

CORINTH, 1990: SOUTHEAST CORNER OF TEMENOS E

(PLATES 1–13)

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL of Classical Studies at Athens excavated in Ancient Corinth from April through June, 1990. The aim was to continue investigation of the Roman temenos of Temple E in preparation for the eventual publication of the complex.¹ Despite the intended Roman focus of the work, Classical levels were explored this year along the west side of the Classical Centaur Bath (Fig. 1) that stands immediately south of the southeast corner of the temenos of Temple E. In addition, Hellenistic levels were investigated within the building that lies immediately west of the Centaur Bath. Much of this

¹ I thank this year, as in past years, Dr. I. Tzedakis and the Greek Archaeological Service; 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 making the work of the School here possible and pleasant. In like vein I thank Professor W. D. E. Coulson, Director of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. I also thank the Corinth Excavation staff and, most of all, Dr. Nancy Bookidis for their sustained attention to all varieties of Corinthian business, especially after the theft in April of antiquities from the site museum. The extra work required in the aftermath of the theft came at the very moment when excavation business demanded their full-time attention.

Dr. O. H. Zervos was excavation numismatist; Miss S. Bouzaki, museum conservator; Messrs. N. Didaskalou, A. Papaioannou, G. Arberores, and D. Notes, excavation potmenders. Mr. A. Arberores served as foreman, assisted by A. Notes. Again this year I thank Misses L. Bartzioti and I. Ioannidou for the photography of excavation finds and their end-of-season site photographs. Julia E. Pfaff did the profile drawings of Figures 2 through 5. I thank all concerned for the skill with which they have done their work. The excavation report has profited greatly from their efforts.

In the area of Temple E the student trench masters were Misses Mary Jane Rein and Christina Traitoraki and Messrs. David A. Skoog and Michael P. Tremonte. East of the Theater Dr. Laura Gadbery supervised excavation within Building 7 where, along the south side of room 4, she excavated the one remaining strip of earth and fallen frescoes that, owing to the lack of time, had not been removed in a previous season. Dr. Gadbery also supervised the testing of the stratification under the floors of room 4. She will present a separate report dealing with the 1990 activity east of the Theater.

A surveying team, directed by Dr. D. G. Romano of the University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania, continued work this year on the project begun in 1988 to place on a single computerized topographical map all visible monuments excavated in Corinth by the American School of Classical Studies. I thank warmly the Director of the University Museum, Professor R. Dyson, and Dr. Romano and his team for support of the project and their efforts toward its conclusion.

Works frequently cited are abbreviated as follows:

- Athenian Agora* = *The Athenian Agora: Results of Excavations Conducted by the American School of Classical Studies, Princeton*
- IV = R. H. Howland, *Greek Lamps and Their Survivals*, 1958
- XII = B. A. Sparkes and L. Talcott, *Black and Plain Pottery of the 6th, 5th and 4th Centuries B.C.*, 1970
- XXII = S. I. Rotroff, *Hellenistic Pottery: Athenian and Imported Moldmade Bowls*, 1982
- Williams and Fisher, 1975 = C. K. Williams, II and J. E. Fisher, "Corinth, 1975: Forum Southwest," *Hesperia* 45, 1976, pp. 99–162
- Williams, 1976 = C. K. Williams, II, "Corinth 1976: Forum Southwest," *Hesperia* 46, 1977, pp. 40–81
- 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

Hesperia 60, 1

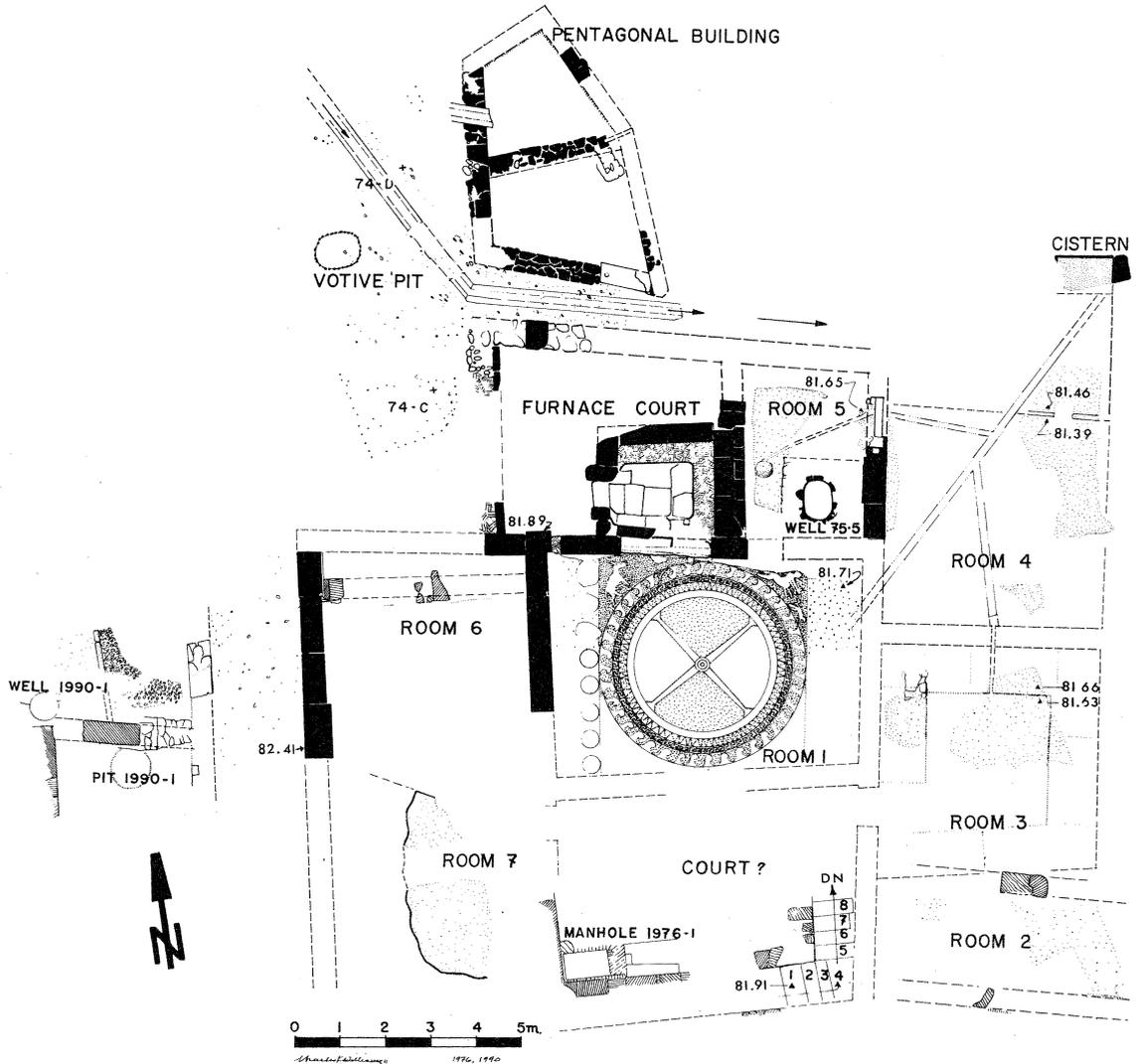


FIG. 1. Plan of Centaur Bath, original phase and alteration

western building is still covered by road metal of the Roman street that flanked the south side of the temenos of Temple E. On the south side of the street, occupying the site of the Centaur Bath in the Roman period, is a freestanding Early Imperial structure with basement (Fig. 3), a building that was partially freed in 1960 and further explored in 1976.² The Roman stoa that forms the southern limit of the temenos of Temple E was probed both in 1988 and in 1989. This year, investigation of the Roman monument was limited to a line of foundation blocks that had once supported the south, or back, wall of the stoa, two piers of

² H. S. Robinson, "Excavations at Corinth, 1960," *Hesperia* 31, 1962 (pp. 95-133), pp. 111-112; Williams, 1976, pp. 58-62; K. W. Slane, "Two Deposits from the Early Roman Cellar Building, Corinth," *Hesperia* 55, 1986, pp. 271-318.

the interior colonnade (Fig. 3, numbers 4 and 5), and a north–south foundation *ca.* 18.75 m. west of the east end of the stoa (Fig. 4). The north–south foundation is apparently not original to the design but instead part of the second-phase alteration of the stoa. Because substantial Frankish monuments were found to overlies the stoa, investigation at Mediaeval levels was expanded to grid squares that had not been marked at the beginning of the year for exploration in 1990. Indeed, the discovery of a large Frankish court surrounded by substantial buildings and a church demanded some changes in the initial excavation plans for 1990.

GREEK LEVELS

CENTAUR BATH (Fig. 1)

The Centaur Bath, discovered and excavated in 1975 and 1976, has so far been published only in preliminary form.³ The date of its construction has been placed within the last quarter of the fifth century B.C. The building was damaged in the twenties of the 4th century and thereafter repaired and probably augmented. The most convincing evidence for the date of final abandonment comes from the fill of well 75-5 in room 5, the water of which had probably been warmed over the furnace on the north side of the building for bathers in the room with the pebble-mosaic floor. Unfinished column shafts had been laid across the mouth of the well to seal it and to be used, at the same time, as foundation blocks for the north wall of a columned hall that replaced the bath. The latest material within the well should be dated to the period after the destruction of the bath and to the cleanup in preparation for the construction of the columned hall, that is, somewhere down to the second third of the 3rd century, probably between 260 and 230 B.C. The assemblage of pottery and figurines, especially the unglazed skyphoi still in favor at the time the well was filled and the total absence of moldmade relief bowls, suggests an Early Hellenistic date.⁴

This year efforts were made to obtain further information concerning the history and plan of the bath. Excavation exposed a north–south line of five cut-poros blocks⁵ that should be identified as part of the socle of the west wall of the building. The blocks lie *ca.* 4.50 m. west of a parallel socle that once supported the west wall of the room with the pebble-mosaic floor (Fig. 1, room 1). Both socles are set into the red soil of the area without the support of foundation stones. At the northwest corner of room 1 the western socle turns both east and west. The eastern line forms the socle for the north wall of room 1; the western ashlar is the single preserved block of a line that, if extended to the west, would abut the north end of the western north–south socle. There the walls would form the northwest corner of the building.

The only difficulty with such a reconstruction is that the top of the socle for the west wall of the northwest corner room is at an elevation of *ca.* 82.42 m. above sea level. The socle of the west wall of room 1 is at a lower elevation, +81.95 m. The socle blocks of both these walls are between 0.38 and 0.60 m. high; the difference in elevation, then, is approximately the height of one block and can be resolved by restoring an overlapping step in the north socle of the northwest room (room 6). Such a solution demands the floor within room 6 to

³ Williams and Fisher, 1975, pp. 109–116; Williams, 1976, pp. 45–53.

⁴ Williams, 1976, pp. 56, 68–70, nos. 3–14, pl. 24.

⁵ The fifth block, separate and incomplete, is not shown in Figure 1.

have been laid at an elevation of *ca.* +82.40, not at the level of the pebble-mosaic floor farther east.

The restoration of two floor levels within the bath finds support in room 7, immediately south of room 6. Here a segment of cement-plaster floor is preserved at a level between +82.53 and +82.50 m. It does not abut the walls of the room; rather, its upturned and undulating edge is the evidence by which a raised platform is restored, surrounding the preserved floor and occupying the space between it and the west wall of the room. Although the remains are sparse, all indications suggest that the floors of the rooms along the west side of the bath were laid at about the level of the top of the socle of the west wall of the building, while the floor of the mosaic room and that of the rooms to its northeast and southeast were *ca.* 0.55 m. lower. The higher floor may have been an expedient of construction, for the Centaur Bath had been sited on the rising western slope of the valley; this is the area that was subsequently reshaped in the Roman period by the construction of the temenos of Temple E. It should also be noted that the floor levels throughout the bath (see Fig. 1) vary slightly in elevation, with the northeastern room (4) the lowest. Apparently the levels were determined in some part by the drains within the complex and thus by the flow of water throughout the building.

CENTAUR BATH, SECOND PHASE (Fig. 1, hatched areas)

Excavation of the line of poros blocks that carried the original west wall of the Centaur Bath produced slim but incontrovertible evidence of a major alteration in the design of the northwest corner of that structure. Within room 6 of the bath, 0.60 m. south of the end of the northernmost preserved socle block of the west wall, is a rather crudely constructed stub of foundation that projects toward the east. Two meters east of the poros socle is another fragment of the same foundation. These remains are all that attest to a resetting of the north wall of room 6. The narrowing of the room is made certain, however, by the fact that the entire north end of the northernmost poros block of the original socle was abandoned and buried under a general spread of red soil when the north wall of room 6 was reset. This later north wall of the bath is not quite parallel to the original one; the new orientation agrees more closely with that of the walls of the underground room in which manhole 1976-1 lies.

MANHOLE 1976-1

Manhole 1976-1 is situated south of the southwest corner of room 1 of the Centaur Bath.⁶ Today, however, it is all but invisible behind the better-preserved foundations of the Roman Cellar Building, which surround the wellhead. When it was excavated in 1989, the shaft of the manhole proved to be oval. Such elongated ovoid shafts at Corinth are customarily used for access to cisterns of the Classical and Hellenistic periods, not wells. Indeed, a feed tunnel was found at the bottom of the shaft in its southwest side. On its southeast side is the

⁶ I thank Miss E. Langridge for her supervision of the excavation of manhole 1976-1 and for her report on that work. Her observations have been a great help in the preparation of this article. The manhole is shown in fig. 5 of Williams, 1976 but there called well 1976-1.

The pottery from immediately above the wellhead and down into the mouth of the shaft is stored in lot 1976-100. The pottery from the shaft and corridors is stored in lots 1989-78, -79, and -80.

entrance to a cistern that extended toward the southeast and was also entered from a second access shaft about nine meters southeast of the first.

The complex of subterranean chamber, access shafts, reservoir corridor, and feed tunnel was perhaps built in the late 4th century B.C. and is assumed to be an alteration to the bath. The analysis of the contents retrieved from the manhole presents no pressing reasons to link the remains of the shaft and its associated features with any phase of the bathing complex. Enough differences exist between the orientations, elevations, and types of construction and materials to rule out their being contemporary with the original bath. The pebble-mosaic floor of room 1 slopes slightly, starting at +81.838 m. at its northwest corner and dropping to +81.714 m. at the northeast. Its socle projects, at a minimum, about five centimeters above the floor. The east side of the wellhead for manhole 1976-1 is at an elevation of 80.45 m., or at least 1.26 m. lower than the floor of room 1. The bottom of the west wall of the sunken chamber with the manhole is founded at a depth of +80.08 m., or *ca.* 1.80 m. below the top of the socle of the west wall of the room. A comparison of the construction technique used in the bath and manhole walls shows differences in style. The original walls of the Centaur Bath are built on a socle of large, re-used, cut-poros blocks; they range between 0.90 and 1.46 m. in length and between 0.46 and 0.60 m. in width. The manhole shaft and its associated walls, in contrast, are built largely of small blocks and many re-used fragments, such as a coffer block, a triglyph-metope, and a fragmentary geison block. The triglyph-metope and the geison may be elements from a single building, for the width of the triglyph is 0.463 m. while the width of the mutule is smaller by only 0.011 m. The head of the triglyph is rounded. Thus the two fragments may be from a single building built in the 5th century B.C. No socle of large poros ashlar is used anywhere in the construction of this well room.

Excavation in 1989 started just below the long rectangular mouth (1.15 m. east–west by 0.62 m. north–south) of the shaft. The fill was removed in a long series of baskets. The material within the top six meters of the shaft apparently was homogeneous with that immediately over the top of the wellhead: joins were quite numerous between the two fills.

The pottery throughout the shaft and into the corridors below is largely Late Hellenistic in date with some Early Roman sherds. The fill also contained numerous skyphoi and bowls of 4th-century date. Miniature vases do not appear in great quantity, nor do votive figurines. A number of worked architectural blocks, including two small column shafts and many squared blocks, were recovered from deep within the shaft. The Hellenistic material includes moldmade relief bowls and other Hellenistic fine wares, as well as a number of amphoras that mended almost completely. Early Roman pottery is represented by random sherds recovered in small amounts from throughout the deposit. Whether this manhole was in use between 146 and 44 B.C. or was covered by slabs during that time, it is the early colonists who filled the empty shaft, most probably in preparation for the construction of the Roman Cellar Building over the Centaur Bath.

5, 6, and 7 (Pl. 2) indicate that there was probably some activity in this area late in the 2nd century B.C., well after the destruction of Corinth in 146 but still before 44 B.C. 3 (Pl. 1) demonstrates that the material from above the shaft down into the side corridors is a single homogeneous fill. Later Roman amphoras or large segments of them were thrown into the

southeast manhole. They washed about in the standing water in the cistern and thus were dispersed randomly in the silt. The sherds are definitely later in date than any of the cleanup debris in the shaft and are not related to the rest of the assemblage.

1. Marble statuette of Aphrodite Pl. 1

S-1989-6. Pres. H. 0.152 m.

Fine-crystaled white marble.

Torso broken at right knee; missing lower right leg, left leg, right arm below shoulder, lower left arm, and head.

Female standing with weight on right leg, hip pushed slightly upwards. Shoulders wide, pelvis narrow for female torso. Upper half of torso slightly turned to right, left shoulder higher than right. Upper arms at her sides, although not at rest. Nude, except for himation bunched on left shoulder, falling down behind. Himation separated from body by drill; back of himation executed as simple convex surface, without modeling. Body mutilated by diagonal hack marks.

Similar proportions are found in terracotta figurine MF-71-36, from the Classical drain deposit east of Building 4 beneath the Forum (Pl. 1). By context this figurine is dated no later than the 320's B.C. For the deposit, see C. K. Williams, II and J. E. Fisher, "Corinth, 1971: Forum Area," *Hesperia* 41, 1972 (pp. 143-184), pp. 155-163, pls. 24-27.

2. Attic red-figured calyx-krater Pl. 1

C-1989-50. H. 0.136, restored diam. at handles 0.16 m.

Pinkish buff Attic clay with no inclusions and a few small voids. 5YR 7/6 to 7/8. Black glaze thin on exterior, slightly thicker on interior, fired metallic in places.

Recovered from between 5.90 and 8.95 m. below the mouth of the shaft.

Body fragment, broken just below rib where stem meets foot; lower body flares in countercurve to vertical at inset with upper body. Horizontal handle at maximum diameter. Upper body rises fairly vertically. Above foot, plastic rib with scraped groove below and above. Lower body black glazed except for handle zone. In panel, horizontal S-shaped tendrils below single row of seven- and eight-petaled palmettes alternating with three-petaled buds; a

stem connects each palmette heart to bud at right. Both palmettes and buds are outlined in relief line. Zone terminates at handle with vertical reserved line, wave pattern, glaze line. On straight wall of slightly flaring upper body, figured scene. From right to left: left foot full front, weight on ball of foot. Ghost of white lines in background, probably branches with leaves. At break between sherds, undistinguishable object, then rock with tree, perhaps olive, growing from it; tree leans slightly to left. Few traces of added white with dilute glaze on stone. At far left, draped figure moving right with foot extended from under hem.

The single row of palmettes and buds on this piece is rare for the handle zone of Attic calyx-kraters (the common pattern for this zone is the maeander; less frequent is the ovule), but some painters do use the motif in the late 5th century and afterwards. See Kekrops Painter: *CVA*, Schloss Fasanerie 1 [Germany 11], pls. 49, 50, 52:1; Meidias Painter: W. Hahland, *Vasen um Meidias, Bilder griechischer Vasen*, Mainz 1976, pl. 4. The palmette decoration in the handle panel of the Corinth krater is close to that on no. 38031 in Syracuse, by the Modica Painter, there on the neck of a hydria. See P. E. Arias, *CVA*, Syracuse 1 [Italy 17], III.I, pls. 26-27.

Ca. 410 B.C.

3. Mastos bowl Pl. 1

C-1976-95. H. 0.081, diam. at lip 0.14 m.

Fine, hard, tan-red clay; worn, dull red glaze. Core 2.5YR 6/6.

From above manhole; joins from within shaft at depths from 4.40 to 6.90 m.; some rim fragments from southeast corridor.

Mastos bowl with flaring, slightly convex wall starting from bluntly pointed bottom, which is framed by low plastic rib. Beyond rib are six grooves; at midpoint of outer wall, two more grooves. Wall terminates in sharp lip, beveled on inside. Immediately below bevel on inside, single groove, scraped after glazing.

4. Attic long-petal moldmade relief bowl Pl. 1

C-1989-20. H. 0.071, diam. of rim 0.136 m.
Fragments join from top three meters of shaft.
Fine, orangeish tan clay, no visible inclusions;
Attic. Ca. 5YR 7/4. Glaze worn in places but
fired black throughout.

Bowl with slightly concave bottom with deep body; flaring sides to outset rim, rising with slight flare to outward-thickened lip. Nipple on center of interior floor. Very worn medallion consisting of alternating ivy and small fern(?) leaves, surrounded by two ribs and scraped groove that cuts into bottom of long petals on corolla. Long petals stop just under offset of rim. Petals have raised edges and rounded ends. In places, upper parts of leaves look doubly impressed. Scraped groove under thickened lip.

For scraped grooves around medallion, see *Athenian Agora* XXII, p. 15; closest in profile is no. 324, pl. 92. Medallion pattern itself is unusual.

5. Hellenistic moldmade relief bowl Pl. 2

C-1989-19. H. 0.055, diam. at rim 0.125 m.
Fragments found throughout top three meters of shaft.
Very fine clay, a few minute sparkling inclusions.
Clay going from grayish tan (5YR 6/4) to strong brownish orange (2.5YR 6/6) and tannish red (near 10R 6/6).

Moldmade relief bowl with wide globular body and rim 0.012–0.013 m. tall, sloping slightly inwards. Sharp lip. Glazed inside and out. Medallion consisting of 12 *Nymphaea lotus* leaves surrounded by two raised rings. Corolla decorated with series of three types of leaves: sharp-edged lotus petal, acanthus with top half turned down, and triangular leaf with hatched central vein. Acanthus tips overlap triangular petals. Row of jewelings above, then zone of clusters of five laurel leaves pointed left, each cluster springing from three small leaves and knot. Sprig with four berries above and below central laurel leaf. Line of jewelings above, then row of eight-petaled, square rosettes with central dot. Above, two raised bands, then wheelmade rim. Glaze: matt black to purplish brown in places.

For close parallel, see A. Laumonier, *Exploration archéologique de Délos*, XXXI, i, *La céramique hellénistique à reliefs*, Paris 1977, no. 375, Atelier , first group, pp. 129–132, 134, pl. 30. He believes this workshop possibly to be based at Ephesos. See

also the related motifs on CP-522, CP-523: G. R. Edwards, *Corinth*, VII, iii, *Corinthian Hellenistic Pottery*, Princeton 1975, p. 162, note 21, there called "Delian".

End of 2nd century B.C.

6. Lamp on figurine stand Pl. 2

L-1989-3. Pres. H. 0.116; diam. of lamp 0.05 m.
Manhole fill from depth of 5.95 to 6.45 m.
Fine clay fired gray at edges, light brown at core, some sparkling inclusions. Yellower than 5YR 5/3, surface near 10YR 5/1.

Lamp supported on a hollow, two-part moldmade figurine. Standing draped female in frontal stance, right hand raised to right breast, holding flower, crowned with tall kalathos decorated with lotus leaves in low relief. Hair long, with locks covering shoulders. Wears peplos, possibly belted high. Back of figurine unmolded.

Biconical lamp rests on kalathos. Body contracts to small filling hole with surrounding groove. Long nozzle, flat on top, fluked. On shoulder, row of ivy leaves alternating with fern leaves. On top of nozzle, head of satyr or Pan. Lustrous black glaze all over.

For lamp type see *Athenian Agora* IV, pp. 170–171, Howland type 50 A (Knidian), but with longer nozzle. Perhaps closer to Athenian examples; see Howland type 51 B.

Late 2nd or 1st century B.C.

7. Floral thymiaterion Pl. 2

MF-1989-34. Max. pres. H. 0.092 m.
Cream clay fired pinkish at core, very few sandy inclusions; traces of salmon-colored wash over inside and outside surfaces. Core: 5YR 7/5; surface 7.5YR 8/2.

