

TETRARCHIC RECOVERY IN CORINTH

POTTERY, LAMPS, AND OTHER FINDS

FROM THE PERIBOLOS OF APOLLO

(PLATES 33–37)

DURING THE SPRING OF 1966 a large pit was excavated east of the Lechaion Road at Corinth. The circumstances of its construction are not certain, but it was the first deposit of the late 3rd and early 4th centuries identified at the site.¹ Deposits of the second half of the 3rd century both at Corinth and elsewhere in Greece have usually been connected with the Herulian invasion of A.D. 267, but the material in this deposit must be later. In particular, the pit contained a large number of Attic and Corinthian lamps, together with a quantity of fine pottery and coins which suggest a date close to A.D. 300. Sufficient coarse and cooking pottery and glass were recovered to provide a useful corpus for the period. Quantities of similar material have more recently been excavated east of the Theater at Corinth in the destruction debris of Buildings 5 and 7. Such deposits represent a period of destruction (perhaps another earthquake?) completely separate from the Herulian invasion, which seems not to be witnessed at Corinth. Although a few deposits of the late 3rd or early 4th century have been identified in the Athenian Agora, this is the first one of the Tetrarchic period published from the Roman East. It will provide a valuable benchmark throughout the Mediterranean.

The pit (1966-1) was dug in Roman levels in the Peribolos of Apollo, beside the southeastern side of the foundation of the circular base in the court.² It measured approximately 1.60 m. north–south by 2.10/2.65 m. east–west and was about 0.95 m. deep. The purpose of the hole may have been to repair a large stone drain, which joined the main Peirene channel at this point.³ The pit seems to have been refilled with garbage, because, in addition to the pottery and lamps, it contained seven fragments of Latin inscriptions (I-2669–I-2673, I-2677, and I-2678), including one of the second consulship of Septimius Severus (A.D. 194) and two with later letter forms, and a fragment of a marble foot and plinth, which Charles Williams

¹ I am grateful to Charles K. Williams, II, Director of the Corinth Excavations and excavator of the deposit, for permission to publish this deposit and in particular for providing from the excavation files the photographs and drawings which illustrate the article. The photographs are the work of Ino Ioannidou and Lenio Bartzioti, and the drawings were prepared by Karen Hutchinson. I am also indebted to Gladys D. Weinberg for help and instruction in writing the glass entries for the Appendix. The initial catalogue was written while I held a 1984 Foundation fellowship in the summer of 1987, and the text was finished while I held a fellowship from the American Council of Learned Societies and a Fulbright grant in 1990–1991; I thank all three institutions for their support.

² For the results of previous excavations in the area, see Stillwell and Askew 1941, with pl. I; the Early Roman circular foundation is described on pp. 33–35, and a late 4th-century repaving of the court is mentioned on p. 54.

³ The bottom basket was excavated within drain D after the removal of the cover slabs of the drain; both glass goblet bases were found within the drain, as were **8** and one fragment of the Knidian thymiaterion, **18**.

joined to a togatus found some distance away, in the Theater.⁴ The pit also contained a small admixture of Classical pottery of which only C-66-51, a Knidian amphora stamp, is of intrinsic interest.⁵

Two bronze coins of Diocletian indicate a date no earlier than A.D. 292 for the dumping of the debris.⁶ The fine pottery which accompanied them is consistent with such a date, as are also the lamps. In the following discussion the pottery will be presented and discussed first, and the lamps, which throw valuable light on the state and relation of the Corinthian and Attic lamp industries, will be last. The glass and miscellaneous finds which accompanied this material are appended to the article.

POTTERY

Only a few vessels from the pit were inventoried in 1966. Most of the pottery (from which nonjoining body sherds had been discarded) remained uninventoried in storage. Although very fragmentary, the pieces seem important enough that most needed to be included in the catalogue. Rather than inventorying them, however, and adding fragments to forms which are already well attested in the storerooms of the Corinth Museum, I have numbered the sherds for identification and returned them for storage in the lot. The catalogue presents all the pieces in lot 3492 except duplicates and a few sherds of clearly earlier date. In the case of the imported fine wares, which are by now very widely known, I have not felt it necessary to give a description beyond the basic identification of the form. In describing fabrics, I have employed here, as I have in the past, the terminology suggested by Peacock with the addition of the terms *tiny*/*minute*, *small*, *medium*, and *large* to describe the average size of inclusions.⁷

TABLE WARES

1. Late Italian sigillata, relief decoration Pl. 33
C-66-59. Two joining fragments of upper wall, broken all around.
P.H. 0.051, Th. 0.007 m.
Terra sigillata tardo italica: hard, reddish yellow to pink fabric (5YR 6/6–8/4) with dully lustrous red glaze (2.5YR 4/7).

The decoration of the upper register consists of a series of simple leafy swags suspended by points; from the center of each swag hangs a large trilobate cluster of grapes. Inside (above) the swag a libation jug and another implement form an X. Between suspension points of swags, an elaborate amphora. Above relief field, groove setting off rim. Interior: groove near top of wall and beginning of everted rim. Just above relief,

⁴ S-2838 will be published by Mary Sturgeon in a forthcoming volume on the sculpture found in the Theater.

⁵ KT 843 will be fully published by Carolyn Koehler in a forthcoming study of stamped amphora handles.

⁶ Coin 66-82 Heraclea (B), Diocletian (A.D. 292): *RIC* V, ii, no. 284; and coin 66-86 Rome (1A), Diocletian (A.D. 285–286): *ibid.*, p. 236, no. 162 (A). The latter has a hole pierced through it, which could suggest a date even later than that indicated by the date of minting. I am grateful to Orestes Zervos for reidentifying these coins and providing the references.

⁷ Peacock 1977, pp. 29–32 and table 2. The size of inclusions in the eastern Mediterranean seems to be finer than those of the British fabrics for which his table was developed. Here and elsewhere I have added the following terms: *tiny* or *minute* inclusions are those which are distinguishable with the naked eye but can only be described using a hand lens, *small* can be described with the naked eye, *medium* inclusions are 0.0005–0.001 m. across, and anything larger is *large*.

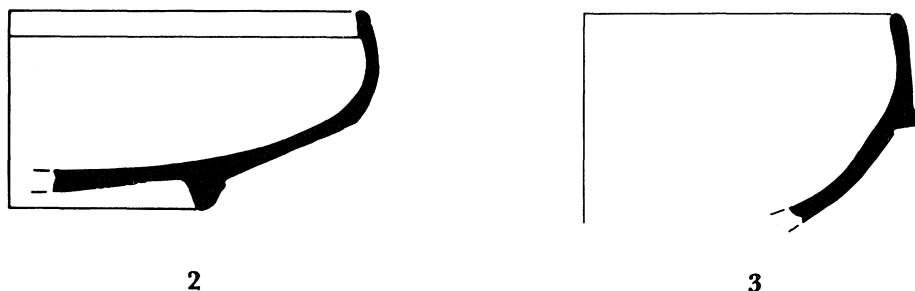


FIG. 1. Çandarlı ware: 2 and 3. Scale 1:2

rough traces where the mold was not completely smoothed.

For the swag and a similar format, cf. Lavizzari Pedrazzini n.d., no. 168, pl. XXIV; and for the grapes, *ibid.*, type 194, nos. 17–19, pl. V.

2. Çandarlı-ware dish, Hayes form 4 Fig. 1

C-66-248. Mended and restored in plaster, about one-quarter preserved.

H. 0.053, est. Diam. base 0.100, est. Diam. rim 0.184 m.

Çandarlı ware: gritty, light-red fabric (2.5YR 6/6) with tiny white inclusions (probably lime); matte red slip (2.5YR 5/8) all over.

Dish with beveled triangular ring foot, sloping floor curving to concave, vertical wall, and rounded lip. Sharp articulation between floor and wall on exterior. Scratchy turning marks on inside of foot and underside of floor. Slight offset of rim on interior.

3. Çandarlı-ware rim, Hayes form 3 Fig. 1

Lot 3492:1. Three joining fragments and two more nonjoining fragments in lot.

Est. Diam. rim 0.165 m.

Fabric very similar to **2**: gritty, light-red (2.5YR 6/8) fabric with moderate amount of subrounded white and gray inclusions; sparse tiny black grains; occasional large chunks of lime; one or two pieces of gold(?) mica. Dull, paintlike slip, red (lighter than 2.5YR 5/8) with occasional silvery mica.

4. AfRS⁸ plate, Hayes form 50 Fig. 2

Lot 3492:2. Half preserved, many joining fragments.

H. 0.055, Diam. rim 0.310 m.

Light-red slip on interior and upper 0.01 m. of exterior only.

Broad plate with sagging floor and oblique wall. Bevel along outer edge of lip. Groove marks edge of base.

5. AfRS plate, Hayes form 50 Fig. 2

Lot 3492:3. Three joining fragments of rim; non-joining fragments in lot.

Diam. rim 0.202 m.

AfRS, fine: light-red (10YR 6/8) fabric with moderate to abundant quantity of very tiny white inclusions. Light-red slip on interior and top of exterior only.

Plate with very oblique wall and rounded lip.

6. AfRS plate, Hayes form 58 Fig. 2

C-66-60. Seven joining and nonjoining fragments preserve one-quarter.

H. 0.044, est. Diam. rim 0.370 m.

AfRS, gritty: red (10R 5/8) fabric with abundant tiny white inclusions and occasional small black bits. Slip redder than fabric (near 10R 4/8), applied over interior and exterior almost to resting surface.

Large plate with broad floor, curving wall, and horizontal, everted rim with two grooves on upper surface. Underside of base slightly hollowed out. Groove at edge of floor.

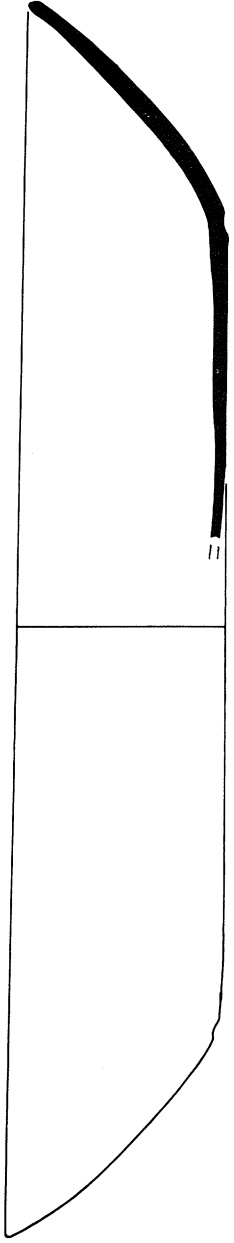
7. AfRS plate, Hayes form 58 Fig. 2

Lot 3492:4. Two joining fragments preserve one-quarter.

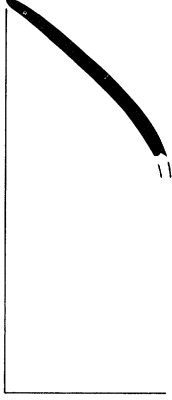
H. 0.028, est. Diam. rim 0.260 m.

AfRS, gritty: light-red (10R 6/8) fabric with sparse to moderate quantity of very tiny inclusions; rounded to subrounded sand and minute black bits,

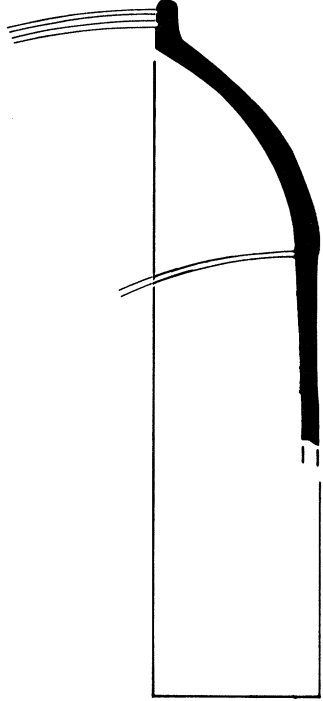
⁸ AfRS = African red-slip ware.



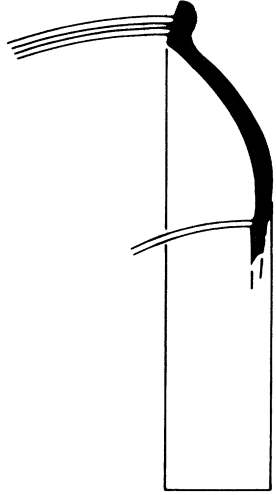
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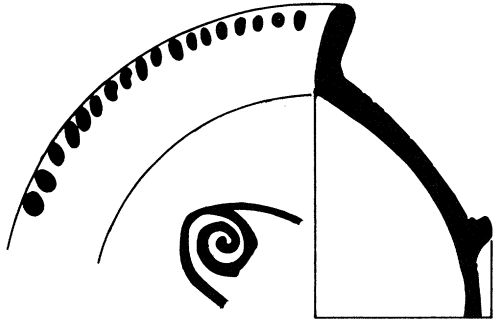


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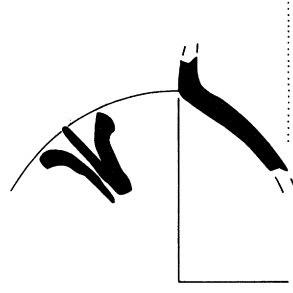


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Fig. 2. African red-slip ware: 4-7. Scale 1:2



9



10



8

FIG. 3. Attic fine ware, painted decoration: 8-10. Scale 1:2

occasional shell(?) fragments. Thick red slip (between 10R and 2.5YR 5/8) applied over interior and upper half of exterior; spalling in tiny flecks from rim.

Small plate with concave base, curving wall, and downturned, everted rim with two grooves on the upper surface. Groove at edge of floor.

8. Attic plate, painted decoration Fig. 3, Pl. 33
C-66-58. Twenty-seven joining fragments preserve about three-quarters.

H. 0.044, est. Diam. base 0.270, est. Diam. lip 0.302 m.

Attic, very similar to **13**: gritty, relatively soft, light-gray fabric (10YR 7.5/2), fired pink (7.5YR 7/4) at outer edge; a moderate amount of tiny to small black and red inclusions and voids, occasional sand grains. Partially glazed (most of underside not), matte to shiny, mottled black to reddish brown (5YR 5/4-4/2).

Plate with concave base and flaring wall with inturned rim. Two grooves mark outer face of rim. White painted decoration on floor: a band of connected spirals and a row of dots near edge of floor.

For the profile, compare P 12009 in *Agora V*, under L 61, p. 80 and pl. 70, dated early 5th century; it is stamped, however, rather than painted, and examples of such plates with painted decoration are generally missing from *Agora V*. Hayes (*LRP*, p. 408 and note 2) regarded this shape as an Attic imitation of the AfRS forms 61 and 62. The latter are of mid-4th- to mid-5th-century date and typically stamped, as are the Attic plates referred to by Hayes.

9. Attic bowl with everted rim, Fig. 3
painted decoration

C-66-56. Two joining fragments.

H. 0.046, Diam. base 0.055, Diam. rim 0.168 m.

Attic, fabric similar to **12**: light-red to reddish yellow fabric (2.5YR 6/8-5YR 7/6) in outer part of cross section; occasional tiny voids and sparse black and white inclusions. Thin, paintlike red slip (10R 5/6, 2.5YR 4/6).

Broad, shallow bowl with low ring foot, flaring wall, and wide everted rim. Decoration in white paint: spiral(s) (rotating clockwise toward center) on interior wall and short, transverse strokes on outer half of rim.

This shape was not included in *Agora V*; K 48 and K 50, pl. 69, have the most similar profiles, but they lack painted decoration.

10. Attic bowl with everted rim, Fig. 3
painted decoration

Lot 3492:5. Single fragment broken all around.

Max. p.Diam. 0.122 m.

Attic(?), not hard fired: gritty, reddish yellow (5YR 7/6) fabric with sparse to moderate amount of dark inclusions and voids; sparse white and occasional angular red bits; rock fragment. Totally glazed as far as preserved; thin, paintlike red to black slip (10R 5/5).

Probably the same shape as **9**. Decoration in white paint within bowl: vertical floral pattern.

This floral element appears in group K, alternating with spirals; cf. P 4592, under *Agora V*, K 22, p. 62, pl. 37.

11. Attic bowl, missing animal handle Fig. 4

Lot 3492:7. Single fragment.

Est. Diam. rim 0.202 m.

Attic, very hard fired: pink fabric (7.5YR 7/4) with abundant microscopic to tiny voids, sparse rounded or angular dark, orange, or red inclusions; partially glazed weak red (10R-2.5YR 5/2).

Deep bowl with flaring wall turning upwards and heavy horizontal rim with two grooves on its upper face. Decoration in white paint: spirals (rotating clockwise?) on interior wall, short transverse strokes on rim.

Cf. *Agora V*, M 209, M 210, pp. 103-104, pls. 26, 37, 71, from layer VII (early 4th century).

12. Attic keel-rim bowl with horizontal Fig. 4
ribbon handle

Lot 3492:8 a, b. Two mended nonjoining rim fragments.

Est. Diam. rim 0.190 m.

Attic, fabric similar to **9**: light-red to reddish yellow fabric (10R 5/6-5YR 7/6) with sparse tiny dark, red, and white inclusions. Partially glazed red (2.5YR 4/6-5/6); slip peeled from interior.

Bowl with flaring wall, angular carination to slightly tapering, vertical rim. Two grooves below lip and single groove at base of rim. Horizontal ribbon handle (one of two?) pressed against rim at both ends and in center. Decoration in white paint on exterior rim: horizontal floral pattern separated by vertical strokes.

Perhaps by the same hand as *Agora V*, K 21, p. 62, pl. 37; the presence of white dots on top of the rim of **12** is uncertain.

