

# FRANKISH CORINTH: 1997

PLATES 37–49

THE 1997 SPRING EXCAVATIONS AT ANCIENT CORINTH were conducted by the American School of Classical Studies at Athens as a direct continuation of the exploration of the two areas investigated by the School the previous season.<sup>1</sup> The first sector lies immediately south and southeast of the site museum, where levels of the 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries have been revealed during the past nine years (Fig. 1). The second area is 80–190 m south-southeast of the southeast corner of the forum of ancient Corinth, where exploration has uncovered a Late Roman bath and a large part of an urban villa with elaborate mosaic floors, probably of the 2nd–3rd century A.C.<sup>2</sup> This second area has been extensively explored for the past two years and will be published by Guy Sanders.

The present article deals exclusively with the investigation of the first area and is the last of a series of nine reports designed to present in preliminary form the excavated remains and artifacts of the Middle and Late Byzantine levels immediately south and southeast of the Corinth Museum. These reports are meant to serve until the time when a more detailed and considered study of the medieval archaeological remains and history of the area can be published in the *Corinth* monograph series.

By the end of 1996 excavation had exposed what was at that time identified as a colonnaded public square at the west edge of the Frankish city (Fig. 1). The space now proves to be between 15 and 20 m wide and over 67 m long from north to south; its southeastern side and southern end are still buried, but even in this incomplete state of excavation much of the plan is known. The space was accessible through a series of public streets, four of which have been securely identified by excavation. Two open along the west side of the space, isolating Unit 1 from the buildings to its north and south. The street north of Unit 1 divides that unit from Unit 2, a monastic

<sup>1</sup> I am indebted again this year to the Greek Archaeological Service and its director, Ioannis Tsedakis, for permission to continue the American excavations at Ancient Corinth. I also thank the Ephoreia of the Corinthia and the Argolid and Dr. Phani Pachiyianni, its ephor; the Ephoreia of Patras; and the Archaeological Service representatives at Ancient Corinth for their parts in making this past season possible.

As in past years, excavation would not have been possible without the full support of the staff at Corinth, especially Dr. Nancy Bookidis. I warmly thank, as well, Drs. Guy Sanders and Orestes Zervos. For the care and maintenance of the multitude of museum objects, I thank Miss Stella Bouzaki, conservator, and Messrs. Nikolas Didaskalou, Anastasios Papaioannou, and George Arberores. Excavation in the field would have been impossible without the continual efforts of Mr. Aristomenes Arberores, the Corinth foreman of long standing, and Mr. Athanasios Notis, the assistant foreman. The usual high quality of the photographic work is due to the skills of Misses Ino Ioannidou and Lenio Bartzioti.

The trench supervisors for the full season were Misses Kellee Barnard, Maura Cleffi, and Alexandra Pappas and Messrs. Michael Dixon and James Moore. Dr. Ethne Barnes continued her study of the human skeletal material; Professor Arthur Rohn excavated the remaining skeletons within room 4 of Unit 2; and Dr. Lynn Snyder continued her study of the fauna from various Frankish deposits recovered from the excavation.

The concerned and focused labor of everyone who worked at Corinth in 1997 helped me produce the following report. Without the communal effort of the persons thanked above this report would have been much less comprehensive and most certainly of less value.

<sup>2</sup> Williams, Barnes, and Snyder 1997; Sanders forthcoming.

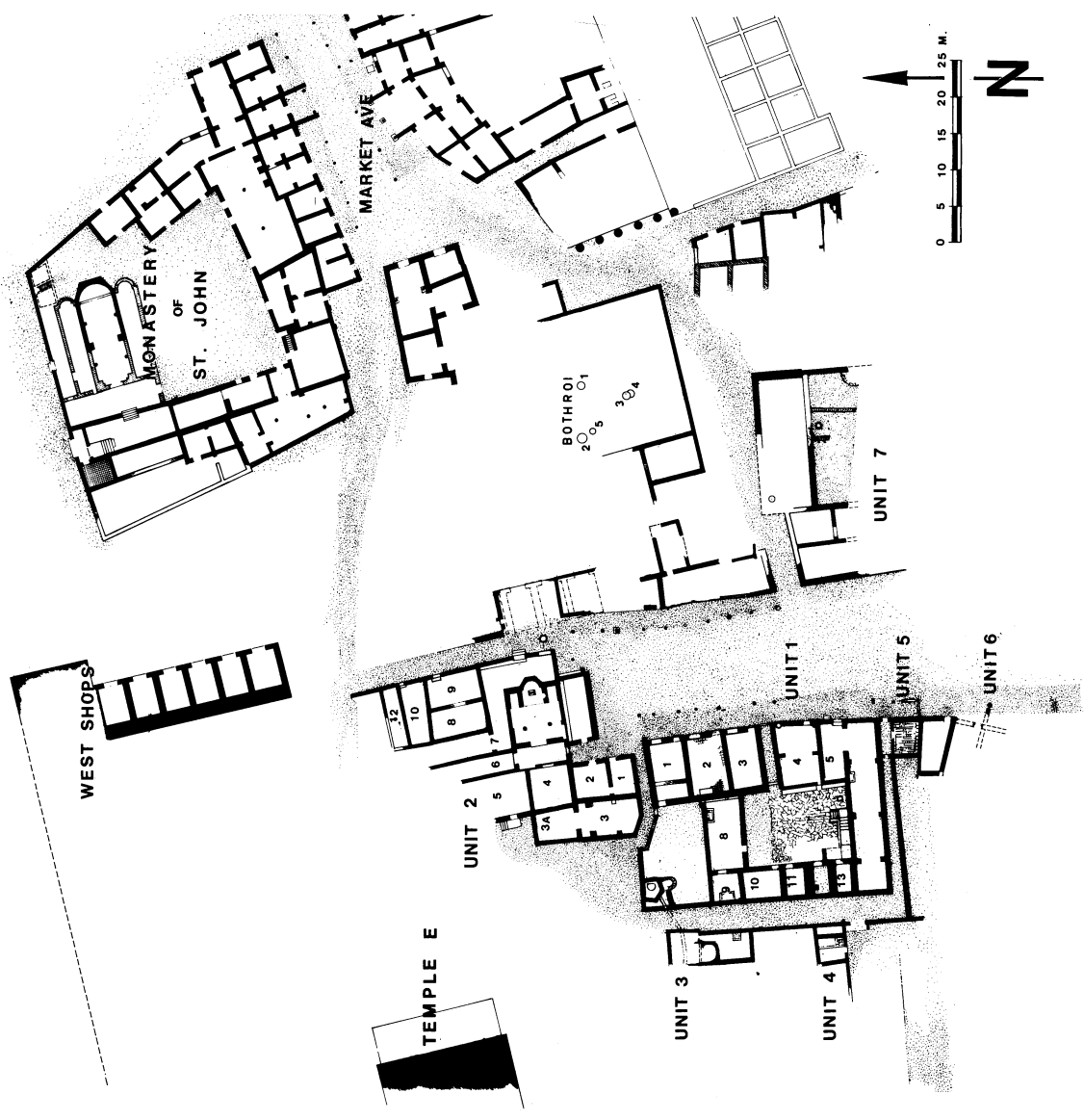


FIG. 1. Plan of area south and southeast of Temple E in the Frankish period. Last quarter of 13th century.

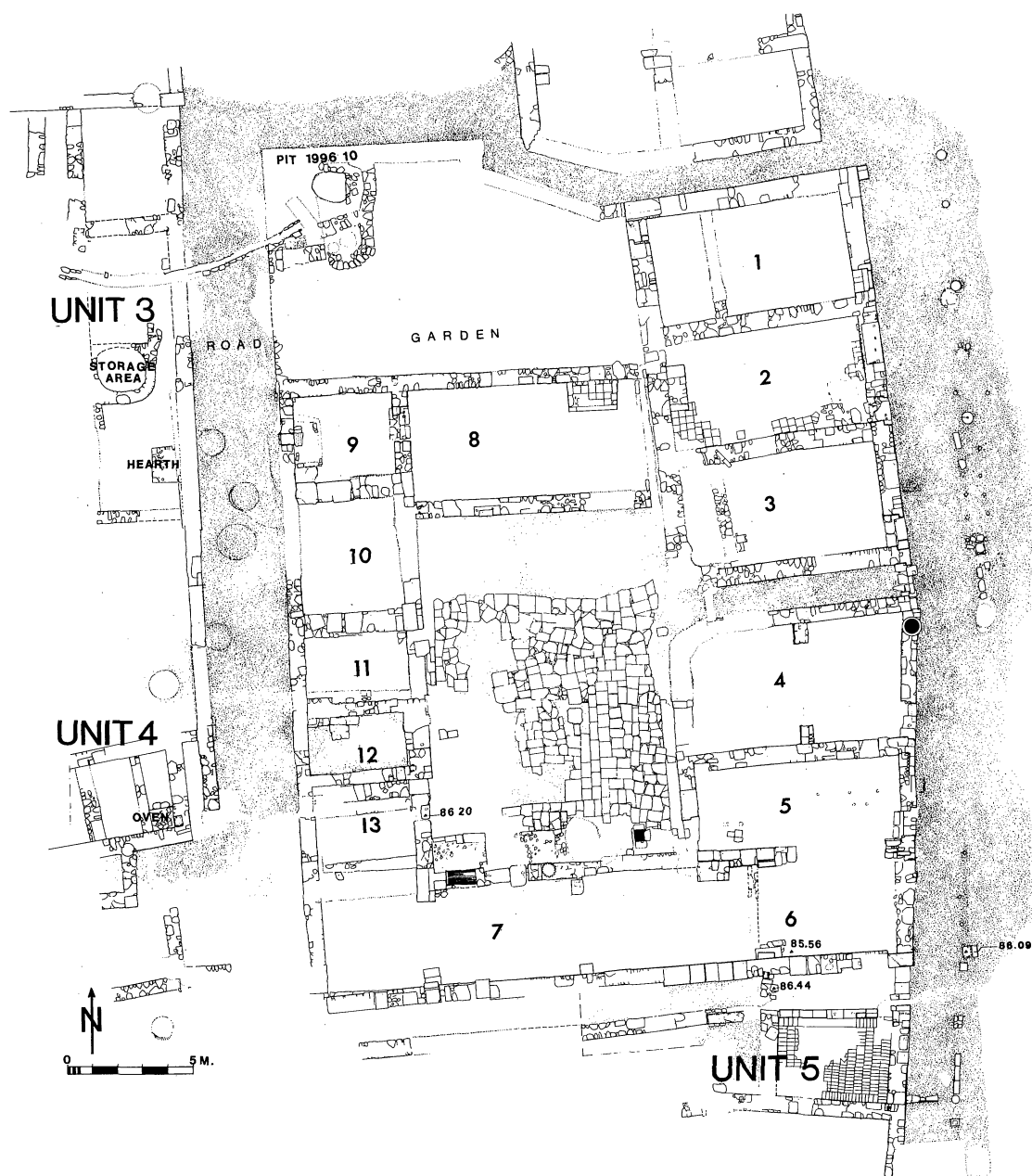


FIG. 2. Frankish Units 1, 3-5. Last quarter of 13th century.

complex that was built in the 12th century and then altered and reused in the 13th century. In the original design a small church was constructed within the southeast corner of Unit 1; four tile-floored rooms extended in a row westward from the church narthex. The Franks eliminated the monastic tile-floored rooms in the 13th century and remodeled the church. In the second half of the 13th century they filled the easternmost tile-floored room with a layer of earth 0.30–0.35 m thick and converted the room into a walled burial yard. The third road, which ran north–south along the east side of Unit 2, entered at the northeast corner of the open area. The fourth road entered from the east, leading people up from the center of the city through a line of Archaic columns that much earlier had been re-erected there to demarcate the southwest corner of the Roman forum. The columns were still standing, a bit worse for wear, in the Frankish period. The road entered between an area on the north excavated in 1960 by the American School and Unit 7, excavated in 1997 on the south side of the road.

Each year since 1989 excavation has explored the graveled space at the western limit of the Frankish city, its surrounding architecture, and the area excavated by Robinson in 1960. The full length and the exact form of the open area have yet to be defined. It is, however, becoming more and more clear that what originally had been thought to be an approximately rectangular *plateia* is instead a broad passageway leading southward from Unit 1 and from the area that much earlier had been the western end of the Roman forum, and oriented toward the base of Akrokorinthos. The west side of this street had stoas or porches designed to protect persons from heat and rain while they were waiting along the facades of Units 1, 5, and 6. On the east side of the street, north of Unit 7, a simple stoa stood in front of the complex excavated by Robinson in 1960, while on the west side of the street the carefully placed postholes between the columns of the porch in front of Units 1 and 5 suggest that stalls had at times been added within the intercolumniations of that stoa.<sup>3</sup>

With the information that is now available it is probably better to view the open, gravel-packed area in question as a public market street running north–south rather than as a square. It can be paralleled both in form and in function by a similar roadway of the same period that ran east–west along the south side of the monastery of Saint John, called in an earlier publication “The Market Avenue.”<sup>4</sup> Such a broad yet protected open area with a small church at its north end would have been appropriate for mercantile fairs of the sort that were popular throughout Europe in the medieval period.

#### FRANKISH LEVELS OF THE LATER 13TH CENTURY

A limited and specifically focused excavation was conducted within Unit 5 where it is contiguous to the south wall of Unit 1 (Figs. 2, 3). Work was localized within the corridor of Unit 5, over the west wall of that corridor, and in the gravel of the narrow east–west lane that, farther west, is adjacent to the south wall of Unit 1. The purpose of the investigation was to isolate the different construction phases that appear to exist here. Two architectural phases of the Frankish period, or rather the original construction and an extensive rebuilding, were documented below the various poorly preserved later occupation levels.

As described in the excavation report of 1995,<sup>5</sup> room 6–7 of Unit 1 is an undercroft. Three transverse arches, spaced irregularly, spanned the undercroft to give support to an upper floor. The earth floor of the undercroft is preserved at an elevation of 85.56 m above sea level; the floor of the adjacent corridor in Unit 5 to its south, however, is at an elevation of 86.14 m, or 0.58 m higher than the floor of Unit 1.

<sup>3</sup> Williams, Barnes, and Snyder 1997, p. 15, fig. 2.

<sup>4</sup> *Corinth* XVI, pl. 6.

<sup>5</sup> Williams and Zervos 1996, pp. 5–6.

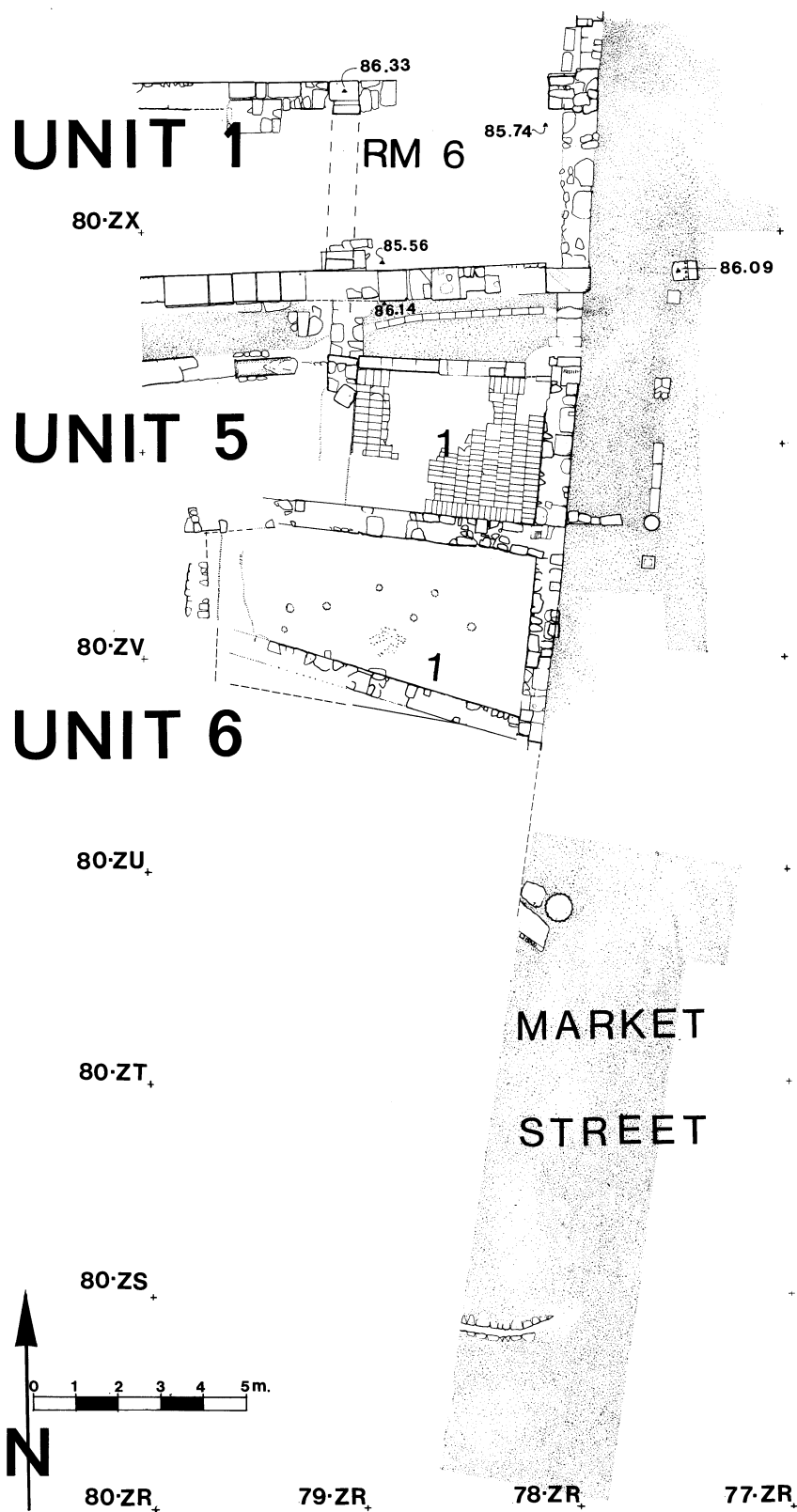


FIG. 3. Frankish Unit 1, southern end, and Units 5 and 6. After A.D. 1300.

The original east and west end walls of the corridor of Unit 5 are now preserved only to the tops of their original foundations, which are ca. 0.73 m wide. A drain runs east–west within the floor of the corridor between these walls (Fig. 3). The drain is lined with cover tiles ca. 0.15 m wide; most are still preserved for their full original length of 0.40–0.42 m. An eastward continuation of the drain, but without terracotta lining, exists in the packed gravel surface east of the corridor. Within the corridor the drain was found filled with gravelly silt that had accumulated during its initial use. In the lane west of the corridor, immediately in front of the entrance to the corridor, are four paving stones; these were laid directly over the foundation trench for the south wall of Unit 1. Their existence eliminates any possibility that a drain had ever extended into the lane. Rather, it appears that rainwater flowed without channelization from the roofs of Units 1 and 5 to the eastern end of the lane and to the west entrance to the corridor and was then funneled through the threshold and the corridor by means of the terracotta-lined drain. The water then emptied into the market street east of Units 1 and 5. The drain was used during the original phase of Unit 5 but had silted up and was abandoned by the second phase. This sequence cannot be confirmed by the remains at the eastern end of the corridor, for the threshold blocks here are in large part missing. The physical evidence for the crossing of the threshold by the drain is now destroyed. It is clear, however, that the drain had gone out of use by the beginning of phase two, if one examines the threshold in the west wall of the corridor. The threshold and the drain that passes through it are now covered by a shabby wall of small blocks, the highest block of which is preserved at an elevation of 86.44 m. In addition, the drain, in which water had flowed eastward along the corridor in the first phase, was found to be filled with silt. In the silt was found one bronze pendant with incised decoration.

1. Triangular pendant with incised decoration Pl. 43:a  
MF-1997-55. L. 0.043; W. 0.027 m.  
Bronze.

Beaten bronze, triangular plaque with small disk at apex, upon which is an oval element turned at a right angle. Oval element is perforated by very small hole for hanging. Front face of triangular plaque is deeply incised with two tendrils that form an inverted heart and support at its center a three-leaf palmette or fleur-de-lis with tall central petal.

For similar pendants, see Goodall and Woodcock 1991. The published pendants are shield-shaped and are usually decorated on one face with a coat of arms. Other shapes are published. It is argued that this type of pendant is not necessarily to be identified as a horse trapping, for it is attested as a device used on dog collars and on vervels of hawks. Pendants of this sort were used both in England and in France.

The drain apparently was abandoned by the end of what is called, in this report, the first architectural phase of the building. No new drainage system was installed within the corridor in phase two, nor was the earlier drain cleared and reused. It appears most likely that this passageway did not even survive as a passageway in its altered state.<sup>6</sup>

The north wall of this corridor served also as a party wall to room 6–7 of Unit 1. In phase two the wall was dismantled to the level of the corridor floor and a new, narrower wall of poorer construction was erected upon the remains of the original wall. This new east–west patch should be considered an extension of the work done on the west wall of the corridor of Unit 5. Probably also at the time the corridor was altered, the east wall of room 6–7 was dismantled and the line of the facade of Unit 1 was moved westward 6.15–6.25 m. The new north–south wall was constructed within room 6–7 immediately west of its easternmost transverse arch. The alteration, assigned to the beginning of phase two, resulted in the formation of a small court or recessed area ca. 6.20 m deep at the southeast corner of Unit 1 (Fig. 6).

This alteration is in itself of little significance except when studied in conjunction with the collapsed wall blocks found along the whole of the east facade of Units 1, 5, and 6 and with the evidence for the resetting of the colonnade along the east side of the market street. All of this points to serious damage by earthquake, with systematic but half-hearted reconstruction thereafter (Fig. 6).

<sup>6</sup> Williams 1996, pp. 7–8.

The broader scope of the excavation of 1997 also contributed new facts to what already had been known about the Frankish market street and its surrounding buildings. On the west side of the street south of Unit 1, only Unit 5 and the northeast corner of Unit 6 had previously been defined. This year excavation was extended to the south of Unit 5 for about twenty-two meters. Even so, the southern limit of the gravel market street, here over five meters wide, still remains to be found.

Unfortunately, in this area only the northernmost five meters of the east facade of Unit 6 could be cleared owing to limitations imposed by the present property lines. A heavy fall of both rough and shaped building blocks from the facade of Unit 6 was found on the gravel, spreading from the facade eastward for more than two meters (Pl. 37). Again, as in the earlier excavation of the market street farther to the north, a sterile red soil was found intermingled with and covering this wall debris. Farther south tiles and fewer blocks were exposed in the west scarp of the trench, where presumably the line of the trench runs just to the east of the building facade. If the deposition of rooftiles along the west scarp is taken as significant evidence, then the east facade of Unit 6 can be restored as continuing southward for 15–16 m from the southeast corner of Unit 5. An east–west drain was uncovered in the gravel road surface at 18.20 m south of the southeast corner of Unit 5. This, along with the lack of destruction debris overlying the gravel in this area, may signify that Unit 6 terminates to the north of the drain.

The northernmost room of Unit 6, here called room 1, was discovered and completely cleared this year. The interior face of its east wall is 3.75 m long from north to south; the west wall, although only its foundation trench is now preserved, was ca. 2.50 m long. The north wall is approximately 6.80 m long from east to west. Room 1 is wedge-shaped, apparently because the room was fitted against the original part of the unit immediately to its south; this building, evidently, is oriented more toward the southwest. An angle in the facade probably is to be found at the southeast corner of room 1, where it meets the rest of the facade of Unit 6. (The northernmost change in the orientation of the line of the western facades facing the market street is to be found between rooms 3 and 4 of Unit 1.) The adjusted orientation of the southern end of the street appears to be directed toward the distant fountain of Hadji Mustapha at the base of Akrokorinthos, which through the ages has been the departure point of a main road to the fortifications at the top of the mountain.

Not all of the fabric of the northernmost room of Unit 6 appears to be part of the original structure. This is clear if one examines the bottommost stones of its south wall, which is largely without foundation or, in other places, is sitting on stones that protrude beyond its north face. There may have been a soft clay floor associated with the base of the wall, but beneath it was found a hard-packed floor that had in one place an area of small black, yellow, and white beach pebbles pressed into it. Two east–west lines of postholes, each ca. 10–15 m in diameter, perforated the floor, perhaps for two series of wooden posts that were to give post-construction support to the roof of the original structure.

Unit 6 may have been altered for the first time as a result of the earthquake of ca. A.D. 1300. This would explain the rebuilt south wall of room 1. The destruction debris and tiles within the rooms would then be part of a final destruction, perhaps by a second earthquake after the sack of Corinth by the Catalans in 1312. Such a conclusion can be supported by a counterfeit coin of Isabelle de Villehardouin, which was recovered from the floor of the room, and by the fall of 545.40 kg of rooftiles that was found within the room.<sup>7</sup> A second counterfeit, a coin of Philip of Savoy (1997-197) struck after 1300, may be evidence for the final use of the room before the Catalan sack, if the Catalans looted and destroyed the room. The second coin was discovered in clay overlying the hard floor of the room and under apparently undisturbed building collapse. The stratigraphy here does not support the idea that a person or persons dropped the coin while scrounging for recoverable valuables after the final earthquake.

<sup>7</sup> Recovered from the destruction debris are coins 1997-197, a counterfeit of Philip of Savoy; 1997-198, another Frankish counterfeit; and 1997-199, a counterfeit of Isabelle de Villehardouin dating after 1297.

A doorway perforates the east wall, allowing access into the southeastern corner of the room. The door, 0.97 m wide, was built with its south jamb projecting 0.17 m northward from the south wall. Such a placement is a feature that is generally associated with the doors along the facade of Unit 1. The northern and southern exterior jamb blocks of the door were found as they had collapsed, resting on the gravel of the market street under stones fallen from the facade of the building (Pl. 37). They were lying parallel to each other just east of their original positions. The southern jamb is now preserved in two well-cut, squared blocks, the bottom one 0.64 m long, 0.35 m wide, and 0.24 m thick. The one exposed squared block of the northern jamb is 0.91 m long, 0.43 m wide, and 0.21 m thick. Most of the rubble along the east facade of Unit 6 was not removed this season; it can be expected that the lintel of this door, perhaps in the form of voussoirs, still lies among the unremoved stones. The position of the heavy jambs lying parallel to each other and the large amount of fallen wall blocks collapsed in one area over the jambs suggest destruction by earthquake.

Three voussoirs, one keystone, one jamb capital, and three jamb blocks, all from an arched opening, were recovered from a general fall of stones in an area less than two meters square, at between 6.5 m and ca. 8.0 m south of Unit 5 (Pl. 39:a). From the evidence of these blocks an arched entrance 0.94 m wide can be restored at the southern end of the facade of Unit 6.

