

FRANKISH CORINTH: 1993

(PLATES 1–13)

THREE independent 13th-century architectural units surround a large graveled court at the very western edge of Frankish Corinth, the exposed portion of which now occupies an area of about 200 square meters immediately south of the archaeological museum for the site (Pl. 1).¹

Each unit defines a side of the graveled court and is separated from the adjacent units by public roadways (Fig. 1). The roadway that divides Unit 1 from Unit 2 enters the court near its northwest corner; another road, entering from the north, divides Unit 2 from Unit 3 at the northeast corner of the court. The main access, although not yet excavated, probably lay on the south side, at either the southeast or southwest corner.

Although specific identification of the various units is not conclusive, tentative identification of their functions can now be published without falling too far from the mark. Unit 1 is built around a private paved court that has a stairway in its southwest corner, probably giving access to a second story over the southwest corner of the unit. Room 2 of Unit 1 preserves numerous indications that large amounts of food were cooked therein and that quantities of

¹ The success of the 1993 excavation season at Corinth is the result of the efforts of a number of groups and individuals, the first and most important being the Greek Archaeological Service in Athens and its Director, Dr. Aikaterini Romiopoulou, along with the Ephoreia of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities of the Argolid and Corinthia and its Ephor, K. Phani Pachyianni, and K. Zoe Aslamatzidou, epimelete for the Archaeological Service at Ancient Corinth. Work would not have gone so smoothly had it not been for the skills and support of the Director of the American School, Professor William D. E. Coulson. At the excavation itself, special thanks are due Dr. Nancy Bookidis, who stood in at a moment's notice as field director, on top of her duties as Curator of the Corinth Collection, when I was called to the States. I thank, also, Guy D. R. Sanders for offering his expertise concerning the Late Byzantine–Frankish period, also requested at the spur of the moment. Dr. Orestes Zervos continued again this year with efficiency and enthusiasm as the excavation numismatist. Miss Ellen Perry and Messrs. Thomas Brogan, Thomas Reinhart, and Simon Trepanier proved to be careful and competent trench supervisors. I am extremely indebted to all concerned.

As in the past, Miss Stella Bouzaki was conservator, and Messrs. N. Didaskalou, A. Papaioannou, and G. Arberores formed the technical staff of the museum. Mr. A. Arberores was foreman; Mr. A. Notes served under him as assistant foreman. End-of-season photography was taken by Misses L. Bartzioti and I. Ioannidou. J. Wilson and Eleanor E. Myers took the aerial photographs of Units 1 and 2.

David G. Romano and his team from the University of Pennsylvania continued their project of entering into the ever-growing data bank the antiquities of Ancient Corinth excavated by the American School of Classical Studies, along with ancient remains visible in the surrounding countryside. To everyone above I owe hearty thanks; this report has been possible only because of their efforts and teamwork.

For the previous reports see the following: Robinson and Weinberg 1960, pp. 225–235, the area east of the graveled court. Robinson 1962, pp. 95–116, the area east of the graveled court. Williams and Zervos 1990, pp. 345–350, east colonnade of the graveled court. Williams and Zervos 1991, pp. 19–38, church and room 4 of Unit 2; the graveled court. Williams and Zervos 1992, pp. 134–151, room 1, eastern half of rooms 2 and 3, most of room 4 of Unit 1. Williams and Zervos 1993, pp. 3–34, completion of rooms 2–4, part of room 5 of Unit 1; eastern half of paved court; eastern part of room 8 (Annex); in Unit 2, completion of rooms 1–3, parts of rooms 5–7.

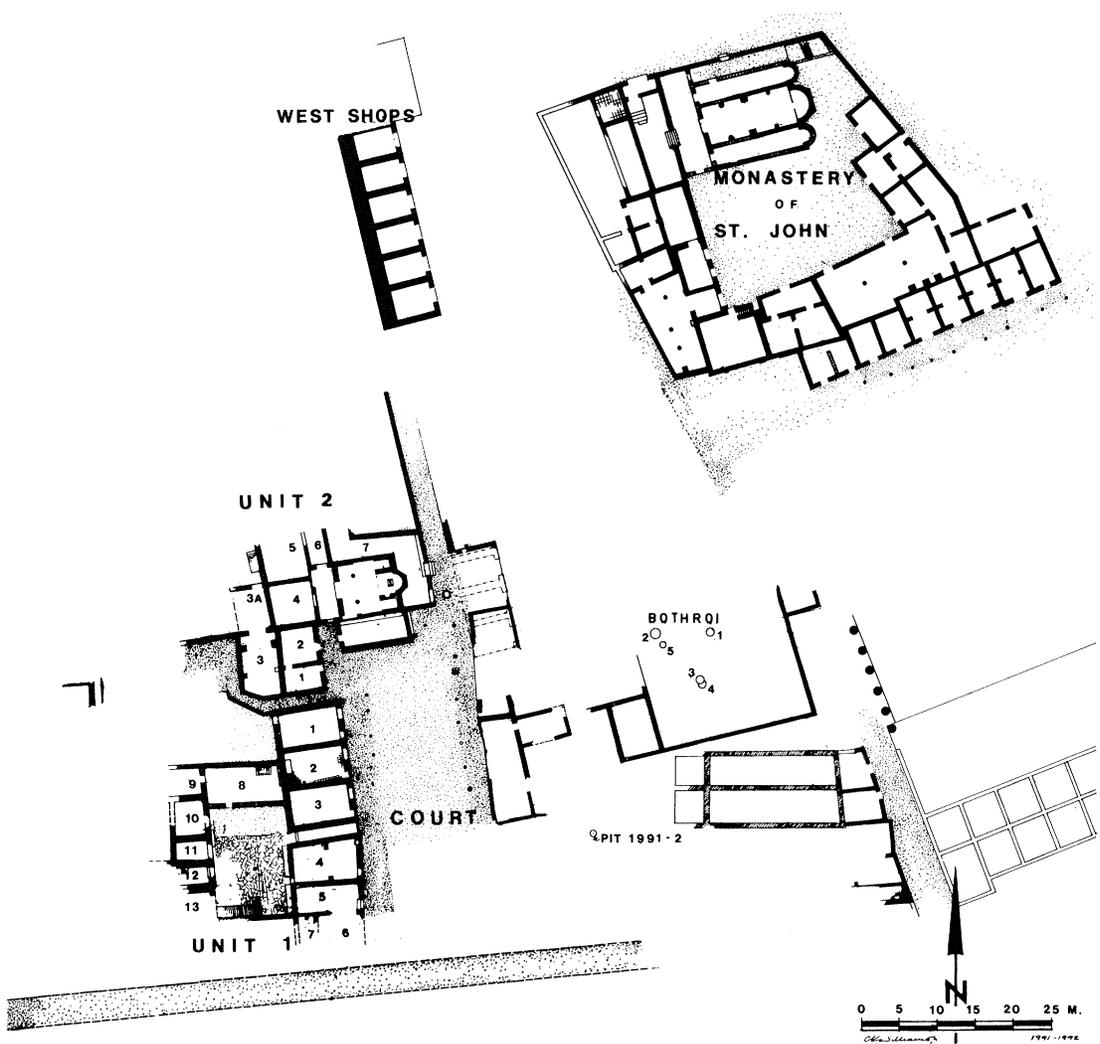


FIG. 1. General plan, west side of Frankish Corinth, *ca.* A.D. 1300

water were used; its hearth, tile floor, and ashy occupation accumulation allow this room to be identified as a kitchen. Just before the destruction of Unit 1, room 8 of that complex also appears to have served as a kitchen, despite its simple floor of packed earth. Iron was worked in room 3, and a pharmacy appears to have been operated from room 5. Room 11 may have been a storeroom for liquids kept in large terracotta amphoras.

No indication exists at the moment that the large amount of cut Frankish coins found in the graveled square was thrown out of Unit 1, but four jetons issued by Tuscan banking families were found concentrated around room 4 of the complex, one in room 5, one along the north wall of room 8, and one in room 3 of Unit 2. It seems possible that Unit 1 was a hostelry or hospital, perhaps with organizational ties to Unit 2, which lies at the northwest corner of the square.

The most noticeable feature of Unit 2, at the moment, is a single-apsed church. This is sited at the southeast corner of the unit and is accessed directly from both the graveled court and the complex of rooms that is appended to the north and west sides of the church. Rooms 1–3 preserve few signs of their original activities; an industrial-service use is best assigned to this area. Room 2 had a small furnace dug into its floor. Room 3 is partially subterranean and endowed with a large refuse pit in its floor, perhaps originally used as a storage pit. Room 4, whose only access is through the door in the west wall of the narthex, was a burial chamber; in its final phase it probably was not roofed. In this last period at least eight burials were made in its earth floor. Room 5, a space that lies immediately north of room 4, has at the moment no identifiable function; it appears to have been cleared of debris and remains to floor level soon after the destruction of the unit in A.D. 1312, only to have had debris from elsewhere dumped into it over its south wall. Room 7 lies against the north side of the church; it is more of a corridor than a normal room. Here was found some of the most telling material yet recovered from the unit. In 1992, along the west wall was found an assortment of glass that apparently had collapsed from a wall cabinet. The finds include glass lamps and an assortment of drinking cups.²

At least part of Unit 2 appears to have been two storied. This is suggested by the remains of a stairway built against the party wall shared by its stairwell and room 5. Further excavation must be made before any precise description can be given for the stairwell; stratigraphy suggests that at least two distinct phases exist for this room, with radical rebuilding and a noticeable raising of the floor level.

The destruction of Units 1 and 2 is identified with a Catalan attack on Corinth in A.D. 1312. This disaster can be posited from both the archaeological and the historical evidence. All pottery from the destruction level associated with Units 1 and 2 can be dated comfortably to the ten years on either side of A.D. 1300, but it is the coins recovered from the graveled court that fix the destruction precisely between A.D. 1301 and 1313. The latest coins from the gravel are those of Philip of Tarantum (A.D. 1294–1313). One totally 14th-century issue is represented by the coins of Philip of Savoy (A.D. 1301–1307). Other significant issues are those of William or Guy II de la Roche (A.D. 1280–1308) and Isabel Villehardouin (A.D. 1297–1301).

The archival evidence is to be found in a letter written by Bartholomew, Archbishop of Corinth, to Pope Clement V, in which Bartholomew complains about the damage done to Corinth by the Catalans in 1312. At the moment no evidence gainsays the theory that the destruction of the Frankish buildings around the graveled court should be laid to that attack, and it is therefore assumed in the following report that A.D. 1312 can be used as a fixed chronological point.

UNIT 1

UNIT 1, PAVED COURT (Fig. 2, Pls. 2 and 3)

A paved court forms the core of Unit 1, with rooms 1–7 framing its east side. Rooms 1–3 are not accessible from this court; these three rooms apparently served the general public and thus opened only to the graveled square east of Unit 1. Foot access, controlled by a doorway with a raised threshold, was possible from the graveled public square to the paved central

² Williams and Zervos 1993, deposit 22, pp. 22–30, pls. 7–10.

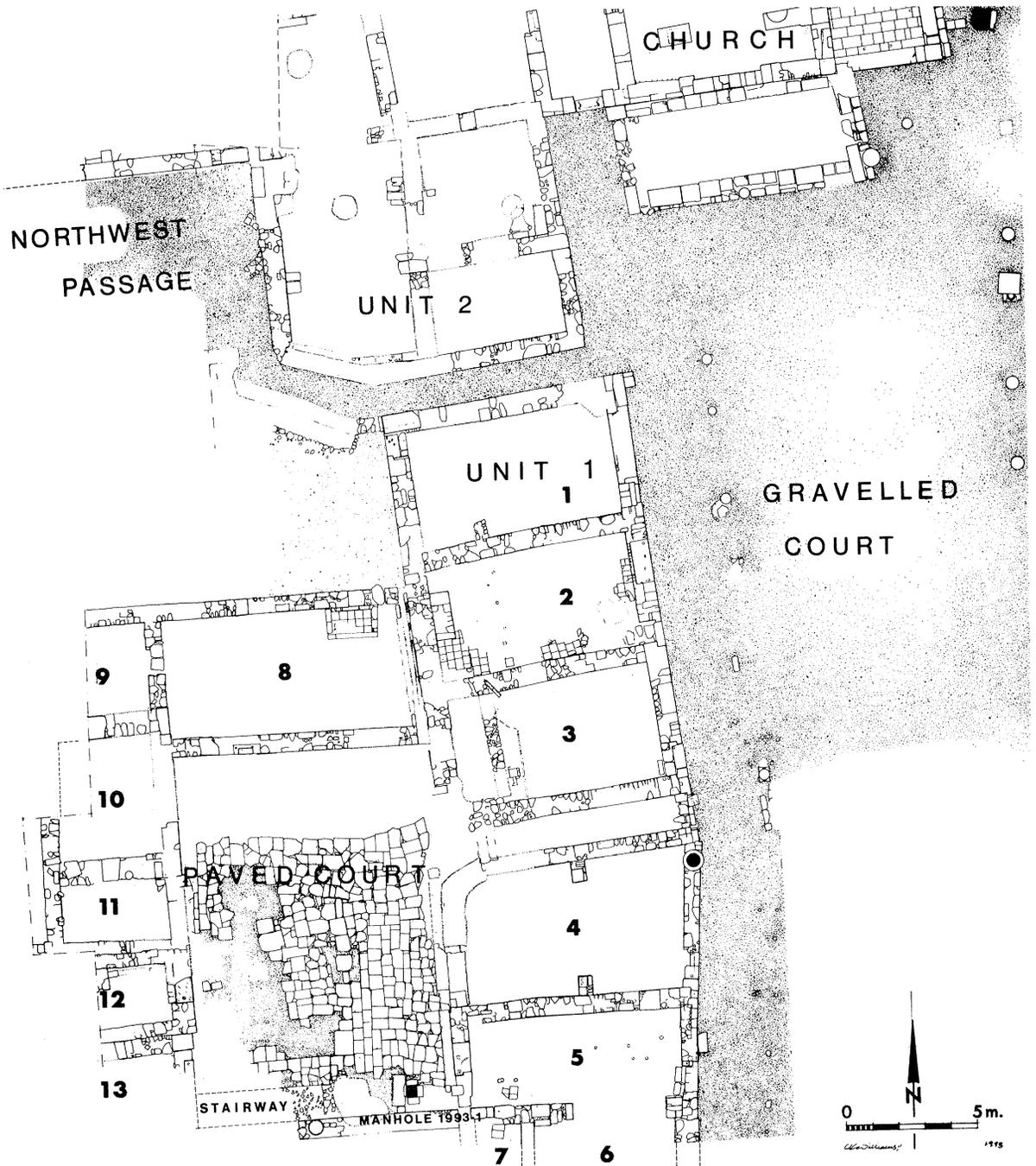


FIG. 2. Plan, Unit 1, ca. A.D. 1300

court through a passageway 1.29–1.34 m. wide immediately south of room 3. Room 4, south of the passageway, was entered directly from both the graveled square and the paved court, as was room 5 in its earliest phase, before the laying of the stone surface. Later, room 5 opened only to the graveled court. A long, single room, previously called the Annex but now called room 8, forms the north side of the paved court; it has a subsidiary western chamber, room 9, at its west end. Four rooms, 10–13, define the west side of the paved court.