Manhole fill from depth of 5.95 to 6.45 m.

Hollow, wide-flaring stand, moldmade, decorated with long, round-ended petals; flat frame around deeply fluted centers of petals; rounded ends terminate at edge of base molding, only trace of which is preserved. Contracted top of stand supports flaring bowl, molded on inside. At center, poppy pod surrounded by imbricated *Nymphaea lotus* or water leaves.

See M. W. Stoop, *Floral Figurines from South Italy*, Assen 1960, pls. IX, XI; also, for variant, see Williams, 1976, no. 27 (MF-78-51), p. 72, pl. 25.

South Italian, possibly from Paestum.

The bottom of the manhole and the associated reservoir system were free of use fill such as complete amphoras, cooking pots, and the like that normally accumulate in such places owing to breakage. Indeed, the single fill, from above the wellhead to the very bottom of the shaft, suggests that the Romans buried a clean manhole system that could have been in working condition until the time they initiated their building program for the site. Other indications suggest that the manhole and its underground room survived between 146 and 44 B.C. and was in good enough condition to be modified by the Romans. In fact, it may well be that the existence of the Hellenistic subterranean room in part determined the form of the Roman Cellar Building. The plan of the stairway (Figs. 1, 3) that leads to the basement of the Roman building makes it clear that parts of the staircase existed before the Roman cellar and were incorporated into the Roman design as it is now preserved.⁷

Between 90 centimeters and one meter west of the top step of the staircase can be seen two poros blocks of a north–south water channel *in situ*. The side walls of the channel rise above the level of the top tread (elevation +81.91 m.) of the stairway, suggesting that it is later than the stair. The channel is interrupted at its south by an east–west wall of the Roman Cellar building but is visible again immediately south of the wall (Fig. 3). The northern extension of the channel has been destroyed by Roman construction activity. The channel slopes down toward the north; the sections are nicely joined and the interior is stuccoed. It is a feed line, not a drain, and is without doubt to be associated with a segment of similar poros channel north of room 1. The latter was discovered set within the trench that, before the stones had been removed, had contained the west wall of room 5 of the Centaur Bath. The conduit apparently had been laid from the stairway northward across the pebble-mosaic floor of room 1 and had joined the attested segment at the north sometime after the abandonment of the bath.

Further discussion of the stairway of the Cellar Building requires that certain of its details be closely analyzed. In the first place, the west flank wall of the stairway and its associated steps do not run parallel to the east flank wall. This is surprising because the east wall of this portion of the stairwell is also the eastern exterior wall of the Roman building, and that building is not so carelessly designed as to have had one wall so far out of alignment. In other words, the west stair wall, if Roman, was built and the stone steps were laid at an arbitrary angle to a rectangular Roman plan.

Second, in observing the details of construction of the staircase (Fig. 3), one sees that the eight top steps (the ninth is a later addition) are carefully bonded or fitted to the west flank wall.⁸ This is not true of the east ends of the treads after the sixth step. Tread seven itself abuts a pierlike projection in the east wall. In fact, it looks as though the original east wall of the stairway had been removed in order to construct the foundation for the east wall of the Roman Cellar Building.

In the southwest corner of the Roman cellar can be seen the end of a truncated Hellenistic wall within the face of the Roman south wall.⁹ Its bottom course is higher than the

⁷ For the original publication of the Roman Cellar Building, see Williams, 1976, pp. 58–62, pls. 28–29, where the building is discussed in general terms; the stairwell is not described in detail.

⁸ See the photograph of this stairwell in Williams, 1976, pl. 28:c.

⁹ The partial destruction of a pre-existing subterranean room has already been noted: Williams, 1976, pp. 60–61, pl. 29:c.

Roman floor level and its back (its west side) is an uneven face, a sure sign that the Hellenistic structure was dug into the surrounding earth and that it, too, was partially subterranean. It should also be noted that the Romans set their basement floor at a deeper level than the Hellenistic floor. Thus very little evidence now exists by which to re-establish the exact form of the Hellenistic subterranean chamber. It may be assumed, however, that the Roman colonists would have modified the pre-existing remains as little as possible in order to fit their building into the cityscape that they were creating anew.

CONCLUSIONS

Although the insufficiently preserved remains preclude certainty, the hypothesis is presented here that a radical rebuilding of the entire Centaur Bath was undertaken in the late 4th century B.C. This project included the narrowing of room 6, the alteration of the floor level in room 2, and perhaps the repair and patching of the cement-and-cobble band of flooring in room 1 and the building of the well room for manhole 1976-1. All the repairs to the bath are dated to the 4th century on the basis of the ceramic evidence obtained only from the construction fill behind the west wall of the stairway that gave access to the subterranean well room. The possibility cannot be excluded that different parts of the bath may have been repaired at different times.¹⁰

Such a theory, however, has its problems. If the large structure that was raised over the east side of the Centaur Bath in the 3rd century B.C. was erected as an uninterrupted rectangular hall with interior columns, the foundations of its back wall would have had to cross over the stairway into the subterranean well room. The building history of the area would thus have had a peculiarly complicated sequence: A, the building of the stairwell and well room as part of a general alteration of the Centaur Bath; B, the filling of the stairwell and the construction over it of the west wall of a rectangular columned hall, with some way devised to keep manhole 1976-1 in use; C, the dismantling of the hall and the reconditioning of the stairwell, once more to provide access to manhole 1976-1; and, finally, D, the Roman development of the site with the construction of the Roman Cellar Building. At this time manhole 1976-1 was buried while its subterranean room became the core of the cellar for

¹⁰ The material from behind the west wall of the lower flight of steps is stored in pottery lot 1976-111. It can be dated no later than the late 320's B.C. Six pots with complete profiles were inventoried, as well as two lamps of the same type, one of which preserves its complete profile. The inventoried material includes the following:

C-1976-107 (Fig. 2). Attic black-glazed plate with rilled rim. Graffito scratched in floor of plate:]ΔΓICY. The penultimate letter looks like a lunate sigma. If it is an omikron, however, the letter shows no trace of any intention to close the circle.

C-1976-173 (Fig. 2). Attic black-glazed plate with rilled rim. Four concentric grooves on floor, with stamped dots. This is close to *Athenian Agora* XII, no. 1044, p. 309, fig. 10, dated ca. 325 B.C.

C-1976-170. Local coarse-ware storage jar with two handles.

C-1976-171. Local unglazed olpe with high-swung handle.

C-1976-172 (Fig. 2). Locally manufactured skyphos, narrower and more elongated than C-1971-105: see Williams, 1976, pl. 24, 330's or possibly slightly later.

C-1976-174. Rilled-rim plate, unglazed. Pinkish tan clay with numerous lime inclusions. Import?

C-1976-175 (Fig. 2). Local plain lekanis with disk foot. This is a variant of the form in Williams and Fisher, 1975, no. 43, which has a ring foot and handles slightly differently executed (from votive pit, third quarter of 4th century).

L-1976-21 and L-1976-22. Similar to Williams and Fisher (under 1 above), no. 56, pl. 27; see also Williams and Fisher, 1975, no. 62, p. 123, pl. 21, from votive pit. Probably within the 320's B.C.

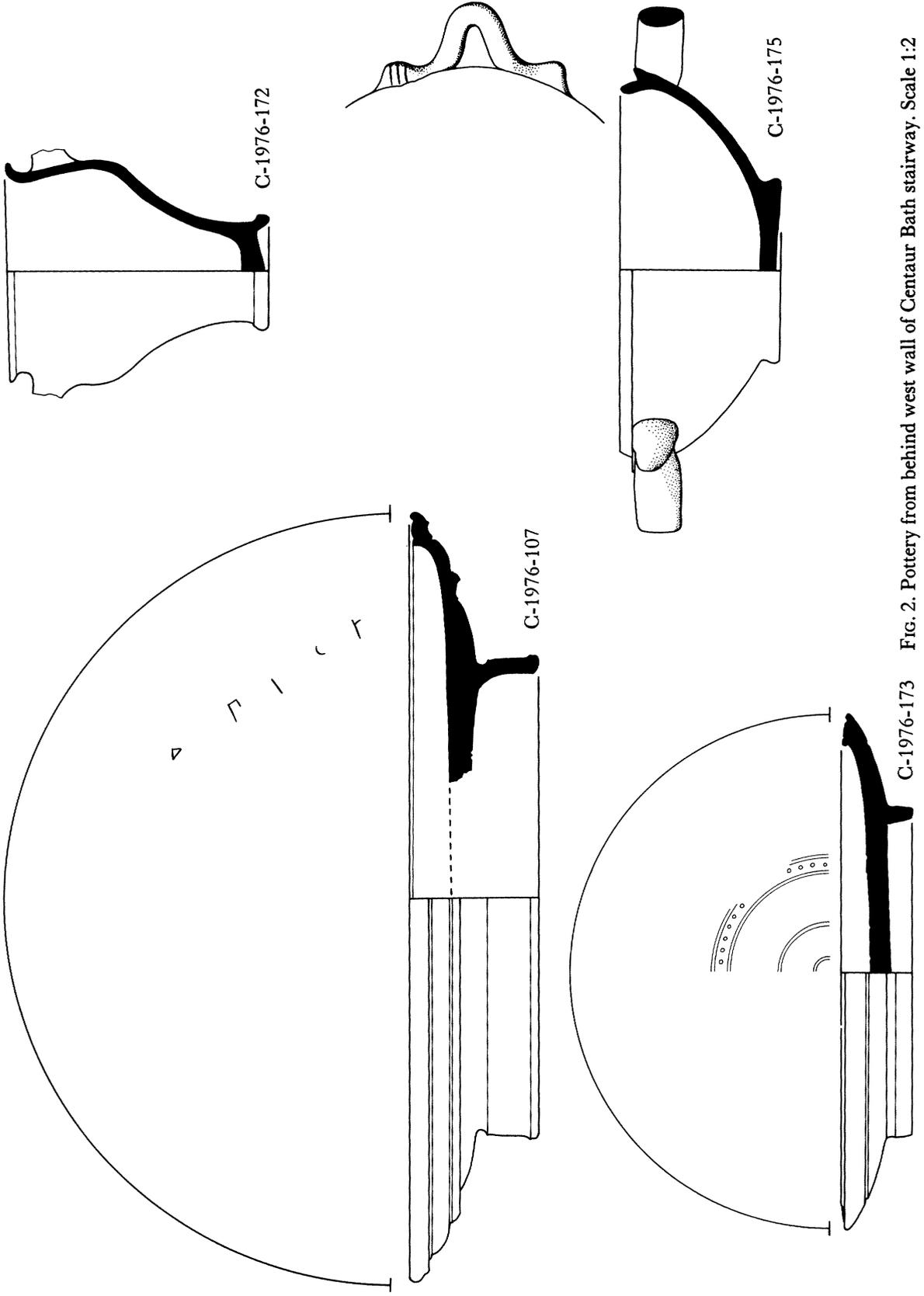


FIG. 2. Pottery from behind west wall of Centaur Bath stairway. Scale 1:2

C-1976-173

the new building. The stairwell was cleared again and altered for use as the access to the basement of the Roman Cellar Building. Steps B and C could be combined into a single phase if one could find evidence that the west wall of the Hellenistic columned hall was designed with access into the well room from the hall. The second, simpler sequence eliminates the need to posit the construction of the stairway, its filling in, and its re-clearing for Roman use.

WEST OF THE CENTAUR BATH

Immediately west of the Centaur Bath is a series of structures that provide additional information about the history of the area (Fig. 1). The one building that has been identified as existing before the bath is preserved only in a north-south line of blocks, apparently foundations, and a plaster-cement floor east of them. The north edge of the plaster-cement floor was destroyed by the erection of the Roman south stoa of the temenos of Temple E, specifically by the easternmost buttress in its back wall (cf. Fig. 3¹¹). The eastern edge of the floor was destroyed during the construction of the Centaur Bath. In red fill under the floor of room 6 of the bath was distinguished a north-south foundation trench, the fill of which appears to be mid-5th century in date; that cutting may have held the foundations for the east wall of the room with the plaster-cement floor. Little more can be said now about the pre-bath levels of the area.

There is almost no clear evidence for structures contemporary with the Centaur Bath. On its west side is a building now only partially explored. As in the case of the earlier building just discussed, the northern limit of this structure was destroyed by the south stoa of the temenos of Temple E. Some of its east wall was removed through later disturbances; it can definitely be said, however, that the Centaur Bath was separated from its western neighbor by a narrow alley 2.05 m. wide. The date of construction of the western building cannot yet be ascertained, but the recovery of moldmade relief bowl C-1990-61 from a deep fill under the last earth floors of the southern room permits the hypothesis of a radical alteration of the building in the 3rd century B.C.

It is currently impossible to understand the full plan of this western building, largely because so little of the area has been cleared. One room is paved with small cobbles set in a plaster cement. A raised poros curb along the west side of the floor was apparently used by persons drawing water from a well, 1990-1, situated against the south wall of the room. The room south of well 1990-1 is ill defined, its east wall badly robbed, its west wall partially covered by the Roman east-west roadway *in situ* in this area, its south wall totally buried in unexcavated territory. At least two packed earth floors were excavated here between the levels of +82.90 and +82.54. It can only be said that the room was three meters wide from east to west; at this time it is not possible either to restore doorways or to assign any specific function to the room.

The building may have been destroyed or badly damaged in the late 3rd or early 2nd century, or at least at some time well before the collapse of Corinth in 146 B.C. This is

¹¹ Note that the alley shown on Figure 1 west of the Centaur Bath runs slightly east of north, while that shown on Figure 3 west of the Roman Cellar Building runs slightly west of north; the two coincide approximately at the easternmost buttress.

attested not by the contents of well 1990-1, which has yet to be cleared, but by a deep circular pit that had been dug into the earth floor of the southern room (pit 1990-1). Of special interest are the moldmade relief bowls recovered from the shaftlike pit.

PIT 1990-1

8. Corinthian moldmade relief krater Pl. 3

C-1990-17. H. 0.174, including applied mask; est. diam. of rim 0.018 m.

Clean buff clay, some air holes, powdery to the touch. *Ca.* 7.5YR 7/3.5.

Moldmade relief krater with central medallion of alternating palmettes and honeysuckle. Medallion framed by three relief ribs, body imbricated with pellets in pine-cone pattern. Pattern terminates with two relief ribs, guilloche, a second pair of relief ribs, a space 0.007 m. wide, with a wide V-shaped groove above. Rim 0.049 m. tall rises to outward-thickened lip; sharp articulation on exterior between rim and lip. Three feet in form of masks, only one of which is preserved: comic mask with fillet around head, positioned jaw outward. Puncture for vent under left side of appliqué, behind right side of mouth. Inside and outside glazed black, rim on exterior misfired to reddish brown. Trace of double-dipping on inside wall.

This bowl has a wide bottom with vertical walls, unlike the majority of Athenian examples. See *Athenian Agora XXII*, p. 16.

Before 200 B.C., possibly slightly later.

9. Corinthian moldmade relief krater Pl. 3

C-1990-43. Max. pres. dim. 0.085 m.

Fine orangeish tan clay, small lime inclusions. 7.5YR 6.3/5.

Fragment missing central medallion, rim, and lip. Corona of triangular leaves with six ribs, then row of fronds with 19 foliations, all hatched, alternating with leaves of corona type (same stamp). Body zone preserves winged Eroses facing forward, wings curling up to head. Zone between body and rim has single relief rib; above, diagonally hatched "globs", two relief ribs, guilloche band. Foot in form of head of maenad with stephane, flat area above forehead, applied jaw outward. Puncture for venting under left side of appliqué.

For fragment from same mold, see Edwards, *Corinth VII*, iii (under 5 above), no. 875, p. 172, pl. 76. G. R. Edwards suggests that the production of this

type of bowl, with head bosses, persists into the later first half of the 2nd century B.C. Little conclusive stratigraphic evidence exists to support the chronology, but Corinth has a large collection of such appliqué heads; their popularity here may suggest that the moldmade relief krater with head bosses lasted well beyond the turn of the 2nd century in the Corinthia. Rotroff assumes that the head bosses on Attic moldmade relief bowls fall out of favor before 200 B.C.: *Athenian Agora XXII*, p. 16.

Probably within the first quarter of the 2nd century B.C.

10. Corinthian moldmade relief krater Pl. 3

C-1990-20. Max. pres. dim. 0.139; Th. of wall 0.006–0.007 m.

Cream-gray clay, poorly compacted, with lime inclusions, some very large. Close to 3.5Y 7/2.

Fragment of upper wall and lower rim. Single rosettes and standing figures alternate around top of wall. Figures *ca.* 0.055 m. tall. From left: Artemis facing forward, torch in right hand, wearing chiton with hem above knees; veiled female facing forward with weight on left leg, left hand on left hip, right arm raised, hand holding scepter; Artemis, same as first figure. Above, zone 0.036 m. wide with two horizontal ribs, wavy line dotted on both sides, faint groove, space, then single groove at point of application of wheelmade rim.

11. Corinthian moldmade relief bowl Pl. 3

C-1990-18. H. 0.079, diam. of rim 0.138 m.

Fine, non-micaceous pinkish clay with tiny, white inclusions. 7.5YR 7/4.

Full profile; lip is outward thickened, grooved under overhang. Medallion design not clear, probably rosette with crack in mold across center, framed by two relief lines. Corolla decorated with *Nymphaea lotus* (?) petals. Wall decorated with alternating dotted *Nymphaea caerulea* petals and grapevines. Top of body decorated with wave and dot between two relief lines. Flaking and lime-pocked black glaze on inside, fired orangeish brown in places on outside.

12. Corinthian moldmade relief bowl Pl. 4

C-1990-19. H. 0.085, diam. of lip (restored) 0.14 m.

Fine cream to buff clay with tiny, sandy inclusions. 7.5YR 7/4 to 7.5YR 8/4.

Complete profile; outward-thickened lip, horizontal top surface. Medallion decorated with four palmettes framed by two relief ribs. Imbricate pattern on wall, stopped at top by pendent semicircles consisting of double relief lines with slashes as filling ornament. Wavy relief line above each semicircle. Rim with two relief ribs; above, row of rosettes. Dull black glaze.

Rim fragment found in foundation trench of wall 6.

13. Corinthian moldmade relief kantharos Pl. 4

C-1990-21 a, b. Est. max. dim. at lip, ca. 0.17 m.

Cream-buff clay, pinkish core. Surface 7.5YR 7.7/4; core ca. 3YR 7/4.

Fragment preserves *Nymphaea lotus* petal and vine-leaf tendril in moldmade body zone; scar of handle attachment obscures top of lotus petal and interrupts egg and dart. To right of lotus leaf, cup wall decorated with horizontal tendril with grape cluster, leaf, and new tendril under egg and dart (b). Egg and dart framed top and bottom by pearling (fainter above); plain band 0.009 m. wide, then deep groove partially reserved, plain band 0.028 m. wide, again groove partially reserved. Lip missing. In field between reserved grooves, running ivy tendril with leaves applied in cream slip, stems incised (a).

These fragments are especially interesting because they suggest a metallic prototype. They also combine the slipped and incised ivy motif used on kantharoi of the later 4th and 3rd centuries with the molded body that is the hallmark of the moldmade relief bowl.

G. R. Edwards calls this form a stemmed bowl: "Hellenistic Pottery" in *Small Objects from the Pnyx: II (Hesperia, Suppl. 10)*, Princeton 1956, no. 92, p. 103, pl. 47; other examples listed there.

14. Gray-ware mastos bowl Pl. 4

C-1990-16. H. 0.083, diam. of lip 0.115 m.

Fine, non-micaceous gray clay, with occasional tiny, white inclusions.

Ovoid body terminates in bottom button, no foot; wall rises without rim to rounded lip. Above button, 15 grooves decorate lower two-thirds of bowl, stopping 0.036 m. below lip. Two grooves on outside below lip. Black slip or glaze, slightly flaked, over exterior and interior.

One moldmade relief bowl worth noting here, C-1990-22, comes from the fill into which pit 1990-1 was dug. Its decoration and form are unparalleled in Corinth, although the clay and glaze support its identification as a local product.

15. Moldmade relief bowl Pl. 4

C-1990-22. H. 0.063; est. diam. 0.11–0.12 m.

Very fine buff to grayish buff clay, with minuscule sparkling inclusions in the surface. Near 5.YR 5/6.5. Orange glaze all over.

Medallion and frame missing. Bottom of wall encircled with pea-sized pellets. Above, hemispherical wall decorated with isolated elements, each reaching close to top of molded body. First element at bottom, left: pellet and possible tendril. Second element: poorly executed pendent U-shaped form with beading along its edges inside and out; central plastic vein. Third element: possible pendent U with diagonal strokes (leaves?) rising from left edge, perhaps crude half-palmette. At bottom left, crudely drawn curling tendril(?). At top of body, horizontal row of beading below plastic rib and wheelmade rim with slightly flaring lip.

The potter may have gotten the idea for pellets around a central medallion from the beading on the base of some Attic bowls, but the Corinthian handmade version is much cruder. See Edwards (under 13 above), nos. 51–53, 55, 56, and 59, p. 99, pl. 42.

Both the earth of this area and the cement floor with small cobbles were overlaid very closely by the earliest Roman road. Without the protection of a heavy overburden, time and use were able to extract their toll on the occupation level or levels between the abandonment of the building and the laying of the Roman road. For example, within this period, a north-east–southwest drain was laid across the cobble-cement floor of the well room, which did extensive damage to that floor and to the top of well 1990-1.

THE ROMAN PHASES

(Figs. 3 and 4)

In 1989 two building phases were identified in the stoa that defines the south side of the temenos of Temple E. The original stoa appears to have been simple, single storied and without rooms or subdivisions. At its east end, however, where it projected eastward from the high ground on which it was sited, the stoa gave the appearance of being a two-storied unit; the bottom story was in fact only the exposed foundation that extended the stoa slightly beyond the edge of the hill. Recent analysis of the pottery recovered from the foundation trench along the south wall of the south stoa places the construction within the Augustan period, or, possibly, into the reign of Tiberius.

The reconstruction of the temenos, which involved a revamping of the four stoas that framed it, most probably should be placed within the second half of the 2nd century after Christ. The exact date of the reconstruction, for which there are very few architectural remains, is currently almost impossible to determine precisely.¹²

As mentioned above, a roadway ran along the south side of the temenos; more road metal was identified this year along the south (back) wall of the south stoa (Fig. 3). In past investigations the Roman road had been found to abut the towerlike east end of the stoa as well as the sidewalk of heavy poros blocks on the south side of the street. Under the road is a sewage tunnel draining toward the east; it is dug into natural earth without any reinforcement, in stone or cement, of its ceiling, side walls, or floor. As it passes along the north side of the Roman Cellar Building it descends to such a depth that it also passes under the pebble-mosaic floor of Room 1 of the Centaur Bath (cf. Fig. 1). Only where the roof of the sewer is close to ground level are its walls lined and is its roof formed by slabs; such a segment can be seen in the north-south portion of the drain along the west side of the Cellar Building (Fig. 3).

The earliest of the Roman road crusts directly overlaps strata and architecture of the Hellenistic period. The foundation trench for the south wall of the south stoa of Temple E was dug into the pre-Roman strata from the level of the earliest Roman road. The part of the foundation trench examined this year was found to be filled with material that is more diagnostic than were the thin-walled cups recovered in earlier seasons from the same trench farther east. The Roman lamps and Italic sigillata wares found this year support a late Augustan or, possibly, Tiberian date for the initial construction of the stoa, unless they were discarded after an extended period of use.

16. Early Imperial moldmade lamp
L-1990-3. Est. body diam. 0.09 m.
Clean, fine cream clay. 10YR 7.5/2.

Pl. 4 Fragment preserves central perforated disk, three rings, petals with round ends. Rim has three rings; nozzle with air hole, elongated nozzle volute.