Also of interest is the glass from Unit 6, found crushed on the floor of the room immediately west of room 1, here called room 2. Very little of room 2 was excavated this year, and because the party wall between rooms 1 and 2 was completely eliminated by later builders in search of stones, not much can be said about the size and function of the space. The important fact is the amount of blown glass that was retrieved from immediately west of the partition wall separating the two rooms.

From a rough count of the unmended puntiled bases, it can be assumed that at least thirty-eight glass cups are represented within the debris. The types are largely prunted beakers, clear-blown cups, and optic-blown cups. A few glass lamps were found within the mix, easily identifiable by their blue threaded rims and small loop handles. Seven lamp handles were identified in the preliminary count.<sup>8</sup> The inventoried pottery within the debris includes C-1997-14, an olive-colored glazed Zeuxippos-class plate. The coins are not very sensitive to dating. None was minted later than in the latter part of the 13th century, and so in date they are consistent with the ceramic evidence.<sup>9</sup>

## UNIT 7

Six contiguous five-meter-square grids were laid out in an east-west line on the east side of the Frankish market street (Fig. 4). As it was for the Frankish remains excavated in 1960 immediately north of Unit 7, so it was in the upper levels of the grid squares excavated in 1997: the architectural features associated with the uppermost levels were seriously disturbed and in some places found to be almost nonexistent. Although only small segments of some walls remained in situ, the form of the ruins was determinable from backfilled wall trenches, intact floor levels, undisturbed fills such as tile fall and packing, bothroi, and a single well with its stone wellhead preserved (Fig. 4; Pl. 38:a). In a few places scattered stones remained at the bottom of some of the Frankish foundation trenches. In only two places were segments of walls preserved above floor level. The sharp outlines of the trenches remained, however, even after the stones had been removed, enabling the following

<sup>8</sup> Lot 1997-56. The glass is quite similar to that from deposit 2 within pit 1992-2, which was dug into room 2 of Unit 1; it is also similar to the glass from deposit 5, found crushed on the floor of room 7 of Unit 1: Williams and Zervos 1993, pp. 15-17, 22-33, pls. 7-10. Two puntil-marked bases were found in the upper level of the corridor of Unit 5, close to the glass of Unit 6. This glass, stored in lot 1995-54, should be associated with the final phase of use of Unit 5.

<sup>9</sup> Coin 1997-179, Charles I or II (1278-1289); coin 1997-180, uncertain Roman; coin 1997-187, Isaac II (1185-1195); coin 1997-188, William de Villehardouin (1262-1278); and coin 1997-189, Manuel I (1143-1180).



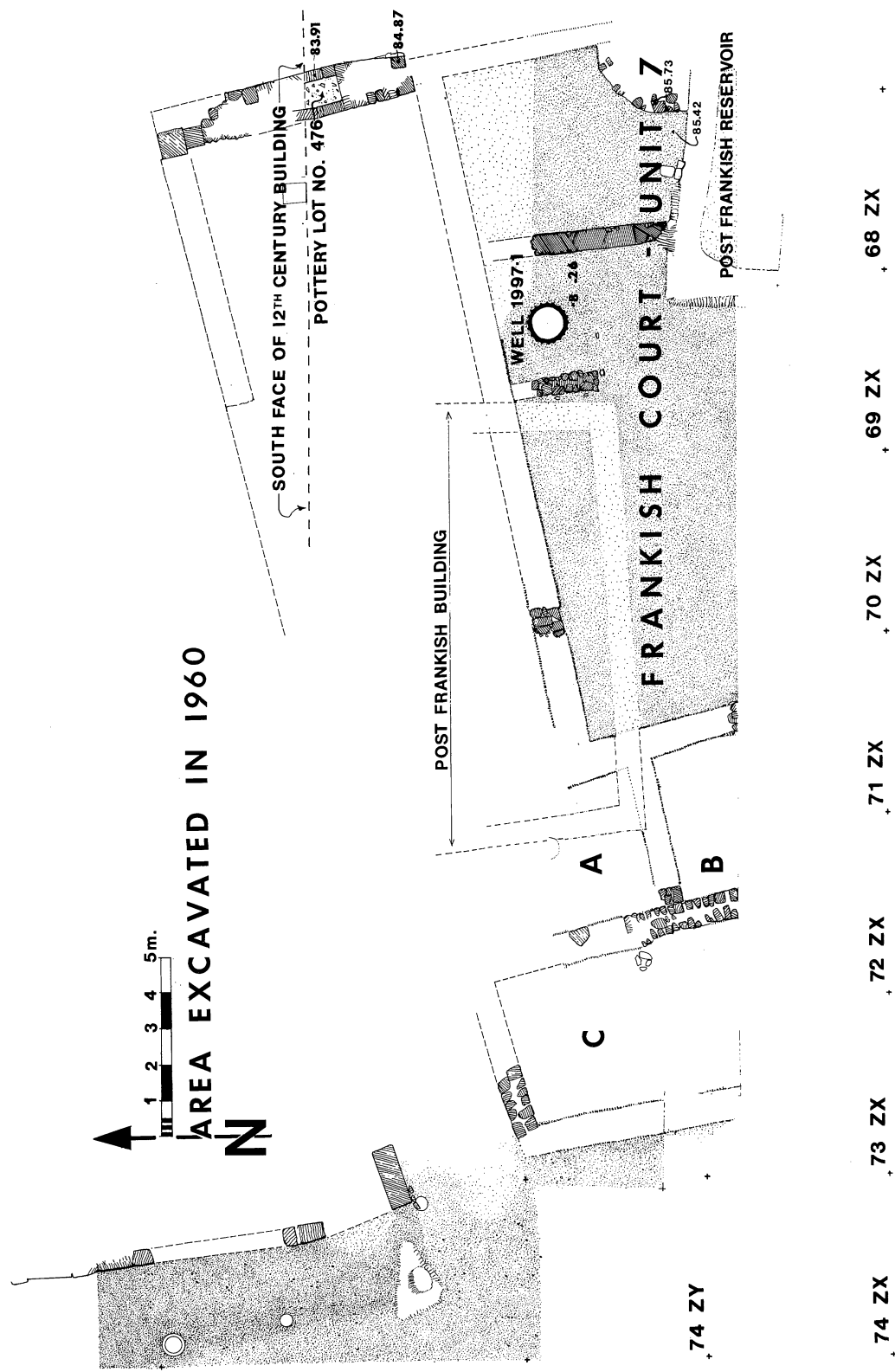


FIG. 4. Frankish Unit 7. Late 13th century to A.D. 1312.

reconstruction of the part of Unit 7 that was investigated this year. The road surface along the west side of the trench that once had contained the foundation for the facade of Unit 7 was distinguished this year at an elevation of 85.70 m above sea level.

Unit 7 apparently was laid out in various combinations of rooms around an interior court (Fig. 4). On the west side, excavation unearthed large parts of three rooms, apparently arranged in two north–south rows; the rooms of the eastern row are here designated as A and B. They were, together, about four meters wide from east to west. Room C, west of A and B and adjacent to the market street, was ca. 4.50 m wide. Probably a single row of rooms lined the north side of the building. The eastern limit of the interior court is fixed by a north–south foundation trench, now exposed for a length of 2.30 m, and by the edge of the various surfaces of the courtyard that terminated against it. Much of the foundation for the northern exterior wall and northeast corner of the building was excavated in 1960, at which time the fabric of the wall was found to be preserved to a maximum height of 85.38 m above sea level. A hollow compartment in the east foundation, close to the northeast corner of the building, contained 1.975 kg of glazed wares, including four pots that were almost complete, once mended (Fig. 4).<sup>10</sup>

The compartment contained a number of South Italian sherds, including two Protomaïolica bowls, one with blue and one with brown bands of chevrons on the body (Pl. 43:b), one Protomaïolica bowl with blue and dilute black bands on the body (Pl. 43:b), and four RMR Protomaïolica bowls with red body bands (Pl. 43:d). One set of mended sherds preserves part of a wall of an Archaic Maiolica pitcher with a large net pattern infilled with floral decoration. This pitcher (C-60-363; Pl. 42:e) comes from the area of Orvieto-Viterbo, as did also a related strap handle with painted cross-hatching, which perhaps even came from the same pitcher. Also from the fill are a rim fragment of an Archaic Maiolica plate, from Latium or slightly farther north (Pl. 43:c, upper); six fragments from a multi-handled, green, metallic-ware bowl with a deep, carinated body and a rim decorated with incision (Pl. 43:c, lower);<sup>11</sup> one green metallic-ware strap handle from a large pitcher; two brown metallic-ware pots, one a bowl (C-60-311) and the other a pitcher; and a green-glazed pitcher, perhaps from South Italy. One locally made, green, drip-glazed bowl, an almost complete locally made clear-glazed bowl (Pl. 43:f), a green-glazed and sgraffito bowl (C-60-310), and one small fragment of a clear-to-ocher glazed bowl that preserves an incised concentric ring are represented, as well as fragments of a locally made matt-painted pitcher, a matt-painted amphora, and one stewpot with a vertical rim. The stewpot cannot be dated earlier than the 1260s (Pl. 43:e).<sup>12</sup> The whole deposit should not be dated earlier than within

<sup>10</sup> Pottery lot 476; 2.86 kg of pottery saved. See pp. 255–256 below and Figure 4. This deposit is called Bothros III in MacKay 1967, p. 266. Henry S. Robinson (1962, p. 107, see also fig. 6) mentions that this wall, “built on a north–south line, is of rubble construction without mortar, 1.25 m. wide; near its south end appears a square cavity which the builders purposely left in the wall.”

The cavity has side walls, which suggests drain construction. The west side wall bonds with the fabric of the 12th-century building that is tentatively identified by Robinson as a silk factory. One block goes deeply into the southern, east–west foundation of that building. Perhaps one should think here of a 12th-century construction, perhaps a drain, filled in and built over by the Franks about a century later in order to incorporate it as part of the foundation for the east wall of what is now designated Unit 7.

<sup>11</sup> See 13. Bowls in this fabric are common at Corinth, at least in the last third of the 13th century. See Williams and Zervos 1992, pp. 156–158, under no. 20, and figs. 10–12. Fragment C-60-133, unpublished, is apparently from a metallic-ware bowl but has a shallow upper wall and is not multi-handled.

<sup>12</sup> The stewpot appears to be an import. It has a straight vertical neck ca. 0.044 m tall and squared on top, with a slightly projecting lip, a design that puts it after the middle of the 13th century. For a stewpot with a similar neck form but probably not produced by the same potter because of the different wheel-ridging and the different interior surface, see MacKay 1967, pp. 265, 299, no. 131 (C-60-172). It was found in a context of the later 13th century. The clay of both pots has a light brown surface, in places varying to reddish brown; the core is gray and rough at the break, with white, small, sandy particles.

the third quarter of the 13th century and probably can most safely be placed within the fourth quarter of that century.

This year the original floor level of Unit 7 was found at a height of 85.42 m above sea level at the east edge of the court, immediately south of the foundations exposed in 1960. The foundations at the northeast corner of Unit 7 are preserved to a height of no more than 85.38 m above sea level. This suggests that the superstructure of the northern range of rooms of Unit 7 had probably been dismantled well before the investigations of 1960. This state of minimal preservation has made it impossible to recover either the precise plan or the original functions of those rooms. The foundation for the east wall of the building, measuring from the northeast corner, extends southward for a run of slightly over six meters, where the deep, 1.25-m-wide foundation stops abruptly against underlying remains of the 12th century. The thickness of the foundation is unique within the fabric of the building, as is the depth of the construction. Its size probably is best explained as having been necessary to support the northeast corner room of the unit in the area where the hillside dropped steeply toward the northeast. The foundation was heavier there in order to serve as a terrace wall.

In the 12th century, well 1997-1 was crowned with a wellhead recut from a segment of a soft limestone (poros) column. The wellhead thereafter was supplemented by additional walling as the earth accumulated around it. It is located 6.75 m west of the east side of the court and about 0.70 m from its north side<sup>13</sup> and is surrounded by a number of Frankish floor levels, the upper, later levels consisting of earth and gravel over a clay stratum, while the earliest, lower floor is of crushed limestone and sandy gravel. The crushed limestone is thickest around the wellhead but spreads out at least 5.30 m from the well. From there to the west edge of the court the hard-packed surface was made of clayey earth. This surface was defined on the west and north by a foundation trench ca. 0.80 m wide. In one spot southwest of the well at least five distinct layers of crushed poros had been laid down over a period of time in an effort to counteract the effects of the continuously compacting soft fill within an underlying bothros, pit 1997-1, which had been dug not long before the erection of Unit 7.

The foundation on the east side of the court is only about 0.60 m wide, but it descends to at least 0.35 m below the original surface of the court. Its southern end was totally destroyed by the construction of what must have been a large water basin or reservoir erected, apparently, well after the abandonment of Unit 7. The northwest corner of this late reservoir is attested by two deep, 0.80-m-wide foundation trenches and a cement floor. The walls for the semisubterranean basin, or reservoir, have been robbed of every single stone. The construction of the reservoir not only destroyed the southern end of the east wall of the Frankish court but, unfortunately, also eliminated the southern end of a platform or semicircular step that had protruded from the west face of the east wall of the court. The top surface of this platform, rough but level, is preserved at an elevation of 85.73 m above sea level. The original floor surface of the Frankish court in front of the step is at 85.42 m above sea level. The difference is the height of a single comfortable step.

The original design of the court of Unit 7 was changed quite soon after the unit was completed. First, a new wall was erected parallel to, but at 4.80–5.10 m west of, the original east wall; this was built directly on the clay crust overlying the original floor of the court, without use of a foundation trench. Constructed of small stones, it was between 0.50 and 0.60 m wide<sup>14</sup> and was so poorly built that it appears never to have been designed to bear any great weight. It probably rose no more than two or three meters, possibly to serve as the west wall of a shed designed to run along the original east wall of the court. The addition of the shed contracted the original east–west

<sup>13</sup> This segment, ca. 0.95 m tall, is apparently fashioned from the shaft of one of a row of Archaic Doric columns that extends northward from the northwest corner of the South Stoa. The diameter of the drum, measured between flutes, is 1.16 m.

<sup>14</sup> For the fill against the bottom of this wall, see pottery lot 1997-20.

dimension of the court from 18.20–18.60 m to between 13.00 m and 13.80 m. After the wall was added, enough fill was then dumped over the floor of the court between the earlier and later walls to bury the semicircular platform (step) of the original design and thus give the shed an even floor at an elevation of 85.73 m.

At the time the eastern end of the court was altered, the area around well 1997-1 also was redesigned, apparently in order to erect a roof over the well. At ca. 3.30 m west of the east wall of the second phase of the court, the redesigners of Unit 7 added a new wing wall 0.50 m wide that projected southward 1.35 m from the north wall of the court. Along the west side of the wall, and in the gravel across the southern opening that gave access to the well, were found postholes reinforced with rooftiles. The stone wall at the west side of the well may, in fact, have been built as a bench, while the roof over the well could have been totally supported by a timber frame and the second-phase east wall of the court.

A stratum of marl mixed with fallen rooftiles, apparently building debris from some sort of structure, was found to spread eastward from the foundation trench of the original east wall of the court. This debris continues into an area that at present is uninvestigated. A clay surfacing and two subsequent earth fills cover the original crushed-limestone surface of the court around the well. The crushed limestone beneath the clay was generally horizontal except for a few pockets in which were found concentrations of broken pottery, nothing of which needs to be dated after the 1280s or 1290s. Neither the earth and clay surfaces nor the crushed limestone level beneath them was ever covered by any expanse of fallen rooftiles; this picture is in contrast to the stratigraphy preserved within the rooms on the west side of the court. As pointed out in the discussion of the stratigraphy associated with the east side of the court of Unit 7, the alteration and the resurfacings there show that two quite distinct phases of occupation, and some subphases, occurred while Unit 7 was in use. The first distinct phase is manifested in the good, hard-packed original floor crust of the courtyard, in most places covered by a level of white marl. The second phase is attested by a series of earth floors that covered the clay; it is attested as well by two insignificant stone walls and a number of postholes around well 1997-1, as well as the already discussed “shed” wall along the east side of the court. Almost every court surface was found, where it was out in the open, to have been perforated by its own series of postholes, sometimes apparently scattered and sometimes in lines. The picture that one forms of this area is one more of service and practical use than of socializing, in which talking, meeting, and eating would have been the main functions. The latter is the picture suggested by the design, remains, and paving of the court of Frankish Unit 1 on the west side of the market street, just opposite Unit 7.

#### THE DEBRIS OF ANIMAL BONES FROM THE COURT OF UNIT 7 AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE

*Lynn Snyder*

Two major bone deposits were recovered from the area of the court of Unit 7. The first is from pit 1997-1, which was dug from a gravel road metal immediately underlying the first paving of the court. The second was found on the surface of the court itself. Both assemblages appear to represent a mixture of butchering-and-processing debris and the remains of food. In these two deposits the inferred mixture of both animal-carass processing or butchering and the consumption of food is in marked contrast to the activities indicated by animal-bone debris recovered from the apparently more secluded or isolated pit 1996-10, located in the northwestern corner of the garden of Unit 1.<sup>15</sup> The animal bones discarded in the garden pit of Unit 1 were almost exclusively the

<sup>15</sup> Williams, Barnes, and Snyder 1997, pp. 16–19, 44–45.

remains of meals served at table, and because the pit was apparently filled rather quickly, individual meat cuts can be defined within this debris.<sup>16</sup>

In contrast, the deep bothros beneath the court surface of Unit 7, pit 1997-1, was the repository for a mixture of butchering debris and food remains. Approximately 60 percent of the identified sheep, goat, and pig bones from pit 1997-1<sup>17</sup> are from heads, lower legs, and feet, all commonly considered butchering waste. Also in contrast to the meals represented in the garden pit of Unit 1, the meat cuts represented in pit 1997-1 include large numbers of sheep, cattle, and pig limb-bone epiphyses; these probably represent meat joints rather than the roasts and/or chops indicated by the split vertebrae and ribs discarded in the garden pit.

The clearest indication that animal-carcass butchering took place routinely in the area of the court of Unit 7 is provided by the bones recovered from the eastern side of the court surface.<sup>18</sup> Here seventy-two identifiable bones of sheep, goat, cattle, and pig were found resting on the surface of the court itself. Just over 80 percent of these bones were those of sheep or goats, nearly all of which came from the lower front legs of at least twelve animals. In fact, it is possible that this deposit of metacarpals represents a single butchering episode, or events occurring over a short period of time, in which previously slaughtered and quartered meat was further divided and prepared for consumption, with the metapodials of the unusable lower legs being discarded in the court. The predominance of front-quarter remains, twelve left-side and twelve right-side whole or partial metacarpals, in contrast to just three metatarsals, two left-side and one right-side, and the recovery of only four bones of feet and hooves, suggests that initial slaughter, carcass processing, and quartering took place elsewhere and that dressed quarters were brought into the court for further reduction and distribution. Alternatively, the court may have been the scene of both slaughter and butchery, as possibly evidenced by the indications of an open shed along the east wall of the court, under which animals might have been sheltered prior to slaughter. In this case the cast-offs from initial butchery, that is, skins, hooves, and viscera, might have been carried away to be utilized in other industrial processes or to be discarded elsewhere.

\* \* \*

The architectural fabric of the western and northern rooms of the court of Unit 7 appears to have remained unchanged throughout the life of the building. As mentioned above, the west side of the court is separated from the market street by a double row of rooms. These are attested by a series of three north-south foundation trenches. The second north-south foundation trench lies 3.90–4.15 m west of the one that defines the west side of the court, its distinction being that it contains a longer run of foundation stones than any other trench of the Frankish period found in the five contiguous grids. Here deeply set foundation stones, preserved to a length of ca. 2.50 m, support a short segment of wall, 0.75 m wide, that rises 0.10 m above floor level; this wall disappears into the south scarp of the grid. The third foundation trench lies ca. 4.50 m west of the second one and once supported the wall of the west facade of Unit 7. The earth floors of the rooms between the west wall of the court and the facade that fronts the market street were not hard-paved, as were the surfaces of the interior court; rather, they were covered by a white marl layer. The marl in turn was covered by a heavy spread of packed roof tiles, but those tiles were so evenly packed that one cannot say with any degree of security that they were not spread over the floors and purposefully packed down.

Unit 7 appears to have been built early in the last quarter of the 13th century. The date of construction is securely fixed both by coins and by a pre-occupation ceramic sequence. This stratigraphic evidence was sealed below the original limestone-chip and gravel floor of the courtyard

<sup>16</sup> See Williams, Barnes, and Snyder 1997, p. 44.

<sup>17</sup> Bone lots 1997-70 and 1997-71.

<sup>18</sup> Bone lot 1997-72.

at the time of construction. An early Frankish road metal lies immediately under the courtyard; it is the remains of a road that had descended from the south toward the southwestern corner of the monastery of Saint John.<sup>19</sup> The road metal immediately under the crushed-limestone surface of the court contained an accumulation of pottery that can be dated within the third quarter of the 13th century. This date is also attested by the latest coin in the fill, 1997-228, which was issued in the name of William de Villehardouin (1245–1278). That earth rested directly upon a thick fill that contained Byzantine material of the third to fourth quarter of the 12th century but no Frankish glazed pottery.<sup>20</sup> The implication here is that the area covered by Unit 7 was minimally inhabited in the first half of the 13th century. Apparently occupation, when it did occur, was humble and left few artifacts behind. Some occupation is attested in this area around the middle of the 13th century, just before the market street west of Unit 7 was laid out. This sequence is suggested not only by the results of the excavation of 1997 but also by work conducted in 1989 along the east side of the Frankish street and in 1996 within Unit 3.<sup>21</sup>

A large part of the archaeological importance of the stratigraphy associated with the courtyard of Unit 7 is in the clear, uncontaminated levels immediately beneath the floors of the Frankish courtyard. A maximum of 0.76 m of fill accumulated in discrete strata over the 12th-century levels to achieve the Frankish transformation of the area. The road lying immediately under the court of Unit 7, a layer of gravel between 0.10 and 0.15 m thick, was separated from the original floor of the Frankish court by ca. 0.20 m of earth. Into this surface was dug pit 1997-1. The pit was then filled with earth, bones, and 59.10 kg of broken ceramics. The latest pottery from the pit can be dated solidly within the third quarter of the 13th century or, possibly, as late as the very beginning of the last quarter of that century. The gravel road and the mouth of the bothros are separated from the underlying gravel of the initial road by an earth fill at least 0.40 m deep.

Bothros 1997-1 is composed of two homogeneous fills separated by a clay level. Unfortunately, that pit was not completely excavated, owing largely to the restraints of the excavation grid lines. The upper assemblage is stored in lot 1997-34 (see pp. 256–257 below).<sup>22</sup> All the glazed finewares from above the clay level weigh 5.97 kg. Of this assemblage the largest category, if measured by weight, is the 13th-century green or brown glaze-decorated local ware: 1.135 kg, or 19.5 percent, of the total glazed assemblage. It appears that the glaze-decorated plates, usually with circles in green or brown glaze on a totally slipped background (15, 16), had become more popular by the time the bothros was filled, at least if one judges by comparing the statistics of pottery gathered from this pit with the statistics of the pottery from the earth into which the pit was dug. The pottery from the latter is stored in lot 1997-37; here green and brown painted and slip- and glaze-decorated wares are most numerous, ranking at, respectively, 17.5 and 19.0 percent of the whole glazed assemblage. This extremely popular style of the middle of the century apparently had gone out of vogue by the time pit 1997-1 was filled, replaced by the less labor-intensive glaze-decorated bowls and plates.

Slip- and green paint-decorated bowls are represented by 0.16 kg, or only 2.7 percent, of the glazed assemblage in the upper fill of the bothros, but imports from Italy began to appear,

<sup>19</sup> *Corinth XVI*, pl. 6; the plan is marked as 12th century in date; in reality it is a composite of plans of the 12th and 13th centuries.

<sup>20</sup> Coin 1997-228 is associated with pottery lot 1997-39. That lot had accumulated directly over the earth that contained the pottery from Corinth pottery lot 1997-40 and coin 1997-466, struck by Manuel I (1143–1180).

<sup>21</sup> Williams 1978, p. 34, C-1977-1 through C-1977-5; C-1977-7 through C-1977-11. The pit can be dated after the mid 13th century by the Latin imitative coins.

<sup>22</sup> The latest coin from lot 1997-34 is 1997-283, a bronze of Philip Augustus (1180–1223). Frankish pottery inventoried from the pit includes a clear-glazed, carinated bowl with a pinched rim, C-1997-13 (14), Pl. 45:g; a green glaze-painted plate, C-1997-15 (16; the same technique and design are found on C-1992-7, no. 10 of Williams 1993, pl. 6), Pl. 45:f; a second green glaze-painted plate, C-1997-20 (15; cf. C-1992-41), Pl. 45:d; a Protomaïolica plate, C-1997-19 (17), Pl. 46:a; a transport/storage amphora with strap handles, C-1997-16; and a matt-painted, three-handled amphora, C-1997-40.

here represented by Protomaiolica, RMR, and Archaic Maiolica bowls. Altogether these now are represented by a total weight of 0.16 kg, or 2.7 percent, of the glazed wares. No metallic or rouletted wares were recovered from the fill.

Also found within pit 1997-1 was a large assortment of animal, bird, and fish bones, some shell, and a few human bones. The eighteen fragments of human bone gathered from both above and below the clay level within the bothros weigh 0.20 kg. Although a very small sample, the human bones probably should not be dated to the period of the Frankish invasion of Corinth (1204–1210). Rather, the material may have been disturbed by a 12th-century Byzantine level into which the bothros was dug. For example, a bundle of mature human bones was found at an elevation of 84.17 m above sea level, less than three meters north of the bothros, dug into a packed gravel surface within what appears to be a Byzantine 12th-century court.<sup>23</sup> Because of the time frame into which the bundle of human bones must be put, one might explain the peculiarity of the burial of human bones in an un-Christian manner and within an urban structure as the result of clean-up after the attack of Corinth by Roger of Sicily. If not that, some other out-of-the-ordinary event must be posited to explain the burial of the bundle.

