

FRANKISH CORINTH: 1991

(PLATES 33–45)

THE DISCOVERIES of a long plateia of the Frankish period (in 1989) and of a Frankish church with its burial ground (in 1990), all located on the high ground immediately south of the present-day archaeological museum of Ancient Corinth, raise the possibility for a major reexamination of the known archaeological remains of Frankish Corinth and, it is hoped, a reassessment of the position of Corinth in the Frankish Morea.¹

THE RIDGE (Fig. 1)

In order to understand better what might have been the cultural and economic standards of the Frankish community of Corinth, one might examine the archaeological remains that still stand on the bluff above the Roman West Shops. The recently exposed 13th-century buildings were constructed on the high ground which had already been shaped by man to define the west end of the forum of the Roman city.² The Roman colonists had cut into the natural slope of the ridge to construct a portico with vaulted chambers and a central stairway; today this complex is known as the West Shops. The southernmost three rooms (1, 2,

¹ Works frequently cited are abbreviated as follows:

- Corinth XI* = C. Morgan, *Corinth, XI, The Byzantine Pottery*, Cambridge, Mass. 1942
Corinth XVI = R. Scranton, *Corinth, XVI, Mediaeval Architecture in the Central Area of Corinth*, Princeton 1957
MacKay = T. S. MacKay, "More Byzantine and Frankish Pottery from Corinth," *Hesperia* 36, 1967, pp. 249–320
Setton = K. M. Setton, *The Papacy and the Levant (1204–1571) (Memoirs of the American Philosophical Society 2)*, Philadelphia 1978
Williams and Zervos, 1989 = C. K. Williams, II and O. H. Zervos, "Excavations at Corinth, 1989: The Temenos of Temple E," *Hesperia* 59, 1990, pp. 325–369
Williams and Zervos, 1990 = C. K. Williams, II and O. H. Zervos, "Corinth, 1990: Southeast Corner of Temenos E," *Hesperia* 60, 1991, pp. 1–58

² Williams and Zervos, 1989, pp. 345–350; Williams and Zervos, 1990, pp. 1–58, pls. 1–13.

I am indebted to the Greek Archaeological Service for its help with and attention to the activities of the American School of Classical Studies at Corinth and to Mrs. E. Zervoudakis for her oversight of the School work. This year, as in years past, I enthusiastically thank Mrs. P. Pachyianni, Ephor of Antiquities of the Argolid and Corinthia, Mrs. Z. Aslamantzidou, Epimeletria for the Corinthia, and the rest of the staff of the Archaeological Museum in Ancient Corinth for their efforts in helping make work at Corinth pleasant and rewarding. In like vein I thank Professor William D. E. Coulson, Director of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, my fellow scholars at Corinth, and most of all Dr. Nancy Bookidis, the Assistant Director of the Corinth Excavations. Dr. Orestes H. Zervos, as usual, dispensed cheerfully his numismatic knowledge to everyone working at the excavations and contributed the appendix to this report.

Miss S. Bouzaki served as museum conservator; Messrs. N. Didaskalou, A. Papaioannou, G. Arberores, and D. Notes (part time) served as pot menders. Mr. A. Arberores, assisted by A. Notes, was indispensable as foreman. Misses L. Bartzioti and I. Ioannidou executed the end-of-season site and small-find photographs. Julia E. Pfaff drew the pottery profiles used in this article. This report has profited greatly from their expertise.

Miss Christina A. Saloway and Messrs. Mark E. Landon, James P. Sickinger, Robert E. Thurlow, and Richard W. Westall served as trench masters. In conjunction with the excavation, Dr. David G. Romano of the University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania and a team of three continued their project of recording for computer the monuments excavated at Ancient Corinth by the American School.

I thank all concerned for their professional attitude, enthusiasm, and skills.

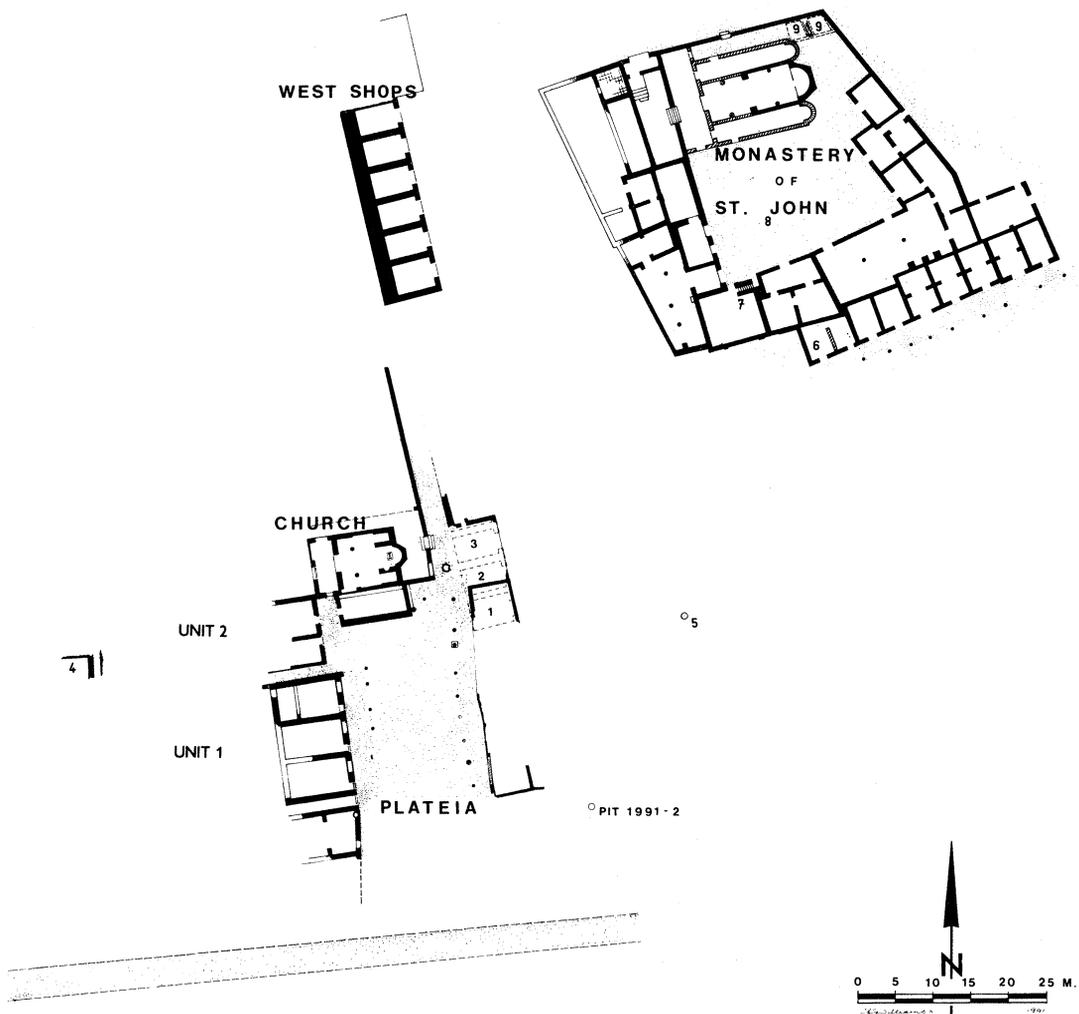


FIG. 1. General plan, west end of Forum, ca. A.D. 1300

and 3, Fig. 1) retained their vaulting into modern times and thus in the Frankish period were able to support a series of rooms at the level of the Frankish church. Vaulted chambers 1, 2, and 3 not only supported Frankish rooms above but were themselves occupied in this period. Pottery found within chambers 1 and 2 of the West Shops appears to be precisely contemporary with that found in the occupation levels of the church and plateia above the vaulted chambers, although one example may be slightly later.³

³ From chamber 1 of the West Shops, C-34-1224, rouletted Veneto-ware bowl; from chamber 2, four inventoried examples: Protomaiolica bowl with blue chevrons, C-34-1396; slip- and plain-glazed bowl with vertical rim, C-34-1397; green-glazed bowl, C-34-1398; Archaic Maiolica bowl, C-34-1399, the floor decorated with a green squiggle between parallel lines. This last pot, published by Morgan (*Corinth XI*, no. 918, p. 259), probably is later than A.D. 1312. One kitchen-ware bowl, C-35-13, was also recovered from chamber 2.

The line of Frankish rooms built over the vaulted chambers extended for more than 36 meters southward, set behind a colonnade built of *membra disjecta* from various monuments of Roman and Byzantine date. That colonnade lined the east side of a long rectangular graveled square. On the west side of the square stand two buildings called Unit I and Unit 2 in this report. The original three-roomed portion of Unit 1 is endowed with a colonnade that extends across the whole of its plateia façade; Unit 2, closer to the church, has no such colonnade.

Another church, this one excavated in the 1930's on low ground east of the West Shops, will also be discussed in the present article. In the Frankish period the church on the ridge and the one in the lower area stood no more than 45 meters apart. The latter church, however, was surrounded by a complex of monastic buildings; although the monastery itself was abandoned long before the end of the Turkish occupation of Greece, the church was desanctified and demolished only in 1937. In its final days it was Greek Orthodox, dedicated to St. John Theologos, but no evidence exists that it was originally dedicated in honor of that saint.

The date for the initial construction of the church in the lower area was published by Scranton as 12th century after Christ.⁴ Numismatic evidence exists that demands a date of construction not before the reign of Manuel (1148–1180), and very possibly later. Other evidence, largely architectural, suggests that the church was built for the celebration of the mass according to the western rite and should most logically be considered to have been constructed in the Frankish period.

THE CHURCH ON THE RIDGE (Fig. 2)

The church, with a distyle cruciform plan and narthex, is as yet not completely cleared, but it now appears to form only the southeast corner of a larger property, the western extension of which is indicated by the continuation of the south wall of the church beyond the southwest corner of the narthex. Against the south side of the church and its westward extension is built Unit 2 of the plateia, a building in which are an industrial pit and other indications of industrial use. On the other side of the wall, immediately north of Unit 2, the archaeological remains indicate a different land use: here is a burial ground, apparently used both before and after A.D. 1312. The area was accessible from the church by a door from the narthex.

Although the church can be entered from the long south plateia through the south door of the narthex, the main entrance to the church complex probably was the stepped entrance that opens off the north–south street directly into a small paved court east of the apse. The doorway is located 4.30 m. north of the southeast corner of the walled ecclesiastic property. This year, excavation has exposed the northeast corner of the paving, attesting that the east court had been 8.80 m. wide (north–south). A paper reconstruction using these dimensions accommodates a passageway 1.60 m. wide along the north wall of the church and access to a door, as yet unexcavated, in the north wall of the narthex (Fig. 1). From the southeast

⁴ *Corinth XVI*, p. 61.

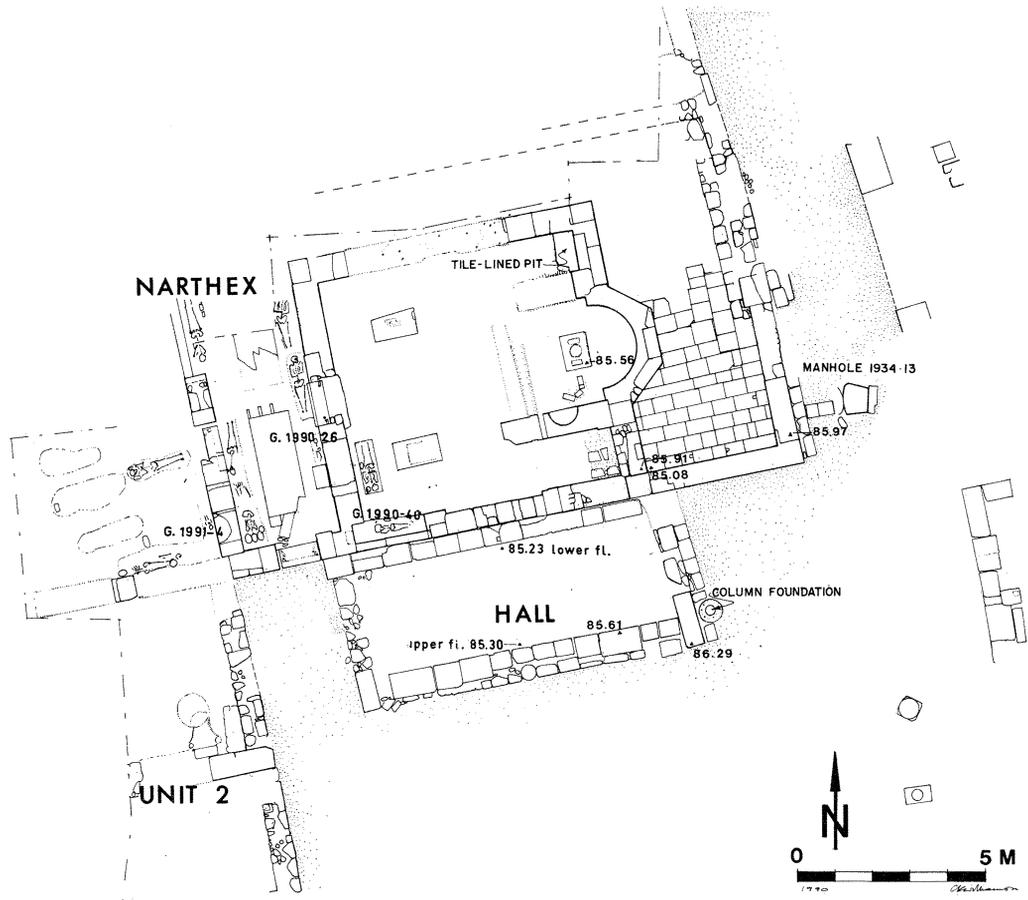


FIG. 2. Plan, church at southeast corner of Temenos of Temple E

corner of the court the east wall of the property continues northward along the street for 18.90 m., at which point it disappears into unexcavated land.⁵

Upon entering the plateia from the road east of the church, on the right hand is a long rectangular room built against the south wall of the church. In the 1990 report this room was termed the South Hall, largely because it was considered to be an appendage to the church.⁶ This year the overall plan of the church and plateia are both better understood because of continued excavation in this area. More of the hall was excavated, and although no conclusive results were obtained about the function of the room, additional facts can be presented about the space (Pls. 33:a, 34:a). Because the hall now appears to stand outside church land, it may better be coupled with the plateia and its more secular buildings than with the church; certainly no burials were made within its limits while it was in use as a hall. The room was cleared in 1990 to a floor (elev. ca. +85.30 m.) that directly underlaid the sterile red fill that has been identified as the blanketing stratum over the plateia. The floor served for the last use of the hall. This year that floor and the fill immediately below it

⁵ The Church is discussed in detail in Williams and Zervos, 1990, pp. 24–31.

⁶ Williams and Zervos, 1990, pp. 30–31, figs. 5, 6, p. 21.

were removed to a purer earth floor (elev. *ca.* +85.22 m.), which had no debris or rubbish in its make-up. The fill between floors, 8–12 cm. deep, contained 15 coins, 18.48 k. of pottery, of which 3.40 k. were glazed wares, and a large amount of animal bones, including sheep/goat teeth.⁷ Although a large amount of material was recovered, the condition left much to be desired. Both the bones and the pottery were badly crushed and scattered throughout the room. One joining rim sherd of a Protomaiolica plate, **14** (p. 151 below), was even found outside the hall in a sandy floor of the plateia but close to the southeast corner of the room. The fill appears to have been a secondary dump of gravel, garbage, and other discarded material used to cover the original floor of the room. The 15 coins in the fill are of the same date and include the same types that have been recovered throughout the plateia south of the court. It thus seems logical to assume that the material between floors in the hall is clean-up after the Catalan raid of A.D. 1312, at which time the hall was repaired and its floor raised.

The area immediately west of the narthex has been shown by excavation this year to have been a burial yard during both the initial life of the church and during its second, rebuilt phase (Fig. 2). Although excavation has not descended to depths that allowed exposure of the earliest levels of graves, one can easily distinguish in the sides of the later grave shafts bones from earlier burials that had been cut through by the later interments. The most interesting fact to be considered at the moment, however, is that the burial of infants is attested for the western area (Grave 1991-4; Fig. 2). In 1990, excavation uncovered one small child (Grave 1990-26), buried against the east narthex wall during the second phase of the church and a second child (Grave 1990-40), *ca.* 0.80 m. long, buried within the arcosolium of the nave (Fig. 2). This was the second or upper burial from that built grave and was found well below the level of fallen plaster from the niche of the arcosolium itself.

THE FRANKISH PLATEIA, UNIT 1 (Fig. 3)

The Remains of Unit 1

Unit 1, the most monumental structure on the west side of the plateia, appears to have been built in two phases, the earlier element being the northern rectangle with heavy exterior walls. It is composed of three rooms ranged side by side, north to south, with overall dimensions 18.02 (north–south) by 9.42 m. (east–west). The northernmost room (room 1, Fig. 3) has been almost completely excavated; only a small wedge of unexcavated soil remains to be removed from its southwest corner. The two rooms to the south remain only partially excavated.

Room 1 measures *ca.* 4.35 (north–south) by 7.80 m. (east–west) and is partitioned by a north–south wall 0.44 m. thick. Thus the whole room is divided into an eastern area 5.12 m. wide (east–west) and a western area 2.24 m. wide. Today only the southernmost stub of the partition wall is preserved, at the non-bonding joint with the south wall of the room; farther

⁷ See Appendix below, pp. 180–181, Stratigraphic Unit IX. Two of the 15 coins from this statistic are not included in the Zervos list because of their condition: Coin 1991-76 disintegrated; the other, coin 1991-77, was an unidentifiable canceled fragment.

All the fill between the two floors of the hall was dry sieved. Of the glazed wares recovered, Veneto-ware open shapes represent 8.2 percent by weight of the glazed wares. Protomaiolica and Archaic Maiolica represent 19.9 percent by weight of the glazed wares. The pottery is stored in pottery lot 1991-91.

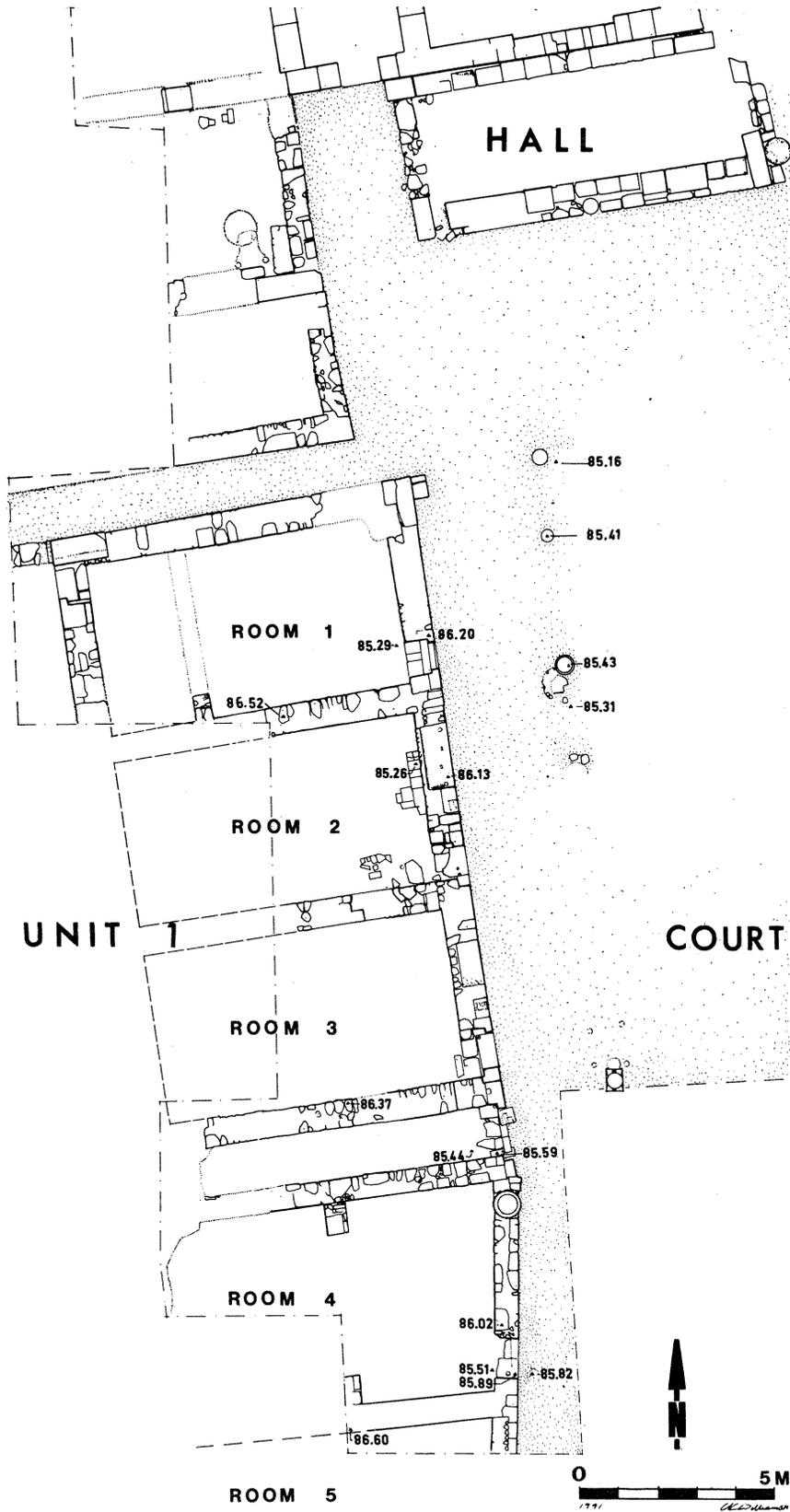


FIG. 3. Plan, western half of plateia in southeast corner of Temenos of Temple E

north the partition has been removed to the bottom of its foundation, which descended to 0.10–0.25 m. below the clay floor of room 1.

The space east of the partition was entered from its southeast corner. This opening is in the east wall of the room with its south jamb flush with the face of the south wall; its threshold is flush with the clay floor of the room. The door is designed with a doorstop 0.73 m. wide, rising 0.21 m. above the floor. This doorstop, in the form of a single poros block, was inserted into the opening between jambs as a late alteration in order to keep the earth and gravel of the rising ground level of the plateia from washing into the room.

The room west of the partition was entered at the northwest corner of its west wall, and here again the door fitted into the corner of the room, directly abutting the north wall of room 1. Although the door opening probably was of the same width as that of the east door, its threshold, this one without a raised doorstop, is *ca.* 0.35 m. above the clay floor of the room.

The stratigraphy within this room is that which was found throughout the unit: a deep fill of wall debris composed of collapsed stone and some mud, usually starting at the level of the top of the preserved walls of the complex. Under the stone debris were found two levels of tile. The upper level was composed of tiles of Lakonian type, both pan and cover; the lower level was made up of flat, square and rectangular paving tiles. White clay or marl was well distributed among the tiles of both strata. Under the tiles was a third stratum, this of clean white clay or marl. No question exists about the definition of the floor surface for the room because the clay and tile levels separated from the pure white marl of the lowest stratum easily at the stroke of the hand pick. The floor of room 1 was found to be quite clean of pottery and artifacts. One of the few pots found was a fragmentary Protomaiolica pitcher, C-1991-8, sherds of which were found scattered on both sides of the north–south partition wall. This pot may have been part of the furnishings from the second floor of the building and may have shattered badly and scattered with the collapse of the structure. More will be said below (pp. 142–143) about the two-storied design of this unit.

The middle room (room 2) of this unit has been less extensively investigated than its northern neighbor: only the eastern half is now free of destruction debris. In its east wall is preserved a window with a large marble block reused as a sill and, at its southeast corner, a door of the same design and size as the original doorway found in the southeast corner of room 1.⁸

A little less than two-thirds of room 3 has been cleared. Here, however, the south wall of the room is exposed for its full length; the westernmost 0.90 m., approximately, of the south wall is completely robbed of its blocks to a course or so below the floor of the room, as is the western wall of the room. Again the access is through a door at the southeast corner of the room, and the size and design of the door are similar to that of room 2. Here one can see clear signs of a rebuilding of the threshold.

Room 3, like rooms 1 and 2 to the north, was found buried in a heavy collapse of stone debris, with tiles and marl covering the whole floor of the excavated portion of the room. The stone fall was as much as 1.10 m. deep west of the midpoint of the room, although very little of that rubble spread eastward across the whole space. Apparently the west wall of

⁸ Williams and Zervos, 1990, p. 23.

Unit 1 fell toward the east when it collapsed, filling the western half of the room with debris. In the excavations of 1990 and 1991, the same type of debris, here from the collapsed east wall of the unit, was found on the plateia along the whole length of the façade (Plate 40:b shows debris from the east façade outside the doorway into room 3).

The floor within room 3 was covered by two stroses of tile and marl. The uppermost tiles were Lakonian in form, but typical for the Frankish period in their small size and execution (see below, 2, 3, and 4). Flat, square and rectangular tiles, apparently the flooring from the second story, underlay the roof debris. The ground floor of room 3 was of good hard white marl, in most places between 5 and 10 cm. thick. Upon removal of the marl floor from the eastern half of room 3, a lower, more uneven floor surface was exposed. No foundation trench was distinguished against any of the walls of the room at this level; thus it can be assumed that this earlier, uneven floor had served during the earlier years of the life of Unit 1. This conclusion is interesting because the fill found between the uppermost marl floor and the lower floor was a concentration of ash and charcoal containing numerous lumps of iron waste. Although the western side of room 3 remains unexcavated as of this moment, the present hypothesis offered is that this room housed a forge until some late alteration within the room apparently changed its function.

From within the ash strosis of room 3 was recovered a bronze weight, the third of its type associated with the use levels of the complex.

1. Cast-bronze weight Pl. 33
MF-1991-10. Max. diam. 0.0258 m. Weight
12.38 g.

Cast-bronze, bowl-shaped weight with flaring, low sides, smooth, horizontal squared rim slightly incised in one area. Centering point for milling visible in floor. Undersurface incised with circle.