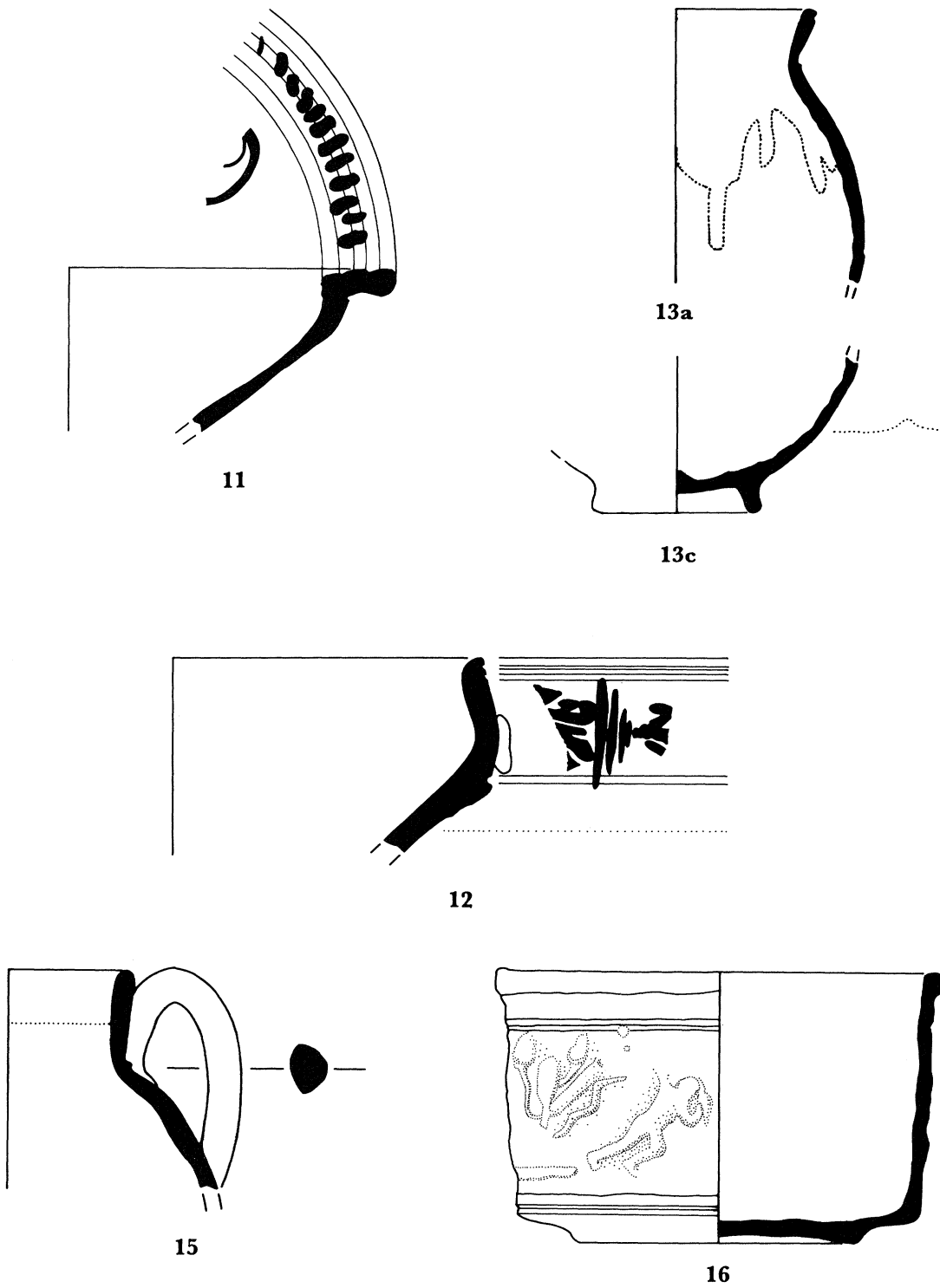


FIG. 4. Attic and Corinthian fine ware: 11-13, 15, 16. Scale 1:2

13. Attic mug, gouged decoration Fig. 4 (a, c),
Pl. 33

C-66-57 a-c. Eight fragments give two pieces of rim and base; handle missing.

Est. Diam. foot 0.045, est. Diam. rim 0.082 m.

Attic: hard, gritty, very pale brown fabric (10YR 7/3-7/4) with moderate amount of small round dark inclusions (iron?) and tiny voids, sparse orange-red inclusions, and sand. Exterior partially glazed; matte to shiny slip, mottled black and reddish brown (5YR 5/4-4/3). Fabric the same as **75**.

Mug with ring foot, globular body, and flaring rim marked off from shoulder by ridge. At least six branches gouged vertically around upper body. Groove below lip. Glazed by dipping upside down into vat.

For the decoration, compare *Agora V*, M 358, p. 117, pl. 33 (which has only four leaves), from layer XIII of the 6th century.⁹

14. Attic jug or pitcher, painted inscription Pl. 33

Lot 3492:29. Single fragment of wall.

0.053 × 0.047 m.

Presumably Attic: reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/8) with sparse tiny voids and occasional tiny white, red, and dark inclusions. Red slip (10YR 5/6) on exterior and inside mouth.

Curving upper wall of jug or pitcher. White painted inscription on upper wall, illegible.

Cf. *Agora V*, K 58, p. 64, pl. 13; M 145-M 148, pp. 97-98, pls. 24 and 57; M 190, M 191, pp. 101-102, pls. 26 and 57; the contexts for such painted decorative inscriptions on jugs may be limited to the second half of the 3rd and early 4th centuries.

15. Attic or Corinthian round-mouth jug, Fig. 4
one handled

Lot 3492:9. Single fragment.

Est. Diam. rim 0.070 m.

Not hard fired: reddish yellow fabric (7.5YR 7/6) with sparse to moderate amount of tiny voids and occasional white bits. Rim and exterior covered with reddish brown slip (5YR 4/3) as far as preserved.

Jug with globular or elliptical body and high vertical rim set off from shoulder by ridge. Rounded lip.

Single vertical handle, lentoid in section, pushed up against rim and attached to upper wall.

Either Attic, of the series of J 35 and L 4 (*Agora V*, pp. 55 and 74, pls. 9 and 16), or Corinthian. (K 65 and M 155, mentioned as part of this series under J 35, differ in having a horizontal lip.) The Attic examples are all in light-colored fabric, which is soft with a brownish slip, but they are all wheel ridged, lack the collar at the base of the rim, and, excepting J 35, the preserved handles are sliced. There is a base of one such wheel-ridged jug or cup in the lot.

16. Corinthian relief bowl Fig. 4, Pl. 33

C-66-54 a, b. Almost two-thirds of body and rim, mended and restored in plaster.

H. 0.082-0.084, Diam. base 0.084, Diam. rim 0.137 m.

Corinthian: fine, soft, pink fabric (7.5YR 7.5/4) with a moderate number of small voids, sparse large bits of lime; occasional mica visible on surface. Totally covered with worn, mottled slip, light reddish yellow (7.5YR 7.5/6) to yellowish red (5YR 5/8) to light red (2.5YR 6/8).

Bowl has low base with concave underside and broad floor, nearly vertical wall with relief decoration and squared lip. Molding defined by grooves at base of wall and double ridge at top of relief field below lip. Traces of ridge on underside of base. Relief, taken from very worn plaster mold, shows labors of Herakles (left to right): Kerynean hind (d), Stymphalian birds (a), girdle of Hippolyta (b), Augean stables (c), and Nemean lion (g); nonjoining fragment, Erymanthean boar (e).

Cf. Spitzer 1942, group I, pp. 166-172; the letters follow her identification of the scenes. This bowl has the same order of scenes as her no. 11 and the bowl from Alexandria, but it is not from the same mold.

17. Medium-size Corinthian relief bowl Pl. 33

Lot 3492:28. Most of lower half preserved.

Diam. wall 0.090 m.

Corinthian: soft, buff fabric (between 7.5YR and 10YR 9/6) with moderate quantity of very small voids, sparse white inclusions, and one or two red bits. Very worn, dark brown (7.5YR 4/2) to reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) slip.

Ritual scenes, very worn: probably group III, a, h, d (?). No traces of wavy lines in background or grass

⁹ Hayes (*LRP*, no. 18, pp. 335 and 338) redates this group to the early rather than the late 6th century.

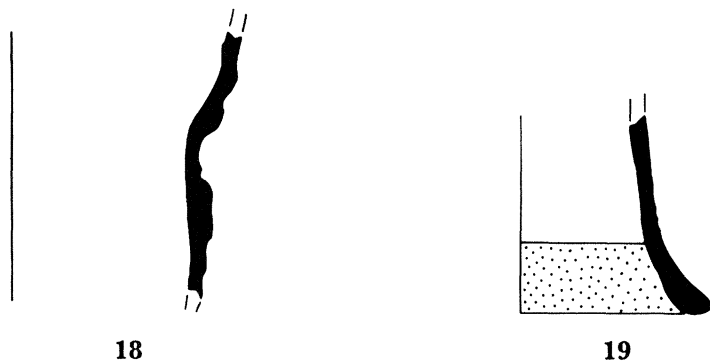


FIG. 5. Thymiateria 18 and 19. Scale 1:2

in foreground, but two grooves at the base of the wall; even the base ring is very worn. As well as small bumps resulting from the use of a plaster mold, there are small patches of clay adhering to the relief, which must have become attached after the bowl was removed from the mold.

18. Knidian thymiaterion/lamp Fig. 5, Pl. 33

C-66-125. Single fragment, broken all around.
P.H. 0.070 m.

Knidian: hard, gritty fabric with moderate quantities of small round voids and small round black and white inclusions; pink inside (5YR 7/4), reddish yellow outside (7.5YR 8/6), with uneven reddish brown slip (5YR 4/3–4/4).

Lamp or thymiaterion, or both, with pinecone-shaped lower body; upper body decorated in relief: perhaps draped bust above bar?

The fabric is similar in texture to other Knidian relief pieces at Corinth (except C-34-2547), but this piece is reduced while the others have a light-red fabric and reddish yellow slip (C-35-30, C-66-234, C-73-321, L-74-83). It is the pinecone which suggests that this is a lamp or thymiaterion; for more complete examples, see *Agora V*, pl. 43 (from Cyrene) and perhaps G 159, p. 38. The evidence from Sidi Khrebish confirms Bailey's suggestion (1972–1973 and 1979, p. 257) that these materials are of the 2nd century.

19. Thymiaterion foot Fig. 5, Pl. 33

OAC-66-53.
P.H. 0.053, Diam. base 0.102 m.

Hard, gritty fabric (possibly a cooking fabric) with abundant tiny round voids, a moderate amount of

small angular and round white grains, and sparse round cream-colored bits; fired yellowish red (5YR 4.5/6) with red core (2.5YR 5/8). Exterior and lower part of interior covered with viscous slip, which varies in color from very pale brown (10YR 8/3) to light reddish brown (5YR 6/5); slip applied with sponge or rag.

Cylindrical pedestal flaring slightly at base; rounded lip. Two lines of slip mark bottom of stem; line of wave pattern below and two lines (at least) above.

Compare C-64-71, from a context of the mid-4th century, and Popilian 1976, pp. 116–118, pls. LXI and LXII. Unlike the large, coarse, local examples from the Sanctuary of Demeter, these two have thick, streaky white (clay not lime) slip over their exteriors.

AMPHORAS

20. Amphora rim, Dressel 7–11? Fig. 6

Lot 3492:15. Single fragment, handle missing.
Est. Diam. rim 0.203 m.

Spanish: hard-fired red fabric (2.5YR 5/8), fired pink on exterior surface (5YR 8/4), with moderate amount of small sand and gray bits and occasional angular white grains.

Amphora with short, concave neck and broadly everted rim with concave face. Sharp flange marks lower edge of rim.

For the form (and perhaps the fabric), compare *Carthage I*, X.33 (= E.29), pp. 60 and 114, fig. 5, classified as miscellaneous, from a 1st-century deposit. The fabric appears similar to that of northeastern

Spain; cf. C-1982-112, which is of the same type as Tchernia and Zevi 1972, pl. I:3, 5, from Tarragona (Dressel 2-4).

21. Aegean red amphora rim Fig. 6

Lot 3492:10. Single fragment.

Est. Diam. rim 0.060 m.

Hard, gritty, red fabric (2.5YR 4/8) with abundant rounded sand, a moderate number of pinpoint voids, sparse narrow white grits, and occasional tiny black inclusions. Exterior surface covered with weak red slip (2.5YR 5/2) and slightly misfired.

Amphora with tapering neck and pointed lip. Rim marked off on the exterior by a groove which forms a flange at its lower edge. Similar to **22**, which may belong to it.

22. Aegean red amphora toe Fig. 6

Lot 3492:11. Three joining fragments.

Diam. toe 0.070 m.

Fabric very similar to **21** except sand and voids less abundant and no trace of misfiring.

Probably nonjoining toe of **21**. Amphora with slightly flaring tubular toe wheel ridged on exterior face; narrowly flaring lower body.

23. Aegean red amphora toe

Lot 3492:18. Single fragment.

0.038 × 0.022 m.

Normal fabric, like **21** and **22**.

Graffito branch.



24. Amphora as *Agora V*, M 239 Pl. 34

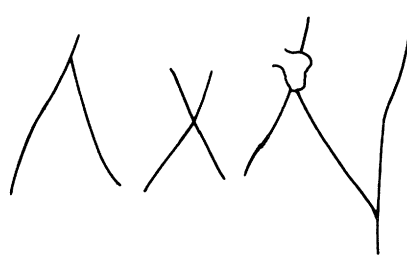
C-66-55.

P.H. 0.175, Diam. rim 0.105 m.

Slightly gritty, micaceous, light-red fabric (2.5YR 6/8) with somewhat splintery break; only sparse small subrounded sand and white inclusions are visible. Exterior white slipped. Not the same fabric as **25**?

Amphora with cylindrical wheel-ridged body, narrow sloping shoulder, and short cylindrical neck with

rolled rim; two angular handles (missing) attached to neck and shoulder. Graffito on shoulder: ΛXXI.



25. Amphora rim, as *Agora V*, M 239 Fig. 6

Lot 3492:12. Single fragment.

P.H. 0.057, est. Diam. rim 0.100 m.

Fine, light-red fabric (2.5YR 6/5) with occasional subrounded dark inclusions and more angular white bits (feldspar?). Well-preserved white wash over exterior to top of rim. Not the same fabric as **24**?

Cylindrical amphora with sharp carination to narrow flat shoulder, vertical collar neck, and heavy rolled rim. Small handle(s) attached to neck below rim and to outer edge of shoulder.

For both shape and fabric, compare *Agora V*, M 239, p. 106, pl. 28, from layer VII (early 4th century), and probably also L 11, p. 75, pl. 16.

26. Amphora toe, as *Agora V*, M 239? Fig. 6

Lot 3492:13. Single fragment.

P.H. 0.138 m.

Gritty, light-red fabric (2.5YR 6/6) with a moderate amount of rounded white inclusions (feldspar?) and slightly fewer large rounded red grits, occasional subrounded dark inclusions. Traces of white wash on exterior surface.

Amphora with relatively long peg toe and flaring lower body. Two or three grooves on toe partially articulate its tip. Circular hollow at tip of toe.

The fabric is apparently the same as **25**, but the toe of M 239 is wheel ridged rather than grooved.

27. Micaceous water jar, rim Fig. 6

Lot 3492:16. Single fragment.

Diam. rim 0.028 m.

Fabric 1: fine, red fabric (2.5YR 4.5/6) with abundant tiny flecks of mica visible on surfaces and on break.

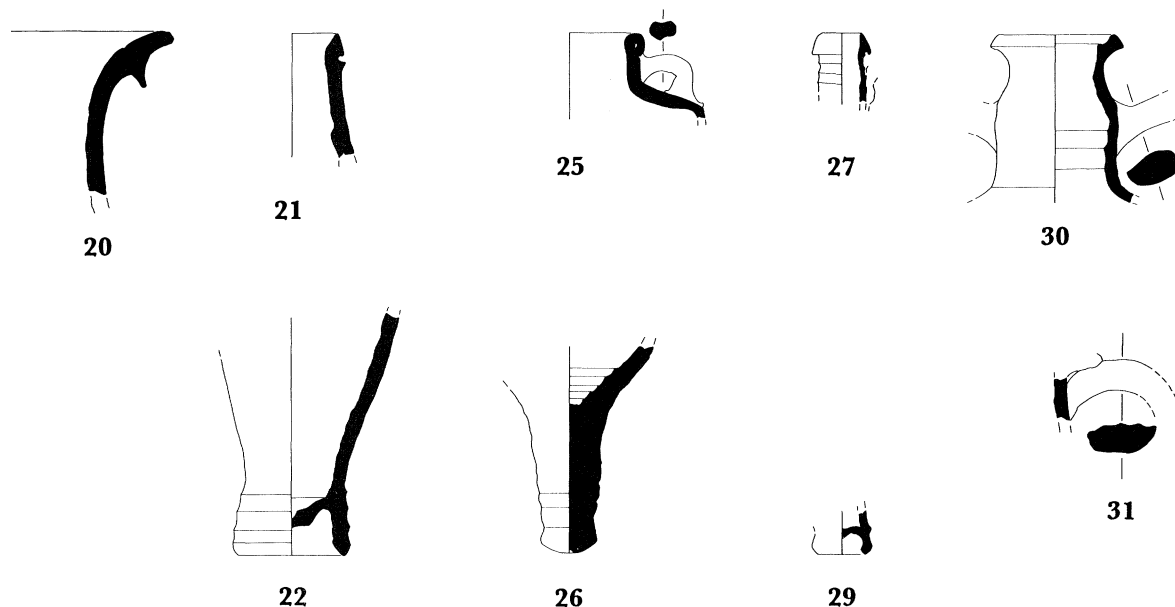


FIG. 6. Amphoras 20–22, 25–27, 29–31. Scale 1:5

Narrow amphora neck with overhanging triangular rim defined by a groove. Neck wheel ridged. Single vertical handle attached to neck.

For both the rim and the level of the handle attachment, compare *Agora V*, M 240, p. 106, pl. 28, dated early 4th century (layer VII). Other vessels with a triangular rim, such as *Benghazi II*, MR Amphora 3, D228, p. 185, fig. 83, have the upper handle attachment at the junction of neck and shoulder and are probably later.

28. Micaceous water jar, handle Pl. 34

Lot 3492:73. Single fragment.

P.H. 0.080 m.

Fabric 1: fine, red fabric (2.5YR 5/6), fired brown (7.5YR 4/4) inside, with abundant tiny flecks of mica and occasional white inclusions.

Probably from same vessel as **29**. Amphora with sloping shoulder and single vertical handle. Handle narrower and thicker than that of mid-3rd-century examples, markedly concave in section, and “tails” of lower handle attachment less exaggerated. Exterior profile still retains slightly angular carination at junction of shoulder and neck; cf. *Agora V*, M 240.

29. Micaceous water jar, toe Fig 6

Lot 3492:17. Single fragment.

Diam. toe 0.029 m.

Fabric 1: fine, red fabric (2.5YR 5/6), fired brown (10YR 4/3) inside, with abundant tiny flecks of mica and occasional clear white grains.

Probably from same vessel as **28**. Hollow toe with concave band on exterior and vertical lower wall.

Cf. *Benghazi II*, MR Amphora 3, D233 and D234, p. 186, fig. 83 and Bass and Van Doorninck 1971, p. 35, RW 168, pl. 2, fig. 25 (second half of 4th century?).