## GRAVEYARD OF UNIT 2

Previous excavation has revealed that Unit 2 was built in the first third and damaged at the end of the 12th century, but the church that stood at its southeast corner continued to be used, with some modification, throughout the 13th century. The tiled Middle Byzantine rooms A through C immediately west of the church were poorly repaired at the beginning of the 13th century and then reused only for a short time. The new 13th-century Frankish plan that eliminated rooms A through C had as its most noticeable feature the conversion of tile-paved room D into a burial ground (Frankish room 4; Fig. 5).<sup>24</sup> When this last room, which maintained its connection with the narthex of the church even in the Frankish alteration, was converted into a graveyard, its roof was removed and its walls truncated.<sup>25</sup>

Once it was used by the Franks as a burial ground, the original fabric of room D of the Byzantine monastery was very much disturbed by repeated interments.<sup>26</sup> As a result, almost no evidence exists to indicate what sort of transitional use room D underwent in the first years of the Frankish occupation. So extensively was the whole room disturbed by grave diggers that only in the excavation of 1997 has a piece of Byzantine tile flooring been found in situ. More of the underlying cement bedding exists here than of the tiles. One cannot tell whether the Franks cleared the room of architectural debris so that they could make their initial burials without digging through encumbrances or whether they dismantled the superstructure and floor tiles systematically for reuse elsewhere.

In 1997 the lowest level of graves was removed from the room. So few paving tiles were found among the covering tiles of the graves, and those that were recovered were so fragmentary, that one cannot postulate the stripping of the floor for tiles in order to cover the cadavers. The earliest graves

<sup>23</sup> The pit is recorded in field notebook no. 904, basket 113. I thank Dr. Ethne Barnes for the identification of this material.

<sup>24</sup> The total destruction of room C is attested by a bothros dug through its tile floor, the contents of which are stored in pottery lot 1994-27; see Williams and Zervos 1995, pp. 13–19, esp. pp. 17–18. This pit contained coin 1994-373, struck by Alphonse, Count of Toulouse (1251–1262).

<sup>25</sup> Williams and Zervos 1996, pp. 19–24, esp. plan in fig. 8; Williams, Barnes, and Snyder 1997, pp. 19–25, esp. plan in fig. 6.

<sup>26</sup> It is a pleasure to thank Professor Arthur Rohn for the enthusiasm and unrelenting care that he has expended on the painstaking task of excavating the graves within room 4. His study of the sequence of burials will appear in the final publication of the graves. I thank, as well, Dimitrios Notes for his skillful assistance to Professor Rohn.

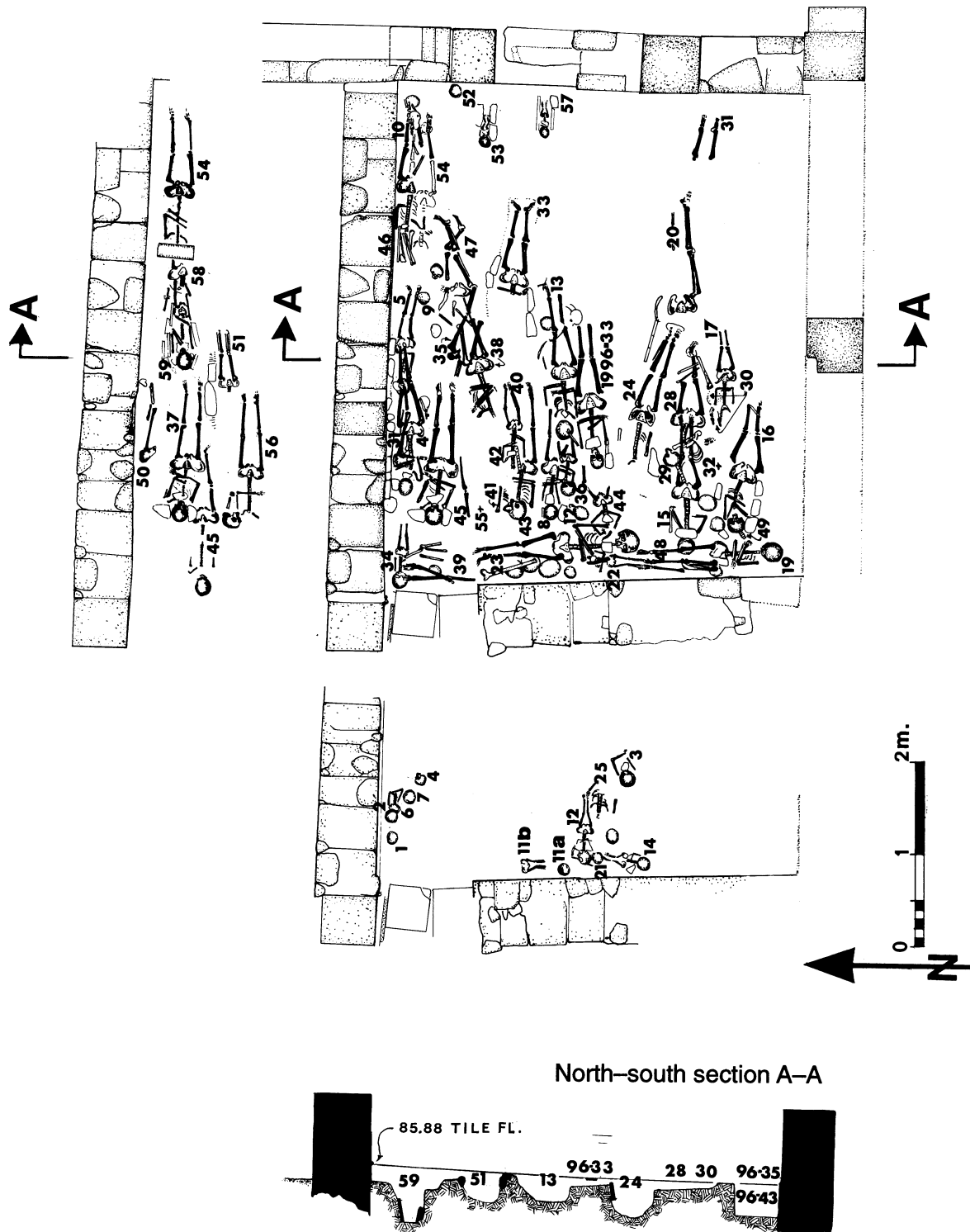


FIG. 5. Frankish Unit 2, graveyard in room 4. Graves of late 13th century to A.D. 1312.



include the following: grave 1996-45, which was the first burial within the stone-lined cist in the southeast corner of the room; grave 1997-45, located in the northwest corner, where its head had been pushed under the east edge of the paving tiles of room C; and graves 1997-33, 1997-36, 1997-51, and 1997-59, in the north-central area of the room. Possibly grave 1997-44 should be included within this group. Grave 1997-59 is unique in that ten large fragments of Byzantine paving tiles were used as lining for the sides and head of its shaft.<sup>27</sup> It presents the best evidence within room D against the argument that the Byzantine tile floor had been totally removed from its bedding before the room was converted into a burial yard. The deepest and earliest graves along the north wall are bedded at 0.85 m below the tile floor. Enough depth exists here between the level of the tile floor and the bottom of the earliest graves to suggest that the earliest graves could have been dug down directly from the level of the tile floor or from a thin crust of earth immediately above it (Fig. 5, section A-A).

The stratigraphy that relates to the history of the room starts with a hard earth stratum, or crust, at an elevation of 85.88 m above sea level. This is connected with the phase of construction. The foundation for the north wall descends at least 0.45 m below the crust. The south face of the north wall was then plastered from the crust upward, but at 0.15–0.25 m above the crust a horizontal cement ridge, which in one place is 85.06 m above sea level, can be seen on the plastered face. This is what remains of a cement joint made where the Byzantine tile floor had abutted that wall (Fig. 5). Above the tile level is 0.26 m of dark soil flecked with carbon, the top of which is at an elevation of 85.353 m at the east wall. The threshold, which allows entry from Frankish room 4 (room D of the Byzantine phase) into the narthex, stands at an elevation of 85.44 m. Above this level was later added a thin earth fill 0.20–0.25 m thick into which were then committed the latest burials of the cemetery, many of which clustered along the west and north walls. The infants and small children buried here were placed in shallow graves (between 0.20 and 0.30 m deep). The marble threshold of the room was raised slightly by the construction of a new, shabby threshold of poros stones, still partially preserved, to contain the new fill.

In the report of the 1992 excavation the topmost fill, added in order to give more coverage to the existing interments and to avoid further intensive disturbance of the lower graves, was originally dated to the period immediately after the Catalan mayhem. The building debris was considered to be “one more glimpse of the destructive energies of the Catalans.”<sup>28</sup> It seems better now, in light of the more recent investigations and the still accumulating data, to assume that the earthquake of ca. 1300, not the Catalans, caused the intense physical destruction that is so graphically recorded within the many strata north of the graveyard<sup>29</sup> and in the architectural debris cleared from along the east facades of Units 1, 5, and 6 (see p. 229 above, pp. 244–245 below, and Pl. 37). One should now consider that the topmost fill into which the latest graves of room 4 were sunk was added before 1312. The interments of the top level had not yet become closely packed when the earthquake struck, and the area appears to have been abandoned as a cemetery thereafter.

The graveyard has been in the process of excavation since 1991 and has produced in toto a representative sample of more than 200 persons.<sup>30</sup> Of those, over 120 are represented by articulated skeletons; the rest are represented by disarticulated remains, usually redeposited in a pile at the foot of the burial that disturbed them. In many cases bones from such piles have been matched with skeletons that had been disturbed or damaged by later interments in the same area. With so many burials made in so small a space the disturbance of the earlier graves was unavoidable. The damage caused by the disturbances was ameliorated, however, by the custom of stacking the disturbed human skeletons, or at least disturbed parts thereof, within the newly

<sup>27</sup> In one other grave, no. 1997-38, a large fragment of a paving tile was used as the cover over the head of the cadaver.

<sup>28</sup> Williams and Zervos 1993, pp. 12, 20–21.

<sup>29</sup> Williams and Zervos 1993, fig. 4 on p. 13.

<sup>30</sup> Williams and Zervos 1992, p. 137; 1996, pp. 19–20, fig. 8; Williams, Barnes, and Snyder 1997, pp. 21–23, fig. 6.

dug grave along with its new occupant. Such treatment suggests very strongly that disturbance was expected, and probably customary.

In almost all cases the graves are simple pits that sometimes have rough stones lining parts of the shaft. In many cases rooftiles were used to cover the head and upper body of the deceased. In a number of instances the tiles are set in an arch to form a tentlike protection, and in one case a body was protected by part of a large Roman marble krater; in another, grave 1997-24, a large piece of a marble paving slab, perhaps from the church floor itself, covered the midsection of a skeleton. Rarely is much more of the skeleton than its head and upper torso protected by rooftiles or marble fragments.

The rooftiles used within the graves are largely of a single size and design. They generally are one of two lengths: ca. 0.498–0.553 m and ca. 0.57 m. The tiles all vary from a maximum width of 0.34 m at the top to a minimum width of 0.239 m at the bottom. One variant stands out, however, as unique: a pan tile 0.675 m long and between 0.257 and 0.29 m wide. The cover tiles that were used in the graves and that now are mended into complete specimens also are all of one size and one design. Generally they are between 0.36 and 0.409 m long; one is as long as 0.44 m, and one is as short as 0.36 m. They are between 0.153 and 0.196 m wide. The cover tiles are not, however, an extremely popular form of grave cover. They are more often used as pillows under the heads of the deceased or, sometimes, as liners for the grave shaft.<sup>31</sup>

<sup>31</sup> For a pan tile that falls within the range of normal sizes of the cover tiles used in the graves, see Williams and Zervos 1992, p. 143, no. 2. The tile is 0.52 m long and comes from destruction debris within Unit 1. For a cover tile of a size similar to those from the graves, see Williams and Zervos 1992, p. 143, no. 3, also from the debris of Unit 1. The drain in the corridor of Unit 5 is made of cover tiles; the whole tiles that were used are ca. 0.40–0.41 m long and ca. 0.15–0.16 m wide.

The following is a representative sample of complete, or largely complete, tiles from the graves of room 4, Unit 1.  
*Pan tiles:*

1. Pan tile of grave 1997-37: L. 0.57; max. W. 0.29 (one corner missing); min. W. at rounded end 0.257 m. There are finger marks on the top surface along the spine.
2. Pan tile under tile that covered grave 1997-23: L. 0.553; max. W. 0.285; min. W. 0.243 m. Two finger grooves, one deep and one faint, are drawn horizontally across the concave surface at the wide end.
3. Pan tile from grave 1997-5: L. 0.532; max. W. 0.309; min. W. 0.287 m. One deep finger groove is drawn horizontally across the concave surface at the wide end.
4. Pan tile of grave 1997-23: L. 0.52; max. W. 0.335; min. W. 0.295 m. There is a single deep, slightly curved finger groove across the concave surface at the wide end. From the weather stains, the overlap appears to have been 0.13 m, the exposed surface ca. 0.39 m long.
5. Pan tile, FP-1997-1, used as cover within grave 1997-15: L. 0.504–0.52; max. W. 0.28; min. W. 0.239 m. One deep and two shallow finger grooves, slightly curved, cross horizontally at the wide end of the tile.
6. Pan tile of grave 1997-15: L. 0.496, max. W. 0.28, min. W. 0.266 m. One deep and two shallow finger grooves run along ridge of tile.
7. Pan tile from grave 1997-45: L. 0.519; max. W. 0.280; min. W. 0.233 m. There are three finger grooves, the middle one deeply impressed, across the concave surface at the wide end of the tile.
8. Pan tile from grave 1997-56: L. 0.517; max. W. 1.292; min. W. 0.277 m (probably slightly narrower, if corner were preserved).
9. Pan tile from grave 1997-19: L. 0.515; max. W. 0.34; min. W. ca. 0.285 m. There are three finger grooves running horizontally across the concave surface at the wide end.
10. Pan tile from grave 1997-5: L. 0.498–0.504; max. W. 0.278; min. W. 0.263 m. The concave top surface is rough and has an incised V going back ca. 0.35 m from the wide end; the convex undersurface is smooth.
11. Pan tile from along west side of grave 1997-23: L. 0.482–0.492; max. W. 0.255; min. W. 0.23 m. One deep and one shallow horizontal groove run across the concave surface of the wide end.

*Cover tiles:*

12. Cover tile, FC-1997-2, from grave 1997-36: L. 0.44; max. W. 0.17; W. at narrow end 0.135 m. There are four finger grooves running along the spine of the tile (convex surface).
13. Cover tile from grave 1997-34: L. 0.409; W. at both ends 0.153–0.154 m. Four lightly imprinted finger grooves run along the top of the convex surface.

One might wonder how so many complete roof tiles were available at the moment a burial was being planned. It may well be that these tiles were taken from a storage pile maintained by the church for the repair of its buildings; thus they might serve as a better-preserved sample of the tiles that have been recovered in very poor condition from the destruction debris within the rooms of Units 1 and 2.

Very few artifacts have been recovered from the graves, although a few did contain some basic jewelry. Three infants were buried with what appear to have been unbroken eggs placed at their sides or on their chests.<sup>32</sup> This burial practice had not been recorded for Christian graves at Corinth until the 1997 excavations, but at Sparta a Christian burial of a mature adult male, about 25–30 years old, was found with an egg placed in the hand.<sup>33</sup> Coarseware jugs may well have played a part in the burial ritual of the cemetery at Corinth. In 1991 excavation within room 4 of Unit 2 was limited to the removal of most of the uppermost stratum of soil associated with the cemetery. In this fill were found scattered fragments of matt-painted jugs, but none was more than fragmentary, even after mending. The most complete example, without most of its shoulder and neck and with none of its lip, was published in the report of that year, where its findspot was recorded as “from the fill between [the] upper and second floor in [the] area west of [the] narthex.”<sup>34</sup> It was included with a group of pots described as being “from levels post-dating 1312.” This dating needs to be corrected: the level in question is now to be dated to immediately before 1300.<sup>35</sup> During the excavation of 1996 a large number of coarseware jugs, usually trefoil and matt-painted and with the customary spiral decoration on the body, were recovered from the lower level of the graveyard (Pl. 47:a). At least twenty-three containers from the excavation of 1996 have now been mended, but none is more than one-half to two-thirds complete, a statistic that is being improved by further mending of the pots with fragments recovered from the excavation of 1997. The fragments of jugs were found widely scattered within the disturbed fills and grave shafts of the cemetery. One such pitcher has been mended from fragments found in the northeastern corner of the room, from along the central portion of the north wall, from the middle of the west wall, and from grave shaft 1995-21 in the southeastern quadrant of the room. No pitcher has yet been mended into a complete form from sherds recovered from any single shaft fill. Because of the number of pitchers and their fragmentary condition, however, it is here hypothesized that the containers may have been purposely broken during a burial rite and thrown onto the ground around the shaft, or broken only when the shaft itself was in the process of being refilled. The extensive reburial activity within the graveyard, and the resultant wide scattering of earth and sherds that would probably have

14. Cover tile from grave 1997-37: L. 0.409; max. W. 0.15, W. at narrow end 0.122 m. Three possible finger grooves run along the top of the convex surface.

15. Cover tile from grave 1997-59: L. 0.400; W. 0.133–0.136 m. There are three finger marks across the end, one curving to run along one side of the tile. One corner is chipped because of a large limestone inclusion.

16. Cover tile of grave 1997-36: L. 0.387; max. W. 0.196; W. at narrow end 0.17 m. In section the tile has a low V-shaped silhouette; there are no finger grooves.

17. Cover tile from grave 1997-37: L. 0.388; W. 0.186 m. There is a finger impression along the top of the convex surface.

18. Cover tile, no grave number: L. 0.36–0.37; W. of tile at ends 0.155–0.167 m. The tile has a very rough undersurface with five marks from fingers dragged along the spine of the top convex surface.

<sup>32</sup> The well-preserved eggshell, MF-1997-56, is from grave 1997-34; MF-1997-58 is from grave 1997-57. The third eggshell, very fragmentary, was found within the chest cavity of the skeleton of grave 1997-3. The large end of eggshell MF-1997-58 is complete and intact, thus eliminating the possibility that the egg was cleared of its contents before being deposited in the grave. For Classical Greek parallels as early as 480–470 B.C., see *Corinth XIII*, pp. 70, 84. Most of the eggshells from the North Cemetery appear to have been found in graves of children; it was suggested that the eggs were symbols of growth and fertility and that they were blown out before being deposited in the Classical graves (p. 84 and note 109). For eggs from other Classical Greek graves, see *Corinth XIII*, p. 84, note 112.

<sup>33</sup> The British School at Athens, *Annual Report of the Managing Committee for the Season 1990–1991*, p. 22. I thank Dr. Guy D. Sanders for this reference. See also Waywell and Wilkes 1997, p. 428.

<sup>34</sup> Williams and Zervos 1992, pp. 162–163; for the pitcher, see p. 163, no. 32, fig. 13 on p. 162, and pl. 41.

<sup>35</sup> See p. 245 below.

occurred with each new burial, may logically explain why more jugs have not been mended into complete pots.<sup>36</sup> Efforts to restore the pots from sherds recovered from the excavations of 1995 and 1996 were made in the winter of 1996, but the lack of time after the excavation of 1997 has not allowed an exhaustive matching of that material with the newly recovered sherds.

Among the personal artifacts other than buckles recovered this year from the cemetery are the following:

2. Wire earring with loop and pendent cross Pl. 41:b  
MF-1997-51. Diam. of loop 0.013 m.  
From grave 1997-23.  
Silver or silver-alloy wire washed in gold; cross is good-grade silver washed in gold.

Circular loop made of fine wire with eye-and-hook clasp from which hangs pendent cross. Cross has four short arms, circular in section; all are of equal length. The two horizontal arms and bottom vertical terminate in a triple swelling. Central swelling on the three arms is ball-like; central swelling on top vertical arm is shaped into an eyelet for suspension of cross from wire.

3. Two spherical buttons Pl. 41:c  
MF-1997-59a. Diam. of sphere 0.0085 m.  
MF-1997-59b. Diam. of sphere 0.0074 m.  
From grave 1997-36.

MF-1997-59a is a bronze sphere, made in two parts with wire loop eyelet. MF-1997-59b is probably poor-grade silver; it is similar in design and construction to MF-1997-59a.

For comparanda, see Williams, Barnes, and Snyder 1997, pp. 17–18, no. 7, pl. 6. These are from pit 1996-10, dated to the end of the 13th century. Examples from a grave in the monastery of Saint John were published in Williams and Zervos 1992, p. 170, no. 38, pl. 44.

4. Finger ring with bezel Pl. 41:d  
MF-1997-52. Exterior Diam. of ring 0.022; max. size of collet 0.0098 × 0.0072 m.  
From grave 1997-15.  
Bronze, probably once with glass in setting.

Heavy wire band, round in section, with collet attached by “straps” of bronze sheet around finger band. Rectangular collet made of sheet bronze. Each top facet is slightly concave; these form a rectangular setting. Setting probably held glass “stone,” with possible traces still in situ.

Cf. iron finger ring MF-1997-54, without bezel or collet, found on fourth finger of right hand of skeleton in grave 1997-16.

#### OSTEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE GRAVES OF ROOM 1 IN UNIT 2 SUPPORTING EVIDENCE FOR THE HOSPICE IN UNIT 1

*Ethne Barnes*

Life was not easy during medieval times in Europe and throughout the Latin states of the Mediterranean region. People endured many hardships, with the passing of various epidemics, chronic diseases, poor dental health, battle wounds, broken bones, and the hard work required to sustain life. In fact, infant mortality generally ranged from 30 to 50 percent, depending on the general health of the local population. Frankish Corinth was no exception, for there is evidence of these hardships left on the bones of those buried in the cemetery.

Most cemeteries consist of family groupings, and this can be seen in the graves within the Frankish cemetery of Unit 2. Genetic markers on the bones and teeth reflect family relationships. Clusterings of specific genetic markers within the cemetery confirm the use of certain areas or grave trenches for particular families. There is also evidence of the mixing of different populations within

<sup>36</sup> The coarseware pitchers are similar in style to those dated by context to the last third of the 13th century. Pitcher no. 3 of Williams, Barnes, and Snyder 1997, p. 17, pl. 5, resembles no. 32 of Williams and Zervos 1992, pp. 162–163, pl. 41. The latter now is dated to the end of the 13th century. No. 3 is 0.249 m tall; no. 32 was probably originally of about the same height. Trefoil- and round-mouthed pitchers of the middle of the 13th century are quite different in shape. While the later pitchers have ovoid bodies with the maximum diameter near the shoulder, the earlier pitchers have their maximum diameter close to the base. The later pitchers also have a conical neck tapering toward the rim; the earlier pitchers have no such element. See pitchers dated within the second third of the 13th century from well 1991-1: Williams and Zervos 1992, fig. 5 on p. 148; pots: pottery lots 1991-14:6, 1991-14:7, 1991-15:1, and 1991-14:7.

One pitcher, which may represent a stage between the pitcher with sharply articulated conical neck and those with only a short vertical neck, was recovered from a bothros west of the southwest corner of Unit 1. It appears to record the emergence of the conical neck profile. The pitcher is dated within the early to mid third quarter of the 13th century. For the pot, see Williams and Zervos 1988, p. 105, no. 17, pl. 36.

the cemetery, suggesting immigration of new peoples into Corinth at various times. Sometimes a specific grave area may contain an individual unlike the others, indicating an outsider.

The presence of a hospice close to the cemetery raises the question of its relationship to this burial ground. Many of the interred show evidence of anemia, particularly in the very young, suggesting chronic environmental factors as the cause (Pl. 40:b). We know that malaria was for centuries a problem at Ancient Corinth and was finally eradicated in the 1930s. Most likely, malaria was the cause of the anemia evidenced in the bones of those interred in the Frankish cemetery. This is further supported by the skeletal evidence of thalassemia, a severe, chronic, congenital anemia that developed within the local population in response to centuries of exposure to malaria. Most cases of chronic malaria would have been cared for at home and accepted as part of normal everyday life in medieval Corinth, but infants with severe, life-threatening bouts of anemia, children with severe thalassemia, and newcomers encountering malaria for the first time may have been taken to the hospice for medical care.

Another chronic health problem related to the region was brucellosis (Malta's disease), common throughout the Mediterranean region after the domestication of sheep and goats. The disease is generally transmitted through goat-milk products, as well as by the handling of infected animals. Symptoms mimic malaria, with periodic bouts of fever, plus chronic aches and pains in the joints, especially the back. Again, like chronic malaria, this would have been accepted as part of normal everyday life. There is evidence of chronic brucellosis in the bones of several individuals within the cemetery, with some cases so severe that help may have been sought at the hospice. Newcomers to the area, infected for the first time with brucellosis, would have suffered the most, and most likely they would have needed medical assistance.

There are a number of individuals with severe diseases, some quite rare, buried in and around the cemetery. For example, there is evidence that one person was crippled by a severe form of rheumatoid arthritis (Pl. 39:b). This individual was unable to walk or use his hands very well, requiring assistance with the activities of daily life. He may have been cared for in the hospice during the final stages of this illness. Another man suffered from chronic, severe septic arthritis in both arms (Pl. 39:c). The infection within the elbow and shoulder joints spread from the right elbow, previously fractured and exposed to outside contamination. Movement in both arms must have been very painful, causing him to seek relief at the hospice.

Childbirth was not considered a medical procedure, and babies were delivered at home. Occasionally a woman encountering difficulties with delivery required medical assistance. One woman buried in the cemetery failed to deliver her full-term infant, found in a transverse position, face down, within her pelvis (Pl. 41:a). She may have been brought to the hospice once delivery proved impossible, most likely after many hours of protracted labor, only to die there.

One adolescent buried just outside the cemetery of room 4, within the southwestern quarter of the narthex of the church, suffered from a rare disease, multifocal eosinophilic granuloma, which caused the child to be an invalid, most likely comatose toward the end of life. There appears to be a trephination on the right side of the skull, a surgical procedure that may have been used in an attempt to save this young person's life (Pl. 40:a).

One could argue that these diseases would have occurred whether or not there was a hospice nearby. The evidence, however, for a number of unusual and rare diseases found in the same small cemetery area suggests that the suffering individuals were brought to the hospice for medical care.