Cf. MF-1989-10, weight 59.08 g.; MF-1990-65, weight 77.89 g. See Williams and Zervos, 1989, no. 17, p. 350. (The figure recorded in grams in this report is the result of weighing by an electronic scale. I thank Professor S. G. Miller, Director of the Nemea Excavations, for permission to borrow and use the scale.)

A corridor 1.28–1.34 m. wide runs along the south side of room 3; it apparently was designed as part of the original fabric of Unit 1. A door controlled access to it from the plateia on the east side of the building, and the stonework around its opening bonds into the south wall of room 3. As in room 3, the door into the corridor is constructed in the style of the eastern door of room 1 but preserves signs of alteration from its original state: a poros block with a pivot cutting in its top surface is preserved *in situ*, 0.38 m. above the original pivot hole. The corridor floor that served with the original threshold is well preserved; it is a horizontal surface of marl and shows no evidence that the corridor had been used as a stair well. Unfortunately, the western end of the corridor, starting about seven meters west of the threshold, is poorly preserved to completely destroyed. Farther west the building lies totally buried under unexcavated fill. One cannot tell, therefore, exactly what function the corridor was designed to serve or where it led.

The southwest extension of Unit 1, at this moment known to be composed of rooms 4 and 5, and probably at least one more room, is built with its walls at variance to the more ordered plan of the principle part of Unit 1, as well as to Unit 2 and the church complex at

the north end of the plateia. Where the walls of this addition meet the original unit and are well preserved, the two structures show no tendency whatsoever to bond. This is seen clearly at the east façade wall of Unit 1, where the east wall of room 4 abuts the south wall of the corridor, and at the joint where an interior buttress is applied against the north wall of room 4 (which is the south wall of the corridor and the original south wall of Unit 1).

Another peculiarity of the addition that includes rooms 4 and 5 is the position of well 1991-1, with its wellhead intact but buried completely within the east wall of room 4 (Pl. 34:a). Apparently the well was originally freestanding, positioned just south of the southeast corner of the original unit. It appears to have been sealed and incorporated within the east façade wall of room 4 when the original part of Unit 1 was expanded to the south. The pottery and coins retrieved from the well indicate a date of filling noticeably before the sack of the whole complex by the Catalans in A.D. 1312. Well 1991-1 is more fully discussed below (p. 145).

The east façade wall of rooms 4 and 5 is oriented almost exactly north and south. Without complete excavation of the plateia and all its surrounding buildings, one cannot be sure why this southward extension was built to deviate from the already established orientation of Unit 1. The most logical explanation, however, is that the addition was oriented in respect to the course of the Byzantine-Frankish roadway that passes along the south side of the plateia complex and the buildings of earlier date that lined it. Perhaps with future excavation the addition will be found to abut at right angles a Frankish structure or structures flanking the north side of that road. The Frankish road in question has not yet been excavated in the area immediately south of the Frankish plateia, but it has been exposed at some 40 meters farther west. There excavation has shown it to be the last of a long accumulation of road metals which had accumulated over the centuries above the Roman decumanus now exposed in that area.⁹ The decumanus, paved and flanked by sidewalks, follows the lines established in the original Roman colonial centuriation of the site and as such has an almost exactly east–west direction. Even as the ground level rose, the original Roman road still determined the orientation of the subsequent westward roadways crossing the bluff at this point, south of Temple E.¹⁰

Along almost its full extent, the east wall of room 4, which is 0.65–0.68 m. thick, is still preserved to *ca.* 0.30–0.45 m. above the floor. The wall is laid out almost due north and south; the north and south walls of the room, however, maintain the original orientation of the unit. The west wall has been robbed of all its stones down through its foundation. The trench that remains there has sides so badly damaged that it is hard to determine what, exactly, was the orientation of the back or west wall of room 4; one can hypothesize, however, that the walls of the room formed a parallelogram or a close approximation to one.

The entrance through the east wall is not exactly at the southeast corner of room 4; this forms a slight variation on the pattern established by the doors of the original unit. Rather, its south jamb stands 0.35 m. north of the corner. Within the room are two buttresses: one, placed against the north wall, is 3.80 m. west of the northeast corner of the room; the

⁹ C. K. Williams, II and O. H. Zervos, "Corinth, 1987: South of Temple E and East of the Theater," *Hesperia* 57, 1988, pp. 95–108.

¹⁰ See Williams and Zervos, 1990, p. 16, fig. 4.

answering buttress against the south wall stands 3.40 m. west of the southeast corner. The west face of the north buttress is well plastered, although without trace of color, as is the wall west of it. No traces of such plaster appear on the walls in the eastern half of the room.

It is here hypothesized that the superstructure of room 4 rose only one story, and that the buttresses, which narrowed the 5.20 m. width of the room to 3.52 m., were designed to carry a heavy transverse ridge beam, which would have held rafters that sloped down east and west from the ridge pole. The application of a buttress against the north wall allowed the addition of the ridge pole against the original south wall of Unit 1 without damaging its original fabric or surface with the new roof.

Finds of special interest from the northeast corner of the room are two jetons that were struck for the Tolomei, a banking family of Siena. A similar jeton was found in the corridor of Unit 1, immediately north of room 4. If the jetons had been stored together on a shelf against the north wall of room 4, then it is not surprising that two were recovered from destruction debris within the room and the third from destruction debris just north of the wall. A fourth jeton was also recovered; this was a token struck either for the Biccherna or Buonsignori family of Siena or the Bardi family of Florence. It was found, unfortunately, in backfill within the trench left after part of the north wall of room 4 had been robbed of its stones.¹¹

The next room to the south, room 5, has been exposed to its second floor level, but only along the eastern segment of its north wall. The east wall is well built and 0.66 m. thick; cement is even used in its east face. The western limit of the room has not yet been established. The walls appear not to have been buttressed like those of its northern neighbor. Its top floor is laid at approximately the same level as that in room 4. A small strip of the top floor of room 5 was removed to reveal a second floor, *ca.* 0.40 m. lower, which, like the top floor, has a marl surface. A large amount of glass was recovered from the destruction fill over the lower floor (see below, **8, 9**, p. 149).

Evidence for the Reconstruction of Unit 1

The archaeological evidence strongly indicates that the area occupied by rooms 1, 2, 3, and the corridor of Unit 1 was two-storied. It is here suggested that the two stories were limited to the area defined by their exterior walls, which were made wider specifically to carry the added height. Not much can be said, however, about the form of the second floor nor about the arrangement of its room or rooms.

The most important indication that the main block of Unit 1 rose to a height of over eight meters is obtained from an analysis of the debris excavated east of its plateia façade. The lower façade still stands today in stone to a height of 0.90 m. at the north end of the unit and to *ca.* 0.60 m. at the southeast corner of room 3. A fall of wall blocks has been excavated along the full length of this wall, the accumulation at its thickest rising to a height of *ca.* 0.60 m. and spreading eastward over the floor of the plateia for a distance of *ca.* 4.50 m. Overlapping this rubble was a sterile red fill into which burials were later dug. Although that red soil buried most of the stone tumble, it did not extend so far west as to cover the *in*

¹¹ Coins 1991-88, 1991-142, 1991-144, and 1991-294. For further discussion, see Appendix below, nos. 44, 45, p. 190.

situ blocks of the top of the east façade wall of Unit 1, nor was the spread of red soil found inside the unit.¹² The stone debris definitely fell from the wall and probably should be restored directly on top of the wall as it is now preserved. The fall contained enough stone by volume to restore, on paper, masonry to the level of the floor beams for the second floor. The volume does not, however, allow the restoration of a wall with the thickness of 0.80 m. to rise much above a height of three and a half meters. From within the rubble were recovered a number of the cut-stone jamb blocks of the three doorways but no large stones that could be recognized as lintel blocks. The lintels of the three doorways and the window may have been constructed of wood.

The sterile red earth appears to be fallen and disintegrated pisé that originally had been bedded upon the stone lower wall. The upper wall should be restored as tamped earth, not mud brick, for nowhere in the sterile red strosis (except in areas of later disturbance such as grave shafts) was any change in the color of the soil distinguished: no fragmentary bricks or squares of differently colored earths were observed within the red fill. The combined height of the lower stone wall and overlying pisé suggests the restoration of a façade wall over eight meters high.

In the stone tumble east of the façade were found two large slabs of poros, only 0.175 m. thick but 0.49 m. high; one definitely can be identified by its three-stepped profile as a stone console. The second block is too battered at its stepped end to be easily identified, but it was recovered from the debris in a position very close to the first. This type of block can be paralleled in numerous mediaeval structures, where they are the supports for exterior balconies.¹³ These blocks were probably built into the façade wall at the top of the stone coursing of Unit 1 and demand, therefore, the restoration of a balcony on the east façade of the unit.

A third indication that the unit was two-storied has been found in the close examination of the tiles from the destruction debris of the buildings that surround the Frankish plateia. Under the rockfall within rooms 1, 2, and 3 of Unit 1 two stroses of tile were isolated, in some cases the one bleeding into the other. In every case the upper level of tile debris was composed of covers and pans of Lakonian type. The Frankish tiles are distinctive both in their small size and in their method of execution. For those reasons at least one tile of each type is presented in the catalogue. As should be expected, the clay is local and fired pinkish cream to greenish; no tiles are glazed or slipped.

- | | | |
|---|--------|--|
| 2. Frankish pan tile | Pl. 33 | 3. Frankish cover tile, pinkish clay |
| FP-1991-3. L. 0.52, W. 0.20–0.256, Th. 0.013–0.025 m. Fully preserved. Weight 4.30 k. | | Notebook 834, basket 68. L. 0.40, max. W. 0.14, Th. 0.025 m. Weight 2.490 k. |
| Local clay, unglazed. | | From Unit 1. |

¹² Williams and Zervos, 1990, p. 24: “the sterile red earth . . . [was] too deep and too widespread for it all originally to have been mud brick tumbled from the upper walls. . . .” Such a conclusion now seems less feasible, for the stratigraphy shows no evidence of occupation in Unit 1 after its collapse; an apparently aborted attempt to rehabilitate the building was made before the falling of the walls. No logical reason can be offered at the moment for trucking in the heavy deposit as part of a special project. On the other hand, the stratigraphy now indicates that the red fill may have been part of the collapse of the unit itself.

¹³ Manza, ringhiera, the Broletto: B. Fletcher, *A History of Architecture on the Comparative Method*, 15th ed., London 1950, p. 289, D. Such balconies are also found at Mystra. See N. V. Georgiades, *Mistra*, 2nd ed. (trans. B. de Gongh), Athens 1973: palace, p. 56, ill. 41, 41a; Palataki, p. 69, ill. 56, 57.

4. Frankish cover tile, greenish over-fired clay

Notebook 834, basket 68. L. 0.39, max. W. 0.135,

Th. 0.012 m. Weight 2.050 k.

From Unit 1.

Rectangular and square flat tiles of a heavier sort made up the debris underlying the roof-tile collapse within rooms 1, 2, and 3 of Unit 1. Nowhere else around the plateia was this double layer observed. Similar paving tiles were found still *in situ*, set here and there within the hard-packed marl floor of room 2 of Unit 2. The best example of this type of paving, spottily used on the ground floor, is in an area under the window of the east wall of room 2 of Unit 1. Here, apparently, traffic or heavy use demanded durable flooring. The following statistics are presented to give an idea of the amount of tiles that was recovered from the debris. The statistics are not complete, except those for room 1 of Unit 1, which at the moment is the only room almost totally excavated, but they show that floor (paving) tiles were recovered only from the debris within rooms 1, 2, and 3 of Unit 1, another indication that a second floor must be restored to this unit.

From rooms 1 through 3, Unit 1, 628 kilograms of roof tiles, 437 kilograms of floor tiles; from rooms 4 and 5, Unit 1, 71 kilograms of roof tiles, no floor tiles; from rooms 1 and 2, Unit 2, 114.60 kilograms of roof tiles, no floor tiles.

The means of access to the second story is difficult to fathom at this moment owing to the incomplete state of the excavation of Unit 1. Existence of the east–west corridor between rooms 3 and 4 must stand as the best, but still tenuous, evidence for such ingress, even if only during the initial life of the unit.

The walls of this corridor are an integral part of the initial construction of Unit 1, for the north jamb of the eastern doorway of the corridor bonds with the wall at the southeast corner of room 3. There is no question here of addition or repair. The identification of the space as a corridor seems clear and straightforward, as well as being a logical solution for circulation between an eastern plateia and the west side of Unit 1, but only once the addition of rooms 4 and 5 has caused the extension of the unit southward. A corridor for horizontal east–west circulation makes no sense just inside the exterior south wall of the freestanding unit at the time when only well 1991-1 inhibited free circulation in this area. One can thus hypothesize that the original stairway to the upper floor had been housed between the two southernmost east–west walls of the unit, eliminated only when rooms 4 and 5 were added south of the staircase. In the second phase the stairway was converted into a corridor and floored in marl, becoming the east–west passageway now preserved in the ruins.

A new staircase must have been built to replace the original one, probably added to the exterior of the building. The only position that can be postulated for it is along the west side of Unit 1, in an area that is yet to be excavated.

Of special interest are certain construction details used in Unit 1. The exterior walls are erected with an outside face of large, mostly squared blocks laid in courses. The interior faces are built of smaller, randomly set stones. A rubble fill of fist-sized stones, earth, and tiles was packed between the two faces. This principle of construction, used to a larger or smaller extent in all the walls of the building, is more noticeable in certain places, especially along the original east wall of the unit and along the narrower south corridor wall. In the

corridor wall the blocks used for facing are put on end and the interior cavity, *ca.* 0.10 to 0.20 m. wide, is filled with earth and an admixture of small stones. No special care seems to have been made to use headers to bond the two faces of the wall.

A second construction detail, apparently found only in the east wall of rooms 4 and 5, is the use of white, not especially hard, plaster mortar in the jointing. The mortar is applied only to the exterior face of the wall.

Third, the pointed arch is used in this unit. Ten voussoirs and one keystone have been recovered thus far from within the stone debris of the southern extension of Unit 1.¹⁴ The blocks are not necessarily all from one arch. In fact, they were found in two isolated groups: one outside room 4, the other close to the south interior buttress within room 4. One set of blocks is thin from front to back, between 0.19 and 0.20 m. in thickness; the second set, preserved in four examples, is between 0.26 and 0.35 m. thick, the back face of the voussoirs rough, as though they had been designed to be built into a wall. Indeed, two of these blocks preserve on the soffit a cement line 0.27 m. back from the front face, probably attesting to the amount they projected from the wall into which they were built. One should imagine the arch blocks found within room 4 to have been a structural element of a wall and not an arch that spanned an open space. The blind arch is not strange for architecture of the 12th and 13th centuries in Europe. This same structural device was used in the arcossolia of the church north of the plateia, and the device was used both in rounded and pointed form in the nave of the Church of St. John, not far northwest of the complex now under discussion. Although it is not yet possible to give the actual span of the arches in question, the estimate of a span of *ca.* 1.60 m. may not be far off the mark.

THE FRANKISH COURT, MID-13TH CENTURY THROUGH A.D. 1312

Well 1991-1

The poros wellhead of well 1991-1, a hollowed-out Doric column drum, today can be seen built into the fabric of the east wall of room 4, Unit 1 (Pl. 34:a). Apparently it had been covered by large wall blocks when room 4 was added to the original structure and, thus incorporated and sealed, served thereafter as nothing more than a building block within the wall. The shaft of the well descends 14.45 m. from the top of the wellhead. An underground passageway leads to the west; its floor is preserved at 1.40 m. above the bottom of the shaft. This tunnel is 1.10 m. wide, with a clearance of about 1.40 m. The silt that almost completely blocks the tunnel was not removed during the 1991 excavation season.

The well shaft was free of fill to a depth of 6.55 m. From -6.55 m. to about -13.30 m., the fill contained almost no pottery or bones. Artifacts started to be recovered from about -13.30 m.; the shaft fill was dry-sieved from this level to the bottom of the shaft. From -13.85 m. downward large amounts of fragmentary amphoras were recovered. The types and quantity of pottery stayed consistent to the very bottom. The fill below the -13.30 m. point also contained 13 coins struck by the Corinth mint under William Villehardouin (coins 1991-356, 1991-357?, 1991-361-368, 1991-370-372; see Appendix below, nos. 18, 46, 47, pp. 184, 186, 190). No later coins were found in the shaft.

¹⁴ One more elaborately carved keystone was found reused in the Frankish socle construction of the east enclosure wall of the churchyard north of the plateia, just west of manhole 1934-13.

Based on the evidence supplied by the coins for the date for the closing of the well, the construction of room 4 is here considered to have occurred during the reign of William Villehardouin, A.D. 1245–1278. The following material was recovered from below the –13.85 m. level:

5. Cooking-ware round-mouthed pitcher Pl. 33

C-1991-42. H. 0.20, Diam. of bottom *ca.* 0.085, max. Diam. of body 0.17 m.

Dark reddish brown to dark gray clay, rough fabric. White stony particles, sparkling inclusions, a few dark inclusions. 2.5YR 5/5 at reddest.

Flat bottom on spherical body; upper body dented before firing; top of body flattens to horizontal at base of neck. Very slightly flaring cylindrical neck with spiral grooving under flaring lip. Vertical strap handle 0.038–0.04 m. wide from just above maximum diameter to lip.

6. Green-glazed round-mouthed pitcher, Pl. 33
local

C-1991-43. H. 0.184, Diam. of foot 0.091, max. Diam. of body 0.123 m.

Brown clay, rough at break; gray at core of handle; white, a few reddish brown inclusions, air holes. 2.5YR 5.5/4.

False ring foot, slightly recessed convex undersurface, beveled on outer face. Globular body, upper half with traces of wheelmaking, three spiral grooves at transition to vertical neck. Slightly flaring neck to rounded lip, only articulation is low wheel ridging. Vertical handle attached from just above midpoint of body to 0.018 m. below lip. Potting technique coarse, surface lime pocked.

Body completely dip glazed; bevel of foot and undersurface reserved. Olive glaze going to metallic black on body at side of handle; glaze highly lustrous, at places resembling polished metal. Opposite handle on body, letter gamma in black under glaze.

7. Two-handed sieve-mouthed jar Fig. 4, Pl. 34

C-1991-48. H. 0.264, Diam. of base 0.101, max. Diam. of body 0.162, min. Diam. of neck 0.066 m. Hard-fired, light reddish brown clay, some air holes, black and small light-gray inclusions, random large pieces of lime that cause pocking. Thin whitish slip. 1YR 6/6 to 2.5YR 6/6.

Flat base with slight articulation at bottom of ovoid body. Maximum diameter of body at height of *ca.* 0.11–0.12 m. Cylindrical neck, rising at 90-degree angle from shoulder, flares slightly to vertical, tapered lip. Interior sieve in neck, 0.07 m. below lip. Groove spiraling five times on rim at point of handle attachment; single incised line 0.01 m. below lip. Two vertical handles, wide ovoid in section, rise from shoulder with vestigial end continuing down body to maximum diameter; upper end attaches to midpoint of neck. Handles at right angles to each other, attached together on same quarter of rim. Possible spout (now missing) on shoulder at opposite side of pot from handles.

A series of matt-painted amphoras with triangular rim were recovered from the lower part of the shaft. They appear to be a direct evolution of the local Byzantine amphora with strap handles and outward-thickened rim; the Byzantine body shape varies slightly from the Frankish examples and is heavily wheel ridged. The matt painting is more controlled, and motifs are not necessarily the same, but the phallic type of decoration on Byzantine amphora C-1991-18 (Pl. 34) may be reflected on one of the large amphoras from the well (Lot 1991-13:3; Pl. 34:b). The decorative element is painted horizontally in the Frankish period and is more stylized in its execution than is the Byzantine example. The amphoras from the well all have very thin walls and are competently potted; in fact they are fragile enough that one can say with some confidence that they were not executed with overseas export in mind.

The amphoras are preserved in three general sizes. The tallest is 0.365 m. high, the midsized amphora *ca.* 0.34 m. tall; both have a dimpled bottom, two strap handles, and an

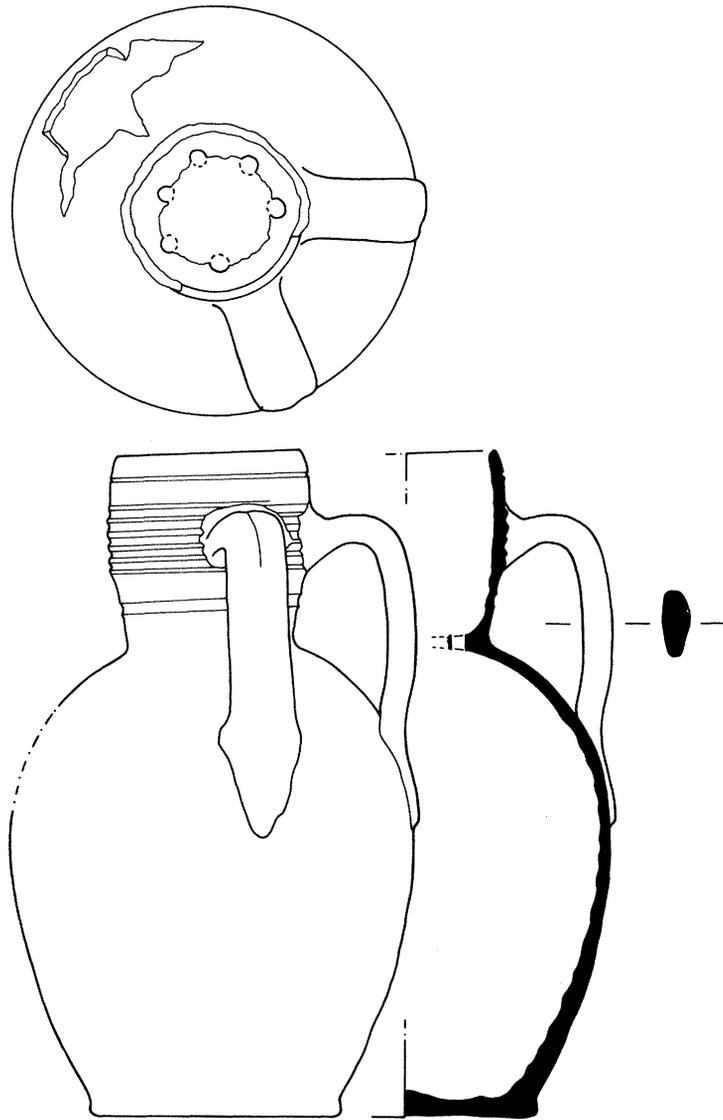
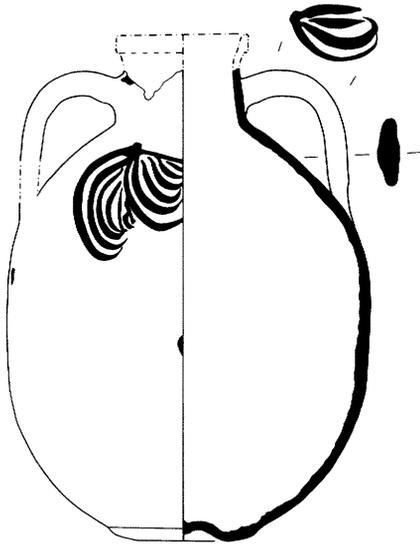


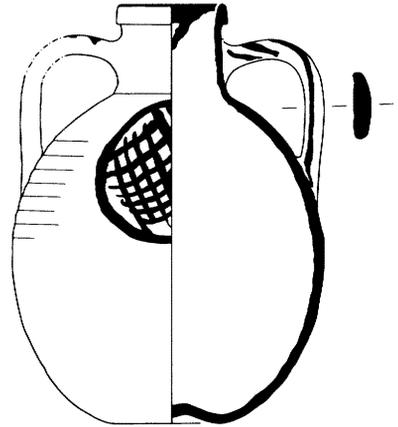
FIG. 4. Sieve-mouthed jar 7. Scale 1:3

outward-thickened rim, distinctly triangular in section (Fig. 5, Pls. 34:b, 35:a, b, d?). The neck and rim of the medium-sized jar together rise to a height of *ca.* 0.06 m. The small version of the triangular-rimmed amphora is *ca.* 0.28 m. tall (Fig. 5, Pls. 35:f, 36:a?, b?, c).¹⁵ A third group, *ca.* 0.25 m. tall, is more correctly referred to as table amphoras because

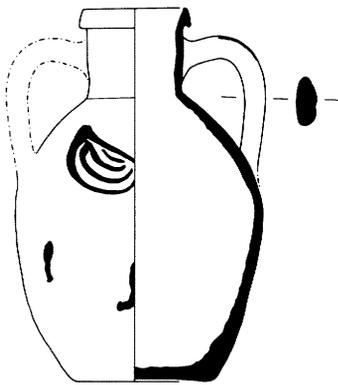
¹⁵ The 0.28 m. size of this amphora type is common at Corinth throughout the 13th century, e.g. C-59-74: MacKay, no. 80, p. 285, with photograph in H. S. Robinson and S. S. Weinberg, "Excavations at Corinth, 1959," *Hesperia* 29, 1960, pl. 59, second from left. MacKay dates this amphora in the second half of the 13th century and into the early 14th century. Also see G. D. R. Sanders, "An Assemblage of Frankish Pottery at Corinth," *Hesperia* 56, 1987, no. 33, p. 189, fig. 9; this example probably was in use until the Catalan destruction of A.D. 1312.



