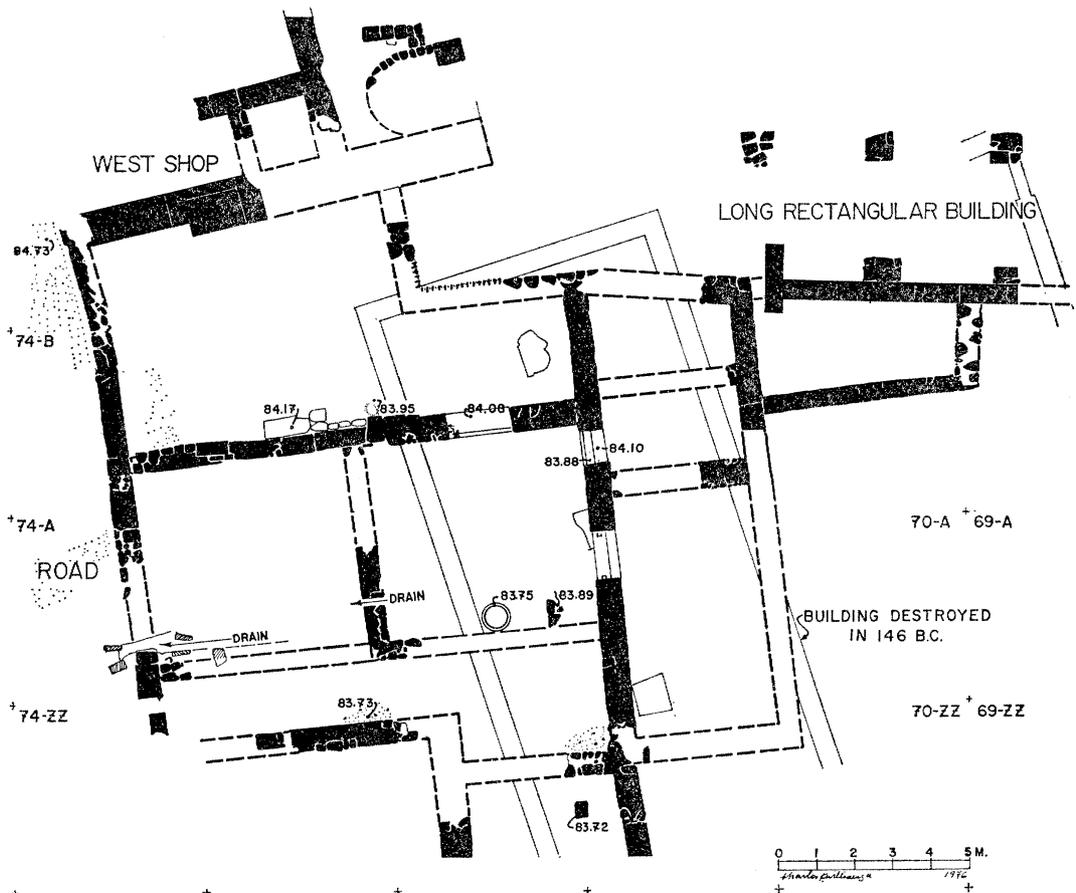


FIG. 6. Plan, Byzantine building, late 10th-first half 11th century B.C.

its superstructure in the 6th century when a new north-south wall was built in strong cement and fragmentary marbles. The north wall of the Cellar Building had been overbuilt in the 4th century after Christ and had been altered thereafter by the construction of a tomb along its north side. The west wall of the Cellar Building had been dismantled as well and much earlier had been replaced from a low level by a north-south wall whose east face is set between 0.29 and 0.35 m. west of that of

11th century after Christ, attributed possibly to severe earthquake. This excavated segment is small. Since finds were scarce, the datable pottery and coins may not reflect with precision the exact date of destruction. A raising of this destruction date by about 20 or 30 years would facilitate coordination of the 'earthquake' levels throughout this corner of the forum. See also Williams, *Hesperia* 44, 1975, pp. 3, 17, phase 4, late 10th-first half 11th century after Christ. The buildings of phase 5, completely different in orientation from those of phase 4, are to be dated from the middle of the 11th century.

the original wall. Only the late alterations were visible when the builders of the late 10th century laid out a rather elaborate house here.

The form of the late 10th century house is in part determined by the late Roman walls of the area. The north wall of the Cellar Building, overbuilt as it is, determines the line of the main east-west interior wall of the new building, with an earth floor covering the vaulted tombs at the north. The 6th century north-south wall of strong cement and marble fragments becomes the main north-south interior wall of the building. The over-all limits of the house are determined on the north by the south wall of the tower of the West Shops. The eastern limit seems to have been determined by the Neronian Long Rectangular Building, for the east wall of the Byzantine building is extended eastward almost to touch its southwest corner.

Within the framework of these existing walls is laid a plan for a house with a road on its west side; entrance from the road is at the southwest corner of the building, giving access directly to a long corridor. North of the corridor are two almost square rooms of equal size, about five to five and a half meters to a side. The western one appears to have been a court, perhaps opening onto the road at its west, with a drain along its south wall that originates in the room to its east, in which was found a large built pithos (elevation of lip + 83.75 m.) and a platform at the southeast corner.<sup>27</sup> Through this room one enters the rooms to the east and to the north. The large space on the north side of the building may have been subdivided by a series of walls the remains of which no longer are preserved in the area. In places where floor levels were found preserved, burning in large areas suggests either cooking or some house industry that demanded frequent fires. No slag, bronze, or other metal waste was found in the area. No use can be assigned to the rooms that line the east flank of the building. Their floors were disturbed by pits and continuous use of the area without the advantage of much accumulation of fills for protection of the abandoned floors. The two northern rooms are small; the southernmost, entered from the room with the pithos, is almost as large as the northern two rooms together, 3.60 by 6.40 m.

The destruction date for this building is fixed at some time shortly after the middle of the 11th century. A new structure was erected over the dismantled walls of the west side of the building of the late 10th-first half of the 11th century. The angled wall constructed here has foundations of small stones, loosely arranged and almost dumped rather than laid, which were then used to retain dumped fill and destruction debris of roof tiles and coarse pottery. The new floor level in this area now becomes + 84.70 m. or even slightly higher. From this packing and debris were recovered a few datable pots and three coins. From these the destruction date of the middle of the century is determined.<sup>28</sup> Of the three coins the latest is an

<sup>27</sup> H. S. Robinson, *Hesperia* 31, 1962, p. 104. Fill of pithos here dated to the 10th and possibly 11th century (pottery lot 390).

<sup>28</sup> The coins are Coin 76-35, Anon. Class C, A.D. 1034-1041; Coin 76-39, Justin II, A.D. 565-578; Coin 76-40, illegible. The pottery is stored in pottery lot 76-4. Among the other finds of the bothros are a glass bracelet, MF-76-6, and a glass sealing, MF-76-4.

Anonymous follis, Class C, dated between A.D. 1034 and 1041; for the pottery, see 41 and 42.

#### LATE ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CENTURY LEVELS

The 12th century levels of the grid area 71-74 by ZZ-C contain remains of a building constructed over the ruins of the earlier 11th century. Late 6th century walls still determine the line of two walls of the new building; other walls, however, were ignored with the result that a new plan is constructed over the 11th century structure. This new building survives through the whole of the 12th century essentially as built, except for one change in plan that is made in the middle of the century.

The change in the middle of the century is due less to a need for a new building than to an alteration necessitated when contractors in search of large cut blocks remove the south wall of the south tower of the West Shops. The 12th century building, like its 11th century predecessor before it, had been built against the south wall of the south tower. Then, with that wall removed, and after the resultant trench was filled in the middle of the century, the north limit of the 12th century building could be pushed northward.<sup>29</sup> At this time a diagonal wall with outside door and drain is built across the newly filled trench of the tower wall and the northern limit of the house is expanded. It is from a wall built in order to stabilize the fill dumped into the trench left after the removal of the tower wall that the copy of the Erechtheion caryatid was recovered in 1974.<sup>30</sup>

The plan of the new building is L-shaped and without a private court, in its earlier phase backed against the south tower of the West Shops. A lane runs along the west side of the house, widening where the southern wing of the house itself narrows. On the west side of the road is, apparently, a second house, only the angled east wall of which presently is excavated. The floor level of the structure is between elevations + 84.70 and + 84.80 m.

In the second half of the 12th century, once the remains of the south tower of the West Shops were removed, the house on the west side of the lane also was eliminated. Indeed, the lane itself was abandoned and small, insubstantial walls were built across its line. A child burial was made against one of these late walls (grave 76-1) and another of the new walls was laid out to enclose an open yard, in which was built a circular oven or kiln, perhaps erected for the manufacture of pottery. The oven was partially destroyed by a Frankish bothros, while a preserved bit, the western part of the oven, is as yet undug, extending into a still undug grid.

#### FRANKISH LEVELS

The earliest Frankish remains indicate a general change in the layout and orientation of the Corinthian community. The area that had been a widening in the

<sup>29</sup> For the plan of the building after the removal of the tower wall, see Robinson, *Hesperia* 31, 1962, fig. 2 on p. 97, area around Rooms 16 through 21.

<sup>30</sup> See Williams, *Hesperia* 44, 1975, pp. 22-23, no. 26.

lane and then a private yard with oven then became the site of a large roomed structure. The structure has a second building against its east wall. This second building overlaps the area that previously had been one of the rooms of the 12th century building.<sup>31</sup>

#### THE LATER FRANKISH LEVELS

Excavation of the topmost occupation level this year was limited to grid squares 74-A, 74-B, and 74-C. A 0.60 m. fill of plow soil whose top elevation is + 86.80 m. overlays the highest undisturbed level in this area, a stratum of destruction debris and fallen tiles. The debris appears to have been part of the collapse from a long columned hall of which two columns and the robbed-out foundation for its east wall were exposed this year. The west side of the building still is covered by unexcavated earth. From the present evidence the hall is restored as oriented fifteen degrees west of north, with three columns in its longitudinal axis. The southernmost column is a re-used unfluted column shaft; the middle column is built of an unfluted column drum with a bottom diameter of 0.45 m. and a truncated height of 1.30 m., set upon a Corinthian column capital, placed upside down to serve as the base.

The southeastern five meters of the building cover a large bothros which contained destroyed remnants of the earlier Frankish remains and the 12th century oven or kiln. This bothros had been filled before the erection of the Frankish hall. Its contents may well be the debris from the house of the first Frankish phase, the remains of which had been exposed in 1960 immediately east of the bothros. The pit produced both coins and a large amount of pottery. Together they suggest a mid-13th century date for the division between the earlier and later Frankish levels. A sample of pottery, 43 though 48, is presented in the Catalogue.<sup>32</sup>

Over the marl-coated floor of the Frankish hall, whose elevation is between + 85.52 and + 85.40 m., were found late Frankish potteries and one coin that was minted between A.D. 1297 and 1301.<sup>33</sup> This material gives only an approximate idea of the length of use of the hall but shows that it extended into the earliest years of the 14th century after Christ.