## EARTHQUAKE AND CATALAN DESTRUCTION

Since 1989, when excavation began in Frankish levels southeast of Temple E, evidence that suggests devastation by an earthquake has been accumulating, some of the clearest examples being debris and architectural collapse in situ (Fig. 6). Other evidence can be found in the reconstruction and repair of damaged buildings. A third category of evidence, slightly more tenuous, is presented

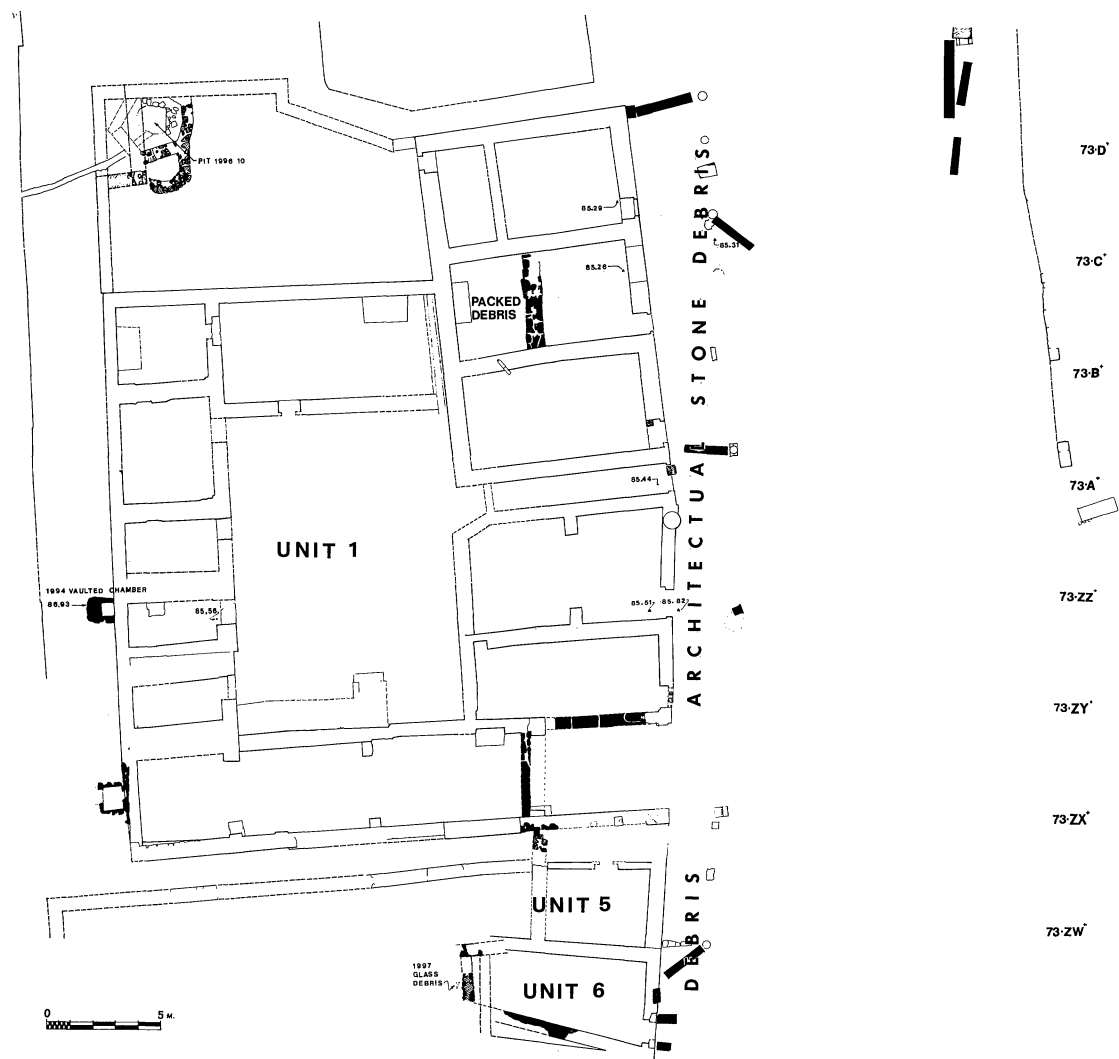


FIG. 6. Units 1, 5, and 6. In black: areas showing damage from earthquake of A.D. 1300 and repairs afterward.

here as well, that of pottery, coins, and glass recovered from floors, where the debris could have fallen as the result of an earthquake.

The first example in the first category is the debris of fallen wall blocks along the east facades of Units 1, 5, and 6, which was found on the packed gravel of the market street east of the facade.<sup>37</sup> The west wall of Unit 1 also collapsed eastward. The collapse of the upper walls there appears to have been as serious as was the damage done along the east facade of the building, if one is to judge by the fall of rocks within the western halves of rooms 1 through 3.<sup>38</sup> The fallen columns

<sup>37</sup> Williams, Barnes, and Snyder 1997, p. 41, pls. 2, 4; Williams and Zervos 1992, p. 140, pl. 40:b, showing rubble debris in the market street (previously called "court") and view of doorway from room 3 of Unit 1.

<sup>38</sup> Williams and Zervos 1992, pp. 139–140.

along the east side of the market street, almost all of which had tumbled in the same north–south direction, should be included in this category.<sup>39</sup>

The second category of evidence is the cleanup and repair that exists in a number of places in the Frankish level southeast of Temple E. One cannot be sure, of course, whether the efforts to restore and rebuild can be dated immediately after the disastrous earthquake of 1300 or to various later occasions, when money became available or a need arose that provided an incentive to rebuild.

One instance of rebuilding after extensive damage to Unit 1 can still be seen along the west wall of the unit at its southeast corner. Here the wall was dismantled and a new wall was built, along with a small, vaulted underground chamber. This “cellar” was constructed of material apparently scavenged from the debris of Unit 1, as evidenced by the identification of reused building material, including two voussoirs now visible within the fabric of the cellar.<sup>40</sup> The cellar itself apparently had a very short life, judging by the date of the pottery and glass discarded with the abandonment of the chamber.<sup>41</sup>

A second instance of reconstruction is attested for Unit 1, in room 2 of the unit. Here a new north–south wall was constructed after fallen wall debris had covered the floor within the western half of the room. The new wall had an even face along its east side, but where it was backed against the undisturbed stone debris that had collapsed into the western half of the room, a rough and uneven wall surface was laid up. This suggests that on the west side the lower north–south wall was planned to serve as a foundation for a better-faced superstructure that would have risen above the debris.

Architectural collapse, apparently from the same earthquake of 1300, is recorded as having overlapped rooms 4 and 5 in Unit 2.<sup>42</sup> When originally reported the collapse was blamed on the Catalan attack on Corinth in 1312. Now that a larger picture has emerged from broader excavation southeast of Temple E, the heavy architectural collapse within room 5 seems more consistent with the evidence of earthquake. The debris in question lies upon a lower but much more meager fall of earlier tile debris. That earlier debris can now be posited as having been thrown into room 5 when room D was being converted into a graveyard (room 4). If this new interpretation is valid, then the latest burials within room 4 can only have been made before the earthquake of 1300, not before the Catalan attack of 1312.

The alterations to the southeast corner of Unit 1 and to the corridor within Unit 5 have already been discussed in this report (see pp. 226–228 above). Poorly constructed walls were erected upon the better-built original walls, and a totally new replacement wall in Unit 1 west of the original east wall of room 6–7 was erected in order to make a three-sided court at the southeast corner of the unit. All these changes probably were part of a general alteration made in response to earthquake damage.

The collective evidence of destruction debris, especially that of well-built and heavy-walled constructions, which all fell eastward, as evidenced in Units 1, 5, and 6, precludes associating this extensive damage with the activities of marauding Catalans. Evaluating what might have caused glass, coins, and pottery to be reduced to piles of debris is slightly more difficult within the separate excavation areas. The floor of the pharmacy (room 5 of Unit 1) was scattered with ceramics and glass, apparently fallen from shelves. That debris in turn was covered by over 1,632 kg of roof tiles.<sup>43</sup> Logic suggests that this horizon be added to the other evidences of earthquake in Unit 1.

<sup>39</sup> Williams and Zervos 1990, pp. 346–348, fig. 3, pl. 67:b, c; Williams and Zervos 1992, pp. 143–144, in which there is a discussion of tile fall from roofs.

<sup>40</sup> Williams and Zervos 1995, fig. 3. For reused material, see section A, east–west section in figure 3, where one voussoir block is shown built into the wall at an elevation of ca. 86.63 m.

<sup>41</sup> Williams and Zervos 1995, pp. 24–37, nos. 1–44.

<sup>42</sup> Best illustrated in Williams and Zervos 1993, fig. 4, where it is marked as “building debris.”

<sup>43</sup> Williams and Zervos 1994, p. 12, where the collapsed roof debris was associated with the Catalan raid of 1312.

Two piles of glass were recovered from room 6 of Unit 2; both can be viewed as the result of the destructive energies of either earthquake or Catalans.<sup>44</sup> In the same level within rooms 7 and 8, immediately east of room 6, some pottery on the floor, accompanied by architectural collapse mixed with traces of burning, suggests earthquake. The same effect would have been achieved, however, if the building had been torched by vandals.<sup>45</sup>

What then is left, besides literary evidence, to attest specifically to the strike that the Catalans made against Corinth in 1312? Two pieces of physical evidence certainly can be used. The first is the bones dumped into well 1937-1. These show clear signs of slaughter, apparently from a long sword; the bones are mixed with pottery datable to the end of the 13th or to the early 14th century.<sup>46</sup> The second piece of evidence is the scatter of Frankish coins over the gravel of the market street east of Units 1, 5, and 6. A number of those coins have minting dates that postdate the earthquake of 1300, but none dates later than 1313.<sup>47</sup>

### LEVELS OF THE SECOND HALF OF THE 12TH CENTURY

Excavation beneath Frankish Unit 7 descended this year, at the lowest, to strata of the early 11th century. Five architectural levels associated with separate destructions, distinctive changes of orientation, and different occupation patterns were distinguished between the occupation level of Unit 7 and the lowest Byzantine occupation level. The maximum difference between those levels is 2.17 m.

One Frankish road underlies the midsection of the court of Unit 7 and is directly under the hard crushed-rock and gravel surface of the Frankish court that served as the floor around the wellhead. Here the underlying roadbed was highest; it sloped downward to the west, even though the traffic using the road apparently passed along it from north to south and vice versa. At the moment no architecture can be associated with this level, although the tops of partially dismantled walls of buildings underlying the road were distinguishable in its gravel crust. In fact, one could partially trace the plan of the underlying complex where its walls had been truncated at the Frankish road surface. The fill underlying the court floor of Unit 7 but lying over the Frankish road is dated to the third quarter of the 13th century by both pottery and coins. The latest pottery recovered from within the fabric of the road metal is to be placed around the middle of the century, but the last use of the road is best dated to late in the third quarter or early in the fourth quarter of the 13th century by the contents of pit 1997-1. This had been dug through the Frankish roadway immediately before the erection of Unit 7. Because no road surface was found to cover the pit, it can be assumed that the road went out of use before the pit was dug or that the abandonment of the road was contemporaneous with the digging of the pit.

The first hard-packed gravel surface under the Frankish roadway just discussed was compacted within the first few years of the 13th century. It slopes downward toward the west. In its fill was a large amount of pottery datable to the end of the 12th century. The building associated with this surface today remains largely unexplored. An examination of the northwest corner of the structure shows that the two right-angle walls were constructed without foundations directly on the packed gravel. The north-south leg was preserved for a length of 3.10 m, at which point its southern end was found to have been removed by the digging of pit 1997-1. An addition, in the form of a wall extending northward from the northwest corner of the original building, was erected soon after a coating of ash had covered the packed gravel. The addition appears to have been

<sup>44</sup> Deposit 5 of Williams and Zervos 1993, pp. 22-33; Williams and Zervos 1996, pp. 25-26.

<sup>45</sup> Williams and Zervos 1996, p. 26.

<sup>46</sup> Williams, Barnes, and Snyder 1997, pp. 30-31, pl. 11.

<sup>47</sup> See the numismatic appendixes in Williams and Zervos 1990-1997, also Zervos 1997. The coins of special interest are those minted under Philip of Savoy (1301-1307).



erected to limit or stop public access to well 1997-1, which in this period stood 0.35 m north of the building. Well 1997-1 is the same one that later was used by the occupants of Unit 7 to supply water within their court, albeit with a new wellhead built on it. In this earlier period the wellhead, hollowed from a large Doric column, protruded 0.72 m above the gravel crust, its top at an elevation of 85.14 m above sea level. The complex and its associated hard surface probably should be dated to the very beginning of the Frankish period.

The third level of road metal under the court of Unit 7 contained sherds of the third and, perhaps, the fourth quarter of the 12th century. This road metal was cut by two runnels, which trapped coins of the mid and very late 12th century. Over a hundred coins were recovered from the sandy wash that filled the gullies, the latest datable to the end of the 12th century. The runnel eroded road metal that had accumulated over a house with court that defined the west side of a street used in the second half of the 12th century. There the runnel cut into the floor at the northeast corner of room 2 and flowed over the remains of the wall of the facade. The runnel crossed the street diagonally toward the north and then eroded the road crust that overlapped the northern end of the threshold of a complex that had been contemporary with the house on the west side of the street. Both runnels were the result of erosion caused by runoff after heavy rains and, apparently, should be dated to the end or very close to the end of the 12th century. Under this was road four, and immediately under it was found a series of closely packed road metals that accumulated in the course of the 12th century.

The fourth level of road metal terminates against a 12th-century Byzantine structure, the plan of which appears to be a series of rooms surrounding a court. This form is assumed here, even though the south side of the building still lies buried in unexcavated earth. For convenient reference the rooms of the building are numbered 1 through 5 clockwise around the central court; they will be described below in that order. The central court is 5.20 m wide from east to west.

Room 1 has only a small bit of its north wall and only a trace of its east wall preserved. The east wall was largely eliminated because road traffic passed over that part of the building at the end of the 12th century and wore away the top of the wall to below what had been the original floor of the room. The west wall, preserved to a maximum height of 0.28 m above its floor, is a party wall shared with the central court. From the preserved remains one can determine that the east–west interior dimensions of room 1 in its final phase were ca. 4.65 m from east to west and ca. 1.80 m from north to south.

Room 1 had two phases, with the upper section of its west wall, ca. 0.50 m thick, built on an earlier, heavier wall, even though that earlier wall was originally laid in an orientation slightly different from that desired by the later builder. The one preserved doorway in room 1 is in its south wall, with its west jamb against the face of the west wall. It gives access to the northeast corner of room 3. The soft earth floor here is at 84.65 m above sea level, with large segments of roof tiles set into the earth of the doorway. A stratum of hard-packed gravel was found at 0.03–0.08 m beneath the earth floor of room 1. The east–west party wall shared by rooms 1 and 2 is today largely concealed under unexcavated strata; a marble arm, S-1997-7, had been built into the wall near its east end. The fragment has been removed and now is in the site museum (12, p. 253 below).

Room 2 lies immediately south of room 1. Its west wall stretches southward for one meter from the northwest corner of the room. Within the wall is a doorway, the north side of which has been removed by a rectangular pit. In this pit are traces of a large block that, presumably, stood upright there to serve as the northern doorjamb. This doorway once gave access to room 3 to its west. The east wall of room 2 appears to have been built in two phases. The earlier wall had been robbed of all its fabric; only the replacement is now preserved above ground level. The moving of that wall to the east produced a room that, just before the destruction of the building, had an east–west interior dimension of 4.82 m. Unfortunately, the north–south dimension of the room cannot be determined because the south wall is buried within the south edge of the excavation grid.

Room 3 stretches east–west along the south side of the court for a distance of 5.25 m, but as with room 2, the south wall of the room remains buried in unexcavated fill. Its floor, in large part of evenly packed but broken tiles set in earth, is between 84.65 m (east) and 84.60 m (west) above sea level; it was covered by 84.50 kg of fallen roof tiles.<sup>48</sup> No doorway is preserved in its west wall. In fact, the west wall rises to a maximum preserved height of 85.02, or ca. 0.42 m above the floor, and allows for no connection with the room to its west, unless a doorway exists farther south, in the unexcavated portion of the wall.

Room 4, like rooms 2 and 3 to its east, has its south wall buried within the south scarp of the excavation trench. Its north wall, although cleared, is preserved only as a foundation trench. The room is 1.70 m wide from east to west, but parallel to and 0.22 m west of its east wall runs a subsidiary wall, preserved to a height of 84.92 m above sea level. Between this interior wall and the west wall of room 4 is a space 0.95 m wide. The floor to the west of the subsidiary wall is ca. 84.48 m above sea level, or about one step higher than the floor of room 5 to its north. The floor was apparently designed for heavy use, laid as it is with rough stones. A threshold may well have stood within the foundation trench of the missing north wall of this room.

In order to explain the existence of two closely parallel walls still preserved to a height of 0.30–0.40 m above the floor of the room, one might best restore here a wooden stairway rising toward the south, its east edge supported on the interior wall. In the floor of the room, close to the north wall, are a series of stones that look like floor paving, perhaps laid there to protect the floor in this place from wear. Future excavation into the south scarp will provide, it is hoped, a more precise picture of how this room should be restored.

Room 5, immediately north of room 4 and west of the court, is 1.60–1.65 m wide and corridorlike in its length north–south. Its northern end has been completely removed as the result of an earlier excavation. The floor, at an elevation of 84.30 above sea level, is a heavy surface of whitish-green marl. Only a foundation trench exists as evidence for the south wall. Entrance to room 5 may have been possible from the central court, but no threshold exists in the party wall between these two spaces to attest to a doorway. The west wall of room 5 was preserved in an uninterrupted run of stone over seven meters long, standing to a height of between 85.10 and 85.17 m above sea level. There definitely was no doorway here. This wall may have served as a north–south party wall separating the corridor from rooms or separate apartments to its west. Little can be said about the structure west of the wall because it still is largely buried under the gravel market street defined by Frankish Units 1, 2, 5, 6, and 7. Only one room, 3.65 m wide from east to west and 5.50 m long from north to south, was cleared. In the middle of its south wall is one door, 1.05 m wide and without a stone threshold. The floor at this point is 84.54 m above sea level. In the west wall, about 0.40 m south of the northwest corner of the room, is another door about 1.45 m wide. In this phase this door, too, had an earth threshold.

The central court and its surrounding rooms preserve evidence of two periods of construction. The upper, or later, floor of the court is represented by a clay surface, in at least one place hard-packed, and in the southeastern section it is represented by an earth and packed-tile floor, similar in composition to the floor found in room 3 to its south (Pl. 38:b). The earlier surface of the court is a rough paving that has a curved edge running from northwest to southeast (Fig. 7). At about one meter from the east wall the paving stops and turns toward the south wall. Stone paving exists north of the curb but at a slightly lower level and in very fragmentary condition. The occupation period associated with the stone paving is dated by nine coins found along the east side of the court

<sup>48</sup> The pottery from this debris is stored in pottery lot 1997-45. Coin 1997-249, a Byzantine bronze of the 10th to 11th century, was found in the upper part of the debris.

under the hard, compacted earth of the upper floor. The earliest coins are anonymous bronzes of the 11th century. The latest coin, 1997-296, is a bronze of Manuel I (1143–1180).<sup>49</sup>

In both phases the function of the building may have been domestic. The plan of rooms around a central court is not uncommon for houses in 12th-century Corinth.<sup>50</sup> The domestic quality of the pottery and objects recovered from associated levels reinforces this picture. Pottery lots 1997-44, 1997-45, and 1997-47 consist of ceramic material collected from a deep layer of debris (0.10–0.40 m) over collapsed roof tiles and from the underlying roof tiles themselves. The debris directly covered rooms 1 and 3 and the previously unexcavated portion of the courtyard of the 12th-century building. These three lots contained over 72.56 kg of cooking ware, which, once processed, proved to be composed largely of the one type of Byzantine stewpot that is extremely common during the 12th and early 13th centuries at Corinth. This stewpot has a thick, triangular rim that is attached directly to a globular body; there is no neck. The pot always carries two vertical handles attached at the maximum diameter of the body and high on the shoulder. The rim usually has a single groove around its outside, vertical face.<sup>51</sup> In Corinth this form of cooking pot lasts into the third quarter of the 13th century.

Only the cooking ware from the debris overlying the 12th-century building had been completely mended as of January 1998. In a number of cases the pottery sherds from the stratum of earth joined to sherds from the debris of roof tiles beneath. One must assume either that there was intensive disturbance within the destruction debris after the house was destroyed or that the overlying debris was dumped in a very localized area over parts of the house and that it became mixed with the tiles during dumping. Since, however, many cooking pots mended into nearly complete stewpots or into large fragments, that is, one-third to three-quarters of a pot, one cannot postulate a secondary deposition of a random or casual sort for this debris.

Of twelve stewpots that have been restored to a relatively whole state, six are of the large size, identifiable because of a vertical clay rib applied by the potter to either side of the vessel at the midpoint between handles. The rib rises vertically across the shoulder to the rim from just above the maximum diameter of the body. The maximum diameter at the rim of one of these pots ranges from 0.162 to 0.188 m; the largest stewpot is 0.26 m in height; the maximum diameter of the body is between 0.227 and 0.26 m. The rim diameters of the medium-sized stewpots range from 0.137 to 0.161 m; in height they range from 0.178 to 0.217 m. Small stewpots apparently are

<sup>49</sup> The coins are 1997-279 through 1997-282 and 1997-292 through 1997-296. Coin 1997-296 is of good fabric, struck with a wide flan, and shows very little wear; it is here thought to be early in the Manuel series.

<sup>50</sup> Two houses with central courtyards were excavated in 1961, 1963, and 1965. They once stood back-to-back immediately south of the South Stoa. For a preliminary notice, see Δελτ 19, 1964, B' 1 [1966], p. 100, pl. 103:b.

Houses with courtyards also exist north of the South Stoa, but their plans now are much harder to decipher. During the 12th and 13th centuries, and probably both earlier and later, almost every domestic stairway would have been constructed along an exterior wall in a domestic courtyard. This appears to have been done to avoid complicated timber framing within the second story of any normal house, domestic tower construction excluded. This principle applies to Italy in the same period. For an example of one Corinthian courtyard house of the 12th century in the area south of the South Stoa, see *Corinth* XVI, pl. VI, building at 10–11:J–K; others probably should be distinguished wherever a staircase is indicated within a walled complex, as illustrated on plate VI.

<sup>51</sup> MacKay 1967, esp. nos. 108, 110, 112, 115, 116, and 123 on fig. 3, and nos. 111 and 114 on fig. 4. No more than six examples of MacKay no. 118 (without wave pattern) and no. 125 were found in the 1997 lots; these were in very fragmentary condition. MacKay no. 125 is placed by context within the first three quarters of the 13th century. This shape is very common, however, throughout the 12th century.

The sudden abandonment of the triangular-necked stewpot at Corinth is hypothesized to have been instigated by Venetian refugees who had fled Constantinople when it was reoccupied by the Byzantines. The Venetian cuisine may have demanded stewpots with high necks, thus forcing the change in design at Corinth. No such sudden change appears to have taken place in the Levant, if one is to judge from the Crusader-controlled Port Saint Symeon (Acre), lost to the Latins in 1297. Indeed, the tall, vertical-rimmed stewpot appears to have been unknown in the last Frankish stronghold of this area. See Stern 1997, pp. 40–45, esp. fig. 5.

rare in this deposit, with only one that mended completely. It has a maximum rim diameter of 0.118 m, a maximum body diameter of 0.169 m, and a height of 0.151 m. Fire scarring suggests that the stewpots were largely used for simmering over a fire. No remains of the contents of the stewpots can be detected by examination with the naked eye. Until they are subjected to chemical analysis, there exists, of course, the possibility that the pots had served for some process involving a home industry rather than for the cooking of food.

Weaving seems to have been an activity that was conducted within the walls of the building. Among the nonceramic objects to be associated with the house are the following:

5. Tool: dog tooth in bronze setting Pl. 42:a  
MF-1997-35. L. 0.069 m.  
From above floor in room 3 but below destruction debris.

Canine tooth of dog, 0.0352 m long, sheathed in bronze. Bronze sheet is wrapped around root, tapering away from tooth, with top of sheeting bent over and folded down, then perforated. One bronze nail at bottom of sheet passes through root to other side, thereby securing sheath.

6. Tool: trimmed antler prong Pl. 42:b  
MF-1997-36. L. 0.142 m.  
From above floor of room 3 but below destruction debris.

Prong of antler with lower two-thirds trimmed into facets by knife. Bottom of antler cut horizontally and perforated for suspension at 0.009 m above cut. Very little wear at point. Undecorated.

For two similar Byzantine bone tools, their use unidentified, see *Corinth XII*, pp. 338–339, nos. 2905, 2906, pl. 138.

Two commonplace steatite spindle whorls, one scratched with a design of triangles, the other without design, were recovered from above the tile-packed floor in room 1, along with a number of crochet hooks made of bronze sheet.

7. Steatite spindle whorl<sup>52</sup>  
MF-1997-40. H. 0.0158; max. Diam. 0.0304 m.  
Hemispherical whorl with flat bottom, hole through vertical axis. Wall decorated with four incised triangles, filled with cross-hatching.

8. Steatite spindle whorl  
MF-1997-41. H. 0.020; max. Diam. 0.0305 m.  
Globular whorl with flat bottom, hole through vertical axis. Decoration largely obliterated by wear, evidence of incised parallel lines at top of wall, incised chevrons around base of wall.

9. Bone whorl or button Pl. 42:c  
MF-1997-42. H. 0.0087; max. Diam. 0.019; Diam. of hole 0.005 m.  
One-half of squat sphere, cut flat horizontally at maximum diameter. Fine groove runs around bottom of

curved wall; no other decoration. Trace of pink on flat, horizontal surface. For profile, see *Corinth XII*, type V on p. 299.

10. Bone whorl or button Pl. 42:d  
MF-1997-8. H. 0.0072; max. Diam. 0.024; Diam. of hole 0.0056 m.  
From destruction debris within room 3.

Very low, domed whorl cut horizontally at maximum diameter. Undecorated, flat bottom. Top surface divided into two zones, framed at top and bottom by double line; the two zones between decorated with compass-drawn circles, each separated by a cluster of six small compass-drawn circles, arranged in the form of a triangle. Dyed, with trace of pink on flat underside, trace on wall.

For shape, see *Corinth XII*, type I on p. 299; for related design, see p. 301, no. 2556.

Second half of 12th century.

Beneath the second road metal, slightly to the west of the late-12th-century house, is an earlier facade wall, and on the east side of the road is a wall of the same date. The wall, running diagonally from southeast to northwest, defines the east side of the third, even lower roadway (Fig. 7). The total preserved length of the facade is 7.65 m. It is destroyed at its northwest end. At its southeast end it abuts a preexisting east–west wall. Road metal from surface 2 overlapped the

<sup>52</sup> The identity of the steatite and bone objects as whorls is not universally accepted. Arguments exist for their identification as buttons, but the shape of these objects seems inconvenient for use as such, since they are heavy and ball-like. The thinner bone objects seem better suited for buttons, but although common in *Corinth*, to the present none has been found within a grave. For the argumentation on this topic, see *Corinth XII*, pp. 171, 296–297.

diagonal wall, with a runnel, already mentioned (p. 247 above), cut into its crust and running up to the north end of a threshold in the diagonal wall. The threshold is fashioned from a single large block of soft limestone (poros) and has a doorstep on its northeast side, attesting to access here between the building and the street. The northwest–southeast orientation of the wall and threshold parallels that of no other architectural complex in the area. The orientation probably was determined by the need to bypass the west end of the large, well-built 12th-century structure, excavated in 1960, that stood immediately north of the diagonal wall.<sup>53</sup>

#### LEVELS OF THE FIRST HALF OF THE 12TH CENTURY (Fig. 7)

The only features excavated during the 1997 season that had use levels of the first half of the 12th century are the Byzantine house with courtyard, the north–south roadway along its east face, and a single room of a complex west of the Byzantine house, here called room C.