The paved court is 9.91 m. wide from east to west and 14.01 m. long from north to south. A number of features give it a special character: Paving in shaped and fitted poros blocks covers all but the northern three and a quarter meters of the space. A low bench lines the east and west walls of the court, where paving was laid, but no evidence exists that a bench ever ran along the base of the north wall, against room 8.

Manhole 1993-1 stands in the southeast corner of the court and served the Frankish-period occupants of Unit 1 with an abundant supply of water. It is interesting to note here that this water source was not newly opened by the Frankish builders. The Franks may have known about the existence of the manhole even before planning Unit 1, perhaps siting the court to take advantage of its location. The shaft of this manhole is larger than any normal Greek or Roman manhole in Ancient Corinth, its rectangular mouth measuring 0.38 m. east–west by 0.43 m. north–south. The mouth opens immediately into a much larger shaft, the topmost 4.25 m. of which is built of poros ashlar with tile fillers. The shaft is cut through the local limestone and an underlying stratum of conglomerate, descending for over 1.50 m. into marl. At the bottom of the shaft, which at the end of the 1993 excavation season had not yet been completely cleared, one corridor was found to open to the west, one to the east, and one to the north. Excavation at the mouth of the tunnel that goes off to the north has produced enough sherds, in an almost totally uncontaminated cut, to ascertain that this corridor had become clogged with debris and silt in the middle of the 12th century. It is possible, but definitely not certain, that a fourth corridor extends southward from the south side of the shaft. Both the east and west tunnels are stucco lined, thus suggesting that this part of the hydraulic system is Classical in date. Water is delivered to the manhole through both the east and the west conduits, even in seasons of drought.

The last use of the manhole was not Frankish; during excavations this year the top of the shaft was first encountered at a level almost exactly one meter higher than the paving of the Frankish court. The shaft had been built up from the level of the court (el. +85.86) to a ground level of +86.85 meters, where an elaborate wellhead had been constructed. Thus it was not a surprise to find that the shaft had been cleared of all Frankish debris and contained only material of the 18th, and possibly even of the early 19th, century.³

East of manhole 1993-1, a staircase rose toward the west along the south wall of the court to the second floor of the unit. The wall against which the stairs were built is the western extension of the party wall between rooms 5 and 7. The wall, about 0.70 m. thick, bridges the rectangular shaft of the manhole and meets the east wall of room 9 at the southwest corner of the court. The staircase was 1.35 m. wide and is attested today by a foundation

³ Among the finds from manhole 1993-1 are a wooden last for the shoe of a child, two axes (one preserving a long wooden handle), bronze jars and pitchers, parts of a plow and other farm implements, and a bell once worn by a horse or dog.

and a few heavy facing blocks at court level. The bottom of the flight of steps apparently was masonry, with its side wall of poros ashlar retaining a core of rubble. At the north end of the first tread is a foundation, apparently the base of a pier where a newel post might be expected. The pier perhaps rose to support a timber porch or walkway that overhung the south side of the court. The lowest step and the paving of the court east of it have been destroyed by a deep pit, immediately east of which lies manhole 1993-1.

If one tries to restore a flight of steps at the southwest corner of the court, two assumptions are necessary: first, that the risers of the staircase were about 0.22 m. high, and second, that the stairs probably did not lead directly into the room on the main floor over room 9 but rather to a landing in front of the second-story door. With a run of *ca.* 6.20 m. between the bottom step and the west wall of the court, a maximum number of 25 treads, at a width of *ca.* 0.25 m., can be restored. Allowing for a landing, however, one might assume a run of 20 to 21 steps rising between 4.40 m. and 4.62 m. above the paved court. Although the remains that are preserved may appear to be somewhat meager for the restoration of a stairway on the existing foundations, the evidence for a second story over rooms 9, 10, 11, and 12 is stronger.

In the 1992 *Hesperia* report a second floor was restored over rooms 1–3 of Unit 1. Restoration of this second floor is now less strongly advocated. One reason for reconsidering is the finding of the staircase in the southwest corner of the paved court, rising toward rooms 10–13, not rooms 1–3. Added to this fact is the lack of evidence for the restoration of a connecting second-story element between the two distinct parts of Unit 1 now under discussion.

Originally, one of the main arguments for restoring a second floor over rooms 1–3 was the existence of terracotta paving plaques found in the tile destruction debris in those rooms, and especially within room 2.⁴ It was reported at the time of excavation that floor-tile debris formed a discrete stratum under the collapsed roof tiles, implying thereby that the tiling of the second floor was buried by the roof of the building.⁵

In light of the evidence presented below concerning the destruction debris within room 5 (p. 12), a reinterpretation of the original conclusion about the tile debris in room 2 might

⁴ Williams and Zervos 1992, pp. 142–144. Unfortunately, only slightly over a third of the roof-tile debris of room 2 was weighed. This western third produced over seventy kilograms of floor tiles.

Where the original tiled floor of room 2 still remains intact, the technique used in its laying is different from that employed elsewhere in Corinth. The tiles in question are between 0.28 m. and 0.29 m. on a side, practically never with a maximum dimension of as much as 0.30 m. A number of the tiles used are fragmentary, usually approximately halved. The flooring is laid so that the joints continue unbroken from north to south; variations in size were adjusted by the addition of fragments of ceramic tile wedged vertically between horizontal tiles as needed. The top surface of these tiles preserves a pebbly cement skin, which does not overlap joints or cover the upended tiles and sherds. Apparently, this coating is the cement that held the tiles to their original bed before they were reset into marl in room 2.

In one area extending 2.40 m. west of the east entrance into room 2 is a patch of very poorly laid, fragmentary pavement, including marble veneer, at least one very large fragment of a Classical pan tile, and a poros block. This area appears to have been reset (Fig. 3).

Against the east wall of room 2, south of the window in that wall, is a large piece of white marble veneer set in among the floor tiles. This may have been a patch in the floor, or it may have been purposefully set there, for it is now partially calcined from heat. The burning perhaps marks the working position of a portable brazier or small fire.

⁵ See Williams and Zervos 1992, pp. 142–144.

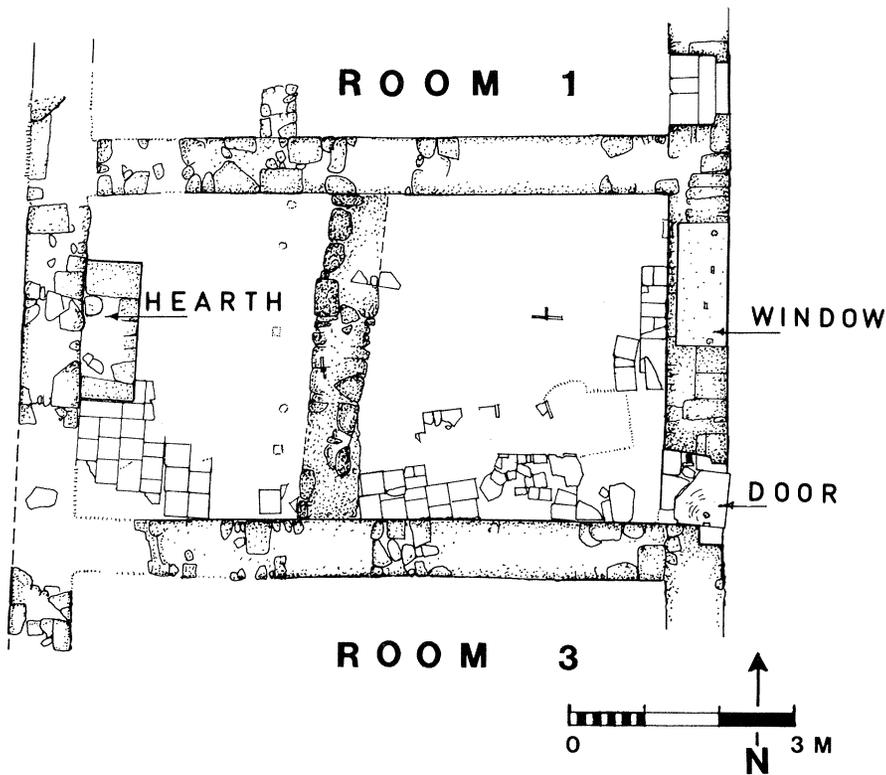


FIG. 3. Plan, Unit 1, room 2, flooring as now preserved, with late partition wall

now be in order. As can be seen in Figure 3, the whole of the floor of room 2 had at one time been paved with tiles; the tiles now remain only in the southwest corner, at the middle of the room along its south wall, and under the window of the east wall. Elsewhere throughout room 2, fragmentary paving tiles and pottery sherds stick upright from the earth and help to suggest today the pattern of the original tiled floor. The upright tiles and sherds still preserved are what remains of the flooring, since they were placed deeper into the bedding than tiles that were laid flat, as fillers and wedges between the laid tiles. Because the room has a raised hearth at its west end, had been paved throughout with terracotta tiles, and had a noticeable deposit of ash and bone on the tiles *in situ* south of the hearth, there should be no question that the room had served as a kitchen. Also, tiled kitchen floors are a common feature in almost every establishment of this period.

The theory that is offered in this report is that the tiles now missing from the floor are those terracotta floor plaques that were found mixed in with the debris under the collapsed roof. It seems quite likely that the debris within the room had been carefully worked over, perhaps by persons in search of lost property or in need of the unbroken terracotta floor plaques for reuse elsewhere. The dislodged but uncollected floor tiles recovered during excavation may have been the remains of paving that served the ground floor of room 2.

UNIT 1, ROOM 5 (Fig. 2, Pls. 1–3)

Rooms 1–4 have been described in earlier reports; almost no supplementary or corrective commentary concerning them is needed. Room 5 of Unit 1, most of which was excavated in the 1993 season, is discussed below. It has a general interior east–west dimension similar to that used in the layout of rooms 1–4 of the unit, that is, *ca.* eight meters. Its breadth from north to south is narrower: 3.32 m. wide at the east end of the room and 3.15 m. at the west. It was accessed in its final phase by a single door through its east wall. The south jamb of the door, now destroyed, had been built against the south wall of the room. Upon stepping over the threshold, one descends one stone-built step to reach the clay floor within the room. In its original phase, when its first floor was 0.30–0.35 m. lower than the latest floor (at least in the northeast corner of the room) and the graveled surface of the eastern court had not yet been built up by the accumulation of crusts of gravel, room 5 had been entered both from its northeast and from its southwest corner. The original door in the east wall was well built of poros ashlar blocks, shaped with a setback cut into the jamb blocks. The lintel for the door was constructed as a stone segmental arch (Fig. 4). Two of its poros voussoirs were recovered this year from where they had fallen, on the surface of the graveled court between 1.70 m. and 2.30 m. east of the east wall of the building, specifically in debris of a wall immediately east of the earlier northeast entrance into room 5.⁶

With the help of the two voussoirs that were recovered this year, as well as the remains *in situ* and other architectural information collected during the past three years, one can restore with a certain amount of authority the correct form for the doors in the east façade of Unit 1 (Fig. 4). The form under examination is not found in normal Greek Byzantine architecture; in fact, the architectural detailing appears to have been introduced by the Franks and therefore is worth considering here in detail.

