

# A HELLENISTIC DEPOSIT FROM CORINTH

## EVIDENCE FOR INTERIM PERIOD ACTIVITY (146–44 B.C.)

(PLATES 14–32)

DEPOSIT 1947-3, recorded as the Manhole at N:20, was excavated in 1947 by Saul Weinberg.<sup>1</sup> It was located beneath the foundation trench of one of the interior east–west walls of the Southeast Building, in the central area of the first building on the site (Fig. 1).

The Southeast Building was erected in the very early years of the Roman colony of Laus Julia Corinthiensis, founded in 44 B.C., and has been identified by Weinberg as a civic building, possibly a library or archives on the basis of its plan.<sup>2</sup>

The uppermost fill of the manhole (0.00 m. to –1.40 m.) contained large poros chips, field stones, and some poros architectural fragments from the construction of the Southeast Building, as well as sherds of Roman pottery (not saved or described), a loomweight with an obscure stamp (MF 8883), and an illegible fragmentary bronze coin (Coin 47-54). At –1.40 m. the fill changed to a soft, red-brown earth, and from this point to the bottom the fill remained consistent, in both soil and finds. At –7.35 m. water began to appear, and the

<sup>1</sup> I am grateful to many friends and scholars for guidance and assistance with various parts of this article. Most especially I acknowledge with great pleasure the kindness, encouragement, and assistance of Drs. Charles K. Williams, II and Nancy Bookidis of the Corinth excavations. I also owe my thanks to Marie-Brigitte Carre of the Centre Camille Jullian for examining photographs and descriptions of the Italian amphoras and giving me the benefit of her expertise; to Virginia R. Grace for sharing with me her chronology of Rhodian and Knidian amphoras and supplying information about the amphora stamps in this deposit; to Carolyn G. Koehler for her guidance on matters concerning amphoras; to P. M. W. Matheson for rechecking the reading of the stamps on the Knidian amphora and supplying useful information; to Jean-Paul Morel of the Centre Camille Jullian for information about the Campana wares; to Robert E. A. Palmer for his insights into the *lex agraria* and Roman colonies; to Martin Price for permission to cite his unpublished chronology of Corinthian pegasos/trident coinage; to David Gilman Romano for pointing out the existence of the *lex agraria* and for his insights into the layout of the Early Roman city; to Kathleen Slane for her general guidance with the pottery; to Shelley C. Stone, III for information about the pottery from Morgantina; to Mercedes Vegas for her opinion of some of the cooking and coarse wares; to Jennifer Warren of the British Museum for her letters concerning the chronology of Achaian League coinage; to Samuel R. Wolff of the Oriental Institute for sharing his knowledge of the “Punicizing” amphoras with me; and to Orestes Zervos, Corinth numismatist, for assisting me with the identification and description of the coins in the deposit. I take full responsibility for any errors in the interpretation of the material.

To Lee Ann Turner and Jean Donohoe I am grateful for assistance with the preparation of the manuscript in various stages. The profile drawings were done over a period of many years by various artists, including David N. Lewis and Julia E. Pfaff. The photography was undertaken by L. Bartzioti and I. Ioannidou. To my family, David, Katy, Sarah, and Elizabeth, I give special thanks.

I am grateful to the American Philosophical Society and to the National Endowment for the Humanities (Travel to Collections program) for travel grants in 1986 and to the Mellon Bank 1984 Foundation for supporting this project.

<sup>2</sup> For references to this deposit, see Corinth Notebook 191, pp. 148–160; Broneer 1947, p. 238; Weinberg 1949, pp. 148–149, pls. 13, 14; *Corinth* I, v, pp. 4, 12, pl. 8:4; *Corinth* VII, iii, no. 46, p. 211. For discussion of the identification of the Southeast Building, see *Corinth* I, v, pp. 10–12.

# SOUTHEAST BUILDING



E. SKR. 20-VI-1047

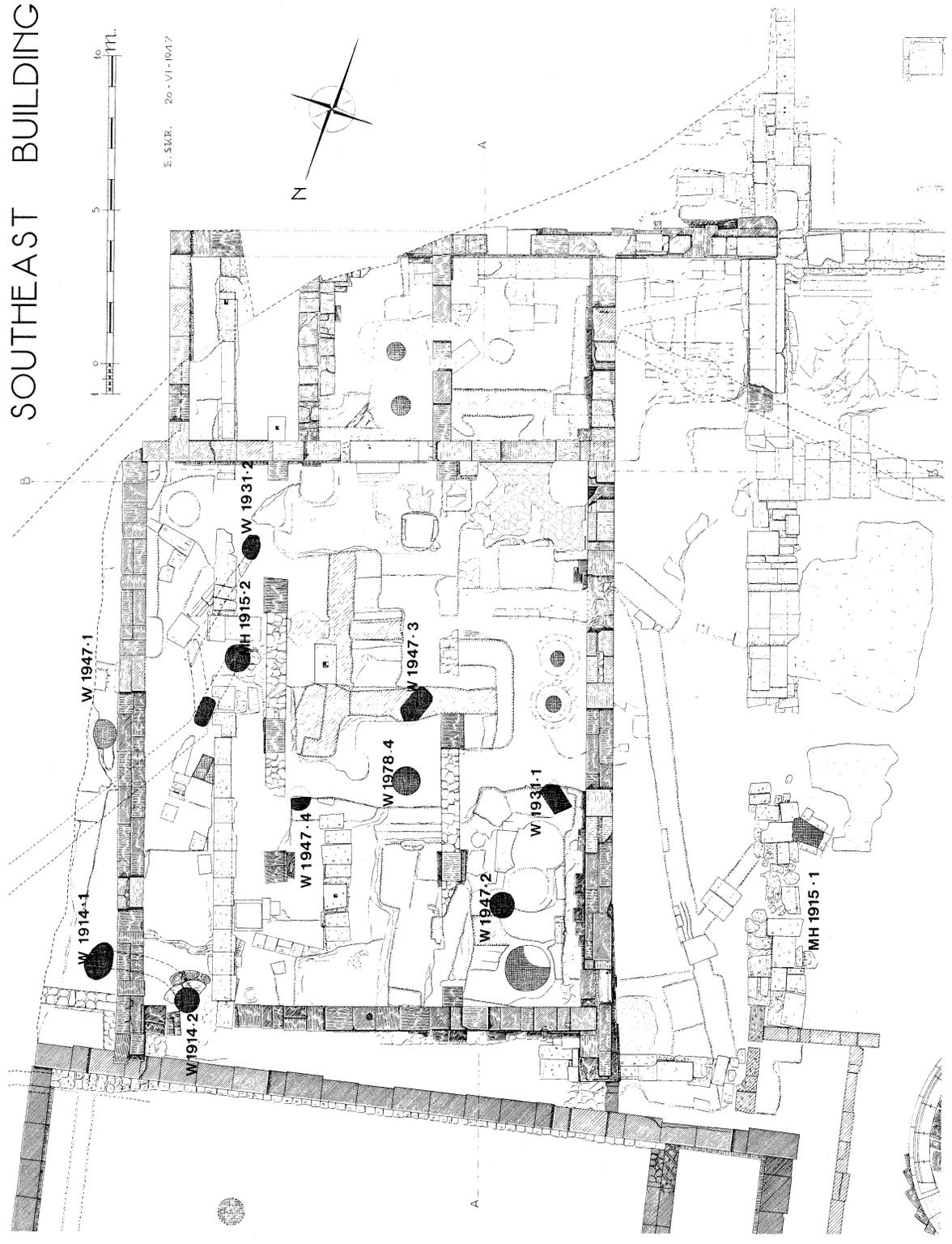


Fig. 1. Southeast Building, actual-state plan

objects from below this point were recovered from mud. The side chambers leading from the manhole were never found, and Broneer indicates in the preliminary publication that the “well shaft” could not be fully cleared because of the high water table.<sup>3</sup> Both the excavator, in the field notebook, and Broneer describe this feature as a well, while in the final publication Weinberg calls it a manhole.<sup>4</sup> Since the only additional information available is that the opening was elliptical, and since it seems to be the rule in Corinth that well shafts are circular in section and manholes are elliptical, it is probably accurate to refer to this feature as a manhole. Below  $-1.40$  m. the deposit is almost certainly a single fill, dumped as part of a cleanup of domestic, sacred, or commercial areas.<sup>5</sup> The deposit discussed in this article is comprised of the objects from  $-1.40$  m. to the bottom of the manhole.

The vast majority of these objects come from the deepest part of the manhole (lot 1947-5).<sup>6</sup> Of the inventoried finds only eight bone rings (**107**), an Argive fish-plate base (**24**), and six coins (**125**, **128**, **131**, **133**, and two illegible, not catalogued here) were found above  $-7.35$  m. There seems to be no chronological significance to the findspots of the objects in any of the lots. The most precisely datable coin (**133**, 148–146 B.C.) but not necessarily the latest<sup>7</sup> was recovered from the uppermost lot (lot 1947-1), and the latest datable objects (**11–13**, **30–34**, **36**, **56**, **65–69**) were found in the deepest part of the manhole (lots 1947-6B and 1947-5). Fragments of at least one object (**91**) were found in both lots 1947-6B and 1947-5, indicating that there is probably no stratigraphic meaning to the division of the finds from  $-7.35$  m. to  $-9.60$  m. into two lots. The purpose of this article in presenting a catalogue of all the inventoried material below  $-1.40$  m. in the Manhole at N:20 is to date the deposit and relate it to the picture of Corinth in the interim period between 146 and 44 B.C.

#### THE CONTENTS OF DEPOSIT 1947-3

The majority of the objects are Corinthian manufactured, although objects from other parts of the Peloponnesos (e.g., Argos, Sikyon), East Greece (Ephesos, Chios, Kos, Knidos, Rhodes), Attica, Macedonia, and Italy (Naples region, Volterra region, Adriatic coast, and Southern Italy in general) are represented. The Corinthian-manufactured objects can be dated to the pre-146 B.C. period, most produced in the first half of the 2nd century. A few earlier Corinthian objects appear in the deposit and can be closely dated to the 4th or 3rd century B.C., e.g., Corinthian B amphora **59** (middle to second half of 3rd century B.C.) and loomweights **101** (400–350 B.C.), **102** (300–250 B.C.), and **103** (350–300 B.C.). In the uninventoried lots in the upper parts of the deposit (lots 1947-1, 1947-2, and 1947-4) are a small number of sherds of earlier date, including one Early Helladic body sherd and some Corinthian Geometric sherds (see Appendix A). Of the imported objects, a group of Argive bowls (**8–10**) probably belong to the end of the 3rd century B.C., and three coins can be

<sup>3</sup> Broneer 1947, p. 238.

<sup>4</sup> Corinth Notebook 191, p. 158; Broneer 1947, p. 238; *Corinth I*, v, pp. 4, 12; labeled W 1947-9 on Figure 1.

<sup>5</sup> There is little evidence that the objects in this deposit were part of a conflagration; only two of the vessels (**22** and **39**), four of the terracottas (**78**, **87**, **91**, **92**), and one loomweight (**106**) show possible signs of burning or contact with carbonized material.

<sup>6</sup> See Appendix A for discussion of lots.

<sup>7</sup> See discussion, on p. 61 below, concerning the controversy over the dating of the Achaian League Coins.

dated to the 4th or 3rd century B.C. (**137** and **138**, Macedonian coins of Antigonos Gonatas, 277–239 B.C.; **139**, Ptolemy III, 247–222 B.C.).

Among the imported objects are five categories which are critical, and possibly problematic, for establishing the lower *terminus* of the deposit:

#### *Moldmade Relief Bowls*

The chronology of the four East Greek moldmade relief bowls (**11–14**) is not well defined, but parallels for two of the bowls (**12** and **13**) indicate a date of manufacture in the second half of the 2nd century B.C. A bowl similar to **12** comes from a closely datable context at Morgantina of the first half of the 1st century B.C.

#### *Campana Wares*

The dating of the Campana A and B wares in the deposit is not without difficulty. The forms of all three Campana A pieces (**30–32**) belong in the range of the 2nd century B.C., but the stamps, with their parallels at Berenice, may allow a more precise, later 2nd-century date. Jean-Paul Morel accepts a pre-146 B.C. date for **30** and **31**.<sup>8</sup> The concentric grooves in the tondo of **32**, however, suggest to Morel a possible date in the second half of the 2nd century, although these appear at Berenice in the first half of the 1st century B.C. Of the Campana B ware, none of the plates need go beyond 146 B.C., although Campana B plates of the same form and in the same fabric as **33**, **34**, and **36** do not occur at Morgantina until the second half of the 2nd century B.C.<sup>9</sup>

#### *Cooking Wares*

The South Italian “orlo bifido” baking pan (**56**) stands out as the most closely datable and identifiable of the imported coarse and cooking wares. There are examples of this fabric as early as the mid-2nd century B.C. (at Cosa) and as late as Augustan times. The profile is close to one from the House of the Faun at Pompeii (2nd or 1st century B.C.) and to examples from Cosa that belong to the mid-2nd century B.C. and to the period from 110–100 to the last quarter of the 1st century B.C.

#### *Transport/Storage Amphoras*

Of the twelve transport/storage amphoras in this deposit, seven are Italian types, all of which may belong to the interim period. The Greco-Italic type(s) (**63** and possibly **64**) can be placed in the range *ca.* 180–120 B.C. but are not more precisely datable. The two transitional Greco-Italic/Dressel IA or Lamboglia 2 types (**65** and **66**) surely belong to the later 2nd century B.C. when Greco-Italic types give way to the production of Dressel IA and Lamboglia 2 types. Since the dating of Lamboglia 2 amphoras is, at this point, no more precisely defined than within the range from the end of the 2nd to the mid-1st century B.C., it is not possible to narrow further the date of manufacture for **67**, **68**, and **69**. It is possible, however, to postulate that all these Italian Adriatic Coast amphoras arrived in Corinth after 146 but before the refounding of the colony in 44 B.C. A large group of Italian amphoras, including

<sup>8</sup> Personal communication, May 1988.

<sup>9</sup> Shelley C. Stone, personal communication, October 1986.

Lamboglia 2 types, was found in South Stoa Well IX.<sup>10</sup> That well deposit seems to be a jumble of Hellenistic pottery dating as late as 146 B.C. and some Republican-period wares (Eastern Sigillata A and B sherds). The amphoras of Lamboglia 2 type in that deposit may represent additional imports to Corinth in the interim period.

### *Coins*

The most closely datable coin is that of Gaius Publilius, quaestor of Macedonia in 148–146 B.C. (133). There is no disagreement on the dating of this coin. The dating of the coinage of the Achaian League, however, is a topic under examination. The accepted viewpoint thus far and the view taken by Jennifer Warren, whose study of the bronze coinage of the Achaian League will soon appear, is that all the bronze coinage of the Achaian League of the standing Zeus/seated female type was struck before 146 B.C.<sup>11</sup> Professor Christof Boehringer of Göttingen University will soon be publishing a hoard with Achaian League silver coins from Poggio Picenze and will argue that the silver coinage of the League, e.g., of Patras, Aigion, Aigina, and Dyme, was struck after 146 B.C.<sup>12</sup> Since most numismatists would accept that the bronze and silver issues should begin at the same time, Boehringer's publication will, no doubt, open a new discussion of the chronology of Achaian League coinage.

### THE DATE OF THE DEPOSIT

In his publication of the Southeast Building, Weinberg suggests two possibilities for the origin of the fill: that it was dumped either (1) during the period of “non-occupation” between the destruction of Corinth in 146 B.C. and the refounding of the site in 44 B.C. or (2) after the founding of the colony, which Weinberg felt was the more likely possibility.<sup>13</sup> In his study of Hellenistic Corinthian pottery, G. Roger Edwards gives a brief summary of this deposit and presents his opinion that the Corinthian material in it is consistent with a lower *terminus* of 146 B.C., although he allows the possibility of three distinct fills: a small use fill, whose lower limit would be 146 B.C.; a higher filling, dumped in the very early years of the Roman colony; and a supplemental fill relating to the construction of the Southeast Building.<sup>14</sup> Even after a close examination of all the material in the manhole, no more than two fills can be distinguished (see p. 57 above): (1) the Early Roman building debris sealing off the top, from 0.00 to –1.40 m., and (2) the large fill from –1.40 m. to the bottom, whose objects are described in the Catalogue. In fact, this deposit is unique among the Hellenistic deposits at Corinth because there is no recognizable material from the refounding of the colony mixed into the Hellenistic material, such as thin-walled wares, Eastern Sigillata A vessels, the earliest examples of Arretine ware, and Type XIX “Ephesos” lamps.<sup>15</sup> Most of the deposits in the

<sup>10</sup> *Corinth* VII, iii, no. 101, pp. 227–228; Corinth C-48-235 and C-48-237–C-48-241.

<sup>11</sup> Jennifer Warren, personal communications, 1986–1989. Warren's study of the Achaian League coinage will be published by British Museum Publications.

<sup>12</sup> C. Boehringer, personal communication, September 27, 1991. A short summary of Boehringer's views will soon appear in the *Acts of the Athenian Symposium on Achaia and Elis (1989)*. For the Poggio Picenze hoard see Thompson, Mørkholm, and Kraay 1973, no. 2056.

<sup>13</sup> *Corinth* I, v, pp. 4, 12.

<sup>14</sup> *Corinth* VII, iii, no. 46, p. 211.

<sup>15</sup> Manhole 1981-3 (Williams and Zervos 1982, pp. 128–131) and a Tiberian floor deposit (Wright 1980) contain typical materials of the early years of the Roman colony of Corinth. The excavations of 1980 in the

South Stoa shop wells, for example, contained mixed Mummiian destruction and cleanup debris of 44 B.C.<sup>16</sup>

For the 139 catalogued objects in this deposit the chronological picture can be described as follows:

123 objects, or 88.5 percent, belong to the period from the 4th century B.C. down to 146 B.C.

11 objects, or 7.9 percent, are possible interim-period imports (**30–34, 36, 63, 64, 67–69**).

4 objects, or 2.9 percent, are definite interim-period imports (**12, 13, 65, 66**).

1 object, or 0.7 percent, has a chronological range which spans the interim period and the founding of the colony (**56**).

The date of the deposition of the large single fill in the manhole from –1.40 m. to bottom, based on the dating of the latest imported objects, can be placed within the broad range from the second half of the 2nd century to the first half of the 1st century B.C. It is most likely that it was in the period around the end of the 2nd century B.C. or early 1st century B.C. that the material was dumped into the manhole. The absence in this deposit of Early Roman red wares, thin-walled vessels, and lamps which are typical of excavated strata of the early years of the Roman colony of Corinth also suggests a date before 44 B.C.

#### HISTORICAL COMMENTARY

Historians and archaeologists are slowly reexamining and modifying their views of what Corinth was like in the period between its destruction and plundering by Mummius in 146 B.C. and its refounding as Colonia Laus Julia Corinthiensis in 44 B.C. The literary sources support the notion of a much devastated city, although Cicero (*Tusc. disp.* 3.22.53) indicates that there were inhabitants in Corinth, perhaps *ca.* 79–77 B.C.<sup>17</sup> The archaeological picture to some degree bears out the literary evidence that Corinth was left in ruins. The buildings, shrines, and monuments of the Greek period show signs of destruction, dismantling, or lack of use around 146 B.C. It is also clear, however, that some rebuilding or clean-up activity and some continuity of cult places can be attested in this interim period.<sup>18</sup> In addition, imported objects have already been published that date to the interim period.<sup>19</sup>

It is a logical hypothesis that a city of the enormous size of Corinth with a population in the Greek period perhaps as high as 85,000<sup>20</sup> would not have lain deserted and without any activity for approximately three generations from 146 to 44 B.C. There were very probably Corinthians living in the areas outside the center of the former Greek city and using the farm lands around the Corinthia in that interim period. In 111 B.C. an agrarian law, the

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northeast corner of the forum produced thin-walled wares and lamps, which were imported in the post-44 B.C. period, and some barbotine vessels that may be dated to 130–70 B.C., within the interim period (Williams and Russell 1981, pp. 34–44).

<sup>16</sup> *Corinth* VII, iii, nos. 96–118, pp. 225–235.

<sup>17</sup> See Wiseman 1979, pp. 491–494 for an excellent assessment of the literary sources on this point.

<sup>18</sup> See Wiseman 1979, pp. 494–495 for a summary of the evidence at that time.

<sup>19</sup> Williams 1978, pp. 21–23; Williams and Russell 1981, pp. 34–37.

<sup>20</sup> Engels 1990, pp. 82–84. See also Wiseman 1978, pp. 10–12 for population estimates.

*lex agraria* (CIL I, 2, 585), was passed by the Roman people calling for the land of Corinth to be measured and boundary stones erected in preparation for the sale of certain parcels of land.<sup>21</sup> A survey of this magnitude would have required a team of Roman surveyors, months of work in Corinth, and ready supplies of food and other necessities. On the presumption that this survey was conducted and parcels of land sold, Romans, as well as Greeks, possibly former Corinthians with the means to do so, would have been able to purchase land, presumably for agricultural purposes. It would not have been necessary for the landowners, particularly wealthy Romans with property in various regions, to reside in the Corinthia and tend the land themselves; one would expect tenant farmers or agents to take care of these matters. The implication of this law of 111 B.C. is that activity of an agricultural nature, as well as commercial activity to support the agriculture, would have been present in Corinth sometime after 111 B.C.

One might speculate, in connection with any survey made after 111 B.C., that a preliminary cleanup of specific areas around what was to become the Roman civic center was called for. It may even have been at the south and southeast ends of the forum, where the Southeast Building was later erected and where the South Stoa was still standing “fairly intact”,<sup>22</sup> the east end to be later used for public offices of the Roman officials in charge of the Isthmian Games,<sup>23</sup> that an early cleanup took place. This deposit may represent one such cleanup of domestic, sacred, or commercial areas after 111 B.C.

Lack of economic self-determination would have been an important factor in the decades following Corinth’s destruction in 146 B.C., with trade ties cut and the production and exportation of Corinthian goods halted. Ceramic and sculptural production and the minting of coins in Corinth certainly came to an end in 146 B.C. If one presumes, however, that a population of any size lived at Corinth after that date, it is logical to expect that after an initial period of recovery some imported products would begin to appear in Corinth, by the later decades of the 2nd century B.C. If an Italian contingent lived in or made visits to Corinth, including surveyors, farmers, Roman agents, and landowners, some nonperishable supplies may have been sent to support them or may have been brought with them. This might explain the presence in this deposit of the Campana wares, the Italian amphoras, and the Italian baking pan.

Although the picture of Corinth in the period between 146 and 44 B.C. cannot be clarified as a result of this study alone, an analysis of the objects in this deposit provides more archaeological evidence to support a view of post-146 B.C. Corinth as a place with no civic structure but with a population, some commercial activity, and some foreign interaction by the later decades of the 2nd century B.C. Scholars should be cautioned by this study, and by the accumulating evidence of imports to Corinth in the interim period, to consider carefully the context of Hellenistic material from Corinth when assigning dates to comparable material from other sites and when using the 146 B.C. *terminus* for all Hellenistic objects from Corinth.

<sup>21</sup> Hardy 1912, pp. 84–85. See Romano 1993 for discussion of the possible archaeological evidence for this survey.

<sup>22</sup> *Corinth* I, iv, p. 100.

<sup>23</sup> *Corinth* I, iv, pp. 102–111.

A reexamination of other Hellenistic deposits from Corinth, such as South Stoa Well IX,<sup>24</sup> might well yield more evidence for commercial activity between 146 and 44 B.C. For the moment, one is on safe ground in assuming that Hellenistic objects manufactured at Corinth must pre-date 146 B.C., but we are still discovering the volume of imported Hellenistic objects which arrived in Corinth in the interim period.

## CATALOGUE<sup>25</sup>

### MOLDMADE VESSELS (1–15)

**1. Pine-cone bowl** Pl. 14  
(Corinthian)

C-47-787 (lot 1947-5).

*Corinth* VII, iii, no. 821, pp. 154, note 3, 164, 166, 168; Siebert 1978, p. 167, note 1.

H. 0.079, Diam. 0.135, Th. 0.006–0.004 m. Fine, buff-pink Corinthian clay. 7.5YR 8/4 (pink). Matt-black glaze fired unevenly brick red to black.

Complete profile. Deep hemispherical form with flat-tish bottom and wheelmade rim.

Medallion decoration: seven-petal rosette within two concentric circles. Corolla: five rows of short imbricate leaves with pointed tips and central spine (pine-cone decoration). Body: repeating pattern of Nike driving chariot drawn by two felines to r. (from well-worn stamp); above, row of pointed leaves with central spine pendent from line. Rim zone: ivy-leaf guilloche.

See Edwards 1981, p. 197 for comments on the imbricate-leaf styles on bowls from Corinth. One other Corinthian moldmade bowl from Corinth with a stamp of Nike driving a biga (C-47-236) is from two South Stoa shop wells (*Corinth* VII, iii, no. 822, pp. 169, 228, deposits 102, 103) which contained Mummian cleanup debris. This example and C-47-236 represent two different stamps. Siebert has found a match for the Nike and biga stamp on an Argive bowl (1978, M48, p. 167, pl. 27).

**2. Net-pattern bowl (Corinthian)** Pl. 14

C-47-790 (lot 1947-5).

*Corinth* VII, iii, no. 919, p. 182, pls. 6 and 80; Edwards 1981, p. 197; Siebert 1978, p. 167, note 1.

H. 0.086, Diam. 0.142 m. Fine, buff Corinthian clay, hard fired with grayish cast. 10YR 8/3 (very pale brown). Unevenly fired matt-black to red-orange to purplish red glaze.

Complete profile. Deep conical form with flat bottom and wheelmade rim.

Medallion decoration: quadruple palmette within two concentric circles. Wall: net pattern composed of small dots with connecting lines. Continuous line of dots borders lower of two rim-zone lines. Rim zone: guilloche framed between lines.

The net pattern is a popular motif in general for moldmade bowls during the period from ca. 160 to ca. 120 B.C. (Edwards 1986, pp. 395–396). There are many examples at Corinth with great variety in their decoration and a span of ca. 15 years for their production (*Corinth* VII, iii, pp. 179–182).

**3. Concentric-semicircle bowl** Fig. 2, Pl. 14  
(Corinthian)

C-47-791 (lot 1947-5).

*Corinth* VII, iii, no. 921, p. 184.

H. 0.080, Diam. 0.142 m. Fine, buff Corinthian clay, well fired. 10YR 8/3 (very pale brown). Black glaze badly worn.

<sup>24</sup> See p. 61 above and note 10.

<sup>25</sup> In this catalogue, the Corinth inventory number is listed first, followed by the lot number. Munsell readings (*Munsell* 1973) are given for the clay objects following the description of decoration or clay. Readings were taken for some objects under fluorescent lighting and for others in natural daylight. The Munsell readings are meant to give the reader some standard description of the clay color, although the limitations of this system are acknowledged. See Appendix A for the uninventoried pottery and miscellaneous small finds in the lots from Deposit 1947-3 and Appendix B for the concordance of inventory and catalogue numbers.