The original house with court, apparently built in the first half of the 12th century, changed very little in plan when it was remodeled around the middle of the century. The differences are in the party wall between the court and room 1, which in the earlier phase was thicker; the size of room 2, which in its earlier phase was ca. 4.25 m wide from east to west; and, probably, room 4 at the southwest corner of the house court, which was configured differently.

The walls of the later-12th-century room C were found in well-preserved condition. The complex of remains that underlay the clay floor did not fare nearly so well. Almost every stone of the north and east walls of the underlying complex had been removed, along with their foundations, before the reconstruction that took place around the middle of the century. In the reconstruction these two walls were reset, the north wall between 0.30 and 0.50 m farther north, the east wall one meter eastward, to the position where it was to serve as the party wall between room C and room 5. The west wall was not dismantled; rather, it became the foundation for the west wall of room C in the second half of the 12th century. The original south wall of this room remains hidden in unexcavated fill.

#### LEVELS OF THE LATE 11TH AND INTO THE 12TH CENTURY

The levels of the late 11th and beginning of the 12th century are less distinct in their architectural forms than are those belonging to the levels above them, owing to two reasons. First, the lower levels were excavated this year only in an area about 6.70 m north–south by 4.35 m east–west. Second, the architectural remains, the floors, and the fills beneath the floors were found to be in extremely poor condition. The features that had been built within this room also were in extremely poor condition, except for a built storage jar, or pithos, that had stood against the east wall.

This pithos is 1.69 m deep from the top of the rim to its interior floor. The rim was uncovered at an elevation of 84.33 m above sea level. Its neck, ca. 0.45 m wide, was both tall and narrow, suggesting that it had not been designed for easy access. The body had a maximum interior diameter, after plastering, of ca. 1.50 m. Against the west side of the container, and apparently constructed as one with it, are remains of a vertically walled basin, its east wall oriented north–south. The wall is covered with a thick coating of waterproof cement. The cement at the bottom of the wall has a bottom edge that turns out at an elevation of 83.95 m and once made the rounded transition with its floor. To judge from the remains of this wall the basin had been square or rectangular. Its floor, however, has been totally removed, as have the north, south, and west walls. Even the east wall is preserved for a height of only 0.13 m above the floor, but at the center of the part that is preserved, just above the floor, is the mouth of a pipe 0.10 m in diameter. This apparently must have

<sup>53</sup> Robinson 1962, pp. 98–102. Robinson (p. 100) places the construction of this building within the second quarter of the 12th century and its destruction “around the middle or in the 3rd quarter of the 12th century” (p. 104).

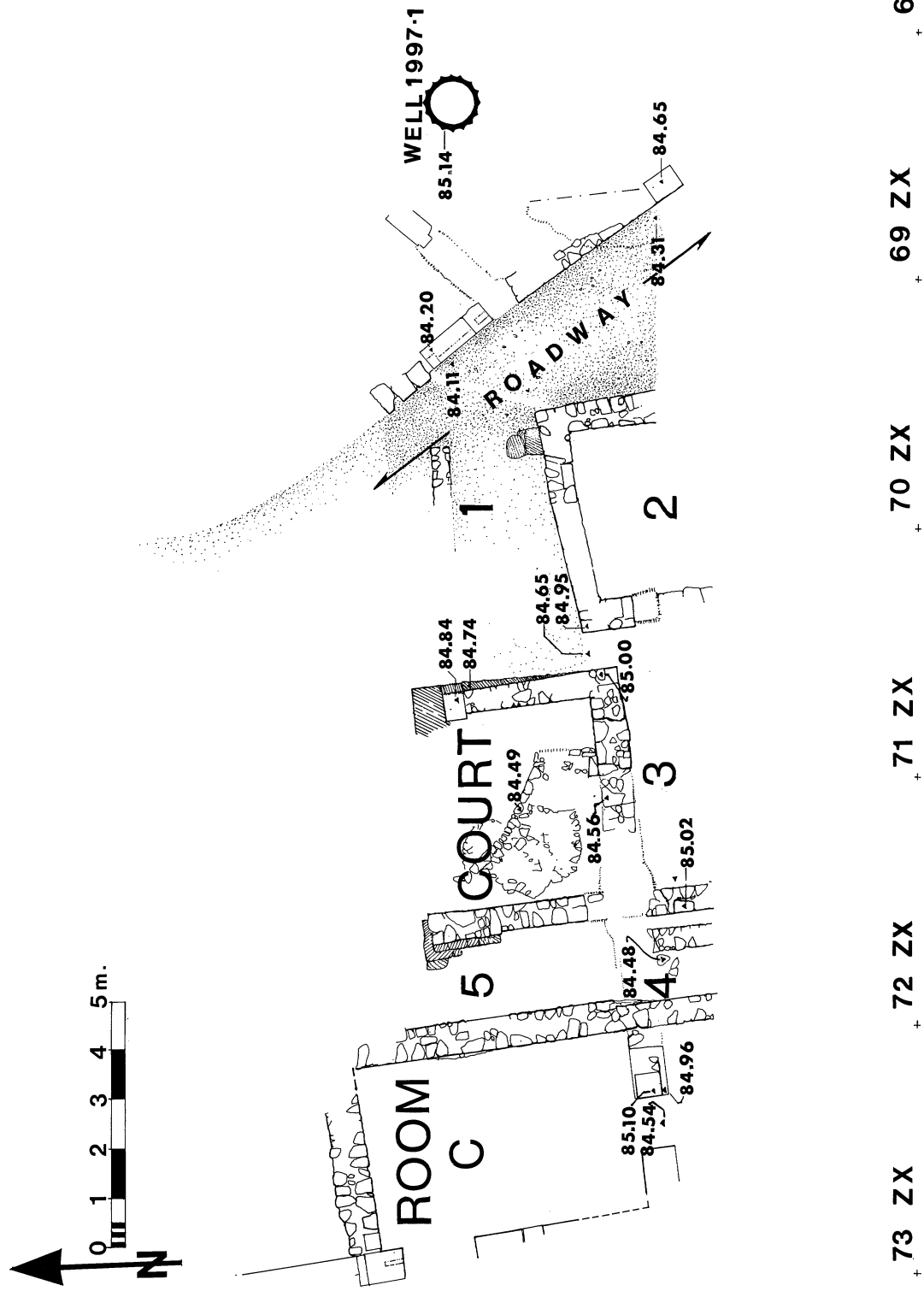


Fig. 7. Byzantine mid-12th-century level under Frankish Unit 7.

originally been intended to feed the contents of the basin into the pithos. It appears that in a repair or change of design the pithos was re-cemented and the connection blocked.

Well 1997-2 stands at 1.24 m south-southeast of the built pithos. Its upper shaft, 0.52 m in diameter, was discovered at an elevation of 84.20 m above sea level. It is built of small stones set in cement, with a ring of larger blocks below. The pithos, basin, and the upper shaft of the well appear to have been built at the same time and were probably all related to one industrial complex.

## SCULPTURE

A fragment of a white marble sculpture was recovered during the removal of a portion of a 13th-century north-south wall in the northwestern quarter of Frankish Unit 7. It represents the booted left leg of a human female and the hindquarters of a dog moving left. The fragment fits snugly under the skirt of the hunting Artemis, S-2392, illustrated in *Corinth* I, iii.<sup>54</sup> Robert Scranton, on the basis of the findspot of the first-found fragment, suggested that the original placement of the statue was in or near Temple G of the Corinthian forum, a temple that he identifies as the Pantheon.<sup>55</sup> In reality the body was found in a position of secondary use within the bottom course of a late wall that overlapped the southeastern corner of the Dionyseion, as identified by Scranton, and about 25 m southeast of Temple G. The statue is a variant of a well-known type.<sup>56</sup>

### 11. Leg of hunting Artemis

Pl. 48

S-1997-1. Max. H. of fragment ca. 0.32 m; when added to the larger fragment (S-2392) the preserved statue stands at about 1.26 m.

White, small grained marble, with mica veins running vertically, probably Pentelic.

The figure wears a short chiton, with a cord, tied in front, gathering the overfold just below the breasts. A quiver strap crosses the right shoulder and descends diagonally to attach to the cord under the left breast. The front of the statue is well finished, with carefully executed details, such as the supplementary press-creases in the front of the chiton and the soft undulations of the material. The surface of the cloth is smooth and intentionally textured by the rasp. The drill is used on the drapery, but the drilled channels are reworked to minimize its effect. The heavy folds of the hem of the chiton are regularly spaced; the regularity is clearly seen on the back of the statue, where the chiton is only rudimentarily carved, with billowing folds ca. 0.10 m wide along the hem. Also carved onto the back of the Artemis, but without detail or finely finished surface, is the quiver, a cylindrical container flaring slightly at top and bottom and banded by a strap around its middle. The newly joined leg fragment preserves the broad lacing of the upper boot, with a lining of lion or panther skin overlapping the top of the boot. The skin hangs in loops from a roll at the top of the boot, the front

loop being the animal head, which faces forward; side loops are paws. The anatomical details of the skin are a bit impressionistically rendered.

The new fragment preserves the haunches of the dog but, unfortunately, only the upper hind legs. The tail curls up against the back of the leg of the Artemis. Texture for the dog's hair, without any definition of the individual locks, has been achieved by flat chisel work.

Possible nonjoining fragments include S-816, a dog head, and S-1616, a booted right leg of an Artemis.

For a full discussion of the type, see Beschi 1959. Note that S-2392 is catalogued under "statuettes de marbre" in *LIMC* II, i, p. 646, s.v. *Artemis* (L. Kahil).

### 12. Midsection of male arm

S-1997-7. Max. p. L. 0.35 m.

Found built into the east-west 12th-century party wall between rooms 1 and 2 of the building with court under Frankish Unit 7, at an elevation of 84.49 m above sea level.

White marble, with very small crystals.

Fragment of arm, ca. one-third over life-size, preserved from mid biceps to mid forearm, broken at both ends. Break at top preserves picked and irregular rectangular (dowel?) cutting ca. 0.055 × 0.03 m.

Right arm of muscular male, very slightly flexed, with extensor carpi radialis brevis well defined, probably because the statue was grasping something in its right hand.

<sup>54</sup> *Corinth* I, iii, p. 70, pl. 27:1 [R. Scranton]. See also Morgan 1939, pp. 266–267, fig. 9:1.

<sup>55</sup> For a variant identification, see Williams and Fisher 1975, pp. 25–29, where Temple G is identified as that of Clarian Apollo, also mentioned in Williams 1989, p. 157.

<sup>56</sup> For a Corinthian version, see *LIMC* II, i, p. 646, nos. 271–283; II, ii, ills. pp. 468–469, s.v. *Artemis* (L. Kahil); for the Palazzo Rospigliosi fragment, see p. 646, no. 274, ill. on p. 469.

## POTTERY ASSOCIATED WITH UNIT 7 AND WITH UNDERLYING LEVELS

A telling ceramic sequence<sup>57</sup> of the second half of the 13th century could be realized this year by analysis of the stratigraphy associated with the court of Unit 7. The latest pottery of the sequence is from the use levels over the clay that covered the original surface of the court. The earliest is that associated with the 12th-century building that was buried beneath the court. Protomaiolica and Archaic Maiolica, here lumped together for statistical purposes, are fabrics popular when Unit 7 was built and during its occupation, up to 1312. These two fabrics represent between 21 and 23 percent of the finewares in post-construction levels of the court; but in levels predating the construction of Unit 7, Protomaiolica is never more than 1.1 to 3.8 percent of the fineware assemblage.

Examination of the metallic-ware statistics is even more revealing; none is present in strata anterior to the construction of Unit 7, yet in the earliest occupation level of Unit 7 the fabric represents 9.3 percent of the total glazed component, rising to 19.8 percent in lot 1997-22.

The metallic-ware pottery appears commonly along with the influx of other imported fabrics of the late 13th century; it appears rarely at Corinth, if at all, in deposits of the third quarter of that century. The elaborate plastic-decorated metallic-ware pitchers and amphoras of this group appear to be the earliest of that imported fabric. The simpler green and brown round-mouthed and trefoil jugs, which are the most frequent shapes in this fabric, appear most commonly in fills dating to the end of the 13th century and in deposits that are dated as late as 1312.

One metallic-ware plate, presented here because plates in this fabric are rare, was recovered from a general fill above the destruction levels of Unit 7. The sherds probably should be assigned to a disturbed occupation level of Unit 7.

**13.** Green metallic-ware plate with Pl. 45:a  
incised decoration on rim

C-1997-3a, b. Est. max. Diam. of rim 0.28 m.

Two nonjoining sherds.

From 85.51 to 85.44 m above sea level, in general fill covering western portion of poros cement floor of court and habitation levels of Frankish Unit 7.

Clay is hard-fired, tan, and rather fine, with sparkling, minuscule black, white, and reddish inclusions.

Outer body of plate flares at ca. 30 degrees to offset, straight-flaring rim 0.033 m wide. Rim flares at ca. 20 degrees.

No slip. Thick, dark green glaze over interior, dilute clear glaze over exterior wall. Incised horizontal grooves along inner and outer edge of rim framing incised wave.

Cf. Williams and Zervos 1992, p. 156, no. 20, fig. 10; for other examples, see figs. 11, 12. A preliminary study of metallic-ware bowls was presented in the Corinth excavation report of 1992 (Williams and Zervos 1992, pp. 156–158, figs. 10–12). For pitchers in the same fabric, see Williams 1993, pp. 270–282, which deals with metallic-ware pitchers.

All bowls published in Williams and Zervos 1992 have a lower wall that is about equal in proportion to the wall above the body carination, crowned by a horizontal rim or one that flares slightly, with a squared lip. Incised decoration is a single or double wave or, less commonly, an incised S motif on the rim. Those bowls all have vertical handles under the rim, usually four or more, attached on the outside at the carination and at the lip. The glaze covers the inside of the body and overlaps the lip and is either a bronzelike brown or a deep green.

A variant of this metallic-ware, green-glazed, multi-handled bowl, not recorded in the published list of 1992, comes from a deposit of pottery found deep within the east foundation wall of Unit 7 (lot 476). Its form is similar to the multi-handled bowl, but it has a much lower side wall above the carination and no exterior handles. A single example of this form (C-60-133) exists in the Corinth inventory. Slightly less than one-half of the body is preserved from the carination to the lip, but this fragment definitely is without trace of handles.

The third form, published in this article as **13**, is similar to the multi-handled bowls except that its shape is that of an Archaic Maiolica plate. The top of its offset rim is decorated with an incised wave pattern framed by grooves.

A type of umber-glazed bowl with incised concentric lines around a concave rim, its clay closely resembling, if not the same as, that of Venetian rouletted ware, has been recovered from the construction and occupation levels in the court of Unit 7 but not from occupation levels predating the court.

<sup>57</sup> All lot weights given below include the inventoried glazed pottery from the appropriate level.



The slip- and paint-decorated and the green and brown paint-decorated categories are also good indicators of the passage of time. These fabrics were in fashion at Corinth before the construction of Unit 7, but when they appear in occupation levels of Unit 7 itself they are probably only remainders.

It is also worth mentioning that stewpots found in occupation levels in the court have tall necks, between 0.045 and 0.050 m high. Some have a straight, slightly flaring wall from shoulder to squared lip; others have an articulated rim above a vertical neck. The typical stewpot of the 12th and first half of the 13th century comes with a low rim that is triangular in section (see pp. 249–250 above). Both types of tall-necked stewpot make their appearance suddenly in levels with Veneto and metallic wares, perhaps heralded by the stewpot with low vertical neck. The transitional form with low neck is best illustrated by stewpot C-1996-8, illustrated in Williams, Barnes, and Snyder 1997. It appears to be a form first used within the third quarter of the 13th century.<sup>58</sup>

The pottery that best dates the habitation of Frankish Unit 7 has been recovered from a series of use levels overlying the original crushed limestone and gravel level of the court. In two places tiles were found to overlie the lowest clay floor that covered the crushed limestone; the pottery from that level is stored in lots 1997-3 and 1997-4. The pottery from these two lots together weighs only 0.73 kg and therefore is not here considered to be a representative sample. Lot 1997-3 is the pottery from an area with a concentration of tile debris only; lot 1997-4 is similar, except that it comes from an area that has tiles with an admixture of clay. The glazed wares from lot 1997-3 (17 sherds) weigh 0.27 kg and include Protomaiolica, Archaic Maiolica, and metallic wares. The finewares from lot 1997-4 (17 sherds) weigh 0.46 kg, including Protomaiolica and metallic wares, as well as one fragment of a bowl in Veneto fabric.

The pottery that was removed with the original crushed limestone, or poros, surface of the court in Unit 7 is stored in lot 1997-33. Pottery from the clay floor that directly covered the original crushed limestone is stored in lots 1997-22 and 1997-32. Material from two floors above the original surface is stored in pottery lot 1997-21.

A construction deposit for Unit 7 appears to have been found in 1960 in the northeast corner of that unit (Fig. 4).<sup>59</sup> The assemblage of pottery, now stored in pottery lot 476, was recovered from within what appears to have been built as a drain in the 12th century. This “drain” was then filled and incorporated within the northern end of the east foundation wall of Unit 7 at the time the foundations were laid. When excavated in 1960 the interior of the segment of the drain that was thus reused was found to contain a number of partially whole pots. Even if another explanation may someday be forthcoming that will better explain this enigmatic drain and its fill of pottery, the deposit itself certainly represents an assemblage that immediately predates the use of Unit 7.

<i>Lot 476</i>	TOTAL WEIGHT 2.61 kg	PERCENTAGE OF WHOLE
Protomaiolica and Archaic Maiolica	0.448	17.1
13th-century green and brown painted	—	—
13th-century green paint decorated	0.009	0.30
13th-century slip and green glaze decorated	—	—
Aegean ware and related fragments	—	—
Champleve, sgraffito, and incised	0.01	0.38
Green sgraffito	0.27	10.3
Clear glazed	0.31	11.8
Metallic ware	0.83	31.8

<sup>58</sup> Williams, Barnes, and Snyder 1997, p. 36, no. 52, fig. 9, pl. 15.

<sup>59</sup> Robinson 1962, p. 107; MacKay 1967, p. 266, there called Deposit III: for no. 6, a metallic-ware carinated bowl, see p. 268; for no. 30, a late sgraffito bowl with light green glazes, see p. 272.

Theodora MacKay has published two glazed open shapes from this deposit; they are her no. 6 (C-60-210), a metallic-ware bowl, and her no. 30 (C-60-311), a large sgraffito bowl. The percentages in this lot, however, are skewed by the surprisingly well preserved condition of various pots in the assemblage. The assemblage is included here, therefore, largely to show the popularity of the Protomaiolica fabric, which at the time of the construction of Unit 7 is represented mostly by both the Bari-type chevron and the RMR bowls. This deposit also contains stewpots solely of the type with tall rim.<sup>60</sup>

The material that best attests to activity immediately preceding the construction of Unit 7 is from the fill within the top level of pit 1997-1 (see p. 236 above). This bothros contained two dumps of pottery separated by a clay layer. The mouth of the pit opened from a gravel level, presumably a roadway, directly under the crushed limestone of the court of Unit 7. Thus the pit provides evidence by which one can closely check the construction date of the unit. The pottery from above the clay is stored in pottery lot 1997-34; that from below the clay is in lot 1997-35. The significant coins, none of which is as late as the pottery from the pit, are 1997-184 (Manuel I, 1143–1180), 1997-283 (Philip Augustus, 1180–1223), 1997-234 (John II, 1118–1143), and coins 1997-308 through 1997-310 (Manuel I).

The glazed ware from lot 1997-34 includes the following:

<i>Lot 1997-34</i>	TOTAL WEIGHT 5.97 kg	PERCENTAGE OF WHOLE
Protomaiolica/Archaic Maiolica	0.16	2.7
13th-century green and brown painted	0.21	3.6
13th-century green or brown glaze decorated	1.135	19.5
13th-century green glaze decorated (from Latium?)	0.036	0.6
13th-century slip and green paint decorated	0.16	2.7
Aegean ware and related fragments	0.02	0.34
Champleve, sgraffito, and incised	0.26	4.45
Clear glazed	0.86	14.75

The inventoried pottery from above the clay within the pit includes the following pots:

- 14.** Clear-glazed carinated bowl Pl. 45:g  
 C-1997-13. H. 0.086; Diam. of foot 0.059 m. Wt. 0.18 kg.  
 Full profile: complete foot, ca. one-quarter of body and rim.  
 Dark orangish tan clay with many sparkling inclusions, golden mica.  
 Tall (0.015) flaring ring foot with flat bearing surface; wide ovoid lower body carinated to steep-walled upper body 0.016 m tall. Slightly flaring, pinched rim 0.03 m tall, articulated from body wall.  
 Thick slip applied by dipping, light creamish on interior, over lip, and on exterior down to carination. Clear glaze. Lower body and foot reserved except for finger smudges. Scar on lower body on exterior is oblong glob of green glaze, caused by contact with adjacent pot during firing. Clear, slightly yellowish glaze on interior and over rim.  
 Fragment preserves less than one-third of body. Light reddish brown clay, poorly compacted, with small white, dark, and a few sparkling inclusions.  
 Plate with straight, widely flaring wall; rim zone 0.025 m wide is offset on top surface, flares slightly more than body.  
 Thick, very light buff slip with heavily pocked surface, largely the result of exploded lime particles. Matt underpainting overlaid by green glaze applied by brush (making leaf forms?). Rim decorated with cross-hatched triangles in green glaze.  
 Cf. C-1992-14a, b (Pl. 45:e). Clay of C-1992-14 has many sparkling inclusions. Rim decorated with two rows of dots separated by longitudinal green-glaze line. Recovered from Frankish Unit 2, from a pit in room 3. See also C-1996-40, which has similar fabric, profile, and glaze but a different glazed design and no matt underpainting.  
 Import from Rome?
- 15.** Green glaze-decorated plate Pl. 45:d  
 C-1997-20. Diam. of lip 0.255 m. Wt. 0.135 kg.

<sup>60</sup> For stewpots, see MacKay 1967, p. 267; cf. no. 128 on p. 299.

**16. Green glaze-decorated plate** Pl. 45:f

C-1997-15. H. 0.05; Diam. of foot 0.066; Diam. of rim 0.189 m. Wt. 0.36 kg.

Full profile, chipped.

Tan clay with large, buff-colored, sandy inclusions; lime-pocked surface, minuscule sparkling inclusions.

Plate with ring foot with broad bearing surface; slightly convex wall flaring to tapered lip. Wheel marks on whole of exterior of body. Deeply incised graffito on upper wall on exterior, added before firing.

Thick white slip on interior and over lip; exterior of wall and foot reserved. Dark green glazed loops or circles executed in three rows (loop at center of floor included) by brush on slipped interior. No other glaze used.

**17. Archaic(?) Protomaiolica shallow bowl** Pl. 46:a

C-1997-19. H. 0.060; Diam. of foot 0.062; restored Diam. of rim 0.195 m. Wt. 0.135 kg.

Full profile: whole foot, ca. one-sixth of body and rim.

Cream-colored clay, not well compacted, sandy, with rare minuscule red, black, and sparkling inclusions.

Bowl with low ring foot with nipped undersurface; widely flaring, slightly convex body to nonprojecting rim, squared flat-to-concave top surface, canted slightly toward interior.

White slip on interior and overlapping rim onto upper wall on exterior. Dilute, clear glaze. Rectangular net pattern executed in blue lines covering floor and wall interior to frame of three black concentric lines just under rim. Single brown dot within each rectangle of net. Flat top of rim decorated with broad brown loops. Tin-glazed(?) interior; slip and glaze overlap rim.

Pottery that reinforces the date for the construction of Unit 7 comes from the general fill immediately underlying the crushed limestone surface of its court. It was into this that pit 1997-1 (lot 1997-34) was dug. Toward the west side of the court this fill is at least 0.60 m deep and appears to have been brought in to prepare the site for construction. The pottery from this fill is stored in lots 1997-5, 1997-12, 1997-13, and 1997-37.

The pottery from lot 1997-5 was accompanied by two coins, 1997-65 (Louis VIII or IX, 1233–1250) and 1997-66 (William de Villehardouin, 1245–1278). Four coins, 1997-87, 1997-88, 1997-92, and 1997-93, were recovered from lot 1997-12; these are not precisely datable, but the latest of the group was minted under William de Villehardouin. Pottery lot 1997-13 is composed of a series of dumped fills; six of the seven coins that it contained were struck under William de Villehardouin (1997-69 through 1997-72, 1997-74, and 1997-80), and the seventh coin is 1997-73, a Latin imitative dated between 1204 and 1261. Coins 1997-144, 1997-149 through 1997-152, 1997-155, 1997-217, 1997-235, and 1997-236 were found in the fill of pottery lot 1997-37. Also to be associated with pre-Unit 7 fills is the pottery from lot 1997-38; that fill contained three identifiable coins: 1997-156, a Latin imitative of 1204–1261; 1997-157, minted under Manuel I; and 1997-160, minted under William de Villehardouin. Nine of the coins from the fills sealed under Unit 7 were struck within the reign of William de Villehardouin. The coin evidence definitely places the construction of Unit 7 within his reign, possibly a few years thereafter, if one is generous.

*Lot 1997-5*

TOTAL WEIGHT 1.03 kg

PERCENTAGE OF WHOLE

Protomaiolica	0.04	3.8
13th-century green and brown painted	0.15	14.4
13th-century slip and green paint decorated	0.23	22.3
Aegean ware and related fragments	0.14	14.0
Champleve, sgraffito, and incised	0.135	15.4

*Lot 1997-12*

TOTAL WEIGHT 5.37 kg

PERCENTAGE OF WHOLE

Protomaiolica	0.060	1.1
13th-century green and brown painted	0.090	1.7
12th-century green and brown painted	0.08	1.5
13th-century slip and green paint decorated	—	—
Aegean ware and related fragments	0.005	0.09
Champleve, sgraffito, and incised	2.35	44.0
Painted champleve, sgraffito, and incised	0.45	8.4
Clear glazed	1.15	21.4

<i>Lot 1997-13</i>	TOTAL WEIGHT 3.32 kg	PERCENTAGE OF WHOLE
Protomaiolica	0.060	1.8
Tunisian/Sicilian Protomaiolica	0.019	0.57
13th-century green and brown painted	1.00	30.1
13th-century slip and paint decorated	0.88	26.5
Aegean ware and related fragments	0.08	2.4
Zeuxippos ware	0.03	0.9
Champleve, sgraffito, and incised	0.69	20.8
<i>Lot 1997-37</i>	TOTAL WEIGHT 10.43 kg	PERCENTAGE OF WHOLE
Protomaiolica	0.21	2.0
13th-century green and brown painted	1.82	17.5
13th-century slip and paint decorated	1.98	19.0
Aegean ware and related fragments	0.06	0.6
Champleve, sgraffito, and incised (clear glazed)	1.905	18.2

The inventoried pottery from these lots is as follows:

**18. Champleve decorated bowl** Pl. 45:b

C-1997-6a, b. H. 0.076; est. Diam. of rim 0.20 m. Wt. 0.097 kg.