30. Amphora neck Fig 6

Lot 3492:14. Single fragment.

P.H. 0.111, Diam. rim 0.076 m.

Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6) with moderate number of tiny red and gray grits, moderate amount of tiny to large angular voids, sparse rounded grog, and one or two angular white mineral grains.

Amphora with cylindrical neck, tapering sharply in its upper third, and everted rim with broad groove on interior as though to receive lid. Lip clumsily

finished. Two vertical handles, roughly oval in section and attached at mid-neck, arch slightly upwards.

31. Amphora handles Fig. 6

Lot 3492:27 a, b. Two nonjoining pieces.
Est. Diam. interior of neck 0.050 m.
Gritty, reddish yellow fabric (7.5YR 7/6; core redder 5YR 7/6) with very abundant small rounded sand and sparse small rounded red inclusions. Very pale brown slip (10YR 8.5/6) spattered on top and underside of one handle.

The amphora had a narrow neck widening to become a flange or everted rim against the tops of the handles. Four finger grooves decorate the back of each handle.

32. Amphora neck, dipinto Fig. 7

C-66-122.
P.H. 0.114 m.
Very hard, abundantly gritty, reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6) with small round sand, round black grains, sparse angular white bits, and occasional grog; surface fired pink (7.5YR 9/4).

Tapering amphora neck with narrow wheel ridging 0.015 m. apart; angular carination to shoulder. Dipinto in red on neck:]BACILIO/ZKO, for which Ronald Stroud has suggested reading]Basili(ou) X(estai) 29[].

Compare C-1986-122, which is of the same shape and fabric; the same lettering confirms BAC[].

IMPORTED COOKING POTS

33. Cooking pot with angular rim Fig. 8

Lot 3492:23. Single fragment.
Est. Diam. rim 0.200 m.
Red cooking fabric (2.5YR 5/6), fired dark reddish gray on interior and exterior (5YR 4/2); abundant tiny gray, clear, and dark inclusions, sparse small clear grains and rounded red bits, and occasional large white multicrystal grains.

Large pot has wheel-ridged body with concave upper wall; heavy everted rim sharply carinated to form vertical lip and flange to receive lid.

34. Jar or pot rim Fig. 8

Lot 3492:6. Single fragment.
Est. Diam. rim 0.060 or 0.150 m.
Perhaps corrugated cooking fabric: hard-fired fabric, light red on interior (2.5YR 6/8) and slightly yellower at core, exterior surface brown (7.5YR 5/2) and micaceous. Abundant small rounded and elongated voids, sparse angular white grains, and one or two rounded red and dark grits.

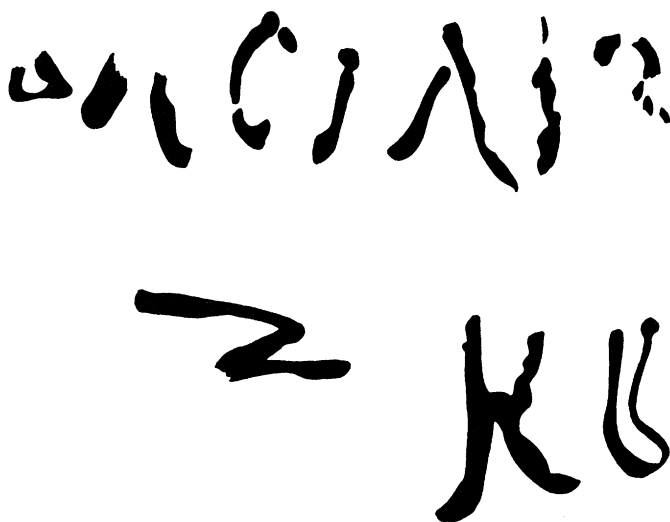
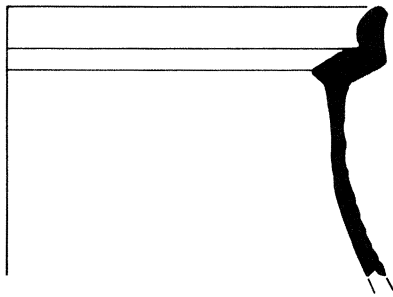
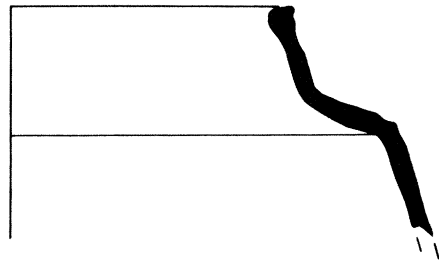


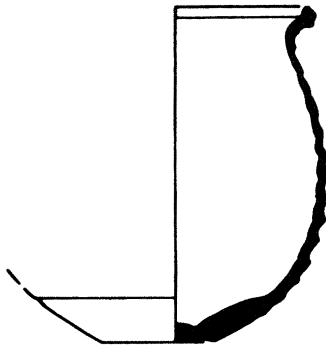
FIG. 7. Amphora neck 32, dipinto. Scale 1:1



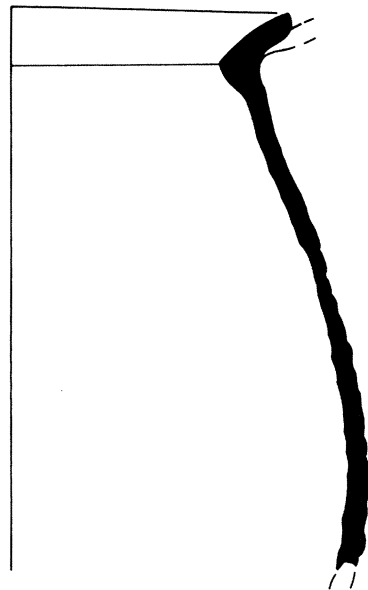
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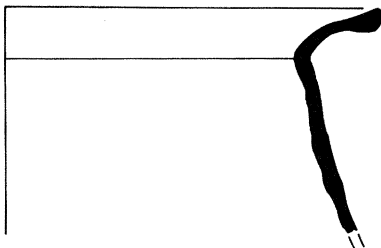
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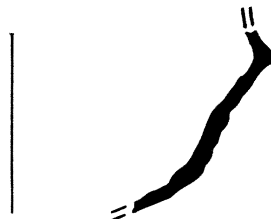
35



36



37



38

FIG. 8. Imported cooking wares: 33-38. Scale 1:2

Cylindrical vessel; tapering upper wall with sharp carination to narrow shoulder and high collar rim. Thickened lip. Groove at edge of shoulder.

35. Small wheel-ridged cooking pot Fig. 8

Lot 3492:22. Mended, about one-third preserved. H. 0.090, Diam. base 0.029, est. max. Diam. 0.080, Diam. rim 0.070 m. (warped).

Very hard cooking fabric with gray core between light-red sides (2.5YR 6/8); moderate number of tiny orange and white inclusions and sparse large gray and white grits.

Small ovoid vessel with concave disk base and everted incurved rim which ends in a slight knob. Body wheel ridged from 0.01 m. above base to rim.

For the shape, compare *Agora* V, K 97 or K 99, pp. 67–68, pl. 14 and for the size, K 101 or K 102, p. 68, pl. 14 (which seem to have a rounded bottom) and C-64-456 (= *Corinth* XVIII, ii, no. 181, pp. 77 and 84, fig. 20, pl. 11). The latter is taller and narrower and of a different fabric; it was found in a dumped fill of the second half of the 4th century.

36. Stewpot with everted rim Fig. 8

Lot 3492:19. Three joining fragments.

P.H. 0.149, est. Diam. rim 0.140–0.150 m. (warped).

Imitation of corrugated cooking ware: red cooking fabric (2.5YR 5/8) with very abundant tiny gray and opaque white grains and moderate number of larger angular grains of the same kinds. Interior and exterior surfaces fired dark brown (7.5YR 4/2).

Stewpot has sagging wheel-ridged body and everted rim at 45 degrees; (missing) handle(s) applied below rim. Wheel ridging stops 0.06 m. below rim.

37. Stewpot with everted rim Fig. 8

Lot 3492:20. Single fragment.

P.H. 0.060, est. Diam. rim 0.200 m.

Apparently same fabric as **36**: very hard-fired, red cooking fabric (2.5YR 5/8) with abundant tiny clear and white grains, a moderate amount of larger angular grains of the same kind, sparse angular red grit, and occasional large lumps of lime. Surfaces fired brown (7.5YR 4/2).

Cooking pot with tapering upper wall and everted rim at 45 degrees; lip thickened. Rim burned.

38. Casserole, lower body Fig. 8

Lot 3492:86. Single fragment.

Diam. at carination 0.140 m.

Local(?) imitation of corrugated cooking fabric: dark brown (7.5YR 4/2) with abundant tiny inclusions and occasional small round orange inclusions.

Lower body of vessel with S-shaped wall and very sharp carination below concave upper wall. Wheel ridging on lower body is irregular rather than regular as on imported examples of this shape.

Cf. *Agora* V, K 95, p. 67, pl. 14.

LOCAL COOKING FABRIC

39. Stewpot with everted rim and grooved handle(s) Fig. 9

Lot 3492:21. Single fragment preserving one handle.

P.H. 0.120, est. Diam. rim 0.122 m.

Different fabric from **36** and **37**, could be overfired local ware: hard, dark grayish brown cooking fabric (10YR 4/2) with abundant tiny angular gray grits, sparse white grains, and sparse round red and black inclusions; outer part fired dark brown (7.5YR 4/2).

Stewpot with baggy wheel-ridged body and short everted rim with groove on outer edge of lip. Sliced handle with two grooves, attached against underside of rim and to upper wall. Wheel ridging stops about 0.04 m. below rim.

40. Shallow casserole with triangular lug handle(s) Fig. 9

Lot 3492:24. Three joining and nonjoining fragments.

Est. Diam. rim 0.132 m.

Normal Corinthian cooking fabric: red fabric (2.5YR 4/6) with abundant tiny angular gray, white, and oxidized orange inclusions, and moderate number of large grains of the same kinds.

Casserole with rounded bottom and strongly curved body; slightly inset, tall vertical rim and thickened lip. Flat lugs (one missing), triangular in section, applied to upper part of rim.

41. Shallow casserole with vertical handle(s) Fig. 9

Lot 3492:25. Single fragment.

Est. Diam. rim 0.210 m.

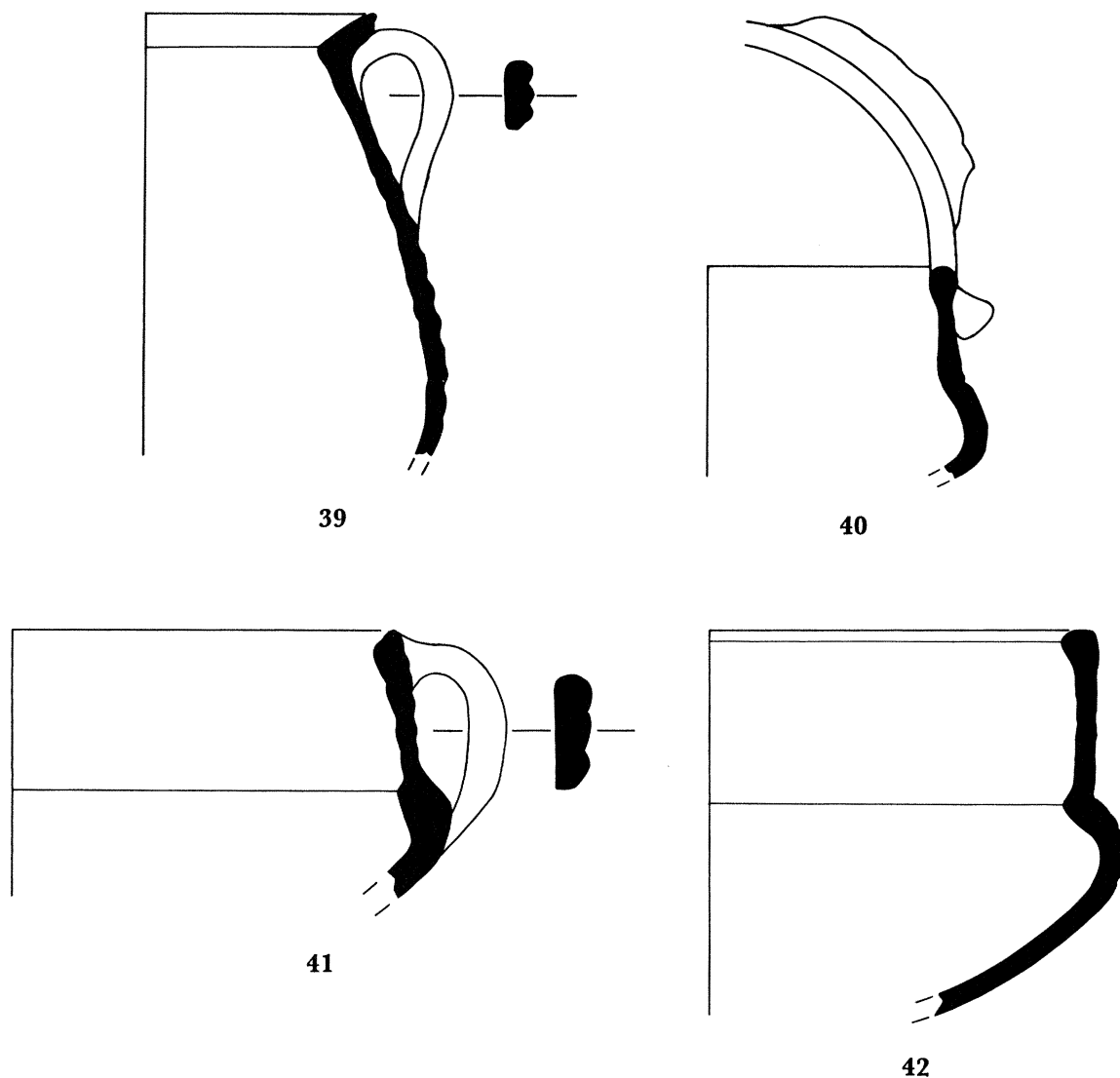


FIG. 9. Local cooking fabric: 39-42. Scale 1:2

Burned cooking fabric, Corinthian? Very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2), yellowish red at outer edge (5YR 4/6); abundant tiny white inclusions and sparse medium-size angular white and gray grits.

Casserole with rounded bottom and body and inset, tapering, upright rim, which has wheel ridges inside and out. Flange on interior where body and rim join. Two vertical strap handles (one missing) attached to top of rim and at point of maximum diameter; handles grooved.

Cf. *Corinth* XVIII, ii, no. 189, p. 85, fig. 21 (C-61-495).

42. Shallow casserole

Fig. 9

Lot 3492:26. Three joining fragments; handles missing.

Est. Diam. rim 0.208 m.

Normal Corinthian cooking fabric: red (2.5YR 5/6), like **40**.

Large casserole with rounded body and inset vertical rim with inward-thickened lip. Flange on interior

where body and rim join. Three or four grooves on shoulder mark lower attachment for vertical handle. Rim proportionally taller than **40** or **41**.

Compare C-1987-53, which comes from the last phase of use in Building 7, east of the Theater, i.e., second half of the 3rd century.

LOCAL COOKING-FABRIC VESSELS (not for cooking)

43. Keel-rim bowl Fig. 10

Lot 3492:77. Single fragment of rim and wall.

Est. Diam. rim 0.280 m.

Corinthian? Fine, gray cooking fabric with red core (2.5YR 5/6) and moderate amount of small sub-angular clear grains and rounded white inclusions.

Known, but not common, in the Corinthian repertory: compare C-69-284, from manhole 69-2 of the first half of the 2nd century.

44. Folded-rim bowl Fig. 10

Lot 3492:78. Single fragment.

Est. Diam. rim 0.128 m.

Corinthian cooking ware with moderate to abundant amount of small angular clear, oxidized, and orange inclusions; dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) with light-orange surface (5YR 8/6).

Small bowl with flaring upper wall and rim folded down, forming flange on exterior. Pointed lip.

45. Folded-rim bowl Fig. 10

Lot 3492:79 a, b. Three joining and nonjoining fragments.

Est. Diam. rim 0.154 m.

Same fabric as **44**: dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) cooking fabric with moderate quantity of small subangular clear, white, and orange inclusions.

Open bowl with rim folded down, forming ridge on exterior. Squared lip.

46. Folded-rim bowl Fig. 10

Lot 3492:80. Two nonjoining fragments.

Est. Diam. rim 0.140 m.

Same fabric as **44** and **45**: grayish brown (10YR 5/2) cooking fabric, fired light red in outer half (2.5YR 6/6), with sparse small clear and orange inclusions and occasional slightly larger white bits.

Nearly hemispherical bowl with rim folded down, forming ridge on exterior. Rounded lip.

47. Bowl with everted rim Fig. 10

Lot 3492:81. Single fragment.

Est. Diam. rim 0.320 m.

Same fabric as **44–46**: red cooking fabric (2.5YR 4.5/8) with abundant small oxidized, clear, and white inclusions.

Large bowl with thickened outturned rim. The rim has a pronounced hook at the inner edge, possibly to receive a lid. Grooved ribbon handle (one of two) attached horizontally under rim and pressed against wall at both ends and in middle.

The type may be related to *Corinth XVIII*, ii, no. 273, p. 126, fig. 33 (C-64-494), but the rim is heavier and the usual grooves on the wall are missing. Cf. *ibid.*, pl. 17.

48. Basin with everted rim Fig. 10

Lot 3492:82. Single fragment.

Est. Diam. inner edge of rim 0.170 m.

Perhaps same fabric as **44**: dark brown cooking fabric (7.5YR 4/2) with moderate to abundant amount of small round orange inclusions and small angular white inclusions; exterior fired light red (2.5YR 6/6).

Basin with tapering upper wall turned in at top. Nearly horizontal, outward-folded rim with pointed outer edge. Body broadly wheel ridged above point of maximum diameter. Groove on inner edge of top of rim. The surface is more smoothly finished than **47**, **49**, or **50**.

49. Basin with everted rim Fig. 10

Lot 3492:83. Originally at least two joining fragments of which only one was kept.

Est. Diam. inner edge of rim 0.242 m.

Same fabric as **47**.

Basin with straight upper wall slightly inturned at top. Rim everted but not folded as **48**; probably no groove on inner edge. Upper body lightly wheel ridged.

50. Basin with everted rim Fig. 10

Lot 3492:84. Single fragment.

Est. Diam. rim 0.260 m.