¹² Williams and Zervos, 1989, pp. 326-333, esp. note 14. See also C. K. Williams, II, "A Re-evaluation of Temple E and the West End of the Forum of Corinth," in *The Greek Renaissance in the Roman Empire* (Institute of Classical Studies, Suppl. 55), S. Walker and A. Cameron, edd., London 1989 (pp. 156-162), pp. 160-161. The initial enclosure complex here is dated within the first quarter of the 1st century after Christ, perhaps slightly later.

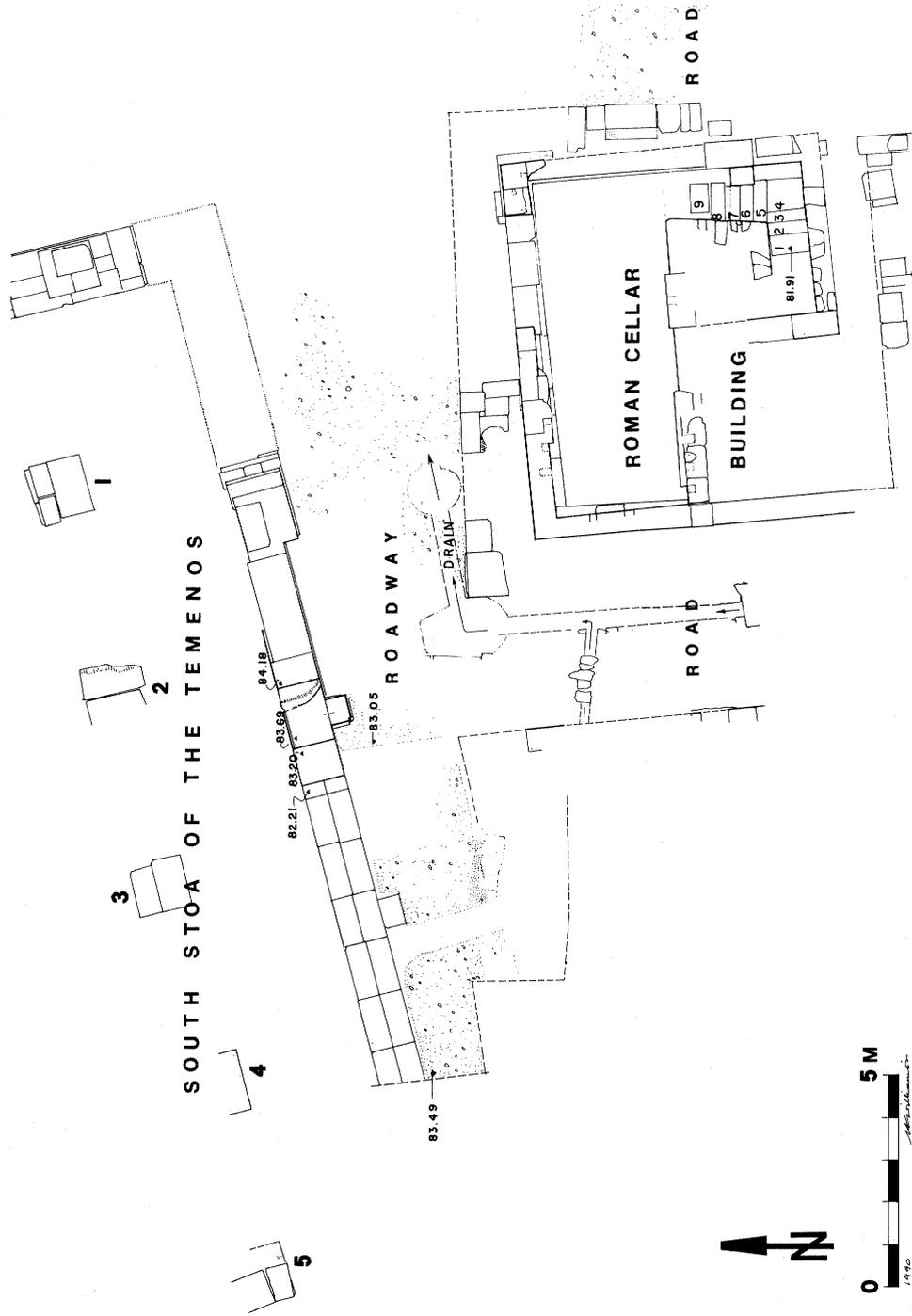


FIG. 3. Plan of southeast corner of temenos of Temple E and Roman Cellar Building, during reign of Tiberius

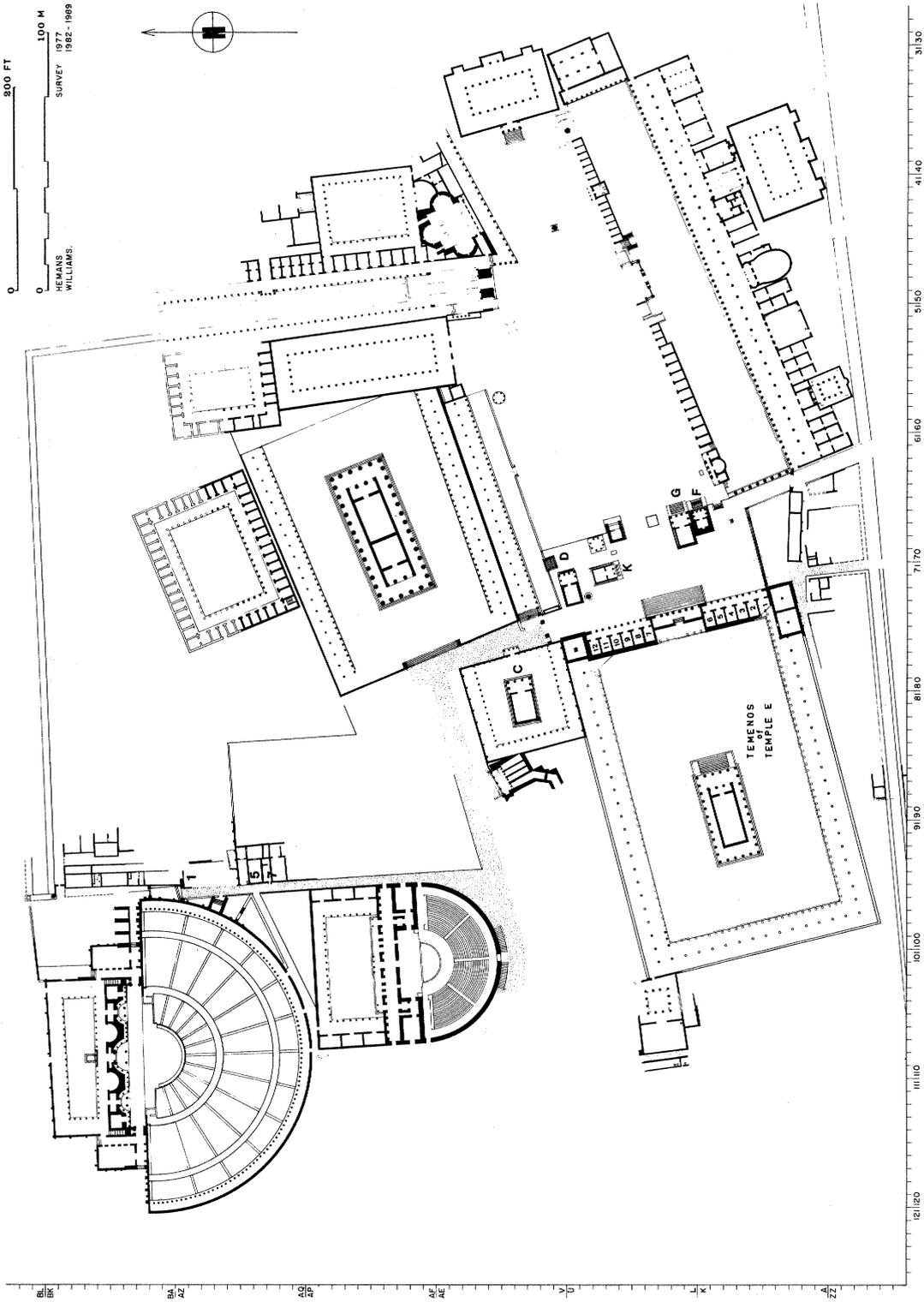


FIG. 4. Plan of central Corinth, Antonine period

Cf. J. Perlzweig, *The Athenian Agora*, VII, *Lamps of the Roman Period*, Princeton 1961, no. 22, p. 74, pl. 2.

Late 1st century B.C., early 1st century after Christ.

17. Early Imperial moldmade lamp Pl. 4

L-1990-4. Max. pres. dim. 0.035 m.

Fine buff clay without inclusions. 5YR 7/3.5.

Disk with two gladiators crossing swords, one at left with face forward, shield on proper left arm; figure at right has back to observer, left arm outstretched from elbow, long hair falling over back. Pour hole between legs of figure at left.

Early 1st century after Christ, not precisely dateable because of fragmentary condition.

In places at least seven different crusts of road metal were preserved; the last crust apparently had been covered as part of a general change in the use of the area south of the temenos of Temple E. This can be seen in the highest level of road metal, where it has been divided into segments by the construction of a series of north-south walls across the width of the thoroughfare; these effectively curtailed the usefulness of the street as an artery for traffic. The architects who appropriated this public roadway used the back wall of the stoa as the northern limit of their expanded design. The elimination of the street appears to have occurred at about the time when the temenos itself was being refurbished. The two activities may have been parts of a single plan for urban alteration.

The architecture of the stoa also became clearer during excavation in 1990. The easternmost five freestanding foundations for the interior columns of the south stoa have now been located and cleared; they are spaced appropriately for supporting a row of freestanding columns along the central axis of the stoa in its first phase, at 4.76 m. on center. The central axis of the stoa and, as a result, that of the interior foundations, is 4.26 m. north of the axis of its south (back) wall. At column position 4, however, the simplicity of the plan starts to fail. Here the stoa is crossed by a deep north-south trench, now robbed of all its fabric, but easily recognized as a foundation trench refilled in the Byzantine period. Only at the bottom of this trench is preserved the bottom of foundation 4, built of squared, well-fitted poros blocks.

At position 5 only the lowest two courses of squared poros blocks of the original Roman column foundation are preserved. The northwest corner of these remains is obscured by a superimposed freestanding foundation of later date. The earlier foundation is preserved only to a height of +83.01 m. The later foundation, of rather casually cut stone bonded by a liberal use of cement, is preserved to a height of +84.158 m. The earlier foundation of cut-poros blocks will hereafter be referred to as foundation 5a, and its successor as foundation 5b.

Foundation 5b gives the position for the interior columns in the south stoa in its rebuilt form. Foundation 5b is 1.38 m. north and 0.80 m. west of the earlier foundation, making the interval between the axis of the south (back) wall of the stoa and the axis for the new interior supports 5.53 m., or 1.27 m. wider than the interval in the earlier stoa. If the measurement between the axis of foundation pier 5b and the back wall is duplicated to give the distance between the central axis of the stoa and the axis of the columns for the front façade as rebuilt, the position of the façade facing the temenos then would correspond to the foundation trench discovered in 1989 immediately west of the West Shops and associated at that time with the front façade of the stoa in its second phase.¹³ The hypothetical position of the

¹³ Williams and Zervos, 1989, pp. 331-333.

front face of the later stoa is not exactly at the center of the foundation trench but one meter back, or south, of it. Such a setback allows foundation support for two crepidoma steps between the edge of the euthynteria and the stylobate, each tread being *ca.* 0.35 m. wide.¹⁴ The width of the south stoa in its second phase thus can be calculated to have been exactly that of the west stoa of the enclosure, attested by exposed remains at the northwest corner of the temenos.

One interesting fact established in the excavation this year is that the original Roman south stoa was not completely rebuilt when the later, wider stoa with a new interior colonnade was erected. The three easternmost foundations for interior columns were retained without change. As noted above, a north-south foundation trench, almost as deep as that of the original south wall of the stoa, was dug to cross the freestanding foundation for column four, whose bottommost blocks are still *in situ*. Although the north-south foundation trench has been robbed of all its blocks, its construction must belong to the second phase of the stoa. The foundation was meant to support a crosswall that would have isolated the easternmost twenty-three meters of the original stoa from the rebuilt western portion; the eastern end apparently was divided at this time into two columned rooms (Fig. 4).

West of the crosswall the stoa was drastically redesigned and rebuilt. The interval from the west face of this north-south trench to the edge of pier 5b is 4.5 m., or equal to the distance that can be restored between that foundation and the north edge of the south (back) foundation of the stoa.

LATER ROMAN LEVELS

The Antonine-Severan stoa (Fig. 4), its east end partitioned into two rooms, each with a central column, probably stood without much additional change until the earthquake of A.D. 365 or 375. Apparently soon thereafter the east end was radically altered. A few archaeological remains, coins and artifacts of 5th- and 6th-century date that were found in the excavation of 1989, suggested an afterlife for the stoa of about a century and a half, perhaps slightly longer.

At the beginning of this final period, the floor level of the rooms at the east end of the stoa was lowered to an elevation of *ca.* +83.60 m., and the isolated foundations that had supported the interior columns were also taken down to that level. As known from the 1989 excavation, a new north-south partition wall was built across the stoa at this lower level just west of what had been the position for column 2. A doorway in the crosswall allowed one to enter a north-south corridor and a western basement room. In the new design, the foundation for what had been the west wall of the western Antonine-Severan room now became the new west wall in the subterranean structure. Together the corridor and the western basement room were about the same size as the Antonine-Severan room of the stoa.

An east-west mud-brick partition wall appears to have subdivided the western subterranean room. In its northwest corner this year was found the grave of a small child buried

¹⁴ Such a restoration does not include any support given by the foundation to a stone drain channel in front of the stoa. The blocks of such drains are not customarily supported by the foundation for the colonnade, although they necessarily overlap that foundation where the euthynteria projects beyond the lowest step course. Apparently such blocks, which bear no special weight, were not considered to be in danger of settling, or, if they did settle, could be reset easily and inexpensively.

within a Gaza amphora. The grave (1990-8) appears to have been dug through the early floors of the room and, apparently, had not been sealed by the latest of the earthen occupation levels.

18. Gaza amphora Pl. 5

C-1990-12. Pres. H. 0.592; diam. below handles 0.218 m.

Micaceous brown clay with dense amounts of fine sandy, white, and coarse gray clay; a few minuscule inclusions and voids. 5YR 6/6.

Shoulders and one handle missing, perhaps intentionally broken at time of burial.

Amphora with long cylindrical body, tapering to truncated conical toe. Two vertical loop handles *ca.* 0.0085 m. long applied just below shoulder. Body spirally grooved in band *ca.* 0.07 m. wide around toe; main body smooth, except a fine horizontal band of

combing at height of 0.205 m.; under shoulder, handle zone spirally grooved, deeply and sloppily.

Single hole, diam. 0.007, drilled into body at comb-decorated band.

Cf. C. K. Williams, II, "Corinth, 1981: East of the Theater," *Hesperia* 51, 1982, nos. 73, 74, pp. 139–140, fig. 3 (catalogue numbers reversed), pl. 44. Because upper shoulder and rim of 18 are not preserved, it is impossible to assign this amphora to either the low- or the deep-rimmed type.

Possible range: 4th, 5th, and well into the 6th century after Christ.

This is the second burial that has been found in this area. The other, the grave of an adult, had been made through the roof-tile debris that overlay the highest floor of the west room and may be slightly later in date than the child's burial.¹⁵

FRANKISH LEVELS

(Figs. 5 and 6)

The Frankish remains excavated in the 1989 season were identified as a colonnade flanking the east side of a large court. It had been constructed from spolia of the Roman and Byzantine periods. The portico wavers along its north–south length, giving the impression of a casually designed and carelessly built structure. The spolia selected for use within the stoa likewise indicate a lack of interest in consistency of forms and sizes. The general impression results in part from the builders' use of earlier Frankish house walls as foundations for the stoa wall, apparently for the sake of convenience. Coins recovered in 1989 from the various use levels of the Frankish court showed, however, that the court was more important than the rather slap-dash stoa suggested. In large part the coins recovered were barbaric imitations of Frankish Tournois and had been cut in half or into even smaller segments or folded in order to stop their further circulation. The coins date the use of the court to the second half of the 13th century and the first decade of the 14th century.¹⁶

This year the pattern of 1989 was repeated: coins again were found in the gravel of the court, among the latest being those of Philip of Tarentum. The largest percentage of coins was recovered from the topmost court surface; they appear to have been concentrated in the southern half of the space, becoming scarcer along the west side of the court. Large numbers of these coins were either cut or folded (Pl. 8; see Appendix below, pp. 42–44). With the

¹⁵ Williams and Zervos, 1989, p. 338.

¹⁶ O. Zervos, in Williams and Zervos, 1989, pp. 357–360.

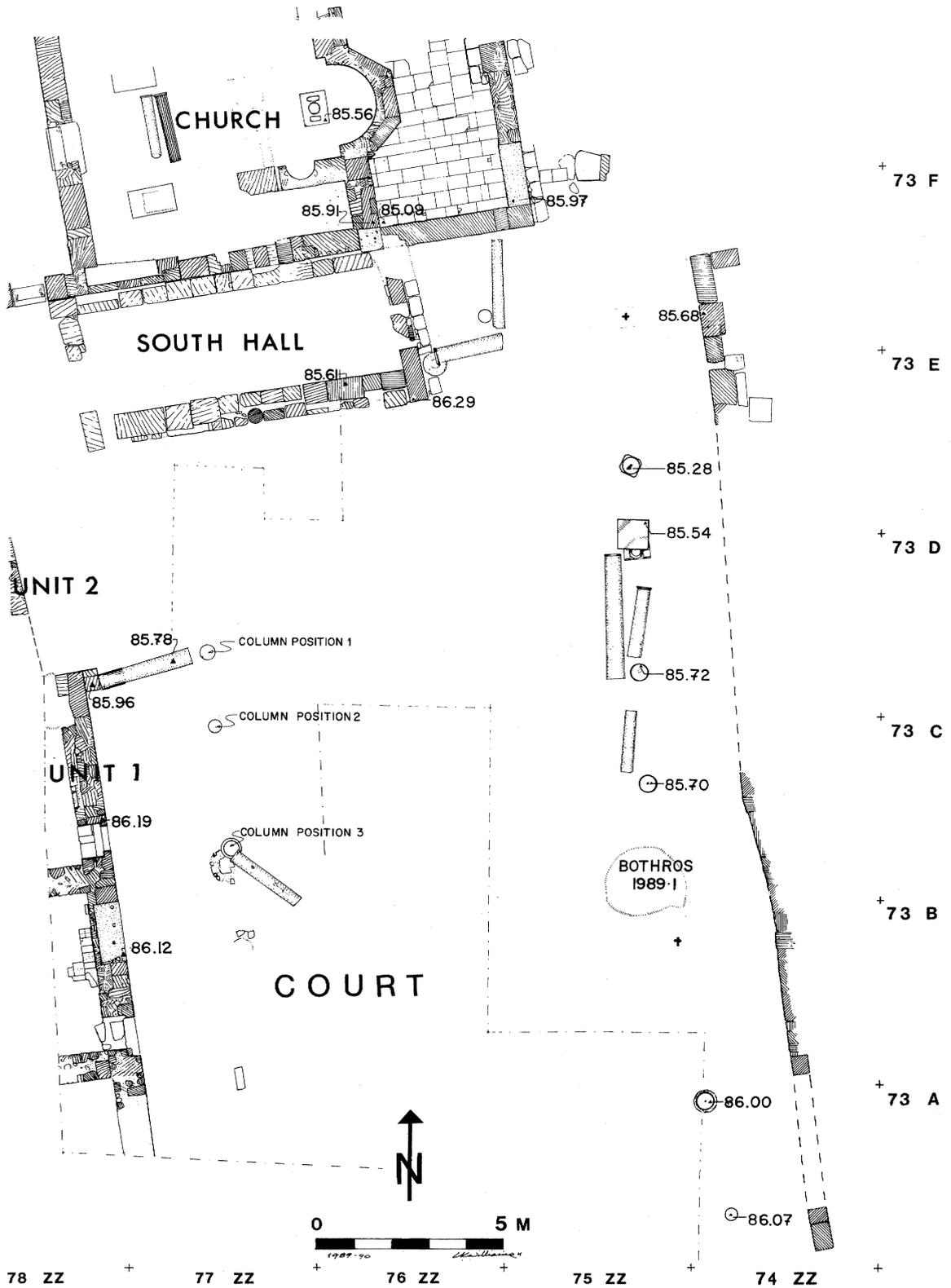


FIG. 5. Plan of court and south side of Frankish church

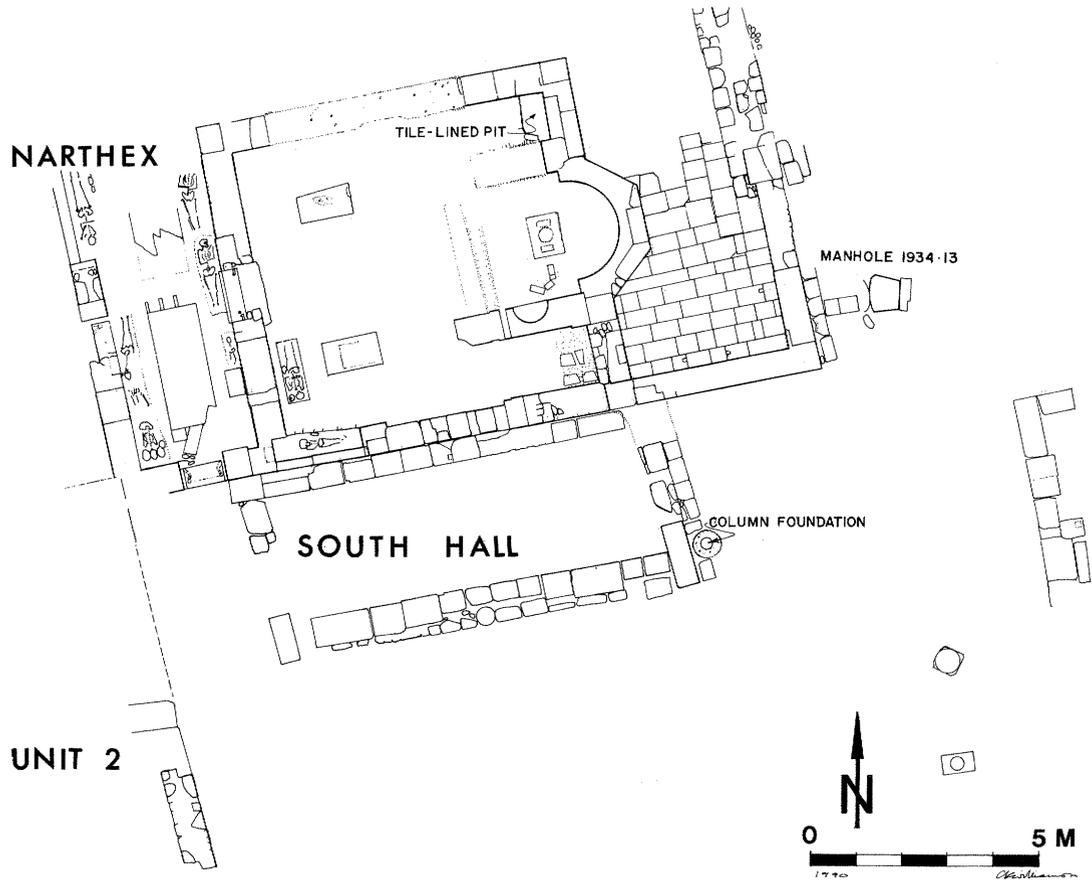


FIG. 6. Plan of Frankish church

coins in this stratum was found a single cast-lead cross (MF-1990-2) with short arms and a long vertical bar perforated with a very small hole for suspension.

THE WEST SIDE OF THE FRANKISH COURT (Fig. 5)

Work this year has proved that the court is, indeed, a more important space than was first suggested by the excavation of its east stoa in 1989. At the north end of the court stands a small but well-constructed church with narthex. Abutting the west side of the narthex is a two-unit building that defines the west side of the court. As yet only minimally investigated, it appears to have been designed in two stages. The northern segment, Unit 2, almost completely unexcavated except for its east façade wall, is the later. The façade wall, 0.65 m. wide, has been robbed of most of its fabric at both ends, but it does preserve evidence for a single door close to its midpoint and a partition wall *ca.* 1.75 m. south of the door.