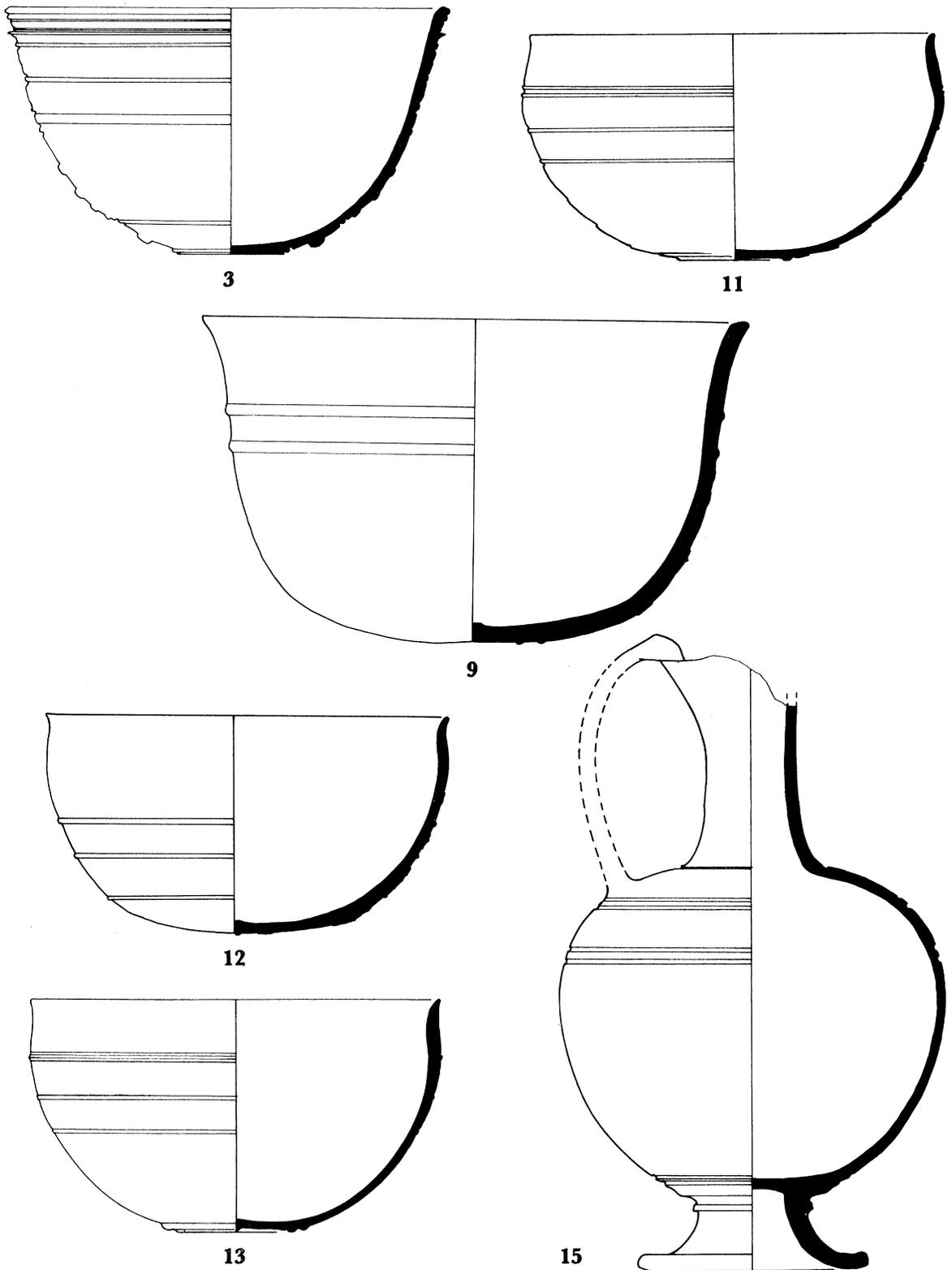


FIG. 2. Moldmade bowls (3, 9, 11-13) and trefoil oinochoe (15). Scale 1:2

Complete profile. Conical form with flat bottom and wheelmade rim.

Medallion decoration: ringed by at least one circle. Corolla: circle of large pellets framed by lines. Wall: four groups of pendent concentric semicircles enclosing stars ("shield" design), separated by pellets. Rim zone: double band of stamped leaf and rosette(?).

Once called "Macedonian shield bowls" (see Callaghan 1978, pp. 53–60) and now better referred to as "concentric semicircle bowls", since it has been shown that there is not likely to be any connection between these bowls and Macedonia (Edwards 1986, pp. 393–395), bowls of this design appear at Corinth as early as the first quarter of the 2nd century B.C. (Edwards 1986, pp. 394–395).

- 4. Figured bowl (Corinthian)** Pl. 14  
C-47-795, (lot 1947-5).  
*Corinth* VII, iii, no. 811, pp. 168–169.  
P.H. 0.067, W. 0.115, Th. 0.003–0.004, est. Diam. 0.12–0.13 m. Fine, buff-pink Corinthian clay. 5YR 7/4 (pink). Semimetallic black glaze over exterior; interior fired black at rim and red below.

Two single fragments joined from eight sherds preserving portion of rim and upper body. Stamps well worn. Deep hemispherical form with straight rim.

Wall decoration: stamps of trophy girl facing r. with crown held outstretched in right hand; frontal Amynone, holding jug in right hand; male figure (Poseidon?) with right arm reaching l., head in profile to l.; semidraped male (Hermes?) resting left foot on rock in profile to r. Rim zone: large guilloche.

Same trophy-girl stamps as on **6** but less sharp here. Stamps of Poseidon(?) and Amynone are well documented at Corinth on bowls from deposits of 146 B.C. According to G. R. Edwards, the trophy girl, Poseidon, and Amynone may have been used as figure types as soon as figured bowls began to be made in Corinth, around the last quarter of the 3rd century B.C. (*Corinth* VII, iii, p. 164).

- 5. Figured bowl (Corinthian)** Pl. 14  
C-47-797 a, b (lot 1947-5).  
*Corinth* VII, iii, no. 839, p. 170.  
a: p.H. 0.079, p.W. 0.047, Th. 0.005 m.  
b: p.H. 0.040, p.W. 0.036, Th. 0.005 m.  
Fine, buff-pink Corinthian clay. 7.5YR 8/4 (pink).  
Matt-black glaze.

Two single fragments preserving rim to mid-body. Deep hemispherical form with straight wheelmade rim and rounded lip.

Wall decoration: feline moving r., above which is a row of egg and dart pendent from raised line. Rim zone: ivy-leaf guilloche.

- 6. Figured bowl (Corinthian)** Pl. 14  
C-47-798 (lot 1947-5).  
*Corinth* VII, iii, no. 820, p. 169.  
P.H. 0.043, p.W. 0.082, Th. 0.005 m. Buff Corinthian clay, well fired. 10YR 7/3–8/3 (very pale brown). Black glaze peeling off exterior.

Single fragment preserving part of rim and upper body. Deep hemispherical form.

Wall decoration: two alternating stamps of (1) frontal standing Nike with thin elongated body, wings extended above head and (2) draped trophy girl in profile to r. Rim zone: pendent egg and dart.

The trophy-girl stamp is the same as that on **4**, but this stamp is sharper. A bowl with similarly alternating winged-Nike and trophy-girl stamps, probably from the same workshop, is from a deposit of Mummian destruction debris (C-47-241; *Corinth* VII, iii, no. 832, deposit 102).

- 7. Comic-mask support (Corinthian)** Pl. 14  
C-47-854 (lot 1947-5).  
*Corinth* VII, iii, no. 879, p. 173.  
P.H. 0.050, p.W. 0.045, p.Th. 0.033 m. Fine, buff Corinthian clay, well fired. 10YR 8/3 (very pale brown). Matt-black glaze appearing golden brown where thin.

Single fragment preserving entire mask.

Head with rolled fillet, arched eyebrows, pellet eyes, snub nose, and grinning mouth. Crack in mold has produced raised line over left eye and cheek.

Same mold as C-28-113, C-63-19, and C-69-85. G. R. Edwards dates all the Corinthian examples of bowls with comic-mask supports close to the time of the Mummian destruction (*Corinth* VII, iii, p. 172).

- 8. Figured bowl (Argive)** Pl. 15  
C-47-788 (lot 1947-5).  
Weinberg 1949, pl. 13:2, center; Edwards 1981, p. 202, note 64 (Fabric B = Argive); Siebert 1978, pp. 78, 167.  
H. 0.084, Diam. 0.150 m. Fine, brown-gray, highly micaceous clay. Core: 5YR 6/4 (light reddish

brown); glaze: 10YR 4/1 (dark gray). Slightly metallic black glaze fired evenly except on interior floor, which is a circle of maroon.

Complete profile. Deep hemispherical form with flat bottom and wheelmade rim.

Medallion decoration: eight-petal rosette within two concentric circles. Corolla: alternating (1) pointed leaves with spine and (2) acanthus. Wall: repeating stamps of rearing goats heraldically flanking krater (krater stamp is only partially impressed); five rosettes used as filler. Rim zone: large ivy-leaf guilloche.

Siebert identifies this fabric as the same as that of Argive bowls with the monogram  $\text{A}\text{I}$ , made in one of the earliest of the Argive workshops by the end of the 3rd century B.C. (1978, p. 167). The acanthus stamps closely match those on a bowl from Argos (M27), and Siebert suggests that they are from the same mold (1978, p. 78).

**9.** Figured bowl (Argive) Fig. 2, Pl. 15

C-47-789 (lot 1947-5).

Weinberg 1949, pl. 13:2, left; Edwards 1981, p. 202, notes 64 and 66 (Fabric B = Argive); Siebert 1978, pp. 78, 167.

H. 0.108, Diam. 0.178 m. Fine, orangish brown clay. Core: 5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow). Glaze varies from matt black to silvery metallic black. 10YR 4/1 (dark gray). Medallion and part of interior are unglazed.

Complete profile. Deep hemispherical form with wheelmade rim.

Medallion decoration: two concentric circles. Corolla: alternating ferns and long, pointed, spined petals; between tips birds fly l. Wall: alternating stamps of dog and fox coursing r. Rim zone: small ivy-leaf guilloche above two lines.

The fern corresponds exactly to that of **10** and indicates that both bowls were probably made in the same workshop.

**10.** Figured bowl (Argive) Pl. 15

C-47-796 a-c (lot 1947-5).

Weinberg 1949, pl. 14:4; *Corinth* VII, iii, pp. 166, 172, note 26; Edwards 1981, p. 202, notes 64 and 66 (Fabric B = Argive); Siebert 1978, pp. 78, 167.

a: p.H. 0.078, p.W. 0.150, Th. 0.004–0.005 m.

b: p.L. 0.067, p.W. 0.022, Th. 0.004–0.005 m.

c: p.L. 0.035, p.W. 0.015, Th. 0.004 m.

Clay fired blue gray at core, brown pink on surface, with tiny micaceous particles and tiny lime

inclusions. Core: 2.5YR N6/ (gray); near surface: 2.5YR 6/6 (light red). Exterior glaze unevenly fired, metallic gray black to purple black. Interior glaze is matt black.

One large and two small fragments preserving most of medallion, two appliqué-mask supports, and ca. one-fifth of lower part of hemispherical bowl.

Medallion decoration: complex eight-pointed floral design within two concentric circles. Corolla: alternating tall ferns and long pointed petals, with rosette fillers. Wall: portions of three figures; l. to r., draped female three-quarters to l., Athena with shield and lance in profile to r., lower leg or boot of third figure facing l.

Fern stamp same as **9**. Although Siebert identifies mask supports as a typically Corinthian characteristic among Peloponnesian moldmade bowls (1978, p. 76), it is clearly also an Argive characteristic. Siebert relates this bowl to those with the  $\text{A}\text{I}$  monogram (1978, pp. 71, note 3, 76–77), from one of the earliest of the Argive workshops of the end of the 3rd century B.C. (1978, p. 170).

**11.** Imbricate bowl (East Greek) Fig. 2, Pl. 15

C-47-792 (lot 1947-5).

*Corinth* VII, iii, p. 160, note 17.

H. 0.069, Diam. 0.131 m. Fine, micaceous clay, fired gray at core and pink brown on surface. 5YR 5/3 to 7.5YR 6/4 (reddish brown to light brown). Semilustrous black glaze, fired brown on one area of exterior.

Complete profile. Shallow hemispherical form with small flattish bottom and straight, offset wheelmade rim contracting to vertical lip.

Medallion decoration: rosette within single circle. Wall: seven rows of pointed imbricate leaves with central spine, above which is zone of floral scroll. Rim zone: guilloche.

See Edwards 1978, pp. 198–199 for other East Greek bowls at Corinth. For similar imbricate-leaf decoration see *Délos* XXXI, no. 8717 in series XVIII, p. 188.

**12.** Foliage bowl (East Greek) Fig. 2, Pl. 15

C-47-793 (lot 1947-5).

H. 0.072, Diam. 0.130, Th. 0.003 m. Very fine, brown-pink clay with micaceous particles. 2.5YR

6/6 (light red). Exterior glaze is fired brick red on body and gray black on rim. Interior glaze is mostly red with some areas of black.

Complete profile. Shallow hemispherical form with thin walls, flat bottom, and straight, offset wheelmade rim contracting to vertical lip.

Medallion decoration: rosette within circle. Corolla: alternating series of long, pointed, spined petals and palm leaves with overturned tips. Wall: running vine and grape scroll framed between lines, above which is smaller zone of egg and dart. Rim zone: interlocking meander.

The clay of this East Greek bowl, as well as that of **13** and **14**, closely matches the fabric of Early Roman red wares from Pergamon, although Laumonier presents evidence that suggests the manufacturing center of these bowls was located at an Ionian site, probably Ephesos (*Délös XXXI*, pp. 3, 11, 132). This bowl is very close to one from Morgantina (83-167) with a context closely datable to the first half of the 1st century B.C. The Morgantina bowl, however, is from a workshop which Laumonier dates to the second half of the 2nd century B.C. (Stone 1987, pp. 87–88, fig. 2; *Délös XXXI*, pp. 129–213, esp. series IV, pp. 144–147, pl. 33 for similar petals and palm leaves with overturned tips).

**13.** Imbricate bowl (East Greek) Fig. 2, Pl. 16

C-47-794 (lot 1947-5).

*Corinth* VII, iii, p. 160, note 17.

H. 0.073, Diam. 0.131, Th. 0.004 m. Fine, pink-brown micaceous clay. 2.5YR 6/6 (light red). Exterior glaze fired brick red to gray black, bottom to top. Interior glaze is black at rim and red below.

Complete profile. Shallow hemispherical form with flat bottom and vertical wheelmade rim.

Medallion decoration: rosette within two concentric circles. Wall: five rows of pointed imbricate leaves with central spine, above which is zone of interlocking meander. Rim zone: egg and dart.

Close to a bowl from Morgantina (83-250a, b; Stone 1987, p. 87) and possibly from the same workshop as **12**. Imbricate-leaf decoration is close to **11**, and the combination of imbricate leaf with meander and egg decoration, though with the meander and egg in reversed positions, appears on a similar bowl from Delos (*Délös XXXI*, no. 278, p. 189, pl. 41).

**14.** Floral bowl (East Greek) Pl. 16

C-47-799 a–f (lot 1947-5).

a: p.H. 0.046, p.L. 0.060, Th. 0.003–0.005 m.

b: p.H. 0.032, p.W. 0.037 m.

c: p.H. 0.039, p.W. 0.024 m.

d: p.H. 0.030, p.W. 0.0305 m.

e: p.H. 0.031 m.

f: p.H. 0.063, p.W. 0.081, Th. 0.003–0.005 m.

(b–f not illustrated.)

Fine, red-brown clay with tiny micaceous particles. 2.5YR 6/6 (light red). Exterior glaze fired gray black at rim, red brown on lower body. Interior glaze mostly red.

Six nonjoining sections mended from many fragments, preserving lower body to rim. Shallow hemispherical form with slightly offset, straight rim contracting to vertical lip.

Corolla decoration: long spined petals, palm leaves with overturned tips, and diamond-shaped leaves with spine of tiny dots. Wall: bead and reel, then zone of eight-pronged star. Rim zone: rosettes above guilloche, framed between lines.

See discussion under **12**.

**15.** Trefoil oinochoe, moldmade Fig. 2, Pl. 16  
body (Peloponnesian or East Greek)

C-47-852 (lot 1947-5).

*Corinth* VII, iii, pp. 50, note 37, and 180, note 42.

P.H. 0.205, Diam. base 0.074, Th. body walls 0.004 m. Nonmicaceous, compact, light-gray fabric, soft with slight green-brown tinge. 10YR 7/1 (light gray). Surface foliating in two layers. Black, slightly lustrous glaze on exterior and on interior of rim and neck. Unevenly fired and peeling.

Complete profile. Ring foot, splaying and hollowed out on underside to bottom of base; spherical body with maximum diameter above midpoint; shoulder sloping gently to base of narrow conical neck; flaring trefoil mouth; vertical strap handle from shoulder to rim.

Body decoration: above base attachment are pendent ovoid loops flanked by vertical lines, two vertical dots separating them; above are two raised lines and a row of small dots. Main decorative motif: double-line net-pattern linked by knobs and filled with small raised dots in one area. Net is attached to upper border of egg-and-dart design by knobs flanked by two semicircles with interior dots. Two depressed lines

mark point of attachment to wheelmade shoulder. Shoulder: rouletting in *ca.* eight horizontal rows, decreasing in size toward neck, bordered above and below by depressed lines. Medallion: faint stamped head of Gorgoneion.

The fabric is close to C. M. Edwards' Fabric D (Peloponnesian; 1981, pp. 203–204), except that this fabric has a greener tinge. An East Greek center is also possible (see discussion under **28** for East Greek gray wares). This vessel shape is unique at Corinth, although the net-pattern relief motif is well documented on moldmade bowls from the site, both locally made and imported (*Corinth* VII, iii, pp. 179–182, esp. p. 180, notes 42 and 43 for imported examples; Edwards 1986, pp. 395–396). Rouletting also appears on the shoulder of a gray-ware krater with plastic decoration from Athenian Agora Group E (Thompson, Thompson, and Rotroff 1987, E 153, pp. 423–426).

#### BLACK-GLAZED VESSELS (16–38)

##### 16. Saucer (Corinthian) Pl. 16

C-47-813 (lot 1947-5).

*Corinth* VII, iii, no. 169, p. 43.

H. 0.040, Diam. rim 0.145, Diam. foot 0.045, Th. 0.0035–0.005 m. Fine, light buff-brown Corinthian clay. 10YR 7/3 (very pale brown). Black glazed on interior and above grooves on exterior.

Complete profile. Shallow form with small ring foot, nipple on underside; slightly convex walls and slightly thickened rim. Two narrow grooves on exterior above midpoint.

##### 17. Saucer (Corinthian) Pl. 16

C-47-814 (lot 1947-5).

*Corinth* VII, iii, no. 155, p. 43.

H. 0.041, Diam. rim 0.151, Diam. foot 0.043, Th. 0.004–0.005 m. Light-buff Corinthian clay with small, light grit inclusions. 2.5Y 8/2 (white). Black glazed on interior and on two-thirds of upper exterior wall.

Complete profile. Wide, shallow form with small ring foot, slightly convex walls, and plain, slightly thickened, outturned rim.

##### 18. Saucer (Corinthian) Pl. 16

C-47-815 (lot 1947-5).

*Corinth* VII, iii, no. 182, p. 44.

H. 0.0435, Diam. rim 0.135, Diam. foot 0.045, Th. 0.004–0.005 m. Fine, buff-pink Corinthian clay tending to green. Small lime inclusions causing pock marks on exterior. 5Y 8/2–8/3 (white to pale yellow). Black glazed on interior and on exterior rim. Dipped from foot.

Entire bowl preserved. Wide, shallow form with small ring foot, slightly convex walls, and plain rim.

##### 19. Echinus bowl (Corinthian) Fig. 3, Pl. 16

C-47-821 (lot 1947-5).

*Corinth* VII, iii, no. 31, p. 31, pl. 2 (rim incorrectly shown in this profile drawing).

H. 0.055, Diam. rim 0.110, Diam. foot 0.045, Th. 0.0035–0.006 m. Fine, buff-white Corinthian clay, tending to green. 5Y 8/2 (white). No glaze preserved.

Complete profile. Ring foot with nipple on underside, steep walls with slight convexity, and strongly incurving rim.

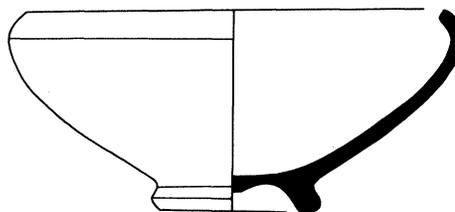


FIG. 3. Echinus bowl 19. Scale 1:2

##### 20. Plate, flat rim (Corinthian) Pl. 16

C-47-811 (lot 1947-5).

*Corinth* VII, iii, no. 124, p. 38.

H. 0.051, rest. Diam. rim 0.02, Diam. foot 0.06, Th. 0.005–0.0065 m. Fine, buff-brown Corinthian clay. 10YR 8/3 (very pale brown). Black glazed on interior and upper wall of exterior.

Complete profile. Wide, shallow form, ring foot with nipple on underside, slightly convex walls, outturned flat rim. Groove on interior of rim sets off narrow rim from body.

##### 21. Bowl, outturned rim (Corinthian) Pl. 16

C-47-819 (lot 1947-5).

*Corinth* VII, iii, no. 89, p. 34.

H. 0.039, Diam. rim 0.113, Diam. foot 0.046, Th. 0.004–0.005 m. Fine, buff-brown Corinthian clay. 2.5Y 8/4 (pale yellow). Black glazed on interior and upper exterior wall.

Complete profile. Ring foot, broad lower body turning upward at carination, and outturned rim.

**22.** Bowl, outturned rim (Corinthian) Pl. 16

C-47-820 (lot 1947-5).

*Corinth VII*, iii, no. 76, p. 34.

H. 0.041, Diam. rim 0.122, Diam. foot 0.041, Th. 0.003–0.006 m. Fine, buff-white Corinthian clay. 2.5Y 8/4 (pale yellow). Black glazed on interior and upper part of exterior.

Complete profile. Small ring foot, broad lower bowl turning steeply upward at carination, slightly concave sides, outturned rim. Upper walls blackened from burning.

**23.** Rolled-rim plate (Corinthian) Pl. 16

C-47-816 (lot 1947-5).

*Corinth VII*, iii, no. 106, p. 37.

H. 0.067, Diam. rim 0.206, Diam. base 0.062, Th. 0.005 m. Fine, buff clay tending to gray green. 2.5Y 8/2 (white). Black glazed on interior and upper exterior walls.

Complete profile. Ring foot, steeply rising walls, irregular surface with prominent wheel ridges, slightly thickened rim with groove around interior.

**24.** Fish-plate (Argive) Pl. 16

C-47-921 (lot 1947-4)

P.H. 0.021, Diam. foot 0.074, Diam. depression 0.033, Th. 0.0045 m. Compact, well-fired, orange-brown clay with rough surface, slightly gray core, and a few tiny inclusions; lightly micaceous. 5YR 7/6–2.5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow to light red). Rich, matt-black glaze on exterior and in narrow band on interior. Unevenly applied; traces of dipping.

Single fragment preserving large ring foot with straight sides; shallow circular depression in center of interior.

See Edwards 1981, pp. 201–202 for Fabric B = Argive.

**25.** West Slope Kantharos, Pl. 17  
thorn decoration (Import)

C-47-802 (lot 1947-5).

*Corinth VII*, iii, p. 87, pl. 16. Weinberg 1949, p. 149, pl. 13:1, center.

H. 0.200, Diam. rim 0.145, max. Diam. 0.142, Diam. foot 0.077, Th. 0.003 m. Dense, pale pink-gray to pink-orange clay turning gray at core. 2.5YR 6/6–6/4 (light red to light reddish brown). Black-glazed interior and exterior except part of foot bottom.

Complete profile. Molded splayed foot with underside hollowed out in conical form; raised step before short conical stem; deep bowl rising in conical shape to maximum diameter where zone of thorn decoration begins. Walls curve in slightly before high straight neck and outturned rim with raised ridge at base. Two vertical loop handles, with spurs at top, from base of neck to base of rim.

Body is divided into three zones by grooves. (1) Neck: painted West Slope design of ivy leaves in yellow, berries in white, and incised tendrils of broken wavy lines filled with white. (2) Upper body: three horizontal rows of black-glazed, pointed conical “thorns” except below handles. (3) Mid-body: guilloche or rope pattern in white paint.

For a discussion of the “thorn kantharos” at Corinth, see *Corinth VII*, iii, pp. 87–88. There are no certain Attic examples of this shape (Susan I. Rotroff, personal communication, June 1991). The fabric is not Corinthian and has not yet been identified.

**26.** West Slope amphora (Attic) Pl. 17

C-47-803 (lot 1947-5).

*Corinth VII*, iii, p. 44.

P.H. 0.151, H. neck 0.084, est. Diam. rim 0.170, Th. 0.0035 m. Orange-pink, lightly micaceous (Attic) clay. 5YR 7/4 (pink). Black glazed on interior and exterior.

Fragments preserving rim to upper body and one handle. Upper body flaring to maximum diameter at shoulder; tall, slightly concave neck set off sharply from shoulder, short overhanging rim with groove, wide mouth, twisted rope handle curving sharply from mid-neck to shoulder. Small comic mask at handle base is made from badly worn mold.

Body: slight trace of white paint in loop near mask attachment. Shoulder: alternating panels of concentric rectangles in thin pink-orange lines and checkerboard in same wash with white filler in alternate squares. Around handle attachments are loops in pink-orange wash. Neck: parallel ivy-leaf tendrils in white with a wavy line in between and dot-rossette fillers above and below in orange-pink paint. Incised

grooves on upper body below handle attachments, at juncture of shoulder and neck, on upper neck, and on exterior of rim.

The profile and decoration fit comfortably into the pre-146 B.C. period, probably manufactured close to 146 B.C. See examples from the Athenian Agora in Thompson, Thompson, and Rotroff 1987, Groups C (C11), D (D25, D26), and E (E59–61), now dated by Rotroff (p. 6) as follows: C, deposited in second quarter 2nd century B.C.; D, deposited after mid-2nd century B.C.; E, deposited *ca.* 110 B.C.

**27.** Filter jug (Import: East Greek?) Fig. 4, Pl. 17

C-47-824 (lot 1947-5).

Weinberg 1949, pl. 13:1, left.

H. 0.150, Diam. rim 0.080, Diam. base 0.125, L. spout 0.036 m. Fine, nonmicaceous, pinkish brown clay. 7.5YR 7/4 (pink). Dull black glaze on interior of mouth and exterior except bottom of base and lower body. Dipped while held at base.

Complete profile: Flat bottom, gently fluted ovoid body with low maximum diameter, short narrow neck flaring out to wide echinus-shaped mouth with in-curving rim; high-swung, ribbed, vertical loop handle; tubular spout at 90 degrees to handle, fed by eight vertical holes pierced through body.

The fabric does not match the gray Argive products (Fabric D: Edwards 1981, pp. 203–204) and may be East Greek. Compare examples from Delos: *Délos* XXVII, ii, D207, D208, p. 258. See **40** for Corinthian blister-ware filter vase.

**28.** Gray-ware saucer, stamping and Fig. 4, Pl. 17  
rouletting (Import: East Greek)

C-47-812 (lot 1947-5).

*Corinth* VII, iii, p. 36, note 21.

H. 0.045, est. Diam. rim 0.190, Th. 0.005 m. Light-gray, compact, nonmicaceous clay. 10YR 7/2 (light gray). Black glazed on interior and exterior, fired brown on interior.

Complete profile. Ring foot with convex profile, convex body turning inward at overhanging rim, and two suspension holes pierced through wall below rim.

Two grooves on rim; two spiky palmettes stamped within a circle of rouletting on interior.

For shape, cf. Thompson, Thompson, and Rotroff 1987, E27, pp. 95–96, fig. 83 (Group E now dated *ca.* 110 B.C. by Rotroff, pp. 1–6). For examples of eastern gray wares, see *ibid.*, p. 471; *Délos* XXVII, ii, pp. 247–248. For “Samian” bucchero, see Technau

1929, p. 48. For “Knidian” gray ware, see *Berenice* III, i, pp. 58–64.

**29.** Gray-ware plate, stamping and Fig. 4, Pl. 17  
rouletting (Import: East Greek?)

C-47-808 (lot 1947-5).

Est. H. 0.039, Diam. rim 0.170, Th. 0.005 m. Light-gray, compact, nonmicaceous clay. 10YR 7/1 (light gray). Black-glazed interior and exterior, slightly lustrous, metallic in places.

Fragments preserving entire rim. Foot and large portion from middle of plate missing. Wide, shallow body with straight walls and rolled rim. Two small suspension holes near rim.

Wheelmade groove at midpoint of body on exterior. On interior, two sets of double-incised concentric rings, filled by rouletting, encircle area stamped with large palmettes in asymmetrical arrangement.