The conventional doorways under discussion range in size of maximum opening from 0.96 m. to 1.20 m. The largest provides access into the corridor leading into the paved court of Unit 1; it has a maximum width of 1.32 m. All these apertures were slightly reduced in total free width, however, by a frame or doorstop that projected from the jambs, lintel, and threshold. The projections from jambs and lintels seem to be canonically 0.08–0.09 m., while the raised frame on the threshold is usually about 0.20 m. high.⁷

Doorway 1, northeast corner of room 5

Two complete poros voussoirs, of the same width as the projecting doorstops on the jambs and thresholds of Unit 1, were designed to be the doorstop along the top edge of the door. Here, the stone stop would have been backed by a wooden lintel (see Fig. 4).

⁶ Similar voussoirs have been found in earlier seasons (Williams and Zervos 1992, p. 145). One set found in the graveled court east of the door into room 4 is to be associated with that entrance. A second set was found within room 4, close to the buttress that projects from its south wall.

⁷ The east door into room 1 is 0.95 m. wide, not including its doorstops. The door into room 2 is 0.93 m. wide, and that into room 3 is 1.20 m. wide, without consideration of the stops. The corridor door has an opening of 1.32 m. measured from behind the stop. The width of the door into room 4 cannot be determined precisely. The width of the door into room 5 can be restored within a range of five or so centimeters, not including doorstops, as *ca.* 0.98 m. All, apparently, were closed by double-valved doors, to judge by the preserved pivot holes.

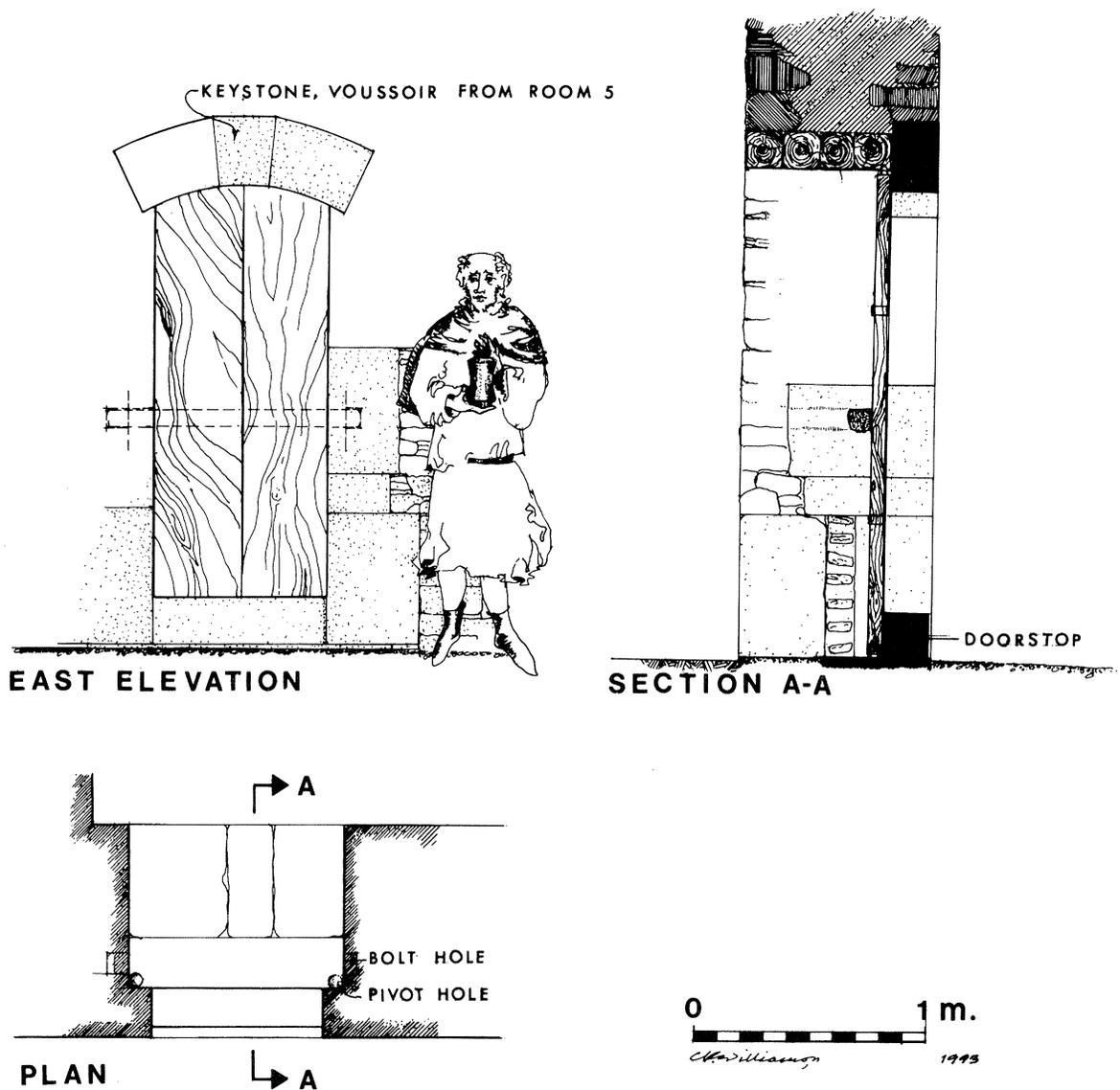


FIG. 4. Elevation, section, and plan of east doorway, room 1, Unit 1, with voussoirs found east of room 5

1. Voussoir 1

H. 0.287–0.29, L. of intrados 0.34, L. of extrados 0.45, Th. 0.21 m.

Poros, all surfaces meant to be visible finished with a flat chisel. Bottom 0.20 m. of one end surface preserves lime cement from the original construction. Scattered traces of lime cement also on other end surface of voussoir. Th. of cement 0.006 m.

2. Voussoir 2

H. 0.297–0.30, L. of intrados 0.222, L. of extrados 0.277, Th. 0.21 m.

Poros, same workmanship as in voussoir 1. Small patch of lime cement on one end-joint surface.

Voussoir 1 was designed to span from jamb to keystone; voussoir 2 was meant to serve as the keystone, being both smaller in size and horizontal along its extrados. If a third block is restored to the arch, equal in size to voussoir 1, the arch would span 0.90 m., quite appropriate in matching the estimated width (0.95 m.) of the door with its stops.

Doorway 2, southeast corner of room 5

The north jamb of the door into room 1 preserves a rectangular dowel cutting, *ca.* 0.045 × 0.07 m., set only 0.015 m. back from the stop on the jamb and 0.71 m. above the threshold. Doorway 2 preserves on its north jamb a similar cutting, 0.36 m. wide by 0.065 m. long, 0.588 m. above the threshold. These cuttings apparently were used to anchor a collar, probably of metal, to the wall, by which the pivot post of the door leaf was secured. Perhaps one or two more such collars should be restored along a jamb, in order that the pivot post would be securely held along its whole length.

Two other poros jamb blocks are presented here as part of the restoration; they also were recovered from wall tumble. Each of these blocks carries a rectangular cutting that is larger and farther out from the doorstop on the jamb than the smaller dowel cuttings on the blocks first mentioned. The larger cuttings probably were fashioned to receive the end of a horizontal door bolt. In one case, the cutting is 0.09 m. square and 0.06 m. deep, with a channel cut into the jamb to facilitate pushing the bolt into place. The second cutting is 0.09 × 0.08 m.

3. Jamb block with bolt cutting

H. 0.392, L. of block 0.636, max. Th. of block including stop 0.372, Th. of projecting stop on jamb 0.202 m.

The stop projects from the jamb 0.087 m. The bolt hole is 0.09 m. square and placed 0.06 m. in from the stop. Apparently it was cut as a rough square, but the edges are now rounded from use or from the use of a bolt that was round in section.

4. Jamb block with bolt cutting

H. 0.347, L. of block 0.575, Th. of block including doorstop 0.29, Th. of stop from surface of jamb 0.78 m.

The bolt hole is 0.08 × 0.09 m. and placed slightly askew, cut 0.065–0.07 m. in from the stop.

Doorway 3, west wall of room 5

An early doorway, completely blocked up by A.D. 1312, originally existed in the west wall of room 5. Its south jamb, now missing, stood at the very southwest corner of the room; its north jamb is still to be seen, cut into the south end of a very large, poros wall block. The remains show that this door had been used in association with an early court level west of the room, which had existed before the laying of the poros paving. The door was sealed during an alteration of the room, an architectural change that is placed at the end of phase 1 for Unit 1. A bench was built along the west face of the wall and in front of the patch that sealed the doorway; the filling of the door and the laying of the bench were both achieved, apparently, in conjunction with the laying of the court paving over an earlier, pebbly surface.

Room 5 has a peculiarity not found elsewhere in Unit 1: a patched opening in its south wall. At one time, this opening allowed generous access into room 6 to its south. The east jamb of this opening between rooms 5 and 6 is a buttress 0.90 m. thick that projects 0.60 m. westward from the face of the east wall. The projection, now overbuilt, can still be seen just south of the south jamb of the later door in the east wall. This buttress was answered, as

we have noted, by a wall stub starting 3.60 m. farther to the west. Today the clarity of that design is marred by a rebuilding that apparently closed off much, if not all, of the opening. Because room 6 has thus far been excavated only in an east–west strip 0.90 m. wide along the south face of the party wall it shares with room 5, the precise relationship of the one space to the other cannot as yet be determined.

Although room 5 faces both the more elegant, paved court at the west and the graveled court at the east, only the exterior face of the east wall preserves evidence of having been surfaced with a white lime-plaster coat. This is only about a millimeter or two thick, but the plaster still adheres to the upper part of this segment of the east façade wall.⁸ Probably a similar coating of plaster was used on the exterior walls surrounding the paved court, for the south wall of room 8 preserves remains of such a coat *in situ*; the east and west walls of the court are so poorly preserved that no evidence one way or the other can be exacted from them. As for wall plaster used in the interior, room 4 in Unit 1 preserves evidence of it in the western half of the room, west of its buttresses. Much white plaster was found over the floor in room 9, apparently fallen from its walls, as well as some that is still *in situ*, preserved where the later partition wall between rooms 8 and 9 abuts the south wall of room 9.

In the latest floor, close to the south wall of room 5 and *ca.* 1.15 m. from the west wall, are preserved the damaged remains of four paving tiles, each one *ca.* 0.30 m. square. Originally the four formed a rectangle about 0.60 m. square. Just north of the tiles and a meter from the south wall are two postholes, *ca.* 0.40 m. apart. These are, to judge from the surrounding ash and charcoal, the remains of a small floor hearth that had over it a frame from which one might suspend pots. Built into the north wall at the northwest corner of the room is a small recess, no deeper than 0.27 m. and no wider than 0.60 m. It was in front of this niche that two almost complete stewpots of late 13th-century design were recovered, along with a one-handed, flat-based pot in cooking fabric and one small, matt-painted pitcher.⁹

The eastern end of the room shows no signs that it had been used for the preparation of food over a fire; in fact, evidence exists that strongly suggests that the area had been reserved for storage. The scatter pattern of the sherds recovered from the room reinforces the hypothesis.¹⁰

Three postholes form a line *ca.* 0.90 m. south of the north wall of the room. The first is 0.82 m. west of the east wall, the last 3.24 m. west of the same wall. Two more show that there may have been a southward projection from the line formed by the first three. This evidence of upright posts driven deeply through the floor surface suggests that shelving lined the eastern part of the north wall. Between the postholes and the wall, the floor surface is much softer and less crusty than in the rest of the room, apparently because the shelving had

⁸ It is likely that the whole east façade of Unit 1 was plastered. In 1990, traces of plaster similar to that preserved at the base of the exterior wall of room 5 were found at the north end of the façade, behind the buttress that had been erected there when a colonnade was added against the façade.

⁹ The material is stored in Corinth lot 1993-34 (NB 858, basket 12). Stewpots: H. 0.14, lip Diam. 0.12–0.13, max. body Diam. 0.15 m. The pitcher, missing rim and handle, has a maximum body diameter of 0.148 m. The upper body is decorated with matt-painted spirals over a shoulder incised with a wavy line.

¹⁰ At the time of its excavation room 5 was divided into relatively small grid rectangles from above the stratum of destruction debris through the uppermost floor surface. The fills from the top of the roof-tile debris to the final excavation levels within the room were dry sieved. Wet sieving could not be carried out during the 1993 excavation season because of drought conditions in the village.

inhibited traffic here. The shelves probably supported the jars that were found, fragmented, on the floor in the eastern half of the room. Before a final identification of the use of room 5 is made, however, it is best to examine closely the stratigraphy and then the pots themselves.

Although the floor of the room was found covered with roof-tile debris (in fact, over 1,632 kilograms of tiles were weighed from room 5), one cannot say that the stratum of tiles had sealed and protected all the pottery lying at floor level.¹¹ The tiles represent approximately two-thirds of the roof cover or slightly more, give or take a number of kilograms to compensate for the unknown slope of the roof itself; one cannot, however, certify that any of the tile debris was found as it had fallen. It seems likely that the debris had been churned and probed by survivors of the Catalan sack who were searching for underlying objects or valuables. This may explain why only one intact tile was found preserved in the roof debris and why so much of the pottery found under the tiles was recovered from widely scattered spots about the room.