The original, southern building (Unit 1), which protrudes slightly into the court beyond the façade of Unit 2, has now been exposed along 13.35 m. of its east façade (Fig. 5). Unit 1 was the first building to be erected on the west side of the court; it was constructed at

right angles to the long axis of the church, 10.08 m. south of the narthex door. The northern addition Unit 2 was built thereafter in the space that remained between the church and Unit 1, its façade closing the space between the northeast corner of Unit 1 and the southwest corner of the narthex (Fig. 6). The result was a façade that appears to have been constructed at a rather random angle, although it was designed deliberately so that the new unit did not block the only entrance from the court into the church. At the same time, apparently, a hall was built along the south side of the church, its west wall parallel to the façade of Unit 2; the wall was angled to keep the passageway to the narthex door from becoming too narrow and being hidden from view to persons standing in the court.

A small portion of three rooms in a north–south line has been excavated to floor level behind the façade of Unit 1 (Fig. 5). The western section of these rooms still lies under unexcavated fill, as does most of the southern part of the southernmost room. The exterior wall of Unit 1 is sturdily built, about 0.80 m. thick, with doorways well cut and fitted and a window sill of extremely generous proportions. The walls are constructed, however, without the use of lime mortar.

A colonnade similar to that on the east side of the court ran along its west side, but only in front of Unit 1. It apparently did not continue north from the northeast corner of this structure to the church: the northern termination of the stoa is visible at the jog between the northern and southern units (Fig. 5). Here a pier 0.55 m. wide is built into the fabric of the façade, its top at a height of +85.96 m. A fallen and partially fluted column shaft of poros was found immediately east of the pier, its west end wedged against the pier, the other against the northernmost upright column shaft of the colonnade. A marble Ionic base was found tilted against the pier, perhaps still in the position it took after it slipped from the top of the pier when the colonnade collapsed. These three elements permit a minimum height of *ca.* 3.25 m. to be calculated for the roof of the colonnade at the point where its beams were let into the building wall. About three meters east of the façade wall were found three column bases *in situ*; they had once supported the columned façade of the west stoa or porch. The northernmost, a partially buried but upright column shaft of Karystos marble, lines up with the wall pier described above. The position of the second column is indicated by a small poros disk, apparently placed in the course of an alteration; the original base would have been slightly farther to the south but evidently had been removed at the time of the repair. The third base, Roman Ionic, is of white marble; its top torus has been cut back vertically. A monolithic column shaft was found fallen to the southeast from its recut base. On the shaft is carved in relief a cross on an orb, an insignia remaining from an earlier Christian use. The interval between the first and third column is 4.90 m.

The colonnades on both the east and west sides of the court attest at least one phase of alteration or repair. Evidence for this phase was already noted at the fifth preserved column position from the south in the east colonnade, where one Byzantine impost block, re-used as a column base for the stoa, was superseded by a second.¹⁷

On the west side of the court the colonnade also displays signs of alteration and resetting. The base at position 2 was put into place only in the final phase of the court. The base

¹⁷ Williams and Zervos, 1989, p. 349, fig. 3, position on plan between A and B.

used earlier was removed; either it or another appropriate stone now is bedded on the final, hard-packed surface of the court. The base in position 3 shows more clearly the signs of repair or rebuilding. Here, on the gravel of the final packed floor, sits a base of Attic Ionic style (torus-scutia-torus, the top torus cut back); immediately to the south, but at one stratum lower in the series of court floors, is a circular cement bedding that preserves the precise position of the base for the earlier stoa.

The façade wall of Unit 1 behind the stoa was pierced by a series of doors, two of which have been uncovered this year. Both openings are 0.90 m. wide; the more northern stands 4.21 m. from the northeast corner of the unit. In the wall, almost equidistant between the two doors, is preserved the marble sill of a large window.

The two exterior doorways are carefully constructed, with a high doorstop and well-fashioned jambs. A framing element projects from the jambs, contracting the opening to 0.70 m. The doorstop, 0.16 m. thick, rises 0.22 m. above the preserved stone doorsill all along the outer edge of the doorway. The doorsill is at an elevation of +85.33 m. No pivot holes or shoes are preserved in it; it is therefore necessary to restore a wooden threshold on the stone and against the doorstop. A block found at the southeast side of the base for the third column of the west stoa can be restored to the jamb of either door 1 or door 2, but it must occupy a position no lower than 0.87 m. above the threshold, the height to which the jambs now stand intact. The bolt hole carved in the side of this block preserves clearly the device by which the door had once been secured. The placement of the bolt hole shows that the wooden door was no more than 0.06 m. thick.

The window, as mentioned above, can be identified by the marble block, 1.65 m. in length, that has been re-used for the sill, even though no fabric of the wall or window frame is preserved above it. The marble block is finished on the front, top, and back; its ends show anathyrosis. The top carries later cuttings for a double-valve window or shutter. The pivot holes at both ends of the block show heavy wear from the outward swing of the shutters. Two cuttings for drop bolts are preserved about one-third and two-thirds down the length of the block. Unfortunately nothing of the window jambs is preserved, but the cuttings on the window-sill block preclude the possibility that the profile of the jambs was similar to that of the door jambs.

Inside the building, 0.15 m. to the left of the northern doorway, is an east–west partition wall 0.75 m. thick, too wide to serve as a simple partition for a single-storied structure. This partition and one similar to it about 4.30 m. to its south are built of stones rather smaller than those used in the exterior wall and with more clay infilling.

The second room from the north, served by the window with the marble sill, apparently was paved with tiles set on a bedding of earth. The tile floor is now much the worse for wear; much of the paving is missing, and what is there is badly shattered. The replacement of tiles by stone slabs in some areas may represent an alteration or repair made during a period of late use, evidence for which exists in a number of places.

Doorway 2 of the west building shows the efforts made to re-use the building after its initial destruction. The doorway was sealed up to the level of the top of the building debris and roof-tiles; the tiles were broken into small fragments and packed down. Directly inside the doorway, blocks were laid to form two very crude steps that led down to the original

floor level of the room. Not enough of the room has been excavated this year to allow discussion of the stratigraphy.

East of the façade of the building, wall debris was found as it had fallen upon the packed gravel surface of the court, largely within the area of the stoa and piled highest against the wall of the façade. The rubble was composed of stones smaller than those built into the preserved base of the exterior wall of the building. Over this debris and over the court south of the church, where the debris was not found, lay a blanket of sterile reddish soil that also covered the fallen columns of the stoa along the east and west sides of the court. No evidence exists that the red earth ever covered the main body of the church north of the west building, although red sterile soil was used as packing under the later floor of the narthex and also covered the south hall. While it is too early to draw any conclusions, it may be noted that the level of sterile red earth covering the Frankish complex appears to be too deep and too widespread for it all originally to have been mud brick tumbled from the upper walls, no matter what the logical height restored for the walls of the complex.

One interesting sculptural fragment, 19, was recovered from the destruction debris immediately east of the southern doorway. It had fallen into the court from the façade and was recovered from the tumbled wall debris east of doorway 2. The fragment perhaps came originally from a side or front panel of a sarcophagus and was recut to be used as a decorative feature in the wall of the building in question. Now broken, the relief originally carried the representation of a griffin. The workmanship might suggest a 2nd-century date, but the end of the beast's tail looks recut and the crowning molding of acanthus and water leaves over the figure was certainly recut in the Mediaeval period.

19. Marble relief of griffin Pl. 6

S-1990-2. Max. pres. L. 0.60 m.

White marble with small crystals.

Background wall of slab 0.06 m. thick with griffin in relief facing right, crowned by molding 0.12 m. tall of cyma recta and fascia.

Only top of tail, two wings, and mane of griffin preserved. Tail in S-curve ending in almond-shaped tuft with V-shaped incisions, perhaps retouching. Overlapping wings with flight feathers of right wing

incised by chisel. Vertical rows of U-shaped coverts with central ribs. Wing near shoulder in high relief. Rising from between wings, 0.50 m. from vertical left edge of slab, scalloped, finlike mane.

Crowning molding decorated with alternating arched and pointed leaves, all executed by chisel. Pointed leaves articulated by three V-shaped grooves, arched leaves articulated by four grooves and saw-toothed acanthus-leaf edges.

2nd century, recut in Mediaeval period.

THE FRANKISH CHURCH (Fig. 6, Pls. 7–9)

The church, which stands on the north side of the court, is small in proportion to the courtyard it helps define. It is 8.10 m. wide by 10.60 m. long east–west (the measurements are taken from the exterior face of the east wall of the sanctuary to the west face of the west wall of the narthex, not including the apse). The exterior plan of the church, excluding the later south hall and the eastern extension that encloses the apse, is a simple rectangle, broken only by a single three-faceted apse projecting from the east wall. Inside, the apse is semicircular, and the east end of the sanctuary is articulated by an offset of 0.22–0.23 m. from the straight north and south side walls. The sanctuary is two meters long and about 2.70 m.

wide. The north wall has been robbed of its fabric down to the cement bedding for the foundation, well below the floor of the church. The better-preserved south wall rises above floor level; in it is a semicircular niche 0.78 m. in diameter. The floor of the niche is about level with the top of the foundation for the altar preserved at the center of the sanctuary. The niche is an original part of the design of the church; thus there is no possibility that the south wall of the sanctuary was ever perforated by a doorway to the room to the south.

The south wall of the sanctuary terminates in a large poros anta block that was pried slightly out of its original position at some late date by scavengers for building material. A poorly executed vertical band of chiseling is hacked into the block on both its north and south faces with a flat chisel. The chiselwork may not belong with the original execution of the building. Aligned with the vertical band on the north face of the block is a semicircular trough or depression in the floor that delimits the western side of the sanctuary and appears to be the impression of a column shaft in the cement floor bedding. Although the shaft itself has been removed, it might be hypothesized that its exposed side had been squared to serve as a step block from the nave to the sanctuary. Upon this step was probably set in some late phase of the church a screen that defined the western limit of the sanctuary, a screen attested now, however, only by the vertical chiselwork on the north face of the anta terminating the south sanctuary wall; the band is cut into this block immediately south of the trough in the cement floor.

The sanctuary still preserves the foundation for an altar table. The block is 0.90 by 0.71 m., its long dimension running north-south. Two parallel slots *ca.* 0.17 m. wide are cut into the block to hold slab legs. Between the slots is a circular depression *ca.* 0.32 m. in diameter that may have been designed for a central columnar support.

The sanctuary is flanked by small rooms on north and south. The north room is 1.10 m. wide, the south room 1.28 m. wide. They both appear to have been only two meters long from east to west. The walls of the south room, which apparently is not a diaconicon, are between 0.67 and 0.73 m. thick. The inside face of its east wall is preserved only to a height of 0.36 m. above the floor; there is no evidence to indicate whether a niche above floor level could have been built within the thickness of the wall.

The north room differs from the south in the existence of a deep, tile-lined pit. Built against the northeast corner of the church foundations, it descends 0.95 m. below floor level. Apparently it was constructed after the original fabric of the church was in place, for its south and west sides are constructed of small tile fragments without mortar and are built against the stronger original foundations of cement and poros. The pit is too short to be a grave shaft, being only 0.86 m. from north to south and 0.60 m. wide. Two partially complete pots, but no human bones, were recovered from within the shaft.

20. Glazed pitcher

Pl. 5

C-1990-13. Pres. H. 0.167; max. diam. of body 0.125; min. diam. at neck 0.073; Th. of wall 0.006 m.

Hard, light-brown clay with very small, sparkling inclusions. 2.5YR 6/4.

Flat-bottomed pitcher with ovoid body; maximum diameter *ca.* 0.04 m. from bottom. Body contracts to neck, then flares toward rim, all in continuous flowing profile. Upper neck largely missing, making it impossible to determine if pitcher had pinched lip. Vertical handle from maximum diameter to neck or

rim. Undersurface of base has brown glaze and wash in looped strokes, perhaps the result of wiping. Body glaze brown, streaked, scarred by contact during firing with other vessels in kiln. Thin green wash on interior.

21. Mustard-glazed one-handed mug Pl. 5
 C-1990-14. H. 0.092; diam. of foot 0.0465; diam. of rim 0.071 m.
 Clean, pinkish tan clay, slightly friable. 2.5YR 6/4.

Mug with poorly executed ring foot, concave under-surface. Hemispherical lower body; maximum diameter at height of 0.035 m. Body concave above maximum diameter, tapering to minimum diameter at vertical lip. No articulation of rim. At maximum diameter, incised groove and vertical handle to slightly below rim; second groove *ca.* 0.035 m. below lip; third groove poorly executed, just below lip. White slipped, uneven ochre glaze on outside, pale milky yellow on inside. High luster to glaze, bubbled.

The nave proper is wider than it is long. Its interior width is 6.80 m., its interior length 4.80 m., measuring from the foundation for the step block of the sanctuary to the west wall. Within this rectangle are the foundations for two nave columns that divide the space into a central area and two side units. The west wall is pierced by only one doorway opening into a rectangular narthex.

The almost totally preserved length of the south wall of the nave is still visible rising well above the original floor level of the church. It is between 0.69 and 0.70 m. wide except for a long midsection of 2.65 m. starting 2.10 m. from the interior southeast corner of the south side room; this segment is only 0.54 m. thick. The south wall has no door that might have given access or exit to the area south of the nave.

Almost the entire north wall of the nave has been removed; even the foundation for that wall was taken down to its cement footing, for over 4.40 m. of its length. Like the south wall, the central portion of the north, although stripped of blocks to its bedding, appears to have been thinner, to judge by the form of the robbed-out trench. Such a contraction in the middle of the north and south walls can be explained best by supposing that their narrowest stretches did not bear so much weight as the thicker parts. The plan of the church shows that the segments of wall 0.54 m. thick agree in length and position with the space between the preserved southern sanctuary anta and the restored position of the column that stood on the foundation block on the south side of the nave. In fact, more evidence exists for the position of the northern nave column than for the southern, because the top surface of the northern foundation block preserves in cement the impression for its base.

The construction technique used for the north and south walls indicates that they could have supported barrel vaults in the manner of the distyle cruciform Byzantine churches of the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries. Such vaulting was constructed in the form of a Greek cross with four vaults radiating from the center of the nave. The thin segments of the walls in question are thus the part of the fabric that filled in but did not support the ends of the north and south vaults.

In Byzantine churches of this period it is customary to have a double-light window placed high in the side wall under the barrel vault. An impost block for such a window was found this year, packed into a late earth floor in the northeast corner of the nave. Apparently already dislodged from the church wall when the original paving of the nave was replaced by an earth floor, this impost block must have been part of the original fabric of the building.

22. Marble window mullion Pl. 6

A-1990-3. Pres. L. 0.368, W. 0.109, Th. 0.122 m. Pavonazzetto; small crystals, veined in irregular patterns with black.

Single fragment preserves complete upper portion of octagonal shaft and four-sided capital; facets of shaft between 0.045 and 0.048 m. wide, capital 0.157 m. high. Three sides of capital decorated, each within lyre frame. On left side, field filled by palm frond, divided by central vertical stalk 0.10 m. long, ending at top in point, eight round-ended leaves to each side. Right face similar to left but in poorer condition. Lyre frame on front face filled with two birds in profile, back to back, separated by vertical shaft decorated with diagonal hatch marks. Left bird has five short tail feathers, right bird four. Each wing has

five flight feathers, no delineation of coverts. Eyes are round incised circles, pupils picked. Most likely doves, possibly eagles; definitely not peacocks. Decoration on capitals executed with chisel, top horizontal surface roughly dressed with pick.

Cf. A-497 (Pl. 6). Both side faces of capital carved with birds in profile, back to back within lyre frame, similar to but more schematically carved than those on front face of 22. See also R. L. Scranton, *Corinth, XVI, Mediaeval Architecture in the Central Area of Corinth*, Princeton 1957, no. 40, p. 108, pl. 24.

The "palm" design in the lyre frame has early Middle Byzantine antecedents, for example in the Kapnikarea in Athens (ca. A.D. 1060–1070). See R. Krautheimer, *Early Christian and Byzantine Architecture*, 4th ed., Harmondsworth, England 1986, p. 390, fig. 350.

An arcosolium is built into the western end of the south nave wall. The niche is 0.44 m. deep within the 0.66 m. thickness of the fabric. Today, unfortunately, the spanning arch is attested only by one voussoir *in situ*, visible at the east side of the niche. The arcosolium sheltered a built sarcophagus of which the interior dimensions are 1.95 m. in length by 0.48–0.53 m. in width. A small portion of the plaster that had decorated the back wall of the niche is still *in situ*. One peculiar feature of this arcosolium is the detailing of its west end, which protrudes into the west wall at the southwest corner of the nave, forming a small recess, 0.36 m. deep, in the end wall. The arcosolium apparently had to be built in this position because, at its east end, the wall had to maintain full thickness to support the spring of the ceiling vault.

The interior of the narthex is 6.45–6.50 m. (restored) in length by 2.55–2.60 m. in width. Entrance from the outside is through the south wall, the full opening being slightly less than a meter wide; even though so narrow, the door was double valved. The marble threshold has a doorstep along its outer edge; two sets of pivot holes show that the door was rehung at least once. A door is also preserved in the west wall of the narthex, although not set on the east–west axis of the church: the south jamb is 1.80 m. north of the south wall of the narthex. This doorway was relatively monumental, measuring 1.61 m. in width. Its marble threshold carries a doorstep along the eastern face of the narthex wall. The doorstep has not been rounded by wear, and there is no evidence in the cuttings in the sill that the original door leaves were ever reset. There is, however, a doorsill *in situ* of poros blocks, built immediately over, and replacing, the one of marble. Less evidence of wear is shown on the western marble threshold than on that of the south doorway, implying that the main traffic into the church came through the southern entranceway. Very little is known about the function of the room west of the narthex. The position of the doorstep indicates, however, that the door swung into it rather than into the narthex, and thus that door, if bolted, was locked from within the room, not from the narthex.

Much of the original marble floor of the narthex is missing; parts of the paving were destroyed by later burials. A large slab of Karystos marble, 1.075 m. wide by 2.625 m. long, is set 0.74 m. north of the south wall. A second large paving slab occupies the center of the northern portion of the narthex. Around these were set smaller cut stones, mostly marble, laid in geometric patterns. In places along the sides of the large southern plaque, where the design is preserved, the pattern is made up of diamond-shaped pieces of cut marble with smaller triangular pieces or chips of colored marble between the diamonds.

An arcosolium is to be found at the northern end of the west narthex wall. It is quite similar in construction to the one in the south wall of the nave, but its arch is better preserved. Here the niche has a depth of 0.35 m. Four of the plain poros voussoirs of the spanning arch are *in situ*; strangely, they do not bond with the back wall of the niche but rather are structurally independent. The floor of the built sarcophagus, now badly damaged, is at least 0.35 m. below the paving of the narthex floor. The need for the arcosolium in the narthex may explain why the door in the west wall is not built on the central axis of the church: it had to be moved slightly southward to make way for the burial niche.

A major alteration in the church can be detected by examining the floors of the narthex: a late threshold has been laid well above the level of the original one in the wall between narthex and nave. At that time the sterile red fill was used to bury the original paving of the narthex and, in one or two places, rubble and fragments of mortar from the collapsed north wall.

The details of construction of the church are slightly different from those of the buildings along the west side of the court. The walls of the façade of the original unit (Unit 1) on the west side of the court are *ca.* 0.80 m. thick; the façade of its northern addition is *ca.* 0.65 m. thick, slightly thinner than the walls of the church. Although large poros blocks from earlier buildings of the area have been employed in the church, they are not laid to form an orthostate course. The blocks used in the faceted apse have been trimmed to make the walls as solid as possible but in a manner that demanded the least possible effort from the stonemasons. Small stones were used without much trimming to fill spaces between large blocks. A poor grade of white cement was used sparingly in many joints of the walls and as the bed for the flooring in the nave, which has been completely stripped of its marble. Only a few fragments of serpentine, all cut into leaf-shaped pieces, and squares of *lapis Lacedaemonicus* paving were recovered from the debris within the nave (lot 1990-115). In the nave a heavy stratum of small poros blocks, mostly random in form, and earth, not cement, was found overlying a stratum of crushed roof tiles that rested directly upon the floor. If the rubble overlying the tiles is collapsed debris from the upper walls of the church, then it must be supposed that scavengers searching the ruins for marble architectural members and anything else of value churned up the debris to the point that little can now be said about the form of the collapsed superstructure.

About 2.1 kilos of painted plaster were found in the ruins of the church, not enough to determine the style or the program of decoration but enough to permit the following observations. A bright, clear blue is the common background color, although a light beige appears to have been used in certain areas. A dark red was used at some corners, perhaps for framing bands. Arcs painted on the blue background may be parts of halos; other painted fragments

may be representations of fabric. Three fragments preserve parts of letters painted over background colors, suggesting that some frescoed figures may have been labeled. The pieces are so broken, however, that it is not clear whether the letters are Roman or Greek; the completely preserved O is not helpful in this regard.

Two column shafts that had supported the roof of the nave were discovered lying side by side on its stripped floor bedding. Both are only partially preserved, the missing parts having long ago been removed from the ruins along with the capitals and bases. The church could not have stood once the column bases and capitals had been removed, and since the shafts were not found in a position into which they might have fallen naturally, one can only conclude that the ruins were investigated by looters after the collapse of the nave. This is also implied by the churned-up condition of the tile and rubble debris overlying the floor of the church. The disturbance is such, in fact, to suggest that the nave was first cleared of rubble, then systematically stripped of its marble floors and whatever valuables the church had contained, after which the debris of the superstructure was shoveled back into the ruins. Most of the lower walls of the church appear not to have been robbed of their large poros blocks at this time, which suggests that the pillagers were interested in booty and marble, either to make lime mortar or to re-use the marble in some other building or buildings.

The east end of the church (Pl. 7) is, at this moment, especially difficult to analyze, but it seems likely that the room east of the sanctuary is an addition. This closed and roofed space was built against the east end of the church, its south wall an eastward extension of the south wall of the original structure. The south wall does not bond with the fabric of the original church; the walls are not built of large blocks and no cement is used; rather more tiles are used in the joints than in the walls of the church proper. Its north wall has yet to be found, but the room definitely extends beyond the north wall of the church. The entrance from the outside is through a door in the east wall of the room, apparently from a roadlike passageway in which is a manhole. This manhole, 1934-13, apparently should be related to the room in question, for in the east wall of the room, immediately west of the manhole, is a window, perhaps through which water from the manhole was passed. One reason for relating the room to the manhole is the fact that its floor is paved in carefully cut rectangles of poros, all evenly set and precisely jointed. Cement mortar is used in the joints of the paving and is especially visible at the point where the paving meets the apse wall. The only access to the room thus far discovered is the door in the east wall. The door has a raised threshold; to enter one must first mount two steps, then descend two steps to stand on the poros paving of the room. A direct connection between the church and the room is nowhere attested. The room definitely was roofed, for a stratum of fallen tiles was found over most of the floor. How high this roof was is now impossible to calculate; presumably it would not have risen so high as to obscure the church window in the apse wall.

An interesting feature of this eastern addition is a set of small, for the most part rectangular cuttings in the paving along the south and east walls. The two along the south lie only 13 cm. from the face of the wall, the two along the east, between 0.25 and 0.35 m. Either wood or metal had been fitted into the cuttings in order to support some sort of furniture. One might think of wooden wash troughs, tables, or benches. Unfortunately, no such remains were found among the debris of roof tiles. It appears that all the furniture of this

room, like that of the church itself, had been removed immediately before or just after the destruction of the complex. One indication that the eastern room had been pilfered before the roof collapsed is the condition of the floor. The poros pavers in the northern third of the room have been pulled up, but that area, like the rest of the room, was sealed under the debris of fallen wall and roof tiles, indicating that a certain amount of the paving had been purposefully removed before, not after, the collapse of the roof.