Fabric and glaze close to **28**.

**30.** Small bowl, stamping and Fig. 5, Pl. 17  
rouletting (Campana A: Naples region)

C-47-817 (lot 1947-5).

*Corinth* VII, iii, p. 28, note 11.

H. 0.0535, est. Diam. rim 0.140, Diam. base 0.048, Th. 0.005 m. Hard, granular, light reddish brown clay fired grayish in places. 2.5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown). Black-glazed interior and exterior, dull gray black to slightly metallic, thin in areas, especially on foot and lower body. Dipped by foot.

Complete profile. Low ring base with convex profile, flaring body walls turning upward with deep, nearly straight sides and slightly rolled-out, thickened rim.

Four small ivy stamps within a ring of rouletting in the tondo.

Cf. Morel 1981, p. 199, pl. 63, series 2645 (Campana A: range in date from 3rd[?] century to *ca.* 130 B.C.). Also close to Morel 1981, series 2646, p. 200 (first half of 2nd century B.C.) = Lamboglia 1952, Form A28, p. 177 (Middle Campana A: 190–100 B.C.). This form appears at Carthage in deposits of the 2nd century B.C. (e.g., *Byrsa* II, lot A.171, pp. 23–24), in 910 examples from the Grand Congloué shipwreck I, *ca.* 190–180 B.C. (e.g., Benoit 1961, pl. XI:a, 1), and at *Berenice* in the second half of the 2nd century B.C. (*Berenice* III, i, pp. 24–26). For similar stamps at Cosa, see Taylor 1957, D26 a II, pls. XVII, XL (Group D, dated 130–120 B.C. to 70–60 B.C.); Lamboglia 1952, no. 6b, p. 203, Type A (Ensérune); F. Mouret, *CV4*, Collection Mouret (Fouilles d'Ensérune) [France 6],

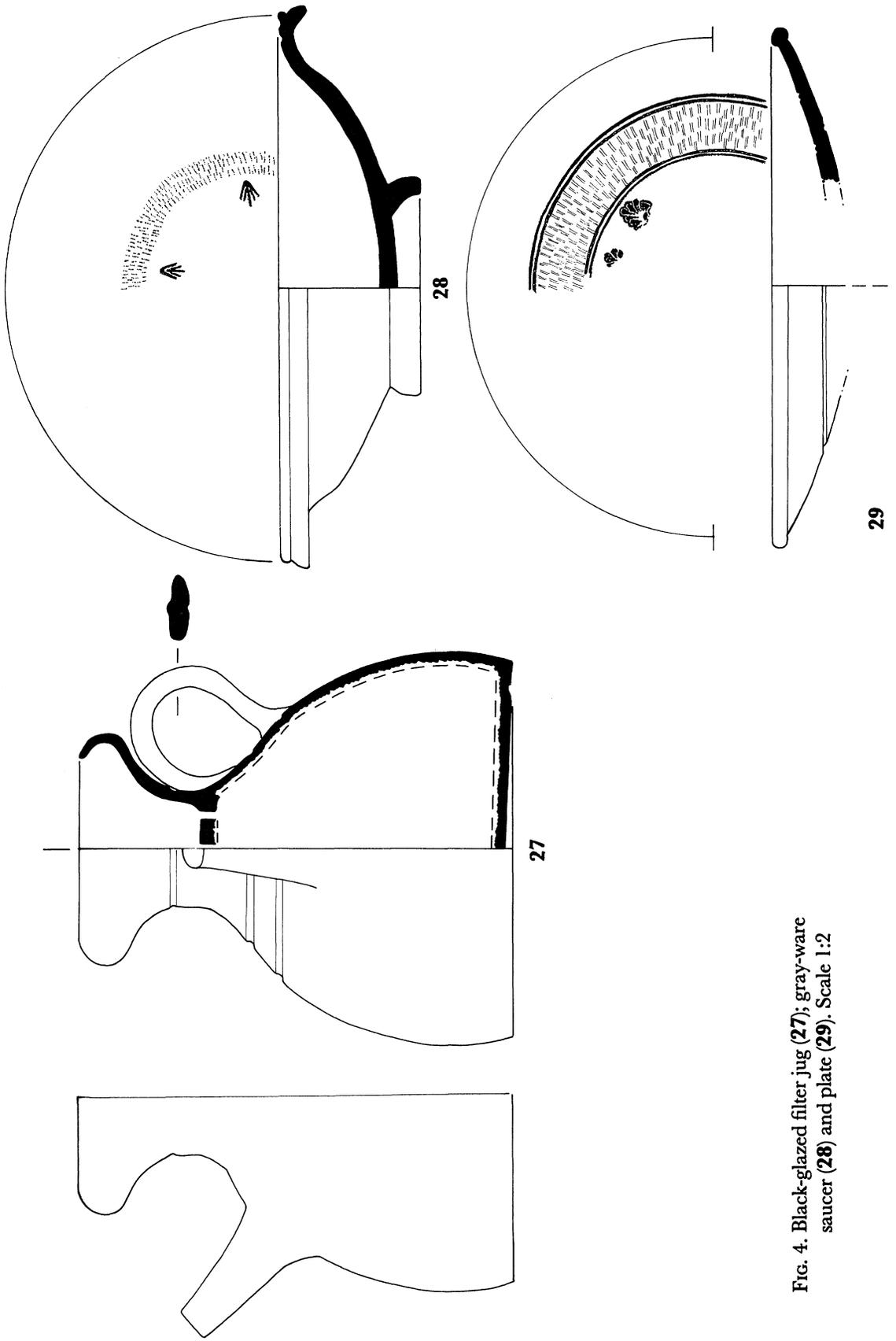


FIG. 4. Black-glazed filter jug (27); gray-ware saucer (28) and plate (29). Scale 1:2

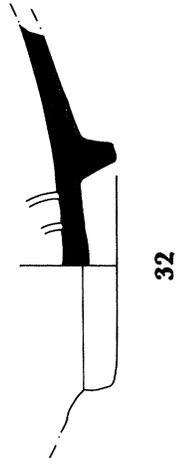
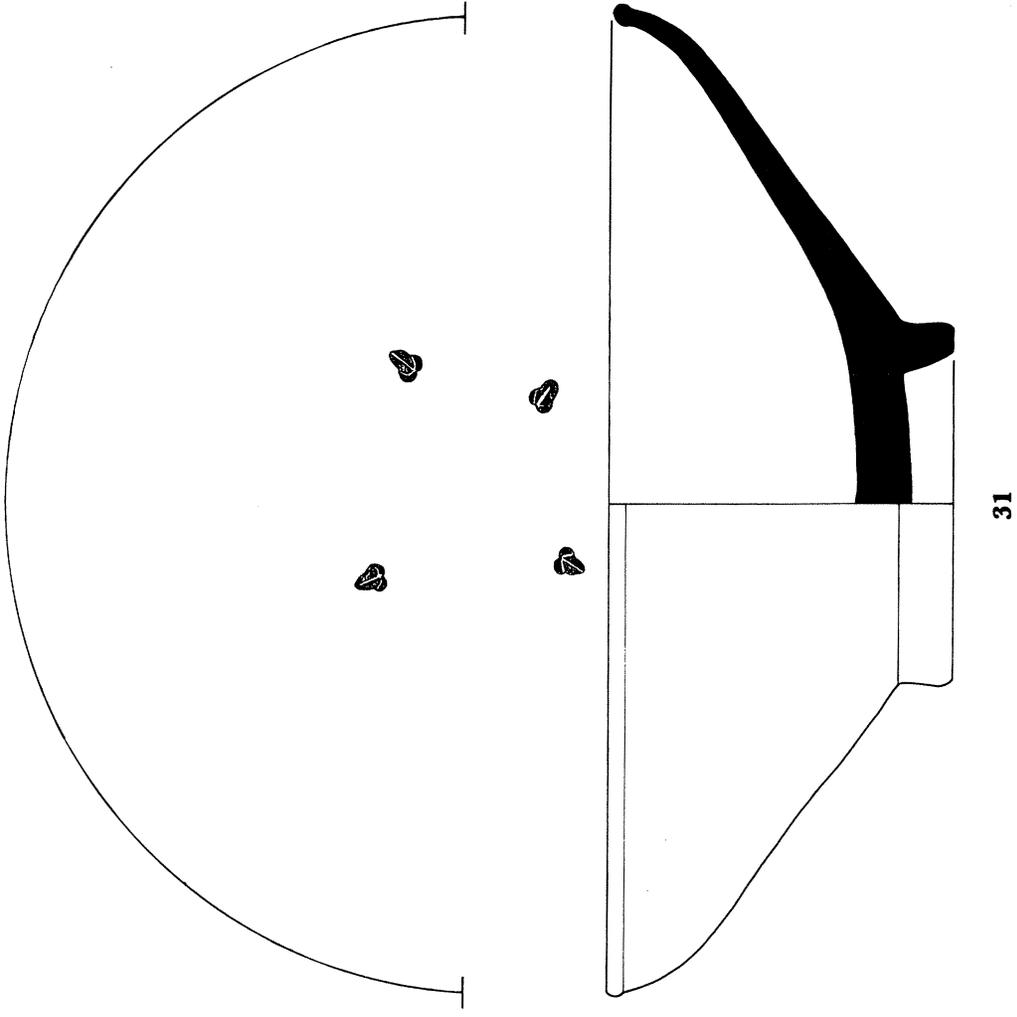
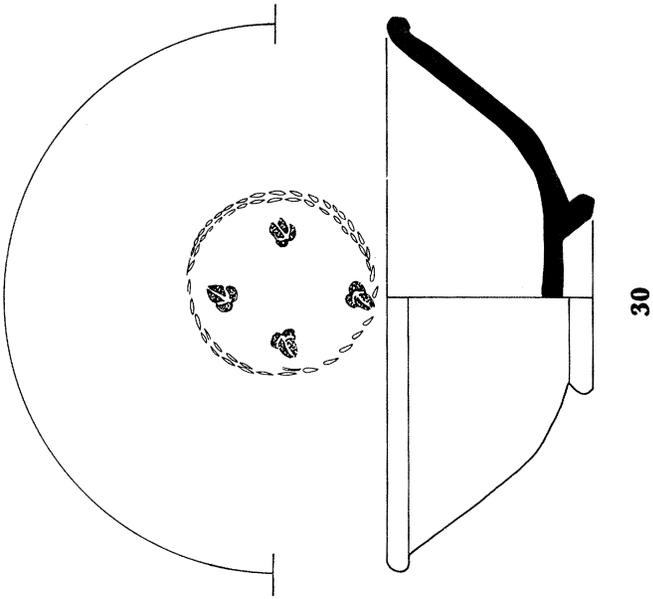


FIG. 5. Black-glazed Campana A bowls (30-32). Scale 1:2

pls. 24 [253]:4, 8, 28 [257]:8, 29 [258]:1. Leaf-shaped stamp is in general close to *Berenice* III, i, stamp X9, pp. 22, fig. 4, 27–28, second half 2nd century B.C.

**31.** Large bowl, stamping Fig. 5, Pl. 18  
(Campana A: Naples region)

C-47-810 (lot 1947-5).

*Corinth* VII, iii, p. 28, note 10.

H. 0.087, Diam. rim 0.262, Diam. base 0.094, Th. 0.0045–0.009 m. Hard, rough-textured, light red-brown clay, very slightly micaceous. 5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown). Fresh break: 2.5YR 6/6 (light red). Black-glazed interior and exterior, dull black to red brown on exterior where bowl was stacked. Underside of foot is brown with some unglazed areas. Parts of foot and lower wall are unglazed.

Complete profile. Large ring base with straight sides, deep flaring body inturned below thickened rim.

Four ivy-leaf stamps within ring on interior.

Cf. Morel 1981, series 2811, p. 227, pl. 74 (Campana A: 2nd century or end 2nd century–beginning 1st century B.C.?) and series 2812, p. 227, pl. 75 (second half 3rd century–beginning 2nd century B.C.). Also similar to Lamboglia 1952, Form A26. This form is very well represented in the Grand Congloué shipwreck I, 190–180 B.C. (Benoit 1961, pl. x:a, 1 and b, 1), and appears at Cosa before 167 B.C. (Taylor 1957, pp. 84–85, A21); it is also common in the Giannutri wreck in the later 2nd century B.C. (Lamboglia 1964, pp. 245–246: Form 27B) and persists into the 1st century B.C. (*Berenice* III, i, p. 19). The stamps are of the same type as those on **30**.

**32.** Plate or bowl Fig. 5, Pl. 18  
(Campana A: Naples region)

C-47-920 (lot 1947-5).

P.H. 0.024, p.L. bowl 0.103, Diam. foot 0.065, H. foot 0.008, Th. 0.006–0.008 m. Rough textured, brick-red clay with few traces of inclusions; lightly micaceous. *Ca.* 2.5YR 6/6 (light red). Metallic black glaze, unevenly applied and fired, on interior and exterior. Dipped from foot. Glaze fired red brown on underside of foot and center of interior from stacking. Bottom of foot unglazed.

Single fragment preserving foot and small portion of lower body. Ring foot with straight sides; broad sloping walls flaring at break.

Two concentric grooved circles in tondo, the innermost forming an incomplete circle spiral.

Probably same form as **31**. The incised circles in the tondo could indicate a date in the first half of the 1st century B.C. (e.g., *Berenice* III, i, p. 27). Bowl could date from the mid-2nd to the mid-1st century B.C.

**33.** Large plate, stamping and Fig. 6, Pl. 18  
rouletting (Campana B: Volterra region?)

C-47-804 (lot 1947-5).

*Corinth* VII, iii, p. 36, note 20; Weinberg 1949, pl. 13:3, left.

H. 0.061, Diam. rim 0.284, Diam. foot 0.085, Th. 0.004–0.006 m. Fine, pinkish buff clay. 5YR 7/3 (pink). Lustrous black glaze on interior and exterior. Dipped from foot.

Complete profile. Ring foot with low bevel and concavity above; wide, shallow body with straight walls rising to incurving rim. Ten holes pierced through plate to repair large ancient break.

On interior are three double-grooved concentric rings: between outermost grooves and just inside second set of grooves are barely discernable rouletting marks; between innermost grooves are six palmette stamps of two different types. Cutting across stamps and rouletting is three-quarters of a faint, compass-drawn, off-center circle.

Same profile as **34–36**, but this is a much larger plate. Cf. Morel 1981, F2250, pp. 152–155, pls. 39–41; closest to series 2255, p. 154, pl. 40 (range in dates from first to second half of 2nd century B.C.). Lamboglia 1952, Form B5 or B7. B5 appears *ca.* mid-2nd century B.C. at Bolsena (*Bolsena* III, i, p. 157, note 1). Form 5 appears in the Giannutri wreck of the later 2nd century B.C. (Lamboglia 1964, p. 243). This Campana fabric is the same as that found at Morgantina, probably from the Volterra region (John W. Hayes, personal communication, June 1983). This plate form does not occur at Morgantina before the second half of the 2nd century B.C. (Shelley C. Stone, personal communication, October 1986).

**34.** Plate, stamping and rouletting Fig. 6, Pl. 19  
(Campana B: Volterra region?)

C-47-805 (lot 1947-5).

Weinberg 1949, pl. 13:3.

H. 0.030, Diam. rim 0.216, Diam. base 0.067, Th. 0.0035–0.005 m. Fine, grayish buff-pink clay. 5YR 7/3 (pink). Semilustrous black glaze on interior and exterior, metallic in areas. Bottom of foot only partially glazed. Dipped from foot.

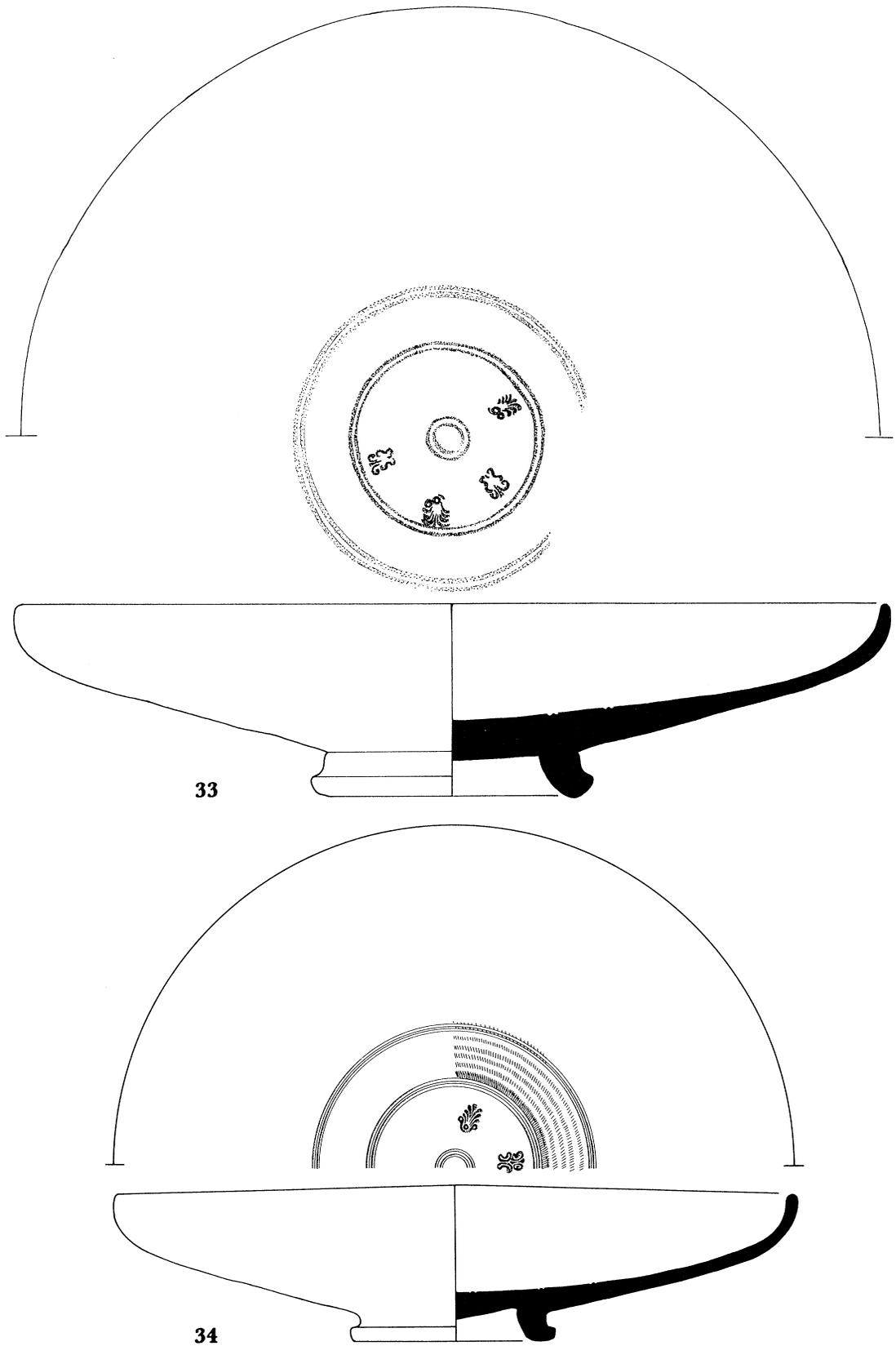


FIG. 6. Black-glazed Campana B plates (33 and 34). Scale 1:2

Complete profile. Ring foot with convex lower molding; broad, shallow form with straight walls flaring, then narrowing to upturned straight rim.

Three double-grooved concentric rings on interior. Fine, almost indistinguishable rouletting fills the area between the two outermost rings. Two different types of palmette stamps fill the area between the innermost grooves: fan-shaped and rectangular.

Same profile as **33**, **35**, and **36**, but the stamps differ.

**35.** Plate, stamping and rouletting Fig. 7, Pl. 19  
(Campana B: Volterra region?)

C-47-806 (lot 1947-5).

Weinberg 1949, pl. 13:3.

H. 0.040, Diam. rim 0.198, Diam. foot 0.056, Th. 0.0035–0.005 m. Fine, well-fired, grayish pink-buff clay. 5YR 8/2 (pinkish white). Rich, lustrous black glaze on interior and exterior. Bottom of foot is unglazed. Ring of slightly worn glaze around center of interior indicates stacking.

Complete profile. Low ring foot with bevel at midpoint; broad, shallow body with straight walls incurving to straight narrow rim. Floor dips irregularly to one side of center.

Three concentric grooves on interior: two outermost filled with very light, fine rouletting; between two innermost and stamped over fine rouletting are six palmette stamps of two different types.

Same profile as **33**, **34**, and **36**. Cf. *Berenice* III, i, no. B54, p. 44: late 2nd–1st century B.C. Stamps are the same as on **36**.

**36.** Plate, stamping and rouletting Fig. 7, Pl. 19  
(Campana B: Volterra region?)

C-47-807 (lot 1947-5).

*Corinth* VII, iii, p. 36, note 20. Weinberg 1949, pl. 13:3.

H. 0.045, Diam. rim 0.209, Diam. base 0.058, Th. 0.0075–0.005 m. Fine, compact, pinkish buff-gray clay. 10YR 6/2 (light brownish gray). Lustrous, well-fired black glaze on interior and exterior.

Complete profile. Small, low ring foot with shallow groove on underside and convex profile; straight walls rising gradually to narrowing incurved rim.

On interior are three grooves. On either side of outermost groove are barely visible, fine, short rouletting marks; within inner groove are six palmette stamps of two different types. Around middle groove, circle of worn glaze probably caused by stacking.

Same profile as **33**, **34**, and **35**. Same stamps as on **35**.

**37.** Shallow bowl (Import) Pl. 20

C-47-818 (lot 1947-5).

*Corinth* VII, iii, p. 33, note 17.

H. 0.035, est. Diam. rim 0.110, Diam. base 0.047, Th. 0.003 m. Fine, compact, buff-brown clay. 7.5YR 8/2 (pinkish white). Dull, unevenly applied black glaze on interior and exterior, with a circle fired red brown on interior (stacking ring).

Complete profile. Ring foot with convex profile; convex lower body walls curving inward before outturned rim.

**38.** Fish-plate (Import) Fig. 7, Pl. 20

C-47-809 (lot 1947-5).

*Corinth* VII, iii, p. 40, note 26.

H. 0.045, Diam. rim 0.246, Diam. foot 0.085, Diam. central depression 0.045 m. Micaceous (silver), compact, pink-brown clay. 7.5YR 7/4 (pink). Dull black glaze on interior and exterior. Glaze has turned brown on interior, showing where stacking rim was, and on underside of foot.

Complete profile. Plain ring foot with conical underside; straight walls rising gently to short, overhanging, obliquely angled rim. Single groove around inside of lip. Central depression set off by deep groove and raised rounded lip.

The fabric is neither Corinthian nor Attic and has not yet been identified.

PLAIN FINE WARE (**39–41**)

**39.** Lekanis (Corinthian) Pl. 20

C-47-822 (lot 1947-5).

*Corinth* VII, iii, no. 558, p. 96, pls. 18, 57.

H. 0.067, Diam. rim 0.171, Diam. base 0.064, Th. 0.003–0.005 m. Fine, buff-pink Corinthian clay, misfired pink-orange on one side of foot and body. 10YR 8/3 (very pale brown).

Complete profile. Ring foot; broadly sloping, slightly convex walls curving inward below rim; horizontal rim with vertical flange for cover; two horizontal strap handles pinched in middle to form irregular triangular projection, thickened at point of attachment below rim. Traces of burning on handle and base at breaks.

For comparanda, see *Corinth* VII, iii, pp. 94–95.

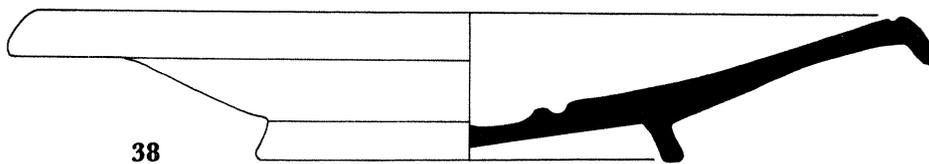
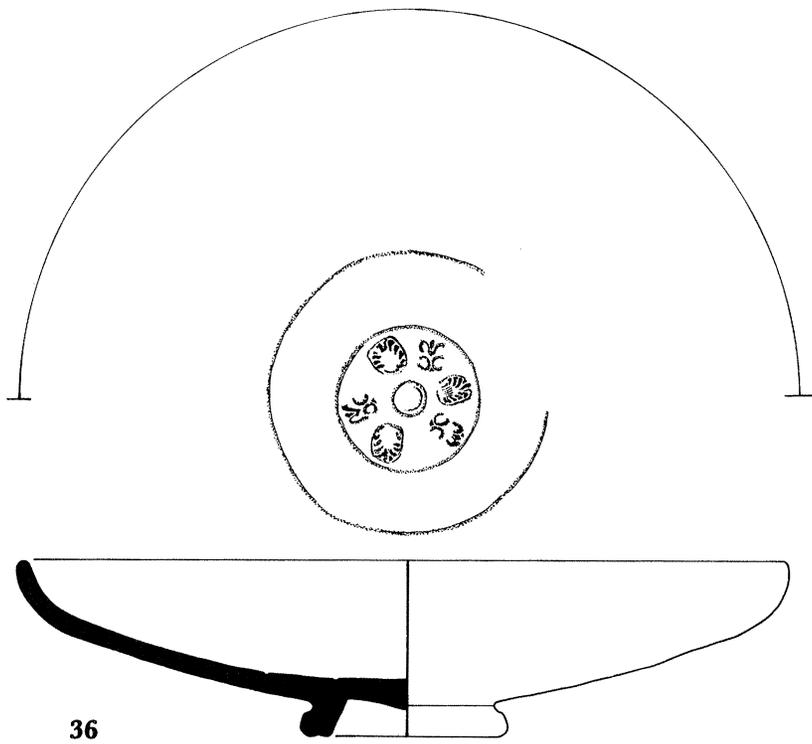
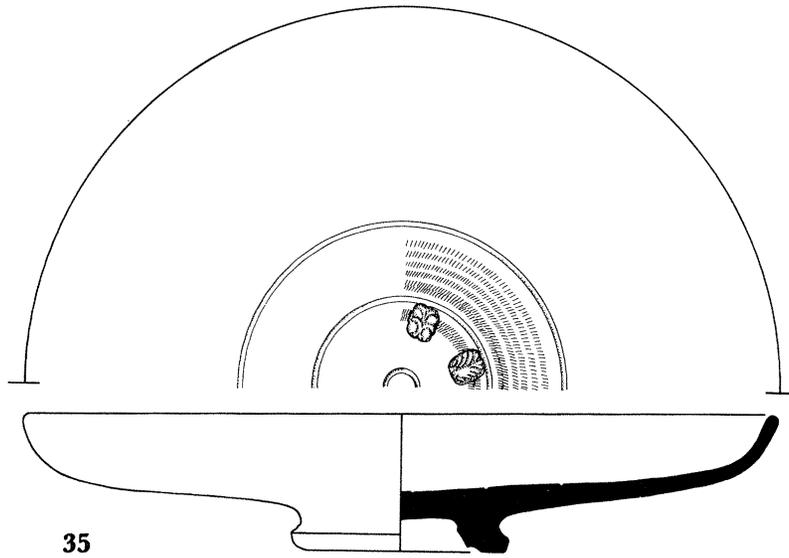


FIG. 7. Black-glazed Campana B plates (35 and 36) and imported fish-plate (38). Scale 1:2

**40. Blister-ware filter vase**  
(Corinthian)

Fig. 8, Pl. 20

C-47-853 (lot 1947-5).

*Corinth* VII, iii, no. 778, p. 149.

a (neck): p.H. 0.060, H. neck 0.043, est. Diam. rim 0.075, Th. 0.0035 m.

b (base to shoulder): p.H. 0.080, p.W. 0.095, est. Diam. body 0.110, Th. 0.003–0.004 m.

c (body wall): p.H. 0.059, p.W. 0.053, Th. 0.003 m.

d (body wall): p.H. 0.038, p.W. 0.063, Th. 0.001–0.002 m.

e (body wall): p.H. 0.038, p.W. 0.052, Th. 0.0025–0.003 m. Est. H. entire vessel 0.135 m.