Local cooking fabric with moderate quantity of small angular white inclusions and fewer small round orange inclusions; fired dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) throughout.

Basin or jar with flaring upper wall curving in to form shoulder. Everted rim with concave upper surface and

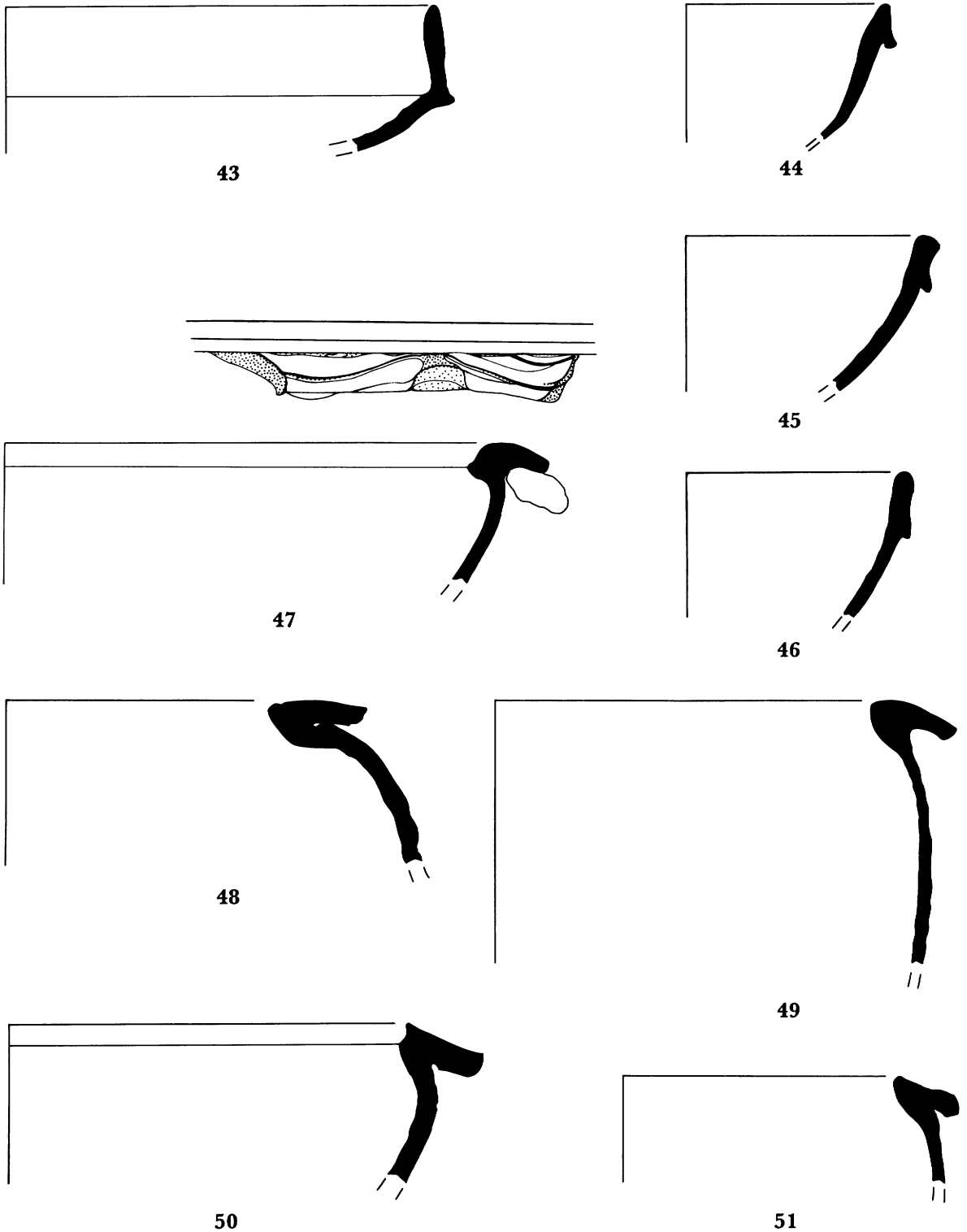


FIG. 10. Local cooking fabric (not used for cooking): 43–51. Scale 1:2

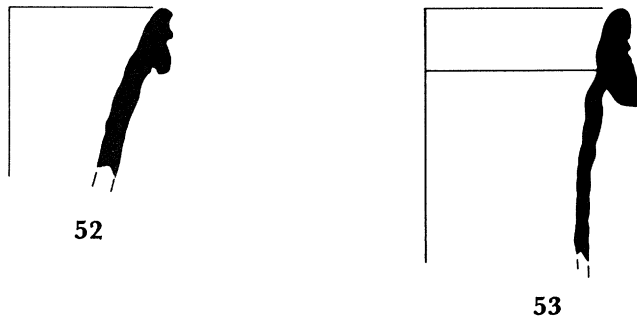


FIG. 11. Local cooking-fabric(?) amphoras: **52** and **53**. Scale 1:2

broad channel at its inner edge. Body possibly wheel ridged.

51. Basin with everted rim Fig. 10

Lot 3492:85. Single fragment.

Est. Diam. inner edge of rim 0.176 m.

Cooking fabric, perhaps not local: black fabric (5Y 2.5/1) with moderate amounts of small angular voids and tiny white inclusions and occasional large angular white inclusions; exterior surface fired strong brown (5YR 5/6).

Basin with straight wall, slightly contracted at top, and downturned rim.

52. Small amphora rim Fig. 11

Lot 3492:87. Single fragment; handles missing.

Est. Diam. rim 0.080 m.

Corinthian cooking fabric? Abundant tiny to small angular white inclusions and moderate quantity of small angular orange inclusions.

Small amphora with flaring neck and downfolded rim; ridge defined by grooves on outer face of rim.

Cf. **53**. C-62-908, a small amphora from well 62-2 of the 4th century, gives the whole shape except the base.

53. Small amphora rim Fig. 11

Lot 3492:88. Originally at least three joining fragments, of which one was kept; handles missing.

Est. Diam. rim 0.104 m.

Corinthian cooking fabric? Reddish brown fabric (5YR 5/4) with red core (2.5YR 5/8); moderate amount of small subangular sand and of small subangular white inclusions.

Small amphora with slightly flaring neck and heavy, downfolded rim; ridge defined by grooves near middle of outer face of rim. Cf. **52**.

MISCELLANEOUS COARSE WARES

54. Jug neck Fig. 12

Lot 3492:89. Single fragment.

P.H. 0.075, Diam. mouth 0.042 m.

Probably local: relatively compact, dark gray fabric (5YR 4/1) with sparse rounded white and cream inclusions and numerous small to tiny inclusions of the same kind.

Jug with baggy body: sagging shoulder curving into narrow neck and everted mouth with upturned lip. Neck separately made. Single vertical handle, oval in section, attached to underside of mouth and shoulder.

C-1991-47 (Pl. 34), probably from an early 4th-century grave, preserves the complete shape, although the base **56** is of a similar fabric and could also belong to this neck. There were a total of four necks of this type in the deposit; see **55**.

55. Jug neck Fig. 12

Lot 3492:90. Single fragment; handle missing.

P.H. 0.053, Diam. mouth 0.054 m.

Same fabric as **54**: relatively compact, light-red fabric (2.5YR 6/8) with weak red surface (2.5YR 5/2); sparse rounded white and cream inclusions and moderate quantity of tiny inclusions of same type.

Shape as **54** but slightly larger and more carefully finished.

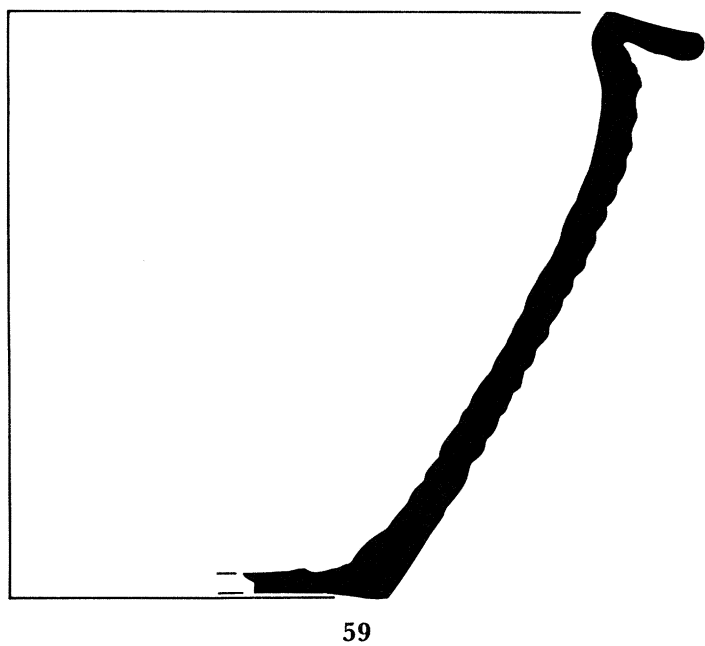
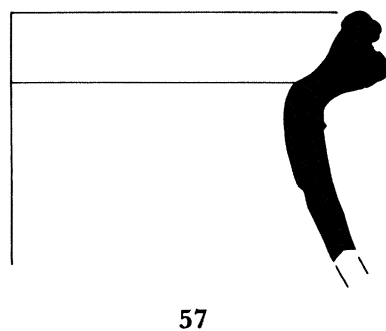
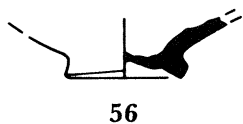
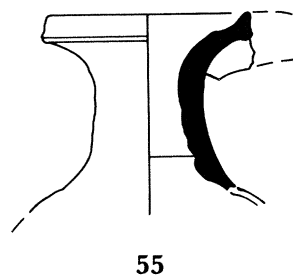
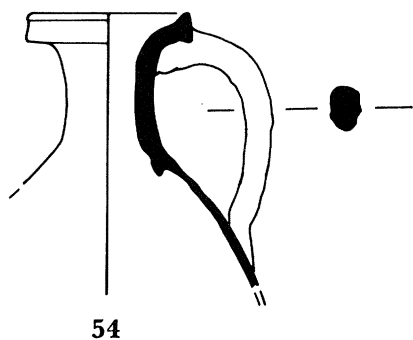


FIG. 12. Miscellaneous coarse wares: 54–57, 59, 61, 62. Scale 1:2

- 56. Jug base** Fig. 12
 Lot 3492:91. Single fragment.
 Diam. base 0.032 m.
 Fine, red cooking fabric (2.5YR 5/6) with tiny voids and moderate amount of tiny white inclusions; much finer than **54** or **55**. Surface fired gray.
 Ovoid jug with carefully finished disk base, which has been finished as a false-ring foot with rounded elements. The fabric suggests that this could be the base of such vessels as **54** and **55**.
- 57. Large jar, rim** Fig. 12
 Lot 3492:92. Originally at least three joining fragments, two preserved.
 Est. Diam. rim 0.195 m.
 Corinthian: reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6) with light-red core (2.5YR 6/8), moderate amounts of tiny angular lime and other white inclusions and round gray grains (sand?); there are also sparse voids and sparkling inclusions and occasional large red lumps.
 Jar tapering towards mouth. Very heavy, triangular everted rim with groove on outer face and broadly scooped-out resting surface for lid. Scar of probable horizontal handle(s) attached to upper wall and pressed up against rim.
- 58. Deep wheel-ridged basin** Pl. 34
 C-66-61. Thirty-two joining fragments, about three-quarters preserved.
 H. 0.323, Diam. base 0.208, Diam. rim 0.348 m.
 Corinthian: gritty, reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6), abundant tiny elongated voids, moderate amount of white and gray inclusions, and occasional grog.
 Basin with flat base, slightly flaring wall curving to make small shoulder and broadly curving, high everted rim. No handles. Exterior and interior wheel ridged from 0.025 m. above base to shoulder. Grog embedded in base.
- 59. Shallow wheel-ridged basin** Fig. 12
 Lot 3492:93. Originally at least four joining fragments, two preserved.
 H. 0.156, est. Diam. base 0.200, est. Diam. rim 0.318 m.
 Corinthian: reddish yellow fabric (7.5YR 7/6) with abundant tiny voids, moderate quantity of tiny lime, occasional small sand and black bits, and one or two lumps of clean clay.
 Basin with flat base, oblique wall turning in at top, and broad everted rim; upper surface of rim concave. Exterior wall wheel ridged to within 0.01 m. of rim; some roughening of surface by careless handling before piece was fired. Underside of base is gritty.
- 60. Unguentarium(?)** Pl. 34
 Lot 3492:74. Single fragment; neck and rim missing.
 P.H. 0.052 m.
 Fabric overfired to spongy texture: light brown (7.5YR 6/4), apparently composed of equal mixture of brown and yellowish white grains and sparse to moderate amount of tiny black grains.
 Small cylindrical vessel, roughly made. Cf. **61** and **62**.
- 61. Roughly made unguentarium** Fig. 12
 Lot 3492:75. Single fragment; rim missing.
 P.H. 0.083, max. Diam. 0.037 m.
 Sandy red fabric (2.5YR 5/6) with very abundant, fine to tiny clear and sand-size black inclusions and sparse angular mineral and rock grains.
 Small cylindrical, thick-walled vessel, slightly pinched above toe.
- 62. Roughly made unguentarium** Fig. 12
 Lot 3492:76. Single fragment, broken like **61**.
 P.H. 0.068, max. Diam. 0.032 m.
 Red fabric similar to **61**, including tiny black inclusions, but sand and other medium-size grains absent.
 Shape as **61**. One more in lot.

The nineteen vessels listed under table wares provide a quick overview of the chronological range of material in pit 1966-1. The Late Italian terra-sigillata fragment (**1**) is of the end of the 1st or even the first half of the 2nd century, and one Çandarlı-ware bowl (not catalogued) is a contemporary piece. Most of the table wares should be dated sometime in the 3rd century, however. **2** and **3**, of the typically Middle Roman Çandarlı fabric, might be as early as Severan, but a destruction deposit of Constantinian date at Mytilene produced

similar pieces, and so they are probably contemporary with the rest of the deposit.¹⁰ The Corinthian relief bowls, **16**, **17**, and a duplicate not catalogued, present a similar problem (they were listed last because they are local products). It is difficult to cite examples from either Corinth or elsewhere that are found in strata earlier than the middle of the 3rd century,¹¹ and similar relief bowls occur in some numbers in later deposits at Corinth. As **16** and **17** were mended from many fragments, they are probably contemporary with the deposit. There were also four AfRS pieces in the pit. **4** and **5**, of Hayes form 50A, can be dated after the middle of the 3rd century; in fact, their open, slightly sagging profiles find good parallels in early 4th-century deposits at both Benghazi and Corinth. The two examples of Hayes form 58B (**6** and **7**) are crucial: they confirm the evidence for the earliest appearance of the shape in Athenian Agora deposits dated by coins of Diocletian and Galerius Maximianus.¹²

The remaining fine wares, about half the fragments, are Attic imports. The shapes present are a plate, three shapes of bowls, three mugs or jugs, and a lid.¹³ With one exception, they belong to a group of painted wares, which are representative of the typical form of decoration in the Agora from the middle or third quarter of the 3rd century through the early 4th.¹⁴ The motifs in pit 1966-1 are more repetitive than those in the Agora: rows of juxtaposed spirals bordered towards the exterior by a line of dots or short transverse strokes (**8**, **9**, and **11**) or a floral pattern based on a lotus (**10** and **12**). Similar spirally decorated bowls and pitchers have recently been found in a cache in the destruction debris of a post-Herulian kiln in the Kerameikos in Athens;¹⁵ they too must belong to the very end of the 3rd or early years of the 4th century. One fragment (**14**) has traces of an inscription. Robinson regarded gouged decoration as a later phenomenon, contemporary with the stamped wares of the 4th century,¹⁶ but pieces with vertical branches such as **13** appear to be even later, at least 5th if not 6th century. **13**, with glass goblet **111**, is the only late piece in the pit.

Except for two micaceous water-jar rims, all the amphora fragments are represented in the Catalogue. Although not in general as closely datable as the fine wares, they suggest the same period, late 3rd or early 4th century, for the deposit. Seven types are represented, of which most are eastern. Most familiar of these is the "Aegean red" amphora

¹⁰ I wish to thank Hector and Caroline Williams for allowing me to examine some of this material, which comes from excavations carried out since 1986 by a joint Greek-Canadian team (*AR* 1986–1987, p. 52). Finds from the same deposit, excavated by Seraphin Charitonides in 1961, are cited in *LRP*, p. 317 and notes 2–4.

¹¹ Hayes (*LRP*, p. 412) suggested restricting Spitzer's date of A.D. 150–300 to A.D. 200–250, but see now *Benghazi* III, deposits 73, 100, and 109, pp. 450–454, 463–464, 467–468 (all with Hayes form 50 in AfRS) and Pavolini 1980, p. 242. Only the context of *Corinth* XVIII, ii, no. 71 may be earlier, but it lacks diagnostic fine wares in general.

¹² See the discussion of the lamps and the conclusions for other parallels with deposits F 17:1 and K 20:1 (pp. 158, 159, 161, and 163 below). For the coin of Diocletian in F 17:1, see *LRP*, p. 95 and p. 65 under form 46.

¹³ Three undecorated fragments, the lid, a bowl, and a second jug like **15**, remain uncatalogued.

¹⁴ *Agora* V, painted ware, discussed under K 19, p. 61; *LRP*, Athenian ware, pp. 407–408. As well as group K, fragments of bowls with painted decoration appear in group L, layers I and II (in storage, p. 75 and p. 76 under L 22), and in group M, layers V and VII (Herulian debris and early 4th century). Hayes points out that stamped motifs become popular after A.D. 340–350 in imitation of AfRS; neither African nor Attic sherds in pit 1966-1 bear stamps.

¹⁵ Knigge and Rügler 1989, p. 85 and fig. 6.

¹⁶ *Agora* V, p. 73, where the introduction of these two forms of decoration served to distinguish layer III from layer II in group L.