A room 4.15 m. wide and about 9.20 m. long was erected along the south flank of the church. Its west wall stops just east of the door in the south wall of the narthex, a necessity if access to the church from the court was to be maintained. The room must be the third in the series of constructions starting with the erection of the church and continuing with the eastward extension and finally the southern hall. In the first place, its east wall meets the east end of the church at the joint of the south wall of the church and its eastward extension. Furthermore, its east and west end walls are not laid at right angles to the south wall of the church; rather, the orientation of the west wall appears to have been determined by the building that abuts the southwest corner of the narthex (Unit 2). Probably the hall was erected when the west side of the court was being more fully enclosed by the addition of the second unit on the western side of the court, immediately south of the narthex.

As shown in Figure 6, the east wall of the hall is a single line of blocks no thicker than 0.495 m.; along the base of its outside face, however, is a second, low line of masonry apparently meant to protect the socle from erosion by rainwater falling from the roof. Projecting eastward from this low line is a millstone re-used as a foundation for a marble column shaft. The shaft was found as it had fallen toward the east (Fig. 5) when the room against which it was built was abandoned and buried. The column apparently stood against the south hall at the end of the north return of the eastern colonnade of the court.

Within the hall, against the base of the church wall, is a line of poros blocks that probably served as a bench. The south wall of the church is preserved over most of its length to such a height that there is no likelihood that a doorway ever directly connected the hall with the church, even if one would be willing to imagine persons mounting the poros-block bench to pass through it. The room must thus be restored as a unit that had no direct communication with the main body of the church. The south wall of the hall has one peculiar feature in its construction. At about its midpoint stands a re-used column shaft of Karystos marble, about 0.38 m. in diameter. The column shaft is set within the thickness of the wall and was apparently not meant to be a decorative feature; rather, it appears to have been a vertical structural member within a wall of poros blocks, which was to carry a roof beam. Opposite the shaft and chiseled into the top of the poros bank of seats along the north side of the hall is a rectangular cutting; into it was probably fitted a wooden tenon that may have secured a vertical post to support the north end of an especially heavy wooden roof beam across the middle of the hall.

The room that has just been described might possibly be identified as a *parekklesion*, but there is no evidence that the space was designed to serve as a chapel. In the first place, the floor and walls at the east end of the room show no special features or treatment, such as a thickening of the east wall for a niche, special pavement, or other evidence that an altar

table ever stood there. Second, the bench that runs along the entire north wall and abuts the east wall speaks against the identification of the space as a *parekklesion*.

The hall was abandoned after being covered by the same sterile red fill that buried the whole of the court to its south.

MANHOLE 1934-13 (Pls. 5, 7, 9-12)

The manhole that lies east of the southeast corner of the church was discovered in the excavations of 1934 but not cleared until 1990. Bottom was reached at 14.40 m. below the lip. Between 3.13 and 0.85 m. above the bottom, three corridors lead off from the shaft. The one in the south wall served as the feeder; of the two northern corridors that distributed the water, one appears to be the northern continuation of the feeder, while the other leads to the northeast.

The top 9.60 m. of the shaft was totally empty when discovered; Frankish debris started immediately below that point. All three corridors were almost completely filled with Frankish debris, and they have yet to be excavated to a distance of more than one meter from the shaft. Below the level of the floor of the corridors the fill changed radically, and all the pottery was either Greek or Roman in date.

The fill can be divided into three discrete strata on the basis of the dates of the pottery. The uppermost four meters was a single dump that contained pottery of the late 13th century after Christ to the first quarter of the 14th; it was removed in five units. During the mending of the ceramics, large numbers of joins were made among the sherds in all five units, indicating that the pottery was all part of a single secondary fill. No complete pots were recovered from this level, but several are as much as half complete, once mended.

When the few stray Classical and 12th-century Byzantine sherds mixed into the earth of the upper shaft are eliminated, there are three predominant fabrics in the Frankish fill. The largest group by weight is the Metallic Ware pottery, and its most popular form is the pitcher. Second in importance is Proto-Majolica, a group here encompassing archaic Majolica, Brindisi Ware, and other South Italian fabrics. For the most part, the forms are bowls. The third group is rouletted ware, a sparkling red-brown clay covered with a transparent glaze that gives the pottery a very shiny brown surface. Bowls are the most popular shape in this fabric, and many bear a rouletted pattern on the exterior upper wall. Most of the bowls from manhole 1934-13 are now missing their upper walls, but enough fragments do exist to attest that at least some of these bowls were rouletted.

The second level, from -13.60 to -14.05 m., was signaled by a distinct change in the color of the soil in the shaft. The pottery is Late Classical mixed with Roman material of the 1st century after Christ. About 0.325 kilos of Early Imperial material was recovered, along with fragments of Roman roof tiles and antefixes. Although the Roman pots and lamps are quite fragmentary, the Classical material from this level is either whole (although broken) or largely whole.

The lowest fill, from -14.05 to -14.40 m., was definitely free of material later in date than the mid-4th century B.C. Classical cooking pots, largely cooking-ware pitchers (e.g. 39), are the commonest class of ware recovered; three water jars (e.g. 36) and three table amphoras (e.g. 37 and 38) were also recovered from the bottom 0.35 m. of the shaft.

*Uppermost fill within shaft, -9.60 to -13.60 m.*¹⁸**23.** Local Frankish plain slipped and glazed bowl Pl. 5

C-1990-46. H. 0.092; diam. of foot 0.079; max. diam. of lip 0.219 m.

Tan clay with large pellets of lime, some small light and dark inclusions. Clay close to 7.5YR 6/5; glaze generally 2.5Y 7/3.

Carelessly executed bowl with ring foot, conical undersurface; sloppily wheeled flaring body; vertical rim 0.013 m. high, slightly concave on exterior. Lip at exterior edge of rim wall. Slipped and glazed on inside and overlapping onto exterior of rim; some dripping of slip and glaze onto upper body. Glaze pale yellow; gray tinge on portion of upper body.

24. Veneto Ware wide bowl Pl. 5

C-1990-47. H. 0.065; diam. of foot 0.052; est. diam. of lip 0.13 m.

Reddish brown clay with numerous sparkling inclusions, rough at break. 2.5YR 5/5.

Wide bowl with slightly flaring, beveled ring foot, pendent cone on undersurface. Ovoid body rises in continuous profile to rounded vertical lip. Interior and exterior glazed on unslipped reddish clay to produce brown bowl with highly lustrous glaze. Undersurface of bowl unglazed except for drip on inside face of ring foot. In glaze on floor, two scars from tripod kiln support.

This bowl is of the same clay and has the same type and quality of glaze as that used for Roulette Ware. It also shares details, such as the cone on the undersurface, with material shown to be from the area around Venice. Since this bowl and a number of its class recovered this year from manhole 1934-13 have no rouletting on their walls, the term Veneto Ware is adopted here as a more appropriate name for the class in general.

25. Veneto Ware rouletted bowl Pl. 9

C-1990-48. Est. H. 0.047; diam. of foot 0.057 m. Reddish light-brown clay; some small sparkling inclusions. 1.5YR 6.5/8. Clay and glaze quite similar to 26.

Bowl with flaring ring foot; canted resting surface, but point of contact only along inner edge. Wide flaring lower body, carination at H. of 0.032 m., above which wall rises nearly vertically. Exterior upper wall rouletted horizontally with small punched squares. Glaze brownish olive on interior and exterior, only partially covering ring foot, dribbling slightly onto reserved undersurface. No slip; glaze applied directly to clay.

Cf. S. Gelichi, "La ceramica ingubbiata medievale nell'Italia nord-orientale," in *La ceramica medievale nel Mediterraneo occidentale*, Congresso Internazionale della Università degli Studi di Siena e dal Museo Internazionale delle Ceramiche in Faenza, Florence 1986, pp. 383-388; see esp. pl. XIII:4 and fig. 37.

26. Green-glazed Veneto Ware bowl Pl. 9

C-1990-49. Max. pres. H. 0.049; est. diam. 0.14 m.

Tannish pink clay with fine sparkling inclusions, clay rough at break. *Ca.* 1.5YR 7/6. Clay and glaze quite similar to 27.

Carinated bowl preserves only upper part of lower wall, which rises at *ca.* 45 degrees; above carination, wall rises at *ca.* 70 degrees to rounded lip. Exterior upper wall decorated with five horizontal grooves, two immediately under lip more closely spaced. Green glaze directly over reddish fabric, giving brownish tinge where glaze is thinly applied.

27. Brown-glazed spouted pitcher (Metallic Ware) Pl. 9

C-1990-50. Max. dim. of body 0.075 (horizontal chord); Th. of wall 0.0035 m.

Hard-fired, fine, grayish tan clay, slightly rough at break; small granules of lime, air holes. 10YR 7.5/2.5

Ovoid body with probable maximum diameter above median; three offsets at joint with neck. Horizontal groove on body at handle level (?), passing under spout. Pot wall perforated from exterior before application of tubular spout, which is angled slightly

¹⁸ Ten coins were recovered from the manhole, three of which are in such a state that even their identification as coins is in question. The ten include coins 1990-346-1990-354 and coin 1990-356. Coin 1990-353 is from basket 34, just below the level of the floors of the tunnels; coin 1990-355, a Corinthian Pegasos/trident, is from basket 35, i.e., from the mid-4th-century fill.

upward from wall of upper body. No trace of handle preserved. Heavy, brown glaze now almost totally peeled; inside reserved.

28. Brown-glazed pitcher (Metallic Ware) Pl. 10

C-1990-51. Diam. of base 0.083; max. diam. of body 0.12; Th. of wall 0.0035 m.

Hard-fired, fine tan clay, creamier at core. Few minuscule sparkling inclusions; a very few large granules of lime. 5YR 7/4.

Jug with false ring foot, bearing surface 0.018 m. wide with concave center. Slight swelling at bottom of side wall forms articulation of base. Ovoid body with maximum diameter at height of 0.07–0.075 m.; neck set off from shoulder by small plastic rib at height of 0.125 m. Minimum diameter of neck 0.057 m. Rim, lip, and handle missing. Groove on upper body at point of attachment for vertical handle. Bottom of handle squared in section, tapering to blunt point, terminating at maximum diameter of

body. Glaze peeled from almost all of body, only traces of heavy brown glaze remain; interior has thin greenish glaze wash.

Cf. C-33-372: slip 2.5Y 8/2, core 7.5YR 7.5/3; C-38-264; also C-33-199, fragment with fine rib around bottom of neck.

29. South Italian (?) plain glazed pitcher Pl. 10

C-1990-53. Max. pres. H. 0.183, diam. of base 0.1108; max. diam. of body 0.124 m.

Fine, light buff clay with very few small lime inclusions; minuscule dark and a few sparkling inclusions. *Ca.* 10YR 8.5/4.

Flat-bottomed pitcher with ovoid body; maximum diameter at height of 0.055 m. Body apparently rose to wide-mouthed neck, probably in uninterrupted profile. Vertical strap handle 0.035 m. wide angles inward at height of *ca.* 0.18 m.

Unslipped. Upper half of body plain dip glazed, glaze going green at top of handle. Interior upper body glaze washed, green where thicker.

The six fragmentary Frankish cooking pots recovered from the manhole resemble each other quite closely. None of the examples, however, is exactly like any of the cooking pots recovered from the 1986 excavation of slightly earlier Frankish levels *ca.* 29.50 m. west of the church.¹⁹ Almost all the cooking pots from manhole 1934-13 are of a consistent design, but they are not all fashioned in the same clay, and only 31 is decorated with incised wavy lines. The six form a close group but probably were not made by the same potter. Two examples are included in the catalogue.

30. Small spherical stewpot with high neck Pl. 10

C-1990-55. H. 0.152; max. diam. of body 0.151; max. diam. of rim 0.146 m.

Reddish brown to gray-brown clay, small, dark and light sandy inclusions, rare glittering inclusions. 2.5YR 4/4, core grayer.

Globular body with rounded bottom; vertical neck, 0.04 m. tall, slightly inset from body; outset rim, 0.02 m. tall, contracts slightly as it rises to vertical lip, which slopes inward. Two broad vertical handles from shoulder to bottom of rim.

31. Spherical stewpot with high neck Pl. 10

C-1990-56. H. 0.196; max. diam. of body 0.197; max. diam. of rim 0.188 m.

Dark grayish clay, lime, light sandy grit. Inside surface 7.5YR 3/6; core darker.

Globular body with vertical side walls; slightly flaring neck, set off from shoulder by groove, rises to outset rim 0.22 m. wide. Rim contracts as it rises to vertical lip. Lip slightly thickened on inside. Two wide vertical handles from shoulder to bottom of rim. Single wavy line on shoulder; rim decorated with two intertwined, incised wavy lines.

¹⁹ G. D. R. Sanders, "An Assemblage of Frankish Pottery at Corinth," *Hesperia* 56, 1987 (pp. 159–195), fig. 181.

Second fill, from -13.60 to -14.05 m.

Antefixes 32 and 33 are from the same mold; other pieces, one a fragment of a lion-head spout from a lateral sima, the other, a fragment of the neck from behind the antefix plaque and probably from the series described below, were found below the -13.60 m. level.

32. Palmette antefix for flank vertical
sima Pl. 11

FA-1990-1. Pres. H. 0.255 m.

Tannish gray clay with orangy buff core, lime, a few light and dark sandy inclusions; clay poorly compacted. Grayish exterior *ca.* 7.5YR 7/3; core 2.5YR 6/7 or slightly lighter; light grayish cream slip.

Fragment preserves upper right side of antefix, part of supporting tendrils flanking heart of suspended palmette. Badly scarred by fire.

Antefix designed for vertical terracotta lateral sima. Fragment preserves heart and parts of all five petals of small suspended palmette between S-shaped antithetic tendrils, tops of which flare upward and outward from heart of erect palmette, bifurcating below acanthus leaves. Above suspended palmette, large, mushroom-shaped heart and erect, 11-leaf palmette. Side leaves with pointed ends droop noticeably; axial leaf rises 0.04 m. above side leaves, perhaps with pointed tip.

33. Palmette antefix for flank vertical
sima Pl. 11

FA-1990-2. Restored W. of plaque 0.21 m.

Reddish tan clay; mudstone, light and dark sandy inclusions. *Ca.* 2.5YR 6/6 to 7.5YR 7.8/4.

Fragment preserves lower half of face of palmette antefix. Only small portion of neck support preserved in back. Flat bottom of plaque with base band badly eroded.

Lower part of plaque preserves bottom horizontal border 0.022–0.024 m. wide, crowned by horizontal plastic band (very poorly preserved); above, pendent five-petal palmette, central petal with round end, others long, tendril-like; round heart with two small leaves above. Two independent, antithetic S-shaped tendrils, the midsections of which stretch horizontally, curving inward from lower outside corners to mushroom-shaped heart of erect palmette, then curling outward; ends bifurcate under leaf. Lower ends terminate in leaf and single tendril.

Traces of light grayish to white slip.

Two groups of similar antefixes have been found within the limits of the city. One set of four is to be associated with the Roman gymnasium next to the Asklepieion.²⁰ This group was produced from a mold similar to that used for the antefixes from the manhole shaft, except that the examples for the Roman gymnasium are reworked. The heart and acanthus leaves were freshened in the mold by careful new incision work.

The second group of similar antefixes was found in the early excavations. These palmettes, showing no signs of reworking, were published by Thallon-Hill.²¹ Unfortunately no findspot was recorded. The group has been given sequential inventory numbers, but this need not imply that they all once decorated a single building. All were, however, produced from the same mold, and from the mold that produced the examples from the well, not retouched, as are the examples from the area of the Asklepieion.

²⁰ FA-390 (Pl. 11), FA-391, FA-395, and FA-396. Two examples are mentioned by C. Roebuck, in *Corinth*, XIV, *The Asklepieion and Lerna*, Princeton 1951, p. 80, pl. 21:1. Roebuck refers to the foundations over the ramp of the Asklepieion as belonging to an Early Roman building, and he associates the antefixes with it. The antefixes may have been used in the Roman gymnasium mentioned by Pausanias (2.4.5). An early Julio-Claudian construction date is probably most appropriate for the complex and thus for the antefixes.

²¹ I. Thallon-Hill and L. S. King, *Corinth*, IV, i, *Decorated Architectural Terracottas*, Cambridge, Mass. 1929, p. 15; fig. 12:9; FA 48 (Pl. 11) through A 52, A 54.

Third fill, from -13.60 to -14.60 m.

- 34.** Corinthian skyphos with counter-curved profile Pl. 12
C-1990-57. H. 0.078; diam. of foot 0.0466; diam. of body 0.082; diam. of lip 0.082 m.
Joining fragments also found in second fill of shaft.
Very fine, clean clay, no inclusions. Cream clay going pinker in places. Glaze with very low luster, poorly applied, streaky, especially in zone above foot. 9YR 8/3.
Skyphos with ring foot. Flaring lower body rises in countercurve to maximum diameter at upper body, flaring lip, all in uninterrupted profile. Two horizontal horseshoe handles under lip. Black glazed inside and out, reserved undersurface with circle and central dot, milots.
Second skyphos, missing handles, from same lot is only slightly earlier.
Close to *Athenian Agora* XII, no. 350, p. 260, pl. 16, ca. 375-350 B.C.
Two other fragmentary skyphoi, one very close to **34**, from lowest fill.
- 35.** Cup-kantharos Pl. 12
C-1990-58. H. 0.075; max. diam. of body 0.085; diam. of lip 0.112 m.
Joining fragments also found in second fill of shaft.
Clean, tan-brown clay, grayish from fire scarring; no inclusions, no sparkling bits. 2.5YR 6/4 and grayer.
Ring foot in two degrees, scraped groove immediately inside resting surface; undersurface nipped. Stem 0.045 m. wide at offset where it meets body. Wide ovoid body with flaring concave upper wall 0.022 m. high; hollow molded rim 0.0123 m. high. Two horizontal handles applied at maximum diameter. Completely glazed in glossy black; scraped groove around offset of foot to body. Interior floor has rouletted frame around four elongated seven-petal palmettes connected by semicircles; circle at center of floor.
Cf. *Athenian Agora* XII, between nos. 654 and 655, p. 282, pl. 28; ca. 375-350 and 375 B.C. respectively.
- 36.** One-handed coarse-ware pitcher Pl. 12
C-1990-61. H. 0.349; diam. of foot 0.133; max. diam. of body 0.263 m.
Fine buff clay, lime, some dark stone inclusions; no mica. 10YR 7/2 to 7/3.
Pitcher with low, flaring ring foot, broad ovoid body. Cylindrical neck, 0.102 m. in diameter, 0.086 m. high, rises vertically from sharp angle, accentuated by incised line at joint with shoulder. Horizontally extended rim, top of lip beveled downward. One vertical handle, wide oval in section, from shoulder to lip.
No decoration.
- 37.** Local blister-ware table amphora Pl. 12
C-1990-63. H. 0.296; diam. of foot 0.1318; max. diam. of body 0.276; est. diam. of rim 0.17 m.
Grayish brown core, brown near surface, surface buff with very thin cream slip. Large, gray, sandy grits; large lime inclusions, pitted. Core 5YR 5/3-5/2; slip 5YR 8/2.5.
Ring base, almost flat undersurface; wide ovoid body, maximum diameter at height of ca. 0.135 m., then curving in to sloping upper shoulder; angle at joint with cylindrical neck 0.17 m. in diameter, curving out at top to downturned rim. Inside, immediately below rim, slightly concave area to receive lid. Two vertical handles, oval in section, cant in as they meet top of neck. One to two light grooves around midpoint of shoulder, slightly higher than point of attachment of handle.
No other inventoried table amphoras of this form in the excavation collection.
- 38.** Table amphora Pl. 12
C-1990-64. H. 0.238, diam. of disk foot 0.096; max. diam. of body 0.273; diam. of lip 0.121 m.
Fine clay with gray core, in some places completely orange to tan brown. Cream slip, in some places worn away. Sparkling inclusions. Dark core 7.5YR 5/1.5; slip 2.5YR 8/2.
Disk base with concave undersurface, ovoid body with shoulder curving in to tall, slightly flaring neck, which abruptly flares to rim, which is horizontal on top. Single groove on shoulder at point of attachment of handles. Two vertical strap handles, rising parallel to neck, curve in immediately under rim to join at top of neck.
Duplicate stored in lot.

As many as twenty-nine pitchers in cooking fabric were recovered from the lowest stratum of the shaft, usually with a profile like that of 39. Not all, however, are of this dimple-bottomed profile; as many as five may have been made with disk bases. Only one small one-handled chytra has been recovered from the shaft. Animal bones, although not so common as in the upper shaft, are represented in the lowest fill; enough exist to suggest that meat, perhaps in stews, was part of the menu produced in the kitchen that used the cooking ware. The presence of the extremely large number of cooking pots might be explained, however, in another manner: they were convenient vessels by which to draw water from a well.²²

- 39.** Round-mouthed cooking-ware pitcher Pl. 12
 C-1990-62. H. 0.205; max. diam. of body 0.176; max. diam. of rim 0.10 m.
 Gray clay with sparkling inclusions, largely light sandy grits, some small dark inclusions, many lime inclusions and pockings. Exterior surface gray but tan in places.
 Cooking pot with globular body, large concave dimple on bottom. Slight, accidental depression on side of pot beside handle. Concave neck profile from shoulder to rim with minimum diameter of 0.0816 m. Lip has gentle outward flare, slightly outward thickened, rounded. Single vertical handle, flat oval in section, rises from upper body to lip.
- 40.** Local lamp, Broneer type IV Pl. 11
 L-1990-5. H. 0.0438; diam. of body 0.065; max. L. (excluding handle) 0.099 m.
 Fine grayish buff clay, rare, minuscule sparkling inclusions in glaze. Clay ca. 7.5YR 7/3.
 Wheelmade lamp with disk foot, slightly concave undersurface. Globular body with inturning lip, no articulated rim; filling hole 0.043 m. in diameter. Horizontal strap handle; long nozzle with flat top. Slightly pocked, lackluster glaze inside and out; undersurface of foot reserved.
 A second example with poorer glaze, smaller pour-hole, and missing its strap handle is stored in lot.
- 41.** Local lamp, Broneer type VI Pl. 11
 L-1990-6. H. 0.037; diam. of body 0.065; max. L. (excluding handle) 0.095 m.
- 42.** Local lamp, Broneer type VII Pl. 11
 L-1990-7. H. 0.0316; diam. of body 0.0617; max. L. (excluding handle) 0.0863 m.
 Fine, hard clay, like blister ware, light buff going bluish gray in places; dark inclusions. Ca. 7YR 7/4.
 Wheelmade lamp with very low disk foot, interior floor conical. Globular body, downturned rim with groove dividing body from rim. Marks of paring on body and undersurface of nozzle. Horizontal band handle; long nozzle with flat top. Totally unglazed. Fire-scarred wick hole.
Athenian Agora IV, Howland type 25 A', no. 257. From late in second quarter of the 4th century into second quarter of 3rd century (very few found at Olynthos). Because of the strap handle on the Corinth example, the lamp should be dated early in the series.
 Around the mid-4th century B.C.
- 43.** Attic lamp, Broneer type VII Pl. 11
 L-1990-8. H. 0.0574; diam. of body 0.0574; max. L. (excluding handle) 0.0877 m.
- Light greenish gray clay, perhaps grayish because of overfiring. Ca. 5Y 7.5/3.
 Wheelmade lamp with disk foot, concave undersurface, vertical body wall rising to squared, horizontal rim with filling hole 0.024 m. in diameter. Strap handle; heavy, long nozzle with flat top flush with rim. Totally black glazed inside, outside, and on undersurface.

²² The pottery from the manhole has not yet been completely mended. Among the cooking wares, of which almost all are pitchers, two pots have disk bases that probably belong to a variant form of cooking pitcher, six have pseudodisk bases, and 21 bases are dimpled. The fire scarring and burnt food(?) adhering to the pitchers suggest that this type of container was used in the fire but not limited to the heating of water. The extremely high number of cooking-ware pitchers, over thirteen relatively complete, reinforces the conclusion of Lucy Talcott that some cooking pots were used as water scoops in wells; in Athens people seem to have chosen the kados. See *Athenian Agora* XII, p. 201.

Fine, tan clay, surface with many minuscule sparkling inclusions. *Ca.* 3.5YR 6.5/5.