Thin, brittle clay with highly fired, slate-gray core. Blistered on interior and exterior. Core: 7.5YR N7–7.5YR N6 (light gray to gray). Mottled buff-pink slip over exterior. 5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow).

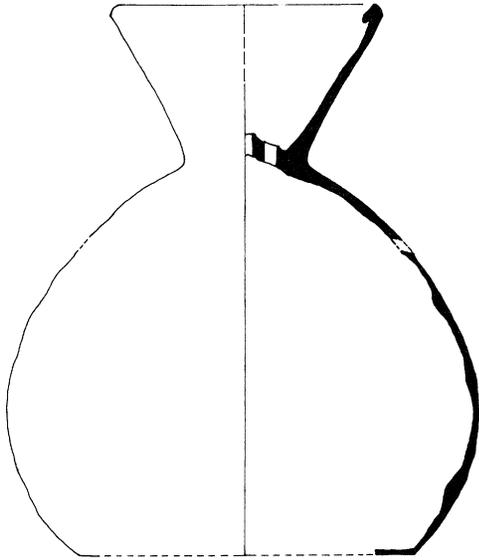


FIG. 8. Blister-ware filter vase **40**. Scale 1:2

Fragments preserve portion of base, body to shoulder, half of neck, part of rim. Handle and spout missing. Flat bottom; low, globular body with maximum diameter below midpoint; funnel-shaped neck flaring out from shoulder; rounded lip folding inward; attachments for vertical strap or loop handle on shoulder and side of neck. Five vertical holes (Diam. 0.005 m.) pierced through base of neck to interior of body.

See **72** for blister-ware lamp. The only other example of this shape in blister ware from Corinth is from

a Mummian cleanup deposit beneath the Roman paving in the Forum Northeast area (C-1980-61). See *Corinth* VII, iii, pp. 144–150 and Pemberton 1968, p. 100 for blister ware.

**41. Kyathos** (Corinthian)

Pl. 20

C-47-851 (lot 1947-5).

*Corinth* VII, iii, no. 187, p. 49, pls. 8, 48.

H. 0.030, Diam. rim 0.033, Diam. body 0.051, Diam. foot 0.025, p.L. (to preserved end of handle) 0.064, Th. 0.03 m. Fine, lightly micaceous, buff-orange clay. *Ca.* 5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow).

Complete profile. Small, low disk foot; convex walls above foot rising only slightly to maximum diameter of “watch-shaped” body, then sloping up in slight convex curve to open mouth; collar-shaped rim thickened on exterior; tapered handle attached at mid-body, pierced horizontally for string. Wheelmarks on interior bottom.

PLAIN LAGYNOI AND TABLE AMPHORA  
(42–45)

**42. Lagynos, stamped handle**  
and graffito (Chian)

Fig. 9, Pl. 21

C-47-800 (lot 1947-5).

*Délos* XXVII, iii, p. 362, under E 228.

H. 0.320, max. Diam. 0.243, Diam. base 0.100, Diam. mouth 0.390, H. handle (shoulder to neck) 0.152, W. handle 0.030, Th. handle 0.015 m. Stamp 0.010 × 0.013 m. Fine, orange-pink clay with small white and silver micaceous particles. Core: 5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow); exterior: 7.5YR 7/4–2.5 YR 6/4 (pink to light reddish brown).

Complete profile. Ring foot with irregular bevel and convex underside; convex lower body walls rising at angle of *ca.* 45–50 degrees to greatest diameter at shoulder; shoulder steeply sloping at *ca.* 30-degree angle, slightly convex profile; long tapering neck, narrow mouth, thickened rim. Vertical strap handle from shoulder edge to below rim has nearly right-angle return.

On top of handle at bend toward neck is a rectangular stamp.

On upper shoulder at join with neck is a graffito.

See **43** for discussion.

**43. Lagynos, stamped handle** (Chian)

Pl. 20

C-47-801 (lot 1947-5).

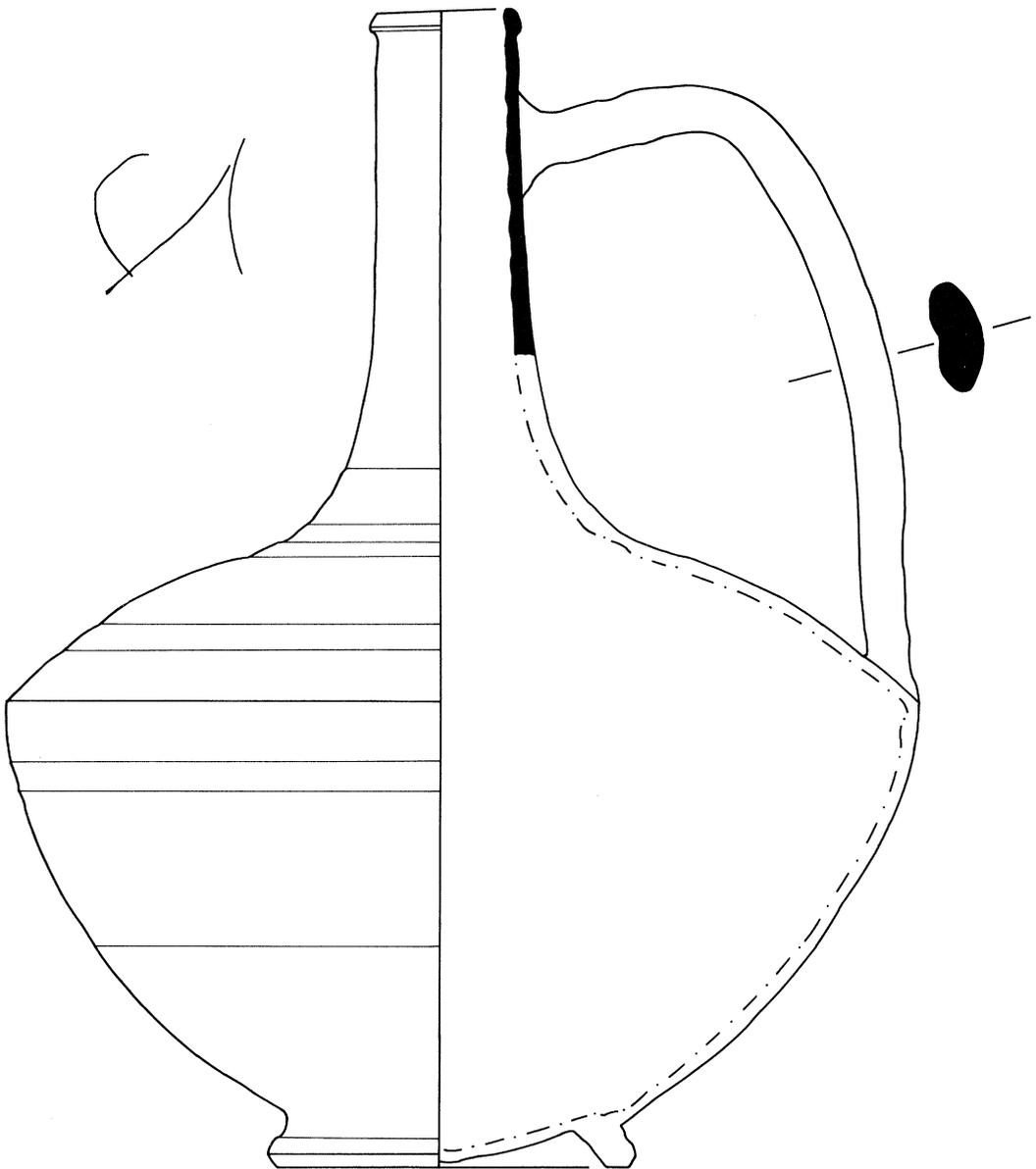


FIG. 9. Lagynos 42 (scale 1:2) with graffito (scale 1:1)

Rest. H. 0.315, Diam. base 0.106, rest. Diam. mouth *ca.* 0.036, max. Diam. (shoulder) 0.239, max. H. handle 0.124, W. handle 0.028, Th. handle 0.014 m. Stamp 0.036 × 0.009 m. Compact brown-buff to buff-pink clay with many small mica-ceous particles and some small inclusions, unevenly fired. Core: 5YR 7/4 (pink); exterior: 7.5YR 7/4

(pink). Traces of buff-white slip on handle, neck, and elsewhere.

*Ca.* 60 percent preserved; missing parts of lower body, shoulder, lower handle, upper neck, mouth, ring base, all of bottom. Irregularly flaring ring base (sloppily made) with convex underside; convex body rising at angle of *ca.* 45–50 degrees to greatest diameter at

shoulder; slightly convex shoulder sloping steeply at *ca.* 30-degree angle to neck; narrow mouth and thickened rolled rim. Vertical strap handle from edge of shoulder to upper neck turns at right angle, then dips down on return.

On top of handle after its return is a worn rectangular stamp: ΣΗΝΑ.

The clay of **42** and **43** closely matches a lagynos from Corinth with Chian stamp KPO (C-47-39). See examples of the KPO stamp from the Pnyx (Grace 1956, p. 167, no. 201); from the Komos Cistern in the Athenian Agora (SS 10259; deposit dated to first quarter 2nd century B.C.: Thompson, Thompson, and Rotroff 1987, p. 186); from Delos (*Délös XXVII*, iii, p. 362, E228). Shape is close to Thompson, Thompson, and Rotroff 1987, E72, p. 404, fig. 92 (deposition of Group E now dated to *ca.* 110 B.C.: *op. cit.*, p. 6), although the Corinth example has a more convex body and shoulder, less sharply narrowed neck, and more offset foot. There are many other examples of Chian lagynoi from Corinth, mostly with handles preserved (e.g., C-47-41 with stamped handle from South Stoa East Well XV; C-47-160 from South Stoa East Well V; C-46-81 from a South Stoa well). For Corinthian-manufactured lagynoi see *Corinth VII*, iii, p. 49 and add C-1981-113 from Manhole 1981-6: down to 146 B.C.

**44.** Lagynos (Import) Pl. 21

C-47-833 (lot 1947-5).

P.H. 0.138, Diam. base 0.084, max. Diam. 0.200, Th. 0.004–0.005 m. Light pink-brown, nonmicaceous clay with small white inclusions. 7.5YR 8/4–8/6 (pink to reddish yellow). Partially slipped.

Profile preserved from foot to lower neck. Flaring ring base with very slight convex underside; convex lower body rising at *ca.* 45-degree angle to widest diameter at shoulder, shoulder turning sharply inward, then rising to neck with slight concavity at *ca.* 30-degree angle.

**45.** Table amphora (Koan) Fig. 10, Pl. 22

C-47-837 (lot 1947-5).

H. 0.520, Diam. rim 0.220, max. Diam. 0.377 m. Coarse red-brown clay with some large micaceous particles; white lime inclusions, pitted surface. Core: 2.5YR 6/6 (light red). Buff slip applied to upper body, shoulder, neck, rim, and handles.

Complete profile with many small fragments missing. High, splayed ring foot, ovoid body, almost straight

neck set off from body by ridge, flat overhanging rim, double handles from shoulder to below rim.

The double handles and clay match Koan transport/storage amphoras.

COOKING AND COARSE WARES (46–58)

**46.** Decanter (Corinthian) Pl. 22

C-47-829 (lot 1947-5).

*Corinth VII*, iii, no. 749, p. 143, pls. 34, 63.

H. 0.184, Diam. rim 0.093, Diam. base 0.077, H. of max. Diam. 0.075, Th. 0.007, H. handles 0.068 m. Cooking fabric. Brown-pink, very micaceous clay with many white lime and grit inclusions. Spall holes on exterior. 5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow).

Complete profile. Flat base; plump body with maximum diameter near midpoint; no shoulder; low, wide, slightly concave neck; outturned rim with flat upper surface; two vertical strap handles from above midpoint to below rim, set apart 3–4 cm. Wheelmade.

**47.** Round-mouth pitcher (Corinthian) Pl. 22

C-47-830 (lot 1947-5).

*Corinth VII*, iii, no. 732, p. 141.

H. 0.243, Diam. rim 0.116, Diam. resting surface 0.077, D. of indentation 0.011, max. Diam. 0.201, H. of max. Diam. 0.090–0.095, H. handle 0.115, W. handle 0.027–0.032 m. Cooking fabric. Gritty, nonmicaceous, pinkish red clay with many large white and beige inclusions. Surface: 10R 6/8–5/8 (light red to red).

Complete profile. Rounded lower body with broad, deep indentation on bottom; shallow shoulder; broad, slightly tapering and concave neck; outward flaring rim; thickened rolled lip; vertical strap handle from above midpoint to lip.

Similar: **48**.

**48.** Round-mouth pitcher (Corinthian) Pl. 22

C-47-831 (lot 1947-5).

*Corinth VII*, iii, no. 723, p. 141.

H. 0.305, Diam. rim 0.133, Diam. resting surface 0.080, D. of indentation 0.010, max. Diam. 0.274, Th. below rim 0.006 m. Cooking fabric. Gritty, nonmicaceous, pale pink-orange clay with many large and small white inclusions. Core: 10R 6/4–6/6 (pale red to light red).

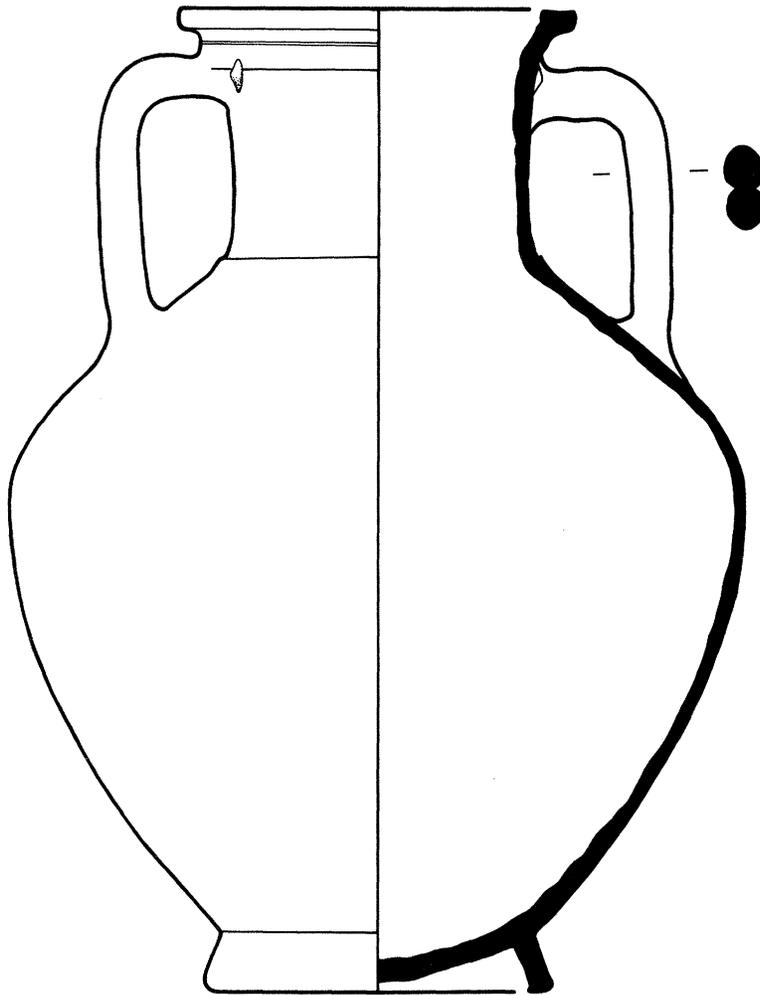


FIG. 10. Table amphora 45. Scale 1:4

Complete profile. Deep, rounded lower body with broad, deep indentation on bottom; wide, slightly tapering and slightly concave neck; outturned rim and overhanging rolled lip; attachment for vertical strap handle above midpoint.

**49.** Stew pot (Corinthian ?)

Pl. 22

C-47-826 (lot 1947-5).

*Corinth* VII, iii, no. 656, pp. 122-123, pls. 27, 61.

H. to handles 0.158, Diam. rim 0.138-0.140, max.

Diam. 0.186, Th. 0.006 m. Cooking fabric fired charcoal gray with small section of red orange and

many small and large white-beige inclusions. 5YR 5/1 (gray).

Complete profile. Broad rounded bottom; deep round body with maximum diameter near midpoint; convex walls; low, outward-flaring rim with inward bevel and flange at base of interior; two rolled horizontal handles at shoulder rising above rim and nearly touching it. Thin wheel-turned groove around pot at level of handle attachments.

**50.** Column-krater (Corinthian ?)

Pl. 22

C-47-827 (lot 1947-5).

*Corinth* VII, iii, p. 108.

H. 0.215, Diam. rim 0.236, Diam. base 0.106, H. max. Diam. 0.105, Th. 0.009 m. Cooking fabric. Orange-red clay with many large white inclusions and small black ones that break thin surface. Slight trace of mica. *Ca.* 10R 5/8 (red). Orange-red slip on interior. Black-gray slip(?) on upper exterior.

Complete profile. Sloppily attached ring foot, flat underside; round body rising with convex profile, greatest diameter at midpoint; slight shoulder formed by inturning to short vertical neck; flaring, outturned, overhanging rim with groove on exterior and flattened upper surface; raised lip at inner edge; two horizontal rolled handles from below shoulder to just below rim.

**51. Mastos (Corinthian)** Pl. 23

C-47-825 (lot 1947-5).

H. 0.094, Diam. rim 0.164, Th. 0.006–0.007 m. Cooking fabric. Reddish pink clay with many large light and small dark inclusions, as well as micaceous particles. Core: 2.5YR 6/6 (light red); surface: 2.5YR 5/6 (red). Trace of pink-red slip on exterior; smoothed area on upper part as if from ring stand.

Complete profile. Nipple at bottom; convex walls flaring to straight rim with interior bevel; wheel ridging on exterior.

Roger Edwards does not include this mastos among the Corinthian examples (*Corinth* VII, iii, pp. 92–93). This is the only example of a mastos in cooking fabric at Corinth.

**52. Bowl (Corinthian)** Pl. 23

C-47-891 (lot 1947-5).

*Corinth* VII, iii, no. 708, p. 135.

H. 0.102, Diam. rim 0.250, Diam. foot 0.080, Th. 0.003–0.005 m. Cooking fabric. Orange-red gritty clay with many large and small white inclusions and some small black ones. Some spall holes. Wheelmade. Core: 2.5YR 6/8 (light red).

Complete profile. Small, straight-sided foot with flat underside; convex walls flaring at *ca.* 45-degree angle, recurving below rim; overhanging rim with groove on outer edge and depression for lid on upper surface.

Four or five sloppily painted black-gray bands on exterior at mid-body merge into one; some black-gray paint on lip.

**53. Casserole lid (Corinthian?)** Pl. 23

C-47-828 (lot 1947-5).

Diam. 0.210, Diam. missing central section 0.062, Th. 0.005–0.006 m. Gritty cooking fabric fired gray brown at core with many small white inclusions and some black ones. Many spalls on surface. 10YR 6/1–6/2 (gray to light brownish gray).

About three-quarters preserved. Broad, shallow conical profile; slightly domed upper surface rising at *ca.* 20-degree angle from plain squared rim with slight projection on lower edge. Wall begins to turn up slightly where break occurred (for knob?). Wheelmade.

Cf. *Corinth* VII, iii, pp. 130–131, Lid III. Clay is not as high quality as Lid III examples.

**54. Coarse jug (Import)** Fig. 11, Pl. 23

C-47-832 (lot 1947-5).

P.H. 0.172, Diam. base 0.070, est. Diam. at break 0.190, Th. 0.007–0.009 m. Coarse, slightly micaceous, gray-brown clay; many large black and smaller light inclusions give surface pitted appearance. 10YR 7/2–7/3 (light gray to very pale brown). Possible pinkish red slip on one side of lower body and base.

Lower body preserved. Flat bottom; straight thick walls rising steeply at *ca.* 70-degree angle begin to curve inward at upper break.

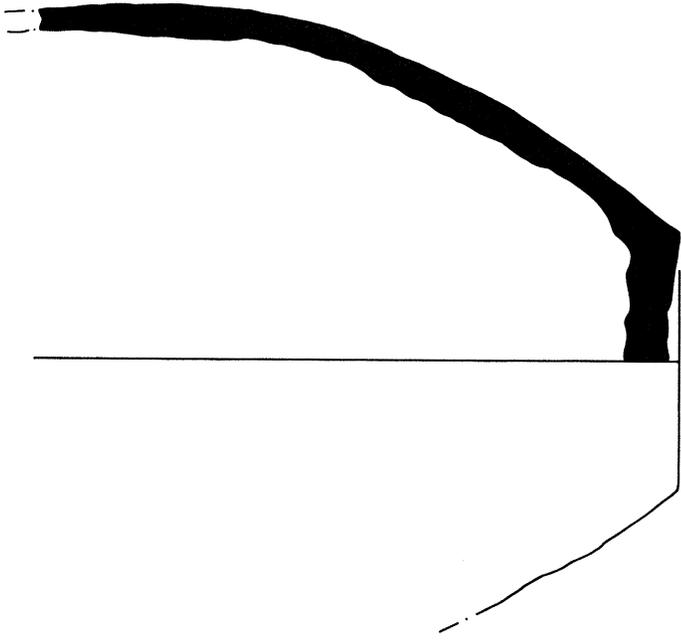
The fabric of this jug is heavier than that of Corinthian-made coarse wares and unlike coarse vessels published from other Greek sites. The shape is like “ollas” from western Mediterranean sites, e.g., in Vegas 1973, pp. 12–19.

**55. Casserole (Italian?)** Pl. 23

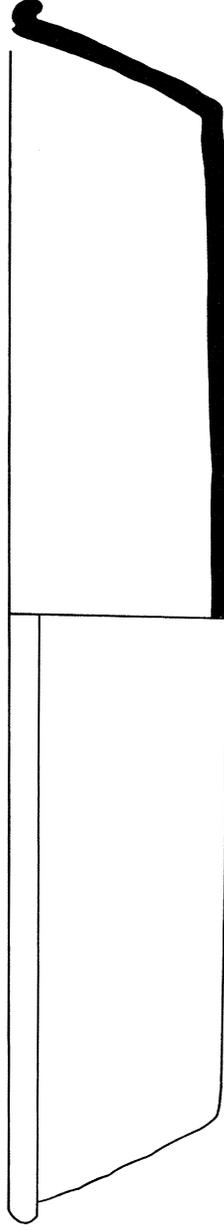
C-47-834 (lot 1947-5).

H. 0.065, Diam. rim 0.268, Diam. bottom 0.220, D. 0.045, Th. 0.003–0.005 m. Cooking fabric. Gritty, pinkish gray clay with many large (quartz?) and small white inclusions and small black ones. Slightly micaceous, including some gold mica. Core: 2.5YR 6/4–5/4 (light reddish brown to reddish brown). Fine, pink slip with silver mica on interior. 10R 6/6 (light red).

Complete profile. Circular casserole with broad, slightly convex bottom; nearly straight walls with slight concavity in middle, rising at *ca.* 65-degree angle; straight lip with interior flange for lid; below rim, horizontal attachment for strap handle. Wheelmade.



54



56

FIG. 11. Imported coarse jug (54) and "orlo bifido" baking pan (56). Scale 1:2

Cf. *Corinth VII*, iii, pp. 124–125 for Corinthian-made examples. The form is close to **56** (*q.v.* for parallels from Italy and other western Mediterranean regions), although the fabric is slightly different.

**56.** Baking pan, “orlo bifido” fabric (South Italian) Fig. 11, Pl. 23

C-47-835 (lot 1947-5).

*Corinth VII*, iii, no. 702, p. 133.

H. 0.054, Diam. rim 0.323, Diam. bottom 0.270, D. 0.048–0.050, Th. 0.004–0.006 m. Very gritty, highly micaceous (gold and silver) clay with many small white and glassy black inclusions. Very smooth, high-quality surfaces, fired orange gray to black on exterior. Interior surface possibly “wet-smoothed”, 10R 6/6–6/8 (light red). Core: 2.5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown).

Complete profile. Low circular baking pan with broad flat bottom, nearly straight walls rising at *ca.* 65-degree angle; rolled rim overhanging exterior with narrow wheel groove on interior.

Roger Edwards (*Corinth VII*, iii, *loc. cit.*) includes this pan among the Corinthian-manufactured examples, but it is likely to be Late Republican South Italian, on the basis of the fabric and form. For other “orlo bifido” fabric wares from Corinth, see Wright 1980, no. 76, pp. 154–155 and Slane 1986, no. 90, p. 291. Examples (from Vegas 1973, pp. 43–44) of this type of baking pan in “orlo bifido” fabric appear at Numancia (destroyed *ca.* 133 B.C.), at Pollentia, Mallorca (founded 123/2 B.C.) in the lower levels of the Calle Porticada and of the Calle Norte-Sur (from 123/2 B.C. to 1st century B.C.), in the Athenian Agora (Agora V, F78, last three-quarters 1st century B.C.), and at Tel Anafa sealed under a floor which dates it before 125–121 B.C. (K. Slane, personal communication, July 1992). The rim of this pan is odd; the closest parallel is Bruckner 1965, p. 13, fig. 1:6 (from House of the Faun at Pompeii, Late Republican: end of 2nd–1st century B.C.). Cf. Vegas and López 1982, nos. 43–44, p. 459, fig. 3; Dyson 1976, nos. 4–11, pp. 52–53, figs. 11, 12: profile, fabric, and size of **56** are especially close to no. 8, p. 53, fig. 11 from Deposit 3 (mid-2nd century B.C.) and nos. 9–26, esp. no. 16, pp. 89–91, figs. 29–30, from Deposit 5 (110–100 to last quarter 1st century B.C.).

**57.** Brazier (Import)

Pl. 23

C-47-836 (lot 1947-5).

*Corinth VII*, iii, no. 646, pp. 119–120, pls. 26, 61.

P.H. to rim 0.246, p.H. to supports 0.285, Diam. rim 0.242, Diam. base 0.232 m. Coarse, gritty micaceous clay with many large black inclusions, ranging from buff tan to light red orange. Handle: 7.5YR 7/4 (pink); body: 5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow).

Complete profile. Straight-sided ring base with lip, flat resting surface, and two prominent wheel grooves; concavity at center pierced by hole 0.015–0.020 m. wide. Broad conical lower body tapers to basin section, delineated by two shallow grooves; trapezoidal flue cut out of one side. Slightly convex basin with narrow wheel groove around midpoint. Overhanging rim with beveled edge and tall, nearly straight flange; three plain rectangular lugs attached at rim, each with interior triangular tang set at oblique angle. Interior of basin forms a deep bowl pierced by five holes to hollow lower body. A set of two thick rolled loop handles that join at the top is attached on either side of the brazier at the join between basin and lower body.

Although Roger Edwards (*Corinth VII*, iii, no. 646, pp. 119–120) identifies this brazier as Corinthian, this fabric with large pieces of mica is unlikely to be so. This type of brazier is more commonly found with molded heads on the lug handles, and it is the lugs which survive in quantities at Corinth and elsewhere, e.g., at Delos (*Délös XXVII*, ii, pp. 267–276).

**58.** Large perrirhanterion stand (Corinthian)

Pl. 24

C-47-849 (lot 1947-5).

Weinberg 1949, p. 149, pl. 14:5; Iozzo 1987, no. 108, p. 403, pl. 79.

H. 0.644, Diam. rim 0.400, H. rim 0.046, Diam. base 0.460, H. base 0.073, H. base support 0.030 m. Buff-tan clay with many large, dark, red inclusions and small light ones. 5YR 8/4 (pink). Fine, buff-pink slip over lower and upper areas. 10YR 7/4 (very pale brown).

Complete profile. Round base with high vertical profile curving inward to hollow, nearly cylindrical stem; tall stem tapering slightly to rounded molding, then flaring at *ca.* 45-degree angle to straight-sided rim with plain rounded lip.