(Niederbieber 77/Ostia VI/Benghazi MR Amphora 7), **21–23**. Details of **21** and **22**, which are probably from the same vessel, match those of a complete example from a dump of the second half of the 3rd century in the Sanctuary of Demeter on Acrocorinth;¹⁷ in particular, the straight rather than swollen neck and flaring rather than tapering tubular toe place these pieces in striking contrast to a group from debris of the second quarter of the 3rd century, east of the Theater.¹⁸ A second type, a cylindrical amphora covered with a white slip (*Agora V*, M 239), seems to be present in two fabrics; **25** and **26** have the same fabric as the examples in Athens, but the more complete specimen, **24**, has a more micaceous fabric with clear sand grains instead of dark inclusions as the second most common temper. All three examples, like *Agora V*, M 239 and L 11, are small, with a shoulder diameter of about 0.16 m. and a neck height of about 0.03 m. On the basis of size, technical features, and probably fabric, as well as date, these amphoras should be distinguished from those like *Agora V*, G 199.¹⁹

27–29 are fragments of the most common variety of one-handled micaceous water jars, imported from the central western coast of Asia Minor;²⁰ **28** and **29** are probably parts of a single vessel. The triangular rim of **27** and the thickish handle of **28** first appear in the sequence outlined in *Agora V* on M 240 of the early 4th century. Unfortunately this sequence included only M 240 between J 46 and J 47 of the early 3rd century and layers VIII and IX of group M (middle and late 4th century); the micaceous water jars in the latter show such a variety of characteristics that I am forced to conclude that they represent a variety of dates. Nor have I been able to identify examples from well-dated 3rd- or 4th-century contexts elsewhere. In general, **29** is a toe of middle form, intermediate between the hollow toe with a collar edge of the 1st to 3rd centuries and the solid, conical toe of the late 5th to 7th centuries.²¹ It is found both with one-handled and with two-handled micaceous water jars, and the example from pit 1966-1 may be the earliest appearance of the form.

¹⁷ *Corinth XVIII*, ii, no. 254 (C-64-230), p. 116, fig. 29, pl. 15.

¹⁸ The significance of the swollen neck was first pointed out to me by Charles Williams.

¹⁹ I have compared **23–25** with amphoras like G 199, which were found at Corinth in the same early 3rd-century deposit from east of the Theater referred to above. The latter is of the same shape as Anemur Type A (a local product) and Benghazi MR Amphora 4, of the late 1st or early 2nd century into the 4th (?); it is also found at Ostia and, apparently, Pompeii. See Williams 1989, pp. 90–95; *Benghazi II*, pp. 186–187. In *Ostia III*, pp. 474–476, under Schöne-Mau XXVII–XXVIII (cf. p. 631, fig. 34), Panella links the two forms loosely and traces the distribution of G 199 in Italy, but the two forms should be separate.

²⁰ The strong visual similarity of the most common fabric (here Fabric 1) to eastern sigillata B is now widely recognized. The occasional attribution of micaceous water jars to Samos probably arises from a misunderstanding of the old name of ESB, Samian ware (used, for example, in *Agora V*). For the evidence by which ESB is now attributed to a source or sources in the Meander valley, see *LRP*, pp. 9–10 and *EAA Suppl. II*, p. 49. Ulrike Outscher (1993) has recently suggested that both the “Aegean red” amphoras like **21–23** and the two-handled micaceous water jars of the 5th–7th centuries were made outside Ephesos, but her evidence has not yet been presented in detail.

One sherd from a jar in another fabric was also found in pit 1966-1 (uncatalogued). Fabric 2 is a very micaceous, light-red fabric (2.5YR 6/8), fired pink on the surface (7.5YR 8/4); the thin yellowish red slip (5YR 5/6) covering the upper body is characteristic. There are small voids in the fabric and dirty-white angular inclusions (medium size), as well as the mica and tiny white bits of Fabric 1. Many examples of Fabric 2 are reduced (buff fabric, black slip) rather than oxidized. It is unusual to find mastic preserved on the interior of vessels at Corinth, but it is on this sherd.

²¹ For the date of introduction of the solid toe, see Williams and Zervos 1982, pp. 139–140 and note 36. The classifications of Riley (n.d.) and of Peacock (1977) and Williams (*loc. cit.*) ignored the form of the toe.

The other amphoras in pit 1966-1, which are represented by single examples only, do not belong to such well-known types, and it is clear that some at least are earlier than A.D. 300. Like some of the fine wares and lamps, **20** is probably a survival from the late 1st or early 2nd century; its fabric is similar to that of some northeastern Spanish amphoras identified elsewhere at Corinth. On the other hand, **31**, which is the only one of these singletons represented by multiple fragments, is more likely to be contemporary with the deposit.

The assemblage of cooking and coarse wares in this deposit is typical of the period; the general range of forms remains the same as in the Early Roman period, but the shapes and the fabrics have been transformed. Few of the cooking pots are imported, and two of them, **33** and **34**, both of which are single fragments, may be survivals. Small wheel-ridged cooking pots with a disk base like **35**, however, of which three fragmentary examples were found in the pit, are characteristic imports of the 3rd century and seem to continue into the 4th; whether they are a separate type or only the later development of a widely occurring 2nd-century form is still unclear.²² The 4th-century examples are taller than they are wide, lacking the essentially square form of those in group K in the Athenian Agora.²³ **36–38** are imitations of corrugated cooking-fabric stew pots and casseroles of a kind which is also found in Athens; because they appear elsewhere they have been classed with the imports, although they are numerous enough here that they might be locally made. **39**, characterized by a groove on the outer edge of the rim, is another version of the same form; it is less commonly found than **36** and **37** but is probably a local product. **40–42** belong to a typically local form of casserole (or shallow stew pot), which developed in Corinth as a parallel to the deep stew pot in the 1st century.²⁴ **40** is an early occurrence of a new handle form, a triangular lug. The thickening at the top of the wall shows that **41** had a late example of a vertical strap handle, and the grooves in the same position on **42** imply a similar handle. All three pieces should be contemporary with the main body of the deposit.

Numerous coarse-ware shapes, which had been made in a tempered buff ware at Corinth in the 1st century and continued to be made in such a fabric elsewhere, were normally made in cooking fabric by the early 4th century. For a few shapes, however, the buff fabric continued to be used: wheel-ridged basins like **58** and **59** are characteristic of 4th-century groups at Corinth. Of the shapes that were regularly made in cooking fabric in the 4th century, two types of bowls, **44–46** and **47**, are represented in the assemblage. The first is the late 3rd- to 6th-century version of the hemispherical bowl with flanged rim,²⁵ which may make its earliest appearance in this deposit, and the second is the Middle Roman form of a mixing bowl or lekane. The number of variants of basins represented by **48–51** is not certain, but the

²² The 2nd-century form has a rounded bottom rather than a disk base and a plain rather than a wheel-ridged shoulder. Cf. *Agora* V, G 192, p. 42, pl. 7; *Benghazi* II, MR Cooking Ware 4, pp. 265–266; Hayes 1983, ribbed cooking ware, type 4, nos. 67–71 and pp. 105–106.

²³ Compare *Agora* V, K 97–K 105, pp. 67–68, pl. 14 (which seem to represent four sizes and two shapes) with **35** and C-64-456 (= *Corinth* XVIII, ii, no. 181, pp. 77 and 84, fig. 20, pl. 11).

²⁴ For examples of this form in the 1st century, see Williams 1980, no. 16, p. 124, pl. 22 (C-1979-80) and *Corinth* XVIII, ii, no. 176, p. 84, fig. 18 (C-69-278).

²⁵ This form had originated in the Italian sigillata workshops of the Augustan period (Haltern 12, Goudineau 38) and continued to be made into the early 2nd century. It was widely imitated in the eastern Mediterranean, for instance, in all eastern sigillata wares except eastern sigillata B and especially in Çandarlı ware (**3** above), as well as locally at Athens and Corinth in the 1st to 3rd centuries. For the latter, see *Corinth* XVIII, ii, nos. 132 and 133, p. 62, fig. 11.

initial version of these basins with vertical wall and everted rim had appeared in the 2nd century in buff fabric covered with slip on the inside.²⁶ No predecessor has been identified for small amphoras like 52 and 53.

LAMPS

Pit 1966-1 produced an unusually large number of lamps, mostly in fragmentary condition. Although a few of them are of the late 1st or early 2nd century, several well-preserved pieces covered with slip are otherwise closely similar to the 2nd- and 3rd-century Corinthian lamps without slip, and I place them at the time of this deposit.²⁷ Most of the fragments, however, lack slip and can be divided into two groups of approximately equal size on the basis of fabric. The coins and the pottery presented in the earlier part of this article suggest a date of *ca.* 300, late Tetrarchic, for this material. Our problem in this section is to define the Corinthian lamp production of this period and its relation to the Attic.²⁸

EARLY LAMPS, CORINTHIAN

63. Handle, type (XXIV)/XXV Pl. 35

Lot 3492:30. Single fragment.
P.H. (not including handle) 0.031 m.
Corinthian: very fine, pink fabric (5YR 7/3.5) with occasional tiny voids and one or two white inclusions. Reddish brown slip (5YR 4/3).

Wide rim with ovolo and small plain discus. Stamped circles flank handle with channel between grooves on front half only.

64. Disk of suspension lamp, Pl. 35
type XXIV/XXV

Lot 3492:31. Single fragment.
0.036 × 0.038 m.
Corinthian: fine, somewhat loose (very small elongated voids), reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6) with no visible inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 5/8).

Plain disk, framing ring, large ovolo on shoulder. Edge of central handle for suspension.

Compare *Agora* VII, no. 286 (first half of 2nd century), which lacks slip.

65. Ray discus Pl. 35

Lot 3492:53. Rim fragment.
Max. p.dim. 0.025, Th. 0.001 m.
Fabric hard.

Disk: rays, raised framing ring. Rim: medium-size ovolo. Sharp impression.

Broneer type XXVIIA. This is the only fragment of this type or clarity, both common among the earlier products of Corinth, in pit 1966-1.

“TYPE XXVII”, WITH COLORED SLIP

66. Corinthian vine-and-ray lamp Fig. 13, Pl. 35

Lot 3492:34 + 3492:37. Five joining fragments of back of lamp and nonjoining base.

²⁶ E.g., *Corinth* XVIII, ii, no. 264, p. 122, fig. 30.

²⁷ Broneer (*Corinth* IV, ii, pp. 90 and 96) originally classified the examples of his type XXVII, group 4 with added slip in a separate category, “lamps of peculiar shape”, transitional between factory lamps and type XXVII, although he placed the examples of groups 2 and 3 with slip at the end of their series. The contents of pit 1966-1 suggest that all lamps with colored slip belong at the end of their respective group. In referring to these groups, I adhere to Broneer’s later practice of naming them with letters; see *Isthmia* III, pp. 64–72.

²⁸ In the terms formerly used for Roman lamps in the Corinthia, the lamps discussed here belong to Broneer’s types XXVII and XXVIII. In my own recent study of lamps from the Sanctuary of Demeter on Acrocorinth (*Corinth* XVIII, ii) I referred to the Corinthian lamps without slip as “Corinthian unglazed lamps” and to the Attic lamps without slip as “unglazed Attic lamps of the 3rd century”.

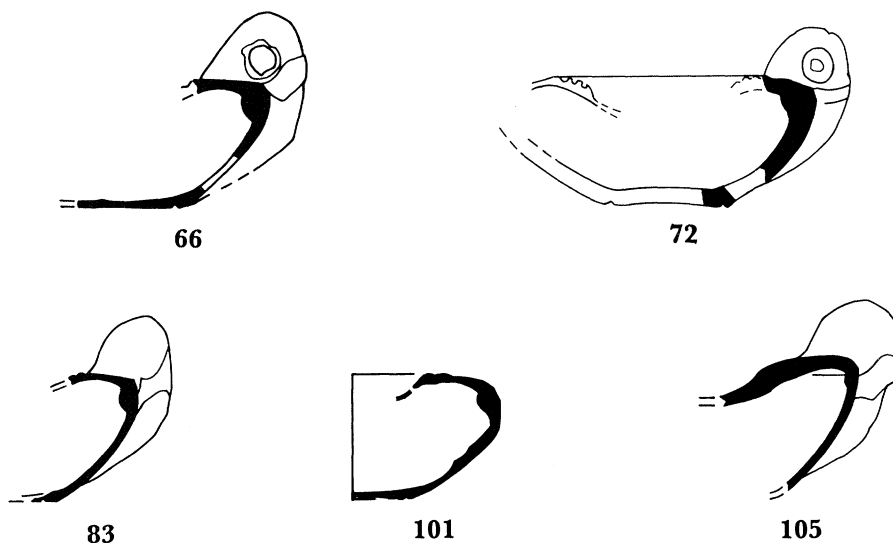


FIG. 13. Lamps: 66, 72, 83, 101, 105. Scale 1:2

P.W. 0.058 m.

Corinthian: very fine, hard, pink fabric (7.5YR 7/4) with sparse tiny voids and one or two tiny inclusions. Black to reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) slip, badly worn.

Deeply incised Corinthian vine pattern on flat rim. Handle: pierced, grooves retouched in front. Base: within an irregular circle, branch incised from nozzle to handle.

See 71.

67. Rosette discus Pl. 35

Lot 3492:33. Single handle fragment.

P.W. 0.064 m.

Corinthian: very fine, pink fabric (7.5YR 7.5/4) with a moderate quantity of tiny voids and occasional dark- or light-colored inclusions. Black slip very worn, adhering only to tiny irregularities in the surface.

Disk: rosette, framing ring. Shoulder plain or defined by grooves. Handle: grooved front and back and pierced.

Wall very flat and oblique. Joint between top and bottom rounded and carelessly pared; paring obscures grooves on handle. Discus and framing ring retouched in linear style; retouched mold has again become worn. The discus has been retouched in the mold, but not yet the framing ring: cf. 85.

See *Agora VII*, no. 276, p. 95, pl. 8 for an earlier Corinthian example of this type.

68. Plain discus, signed base Pl. 35

L-4839 a, b. a: mended fragment of base and nozzle. b: single fragment of shoulder.

H. 0.032, Diam. base 0.041 m.; p.Wt. 0.0265 kg.

Corinthian: fine, reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6) without visible inclusions. Exterior totally covered with well-adhering, dark reddish gray slip (5YR 4/2); drips on interior.

Disk: plain(?), oblique hatching on framing ring. Plain rim with raised panel. Nozzle rises above rim. Base: within circle, incised signature MAPKI[AN]/OY. Burning around wick-hole.

Framing ring, panel, and nozzle flanked by grooves. Panel overlaps framing ring. Wall oblique and rim nearly horizontal.

69. Disk with masks Pl. 35

Lot 3492:32. Single fragment.

P.W. 0.075 m.

Corinthian: soft, reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6) with moderate to abundant amount of very fine mica and moderate amount of irregular voids. Worn light-red slip (2.5YR 6/8).

Disk: three masks. Channel and panel rim.

From a very blurred mold. The plaster mold had large air bubbles, and part of the panel was pared

away in finishing the joint between the two parts of the lamp.

Cf. *Corinth* IV, ii, no. 542, p. 186, pl. XXVI.

70. Base, signed Pl. 35

Lot 3492:35. Single fragment.

Max. p.dim. 0.050 m.

Corinthian: very fine, medium-hard, reddish yellow fabric (5YR–7.5YR 7/6) with moderate quantity of very tiny sparkling bits and sparse tiny voids. Red slip (2.5YR 5/8), adhering well.

Handle ends above base. Base: within circle, MA]PKIAN/[O]V incised.

See *Corinth* IV, ii, no. 583, p. 191 for the signature (**70** is retouched).

71. Base, signed Pl. 35

Lot 3492:36. Two joining fragments.

Diam. base 0.041 m.

Corinthian: very fine, reddish yellow fabric (7.5YR 7/6) with occasional voids. Dull slip mottled reddish brown (5YR 4/3) to yellowish red (5YR 5/6).

Grooved handle ending in X stops above base. Base: within circle, incised branch (from handle to nozzle).

Thick walled. Cf. **66** above, but the orientation of the incised branch is opposite.

ATTIC LAMPS, WITHOUT SLIP (GROUP 1)

72. Goddess with double axe Fig. 13, Pl. 35

L-4840. Three joining fragments of both sides from handle to near nozzle; partly restored in plaster.

H. 0.035, est. W. 0.078, Th. 0.003–0.004 m.; p.Wt. 0.0735 kg.

Attic: slightly gritty, light reddish yellow (5YR 8/6) fabric, micaceous but with no other visible inclusions.

Deep discus with trace of axe on left side; two framing rings. Nearly flat rim: plain panels, 8-S pattern in relief. Handle: pierced, with three grooves in front and two in back. Base: within circle, incised signature EY[] .

Oblique wall and pared, rounded joint. The grooves on the framing ring, base, and signature are sharp and appear to have been engraved on this lamp. The handle has an unusually erect front.

Compare *Agora* VII, nos. 752–756, p. 117, pl. 17, especially no. 753, which comes from the same shop, from a deposit (F 17:1) of the early 4th century. Also compare *Corinth* IV, ii, no. 1185, p. 255, pls. XVI and XXXIII, with the same signature as **72**; scars on the

upper and lower handle of both lamps show that the two come from the same archetype. Although its size suggests that no. 1185 is a generation earlier than **72**, its handle is unpierced, indicating that it was made later than **72**.

73. Lampstand symplegma Pl. 35

Lot 3492:40 a, b. Disk and rim; nonjoining rim and wall fragment.

b: est. W. 0.086, H. 0.032, Th. 0.002 m.

Fine surface over coarser fabric; overfired. Occasional inclusions.

Disk: (erotic symplegma with) lampstand, framing ring. Rim: in sunken inner band, sprays with three buds, plain outer band. Base: within ring, center missing.

Rim quite flat. This piece is unusually thin for Attic.

Compare *Agora* VII, nos. 814–822, p. 122, pl. 18, of which the first is signed by Pireithos and dated to the second half of the 3rd century. Note, however, that three examples of this series (none of which is slipped) are from late 3rd- to early 4th-century contexts: nos. 815 (F 17:1), 820 (K 20:1), 822 (Q–R 14:1), p. 122. No other lamp of this type in the *Agora* is signed, but *Agora* VII, p. 47 lists another example of Pireithos from Delos (no number), and seven similar lamps are signed by Leonteus, whose workshop may not have opened before the Herulian invasion: *Corinth* IV, ii, no. 1198, p. 257, pls. XVII and XXXIII and six lamps in the Athenian Kerameikos with this discus and rim: KL 1344–KL 1349 (*Agora* VII, p. 44).

74. Horse and rider Pl. 35

Lot 3492:52. Two joining fragments of top.

Est. W. 0.082, Th. more than 0.002 m.

Very soft, pink fabric (7.5YR 8/4), light reddish yellow in core (5YR 8/6), with abundant tiny to small voids, a moderate amount of angular white inclusions (not lime), and occasional small red inclusions.

Disk: horse and rider walking left; retouched framing ring. Rim: grooved panels interrupt sunken inner band of rosettes and outer plain band. Handle (broken off) did not overlap framing ring.