Wheelmade lamp with disk foot and concave under-surface; thick floor. Globular body with high curving side, downward curving rim. Rim separated from body by scraped groove. Horizontal horseshoe band handle with articulated ends. Long, thin nozzle, flat on top. Totally glazed body inside and out, undersurface of disk reserved. Lustrous glaze of good quality.

Second, smaller lamp of same type stored in lot.

The horseshoe-handle type is not noted in

Athenian Agora IV; cf. pp. 67–68, Howland type 25 A, esp. nos. 267–269. All lamps of this type listed there have handles restored in plaster, probably originally broken away because of their protruding form. The design is good, with the heavy band countering the weight of the long protruding nozzle on the opposite side of the lamp. The type was exported to Olynthos; later examples of the group are commonly made without handles.

4th-century type; this version probably does not last to 310 B.C.

THE CHRONOLOGY OF THE CHURCH AND COURT

The church appears to have been constructed over domestic remains of the 12th and first half of the 13th centuries after Christ, to judge from the underlying levels of occupation excavated in 1989 immediately east of it.²³

A well discovered this year under the marble paving of the narthex of the church, but not yet excavated, suggests that the earlier domestic levels extend under the entire length of the church. The well was located by chance when the side of a grave that was being cleared along the west wall of the narthex collapsed into the partially empty shaft.

If the church, its courtyard, and its associated buildings are considered to be parts of a single design, then the whole complex must be dated at least forty years after the beginning of the Frankish period, even though the form of this church can be traced by parallels to early in the Middle Byzantine period. Closely parallel plans can be found in the Gastonne church in Elis, Agios Ioannis near Epidaurus, and Agios Theodoros at Bambaka in the Mani. The construction of Agios Theodoros is dated by an inscription to A.D. 1075.²⁴ The complex of court and church was apparently constructed in the late third or early fourth quarter of the 13th century, to judge from the date of the material recovered from bothros 1989-1. This bothros was sealed under the lowest floor of the court and must predate the building of the court complex.²⁵ The same stratigraphic sequence is attested in the trench excavated in 1986, 29.50 m. west of the church.²⁶

The destruction of the original complex can be placed near the end of the first decade of the 14th century after Christ, or slightly thereafter. This conclusion is based on the large number of stratified coins recovered from the latest hard gravel surface of the court, which was sealed by the debris of wall blocks and tiles from the collapsed buildings and stoas. The circulation of the latest coins and the collapse of the complex are close to contemporary. This date is supported by the ceramic material recovered from the upper fill of manhole 1934-13, which apparently was sealed after debris was shoveled down its shaft.

The life of the original court complex appears to have been short, perhaps between forty and sixty years, as suggested by the latest coins recovered. The history of this complex

²³ Williams and Zervos, 1989, pp. 339–348.

²⁴ A. H. S. Megaw, "The Chronology of Some Middle Byzantine Churches," *BSA* 33, 1931–1932 (pp. 90–130), p. 114.

²⁵ Williams and Zervos, 1989, pp. 346–347, fig. 3.

²⁶ Sanders (footnote 19 above), pp. 159–195.

then falls within the period of Isabelle Villehardouin (A.D. 1297–1301) and subsequently Philip of Tarentum (A.D. 1307–1313). That the church may have been repaired and maintained for fifty or more years after Philip of Tarentum and the collapse of the buildings surrounding the court can be inferred from the evidence of three Venetian coins that were recovered from the debris within the nave of the original church. (See Appendix, nos. 87 and 88, coins 1990-229, 1990-230, and 1990-261.) One coin was found on a hard-packed earth floor in an area where the original stone paving of the nave had been removed. The other two torneselli were recovered from the debris of the building above the floor.

Another explanation, however, is possible. The church may have collapsed into ruin along with the buildings of the court, to be restored only after Niccolo Acciajuoli bought Corinth from Robert of Tarentum in 1358. The more stable environment of the 1360's and 1370's may have made feasible the restoration of the church, but only after all valuable building material was stripped from the ruins and the three telltale Venetian coins were lost.

The latter theory seems to be more logical, since, as shown by the history of the surrounding graveyard, the church had been resuscitated and apparently was still used from the 15th through the 18th century.

THE LATER PHASES: THE COURT AND GRAVES

After numerous additions and alterations were made to the Frankish court and church, the complex finally collapsed into a pile of debris. Unit 1 on the west side had a poor and apparently halfhearted revival after its initial collapse. The church, repaired, was re-used, but the complex as it had been during the period of Isabelle Villehardouin and Philip of Tarentum was never completely restored. Finally it was buried under a blanket of sterile red fill, which covered the south hall of the church, the paved eastern addition to the church, and the entire court with its east and west colonnade. It also overlapped the debris of the collapsed façade of Units 1 and 2 on the west side. The church itself survived the deposition of the sterile red fill; it appears to have been altered rather than buried. The floor of its narthex and the threshold of the doorway between narthex and nave were raised at this time, the threshold by *ca.* 0.60 m. This change suggests that the height of the corresponding lintel would also have been raised, for the raised threshold would probably not have allowed comfortable passage. It also appears possible that by this time the masonry vaults and dome of the original church had collapsed or were dismantled (if it is correct to restore a distyle cruciform plan for the first phase of the church).

It appears that in the latest phase a simple wooden roof was put over the church, carried on dry walls that were themselves built on the existing cement and masonry remains of the original lower walls. The rubble of the later, mortarless walls was found during excavation this year overlying the floor of the nave. As mentioned above, none of this mass of collapsed masonry shows evidence of having ever been consolidated by cement; no wall tiles, cut or otherwise, and no plaster or fresco debris was found that can support the theory of an elaborate restoration of the church.

The church, rebuilt in a rather humble manner, apparently then served as a burial chapel, to judge from the large number of graves found in the sterile red fill immediately

south and east of the church. No contemporary structures have yet been discovered in the immediate vicinity, perhaps because by the period of the burials the town of Ancient Corinth had contracted in size or had directed its expansion toward the northeast. Thus the church in its latest phase appears to have stood in relative isolation, accompanied only by its surrounding graveyard.

The graveyard covers over 375 sq.m. In the past two years, 53 extended burials have been excavated, all of which were interred within the red sterile fill.²⁷ That some of the burials were apparently made shortly after the sterile red soil was deposited, others not until some time later, can be deduced from a visual analysis of the earth within the grave shafts. Most had been back-filled with red soil of exactly the same quality and color as the sterile fill into which they were cut; these shafts were impossible to differentiate from the surrounding undisturbed earth until the skeletons were reached. Other shafts were filled with darker earth and thus were distinguishable as soon as the top of the sterile red fill was cleared. This second set of shafts is assumed to be later in date than the first because they would have been cut through an accumulation of humus or other dark surface soil over the red fill that would have mixed with the pure red when the shafts were refilled. Shafts of the latter type are represented by graves 1990-44 and 1990-45; the skeletons from this type of grave all appear to have had their hands at their sides, palms down. Some of the shafts were clearly distinguished from the red into which they were cut only by a darker soil at bottom; in this case the discoloration was apparently caused by matter that had decayed around the body, possibly even the wood of a coffin.

An eight-meter wide zone immediately south of the church contains the greatest concentration of graves. Only in one case, however, were graves found to have articulated skeletons that overlapped. In two cases an earlier grave appears to have been disturbed by a later burial: not all the bones of the original occupant were returned to the original shaft. In the concentration of graves south of the church no pattern of family groupings can be distinguished, although at least twelve children and some sub-adults were buried among the adults. There is no evidence that the graves were individually marked by stones or monuments of any sort.

The orientation of the bodies is generally to the east or northeast, with heads at the west. A certain amount of variation exists in the location of east, perhaps indicating the season in which the person died, the orientation having been determined by the position of the rising sun at the time of burial. Only two skeletons had been buried in a north-south position, in both cases with head to the north. The probable reason for their non-canonical orientation is that they were buried close to the east end of the church; apparently the line of the east wall of the building determined their orientation.

Not all the corpses were interred in coffins. In four cases, skeletons had field stones at their temples to keep the heads from turning; this bracing must have been done only for corpses not buried in a container. In a few graves, objects such as iron nails and a coffin hinge serve to attest a more elaborate burial form; only in one grave were traces of the coffin wood found.

²⁷ This discussion does not include the burials excavated within the church or narthex.

The position of the skeletons' hands may be significant. In the group of 12 burials farthest south in the graveyard, the arms were placed at the sides with palms down or, sometimes, with arms under the pelvis. As mentioned above, the burials with hands at the sides appear to be later in date than the others, judging from the discolored red soil in the grave shafts. Most graves of this type are to be found at a distance from the church. In graves that were close to the church and thus probably earlier, the hands were laid across the chest or, more rarely, resting on the pelvis.

The period of use of the graveyard is difficult to pinpoint. Due to the paucity of grave goods, it can be said only that the interments continued into the early Turkish period. That conclusion is supported by the discovery of one silver coin in grave 1990-34 (Appendix, no. 91) and a second in grave 1990-8. The first is an Ottoman issue of 1481–1512, the second an issue of A.D. 1603–1617.

Very few archaeological remains overlie the graveyard. The paucity is largely the result of the action of plows above the sterile red fill. Immediately over the church, however, there are a few remains of a poor house with dry walls of rubble and a cobbled court. Turkish coin 1990-227 (Appendix, no. 92), dated to A.D. 1815, was built within the fabric of a wall of the complex.

APPENDIX: COINS

(PLATES 8, 13)

Continued excavation this year in the area southeast of Temple E produced 336 coins, most of them of bronze or billon. Another 9 coins, also of bronze (distinguished in the following catalogue by the prefix "T"), came from an old trench situated east of the Theater. These pieces had suffered corrosion to various degrees, owing to burial in the ground, but after cleaning it was possible to identify 258 pieces, i.e., 75 percent of the total. Advice in deciphering rare and other coins came from my colleagues, Messrs. Michael L. Bates, Simon Bendall, Vujadin Ivanišević, Kenneth MacKenzie, and John Touratsoglou. I am in their debt.

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

Greek	
Corinth	19 (11 imperial)
Other States	14 (3 imperial)
Uncertain	8 (6 imperial)
Roman	42
Byzantine	73 (5 Latin)
French	2 (1 feudal)
Venetian	3
Serbian	1
Islamic	4 (1 Seljuq)
Frankish	92 (41 imitations)
<hr/>	
TOTAL	258

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

A note about the Stratigraphic List. The coins listed come from the road metals of the Frankish court and from the fills directly above and below, i.e., grid squares 76:B, 76:C, 77:B, and 77:C (trenches A, B, and C in the Stratigraphic List) in the middle and western parts of the court.²⁸ The road metals consist of several superimposed layers of gravel packed over the court. For a plan of the excavation, see Williams' report above, p. 21, Figure 6.

Three main levels are distinguished in the Stratigraphic List and are designated as follows: 1) Upper fills and road metals, 2) bottom road metal, and 3) underlying fills. The top level (1) contains, in addition to the upper road metals, the wash fills and other debris that covered the Frankish court after the collapse of the surrounding stoa and of the building at the west (Unit 1). The bottommost level (3) is a layer of arbitrary thickness, *ca.* 0.50 m., containing fills situated directly underneath the bottom road metal (2). As usual, the Stratigraphic List uses pottery lots and excavation baskets to facilitate reference to the Corinth records. The letters A, B, and C placed before basket numbers and designating trenches correspond to field notebooks Nos. 832, 826, and 827, respectively.

²⁸ For the coins contained in the road metals and related contexts at the east end of the court (grid squares 75:B, 75:C, 75:D, 75:E), see the Stratigraphic List in Williams and Zervos, 1989, pp. 358–359.

THE FRANKISH COURT: STRATIGRAPHIC LIST
Chronology: 13th century to 14th century after Christ

TRENCH A (GRID SQUARES 77:B, 77:C)

UPPER FILLS AND ROAD METALS

<i>Pocket (Basket A5)</i>		
90-199	(cut) Philip of Tarentum	No. 119
90-200	Manuel I	75
90-238	Late Byzantine	80
<i>Pocket (Basket A9)</i>		
90-204	(cut) French or Frankish	No. —
90-205	(cut) Philip of Tarentum	119
90-206	" " "	119
90-207	(bent) Alphonse of Poitiers	86
90-208	Manuel I	77
90-209	(cut) French or Frankish	—
90-210	Late Roman	59
90-211	Manuel I	76
90-214	(cut) Philip of Tarentum	119
<i>Pocket (Basket A10)</i>		
90-215	Late Byzantine	No. 80
<i>Lot 1990-30 (Basket A12)</i>		
90-218	<i>Minimus</i>	No. —
90-219	W. Villehardouin	101
90-223	(bent) Philip of Tarentum	119
<i>Lot 1990-31 (Basket A15)</i>		
90-225	(cut) Philip of Savoy	No. 106
<i>Pocket (Basket A35)</i>		
90-232	(cut) W. Villehardouin	No. 97
<i>Pocket (Basket A36)²⁹</i>		
90-246	W. Villehardouin	No. 96
90-247	" "	97
<i>Pocket (Basket A40)</i>		
90-249	(bent) Philip of Tarentum	No. 119
90-250	(cut) uncertain Frankish	110
90-252	(cut) Philip of Tarentum	119
<i>Lot 1990-36 (Basket A46)</i>		
90-251	(cut) French or Frankish	No. —

<i>Lot 1990-37 (Basket A48)</i>		
90-260	Late Byzantine (<i>trachy</i>)	No. 84
<i>Lot 1990-44 (Basket A73)³⁰</i>		
90-289	Louis VIII or IX	No. 85
<i>Pocket (Basket A74)</i>		
90-294	Manuel I	No. 76
90-295	Philip of Tarentum	119
<i>Lot 1990-46 (Baskets A84, A86)</i>		
90-305	Late Roman	No. 59
90-306	(cut) W. or Guy II de la Roche	116
90-307	(cut) Philip of Tarentum	119
90-308	(cut) W. or Guy II de la Roche	116
90-309	(cut) Florent	104
90-310	Isabelle	105
90-312	(cut) W. de la Roche	114
90-313	Philip of Savoy	107
90-314	Uroš II	89
90-315	W. de la Roche	114
<i>Lot 1990-47 (Basket A87)</i>		
90-322	Michael VIII (mutilated)	No. 79a
90-323	Charles I or II	103
90-324	(bent) uncertain Frankish	111
<i>Pocket (Basket —)</i>		
90-216	(bent) Philip of Savoy	No. 107
<i>Pocket (Basket A74)³¹</i>		
89-236	Philip of Tarentum	No. —
UNDERLYING FILLS		
<i>Lot 1990-41 (Baskets A 57, A58)</i>		
90-266	Alexius I	No. 72
90-267	"	71
90-268	Anonymous <i>folliis</i> , A2	64
90-269	Achaian League	31
90-271	Valens	54

²⁹ Basket A36 contains debris from the east wall of the west building (Unit 1).

³⁰ Lot 1990-44 contains debris from the east wall of the west building (Unit 1).

³¹ Excavated in 1989, Basket A74 contains debris from the east wall of the west building (Unit 1); see field notebook 814.

TRENCH B (GRID 76:C)		90-131	Late Roman (<i>minimus</i>)	59		
UPPER FILLS AND ROAD METALS		90-132	<i>Minimus</i>	—		
<i>Pocket (Basket B39)</i>		TRENCH C (GRID 76:B)				
90-6	(bent) French or Frankish	No.	—	UPPER FILLS AND ROAD METALS		
90-12	(cut) French or Frankish	—		<i>Pocket (Baskets C35, C50)</i>		
90-13	uncertain Roman	59		90-16	(cut) W. or Guy II de la Roche	No. 115
<i>Pocket (Basket B40)</i>				90-17	(cut) French or Frankish	—
90-8	(bent) W. Villehardouin	No. 97		90-19	" " "	—
<i>Pocket (Basket B41)</i>				90-20	(cut) Philip of Tarentum	119
90-9	Late Byzantine	No. 81		90-21	(cut) Philip of Savoy	108
90-10	(cut) Isabelle	105		90-72	(cut) French or Frankish	—
90-11	(cut) French or Frankish	—		90-73	(cut) Philip of Tarentum	119
<i>Pocket (Basket B42)</i>				90-74	(bent) Isabelle	105
90-36	(cut) Isabelle	No. 105		90-75	(cut) French or Frankish	—
90-38	(cut) Philip of Tarentum	119		90-76	(cut) Philip of Tarentum	119
90-43	" " "	119		<i>Pocket (Baskets C36, C51)</i>		
90-44	(cut) Philip of Savoy	107		90-22	(cut) Philip of Tarentum	No. 119
90-45	(cut) Philip of Tarentum	118		90-23	(bent) " "	109
90-46	(bent) " "	119		90-24	(cut) uncertain Frankish	112
90-48	Uncertain Roman	59		90-25	Philip of Tarentum	119
90-49	(cut) Philip of Tarentum	119		90-77	(cut) French or Frankish	—
90-53	Late Byzantine (<i>trachy</i>)	84		90-79	W. or Guy II de la Roche	116
<i>Pocket (Basket B44)</i>				90-81	(cut) Isabelle	105
90-39	Late Byzantine	No. 80		90-82	" "	105
90-41	Uncertain Byzantine	—		90-83	Late Byzantine	81
90-50	(bent) French or Frankish	—		90-84	(cut) Philip of Savoy	108
90-51	(cut) W. Villehardouin	100		90-85	(cut) French or Frankish	—
90-52	Anonymous <i>follis</i> , B (imitat.)	66		90-86	" " "	—
BOTTOM ROAD METAL				90-87	Late Byzantine	81
<i>Lot 1990-1 (Baskets B45, B46)</i>				90-88	(cut) Philip of Tarentum	119
90-40	W. Villehardouin	No. 97		90-89	(cut) French or Frankish	—
90-54	Manuel I	77		90-90	(cut) Isabelle	105
90-55	Latin imitative	83		90-91	(cut) French or Frankish	—
<i>Lot 1990-52 (Basket B64)</i>				90-92	" " "	—
90-124	W. Villehardouin	No. 97		90-93	(cut) Philip of Tarentum	119
90-125	" "	—		90-172	Late Byzantine	80
<i>Pocket (Basket B65)</i>				<i>Lot 1990-6 (Basket C37)</i>		
90-126	W. Villehardouin	No. 97		90-26	Leo I	No. 58
UNDERLYING FILLS				90-27	<i>Minimus</i>	—
<i>Pocket (Basket B47)</i>				90-28	(cut) W. Villehardouin	99
90-56	John II	No. 74		90-29	Late Roman	59
<i>Lot 1990-51 (Basket B66)</i>				90-60	(cut) Philip of Tarentum	119
90-127	Uncertain Seljuq	No. 90		90-61	Late Byzantine (<i>trachy</i>)	84
90-129	Philip II (Macedon)	18				

	<i>Pocket (Basket C38)</i>		90-108 (cut) French or Frankish	—
90-62	<i>Minimus</i>	No. —	90-109 Uncertain Greek	32
90-63	W. de la Roche	113	90-110 (cut) W. Villehardouin	95
90-65	Late Roman	59		
	<i>Pocket (Basket C52)</i>		BOTTOM ROAD METAL	
90-94	Manuel I	No. 77	<i>Pocket (Baskets C39, C54, C55)³²</i>	
90-95	(cut) uncertain Frankish	110	90-66 W. Villehardouin	No. 96
90-96	W. de la Roche	114	90-111 " "	97
90-97	(cut) Philip of Tarentum	119	90-116 " "	94
90-98	(cut) Isabelle	105	90-119 " "	97
90-99	(cut) French or Frankish	—	90-120 " "	97
90-100	(cut) Philip of Savoy	107	90-121 " "	97
90-101	John II	73		
90-102	Manuel I	76	UNDERLYING FILLS	
	<i>Lot 1990-7 (Basket C53)</i>		<i>Pocket (Basket C40)</i>	
90-104	W. de la Roche	No. 114	90-67 Theodosius I	No. 55
90-105	Late Byzantine	81	<i>Pocket (Basket C56)</i>	
90-106	(bent) W. Villehardouin	102	90-117 Nicephorus III	No. 63
90-107	" " "	99	90-118 Valens	52

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 13.

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>Am.</i>	= M. Amandry, <i>BCH</i> , Suppl. XV, <i>Le monnayage des duovirs corinthiens</i> , Paris 1988
<i>Antioch IV</i>	= G. C. Miles, "Islamic Coins," in <i>Antioch on-the-Orontes, IV, i, Ceramics and Islamic Coins</i> , F. O. Waagé, ed., Princeton and London 1958, pp. 109–124
<i>BMC</i>	= <i>A Catalogue of Coins in the British Museum, 1873–</i> Greek Coins Roman Imperial Coins
<i>Cohen</i>	= H. Cohen, <i>Description historique des monnaies frappées sous l'empire romain</i> , Paris 1880–1892
<i>CopsNG</i>	= <i>Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Copenhagen, 1942–1977</i>
<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–
<i>Ed.</i>	= K. M. Edwards, <i>Corinth, VI, Coins 1896–1929</i> , Cambridge, Mass. 1933
<i>FH</i>	= Fallen Horseman. The number refers to the principal varieties (1–4) of the Fallen Horseman type described in <i>LRBC</i> , p. 108 and in <i>RIC VIII</i> , p. 38. If the type is unclear, there is no number.
<i>Grierson</i>	= P. Grierson, <i>Byzantine Coins</i> , London 1982
<i>Grun.</i>	= S. Grunauer-von Hoerschelmann, <i>Die Münzprägung der Lakedaimonier</i> , Berlin 1978
<i>Hendy</i>	= M. F. Hendy, <i>Coinage and Money in the Byzantine Empire, 1081–1261</i> , Washington, D.C. 1969

³² The fill in Basket C55 (coins 90-119, 90-120) was packed against the undersurface of the lowest layer of road metal (Basket C54) and can therefore be considered to be part of the road construction proper.