TRANSPORT/STORAGE AMPHORAS (59–71)<sup>26</sup>

## 59. Amphora (Corinthian B) Pl. 24

C-47-846 (lot 1947-5).

Koehler 1978, no. 292, p. 209 (middle to second half 3rd century B.C.).<sup>27</sup>

P.H. 0.667, max. Diam. 0.390, Diam. rim 0.134, H. handle *ca.* 0.126, H. neck 0.124, Diam. neck 0.115, max. W. handle 0.044, max. Th. handle 0.025 m. Buff-pink Corinthian clay. 5YR 8/2 (pinkish white).

Complete profile. Pointed toe with knob at tip; ovoid body with straight-sided lower body and convex, rounded upper body; broad rounded shoulder; short cylindrical neck; rolled rim with slightly beveled outer edge. Two vertical, angular strap handles from shoulder to below rim; depressed thumb prints on top of each handle. Wheel marks prominent on exterior; deep groove at midpoint of belly where halves join.

## 60. Amphora lids (a–r) (Corinthian?) Pl. 24

C-47-850 (lot 1947-5).

Diam. from 0.095 to 0.108 m. All are of clay ranging from buff white to tan to buff pink and could fall within the range of Corinthian clay. Gritty inclusions in some (large red and small white and dark). Core (r): 5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow); core (m): 10YR 8/3 (very pale brown). White-buff slip on at least one.

Seven are intact, the remainder joined from fragments and lacking knobs or rims. Small round lids with central knob-handles and plain rounded rims; knobs pinched or more carefully attached. One lid (l) has concave upper surface and upturned rim.

For amphora stoppers and lids see Koehler 1986, pp. 52–56; *Délos* XXVII, iii, p. 253, pl. 46.

61. Amphora, stamp and graffito Fig. 12, Pl. 25 (Rhodian)<sup>28</sup>

C-47-838b (lot 1947-5).

Grace 1979, ill. 31, left; *Délos* XXVII, iii, pp. 303–304, under E7.

H. *ca.* 0.830, Diam. rim 0.120, H. handle 0.270, max. W. handle 0.031, max. Th. handle 0.031 m.

Buff-pink clay on exterior with small white inclusions and solid pink-orange clay core. Core: 5YR 8/4 (pink); surface: 5YR 8/3 (pink).

Nearly complete. Peg toe, long body with convex profile, broad sloping shoulder tapering to long cylindrical neck, two acute-angled vertical handles from shoulder to below rim, thickened collar on exterior rim.

One rectangular stamp on top of each handle. Stamp a: [ῥ]ἰμα quiver [?club?]. Stamp b: ἐπὶ Αὐτοκράτεως Ἀγριανίου. Graffito on shoulder just below neck (Fig. 12).

For a series of Rhodian amphoras of the Hellenistic and Roman periods see Grace 1979, ills. 22, 36, left, and 62. On this jar the Rhodian eponym Αὐτοκράτης is linked with the Rhodian fabricant named ῥἰμας. For the fabricant ῥἰμας, see *Délos* XXVII, iii, pp. 303–304, under E7. All the eponyms by whom ῥἰμας dates his jars are datable toward, but not after, *ca.* 146 B.C. (Virginia R. Grace, personal communication, August 1, 1991). See also Grace 1985, pp. 42–43 for dating of Αὐτοκράτης to 175–146 B.C. and Etienne 1986, for a dating between 175 and 168–166 B.C.

## 62. Amphora neck, stamp (Knidian) Pl. 25

C-47-838 a (lot 1947-5).

a: p.H. 0.250, Diam. neck 0.105, max. p.Diam. 0.183, max. W. handle 0.045, max. Th. handle 0.024, Diam. rim 0.109 m. Hard-fired, orangish pink clay with gray core, many white inclusions, and slight trace of mica, including gold. 2.5YR 6/6 (light red).

Neck and upper portions of both handles preserved. Tapering neck, rim with collar on exterior, two vertical strap handles from neck to below rim with return at *ca.* 90 degrees and flattened arching upper surface.

Very faint oval stamp on flattened upper surface of each handle:

Stamp a) [Σῶσο]υ Κλη[νοπῶλει] (*sic*)

Δι[οσ]χορῆ(δα)

dot

(retrograde, Σ lunate, Ω cursive, in circle)

<sup>26</sup> The handle-height dimensions of the amphoras were taken from the maximum height to the point where the handle joins or merges with the shoulder and ceases to be distinct as a handle.

<sup>27</sup> The final publication of Corinthian A and B transport amphoras is in preparation by C. G. Koehler.

<sup>28</sup> C. G. Koehler and P. M. W. Matheson are preparing the publication of stamped amphoras imported to Corinth in the Greek period.

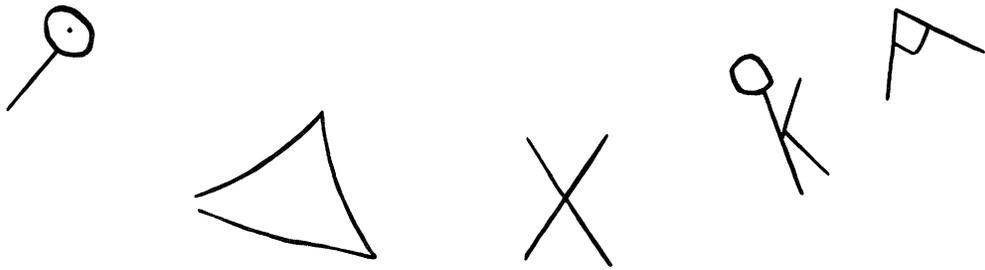


FIG. 12. Graffito on Rhodian amphora 61. Scale 1:1

Stamp b) [Σώσο]υ Κλη[νοπόλει] (sic)  
[Διοσχορι(δα)]  
dot

(retrograde, Σ lunate, Ω cursive, in circle)

For the form of Knidian amphoras of the first half of the 2nd century B.C., see Grace 1985, nos. 13–15, pl. 3. This Knidian stamp type has been assigned the identification number KT 1770 by Virginia Grace (personal communication, August 1, 1991). Stamps with the phourarch name Κληνοπόλις belong to Grace's Period IVA and can be dated between 182 (after the close of the Middle Stoa fill) and 176 B.C. (before the close of the Pergamon deposit); Grace 1985, pp. 15, note 32, and 31–32.

**63.** Amphora (Greco-Italic?) Fig. 13, Pl. 25  
C-47-843 (lot 1947-5).

Est. H. 0.940, Diam. rim 0.197, Diam. mouth 0.130, max. Diam. 0.350, H. neck 0.265, H. handle 0.255, max. W. handle 0.064 m. Gritty, slightly micaceous buff clay with small dark and red inclusions. 7.5YR 8/2 (pinkish white). Buff slip. 10YR 8/2 (white).

Complete profile. Solid capped toe, long piriform body turning sharply to concave shoulder which slopes at ca. 45-degree angle, cylindrical neck, overhanging, slightly sloping rim. Vertical strap handles from shoulder to below rim.

See Will 1982 for a general article on Greco-Italic amphoras. The Greco-Italic amphora(s) in this deposit do not fit comfortably into Will's types; the closest is Will's Type d (pp. 348–353). For the Greco-Italic type in general, see Empereur and Hesnard 1988, pp. 25–30. The latest Greco-Italic amphoras

attested are ca. 120 B.C. (*ibid.*, p. 29). For the workshops of the Greco-Italic and Dressel I type of amphoras in Etruria, Latium, Campania, and Sicily or Magna Graecia, see Hesnard, Ricq, Arthur, Picon, and Tchernia 1989, pp. 21–65.

**64.** Amphora (Greco-Italic?) Fig. 13, Pl. 26  
C-47-840 (lot 1947-5).

Grace 1979, fig. 31, right, "Roman Spain".

H. 0.930, Diam. rim 0.180, Diam. mouth 0.130, max. Diam. 0.360, H. neck 0.310, H. handle 0.270 m. Clay has small black and large red inclusions. Core: 5YR 8/4 (pink) but difficult to test. Buff-white surface slip. Red "L" on neck below rim. 10YR 8/2 (white).

Nearly complete. Long solid toe with ridge above rounded end; convex pear-shaped body turning inward to shoulder at ca. 45-degree angle. Cylindrical neck turns out slightly before thick overhanging collar (ca. 0.03 m. wide) of rim. Two vertical strap handles from shoulder to below rim with short, flat upper surface and finger print on top of each handle at turn.

Although this type appears to be close in general appearance to Lamboglia 2 amphoras (see 67–69) with their pronounced shoulders and collar rims, the belly is more ovoid like Greco-Italic types.

**65.** Amphora (Italic: Transitional Fig. 13, Pl. 26  
Greco-Italic/Dressel IA or Lamboglia 2)

C-47-842 (lot 1947-5).

H. ca. 0.930, Diam. rim 0.173, Diam. mouth 0.125, max. Diam. 0.370, H. neck 0.262, H. handle 0.240 m. Hard-fired, buff-pink clay with small

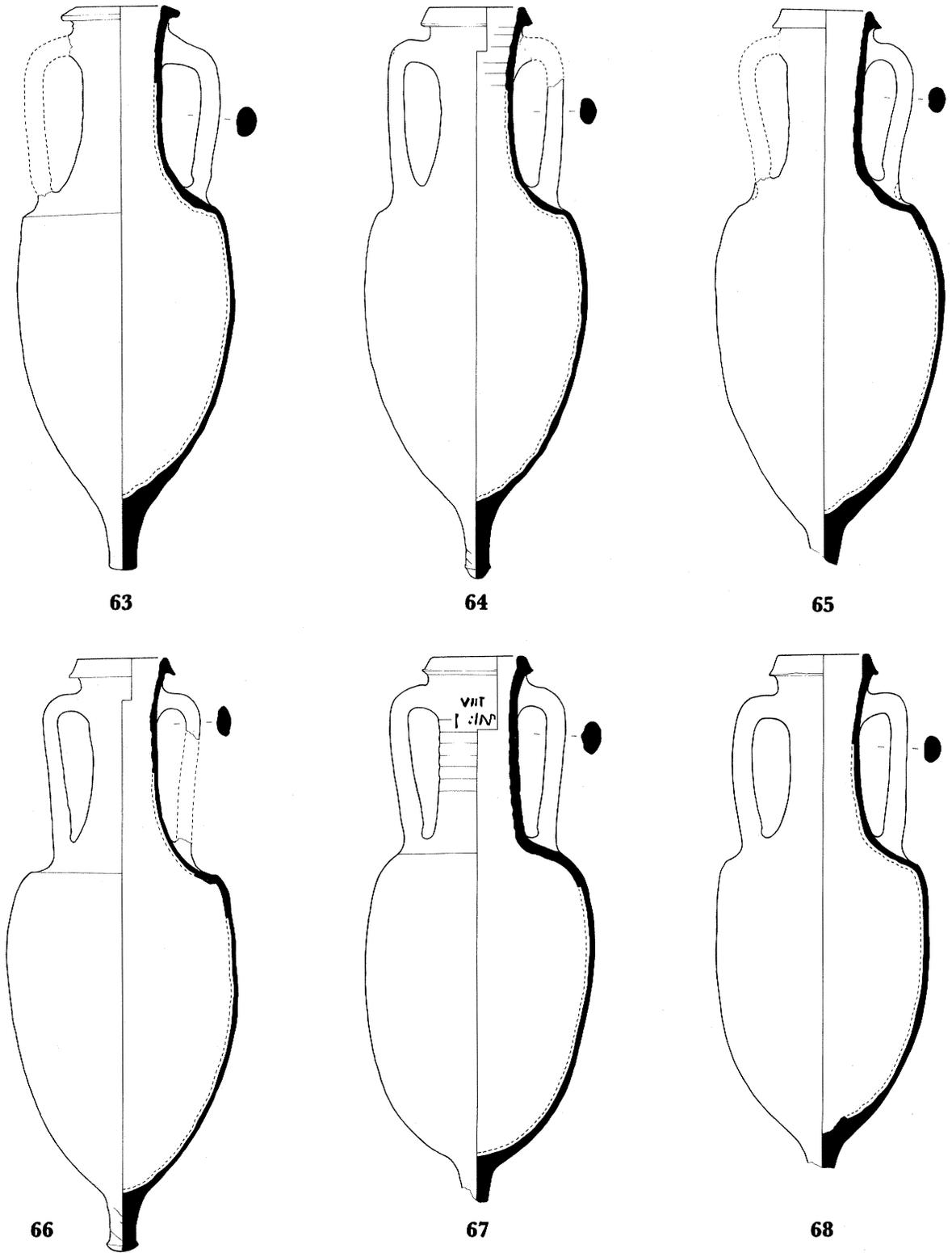


FIG. 13. Transport/storage amphoras: Greco-Italic (63-66) and Italic (67 and 68). Scale 1:10

dark and red inclusions, and slight amount of silver mica on surface. 5YR 7/4–8/4 (pink). Fine, buff-pink slip. 5YR 7/3 (pink).

Complete profile except tip of toe. Long solid toe, long ovoid body with convex profile, ridge at junction with concave shoulder, long cylindrical neck. Rim is a wide collar (W. 0.040 m.), which overhangs neck at ca. 45-degree angle. Two vertical strap handles from upper shoulder to below rim with deep thumb prints at shoulder attachment.

Similar: **66**, **65** and **66** stand out as transitional in form between the Greco-Italic types and either Dressel IA or Lamboglia 2 types, with the very pronounced ridged shoulder and a wide collar rim. For a description of the Dressel IA type see Peacock and Williams 1986, pp. 86–88. For the Lamboglia 2 type, see **67**–**69**. The transition between Greco-Italic amphoras and Dressel IA or Lamboglia 2 amphoras takes place sometime in the course of the second half of the 2nd century B.C. (Empereur and Hesnard 1988, pp. 29–30). André Tchernia suggests that the transition takes place ca. 130 B.C. (1983, pp. 87–104). Greco-Italic types cease by ca. 120 B.C. (see above under **63**).

**66.** Amphora (Italic: Transitional Fig. 13, Pl. 26  
Greco-Italic/Dressel IA or Lamboglia 2)

C-47-841 (lot 1947-5).

H. 0.960, Diam. rim 0.170, Diam. mouth 0.125, max. Diam. 0.370, H. handle 0.265, max. W. handle 0.045–0.060 m. Tannish buff clay with small light and dark inclusions and mica on surface. 5YR 8/3 (pink). Surface slip: 7.5YR 8/4 (pink).

Nearly complete. Solid capped toe, long stem foot, baggy pear-shaped body, ridge separating body from narrow shoulder, tapering neck flaring outward under overhanging rim collar (W. 0.033 m.). Long and wide vertical strap handles from shoulder to below rim with 90-degree return.

Latin dipinto on neck: T·C, now partially illegible. Similar: **65**.

**67.** Amphora (Italic: Lamboglia 2) Fig. 13, Pl. 26  
C-47-839 (lot 1947-6B).

H. 0.885, Diam. rim 0.180, Diam. mouth 0.125, max. Diam. 0.375, H. handle 0.260, max. W. handle 0.063 m. Pale tan clay with large red inclusions; some silver mica and white bits on surface. 7.5YR 8/4 (pink) with streaks of 5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow). Buff slip on exterior.

Nearly complete. Pointed solid toe, rounded sagging body, flattened shoulder, slightly tapering neck with wheel ridging, beveled lip with slightly upturned overhang, heavy strap handles from shoulder to below rim.

Latin(?) dipinto in red on neck: VIIT·/!PIN.

Similar: **68** and **69**. See Peacock and Williams 1986, pp. 98–101 for description of Lamboglia 2. Lamboglia's type 2 (Lamboglia 1955) is probably from workshops along the Adriatic coast (Cipriano and Carre 1989, pp. 80–85). The chronology of Lamboglia 2 amphoras is not yet well defined, but the earliest well-dated example appears in a drain filling in the Athenian Agora of the last quarter of the 2nd century B.C. (Will 1965, p. 11), and the end of production can be placed somewhere in the second half of the 1st century B.C. (Cipriano and Carre 1989, pp. 82–84). In South Stoa Well IX (*Corinth* VII, iii, deposit no. 101) there is a group of Italian amphoras including Lamboglia 2 types (e.g., C-48-235 and C-48-237–C-48-241).

**68.** Amphora (Italic: Lamboglia 2) Fig. 13, Pl. 27  
C-47-844 (lot 1947-5).

P.H. 0.840, Diam. rim 0.175, Diam. mouth 0.125, max. Diam. 0.350, max. W. handle 0.050, H. handle 0.255 m. Pink clay with small amount of silver mica on surface. 5YR 8/4 (pink). Buff slip on exterior.

Nearly complete. Same profile as **67** except that the rim is flattened on top, the wheel ridging is not so prominent on the neck, and the handle is slightly more angular.

Similar: **67** and **69**.

**69.** Amphora (Italic: Lamboglia 2) Pl. 27  
C-47-845 (lot 1947-5).

P.H. 0.843, Diam. rim 0.180, Diam. mouth 0.135, max. Diam. 0.355, max. W. Handle 0.06, H. handle 0.215 m. Slightly micaceous clay with white clumps and pitted surface. Core: 5YR 8/4–7/6 (pink to reddish yellow). Buff slip on exterior. 7.5YR 8/2 (pinkish white).

Complete profile. Same profile as **67**.

Dipinto in red on neck.

Similar: **67** and **68**.

**70.** Amphora (Import) Pl. 27  
C-47-847 (lot 1947-5).

P.H. 1.090, max. Diam. 0.174, H. handle 0.113, Th. 0.008 m. Orange-red, compact, well-fired clay, slightly micaceous; small white inclusions break surface. Core: 2.5YR 6/6 (light red). Exterior: fine, buff slip. 7.5YR 7/2 (pinkish gray).

Complete except upper neck and rim. Cap toe, narrow stem, long cylindrical body widening to maximum diameter at shoulder, ridge at juncture with cylindrical neck, two short vertical strap handles with sharp curve from upper body to shoulder ridge. Prominent wheel ridging on interior and exterior.

Similar: **71** and C-48-230 (from South Stoa Well XXII). Samuel Wolff (personal communication, 1986) believes this amphora type is possibly derived from or at least bears a resemblance to Punic amphoras of the Cintas 312/Maña C type (Cintas 1950, p. 483, pl. XCIV; Maña 1951, pp. 203–210). According to Wolff, circulation of this type may possibly be limited to the Aegean. Cf. Oğuz Alpözen 1975, no. 3201, p. 16, pl. 8A:5, fig. 8:4 (Bodrum Museum). The dating of this type is problematic but does not necessarily go beyond 146 B.C., as far as Wolff is able to conclude at this point.

- 71.** Amphora (Import) Pl. 27  
 C-47-848 (lot 1947-5).  
 H. 1.085, Diam. lip 0.157, max. Diam. 0.160, H. handle 0.110, max. W. handle 0.030, Th. 0.008–0.010 m. Compact orange-red clay with large white and small black inclusions. 2.5YR 5/8–10R 6/6 (red to light red). Exterior slip is buff on upper section and gray from body to toe.

Complete: neck and toe restored from fragments. Cap toe, tapering stem, long narrow body widening slightly to maximum diameter at handles, ridge marking beginning of cylindrical and slightly inset neck, straight-sided rounded rim. Two sharply angled, short vertical strap handles from upper body to neck. Prominent wheel ridging on interior and exterior.

Similar: **70**.

### LAMPS (72–75)

- 72.** Type IX blister-ware lamp Fig. 14, Pl. 27  
 (Corinthian)  
 L 3923 (lot 1947-5).

H. 0.028, L. 0.090, Diam. fill hole 0.018, Diam. base 0.040, L. nozzle 0.032 m. Hard, thin, slate-gray blister-ware fabric with some small white inclusions. 5YR 7/1 (light gray). Orange-pink slip fired to a mottled appearance, especially visible on bottom. 5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow).

Complete profile, missing most of pierced lug and back of body. Body is angular and watch shaped with concave bottom on slightly raised base. Lower biconical body rises from base with slight concavity turning at oblique angle to sloping upper surface. Groove around filling hole; pierced lug on one side of body; nozzle is long and of uniform width with oval wick hole. Wheelmade.

Cf. **40**: filter vase in blister ware.

See other blister-ware lamps from Corinth: Williams and Russell 1981, L-1980-7: Type XI, pl. 9, p. 41. Type XI is a descendant of Type IX and goes down to 146 B.C.

- 73.** Type X black-glazed lamp Fig. 14, Pl. 27  
 (Corinthian?)

L 3920 (lot 1947-6B).

H. 0.031, L. 0.091, Diam. 0.063, Diam. fill hole 0.018, L. nozzle 0.036 m. Fine, nonmicaceous, light green-buff clay. 5Y 7/2 (light gray). Poor black glaze on interior and exterior, fired to dark brown.

Intact, missing only a chip from end of nozzle. Flat base, biconical body with domed upper surface. Groove around filling hole. Nozzle is long, widening at end and tapering on underside. Wheelmade.

For Type X see *Corinth* IV, ii, pp. 49–51 (second half 3rd century to 2nd century B.C.).

- 74.** Type X black-glazed lamp Fig. 14, Pl. 27  
 (Corinthian?)

L 3922 (lot 1947-5).

H. 0.0285, L. 0.081, Diam. 0.058, Diam. base 0.031, Diam. fill hole 0.018 m. Fine, red-brick-orange clay with tiny inclusions breaking surface. 10YR 5/6 (red). Uneven black glaze on upper part in a metallic silver purple.

Intact except chips. Small biconical body with flat or slightly concave bottom, roughly finished. Steep lower body turning with sharp angle to sloping convex upper surface. Groove through glaze around filling hole; nozzle is short, widening toward end and tapering on underside. Wheelmade.

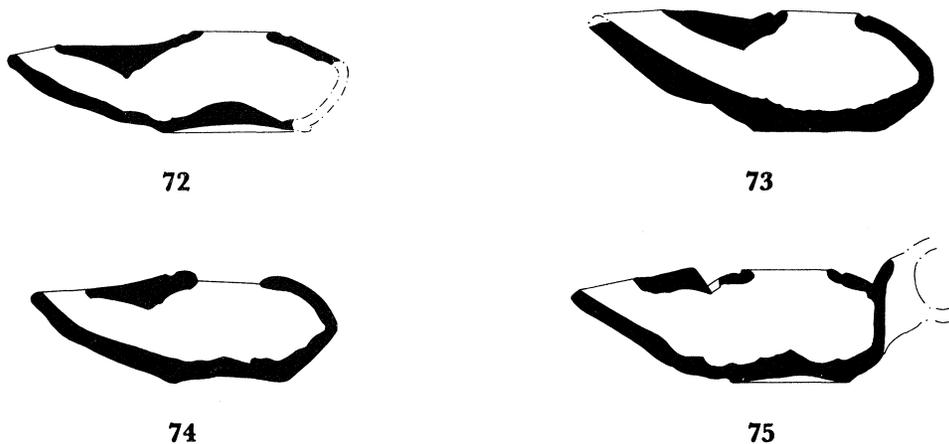


FIG. 14. Lamps 72–75. Scale 1:2

For glaze and fabric see Williams and Russell, 1981, p. 37, Group 1 (L-1980-1–L-1980-3 and 99 fragments in deposit). See under 73 for Type X.

**75.** Type XIV red-glazed lamp Fig. 14, Pl. 27  
(Import)

L 3921 (lot 1947-6B).

H. 0.032, p.L. 0.083, Diam. rim 0.055, Diam. fill hole 0.020, L. nozzle 0.034, Diam. nozzle hole 0.014 m. Fine, light pink-buff clay. 5YR 7/4–7/6 (pink to reddish yellow). Orange-red matt glaze on interior and exterior.

Single fragment preserving complete profile except handle. Low, barely perceptible disk base, flaring lower walls with concavity at midpoint end at a raised edge *ca.* 0.007 m. above upper surface. Top surface is convex with wide filling hole surrounded by groove. Four small holes pierce upper surface near raised edge. Thick nozzle, widened at end with slightly rounded front, tapering on underside. Wheelmade.

For Type XIV, see *Corinth* IV, ii, p. 55 (shortly before mid-2nd century B.C.).

### TERRACOTTA FIGURINES (76–96)

**76.** Demeter or girl with torch and pig (Corinthian) Pl. 28

MF 9251 (lot 1947-5).  
Weinberg 1949, p. 149.

H. 0.237, est. Diam. base 0.075, H. head 0.041, W. shoulders 0.060, W. at H. of apophyge 0.075, Th. 0.003–0.006 m. Fine, compact, buff-pink Corinthian clay. 7.5YR 7/4 (pink).

*Ca.* 17 joining fragments preserve portion of figure. Moldmade girl cradling pig in right arm and torch at left side, wearing a low polos, peplos, and himation. Ring base; hollow interior.

Body molded in two pieces, front and back, with base probably added separately. Moldmade head, but back of head is probably hand worked.

White slip covers entire back, polos, and hair, with traces on face, neck, torso, arms, pig, torch, drapery, and base. No paint preserved.

Many fragmentary and complete “pig girls” come from the Demeter Sanctuary at Corinth, but this one is a unique example from the Forum area. The “pig girl” type begins by at least the first half of the 3rd century B.C. and goes down to 146 B.C.

**77.** Horse-and-rider relief Pl. 28  
plaque (Corinthian)

MF 9257 (lot 1947-5).

P.H. 0.051, p.L. 0.065, max. Th. 0.012 m. Fine, buff Corinthian clay. 10YR 8/6 (yellow).

Two joining fragments, missing horse’s four legs and head and rider’s lower leg and head. Moldmade horse and rider in profile to r. Back of plaque is flat.

Traces of white slip on tail and body of horse. Orange paint on rider and on background between chest of rider and neck of horse.

From contextual evidence, horse and rider plaques begin to be made in Corinth by the early 3rd century B.C. and continue into the 2nd century, probably down to 146 B.C. See Davidson 1942, p. 110 for variation in the type.

**78.** Miniature shield (Corinthian) Pl. 28

MF 9269 (lot 1947-5).

Max. L. 0.049, max. W. 0.031, Th. 0.005 m. Fine, pinkish buff Corinthian clay. 5YR 8/3 (pink).

Two fragments preserving one quarter of rim and body. Slightly gray from burning. Round shield with convex upper surface and offset rim. Interior is sloppily finished. Handmade?

Traces of white slip on exterior.

For other miniature shields from Corinth, see *Corinth* XV, ii, pls. 48–51.

**79.** Child Eros, mirror case on shoulder (Corinthian) Pl. 28

MF 9254 (lot 1947-5).

P.H. 0.106, H. head 0.026, H. torso 0.045 m.

Fine, buff-pink Corinthian clay. 5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow).

Five fragments preserve Eros from head to knees, missing parts. Moldmade, standing, young winged Eros with mirror case on right shoulder. Interior of body and head are hollow.

Traces of white slip on body and chlamys. Blackened paint over white on right back side.

For examples from Myrina of Eros holding mirror case, see Mollard-Besques 1963, MYR 94, MYR 95, MYR 96, p. 47, pl. 56 (end 1st century B.C.), and MYR 97, pp. 56–57, pl. 70:a (second half 1st century after Christ); B° 17, pl. 70:b; MYRINA 1071, pl. 70:e. Head is close to one from the Demeter Sanctuary at Corinth (MF 13994), from a lot with material down to 146 B.C. There are not many other examples of the young winged Eros at Corinth; MF 8063 from the Agora Northeast region is one of the few.

**80.** Seated youthful male (Corinthian?) Pl. 28

MF 9258 (lot 1947-5).

P.H. 0.050, p.W. at thighs 0.031, Th. (front to back on base) 0.028 m. Fine, pink-buff Corinthian(?) clay. 2.5YR 6/6 (light red).

Single fragment preserving thighs and lower legs to base of figurine. Moldmade seated male (Eros?) with left leg crossed over right ankle, which is slightly drawn

back. Triangular base. Back is hand worked with varied surfaces. Hollow interior.

Moldmade front with handmade back.

White chalky slip preserved on drapery, between legs, and interior of left leg.

Similar: **84**.

**81.** Head of Eros or child Pl. 28  
(Corinthian?)

MF 9263 (lot 1947-5).