#### CATALOGUE

- |  |        |   |
|--|--------|---|
| 1. Corinthian skyphos.                             | Pl. 23 | fragment under stucco surface of second phase of Centaur Bath, joining fragment over same stucco, probably from fill of disturbed area. |
| C-76-146. Max. pres. H. 0.056, D. of foot 0.042 m. |        |   |
| Found in grid square 74-B, over Room 7, one        |        | Half of skyphos with heavy toros ring foot,   |

<sup>31</sup> For whole building, called Room 26 in Robinson, *Hesperia* 31, 1962, p. 108, fig. 2 on p. 97, excavation must be extended southward into unexcavated fill.

<sup>32</sup> Pottery is stored in Corinth pottery lot 76-2. Coins are 76-19, Guillaume de Villehardouin, before A.D. 1250; 76-20, Byzantine; 76-27, Constantine I, A.D. 330-335; 76-28, Louis IX, A.D. 1226-1270. From intersecting bothros, Coin 76-32, Latin Imitative, A.D. 1204-1261.

<sup>33</sup> Pottery is stored in Corinth pottery lots 76-1 and 76-6. Coins are 76-8, Isabelle Villehardouin, A.D. 1297-1301; 76-9, Frankish; 76-10, Manuel I, A.D. 1143-1180.

deeply recessed undersurface with nipple. Body has compound curve, narrowest at foot, immediately flaring. Skyphos is completely glazed.

Close to Edwards, *Corinth* VII, iii, nos. 358-359, third quarter of 4th century. Palmer, *Corinth*, XIII, *The North Cemetery*, Princeton 1964, grave 487-3, also third quarter of 4th. Almost identical fragment, probably same potter, C-72-217, from Demeter Sanctuary of Acrocorinth, Building K-L:26-27, dated to late 4th century; see Bookidis, "Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore on Acrocorinth, Preliminary Report V: 1971-1973," *Hesperia* 43, 1974, p. 275.

2. Corinthian skyphos. Pl. 23

C-76-142. H. 0.086, D. foot 0.046, D. rim 0.085 m.

Found in grid square 71-B, over floor of Room 2, under level of bedding for floor of second phase of bath.

Skyphos with one handle missing; low torus ring foot, slightly convex undersurface, body with compound curve. Upper body has max. diam. below handles, contracts to below flaring rim. Handle horseshoe shaped, slightly tilted. Completely glazed inside and out.

Cf. Edwards, *Corinth* VII, iii, nos. 349, 356, both second quarter of 4th century B.C.; see, also, C-71-91 from pottery deposit between Buildings I and II, excavated in 1971. Pottery ranges from early 4th century through the third quarter, Williams, *Hesperia* 41, 1972, pp. 155-163.

FINDS FROM WELL 75-5

3. West Slope amphora. Pl. 24

C-75-282. Fragment a, preserved H. 0.133, est. max. D. rim 0.15 m.; fragment b, handle, preserved L. 0.085 m.

Fine Attic clay, 2.5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown); black glaze, added yellow clay and white paint.

Amphora with convex shoulder turning in nearly horizontally at base of neck, vertical neck, slightly concave in profile, outturned rim with rounded upper surface. Vertical loop handles, twisted, attached from shoulder to mid-

neck, upswung to just below rim. Scraped groove at transition from shoulder to neck, two others on neck between handle attachment and rim. Decoration: black glazed inside and out, painted on exterior in added yellow. Shoulder has panel of boxed rectangles alternating with checkerboard. Neck has wavy tendril around middle of neck with grape leaves above and below; dot-rosette motif in white between leaves, single large white dot near base of each leaf stem. Around pot wall at base of handle, single yellow circle with dots.

4. Decanter. Pl. 24

C-75-283. H. 0.233, D. foot 0.078, max. D. 0.182, D. lip 0.098 m.

Fine Corinthian clay, reddish brown to dark brown paint.

Container with flaring ring base, slightly conical undersurface, globular body with max. diam. at mid-point of body; tall cylindrical neck rises vertically, slightly concave in profile, turning abruptly to horizontal rim, projecting ca. 0.013 m. Two closely spaced handles, wide oval in section, rising vertically from upper body to under lip. Decoration: dip-painted rim and lip, upper neck and top of handles; two grooves around mid-point of neck, ca. 0.08 m. apart.

5. Plain kotyle with band handles. Pl. 24

C-75-285. H. 0.061, D. base 0.031, D. of lip 0.092 m.

Fine Corinthian clay with fine white inclusions.

Kotyle with low disk foot, wide flaring body with continuous convex curve to max. diam. at thick round lip. Two horizontal, pinched band handles are set at rim. Unglazed, undecorated, carelessly finished; string marks on underside of foot, turning marks on body.

6. Plain kotyle with band handles. Pl. 24

C-75-286. H. 0.063, D. base 0.033, D. lip 0.088 m.

Similar to 5, except one band handle is pinched horizontally, the other vertically.

7. Molded relief bowl. Pl. 24  
 C-75-312. Max. pres. H. 0.063, est. D. 0.12 m.  
 Hard-fired Corinthian light-tan clay, lack-luster black glaze with brownish areas.  
 Hemispherical body rising to vertical rim in continuous profile, lip outturned, slightly thickened. Decoration: on body, long akantchos leaves, closely spaced; rim with worn egg-and-dart band, starting 0.013 m. below lip, horizontal rib below.
8. Cooking-ware krater. Pl. 23  
 C-75-288. H. 0.242, D. of foot 0.110, D. rim 0.264 m.  
 Coarse clay with numerous white inclusions, fired red to brown.  
 Cooking krater with low ring foot, curving to deep globular body, short neck, offset and slightly flaring, turning into outturning rim with molded lip, concave on upper surface. Two horizontal loop handles rising vertically at top of shoulder.  
 Cf. C-47-827, Edwards, *Corinth* VII, iii, p. 108, in use to 146 B.C.
9. Two-handled cooking pot. Pl. 23  
 C-75-289. H. 0.20 to 0.203, max. D. 0.22, D. rim ca. 0.144-0.158 m.  
 Coarse clay with scattered dark and light inclusions, mica, fired orange to brown.  
 Cooking pot with rounded bottom, deep globular body, contracting to low, wide vertical neck, unarticulated from body; narrow, outward-thickened rim with rounded lip. Two vertical strap handles from rim to upper body.
10. Late Hellenistic wheelmade lamp. Pl. 24  
 L-75-19. D. base 0.034, H. 0.026, D. 0.057 m.  
 Fine, tan clay, 7.5YR 7/6-6/6 (reddish yellow), red-brown glaze.  
 Wheelmade lamp with flat disk foot, biconical body to small central fill hole, encircled by groove. Long nozzle, flat on top, fluked, with burning around wick hole. No trace of handle preserved. Glazed inside and out.
11. Biconical loomweight. Pl. 24  
 MF-75-121. H. 0.112, D. base 0.024 to 0.027, max. D. 0.066, H. of bevel 0.041 m.  
 Weight 31.5 grams.  
 Biconical loomweight with narrow flat base, steep flare to high bevel, tapering above to point. Single hole set at 0.09 m. above base. Sides flattened, perhaps from wear. Unstamped.
12. Draped female, moldmade Pl. 24  
 terracotta.  
 MF-75-107. Pres. H. 0.084 m.  
 Soft buff-tan Corinthian clay.  
 Miniature, moldmade figurine of draped woman, standing frontally, weight on left leg, right knee slightly bent, left shoulder slightly raised, left arm bent at side. Wears chiton, girded just below breasts to form V-folds over stomach. Long vertical folds over left leg and inside of right leg; outside of right leg profiled against material. Material bags slightly over feet. Himation wrapped around hips, falling to knee, upper edge gathered and pulled over left forearm; stacked folds down left side. Back of figurine not modeled. Elongated, late Hellenistic proportions.  
 Figurine solid.  
 Figurine seen and dated to second quarter of 2nd century B.C. by D. B. Thompson.
13. Aphrodite type, moldmade Pl. 24  
 terracotta.  
 MF-75-108. Pres. H. 0.041, W. plinth 0.022 m.  
 Buff-tan Corinthian clay; possible traces of white slip.  
 Miniature, moldmade figurine of standing female, frontal, weight on right leg, left bent slightly. Torso is bare, with lower half of body wrapped in himation, gathered over pubic area, falling in catenaries over left upper leg, vertical folds outlining leg. Left hand rests on support? Figurine on low, oval plinth, back not modeled.  
 Figurine solid.  
 Figurine seen and dated around end of 3rd century B.C. by D. B. Thompson.

14. Female head, moldmade terracotta Pl. 24 figurine.

MF-75-91. Pres. H. 0.057 m.

Fine clay, possibly blackened by fire, now tannish gray at core, black at surface; white slip turned greenish yellow.

Solid two-piece moldmade head. Female head turned to proper right, tipped back slightly. Hair long, parted in center, pulled back to bun at top of neck; bun subdivided into four curls, fine incision used to delineate strands of hair. Low stephane encircles head, broken at front. Features of face Hellenistic in type with small eyes closely set, lids open at corner, mouth small, lips parted. Two 'Venus folds' on neck. Wears earrings.

CONSTRUCTION FILL, ROOM EAST OF  
COLUMNED HALL

15. Long-petal bowl. Pl. 25

C-76-138. H. 0.074, est. D. rim 0.13 m.

Fragments found in fill packed against foundations of room wall, one fragment from within fabric of foundation.

Fine, hard-fired pinkish tan clay, probably not Corinthian, 5YR 7/4 to 5YR 7/6 (pink to reddish yellow); glaze fired red in places, largely brown black.

Molded relief bowl with flattened hemispherical body to vertical rim tapering to fine rounded lip. Glazed inside and out. Decoration: in relief, eight-petal base medallion surrounded by two circles, the inner circle a flowered garland; long petals on body, flat centers with rounded tips; rim has two raised bands, plus band of faint molded motif.

16. Long-petal bowl. Pl. 25

C-76-150 a-c. a: H. 0.056, D. rim 0.10 m.

Fine, hard-fired pinkish buff clay, probably not Corinthian but similar to that of 15, 5YR 7/4 (pink).

Molded relief bowl same in profile and general decoration as 15. Central medallion surrounded by two circles; one wide, poorly executed band above petals at bottom of rim.

17. Plate with rolled rim. Pl. 25

C-76-139. H. 0.048, D. foot 0.053, D. rim 0.183 m.

Fine, pinkish buff Corinthian clay, glaze fired red to dark brown.

Plate with small ring foot and broad flat resting surface, nipped undersurface; everted rim on widely flaring body. Wheel-turned groove at inner circumference of lip; ring in center of interior of floor, 0.03 m. diam. Glazed by dipping, covering all of interior, upper two thirds of exterior.

Cf. Edwards, *Corinth* VII, iii, no. 105.

18. Feeder. Pl. 23

C-76-194 a, b. Max. pres. H. 0.116, est. max. D. 0.114 m.

Fine buff to pinkish clay, 7.5YR 7/6, probably Corinthian; glaze black partly fired red.

Feeder with globular body tapering to short concave neck, outturned rim, lip not preserved, part of strainer inside neck. Vertical strap handle slightly concave from top of shoulder to neck just below rim. Spout to side of and level with base of handle; spout would pour toward user if feeder were held with handle in right hand. Decoration: lower body reserved, upper two thirds dip-glazed on outside, rim and neck on inside. Two sets of two grooves on exterior, one at spout level, one at base of neck. Carelessly finished.

19. Hellenistic mortar.

C-76-198. Est. D. lip 0.286 m.

Coarse, brittle red clay with mudstone grog and lime inclusions, 2.5YR 6/8 (light red); possibly had buff slip.