From the same or a similar mold is Kübler 1952, fig. 30, which shows more detail. Compare also (including the fabric) *Agora* VII, no. 876, p. 126, pl. 19, signed by Pireithos and dated late 3rd century, except that the disk impression of **74** is clearer and the panels extend to the edge of the rim rather than just to the edge of the mold impression as on no. 876.

Note a large flaw in the mold behind the left foreleg of the horse. This type, with horseman and rosette rim, seems to have flourished only briefly in Athens: single examples in the Kerameikos come from the workshops of Eutyches, Leonteus, and Naumachios (*Agora VII*, pp. 36, 44, and 46, KL 278, KL 1363, and KL 1717, respectively).

75. Dolphin and trident Pl. 36

Lot 3492:39 + 3492:41. Two fragments of the left half: one has the broken handle and part of the discus; a second nonjoining fragment preserves the edge of the nozzle.

Max. p.dim. 0.060 m.

Disk: dolphin right, framing ring. Rim: inner band of globules and narrower, plain outer band. Handle: unpierced. Nozzle: retouched groove on side; air-hole and wick-hole pierced.

Top of wall rounded into rim. Ledge and line of mold impression visible near nozzle. Burned.

On **75**, one fluke of the tail overlaps the framing ring. The framing ring must have been slightly elongated rather than forming a circle.

Compare *Agora VII*, no. 930, p. 129, dated late 3rd into the first quarter of 4th century (well K 20:1), and compare also no. 931, pl. 20, which is slipped and has a different rim. Perlzweig notes that the dolphin-and-trident motif first appears in the second half of the 3rd century; among the lamps in the Agora, it seems to have been limited to the shops of Eutyches and Soterios (*Agora VII*, pp. 37, 54, and 122).

76. Lamp, missing pictorial discus Pl. 36

Lot 3492:44. Rim fragment.

Max. p.dim. 0.032 m.

Typical pink Attic fabric.

Two framing rings. Rim: 8-S pattern in relief. Handle grooved. Rim slightly convex.

The 8-S rim was originally the hallmark of the Leaf Shop, but after the Herulian invasion it was used also by other shops (*Agora VII*, p. 57); cf. **72**.

77. Lamp, missing pictorial discus Pl. 36

Lot 3492:38 a, b. Rim; nonjoining fragments of base and wall.

a: est. W. 0.090. b: p.H. 0.029 m.

Disk: missing; one or two framing rings. Rim: retouched panels, incised 8-S pattern. Base: within two circles, incised outline of leaf, stem pointing left.

It seems likely that this is a second-generation mold of the Incised Leaf Shop, *Agora VII*, pp. 58–59. In its

left-pointing stem it resembles the lamps of the Leaf Shop, rather than those of the Incised Leaf Shop in which the stem normally points right. None of the lamps of the latter shop in the Agora came from a closed deposit, but Perlzweig thought it began in the second half of the 3rd century; one might suggest it is post-Herulian. If this lamp were dated late in the life of the Incised Leaf Shop, it would belong to the first quarter of the 4th century.

78. Attic vine-and-ray lamp Pl. 36

Lot 3492:45. Disk and rim fragment.

Max. p.dim. 0.055 m.

Disk: retouched rays, two framing rings. Rim: Attic vine pattern of six leaves and four clusters, leaves retouched.

Inner framing ring and leaves retouched. Top of wall pared, curves into rim.

Compare *Agora VII*, nos. 1552–1559, p. 146, pl. 28, a series characterized by having the leaves flanking the nozzle turned inward. It is dated to the late 3rd or early 4th century because it includes products of Krateros and of early Eutyches; other examples of the same series, from the Kerameikos and Corinth, are listed in *Agora VII*, pp. 37 and 40.

79. Globule-and-volute lamp Pl. 36

Lot 3492:43. Rim fragment.

Max. p.dim. 0.049 m.

Softer, micaceous, light-red Attic fabric; sparkling inclusions.

Disk: plain with a single groove near midpoint; wide framing ring (once double?). Rim: triple row of globules, sunken outer band. Handle pierced.

Agora VII, no. 1264, p. 138, pl. 25 may be from the same mold and shows a similar fabric. It is signed by the Attic lampmaker Eutyches and dated in the late 3rd into early 4th century; two further examples from the Agora come from 4th-century contexts.

CORINTHIAN IMITATIONS OF ATTIC LAMPS (GROUP 2)

80. Venator staving off bear Pl. 36

Lot 3492:55. Disk fragment.

Max. p.dim. 0.066, Th. 0.002 m.

Relatively soft, pink fabric (7.5YR 7/4) with a moderate quantity of tiny voids and sparse tiny lime bits; the surface is mottled to light reddish yellow (7.5YR 9/6).

Disk: venator staving off bear; no framing ring. Rim: possible panel, inner band of blurred rosettes, plain outer band.

There is no exact parallel in *Agora VII*, although the disk is that of nos. 844–850, p. 124, of which nos. 848–850 are slipped. Multiple examples of this subject by Eutyches, Leonteus, Soteris, and the Leaf Shop (*Agora VII*, pp. 36, 43–44, 54, and 58, respectively) are attested in the Kerameikos. The rosette rim of **80**, though blurred, is typologically earlier than all of these.

81. Base and handle fragment Pl. 36

Lot 3492:66.

Max. p.dim. 0.060, p.H. 0.022 m. (to just below joint).

Probable nonjoining base of **80**; wall surface cracked and peeling.

Handle: ungrooved below, very blurred impression of leaf at base. Base: very blurred ring, center missing.

This lower body is of the same type as **102**; generally speaking, it should not have been combined with **80**.

82. Blurred discus Pl. 36

Lot 3492:57 a, b. Rim and handle and nonjoining base fragment.

Est. Diam. 0.080, Th. 0.004 m.

Soft, reddish yellow fabric (7.5YR 7/6, fired 5YR 7/6 at core of handle) with a moderate quantity of small irregular voids and one or two round white inclusions.

Disk: figured; framing ring. Rim: sunken inner band with very worn relief (globules or dot rosettes?), outer band plain and mostly pared off. Handle: solid, traces of two grooves on lower half. Base: within ring, broken.

Both the upper and lower molds were very worn and blurred. Handle: S-shaped line. The disk is unclear but perhaps had a figure to the right, something like *Agora VII*, no. 741, pl. 17 or no. 834, pl. 19.

83. Back of lamp Fig. 13, Pl. 36

Lot 3492:62. Two joining fragments.

Est. W. 0.079, Th. 0.002–0.003 m.

The fabric is like **82**.

Disk: center missing; two(?) framing rings. Plain paneled rim. Solid S-shaped handle stops above base; traces of three grooves in front, two grooves in back. Base: flat, circle not at edge, center missing.

The upper mold seems to have been slightly smaller than the lower mold, and the joint is therefore rounded. The S-curve in the handle, when viewed from the back, results because the two halves of the mold were not aligned.

84. Lamp with a vine pattern Pl. 36

Lot 3492:51. Fragment of top and nozzle.

Est. W. 0.069, Th. less than 0.003 m.

Very soft, white fabric (2.5Y 8/3), mottled to reddish yellow on surface (7.5YR 7/6), with a moderate amount of tiny irregular voids, sparse chunks of lime, and occasional small round red inclusions.

Disk: ring, plain (or very worn); two framing rings. Rim: Attic vine pattern (six leaves and four clusters). Nozzle: raised.

Taken from a worn mold or a lamp related to *Agora VII*, no. 1515 or 1540 or 1552, p. 146, pl. 28. Note the small size, which indicates that this lamp was taken from a second-generation mold like no. 1515.

85. Rosette discus Pl. 36

Lot 3492:54 a, b. Top and nozzle fragments, nonjoining

Est. W. 0.072–0.08 (irregularly trimmed), Th. 0.003 m.

Soft, pink fabric (7.5YR 7/5) with abundant minute micaceous particles, moderate quantity of tiny irregular voids, one or two small white and red inclusions.

Disk: ring, rosette; two raised lines border sunken framing ring. Plain rim with panel framed by similar raised lines. Nozzle: flat, raised impression of air-hole from mold(?), but air-hole punched on disk at edge of rosette. Handle: 0.013 m. wide on top, offset and only 0.007 m. wide on bottom half. Joining ridge on right side of lamp.

The disk rosette, framing ring, and panels have been linearly retouched in the mold. Note *Corinth IV*, ii, nos. 694–696, pp. 204–205, pl. XII, which may be the prototype. Also the general type is *Agora VII*, no. 1662, p. 150, pl. 30, and no. 1663, its earlier 4th-century counterpart (without slip). Few lamps which display comparable linear retouching of the mold were produced in Athens; a rare example is *Agora V*, K 129, p. 70, pl. 45 (= *Agora VII*, no. 1786, pp. 151–152, pl. 31, where it is surely dated too early).

86. Rim and handle fragment Pl. 36

Lot 3492:68. Two joining pieces.

Est. W. at least 0.090, Th. 0.003–0.004 m.

Soft, reddish yellow fabric (5YR 8/6, fired yellow than 7.5YR on exterior) with occasional small white inclusions and a moderate amount of minute sparkling inclusions.

Disk: at least one framing ring. Row of globules on rim. Handle: pierced, traces of grooves on back only.

The lower mold was larger than the upper, and the back of the handle projects abruptly from the top. The difference in size was adjusted by paring the joint all around the lamp. The globules on the rim are sharply defined and may have been punched to redecorate a blurred mold.

The same rim appears on a lamp with a similar fabric at Kenchreai: *Kenchreai* V, no. 401, p. 74, pl. 18, dated 5th century because the channel on the nozzle suggested Miltner's type X (*Ephesos* IV, ii). The pierced handle of **86** is clearly earlier, and no. 401 as well should be dated early 4th century. For 5th-century Corinthian lamps with this rim, compare *Corinth* IV, ii, nos. 883–891, pp. 222–223, pl. XIII, fig. 153.

87. Rim and handle fragment Pl. 36

Lot 3492:61. Single fragment.

Est. W. 0.078, Th. 0.003–0.006 m.

Soft, pink fabric (7.5YR 8/4) with moderate quantity of minute sparkling inclusions, tiny voids, and sparse small white inclusions; surface partly fired reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6).

Disk: plain at upper edge; two framing rings of unequal width. Narrow plain rim. Solid handle set on edge of rim: four grooves in front, two in back. Base: multiple rings, one preserved.

Handle axis S-shaped line.

Imitation of a lamp with a U-shaped nozzle, for which see *Agora* VII, p. 19. The base, the handle set on the edge of the rim, and the two framing rings of unequal width (usually accompanied by a row of globules, missing here) are typical of the type, which begins before the Herulian destruction of Athens. For a series of Corinthian imitations of a related type, see Williams and Zervos 1983, nos. 42–45, pp. 17–18, pl. 8 (dated ca. A.D. 250).

88. Rim fragment Pl. 36

Lot 3492:48.

Max. p.dim. 0.041, Th. 0.005 m.

Very soft, reddish yellow fabric (between 5YR 7/6 and 7.5YR 7/6) with a moderate quantity of irregular small voids, sparse sparkling inclusions, and one angular gray inclusion; surface partly fired very pale brown (10YR 7/4), thin layer peeling off.

At least one raised ring towards disk, not defined by groove. Rim: large globules punched on plain rims, perhaps in groups of three. Edge of nozzle or handle? Rim and upper wall strongly convex.

This may be derived from the series of *Agora* V, M 182, p. 101, pl. 46 (= *Agora* VII, no. 1594, p. 147), signed by Pireithos, from layer V (Herulian destruction debris). It combines elements already seen on **85** and **86**.

89. Handle fragment Pl. 37

Lot 3492:56.

P.W. 0.045, Th. 0.003 m.

Soft, light reddish yellow fabric (7.5YR 9/6), like **105**, fired redder at core of handle.

Disk: figured. Plain convex rim? Solid, S-shaped, ungrooved handle. Upper mold extremely worn and blurred.

90. Nozzle and side Pl. 37

Lot 3492:63. Rim and wall fragment.

Est. W. 0.072, Th. 0.002–0.003 m.

Fabric like **87**, but also a few small to large chunks of lime, spalling.

Disk: rosette? framing ring. Paneled rim: sunken inner band with blurred relief, plain outer band. Base: very blurred ring, center missing.

Top elongated. Joining ridge clear. Upper and lower impressions very blurred.

91. Base and handle fragment Pl. 37

Lot 3492:64.

Est. W. 0.076, Th. 0.002–0.004 m.

Slightly soft, overfired white fabric (5Y 8/2) with sparse irregularly sized voids, occasional medium-size angular white and small round red inclusions.

Handle ends well above base: lower part plain and blurred. Base: plain.

The pocked and bumpy surface of this lamp probably results from the use of a poorly prepared plaster mold with many bubbles in it.

92. Base Pl. 37

Lot 3492:67. Single fragment.

Diam. base 0.038, Th. 0.003 (wall) m.

Soft, very pale brown fabric (10YR 8/3) with occasional small white inclusions; surface mottled to reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6).

Plain base, edge slightly retouched in mold.

The large pocks in the surface are from spalling of the lime inclusions, but the bumpy texture of the surface results from a poorly prepared plaster mold.

FRAGMENTS, EITHER GROUP 1 OR GROUP 2

93. Rim and wall fragment Pl. 37

Lot 3492:46.

Est. Diam. more than 0.080, Th. 0.004–0.005 m.

Fabric very finely gritty and reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6). Just like **78** but hard.

Traces of two framing rings. Rim with panels and raised pattern.

Very worn mold. Rim very rounded; upper wall strongly pared in toward rim.

These technical characteristics and the thickness suggest an Attic source, but lamps produced from such blurred molds are not as common there as in Corinth.

94. Globule-and-volute lamp Pl. 37

Lot 3492:58. Top and handle fragment.

Est. W. 0.068 m. or less.

Very soft, yellowish pink fabric (yellowish than 7.5YR 7/4) with abundant tiny lime bits and sparse medium-size chunks of lime.

Disk: ring, ring of globules, framing ring. Rim: three rows of globules (volute not preserved); depressed, slightly bumpy, plain outer band. Handle: front grooved, solid.

Blurred mold.

From the same series, *Agora* VII, nos. 1259–1263, p. 138, pl. 25, dated mid-3rd century because an example was found in well M 20:2. The sixteen globules preserved in the inner row show that either the volutes faced the nozzles as no. 1259 or else the mold had been retouched as no. 1258 (from F 17:1). But there are no other traces of retouching, and the ring of globules on the disk shows **94** belongs to the earlier series of no. 1259. Again, the fabric appears Corinthian.

95. Twisting wreath Pl. 37

Lot 3492:47. Disk fragment.

Est. W. 0.076, Th. 0.005–0.006 m.

Very soft, pink fabric (7.5YR 7/4–8/4) with moderate tiny voids, sparse medium to very large chunks of lime, and sparse tiny black bits.

Disk: two (hatched?) rings, eleven swirling leaves with globules between their tips, and two framing rings of unequal width. Row of globules on inner side of rim.

Edge of mold impression visible. From a plaster mold.

Although it is closely related to the series *Agora* VII, nos. 1623–1639, the disk with eleven swirling leaves does not appear in that volume. Examples in the *Corinthia* more completely preserved than **95** show that it is a subtype of lamps with U-shaped nozzle and molded base. All four of the examples found at Corinth, L-4829 (= *Corinth* XVIII, ii, no. 50, pp. 33–34, pl. 4 [upside down]), **95**, L-1982-5 (= Williams and Zervos 1983, no. 38, p. 17, pl. 8), and L-1983-9, appear to be Attic. Only the last example appears to be from a plaster mold. None of the pieces has a slip.

The related Attic series occurs in Herulian destruction debris, and the latest example of it is glazed, that is, it can be dated *ca.* A.D. 250–325.

96. Suspension handle Pl. 37

Lot 3492:72. Single fragment.

P.H. 0.037 m.

Relatively hard, very pale brown fabric (10YR 7/4) with abundant voids and moderate quantity of medium-size angular gray and white inclusions.

Upright triangular suspension handle with double groove, pierced.

This is the common Attic form of the 3rd and 4th centuries; see *Agora* VII, nos. 1991–2020, pp. 156–158, pls. 32 and 33. The tops of the later examples appear rounded rather than pointed as they had been earlier. A similar handle, definitely Attic, remains in the lot.

97. Athena Promachos Pl. 37

Lot 3492:50. Rim and handle fragment.

Est. W. 0.080, Th. 0.004 m.

Medium soft, pink fabric (7.5YR 7/4) with moderate tiny voids and minute sparkling inclusions and one or two light-colored inclusions.

Disk: crest of Athena's helmet, framing ring. Rim: retouched raised wreath in sunken inner half, outer band plain. Handle: solid, grooved, straight. Wall profile strongly rounded as is typical of Attic lamps.

From the same or a similar mold is *Agora* VII, no. 653, p. 112, pls. 12 and 15, an unsigned lamp of the mid-3rd century, and the subject is subsequently popular on Attic lamps. The type first appears, however, on indubitably Corinthian lamps (and continues in the 3rd century with other raised rim patterns); compare L-2243 (slipped, late 1st century), *Corinth* XVIII, ii, no. 17, p. 28, pl. 1 (L-4353), and *Corinth* IV, ii, no. 709, p. 207, pl. XXIX, as well as

Corinth IV, ii, nos. 582 and 583, pp. 190–191, pl. XII, signed by Loukios and by Markianos, and Berliner Antiquarium no. 7525, signed by Sposianos on both the discus and the base (= Heres 1972, no. 485, p. 77, pl. 52 and Pick 1931, Beil. XXVIII:4); the latest Corinthian example is a glazed lamp of the late 3rd century, L-4353. The thickness and the profile of **97** (strong paring at top of wall, strong lower curve of handle) suggest an Attic origin, but the type is also popular in Corinth, and the fabric seems Corinthian.

98. Old man watching symplegma Pl. 37

Lot 3492:65. Rim fragment.

Max. p.dim. 0.040, Th. 0.004 m.

Soft, yellow fabric (10YR 7/5), fired reddish yellow at core (5YR 8/6), with moderate number of irregular voids and one or two large chunks of lime.

Disk: symplegma(?); framing ring. Rim: panel decorated with incision, narrow inner band of sprays with three buds, wider plain outer band.

The rim slopes in steps (that is, the framing ring is the highest point). The lamp is substantially smaller than **73**.

Compare *Agora* VII, nos. 808–810, p. 122, pl. 18, especially no. 810, which differs only in having incision rather than relief on the inner band of the rim. Like **100**, the parallel in Athens comes from the workshop of Roupfos, a lampmaker who was active from the beginning of the 4th century.