- Hunter. = *Catalogue of Greek Coins in the Hunterian Collection, University of Glasgow*, G. Macdonald, ed., Glasgow 1899–1902
- LRBC = R. A. G. Carson *et al.*, *Late Roman Bronze Coinage, A.D. 324–498*, London 1960
- Lambros = J. P. Lambros, *Ἀναγραφή τῶν νομισμάτων τῆς κυρίως Ἑλλάδος: Πελοπόννησος*, Athens 1891
- M.S. = T. E. Mionnet, *Description de médailles antiques grecques et romaines, Supplément*, Paris 1819–1837
- Marić = R. Marić, *Studije iz srpske numizmatike* (Srpska Akademija Nauka, Posebna Izdanja, vol. 259), Belgrade 1956
- NCP = F. W. Imhoof-Blumer and P. Gardner, *A Numismatic Commentary on Pausanias*, enlarged ed., Chicago 1964
- Pere = N. Pere, *Osmanlılarda Madenî Paralar*, Istanbul 1968
- Poey d'Avant = F. Poey d'Avant, *Monnaies féodales de France*, Paris 1858–1862
- RIC = *The Roman Imperial Coinage*, H. Mattingly *et al.*, edd., London 1923–
- Schlumberger = G. L. Schlumberger, *Numismatique de l'orient latin*, Paris 1878–1882
- Warren = J. A. W. Warren, "The Autonomous Bronze Coinage of Sicyon," *NC* 143, 1983, pp. 23–56 (Part 1); *NC* 144, 1984, pp. 1–24 (Part 2)

GREEK COINAGE (41)

CORINTH (19)

1.	13–11 mm.	to 146 B.C.	Pegasus flying l./Trident. Figure standing l.	cf. <i>Hesperia</i> 36, 1967, p. 370	90-321
2.	"	"	Same. Cock's head	<i>CopSNG</i> 170	‡90-354
3.	"	"	Same. Ⓝ – . . .	<i>CopSNG</i> 183	90-202
4.	"	"	Same. Σ – . . .	Ed. 11	90-244
5.	"	"	Same. Uncertain controls	90-265	90-282
					T90-292
6.	14 mm.	"	Athena head r./Pegasus flying r.	cf. <i>BMC</i> 476	90-192

DUOVIRI

			<i>Publilius-Orestes</i>		
7.	11 mm.	40 B.C.	Vase/CO RIN in wreath	Am. IV.b (Ed. —)	90-280
			<i>Candidus-Flaccus</i>		
8.	20 mm.	A.D. 54–55	Agrippina bust r./Genius l.	Am. XX.20 (Ed. —)	90-188
			<i>Piso-Cleander</i>		
9.	19 mm.	A.D. 66	Nero head r./Emperor l. on suggestum.	Am. XXII.37 (Ed. 64)	90-203
			<i>Anaxilaus-Fronto</i>		
10.	18 mm.	A.D. 67	Nero head l./Temple, statue inside	Am. XXIII.20 (Ed. 55)	90-262
			<i>L.C. Agrippa</i>		
11.	20–19 mm.	A.D. 68	Roma head r./Clasped hands	Am. XXIV.14 or 17 (Ed. 68)	90-353
12.	"	"	Same/Temple	Am. XXIV.64 (Ed. 69)	90-148

IMPERIAL TIMES

	<i>Domitian</i>				
13. 20 mm.	A.D. 81-96	Head r./Temple on rock	Ed. 105		90-174
	<i>Hadrian</i>				
*14. 21 mm.	A.D. 117-138	Bust r./Temple	Ed. —		‡90-189
	<i>Commodus</i>				
*15. 17 mm.	A.D. 176-192	Head r./Figure l., altar	cf. Cohen 1051		‡90-162
	<i>Caracalla</i>				
*16. 24 mm.	A.D. 198-217	Head r./Figure seated on cippus l., pitcher	<i>CopSNG</i> 371		‡90-173
	<i>Uncertain emperor</i>				
*17. 22 mm.		Head r. . . /Pegasus flying r.; below COR			90-332

OTHER GREEK STATES (14)

MACEDONIAN KINGS

	<i>Philip II</i>				
18. 15 mm.	359-336 B.C.	Apollo head r./Horseman r.	cf. Hunter. 112		90-129
	<i>Antigonos Gonatas</i>				
19. 16 mm.	277-238 B.C.	Athena head r./Pan erecting trophy	Hunter. 7		90-257

ISLANDS OF THRACE AND EPEIROS

	<i>Hephaistia (Lemnos)</i>				
*20. 18 mm.	Imperial	Athena bust r./Hephaistos r.	cf. <i>CopSNG</i> 986		‡90-115
	<i>Kerkyra</i>				
21. 16 mm.	400-300 B.C.	Amphora/Grapes; Φ-A	<i>BMC</i> 161		‡90-191

PELOPONNESOS

	<i>Sikyon</i>				
22. 12 mm.	330-200 B.C.	Dove r./ΣI in wreath	Warren 4.C7		90-263
23. 15 mm.	160-146 B.C.	Dove l. ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑΔΑ/ΣI in wreath	Warren 10.1a		90-176
24. 19 mm.	100-30 B.C.	Apollo head r./Dove l. (magistrate's name?)	Warren 12		90-139
25. 15 mm.		Dove r./Σ . . . in wreath	<i>BMC</i> 89 or 138		T90-287
	<i>Lakedaimon</i>				
26. 23 mm.	48-31 B.C.	Head r. ΑΥΚΟΥΡΓΟΣ/Club and caduceus; ΑΙ - Ε	Grun. XVII		90-302
	<i>Argos</i>				
27. 11 mm.	350-228 B.C.	Wolf's head l./A large; altar	<i>BMC</i> 99		90-168
28. 25 mm.	A. Pius A.D. 138-161	Head r./Peacock on round base (HPAC ΕΜΜΙ)	Ed. 391		‡T90-317
*29. 22 mm.	L. Verus A.D. 161-169	Bust l./Demeter r.	M.S. 64		‡T90-331

	<i>Epidaurus</i>			
30. 14 mm.	323–240 B.C.	Asklepios head r./Coiled snake r.; Eand . . .	Lambros, p. 100	90-283
	<i>Achaian League</i>			
31. 15 mm.	Mint(?)	Zeus l./Achaia seated l.		90-269
		UNCERTAIN GREEK STATES (8)		
32. 16 mm.	400–31 B.C.	Head l./Horseman r. (Macedonia?)		90-109
33. 13 mm.	"	Head facing (diademed?)/Effaced		90-320
*34. 20 mm.	Imperial	Hadrian bust r., wreathed/Figure seated l. (central dot)		‡90-187
35. 25 mm.	"	Hadrian head or bust r., wreathed/Effaced		T90-316
36. 19 mm.	"	Bust l., hair coiled above stephane (Sabina?)/ Effaced		90-179
37. 24 mm.	"	Head or bust r. (M. Aurelius-Commodus)/Effaced		T90-278
38. 21 mm.	"	Head r., wreathed/River god l.		90-231
39. 19 mm.	"	Head or bust r./Horseman spearing downwards . . . (Bellerophon?)		T90-300

ROMAN COINAGE (42)

NERVA, A.D. 96–98

	<i>Rome</i>			
40. Quad.	A.D. 96–98	Modius/Winged caduceus	<i>BMC</i> III, 147	90-175

ANTONINUS PIUS, A.D. 138–161

	<i>Rome</i>			
41. Ses.	A.D. 138–161	() Uncertain type		T90-281 90-328

DIOCLETIAN, A.D. 284–305

	<i>Cyzicus</i>			
42. 20 mm.	A.D. 295–299	CONCORDIA MILITVM Prince, Jupiter (<i>Officina</i> Γ)	<i>RIC</i> VI, 16a	90-196

MAXIMIAN HERCULES, A.D. 285–305

	<i>Cyzicus</i>			
43. 21 mm.	A.D. 295–299	CONCORDIA MILITVM Prince, Jupiter (<i>Officina</i> A)	<i>RIC</i> VI, 15b or 16b	90-194

CONSTANTINE I, A.D. 307–337

	<i>Alexandria</i>			
44. 17 mm.	A.D. 333–335	GLORIA EXERCITVS Soldiers, two standards (<i>Officina</i> B?)	<i>RIC</i> VII, 58	90-143

CONSTANS I, A.D. 337–350

	<i>Uncertain</i>			
45. 15 mm.		GLORIA EXERCITVS Soldiers, one standard	cf. <i>LRBC</i> I, 1030	90-5

CONSTANTIUS II, A.D. 337-361

	<i>Heraclea</i>			
46. 15 mm.	A.D. 337-340	GLORIA EXERCITVS Soldiers, one standard (<i>Officina</i> Δ)	<i>RIC</i> VIII, 22	90-213
	<i>Nicomedia</i>			
47. 14 mm.	A.D. 347-347	VOT XX MVLТ XXX in wreath	<i>RIC</i> VIII 55	90-242
	<i>Uncertain</i>			
48. 17 mm.		FEL TEMP REPARATIO <i>FH3</i> (<i>Officina</i> Δ)	cf. <i>LRBC</i> II, 1681	90-237
49. 16 mm.		Same (<i>Officina</i> ?, <i>series</i> *)	cf. <i>LRBC</i> II, 2500	90-212

CONSTANTIUS GALLUS (CAESAR), A.D. 351-354

	<i>Uncertain</i>			
50. 19 mm.		FEL TEMP REPARATIO <i>FH</i> (<i>Officina</i> ?, <i>series</i> Δ, obv.)	cf. <i>LRBC</i> II, 2491	90-140

JULIAN II, A.D. 361-363

	<i>Thessalonica</i>			
51. 15 mm.	A.D. 355-361	SPES REIPVBLICE Virtus l. (<i>Officina</i> ?, <i>series</i> *)	<i>RIC</i> VIII, 216	90-137

VALENS, A.D. 364-378

	<i>Thessalonica</i>			
52. 19 mm.	A.D. 364-367	SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE Victory l. (<i>Officina</i> Δ, <i>series</i> *)	<i>RIC</i> IX, 18b (iii)	90-118
53. 20 mm.	"	Same (<i>Officina</i> Γ?)	<i>RIC</i> IX, 18b (i-ii)	90-152

Uncertain

*54. 16 mm.		GLORIA ROMANORVM Emperor r., captive	cf. <i>LRBC</i> II, 1705	90-271
-------------	--	---	--------------------------	--------

THEODOSIUS I, A.D. 379-395

	<i>Rome</i>			
55. 12 mm.	A.D. 383-388	VICTORIA AVGGG Two victories (<i>Officina</i> ?, <i>series</i> :)	<i>RIC</i> IX, 57c	90-67
	<i>Thessalonica</i>			
56. 14 mm.	A.D. 383-388	VOT X MVLТ XX in wreath	<i>RIC</i> IX, 49b	90-181

MARCIAN, A.D. 450-457

	<i>Uncertain</i>			
57. 10 mm.		Monogram  or var.	cf. <i>LRBC</i> II, 2250	90-1 90-177

LEO I, A.D. 457-474

	<i>Uncertain</i>			
58. 10 mm.		Lion crouching l.	cf. <i>LRBC</i> II, 2250	90-26

UNCERTAIN EMPEROR

Uncertain mint

*59. 25-10 mm.	CONCORDIA AVGGG Cross	90-131	SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE	90-35
	FEL TEMP REPARATIO	90-48	Victory l.	
	(<i>FH</i> : type 3, 4, or uncertain)	90-65	[] Quadriga r.	90-197
	Same	90-286	[] Victory l.	90-57
	Same	90-305	Uncertain type	90-13
	GLORIA EXERCITVS	90-29	Same	90-113
	Soldiers, one standard		Same	90-136
	GLORIA ROMANORVM	90-299	Same	90-147
	Emperor r., captive		Same	T90-277
	SALVS REIPVBLICAE	90-2	Same	90-285
	Victory l., captive	90-182	Same	90-334
	Same	90-210		
	Same	90-234		

MISCELLANEOUS COINS OF SMALL MODULE, 11 MM. OR LESS (11)

BYZANTINE COINAGE (73)

JUSTIN II, A.D. 565-578

Thessalonica

60. 20 mm.	A.D. 576	K ANNO I., XII r. (Justin and Sophia)	DOC I, 84	90-68
------------	----------	--	-----------	-------

CONSTANS II, A.D. 641-668

Constantinople

61. 20 mm.	A.D. 641-648	Ϡ ANA I., NEOS r. (Constans standing)	cf. DOC II, ii, 59	90-59
------------	--------------	--	--------------------	-------

ROMANUS I, A.D. 920-944

Constantinople

*62. 29-24 mm.	A.D. 931-944	Emperor bust/Inscription	DOC III, ii, 25	90-178
(1, overstr.)				90-270

NICEPHORUS III, A.D. 1078-1081

Constantinople

*63. 27-20 mm.	A.D. 1078-1081	Christ figure	90-117	90-151
(4, overstr.)		Cross and circle C Φ	90-128	90-159
		N Δ	90-133	90-160
		(DOC III, ii, 9)	90-141	90-161
			90-142	90-171
			90-144	90-183

ANONYMOUS ISSUES

*64.	30–26 mm.	A.D. 969–1030	Christ bust/Four-line inscription (<i>DOC III</i> , ii, pp. 650 ff., Class A2)	90-150 90-253 90-254	90-255 90-256 90-268 90-330
*65.	30 mm.	A.D. 1030–1042	Similar/Cross on steps, (1, overstr.) inscription in angles	<i>DOC III</i> , ii, p. 676, Class B	90-153 90-240
*66.	— mm.	ca. A.D. 1090	Similar/Similar (halved)	<i>DOC III</i> , ii, p. 680 Class B (imitation)	‡90-52
*67.	26 mm.	A.D. 1065–1070	Similar/Virgin bust (1, overstr.)	<i>DOC III</i> , ii, p. 692, Class G	90-15 90-185
68.	25–24 mm.	A.D. 1070–1075	Similar/Patriarchal cross (1, overstr.)	<i>DOC III</i> , ii, p. 694, Class H	90-122 90-163
*69.	20 mm.	A.D. 1085–1092	Similar/Virgin figure (overstr.)	<i>DOC III</i> , ii, p. 702, Class K	90-228
70.	— mm.		Effaced/Inscription (section of coin) (three or four lines)	<i>DOC III</i> , ii, pp. 648, etc., Class A, D, E, or F	90-154

ALEXIUS I, A.D. 1081–1118

Thessalonica

71.	Tetart.	A.D. 1092–1118	Christ bust/Alexius bust (2.72–2.61 g.)	Hendy, pl. 8:7	90-226 90-267
*72.	Tetart.	"	Cross $\text{C } \Phi$ /Similar $\text{AA } \Delta$ (Hendy, pl. 8:10)	90-71 90-112	90-201 90-266 90-288

JOHN II, A.D. 1118–1143

Thessalonica

73.	Tetart.	A.D. 1118–1143	Effaced/John bust (4.91–3.19 g.) with scepter	Hendy, pl. 11:11	90-101 90-349 90-350
74.	Half-tetart.	"	Christ figure/John bust (2.21 g.) with labarum	Hendy, pl. 11:13	90-56

MANUEL I, A.D. 1143–1180

Thessalonica

75.	Half-tetart.	A.D. 1143–1180	Christ bust/Manuel figure (2.85 g.)	Hendy, pl. 17:19	90-200
*76.	Half-tetart.	A.D. 1143–1180	 /Manuel bust (1.74–0.68 g.) (Hendy, pl. 18:1)	90-4 90-102 ‡90-211	90-220 90-222 90-294
77.	Half-tetart.	"	St. George bust/Similar (2.44–1.16 g.) (Hendy, pl. 18:3)	90-54 90-94	‡90-208 90-338
78.	Half-tetart.	"	Christ bust/Manuel figure (1.60 g.)	Hendy, pl. 18:5	90-326
79.	Half-tetart.	"	Cross on steps/Manuel bust (2.77 g.)	Hendy, pl. 18:7	‡90-184

MICHAEL VIII, A.D. 1261-1282

Thessalonica

*79a.	Trachy (section of coin)	A.D. 1261-1282	Archangel Michael/Emperor, St. Demetrius (half figures)	Grierson 1371	‡90-322
-------	-----------------------------	----------------	--	---------------	---------

UNCERTAIN LATE EMPEROR

Uncertain mint

80.	Half-tetart.		Illegible or bust (of Christ?)/ Emperor bust or figure	90-39 90-172	90-215 90-238 90-339
81.	Half-tetart. (1, halved)		Effaced/Effaced	90-9 90-33 90-83	90-87 90-105 90-351 90-352

LATIN IMITATIVE

Unattributed

82.	Trachy	after A.D. 1204	Virgin with Christ, seated/ Emperor figure	Hendy, pl. 29:1	90-248
*83.	Trachy (overstr.)	"	Christ bust/Similar	Hendy, pl. 29:13	90-55

UNCERTAIN TRACHEA

*84.	Trachy		Illegible or uncertain/ Emperor bust or figure		90-53 90-61 90-260
------	--------	--	---	--	--------------------------

FRENCH COINAGE (2)

LOUIS VIII or IX, A.D. 1223-1270

*85.	Den.	A.D. 1223-1270	+LVDOVICVS REX Cross/ +TVRONVS CIVI Castle Tournois	Ed. 32	‡90-289
------	------	----------------	--	--------	---------

ALPHONSE OF POITIERS, A.D. 1241-1271

86.	Den. (folded)	1241-1271	+ALFVNSVS COMES Cross/ +PICTAVIENTSIS Castle Tournois (with fleur-de-lis)	Poey d'Avant, 2583	90-207
-----	------------------	-----------	---	-----------------------	--------

VENETIAN COINAGE (3)

ANDREA CONTARINI, A.D. 1368-1382

87.	Bi (Tornesello)	A.D. 1368-1382	+ANDR ³ QTAR ³ DVX Cross/ +VEXILIFER VENETIAR Lion of St. Mark	Ed. 53	90-229 90-261
-----	--------------------	----------------	--	--------	------------------

UNCERTAIN DOGE

88.	Bi (Tornesello)		() Cross/() Lion of St. Mark		90-230
-----	--------------------	--	--------------------------------	--	--------

SERBIAN COINAGE (1)

		STEFAN UROŠ II, A.D. 1282–1321		
*89.	AR (Grosso)	A.D. 1282–1321	IC XC Christ seated/ S. STEFAN . VROSIVS . REX King, St. Stephen (cross)	Marić, pl. 13:14 (type I/3) ‡90-314

ISLAMIC COINAGE (4)

SELJUQ RULERS OF SYRIA

UNCERTAIN RULER

*90.	Fals (overstr.)	A.D. 1085–1114	Lion r./Inscription	cf. <i>Antioch IV</i> , pp. 155–156:10 ‡90-127
------	--------------------	----------------	---------------------	---

OTTOMAN RULERS

BAYAZID II, A.D. 1481–1512

		<i>Serez</i>		
91.	Aqche	A.D. 1481–1512	Inscription/Inscription	Pere 105 90-301

MAHMUD II, A.D. 1808–1839

		<i>Misr</i>		
92.	Para	A.D. 1815	Inscription/Inscription (tugra)	Pere 844 90-227

UNCERTAIN RULER

		<i>Constantinople</i>		
*93.	Aqche		Inscription/Inscription	90-145

FRANKISH COINAGE (92)

PRINCES OF ACHAIA (54; 19 imitations)

WILLIAM VILLEHARDOUIN, A.D. 1245–1278

		<i>Achaia</i>		
*94.	Æ unit	after A.D. 1250	+G PRINCEPS Facing head/ +AChAIE Cross, pellets in angles	Ed. 1 90-116
		<i>Negroponte</i>		
*95.	Æ fraction (cut)	A.D. 1255–1259	G P A C Cross ancrée/ +NEGRIP. . .	cf. <i>Agora II</i> , 1937 ‡90-110
		<i>Corinth</i>		
96.	Æ unit	A.D. 1250–1278	G P ACCAIE Cross/ +CORINTI Genoese gate. (Crescents)	Ed. 4 90-30 90-66 90-157 90-246
*97.	Æ unit (5, cut or bent)	"	G P ACCAIE Long cross/ CORINTVM Acrocorinth castle (Ed. 2)	90-3 90-121 90-8 90-124 90-32 (Pl. 8) 90-125 90-40 90-126 90-111 90-232 90-119 90-247 90-120 90-335

		<i>Clarenza</i>			
98.	Den. (1, cut)	A.D. 1262–1278	+G PRINCEPS Cross/ +CLARENTIA Castle Tournois. (Trefoils, crescents, dots)	Ed. 6	90-224 90-233
99.	Den. (2, cut or bent)	"	+G PRINCE ACh Cross/ +CLARENTIA Castle Tournois. (D, v, dots)	Ed. 7	90-28 90-107 90-327
100.	Den. (cut)	"	+G PRINCEPS or G PRINCE ACh Cross/+CLARENTIA Castle Tournois (Dots, . . .)	Ed. 6 or 7	90-51
WILLIAM VILLEHARDOUIN (imitations)					
		<i>Uncertain</i>			
101.	Den.	after A.D. 1262	+G PRINCEPS (blundered) Cross/ +CLARENTIA Castle Tournois	Ed. —	90-219 90-241
102.	Den. (bent)	"	+G PRINCE ACh (blundered) Cross/ +CLARENTIA (blundered) Castle Tournois	Ed. —	90-106
CHARLES I or II OF ANJOU, A.D. 1278–1289					
		<i>Clarenza</i>			
103.	Den.	A.D. 1278–1289	+K R PRINC' ACh Cross/ +CLARENTIA Castle Tournois	Ed. 10	90-323 90-355
FLORENT OF HAINAUT, A.D. 1289–1297					
		<i>Clarenza</i>			
104.	Den. (1, cut)	A.D. 1289–1297	+FLORENS P ACh Cross/ +DE CLARENCIA Castle Tournois	Ed. 12	90-309 90-325
ISABELLE VILLEHARDOUIN (imitations)					
		<i>Uncertain</i>			
*105.	Den. (8, cut or bent)	after A.D. 1297	+YSABELLA P ACh (blundered) Cross/ +DE CLARENCIA (blundered) Castle Tournois (cf. Ed. 14)	90-10 90-36 90-74 90-81	90-82 90-90 90-98 90-190 90-310
PHILIP OF SAVOY, A.D. 1301–1307					
		<i>Clarenza</i>			
*106.	Bi. fraction (cut)	A.D. 1301–1307	+PhS D ^r SAB ACh Cross  / +DE CLARENCIA Castle Tournois. (Star, crescents, dots)	Ed. 15	‡90-225
*107.	Den. (3, cut or bent)	"	+PhS D ^r SAB P AChE (or ACh')/ Cross/+DE CLARENCIA Castle Tournois. (Crosslets, dots, lis, star)	Ed. 16 or 17	90-44 90-100 90-216 (Pl. 8) 90-313

PHILIP OF SAVOY (imitations)

Uncertain

- | | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|---|-------|--------------------------|
| 108. Den.
(cut) | after A.D. 1301 | +PhS D' SAB ACh€ (blundered)
Cross/+DE CLAREN CIA (blundered)
Castle Tournois | Ed. — | 90-21
90-84
90-158 |
|--------------------|-----------------|---|-------|--------------------------|

PHILIP OF TARENTUM, A.D. 1307–1313

Clarenza

- | | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|---|--------|------------------|
| *109. Den.
(bent) | A.D. 1307–1313 | +PhS P ACh TAR (or DP) Cross/
+D' CLAREN CIA (Castle Tournois.
(Dots, . . .)) | Ed. 18 | 90-23
(Pl. 8) |
|----------------------|----------------|---|--------|------------------|

UNCERTAIN PRINCES OF ACHAIA (imitations)

Uncertain

- | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|--|-------------|-----------------|
| 110. Den.
(cut) | after A.D. 1262 | Legend (blundered) Cross/
+DE CLAREN CIA or var. (blundered)
Castle Tournois | Ed. 8, etc. | 90-95
90-250 |
| *111. Den.
(bent) | " | +CLARE(NTIA) Cross/
+IR(PRI)NC' ACh Castle Tournois | Ed. — | 90-324 |
| *112. Den.
(cut) | " | + . . . G CLVSS . . . Cross/
+ . . . ELLAP . . . Castle Tournois | Ed. — | 90-24 |

DUKES OF ATHENS (13)

WILLIAM DE LA ROCHE, A.D. 1280–1287

Thebes

- | | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|---|------------|---|
| 113. Den. | A.D. 1280–1287 | +G DVX DATENES Cross/
+ThEBES CIVIS Castle Tournois,
arches. (Trefoils, dots) | cf. Ed. 23 | 90-63 |
| 114. Den.
(1, cut) | " | +G DVX ATENES (or ATEMES) Cross/
+ThEBE CIVIS Castle Tournois.
(Annulets, trefoils, dots) | Ed. 23 | 90-96
90-104
90-239
90-312
90-315 |

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

Thebes

- | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|---|--------------|----------------------------|
| 115. Æ
fraction
(cut) | A.D. 1280–1308 | +G DVX ATENES Shield/
+TEBES CIVIS Cross.
(Saltire stops, dots) | Ed. 22 | 90-16 |
| *116. Den.
(2, cut) | " | +G DVX ATENES or var. Cross/
+ThEBE CIVIS or var.
Castle Tournois.
(Crosslet, dots, . . .) | Ed. 23 or 24 | 90-79
90-306
90-308 |
| 117. Den. | " | +GVI DVX ATENES Cross/
+ThEBANI CIVIS Castle Tournois.
(Spur rowel, trefoils, crescents) | Ed. 24 | 90-156
90-303
90-329 |

DESPOT OF EPIRUS (24; 22 imitations)

PHILIP OF TARENTUM, A.D. 1294–1313

Lepanto

118.	Den.	A.D. 1294–1313	+PhS P TAR DESP Cross/ +NEPANTI CIVIS Castle Tournois	Ed. 27	90-45 90-274
------	------	----------------	--	--------	-----------------

PHILIP OF TARENTUM (imitations)

Uncertain

*119.	Den.	after A.D. 1294	+PhS P TAR DESP or var. (blundered) Cross/ +NEPANTI CIVIS (blundered) Castle Tournois (Ed. —)	90-20 90-22 90-25 90-38 90-43 90-46 90-49	90-60 90-73 90-76 90-88 90-93 90-97 90-199	90-205 90-206 90-214 90-223 90-249 90-252 90-295 90-307
-------	------	-----------------	---	---	--	--

UNCERTAIN COINS OF "TOURNOIS" VARIETY, CUT OR BENT (24)

NOTES

- (14) . . . VS AVG Bust r., laureate, draped.
Rev. COL LAV IVL CORI. . . Tetrastyle temple on podium seen at an angle. *Weight* 7.13 g. (Pl. 13).
This rare issue of Hadrian seems to be unpublished.
- (15) Details of type and inscription are hard to make out, but the issue is almost certainly identical with Cohen 1051 and M.S. 753. *Weight* 3.53 g. (Pl. 13).
- (16) IMP C AVR ANT-ONIN P(IVS) Head r., radiate.
Rev. CLI-COR Nude male figure seated l. on cippus with palm in l. hand; r. hand touches pitcher placed on a high stand. *Weight* 7.13 g. (Pl. 13).
The identity of the reverse figure is not obvious. All the same, it cannot be the nymph Peirene suggested in *CopSNG* (no. 371), as this seated figure is male. A similar but distinct type depicting a half-draped woman (thus possibly Peirene) is used on several other Corinthian issues of the Severi; see *NCP*, pl. F:cv–cviii.
- (17) The obverse head is worn flat and gives no clues as to the sitter's identity. The shape of the flan (*weight* 5.02 g.) and the style of Pegasos indicate a possible Hadrianic or Antonine date.
- (20) Bust of Athena r. in crested Corinthian helmet and aegis.
Rev. ΗΦΕC-T-ΙΕΩ-N Hephaistos standing r., holding hammer(?) and tongs. *Weight* 3.15 g. (Pl. 13).
This is a variant of the example in *CopSNG* in which Hephaistos' posture is slightly different and where the reverse legend has the canonical spelling ΗΦΑΙCΤΙΕΩΝ.
- (29) ΟΥΗΡΟC (ΑΥΓΟΥCΤΟC) retrograde. Bust l., laureate.
Rev. (ΑΡ)ΓΕ-ΙΩΝ Demeter standing l., holding in both hands . . . (wheat and poppies?). *Weight* 8.54 g. (Pl. 13).
Of the few known varieties of Lucius with bust turned left and retrograde inscription, the present one, with reverse Demeter, is possibly the rarest.