Mortar with wide flaring, shallow body almost straight in profile, overhanging rim, upper surface of which is convex. Vertical edge of rim at interior circumference flat edged. Fragment preserves handle grip with 3 piecrust impressions.

Cf. Edwards, *Corinth* VII, iii, nos. 626, 627.

20. Cooking-ware bowl. Pl. 23

C-76-151. H. 0.058 to 0.070, D. lip 0.206 m.

Coarse, brick-red clay with gray, yellow, and lime inclusions.

Wide bowl with rounded bottom and depression in center; flaring body, outturned rim, flat lip with beveled outer edge. Undecorated.

Cf. Edwards, *Corinth* VII, iii, p. 135, no. 709, ca. 200 B.C.

21. Casserole. Pl. 23

C-76-140. H. 0.058, D. rim 0.207 m.

Coarse gray clay with lime inclusions.

Casserole with rounded bottom, low, wide-flaring body, rim with inward-thickened lip; narrow, interior horizontal flange at base of rim. Horizontal loop handle on body, pressed up against rim, projecting slightly above lip.

22. Transport-storage amphora. Pl. 25

C-76-206 a, b. Est. D. rim 0.155 m., D. toe 0.044 m.

Two non-joining fragments, one preserving toe, lower body; second, neck and rim.

Coarse gray clay with grit, lime and red inclusions, fired dark gray at core, close to 10YR 4/1.

Transport-storage amphora with solid, hemispherical toe, tapering to long narrow stem, flaring to large globular body. Cylindrical neck, deep rim offset with a sharp oblique flange with flattened undersurface, outward-thickened upper rim with compound curve, producing thick, rounded lip.

Cf. V. R. Grace, *Amphoras and the Ancient Wine Trade*, Excavations of the Athenian Agora, Picture Book No. 6, 1961, fig. 38, second from right, text on page opposite, there considered to date after sack of 146 B.C.

23. Wheelmade lamp. Pl. 25

L-76-17. H. 0.024, D. base 0.027, max. D. 0.054 m.

Hard, gritty clay with mica, fired near 2.5YR 4/4 at core, surface varying between 2.5YR 5/4 and 5/6 (reddish brown and red) on surface.

Wheelmade lamp with low flat base, widely flaring lower body with sharp transition to convex upper body, tapering to incurving rim. Max. diam. is just above base. Large filling hole, short nozzle with blunt end, large wick hole; no glaze.

Cf. Broneer, *Corinth*, IV, ii, *Terracotta Lamps*, Cambridge, Mass. 1930, type XVII, no. 298, pp. 157-158.

24. Corinthian blister-ware lamp. Pl. 25

L-76-19. H. 0.033, L. 0.10, D. base 0.032, max. D. 0.061 m.

Hard-fired blistery clay with inclusions, gray at core to pinkish buff at surface; thin black wash.

Wheelmade lamp with slightly concave base, biconical body with max. diam. at median; upper body tapers to round fill hole, framed by articulated lip. Long, narrow handmade nozzle tapering to pointed tip, small wick hole at end. Solid lug to left of nozzle at max. diam. String marks on base; wash all over.

25. Figurine head, moldmade terracotta. Pl. 25

MF-76-53. Pres. H. 0.051 m.

Fine, buff Corinthian clay with gray sand and lime inclusions; white slip, blue and red paint.

Solid moldmade figurine head, female, frontal. Hair above forehead rendered in horizontal locks by crudely executed incision work, applied pellet at central part, hair gathered in knot at back of head. Stephane. Almond-shaped eyes outlined by incision all around; short nose, slightly smiling mouth. Two 'Venus rings' at neck. White slip on neck, face; red paint on hair, blue on stephane.

Figurine reworked by careless coroplast; compare with no. 288 of Davidson, *Corinth*, XII, *The Minor Objects*, Princeton 1952, p. 47, pl. 24, dated there to 3rd century B.C., which is a fresh impression. Both figurines are the same size. I owe thanks to Dr. D. B. Thompson for pointing out to me this comparison.

FROM DEBRIS, POSSIBLY IMMEDIATELY  
PRE-DATING CONSTRUCTION FILL

26. Wheelmade lamp. Pl. 25

L-76-18. H. 0.024, D. base 0.031, max. D. 0.062 m.

Hard gritty clay, white inclusions, 5YR 5/1 (gray) at core.

Similar to 23.

27. Thymiaterion, female bust possibly Pl. 25 supporting flower.

MF-76-50, MF-76-51. Numerous non-joining fragments. Depth of base 0.07, pres. W. 0.114; est. D. rim of calyx 0.114 m.

Orangish to tan clay with various inclusions, white slip, blue and red paint. Clay ca. 6YR 6/6 (reddish yellow).

Hollow molded bust of woman with finished resting surface at mid-breast level. Woman wears veil draped over head and shoulders, undergarment, probably chiton. Head is crowned by stephane, also covered by veil, hair pulled away from face in horizontal waves. Features blurred, back unmodeled. Calyx, non-joining with bust fragments, starts at disk, rises in steep flaring arc from contracted base to lip in two degrees; calyx petals with round ends.

For type see M. W. Stoop, *Floral Figurines from South Italy*, Assen 1960, esp. pl. XI, 2, which is considered to be the base of a thymiaterion. The type is not found outside Italy and thus the "bust or the head, crowned by a large flower serving as a cup for the burning of incense, and belonging to the IV and following centuries B.C., can be considered a South Italian and, more precisely, a Paestan creation" (p. 27).

#### FROM THE COLUMNED HALL

28. Inscribed abacus (gaming board). Pl. 26

I-1206. Th. 0.077, max. pres. dim. 0.41 m.

Fine grained, white marble with micaceous veining.

Most of fragmentary slab found in well of Shop V of South Stoa, May 1933, at depth of between 7.50 and 8.00 m., along with Roman sherds datable to second quarter of 1st century after Christ, perhaps slightly later, including C-33-990 and C-33-983 (both Arretine), and C-33-982 (micaceous amphora). I owe thanks

to K. S. Wright for the information concerning the pottery.

Marble slab preserves top and bottom surfaces, one finished vertical side. Undersurface has finely tooth-chiseled border along its finished side, 0.022 m. wide. Along one broken edge a band over 0.066 m. wide runs at right angles to finished side. The large area limited by the bands is pick dressed. Preserved side is finely finished, with surface similar to that of top. Top surface smooth with five carelessly incised parallel lines at original center of top and with X, H, Δ, and I along edge, to be read from preserved side of slab. To left of X in one line:

Δ Ι Ο Σ Β Ο Υ Λ Ε Ο Σ

To the right of Δ in two lines:

Δ Α Μ Ο Σ Ι Α Κ Ο  
P I N Θ Ι Ω Ν

Table published by O. Broneer, "Excavations in the Agora at Corinth, 1933," *AJA* 37, 1933, pp. 564-5, fig. 8 on p. 563; Broneer, *Corinth* I, iv, p. 64, pl. 15:1; Kent, *Corinth*, VIII, iii, *The Inscriptions, 1926-1950*, Princeton 1966, no. 42; *SEG* XI, 188.

New joins to the right corner, center of top surface of table, also to undersurface. The new fragments change the reading of Δ Α Μ from *Δαμάτρα* to *Δαμοσία Κορινθίων* and show that the table is not religious but civic. The large single letters were considered by Kent to be later additions; in reality they predate the *Διός* and *Δαμοσία* and are rounded and uneven from much wear, not careless cutting. This point is better understood with the examination of the second board, I-76-5, 29.

29. Inscribed abacus Pls. 26, 27  
(gaming board).

I-76-5. Th. 0.081 m., W. 0.551, max. pres. L. 0.267 m.

Fine, crystalline white marble with micaceous veining.

All of the preserved abacus found in area of the columned hall, one fragment in Hellenistic fill, the second in a disturbed area.

Marble slab preserves top and bottom surfaces, three finished vertical sides. Undersurface worked with claw chisel within smoother band that runs around edge of block. Band is 0.03 m. wide along one edge of block, 0.028 m. along other. Edge of band delineated by finely incised line. Sides and top surfaces smoothly finished, upper edge rounded, probably from wear. Two lead-plugged holes drilled diagonally through side of slab to undersurface.

Along the left edge of the top surface of the table is preserved:

M X H | Δ | O †

Not enough of the top surface of the board now is preserved to indicate if I-76-5 originally had parallel lines at its center.

By reading the inscribed letters from left to right on the top surface, one understands them to be acrophonic numerals for ten thousand, thousand, hundred, and ten (M. N. Tod, "Greek Numerical Notations," *BSA* 18, 1911-1912, p. 126). The mark for ten is separated from the H at its left and the O at its right by single long vertical strokes. These appear to be separation marks between numbers and not part of the numerical system itself. The final vertical at the right appears, however, to have been made close to a horizontal dash, which may be a denotation for a fraction of a drachma. This combination now gives the appearance of the mark †.

The presence of the O after the Δ in this numerical series raises, once more, the question of what denotations were used by the Corinthians for obols and drachmas. Both K. K. Smith ("Greek Inscriptions from Corinth," *AJA* 23, 1919, pp. 353 ff., no. 70) and B. D. Meritt (*Corinth* VIII, i, pp. 30-31, no. 22) suggest in their discussions of the horos stone prohibiting entrance into the Sacred Spring that the

simple vertical stroke is meant for a single obol. M. N. Tod ("Further Notes on the Greek Acrophonic Numerals," *BSA* 28, 1926-1927, p. 142) feels, rather, that the single vertical should be reserved for the drachma. In the case of this abacus, one should expect, logically, the mark for the drachma after that of the ten drachmas. In this case the mark is O; thereafter follows a horizontal dash.

Of interest in this respect is the Naples krater "dei Persiani," i.e., the Darius Vase (Furtwängler and Reichhold, *Griechische Vasenmalerei*, Munich 1904-1932, text ii, pp. 142 ff., pl. 88), on which is painted a treasurer working over an abacus marked with M Ψ Η Δ Γ O < †. Tod, in "Greek Numerical Notations," p. 124, as he cites the studies of other scholars, points out that the lack of the drachma sign is unaccountable in this series. One solution is to consider the Γ as a single drachma. The O then is one obol; < is a half obol; † is a quarter obol. The treasurer holds a tablet with ΤΑΛΑΝΤΑ: Η written on it.

In certain acrophonic systems, such as that of Mytilene and Chersonesos Taurica, O can stand for one stater (Tod, "Greek Numerical Notations," pp. 119, 123-4). Might not the Corinth board be recording sums that are neither drachmas nor obols, but, perhaps, staters? If the theory is right that these tables are the property of the Corinthian state and are used for public matters, then calculations of money in large amounts might be expected here.

The smooth, vertical front face of the abacus has the first six letters of a name preserved on its face, inscription broken at right. Letters 0.025 high, ≈ 0.029 m. high. Inscription starts at 0.070 m. from corner, reads:

Σ Τ Ρ Α Τ Α [

### 30. Torso of cuirassed statue.

Pl. 27

S-3356. H. of torso 1.10 m.; Th. of chest, from front to back, excluding chlamys, 0.331; max. pres. W. from shoulder to shoulder, including arm, 0.63; W. at waist 0.379 m.

Whole of surface, except under arms, weathered and worn, but especially worn on front and back, and on proper left shoulder.