P.H. 0.037, p.W. at break 0.022, p.Th. front to back at break 0.022 m. Fine, buff-gray clay. Ca. 7.5YR 8/2 (pinkish white).

Solid head of child or Eros with hair parted in center, rolled on either side, and piled high at crown in two knots. Molded in two sections front and back; broken at join.

Compare **82**, possibly from same mold, although clay is different color and **82** wears fillet.

**82.** Head of Eros or child Pl. 28  
(Corinthian?)

MF 9265 (lot 1947-5).

P.H. 0.032, W. 0.024 m. Fine, pink-orange clay. 5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow).

Single fragment preserves head, from forehead to below nose, and mid-back. Hollow head of a child or Eros wearing fillet stippled with gouges around back of head. Moldmade from worn mold in two pieces, front and back.

Compare **81**.

**83.** Head (Corinthian?) Pl. 28

MF 9266 (lot 1947-5).

P.H. 0.044, p.W. at base of neck 0.029, p.Th. front to back 0.024 m. Fine, soft, pink-orange clay. 7.5YR 7/6 (reddish-yellow).

Two fragments preserve head from topknot to neck. Head of male or female, possibly Eros; interior of neck hollow. Molded in two sections, front and back; broken along join.

Traces of white slip on face and hair, and red paint on hair.

Hairdo suggests head could belong to an Eros like **81** and **82**, or to a female like *Corinth* XII, no. 248, pl. 21, or to a young girl like *Délos* XXIII, no. 894.

**84.** Standing nude Eros(?) (Corinthian?) Pl. 28

MF 9255 (lot 1947-5).

P.H. 0.081, W. 0.029, Th. front to back 0.022 m. Fine, yellowish orange clay. 7.5YR 8/6–7/6 (reddish yellow).

Two fragments preserve legs and lower torso. Standing, youthful, nude male figure (possibly Eros) with frontal torso; left leg crossed over right. Hollow; mold-made in two sections, front and back.

Traces of white slip on body and drapery. Compare **79** for probable type.

**85. Philosopher or poet type (Corinthian?)** Pl. 28

MF 9250 (lot 1947-5).

Weinberg 1949, p. 149, pl. 14:7; Merker 1990, pp. 60, 62, note 40.

P.H. 0.138, H. head 0.027, max. p.W. body 0.068, Th. body (front to back) 0.035, Th. 0.005–0.011 m. Fine, brown-buff clay tending to pink-brown at core. 5YR 7/4–7/6 (pink to reddish yellow).

Fourteen fragments, restored in plaster, preserve most of head and right front side of torso. Elderly male figure with bald head; himation worn around lower body. Solid head made in two molds, front and back, and joined to hollow body, also made in two plaster molds, front and back.

White slip preserved on hair in back. Beige-pink paint on all flesh: face, neck, torso, hand, and leg. Red on himation; black discoloration on a vertical fold of overhang.

This rare and especially fine work suggests a replica or adaptation of a large-scale sculptural work such as was popular among terracottas from Smyrna (for summary of terracottas from Smyrna see Uhlenbrock 1990, pp. 76–78). The fabric of this figurine is not typical of those from Smyrna and is close enough to Corinthian products that it might possibly be identified as locally manufactured. There are no specific parallels in large-scale sculpture for the figurine, but the pose is similar to the statuette of Sokrates (1st century after Christ, copying a 4th-century B.C. original) from Alexandria in the British Museum (Bieber 1961, p. 47, figs. 138, 139).

**86. Head of satyr or Papposilenos** Pl. 28  
(Corinthian?)

MF 9262 (lot 1947-5).

P.H. 0.044, W. 0.024, Th. 0.033 m. Soft, buff-yellow-orange clay with large lime inclusions that break the surface. 7.5YR 7/4 (pink).

Single fragment preserves head and upper neck. Hollow moldmade head of a bald old male, turned slightly to l., with full long beard and moustache.

For a history of the Papposilenos type, see Thompson, Thompson, and Rotroff 1987, pp. 388–391, esp. pp. 390 and 400, no. 6, pl. 21 (Athenian Agora example from an early 2nd-century B.C. context).

**87. Reliefs of seated male?** Pl. 28  
(Corinthian?)

MF 9256 (lot 1947-5).

Relief A: p.H. 0.090, p.W. 0.080, Th. at base 0.004–0.005 m.

Relief B (not illustrated): p.H. leg fragment 0.075, p.H. elbow fragment 0.030 m.

Fine, soft, buff-orange-pink clay. 5YR 7/4–7/6 (pink to reddish yellow).

Relief A: Nine joining fragments preserve front of base and lower legs of figure. Seated in three-quarters pose to r., wearing shin-high boots with flaps on sides and garment which falls in thick folds along left side of body; hollow interior.

Relief B: Seven nonjoining fragments, including possible left elbow with garment sleeve, right leg of seated figure.

Moldmade. Gray-black surface discoloration (burning?) on A and B.

Possible Relief C: fragment of left shoulder and elbow.

Although the fabric of these reliefs is probably Corinthian, there are no comparable reliefs from Corinth or published examples from other sites.

**88. Bull (Corinthian?)** Pl. 28

MF 9253 (lot 1947-5).

P.H. 0.080, p.L. 0.109, Th. 0.001–0.005, L. base 0.087, W. base 0.052, H. base 0.017 m. Fine, pinkish-buff clay. 5YR 7/4–7/6 (pink to reddish yellow).

Fourteen fragments, missing head, neck, tail, middle of left side, and most of right side. Moldmade standing frontal bull with legs at corners of two-stepped base. Hollow interior, including base; thin walls.

White slip on body and base. Traces of blue paint between steps of base.

Compare bull types from Myrina: Mollard-Besques 1963, pl. 180.

**89. Flower-cup for thymiaterion** Pl. 28  
(Corinthian?)

MF 9252 (lot 1947-5).

P.H. 0.041, Diam. rim 0.088, p.Diam. base 0.025, Th. 0.002–0.0035 m. Very fine, buff-brown clay. 7.5YR 8/4–7/4 (pink).

Six fragments preserve three-fourths of moldmade calyx of flower from thymaterion. Base is broken off. No trace of burning on interior.

Traces of white slip on interior and exterior.

For other examples of flower-cup thymiateria from Corinth, see Williams 1977, no. 27, p. 72, pl. 25. Bust and flower thymiateria are common throughout the Mediterranean from the 4th to the 2nd century B.C., e.g., from Sicily and Southern Italy: Stoop 1960 and *Morgantina I*, pp. 233–234; from Kuwait: *Ikaros I*, nos. 72–73, pp. 41–42; from Gordion: *Gordion Special Studies II*, nos. 35–51.

**90.** Female head in mantle (Import) Pl. 28

MF 9261 (lot 1947-5).

P.H. 0.029, W. front to back at base of neck 0.019 m. Very fine, pink-orange clay, fired light gray at core. 5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow).

Single fragment preserves head broken at mid-neck; well preserved surface. Female head wrapped in mantle forming peak over forehead; right side overlaps left at chin. Moldmade. Solid; back of head is rounded off and hand worked; scallop marks are visible.

Traces of white slip on face and scarf. Traces of red paint on scarf.

For complete examples of the costume, see Mollard-Besques 1963, MYR 655, p. 98, pl. 114:c (Myrina: second half 2nd century B.C.) and Sieveking 1916, p. 37, pl. 56. For the squinting eyes and the angular, 2nd-century B.C. facial type, see Thompson 1963, pp. 29, 32–33.

**91.** Large female head, Aphrodite? Pl. 29  
(South Italian?)

MF 9249 (lots 1947-6B and 1947-5). Stolen from Corinth Archaeological Museum April 12, 1990. Weinberg 1949, pl. 14:6; Thompson 1975, pp. 82–83, pl. 31:2.3.

P.H. 0.193, H. chin to top of head 0.090, W. between inner corners of eyes 0.014, L. left eye 0.0165, H. stephane in front 0.030, H. neck 0.056, W. face 0.075, L. mouth 0.019, Th. neck 0.064, Th. head (nose to back of head) 0.111 m. Soft, orange-brown clay, turning to light gray on surface from contact with fire. 7.5YR 6/4 (light brown).

Many fragments, restored in plaster, preserve head from base of neck to top of stephane; base of neck

unevenly broken. Female head facing front and tipped slightly to l. wears a low stephane decorated with incised wavy lines ending in scrolls. Moldmade in sections: join of front and back halves at sides of neck and beneath stephane; stephane made separately; hair appears to be applied to head, especially back part, thus masking joins. Head may be hollow, neck solid; hole drilled inside base of neck for display.

White slip covers face, neck, and hair with traces on top of head and on stephane. Traces of gilding on stephane, hair, and earring. Trace of black substance in pupil of left eye and brown paint in iris. Traces of pink on lips and drapery fragment.

The fabric is similar to **92**, and the style and details are close, although the scale is different. Although Dorothy Thompson cites the head as a Corinthian example, it is unique at Corinth and has closer stylistic affinities to South Italian coroplastic works, e.g., an early 3rd-century B.C. head of a female bust (no. 11276) from Valle Ariccia in the Museo Nazionale, Rome (*Prima Italia*, no. 133, pp. 123–124. Cf. Poulson 1949, no. 77, pl. 44). The closest parallel comes from Delphi (Thompson 1975, pp. 82–83, pl. 31:1; *Delphes V*, i, no. 659, p. 204). Both heads may have been made in the same South Italian workshop.

**92.** Head of Athena (Import) Pl. 29

MF 9248 (lot 1947-5).

Weinberg 1949, p. 149.

P.H. 0.090, Diam. base of neck 0.020–0.025, H. helmet 0.055, H. face 0.030, W. face 0.025 m. Soft, slightly micaceous, yellow-buff clay with light gray surface from burning. 7.5YR 7/4 (pink).

Single fragment preserves head and helmet, broken at base of neck, tip of helmet plume, and tip of chin. Athena wearing plumed Corinthian-type helmet, pushed back on head, and ball earrings. Moldmade.

White slip preserved on helmet, hair, and face. Trace of yellow-gold gilding on left side of hair.

Compare **91**. Close to MF 8994 (Pl. 29) from South Stoa Well VII in style, features, and details, e.g., yellow paint, earrings, “Venus rings”, size. Compare also MF 10774 from the Anaploga area of Corinth. For a head of Aphrodite wearing a Corinthian helmet from Taranto (third quarter 4th century B.C.), see Mollard-Besques 1986, D3923, p. 111, pl. 110:a. The clay description for the Taranto head is close to that of the head from Corinth, although the styles are slightly different. The Corinth example is finer work,

of the 3rd or 2nd century B.C. For the 2nd-century B.C. facial type, identified by Dorothy Thompson as "the Arsinoe type", see Thompson 1963, p. 32.

**93. Female head (Import)** Pl. 29

MF 9264 (lot 1947-5).  
P.H. 0.034, p.W. 0.022, p.Th. 0.018 m. Fine, soft, dark buff to light-pink clay, fired gray brown at core. 5YR 7/4 (pink).

Single fragment preserves right front of head and neck. Frontal female head, perhaps turned slightly to l. From very worn mold; upper part hollowed out but back of neck solid.

Slight trace of white on hair, mouth, and eye.

Head is too worn and fragmentary to identify specific parallels.

**94. Drapery fragment (Import?)** Pl. 29

MF 9260 (lot 1947-5).  
P.H. 0.077, p.W. 0.058, Th. 0.004–0.005 m. Slightly gritty, light pink-orange clay fired light gray at core. 5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow).

Single fragment of large statuette: left arm muffled in thick drapery with folds rendered by stepped ridges. Back and hollow interior roughly worked by hand.

White slip on arm.

**95. Pan holding syrinx (Import?)** Pl. 29

MF 9259 (lot 1947-5).  
P.H. 0.039, p.W. 0.045, Th. 0.010 m. Fine, soft, pinkish buff clay tending to yellow orange on surface. 5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow).

Two fragments preserve right arm from below elbow and both hands holding syrinx. Moldmade; back convex and roughly worked.

No parallels for this type known at Corinth.

**96. Eye (Import?)** Pl. 29

MF 9268 (lot 1947-5).  
P.L. 0.033, W. 0.021, Th. 0.012 m. Fine, soft, pink-orange clay with black discoloration on front surface. 7.5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow).

Single fragment broken at inner corner. Eye from nearly life-sized statuette. Back flat or very slightly concave. Handmade.

Trace of yellow-orange paint along interior edges of lids, in corner of eye, and in upper and lower incised lines of eyeball.

MISCELLANEOUS TERRACOTTA OBJECTS  
(97–100)

**97. Mold with leaf (Corinthian?)** Pl. 29

MF 13580 (lot 1947-5).  
P.L. 0.026, p.W. 0.019, p.H. leaf 0.015, Th. 0.006–0.008 m. Fine, compact, pinkish brown clay with traces of tiny light inclusions. 7.5YR 7/4–6/4 (pink to light brown).

Single fragment of flat mold preserves one finished edge and small portion of upper and lower surface. On top surface: intaglio design of small triangular leaf with serrated edges and dotted spine; above leaf, two lines in wide arc; below at lower right and left breaks, beginning of possible overlapping leaves. Mold for unknown object.

**98. Rectangular portable altar (Corinthian)** Pl. 30

MF 9270 (lot 1947-5).  
Altar: H. 0.076, p.L. 0.051, p.W. 0.034, Diam. top depression 0.011 m. Base molding: H. fascia 0.006–0.009, H. ovolo 0.005 m. Crown molding: H. fascia 0.004, H. dentils 0.006, H. fascia 0.007 m. Depression located 0.007 m. from right and 0.008 m. from left top edge. Buff clay fired darker at top. 5YR 8/3 (pink); top: 5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow).

Three joining fragments preserve one corner of rectangular altar with bottom edge, ovolo base molding (complete profile), part of side panels (relief decoration on left), crowning molding with dentils (complete profile), part of flat top with corner of rounded depression, and projecting horn at corner. Hollow. Burn marks on interior and exterior.

Traces of very thin white slip.

Right panel bears seated nude male in relief, facing r., right hand raised before his face and holding wind instrument(?).

Compare **99**. For discussion of Corinthian terracotta altars, see Williams 1979, pp. 136–140, pls. 51, 52; Rupp 1974.

**99. Rectangular portable altar (Corinthian)** Pl. 30

MF 9271 (lot 1947-5).  
Altar: p.H. 0.062, p.L. 0.040, p.W. 0.040 m. Crown molding: H. fascia 0.004, H. dentils 0.006, H. fascia 0.007 m. Depression located 0.008 m. from right top edge. Buff clay fired darker at core. 5YR 8/3 (pink); core: 5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow).

One fragment preserves corner of rectangular altar and parts of two side panels with relief, complete profile of crowning molding with dentils, part of top with corner of rounded depression, and projecting horn at corner. Hollow. Interior surface preserved.

Left relief panel: frontal standing figure with staff(?) in left hand and raised right arm. Right relief panel: standing figure, walking to r. (?). Figures are indistinct and missing feet. Top surface decorated with sinuous line and dots in relief. Traces of very thin white slip on altar in general.

Compare **98**.

**100.** Painted thymiaterion (Corinthian) Pl. 30  
C-47-903 (lot 1947-5).

P.H. 0.049, p.W. 0.040, Th. 0.005 m. Hard-fired, slightly gritty, buff-brown clay. *Ca.* 10YR 7/6 (reddish yellow).

Single fragment, broken all around, with well-preserved paint. Constricted tubular stem of thymiaterion, beginning to flare at bottom and top. Wheel-made with wheel ridges on interior.

Thick white slip covers interior and exterior. Exterior painted decoration composed of vertical squiggly bands in pink and black, a horizontal black wavy band across bottom, and a looplike pink band in center (schematized garland design).

Cf. *Corinth XII*, no. 893, p. 131, pl. 66; Davidson 1942, pp. 124–125, fig. 13 (C-33-1478); *Délos XVIII*, pp. 377–379, pl. CV.

### LOOMWEIGHTS (101–106)

**101.** Stamped conical loomweight Pl. 30  
(Corinthian)

MF 9277 (lot 1947-5).

H. 0.089, Diam. base 0.041, max. Diam. at bevel 0.064 m. Weight 260 g. Fine, buff-pink clay with some large and small inclusions. 5YR 8/3–8/4 (pink).

Complete profile but missing chips. Conical loomweight with shallow depression in base, low steep bevel, and straight uneven sides rising to a point. Hole pierced through upper wall.

Two stamps: (1) Rectangular stamp on bevel preserves last two letters: EA. (2) Oval stamp, above stamp (1), of a loomweight in relief.

For stamps, cf. *Corinth XII*, no. 1146, p. 157: MEA and loomweight. For profile, cf. *Corinth XII*, p. 149, Profile IX (400–350 B.C.).

**102.** Stamped conical loomweight Pl. 30  
(Corinthian)

MF 13581 (lot 1947-6A).

P.H. 0.098, max. Diam. at bevel 0.060, H. top of bevel from bottom 0.025, Diam. base 0.035 m. Preserved weight 250 g. Fine, buff-white Corinthian clay. *Ca.* 2.5Y 8/3 (white).

Three fragments, missing large fragments and chips. Conical loomweight with flat bottom, high bevel, slightly convex sides, rounded tip, and pierced hole near tip.

Above bevel, rectangular stamp: ΑΓΑ. Below bevel: small stamped M. Light pink-buff slip on both stamps and on one side of weight near suspension hole.

For stamps, cf. stamp ΑΓΑ: *Corinth XII*, p. 160, one of the most common stamps at Corinth. For profile, cf. *Corinth XII*, p. 149, Profile XI (300–250 B.C.).

**103.** Stamped conical loomweight Pl. 30  
(Corinthian)

MF 13582 (lot 1947-6A).

P.L. 0.050, p.W. 0.036, p.Th. 0.011, H. oval stamp 0.017, p.L. rectangular stamp 0.011 m. Fine, buff-white clay with some small and large inclusions. 2.5Y 8/2 (white).

Single fragment of conical loomweight preserves rounded bevel and straight wall above it.

Above bevel, oval stamp: conical loomweight in relief. Below bevel, upper part of rectangular stamp: ΜΙΚΟ.

For ΜΙΚΟ stamp, cf. *Corinth XII*, no. 1152, p. 168 (dated 350–300 B.C.).

**104.** Conical loomweight (Corinthian) Pl. 30  
MF 13584 (lot 1947-6A).

H. 0.105, Diam. bevel 0.062, H. bevel from base 0.015 m. Weight 265 g. Very coarse, gritty clay with large light and dark inclusions, fired green buff. 5Y 7/3 (pale yellow).

Intact. Conical loomweight with deep (0.017 m.), irregular hole in bottom of small base, low sharp bevel, straight uneven sides tapering rapidly to rounded tip, and small horizontal pierced hole below tip.

For profile, cf. *Corinth XII*, p. 149, Profile XIII (250–146? B.C.).

**105. Conical loomweight (Corinthian) Pl. 30**

MF 13585 (lot 1947-6A).

H. 0.100, max. Diam. at bevel 0.067, H. bevel 0.029 m. Weight 315 g. Very gritty, coarse clay fired pink orange. 5YR 7/4 (pink).

Intact. Conical loomweight with shallow depression in base, bevel low and rounded on front and back but flatter on sides, walls straight on sides and slightly convex on front and back, sharp edge at top, and large circular hole pierced near tip.

For profile, cf. *Corinth XII*, p. 149, Profile XII (250–146 B.C.)

**106. Pyramidal loomweight (Corinthian) Pl. 30**

MF 13583 (lot 1947-6A).

H. 0.079, base 0.045 × 0.045, top 0.008 × 0.008 m. Weight 115 g. Fine, buff-brown clay with tiny white inclusions. 7.5YR 7/4 (pink).

Intact but missing chips. Discolored gray black on one surface (burning?). Pyramidal loomweight with slight irregular depression on square bottom, straight even walls rising to small blunt top, and small hole pierced horizontally below top.

Gladys Weinberg (*Corinth XII*, p. 162) believed that there was no evidence for the use of pyramidal loomweights in the Hellenistic period and that they were a 5th- and 4th-century B.C. type. The other pyramidal loomweights from Corinth are not of this exact shape and are in a different clay. The closest parallel is *Corinth XII*, no. 1203, pl. 77 (1st century B.C.).

*Other Loomweights in Lots 1947-6A and 1947-6B*

Total of 32:

One Archaic type with no bevel; one with low bevel; one fragmentary Corinthian conical loomweight stamped with loomweight in oval above bevel and with rectangular stamp below bevel: probably  $\Pi\text{IKO}$ ; one with rectangular stamp: no monogram or symbol visible; one with rectangular stamp:  $\Gamma\Lambda\text{YK}$  (350–250 B.C.); one with stamp  $\text{A}\Gamma\text{A}$ , square stamp above:  $\text{M}$ ; one pyramidal loomweight with flat bottom and depression in center; one Corinthian loomweight, Profile VIII (450–400 B.C.); three Corinthian loomweights, Profiles X and XI (4th–end 3rd century B.C.); twenty-one conical loomweights with gritty clay; eight with deep depressions, Profile XII or XIII (250–146 B.C.).

**MISCELLANEOUS NONTERRACOTTA OBJECTS (107–123)****107. Eight bone rings Pl. 31**

MF 9272 (lot 1947-4).

Diam. 0.200–0.210 m.

Intact except for chips. Eight round bone rings of two types: Type A has its interior cut out with indentations (four examples); Type B has a doughnut-hole interior cut (four examples).

Some stained pinkish or blue.

**108. Bone pin Pl. 31**

MF 9285 (lot 1947-5).

P.L. 0.076, max. W. 0.005 m.

Single fragment with head and tip broken off. Sharp pointed end and circular section.

**109. Seventeen bone gaming astragali Pl. 31**

MF 9284 (lot 1947).

**110. Hemispherical stone object Pl. 31**

MF 9273 (lot 1947-6B).

H. 0.041, L. 0.070 m. Hard, mottled gray stone.

Intact except for chips; yellow stains. Slightly lopsided, oval base, conical in shape with hole drilled in center of top (*ca.* 2 mm. deep).

**111. Cloth fragments Pl. 31**

MF 9282 (lot 1947-5).

Largest fragment: 0.043 × 0.032 m.

Four fragments and scraps of cloth. Brown, matted wool?

**112. Glass gaming astragalos Pl. 31**

MF 9274 (lot 1947-6B).

L. 0.016, W. 0.010, Th. 0.009 m.

Intact. Surface iridescent.

**113. Glass gaming astragalos Pl. 31**

MF 9275 (lot 1947-5).

L. 0.020, W. 0.010, Th. 0.012 m.

Intact. Surface iridescent.

**114. Glass gem Pl. 31**

MF 9276 (lot 1947-5).

H. 0.005, Diam. 0.140 m.

Complete but slightly pitted and encrusted. Button-like object with flat bottom and flattened convex upper surface. Deep blue.

- 115.** Frit(?) echinus bowl Pl. 31  
 MF 9246 (lot 1947-6B).  
*Corinth* VII, iii, p. 30, note 14: "probably much earlier than context."  
 H. 0.063, Diam. rim 0.144 m.  
 Twelve fragments preserve two-thirds of rim and three-quarters of body, missing most of base. Broad ring base, flat bottom, and convex walls rising to an incurving rim. Opaque porous material with mottled brown and bluish green on parts of the surface. Cast?  
 The form of this echinus bowl suggests a 4th- or 3rd-century B.C. date. Cf. *Corinth* VII, iii, no. 34, p. 32 (ca. 300 B.C.).
- 116.** Faïence plate Pl. 31  
 MF 9247 (lot 1947-5).  
 P.L. 0.150, p.W. 0.120, rest. Diam. 0.200 m.  
 Many fragments preserve one-third of body and very small portion of the rim. Very worn. Slightly concave, round plate with beveled rim. Surface turquoise blue to light green.
- 117.** Bronze boss Pl. 32  
 MF 9280 (lot 1947-5).  
 P.H. 0.010, Diam. 0.043 m.  
 Single fragment, missing some rim pieces and most of underside attachment. Shieldlike boss with domed top, flat offset rim, and concave underside with raised attachment broken off.  
 Cf. *Corinth* XII, nos. 1014–1023, pp. 140–141.
- 118.** Bronze netting needle Pl. 32  
 MF 9281 (lot 1947-5).  
 L. 0.162, max. W. 0.011 m.  
 Complete except for the end of one prong. Needle in shape of thin rod; double prongs at each end, which form an irregular diamond.  
 Cf. *Corinth* XII, no. 1273, p. 177, pl. 79 (said to be a Byzantine example?).
- 119.** Bronze pin Pl. 32  
 MF 9286 (lot 1947-5).  
 P.L. 0.101, max. W. 0.005 m.  
 Broken off at wide end. Flat pin narrowing to sharp point. One side plain, the other decorated with pattern of ridges.
- 120.** Lead dish Pl. 32  
 MF 9283 (lot 1947-5).  
 H. 0.043, max. p.Diam. 0.090 m.  
 Misshapen but complete except for many small chips from rim and tear in rim at one side. Flat or slightly convex bottom, straight sides, downturned rim, and hole pierced through center of bottom.
- 121.** Lead weight Pl. 32  
 MF 9278 (lot 1947-5).  
 H. 0.120, L. 0.063, W. 0.050 m. Weight 420 g.  
 Intact with white incrustations. Flat rectangular weight with three shallow depressions and one hole pierced through upper surface.  
 For weights at Corinth, see *Corinth* XII, p. 204.
- 122.** Lead loomweight Pl. 32  
 MF 9279 (lot 1947-5).  
 H. 0.047, Diam. base 0.034 m. Weight 225 g.  
 Intact except for chips and scratches. Conical loomweight with irregular depression on bottom surface, small hole pierced through side near top, flattish top probably worn.
- 123.** Lead clamps and scraps  
 MF 9288 (lot 1947-5).  
 Ten pieces.

## BRONZE COINS (124–139)

- 124.** Corinth (300–243 B.C.; 223–196 B.C. [Price])  
 47-72 (lot 1947-5).  
 13 mm.  
 Obv.: Head of Athena r., in helmet.  
 Rev.: Pegasos flying r. (no koppa visible below).  
 Cf. *BMC*, Corinth, no. 476, p. 57; Price 1967, pp. 100–102.
- 125.** Corinth (ca. 400–146 B.C.; 287–252 B.C. [Price])  
 47-61 (lot 1947-3).  
 11 mm.  
 Obv.: Pegasos flying l.  
 Rev.: Trident, to l. Σ; to r. grapes.  
 Cf. *BMC*, Corinth, no. 466, p. 56; Price 1967, pp. 100–102.
- 126.** Corinth (400–146 B.C.; 394–196 B.C. [Price])  
 47-66 (lot 1947-6B).