- (34) Probably a Peloponnesian issue. *Weight* 6.93 g. (Pl. 13).
- (54) Emperor's labarum is of the "cross-rho" variety.
- (59) Coins 90-48, 90-286, 90-305 (FEL TEMP REPARATIO) are marked, .S./star, .M., .S., respectively.
 Coins 90-182 and 90-210 (SALVS REIPVBLICAE), the first a Thessalonican issue, are marked ₶ and +, respectively.
 Coin 90-299 (GLORIA ROMANORVM), from Antioch, depicts on its reverse an emperor with a labarum of the "cross-rho" variety.
- (62) Coin 90-178 has unbroken obverse legend and is overstruck on a follis of Leo VI. Coin 90-270 has broken obverse legend (*DOC* 25b).
- (63) Coin 90-159 is struck on a thin, foil-like flan (*weight* 1.68 g.).
 The re-used folles are overstruck as follows: 90-117 (on Class H or I), 90-128 (on Class H), 90-144 (on Class H), 90-151 (on Class ?).
- (64) Only in three folles, 90-150, 90-253, 90-254, is it possible to read the distinguishing ornaments, which are, respectively, ornaments *DOC* III, ii, nos. 39, 8, 7.
- (65) Coin 90-240 is overstruck on a follis of Class A2.
- (66) Only a small fragment of the original flan remains, but there is enough detail left to show that the coin belongs to the large group of Class B imitations mentioned by Grierson (*DOC* III, ii, p. 680, note Bb.1-5). The mutilation may possibly indicate that the coin was recognized at the time as a counterfeit and, as such, was taken out of circulation and canceled (Pl. 13).
- (67) Coin 90-15 is overstruck on a follis of Constantine X, as *DOC* III, ii, pl. LXIV:8.10.
- (69) This is a typical example of an overstrike of Class K over Class J in which the new obverse type (Christ bust inside globule border) is so weakly impressed that the resulting coin seems, at first sight, to be a mule of the two classes (K/J). In coin 90-228, the obverse type can barely be detected amid the clearer outlines of the earlier type (Cross on crescent). Further defective strikes are noted by Grierson in the Dumbarton Oaks collection (*DOC* III, ii, p. 702, note K.1-26). One may conclude, on the basis of all these instances, that the "mules" of the variety Reverse CLASS K/Reverse CLASS J reported at various times (e.g., A. Bellinger, *American Numismatic Society, Numismatic Notes and Monographs* 35, 1928, p. 25; O. Zervos, *Hesperia* 58, 1989, p. 47, no. 78, etc.) are not true mules but only weakly struck folles of the regular Class K group.
- (72) Coin 90-201 is struck on a very thin flan (*weight* 1.63 g.), its other peculiarity being the substitution in the imperial effigy of the labarum for the usual cross.
- (76) Coin 90-211 is an octagonal clip of oblong shape cut down from a half-tetarteron of regular size (*weight* 0.68 g.; Pl. 13). A similar coin was published by J. E. Fisher in *Hesperia* 53, 1984, pl. 48:537a.
- (79a) Weight of fragment, 0.68 g. (Pl. 13).
- (83) This Latin coin (type E) is overstruck on an earlier trachy: Hendy, pl. 29:1-3 (type A).
- (84) Coin 90-260 is noteworthy among trachea for being cut down to an almost rectangular shape (*weight* 1.12 g.).
- (85) The lettering in the obverse legend is unusual: ✂ for X, € (round) for E (square). Pl. 13.
- (89) This coin of Uroš II is the second Serbian coin to be reported from the excavations at Corinth. The earlier find, published in last year's report (Williams and Zervos, 1989, pp. 358, 366, no. 67 [coin 89-27]) and attributed there to "Uroš I or II" is also an issue of Uroš II (Marić I, 1). I thank Mr. Vujadin Ivanišević for the correction and for his assistance in dealing with these interesting issues of Serbian coinage.

- (90) This fals, or qirtas, belongs to a curious series of coins generally attributed to the Seljuq rulers of Syria. A great many of them have been unearthed in Corinth; indeed, more have been found here than anywhere else. For earlier local finds, see J. D. Mac Isaac, "Corinth: Coins, 1925-1926. The Theater District and the Roman Villa," *Hesperia* 56, 1987 (pp. 97-157), nos. 740-743, p. 151; J. E. Fisher, "Coins: Corinth Excavations, 1977, Forum Southwest," *Hesperia* 53, 1984 (pp. 217-250), no. 586, p. 250; T. L. Shear, "Excavations in the Theater District and Tombs of Corinth in 1928," *AJA* 32, 1928 (pp. 474-495), pp. 481-482, fig. 5 (hoard). For the date of the series in general, see G. C. Miles, "The Circulation of Islamic Coinage of the 8th-12th Centuries in Greece," in *Atti del Congresso Internazionale di Numismatica, Roma 11-16 Settembre 1961* II, Rome 1965 (pp. 485-498), pp. 488-489, 496-498. Coin 90-127, found broken into several pieces, is illustrated on Plate 13.
- (93) This aqche is in such poor condition that it can be only partly read. Mr. K. M. MacKenzie attributes it, tentatively, to Ahmad I, A.D. 1603-1617 (Pere 371-373).
- (94) This Frankish copper has turned up in far greater numbers in the excavations of the Athenian Agora (94 specimens) than at Corinth (14+ specimens), prompting speculation that the mint of origin is Athenian rather than Achaian; see D. M. Metcalf, *Coinage of the Crusades and the Latin East in the Ashmolean Museum*, London 1983, p. 69 (with updated statistics) and "Frankish Petty Currency from the Areopagus at Athens," *Hesperia* 34, 1965 (pp. 203-223), pp. 207-208. The exact nature of this issue is yet to be determined.
- (95) G-(P-A)-C between two-line borders. Cross ancrée cutting inner line and inscription. Rev. (+NE)-GRI-(P). Abbreviation $\tilde{\text{III}}$ (?). *Weight* of fragment, 0.13 g. (Pl. 13). This coin has the same types and legends as William Villehardouin's Negropontine obols but only about half the weight ($0.13 \times 2 = 0.26$ g.) of the obols. Can it represent a new, hitherto unrecorded fraction? Plate 13:A illustrates a regular Negropontine obol for comparison (Agora SC, 4.xi.1936; *weight* 0.50 g.).
- (97) Coin 90-32 is illustrated in the shape in which it was found, folded in two, on Plate 8.
- (105) Coin 90-36 survives as a quarter of the original coin, and the preserved part of the legend, ()A P AC(h), can be restored either as (Ysabell)a or (Mahaut)a. The crisp letter forms, however, argue in favor of the former restoration. Coin 90-74 has been left in the shape in which it was discovered, folded in half, and thus remains only partly read. Coin 90-190 is pierced (five times) and pounded.
- (106) . + (. PhS. D' . SA) B. P (.) A Ch' Cross ancrée, slashed. Rev. . + . DE(CLARENCl)A Castle Tournois, abbreviated; crescents, star. *Weight* of half, 0.26 g. (Pl. 13). This rare issue of Philip seems to have been struck in a single version of secret marks (dots, crescents, star), as indicated above. For additional commentary, see Williams and Zervos, 1989, pp. 368-369, note 77.
- (107) Coins 90-100 and 90-216 both have reverse inscriptions with crosslets (+ + + DE CLAREN-CIA) instead of the more usual fleur-de-lis. Philip's deniers with crosslets form a group that stands out because of irregularities in the individual coins. An example noted by Schlumberger (p. 316, no. 1) uses the uncanonical legend D²CLAREN CIA, and the two coins in question are both deformed (cut or bent) in an apparent attempt to remove them from circulation. (Coin 90-216 is illustrated on Plate 8 in the shape in which it was found.) If it can be proved that all coins with crosslets are unofficial imitations, the conclusion will follow that Philip's genuine coins carry the fleur-de-lis *throughout*, the crosslet being merely the counterfeiter's version of the French lily. In this catalogue, I consider coins 90-100 and 90-216 provisionally as genuine, pending further study of their exact nature.

- (109) Coin 90-23 is illustrated in the shape in which it was discovered, folded in two, on Plate 8.
 (111, 112) Counterfeits 90-24 and 90-324 probably copy issues of Isabelle and Charles I/II, respectively, and have obverse and reverse legends interchanged.
 (116) Coin 90-79 disintegrated in final cleaning, and there is no record of the shape of the flan, mutilation, etc.
 (119) Counterfeits 90-49 and 90-206, both mutilated, read Ph(S P TAR DESP)A and seem to copy a rare variety of Philip with PhS P TAR DESPO. Two similar imitations, coins 89-99 and 89-236, were excavated last year; see Williams and Zervos, 1989, p. 369, note 80.

Note on the Frankish Coins and Their Imitations. Deformed or mutilated pieces 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 24 uncertain coins of "Tournois" variety noted in the Catalogue (p. 55), but not listed individually, are probably mostly Frankish. General remarks about the Frankish specimens excavated last year are provided in my previous report, Williams and Zervos, 1989, p. 369.

CHANGES TO READINGS AND ATTRIBUTIONS

In *Hesperia* 59, 1990, pp. 357–369:

- P. 358, no. 67 (Stratigraphic List), second column, *read* Stefan Uroš II
 P. 366, no. 67 (89-27), heading, *read* STEFAN UROŠ II, A.D. 1282–1321
 P. 366, no. 69 (89-38, etc.), obverse, *read* cGcPc ACCAIE, etc.
 P. 367, no. 77 (89-13, etc.), obverse, *read* . + . PhS, etc.
 P. 367, no. 78 (89-83), obverse, *read* +GVI.DVX ☉ ATENES, etc.
 P. 367, no. 80 (89-1, etc.), obverse, *read* +PhS P TAR DESP, etc.
 P. 369, no. 80 (end note), second line, *read* Counterfeits 89-99 (mutilated), etc.

ORESTES H. ZERVOS

CORINTH EXCAVATIONS
 American School of Classical Studies
 54 Souidias Street
 GR-106 76 Athens, Greece



1 (S-1989-6). Marble statuette of Aphrodite



MF-71-36. Terracotta figurine



2 (C-1989-50). Attic red-figured calyx-krater



3 (C-1976-95). Mastos



4 (C-1989-20). Attic long-petal bowl

Material from Manhole 1976-1

PLATE 2



5 (C-1989-19). Bowl



6 (L-1989-3). Lamp on figurine stand



6, top view



7 (MF-1989-34). Floral thymiaterion

Material from Manhole 1976-1



8 (C-1990-17). Krater



9 (C-1990-43). Krater: body-zone and rim fragments



9 (C-1990-43). Appliqué head



10 (C-1990-20). Krater



11 (C-1990-18). Bowl

Molded relief kraters and bowls from Pit 1990-1

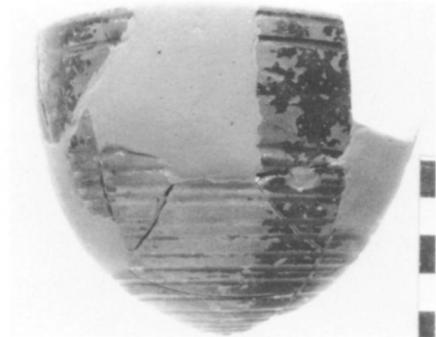
PLATE 4



12 (C-1990-19). Bowl



13 (C-1990-21 a, b). Kantharos



14 (C-1990-16). Gray-ware mastos

12-14. Pottery from Pit 1990-1



15 (C-1990-22). Bowl predating Pit 1990-1

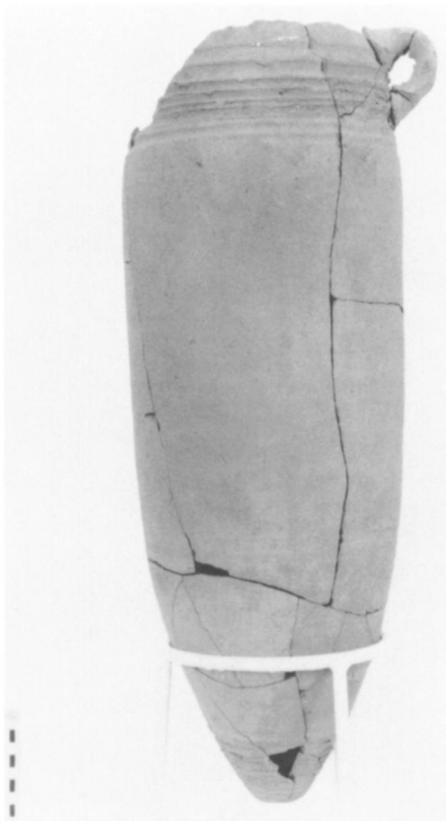


16 (L-1990-3). Lamp



17 (L-1990-4). Lamp

16, 17. From foundation trench, temenos of Temple E



18 (C-1990-12). Gaza amphora re-used for burial



20 (C-1990-13). Pitcher



21 (C-1990-14). One-handed mug

20, 21. Pottery from pit in church



23 (C-1990-46). Local Frankish bowl



24 (C-1990-47). Veneto Ware wide bowl

23, 24. Pottery from manhole 1934-13



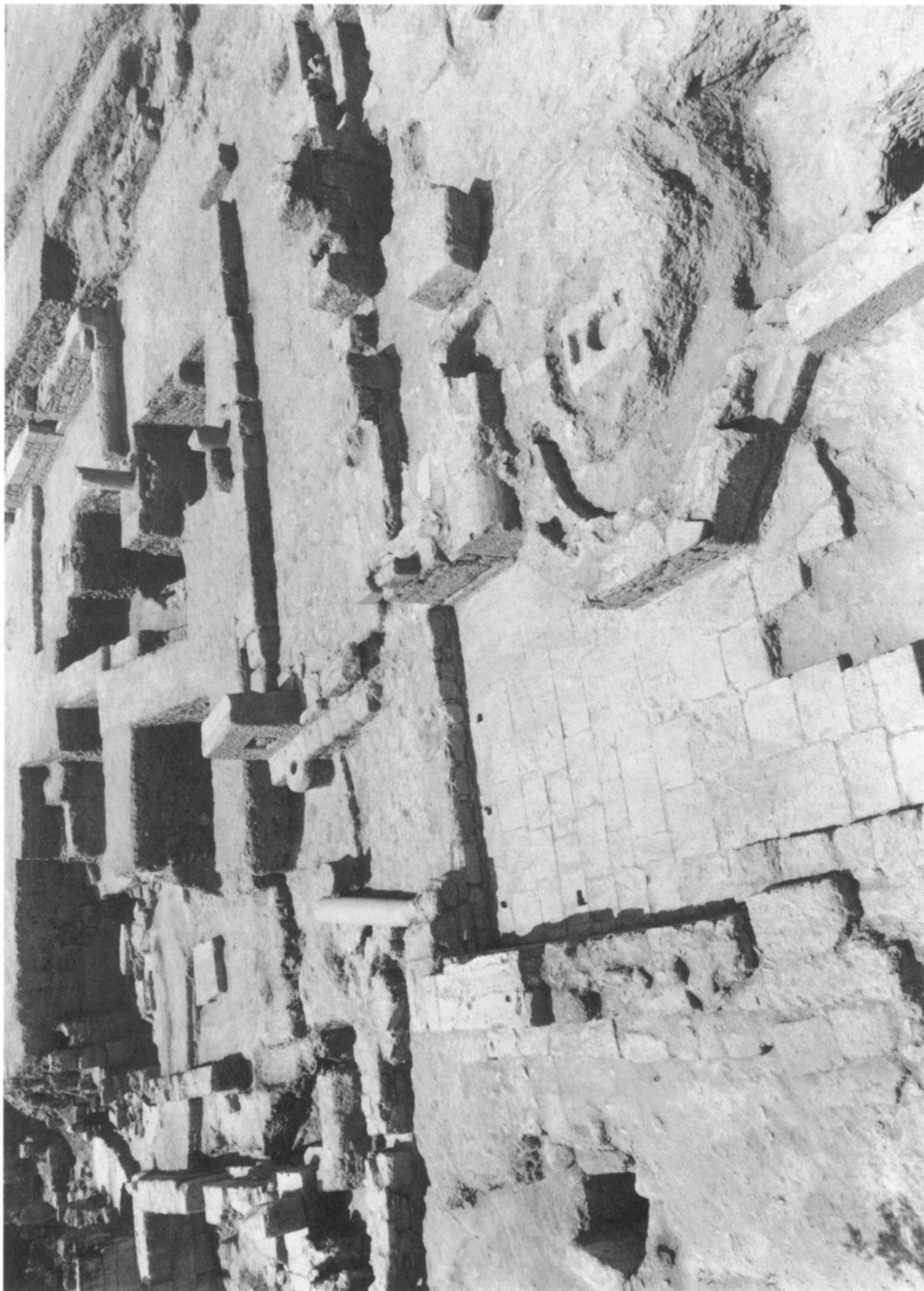
19 (S-1990-2). Griffin relief



22 (A-1990-3). Window mullion from church



A-497. Window mullion from early excavations



East end of church, east room from north: manhole 1934-13 at left, court in background

C. K. WILLIAMS, II AND O. H. ZERVOS: CORINTH, 1990: SOUTHEAST CORNER OF TEMENOS E

PLATE 8



Church from west: narthex in foreground



90-23



90-216



89-235



90-32



Church from northeast: tile-lined pit in foreground



25 (C-1990-48). Veneto Ware bowl



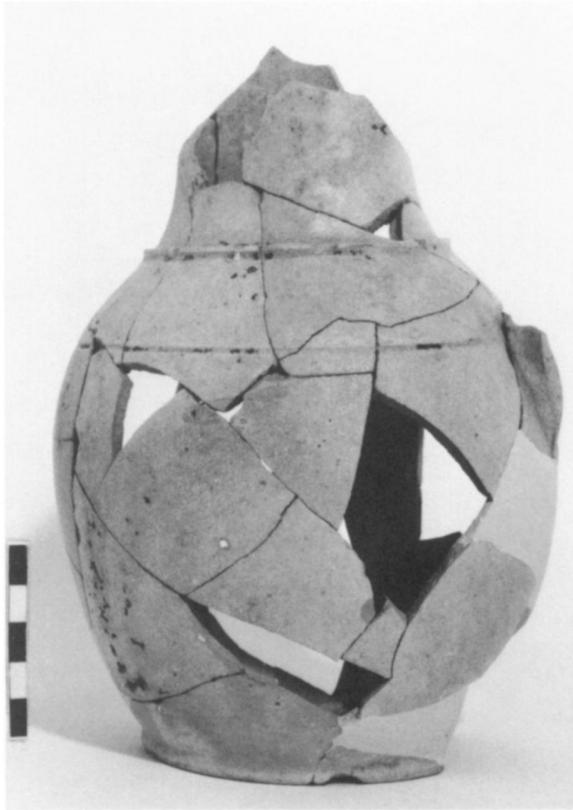
26 (C-1990-49). Veneto Ware bowl



27 (C-1990-50). Metallic Ware spouted bowl

Pottery from manhole 1934-13, uppermost fill

PLATE 10



28 (C-1990-51). Metallic Ware pitcher



29 (C-1990-53). South Italian pitcher



30 (C-1990-55). Stewpot



31 (C-1990-56). Stewpot

Pottery from manhole 1934-13, uppermost fill



FA 48. Roman antefix



32 (FA-1990-1)

32, 33. Roman antefixes from manhole 1934-13, second fill



FA 390. Roman antefix



33 (FA-1990-2)



40 (L-1990-5)



41 (L-1990-6)



42 (L-1990-7)



43 (L-1990-8)

40-43. Greek lamps from manhole 1934-13

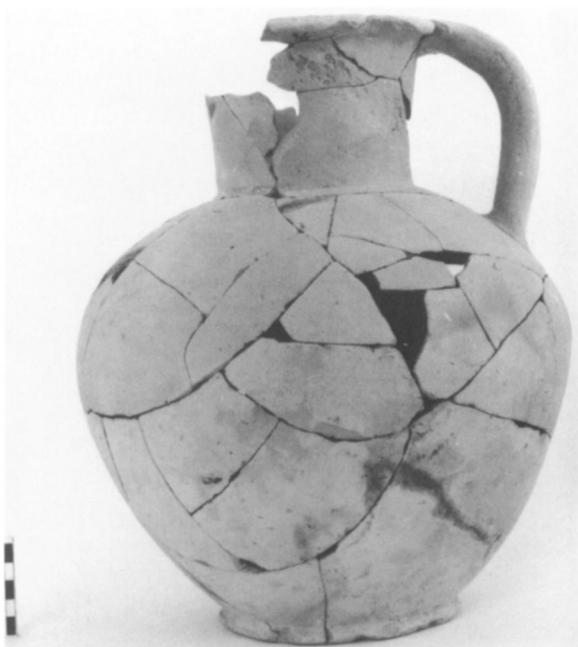
PLATE 12



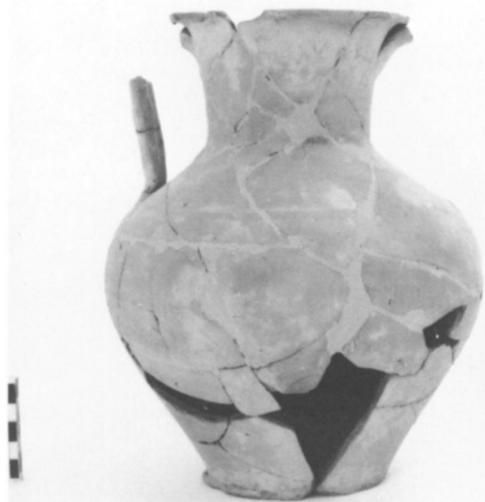
34 (C-1990-57). Skyphos



35 (C-1990-58). Cup-kantharos



36 (C-1990-61). Coarse-ware pitcher



37 (C-1990-63). Blister-ware table amphora



39 (C-1990-62). Round-mouthed cooking-ware pitcher



38 (C-1990-64). Table amphora

Greek pottery from manhole 1934-13, lowest level

C. K. WILLIAMS, II AND O. H. ZERVOS: CORINTH, 1990: SOUTHEAST CORNER OF TEMENOS E