Fine white marble, probably Pentelic, with some veins.

Complete torso with chipped edges, with rounded socket for neck of separately added head. Inner surface of socket picked. Proper right arm broken at edge and along back, but traces of piecing surface and dowel cutting remain. Joining surface slightly picked, running horizontally; edge of joint runs back diagonally, cutting off top of shoulder to chlamys folds at side of neck. Proper left arm broken at 0.043 m. below armpit, surface apparently reworked with pick. Large socket centered under crotch, 0.272 m. wide, 0.22 m. from front to back, *ca.* 0.25 m. high. Torso may have been recut to be set up as part of victory trophy.

The torso, one of the few pieces of Greek art in Corinth which survived the catastrophe of 146 B.C.,<sup>34</sup> furnishes an early and unusual example of a sculptural type which later found great favor among the Roman imperators. It represents a general in full armor. The plain cuirass, shaped to the muscles of the body, bears at its lower extremity a double row of fringed tabs. A single row rings the armholes. Rank is indicated by the long cingulum wrapped twice around his chest and knotted over his stomach. The ends are tucked under the upper band and hang to the bottom of the breastplate. Over the left breast passes a baldric, which ends in a rough-picked area where it meets the cingulum on the left side, at the point where the scabbard would appear.<sup>35</sup> At some time in the history of the statue, the scabbard was hacked off, as was the left arm and what was probably a strut, leaving a roughly rectangular trace on the lower left side of the long tabs.<sup>36</sup> The cloak of the general lies in loose, broadly carved folds around his shoulders. Fastened over his right shoulder, the cloak is thrown back over the left, with one edge covering the upper left arm. Under his armor he wears a chiton, which hangs below the fringed tabs in deep, widely spaced vertical folds over the right leg. The left leg pushes against the material, flattening it into broad, barely salient ridges.

As outlined by the body armor, the torso appears richly modeled, with full, prominent muscles and a generously curving stomach. The body is thick and rounded

<sup>34</sup> A few surviving pieces of Hellenistic sculpture have been identified recently, including 27 fragments of Hellenistic votive reliefs excavated in and around the forum. I owe this information to C. K. Williams, II.

<sup>35</sup> This roughened surface is divided into two sections which measure approximately 0.10 by 0.12 m. each.

<sup>36</sup> Dimensions: L. 0.075, W. 0.065 m.

C. K. Williams suggests (p. 58 above) that the recutting may be connected with the re-use of this statue by the Roman conquerors. This theory would explain several anomalies: first, the very survival of such a large piece when most else has disappeared; secondly, its crude but obvious signs of reworking. If a workman were merely retrimming a block to use in an early Imperial roadbed—the final resting place for the statue—he would not have picked over the surface as carefully as he did, nor would he have hollowed out the bottom of the torso so thoroughly. The character of the hollow suggests not so much a piecing technique with legs inset separately as a socket for fitting on a solid base.

The study of Roman trophies in Corinth—traces of which exist both in sculpture and on coins—just after 146, during the interim up to 44 B.C. and after, is planned as a separate investigation.

in profile, with prominent buttocks and a deeply arched back. Careful attention was given to the carving of the breastplate itself. The fastenings for attaching shoulder straps to the armor appear on both straps and over the pectoral muscles. The side seams of the breastplate are indicated by three lines in relief running parallel from armpit to hip. The bottom of the breastplate is marked by a raised flat band. The tabs hang in close formation, overlapping and crowding one another. At the rear they were carved more perfunctorily and with less depth than at the front, suggesting that the statue was not meant to be seen from this angle. The monument was sculptured in at least four sections, and perhaps more. The head and perhaps the legs were worked separately, the raised right arm was fitted onto a shelf cut over the right shoulder and the left arm may have been separately attached as well.<sup>37</sup>

From the remaining traces of limbs, we can reconstruct the stance of the general except for the position of his head. His weight rested on his right leg, while the left trailed to one side. At least to knee height it pushes just slightly to the front of its companion, but below the knee it would have trailed behind. The right arm was raised high, while the left remained at his side. Thus the stance of the body and position of arms and legs are similar to middle and late Hellenistic works like the "Zeus" from Pergamon<sup>38</sup> or the Poseidon of Melos.<sup>39</sup> Their pose appears vigorous and energetic: the jutting right arm and hip, and the opposing twist to the head, impart an aggressive motion which is halfway between walking and standing. Yet if the right arm were lowered, the effect of the pose would be changed, the curve of the right side would be less apparent, the line screened or at least blurred by the arm. Indeed, the basic position of the legs and torso is close to that of the Polykleitan Doryphoros but the similarity is masked by the elaborate drapery and the upraised arm. The conservative frontal pose and basically rectangular outline seen on Polykleitan works are accentuated on the Hellenistic statues by the strong vertical lines drawn at their sides by the trident or spear held in their upraised hands. The Corinthian statue, which most likely held a spear, assumed the same pose exemplified in the works from Pergamon and Melos, and like the former it elaborates on the Polykleitan formula by showing the full, rounded modeling of the stomach and back. This treatment of the musculature, characteristic of the "Zeus" and other contemporary Pergamene works as well, differs from the later statue of Poseidon which shows a more restrained treatment of anatomy.

<sup>37</sup> This piecemeal technique is not uncommon in the Hellenistic period, the Poseidon of Melos providing a famous example. See J. Schäfer, *Antike Plastik* 8, Berlin 1968, pp. 55-68. Several armored statues of the time were also constructed in this manner. The statue of Billienus in Delos was assembled from four sections comprising the head, torso, right leg and left leg. See F. Courby, *Délos V*, Paris 1912, p. 44, no. 1. The fragments from Cyme in Istanbul were also attached separately to the body of the statue. See G. Mendel, *Catalogue des sculptures grecques* III, Constantinople 1914, pp. 6 ff., no. 803; C. Vermeule, *Berytus* 15, 1964, p. 98.

<sup>38</sup> M. Bieber, *The Sculpture of the Hellenistic Age*, New York 1955, figs. 471-472; A. Ippel, *AthMitt* 37, 1912, pp. 316 ff., figs. 11-15, pl. 22A.

<sup>39</sup> Bieber, *op. cit.*, fig. 684; Schäfer, *op. cit.* (footnote 37 above), pls. 38-41.

Pergamene influence may also be detected in the type of body armor worn by the Corinthian statue.<sup>40</sup> In several respects it resembles a pair of statues probably associated with a monument of Mithradates VI of Pontus set up in Delos.<sup>41</sup> The stance is similar although reversed in one example, the cuirass is basically of the same type, and each wears a baldric (of which only the holes for attachment remain) and a mantle fastened over the right shoulder and thrown over the left. In a few significant details, however, the Corinthian statue differs from this pair and from that of Billienus, also set up in Delos.<sup>42</sup> The shoulder tabs are rounded, not squared at their ends, the lower edge of the cuirass dips low over the stomach rather than cutting straight or almost straight across it, and the cuirass ends below the hipbone, exposing its bulge, rather than ending above it. In all these details it is comparable to representations of cuirasses on Pergamene monuments from the time of Eumenes II and Attalos II. The Telephos frieze provides several illustrations of this type<sup>43</sup> as do the balustrade of the Athena Temple<sup>44</sup> and several monumental trophies also found in the city.<sup>45</sup> One of the earliest known cuirassed statues is also from Pergamon, a monument set up in honor of Attalos III,<sup>46</sup> but the fragments attributed to this work are too battered and few to give us much information about the Pergamene statue type. The use of the modified Polykleitan stance, however, in the statue from Corinth and on the later examples from Delos suggests that this type, the "Achillean" athletic figure garbed in armor, was current in the 2nd century B.C.

This last point is of interest in connection with the pose of the Augustus from the Villa of Livia at Prima Porta. The stance of Augustus, commonly described as Polykleitan, is said to be based on that of the Doryphoros, exemplifying the Roman adaptation of Classical themes to their particular needs,<sup>47</sup> but perhaps the connection is not as simple as this. Rather, the sculptor who created the representation of the

<sup>40</sup> On Hellenistic cuirassed statues, see A. Hekler, *Jahresh.* 19/20, 1919, pp. 190 ff.; C. Vermeule, *Berytus* 13, 1959, pp. 13 ff.; J. Marcadé, Bibliothèque des écoles françaises d'Athènes et de Rome 215, *Au Musée de Délos. Étude sur la sculpture hellénistique*, Paris 1969, pp. 331 ff., and general remarks by G. Hanfmann, *AJA* 61, 1957, p. 228.

<sup>41</sup> Marcadé, *op. cit.*, pp. 331 ff., pl. 75. He suggests that these two represented officers of Mithradates. But see, also, F. Chapouthier, *Délos XVI*, Paris 1935, pp. 38 ff., fig. 50, who suggested that this statue (one of the pair discussed by Marcadé) stood in a monument set up to Mithradates in 102-101 B.C. and represented the king himself.

<sup>42</sup> Marcadé, *op. cit.*, p. 331, pl. 75; Courby, *op. cit.* (footnote 37 above), p. 43 ff., figs. 61, 62. Marcadé describes certain details on the statue of Billienus which according to him betray an Italian influence, unlike the statues of Mithradates' officers.

<sup>43</sup> H. Winnefeld, *Pergamon III*, ii, Berlin 1910, pp. 173, 179, 217, pls. 34:1, 35:1.

<sup>44</sup> R. Bohn, *Pergamon II*, Berlin 1885, p. 101, pl. 47:2.

<sup>45</sup> F. Winter, *Pergamon VII*, atlas, Berlin 1908, no. 129, pl. 30 (also in Vermeule, *op. cit.* [footnote 40 above], p. 15, pl. 2:8).

<sup>46</sup> Hekler, *op. cit.* (footnote 40 above), pp. 193 ff. Vermeule, *op. cit.* (footnote 37 above), pp. 49 ff., published an even earlier armored statue, belonging to the 4th century B.C.

<sup>47</sup> Hanfmann, *op. cit.* (footnote 40 above), p. 228, expressed this idea when he contrasted the Augustus to Hellenistic cuirassed statues with their "implication of divinity," influenced by like-

first emperor may have been influenced by Hellenistic adaptations of the pose which we have just discussed. The general in Corinth, approximately contemporary to Eumenes II and Attalos II and apparently influenced by the Pergamene school, illustrates already the stance and military trappings later elaborated in the Prima Porta statue. Both the late O. Brendel, and H. Ingholt suggested a connection between Pergamon and the statue of Augustus, theorizing that the original of Livia's statue stood in the Sanctuary of Athena at Pergamon, a product of the Greek East and of a sculptor working in Pergamon.<sup>48</sup> Thus the Corinthian statue may provide a unique reflection of the artistic environment which contributed to the formation of a masterpiece of Augustan art.

## C. DE GRAZIA

POTTERY FROM CELLAR BUILDING,  
SOUTHWEST ROOM

## 31. Brittle-ware cup. Pl. 30

C-76-48. H. 0.080, D. base 0.033, max. D. 0.090, D. rim 0.080 m.

Gritty, hard-fired clay, red over most of surface to gray at core, with inclusions.

Cup with flat base, ovoid body with max. diam. above median, rim offset from incurve of body by narrow groove. Low convex rim curves inward toward lip; concave interior. One vertical strap handle with central groove, set slightly below neck.