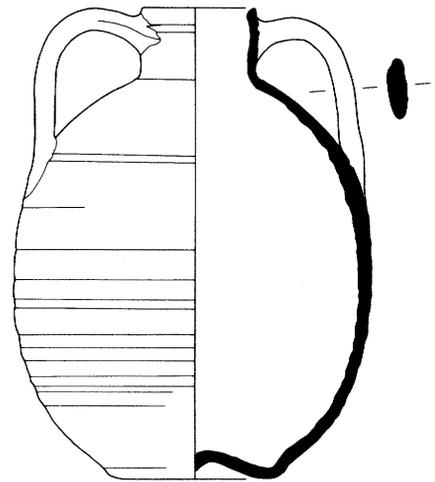
1991-14:8



1991-13:5



1991-14:4



1991-14:3



1991-14:7

FIG. 5. Amphoras and trefoil pitcher from well 1991-1

of their heavy, flat bottoms for added stability. These amphoras also have triangular rims, but the handles are ovoid, not strap (Fig. 5, Pl. 36:d, e?). The body is more ovoid than those of bigger examples, but the matt decoration again resembles in simplified patterns the decoration on the largest of the amphoras of this type.

A second type of amphora rises to a squared, unthickened rim with a groove running around the outside not far below the lip (Fig. 5, Pl. 35:c). The groove is overlapped by the joint of rim with handle. Only four amphoras of this type were recovered from the fill. One is *ca.* 0.312 m. tall; a second variety, of which two examples are preserved, is 0.265 m. tall. The smaller version has a flat base. None is matt-painted. The neck-rim combination is slightly shorter than that of the matt-painted variety, or *ca.* 0.04–0.045 m. tall in the large example. In two cases the amphora has a groove almost immediately under the lip.

A third type of amphora, represented in this fill by only two examples, has a low neck and high-swung handles. In one case, the neck and rim together rise only 0.01 m. above the shoulder; the rim is sharply angled and beveled toward the inside. The handles are straps and are noticeably high swung; they attach directly to the lip from the grooved upper shoulder. The second example has a longer neck, *ca.* 0.04 m. high, and the handles rise only slightly above the lip (Pl. 35:e).

The matt-painted trefoil pitchers recovered from the well are flat based and have slender ovoid bodies with the maximum diameter wandering around midheight (Fig. 5, Pl. 36:f, g, h). Again, the dimension of the neck and lip together is low; combined, the elements rise to a height of no more than 0.035 to 0.04 m.

Various designs in coarse fabric, such as the double handled jar 7 (p. 146 above), were recovered from this well. As of this moment none has mended to a complete shape.

The designs on the shoulders of the various matt-painted containers are so varied that it is difficult to see a signature pattern of any individual painter. Rather, it appears that the various designs, ranging from crosshatched circles or loops and types of concentric C's to, more rarely, spirals, may be the result of whimsy, imagination, or hurried execution.

The following fragments are a selection of shattered glass found in the destruction debris recovered from room 5, Unit 1, in a level that predates the Catalan destruction of A.D. 1312:

- | | | |
|---|--------|--|
| 8. Blown glass bottle
MF-1991-30. Diam. of rim. 0.0204 m.
From destruction debris immediately over lower floor.
Blown, faintly greenish glass bottle; heavy wall with partially folded rim, giving it an outward-thickened profile; concave interior. Long neck with cut-out bulge at its base. Vertical ribs of applied strands partially marvered to body downward from shoulder. Blowing spirals.
At least one other neck from same debris. Close parallel in MF 774. See G. Davidson, <i>Corinth</i> , XII, | Pl. 37 | <i>The Minor Objects</i> , Princeton 1952, no. 784, p. 119, fig. 17. |
| 9. Blown glass bottle
MF-1991-31. Est. Diam. of base 0.06 m.
From destruction debris immediately over lower floor.
Full body of bottle constricted just above folded base. Undersurface rises deeply and is slightly domed. Not preserved to central pontil mark. Clear blue-green glass with blowing spirals.
Non-joining pontil fragment preserved from same debris. | Pl. 37 | |

Destruction Debris of A.D. 1312

A general stratum of debris has been distinguished throughout the Frankish plateia complex, both inside the various buildings that surround the plateia and from the floor of the open area itself. The ceramic assemblage recovered from it was in use until A.D. 1312, at which time Corinth was attacked and, apparently, badly misused by the Catalans. The pottery in the following catalogue is presented according to fabrics and, within those categories, subdivided according to shape. The precise findspot of each object is recorded under the specific catalogue entry. A commentary follows an entry only if parallels within the general Corinth Museum inventory add information concerning the specific pot or class of pottery or if other objects that parallel the catalogued material are of chronological or stratigraphic significance in the study of the related Frankish buildings or levels at Corinth.

PROTOMAIOLICA WARES

- 10. Pitcher** Pl. 37
 C-1991-8. Fragments; max. Diam. of body probably *ca.* 0.13 m.
 From clay floor and roof-tile debris within room 1 of Unit 1.
 Fine buff clay with small voids, rough fracture. 10YR 8/3.5.
 Pitcher with flaring foot, ovoid body with maximum diameter close to base; vertical handle circular in section attached to body immediately above maximum diameter.
 White slipped outside above reserved foot, blue and manganese (brown) paint, clear glaze applied inside and out. Two horizontal manganese lines around bottom of body. On body under handle two heavy diagonal brush dabs in blue, five horizontal manganese bars on handle, then blue. Body zone broken by vertical panels flanking the handle; panel frames of three vertical black lines, filling ornament of chevrons pointing downward.
 Shape probably close to C-63-546 (see under **12**); decoration close to C-37-1792.
- 11. Pitcher, rim fragment** Pl. 37
 Lot 1991-52: 1, 2, 3. Pitcher approximately same size as preceding.
 From room 4 of Unit 1 and in late pit over north wall of room 4.
 Cream clay with air pockets and minuscule black inclusions. Clay at times breaks in laminations. 10YR 7.5/2.5.
 Trefoil pitcher with ovoid body, rim 0.04 m. tall. Exterior of body white slipped from bottom of body to lip. Two horizontal manganese lines just above bottom edge of slip; above, blue curvilinear lines, *ca.* 0.06–0.08 m. thick, background either undecorated or filled with dotted-net pattern. Top of body divided from rim by pair of horizontal lines, above which is a horizontal chain pattern in blue within a zone 0.025 m. wide. Top of zone framed by single manganese line below lip.
- 12. Pitcher** Pl. 38
 C-1991-38 a, b. Est. Diam. of base 0.11 m.
 From plateia east of room 1 of Unit 2, south of southwest corner of hall south of church, and from passageway between Units 1 and 2.
 Fine, hard, cream clay, few voids, minuscule black inclusions. 10YR 8/3.
 Flat base with slightly concave undersurface, beveled edge; continuous profile from slight contraction above base to ovoid body with low maximum diameter.
 Base reserved, white slip above; on white slip at bottom of body two horizontal manganese lines frame decorated zone. Body decoration broken by vertical panels flanking vertical handle. Panels framed vertically by triple lines; within, wavy blue line rises vertically, small vertical manganese squiggle between each wave. Main body panel decorated with blue wavy bands that form almond-shaped areas filled by dotted-net pattern.
 Compare C-63-546 for main decoration of body; it was recovered from fill within the room of a building south of the South Stoa.
- 13. Archaic Maiolica pitcher** Pl. 37
 C-1991-24 a–d. Similar in size to C-63-546 (see under **12**).
 From destruction debris over plateia east of rooms 4 and 5 and over east wall of room 5; from stones

and clay of collapsed wall within room 5; and from level that postdates destruction of Unit 1.

Fine buff clay with small voids, minuscule dark inclusions. 10YR 7/2 to 10YR 7/3.

Pitcher with ovoid body, maximum diameter near base, beginning of trefoil rim. Vertical handle from body to neck. Body wall 0.004 m. thick.

Decorated body zone 0.138 m. high, including top and bottom framing lines. Vertical panel on either side of handle framed in double vertical lines with vertical hooked guilloche therein. Body panel decorated with overlapping vertical arcs, overlapping area painted green, separated by vertical wavy lines. Triangular areas below arcs infilled with horizontal wavy lines, swirl patterns in triangle above intersecting arcs.

F. Berti, *Antiche Maioliche di Montelupo secolo XIV-XVIII (Quaderni del Museo della Ceramica e del Territorio di Montelupo)*, Fiorentino Ponterdero 1984, p. 17, dated A.D. 1290-1330.

14. Plate with straight flaring wall Pl. 38

C-1991-12. Restored Diam. of rim 0.25 m.

From gravelly fill between floors in hall south of church; also from tile and gravel in court immediately southeast of hall.

Moderately fine clay, buff to pale pink; scattered voids. Between 10YR 8/3 and 7.5YR 7.5/4.

Bowl with flaring, slightly convex exterior wall to

concave rim with rounded lip. Rim articulated on interior by ridge 0.037 m. in from lip.

Off-white slip over interior, probably self-slipped on exterior. Clear glaze over interior, overlapping lip on exterior.

Interior floor preserves triangle in manganese with crosshatched apices touching plate rim and green dots among crosshatching; central line. At interior border of rim, but outside triangle, field decorated with green-glazed arc, framed with double black line. Manganese framing line on plastic rib of inside of rim, pair of lines just inside lip; diagonal green-glazed strokes between paired framing lines of rim. Exterior of plate undecorated.

15. Plate with straight flaring wall Pl. 38

C-1991-5. Est. Diam. of lip ca. 0.25 m. From Unit 1, fill west of door, room 3.

Buff clay with a few black inclusions, numerous voids. Ca. 6YR 7/4.

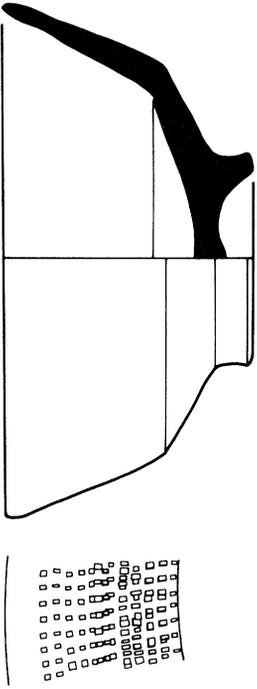
Profile same as **14** but straighter; slightly thinner wall to rounded lip. Rim 0.07 m. wide. On interior slightly grayish white slip; slip overlaps rim to ca. 0.004 m. down outer wall.

Plate floor has diamond-shaped "flower" close to rim outlined in manganese; interior green. Manganese line along bottom of rim rib, another just above rib. Third line along inside of lip. Rim zone between framing lines decorated with diagonal dashes in green. Tin glaze.

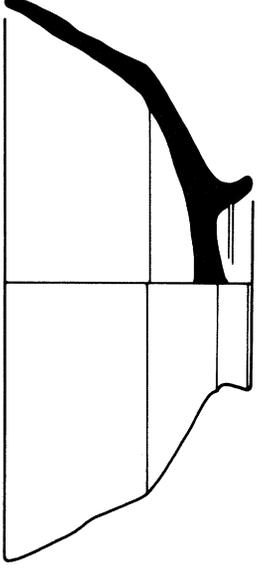
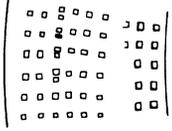
VENETO WARE

The Corinth collection contains 26 examples of Veneto ware inventoried through 1991. Numerous fragmentary examples remain uninventoried in the Corinth storage lots. Veneto ware is a very common glazed fabric in Corinth at the end of the 13th century and is not limited to the strata of the Frankish plateia that is now under excavation. The types of bowls found here are of Gelichi's group of monochrome glazed ware, yellowish brown or green in color, and his fourth group, vessels with a monochrome slip. One type of rouletted bowl, C-1935-990, is not found among his rouletted shapes.¹⁶ To be included in Gelichi's fourth class are two Corinth Museum bowls with incised lines, one of which (C-34-1398) also has a spiral incised in its floor, similar to his no. 7, illustrated by Gelichi in fig. 2. The Corinth collection, however, contains only two inventoried examples of Gelichi's last class, monochrome glazed and painted (C-59-68 and C-60-137). A single bowl fragment of this

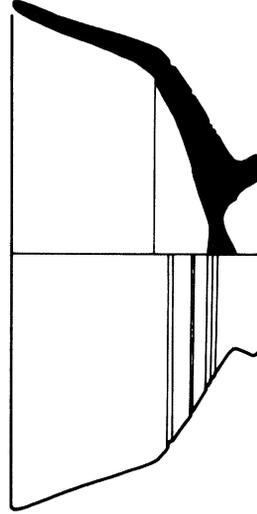
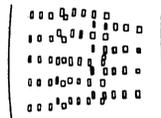
¹⁶ S. Gelichi, "Roulette Ware," *Medieval Ceramics (Bulletin of the Medieval Pottery Research Group)* 8, 1984, pp. 47-58. See also *idem*, "Ceramiche venete importate in Emilia-Romagna tra XIII e XIV secolo," *Padusa (Bollettino del Centro Polesano di Studi Storici Archeologici ed Etnografici)*, 1988, pp. 5-43.



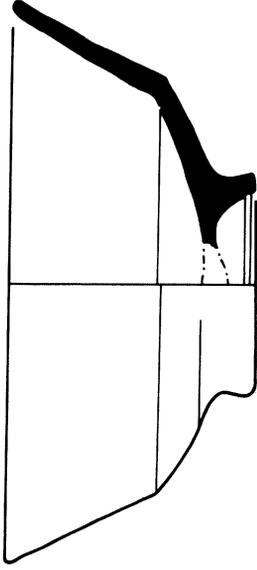
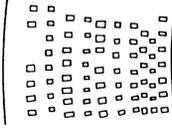
C-34-772



C-38-535

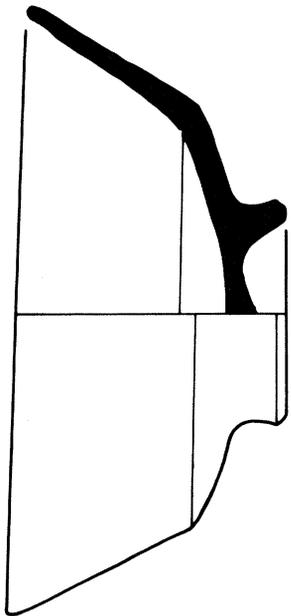
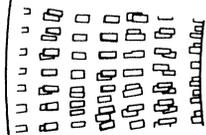


CP 1746

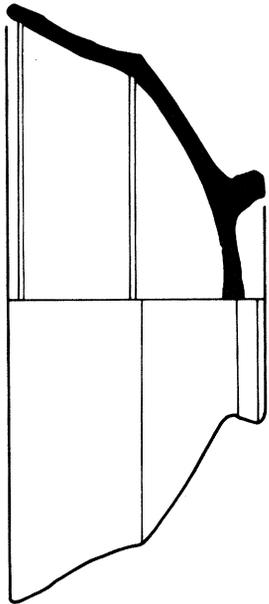
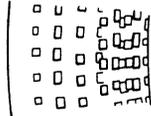
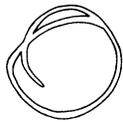


C-34-1224

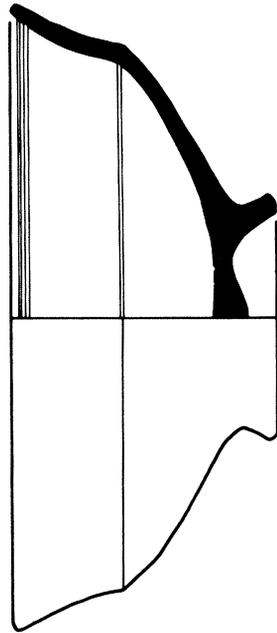
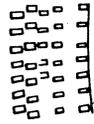
FIG. 6. Veneto-ware carinated bowls, unslipped and rouletted. Scale 1:2



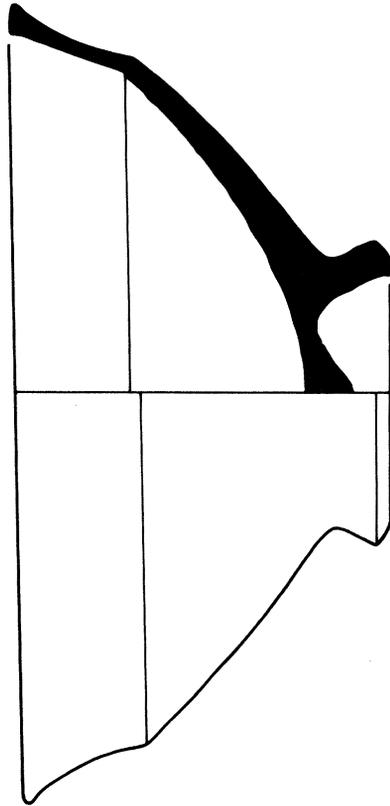
C-34-534



C-38-63



C-34-1398



C-60-137

FIG. 7. Veneto-ware carinated bowls; slipped, with and without rouletting and sgraffito. Scale 1:2

class has been found in the recent excavations of the Frankish plateia, in a level that post-dates A.D. 1312.

It thus appears extremely likely that only two types of Venetian pottery were imported at the end of the 13th century and in the first decade of the 14th: the monochrome glazed bowls and the monochrome glaze and slip bowls.¹⁷

Carinated bowl, unslipped, rouletted

17, brown glazed.

C-1990-48. Manhole 1934-13.

C-34-772 (Fig. 6). South Stoa, room west of bouleterion.

C-38-535 (Fig. 6). Westernmost shop at south side of St. John's monastery.

CP 1746 (Fig. 6). Pit F (specific findspot not known).

C-34-1224 (Fig. 6). East of West Shops, chamber 1.

Lot 1938-23:3. Green glazed.

Carinated bowl, unslipped, exterior wall horizontally grooved

C-1990-49. Manhole 1934-13. Green glazed.

C-34-1234. Forum Southwest: West Shops, earth overlapping east wall of south tower. Brown glazed.

Published: MacKay, no. 14, p. 269, pl. 63.

Carinated bowl, slipped and rouletted

C-35-274. St. John's monastery.

18, green glazed.

C-34-534 (Fig. 7). Forum Southeast. Brown glaze, freehand loop incised in floor, groove at joint between floor and wall. Published: *Corinth* XI, pp. 173-174, fig. 156.

Carinated bowl, slipped and unrouletted

C-60-37. Bothros IV, Forum Southwest. Green glazed. Published: MacKay, no. 12, p. 269. See also *Corinth* XI, fig. 156.

Carinated bowl, slipped, rouletted, sgraffito

C-38-63 (Fig. 7). From South Stoa, storeroom of shop XXXI. Brown glazed, freehand loop incised in floor.

Carinated bowl, slipped, unrouletted, sgraffito

C-34-1398 (Fig. 7). West Shop 2. Green glazed, incised spiral in floor. Found along with C-34-1396, Protomaionica bowl with gridiron pattern, C-34-1397, local plain glazed bowl, and C-34-1399, Archaic Maiolica bowl with green linear decoration on floor.

Carinated bowl, slipped, rouletted, manganese painted

C-60-137 (Fig. 7). From bothros (elev. of mouth +84.75 m.), close to but southeast of pit 1991-2. Green glazed. Published: MacKay, no. 11, p. 269, pl. 62.

C-1935-990. Upper level, area of St. John's monastery. Bowl with short horizontal rim, upturned lip. This is a rim sherd; carination, if any did exist, not preserved.

Ovoid bowl, unslipped

C-1990-47 (Fig. 8). Manhole 1934-13.

16.

C-34-1286. From chamber 1 of West Shops. Groove separates floor from wall.

¹⁷ Glazed Veneto wares: all carinated bowls from the Corinth collection are offset at the joint between floor and interior wall. This point is well articulated, in a few cases reinforced with incision. The bowls of this group, as is true with all Veneto-ware open shapes, have tripod scars on the floor, and the undersurface of the foot has a central cone.

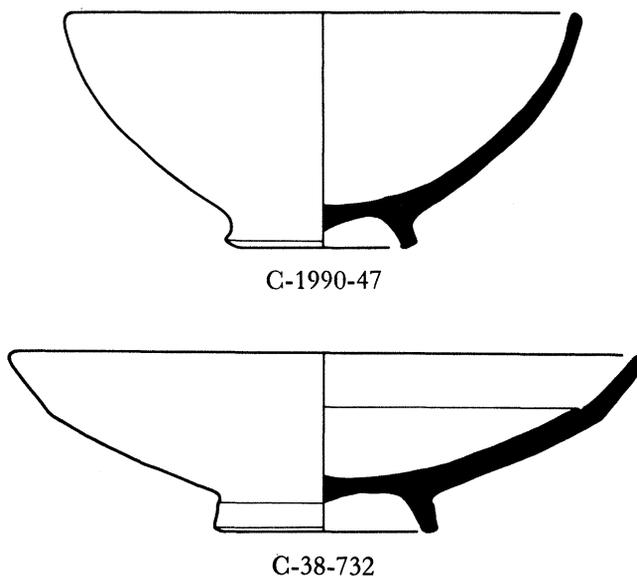


FIG. 8. Veneto-ware ovoid bowls. Scale 1:2

C-34-507. Forum Southeast.

C-38-732 (Fig. 8, Pl. 38). Westernmost shop at south side of St. John's monastery. Small plate with groove separating floor from low wall.

C-37-826. From Forum South, south of Central Shops and west of the rostra. Interior of rim concave.

Bowl with concave rim, lightly slipped interior

C-34-1317. Forum Southwest. Published: MacKay, no. 15, pp. 269-270.

Bowl, slipped, with interior grooves

C-1986-2. Destruction debris west of excavations of 1990-1991. Published: Sanders (note 15 above), no. 12, p. 174.

Plate, slipped, magnesium painted

C-59-68, related in profile to C-38-723. Forum Southwest, bothros at IH/36 (pit 1959-1); for location see Figure 1 at 5. Published: MacKay, no. 13, p. 269, pl. 62.

Bowl with outturned rim, vertical lip, slipped, rouletted, magnesium painted

C-35-990. From kitchen pit 1935-1 in St. John's monastery or stratum immediately above.

Eight uninventoried fragmentary bowls, at least two with rouletting, from the westernmost shop against the south wall of the Monastery of St. John, lot 1938-23.

It is doubtful that C-60-315 (MacKay, no. 16, p. 270) is Veneto ware, or even a related fabric.

16. Monochrome glazed bowl

C-1991-17. H. 0.059, Diam. of foot 0.054, est. Diam. of lip 0.133-0.135 m.

Orange clay with rare white (lime?) and dark, but many sparkling, inclusions. 2.5YR 5.5/6.

Slightly flaring ring foot, slightly conical undersurface. Convex body rises to very slight carination at ca. 0.02 m. below almost vertical, tapered lip. Inte-

rior wall has no groove around floor. Single drilled hole preserved in body wall near ring foot (mend hole?). Unslipped with slightly speckled thin clear glaze over whole of body, except in two small accidentally reserved areas on undersurface.

17. Monochrome glazed bowl with rouletting

C-1991-11. Diam. of foot 0.056 m.; rim not preserved.

Destruction debris over floor of room 2, Unit 2.
Dark reddish tan clay with many sparkling, some white inclusions and voids. 2.5YR 6/6.

Almost vertical ring foot, undersurface with slight cone. Convex wall carinated at height of 0.021 m., rising steeply; lip not preserved. Ridge on interior at point where floor meets wall.

Mustard-brown glaze on exterior and interior; undersurface reserved. Tripod scar in glaze on floor.

18. Slipped and green-glazed bowl Fig. 9, Pl. 38 with rouletting

C-1991-25. H. 0.063, est. Diam. of foot 0.055 m. In debris of roof tiles in passageway between Units 1 and 2.

Orange clay, reddish at core; many glittering minuscule particles, clay slightly rough at the break. 10R 6/4 or more orange.

Bowl with flaring ring foot, undersurface with cone. Lower body flares at *ca.* 30 degrees from horizontal to slight carination; upper wall rises at *ca.* 70 degrees to rounded lip. Interior floor concave, framed by distinct groove with diameter of 0.092 m. at joint with upper wall. Interior of bowl white slipped, streaked and dripping over exterior to slightly below carination. Bowl green glazed over slip and down to resting surface of foot. Undersurface reserved. Seven horizontal rows of rouletting on exterior wall between carination and lip. Trace of tripod scars in glaze on floor.

In profile this example is close to CP 1746, C-38-535, C-34-1224, and C-34-772 (Fig. 6).

METALLIC WARE

19. Green-glazed round-mouthed pitcher Fig. 10, Pl. 38

C-1991-10. H. 0.212, Diam. of base 0.095, max. Diam. of body 0.125 m.

From floor and in destruction debris of room 2, Unit 1.

Fine, pale red clay fired gray at core, greenish gray in places. A few white, black inclusions, voids. Surface 2.5Y 6/2.

Disk foot with broad resting surface (0.022 m. wide); ovoid body with maximum diameter just below midpoint. Vertical handle ovoid in section attached at maximum diameter of body in triangular terminus; at top, attached to neck just under lip. Slightly protruding ridge at joint between shoulder and tall cylindrical neck. Faint horizontal groove on body at point of handle attachment; second groove at point of attachment on neck. Neck rises to slightly flaring, rounded lip.

No slip; heavy, dark green glaze over exterior except for undersurface, which is reserved. Glaze dripped well into neck and onto bottom of interior. Body scars in glaze from stacking in kiln.

20. Multiple-handled bowl Fig. 10

C-1991-37. Restored Diam. of rim *ca.* 0.028 m.

From destruction debris in plateia between Unit 2 and hall south of church and from debris in room 2, Unit 2.

Moderately fine clay with numerous fine voids, some white inclusions; fired pink at edges, buff core. 5YR 7/3, core lighter, grayer.

Wide bowl with straight flaring body, rising at 30 degrees from horizontal, then turning sharply to nearly vertical; almost horizontal, outturned rim, 0.028 m. wide. Probably eight vertical strap handles attached at top of carination of body and to lip. Four grooves on outside lower body.

White slip inside and out. Incised on rim: broken guilloche between framing lines. Ochre-brown glaze on interior, overlapping lip. Exterior has patches of pale green in places mixed into thin clear glaze over slip.