The ceramic assemblage recovered from within room 5 is drastically different in types and fabrics from the normal assemblages associated with destruction debris of the late 13th to early 14th century at Corinth. Almost every large deposit of pottery recovered from and associated with Unit 1, Unit 2, or area A is made up of table wares. In contrast, the assemblage gathered from room 5 is composed in large part of storage containers but not, however, of the coarse or matt-painted varieties that have been recovered from well shafts in the area.¹²

The assemblage from room 5 can be subdivided into various groups, with one subgroup consisting of imported cylindrical (albarelli) jars in Near Eastern frit (see pp. 16–22 below). Four globular/ovoid jars, all of similar shape, light clay, and glaze but varying slightly in size, form another group. Three are handleless; one has two vertical shoulder handles. A handleless jar in milky green glaze and with a noticeable amount of mica in its clay, **6**, is not too far in form from the preceding four. A slip-painted jar, **11**, without handles and of similar form is unique to the Corinth collection; it has a combination of red-brown clay, white slip, and yellowish transparent glaze. This jar is an import from Egypt, giving evidence

¹¹ A single pan tile from Unit 1, FP-1993-1, weighs 3.750 kg.; one shorter cover tile, nipped at one end, FC-1992-2, weighs 2.12 kg. A close parallel to the cover tile, found chipped but otherwise intact, was recovered from the debris at the center of room 5. It weighs 1.86 kg., or 0.36 kg. less than the first cover tile. The pan and the heavier cover tile together weigh 5.87 kg. and, if restored with the usual overlap, would have provided 0.099 sq. m. of roof cover. Room 5 would have had a minimum roof area of 40 sq. m. to be covered. At *ca.* 58.9 kg. per sq. m., the tiles from the debris of room 5 can be figured to have covered at least two-thirds of the roof. A late, deep trench ran north–south across the eastern quarter of room 5; it descended to floor level and may be the main reason that we did not get one hundred percent of the roof cover from the debris. Another reason may be that the overhang of the roof, its area here included within the statistics, may at the time of destruction have collapsed into the courts at east and west. Tile debris from the east and west courts is not included in the above figures.

The precise weight for the whole roof-tile cover of any Frankish building is hard to calculate, if for no other reason than that a general lack of both standardization and precision in execution results in unpredictable variation. In calculating the weight of the average cover and pan tile from room 5, whole tiles from rooms 1–3 have been ignored, largely because it appears likely that those three rooms were not roofed contemporaneously with rooms 4 and 5. See Williams and Zervos 1992, pp. 143–144, nos. 2–4. Pan tile FP-1991-3 weighs 4.30 kg.; the two cover tiles weigh 2.49 and 2.05 kg. respectively.

¹² For manhole 1934-13, see Williams and Zervos 1991, pp. 31–33. For well 1991-1, see Williams and Zervos 1992, pp. 145–151.

of relations with that country after its fall to the soldiers of the Fifth Crusade (p. 17 below). Two other body sherds of Mamluk manufacture, assigned to two different pots because of the scale of the slipped decoration, were also recovered from the area of room 5 this year. The existence at Corinth of as many as three such Egyptian pots is especially interesting, considering the restrictions imposed at the time on Christian shippers who had inclinations to trade with Egypt.¹³ Two other pots also are unique in the Corinth collection. One is a one-handled metallic-ware jug with an especially long, narrow neck. The second, an ivory-colored, metallic-ware one-handled pot with a spout on its shoulder, is quite similar in form to a modern teapot.

Shapes and fabrics retrieved from the room are not limited to the preceding list of jars. The room also contained at least seven stoppers, all similar to **16**. This item, although locally made and cheaply produced, is very rarely found in the destruction debris of Frankish households.

In room 5 were also found a plate in Veneto ware, **15**, and a green-glazed, flat-bottomed amphora, **5**. Although many Veneto-made bowls have been recovered at Corinth, **15** is the first plate in this fabric from the site to be recognized and inventoried. Probably most remarkable of the finds from the room, however, is the green-glazed amphora with flat bottom. It was found shattered and scattered throughout the eastern half of the room, almost as though it had exploded; large parts of the body were found against the north wall, the neck and rim in the southeast corner. Although the amphora is of Corinthian clay and tempered with Akrokorinthos mudstone, this green-glazed version of a matt-painted local storage jar is unique in a Frankish context at Corinth.

Evidence for destruction more devastating than mere roof collapse can be posited from the assemblage of pots recovered within room 5. Certain pots have been found to mend from both fire-scarred and non-fire-scarred sherds, with the discolored and unscarred sherds joining, indicating that the pots were first broken and then exposed to fire. Four such examples illustrate the condition: two small, matt-painted trefoil oinochoai, the clear-glazed jar with handles **9**, and a two-handled, olive-glazed local jar, **10**. Also to be noted is the wide scatter of sherds that make up the glazed storage amphora **5**. Not only were the sherds scattered within room 5 but fragments from one of its handles were recovered from the graveled court, in the roof-tile debris east of Unit 1.

OBJECTS FROM UNIT 1, ROOM 5

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>5. Local green-glazed storage amphora Pl. 4
C-1993-29. Unit 1, eastern half of room 5; handle fragments from graveled court east of room 5.
H. 0.434, est. Diam. of foot <i>ca.</i> 0.235, max. body Diam. 0.362, Diam. of neck 0.0648, max. Diam. of lip 0.073 m. Complete profile with <i>ca.</i> 1/3 of</p> | <p>base preserved, <i>ca.</i> 2/3 of body wall, one complete handle, and 1/3 of second.
Hard, buff clay, many pores, some mudstone of varying sizes, lime inclusions. 5YR 7/5.
Amphora with flat base, ovoid body with maximum diameter at a height of 0.23 m. Cylindrical neck and</p> |
|---|---|

¹³ See Housley 1992, p. 215.

outward-thickened rim rise 0.067 m. above shoulder. Two strap handles with multiple finger grooves, maximum width 0.068 m., rise at *ca.* 40 degrees toward neck from just above maximum diameter of body to height of rim, then turn down to join pot at mid-neck. Green-glaze wash over inside and outside of amphora, thickened to deep green glaze on upper half of pot, neck, and rim. Application strokes evident on body.

6. Green-glazed jar Pl. 4

C-1993-21. Unit 1, room 5.

H. 0.163, Diam. of base 0.073, max. Diam. of body 0.124, min. Diam. of rim 0.081, Diam. of lip 0.090 m. Complete profile with *ca.* 4/5 preserved. Hard, buff clay, slightly rough with pores, micaeous and minuscule sparkling inclusions, larger black inclusions.

Jar without handles. Flat base at sharp angle to wall; side contracts to meet ovoid body in curving profile; tall, slightly flaring rim to somewhat outward-thickened lip; lip squared on top. Potting grooves on lower body; upper body slipped in buff clay; glaze starts *ca.* 0.012 m. above slip edge, covers upper third of interior of neck and drips to bottom of interior. Glaze slightly milky, light green.

7. Clear-glazed jar Pl. 4

C-1991-27. Unit 1, western end of room 5, in debris on floor.

H. 0.168, Diam. of base 0.0889, max. Diam. of body 0.1380, min. Diam. of rim 0.0892, est. Diam. of lip 0.102 m. Almost all of body preserved, missing 1/2 of rim.

Hard buff clay with small pores, very rare minuscule to small light-brown inclusions. 5YR 8/4.5 to darkest at 5YR 7/3.

Jar without handles. Flat base, slight bevel at edge; side wall contracting slightly to ovoid body; slightly concave rim flares somewhat to squared lip. Shallow offset in form of groove between shoulder and rim.

Unslipped; clear glaze specked with brown and green on exterior from H. of *ca.* 0.035–0.050 m. to lip and throughout interior.

Second, similar clear-glazed jar: lot 1993-34:10 (Pl. 12:a).

8. Clear-glazed jar Pl. 4

C-1993-25. Unit 1, western half of room 5.

H. 0.192, Diam. of base 0.107, max. Diam. of body 0.156, est. Diam. of lip 0.105 m. 5/8 of body preserved, 1/3 of rim and lip.

Hard, light-buff clay, 5YR 8/3 to 7.5YR 7.5/3.

Same form and pottery technique as **7** except that slip is used under glaze on exterior. Two shallow, wheeled grooves at base of neck.

Similar jar preserving 3/4 of shoulder, 1/4 of rim stored in lot 1993-34, NB 858, basket 35.

9. Clear-glazed jar with two handles Pl. 12:a

Lot 1993-34:4. Unit 1, mostly from north half of room 5.

H. of rim 0.041, Diam. of lip 0.21 m. *Ca.* half of shoulder preserved.

Same design, clay, and glaze as **7** and **8** but with two vertical handles from lower shoulder to top of shoulder.

10. Glossy olive-glazed jar, two handles Pl. 5

C-1993-23. Unit 1, room 5, in yellow clay below destruction debris; fragments from room 6.

P.H. 0.187, Diam. of foot 0.107, Diam. of body 0.159, Diam. of rim 0.078 m. 15/16 of body preserved; neck and lip missing.

Hard, dark tan to gray clay, fire scarred in places, lime inclusions, a few minuscule sparkling inclusions. Clay 2.5YR 6/4.5 to slightly more reddish than 5YR 5/8.

Two-handled jar. Ring foot with shallowly depressed undersurface, elongated globular body; neck articulated from body by rib in very low relief. Two vertical handles, oval in section but flattened by a thumb stroke, rise from just above maximum diameter to bottom of neck band.

Cream to very light buff slip applied sloppily to interior and exterior, reserved on foot and lower exterior wall. Olive glossy glaze covers interior and upper half of exterior. In two places edge of glaze turned dark red.

11. Egyptian slip-painted jar, light on dark Pl. 5

C-1993-24. Unit 1, middle of room 5, north side. P.H. 0.122, est. max. Diam. 0.18, Diam. of rim/lip 0.085 m. Rim and 1/2 of upper body from just below maximum diameter.

Red-brown clay, rough at fracture; white particles, very few minuscule sparkling inclusions. 2.5YR 4/4.

Jar without handles. Ovoid body to cylindrical neck that rises vertically for 0.04 m., ending in very slightly thickened (0.01 m. thick) lip.

White slip decoration preserved in three horizontal bands *ca.* 0.01–0.015 m. wide. Top body band is around bottom of neck. Zones between bands are decorated with single line of pairs of round-ended leaves. Rim decorated in white slip with ovals dabbed in horizontal row around neck. Yellow-ochre glaze over slip, applied unevenly on interior.

Two nonjoining body sherds, probably from a second jar, are inventoried as C-1993-40 a and b.

Mamluk period, late 13th–14th centuries.

12. Green metallic-ware table amphora Pl. 5

C-1993-22. Unit 1, room 5, in collapse of east wall. Max. p.H. 0.178, min. Diam. of neck 0.051, max. W. of trefoil lip 0.079 m. *Ca.* half of shoulder, one complete handle and most of second, half of neck, 4/5 of rim preserved.

Hard, grayish tan clay with minuscule lime and sparkling inclusions, some pores. 5YR 6.5/4, going grayer toward surface.

Two-handled container, probably with elongated body. Narrow ovoid shoulder with neck and lip 0.097 m. tall. Neck flares from minimum diameter at base to convex rim 0.012 m. tall. Rim pinched on one side of pot, at which point lip projects inward over inside of neck wall. Two spirally twisted, vertical handles (one preserved in lot) rose almost vertically from maximum diameter, then angled sharply to horizontal to attach to neck at 0.02 m. below rim. One horizontal groove above handle attachment, 3 grooves on upper shoulder at start of neck, 6 grooves immediately below rim and above handle attachment. Convex rim with one groove below rounded lip.

Lustrous green glaze on exterior and interior of rim, diluted to matt wash on interior of neck and covering most of interior of shoulder.

13. Green glossy-ware pitcher Pl. 5

C-1993-32. Unit 1, room 5, pit in last floor at west end of room.

Max. p.H. 0.214 m. Body and rim preserved in two large nonjoining frags, plus nonjoining sherds.

Trefoil pitcher. Ovoid body, conical neck 0.091 m. tall, and trefoil lip.

Totally slipped and glazed in dark green to black (where heavily applied), except on interior, where glaze is thinner with random reserved patches. One

accidental wartlike globule of glaze at maximum diameter; some kiln scars in glaze of body.

14. Hemispherical bowl Pl. 4

C-1993-27. Unit 1, northwest corner of room 5.

H. 0.067, Diam. of foot 0.07, est. Diam. of lip 0.16 m. Half of foot, *ca.* 1/5 of wall, and 1/8 of rim preserved.

Compact, hard, buff clay with pores, rare brown minuscule inclusions. Between 19YR 7/3 and 7.5YR 7/3.

Bowl with ring foot, concave undersurface, body not quite completely hemispherical, wall terminating in tapered lip. Interior marked with slight offset between floor and wall.

No slip; clear glaze applied over all of interior and lip, dripping onto upper exterior wall.

Probably from same production center as **7, 8, 9**, and lot 1993-34:10 (under **7**).

15. Veneto-ware dish

C-1993-28. Unit 1, room 5, mid room, north half. Est. Diam. of lip 0.175 m.; 1/5 of rim, *ca.* 1/4 of wall preserved, none of foot.

Hard, orange-brown clay, hackly at the break; a few sparkling, light and dark inclusions. Very slightly pinker than 2.5YR 6/6.

Wide flaring wall, slightly convex to carination; upper wall shallow, very slightly convex, rising at 60 degrees. On inside, floor articulated from wall by offset, tapered lip. Clear or slightly yellowish glaze over whole of body.

