

us that it was an oracle-temple, and implies that it no longer existed in his time; doubtless it was deserted when Corinth was destroyed by the Romans in 146 B.C. Elsewhere, in wars of the early fourth century and later, we hear of it as an important fortified place.

It is situated at the extreme end of a promontory known in ancient times as Peirraia and today called after its principal village, Perachora, about eight miles west of Loutraki (though quite three hours on foot) and almost due north of the site of ancient Corinth, to which in ancient times it belonged. Though the greater part of this region is virtually uninhabited today, it was then of considerable importance.

The temple, standing on the farthest point of a headland, naturally recalls the famous temple of Sunium in Attica. There is nothing of it visible above the surface of the ground, but a great quantity of vase-fragments and many broken roof-tiles make its site a matter of virtual certainty. A well-preserved wall, immediately to the west, probably supported the terrace on which the temple stood. The pottery is of remarkably fine quality, and is chiefly of the kinds known as Protocorinthian and Corinthian. It proves beyond dispute that we have to do with an archaic site of the seventh and sixth centuries B.C., and is obviously part of the collection of votive objects which the temple contained. Above the temple, shutting it