## 32. Brittle-ware mug. Pl. 30

C-76-46. H. 0.129, D. base 0.048, est. D. rim 0.12 m.

Gritty, hard-fired clay, gray to brown on exterior, with white inclusions.

Low ring foot, body almost horizontal from foot to angle, then rises nearly vertically in slightly convex profile to fine lip. Single vertical handle with deep central rib, attached above base and below rim. Groove on lower body just above body angle, second groove at point of attachment of upper handle. Unglazed.

33. Pergamene molded relief-ware Pl. 30  
krater.

C-76-21 a-e. Max. pres. H. 0.141, est. D. rim 0.18 m.

Fine, hard-fired cream clay, reddish glaze.

Deep bowl with top of narrow stemmed foot preserved. Hemispherical body, upper body vertical above decoration, to outturned, over-

nesses of Poseidon (presumably the Poseidon of Melos is intended here). He wrote, "the Augustan artist aimed at a different association of ideas when he adopted a *statua achillea* for the famous cuirass statue of Prima Porta. Neither god nor man, but a hero of mythical courage and virtue, a *vir gravis et sanctus* is implied." The mention of *statua achillea* refers, of course, to the well-known passage in Pliny (34.18) where he speaks of naked figures holding spears, called Achilleas, and then adds "*Graeca res nihil velare, at contra Romana ac militaris thoraces addere.*"

<sup>48</sup> Brendel, *Gnomon* 36, 1964, p. 501; Ingholt, *Archaeology* 22, 1969, pp. 304-318. Ingholt, p. 318, also suggested that Augustus bore a sword in his left hand and held a spear in his right, observing that the fingers of the right hand as we now see them, supposedly stretched out in a gesture of adlocutio, are restored. His restoration (his figure on p. 305) would increase the statue's resemblance to the works discussed here. Indeed, H. von Heintze in R. Helbig, *Führer durch die öffentlichen Sammlungen klassischer Altertümer in Rom* I, Tübingen 1963, p. 317) observed that an examination of the remains of these fingers appeared to prove that the hand held something, and she suggested a branch of laurel. The arm of Augustus, however, reaches in front of him, whereas the upraised spear-bearing arms of the Pergamene "Zeus," the Poseidon of Melos and the Delian and Corinthian statues in their probable restorations rested almost in the same plane as the body. Nevertheless, the rhythm of the statue of Augustus, its ponderation, and the general position of the arms is very similar to the Hellenistic examples cited here.

hanging vertical rim, interior sloping to inset convex molding. Glazed inside and out. Decoration: plastic ring on body encircling stem; second ring serving as ground line, *ca.* a quarter of the way up body; third ring above heads of figures, above which is band of oak leaves; groove above cutting through tips of leaves. Shallow, moldmade relief frieze of two female figures alternating around circumference of body. First female runs or dances to right, right leg forward, left back, hands at breasts. Body frontal with head in profile to right, tilted slightly downward. Figure wears short, loose garment, pinned at shoulders with overfold billowing out behind. Second figure (detail, Pl. 30) stands in frontal position on plinth, head tilted to viewer's right, weight on left leg, right flexed. Figure holds object in her raised left hand, right arm to side. She wears long, loose peplos, pinned at shoulder, diagonal strap from right shoulder to under left breast. Hair pulled back, parted in middle. Double-dipping mark.

For similar layout of figures, see H. Goldman, *Excavations at Gözliü Kule, Tarsis I*, Princeton 1950, no. 693, local fabric.

**34.** Arretine krater. Pl. 30

C-76-20. Max. pres. H. 0.124, est. D. lip 0.182 m.

Fine, hard-fired light-red clay, red glaze.

Upper part of Arretine krater with upper body rising to molded rim, vertical lip. Interior of rim concave, below a groove. Glazed inside and out. Decoration: in relief, on body, laurel leaves and buds on stems running horizontally; horizontal branch with double tendril and leaf groups. Double-framed ovolo with dots above. Rouletted band above decorated field, rouletting on exterior rim. Rectangular potter's stamp in decorated field just below double framed ovolo:

M E R N B A R G A E

"Bargae" separately framed in jeweled rectangular border.

Cf. Oxé-Comfort, *Corpus Vasorum Arretinorum*, Bonn 1968, no. 1256. M. Perennius Barathes.

**35.** Arretine plate, stamped.

C-76-24. Max. pres. dim. 0.056 m.

Fine, hard-fired light-red clay, red glaze.

Two joining fragments from floor of Arretine plate, glazed inside and out, with two incised concentric circles at center of floor with rectangular stamp therein:

P H I L A  
A V I L L

Cf. Oxé-Comfort, *Corpus Vasorum Arretinorum*, no. 254, a.

**36.** Arretine platter, stamped. Pl. 30

C-76-22. H. 0.055, est. D. foot 0.11, D. rim 0.48 m.

Fine, hard-fired light-red clay, red glaze.

Arretine plate, Haltern type 2, with broad foot, raised undersurface, horizontal floor, vertical molded rim with lower concave and upper convex band, set off by grooves. Interior of rim has groove, concave band, second groove. Glazed all over except for bottom and interior of foot and undersurface, where some glaze has run accidentally. Decoration: rouletting on upper convex band of rim and rouletted circle on floor of plate, within which is concentric groove and rectangular potter's stamp at center in two lines:

H I L A V / S A V E I

Cf. Oxé-Comfort, *Corpus Vasorum Arretinorum*, no. 1696, b; for rim, no. 1732, no. 91 on pl. II. Hilarus Savfei.

**37.** Samian plate, stamped. Pl. 30

C-76-32. H. 0.022, D. foot 0.126, max. D. 0.184, D. rim 0.178 m.

Fine, light-red micaceous clay, orange-red glaze.

Samian plate, very low ring foot with grooved resting surface, small circular depression with nipple in center of undersurface. Widely flaring body, vertical flanged rim with faceted concave band, convex band, rounded lip. Interior of rim is vertical curving to horizontal interior floor; interior of floor offset from

rim. Glazed inside and out. Decoration: three grooves at outer edge of exterior body, rouletting on upper fascia of rim, groove on interior of rim, rouletted band in floor with one groove on outer edge, two on inner edge. Rectangular potter's stamp on center of floor, 0.01 by 0.006 m., with signature in two lines:

Π C  
Θ CY

Cf. C-35-63, C-36-1185.

**38.** Two-handed bowl. Pl. 31

C-76-53. H. to rim 0.08, D. foot 0.07, D. rim 0.156 m.

Fine, hard-fired pinkish buff clay, 5YR 6/6, with scattered white inclusions; dull dark brown glaze.

Two-handed bowl with flaring low ring foot, wide flaring straight-walled body, vertical rim sharply articulated from body and tapering slightly to plain rounded lip. Two short horizontal handles at rim, bent upwards toward the outer ends of loop and pressed in against rim, oval in section. Glazed on interior, rim and upper body, glaze drips on reserved lower body.

H. S. Robinson, *The Athenian Agora*, V, *Pottery of the Roman Period. Chronology*, Princeton 1959, F-29, F-30 for similar bowls.

**39.** Two handled bowl, stamped. Pl. 31

C-76-51, H. to rim 0.077, D. foot 0.069, D. rim 0.174 m.

Fine, hard-fired clay with scattered fine inclusions, color of clay varying from gray inside to red on outer surface, 5YR 6/4.

Two-handed bowl of type similar to **38**, but with handles extended from rim. Metallic glaze inside and out. Decoration: on floor, four carelessly stamped palmettes.

H. S. Robinson, *Athenian Agora* V, F-29, F-30.

POTTERY FROM WEST SHOPS,  
FOUNDATION TRENCH

**40.** Thornware beaker. Pl. 31

C-76-137. H. 0.97, D. base 0.031, Th. wall 0.003 m.

Brittle, gritty, micaceous brown clay, 5YR 5/3 (reddish brown). Clay color variations from stacking in kiln.

Thornware beaker with flat bottom, approximately biconical body with groove just above max. diam. Beaker lip is continuation of upper wall with slight outward flare just below lip. Decoration: thorns applied to lower body, surface plain above body groove.

POTTERY FROM FILL DUMPED AGAINST  
BYZANTINE FOUNDATIONS

**41.** Byzantine green-painted cup. Fig. 7, Pl. 31

C-76-10. H. 0.067, D. base 0.054, est. D. rim 0.10 m.

Coarse red clay with white inclusions, green paint, clear glaze.

Full profile of cup with flat foot, an ovoid body, slightly flaring offset rim. Green painted and glazed inside and out. No trace of handle preserved.

**42.** Byzantine green-painted cup. Fig. 7, Pl. 31

C-76-9. H. 0.066, D. foot 0.057, est. D. rim 0.11 m.

Coarse, hard-fired, pinkish buff clay with lime inclusions. Green paint, clear glaze.

Full profile of cup with disk foot, concave undersurface, globular body, slightly flaring offset rim, rounded lip. Green paint and glaze inside and out. No trace of handle preserved.

POTTERY FROM FRANKISH BOTHROS

**43.** Green-painted bowl. Fig. 7, Pl. 32

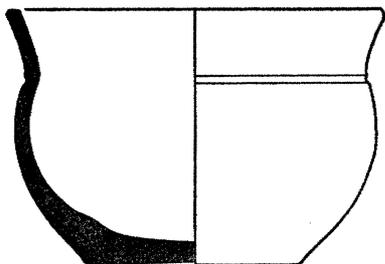
C-76-1. H. 0.054, D. base 0.059, D. rim 0.146 m.

Tan clay, 5YR 7/4 (pink), green paint, white slip, thin glaze.

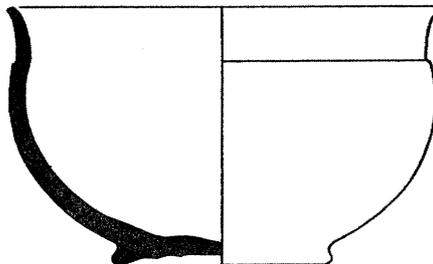
Bowl with ring foot, low flaring body and rounded lip. Decoration: inside white slipped with green-painted pendant sets of arcs around rim. Carelessly finished with wheel ridges left on body.

**44.** Green-painted bowl. Fig. 7, Pl. 31

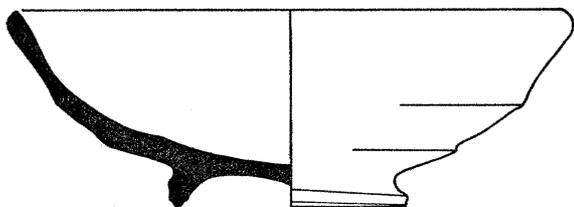
C-76-4. H. 0.047, D. base 0.077, D. rim 0.164 m.