The shape is, at the moment, unique in the Corinth collection.

16. Coarse-ware lid Pl. 5

C-1993-26. Unit 1, room 5, scattered generally within room. One from lot 1991-63; five from lot 1993-34.

H. 0.04, Diam. of base 0.040, max. Diam. of lip 0.080 m.

Local, buff clay with some white lime, minuscule dark inclusions, pores, rough surface. 7.5YR 7/3.

Flat base, side flaring *ca.* 45 degrees to vertically shaped lip; slightly tapered cylinder rises 0.015 m. from center of interior floor.

17. Glass beaker, ribbed Pl. 6

MF-1993-6. Unit 1, against south wall at southeast corner of room 5.

H. 0.095, Diam. of foot 0.056, Diam. of lip 0.076–0.078 m. Most of foot, about 3/4 of body and rim preserved.
Colorless green-blue glass with numerous very small spherical bubbles; blowing spirals visible around rim.

Mold-blown goblet with deep kick, coil base or foot, wall rising almost vertically with 12 vertical ribs broadening at top, their heads at a height of *ca.* 0.066 m. Plain rim continuing line of body curves outward slightly to rounded lip. Undersurface preserves traces of ribs which radiate from puntil mark.

A large amount of glass was recovered from the room, over and above the beaker **17**. At least one cup with a mold-blown pattern similar to *Corinth* XII, no. 739 (p. 114) and four bottles with long neck, cut-out bulge, and applied vertical ribs, similar to *Corinth* XII, no. 784 (p. 119, fig. 17), are identifiable objects from the glass assemblage of room 5.¹⁴

Four stewpots and a flat-bottomed cooking pot were found in the western half of room 5. To judge from the patches of floor tile and ash not associated with destruction debris found in that end of the room, the pots were probably used close to where they were found. They are the normal and most usual forms found in any debris of A.D. 1312 within Units 1 and 2. Because the forms are so common, none of these pots has been inventoried; they are, however, presented below in abbreviated form. For the type see Plate 9, top and Plate 12:b, center and right. The following examples, except for c, do not carry any incised-wave decoration. All are stored in lot 1993-34.

a. Stewpot, Pl. 12:b

Lot 1993-34:5. H. 0.143, Diam. of lip 0.127 m.

b. Stewpot

Lot 1993-34:6. H. 0.65, Diam. of lip 0.145 m.

c. Small flat-bottomed cooking pot, Pl. 12:b

Lot 1993-34:7. H. 0.127, Diam. of lip 0.09 m. Incised wave decoration around outside of rim and shoulder.

d. Large stewpot

Lot 1993-34:8. Diam. of lip 0.175 m.

e. Large stewpot

Lot 1993-34:9. Diam. of lip 0.16 m.

The coarse and semicoarse wares from room 5 have not yet been mended and thus are not included in this report. A single sample of the matt-painted wares (lot 1993-34:11) is given in Plate 12:b.

The Albarelli from Corinth

The function of the albarello is attested by the writing that many times is painted before firing on the side of such containers, albeit of 15th-century date and manufactured in

¹⁴ MF-1991-30 and MF-1991-31 are fragments of a long-necked bottle similar to those found in the latest floor debris of room 5. This bottle, however, is from the lowest floor of the room. See Williams and Zervos 1992, nos. 8, 9, pl. 37.

Italy.¹⁵ These late jars advertise their contents by having large decorative labels written on their walls, such as “opium”, “senna”, a “purgative solution”, and “dill”.¹⁶

The prototype for these jars is not Italian but Near Eastern and Egyptian; they appear as imports into Greece in the 12th and 13th centuries. The early drug jar is made of faïence, usually glazed in blue or blue-green, or, more rarely, in deep brown. The form is similar from earliest to latest, except that the foot can be either a ring base with a broad, rounded bearing surface or a ring which has been faceted to a bearing surface that is little more than an edge. In the Corinthian-made imitation, C-22-16, the base has a slightly concave undersurface, not the depressed, conical undersurface found in the Near Eastern variety. The bodies are always cylindrical, in most cases concave with the minimum diameter at the midpoint. Corinth preserves one frit example with a shallowly fluted body, **29**, and another, faceted, **27**. One such albarello, C-1418-1921 in the Victoria and Albert collection, was made in Fostat in Egypt. The Corinthian and London examples are similar enough to suggest that the Corinthian frit albarelli were imported from Egypt. **26**, its upper wall covered in a dark brown glaze, is 12th century at the latest, if one dates by the excavation context; it is probably Syrian or Middle Eastern, not Egyptian.

The Egyptian imports at Corinth are of special interest, accompanied as they are by a Mamluk jar with light-colored slipped decoration on brown clay, **11** (see pp. 14–15 above). In all likelihood the Egyptian material appears on the Corinthian scene as a result of the opening up of Egypt through the Fifth Crusade and therefore might suggest a date *ca.* A.D. 1350, or later.

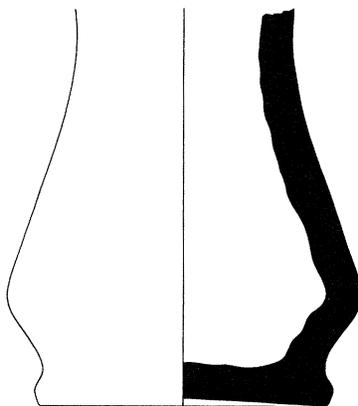
In all, fragments of at least six of these albarelli, or drug jars, **18–23**, were found in room 5. Included in this group are two locally made albarelli, **21** and **22**. The fragment of another container, C-1993-39 (Fig. 5; Pl. 4), clear glazed on the inside, green painted and glazed on the outside, may also be an albarello but is not included here as such. It was found among the others in room 5. The pot is apparently locally made. Its heavy flat foot is 0.078 m. in diameter, and the body contracts noticeably toward its mid-section. In form it may be a local imitation of the shape represented by **26**, even though **26** itself is dated to the 12th century. Albarello **24** comes from Unit 2; **27** was recovered from a late 13th-century garbage pit about fifty meters east of Unit 1.

The albarello apparently was customarily capped by parchment tied with string under its outward-thickened lip. Certain Maiolica examples in the Victoria and Albert Museum, however, do have clay stoppers.¹⁷

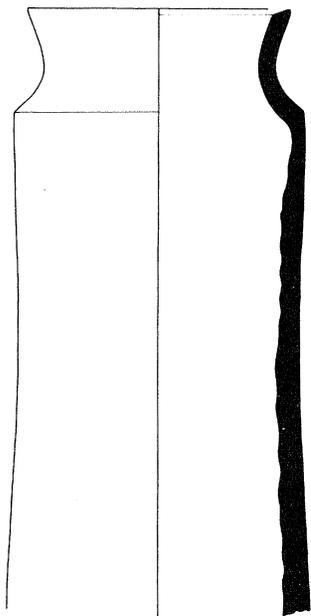
¹⁵ Much is written about albarelli; of special interest to this present study is the work of Prats i Darder (1990), in which pages 128–130 list names of contents that have been written on the albarelli walls; tables I and VII give profiles; pages 40–109 list and discuss the contents of the apothecary of the monastery of Santa Maria de Vallbona, including actual inventories for the years 1699, 1786, and 1820. See especially pp. 645–670 for a detailed discussion of the albarello in Spain.

¹⁶ Victoria and Albert Museum, no. 708-1894 (Rackham 1977, no. 213), water-lily juice; no. 342-1889 (Rackham 1977, no. 139), rot of nuts; no. 709-1893 (Rackham 1977, no. 541), syrup or water of white poppy; no. 1271 and A-1885, moist hissop; C-2093, electuary of cassia. Watson 1986, no. 95: albarello with dipinto across body, giving contents as “filonia”, opium, and other ingredients to relieve pain and cause sleep. See also nos. 96–100.

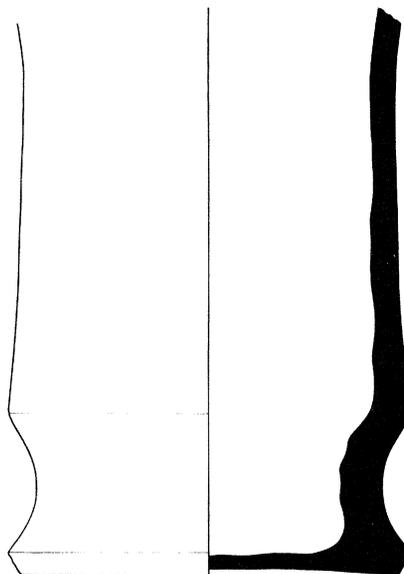
¹⁷ For example, see Rackman 1977, no. 1271, A-1899.



C-1993-39



21



22

FIG. 5. Albarelli. Scale 1:2

The seven clay stoppers recovered from room 5 neither fit the albarelli from room 5 nor make a secure sealing over the lip of the drug pots. To be noted as well are two facts: the stoppers of room 5 were all made locally and, in contrast to the albarelli themselves, are unglazed; they are more numerous than the pots.

ALBARELLI FROM UNIT 1, ROOM 5

18. Faïence jar, possibly Persian

C-1991-26 a, b. Unit 1, destruction debris from northeast end of room 5.

Est. Diam. of lip 0.09, Th. of lower body wall 0.0057, Th. of wall at max. Diam. 0.0050, Th. of neck wall 0.0052 m.

White frit going slightly cream.

a: lower body sherd. Straight flaring wall broken just above foot, trace of reserved area with decorated body zone. Decorated zone preserves 3 vertical panels. At left, floral scroll with black-hatched background. Central panel, reserved vertical framing lines, elongated U on black field, field inside U randomly hatched. Right panel, design of long petal shapes placed diagonally, background hatched in black.

b: upper rim sherd; *ca.* 1/6 of circumference preserved.

Vertical neck with outward-thickened, rounded lip. Black paint and transparent glaze on exterior to inside of lip; white interior wall.

19. Drug pot or albarello, import Pl. 4

Lot 1993-34:1. Unit 1, eastern third of destruction debris in middle of room 5.

Restored Diam. of foot 0.105, H. of foot 0.014 m. 1/4 of foot mended from 3 pieces with 44 nonjoining fragments.

Buffish yellow frit, 2.5Y 7/4.

Ring foot with bearing surface on outside edge; foot articulated from lower body by slight contraction of ring; wall barely overhangs foot; slight outward thickening at bottom of wall. Above, vertical, smooth, cylindrical wall.

Dark green glaze drips onto ring foot over green glaze wash.

Related to **26**.

20. Drug pot or albarello, import

Lot 1993-34:3. Unit 1, destruction debris in northeast 1/8 of room 5.

Rest. Diam. of foot 0.08 m. Mended from two fragments.

Yellowish buff frit, close to 2.5Y 7/4.

Ring foot with heavy, rounded bearing surface; bevel articulates foot from wall; half round at bottom of smooth body wall that rises vertically. Interior glaze dark brown where thick on floor; exterior wall turquoise blue-green.

Close to **19**.

21. Drug pot or albarello, local Fig. 5, Pl. 6

C-1993-15. Unit 1, destruction debris on last floor of room 5.

P.H. 0.161, Diam. of body at shoulder 0.079, min. Diam. of neck 0.065, Diam. of lip 0.069 m.

Hard, buff clay; a few minuscule brown and red to rare medium-sized mudstone inclusions; very rare, large lime inclusions; pores. Clay 10YR 8.8/3 to 7/3.5.

Jar with straight cylindrical body rising to sharply angled shoulder, from which neck rises in concave curve to unarticulated, slightly flaring, squared lip.

Unslipped, slightly rough wall surface covered with green glaze (probably lead), thinning to wash in places over exterior of pot and down inside of neck, dripping into interior; interior largely unglazed.

22. Drug pot or albarello, local Fig. 5, Pl. 6

C-1993-16. Unit 1, destruction debris on last floor of room 5.

P.H. 0.152, Diam. of foot 0.106, min. Diam. above foot 0.093, Diam. of lower body 0.104, body Diam. at height of 0.10 m., 0.10 m.

Local, pinkish buff clay, pores; rare minuscule dark inclusions, buff self-slip. Core *ca.* 5YR 7/5; slip 7.5YR 3/7.5.

Jar with flat base, string cut, edge pared to present 45-degree flare. Lowest 0.04–0.044 m. of wall concave, from which rises cylindrical body, very slightly concave.

Green-glazed (probably lead) exterior wall above reserved concave base zone; interior completely clear glazed.

23. Drug pot or albarello, import

C-1993-37. Unit 1, in clay lens below destruction debris of room 5.

Diam. of neck *ca.* 0.105 m. Single small fragment. Tannish yellow frit, close to 2.5Y 7/4.

Shoulder and neck of jar. Exterior glaze turquoise blue, close to **29**; interior greenish turquoise.

24. Drug pot or albarello, import Fig. 6, Pl. 6

C-1993-17 a. Unit 2, from fill dumped into room 5. P.H. 0.066, H. of neck 0.02, H. of neck and rim 0.028, Diam. of body at shoulder 0.099, min. Diam. of neck 0.075, Diam. of rim 0.089 m. Extremely fragmentary, preserving 3/4 of neck and rim; 8 nonjoining fragments.

Tannish yellow frit without inclusions, light celadon-blue alkaline glaze. Slightly lighter than 2.5Y 7/5.