Lot 1997-12.

Light orangish brown clay with small white flecks; small, buff, sandy inclusions. Interior and exterior surface pocked by lime. Core 5YR 6/6. Fabric close to that of **26** (C-1997-31).

Bowl with low ring foot, wide ovoid body ending in slightly flaring lip.

Heavy white slip on exterior and interior, with second coat on interior and over lip. Clear glaze over all surfaces, slightly yellow, traces of green stain on bearing surface of foot. Interior of bowl executed in champleve technique, central floor medallion decorated with tendrils, framed by three narrow, raised concentric bands, the outer two of which are decorated with sgraffito hatching.

a: max. dim. 0.157 m. Upper wall decorated with grazing deer(?) going right, represented with cleft hooves. Flower tendril between each leg.

b: max. dim. 0.05 m. Squat quadruped going right, flower tendril over back; band of three concentric raised lines, outer two hatched, on wall interior below lip.

**19. Tunisian/Sicilian Protomaiolica plate** Pl. 45:c

C-1997-36a, b. Est. Diam. of lip 0.43; W. of rim 0.04; Th. of wall 0.07 m. Wt. 0.019 kg.

Lot 1997-13, from below first surface of court of Unit 7. Yellowish cream clay, with small air holes, few reddish and black inclusions, almost no sparkling inclusions. Blue manganese lead glaze. Core 2.5Y 7.8/2.

Height of ring foot 0.016 m, perforated for hanging; body flares at ca. 12 degrees from horizontal, similarly flaring offset rim ending in round lip.

a: Diam. of foot 0.0855 m. Wall exterior unpainted, unglazed. Across floor of plate, horizontal band 0.02 m

wide, framed on both sides by double manganese line. Between lines a running diamond chain in manganese, infilled with fret. Field between diamonds along top and bottom of framing lines infilled with dotted triangles. Blue field above horizontal band has two objects protruding from band. On left, dotted circle on staff; on right, part of rectangle tilting to right.

b: max. dim. of rim 0.091 m. Plate wall has pale yellow-ocher background, preserving apex of triangle with trace of infill ornament, outlines in manganese; apex meets rim frame. Rim (0.041 m wide) is decorated with cross-hatched lines framed on top and bottom by three concentric lines executed in manganese. Hatching produces two rows of diamonds, alternately infilled with blue and yellow ocher. Central background unglazed, each field decorated with three dots. Decoration on the floor of the plate probably is a nonrepresentational design.

**20. Light-on-dark slip-decorated plate** Pl. 46:b

C-1997-22. H. 0.042; Diam. of rim 0.192 m.

Ca. one-third of plate, preserving full profile except for center of floor.

Tan clay with lime and mudstone inclusions.

Low, flaring pedestal supporting almost globular body with unarticulated rim and tapered lip.

Very thin white slip on exterior; clear glaze. Three of four white-slip dot-rosettes preserved, averaging about twelve dots per rosette, on interior wall of plate mid-way between center of floor and lip; white-slip dotted lip. Clear-glazed interior and rim, glaze dripping down outside wall.

**21. Incised pedestal bowl** Pl. 46:c

C-1997-28. H. 0.105; Diam. of lip 0.229 m.

Most of bowl, missing less than one-third of rim and sherds from middle of floor.

Dark pinkish tan clay with lime and sparkling inclusions; in places surface pocked by lime.

Low, flaring pedestal foot; deep, ovoid, almost globular body; and unarticulated rim to tapered lip.

Pinkish white slip over all surfaces, thicker on inside; clear glazed inside, over lip, and on outer rim. Decoration is geometric. Freehand circle at center of floor, its interior incised with two verticals and flanking horizontals; on lower interior, six similarly incised circles are connected directly to each other by two incised lines and by looped lines, capped by small circles above, by V-shaped lines below; in each field formed by connecting lines is a single small x.

The fragmentary building underlying the topmost Frankish road has its use and destruction dates certified by a pottery assemblage that was recovered from against its north wall and just west of well 1997-1. This pottery is stored in lot 1997-40. Stratigraphically, this building and its associated gravel surface superseded roadway three beneath it. Cut by erosion into roadway three were two runnels filled with over a hundred coins (see p. 247 above). These coins date the last use of the third gravel surface to the last years of the 12th century. Overlapped by road three was a building that had been occupied into the last quarter but definitely not to the end of the century. This structure apparently was built in the earlier part of the 12th century, if one assumes that the building on the east side of the fourth road surface and the house on the west side of that surface shared a similar history.

The date for the final use and destruction of the 12th-century house with court on the west side of road four is best attested by the pottery recovered from fill that immediately covered the packed-tile level of rooms 1 and 3 and the court (see p. 249). That pottery now is stored in pottery lots 1997-45 and 1997-47. Two pots from the following catalogue were found in earth overlying this level and, assuming that they come from churned-up areas of disturbed debris, should be associated with the furnishings of the Byzantine court building. The pots **23** and **24** were removed from pottery lot 1997-44. The latest coin almost certainly to be associated with this lot is 1997-221, minted by Manuel I (1143–1180).

**23.** Incised sgraffito bowl, geometric style Pl. 46:e

C-1997-26. H. 0.072; restored Diam. lip 0.192 m.

Slightly less than half of body.

Soft, pale yellowish to very light tan clay, poorly compacted, with little lime, few minuscule dark inclusions.

Low ring foot, flat undersurface, ovoid body, flaring tapered rim.

Slipped interior with traces of slip and glaze wash on exterior and on foot of pot; very few traces of glaze on undersurface. Central medallion infilled with two incised parallel lines intersecting the medallion, lines flanked by others incised at right angles, all framed within two concentric compass-drawn circles. Outside frame, band of radiating kufic strokes framed by three compass-drawn circles, the outer two connected by cross-incision (cording). Mid-wall band of incised verticals interrupted by four compass-drawn circles with decoration similar to that of central medallion. Band below rim decorated with

**22.** Champleve hemispherical bowl Pl. 47:b

C-1997-24. Pres. H. 0.086; Diam. of lip 0.201 m.

Missing foot but preserving full body.

Clay same as that of **20** (C-1997-22).

Probably flaring pedestal foot (missing); globular body and unarticulated rim with tapered lip.

Good slip over all of pot; clear, slightly greenish glaze. Central floor medallion decorated with eight intertwining tendrils generated from center of medallion. Medallion framed by four compass-drawn lines, outer three with sgraffito hatching. Wall undecorated.

sgraffito wave, framed above and below by two concentric sgraffito lines, sgraffito Os and Vs between waves.

**24.** Fractional amphora Pl. 46:d

C-1997-34. Max. pres. H. 0.239; max. Diam. body 0.153; Diam. rim 0.044 m.

From room 5.

Rim and neck and one handle complete; segment of second handle missing. Half of body wall preserved but missing bottom one-eighth of amphora.

Reddish gray clay with sandy white and dark inclusions.

Wheel-ridged piriform body with narrow neck, lekythoid mouth rising to slightly contracted lip. Two thick strap handles rise from lower part of shoulder to upper neck to attach below rim.

Thick, light cream slip (badly worn in places) over whole of exterior and on interior of neck.

**25.** Sgraffito deep bowl

Pl. 46:f

C-1997-30. H. 0.055; Diam. of lip 0.117 m.

Clay same as that of **20** (C-1997-22), surface occasionally pocked by large lime inclusions.

Low ring foot, steep body that flares without articulation to tapered lip.

Totally white slip, heavier coat on interior and over rim; clear glaze. On floor, medallion with double compass-drawn frame, field decorated with four unconnected spirals and filling ornament of small, unclosed circles. Wall undecorated.

The destruction date for the original phase of the 12th-century building west of the fourth road surface is attested by fills covering the random stone paving of the court of the house and from the alteration fill recovered from directly under the late floor in rooms 1 and 3. The numismatic evidence is supplied by a find of coins from the eastern side of the court. These are coins 1997-279 through 1997-282 and coins 1997-292 through 1997-296

Fills of the second half of the 11th century, with pottery dating into the first half of the 13th century, also were found under the clay floor of room C east of the party wall shared by room C and room 5 of the 12th-century building to its east. The clay floor of room C sealed a number of different underlying earths and their pottery, which is stored in pottery lots 1997-26 and 1997-27. The associated numismatic evidence includes coin 1997-175, an anonymous follis of 1030–1042; coin 1997-176, minted by Constantius II or Constans (341–346); and coin 1997-190, minted by John II (1118–1143). Bowl C-1997-31 (**26**) appears to be one of the latest pots from under the clay floor of room C; its pieces were recovered from various fills.

**26.**

Pl. 47:c

Brown decorated bowl with overhanging rim

C-1997-31a, b. H. 0.081; est. Diam. rim 0.27 m.

Two nonjoining fragments preserve ca. two-thirds of rim and upper body; central floor missing.

Clay same as that of **22** (C-1997-24). Some black and white inclusions, no mudstone, some sparkling inclusions.

Low ring foot with squared resting surface; wide, flaring, ovoid bowl with rim angled out sharply from

interior wall. Top of rim very gently curves downward to rounded edge.

Thin white slip on exterior, thick slip on interior and over rim. Large central medallion of discontinuous spirals with double framing line, 0.035-m-wide clear zone at mid wall. Zone immediately below rim decorated with row of discontinuous spirals and infill ornament of Vs. Heavy line along interior edge of rim, top of rim decorated with diagonal lines and loops. All decoration in brown paint; clear glaze over interior and rim.

Room C, contemporary with the latest phase of the 12th-century house with court, had its clay floor preserved almost completely intact. The diverse fill immediately under the floor is stored in pottery lot 1997-9 and should be used as evidence to date the construction of this late-12th-century architectural phase, since it was probably added as a base for the clay floor of room C. The latest of the fills can be dated by their ceramic contents at least into the late second half of the 11th century. The earlier material should be associated with an earlier, underlying structure that had both a different plan and a different function. The evidence for the construction date of this earlier phase is to be found in pottery lot 1997-28. Two coins are associated with that fill: one is coin 1997-252, struck by Constantine VII (945–950); the other coin, 1997-268, was struck by Nicephorus II (963–969).

## PRELIMINARY CONCLUSIONS

One of the important facts that may be deduced from a close analysis of the pottery and coins that were recovered from immediately under the earliest use level of Unit 7 is that the pottery of mid-13th-century Corinth is largely locally made and generally poor in quality. The percentage of 13th-century slip- and paint-decorated and of green and brown paint-decorated wares apparently peaks in the second third of the century, while the latest of the clear-glazed bowls and incised, sgraffito, and champleve pottery of good quality are concentrated within deposits transitional between the 12th and the 13th centuries. Upon eliminating both the Classical and Roman wares from the ceramic assemblage, one finds that the local slip- and paint-decorated wares of the mid 13th century together represent between 36 and 56 percent of the finewares. Protomaiolica and Archaic Maiolica wares imported in the middle third of the century appear to represent only between 1.8 and 3.9 percent of the glazed wares. This is quite different from the situation later in the century, when Protomaiolica and Archaic Maiolica pottery represents as much as 31.8 percent of the glazed assemblage (see lot 476). One must be warned before using these percentages, however, since the local wares are coarsely thrown and have heavier feet and walls; weighing produces only an approximate statistic.

Numismatic evidence from the level immediately beneath Unit 7 adds to the historical interest of the area. If the numismatic and ceramic evidence from the excavations south and southeast of Temple E is being interpreted correctly, some interesting facts emerge. First, the organizing of a wide roadway oriented north-south that led toward Akrokorinthos and the construction of at least two large buildings, each with a central court and a porch or colonnade along that roadway, appear to be activities of the late 1260s or 1270s. This specific expansion at the southwest edge of the city was much more than a casual spurt of growth or a minimal sortie into city planning. The effort demanded planning, the acquiring of land, the coordination of various enterprises, and the investment of a large amount of money and labor. Second, the interpretation of Unit 1 as a hospice perhaps also used as an inn, with two spaces, rooms 2 and 8, definitely equipped as specific-purpose kitchens and with a pharmacy in room 5, attested by the special spice and drug containers recovered from its destruction debris, cannot be far from right. The function of at least part of Unit 1 as an infirmary is reinforced by the archaeological remains excavated within Unit 2.

The Franks extensively altered Unit 2, which in the 12th century had been a Byzantine monastic complex. They abandoned its rooms A, B, and C but reused its church and narthex as well as room D, which was adjacent to the west wall of the narthex. Room D, which had a tiled floor and plastered walls in its Byzantine phase, became an open-air burial ground in the Frankish period. That alteration of room D, in the Frankish period called room 4, was not made before the second half of the 13th century. The preliminary importance derived from the reuse of room 4 comes from the detailed analysis of the skeletal remains of the people who were buried therein. Examination of the human remains has produced a number of interesting facts that can be related directly to the hospice. Many children died at or near birth, others very young. A few persons had become incapacitated by disease or had serious health problems of the sort that demanded continual care, while others suffered from less serious diseases and hygienic disorders but certainly would have used the services of the hospice or pharmacy, if one or the other was available.

It seems clear that the conversion of Byzantine room D into an enclosed burial plot was contemporaneous, give or take a few years, with the construction of Unit 1 in its most expanded form. Earlier burials had been made within the church and narthex, attested by the presence of two *arcosolia* that were constructed within the original walls. Byzantine 12th-century burials appear to have been much fewer and much more restricted than they were later; in the Byzantine phase, they appear to have been limited to the church proper and to its narthex. The expanded burial facilities

in the Frankish period apparently became necessary once, probably, the infirmary offered burial service to its patients and had to dispose of their bodies.

The reorganization and reconstruction of the area south and southeast of Temple E comes at a surprisingly late date in the 13th century. All the evidence that is available at the moment suggests that the following are to be dated to one short period, if not to a single concerted endeavor: the construction of Unit 7; the reorganization of the area west of Unit 7 into a wide market street; the erection of Unit 1 around an interior court; and the redesign of the church of Unit 2 for use as a burial chapel. This sudden activity cannot have been achieved any earlier than within the 1360s, according to the numismatic and ceramic evidence. Whether this sudden expansion in the second half of the 13th century is in any part the result of the influx of Venetian merchants fleeing Latin Constantinople after its fall to the Byzantines, the result of new mercantile interests in the Morea by the Angevins of Naples once William de Villehardouin had put his principedom under their protection, or the result of a new local policy of strengthening defenses and concentrating development at home rather than of continued crusading may well never be determined through study of the archaeological remains uncovered at Corinth.<sup>61</sup> Indeed, the changes attested by the archaeological remains may be the result of a complex mixture of all three elements. One can definitely see evidence, however, of a new attitude at play in Corinth, apparent in the large-scale importation of fine foreign pottery, much of which was coming from South Italy, from the area north of Rome, and from Venice; in the sudden popularity of glass drinking cups at the dining table, and of glass lamps; and in new banking connections with North Italy, attested by the presence of jetons of Tuscan bankers. All of this is seen, as well, in the architectural development of the area south and southeast of Temple E.

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<sup>61</sup> A result of the crucial territorial losses resulting from the ransoming of William de Villehardouin appears to have been the need to strengthen the defenses of Akrokorinthos. See *Chronicles of the Morea*, section 216. Carpenter and Bon suggest that such repairs to the castro were made in the mid 13th century (*Corinth* III, ii, pp. 275–276). Scranton, however, dates those repairs to ca. 1280 (*Corinth* XVI, p. 84). Whatever the time of the building activity, such work definitely would have put more money into circulation within the castellary of Corinth.



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## APPENDIX: COINS

(PLATE 49)

THIS IS THE FINAL REPORT on the coins recovered from the Frankish Complex at Corinth in the area southeast of Temple E. This season's excavation produced 374 coins or coinlike objects, most of them billon or bronze, of which it has been possible to identify 279 pieces. Most of these coins come from relatively young strata, which explains, as it did in the past seasons of digging in the same area, the better than average ratio of readable specimens to the total number recovered: 75 percent. (In the preceding eight years the ratio has ranged from 89 to 75 percent.) Even so, the majority of coins were in an advanced state of decay, few of them qualifying as museum pieces. Advice in deciphering coins, rare and otherwise, came from several colleagues. I am in their debt. Special thanks are also owed to Stella Bouzaki, Corinth Conservator, for supervising the delicate task of cleaning the coins.

The coins included in the Catalogue fall into the following categories:

Greek .....	21
Roman .....	35
Byzantine .....	160 (14 Latin, 2 "Bulgarian")
French .....	6 (2 seigneurial)
Venetian .....	1
Turkish .....	5
Frankish .....	50 (16 imitations)
Jeton .....	1
<hr/>	
TOTAL .....	279

Their dates range from the 4th century B.C. to the 17th century A.C.

A word about the Stratigraphic List: The coins listed come from various buildings and other features of Units 5, 6, and 7 excavated this season. Also included are coins from room 4 (graveyard) of Unit 2, collected in 1991 but excluded from that season's report. For a plan of the pertinent structures, see Williams' report, p. 224, Figure 1 above. As usual, the Stratigraphic List uses pottery lots and excavation baskets to facilitate reference to the Corinth records.<sup>1</sup> "Pocket" is my own term for matter collected in one or more baskets from which generally only coins have been inventoried.

<sup>1</sup> Notebook nos. 831, 839, 889, 896, 897, 900, and 904.

## THE FRANKISH COMPLEX: STRATIGRAPHIC LIST

Chronology: 13th to 14th century A.C.

AREA SOUTH OF UNIT 1: UNITS 5 AND 6			VI. FILLS ON TOP OF COURTYARD		
I. FILL IN RAIN CHANNEL BUILT IN FLOOR, CORRIDOR (UNIT 5) <sup>2</sup>			97-48	<i>Lot 1997-16 (Basket 52)</i> W. Villehardouin	No. 91
97-493	<i>Pocket (Basket 150)</i> (bent) Philip of Tarentum	No. 103	97-29	<i>Lot 1997-14 (Baskets 14, 61)</i> (beneath lot 1997-16) "Bulgarian" imitative	No. 70
II. FILL ON TOP OF FLOOR, CORRIDOR (UNIT 5)			97-63	Alexius I <sup>5</sup>	55
97-494	<i>Pocket (Basket 151)</i> cut (Frankish)	No. 105	VII. CRUSHED-LIMESTONE ("POROS") FLOOR OF COURTYARD <sup>6</sup>		
III. DESTRUCTION ON TOP OF FLOOR, ROOM 1 (UNIT 6)			97-436	<i>Pocket (Basket 131)<sup>7</sup></i> Latin imitative	No. 73
97-197	<i>Pocket (Basket 54)</i> Philip of Savoy <sup>3</sup>	No. 98	97-437	Manuel I	61
97-198	(bent) Frankish	106	97-438	"	60
97-199	(cut) Isabelle	97	97-142	<i>Pocket (Basket 198)</i> Philip Augustus-Louis IX <sup>8</sup>	No. 80
IV. DEBRIS ABOVE FLOOR, ROOM 2 (UNIT 6)			VIII. PIT 1997-1, COVERED BY COURTYARD AND CUTTING THROUGH FRANKISH ROAD AND UNDERLYING BYZANTINE LEVELS <sup>9</sup>		
97-179	<i>Lot 1997-56 (Basket 45)</i> Charles I or II	No. 95	97-184	<i>Lot 1997-34 (Baskets 39, 45, 224)</i> Manuel I	No. 60
97-180	Late Roman	32	97-234	John II	57a
97-187	Isaac II	66	97-283	Philip Augustus	79
97-188	W. Villehardouin	94	97-308	Manuel I	59
97-189	Manuel I	58	97-309	"	59
UNIT 7 (SOUTHEAST OF UNIT 1 AND OF GRAVELED "COURT" <sup>4</sup> ): COURTYARD OF FRANKISH BUILDING			97-310	"	60
V. PIT SEALING WELL 1997-1			97-453	<i>Lot 1997-36 (Basket 108)</i> Greek (imperial)	No. 16
97-37	<i>Pocket (Basket 27)</i> Manuel I	No. 60			

<sup>2</sup> For associated fills excavated in the corridor last year, see my previous report, Zervos 1997, p. 176, Stratigraphic List, Group IX.

<sup>3</sup> Counterfeit coin.

<sup>4</sup> As defined in earlier reports.

<sup>5</sup> This coin is an imitation.

<sup>6</sup> Elevation, top surface, +85.37/85.24 m.

<sup>7</sup> Baskets 131 and 198 are probably to be equated with lot 1997-33 (notebook no. 897, basket 176, etc. = crushed limestone).

<sup>8</sup> Imitation.

<sup>9</sup> The coin-bearing fills of pit 1997-1 were dug as follows: baskets 45, 39, and 224 came, respectively, from the eastern, middle, and western sections of the pit, while basket 108, underlying all three of the aforementioned baskets, came from the very bottom of the pit. Elevation of pit 1997-1: top +85.29 m, bottom +83.82 m.

IX. FILLS AND ROAD METALS BELOW COURTYARD AND ABOVE BYZANTINE LEVELS <sup>10</sup>			97-235	Manuel I	59
			97-236	" "	60
<i>Lot 1997-5 (Basket 62)</i>			<i>Pocket (Baskets 196, 210, 211)<sup>14</sup></i>		
97-65	Louis VIII or IX	No. 81	97-140	W. Villehardouin	No. 93
97-66	W. Villehardouin	93	97-153	" "	92
<i>Lot 1997-13 (Baskets 72, 73)</i>			97-154	Latin imitative	76
97-68	Nicephorus III	No. 41	<i>Lot 1997-38 (Baskets 213, 219)</i>		
97-69	W. Villehardouin	91	<i>(beneath lot 1997-37)</i>		
97-70	" "	93	97-156	Latin imitative	No. 75
97-71	" "	91	97-157	Manuel I	59
97-72	" "	91	97-160	W. Villehardouin	91
97-73	Latin imitative	73	97-169	Manuel I	59
97-74	W. Villehardouin	91	<i>Lot 1997-39 (Baskets 28, 34)<sup>15</sup></i>		
97-80	" "	91	<i>(beneath lot 1997-38)</i>		
<i>Pocket (Basket 76)</i>			97-227	Greek (imperial)	No. 20
<i>(beneath lot 1997-13)</i>			97-228	W. Villehardouin	93
97-77	Manuel I	No. 60	97-233	Isaac II	66
<i>Lot 1997-17 (Basket 67)</i>			<i>Lot 1997-40 (Basket 134)</i>		
97-62	Manuel I <sup>11</sup>	No. 63	97-466	Manuel I	No. 59
<i>Lot 1997-18 (Baskets 78A, 78B)</i>			UNIT 2: AREA DIRECTLY WEST OF CHURCH NARTHEX: ROOM 4 (GRAVEYARD) <sup>16</sup>		
<i>(beneath lot 1997-13)</i>					
97-76	W. Villehardouin	No. 91			
97-78	Isaac II	66			
97-79	Manuel I	58	X. FILLS BENEATH LEVEL OF PACKED EARTH ("FLOOR") AND CONTINUING DOWN TO TOPMOST BURIALS (EAST HALF OF ROOM) <sup>17</sup>		
<i>Pocket (Basket 80)</i>					
<i>(beneath lot 1997-18)</i>					
97-75	W. Villehardouin	No. 93			
<i>Lot 1997-37 (Baskets 23, 40, 42, 182, 209, 212)</i>			<i>Lot 1991-15 (Basket 120*)<sup>18</sup></i>		
<i>(beneath basket 80)</i>			91-47	(cut) Isabelle	No. (56)
97-144	"Bulgarian" imitative	No. 69	<i>Lot 1991-100 (Basket 121*)</i>		
97-149	W. Villehardouin	91	91-48	(cut) Isabelle	No. (56)
97-150	" "	91	91-50	(cut) Philip of Savoy	(59)
97-151	" "	91	91-51	(cut) French or Frankish	—
97-152	" "	91	<i>Lot 1991-101 (Basket 116*)<sup>19</sup></i>		
97-155	Manuel I <sup>12</sup>	63	91-35	Latin imitative	No. (32)
97-217	Manuel I <sup>13</sup>	64			

<sup>10</sup> The baskets in this stratigraphic unit (Group IX) were excavated from the general area, underlying the courtyard, that is situated west of well 1997-1 and pit 1997-1.

<sup>11</sup> Imitation (octagonal clip).

<sup>12</sup> Imitation (octagonal clip).

<sup>13</sup> Imitation (octagonal clip).

<sup>14</sup> Baskets 196, 210, and 211 (notebook no. 897) should probably be equated with lot 1997-37, above.

<sup>15</sup> Road metal; elevation (top surface) +84.83/84.71 m.

<sup>16</sup> Room 4 (also referred to as "area 4" and, in its Byzantine phase, as room D) was first excavated in 1991, at which time the top levels were stripped down to the topmost grave shafts. For a listing of the coins found in the destruction debris and the top "floor" of room 4 (elevation of "floor," from ca. +85.65 m), see Williams and Zervos 1992, p. 180, Stratigraphic List, Groups VIIa and VIIb ("area west of church narthex"). About room 4, in general, see Williams' comments, pp. 237-242, in the present report.

<sup>17</sup> Baskets 27, 28, 116, 120, and 121 in this and the next stratigraphic unit were all excavated in 1991 and are marked with an asterisk (\*). The catalogue numbers (from Williams and Zervos 1992) are shown in parentheses.

<sup>18</sup> Basket 120 (lot 1991-15) excavated grave 1991-4.

<sup>19</sup> Basket 116 (lot 1991-101) excavated graves 1991-1 and 1991-3.

XI. FILLS BENEATH LEVEL OF PACKED EARTH			91-103	Manuel I	(23)
("FLOOR") AND CONTINUING DOWN TO			91-112	(cut) Philip of Savoy	(59)
TOPMOST BURIALS (WEST HALF OF ROOM)				<i>Lot 1991-31 (Basket 28*)</i> <sup>20</sup>	
<i>Lot 1991-30 (Basket 27*)</i>				<i>(beneath lot 1991-31)</i>	
91-98	(cut) Philip of Savoy	No. (59)	91-111	(bent) Isabelle	No. (56)
91-99	W. Villehardouin	(47)	91-121	Manuel I <sup>21</sup>	(22)

## CATALOGUE

The following conventions are used in this catalogue: (1) silver and billon coins are indicated by numbers in *italic type*; (2) an asterisk (\*) means that commentary follows at the end; (3) a double dagger (‡) means that the piece is illustrated on Plate 49.