99. Attic vine pattern Pl. 37

Lot 3492:49. Rim fragment.

Max. p.dim. 0.040, Th. 0.003 m.

Relatively hard, pinkish gray fabric (7.5YR 7/2) with moderate amount of tiny black inclusions, sparse voids and small white inclusions, and one or two round red grits.

Rounded rim with Attic vine pattern.

Compare *Agora* VII, no. 1515, p. 146, pl. 28, from a late 3rd- to first half of 4th-century context and signed by Leonteus.

100. Rosette discus Pl. 37

Lot 3492:60. Rim fragment.

Est. W. 0.070, Th. 0.004 m.

Hard, pink fabric (7.5YR 8/4), fired redder on interior and over part of surface (5YR 8/4), with moderate quantity of irregular small voids and tiny white inclusions and occasional medium-size lime and red bits.

Disk: ten-petaled rosette; framing ring. Plain paneled rim, slightly sloping.

From a worn mold related to *Agora* VII, no. 1651, p. 149, pl. 30, signed by Roupfos, for whom see under **98** above; the earliest context of the series is deposit F 17:1.

101. Front of lamp Fig. 13, Pl. 37

Lot 3492:59. Rim, nozzle, and base fragment.

Est. W. 0.078, Th. 0.002–0.003 m.

Relatively hard, reddish yellow fabric (7.5YR 7/4–7/6) with moderate quantity of tiny voids (dissolved lime) and mica, sparse tiny dark inclusions, and one or two gray and red mineral grains.

Disk: missing; framing ring. Plain paneled rim. Base: within two circles, traces of relief signature, probably of Elpidephoros as there are several letters in the second line.

This lamp appears to be similar in form and fabric to *Agora* VII, no. 730, p. 115, pl. 16, from a late 3rd- into first half of 4th-century context (but its fabric differs from no. 731). Perlzweig associated the series either with Leonteus or with the earlier shop of Elpidephoros (workshop group 2, *Agora* VII, p. 32). Lamps of this ware and blurred quality (with other erotes subjects) are more common in the Argolid-Corinthia than has previously been recognized: *Corinth* XVIII, ii, no. 40, p. 32, fig. 2, pl. 4 (L-69-406); *Isthmia* III, no. 2965, p. 74, pl. 33; Bovon 1966, nos. 261 and 262, p. 49, pl. 7. One wonders whether the “later lamps of Elpidephoros” (*Agora* VII, p. 115) may not be Corinthian.

102. Back of lamp Pl. 37

Lot 3492:42. Base and handle fragment.

Max. p.dim. 0.049 m.

Handle: lower part very worn, no grooves; blurred leaf at base. Base: very worn base ring, center missing.

The surface appears to be slightly finer than the break, and so the lamp may be slipped. Mottling of the surface suggests that this could be from the same lamp as **78**. The leaf at the base of the handle and the raised base ring are two of the characteristics that distinguish the developed 3rd-century Attic lamp from its Corinthian predecessor (*Agora* VII, p. 18).

103. Handle, offset at joint Pl. 37

Lot 3492:69 a, b. Fragment of top of handle and rim; nonjoining base.

Est. W. 0.073, Th. 0.004 m.

Soft, crumbly, pale brown fabric (10YR 7/4), mottled to light gray (2.5Y 7/2), with moderate number of voids, sparse gray and red inclusions, and moderately sparse possible mica.

Disk: plain; framing ring. Plain rim. S-shaped handle comes to a point above the base: pierced, grooved in front. Base: within two circles, center missing. Interior burned at back.

104. Handle, offset at joint Pl. 37

Lot 3492:70. Handle fragment.
P.H. 0.048, Th. 0.003 m.
Fabric like **103**.

Rim: row of globules like **86**. Handle: unpierced, traces of grooves above and below. Interior burned near back.

The joint between the two molds has not been well pared, and there is a projecting joining ridge around the back of the handle.

105. Handle, offset at joint Fig. 13, Pl. 37

Lot 3492:71. Handle and disk fragment.
P.W. 0.051, Th. 0.003–0.005 m.

Fabric appears similar to **103** and **104** except that the inclusions are tiny and include mica.

The design of the disk and rim is too blurred to be legible. S-shaped, solid handle without grooves. Traces of joining ridge.

Most striking is the group of seven Corinthian lamps with slip, identifiable as the latest products of the Corinthian industry of the Middle Roman period. Such lamps are rare, and it is unique to find so many in a group. Several of those in pit 1966-1 are well preserved, and they all may be contemporary with the deposit. A similar slipped discus with Tyche from deposit K 20:1 of the first decade of the 4th century in the Athenian Agora confirms this chronology,²⁹ although a piece from Benghazi might extend the group earlier into the second half of the 3rd century.³⁰ Three of the five subgroups of Corinthian unglazed lamps are represented in the pit by glazed specimens, Corinthian vine-and-ray lamps (group B, **66**), lamps with relief discus and decorated rim (group C, **67**), and channel-and-panel lamps (group D, **69**). As no examples of the subgroups A and E with added slip have ever been found, it seems likely that they did not survive into the 4th century. **66**, **67**, and **69** are also known in unglazed examples, and there are other glazed specimens like **66** and **69**; lamps with slashes decorating the framing ring (like **68**) or base are normally glazed. Each of the two signatures attested on the lamps in this deposit appear in two examples, and each is probably late. Most of the known lamps of the Corinthian lampmaker Markianos are glazed.³¹ Incised-branch marks also seem to represent a single, late, Corinthian shop,³² their function appears to differ from the branch-and-name combinations found on contemporary Attic lamps.³³

²⁹ *Agora VII*, no. 319, pl. 9.

³⁰ Among several fragments of similar lamps with added slip at Benghazi, which Bailey thought might be local imitations, there is at least one, C734, which might well belong to this kind of Corinthian lamp. It had no context but should probably be dated as early as the middle of the 3rd century, as there was a hiatus in the Benghazi stratigraphy between the mid-3rd and the late 4th century. See *Benghazi III*, ii, pp. 102–108, especially 106–107.

³¹ In addition to **68** and **70**, see *Corinth IV*, ii, no. 583, p. 191, pl. XXX; Bruneau 1971, no. 45, p. 482, figs. 44 and 45; and probably also *Corinth XVIII*, ii, no. 38, p. 32, pl. 3 (L-4831). A lamp from Olympia is the only unglazed example I know, but it may be a 5th-century Corinthian or Elean imitation of the lamp published by Bruneau; see Walter 1958, fig. 52:e and *Corinth XVIII*, ii, p. 17, note 56.

³² In addition to **66** and **71**, note *Isthmia III*, no. 3070, p. 79, pl. 13, a lamp without slip, presumably Corinthian.

³³ The branch is frequently found in combination with a named shop in Athens; most of the shops attested are those of late 3rd- and early 4th-century date, in which partnerships flourished. To the names Eutyches,

The remaining lamps (77 percent, or 83 percent if the 1st- to 2nd-century lamps are excluded) in pit 1966-1 lacked a colored slip. On the basis of fabric, about two-thirds of them fall into two groups, but the remainder cannot be differentiated with confidence. The lamps of Group 1 are nonslipped Attic lamps, mostly of the post-Herulian period. Those in the pit have a medium to very hard, gritty fabric. Tiny black and red inclusions are abundant and well sorted, and there are sparse small, rounded, black and red inclusions of the same kinds; some examples also contain tiny or medium-size chunks of lime. The color range is redder than among the Corinthian lamps with slip or the lamps of Group 2, commonly pink, reddish yellow (5YR 7/3 or 7/6), or light red (2.5YR 6/6 or 6/8); the lighter hues tend to be grayer. On the whole, the range is lighter than the glazed Attic lamps of the 4th century and is similar to the fabric of the Attic pottery with painted decoration (8–12 above). A few examples (73, 78, and 79) display a micaceous red fabric (2.5YR 6/8) with a reddish yellow surface (7.5YR 7/6), softer than normal and with a characteristically lamellar break, which Perlzweig has pointed out as typical of Attic lamps of the late 3rd century.³⁴ The wall thicknesses are uniform from base to rim and greater than those of Group 2: except for 73, they range from 0.003 to 0.005 m., measured on the rim near its outer edge. Attic lamps are therefore relatively heavy. The thick fabric and the lack of air bubbles on the surfaces suggest that the lamps of Group 1 were made in clay molds.

In the Catalogue the lamps of this group were presented in the order adopted in *Agora VII*, because they have very close parallels among the Agora lamps; for most pieces even the series can be identified. Rims with an inner band of globules and a plain outer band belong to the tradition of lamps with U-shaped nozzles that originated in the first half of the 3rd century, but the dolphin on 75 (previously unattested with this rim) should belong to the late 3rd or early 4th century when the repertory of discus reliefs was expanded;³⁵ its grooved and kite-shaped nozzle is also a late feature. The lamps based on the model of Corinthian lamps without slip seem equally developed. The earliest parallel for 72 that includes the signature of Eutyches comes from the Athenian deposit F 17:1, and all examples of 72 and 74 are post-Herulian. In the catalogue entry for 73, I have pointed out reasons for regarding the lampstand symplegma also as characteristic of the late 3rd and early 4th century, even if it may begin before A.D. 267. Equally, even though globule-and-volute lamps are common in Herulian destruction debris in Athens, the best parallel for 79 was dated late 3rd into early 4th century because it is signed by Eutyches (between a quarter and a third of his lamps come from deposits F 17:1 and K 20:1). Perlzweig pointed out that after A.D. 267 “relief was gradually replaced by incision” on Attic lamp rims.³⁶ This phenomenon is demonstrated by 72 and 76, which show the relief 8-S rim (which continued well into the 4th century), while 77 has the incised version of the same rim as well as a signature of the Incised Leaf Shop. Attic vine-and-ray lamps are almost undatable, but it seems possible that those like

Leonteus, and Soteris, listed in *Agora VII*, p. 28, add A-, Eudoros, I-, L-, Naumachios, and the Leaf and Incised Leaf Shops, as well as one or two examples by lampmakers who signed primarily 4th-century lamps with slip: Ky-, Roupfos, Stratolaos, and T-.

³⁴ *Agora VII*, p. 20; *Kenchreai V*, p. 51.

³⁵ It first appears in well K 20:1.

³⁶ *Agora VII*, p. 24.

78, on which the leaf beside the nozzle turns inward, can be associated with, and perhaps originated in, the shop of Eutyches.

In contrast to the lamps of Group 1, those of Group 2 have a soft to very soft fabric, and some are powdery or soapy to the touch. The biscuit may appear clean or have abundant to moderate, very fine lime inclusions or voids, or both. Some examples (not early) have occasional small chunks of lime, and at least in some, the voids appear to be original rather than from the dissolution of the lime. The color range is lighter than Group 1, most commonly pink (7.5YR 7.5/4), perhaps with a reddish yellow surface (7.5YR 7/6), and many exhibit a reddish yellow core (5YR 7/4–7/6–8/6) where the lamp is thickest at the handle or at the joint between the upper and lower molds. Occasional overfired examples are greenish white (5Y 8/2–8/3), still relatively soft, with the same range of inclusions and voids. The walls of Group 2 lamps are commonly thinner than those of Group 1 (0.002–0.004 m.) and are normally thinnest at mid-wall; the lamps are relatively light. These phenomena and the presence of air bubbles on some pieces suggest that these lamps were made in plaster molds.

Most of the lamps of Group 2 in pit 1966-1 again display a connection with lamps in Athens, although it is rarely possible to identify the series to which they belong. The molds for the Group 2 lamps were very blurred and hardly legible, even the grooves on the handle having normally worn away, and **85**, **86**, and **88** show clear evidence of retouching. Only two figured disks are preserved (**80** and **82**), and both have the same or nearly the same rim pattern: dot rosette within a sunken band. A third, **83**, with plain paneled rim, may or may not have had a figured disk. It is related to earlier Corinthian lamps by its thin handle and by the location of the groove within (rather than on) the resting surface. It shares with **82**, **85**, **86**, and **89** a smaller top than bottom, leading to considerable paring of the joint, and an S-shaped handle produced by the offset of the two molds. One or the other of the latter features is also visible on the other lamps in Group 2. **87** and **88** may be based on types which were current by A.D. 267, but **80** is a post-Herulian type.

There are two possible sources for Group 2. It may be Attic, like Group 1, in which case the only Corinthian lamps of this period are glazed. But there are both technical and artistic reasons against attributing Group 2 to Athens. It seems worth repeating that Groups 1 and 2 were originally differentiated by fabric. The light color of Group 2 as a whole is striking and not seen in contemporary groups in Athens.³⁷ The color combinations standard for Group 2 and the redder core are rare among Attic lamps, although they are well known on earlier Corinthian lamps without slip. In addition, Group 2 lamps were made in plaster molds, whereas clay molds were being employed in the Athenian Kerameikos in the late 3rd century.³⁸ Furthermore, none of the lamps of Group 2 can be attributed to a particular Attic series, although all those of Group 1 can, a surprising result because clarity of impression was not one of the criteria for dividing the lamps. The alternative is that Group 2 is Corinthian. The technical features pointed out above would fit this conclusion. Among the Corinthian lamps with slip found in pit 1966-1, **67** and **69** also were made from very worn molds and show some of the details of paring of the joint between poorly fitting upper and lower molds and the thin, upright handle which have been noted in Group 2.

³⁷ *Agora VII*, p. 18; *Corinth XVIII*, ii, pp. 17–18.

³⁸ *Agora VII*, p. 63.

Thirteen fragments, just over a third, could not be assigned with confidence to either Group 1 or 2 and remain in a “doubtful” category. The difficulty is that the fabrics of most have a broader range of inclusions than Group 2 but are lighter or softer than Group 1.³⁹ **93–99** seem more likely to be Attic, while **102–105** are more likely to be Corinthian; difficulties of attribution are debated individually in the catalogue. It will be apparent that the problem is of attribution to a source rather than chronology; all belong, either as Attic imports or as Corinthian imitations, to the tradition of nonslipped Attic lamps. **97** could be as early as the first half of the 3rd century, while **94, 95**, and probably **99** have parallels in Herulian destruction debris both *in situ* and dumped. But **98** as a type appears first in deposit F 17:1, and both it and **100** are types belonging to the shop of Roupfos, which became active at the beginning of the 4th century.

Although the problem of differentiating between Attic and Corinthian lamps of the 3rd century had existed since the time of Broneer’s 1930 study of the lamps at Corinth, it became acute when Perlzweig pointed out that Corinthian production continued well into the 3rd century and raised the possibility that Corinthian lamps of the mid-3rd through 4th centuries imitated Attic lamps.⁴⁰ She was able to identify, and briefly discuss, numerous Corinthian lamps of the late 2nd and early 3rd centuries imported to Athens.⁴¹ Later Corinthian lamps were represented by only two fragments of the late 3rd or early 4th centuries and two fragments of the 5th century or later (nos. 249 and 319 and nos. 320 and 321, respectively); Perlzweig did not discuss them, and their presence has in general been overlooked. Both of the lamps relevant to this discussion are glazed; no. 319 comes from deposit K 20:1, which has already yielded numerous parallels to pit 1966-1.

As at Athens, so in Corinth, all the lamps of the 3rd and 4th centuries appear to be either Attic or Corinthian; there are almost no other imports. Nevertheless, the situation in the Corinthia has presented greater difficulties than has that in Athens. In his study of the lamps from the Isthmian sanctuaries, Broneer created a transitional category (type XXVIII A) for the five fragments about which he remained unsure.⁴² At Kenchreai, Hector Williams rejected Broneer’s typology in favor of a division by production center and date. His categories, “Corinthian lamps of the late first to third centuries” and “Attic lamps of the third century”, would contain any fragments like those of Groups 1 and 2. Unfortunately, the lamps from Kenchreai had to be dated entirely by their parallels, and only three Corinthian lamps were

³⁹ Their fabric resembles that of the later “white” lamps from the Fountain of the Lamps; for these, see Garnett 1975, p. 177. Such lamps, which copy 4th-century Attic lamps with added slip, are normally of a fabric with the same color range and softness as those of Group 2 but with abundant tiny round black and white inclusions, sparse subangular orange grains, and tiny to medium-size flecks of white mica; the surface, as sometimes the break, shows cracks and voids, giving the impression that the clay was overly dry while it was being worked. The range of inclusions in these late lamps is unfortunately very similar to those of Group 1, and we do not know when the fabric was introduced. It may be wishful thinking to imagine that the Attic inclusions are slightly more abundant and that the darker inclusions (black and red) are more poorly sorted and subject to reduction.

⁴⁰ *Agora VII*, pp. 8–9, 66–67.

⁴¹ *Agora VII*, nos. 239–248, 252, 260–274, 277–284, 287, 292, 297, 299, 300, 308, 310, and 318, although her list (p. 8) is less extensive.

⁴² *Isthmia III*, pp. 73–74; in note 62 he states that “there is no criterion by which the two [sources] can be distinguished.”

assigned a 3rd-century date: *Kenchreai* V, nos. 159 and 181 are early 3rd century, and no. 163 is assigned to the late 3rd century. All the pre-glazing Attic lamps found at Kenchreai were listed as “Attic lamps of the third century” (nos. 230–248) except nos. 254 and 258. Most were dated to the first half of the 3rd century (although all but one of their parallels come from Herulian destruction debris and had been dated no earlier than mid-3rd century in Athens). Kenchreai thus appears to lack any lamps of the period A.D. 250–325.

It is quite clear that the lamps from pit 1966-1 fit precisely into this apparent gap, and the deposit confirms Perlzweig’s chronology for the late 3rd and early 4th century in the Athenian Agora. All the Attic lamps appear to be post-Herulian and suggest that Corinth only began importing Attic lamps after A.D. 267. Some of the Corinthian imitations (Group 2) and “doubtful” lamps, however, are based on pre-Herulian Attic models and imply that there were occasional imports earlier in the century.⁴³ By *ca.* A.D. 300 Athens dominated the Corinthian lamp market. Numerous lamps were imported from that city despite the decline in quality which followed the Herulian invasion. The formerly flourishing Corinthian industry of the 2nd and earlier 3rd centuries seems to have suffered an even greater setback. A few lamps with added slip attest the continued use of a limited number of molds for the earlier lamps without slip, but most Corinthian lampmakers, while continuing to work with plaster molds, now produced only poor-quality nonslipped imitations of the Attic lamps. This pattern probably continued throughout the 4th century.⁴⁴

CONCLUSIONS

The chronological range of the Roman material in pit 1966-1 can be stated concisely. Survival pieces of the late 1st or early 2nd century (**1**, **18**, **20**, **43**, **63**, and **64**) and a little 6th-century contamination (perhaps **13** and **111** [see Appendix: Glass]) stand out clearly from the main body of the material. Most of the pottery covers a very limited span of time, not more than half a century and perhaps less. This is shown most clearly by the Attic lamps, which are in general of the fourth quarter of the 3rd century (although **98** and **100** may be early 4th century), and the AfRS plates. The Attic fine wares and the amphoras, which are typical of the period A.D. 250–325, rather than accumulating over such a long span may also belong to the beginning of the 4th century. The Çandarlı ware, the Corinthian relief bowls, and the glass are less precisely datable but of the same period.