- 12.5 mm.  
Obv.: Pegasos flying l.  
Rev.: Trident; uncertain control.  
Price 1967, pp. 100–102.
- 127.** Corinth (400–146 B.C.; 394–196 B.C. [Price])  
47-71 (lot 1947-5).  
12 mm.  
Obv.: Pegasos l.  
Rev.: Trident; uncertain control.  
Price 1967, pp. 100–102.
- 128.** Sikyon (ca. 196–160/150 B.C. [Warren])  
47-62 (lot 1947-3).  
14 mm.  
Obv.: Dove flying l. Above tail: ΚΛ  
Rev.: ΣΙ in olive wreath.  
Cf. Warren 1984, GRP 8A.3, pp. 6–7.
- 129.** Achaian League, Sikyon (280–146 B.C.) Pl. 32  
47-65 (lot 1947-6B).  
18.5 mm.  
Obv.: Zeus standing l., holding Nike in r., long scepter in l.; to l. monogram Μ.  
Rev.: ΣΙΚΥΩΝΙΩΝΑ[ΧΑΙΩ]Ν; Achaia seated l.  
Cf. *BMC*, Peloponnesos, no. 150, p. 13.
- 130.** Achaian League (280–146 B.C.)  
47-76 (lot 1947-5).  
19 mm.  
Obv.: Zeus standing to r., long scepter in left hand.  
Rev.: Achaia seated l.  
Cf. *BMC*, Peloponnesos, nos. 134–174, pp. 12–15.
- 131.** Achaian League (280–146 B.C.)  
47-58 (lot 1947-1).  
Ca. 18 mm.; much damaged.  
Obv.: [ ]; Zeus standing l., with scepter and . . . .  
Rev.: [ ]; Achaia seated l., with scepter and . . . .  
Cf. *BMC*, Peloponnesos, nos. 134–174, pp. 12–15.
- 132.** Achaian League (280–146 B.C.) Pl. 32  
47-64 (lot 1947-6B).  
19 mm.; one-quarter missing.  
Obv.: Zeus standing l., holding Nike in r., long scepter in l.  
Rev.: . . . ΩΝ; Achaia seated l.  
Cf. *BMC*, Peloponnesos, nos. 131–174, pp. 11–15.
- 133.** Macedonia (Gaius Publilius: Pl. 32  
148–146 B.C.)  
47-57 (lot 1947-1).  
25 mm.  
Obv.: Head of Roma (or hero Perseus) r., wearing winged helmet ending at top in head of griffin.  
Rev.: Border of dots. In oak wreath: ΜΑΚΕ-ΔΟΝΩΝ/ΤΑΜΙΟΥΓΑΙΟΥ/ΠΟΠΛΙΛΙΟΥ.  
Cf. Head 1911, p. 216; *BMC*, Macedonia, no. 72, p. 18.
- 134.** Macedonia (Philip V: 220–178 B.C.)  
47-63 (lot 1947-6B).  
20 mm.  
Obv.: Head of bearded Herakles r. in lion skin.  
Rev.: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ above and below harpa, ΦΙΛΙΠ-ΠΟΥ r., all in oak wreath. Above Δ; below ΗΡ.  
Cf. Grose 1923–1929, nos. 3638, 3640; MacDonald 1899–1905, nos. 11 and 12, p. 344.
- 135.** Macedonia (Philip V: 220–178 B.C.)  
47-75 (lot 1947-5).  
13 mm.  
Obv.: Head of young Pan with long ear and horn r.  
Rev.: Naked youth on horse prancing r.; below Φ.  
Cf. Grose 1923–1929, no. 3652; *Corinth VI*, no. 243, p. 42.
- 136.** Macedonia (Philip V: 220–178 B.C.)  
47-74 (lot 1947-5).  
15 mm.; fragmentary.  
Obv.: Head of Poseidon r.  
Rev.: Athena Promachos r., shield held out before her; to l. Φ; to r. ?  
Cf. *Corinth VI*, no. 244, p. 42.
- 137.** Macedonia (Antigonos Gonatas: 277–239 B.C.)  
47-67 (lot 1947-6B).  
13 mm.; broken all around.  
Obv.: Head of Athena r. in crested Corinthian helmet.  
Rev.: Lower half of Pan r., erecting trophy.  
Cf. *Corinth VI*, no. 240, p. 41.
- 138.** Macedonia (Antigonos Gonatas: 277–239 B.C.  
or Kassandros: 316–297 B.C.)  
47-73 (lot 1947-5).  
18 mm.

Obv.: Head of young Herakles r. in lion skin.

Rev.: Naked youth on horse stepping to r.

Cf. *Corinth* VI, nos. 236, 241, pp. 41, 42.

Rev.: [ΠΤΟΛΕΜ]ΑΙ[ΟΥ]ΒΑΣΙΛ[ΕΩΣ]. Eagle with closed wings standing to l., traces of cornucopia to r.

Cf. *Corinth* VI, no. 468, p. 73; Svoronos 1904–1905, no. 1000.

**139.** Egypt (Ptolemy III Euergetes: 247–222 B.C.)

47-77 (lot 1947-5).

18 mm.

Obv.: Bust of Ptolemy r.

In addition to these catalogued coins there are five illegible bronze coins in this deposit and five which disintegrated.

## APPENDIX A: POTTERY LOTS FROM DEPOSIT 1947-3

Lot numbers refer to the depth in the manhole from which the object was recovered, as indicated by the excavation notebook and summarized below:

Depth –1.40 to –2.30 m. = lot 1947-1

Depth –2.30 to –4.90 m. = lot 1947-2

Depth –4.90 to –6.00 m. = lot 1947-3

Depth –6.00 to –7.35 m. = lot 1947-4

Depth –7.35 to –8.15 m. = lot 1947-6B

Depth –8.15 to –9.60 m. = lot 1947-5

No elevations recorded = lot 1947-6A (loomweights)

Note that the numbering of lots 1947-6B and 1947-5 established in the Corinth records does not follow the digging sequence.

### *Lot Description*

Described below are the uninventoried sherds and miscellaneous small finds from the deposit. The diagnostic and more complete material was inventoried and included in the catalogue. It appears that only the fine wares were saved in the lots from this deposit, along with an assortment of small objects such as beads, weights, knucklebones (astragali), and painted plaster fragments. The majority of the fine wares date to the Hellenistic period, with some earlier material.

Lot 1947-1: 40 sherds weighing 300 g, all fine ware, mostly Hellenistic. One large Corinthian Geometric bowl fragment; 1 Conventionalizing Corinthian pyxis-lid fragment; 3 other Corinthian Archaic/Classical lid or body fragments; 1 body fragment Corinthian ray-based kotyle; 5 small plain-ware Corinthian lekanis fragments; 1 thin black-glazed Corinthian fragment; 4 fragments blister-ware squat aryballoi with thin incised ribs; 6 other body, neck, rim, and base fragments of blister-ware aryballoi; 2 bases, 3 necks, and body fragments of gray unguentaria, some of thin red fabric with gray exterior and some of gritty red-brown fabric.

Lot 1947-2: ca. 450 small fine-ware sherds weighing 1 kg, including some miniature cups and ca. 30 fragments of early material (Geometric and Archaic), the majority Hellenistic. Eleven fragments black-glazed ribbed kantharoi; 1 moldmade relief bowl of imbricate-leaf type; 1 gray unguentarium fragment; 2 fragments plates or bowls with black glaze and white and yellow paint; 1 omphalos phiale fragment; 38 handle fragments (a black-glazed trefoil oinochoe, 2 black-glazed spur handles, 1 fine black-glazed horizontal strap handle); 19 imported bases (black-glazed fish-plates, molded foot of black-glazed cup-kantharos, 1 black-glazed bolsal fragment, 1 fine black-glazed bowl with reserved side and underside of foot, 1 fine black-glazed fragment with molded foot, 1 small black-glazed bowl

with small ring foot); 1 Corinthian kantharos foot; 1 Corinthian black-glazed foot with reserved underside and band; 1 Corinthian black-glazed ring foot with added red bands; 9 small, plain Corinthian bases; 1 red-figured krater(?) fragment with laurel leaves; 1 black-glazed neck of constricted vessel with handle attachment; 1 black-glazed Corinthian bowl or lekane with flat, ledge rim; 1 black-glazed low bowl fragment with wedge-shaped rim; 1 black-glazed Corinthian fragment with closed neck; 1 black-glazed Corinthian bowl with outturned rim; 1 small red-glazed bowl with inturned angular rim; 1 black-glazed kyathos fragment; *ca.* 20 other black- or red-glazed rim fragments of bowls, plates, or skyphoi; 1 black-glazed rim of trefoil oinochoe; *ca.* 55 plain buff-pink Corinthian sherds, including miniature bowl with inturned rim and bowl with flat ledge rim.

Lot 1947-3: 51 sherds weighing 200 g., including 1 miniature gray-ware cup (complete profile); 18 blister-ware body fragments; 1 black-glazed strap handle; 1 outturned rim fragment of bowl(?) with incised lines and white dots below rim; 29 lamp fragments (1 large fragment of lightly micaceous, red-orange fine clay, partially glazed on interior [Broneer Type VIII]; 3 fragments streaky black-brown-glazed Corinthian lamp(s), probably Type X or XI; 1 black-glazed disk base with concave underside [Type VII?]; 1 burned(?), gray-brown-glazed fragment with convex body and groove around wide filling hole [Type IX, X, or XI]; 1 unperforated black-glazed lug; 1 black-glazed fragment with no disk, groove around exterior of disk [Type X?]; 1 black-glazed fragment with narrow disk with two grooves between filling hole and edge [probably Type VII]); 2 gray-ware fragments; 6 nozzles, none fluted.

Lot 1947-4: *ca.* 120 sherds weighing 1 kg., including 1 Early Helladic body sherd; majority Hellenistic. One black-glazed "thorn" from thorn kantharos or krater; 2 fragments black-glazed amphora(?) with reserved grooves and incised diamond pattern; 1 small black-glazed fragment with incised egg and dart and groove; 2 black-glazed sherds of shoulder of oinochoe or similar closed vessel; 14 fragments ring bases (five plain buff, 1 gray ware with black glaze, 5 semiglazed or black glazed); black-glazed fish-plate base fragments; 4 black-glazed handle fragments (2 with spurs, 1 strap, 1 vertical amphora handle or the like); *ca.* 50 small rim fragments of plates, saucers, small bowls (*ca.* 6 echinus, 3 with sharply angular inturned rims, 1 red-glazed with carination and high, slightly outturned rim).

Lot 1947-6B: 18 loomweights (see description of lots 6A and 6B, p. 99 above). Although the field notebook mentions one box of pottery from this level, the "bulk coarse" sherds, it has not been located and may not have been saved.

Lot 1947-5: *ca.* 900 sherds weighing 2 1/2 kg., all very small, mostly body fragments. Range of early material including 2 Proto-Corinthian fragments, 1 Corinthian Archaic, and 2 red-figured fragments. Also 1 intact miniature Corinthian bowl (H. 0.016, Diam. 0.025 m.). Majority Hellenistic. One plain orange-buff spout, probably feeder; 1 very large black-glazed ring base of fish-plate; 1 small buff-brown bowl with ring base in metallic black glaze; 1 black-glazed fish-plate fragment with gently sloping depression; 1 small black-glazed plate with offset flat rim and incised line decoration; 1 large black-glazed sherd of open shape with groove and incised decoration; 1 black-glazed ribbed kantharos fragment; 1 fine black-glazed rouletted sherd; 27 handle fragments (8 buff, rest black glazed from skyphoi and kraters); 1 small imitation-Cypriote fragment (late 4th century B.C.); 1 small black-glazed sherd with West Slope decoration; 3 small flat-based Corinthian bowl fragments; several small black-glazed and semiglazed bowl fragments; 1 black-glazed pyxis rim with flange; 1 black-glazed krater rim; 1 buff mortar spout; 1 Corinthian skyphos fragment; 1 red-glazed strap handle; 1 fragment large Corinthian strap handle with ridge; 3 small fragments gray fabric (blister ware?) with red-buff exterior.

Lot 1947-6A: 14 loomweights, findspot elevations not recorded (see description of lots 6A and 6B, p. 99 above).

APPENDIX B: CONCORDANCE OF CORINTH INVENTORY NUMBERS  
AND CATALOGUE NUMBERS

<i>Inv. No.</i>	<i>Cat. No.</i>	<i>Inv. No.</i>	<i>Cat. No.</i>	<i>Inv. No.</i>	<i>Cat. No.</i>
C-47-787	<b>1</b>	C-47-835	<b>56</b>	MF 9248	<b>92</b>
C-47-788	<b>8</b>	C-47-836	<b>57</b>	MF 9249	<b>91</b>
C-47-789	<b>9</b>	C-47-837	<b>45</b>	MF 9250	<b>85</b>
C-47-790	<b>2</b>	C-47-838a	<b>62</b>	MF 9251	<b>76</b>
C-47-791	<b>3</b>	C-47-838b	<b>61</b>	MF 9252	<b>89</b>
C-47-792	<b>11</b>	C-47-839	<b>67</b>	MF 9253	<b>88</b>
C-47-793	<b>12</b>	C-47-840	<b>64</b>	MF 9254	<b>79</b>
C-47-794	<b>13</b>	C-47-841	<b>66</b>	MF 9255	<b>84</b>
C-47-795	<b>4</b>	C-47-842	<b>65</b>	MF 9256	<b>87</b>
C-47-796	<b>10</b>	C-47-843	<b>63</b>	MF 9257	<b>77</b>
C-47-797	<b>5</b>	C-47-844	<b>68</b>	MF 9258	<b>80</b>
C-47-798	<b>6</b>	C-47-845	<b>69</b>	MF 9259	<b>95</b>
C-47-799	<b>14</b>	C-47-846	<b>59</b>	MF 9260	<b>94</b>
C-47-800	<b>42</b>	C-47-847	<b>70</b>	MF 9261	<b>90</b>
C-47-801	<b>43</b>	C-47-848	<b>71</b>	MF 9262	<b>86</b>
C-47-802	<b>25</b>	C-47-849	<b>58</b>	MF 9263	<b>81</b>
C-47-803	<b>26</b>	C-47-850	<b>60</b>	MF 9264	<b>93</b>
C-47-804	<b>33</b>	C-47-851	<b>41</b>	MF 9265	<b>82</b>
C-47-805	<b>34</b>	C-47-852	<b>15</b>	MF 9266	<b>83</b>
C-47-806	<b>35</b>	C-47-853	<b>40</b>	MF 9268	<b>96</b>
C-47-807	<b>36</b>	C-47-854	<b>7</b>	MF 9269	<b>78</b>
C-47-808	<b>29</b>	C-47-891	<b>52</b>	MF 9270	<b>98</b>
C-47-809	<b>38</b>	C-47-903	<b>100</b>	MF 9271	<b>99</b>
C-47-810	<b>31</b>	C-47-920	<b>32</b>	MF 9272	<b>107</b>
C-47-811	<b>20</b>	C-47-921	<b>24</b>	MF 9273	<b>110</b>
C-47-812	<b>28</b>	Coin 47-57	<b>133</b>	MF 9274	<b>112</b>
C-47-813	<b>16</b>	Coin 47-58	<b>131</b>	MF 9275	<b>113</b>
C-47-814	<b>17</b>	Coin 47-61	<b>125</b>	MF 9276	<b>114</b>
C-47-815	<b>18</b>	Coin 47-62	<b>128</b>	MF 9277	<b>101</b>
C-47-816	<b>23</b>	Coin 47-63	<b>134</b>	MF 9278	<b>121</b>
C-47-817	<b>30</b>	Coin 47-64	<b>132</b>	MF 9279	<b>122</b>
C-47-818	<b>37</b>	Coin 47-65	<b>129</b>	MF 9280	<b>117</b>
C-47-819	<b>21</b>	Coin 47-66	<b>126</b>	MF 9281	<b>118</b>
C-47-820	<b>22</b>	Coin 47-67	<b>137</b>	MF 9282	<b>111</b>
C-47-821	<b>19</b>	Coin 47-71	<b>127</b>	MF 9283	<b>120</b>
C-47-822	<b>39</b>	Coin 47-72	<b>124</b>	MF 9284	<b>109</b>
C-47-824	<b>27</b>	Coin 47-73	<b>138</b>	MF 9285	<b>108</b>
C-47-825	<b>51</b>	Coin 47-74	<b>136</b>	MF 9286	<b>119</b>
C-47-826	<b>49</b>	Coin 47-75	<b>135</b>	MF 9288	<b>123</b>
C-47-827	<b>50</b>	Coin 47-76	<b>130</b>	MF 13580	<b>97</b>
C-47-828	<b>53</b>	Coin 47-77	<b>139</b>	MF 13581	<b>102</b>
C-47-829	<b>46</b>	L 3920	<b>73</b>	MF 13582	<b>103</b>
C-47-830	<b>47</b>	L 3921	<b>75</b>	MF 13583	<b>106</b>
C-47-831	<b>48</b>	L 3922	<b>74</b>	MF 13584	<b>104</b>
C-47-832	<b>54</b>	L 3923	<b>72</b>	MF 13585	<b>105</b>
C-47-833	<b>44</b>	MF 9246	<b>115</b>		
C-47-834	<b>55</b>	MF 9247	<b>116</b>		

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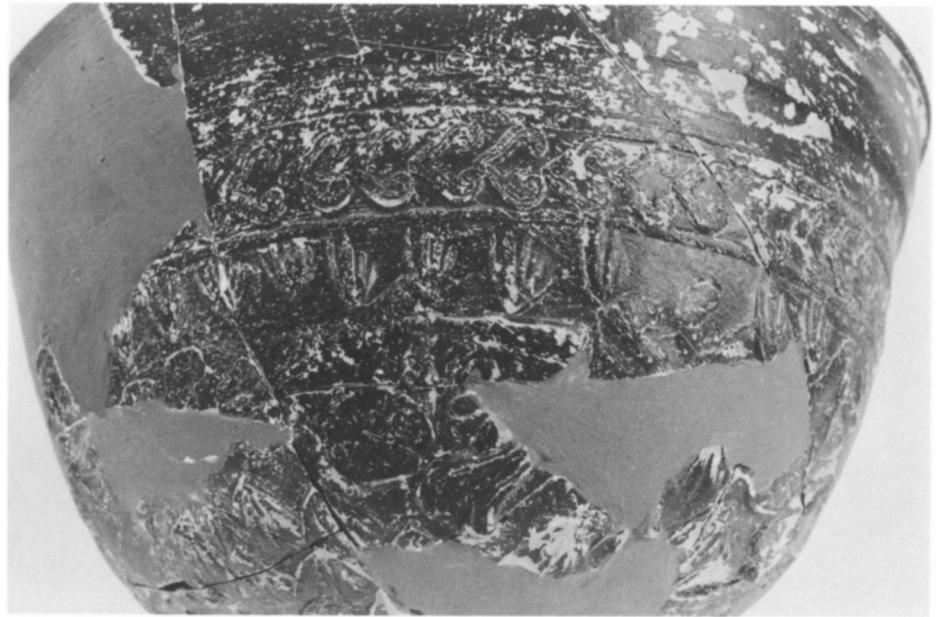
IRENE BALD ROMANO

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 33rd and Spruce Streets  
 Philadelphia, PA 19066

PLATE 14



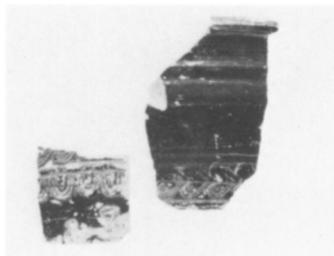
1



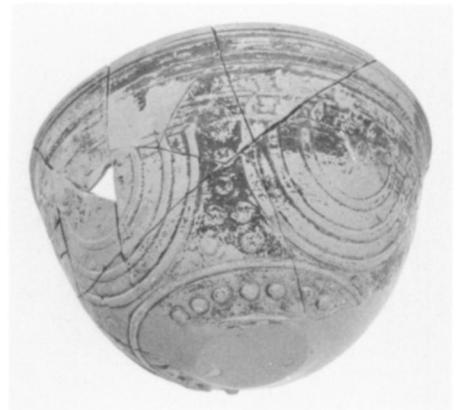
1, detail



2



5



3



4



6



7



8



8, bottom



9



10



10, medallion



10, support



11



12

PLATE 16



13



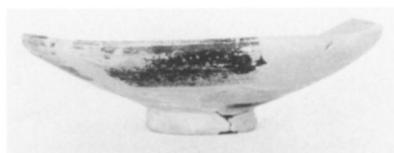
13, bottom



14



15



16



17



18



19



20



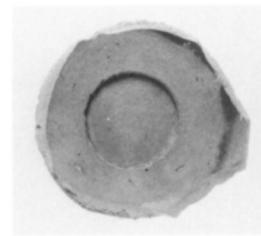
21



22



23



24



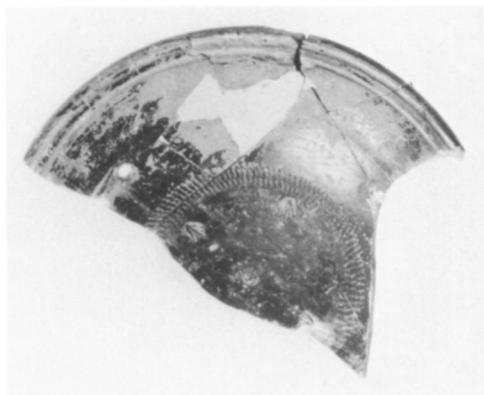
25



26



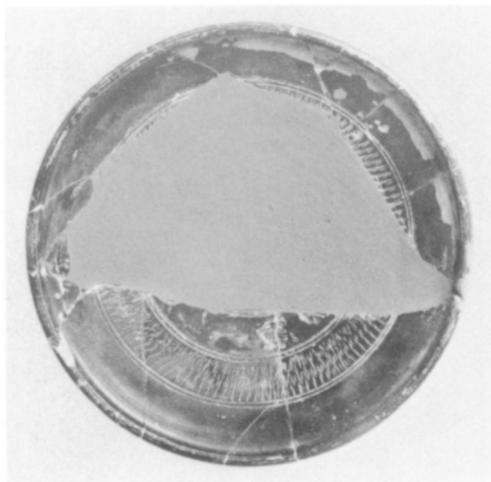
27



28



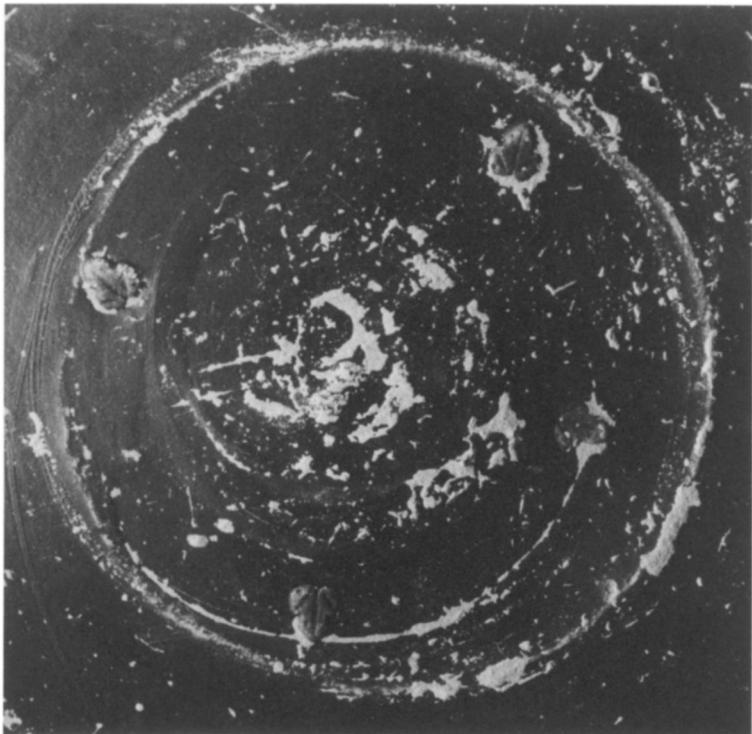
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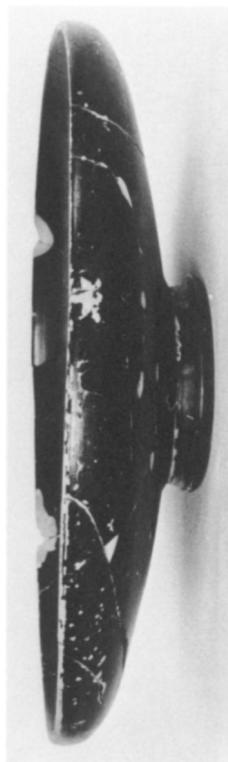
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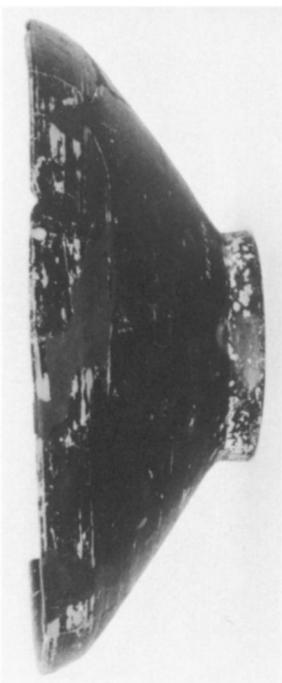
30, floor



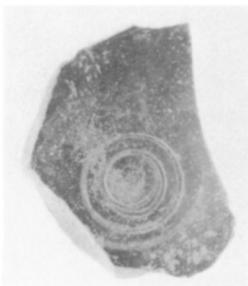
31, floor



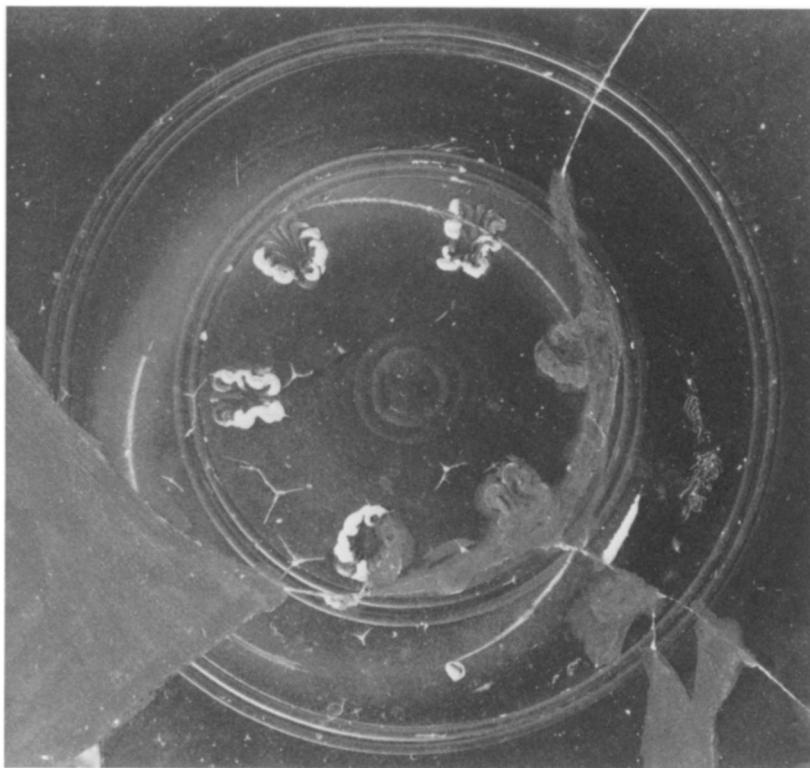
33



31



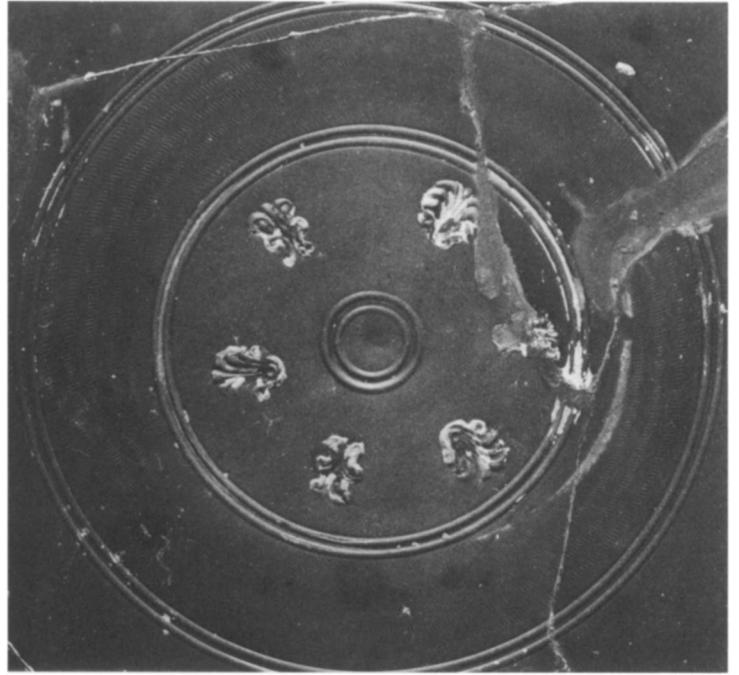
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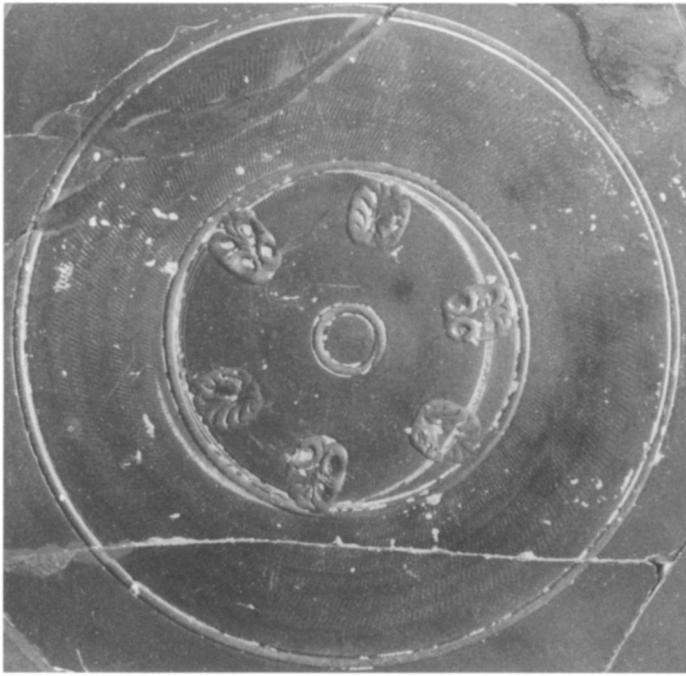
33, floor