The following abbreviations are used in this catalogue.

Agora II	= M. Thompson, <i>Coins from the Roman through the Venetian Periods (The Athenian Agora II)</i> , Princeton 1954
Am.	= M. Amandry, <i>Le Monnayage des duovirs corinthiens (BCH Supplément 15)</i> , Paris 1988
BMC	= <i>A Catalogue of the Greek Coins in the British Museum</i> , London 1873–
"Brauron"	= D. M. Metcalf, "The Brauron Hoard and the Petty Currency of Central Greece, 1143–1204," <i>NC</i> , ser. 7, vol. 4, 1964, pp. 251–259
CopSNG	= <i>Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Copenhagen: Corinth</i> , Copenhagen 1944
DOC	= <i>Catalogue of the Byzantine Coins in the Dumbarton Oaks Collection and in the Whittemore Collection</i> , A. R. Bellinger and P. Grierson, eds., Washington, D.C. 1966–
Duplessy	= J. Duplessy, <i>Les Monnaies françaises royales de Hugues Capet à Louis XVI (987–1793) I</i> , Paris 1988
Ed.	= K. M. Edwards, <i>Coins: 1896–1929 (Corinth VI)</i> , Cambridge, Mass. 1933
Edhem	= Khalil Edhem, <i>Meskukat-i Osmaniye</i> (Part VI of <i>Muze-i Humayun Meskukat-i Kadime-i Islamiye Kataloğu</i> ), Constantinople 1334 (1922), repr. 1989
Edwards 1937	= K. M. Edwards, "Report on the Coins Found in the Excavations at Corinth during the Years 1930–1935," <i>Hesperia</i> 6, 1937, pp. 241–256
Fisher	= J. E. Fisher, "Coins: Corinth Excavations, 1977, Forum Southwest," <i>Hesperia</i> 53, 1984, pp. 217–250
Grierson	= P. Grierson, <i>Byzantine Coins</i> , London 1982
Hendy	= M. F. Hendy, <i>Coinage and Money in the Byzantine Empire, 1081–1261</i> , Washington, D.C. 1969
Hunter.	= <i>Catalogue of Greek Coins in the Hunterian Collection, University of Glasgow</i> , G. Macdonald, ed., Glasgow 1899–1902
LRBC	= R. A. G. Carson, P. V. Hill, and J. P. C. Kent, <i>Late Roman Bronze Coinage, A.D. 324–498</i> , London 1960
M.	= D. M. Metcalf, <i>Coinage of the Crusades and the Latin East in the Ashmolean Museum</i> , 2nd ed., London 1995
Morrisson	= C. Morisson, <i>Catalogue des monnaies byzantines de la Bibliothèque nationale</i> , vol. 2, Paris 1970
Pap.	= N. Papadopoli, <i>Le Monete di Venezia</i> , part 1, Venice 1893
Pere	= N. Pere, <i>Osmanlılarda Madeni Paralar</i> , Istanbul 1968
RIC	= <i>The Roman Imperial Coinage</i> , H. Mattingly et al., eds., London 1923–1994
Stahl	= A. M. Stahl, <i>The Venetian Torneseello: A Medieval Colonial Coinage (ANSNM 163)</i> , New York 1985
Tzamalīs	= A. P. Tzamalīs, «Το Εύρημα της Ηλείας, 1964», <i>Nomikhron</i> 13, 1994, pp. 65–74, 81–84
"Zacha"	= (hoard published in) H. L. Adelson and G. L. Kustas, "A Sixth Century Hoard of Minimi from the Western Peloponnese," <i>ANSMN</i> 11, 1964, pp. 159–205
Zervos 1997	= O. H. Zervos, "Frankish Corinth, 1996: The Coins," <i>Hesperia</i> 66, 1997, pp. 173–192

<sup>20</sup> Basket 28 (lot 1991-31) exposed pits of graves 1991-6, 1991-7, and 1991-8, none of which were dug at the time. See the diagram of the cross section of Unit 2 in Williams and Zervos 1993, p. 13, fig. 4, where room 4 is called "area 4."

<sup>21</sup> Imitation (octagonal clip).

## GREEK COINAGE (21)

## CORINTH

1.	AR diobol	4th cent. B.C.	Pegasos flying l. (pointed wing)/ Pegasos walking l. (curled wing)	<i>CopSNG</i> 64	97-91
*2.	12–11 mm	400–146 B.C.	Pegasos flying l./Trident. Δ I–Tripod	Ed. —	‡97-448
3.	”	”	Same. Uncertain controls	Ed. 11	97-382 97-465

## DUOVIRI

4.	22 mm	<i>Candidus Flaccus</i> A.D. 54–55	Agrippina bust r./Genius l.	Am. XX.10	97-20
5.	18 mm	<i>Optatus Polyaenus</i> A.D. 57–58	Nero head r./ISTHμία in wreath	Am. XXI.123-6	97-95
6.	20 mm	<i>Agrippa</i> A.D. 68–69	Galba head r./Victory l.	Am. XXIV.18, 20, etc.	97-403

## ROMAN EMPERORS

7.	23 mm	<i>Caracalla</i> A.D. 198–217	Head r. (radiate?)/ Peirene seated l.	<i>CopSNG</i> 371	97-297
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## OTHER GREEK STATES

## MACEDONIAN KINGS

8.	15 mm	<i>Demetrios Poliorketes</i> 306–283 B.C.	Athena head r./Prow r. Aphlaston, double-axe, and ...	<i>Hunter</i> . 18	97-21
9.	18 mm	<i>Antigonos Gonatas</i> 277–239 B.C.	Athena head r./Pan erecting trophy. Macedonian helmet, Α, and ...	<i>Hunter</i> . 7–18	97-64

## BOIOTIA TO MEGARIS

10.	12 mm	<i>Boiotia (federal)</i> 196–146 B.C.	Boiotian shield/Trident (square-headed)	<i>BMC</i> 108–111	97-346
11.	12 mm	<i>Histiaia</i> 369–336 B.C.	Maenad head/Bull r. Trophy	<i>BMC</i> 7–8	97-381
12.	14 mm	<i>Megara</i> 307–243 B.C.	Prow l./Tripod and two dolphins	<i>BMC</i> 30–34	97-209

## PELOPONNESOS

13.	14 mm	<i>Sikyon</i> 330–200 B.C. (Warren)	Dove flying r./Σ I in wreath	<i>BMC</i> 138	97-481
UNCERTAIN GREEK STATES					
14.	AR	after 500 B.C.	Horse moving l. (Pegasos?)/ Uncertain type		97-385
15.	14 mm	400–31 B.C.	Head, facing, in diadem/ Effaced (Chalkis?)		97-93
16.	25 mm	Imperial	Head or bust r./Figure seated l.		97-453
17.	24 mm	"	Head r./Head r. (centering hole)		97-103
18.	19 mm	"	Effaced/Pegasos r. (Corinth?)		97-203
19.	20 mm	"	Head r., male/Uncertain type (head?)		97-430
20.	19 mm	"	Effaced/Seated figure r.		97-227

## ROMAN IMPERIAL COINAGE (35)

## LICINIUS I, A.D. 307–323

21.	18 mm	<i>Cyzicus</i> A.D. 317–320	IOVI CONSERVATORI AVGG Jupiter l.	<i>RIC</i> VII, 9	97-123
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## CONSTANTINE I, A.D. 307–337

22.	18 mm	<i>Uncertain</i>	GLORIA EXERCITVS Two soldiers, two standards	cf. <i>LRBC</i> I, 1005	97-357
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## CONSTANTIUS II, A.D. 337–361

23.	16 mm	<i>Uncertain</i>	FEL TEMP REPARATIO Fallen horseman ( <i>Series</i> M)	cf. <i>LRBC</i> II, 1902	97-285
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## CONSTANTIUS II or CONSTANS

24.	14 mm	<i>Uncertain</i>	VOT XX MVLT XXX in wreath	cf. <i>LRBC</i> I, 1146	97-176
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## DELMATIUS CAESAR, A.D. 335–338

*25.	15 mm	<i>Constantinople</i> A.D. 336–337	GLORIA EXERCITVS Two soldiers, one standard ( <i>Officina</i> IA or I . . .)	<i>RIC</i> VII, 141–142	97-369
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## GRATIAN, A.D. 367–383

26.	22 mm	<i>Siscia</i> A.D. 378–383	REPARATIO REIPVB Emperor, Tyche ( <i>Officina</i> B?)	<i>RIC</i> IX, 26(a)	97-496
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## THEODOSIUS I, A.D. 379–395

27.	21 mm	<i>Thessalonica</i> A.D. 378–383	REPARATIO REIPVB Tyche ( <i>Officina A</i> )	Emperor, <i>RIC IX</i> , 37(d).1	97-315
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*28.	13 mm	<i>Constantinople</i> A.D. 388–395	SALVS REIPVBLICAE captive	Victory, <i>RIC IX</i> , 86(b).2	97-406 97-491
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## MARCIAN I, A.D. 450–457

29.	10 mm	<i>Constantinople</i> A.D. 450–457	Monogram  or var.	<i>RIC X</i> , 541 or 542	97-426
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30.	10 mm	<i>Uncertain</i>	Monogram  or var.	cf. <i>LRBC I</i> , 2466	97-371
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## LEO I, A.D. 457–474

31.	12 mm	<i>Uncertain</i>	Lion l.(?)	cf. <i>LRBC II</i> , 1881	97-204
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## UNCERTAIN EMPEROR

*32.	17–9 mm	<i>Uncertain mint</i>	GLORIA EXERCITVS	97-384	Cross (with or without legend)	97-180
		Two soldiers, one standard		97-460		97-383 97-411
		GLORIA ROMANORVM	97-96	Uncertain type	97-210	
		Emperor, captive	97-100		97-248	
		VOT ? MVLT ?	97-208	Same	97-251	
		in wreath		Same	97-299	
		SALVS REIPVBLICAE	97-352	Same	97-312	
		(or REIPVBLICE)	97-410	Same	97-372	
		Victory, captive		Same	97-397	
		( ) Two victories	97-498	Same	97-408	
		vis-à-vis		Same	97-409	
				Same	97-423	
				Same	97-428	
		Same	97-474			

## UNCERTAIN COINS OF SMALL MODULE, 11 MM OR LESS (29)

## BYZANTINE COINAGE (160)

## ANASTASIUS I, A.D. 491–518

33.	8 mm	<i>Constantinople</i> A.D. 491–498	Monogram  or var.	<i>DOC I</i> , 15	97-407 97-422
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## JUSTIN I or JUSTINIAN I

34.	8 mm	<i>Unattributed</i>	 large	"Zacha," p. 195:344	97-214 97-415
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JUSTINIAN I, A.D. 527–565					
*35.	29 mm	<i>Nicomedia</i> A.D. 546–547	K ANNO I, X r., cross above	cf. <i>DOC</i> I, 147.1	‡97-479
UNCERTAIN EMPEROR					
36.	12 mm	<i>Uncertain mint</i>	€ large, and . . .	cf. <i>DOC</i> I, pl. 62:21	97-395
CONSTANTINE VII, A.D. 913–959					
37.	27 mm	<i>Constantinople</i> A.D. 945–950	Constantine bust/ Inscription	<i>DOC</i> III, ii, 26	97-252
38.	24 mm	A.D. 950–959	Constantine and Romanus II busts/Inscription	<i>DOC</i> III, ii, 27	97-307
NICEPHORUS II, A.D. 963–969					
*39.	25 mm (1, overstr.)	<i>Constantinople</i> A.D. 963–969	Emperor bust/Inscription	<i>DOC</i> III, ii, 7 or 8	97-18 97-268
CONSTANTINE X, A.D. 1059–1067					
40.	29 mm	<i>Constantinople</i> A.D. 1059–1067	Christ figure/Constantine and Eudocia	<i>DOC</i> III, ii, 8	97-300
NICEPHORUS III, A.D. 1078–1081					
41.	25–24 mm	<i>Constantinople</i> A.D. 1078–1081	Christ figure (between stars)/ C Φ Cross and circle with N Δ	<i>DOC</i> III, ii, 9	97-68 97-185 97-279 97-469
ANONYMOUS ISSUES					
42.	29 mm	A.D. 969–1030	Christ bust/Four-line inscription (Ornament 40)	<i>DOC</i> III, ii, p. 666 Class A2	97-173
43.	29 mm	A.D. 1030–1042	Similar/Cross on steps, inscription in angles	<i>DOC</i> III, ii, p. 676 Class B	97-175
*44.	30–23 mm (2, overstr.; 1, cut down)	A.D. 1042–1050	Christ figure/Jeweled cross, inscription in angles	<i>DOC</i> III, ii, p. 681 Class C	97-213 97-292 97-455
*45.	30 mm	A.D. 1050–1060	Christ seated/Three-line inscription	Ed., p. 140:108a Class D-1	‡97-2
*46.	30 mm (overstr.)	" "	Similar, but different rev. ornaments	Ed., p. 140:108b Class D-2	97-282
47.	28–27 mm (1, overstr.)	A.D. 1070–1075	Christ bust/Patriarchal cross	<i>DOC</i> III, ii, p. 694 Class H	97-6 97-281 97-367

48.	25–23 mm	A.D. 1075–1080	Similar/Latin cross	<i>DOC</i> III, ii, p. 696 Class I	97-50 97-366 97-490
49.	24–23 mm	A.D. 1085–1092	Similar/Virgin figure	<i>DOC</i> III, ii, p. 702 Class K	97-106 97-183
*50.	22 mm		Barbarous imitation of Class I		‡97-467
ANONYMOUS ISSUE (IRREGULAR)					
*51.	22 mm (2.46 g)		Christ seated/Cross with letters in upper angles, etc. (cf. Classes D, H, I)	cf. <i>Agora</i> II, 1877	‡97-360
ANONYMOUS ISSUE OF TREBIZOND					
52.	24 mm	A.D. 1000–1200	Christ bust/ Cross with NH KA XC	Grierson 1009	97-56
ALEXIUS I, A.D. 1081–1118					
53.	Tetart. (3.05–2.21 g)	<i>Thessalonica</i> A.D. 1092–1118	Christ bust/Emperor bust	Hendy, pl. 8:7	97-225 97-280
54.	Tetart. (4.55–1.88 g)	” ”	C Φ Cross M Δ/Emperor bust (Hendy, pl. 8:10)	97-22 97-49 97-53	97-90 97-293 97-294
ALEXIUS I (IMITATIONS)					
*55.	Tetart. (3.06–0.90 g)	after A.D. 1092	C Φ Cross M Δ/Emperor bust (cf. Hendy, pl. 8:12)	97-63 97-186	97-295 97-359
ALEXIUS I or JOHN II					
56.	Tetart. (1.60–1.41 g)	<i>Thessalonica</i> A.D. 1092–1143	Christ figure/Effaced	Hendy, pl. 8:16 or pl. 11:13	97-222 97-499
JOHN II, A.D. 1118–1143					
*57.	Tetart. (3.83–1.74 g)	<i>Thessalonica</i> A.D. 1118–1143	Christ bust or var./ Emperor bust	Hendy, pl. 11:11	97-135 97-165 97-190
57a.	Half- tetart. (1.65 g)	” ”	St. Demetrius bust/ Emperor bust	Hendy, pl. 11:15	97-234
MANUEL I, A.D. 1143–1180					
*58.	Half- tetart. (1.69– g)	<i>Thessalonica</i> A.D. 1143–1180	Δ Π (raised Π)/Emperor bust (Hendy, pl. 17:17)	97-52 97-79	97-84 97-94 97-189

	<i>Unattributed</i>			
65.	Half-tetart. (g —)	A.D. 1183–1185	Virgin bust with Christ/ Emperor bust	Hendy, pl. 19:4 97-38

## ISAAC II, A.D. 1185–1195

*Unattributed*

*66.	Half-tetart. (2.47–0.78 g)	A.D. 1185–1195	St. Michael bust/ Emperor bust (Morrisson, p. 749:X/Æ/01)	97-78 97-178 97-187 ‡97-216 97-233	97-342 97-344 97-379 97-404 97-452
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## UNCERTAIN LATE EMPEROR

*Uncertain mint*

67.	Half-tetart.		Illegible or bust (of Saint?)/ Emperor bust	97-130 97-131	97-323 97-343 97-377
*68.	Half-tetart.		Effaced/Effaced	97-28 97-39 97-51 97-194	97-249 97-321 97-354 97-380

## “BULGARIAN” IMITATIVE

*Unattributed*

*69.	Trachy (cut down)	after A.D. 1195	Unstamped (brockage)/ Emperor figure	Hendy, pl. 24:10 (type B)	‡97-144
*70.	Trachy (cut down)	” ”	Christ bust/Emperor and St. Constantine	Hendy, pl. 25:1 (type C)	‡97-29

## LATIN IMITATIVE

*Constantinople*

71.	Trachy (flattened)	after A.D. 1204	Virgin with Christ, seated/ Emperor figure	Hendy, pl. 25:5 (type A)	97-60
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*Thessalonica*

*72.	Trachy (holed)	after A.D. 1204	Christ bust/Emperor figure	Hendy, pl. 28:5 (type B)	97-46
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*Unattributed*

*73.	Trachy (1, halved)	after A.D. 1204	Virgin with Christ, seated/ Emperor figure (Hendy, pl. 29:1)	‡97-55 97-73	97-250 97-436 97-478
74.	Trachy	” ”	Christ seated/Similar	Hendy, pl. 29:4	97-4
*75.	Trachy (1, halved)	” ”	Similar/Emperor bust	Hendy, pl. 29:10	97-36 97-156
76.	Trachy	” ”	Similar/Saints Helen and Constantine	Hendy, pl. 29:16	97-154
77.	Trachy	” ”	Virgin with Christ, seated/ Emperor and St. Theodore	Hendy, pl. 29:19	97-477

## UNCERTAIN TRACHEA

78.	22–15 mm		Effaced/Illegible or Emperor figure		97-86 97-247
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## FRENCH COINAGE (6)

## PHILIP AUGUSTUS, A.D. 1180–1223

- Tours*  
 79. Den. A.D. 1204–1220 +PHILIPVS (or PHILLIPVS) Duplessy 176 97-283  
 (bent) REX Cross/  
 +SCS MARTINVS Castle

## PHILIP AUGUSTUS, LOUIS VIII or IX (imitation)

- \*80. Den. A.D. 1180–1270 ( )EX Cross/ Ed. 29–32 97-142  
 (cut) ( ) Castle

## LOUIS VIII or IX, A.D. 1223–1270

81. Den. A.D. 1223–1250 +LVDOVICVS REX Cross/ Duplessy 187 97-65  
 (1, bent) +TVRONVS (or TVRONIS) or 188 97-97  
 CIVI Castle

## SEIGNEURIAL

## ALPHONSE, MARQUIS OF PROVENCE, A.D. 1249–1271

82. Den. A.D. 1249–1271 +COMES TOLOSE Ed. 39 97-148  
 Castle surmounted by cross  
 with pellets around it/  
 +MARCK PVINCIE Cross

## CHARLES I OF ANJOU, A.D. 1246–1285

83. Den. A.D. 1246–1285 +K CO P FI RE F Cross/ Ed. 40 97-170  
 +PVINCIALIS Castle  
 (with fleur-de-lis)

## VENETIAN COINAGE (1)

## MARCO CORNER, A.D. 1365–1368

- \*84. Bi. A.D. 1365–1368 Cross/Lion of St. Mark Pap., p. 204, 97-267  
 (Tornesello) no. 5

## OTTOMAN TURKISH COINAGE (6)

## SULEYMAN I, A.D. 1520–1566

- \*85. AE *Barani* A.D. 1552 Ornament (interlace)/ Edhem, p. 318, ‡97-35  
 Inscription no. 1061 var.

AHMED I, A.D. 1603–1617<sup>22</sup>

- Uncertain*  
 85a. Medin A.D. 1603–1617 Inscription/Inscription cf. Pere 370 91-385

<sup>22</sup> This silver coin of Ahmed I was incorrectly attributed to an uncertain ruler in Zervos 1997, p. 187, no. 93.

## IBRAHIM, A.D. 1640–1648

86.	Aqche	<i>Constantinople</i> A.D. 1640–1648	Inscription/Inscription	Pere 440	97-47
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## MEHMED IV, A.D. 1648–1687

87.	Para	<i>Misir</i> A.D. 1648–1687	Inscription/Inscription	Pere 458	97-26
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## UNCERTAIN RULER

88.	Aqche(?)	<i>Uncertain Mint</i>	Inscription/Inscription		97-44
89.	AE		Ornament(?)/Inscription		97-43

## JETON (1)

*90.	Counter of Lombard banker, late 13th–14th century				‡97-172
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## FRANKISH COINAGE (50)

## PRINCES OF ACHAIA (36, 7 imitations)

## WILLIAM VILLEHARDOUIN, A.D. 1245–1278

91.	AE unit	<i>Corinth</i> after A.D. 1250	+G P ACCAIE Long cross/ CORINTVM Acrocorinth castle (Ed. 2)	97-7 97-9 97-48 97-69 97-71 97-72 97-74 97-76	97-80 97-149 97-150 97-151 97-152 97-160 97-148 97-500
92.	AE fraction	” ”	Similar/Similar	Ed. 3	97-153
93.	AE unit	” ”	G P. ACCAIE Cross/ CORINTI Genoese gate (Crescents) (Ed. 4)	97-45 97-66 97-70	97-75 97-140 97-228 97-246
94.	Den.	<i>Clarenza</i> A.D. 1262–1278	+G PRINCEPS Cross/ +CLARENTIA Castle Tournois (Double stops, dots)	Ed. 6	97-119 97-188

## CHARLES I or II of ANJOU, A.D. 1278–1289

95.	Den.	<i>Clarenza</i> A.D. 1278–1283 (Tzamalís)	+K R PRINC' Ach Cross/ +CLARENTIA Castle Tournois	Ed. 10	97-179
-----	------	---	--	--------	--------

## ISABELLE VILLEHARDOUIN, A.D. 1297–1301

- |     |      |                 |   |        |        |  |
|-----|------|-----------------|---|--------|--------|--|
|     |      | <i>Clarenza</i> |   |        |        |  |
| 96. | Den. | A.D. 1297–1301  | +YSABELLA P ACh Cross/<br>+D€ CLARENCIA Castle Tournois | Ed. 13 | 97-143 |  |

## ISABELLE VILLEHARDOUIN (imitations)

- |     |      |                  |  |        |                           |  |
|-----|------|------------------|--|--------|---------------------------|--|
|     |      | <i>Uncertain</i> |  |        |                           |  |
| 97. | Den. | after A.D. 1297  | +YSABELLA P ACh (blundered) Cross/<br>+D€ CLARENCIA (blundered)<br>Castle Tournois | Ed. 14 | 97-17<br>97-111<br>97-199 |  |
|     |      | (2, cut or bent) |  |        |                           |  |

## PHILIP OF SAVOY (imitations)

- |      |      |                  |  |       |                             |  |
|------|------|------------------|--|-------|-----------------------------|--|
|      |      | <i>Uncertain</i> |  |       |                             |  |
| *98. | Den. | after A.D. 1301  | +PhS D SAB P ACh€ (blundered) Cross/<br>+D€ CLARENCIA (blundered)<br>Castle Tournois | Ed. — | ‡97-113<br>97-197<br>97-226 |  |
|      |      | (1, cut)         |  |       |                             |  |

## PHILIP OF TARENTUM, A.D. 1307–1313

- |      |      |                 |  |                  |       |  |
|------|------|-----------------|--|------------------|-------|--|
|      |      | <i>Clarenza</i> |  |                  |       |  |
| *99. | Den. | A.D. 1307–1313  | +PhS P ACh TAR Cross/<br>+D€ CLARENCIA<br>Castle Tournois<br>(F, lis, dot) | M. 984<br>(PT 3) | 97-98 |  |
|      |      | (bent)          |  |                  |       |  |

## UNCERTAIN RULER OF ACHAIA (imitation)

- |      |      |                  |   |             |        |  |
|------|------|------------------|---|-------------|--------|--|
|      |      | <i>Uncertain</i> |   |             |        |  |
| 100. | Den. | after A.D. 1262  | Legend (blundered) Cross/<br>+D€ CLARENCIA or var.<br>(blundered) Castle Tournois | Ed. 8, etc. | 97-132 |  |
|      |      | (cut)            |   |             |        |  |

## DUKES OF ATHENS (3)

## WILLIAM DE LA ROCHE, A.D. 1280–1287

- |      |      |                              |   |        |                  |  |
|------|------|------------------------------|---|--------|------------------|--|
|      |      | <i>Thebes</i>                |   |        |                  |  |
| 101. | Den. | A.D. 1280–1308<br>(Tzamalís) | +G DVX ATENES (or ATEINES) Cross/<br>+TheBE CIVIS Castle Tournois,<br>broken annuli<br>(Trefoils, annulets) | Ed. 23 | 97-101<br>97-473 |  |

## WILLIAM or GUY II DE LA ROCHE, A.D. 1280–1308

- |      |      |                              |  |        |        |  |
|------|------|------------------------------|--|--------|--------|--|
|      |      | <i>Thebes</i>                |  |        |        |  |
| 102. | Den. | A.D. 1287–1308<br>(Tzamalís) | +GVI DVX ATENES Cross/<br>+Th€BANI CIVIS Castle Tournois<br>(Spur rowel, dots) | Ed. 24 | 97-138 |  |



## DESPOT OF EPIRUS (5 imitations)

## PHILIP OF TARENTUM (imitations)

		<i>Uncertain</i>			
*103.	Den.	after A.D. 1294	Legend (blundered) Cross/ +NEPANTI CIVIS (blundered) Castle Tournois	Ed. —	97-34 97-41 97-112 97-166 97-493
		(4, cut or bent)			

## BARONY OF KARYTAINA (1)

## HELEN ANGELA, A.D. 1291–1299(?)

		<i>Unattributed</i>			
104.	Den.	after A.D. 1291	+hELENA DI GR <sup>—</sup> A Cross/ +CLARICTIA SF Castle Tournois (Annulets, dots)	M., p. 282	97-61

## UNCERTAIN RULERS (5 imitations)

		<i>Uncertain mint</i>			
105.	Den.	after A.D. 1262	Legend (blundered) Cross/ ( )CIVIS or uncertain (blundered) Castle Tournois	Ed. 27, etc.	97-102 97-104 97-128 97-494
		(3, cut or bent)			
106.	Den.	after A.D. 1294	+( )C9ISIIA9DCS9 Cross/ +( )DCCLARCNCI Castle Tournois Mule: obv. Lepanto/rev. Clarenza		97-198
		(bent)			

## NOTES

- (2) This Corinthian coin belongs to the rare variety ΔI-Tripod, which is probably unpublished. In our specimen, the letter Δ is off flan (Pl. 49).
- (25) The mint signature of this coin is unclear but must be either CONSA or CONSI • (pellet). Neither form is noted in *RIC* (Pl. 49).
- (28) Coin 97-491 has CONSA in the exergue and *cross rho* in the l. field.
- (32) Coin 97-410, with SALVS REIPVBLIC(AE), has a *cross rho* in the reverse field.  
Coin 97-428, preserved as a minute fragment, has a mint signature reading AN. . . and is probably an issue of Antioch.  
Coin 97-498 (two Victories) has a U-shaped *notch* in its edge.
- (35) The regnal year in this issue of Nicomedia is usually written horizontally, thus XX. Our specimen, however, uses an alternate *vertical* arrangement, X (Pl. 49).
- (39) Coin 97-268 is overstruck on a follis of Constantine VII (Class 5).
- (44) Coin 97-292 is cut down, possibly to the size of a tetarteron (*weight* 4.60 g). Coins 97-213 and 97-455 are both overstruck on a follis of Class B.
- (45) The reverse ornaments in this variant of the Class D follis are — + — (cross between *bars*), above the inscription, and • ◐ • (crescent between *lozenges*), below the inscription. Grierson (*DOC* III, ii, p. 685, note), who noted the distinction in the form of the lateral markings above and below the inscription, wrongly described the lozenges as shapes “which are thicker at the ends than in the middle.” They are in fact lozenges (thicker in the middle; Pl. 49). Pl. 49:A illustrates a better-preserved piece from older excavations (hoard, 30.iv.1929).
- (46) This follis has reverse ornaments, • + • (cross between *lozenges*), above the inscription and • ◐ • (dot-in-crescent between *lozenges*) below the inscription. Though quite common, this variant is

overlooked in *DOC*. Since, however, the two Class D follis varieties here catalogued (nos. 42a, 42b) are often difficult to distinguish in the actual specimens, it is possible that several of the coppers described in *DOC* III, ii, p. 685 as "Class D" (Class D-1) may in reality belong to the second group (Class D-2). (*Note*: The best description of all the known variants of the Class D follis, three in all, is to be found in Ed., p. 140, no. 108.)