Jar with concave cylindrical wall that expands at top with sharp angle to narrow shoulder. Very slightly flaring vertical neck; outward-thickened, rounded rim, slightly flattened at top. Wall thickness between 0.006 m. and 0.009 m. Glazed inside and out.

25. Drug pot or albarello, import

Lot 1993-34:2. Unit 1, destruction debris within room 5.

Max. dim. 0.048 m. Small wall fragment mended from five sherds.

Small part of body, gently fluted; dark green exterior glaze, interior lighter olive.

OTHER ALBARELLI FROM ELSEWHERE IN THE CORINTH EXCAVATIONS

26. Drug pot or albarello, import Fig. 6, Pl. 6

C-38-332. Agora South Central. Found in fill with 38 coins of 1-iii-1938, nos. 1-38. The latest coins are three of Alexius I (A.D. 1081-1118) and one of Manuel I (A.D. 1140-1180).

P.H. 0.211, Diam. of foot 0.075, Diam. of bottom of body 0.092, Diam. of mid-body 0.061, Diam. of shoulder 0.094, Diam. of neck 0.075 m.

Sandy, tannish yellow frit, double glazed. Very slightly lighter than 2.5Y 7/4.

Jar with ring foot 0.013 m. wide, bearing surface on outside edge of ring. Conical recessed surface. Tall

cylindrical body that contracts noticeably at midpoint; sharp angle to the horizontal at shoulder. Vertical rim rises to rounded lip; wall *ca.* 0.01 m. thick. Body covered by almost transparent green wash over white slip. Upper two-thirds of body and rim glazed in thick, heavy, dark brown glaze, also on interior of rim.

Probably from Persian-Palestinian area.

Published: *Corinth XI*, fig. 51; Robinson and Weinberg 1960, p. 234 and note 19, pl. 59, left.

27. Drug pot or albarello, import Fig. 6, Pl. 6

C-59-76. Bothros at IH/36, pit 1959-1 (bothros no. 1 on Fig. 1).

H. incomplete, Diam. of ring foot 0.092, Diam. at bottom of body 0.108, Diam. at midpoint of body 0.091, Diam. at shoulder 0.11, Diam. of rim at shoulder scar 0.083 m.

Buff-yellow frit with a few dark inclusions; deep blue-green alkaline glaze. Between 2.5Y 8/4 and 7/4.

Jar with heavy ring foot, bearing surface 0.017 m. wide; low conical undersurface. Concave cylindrical body with 15 vertical facets; sharply angled, almost horizontal shoulder. Neck and rim missing.

Dark green (copper) glaze over whole body, probably originally over all of foot and dripped onto undersurface; interior totally glazed, more thinly applied than on outside.

Possibly from Fostat, Egypt.

Published: Robinson and Weinberg 1960, p. 134, pl. 59:a.

28. Drug pot or albarello, import Pl. 6

C-35-432. Agora Southeast, near South Stoa fountain house.

9 nonjoining fragments.

a, b. 5 joining sherds of shoulder and neck, p.H. 0.094, est. Diam. of shoulder 0.103, Diam. of neck 0.078 m.

c. Foot fragment, est. Diam. of ring 0.09 m.

d, h. Foot fragment, p.H. 0.063 m.

e. Body sherd, p.H. 0.037 m.

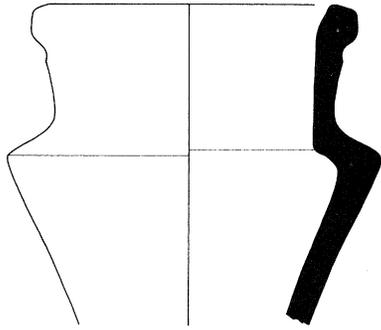
f. Body sherd, p.H. 0.033 m.

g. Body sherd, p.H. 0.0282 m.

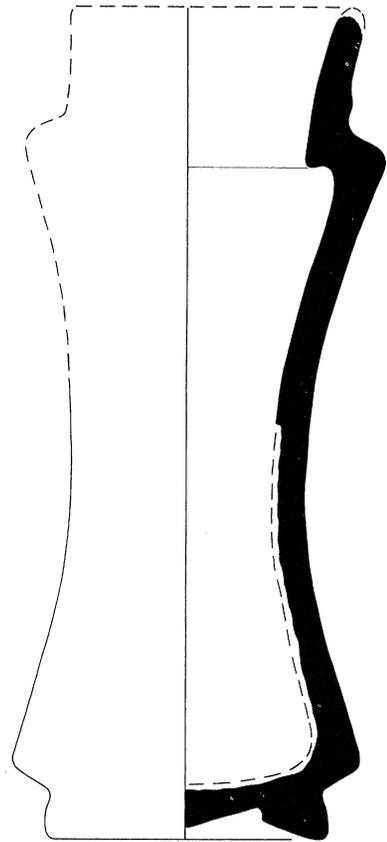
i. Body sherd, p.H. 0.021 m.

j. Body sherd, p.H. 0.038 m.

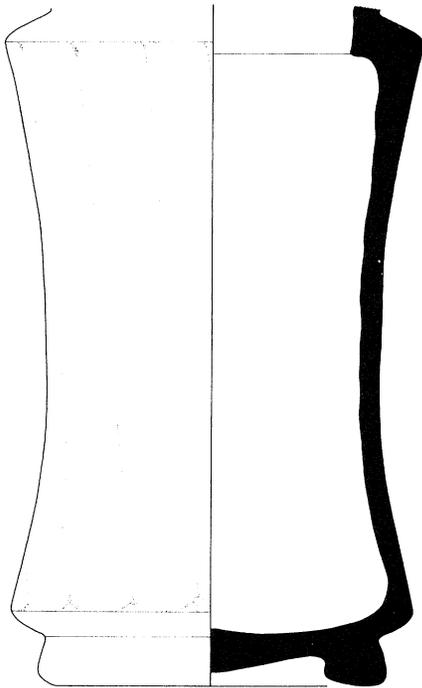
Light-buff frit with alkaline glaze, dark turquoise to dark milky green on inside.



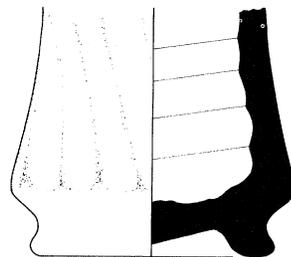
24



26



27



29

FIG. 6. Albarelli. Scale 1:2

Jar with ring foot, 0.015 m. wide resting surface; body rises in concave cylinder with faceted sides (probably 15); sharp angle at top of body to horizontal shoulder; vertical neck 0.032 m. tall, crowned by outward-thickened rim, now missing.

Turquoise blue on exterior body, streaky at base, making glaze here a heavy blue; more dilutely glazed areas are greener; dripped glaze covers parts of exterior of foot, undersurface; milky green with yellowish tint from neck down on interior.

29. Drug pot or albarello, import Fig. 6, Pl. 6
C-36-633. Agora South Central, between church on bema and tower at its west.

Diam. of foot 0.061, Diam. at bottom of body 0.075, Diam. at mid-body 0.062, Th. of wall 0.005 m. Lower half of body preserved.

Rough, yellowish cream frit with a few gritty cream inclusions; light to strong turquoise-blue alkaline glaze. 2.5Y 8/4.

Jar with low foot, bearing surface 0.009 m. thick, conical undersurface. Concave cylindrical body decorated by 15 slightly diagonal flutes rising to left.

Interior and exterior body glazed pale blue to dark turquoise at bottom of body, glaze dripping heavily over outside of ring foot.

UNIT 1, ROOMS 8 THROUGH 12 (Fig. 2)

Room 8, previously called the Annex, defines the north side of the paved court. This rectangular hall was partially uncovered in the 1992 excavation season;¹⁸ the west end was cleared in 1993. Today, room 8 stands totally cleared; the interior east–west dimension is 9.56 m., measured along the north wall. It is consistently between 4.50 m. and 4.54 m. wide. Both the north and south walls of the room are 0.60–0.65 m. thick, as compared with the 0.80 m. thickness that is the average for the exterior walls of rooms 1–3 of Unit 1. The east wall of the room is, in reality, the west wall of rooms 2 and 3, since room 8 is applied to the earlier portion of the unit. It was not added at a right angle but makes a 95-degree angle with the west wall of room 3 to form the northeast corner of the paved court.

In 1992 a low rectangular hearth was exposed in the northeast quarter of room 8, built against the north wall 1.20 m. from the northeast corner. In 1993 the earth floor and the crust of burnt material associated with this hearth were removed in the western half of the room, thereby exposing an earlier phase of occupation. Against the north wall of the room, but built at the lower level in the northwest corner, is preserved a low, rectangular hearth, close in form to the one used during the final years of room 8. The differences are that the earlier room was about half the size of room 8 in its last phase and that the floor of the earlier room was tiled, not earthen. The tiles are generally between 0.30 m. and 0.32 m. on a side. This earlier building apparently was built to high standards. Not only did the room with hearth have a tiled floor but the outside face of the south wall, facing the court, was plastered with a heavy, white lime cement.

From the earthen floor of room 8, with its crust of black ash and charcoal, were recovered fragments of a number of cooking pots, a total weight of 1.78 kilograms. Some appear appropriate for preparing individual portions; these have lip diameters that range from 0.138 m. (their full height *ca.* 0.14 m.) to a lip diameter of 0.18 m. At least one, however, lot 1993-14:1, is of a capacity that would have allowed a chef to prepare food for a number of people, the diameter of its lip being 0.29 m. (Pl. 9). Although this pot is larger than most of the stewpots recovered from Unit 1, it is typical of those found in the destruction debris of A.D. 1312. It has a tall neck and rim, the latter canted inward. Decoration is in the form of a continuous horizontal wave, in this case both along the rim and on the shoulder. On

¹⁸ Williams and Zervos 1993, pp. 7–8.

the floor of room 8 was found, as well, a large amount of discarded bones but almost no fine table wares. The room appears to have been a kitchen and, because it is as large as it is, to have been used for the preparation of foods in large quantities.

The room was entered by two doors, one in the south wall, the other in the west. The south wall of room 8 is poorly preserved, its fabric now rising at best barely above the floor of the paved court to the south. It is fortunate, then, that even two blocks of the doorway are preserved. One block is the threshold itself, the other a poros doorstop resting on the threshold. The threshold is made of a reused white marble window mullion of Byzantine type with a half-column carved on opposing faces. The stop on it rises 0.20 m. above the threshold and is 0.245 m. wide. From the placement of the eastern pivot hole in the threshold one can surmise that the door stood between 2.45 m. and 3.11 m. east of the southwest corner of room 8.

The west wall of room 8, between 0.60 m. and 0.63 m. thick, has in it a door opening 1.26 m. wide. The door has a stone threshold, the top of which is *ca.* 85.60 m. above sea level or 0.30 m. above the floor of room 8; the threshold serves to retain the higher clay floor in room 9 that ranges between the 85.64 m. and the 85.52 m. levels. The wall, the doorway, and the raised floor level in room 9 are, apparently, all alterations to the original design of Unit 1. Originally, room 8 was differentiated from room 9 only by its broader north-south width.

The north wall of room 9 is, on average, 0.65 m. thick and is, in fact, only the westward continuation of the north wall of room 8. The south wall of room 9 is much thicker, being 0.90 m. wide and, where preserved, built of very large poros blocks. Room 9 is 3.40 m. wide or *ca.* 1.10 m. narrower than room 8. The narrowness of room 9 is the result of the northward impingement of room 10 into what should have been the south side of room 9.

That the partition wall between rooms 8 and 9 is not original to the plan is shown at the wall juncture at the southeast corner of room 9 (Fig. 2). Here the north-south partition wall abuts the east-west wall between rooms 9 and 10. A coat of wall plaster is preserved at the abutment, apparently all that remains of an original plaster coat that had once covered the whole of the north face of the south wall of room 9.

Although we do not as yet know when the alterations were made, the modifications of room 9 must have been made before the destruction in A.D. 1312. Three coins appropriate to that destruction were recovered from immediately above the last clay floor.¹⁹

The west side of the paved court south of room 9 is defined by a series of small rooms, each enclosed in heavy walls. Room 10 is 4.50 m. wide and *ca.* 4.05 m. from east to west. Only the southern end of its west wall has been exposed. The party wall between it and room 11 to its south is 1.08 m. wide, one of the widest yet identified within Unit 1. Room 11 is only 2.10 m. wide, but its south wall is definitely the heaviest in the unit. It had a thickness of 1.40 m. in its final phase, but one can see within its core an original wall only 0.59 m. thick. The north side of the original wall is supplemented by a facing *ca.* 0.45 m. wide, the south augmented by a facing 0.25 m. wide. All the west wall of room 11 has been cleared; it stands to a maximum height of 1.35 m. above the clay floor and shows no sign of ever

¹⁹ Coin 1993-138 (A.D. 1297-1301); coin 1993-139 (A.D. 1294-1313); coin 1993-140 (A.D. 1280-1308). See Appendix, Stratigraphic Group XII, lot 1993-13.

having been penetrated by a door. This wall, a continuation of the west wall of room 10, is built in a continuous north–south line with the heavier east–west walls abutting it. There is no trace of bonding.