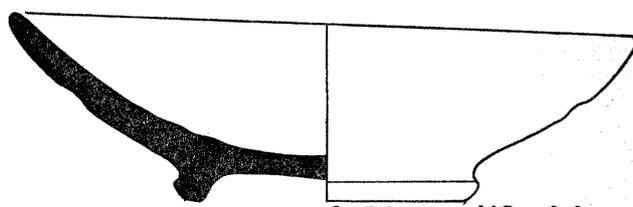
C-76-10 NO. 41



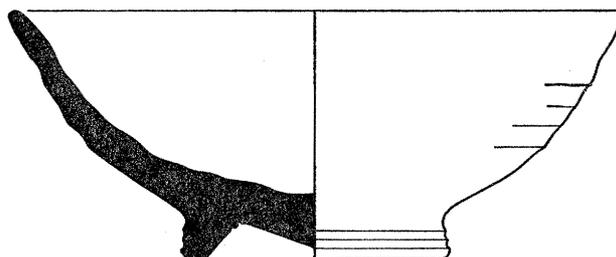
C-76-9 NO. 42



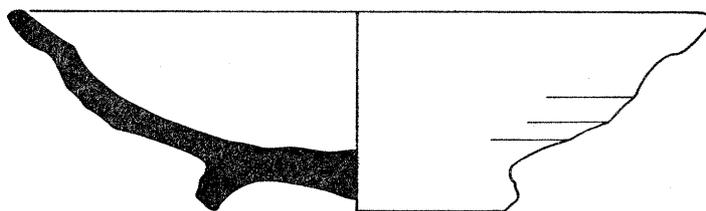
C-76-1 NO. 43



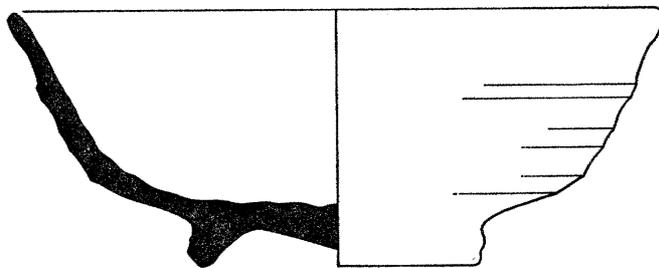
C-76-4 NO. 44



C-76-7 NO. 45



C-76-8 NO. 46



C-76-6 NO. 47

FIG. 7. Pottery profiles: 41, 42, Byzantine; 43-47, Frankish. Scale 1:2.

Hard-fired red clay with white inclusions, cream slip, green paint, clear glaze thinly applied.

Green-painted bowl with ring foot, flat under-surface. From foot to lip body flares outwards, slightly convex; plain round lip. Decoration: sloppy, green band around lip, 0.015 to 0.02 m. wide; exterior reserved except for slip and glaze dripping from lip.

45. Green-painted sgraffito bowl. Fig. 7, Pl. 31

C-76-7. H. 0.068, D. base 0.071, D. rim 0.16 m.

Over-fired, pinkish tan local clay with white inclusions, slip, green paint, clear glaze.

Bowl with ring foot, undersurface forming central nipple, body convex but carelessly finished to give angular profile, thick round lip. Decoration: interior, band of incised cross-hatching around rim, covered with band of green paint, dripping to center. Transparent glaze fired to brownish tint over all of interior and exterior of rim, remainder of exterior reserved.

46. Brown-painted bowl. Fig. 7, Pl. 31

C-76-8. H. 0.053, D. base 0.085, est. D. rim 0.190 m.

Over-fired tan clay with fine white inclusions, slip, brown paint and glaze.

Shallow bowl with low ring foot, central nipple on undersurface, low flaring bowl convex in profile, with outturned rim, rounded lip. Decoration: interior has brown band on rim

running down into center, glazed all over; exterior has buff slip, brown paint and glaze on rim, rest of outside reserved except for slip drips.

47. Brown- and slip-painted bowl. Fig. 7, Pl. 31

C-76-6. H. 0.067, D. base 0.078, est. D. rim 0.175 m.

Light brown clay micaceous with white inclusions, probably local, 5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow). Glaze murky, slip, brown paint.

Bowl with ring foot, nipped undersurface, flaring body turning up slightly to almost vertical rim. Decoration: inside bottom center painted brown in an irregular spot around which are splashes of slip, irregular stripe of brown paint at rim. Outside reserved, except for stray drops of slip, glaze, and color as used on interior.

48. Painted sgraffito bowl. Pl. 31

C-76-11 a-d. Fragmentary.

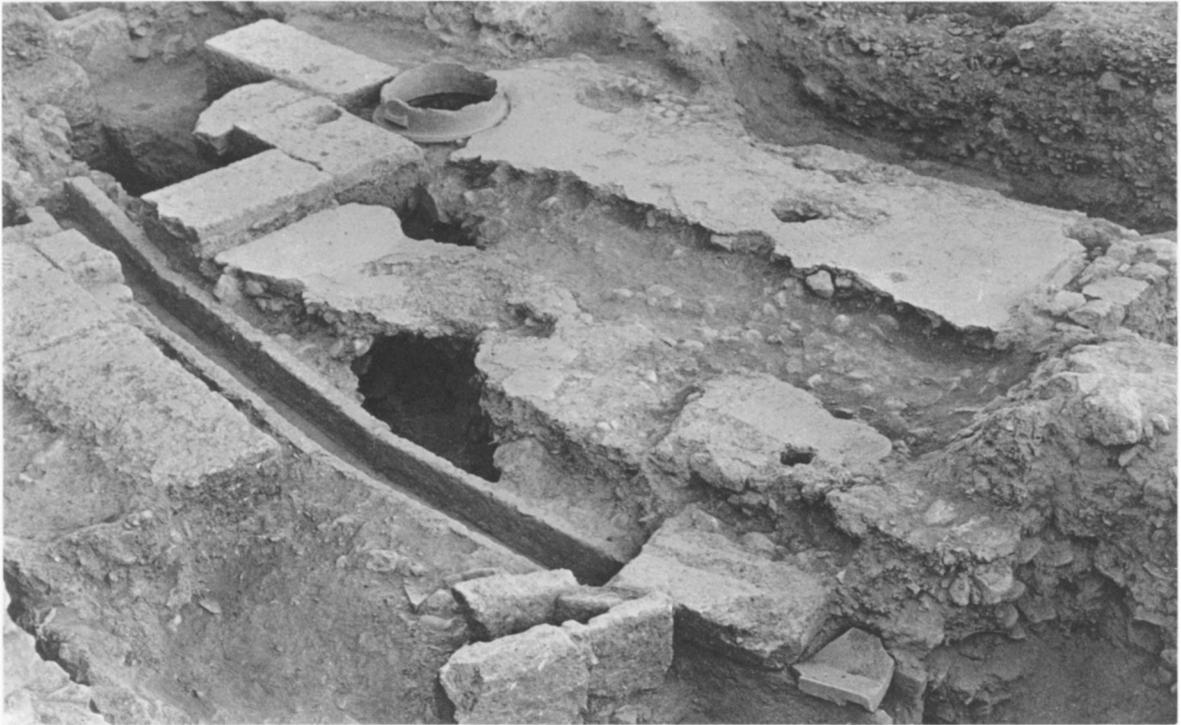
Fine reddish clay with white inclusions, white slip, green paint, clear glaze.

Flaring shallow bowl with low, thick ring foot, wide body with straight walls, angular rim turning out with slightly concave upper surface, rounded lip. Rim slipped inside and outside, thin slip over rest of exterior. Decoration: interior has incised, schematic floral pattern on bowl, splotches of green paint, line of paint around rim overlapping onto exterior.

CHARLES KAUFMAN WILLIAMS, II



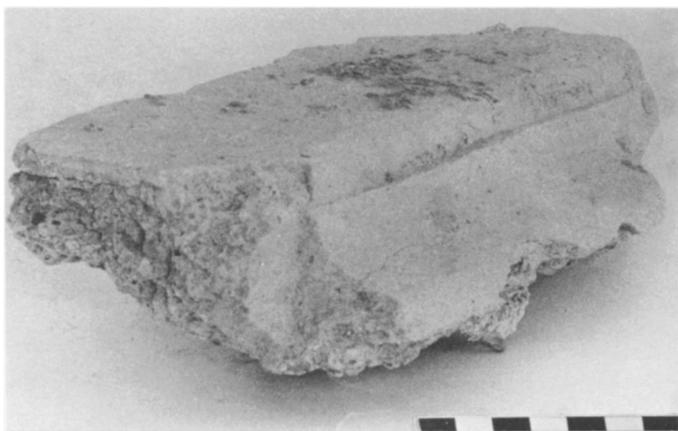
The Roman Cellar Building and the Centaur Bath, from west  
CHARLES K. WILLIAMS, II: CORINTH, 1976: FORUM SOUTHWEST



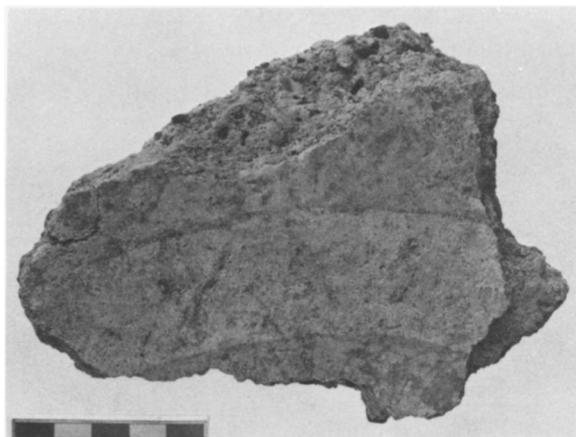
a. Well 75-1 and drain, from southeast



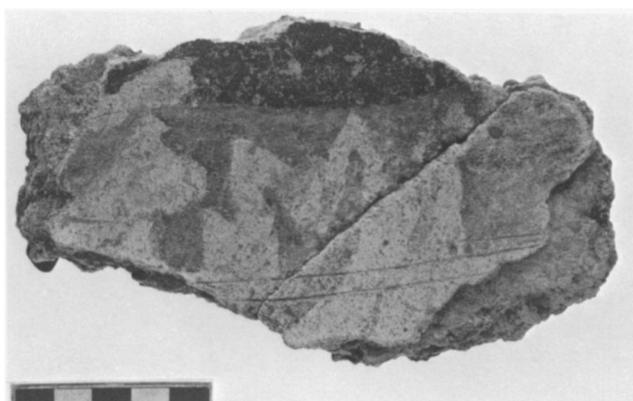
b. Well 75-1 and drain, south wall of Long Rectangular Building in background, from northeast  
Building V