- (50) *Weight* of coin, 2.00 g (Pl. 49).
- (51) This coin is a pastiche of elements taken from various classes of anonymous folles: on the obverse, seated Christ on throne with back (Class D); on the reverse, Latin cross (Class I) and floral patterns at the base of the cross (Class H). But the letters C, H in the upper angles of the reverse cross seem to be an invention (Pl. 49). A similar example is listed in *Agora* II, no. 1877, pl. 3.
- (55) All four coppers listed here display anomalies of style and fabric that distinguish them from the regular Alexian tetartera of the "jeweled cross" variety. Thus, coins 97-63 and 97-186 have, on their obverses, a cross with exaggerated "horned" ends and lower letters M, Δ placed at a slant. Coin 97-295, struck on a clipped polygonal flan, has an obverse cross lacking the usual X at its center. Finally, coin 97-359 omits the reverse legend (TW KOMN) altogether, using in its stead a tiny *cross* (in the left field). Their flans range in thickness from thin to paper thin. For similar anomalous coins reported in the past from Corinth and the Athenian Agora, see my previous report, Zervos 1997, p. 190, endnote 50.  
*Note*: Hendy illustrates three "jeweled cross" tetartera (Hendy, pl. 8:10–12), of which only the first (no. 10) is regular, i.e., Thessalonican. The second coin (no. 11) is an ordinary counterfeit, and the third coin (no. 12) is an imitation similar to coins 97-63 and 97-186 described above (M, Δ on a slant).
- (57) Coin 97-190 depicts Christ in the form of a *half-length* figure (*weight* 1.74 g). For other examples of this common but otherwise little-known iconographic variant, see my earlier reports, Williams and Zervos 1996, p. 48, no. 45; Williams and Zervos 1995, p. 50, no. 62; and Williams and Zervos 1993, p. 44, no. 40 (with endnotes).
- (58) Coin 97-79 is broken in half. *Weight* of half, 1.03 g.
- (59) Coin 97-157 (Pl. 49) and coin 97-296 (Pl. 49) are noteworthy for their high weights, 2.86 g and 3.09 g, respectively, considerably above 1.80 g, the average weight given the series by Hendy.
- (63–64) The four coins listed here are barbaric imitations of Manuel's monogram tetartera, struck on thin octagonal flans (squares with their corners nipped off), each weighing less than a gram. Especially puzzling among these imitations is coin 97-62, which uses the wrong kind of reverse emperor bust—in *jeweled* loros rather than the canonical paneled loros (Pl. 49)—and coins 97-59 and 97-217 (Pl. 49), which are struck on *concave* flans! Similar pieces have been reported in the past from both Corinth (Fisher, p. 221, pl. 48:537a) and elsewhere ("Brauron," p. 257, pl. 19:14–15) and are evidently, like our coins, the product of some unofficial mint. For a possible post-1204 date for this interesting class of coins, see D. M. Metcalf, *Coinage in South-Eastern Europe: 820–1396*, London 1979, pp. 239–240.
- (66) Coins 97-216 and 97-379 are noteworthy for being struck on irregularly shaped metal scraps rather than normal flans. They weigh, respectively, 2.47 g (Pl. 49) and 1.85 g.
- (68) Coin 97-321 is a fragment of an "octagonal clip" of unknown type; cf. endnote 63–64, above. *Weight* of fragment, 0.13 g.
- (69) *Weight* of coin, 1.29 g (Pl. 49).
- (70) *Weight* of coin, 1.14 g (Pl. 49).
- (72) This Thessalonican trachy is unusual for having the Christ bust impressed on the flan's *hollow* (reverse) side instead of the convex side. It is perhaps because of this irregularity that the coin was subsequently canceled by piercing.
- (73) Most Latin imitative trachea of small module are irregularly clipped. Coin 97-55 is noteworthy for its evenly rounded edge. *Weight* 1.54 g (Pl. 49).  
 Coin 97-478 is cut or broken in half. *Weight* of fragment, 0.54 g.
- (75) Coin 97-156 is cut in half. *Weight* of half, 0.82 g.
- (80) This is a "copper" counterfeit, all of its original silvering gone. Only a quarter of the coin is preserved.
- (84) The Venetian torneselli were first struck at the very end of A. Dandolo's rule, in 1353 or 1354. Out of a grand total of some 137 torneselli reported from Corinth, however, only three antedate 1368, one of them coin 97-267, listed here, and two others from earlier excavations (L. Celsi: 1; M. Corner: 2).

*Note:* Edwards (1937, p. 256) and Stahl (p. 82) erroneously ascribe one tornesello of A. Dandolo (1343–1354) to the excavation finds. That coin is not a tornesello but a silver soldino (as Pap., p. 432, no. 5), requiring a correction in both Edwards and Stahl.

- (85–89) I thank Messrs. Kenneth MacKenzie and Slobodan Srećković for reading and dating this entire series of Ottoman coins. Coin 97-35 (Pl. 49) is a small *mangir* bearing date H. 959 (A.D. 1552) but no ruler's name. Edhem reads the mint name "Barani" on the reverse, about which little is known (Srećković).
- (90) This jeton is unlisted in the standard texts and is therefore difficult to attribute to a specific Italian city or family (Pl. 49). Two identical pieces were found in the same general area of the Forum in 1960 (Agora SW, 9.iv.1960, nos. 1960-196 and 1960-197).
- (98) Counterfeit coin 97-113 has a long fracture or cut across its flan, possibly made with the intent of canceling the piece (Pl. 49).
- (99) The secret marks of this particular variety, never correctly recorded, are commented on in an earlier report; see Williams and Zervos 1993, p. 51, endnote 92. Now see also Tzamalīs, p. 67:1δ/PT-Γ (with minor inconsistencies). Though *folded* in half, this piece is perfectly genuine.
- (103) Counterfeit coin 97-34 has a *retrograde* reverse legend. Counterfeit coin 97-493 has been left in the shape in which it was found—folded twice—and therefore remains only partly read.

*Note on the Frankish Coins:* Deformed or mutilated specimens are described in the Catalogue as they have been in the past. Thus coins cut into halves, quarters, or some other irregular shape are designated as "cut"; coins twisted, folded, or pounded into a rough shape are designated as "bent." For other general remarks about the Frankish specimens (including the nature of the "cut" and "bent" pieces), see my earlier report, Williams and Zervos 1990, p. 369.

#### CORRIGENDA

In *Hesperia* 62, 1993, p. 43:

No. 32a (Catalogue), last column, for 92-381 *read* 91-381.

In *Hesperia* 63, 1994, p. 55:

No. 51 (endnote), third line, *read* . . . letter Δ, etc.

In *Hesperia* 64, 1995, pp. 47–53:

P. 47, no. 33 (Catalogue), last column, for 94-6 *read* 94-16.

P. 52, no. 86 (Catalogue), subheading, *read* PHILIP III or IV, A.D. 1270–1314.

P. 52, no. 86 (Catalogue), third column, *read* A.D. 1280–1290 (Duplessy).

P. 53, no. 92 (Catalogue), fourth column, obverse, *read* +K CO P FI R€ F, etc.

In *Hesperia* 65, 1996, pp. 52, 53:

P. 52, no. 94 (Catalogue), fourth column, obverse, *read* +PhS D SAB P ACh€, etc.

P. 53, no. 101 (Catalogue), fourth column, obverse, reverse, *read*  
 . . . GR<sup>+</sup>A Cross/+CLARICTIA S<sup>+</sup>F, etc.

ORESTES H. ZERVOS

CORINTH EXCAVATIONS

c/o American School of Classical Studies

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Greece



Debris from east wall of Unit 6 in situ, room 1 in background (from east)



a. Unit 7: rooms A-C in foreground, court at top; post-Frankish foundation-trench cuttings in court at top left (from west)

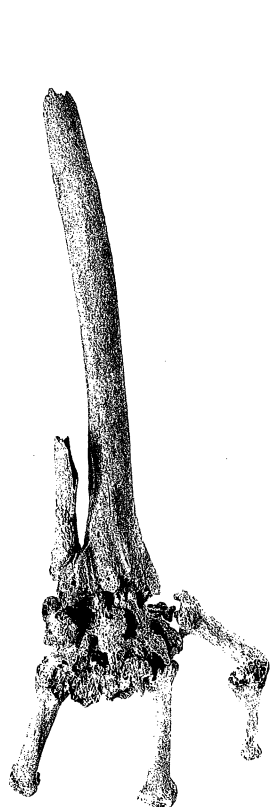


b. Late-12th-century building: court at center left; room 1 at top; room 3 at middle right; room 4 at lower right; room 5 at lower left (from west)

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a. Unit 6, arch from doorway

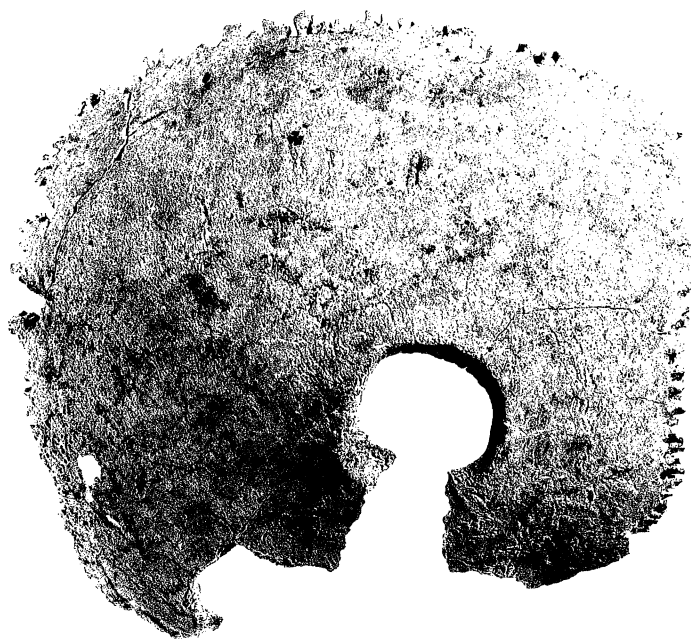


b. Arthritic right wrist (Unit 2, room 4, bone lot 1996-58)



c. Septic arthritic elbows (Unit 2, room 4, bone lot 1996-61a)

Scale b and c, ca. 2:5



a. Trephinated skull (Unit 2, room 4, bone lot 1990-8)

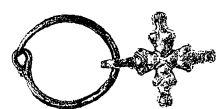
Scale 4:5



b. Skull showing anemia (Unit 2, room 4, bone lot 1995-28)

Scale 3:5





b. 2 (MF-1997-51)



c. 3 (MF-1997-59a, b)



d. 4 (MF-1997-52)

Scale a, ca. 2:5; b-d, 1:1



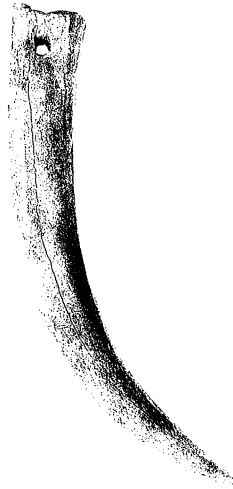
a. Pelvis of woman, with skeleton of child in transverse position (Unit 2, room 4, bone lot 95-55)

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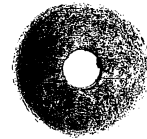




a. 5 (MF-1997-35)



b. 6 (MF-1997-36)



c. 9 (MF-1997-42)



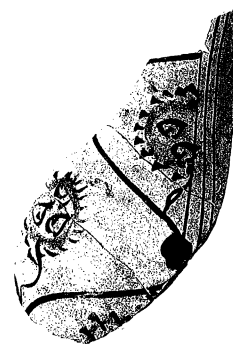
f. 12th-century roadway between houses; well 1997-1 at upper right (from south)



d. 10 (MF-1997-8)

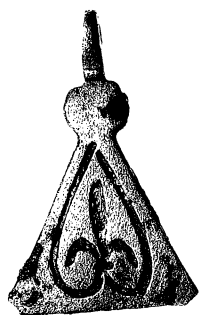


g. 12th-century house, showing first-phase paving of its court (from south)

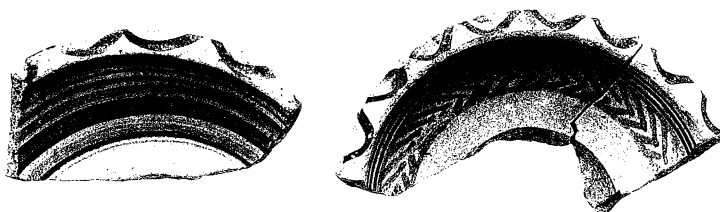


e. Fragment of Archaic Maiolica ware (C-60-363) from lot 476

Scale a, c, d, 1:1; b. ca. 1:2; e, 1:3

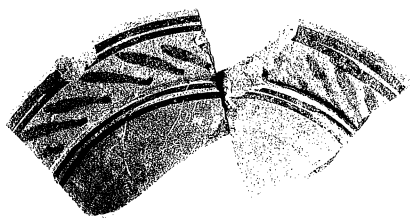


a. 1 (MF-1997-55)

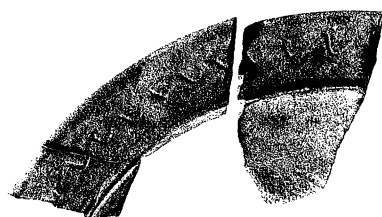


b. Protomaiolica bowls

Lot 476 (except 43:a)



c. Archaic Maiolica plate rim,  
metallic-ware rim



d. RMR Protomaiolica bowl

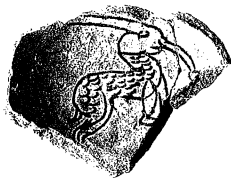


e. Stewpot

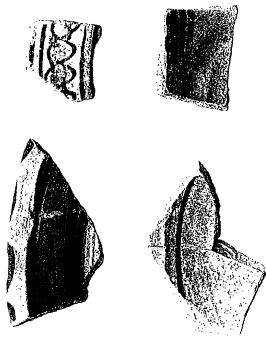


f. Clear-glazed bowl

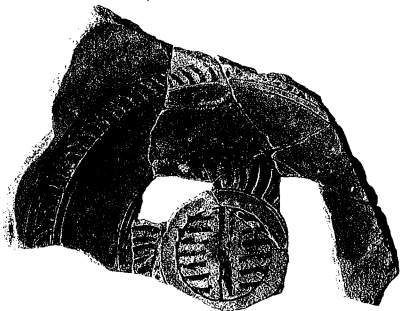
Scale a, ca. 1:1; b-f, 1:3



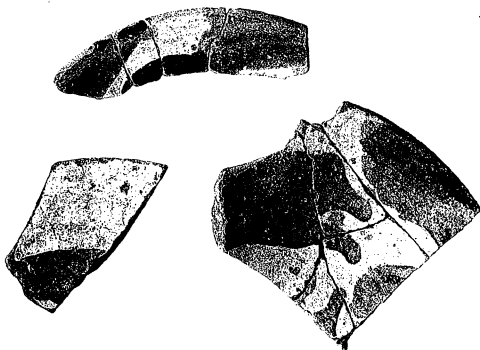
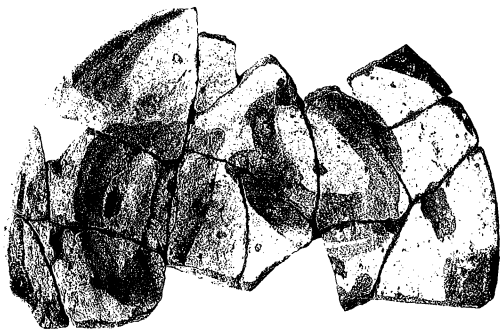
a. Sgraffito sherds



b. Protomaiolica sherds



c. Sgraffito, incised, and champleve wares



d. Glaze-decorated plates



e. Glaze-decorated plates



a. 13 (C-1997-3)



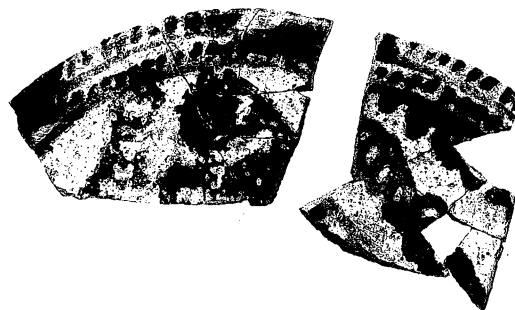
b. 18 (C-1997-6a)



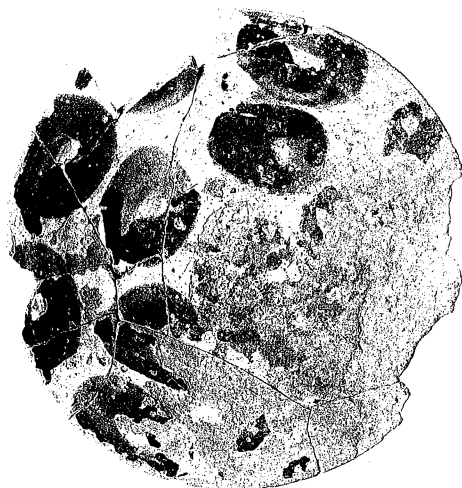
c. 19 (C-1997-36a, b)



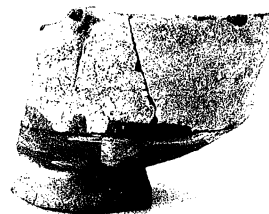
d. 15 (C-1997-20)



e. *sub* 15 (C-1992-14a, b)

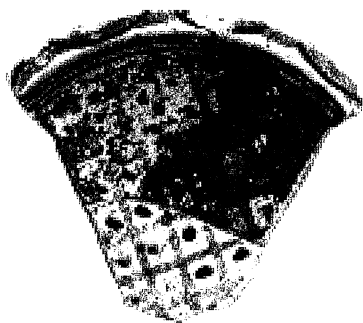


f. 16 (C-1997-15)

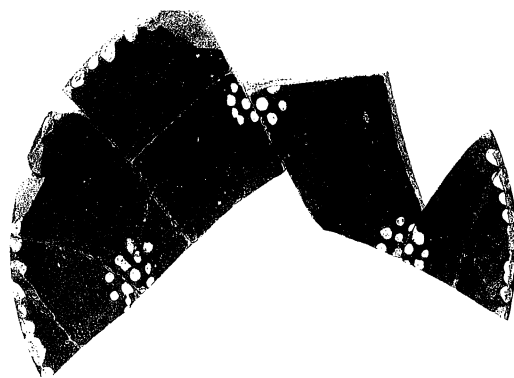


g. 14 (C-1997-13)

Scale ca. 1:3



a. 17 (C-1997-19)



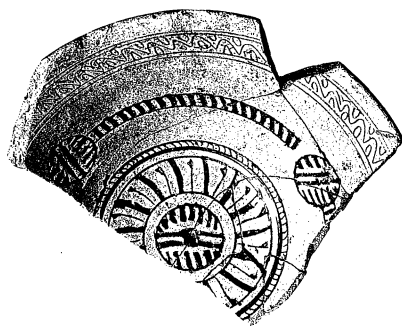
b. 20 (C-1997-22)



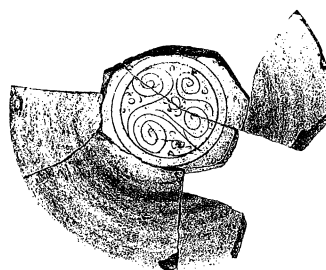
c. 21 (C-1997-28)



d. 24 (C-1997-34)



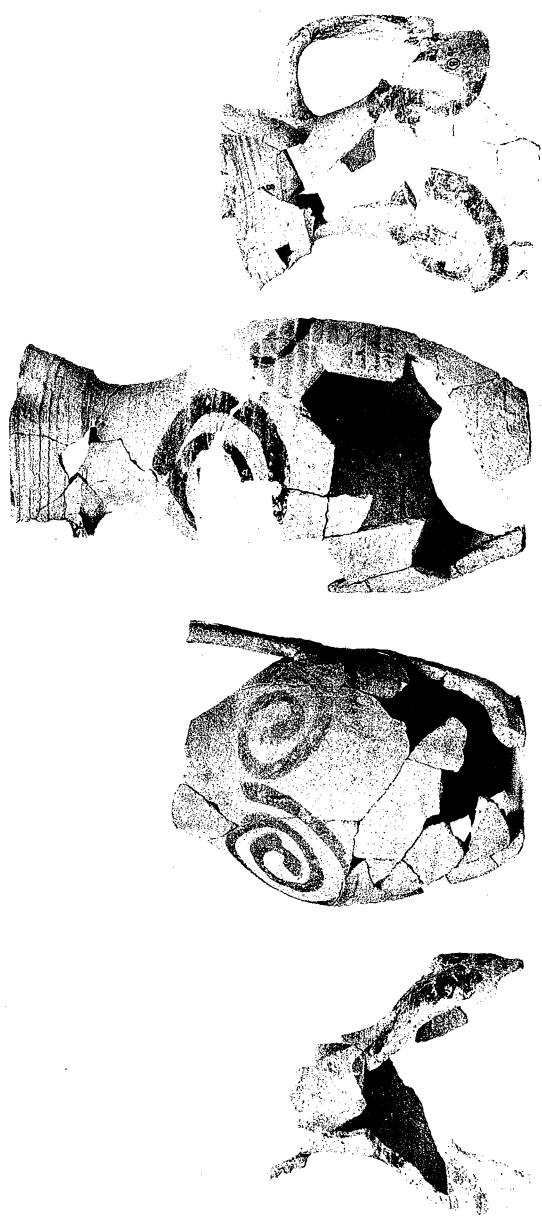
e. 23 (C-1997-26)



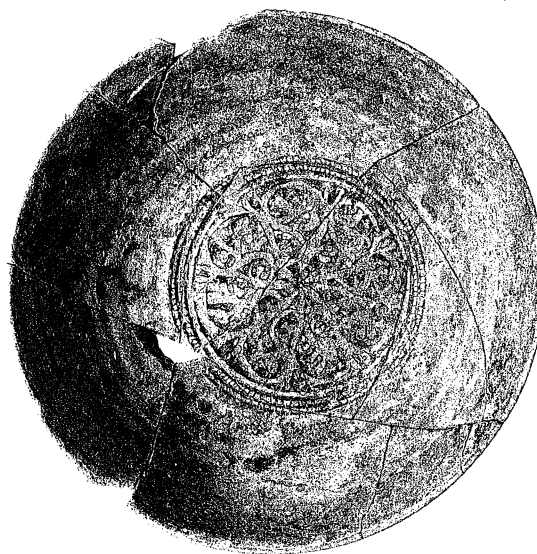
f. 25 (C-1997-30)

Scale ca. 1:3

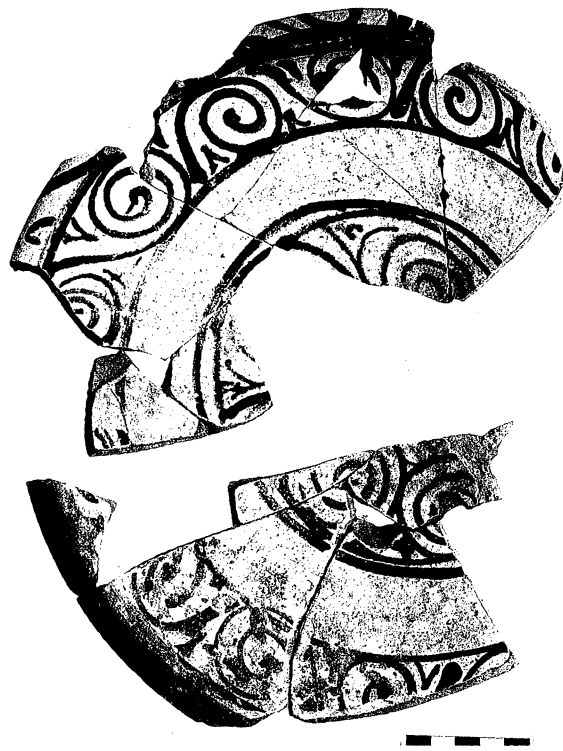
Scale ca. 1:3



a. Four pitchers from earth fill within room 4 of Unit 2



b. 22 (C-1997-24)



c. 26 (C-1997-31a, b)

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Artemis (S-2392) with added leg fragment, 11 (S-1997-1)

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