The debris over the floor of room 11 was almost 0.40 m. deep, disturbed in some places. The undisturbed fill contained four amphoras (e.g., **30**) that mended into large fragments, apparently once a part of the contents of that room. Later activity within the debris appears to have eliminated the possibility of recovering complete jars. A Venetian coin found close to the east wall of the room, along with a number of large blocks which had been pried from their position in the foundations of that wall, suggests a date for this operation at the end of the 15th century. The coin was minted under the doge, A. Barbarigo (A.D. 1485–1501; coin 1993-205).

30. Coarse matt-painted amphora

C-1993-41. P.H. 0.44, restored Diam. of lip 0.06, W. of strap handle 0.055–0.06 m.

Hard, tan clay going gray at core. Very few sparkling inclusions, small fragments of mudstone, some pores. 1YR 5.8/8.

Ovoid body with strap handles attached just above maximum diameter. Handle rises in straight line at 60 degrees toward neck and arches downward slightly at

0.05 m. out from neck; upper end of handle attached 0.02 m. below rounded lip. Strap handle is finger grooved, leaving five slight ridges on top surface. Rounded lip has slight outward projection in form of sharp angle.

Dilute matt brown dabbled down back of handle. Similar amphoras preserve broad careless strokes of glaze on the shoulder, dripping down the body with no intent to make a formal design or pattern.

Room 12 is 1.90 m. wide; its south wall is a less than conventional 0.55 m. wide, but it was built alongside a second east–west wall 0.70 m. wide, giving a total width for the compound wall of 1.25 m. This thick wall divides room 12 from room 13 to the south. The door through which access is obtained from the paved court has only the southern half of its threshold preserved. This is a hard, cream-colored limestone paving block that is reused from a Roman roadway, possibly from the decumanus that passes the south side of Unit 1. The threshold is 0.65 m. wide with a pivot hole at its south end. Neither jambs nor doorstep are preserved. Inside the room, however, a shallow stone tread *ca.* 0.25 m. wide allows one to descend to the sunken floor of room 12 without trouble.

Room 13 remained unexcavated as of the end of the 1993 excavation season.

UNIT 2

UNIT 2, ROOMS 3 AND 5 (Fig. 7)

The main focus of Unit 2 at the north side of the graveled court is the church, which was excavated in 1990. Two of the several rooms that surround the church, rooms 1 and 2, were completely exposed by the end of 1992; excavation in 1993 exposed most of rooms 3 and 4, less completely rooms 5–7 and the space here called the stairwell.

This year about 15.75 sq. m. of the north end of room 3 were excavated. The floor was sealed by a heavy fall of roof and square floor tiles intermixed with almost a half kilogram of white wall plaster. The floor underlying the tiles was found to be quite uneven, sloping downward from the east wall toward the west. Dug into the floor about 1.20 m. from the

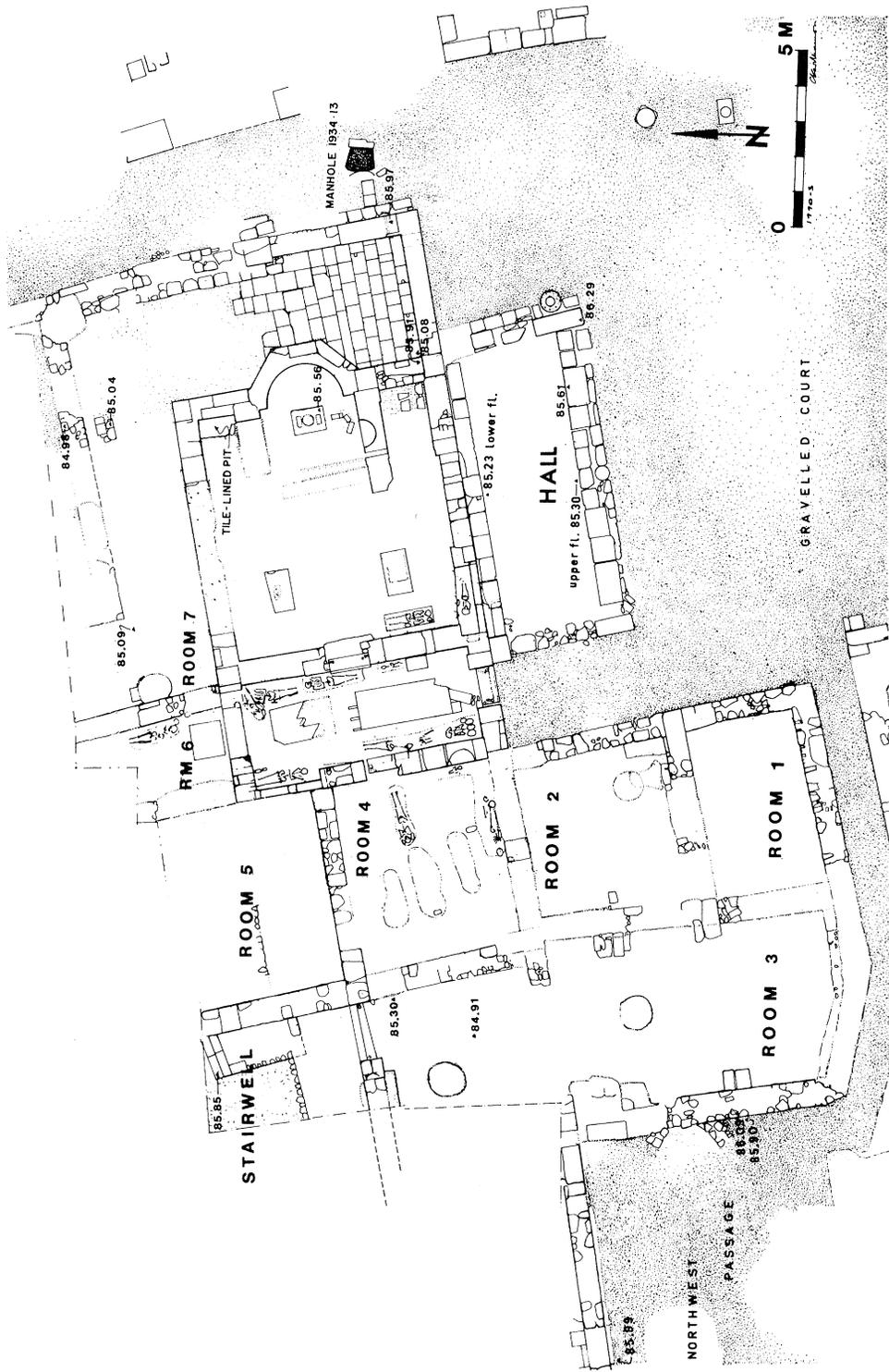


Fig. 7. Plan, Unit 2

north wall is the mouth of an unlined storage pit, still largely unexcavated; it appears to be similar to one found farther south in the same floor in 1992. The north wall of room 3 is pierced by a door 1.62 m. wide through which it was possible to reach the stairhall in its earlier phase. To the west of the door is a narrow bench 0.32 m. wide with the remains of white plaster still adhering to it at floor level. The fragmentary plaster in the destruction debris may be from that bench and possibly also from the wall behind it.

From within the roof debris in room 3 were recovered a few fragmentary pots, including one round-mouthed, metallic-ware pitcher and one Veneto-ware hemispherical bowl, about four-fifths preserved, both in green glaze. Most of the pottery from the debris is coarse; there is very little matt-painted.²⁰

Room 5 of Unit 2 lies against the northwest corner of the narthex of the church. An especially strong wall of large poros blocks set on end, the vertical joints between the blocks filled with tiles set vertically, divides it from the burial area (room 4) to the south. Originally the wall was pierced by a door that connected room 5 with room 4, but that is now blocked by poros ashlar blocks laid horizontally; the opening, 0.82 m. wide, was 0.60 m. west of the narthex wall. The wall is abutted by a north-south wall of humbler construction 4.50 m. west of the narthex. Room 5 has been cleared for 4.50 m. northward from the south wall of the room, but the north wall of the room has not yet been reached, nor is it possible without further excavation to determine its position. At the moment, the identification of the space is just as difficult. Because its occupation level is slightly lower than that of the narthex to the east, because that level is uneven with a row of small stones running east-west across the packed-earth ground level, and because no destruction debris belonging to the room itself was found covering that level, it is difficult to hypothesize whether or not the space was a canonical room. The present importance of the area is that, around 1312, it became a dumping ground for a large amount of building and occupation debris. The debris does not appear to contain original furnishings from room 5. After the dumping, the fill was not capped by a smooth or level floor. One can best hypothesize that this area was abandoned, perhaps because it was no longer a necessary unit of the ecclesiastical complex. Room 4 to its south originally served as an osteotheke or burial ground; it assumed that function again after the 1312 disaster, albeit at a higher ground level. Likewise, the floor level was raised in the room to the west of room 5 (the stairwell) at this time, and that space continued in use thereafter.

The strata that were tipped into room 5 appear to have been dumped over the party wall between rooms 4 and 5, primarily at the southeast corner of room 5. This means that the party wall between the two rooms at that time stood no higher than 1.20 m. above the original floor of room 5. It also indicates that, after the disaster that apparently struck and damaged the fabric of the monastery, an extensive clean-up program was initiated and

²⁰ The Veneto-ware bowl is close in size, fabric, and profile to three such bowls from lot 1993-6, except that the bowl from room 3 is definitely hemispherical; those from lot 1993-6 are slightly ovoid in profile. The bowl from room 3 is 0.056 m. high; Diam. of foot 0.052 m.; Diam. of rim 0.121 m. The metallic-ware pitcher is small, with noticeable contraction between the flaring foot and the lower body. This is not the usual round-mouthed pitcher in metallic ware; a single parallel, C-34-828, exists in the Corinth Museum collection.

carried out within the unit. This finding stands in contrast to the evidence that has been derived from the ruins of Unit 1 and even from room 7 of Unit 2. The theory that a clean-up program, possibly operating in selective areas, did occur is reinforced by the stratigraphy in the area, between 19.60 m. and 22.90 m. west of the southwest corner of Unit 2 (Fig. 1).²¹

MATERIAL FROM FILL TIPPED INTO UNIT 2, ROOM 5

31. Green, metallic-ware, narrow-necked pitcher

C-1993-20. From lot 1993-6. Unit 2, room 5, from fill tipped over south wall. NB 859, baskets 31, 32, 35-38, 65, 67.

H. 0.18, Diam. of foot 0.07, max. body Diam. 0.104, est. Diam. of lip 0.035 m. Slightly more than half preserved.

Hard, fine, pinkish gray clay with very rare minuscule inclusions. *Ca.* 7.5YR 7/3.

Pitcher with false ring foot, resting surface 0.013 m. wide; undersurface very slightly nipped. Ovoid body with two plastic ribs defining transition between shoulder and tubular neck; one body groove on shoulder at 0.017 m. below ribs. Neck 0.068 m. tall with slight swelling at point of handle attachment; rim articulated by slight thickening below exterior of lip. Vertical handle oval in section with slight finger-stroke depression running down outer surface; handle attached at just above midpoint of body and just above midpoint of neck.

Green-glaze wash over all of exterior; shoulder, neck, and rim heavily green glazed by dipping.

32. Ivory metallic-ware spouted pitcher Pl. 5

C-1993-19. Unit 2, room 5, from fill tipped over south wall.

H. 0.152, Diam. of foot 0.083, max. Diam. of body 0.149, min. Diam. of neck 0.085, rest. Diam. of lip *ca.* 0.115 m. About 2/3 preserved; full profile.

Hard, pinkish tan clay, almost no inclusions. Slightly lighter than 2.5YR 6/6.

Pitcher with false ring foot, resting surface 0.013 m. wide, flat undersurface with slight wheeling spiral at center. Sharp edge to foot, above which wall contracts to bottom of broad ovoid body, all in flowing profile. Body has maximum diameter at height of 0.059 m.

Vertical neck wall rises from body in continuous curve, transition defined by distinct, sharp flange; neck rises to outward-flaring lip without profiled rim. H. of neck and lip 0.057 m.

Single vertical handle, oval in section, finger depression running from lip to handle base. Handle attached at shoulder, rising with maximum extension of 0.066 m. from neck wall; top of handle protrudes slightly above rim, then drops to attach to neck immediately under lip. Spout on shoulder opposite handle, rising at about 45-degree angle.

White slip over exterior and over lip on interior of neck. Ivory-colored glaze all over exterior, covering about top third of interior of neck; slight greenish tinge where thickest.

Compare a spouted fragment in brown glaze, probably from a similar utensil. Williams and Zervos 1991, no. 27, p. 32, pl. 9.

33. Glossy green and yellow Pl. 5 round-mouthed pitcher

C-1993-18. Unit 2, room 5, from fill tipped over south wall.

H. 0.214, Diam. of base 0.091, max. Diam. of body 0.138, min. Diam. of neck 0.069, Diam. of lip (side to side) 0.094 m. About 2/3 preserved; complete profile.

Hard, light-brown clay, very slightly rough at break. 2.5YR 6/3-6/4 to light reddish brown.

Pitcher with flat base, very slightly concave undersurface. Profile rises vertically from base to curve into globular body, then into tubular neck with flare at top to squared lip. Plastic ridge on exterior in form of small step sets off neck from body. On interior, neck concave below lip, probably to receive lid. Slight deformation at sides of rim, caused by pressure at lip.

²¹ Sanders 1987.

Vertical handle, ovoid in section, joined to body just above midpoint and at 0.018 m. below lip.

White slip, reserved undersurface and interior below concave zone under lip. Yellow glazed from mid-body on exterior to interior concavity below lip; exterior streaked from lip downward by green paint bleeding in glaze.