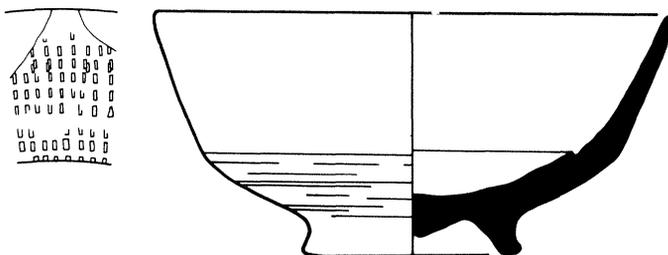


FIG. 9. Veneto-ware bowl 18. Scale 1:2

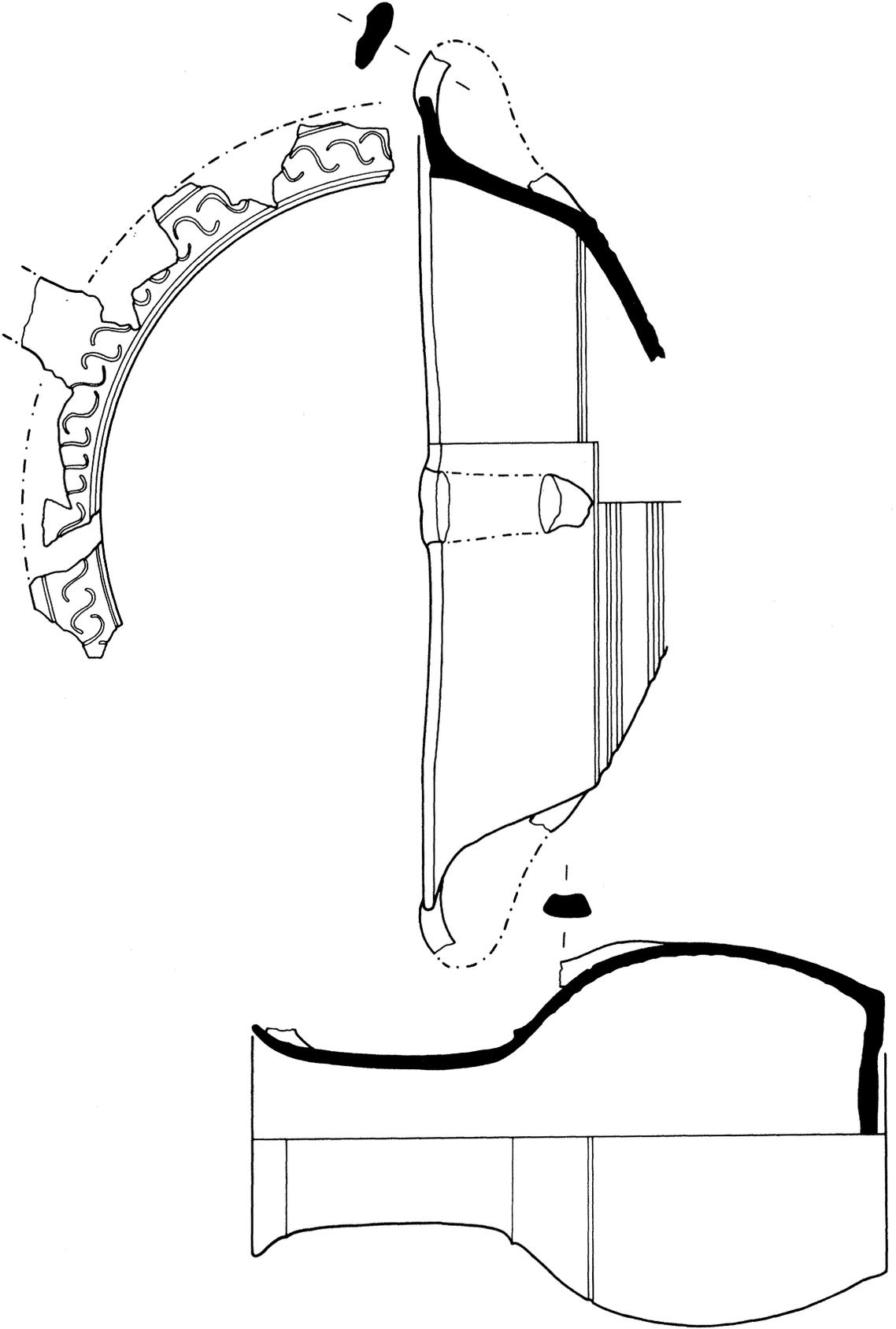


FIG. 10. Metallic-ware round-mouthed pitcher 19 and multiple-handled bowl 20. Scale 1:2

This form of bowl is common in the late 13th century at Corinth. Inventoried examples include

C-36-873 (Fig. 11).

C-36-91 (Fig. 11). Profile varies from 20, having rounder body.

C-37-1409 (Fig. 12), from Agora South Center, top soil over glass factory.

Uninventoried examples to be found stored at Corinth:

St. John's monastery, westernmost shop on south side, pottery lot 1938-23:1, 2 (Fig. 11), probably debris of A.D. 1312.

Fragments from roadway, east of church, N.B. 845, p. 10.

21. Clear-glazed mesomphalic bowl Fig. 12, Pl. 39

C-1991-9. H. 0.052, Diam. of omphalos 0.069, Diam. of lip 0.198 m.

From destruction debris of room 2 in Unit 1 and from trench of robbed north wall of Unit 2.

Fine, buff to pale pink clay with tiny voids and very few small brown and white inclusions; hard fired. Paler than 7.5YR 7/4.

Concave base with convex wall curving sharply toward vertical; almost horizontal rim *ca.* 0.02 m. wide. Undersurface of rim thickened. Interior: floor of bowl articulated from wall by shallow groove, not expressed on outside.

Cf. C-35-191 and C-37-1628 (Fig. 12). Notice that these two have a smaller, lower profile and that the rims are not undercut at the bowl wall. These two bowls may be later by context than 21.

SGRAFFITO WARE

22. Local olive-green-glazed bowl Pl. 38

C-1991-22. H. 0.093, Diam. of foot 0.087, Diam. of lip 0.191-0.197 m.

From roof-tile debris in passageway between Units 1 and 2.

Coarse, light-brown clay fired grayer toward interior of bowl. Many pits and white inclusions; some sparkling inclusions with concentration in clay of ring foot. 5YR 6.5/5 or slightly yellower.

Rounded ring foot 0.012 m. high, globular body that rises to the vertical; slightly flaring rim 0.011 m. tall; round lip.

Olive-green glaze over cream slip covering inside and over lip, dripping down reserved exterior. Six

evenly spaced spirals rise from around center of bowl, spiraling counterclockwise under rim. Two incised concentric lines on interior of rim.

OTHER GLAZED WARES

23. Green-glazed pitcher Pl. 38

C-1991-19. Diam. of foot 0.089, restored Diam. of body 0.208 m.

Recovered largely from within pocket in wall outside northwest corner of room 1, Unit 1.

Buff surface, pinkish buff clay, fired pinker at core; small pits and sparkling inclusions, also white and black. Surface near 7.5YR 7/4.

Flat, string-cut base that contracts to form lower body, then flares with maximum diameter below median; ovoid body and slightly flaring neck. Vertical handle, oval in section, attached at maximum diameter and neck.

Dip-glazed green directly onto clay of upper three-quarters of body and handle. Five faint green-glazed rings randomly placed on reserved lower wall.

MATT-PAINTED WARES

24. Local matt-painted ovoid bowl Pl. 39

C-1991-44. H. 0.082, Diam. of base 0.05, est. Diam. of lip 0.155 m.

From destruction debris in plateia between Unit 2 and hall south of church.

Buff clay with large amount of fine to large particles of mudstone, some lime inclusions. Paler than 7.5YR 7/4.

Flat-bottomed bowl with slightly concave undersurface. Steep echinoid body curves to vertical at upper wall; rounded lip. Slightly wheel-ridged exterior wall, but wall pored with vertical strokes around base. Interior of floor has cone, matt-painted with "phi"; upper interior wall decorated with non-connecting counterclockwise spirals executed in quick brush strokes, varying in width; lip matt-painted.

UNGLAZED WARES

25. Two-handled jar Pl. 39

C-1991-6. H. 0.156, Diam. of base 0.086, max. Diam. of body 0.143, Diam. of neck 0.073 m.

From fill within door of room 2, Unit 1.

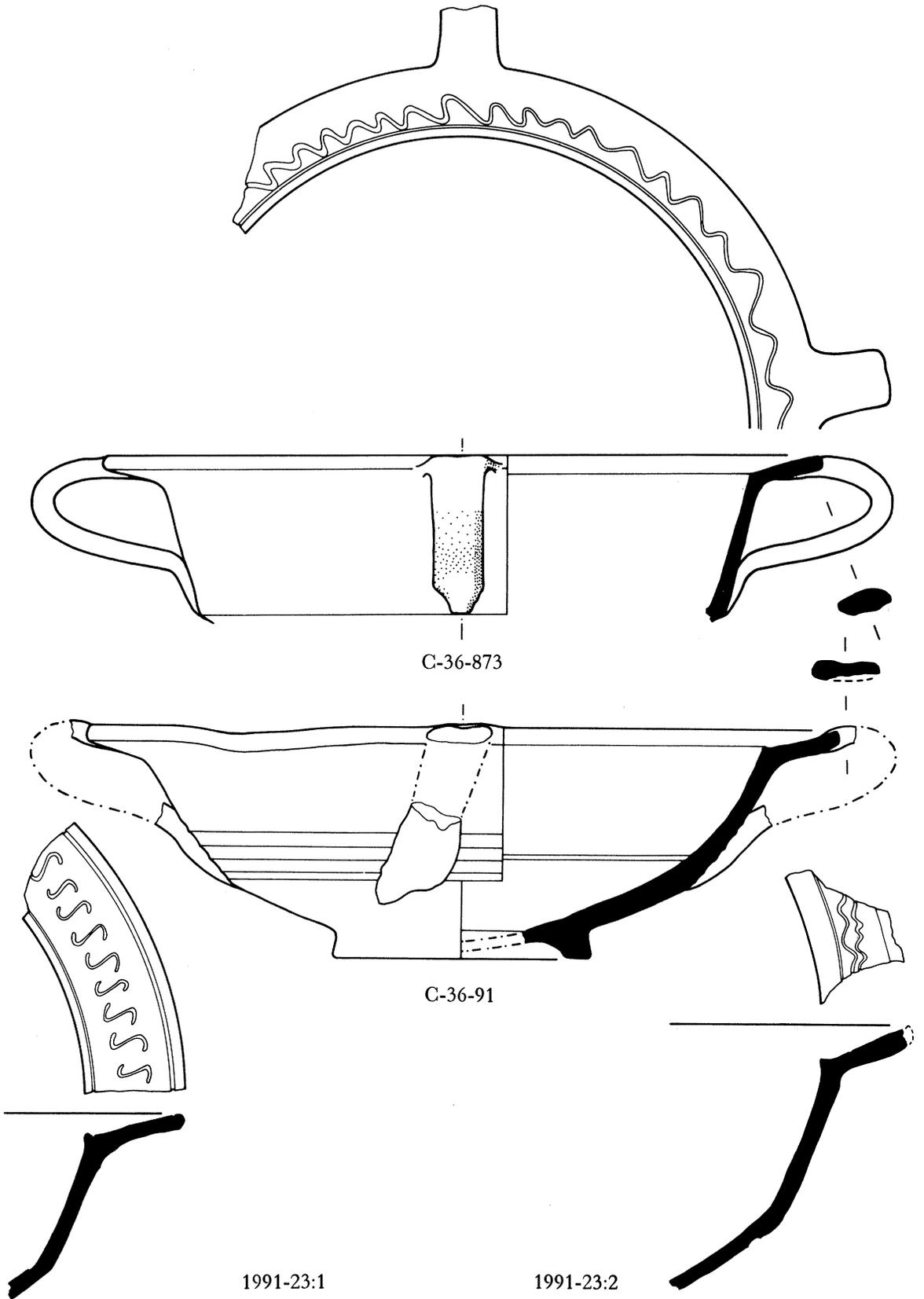


FIG. 11. Metallic-ware multiple-handled bowls. Scale 1:2

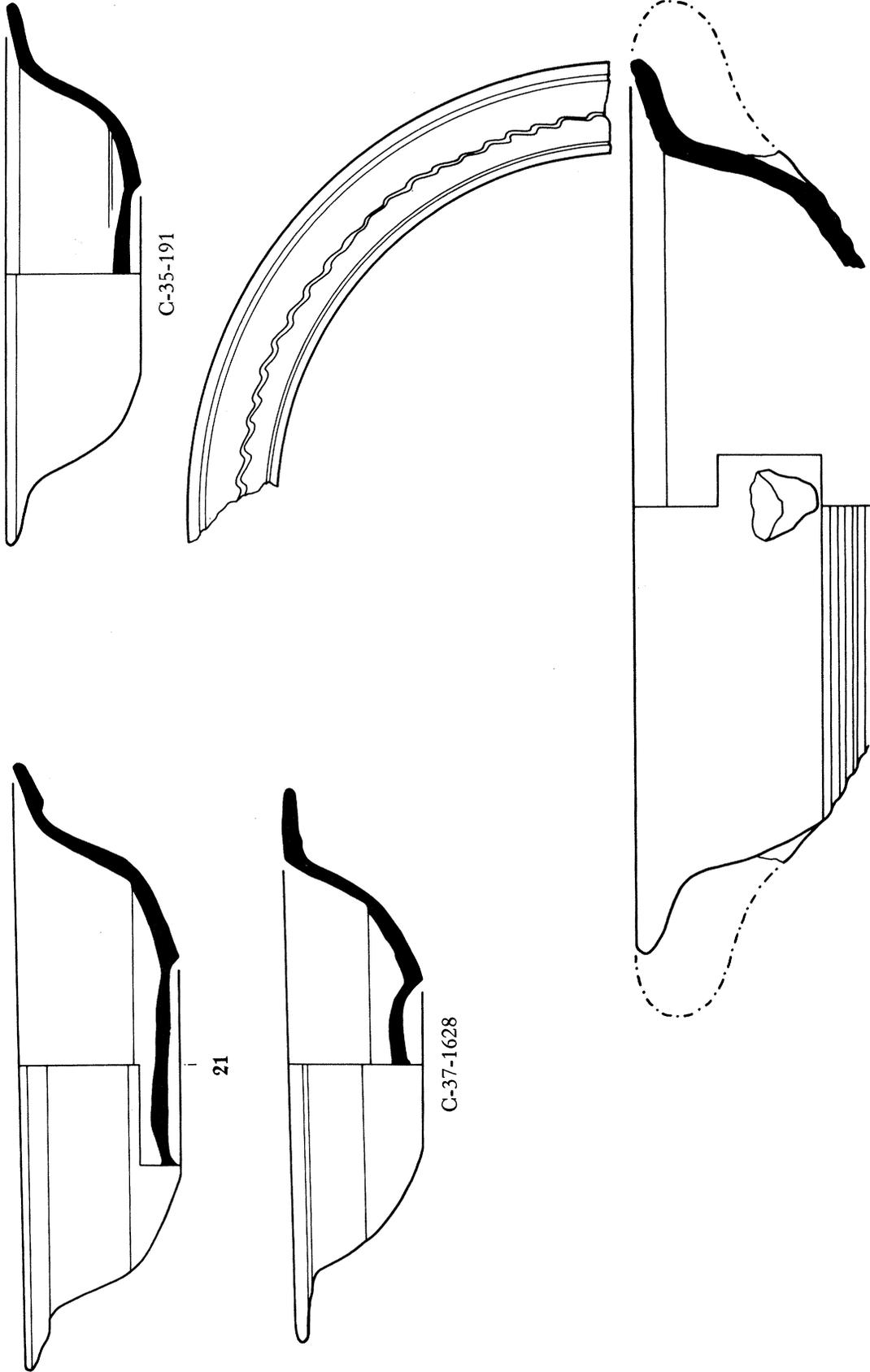


FIG. 12. Metallic-ware multiple-handled and mesomphalic bowls. Scale 1:2

Fine, buff clay with few white inclusions and small voids. Slightly redder than 7.5YR 7/4.

Two-handled jar with disk foot, wide globular body; cylindrical neck 0.055 m. high rises to rounded vertical lip. Two vertical handles, oval in section, rise from midpoint of body to underside of lip. Termini of handles attached at body are faceted, cut off at bottom.

GLASS

26. Blue-threaded glass jar Pl. 39

MF-1991-16. Restored Diam. of lip 0.115 m.

From red fill directly over destruction debris and robbed west wall of room 1, Unit 1.

Neck and rim fragment of blown glass vessel. Small rounded shoulder contracting to neck, then flaring to lip without articulation; decorated with blue thread, spiraling around neck six times.

27. Glass bottle Pl. 39

MF-1991-17. Restored Diam. of body 0.04–0.045 m.

From small pit in floor of room 4, Unit 1, under destruction debris. Transparent dark blue and opaque white glass.

Bottle with narrow cylindrical body, round shoulder. White swags, marvered in flush with surface, arranged in vertical columns of varying widths downward from shoulder.

Similar to Corinth collection MF-10221 a, b, from Frankish bothros south of middle section of South Stoa. Published examples: MF-5547, *Corinth XII* (under 8, p. 149 above), no. 756, pp. 115–116, from Agora South Center glass factory (see also *AJA* 44, 1940, p. 319); MF-6577, *ibid.*, no. 757, p. 116, dated “eleventh to twelfth century”.

Corinth also has an imitation of this type of glass container, MF-10110, but with white-painted swags, not opaque glass. D. Foy (*Le verre médiéval et son artisanat en France méditerranéenne*, Paris 1989, form 7, p. 214) dates blue glass painted with opaque white as a style of the end of the 13th century. See form 7, p. 214, from the Planier workshop, and nos. 14 and 15, p. 214, fig. 56. See also her example from the Petit Palais, no. 16, fig. 56.

28. Glass bottle Pl. 39

MF-1991-9. Diam. of body 0.037 m.

From destruction debris over floor of room 4, Unit 1 to elev. +85.52 m.

Transparent dark blue and opaque white glass bottle with narrow cylindrical body ending in round bottom; pontil mark. White coils marvered in flush with the blue-glass surface in swag pattern arranged in columns; white spiral radiates from bottom. Possibly from same bottle as previous item, but with thicker wall.

LEVELS POSTDATING THE ORIGINAL CHURCH IN AND WEST OF THE NARTHEX

The church and the buildings to the south of it were sacked by the Catalans in A.D. 1312, at which time the church appears to have been destroyed. With the recovery of Corinth after the sack, the church was rebuilt, but only after the ruins were searched for whatever valuables and usable building materials were overlooked or left undamaged in the original onslaught. The two column shafts that had stood in the interior of the church, now broken, were laid aside and buried along with the other useless debris.

The floor level was raised *ca.* 0.60 m., and the narthex was once again used for burials. From this period onward little evidence exists for the plan of the restored church and narthex (cf. Fig. 2). The original door in the west wall of the narthex was replaced by a new one, with a rather more poorly constructed threshold at a higher level. The ground level of the associated open area to the west of the narthex was now higher than the new threshold; thus the new door that was fitted into the opening had to swing in.

The building apparently continued to function as a church or chapel and supplied its congregation with additional space for burial in a burial ground immediately west of the narthex. During the excavation season of 1991 only 20 square meters of that burial ground

were explored (Fig. 2; Pl. 41:a, foreground). Seven grave shafts were isolated, of which four were excavated. One shaft in the form of a long, narrow pit dug along the south wall of the graveyard was used for first one Christian interment and then a second, which completely disturbed the first. A child was buried in a grave along the west face of the west narthex wall just south of the door. Thus far, five other graves lying free of the enclosure walls have been distinguished. Two of these as yet unexcavated grave shafts are marked at their west end, each by a small, roughly rectangular poros stone, totally undecorated and unincised.

Pottery from Levels Post-dating A.D. 1312

29. Protomaiolica bowl with ligature Pl. 39

C-1991-4. Diam. of foot 0.0585 m.

From fill between top and second earth level of area west of narthex.

Cream clay, sandy at break, minuscule dark inclusions. *Ca.* 6YR 8/3.

Bowl with disk foot, slightly recessed undersurface. Slightly straight body wall flares at *ca.* 40 degrees from horizontal.

On floor, ligature in manganese. Tin glazed inside, unglazed on exterior body and foot. Ligature is broken-barred A with horizontal stroke at apex. H. of ligature 0.038 m.

Cf. Corinth XI, no. 875 (C-36-115).

30. Green-glazed, sgraffito bowl Pl. 39

C-1991-40. Diam. of rim 0.167 m.

From fill between upper and second floor in area west of narthex.

Light-brown clay, large lime bits, rare sparkling inclusions, clean white slip. Clay 2.5YR 6/3.

Bowl with wheel-ridged body rises at *ca.* 45 degree angle to short vertical rim with tapered lip. Slight paring just above foot. Slipped interior with slip dripping down rim to outside. Yellow-green glaze going white in places, covers interior and lip of bowl. Two concentric freehand lines incised through slip at about two-thirds point of interior body. Lower line rises to overlap upper line through carelessness or lack of skill.

31. Green-glazed bowl

C-1990-41. H. 0.065, Diam. of foot 0.081, restored Diam. of lip 0.23 m.

From grave trench along west wall, south of arcosolium in narthex (later phase of church).

Brown clay with scattered large lime bits, voids. 2.5YR 6/6 to 2.5YR 5/6.

Plate with carelessly turned and beveled ring foot, round resting surface, nipples undersurface. Body

rises at *ca.* 35–40 degree angle; undulating wheel-marked wall; lip grooved deeply on interior, forming sharp lip edge.

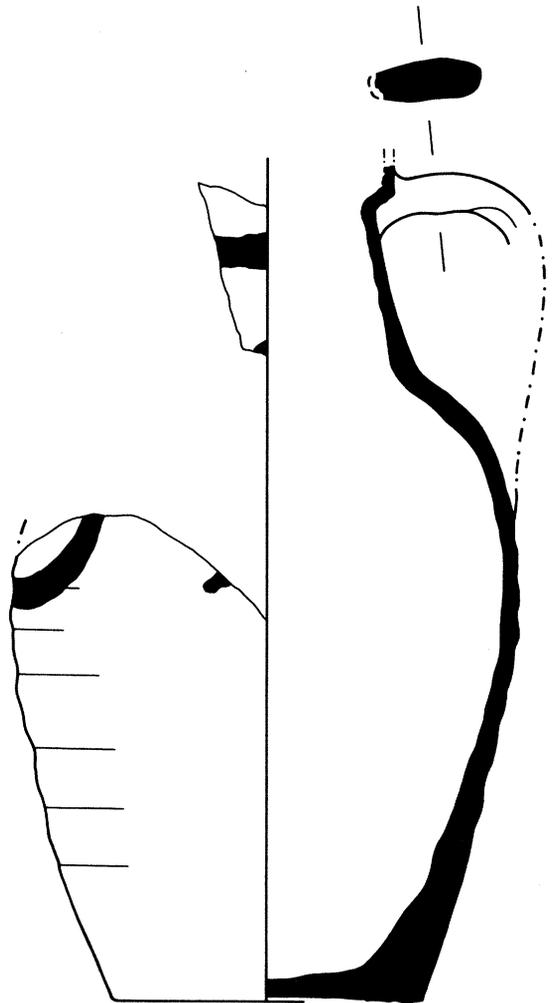


FIG. 13. Matt-painted pitcher 32, after A.D. 1312. Scale 1:2

White slip, yellow-green glaze on interior, drip on exterior. Sgraffito loop with long tail radiating from center of floor, 2 to 3 circumference lines on upper body, poorly executed.

32. Matt-painted pitcher Fig. 13, Pl. 41

C-1991-36. Pres. H. 0.220, Diam. of bottom 0.080, restored max. Diam. 0.132 m.

In fill between upper and second floor in area west of narthex.

Coarse, light-buff clay with numerous black inclusions, few lime inclusions, voids. Core: 10YR 7/3.

Pit 1991-2

Pit 1991-2 can still be seen today at the south end of the excavation, about 13 meters east of the Frankish plateia (Fig. 1). The pit was exposed as the result of a collapse of earth following the winter rains of 1990/1991, and consequently, the stratigraphy there has been lost. There is no indication whether the pit was filled before or after the Catalan attack, for the bulk of its contents, in complete and semicomplete condition, does not suggest clean-up after a sack. Some of the material from the pit, such as the amphoras, of which one example is presented here (36), could have been manufactured before the sack. Other material, such as the pitcher 34 and the Archaic Maiolica bowl 33, exact parallels of which do not appear in the plateia debris, may be slightly later. The pit, then, may possibly slightly postdate A.D. 1312, perhaps representing the period when Unit 1 of the plateia was being repaired for what apparently was hoped to be a new life.

33. Archaic Maiolica bowl Pl. 39

C-1991-34 H. 0.085, Diam. of foot 0.099, Diam. of lip 0.19 m.

Cream-buff clay with minuscule dark inclusions, very rare glittering inclusions. 7.5YR 8/2.

Bowl with ring foot, undersurface with slight nipple. Wide flaring ovoid body; slight carination at height of 0.04 m. Upper wall of body rises almost vertically to lip with slight interior bevel. On interior, offset at joint between floor and rim.

Decoration in manganese and green. Floor is crosshatched; each square within resultant grid square dotted green. Two framing lines at offset of upper body, two just below lip. Between framing lines horizontal band in green, 0.007 m. wide.

For similar shape and floor pattern, see C-36-621 (Pl. 39).

34. "Ivory" metallic-ware pitcher Pl. 40

C-1991-33. Diam. of base 0.102, max. Diam. of body 0.118 m.

Flat base, tall ovoid body, conical neck with maximum diameter at joint with shoulder. Small convex rim rises to vertical lip. Vertical handle attached just above maximum body diameter to rim below lip. Body is wheel ridged, smoothed above joint with handle.

Gray-brown matt paint on upper body and shoulder, neck, and handle. Body decoration is counter-clockwise spirals; handle decorated with horizontal/diagonal brush strokes.