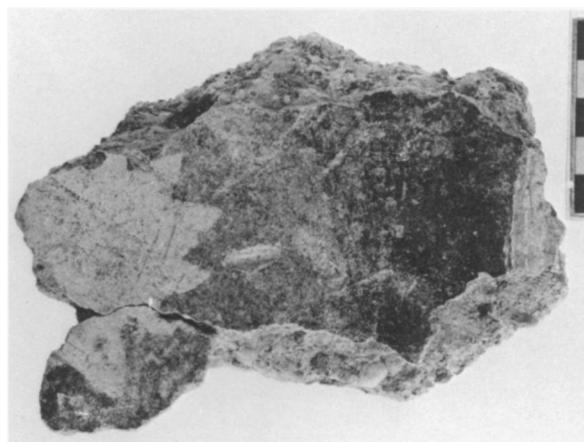
a. A-75-36



b. A-75-32

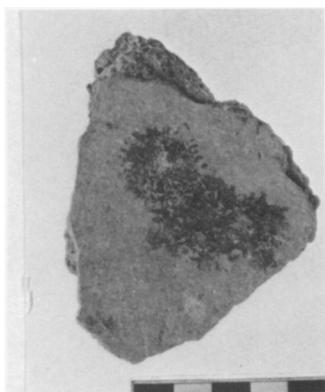


c. A-75-29



d. A-75-30

a-e. Fragments of painted floor, perhaps from Building V



e. A-75-34



f. The Centaur Bath, Rooms 3 and 4, from south



a. Room 7 cut by Roman Cellar Building, from west



b. Furnace from west



c. Room 7 with foundation trench for its west wall, from north

The Centaur Bath



9



2



1



8



18



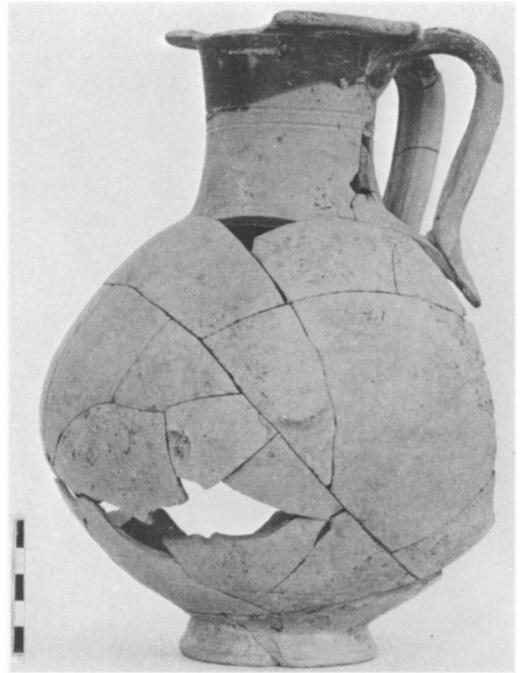
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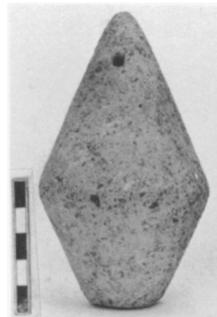
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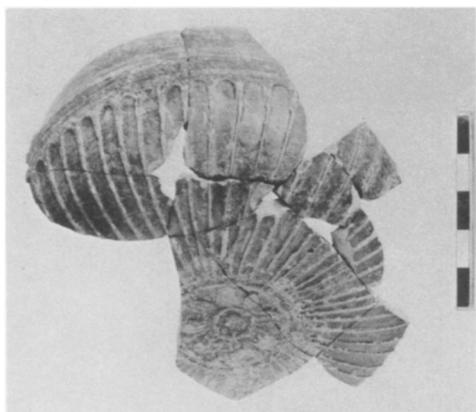


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13

Fill of well 75-5



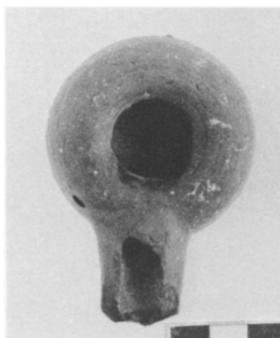
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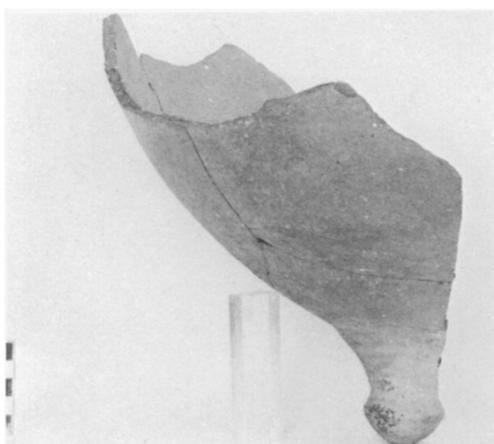
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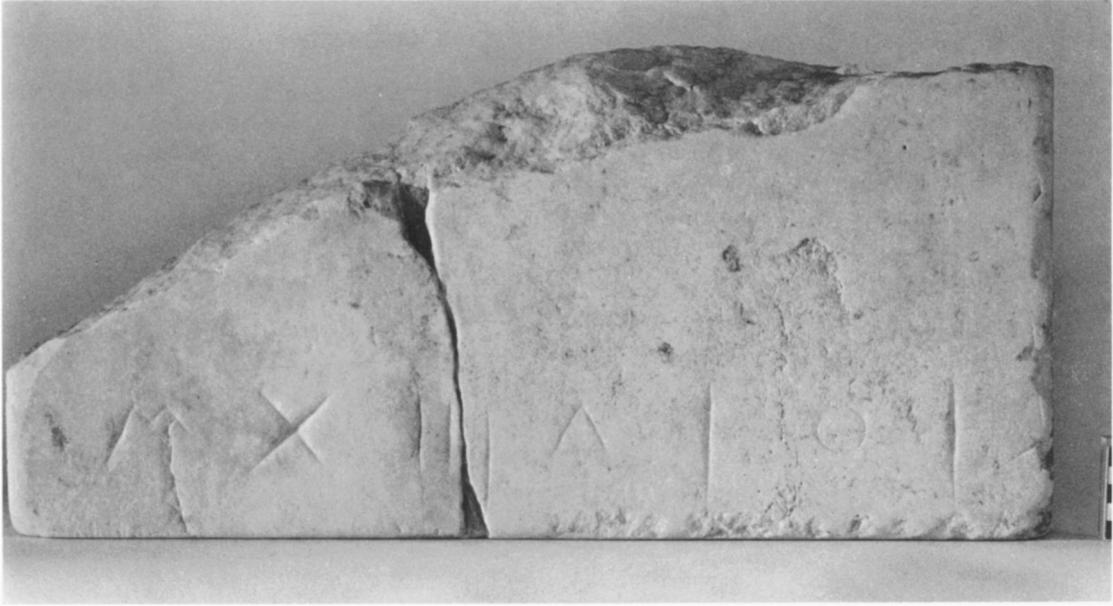
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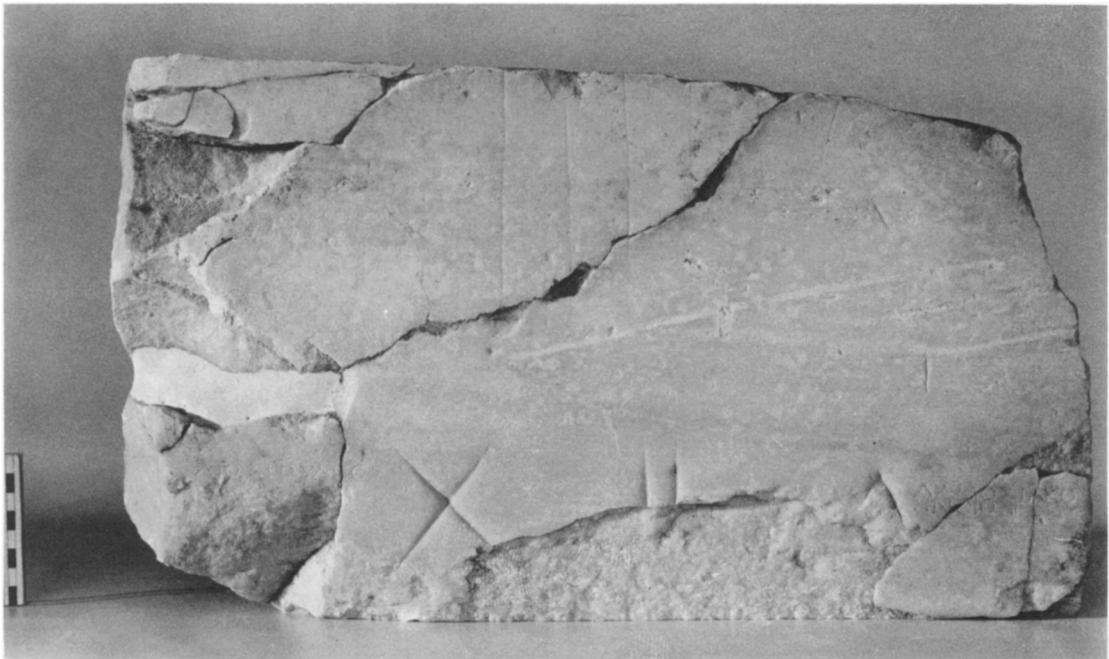
25



27



29



28



28, detail

Gaming boards or accounting tables

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30, torso of cuirassed statue