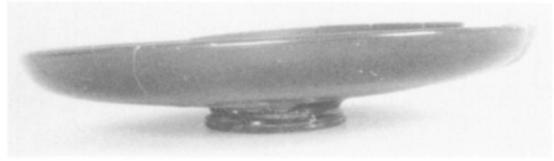
34



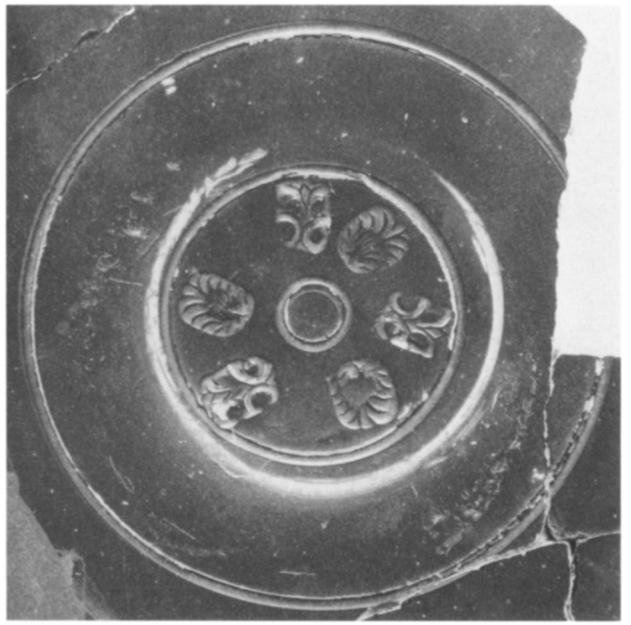
34, floor



35, floor



35



36, floor



36

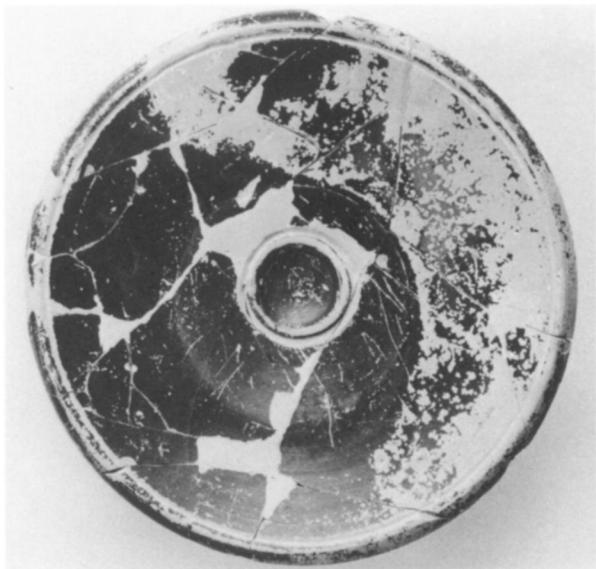
PLATE 20



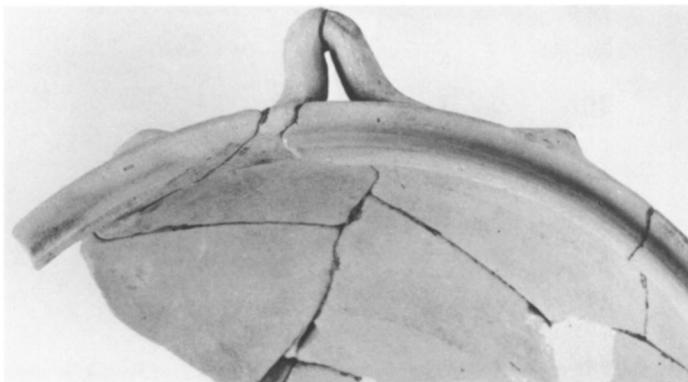
37



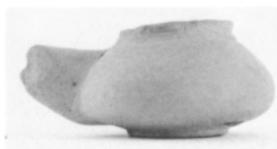
39



38



39, detail



41



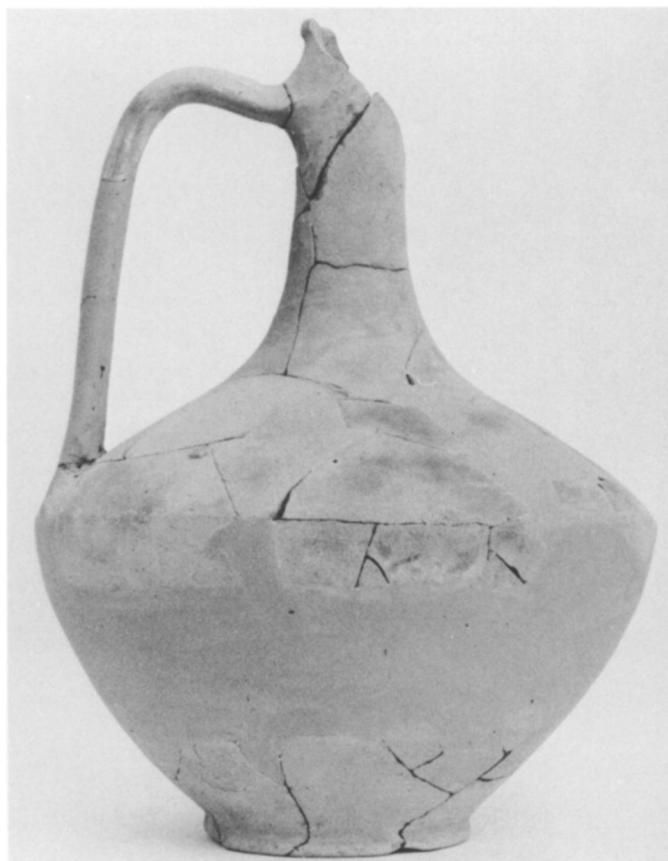
40 a



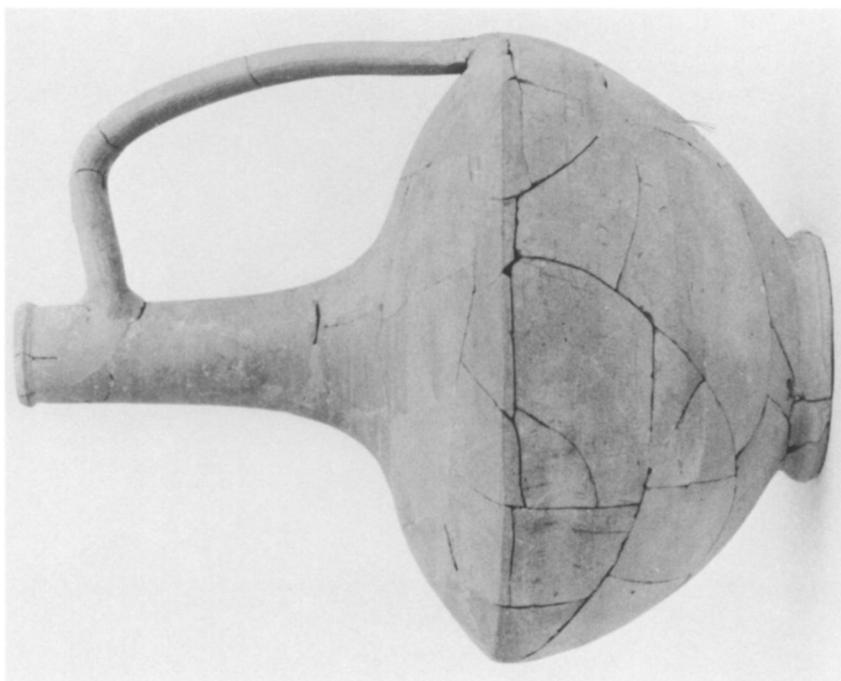
40 b



43, stamp



43



42



42, stamp



44



42, graffito

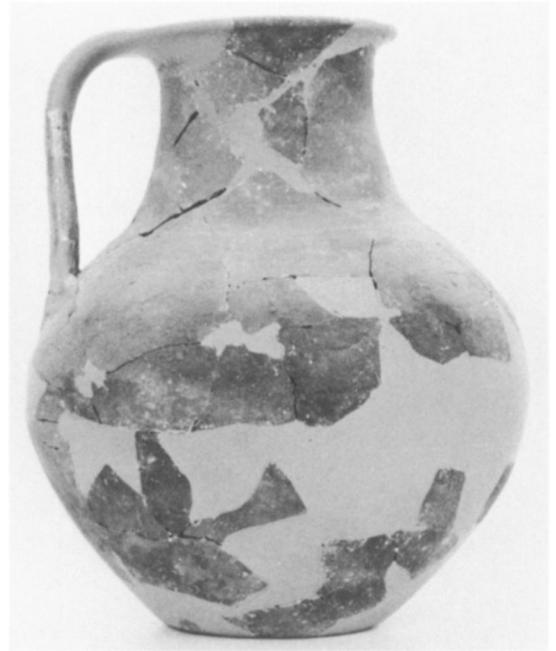
PLATE 22



45



46



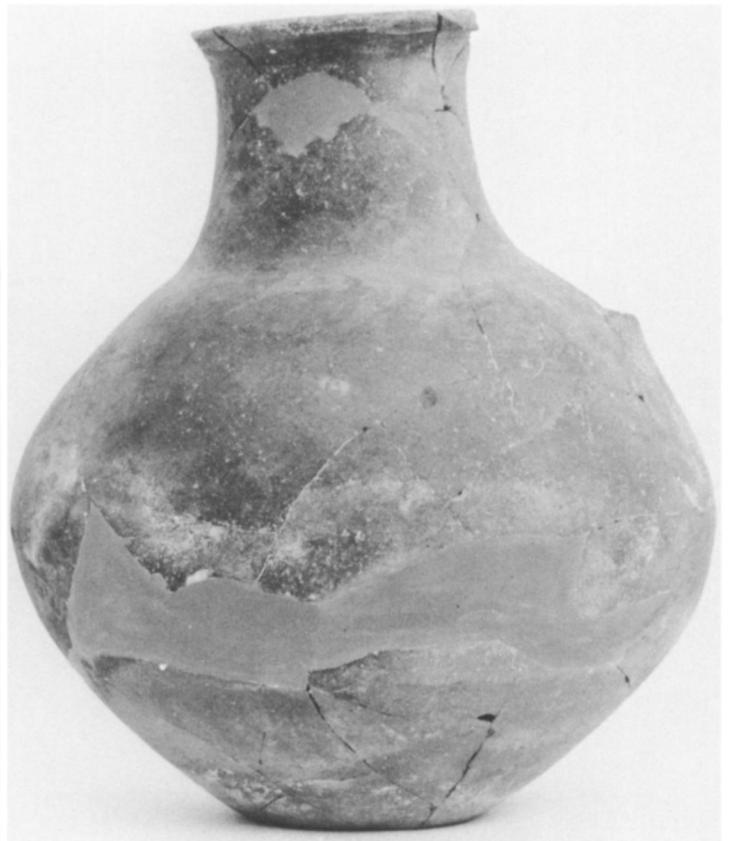
47



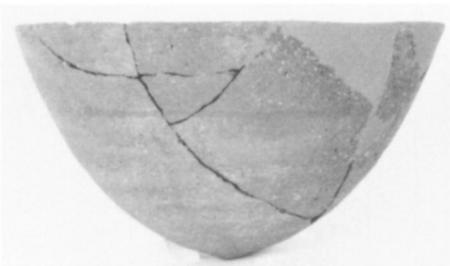
49



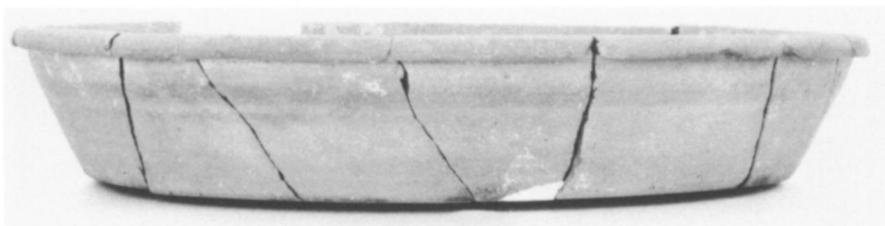
50



48



51



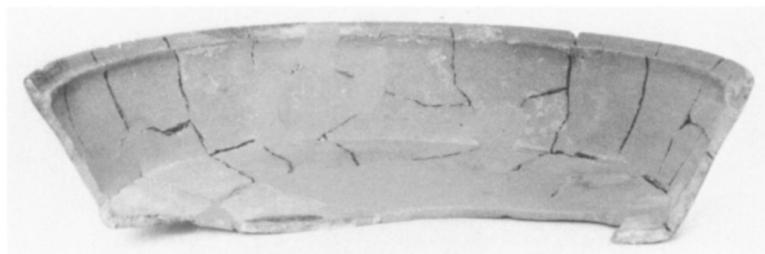
56



52



53



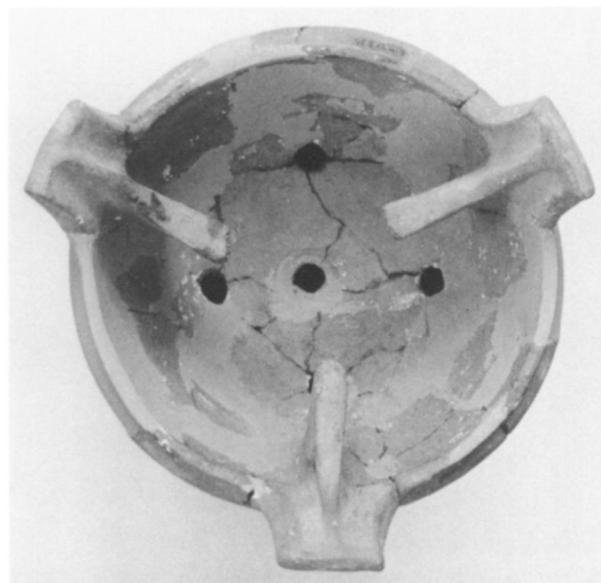
55



54



57



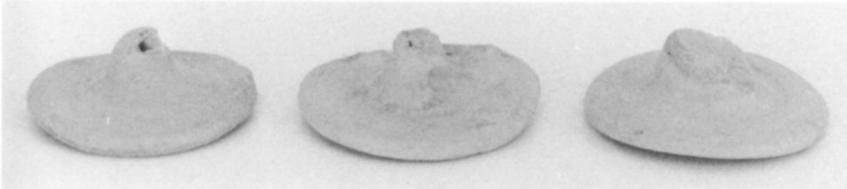
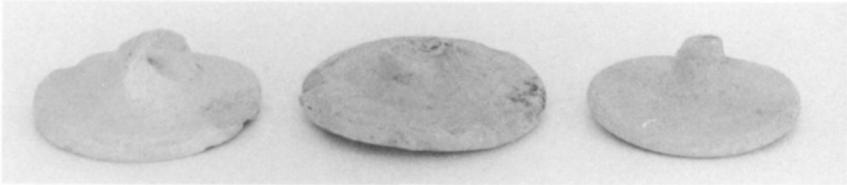
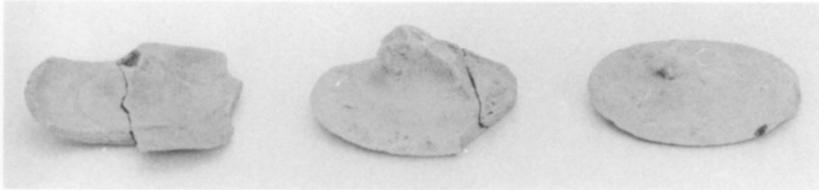
57, top view



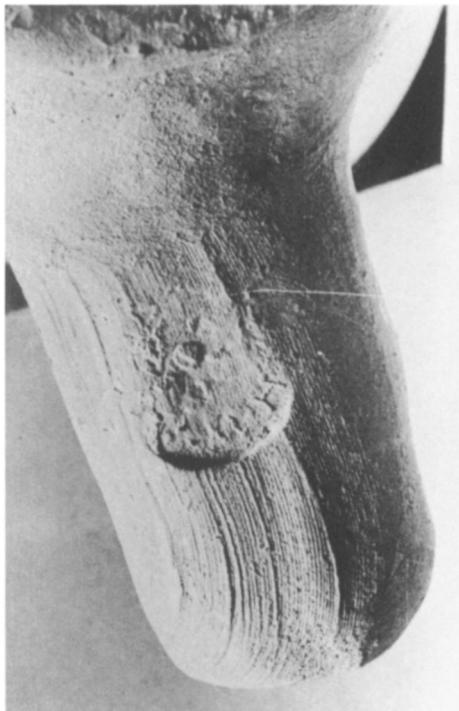
58



59



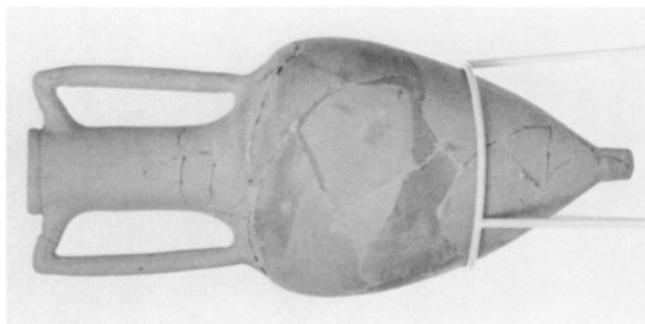
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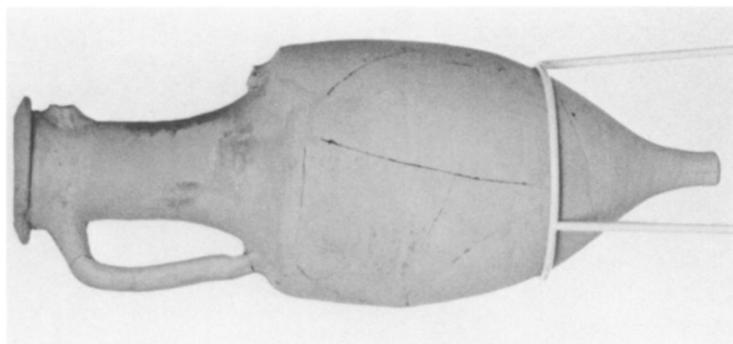
62, stamp



62



61



63



61, eponym stamp

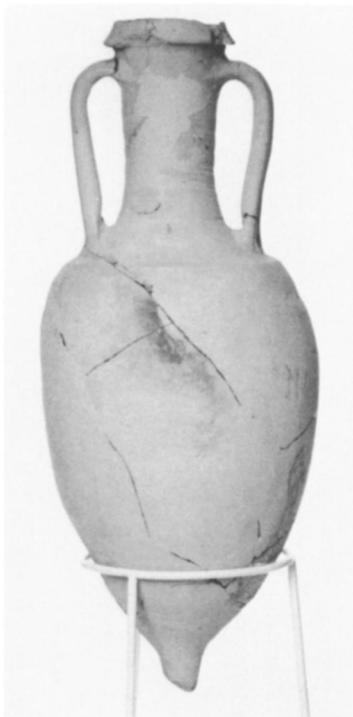


61, fabricant stamp

PLATE 26



64



65



66



67



67, dipinto



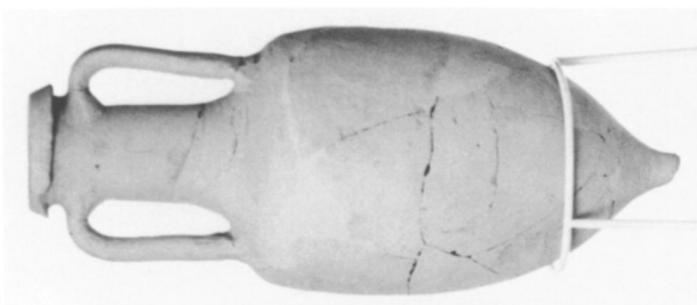
71



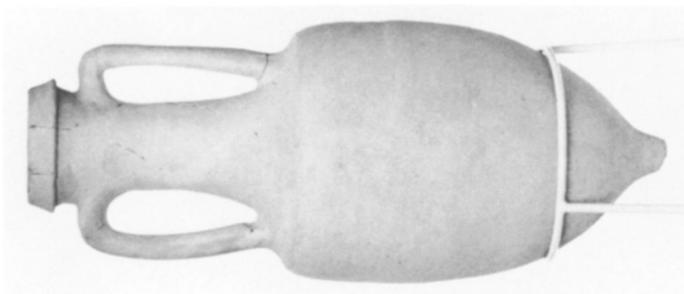
70



69, dipinto



69



68



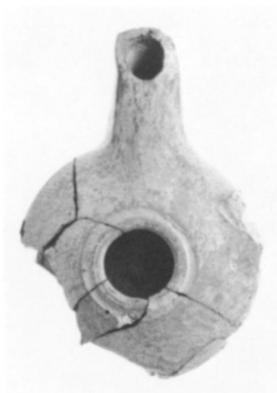
75



74



73



72



76



77



79



80



78



81



82



85



84



86



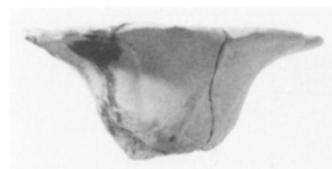
83



87



88



89



90



91



91, side



92, view A



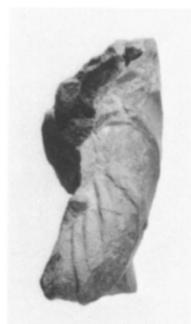
92, view B



Corinth MF 8994



93



94



95



96



97

PLATE 30



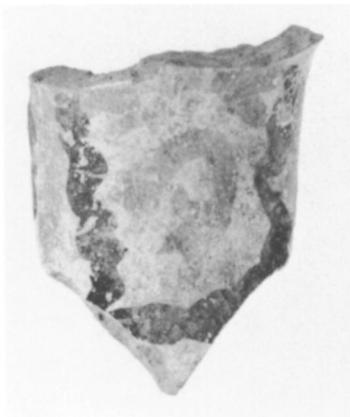
98



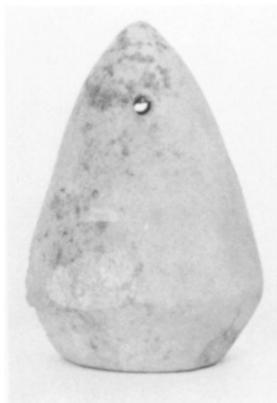
99, right panel



99, left panel



100



101



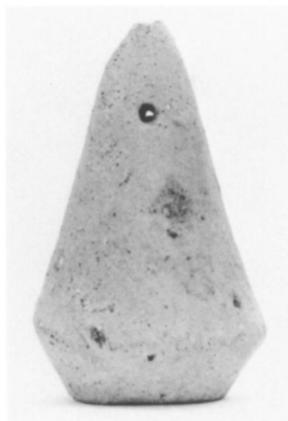
101, stamp



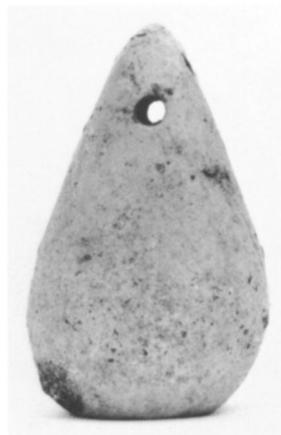
102



103



104



105



106



107



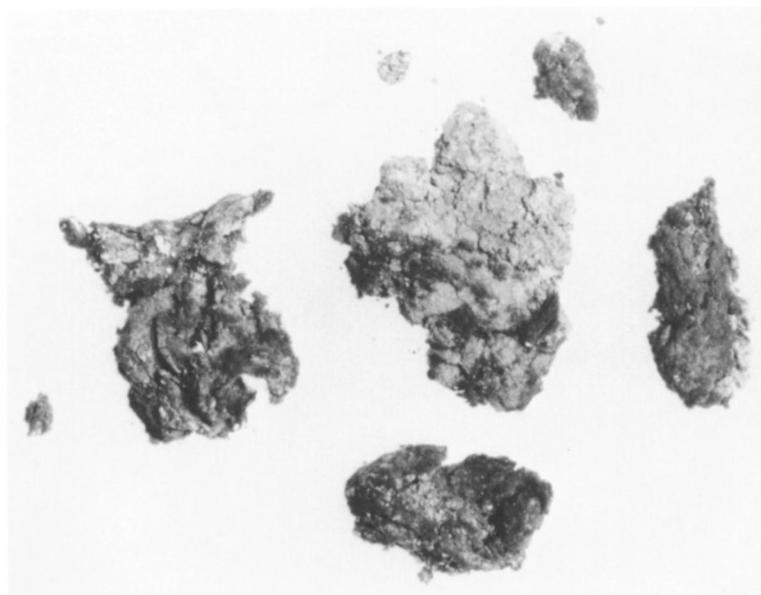
109



108



110



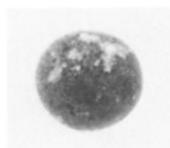
111



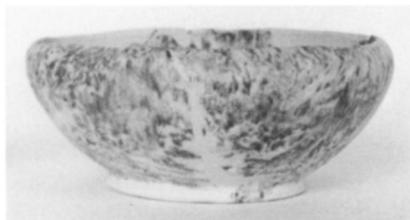
112



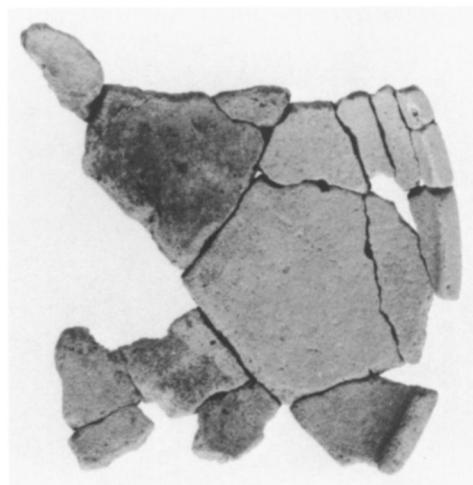
113



114

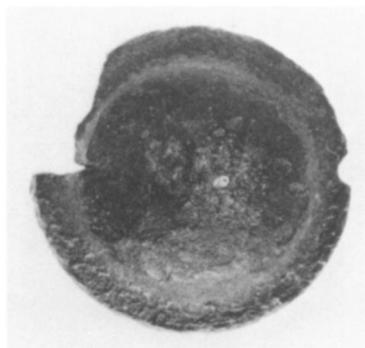


115

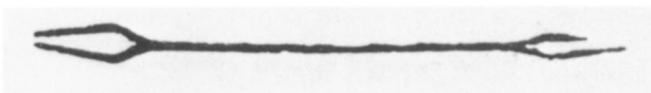


116

PLATE 32



117



118



119



120



121



122



129



132



133