Hard-fired, fine, light reddish brown clay, very few fine white and very rare minuscule sparkling inclusions. *Ca.* 2.5YR 5/6.

Flat base, slightly concave undersurface. Ovoid body with maximum diameter *ca.* 0.06–0.07 m. above base. Profile continues from body to maximum contraction at 0.14 m. (lower neck), then flares to lip in continuous profile. No horizontal grooves at neck or joint of handle. Vertical strap handle from maximum diameter of body.

White slip over all of exterior, undersurface; glazed to ivory color on exterior, traces on edge of undersurface. Opaque white glaze dripped down interior of neck; in places glaze is slightly green. Stacking mark on base of neck.

35. "Ivory" metallic-ware bowl Pl. 40

C-1991-35. H. 0.060, Diam. of foot 0.058, Diam. of rim 0.157 m.

Fine buff clay with many fine black, white, and sparkling inclusions; fracture rough to laminating. 10YR 7/4.

Bowl with slightly flaring ring foot, flat resting surface and undersurface. Body flares at *ca.* 30 degrees from horizontal, then turns vertical at height of *ca.* 0.04 m. White slip on interior and dribbled over exterior of lip. On interior, ivorylike glaze with pale greenish tint.

36. Matt-painted amphora Pl. 40

C-1991-1. H. 0.375 from top of handles, max. body Diam. 0.182, Diam. of lip 0.068 m.

Hard, well-levigated tan clay, few air holes, some minuscule black and light inclusions. 6YR 6.5/3.

This is the best preserved of five almost identical examples from the pit.

Elongated ovoid body with blunted toe; body very slightly pinched at middle. Neck and rim together

0.02 m. high; lip slightly flaring. Two vertical strap handles *ca.* 0.054 m. wide from just above maximum diameter to above lip, turning downward to attach at lip. Regularly wheel-ridged body.

Body decorated with broad vertical strokes in red wash: one down each handle that stops just above toe, one similar stroke on each side of amphora between handles, starting at neck. Single broad horizontal red band just below attachment of handle to body.

Cf. G. Sanders, "Three Peloponnesian Churches," *Recherches sur la céramique byzantine* (BCH, Suppl. 18), V. Deroche and J.-M. Spieser, ed., Paris 1989, pp. 196–197, fig. 5. The amphoras were built into the Church of Afendikon, Mystra. The construction date of the church is A.D. 1310–1320.

THE LOWER AREA, EAST OF THE WEST SHOPS (Fig. 1)

The Church of St. John Theologos has been published in a two-part presentation that leaves unanswered many questions about the chronology of its construction and is summary in its analysis of the various periods of alteration and repair that should be associated with it.¹⁸ When introducing the monument the author states that "the date of [construction of the church] is clear: the walls of the structure in its earliest phase produced coins of Manuel I . . ." (p. 61), but in his following paragraph it is observed that by the beginning of the 20th century "the entire superstructure of the original building had disappeared or been replaced, . . . even part of the foundations" (pp. 61, 63).¹⁹ The building in some form, however, was a working church until it was desanctified and dismantled in 1937.

The general plan of the central area of 12th-century Corinth published in *Corinth XVI* (plan VI: J3) shows the church only in outline and devoid of any detail. Scranton dates its construction after the middle of the 12th century (p. 61). By extrapolating from the field notebook, the drawings, and the plans that do exist and by examining various finds that were excavated in the monastic complex, one can paint, it is hoped, a more detailed picture of the life and fortune of the Church of St. John Theologos than previously presented.

The original church is published as having three aisles, each terminating in an eastern apse; the central one is faceted on the exterior, the flanking apses rounded. A narthex stretched across the whole west end of the three aisles and even slightly beyond the limit of the north side aisle. The floor level of the three-aisled church was determined by marble paving blocks found in the side aisles, the elevation of which was confirmed by the height of the top of the aisle foundations in those places where they were fully preserved. Only when the church was rebuilt in its barrel-vaulted, single-nave form and its side aisles dismantled was the church floor lowered *ca.* 1.30 m.²⁰ The notebook information, however, indicates

¹⁸ *Corinth XVI*, pp. 61–66, 93–96.

¹⁹ The coin from the north nave wall at the easternmost arch is St. John's, 5 May 1937, no. 6.

²⁰ *Corinth XVI*, pp. 61–66, fig. 6. Note that the four-bayed church nave here is considered to have been erected all at one time, a conclusion that colors the subsequent argumentation.

that the original church more likely was single aisled with only two bays, and that the western two bays of the main nave, the side halls, and the narthex were additions. The original church thus would have been composed of the faceted apse, a nave of two bays with round-headed blind arches, and a barrel or tunnel vault. The elevation drawings of the nave as published by Scranton (*Corinth XVI*, fig. 10) show two round-headed blind arches on either side of the eastern half of the nave and a continuation of that blind arcade with two ogival arches on either side of the western half. The ogive arch was not in use in northern Europe nor probably in Greece much earlier than the 14th century, and so one should suspect the homogeneity of the four-bayed nave if it were a 12th-century construction.

At the time of the demolition of the church in 1937, traces of vaulting could be seen running the whole length of the nave above all four sets of arches. In notebook 169, Scranton records that “the vault springing from the round arches was higher than that springing from the pointed arches” (p. 323). Because of the difference in the form of the arches and the lack of homogeneity of the vaulting above them, it seems best to divide the nave into an original, two-bayed segment and a later, western addition. (Note also, in figure 6 of *Corinth XVI*, that the nave wall slightly changes orientation halfway down its length, at the point where the addition to the original structure is here hypothesized.)

The plan resulting from the new restoration is that of a small chapel with two bays in the nave in the first phase; the enlargement is that of a church with a four-bayed nave, two side halls, and a broad narthex.

Added to this confusion of architectural facts is the problem of floor levels within the church. The vaulting of the eastern two bays of the nave was partially carried on column shafts that descended well below the 19th-century floor. The easternmost column on the left side of the nave (*Corinth XVI*, fig. 9) was supported on a base of Ionic profile, certainly not a detail that was meant to be buried immediately upon construction, under more than a meter of fill. The counterpart column on the right side of the nave is not recorded in any manner below the column shaft, nor is the floor or the foundation. The height of the second column plus restoration of a base like that on the north side, however, would place the original floor of the church at the level of the recorded Ionic base (see *Corinth XVI*, elevations, figs. 9, 10). It is here suggested that the floor level of the 19th- and early 20th-century church is part of the alteration that goes with the addition of the western two bays and their ogive arches, and that the floor of the 20th-century church is contemporary with the column shafts that support the western arches. Such a restoration means that the side aisles and their floors, as identified by Scranton, are not part of a single open space united with the nave but are halls isolated from the nave. Such an interpretation, with floors at a level higher than that of the nave and solid walls separating the side halls from the nave, explains as well the need for windows in the vaulting of the last two bays of the church, for the side halls would have blocked all light from penetrating the main body of the church.²¹

²¹ In the 19th and early 20th centuries, the church was entered from a high ground level at the west end. From that level, established when the side halls were added to the church, one descended four steps to the nave floor, now established at more than a meter and a quarter above the original floor. The top step at the entrance was at an elevation of 82.90 m. above sea level; the 20th-century nave floor itself varied in elevation between +81.61 and +81.35 m.

A coin of Manuel I (coin 9, 5-v-1937) was recovered from the fabric of the north wall of the eastern half of the nave, indicating that that segment cannot have been built before the middle of the 12th century. (Scranton [p. 61] uses this coin as evidence for the date of construction of the church.) This coin cannot prove a Byzantine date for the church; it can only supply a *terminus ante quem non* for its construction if the wall is considered part of the original fabric of the building. Another coin, minted under John II Orsini, Despot of the Epiros (1323–1335), may suggest the date for the alteration of the church and the addition of the two western bays of the nave and side halls. Found under the marble threshold at the western addition to the nave, it suggests that the addition must be 14th century in date. Here, too, the coin can be used as a *terminus ante quem non*.

Of some bearing also is the description of the remains of layers of wall plaster associated with the church. The notebook that records the dismantling of the church contains the following: "Directly on the stone is this hard plaster with frescoed decoration on a creamy base. This was ruined at some time, and a good hard plaster consisting of [a] first coat of pinkish grit with [a] fine white coat was laid over the fresco and on the stone where the fresco had fallen off. This was ruined in turn and the church was twice redone with a coarse light gray undercoat [of] plaster white washed. After the vault had fallen the walls were touched up with a coating of mud with some straw, which was whitewashed many times afterward. The pointed arches seem never to have been frescoed, but the plaster series begins with the pink variety."²² The archaeological evidence here cited indicates that the nave should be divided into two phases and that the church may well have had continuous or frequent use from its construction as a chapel down to its demolition.

Fragments of fresco were also recovered from the interstices of the nave walls during the dismantling of the church; only within the walls of the eastern two bays of the nave were blocks of poros found with plaster adhering, including at least two voussoirs of different sizes. The intrados of one had a floral scroll pattern on it. Two beveled and frescoed blocks may be from piers. Other blocks include one fragment with] Ω N I [written on it in white. Another frescoed block preserves part of an elaborate garment. These frescoes and voussoir blocks suggest that a Greek church had been dismantled around the time of the building of St. John's and provided the builders with material for their walls. Another piece of evidence for the existence of this Byzantine church is the debris of fresco found at low levels west of the Frankish church, recovered from well below the Frankish floor of the monastery in this area. The fragments appear to be related to the material built into the nave wall of the Frankish church. Among the pieces recovered are two fragments with Greek letters painted in white on a slate-blue background and the head of a bearded man.²³

Scranton uses these frescoes as evidence for the identification of the position of an important room, possibly the baptistery of the church (*Corinth XVI*, p. 65). The material,

²² R. Scranton, *Corinth field notebook* 169, 1937, p. 328.

²³ Fresco fragments (Pl. 42):

A-1058.] I C [. From debris west of the church, elev. +81.85 m.

A-1059.] I Λ E [. Same as above.

A-1057, a head. Found in Tomb G, narthex of church. This fragment probably is later in date than A-1058 and A-1059.

however, comes from a level that is well below the floor level of the narthex and side halls of the Frankish church.

From the above evidence it seems quite possible, then, that the Church of St. John and the surrounding complex were built as a monastic foundation by the Franks, perhaps upon the site of a Byzantine church abandoned after the initial Frankish attack on Corinth in 1204; the coin of Manuel I recovered from the fabric of the building could still have been legitimate tender when the Frankish barrel-vaulted church was erected. Even if the Byzantine church was not destroyed by the invaders, it may well have been abandoned by its congregation, making it ripe for appropriation and demolition by the Franks. It is recorded that a large number of native Orthodox Corinthians fled to Monembasia with the fall of the city to the Franks.²⁴ In this way one can explain the small nave, *ca.* 5.50 m. long, as the initial design erected by an as yet unidentified Order of the Western Rite, possibly Benedictine (see below, pp. 170–171). Thus, at the time when the Western Church was establishing itself in Greece, it employed an abbreviated basilica form with barrel-vaulted roof instead of a church with dome. The western extension of the nave would have come thereafter, either as a repair after the Catalan attack of 1312 or with the prospering of the monastic community, perhaps at the end of the 14th century with a possible revitalization of Corinth, even if only momentarily, under the Knights of St. John.²⁵

Pottery deposits, such as pit 1935-2, which was dug into the monastic court (8 on plan, Fig. 1), attest to the operation of the monastery in the earliest years of the Frankish occupation. This assemblage as a whole is too small to be generally representative of pottery of the period, but it does show that glazed pottery was being manufactured at Corinth for use as table wares. The products are not very elegant and are definitely a cut or two below the Byzantine products of the later 12th century: most of the bowls are heavy walled, and the clay is normally overfired to a grayish brown, which, in turn, affected the glaze. The wheel marks are smoothed away, and the surface itself, where unglazed, is left rather rough and with scratches from grits caught and dragged in the potting process. Pots from the pit in the court are a drip-glazed bowl (C-35-20) with an exceptionally ordered pattern in the glaze on its unslipped interior wall, a wide flaring sgraffito plate (C-35-21), and a second, deeper bodied sgraffito plate (C-35-22). Two pots of unidentified fabric exist in a pedestal bowl (C-35-23) and a multihanded sgraffito bowl.

The evidence for extensive destruction in the court complex and church on the hill above the West Shops is similar to the evidence from the complex associated with the Monastery of St. John. A row of shops existed along the south wall of the monastery enclosure; the westernmost shop was found to have been buried in debris full of pottery that can now clearly be coupled in date with pottery from the complex above the West Shops. That pottery debris can be assumed to be a result of the Catalan sack of Corinth in 1312. Either the destruction debris from the westernmost shop was left and buried as it had fallen, or the shop was filled with debris that was covered during the repair of the shop after the disaster.

²⁴ See Setton, p. 36.

²⁵ A. Luttrell, "Venice and the Knights Hospitallers of Rhodes in the Fourteenth Century," *BSR* 26, 1958, pp. 149, 210. See also J. Delaville le Roulx, *Les Hospitaliers à Rhodes (1310–1421)*, London 1974, pp. 277–281.

Lot 1938-23.

Fig. 1, at 6

Lot 1938-23 is composed of 9.265 k. of glazed wares, divided as follows:

Protomaiolica and Archaic Maiolica: 2.13 k., including 6 fragmentary plates, 3 gridiron bowls, and fragments of at least 4 pitchers.

Veneto ware: 0.595 k., including 9 bowls or saucers.

Metallic wares, including a clear-glazed subdivision, here called Ivory: 3.342 k., including a loop-lugged jar, pedestal pitcher, 3 tall-mouthed jars, 4 bowls and saucers, at least four green-glazed jugs and pitchers, and one pitcher in brown glaze.

Plain glazed bowls, at least three: 1.23 k.

Various other glazed vessels, including glossy, sgraffito, etc.: 1.52 k.

Earlier glazed wares, probably no longer manufactured or used in the Frankish period, are represented in 0.45 k.

A second deposit of pots was found in the monastery, packed into a lined kitchen pit within a room in the southwest quarter of the complex. This kitchen pit, 1935-1 (Fig. 1, 7 on plan), was filled in the first half of the 14th century, apparently containing remains from a period later than the Catalan raid of 1312. The assemblage has no local pottery among the fine wares; the quality of the pots and the range of shapes and fabrics indicate that the monastery in this period must have been a prosperous establishment. Although there is a resemblance to pottery found in the Catalan destruction levels, the kitchen pit has some shapes that have not yet been recovered from such debris in the plateia above the West Shops. The kitchen pit also contained some close parallels with material from the westernmost shop south of the monastery. The latest ceramic material associated with the pit are an Archaic Maiolica multihandled plate and a fragment of Veneto ware; neither the shapes nor the decoration of these pieces are related to any finds from the Catalan level but must be a number of years later in date.²⁶

Thirteen pots, now inventoried, were recovered from kitchen pit 1935-1, along with a fourteenth (C-35-990), perhaps from within the pit, and fragments of 11 uninventoried glazed pieces. Veneto-ware bowl C-35-990 is later than most Veneto-ware pots found at Corinth.

Protomaiolica material (six pots at 0.641 k.) includes C-35-190, a bowl with gridiron floor and chevrons on the side wall, painted in green rather than in the much more customary brown or blue (Pl. 43); bowl C-35-189, with black concentric interior lines and groove between floor and side wall and magnesium loops on its squared lip (Pl. 43), two uninventoried bowls, shallow bowl C-35-193, and one plate, C-35-195 (Pl. 43), decorated with crosshatched leaves flanking a fruit.

An Archaic Maiolica pitcher, C-35-198, the rim of a second trefoil pitcher that definitely seems later than any pitcher from the Catalan debris, a fragmentary bowl, and two plates, one fragmentary and uninventoried, the other complete (C-35-4), are also part of the pit contents (five pots at 1.75 k.).

Veneto ware is represented by one sherd, perhaps from a stratum immediately above the pit. This sherd, C-35-990, is slipped, rouletted on the upper face of its outer wall, and has magnesium decoration on the corresponding inner face. This type of Veneto ware is not found in contexts identified with the Catalan sack of 1312.

²⁶ *Corinth XI*, no. 940, p. 144, fig. 90.

Metallic wares in green glaze (three pots at 0.54 k.) are rare, with only one large square-lipped bowl, C-35-194 (Pl. 43), and a pitcher with small, subsidiary loop handle over its spout discovered in the pit.

“Ivory” or slightly milky, to the eye, clear-glazed metallic ware (seven pots at 0.965 k.) is the most popular fabric in the deposit, if one measures by the number of pieces. These include bowls, among which is C-35-192 (Pl. 43) with a carinated body and horizontal rim, one plate, C-35-196, and one omphalos bowl, C-35-191 (Pl. 43); three pitchers in this fabric are preserved in fragments, including one round-mouthed pitcher, C-35-200 (Pl. 43), and one probable trefoil pitcher but with the round-mouthed form of handle, C-35-199 (Pl. 43). One pitcher (0.035 k.) with a wide globular body may not fall exactly into this category, for its glaze has some ochre in it.

One pot with coarse sgraffito decoration, C-35-10 (Pl. 43), of a dense brown clay with a white slip and strong ochre glaze (0.57 k.), may possibly be Greek, but the shape, with a series of handles applied to the underside of a widely flaring bowl wall and scars from a tripod kiln separator on the floor suggests an Italian origin. Unidentified fabrics exist in a fragmentary green-glazed plate and a green-glazed pitcher. The latter is represented only in a single body sherd (0.105 k.) and may be a survivor from an earlier level.

From within this complex also were recovered a hoard of Venetian coins of the late 15th to beginning of the 16th century; no Turkish coins were found in the hoard.²⁷

A number of tombs and perhaps two *osteothekai* are mentioned by Scranton in association with the Church of St. John, but because of the dearth of artifacts recovered from the excavated graves, no significant chronology was offered for them at that time.²⁸ Three facts, however, should be considered. The first is that no burials were found in the nave of the Church of St. John. This is in contrast to the Byzantine church constructed over the Roman rostra farther southeast in the forum and the Frankish church on the ridge above the West Shops. Scranton explains the lack of graves in the nave of St. John’s as a result of the lowering of the nave floor and the removal at that time of all remains of burials that had been made therein (*Corinth* XVI, p. 64). Here, again, chronological problems enter into the discussion.

What is the burial pattern associated with the Monastery of St. John? Let us first consider the area within the limits of the monastery immediately east of the church; the area enclosed by the monastery wall east of the church was intended as a cemetery, according to Scranton. On the north side of the space stood two vaulted chambers, entered by a common stairway between them (9 on plan, Fig. 1). These vaults were identified when excavated as “either remarkably large family tombs or *osteothekai*” (*Corinth* XVI, pp. 63–64).

Additional observations can be made about this area. Once the Church of St. John was constructed in its triple-aisled form or, as is preferred here, in its enlarged form with flanking halls, direct passage must have become awkward and inconvenient from the western portal of the church to the eastern burial ground; certainly it was impossible along the north

²⁷ J. Harris, “Coins Found at Corinth,” *Hesperia* 10, 1941 (pp. 146–162), pp. 146–147, 154–155. The latest is the colonial coinage of the Doge A. Barbarigo (A.D. 1486–1501). The hoard was found *ca.* 10 cm. under a floor whose elevation was +82.50.

²⁸ *Corinth* XVI, pp. 63–66, fig. 6, pl. 7:2.

side of the church. One can argue, on the other hand, that the two vaulted chambers at the north side of the yard predate the construction of the halls or aisles of the church and that the construction of the halls may have forced the abandonment of the eastern graveyard. Such a hypothesis can be supported by the archaeological evidence preserved in the records. The plan, *Corinth XVI*, fig. 6, and the photograph, pl. 7:2, show that the northeast corner of the church overlapped the southwest corner of the osteothekai. Indeed, part of the apse is built on the vault of the two-roomed osteotheke, a structural detail that would have been better coordinated had the two structures been built contemporaneously. The north hall apparently was built after the western room of the osteotheke. Since burials are recorded by the excavators within the side halls and the narthex of the church after the two osteothekai already existed, it seems possible that a major consideration in the erection of the halls and the narthex may have been the sheltering of the remains of the monastic dead within the expanded facility.

Of special interest is a burial (1935-19) made in the narthex of the church. Two devotional medals from Rome (37), found buried with the occupant of the grave, apparently still had been hanging around its neck when the cadaver was put to rest. One of the medals (Pl. 42:d) shows two saints and a Baroque ciborium over a tomb or altar. The medal cannot be earlier than A.D. 1622. Along the length of the spine was found a line of bronze spherical buttons (38) of a type commonly used in the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries.

37. Two bronze devotional medals Pl. 42
MF-4774 a

Pierced oval medal. Obverse: two figures flanking Baroque monument, ROMA in raised letters below. Reverse: St. Philip Neri, St. Ignatius Loyola, St. Isidore, St. Francis Xavier, and St. Theresa of Avila in a row, the Holy Spirit above. The five saints were canonized on 12 March, 1622.

I thank Philip Attwood of the British Museum for the identifications.

MF-4774 b.

Pierced oval medal. Obverse: six lines of abbreviated inscription, in raised letters. Reverse: inscribed cross, field and frame.

In vertical: C S S M L

In arms: N D S M D

In field: C S P B

In frame: V R S N S M . V . S M Q L I V B

[CRUX SACRA SIT MIHI LUX]

[NON DRACO SIT MIHI DUX]

[CRUX SANCTI PATRIS BENEDICTI]

[VADE RETRO SATANO NUNQUAM
SUADA MIHI VANO SUNT MALA
QUAE LIBAS, IPSE VENENA BIBAS]

Similar abbreviations on medal no. 1969-1-11-72 in the British Museum. Again I am indebted to Philip Attwood.

38. Ten spherical bronze buttons Pl. 44
MF-4694. Seven large buttons, Diam. 0.012 m.;
three small buttons, Diam. 0.0081 m.

All buttons are hollow metal spheres made in two halves with wire loop attachment on one half for sewing button on cloth. The smaller buttons may have served on an undergarment or shirt, the larger perhaps buttoned a cassock.

One button, MF-1990-68, similar to the smaller spheres of this grave, was recovered from grave 1990-34, in the burial ground south of the Frankish church on the ridge above the West Shops, along with a Turkish coin, 1990-301, dated to the reign of Bayazid II, A.D. 1481-1512.

It may be assumed that a burial yard for Christians, possibly but not necessarily Roman Catholics, was in use on the ridge above the West Shops at the same time that burials were being made within the Church of St. John. Burial places within St. John's may have been

reserved for the use of the members of the monastery itself, to judge from grave 35-19, and for those persons who were adherents of the Roman Church in Corinth, even well after the Ottoman Empire had taken over the rule of mainland Greece.

POST-FRANKISH LEVELS ON THE RIDGE

The Frankish structures on the hillside above the West Shops were abandoned in the first third of the 14th century. The plateia, stone walls, and collapsed rubble of the complex were covered by a sterile red fill, apparently the collapsed pisé from the upper east wall of Unit 1 rather than a purposeful disposition made after the abandonment of the buildings around the plateia. Sometime after the collapse and abandonment of the Frankish complex, the area was reapportioned on slightly changed lines. The burials that previously had been limited to the church and the area to its west now were made within the red fill that covered the plateia. The southern limit of this new burial ground has not yet been found, but the western limit was at about the line where earlier the east façade wall of Unit 1 had stood. Here a north-south roadway passed; it probably was used even after the graveyard had been abandoned.²⁹

The post-Frankish complex west of the roadway is only partially cleared, and recovery of its full plan must await the attentions of future excavators. As of the moment, however, one can say that the complex was the site of intense industrial activity in the Turkish period, apparently centered around the working of iron. In places the build-up of ash and charcoal stroses exceeded a depth of 0.75 m. It appears, however, that the complex was not constructed at the outset of this build-up, for some of the foundations did not descend into the lowest ashy stroses, which thus must have pre-existed the walls of the complex and their earliest floors.

At the moment, the most conspicuous of the architectural remains at this level is a long north-south wall that forms the east side of the complex and an interior wall extending westward from it close to the point where the north-south wall disappears into the excavated south scarp. A stone-lined rectangular pit is built against the south face of the east-west wall.

The northeast corner of the industrial complex is to be restored at 18 meters north of the interior wall. Here a general disturbance, apparently resulting because the walls were close to modern plow soil, has destroyed the northeast corner of the enclosure. Two east-west walls that do exist here, however, probably defined the north side of the enclosure. The more northerly of the two seems to be original to the enclosure and formed a 90-degree angle with its east wall, although that specific juncture is now missing. A short time after the initial construction date, this north wall apparently was replaced by a thicker wall with a wide doorway. The new wall is somewhat thicker than its predecessor and is built on a slightly different angle; it has been cleared for *ca.* 4.50 m. of its length. Two large blocks are set into the foundations for the pivots of a double-leafed door, with the foundations for two flanking buttresses protruding southward from the face of the wall, a device apparently needed in order to strengthen the doorway here.

The pottery units from the northeast corner of the ironworking compound are chronologically significant because they offer a date both for the construction of the complex and

²⁹ For the burial site see Williams and Zervos, 1990, pp. 38-40.

for its period of use. The ceramic assemblage from the fill into which the foundations were dug provides a date of construction no earlier than the 16th century. The pottery from the ash levels above the original occupation floor is dated in the middle of the second half of the 16th century. A similar sequence has been distinguished for the area at the southern limit of the excavation, around the stone-walled pit. Here pottery lot 1991-56, of a preconstruction level, contains one dish fragment of Isnik Rhodos ware.³⁰

39. "Golden Horn" porcelain water bottle(?)

C-1991-16. Fragment, max. p. dim. 0.03 m.

From ashy layer under floor associated with later north wall of enclosure; probably from use fill of earlier enclosure.

Off-white paste.

Bowl or cup with deep body. Blue and White ware, Golden Horn type. Interior, plain clear glaze. Exterior: four fine spiral strands of floral decoration consisting of delicate, multipetaled, blue flowers on horizontal stems, leaves, and tendril swirls. Dark blue border partially obliterates bottom end of strand. Also called Tuğrakeş Spiral Style.