⁴³ For examples of such imports, see *Corinth* XVIII, ii, no. 49, p. 33, pl. 4 and Williams and Zervos 1983, nos. 35–38, p. 17, pl. 8 and probably nos. 42–46, pp. 17–18, pl. 8.

⁴⁴ This view differs from that which I expressed in *Corinth* XVIII, ii, pp. 21–23, where I held that there was not yet sufficient evidence to discuss 4th-century Corinthian lamp production. It now appears to me that pit 1966-1 marks the end of independent Corinthian lamp production. Of the categories discerned by Garnett in her study of the lamps from the Fountain of the Lamps, 2 and 3 (copies of Attic glazed and post-glazing lamps, respectively) are the earliest. Regardless of their date in the Fountain, similar lamps were presumably being made no later than the middle of the 4th century. The lamps of her category 1 (including 1A) are later; rather than copying Broneer’s type XXVII lamps, as Garnett’s name for the categories implies, most of the series appear to copy Attic pre-glazing lamps of the kind appearing in pit 1966-1 (see Garnett 1975, pp. 187–191 and fig. 2). Typologically, therefore, there appears to be no hiatus in the Corinthian lamp industry.

Considerable space has been devoted to the lamps in this deposit because few lamps of this date have been published from Corinth or the Athenian Agora and their interrelation is complex. Similar Attic lamps without slip appear frequently in museum collections around the Adriatic and the Aegean, and they are often misidentified as Corinthian of the 2nd century. Recognition and correct identification of such Attic lamps should supply evidence of the 3rd century currently missing from the archaeological record.

As far as Corinth is concerned, the previous rarity of such lamps, as well as of their imitations, suggests a general lack of deposits of the second half of the 3rd century and the probability that the city (at least) was not destroyed by the Heruli *ca.* A.D. 267.⁴⁵ In fact only three such deposits have been reported from Corinth. Each was dated by a coin hoard, but further study has shown that only one of the deposits contained other debris of the second half of the 3rd century.⁴⁶ I have been unable to identify any further deposits in storage. (Such a situation is in stark contrast to the situation in the Athenian Agora and the Kerameikos, where deposits of Herulian destruction debris are common.) As the areas concerned are in both the center and the periphery of the ancient city, our present evidence indicates that Corinth was untouched by the Heruli. While the three hoards all seem to be of appropriate date, their presence attests only fear of attack by the barbarians, not the destruction of the city.

Few deposits of the period of the Tetrarchy or of Constantine have been published, and the period is rarely recognized stratigraphically in the Mediterranean. Aside from the two largely unpublished Athenian deposits mentioned several times in the foregoing discussion, there was a single deposit with coins of the late 3rd through the second quarter of the 4th century at Benghazi, which contained a Corinthian relief bowl, a range of AfRS shapes ending with those present in this deposit, and two undistinguished local lamps, as well as miscellaneous cooking pots and plain wares of local fabrics.⁴⁷ One may expect that deposits of the period of the Tetrarchy will eventually be identified in Thessalonike and elsewhere in the Illyrian prefecture. But it is unexpected to encounter several deposits of this period at Corinth. Strata with a similar mix of material were present at the east end of the Middle Terrace in

⁴⁵ Only Syncellus, writing *ca.* 800, states that Corinth or any other city in the Peloponnese (Achaëa) was attacked by the Heruli (p. 717, W. Dindorf, ed., Bonn 1829); other sources, more closely contemporary with the event, speak of the Black Sea, several sites in the northeastern Aegean, various regions to the north of Athens, and Athens itself. The ancient sources are conveniently collected in *Agora XXIV*, p. 2, note 8, and the modern discussions, p. 1, note 7. More recently J. J. Wilkes has emphasized city-wall construction at Athens and Olympia as evidence of the Herulian threat (1989, pp. 187–192).

⁴⁶ The first was a hoard found beside the Theater, apparently without accompanying finds: Shear 1931, pp. 146–151. The second, perhaps enclosed in a box, was found in burned destruction debris in Room XXII of the South Stoa (*Corinth I*, iv, pp. 135–138 and 159), but my examination of the pottery and lamps found at this level in this and in the adjoining rooms revealed AfRS and Attic glazed lamps which clearly continued until the later 4th century. One may imagine that the hoard, perhaps concealed among the rafters in the 3rd century, remained unrecovered until the building was destroyed in one of the 4th-century earthquakes or by Alaric. The third and most controversial deposit is the lower fill of a cistern in the Sanctuary of Demeter on Acrocorinth, which I have argued elsewhere cannot be closely dated, although others still prefer a Herulian date; see *Corinth XVIII*, ii, pp. 4–5, *contra* Stroud 1968, pp. 309–310, an argument which will be elaborated in *Corinth XVIII*, iii.

⁴⁷ *Benghazi III*, i, deposit 123, pp. 471–472 and *Benghazi II*, D537, p. 267; D548, p. 271; D584 and D 585, p. 276; D1044, p. 366; D1186, p. 391.

the Sanctuary of Demeter on Acrocorinth,⁴⁸ the destruction debris over Buildings 5 and 7 east of the Theater is contemporary,⁴⁹ and a similar deposit of debris was found west of Temple E in 1962.⁵⁰ There are, however, also many buildings where this debris was not present. Unfortunately the circumstances of deposition for pit 1966-1 are too anonymous to suggest any historical solutions.

Corinth's economy in the time of the Tetrarchy was radically different from what it was in the Early Roman or the Late Roman period. For perhaps the only time between the 1st century B.C. and the 7th century after Christ, Corinth's needs were supplied primarily locally or from Athens. The assemblage of fine wares and lamps is dominated by Attic products, and the cooking pots, too, show a strong similarity to those of Athens. Nearby sources presumably mean less expensive products, and one might conclude that Corinth suffered in the economic crisis of the 3rd century. Nevertheless, the Corinthians still seem to have been able to procure some luxury imports from more distant places. The western imports are limited to a few pieces of AfRS, and much of the glass may be Egyptian. The other eastern imports, represented by fine wares and commodities (amphoras), are mostly from the Aegean region, as they had been increasingly from the late 1st century.

APPENDIX

GLASS			
106. Plate rim	Fig. 14	Lot 3492:94. Single fragment. Est. Diam. rim 0.36–0.38, Th. 0.003 m. Cast, pale green colorless glass with many fine bubbles. Iridescence on interior and exterior; traces of milky weathering on inside. Wheel polished on exterior.	107. Shallow dish rim Fig. 14
			Lot 3492:96. Single fragment. Est. Diam. 0.120, Th. 0.003 m. Cast, pale green colorless glass with a few fine bubbles. Wheel polished on interior and exterior (has removed bubbles?). Dish with flaring wall curving up to vertical. Shallow groove below lip on exterior.
Plate with oblique floor and narrow everted rim.			

⁴⁸ *Corinth* XVIII, ii, lot 2048, p. 135 and the associated lots listed there. It is possible that lot 2100 in cistern 64-1 also belongs to this period, although the associated coins stop with Gallienus.

⁴⁹ Only some of the coins have been published so far. See Williams and Zervos 1984, p. 110, coin unit II (now recognized as the destruction debris over Building 5); Williams and Zervos 1985, pp. 82–83, coin units III–V and IX; Williams and Zervos 1986, pp. 159 (where it was implied that the destruction could have been Herulian, with reconstruction taking place in the 270's) and 165, coin units VII and VIIIA; Williams and Zervos 1987, pp. 29–31 and 34, coin unit V; Williams and Zervos 1989, p. 39, coin units VII (redated as a result of studying the pottery) and IX, perhaps also VIII although it may be earlier. None of the associated pottery has been published, although I have finished recording it. It includes the same range of AfRS and Corinthian relief bowls, as well as Attic imitations of Hayes form 31/50, amphoras of the three kinds represented in pit 1966-1 by multiple examples, as well as other kinds not seen here, and recurring cooking-fabric vessels like **36**, **37**, **40**, **41**, **44–46**, **47**, and **48**.

⁵⁰ Excavated in the Oakley South area by Henry Robinson in 1962. I thank Charles Williams, who hopes to investigate it further, for pointing out this debris to me.

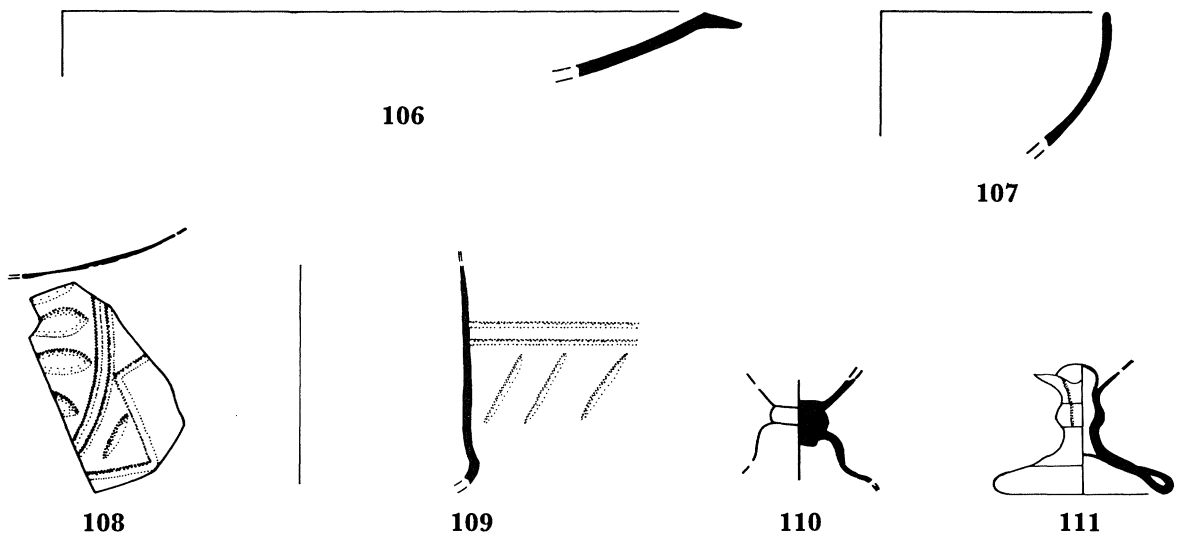


FIG. 14. Glass: 106–111. Scale 1:2

108. Shallow bowl, engraved (abraded) decoration Fig. 14

Lot 3492:95. Single fragment, no finished edges preserved.

P.Diam. 0.052, Th. 0.001–0.002 m.

Blown, pale green colorless glass with many fine bubbles. Faint iridescence on interior and exterior.

Shallow bowl with flaring lower wall. Shallow abraded decoration: double line and zigzag with crossbar incised above row of oval facets.

For the shape and general form of decoration, see Harden 1936, nos. 189 and 190, p. 88, pl. XIII (class II B 1a), dated 2nd or early 3rd century, which seems too early; see also Isings (1957), form 116b, pp. 144–145, citing examples of the late 3rd and early 4th century from the western Empire.

109. Cup, engraved (abraded) decoration Fig. 14

Lot 3492:97.

P.H. 0.059, est. Diam. at grooves 0.09, Th. 0.001–0.003 m.

Blown, pale green colorless glass with many fine bubbles on inside. Iridescence on interior. Up-and-down scratches on exterior.

Cup with bulging carination and slightly tapering wall. Shallow abraded decoration: widely spaced,

short oblique strokes on wall below a double groove.

For the material and decoration, perhaps also the form, see *Corinth* XII, no. 642, p. 103, fig. 9, dated 3rd century or later. The general form was probably as Hayes 1975, no. 174, p. 63, fig. 5, pl. 14 or no. 193, pp. 65–66, fig. 6, pl. 15. Similar decoration is also found on Egyptian glass of the 4th century: Harden 1936, nos. 432–435, pp. 153–154, pl. XVI (class V C).

110. Base of a stemmed goblet Fig. 14

Lot 3492:99. Single fragment, broken at top and bottom.

P.H. 0.028 m.

Blown, greenish colorless glass with many small bubbles.

Bowl almost flat, supported on separately made, solid stem and campaniform base. Pontil mark.

Compare *Corinth* XII, nos. 654 and 655, pp. 81 and 103, fig. 9, pl. 55, both from a 4th-century context behind the South Stoa; numerous other examples have now been found here. Also *Agora* V, L 66, p. 81, pl. 55; perhaps also *Ostia* IV, fig. 27, p. 25, pl. VIII.

111. Base of a stemmed goblet Fig. 14

Lot 3492:98. Single piece.

Diam. base 0.046–0.048 m.

Blown, olive-green glass with few to many tiny bubbles. Iridescent weathering reveals stretch marks from blowing.

Goblet base with stem formed by two hollow spheres and flaring foot with tubular edge formed by folding; pontil mark. Stem has tool marks.

Compare *Corinth XII*, no. 721, pp. 86 and 111, pl. 57, dated 11th or 12th century; but the swelling of the sphere to form the bottom of the goblet seems to be characteristic of examples from 6th-century contexts in Corinth. A similar base was found in a cistern of that date from Samos: Isler 1969, p. 226, pl. 98:8, fig. 59 (Diam. 0.042 m.); others come from late 5th- to early 6th-century strata in Athens: *Agora V*, M 341–M 346, p. 116, pl. 54.

METAL AND TERRACOTTA

- 112.** Bronze unguent spoon Pl. 34
MF-12626. End of bowl and tip of handle missing.
P.L. 0.105 m.

Spoon with oval bowl with central rib, made as single unit with long, round, tapering shaft; swelling and bead mark lower end of shaft.

Compare *Corinth XII*, no. 1334, p. 184, pl. 82, a spatula of identical design but slightly larger and with a thin, flat blade. The context of **112** provides a date.

- 113.** Pierced lead disk Pl. 34
MF-13912.
Diam. 0.033, Th. 0.008 m.; Wt. 0.0565 kg.

The edges of the disk are slightly thickened and have been vertically scored at irregular intervals. Perhaps this is a weight.

- 114.** Stamped roof tile Pl. 34
FP-222. Single fragment.
P.L. 0.093, p.W. 0.111, Th. 0.019 m.
Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6), fired pink (7.5YR 7/4) on surfaces, with moderate quantity of large elongated voids and medium-size round white inclusions and sparse angular red grog; abundant minute sparkling inclusions on surface.

Laconian pan tile stamped C.I.L. T [] in rectangle 0.038 m. high. P.L. of stamp 0.073 m.

Compare FSt-35, FSt-42, FSt-50, FSt-53, FSt-59, FSt-60 (all from Sterling Dow's 1933 excavation west of Temple E), FSt-127, FSt-252, and FP-275; most are Sicilian, some Laconian. These examples show that the last preserved letter is more likely to have been F than T.

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16a



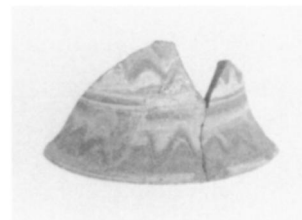
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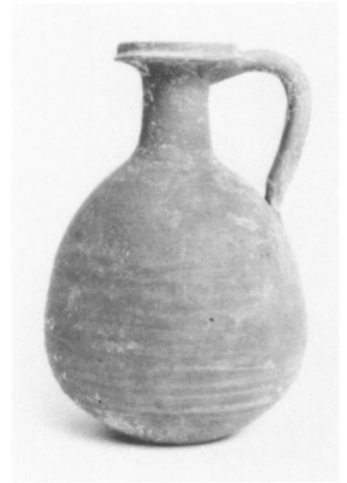
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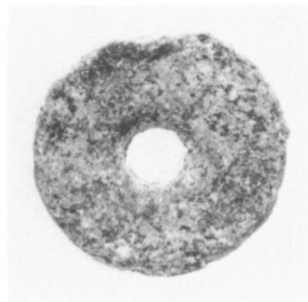
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Scale 1:2



63



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66a



66b



67, top view



67, handle



68a



68b



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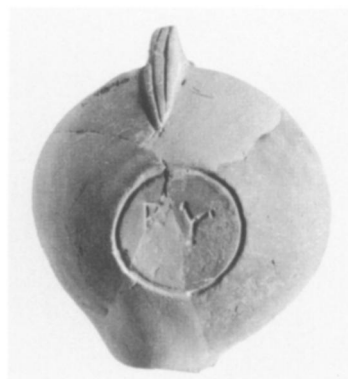
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72, top view



72, bottom view



73a



73b



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Scale 1:2



75, handle



75, nozzle



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77a



77b



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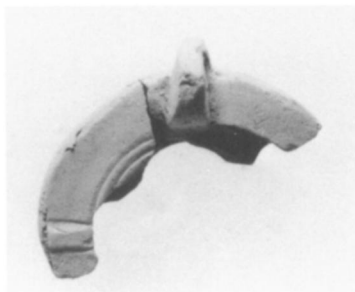
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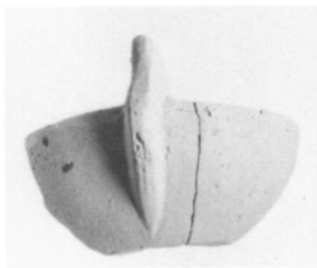
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83, top view



83, handle



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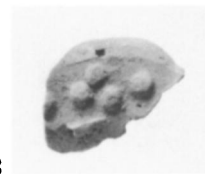
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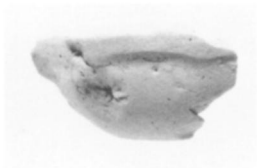


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Scale 1:2



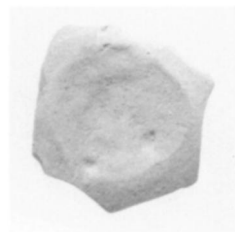
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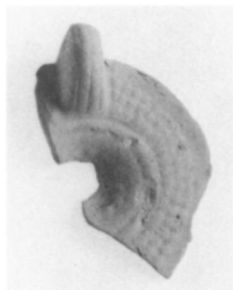
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98



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101, top view



101, bottom view



100



102



103



104



105

Scale 1:2, 98, 99 1:1