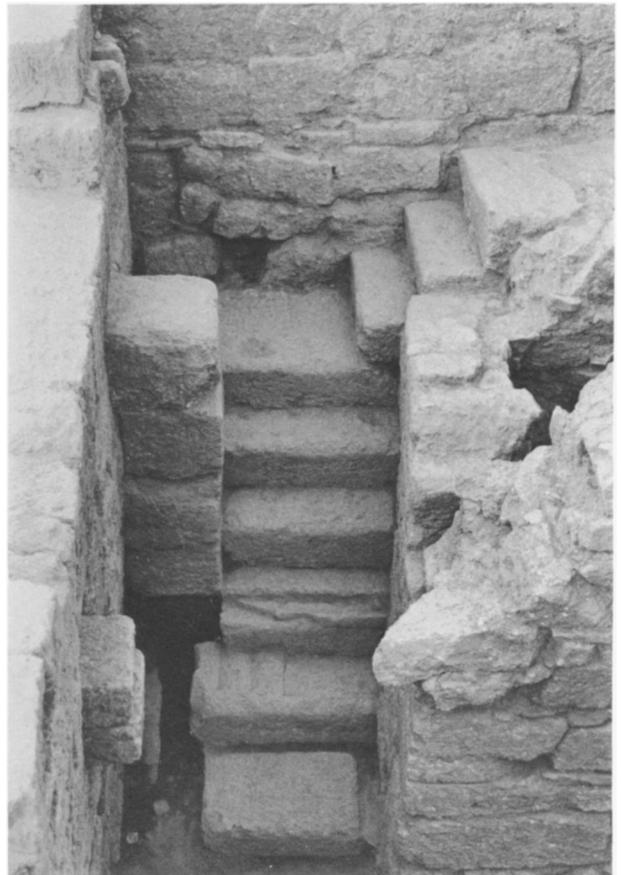
29, front of accounting table



a. Cellar and stairwell, from south



b. East end of cellar with well 60-1, from west



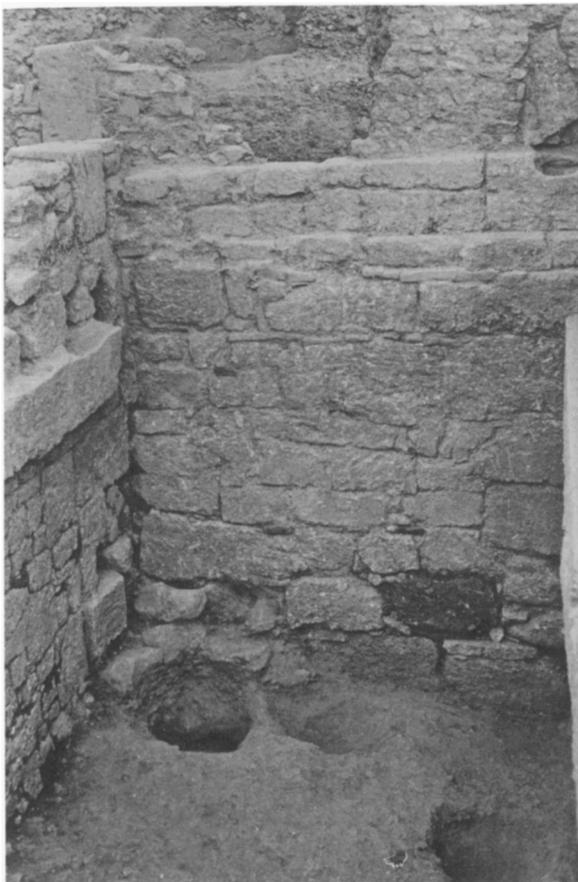
c. Stair into cellar, from north

The Roman Cellar Building

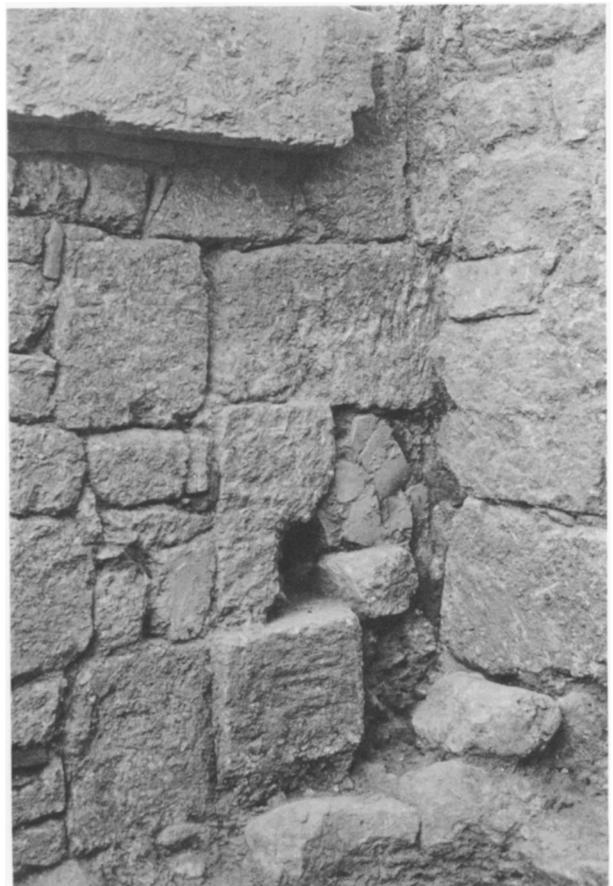
CHARLES K. WILLIAMS, II: CORINTH, 1976: FORUM SOUTHWEST



a. Beam ends and slit window in north wall



b. Southwest corner with holes in floor, earlier wall in face of south wall



c. Earlier wall in face of south wall

The Roman Cellar Building, cellar details

CHARLES K. WILLIAMS, II: CORINTH, 1976: FORUM SOUTHWEST

PLATE 30



31



32



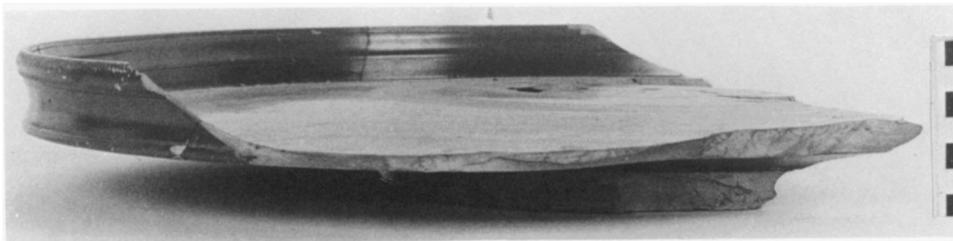
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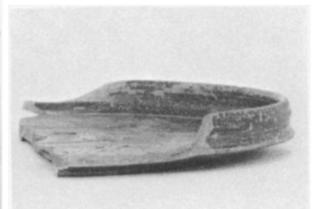
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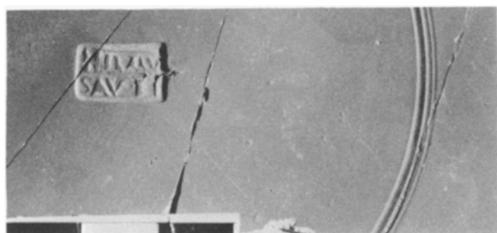
33, detail



36



37



36, stamp



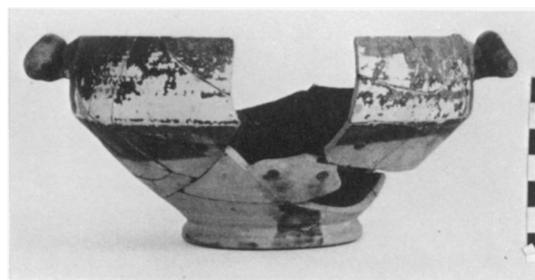
37, stamp

Pottery from the southwest room of the Roman Cellar Building

CHARLES K. WILLIAMS, II: CORINTH, 1976: FORUM SOUTHWEST



a. Well 76-1 from east



38



39



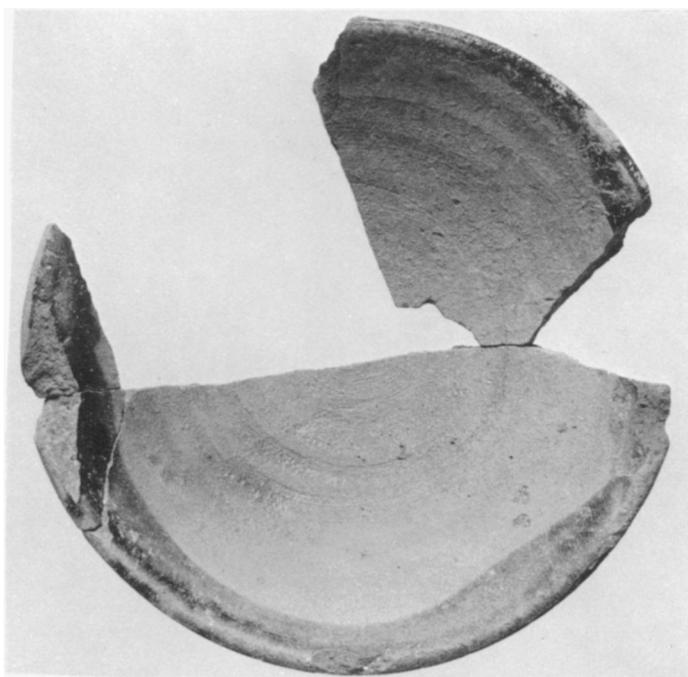
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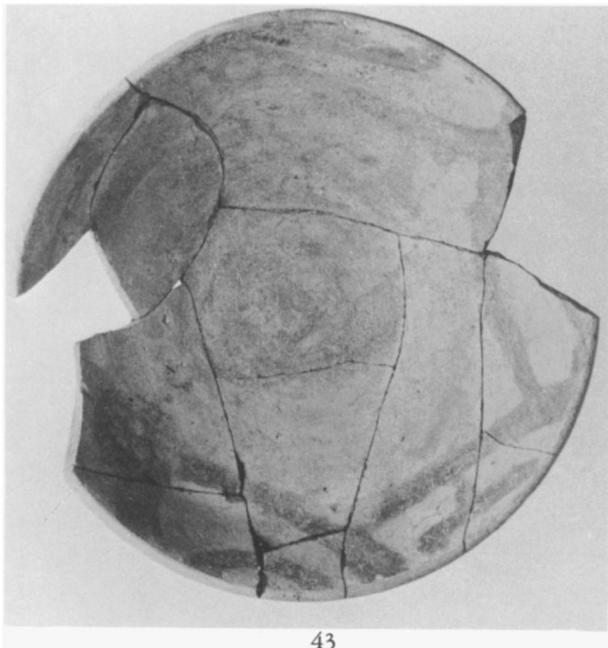
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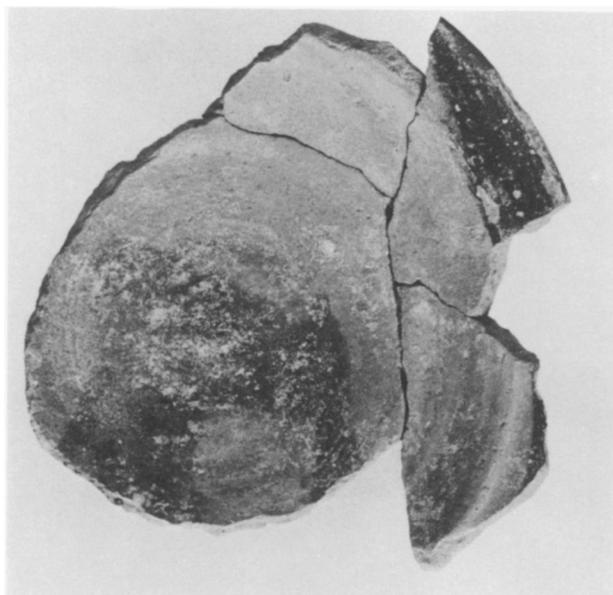
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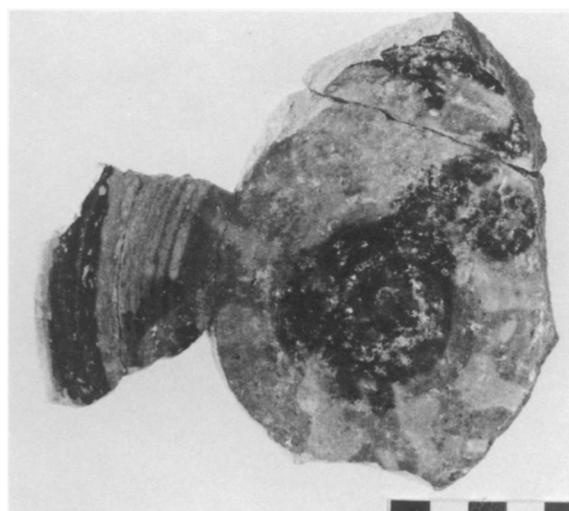
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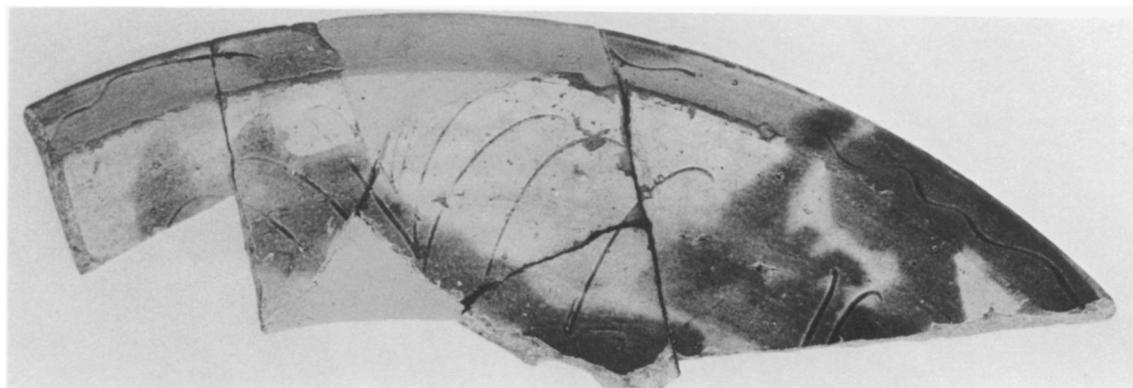
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