Cf. *İsniK Tile Kiln Excavations* (note 30 above), p. 149, early 16th century; M. Atasou and J. Raby, *İsniK: The Pottery of Ottoman Turkey*, London 1989, no. 133, p. 109, dated 1529.

40. Green-glazed incised bowl Fig. 14, Pl. 44
with lobed lip

C-1991-20. Est. Diam. of lip 0.29 m.

From burnt debris between earlier and later north enclosure wall.

Gritty, reddish brown clay with golden mica, light inclusions; rough at the break. 10R 4/5.

Bowl with high, slightly flaring ring foot; full ovoid body rises almost to vertical at rim. Rim 0.038 m. wide, flaring at 30 degrees; scalloped lip. Green glazed over white slip on interior and exterior; foot reserved. Central medallion framed by two incised circumferential lines; traces of floral(?) motif therein. On rim, pairs of incised leaves forming V alternate toward and away from center of plate; curving incised line connects leaves at their base.

41. Blue and White Isnik porcelain plate Pl. 44

C-1991-21. Est. Diam. of lip 0.37 m.

From burnt levels between earlier and later enclosure walls.

Cream-white paste.

Rim fragment of plate, wide flaring with lobed lip. Decorated in manner of Isnik Blue and White group. Undersurface clear glazed with blue line repeating contour of scalloped edge. Top of rim decorated with blue line repeating contour of rim. Main field of rim decorated by continuous outline of alternating trefoil and variant of fleur-de-lys figures. Fleur-de-lys pattern faces out, with single "bird's foot" filling ornament between flowers; "bird's foot" also within fleur-de-lys. Pair of pointed wavy lines in blue used as lower frame of rim.

For close variation of the rim decoration, see Atasou and Raby (under 39 above), no. 44, p. 54 (a tester), closest to no. 716, p. 323 (A.D. 1570-1580), but with round, not scalloped, lip. For scalloped lip see no. 756, p. 351, dated A.D. 1575.

42. Turkish green-painted bowl Fig. 14, Pl. 44

C-1991-7. Est. Diam. of lip 0.280, Diam. of foot at wall 0.100 m.

From fill just above top ash-and-carbon strosis.

Fine, reddish brown clay with many voids. Redder than 2.5YR 6/6.

Bowl with ring foot; lower part of foot missing, probably low pedestal. Deep body turns upward sharply into almost vertical profile. Rim, 0.0375 m. wide, flares at slightly under 30 degrees with up-turned vertical lip. Outside edge of lip nicked vertically. On interior a ridge at juncture of body to rim.

Interior and exterior white slipped, including undersurface. Green-painted floral decoration on interior under clear glaze. Four palmettes radiate from center of floor at right angles, separated by spiral. Rim framed by solid lines of green glaze with wavy green meander in the middle. Clear glaze covers interior and exterior.

³⁰ The *İsniK Tile Kiln Excavations (The Second Round: 1981-1988)*, Tülây Duran, ed., Istanbul 1989; compare the group pictured on p. 150, top (BHD area).

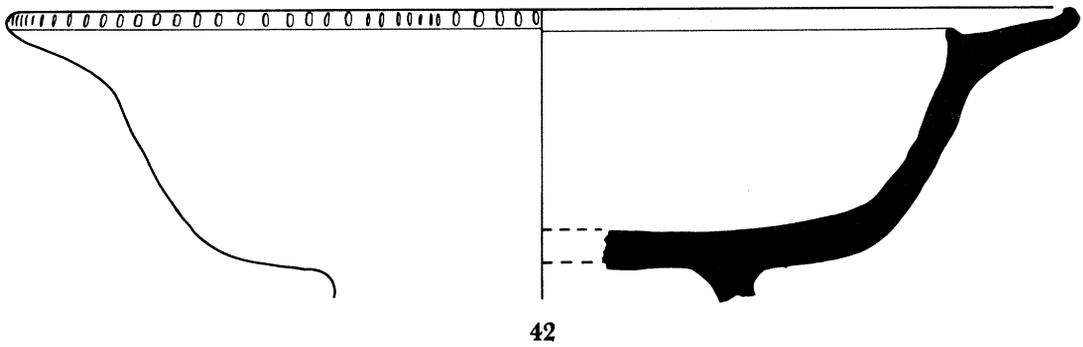
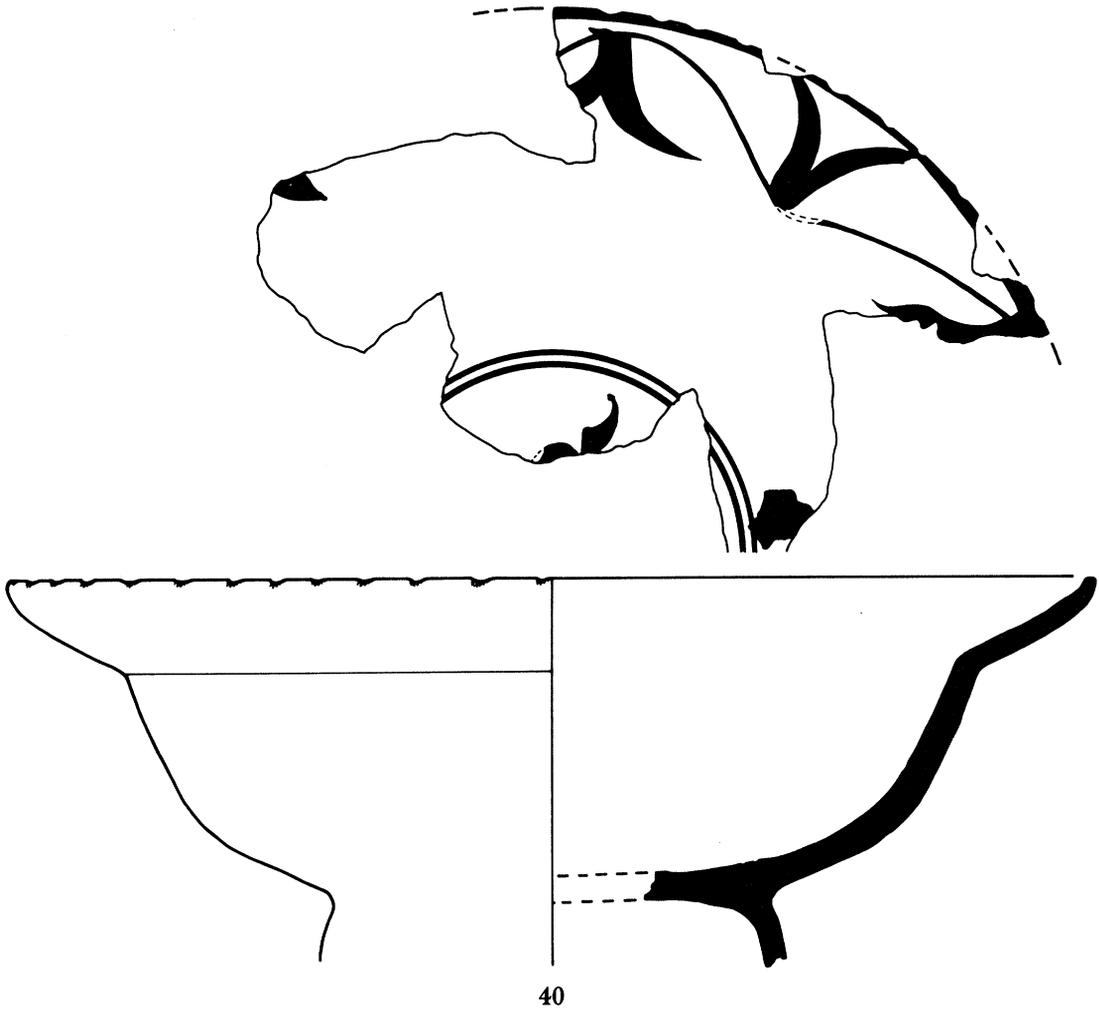


FIG. 14. Post-Frankish bowl 40 and Turkish bowl 42. Scale 1:2

CONCLUSION

In summarizing the history of the Frankish remains on the ridge above the West Shops, a few general observations should be made about the material presented in this report.

The Frankish plateia complex itself appears to have been built no earlier than the middle third of the 13th century, its facilities augmented in the third quarter of the century and then badly damaged by the Catalan attack of A.D. 1312. The damage done to Corinth is attested in a letter written to Pope Clement at Avignon by the archbishop of Corinth, Bartholomew.³¹ Alterations to the buildings after the attack appear not to have been extensive, nor was much effort expended on repairs. All alterations that have been recognized thus far seem to have been simple, such as the clearing-out of the sacked rooms, possibly the relaying of floors, and the rebuilding of doorways in Unit 1, as well as the raising of the floor in the hall at the north end of the plateia. The church certainly was destroyed. So little of the rebuilt church now remains on the site that it is difficult to obtain any idea of how much of the original had to be rebuilt after the sack in order to put it into use again. It is certain, however, that the ruins of the first church were carefully searched and stripped of building material before any reconstruction was commenced. The new church appears to have kept the limits of the original burial ground to its west; burials were also continued within the narthex.

No significant strata of occupation, even of squatters, were distinguished that might suggest a long period of use for the plateia after the recovery from the Catalan attack. It seems likely that an earthquake shook the ridge before very much time had passed after the sack, resulting in the collapse of the superstructure of Unit 1. This hypothesis would explain the collapse of the unit, a solid building that bears no traces of destruction by fire within its ruins. Certainly some time lapsed between the sack, the repair of the buildings, and the abandonment of buildings and square. The period of use between the sack and the final destruction can be posited from an analysis of the stratigraphy within the hall south of the church; there the fill beneath the last floor contained coins and other material from the sack itself. (See 14, p. 151 above, and Appendix, Stratigraphic List, Unit IX, pp. 180–181 below.) The topmost floor of the room above this debris was cleared in 1990. Although hard packed, that top floor had no tile debris overlying it and definitely no indications of sack or sudden disaster. Coin Unit IX of the hall south of the church represents the hard crust of the floor and the fill beneath that crust. Generally the coins, all appropriate in date for the sack of 1312, are from the uncompacted fill beneath the crust of the upper floor and must be associated with occupation before the last floor of the hall was compacted. Even if an earthquake is not accepted as the cause, abandonment of the plateia complex appears to have followed closely after the visitation by the Catalans and the laying of the last hall floor.

Thus far, the ecclesiastic structure north of the plateia has been argued by the authors to be a simple church rather than a monastery and the plateia totally secular in function. The surroundings north and west of the church have not been explored well enough to exclude totally the possibility that the church with its eastern paved court is part of a monastery. The church was built on a corner lot with its south wall as the very limit of a public

³¹ K. M. Setton, *Catalan Domination of Athens, 1311–1388*, rev. ed., London 1975, p. 25. See also *Regestum Clementis Papae V*, IX, 1888, no. 8597, p. 238.

square. It had its own burial ground and was designed from its inception with provisions for burial of, apparently, a cross-section of the users of the building. For example, an infant was found buried in the area immediately west of the narthex; two children were also found, one in the narthex itself, and, most important, one in the arcosolium of the nave. The church was built on a Greek plan; no influence of the invaders can be seen in its design. It is even possible that the church was built for a Greek Orthodox congregation.³²

The hall that stands at the north side of the square was built against the south wall of the church, well after the construction of the church and its eastern court but before the Catalan attack of 1312. No burials contemporary with the church in its original form were found within that hall. It should also be noted that the hall was erected on what had been non-church property, on land that was originally part of the square. If the hall is a *parekklesion*, some arrangement must have been made between church and city fathers for the expansion onto secular ground. The hall may have been placed against the church because that plot was the only land still available around the *plateia* for enlargement of secular facilities appropriate to the activities of the square. It seems more likely, however, that this long hall, attached as it is to the south side of the church, is part of the expansion of the church itself, either as a porch or a *parekklesion*. Numerous good parallels exist for this sort of hall or subsidiary church in Greece; at Corinth this sort of room, a south hall not connected by a door to the nave, does exist. A Frankish example exists in the Church of St. John.

The original church graveyard was abandoned during the 14th or 15th century. Late burials were made further to the south, over the whole area that earlier had been the Frankish *plateia*. Here, the graveyard was enlarged, and the graves were more generously spaced. No evidence exists to indicate that a church was now associated with the burial area. Numismatic evidence indicates that the graveyard served the Christian community after the fall of Corinth to the Ottomans; a late 15th- or early 16th-century date is attested for one grave and an early 17th-century date for a second.³³ As the population shrank in the Turkish period and the center of the village shifted toward the northeast, the cemetery on the ridge became a relatively isolated unit in the landscape. It was finally abandoned, but at a date that is still undetermined.

St. John's monastery, on the other hand, presents a quite different burial pattern. In the narthex of the church, interments were made below floor level within well-built rectangular tombs; no burials were made within the nave. Bones (apparently not from articulated skeletons) were found at a depth of about a meter below the doorsill of the north hall of the church. No burials have been found under the floor of the south hall; this condition is also attested for the hall south of the Frankish church on the ridge (see above).

Unfortunately, none of the skeletons from the St. John's excavation of the 1930's was saved, and an analysis for sexing those skeletons now cannot be made. One suspects, judging from grave 1934-19 in the narthex of the church, that burials were limited to the Roman Catholic population of Corinth, or even to the monks. Again, the evidence from the Church

³² The argument that a Greek plan was limited in use to an Orthodox community is not incontrovertible: the church at Hagia Triada in the Argolid, of canonical Byzantine form, may well have been built in the 13th century, possibly by the Frankish archbishop of Corinth. See Sanders (under 36 above, p. 164), pp. 189-194.

³³ Grave 1990-34, coin 1990-301; grave 1990-8, coin 1990-145. See Williams and Zervos, 1990, pp. 40, 52.

of St. John indicates that the complex was in use, perhaps still as an operating monastery, into the 17th century or possibly later.³⁴ No evidence exists that can tell us precisely when the last monks died or abandoned the monastery, when the narthex and its two side halls were dismantled, or when the minster was converted into a Greek Orthodox church to serve the secular community.

The abandonment of the complex as a monastery came at some time after A.D. 1600 but possibly before 1639. If one leaves aside the frail evidence of the burial in the narthex of the church that contained devotional medals (which argues for the identification of the person, less so the establishment), only the finding of the coin hoard of Venetian torneselli (p. 169 above) under the floor of a room in the southwest quarter of the monastic complex might support a conclusion that the monastery operated through 1600. The hoard appears to have been purposely buried at a depth of *ca.* 10 cm. below the floor of the room. The filling of the open monastery court with a complex of new walls and the abandonment of the monastic plan came only after the burial of that hoard. No specially noted event need have provoked the hiding of the torneselli; Corinth at this time apparently was a good target for pirate raids.³⁵

Enough excavation has been conducted on the bluff west of the Frankish plateia and church to indicate that habitation did not extend to any great extent west of those areas in the 13th century. Rather, the buildings here appear to have been the western limit of the Frankish community. Only in one area, at *ca.* 30 meters west of the church on the ridge, have walls been found with associated Frankish habitation levels; there the appropriate Catalan destruction debris was encountered in a deep fill. The area is close enough to the church and the associated plateia that upon further excavation the structure may prove to be a dependency of either complex.³⁶ Slightly farther west, both north and south of Temple E itself, where large areas have been excavated, evidence of habitation was Byzantine at the latest and ended in the late 12th century, perhaps as a direct result of the Frankish invasion. Even rare here were garbage pits and fills of the Frankish period after the mid-13th century.³⁷

Finally, the evidence for use of the Frankish plateia or square should be summarized. Access does not seem to have been controlled by gates. The plateia certainly cannot have been part of the church complex, and it seems too large to have been a private court, unless belonging to some extraordinary establishment. If it was a public space, whom was it meant to serve at the western outskirts of the Frankish community?

³⁴ Sieur du Loir, *Les voyages contenu en plusieurs lettres*, Paris 1954, Letter X, pp. 340–344. In his record of his visit to Corinth in A.D. 1639, Sieur du Loir mentions a church standing close to the Archaic temple; it is vaulted, not domed or wooden roofed. The reference thus seems to describe the Church of St. John. His text does not indicate that the church then was part of a monastic foundation or complex.

³⁵ G. Wheeler, *A Journey into Greece*, London, 1682, p. 439: "So that this might soon grow to be a rich and populous Country, were they under any Government, but the Mahumetans Tyranny; and not so often persecuted and spoiled by Christian Pirates."

³⁶ Sanders (note 15 above), pp. 159–195. For location, see Figure 1 at 4.

³⁷ If a certain portion of the Greek population fled Corinth with the successful end of the Frankish campaign, then certainly Corinth in its Frankish phase would have had a smaller population and more contracted limits than its Byzantine predecessor. It has been suggested, in fact, that large numbers of Corinthian Greeks resettled in Monembasia as a direct result of the Frankish conquest, which certainly would have reduced the population of Corinth. See Setton, p. 36.

The plateia and its associated buildings have produced a large number of cups and bowls made in the Venetia and vicinity. Arguing from the frequency of such finds, one might suggest that this western corner of the Frankish city has produced evidence for a foreign enclave, specifically Venetian. The detailed presentation of the Venetian pottery in this report means to show, rather, that large amounts of this fabric are to be found throughout the excavated area of Corinth; now recognized and recorded in detail that produces better statistics, the pottery probably should not be taken as an indication of special ethnic characteristics of people using the Frankish plateia on the hill. Protomaiolica and Archaic Maiolica pottery, as well as Metallic Wares, are imported fabrics that all seem part of the general ceramic assemblage of Frankish Corinth around the turn of the 13th century.

The finding of large amounts of Veneto ware in 13th-century levels and down to the Catalan sack, with much less thereafter, may well be bedded in the economic and political conditions of the 13th and 14th centuries. It must be remembered that Geoffrey I had made an agreement in 1209 with Venice that, "in their persons and their goods" the Venetians would have the usual freedom, exemption from commercial duties, and a "church, a market, and a court (of law) in whatsoever of my cities they might wish." The decline of Venetian imports in the 14th century (low percentage of slipped and magnesium-painted bowls) may have to do with the extinction of the Villehardouin clan, more direct control of the Morea by the kings of Naples, and specifically the anti-Venetian policy of Robert the Wise, 1331–1343.³⁸ The ceramic assemblages cited in this article may show that a number of politically and economically powerful foreign states were flooding Corinth in the 13th and first years of the 14th centuries with fine wares, to the point that the Corinthian pottery industry either did not try to compete with the import trade or that the local pottery industry that had been healthy in the Byzantine period was irreparably damaged by five years of Frankish siege and the fleeing of a large number of Byzantine inhabitants after the fall of Corinth.³⁹

Three important facts should be noted in the present consideration of the plateia. The first is the extraordinary amount of coin forgeries that were found strewn throughout the area, from the hall south of the Frankish church to the southern excavated limit of the plateia, and all across its width. If one excludes the pre-Frankish finds, the data are 81 complete, identifiable authentic coins and 157 canceled coins, probably most non-joining. It

³⁸ For a discussion of the contract between the Villehardouins and Venice, see Setton, pp. 36–39. The policies of Robert the Wise are discussed by D. Abulafia, "Venice and the Kingdom of Naples in the last years of Robert the Wise," *BSR* 48, 1980, pp. 186–204.

³⁹ The subject of the import-export trade in the Frankish period is outside the scope of this general report and too complicated to receive extensive treatment here. The increase of urban population in north Italy obviously encouraged cities like Venice to search in the Morea for wax, flax, oil, olives, possibly currants, cheese, figs, and other foodstuffs. It should be noted, however, that by 1376–1377 it was reported that "the products of the linen and flour mills on the Acciaijouoli properties [which, among other things, included Corinth] were not sufficient for significant export trade" (Setton, p. 162). Before the deterioration of the Morea, boat traffic to Corinth for such supplies may have been a good vehicle, whether by design or not, by which to glut the Corinth ceramic market with Venetian glazed open shapes.

The appearance of Protomaiolica wares, including those from the Tarentine area, are more easily explained, considering the political relations of the Villehardouins with the Kingdom of Naples and the ease of travel between the Bari-Brindisi coast and Corinth.

is interesting to note that the large part of the mutilated coins involve forgeries of the Lepanto mint of Philip of Tarentum.⁴⁰ No other excavated area in Corinth has produced anything near this amount of cut forgeries.

Second, excavation in room 3 of Unit 1 attests the presence of intensive industrial activity, apparently dealing with metal, before the final refurbishing of the space. A floor of pure marl covered the numerous stroses of ash and carbon, and no overlay on this floor showed any evidence for a continuation of furnace activity. The clay floor of room 3 may have been laid as part of the post-Catalan repairs, for no objects of any sort and almost no sherds, ash, or signs of violence were found on the clay. The enlargement of Unit 1 to the south, on the other hand, cannot be an alteration of the post-Catalan period, since the addition can be dated by the pottery and coins recovered from well 1991-1. The enlargement involved the anticipation of expanded needs, planning for a certain amount of elegance, and the acquisition of money for the final execution of the plans.

Third, four jetons were found in or close to room 4 of this addition. Three were issued by one Siense banking family and the fourth either by a second Siense family or by Florentine bankers.

One possible identification for the plateia, which is still under excavation, is that of a financial center where foreign bankers centralized their trade and where the currency was monitored for the Corinthian quarter of the principality of the Morea. In the 13th century Corinth is attested as a trade center, with enough tolls collected there by the Villehardouins to grant Othon de la Roche 400 hyperpera a year.⁴¹ A Frankish financial center added to an already existing Byzantine city may well have found its place on a slightly isolated rise at the western edge of Corinth.

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⁴⁰ Of all the canceled coins, 27 are of Charles I and II of Anjou through Philip of Savoy, but 48 of the cut coins are of Philip of Tarentum, Lepanto mint. The next largest groups contain no more than 7 examples each.

⁴¹ M. S. Torsello, *Istoria del Megno di Romania*, ed. Hopf, *Chroniques greco-romanes*, p. 100; Setton, pp. 36-39.

APPENDIX: COINS

(PLATE 45)

Continuing excavation of the Frankish Complex southeast of Temple E produced 207 coins or coinlike objects, most of them billon or bronze, of which it has been possible to identify 179 pieces. These coins come from relatively late levels, Frankish to Modern, which explains the better than average ratio of readable specimens to the total number recovered (86 percent). The same circumstance may also explain the fine condition in which some of the coins were found. Help and advice for deciphering specimens, rare and otherwise, came from my colleagues, Simon Bendall, Jacques Labrot, Kenneth MacKenzie, Michael B. Mitchener, and Alan M. Stahl; I thank them all.

The inventoried coins break down into the following categories:

Greek	8
Roman	14
Byzantine	66 (15 Latin, 1 "Bulgarian")
Frankish	76 (31 imitations)
Venetian	3
Turkish	7
Modern Greek	1
Jetons	4
TOTAL	179

Their dates range from the 4th or 3rd century B.C. to the 19th century after Christ.

The stratigraphic list, appended below, gives important coin-bearing fills collected from the Frankish buildings and other structures flanking the graveled plateia at its northern and western sides. These features are listed in a counterclockwise direction starting with the North-South Road situated at the northeastern end of the area (see Fig. 1 above). For the stratified coins found in the plateia itself, see the reports of the preceding two excavation seasons, 1989, 1990.⁴²

THE FRANKISH COMPLEX: STRATIGRAPHIC LIST

Chronology: 13th to 14th century after Christ

ROAD GOING NORTH-SOUTH	91-344	Alexius I	19
ALONG EAST WALL OF CHURCH COURT	91-345	W. de la Roche	60
Ia. DESTRUCTION DEBRIS AND FILLS ON TOP OF		<i>Pocket (Basket 6)</i>	
ROAD	91-346	Uncertain trachy	No. 34
		<i>Pocket (Baskets 13*, 14*)⁴³</i>	
91-333	Manuel I	No. 24	90-133
		Nicephorus III	No. (63)

⁴² Williams and Zervos, 1989, pp. 325-369 (stratigraphic list, pp. 358-360), and 1990, pp. 1-58 (stratigraphic list, pp. 42-44). In the second reference, the plateia is referred to as "court".

⁴³ Baskets excavated last year are marked with an asterisk (*). The catalogue numbers (from Williams and Zervos, 1990) are shown in parentheses. See also Stratigraphic Groups II-VII below. There is no record of the exact findspots of coins 90-134 and 90-158 (Basket 14*), and it is possible that these pieces represent a contamination from the topmost road metal.

90-134	(cut) French or Frankish	—	VI. FILL IN OSTEOTHEKE (1ST PHASE), IN NAVE,
90-158	(cut) Philip of Savoy	(108)	BETWEEN SOUTH PIER AND CROSS WALL OF NARTHEX
Ib. TOPMOST ROADMETAL			<i>Lot 1990-118 (Basket 51*)</i>
	<i>Pocket (Basket 10)⁴⁴</i>		
91-334	(bent) W. Villehardouin	No. 51	90-325 Florent No. (104)
91-335	(bent) Isabelle	56	VIIa. EARTH FLOOR SURFACE (2ND PHASE), SOUTH
91-336	W. Villehardouin	50	END OF NARTHEX
91-337	(cut) French or Frankish	—	<i>Pocket (Basket 49*)⁴⁶</i>
91-338	Charles I or II	52	90-261 A. Contarini No. (87)
91-339	Phocas or Heraclius	10	VIIb. SURFACE OF MARBLE FLOOR SLAB (1ST
91-340	Isabelle	55	PHASE), SOUTH END OF NARTHEX
91-341	Philip of Tarentum	67	<i>Lot 1990-24 (Basket 65*)⁴⁷</i>
91-342	" "	67	90-291 French or Frankish No. —
91-343	Isabelle	55	AREA WEST OF CHURCH NARTHEX
	<i>Pocket (Basket 14)</i>		VIIIa. DESTRUCTION DEBRIS ON TOP OF TOPMOST
91-348	(cut) Isabelle	No. 56	FLOOR
91-349	(cut) Uncertain Frankish	70	<i>Lot 1991-27 (Basket 19)</i>
91-350	" " "	70	91-70 Constantine I No. 8
PAVED EAST COURT OF CHURCH			<i>Pocket (Basket 115)</i>
II. DESTRUCTION DEBRIS ABOVE PAVING STONES			91-29 Greek (imperial) No. 6
	<i>Lot 1990-140 (Baskets 72*, 73*)</i>		VIIIb. TOPMOST FLOOR
90-156	W. or Guy II	No. (117)	<i>Lot 1991-29 (Basket 26)</i>
	de la Roche		91-100 Manuel I No. 23
90-157	W. Villehardouin	(96)	91-101 Sikyon 3
CHURCH PROPER			91-102 Philip of Savoy 57
III. FLOOR SURFACE FROM WHICH ORIGINAL PAVING			HALL BUILT AGAINST SOUTH WALL OF
HAD BEEN REMOVED (1ST PHASE),			CHURCH
SANCTUARY			IX. TOPMOST FLOOR AND FILL DIRECTLY BENEATH
	<i>Pocket (Basket 54*)⁴⁵</i>		<i>Lot 1991-91 (Baskets 79, 80, 81, 82)</i>
90-327	W. Villehardouin	No. (99)	91-71 (cut) Philip of Tarentum No. 68
IV. FILL IN TILE-LINED PIT (1ST PHASE),			91-72 " " " 68
NORTHEAST CORNER OF CHURCH			91-73 (cut) French or Frankish —
	<i>Lot 1990-116 (Basket 107*)</i>		91-74 Uncertain Frankish 69
90-239	(cut) W. de la Roche	No. (114)	91-75 (cut) Uncertain Frankish 70
V. MISCELLANEOUS DEBRIS ON TOP OF FLOOR (1ST			91-79 (cut) French or Frankish —
PHASE), NAVE			91-80 " " " —
	<i>Lot 1990-230 (Basket 30*)</i>		91-81 " " " —
90-230	Uncertain Doge	No. (88)	

⁴⁴ Coins 91-341, 91-342, and 91-343 were found together in one small pile.

⁴⁵ Coin 90-327 may have been deposited on this surface (cement bedding) from the fill above.

⁴⁶ Coin 90-261 may have been deposited on the floor surface (elev. +85.83 m.) from the fill above.

⁴⁷ Coin 90-291 may have been deposited on the marble slab (elev. +85.34 m.) from the debris above.

91-144	Jeton (Tolomei)	45		<i>Pocket (Basket 118)</i>	
91-199	Latin imitative	33	91-361	W. Villehardouin	No. 46
91-304	Manuel I	23	91-367	" "	46
91-305	Anonymous follis	15	91-370	" "	46
91-314	Uncertain Greek	5	91-371	" "	46
			91-372	" "	46
XVII. WELL 1991-1 SEALED BY EAST WALL OF ROOM 4 ⁵³					
	<i>Pocket (Basket —)</i>		91-365	Constantinopolitan or imitative	No. 29
91-356	Anonymous follis	No. 18			
	<i>Pocket (Basket 117)</i>			<i>Pocket (Basket 120)</i>	
91-362	W. Villehardouin	No. 46	91-368	Anonymous follis	No. 14b
91-363	" "	47			
91-364	" "	46			

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 45.

The following abbreviations are used in this catalogue:

<i>Agora II</i>	= M. Thompson, <i>The Athenian Agora, II, Coins: From the Roman through the Venetian Period</i> , Princeton 1954
<i>DOC</i>	= <i>Catalogue of the Byzantine Coins in the Dumbarton Oaks Collection and in the Whittemore Collection</i> , A. R. Bellinger and P. Grierson, edd., Washington, D.C. 1966-
Ed.	= K. M. Edwards, <i>Corinth, VI, Coins 1896-1929</i> , Cambridge, Mass. 1933
Grun.	= S. Grunauer-von Hoerschelmann, <i>Die Münzprägung der Lakadaimonier</i> , Berlin 1978
Hendy	= M. F. Hendy, <i>Coinage and Money in the Byzantine Empire, 1081-1261</i> , Washington, D.C. 1969
Kroll	= J. H. Kroll, "A Chronology of Early Athenian Bronze Coinage, ca. 350-250 B.C.," <i>Essays in Honor of Margaret Thompson</i> , O. Mørkholm and N. M. Waggoner, edd., Wetteren 1979, pp. 139-154
<i>LRBC</i>	= P. V. Hill and J. P. C. Kent, "The Bronze Coinage of the House of Constantine, A.D. 324-346," Part 1 (pp. 4-39) in <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> , London 1983
Pap.	= N. Papadopoli, <i>Le Monete di Venezia III</i> , Venice 1919
Pere	= N. Pere, <i>Osmanlılarda Madenî Paralar</i> , Istanbul 1968
<i>RIC</i>	= <i>The Roman Imperial Coinage, VII, Constantine and Licinius, A.D. 313-337</i> , P. M. Bruun, ed., London 1966
Schlumberger	= G. L. Schlumberger, <i>Numismatique de l'orient latin</i> , and Supplement, Paris 1878-1882
Warren	= J. A. W. Warren, "The Autonomous Bronze Coinage of Sicyon," <i>NC</i> 143, 1983, pp. 23-56 (Part 1)

⁵³ These baskets came from the very bottom of the shaft. Their depths were measured from the top of the well head, as follows: "basket—", 13.30-13.55 m.; basket 117, 13.55-13.85 m.; basket 118, 13.85-14.00 m.; basket 119, 14.00-14.45 m. (shaft bottom). Elevation of top of well head, +85.98 m.

GREEK COINAGE (8)

ATTICA AND PELOPONNESOS

1.	15 mm.	<i>Eleusis</i> after 322 or 307 B.C.	(Triptolemos on car)/Pig on bakchos	Kroll, p. 142 (var. N)	91-91
*2.	13 mm.	<i>Sikyon</i> 330-200 B.C.	Dove r./ΣE in wreath	Warren 4B	‡91-359
3.	14 mm.	"	Same/ΣI in wreath	Warren 4C.7	91-101
4.	23 mm.	<i>Lakedaimon</i> Gallienus A.D. 253-268	Bust r./Apollo r., naked, hand on head; Α-Δ	Grun. LV.2	91-16

UNCERTAIN GREEK STATES

5.	14-13 mm.	400-136 B.C.	Effaced/Trident . . . (Corinth?)		91-6 91-314
6.	19 mm.	Imperial	Head or bust r./Effaced		91-29 91-136

ROMAN COINAGE (14)

CONSTANTINE I, A.D. 307-337

7.	18 mm.	<i>Heraclea</i> A.D. 330-333	GLORIA EXERCITVS Soldiers, two standards (<i>Officina A</i>)	<i>RIC</i> 116 or 121	91-106
8.	14 mm.	<i>Uncertain</i>	VN MR Emperor r.	<i>LRBC</i> 1304	91-70

UNCERTAIN EMPEROR

9.	18-10 mm.	<i>Uncertain mint</i> FEL TEMP REPARATIO Emperor on ship	91-21	Same	91-37 91-62
		[] Emperor r., captive (?)	91-66	Same	91-113 91-140
		[] Victory l.	91-26	Same	91-288
		Uncertain type	91-32	Same	91-315
		Same	91-36	Same	91-321

BYZANTINE COINAGE (66)

PHOCAS OR HERACLIUS

10.	22 mm. (3.47 g.)	<i>Uncertain</i>	Two figures/ K large	cf. <i>DOC</i> II, i, pl. 12:84	91-339
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BASIL I, A.D. 867-886

11.	25 mm.	<i>Constantinople</i> A.D. 868-870	Two emperor busts/Inscription	<i>DOC</i> III, ii, 8a	91-30
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LEO VI, A.D. 886-912

Constantinople

12. 26 mm. A.D. 886-912 Emperor bust/Inscription *DOC III*, ii, 8 91-375

CONSTANTINE VII, A.D. 913-959

Constantinople

*13. 26 mm. A.D. 945-950 Emperor bust/Inscription *DOC III*, ii, 26 91-90
(overstr.)

ANONYMOUS ISSUES

- 14a. 23 mm. A.D. 969-1030 Christ bust/Four-line inscription *DOC III*, ii, p. 648, Class A1 91-185
(overstr.)
- *14b. 32-30 mm. " Same/Same *DOC III*, ii, p. 650, Class A2 91-7
91-202
91-368
- *15. 30 mm. A.D. 1042-1050 Christ figure/Jeweled cross, inscription in angles *DOC III*, ii, p. 681, Class C 91-305
(overstr.)
16. 25 mm. A.D. 1070-1075 Christ bust/Patriarchal cross *DOC III*, ii, p. 694, Class H 91-5
(overstr.)
17. 25 mm. A.D. 1075-1080 Similar/Latin cross *DOC III*, ii, p. 696, Class I 91-153
(overstr.)
18. 24 mm. Effaced/Inscription *DOC III*, ii, p. 648, etc., Class A, D, E, or F 91-356
(three or four lines)

ALEXIUS I, A.D. 1081-1118

Thessalonica

- *19. Tetart. A.D. 1092-1118 Virgin orans/Emperor bust Hendy, pl. 8:9 ‡91-34
(3.32-2.30 g.) 91-344
‡91-378
- *20. Tetart. " Jeweled cross $\text{C } \Phi$ /Similar Hendy, pl. 8:10 ‡91-17
(4.52-2.38 g.) $\text{A } \Delta$ 91-31
91-65
- *21. Tetart. (?) Mule: Obverse, cf. Hendy, pl. 2:21/ ‡91-180
Obverse Hendy, pl. 8:11

MANUEL I, A.D. 1143-1180

Unattributed

- *22. Half-tetart. (1.87-0.85 g.) A.D. 1143-1180  /Emperor bust 91-105 91-217
(Hendy, pl. 18:1) ‡91-121 91-219
23. Half-tetart. (1.73-1.07 g.) " St. George bust/Similar 91-44 91-108
(Hendy, pl. 18:3) 91-100 91-304
91-103 91-377
24. Half-tetart. (1.37-1.11 g.) " Christ bust/Emperor figure 91-143 91-154
(Hendy, pl. 18:5) 91-150 91-333

ISAAC II, A.D. 1185-1195

Unattributed

25. Half-tetart. (1.83 g.) A.D. 1185-1195 St. Michael bust/Emperor bust *Hesperia* 55, 1986, pp. 202, 221 ‡91-169

UNCERTAIN LATE EMPEROR

Uncertain mint

26. Half-tetart.	Illegible or bust (of saint?)/ Emperor bust or figure	91-15 91-25 91-28 91-68	91-86 91-96 91-131 91-293 91-357
*27. Half-tetart.	Effaced/Effaced	91-151 91-135	91-204 91-328
28. —	Illegible or bust (of Christ?)/ Effaced	91-24	91-373

CONSTANTINOPOLITAN OR IMITATIVE⁵⁴*Uncertain*

*29. 23 mm. (overstr.)	to A.D. 1204 Christ bust/Cross with floral base		‡91-365
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"BULGARIAN IMITATIVE"

Unattributed

30. Trachy	after A.D. 1195 Virgin seated/Emperor figure	Hendy, pl. 24:10	91-40
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LATIN IMITATIVE

Thessalonica

31. Trachy	after A.D. 1204 Christ seated/Saints Helen and Constantine	Hendy, pl. 28:9	‡91-181
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Unattributed

32. Trachy	after A.D. 1204 Virgin with Christ, seated/ Emperor figure (Hendy, pl. 29:1)	91-22 91-35	91-104 91-134 91-360
33. Trachy	" Christ seated/Emperor figure (Hendy, pl. 29:4)	91-59	91-199

UNCERTAIN TRACHEA

34. 21–13 mm. (5 mutilated)	Effaced/One or more figures, or illegible	91-89 91-116 91-127	91-148 91-289 91-331 91-346
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VENETIAN COINAGE (3)

MICHELE STENO, A.D. 1400–1414

35. Bi (Tornesello)	A.D. 1400–1414 Cross/Lion of St. Mark	Ed. 56	91-125
36. Æ (Gazzetta) issue	Anonymous ISOLE ET ARMATA	Pap., p. 938, 89	91-55
37. Æ (Soldo)	" ISOLE ET ARMATA	Pap., p. 939, 93	91-54

⁵⁴ Coin 91-176, not listed in the Catalogue, may be a copper follis of the pre-1092 period (weight 3.73 g.). It is illustrated on Plate 40 in the folded state in which it was found.

OTTOMAN TURKISH COINAGE (7)

MURAD IV (?), A.D. 1623–1640

Constantinople (?)

- | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|-------------------------|--------------|-------|
| 38. | A.D. 1623–1640 | Inscription/Inscription | cf. Pere 423 | 91-57 |
|-----|----------------|-------------------------|--------------|-------|

ABD-UL-HAMID I, A.D. 1774–1789

Misr

- | | | | | |
|----------|----------------|----------------------------------|----------|--------|
| 39. Para | A.D. 1774–1789 | Inscription (tughra)/Inscription | Pere 683 | 91-126 |
|----------|----------------|----------------------------------|----------|--------|

SELIM III, A.D. 1789–1807

Misr

- | | | | | |
|----------|----------------|----------------------|--------------|-------|
| 40. Para | A.D. 1789–1807 | Brockage/Inscription | cf. Pere 717 | 91-60 |
|----------|----------------|----------------------|--------------|-------|

MAHMUD II, A.D. 1808–1839

Misr (?)

- | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|----------------------|--------------|-------|
| 41. | A.D. 1808–1839 | Brockage/Inscription | cf. Pere 807 | 91-61 |
|-----|----------------|----------------------|--------------|-------|

UNCERTAIN RULER

Uncertain mint

- | | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|-------------------------|--|---------------------------|
| 42. \mathcal{A} | (0.35–0.15 g.) | Inscription/Inscription | | 91-56
91-107
91-313 |
|-------------------|----------------|-------------------------|--|---------------------------|

MODERN GREEK (1)

- | | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|---------|-------|
| 43. \mathcal{A} | A.D. 1828 | ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΠΟΛΙΤΕΙΑ | Phoenix | 91-19 |
|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|---------|-------|

JETONS OF SIENA (4)

- | | | | | |
|------|--|--|--|----------------------------|
| *44. | Counter of the Biccherna Family(?), late 13th–14th centuries | | | ‡91-294 |
| *45. | Counter of the Tolomei Family, late 13th–14th centuries | | | 91-88
‡91-142
91-144 |

FRANKISH COINAGE (76)

PRINCES OF ACHAIA (39; 11 imitations)

WILLIAM VILLEHARDOUIN, A.D. 1245–1278

Corinth

- | | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|---|---|--|
| 46. \mathcal{A} | after A.D. 1250 | G P ACCAIE Long cross/
CORINTVΜ Acrocorinth castle
(Ed. 2) | 91-45
91-110
91-197
91-281
91-361 | 91-362
91-364
91-367
91-370
91-371
91-372 |
| *47. \mathcal{A} | ” | G P ACCAIE Cross/
+CORINTI Genoese gate
(Ed. 4, with <i>crescents</i>) | 91-33
91-46
91-95 | 91-99
91-161
91-220
91-363 |

	<i>Clarenza</i>				
*48. Æ fraction	after A.D. 1250	+G PRINCESP In center A, C, A , E separated by five pellets/ +CLARENCIE Cross ancrée	Ed. NOT	‡91-141	
49. Den.	A.D. 1262–1278	+G PRINCEPS Cross/ +CLARENTIA Castle Tournois	Ed. 6	91-164	
50. Den.		+G PRINCE ACh Cross/ +CLARENTIA Castle Tournois (Triangles, dots)	Ed. 7	91-336	
		WILLIAM VILLEHARDOUIN (imitation)			
	<i>Uncertain</i>				
51. Den. (bent)	after A.D. 1262	+G PRINCE ACh (blundered) Cross/ +CLARENTIA (blundered) Castle Tournois	Ed. —	91-334	
		CHARLES I or II of ANJOU, A.D. 1278–1289			
	<i>Clarenza</i>				
52. Den.	A.D. 1278–1289	+K R PRINC ACh Cross/ +DE CLARENTIA Castle Tournois	Ed. 11	91-338	
		FLORENT OF HAINAUT, A.D. 1289–1297			
	<i>Clarenza</i>				
*53. Den.	A.D. 1289–1297	+FLORENS P ACh Cross/ +D CLARENCIA Castle Tournois (Nail, dots, etc.)	cf. Ed. 12	‡91-318	
		FLORENT OF HAINAUT (imitation)			
	<i>Uncertain</i>				
54. Den.	after A.D. 1289	+FLORENS P ACh (blundered) Cross/ +DE CLARENCIA (blundered) Castle Tournois	Ed. —	91-292	
		ISABELLE VILLEHARDOUIN, A.D. 1297–1301			
	<i>Clarenza</i>				
55. Den.	A.D. 1297–1301	+YSABELLA P ACh Cross/ +DE CLARENCIA Castle Tournois (Trefoils, stars, lis, dots, B, I)	Ed. 13	91-340 91-343	
		ISABELLE VILLEHARDOUIN (imitations)			
	<i>Uncertain</i>				
56. Den. (cut or bent)	after A.D. 1297	+YSABELLA P ACh (blundered) Cross/ +DE CLARENCIA (effaced or blundered) Castle Tournois (Ed. 14)	91-47 91-48 91-111	91-149 91-335 91-348	
		PHILIP OF SAVOY, A.D. 1301–1307			
	<i>Clarenza</i>				
57. Bi fraction	A.D. 1301–1307	+PhS D' SAB P ACh' Cross  / +DE CLARENCIA Castle Tournois (Star, crescents, dots)	Ed. 15	91-102	

*58. Den.	"	+PhS D' SAB P AChE Cross/ +DE CLAREN CIA Castle Tournois (Crosslets, star, dots)	Ed. 16	91-69 ‡91-119
		PHILIP OF SAVOY (imitations)		
	<i>Uncertain</i>			
59. Den. (cut)	after A.D. 1301	+PhS D SAB P AChE (blundered) Cross/+DE CLAREN CIA (blundered) Castle Tournois	Ed. —	91-50 91-98 ‡91-112
DUKES OF ATHENS (18; 3 imitations)				
WILLIAM DE LA ROCHE, A.D. 1280–1287				
	<i>Thebes</i>			
60. Den. (1 cut)	A.D. 1280–1287	+G DVX ATENES Cross/ +ThEBE CIVIS Castle Tournois, arches, or broken annulets (Annulets, trefoils, dots)	Ed. 23	91-41 91-163 91-316 91-345
*61. Den.	"	+G DVX ATENIS) Cross/ +ThEBE CIVIS Castle Tournois (Saltire stops, triangles, dots)	M. A2	91-85 91-114 ‡91-120
WILLIAM OF GUY II DE LA ROCHE, A.D. 1280–1308				
	<i>Thebes</i>			
62. Æ fraction	A.D. 1280–1308	+G DVX ATENES Fleur-de-lis/ +ThEBE CIVIS Genoese gate (Trefoils)	Ed. 21	91-330
63. Æ fraction	"	+DVX ACTENAR' Turreted castle/ +TEBAR CIVIS Turreted castle	<i>Agora II</i> , 1954	‡91-93 91-94
64. Æ fraction	"	+DVX ACTENAR' Cross/ +TEBAR CIVIS Large G	<i>Agora II</i> , 1958	‡91-87 91-92 91-109
*65. Den.	"	+GVI DVX ATENES Cross/ +ThEBANI CIVIS Castle Tournois (Trefoils, rosettes, dots)	Ed. 24	91-14 91-117
WILLIAM OF GUY II DE LA ROCHE (imitations)				
	<i>Uncertain</i>			
66. Den. (1 bent)	after A.D. 1280	+G DVX ATENES (blundered) Cross/ +ThEBE CIVIS or var. (blundered) Castle Tournois	Ed. —	91-118 (Pl. 40) 91-152 91-376
DESPOT OF EPIRUS (8; 6 imitations)				
PHILIP OF TARENTUM, A.D. 1294–1313				
	<i>Lepanto</i>			
67. Den.	A.D. 1294–1313	+PhS P TAR DESP Cross/ +NEPANTI CIVIS Castle Tournois (Lis, dots, I)	Ed. 27	91-341 91-342

PHILIP OF TARENTUM (imitations)

Uncertain

*68.	Den.	after A.D. 1294	+PhS P TAR DESP or var. (blundered) Cross/ +NEPANTI CIVIS (blundered) Castle Tournois	Ed. —	91-43 91-71 91-72 91-146 91-158 91-317
		(cut or bent)			

UNCERTAIN RULERS (11 imitations)

Uncertain mint

69.	Den.	after A.D. 1262	Legend (blundered) Cross/ +DE CLARENCEA or var. (blundered) Castle Tournois	Ed. 8, etc.	91-74 91-137
		(1 cut)			
*70.	Den.	"	Legend (blundered) Cross/ +NEPANTI CIVIS or uncertain (blundered) Castle Tournois (Ed. 27, etc.)	91-51 91-75 91-84 (Pl. 40) 91-115	91-129 91-133 91-147 91-349 91-350
		(8 cut or bent)			

UNCERTAIN COINS OF "TOURNOIS" VARIETY (12; 11 CUT OR BENT)

NOTES

- (2) Dove flying r.
Rev. ΣΕ in wreath tying l.
Weight 1.41 g. (Pl. 45).
This is the second known example with ethnic ΣΕ. It differs from the one published by Warren by the form of the letters and the higher weight.
- (13) Overstruck on a follis of Romanus I.
- (14b) Coins 91-7 and 91-368 have ornament varieties 3 and 4, respectively.
- (15) Overstruck on a follis of Class A.
- (19, 20) Coins 91-17, 91-34, 91-378 stand out on account of their elongated, oval flans, a feature often seen among the tetartera of Alexius I (Pl. 45).
- (21) Coin 91-180 is problematic (Pl. 45). It is no doubt a mule, as it combines two types (obv. Christ bust; rev. Jeweled cross, C, Φ, ΑΛ, Δ, the latter definitely of Alexius I) that normally do not go together. It includes, however, irregularities of type design that cannot be explained by assumption of an ordinary mix-up of official dies at the imperial mint. The "obverse" type is especially puzzling. It depicts a Christ bust with unusual flaring cross-arms in the surrounding nimbus, and a bungled abbreviation of Christ's name in the field: bar *underneath* letters IC (and XC?). There is nothing like it among the bronzes of Alexius or earlier material. The "reverse" cross is also noteworthy, as it lacks the X in the center, a normal feature. The most logical explanation for our coin and the few other known examples (*Hesperia* 40, 1971, p. 49, no. 249; Ed., p. 142, note 2 = Pl. 45:A) is, it seems to me, Edwards' view that such coins are of "barbarous origin", i.e., that they emanate from some unofficial mint.
- (22) Coin 91-121 is a light-weight, octagonal clip; *weight* 0.85 g. (Pl. 45).
- (27) Coin 91-328, broken, was probably an octagonal clip.

- (29) Christ bust (holding book?); pellet in each arm of nimbus cross.
Rev. Cross potent with X in center, floral ornament at base, and . . . Traces of undertype: scalloped border with tripartite ornament at each cusp. *Weight* 3.79 g. *Axes* ↓ (Pl. 45).
 This coin is modeled on the Class I anonymous folles of Byzantium (A.D. 1075–1080) and seems to be overstruck on a fals, or qirtas, of the Seljuq rulers of Syria (A.D. 1085–1114). About the undertypes, see G. C. Miles, "Islamic Coins," in *Antioch-on-the-Orontes*, IV, i, *Ceramics and Islamic Coins*, F. O. Waagé, ed., Princeton/London 1958, pp. 109–124, fig. 99, nos. 155–156:2, etc.
- (44, 45) These reckoning counters are all similar in general design and originate in Lombardy. The letter B with cross in 91-294 (Pl. 45) seems to be the emblem of the Biccherna banking family of Siena (less likely of the Buonsignori family of Siena or of the Florentine Bardi family), while the distinctive shield with crescents and stripe in 91-88, 91-142 (Pl. 45), and 91-144 belongs to the Tolomei family, also of Siena (cf. C. Piton, *Les Lombards en France et à Paris*, II, *Jetons des Lombards aux XIV^e et XV^e siècles. Leurs marques, leurs poids-monnaies, etc.*, Paris 1893, p. 75, nos. 80–82, Biccherna, and p. 98, no. 196, Tolomei). Thanks are due to A. Stahl, J. Labrot, and M. Mitchiner for elucidating these interesting coinlike objects.
- (47) William Villehardouin's large coppers with G P ACCAIE/CORINTI have turned up in great numbers at both Corinth and the Athenian Agora, but their secret marks have never been closely studied. Schlumberger knows of only two varieties, marked with "crescents" and "pellets", respectively. There are at least two more, one featuring "annulets", the other using special lettering (square E). The relative frequency of these four groups is shown in the following chart based on 80 readable specimens kept in the Corinth Museum (Acrocorinth, Mar.–May 1926, no. 594; N. Temple Slope, Apollo Peribolos N., etc. Mar.–Dec. 1929, nos. 2002–2051):

<i>Legends of Ed. 4</i>	<i>Marks</i>	<i>No. of Specimens</i>
.G.P.ACCAIE/.+.CORINTI	pellet (square E)	5
.G.P.ACCAIE/.+. "	pellet	5
oGoPoACCAIE/o+o "	annulet	2 (Pl. 45:B)
cGcPcACCAIE/c+c "	crescent	68

The group with "crescents" is evidently the major one. All G P ACCAIE/CORINTI coppers listed in this catalogue, as well as those noted in last year's report (9 pieces in all), fall under that group, in accord with the above pattern of distribution. (*Note.* The exceedingly rare fraction of the G P ACCAIE/CORINTI coppers, Ed. 5, seems to exist only in variety with "pellet/square E".)

- (48) This coin, a fraction of the copper unit, is a great rarity (Pl. 45). It is not reported in *Agora II* and, outside of the one specimen listed in Schlumberger (Suppl., p. 15, P. 313), the only other examples known to me (three in all) come from the Corinth excavations. The reverse legend invariably reads .+. CLARENCIE, but for the obverse legend there are three distinct versions: .+.G.PRINCEPS (Schlumberger); —PRINCESP (91-141); and —PRINCES (Agora SC, XI.18.1936; St. John's S., IV.9.1938). The weight range of the Corinth pieces is 0.64–0.45 g.
- (53) Coin 91-318 (Pl. 45) is distinguished by a shortened reverse legend reading D:CLARENCIA (double stops?) and secret marks "dotted nail" and "regular nail" at the end of the obverse legend and the end of the reverse legend, respectively. I cannot find this exact variety in any of the standard references, but a close parallel is given by Schlumberger, p. 316, third example from the top.

- (58) Philip's deniers, such as 91-69 and 91-119, with crosslets in the reverse legend (+†+†DE CLAREN CIA), seem to share an obscure little mark apparently absent from all the other deniers of the prince. The marking is a "dab" or "accent" at the top of the cross pattée on the obverse (Pl. 45; Pl. 45:C illustrates coin 90-100 dug last year). Probably a secret mark, this "dab" is also present, in the very same position, on the cross ancrée of Philip's rare billon fractions, Ed. 15 (No. 57, above).
- (61) Both Metcalf and Schlumberger date the variety with G DVX ATENIS /ThEBE CIVIS within the rule of William de la Roche, but recent scholarship makes a later date also possible; see A. Tzamalís' article on the Xirokhorí/1957 hoard, "The First Period of the Frankish Tournesio, New Evidence from an Old Hoard," in *Νομισματικά Χρονικά* 9, 1990, pp. 101-128, esp. pp. 116-119.
- Poor lettering on coin 91-120 makes it uncertain whether the obverse legend should be read ATENIS or ATEINS, as the N lacks a slanting bar. Misalignment of the letters suggests, however, that ATEINS is the more probable reading (Pl. 45). If so, the coin may be a counterfeit.
- (65) Coin 91-117 has legends with the following secret marks: obv. +GVI DVX ☼ ATENES, rev. .+. ThEBANI ☼ CIVIS, which is similar but not identical with Metcalf's transitional variety A7/A8 (No. 783).
- (68) Coin 91-146, cut in half, has its reverse legend written in retrograde, although its obverse legend seems to run in the normal fashion. A similar counterfeit is noted by D. M. Metcalf, "The Pylia Hoard, Deniers Tournois of Frankish Greece," *ANSMN* 17, 1971, p. 193.
- (70) Coin 91-350 was cut with a pair of shears, or struck with a chisel, along a diameter but not cut all the way across, so that the two halves still adhere. The coin is designated here as "cut".

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". The 12 uncertain coins of "Tournois" variety noted in the Catalogue (p. 189 above), but not listed individually, are probably mostly Frankish.

CHANGES TO READINGS AND ATTRIBUTIONS

In *Hesperia* 60, 1991, pp. 53-54:

P. 53, no. 106 (90-225), obverse, *read* +PhS D' SAB P ACh', etc.

P. 53, no. 107 (90-44, etc.), obverse, *read* +PhS D' SAB P AChE (or ACh') Cross/

P. 54, no. 113 (90-63), reverse, *read* +TheBES CIVIS, etc.

ORESTES H. ZERVOS

CORINTH EXCAVATIONS

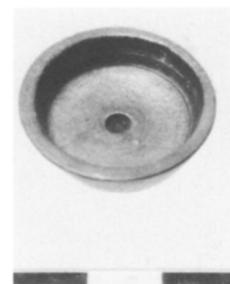
American School of Classical Studies

54 Souidias Street

GR-106 76 Athens, Greece



a. Hall south of church; Unit 2 in foreground. From west



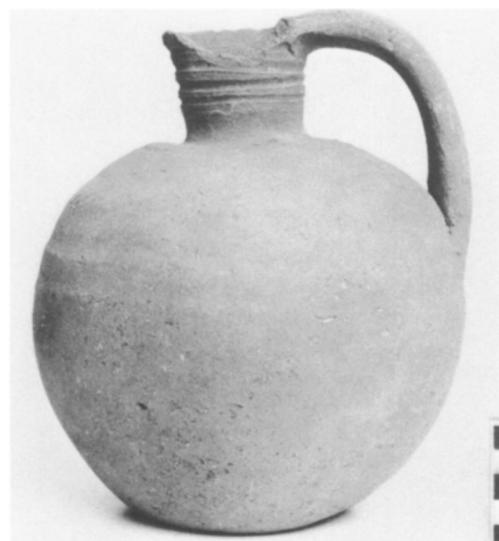
1



2



6

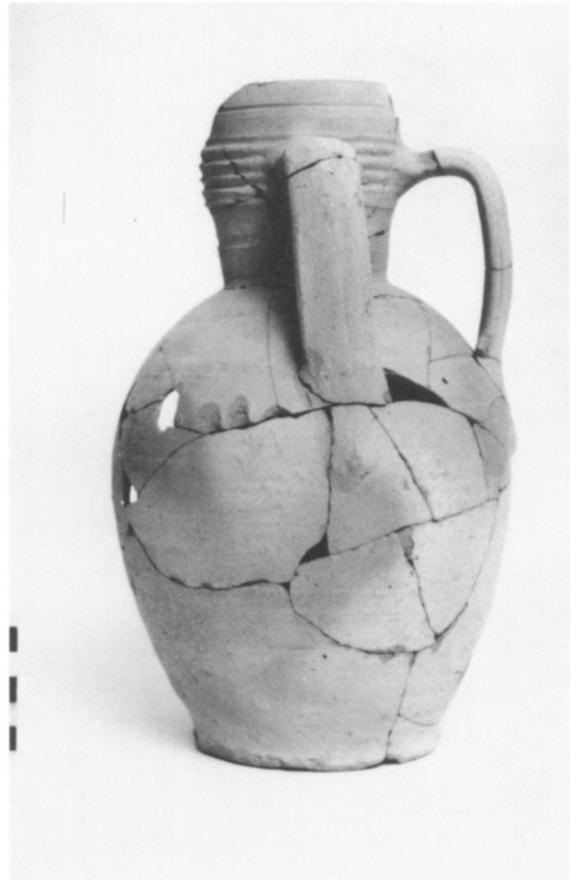


5

PLATE 34



a. Unit 1: room 4 in foreground; well 1991-1 in wall at northeast corner. From south



7



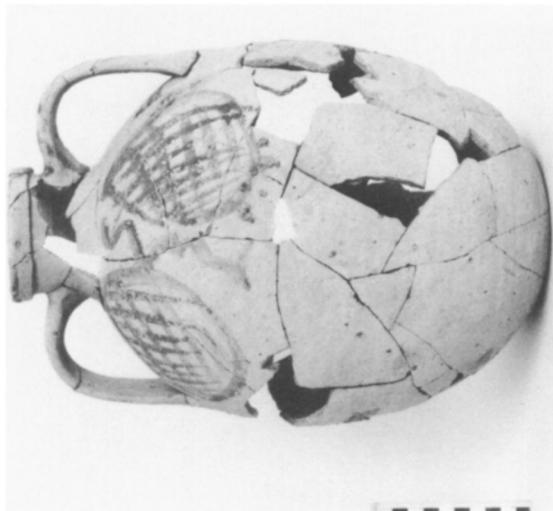
C-1991-18



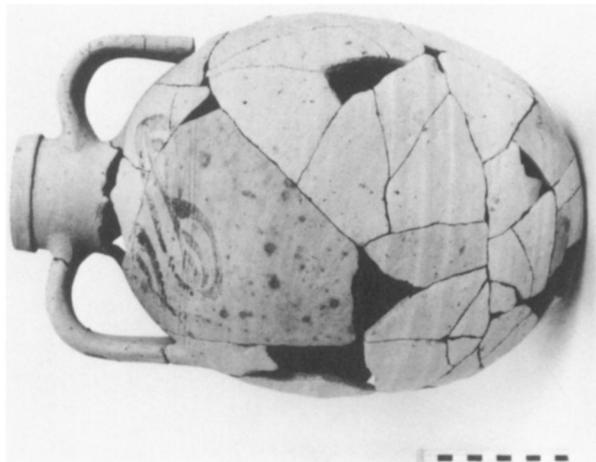
b. 1991-13:3, front



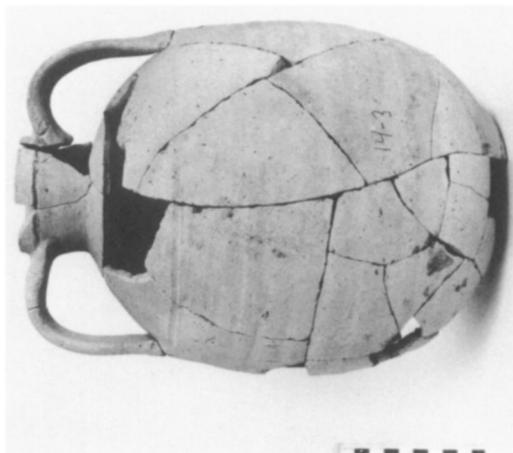
c. 1991-13:3, back



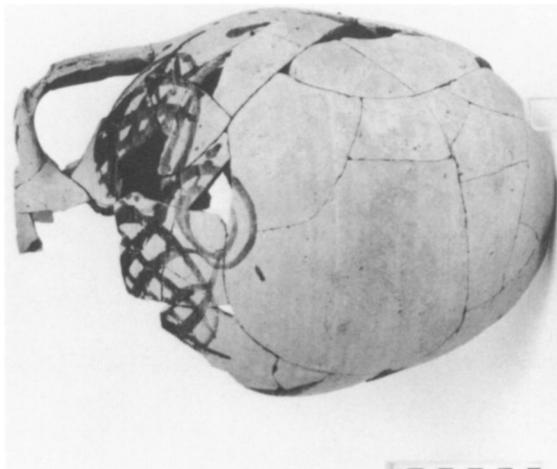
a. C-1991-53



b. 1991-14:2



c. 1991-14:3



e. 1991-13:2

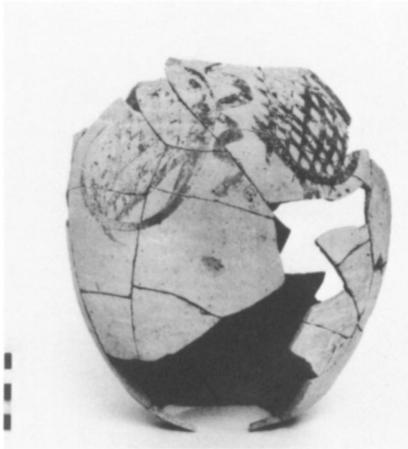


d. 1991-14:8



f. 1991-14:1

PLATE 36



a. 1991-13:1



b. 1991-13:4



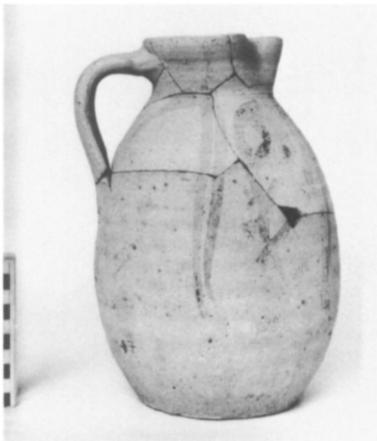
c. 1991-13:5



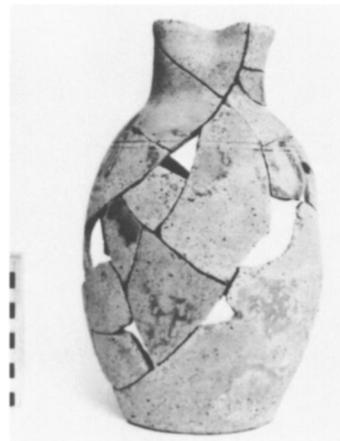
d. 1991-14:4



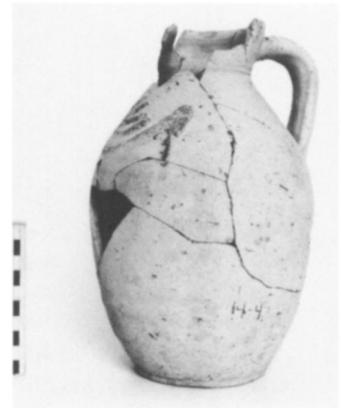
e. 1991-14:9



f. 1991-14:7



g. 1991-14:6



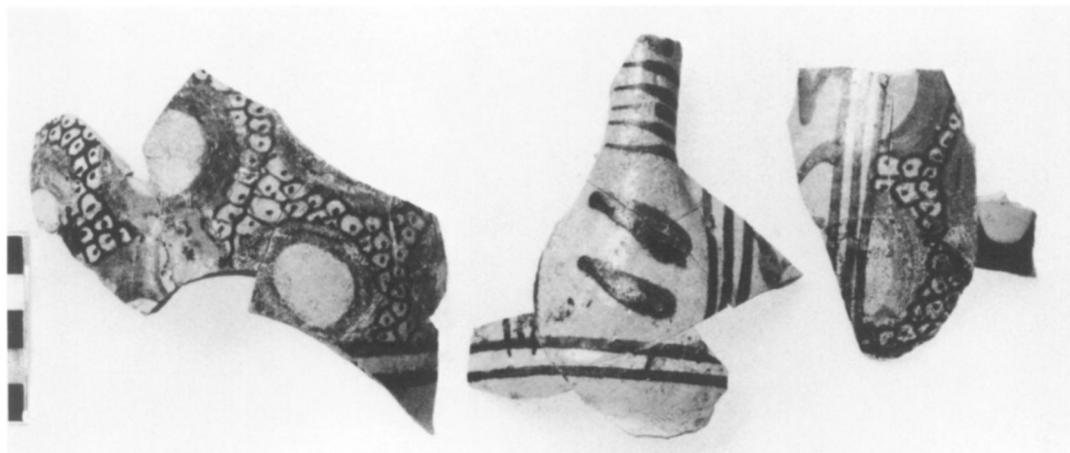
h. 1991-15:5



8



9



10



11



13



PLATE 38



12



14



19



15



C-38-732



18



23



22



21



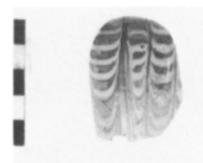
26



24



25



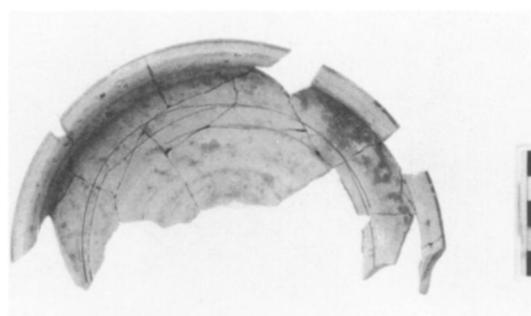
27



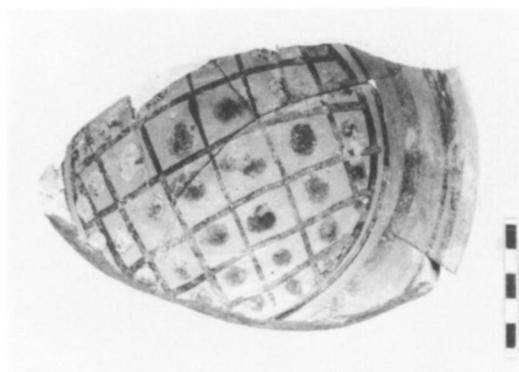
28



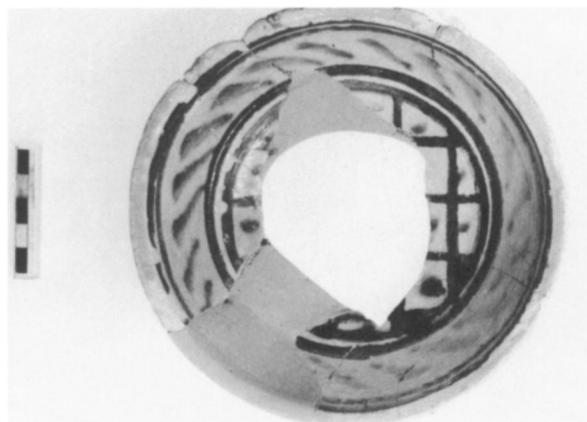
29



30



33



C-36-621

PLATE 40



a. Corridor between Units 1 and 2; room 1, Unit 2 at right. From west



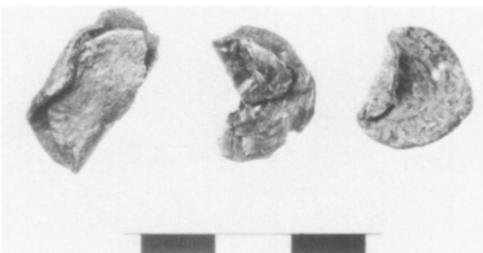
b. Unit 1: doorway to room 3; fallen wall debris in court beyond. From west



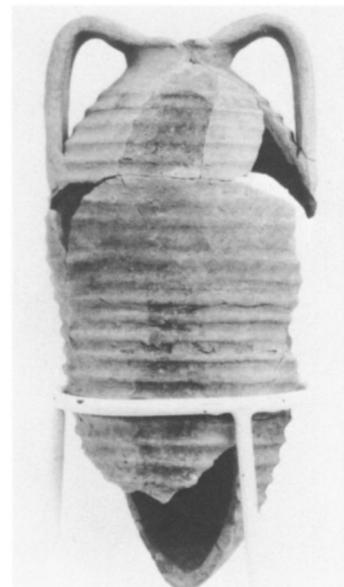
34



35



Coins 91-176, 91-118, 91-84



36 (1:5)



32

a. Church at southeast corner of Temenos of Temple E: graves in foreground; apse at upper left. From west



b. Unit 1: east wall of rooms 1, 2, and 3. From southeast

PLATE 42

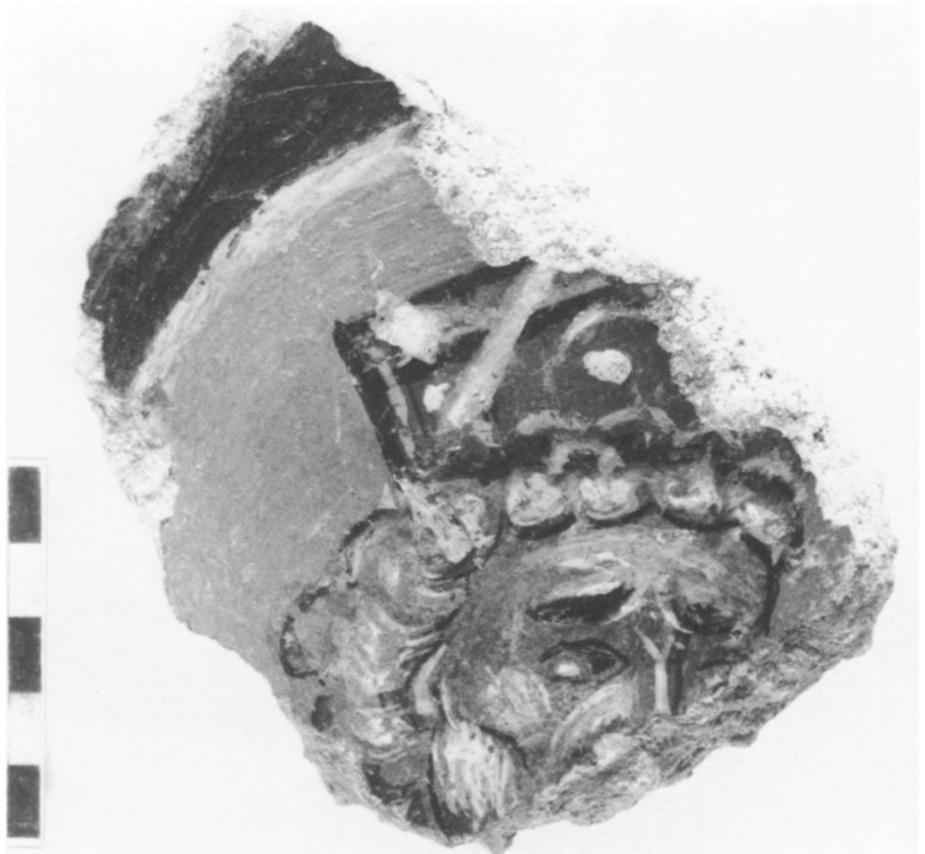
Fresco fragments



A-1058



A-1059



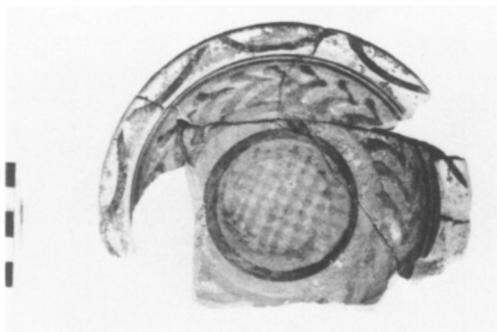
A-1057: crowned head with halo



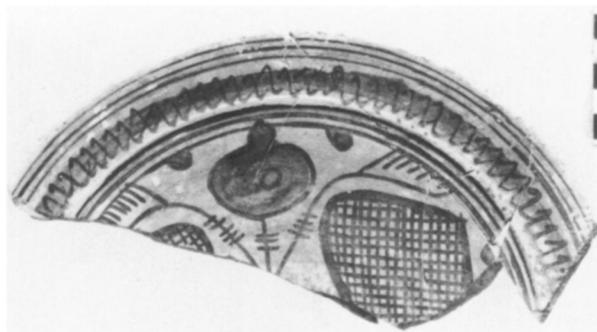
37a



37b



C-35-190



C-35-195



C-35-191



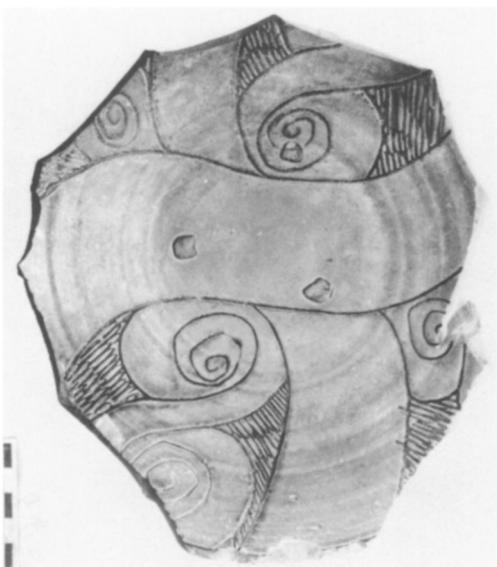
C-35-192



C-35-189



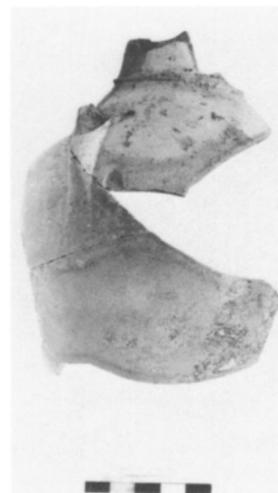
C-35-194



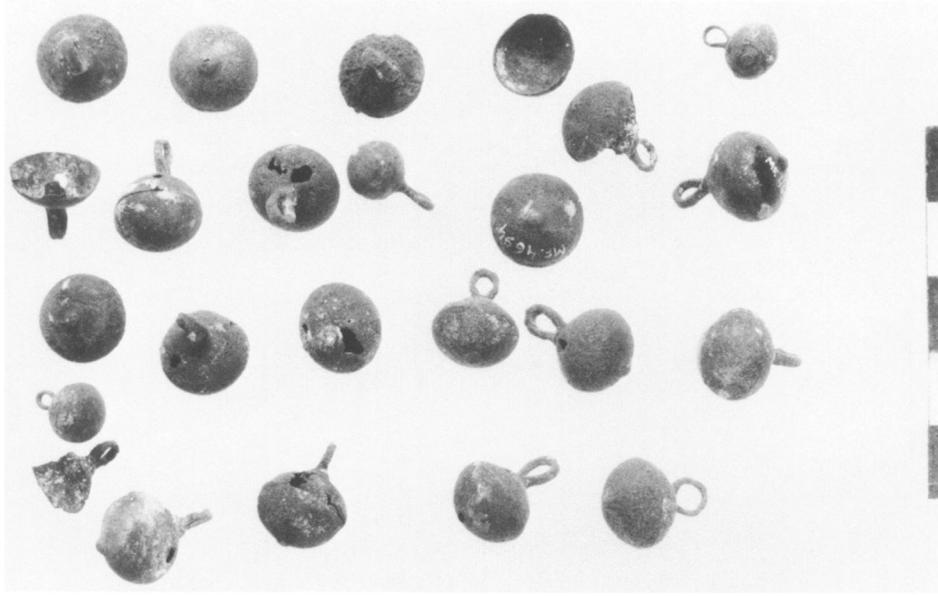
C-35-10



C-35-199



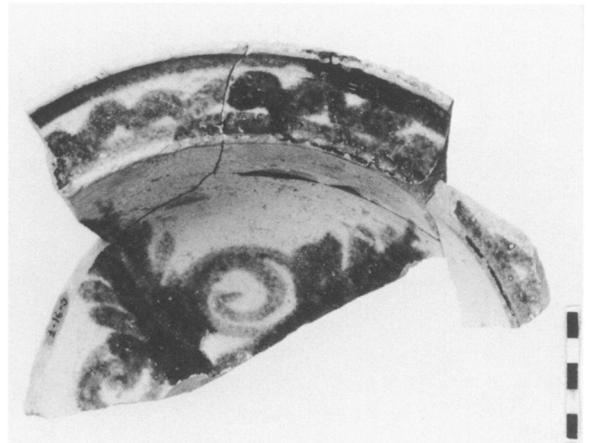
C-35-200



38



40



42



41