34. Archaic Maiolica bowl Pl. 8

C-1993-11. H. 0.051, Diam. of foot 0.057, Diam. of lip 0.133 m. *Ca.* 5/6 preserved.

Fine buff clay with scattered, fine white inclusions. Near 10YR 7.5/3.5.

Bowl with disk foot, pared, flat resting surface and concave undersurface. Straight flaring body rises at 30 degrees to height of 0.028 m., then turns up, rising at 70-degree angle to inward-thickened rim with horizontal top surface. Interior: deeply concave floor offset from wall.

White slip on interior and overlapping lip. Interior floor decorated with axial zigzag in green flanked by a green line on each side. Two brown rings on mid-wall with brown-black arcs on horizontal surface of rim. Tin glaze on inside and over rim.

35. Archaic Maiolica bowl Pl. 8

C-1993-33. From lot 1993-6. NB 859, baskets 35, 37, 65.

H. 0.056, Diam. of foot 0.059, est. Diam. of lip 0.15 m.

Buff clay, slightly pinkish, cream on exterior surface. A few small pinkish buff inclusions, rare minuscule sparkling inclusions, more on surface; pores. *Ca.* 8.5YR 8/4.

Bowl with disk foot, deeply concave undersurface; exterior of foot carelessly pared. Lower body flares to carination that has been pared to curve; upper wall rises very steeply. Surface of lower exterior wall has overlapping wheel groove. Interior offset of floor at wall by groove.

Light cream-colored slip on inside, overlapping lip; clear glaze. Floor of bowl decorated with axial zigzag in green flanked by green line on each side. (Line on one side not now preserved.)

Clay, glaze similar for jar 7.

36. Ovoid bowl with outward-thickened rim Pl. 8

C-1993-9. H. 0.054–0.062, Diam. of foot 0.054, Diam. of rim 0.141 m. 7/8 preserved.

Fine, well-compacted brown clay to gray-brown clay with very few white inclusions. 5YR 6/6 to 2.5YR 6/5.

Ring foot with rounded resting surface, deep concave undersurface. Echinoid body with slightly outward-thickened rim, round at top. Tripod scars on interior glazed surface.

Yellow glaze over white slip; both glaze and slip cover rim to just below it on outside. Edge of slip on exterior splattered from application on fast wheel.

37. Ovoid bowl with outward-thickened rim Pl. 8

C-1993-10. H. 0.056–0.062, Diam. of foot 0.054, Diam. of lip 0.148–0.150 m. 9/10 preserved.

Bowl with light yellow-green glaze, going to olive at rim. Tripod scars in glaze. Splatter of slip on exterior below rim from application on fast wheel.

Same clay, form, and application of slip as 36.

38. One-handed stemmed cup Pl. 8

C-1993-12. H. 0.079, Diam. of foot 0.053, Diam. of lip 0.102–0.105 m. 7/8 preserved.

Fine, well-compacted, grayish tan clay with numerous fine white inclusions. 7.5YR 6/4.

Stemmed cup with broad bearing surface, deeply concave undersurface. Foot and stem *ca.* 0.022 m. tall. Wide globular body with vertical upper wall to rounded lip.

White slip on interior, over lip, and dripping in tongues over upper exterior wall. Light yellow glaze over interior, dripped from lip down to body contraction and over all of handle. Glaze heavier at lip, turning brown, at one point coagulated as if cup had been dipped and hung from stem. Lower body, stem reserved.

The following wares were recovered from room 5 in the course of the excavation of 1992; joining sherds were recovered from further excavation of the room in 1993. An abbreviated catalogue for convenient reference is offered below.

39. Archaic Maiolica plate Pl. 8

C-1992-32, H. of rim 0.254 m. Now slightly less than 3/4 preserved.

Published: Williams and Zervos 1993, no. 40, p. 32, pl. 11.

- 40.** Veneto-ware hemispherical bowl with outflaring rim
C-1992-37. Diam. of rim 0.132 m. 4/5 of body, 1/3 of rim preserved.
Published: Williams and Zervos 1993, no. 15, p. 21, pl. 10.
- 41.** Veneto-ware bowl Pl. 8
C-1992-39. Est. Diam. of lip 0.16 m. Most of floor, 1/4 of upper wall preserved.
Published: Williams and Zervos 1993, no. 16, p. 21, pl. 11.
- 42.** Ivory metallic-ware omphalos bowl Pl. 8
C-1992-31. Diam. of rim 0.189. 4/5 preserved.
Published: Williams and Zervos 1993, no. 44, p. 32, pl. 11.
- 43.** Small, brown metallic-ware jug Pl. 8
C-1992-41. Max. diam. of body 0.09 m. Over 3/4 of body preserved; handle, upper neck, lip missing.
Published: Williams and Zervos 1993, no. 17, pp. 21–22, pl. 11.
- 44.** Archaic Maiolica bowl
C-1992-4.
Published: Williams and Zervos 1993, no. 39, pp. 31–32, pl. 11.
- 45.** Veneto bowl with sgraffito decoration
C-1992-24.
Published: Williams and Zervos 1993, no. 41, p. 32, pl. 11.

Cooking ware from this fill within room 5 includes over twenty-eight small fragments of rims that show great variety in profile; almost all should be excluded from the assemblage as sherds that have found their way here from earlier contexts. Six stew pots are well enough preserved, however, to suggest that they were part of the ceramic assemblage that was in use at the time of the disaster that demanded the clean-up. These last six pots are all more than half complete, some are more than four-fifths preserved.

Five of the six pots have the rim, tall neck, and shoulder profile that is the norm at Corinth at the end of the 13th century and down to A.D. 1312, but they divide into two distinct rim-lip sizes. Two of the pots have a lip diameter of 0.13 m.; two have a rim diameter between 0.168 m. and 0.18 m.; a fifth is slightly bigger, with a lip diameter of 0.197 m. The height of this pot is 0.228 m.

The variant stewpot **46** is large, made of a red clay with different inclusions, and has a distinctly different rim profile from the stewpot normally used in Units 1 and 2.

- 46.** Large stewpot Pl. 9
C-1993-34. From room 5 of Unit 2.
H. 0.219, max. Diam. of body 0.217, est. Diam. of rim 0.20 m. Over 4/5 preserved, missing sherds from body, neck, and rim.
Reddish, fire-scarred clay (scarred before breaking); large flecks of sand, shell (?); small gray, brown, and a very few minuscule sparkling inclusions. Very close to 2.5YR 5/6.
Stewpot with very slightly convex bottom, globular body, and concave neck 0.059 m. tall, flaring slightly to squared lip. Two vertical strap handles 0.038 m. wide rise from maximum body diameter to just below lip.
- 47.** Iron knife Pl. 6
MF-1993-9. From room 5 of Unit 2, dumped Frankish fill.
P.L. 0.099, W. of handle 0.014, L. of handle 0.070, W. of blade 0.0189 m.
Small knife with steel tanged blade, tapered to cutting edge on one side only. Back of blade extends in unbroken line into tang; squared end of tang with no trace of end cap. Blade side of handle and tang taper

from maximum width at butt to narrowest width just before blade, where 0.003 m. handle border flares to width of blade. Three pairs of iron rivets held scales (bone handle veneer) to both sides of tang; only one bone scale now preserved. A coat of copper apparently had been applied between tang and scales.

In England the change to a scale tang comes in the early to mid-14th century. The blade of the Corinth knife is not plain iron and thus, as indicated also by the variant rivet pattern, probably is the product of a different sphere of production. See Cowgill, de Neergaard, and Griffiths 1987, nos. 63, 64.

One other fragmentary knife blade and a three-pronged fork with tapered tang but without any of its handle were found with the scale-handled knife and inventoried pottery. Along with these implements were found three spindle hooks made of sheet bronze, one bone button 0.02 m. in diameter, one steatite button or whorl 0.058 m. in diameter, and two thin bronze finger rings, both about 0.018 m. in diameter.²²

Seven bowls are shown on Plate 12 (c and d) to give the reader an idea both of the type of material that is preserved in lot 1993-6 and its state of preservation.

UNIT 2, STAIRWELL (Fig. 7)

The stairhall, lying at the extreme northwest corner of the present excavation area, is flanked on its south by room 3 and on its east by room 5 of Unit 2. The north and west sides of the room are still incompletely explored, but, even so, the stairwell provides archaeological evidence that is not attested in any other room of Unit 2.

The south wall of the stairwell is the westward continuation of the south wall of room 5 and is constructed in the same manner, to judge from its unrobbed sections. The wall is pierced by a generously wide doorway at the southeast corner of the hall. The clear opening, set at an elevation of 85.099 m. above sea level, is 1.62 m. wide; the threshold is a reused and recut white marble block which does not span the full thickness of the wall. A door stop, 0.04 m. high, is carved along the north edge of the block; here two pivot holes indicate that the two-leaved door originally had swung southward into room 3.

The eastern limit of the stairhall is defined by a north-south wall shared with room 5. This wall is much poorer in construction than the south wall; the two are not bonded. The north-south wall is constructed of small ashlar as well as unshaped pieces of poros, no block exceeding 0.55 m. and 0.40 m. in maximum length and width. A masonry rectangle with a stepped north side projects 1.10–1.19 m. from the west face of the north-south wall. The south end of the rectangle is 1.57 m. from the southeast corner of the room; the north side of the bottom preserved step at the north end is 4.11 m. from the same corner. The masonry rectangle apparently had well-cut, poros-block corners, now robbed from the fabric, but it still retains two treads of well-cut poros across its north end. The risers of the stairway are 0.22 m. high with treads *ca.* 0.25 m. wide.²³ Thus one can restore to the stairhall a flight of 11 steps rising southward to a height of 2.75 m. and a platform at the top 1.57 m. north-south by *ca.* 1.19 m.

²² Other than the scale-tanged knife, the bone, stone, and metal objects mentioned here are stored in lot 1993-6. The best parallel for the hooks is *Corinth XII*, no. 1225, p. 176, fig. 78. The bone button has a profile similar to Davidson's type 1; it is close to *Corinth XII*, no. 2565, p. 301, pl. 1782, but the body of the new example is incised only with crosshatched triangles. The biconical steatite button is close to *Corinth XII*, no. 2603, p. 303, pl. 124.

²³ This stairway is used as the basis for restoring the flight of steps at the southwest corner of the paved court. See pp. 5–6 above.

that would have spanned the space between the masonry rectangle and the south wall of the room.

It is at this point that stratigraphic problems arise, only, one hopes, because of the present incomplete state of the excavation of the room. The threshold between the stairwell and room 3 lies, as mentioned above, at 85.099 m. above sea level. This elevation corresponds to the latest floor level attested for the north end of room 3, over which was found heavy destruction debris of fallen roof tiles. Although the stairhall has not been excavated to the elevation of that threshold, a floor level appears to continue into the hall from the threshold and, indeed, the masonry blocks that support the staircase appear to descend to this lower level. The floor that has been reached in the stairhall, however, is *ca.* 0.60 m. higher in elevation than the threshold of the doorway into room 3. This high floor appears to be made of two different surfacings, the lower one probably covering the whole of the room at an elevation of 85.71 m.; the other, with a maximum elevation of *ca.* 85.875 m., probably covered only the northern part of the room. The second floor covers the lower preserved tread of the stairway at 85.864 m. above sea level but leaves the tread above it free and clear. Both floors seem to be completely free of destruction debris such as roof tiles and fallen wall blocks. The high occupation level in the stairhall is not attested within room 3. Apparently in the late occupation period the door in the south wall was blocked up. The stones of that alteration, however, appear all to have been removed, leaving in their place only a telltale backfilled trench.

The most likely explanation for the differences in the stratigraphy between the north end of room 3 and the stairhall is that the rooms south of the stairhall were abandoned after the sack of Corinth by the Catalans in A.D. 1312. Room 4, excavated only to an early post-Catalan level, was at that time an outdoor space reserved for burials. The stairwell and, probably, the adjacent rooms north of rooms 3 and 4 were repaired and reinhabited when the church was reconstructed.²⁴

POPULATION ESTIMATES

It is a difficult task trying to retrieve realistic population statistics for the monastery (Unit 2) from the excavation evidence now available, and, at the moment, such a result can be achieved only within very general parameters.

The main body of the church west of the sanctuary, which would have been used for the monastic community, was no larger than 5 m. by 6.2 m. That is 31 sq. m. of floor space, minus the sanctuary, the area taken up by the two freestanding columns of the nave, and any church furniture that might have stood therein. Using a figure of about one square meter per worshipper, which includes space for kneeling and circulation, it might be assumed that the church was planned to have, at the most, no more than 30 persons at a service, excluding the person or persons officiating.

The glass found in 1992 crushed into a pile on the floor along the west wall of room 7 of Unit 2 suggests that the cupboard that once stood here had contained over 16 pruned cups, more than 3 ribbed beakers, and, at the minimum, 26 examples of optical blown and free-blown cups.

²⁴ See Williams and Zervos 1991, pp. 161–163 for a discussion of the reconstruction of the church.

In the course of excavation during the past two years, a ceramic assemblage has been recovered from dumped fill in room 5 of Unit 2, and possibly from room 3 of the unit or from some room of the second story in that wing. As mentioned above (p. 29), only six cooking pots are as yet identified as belonging to the assemblage that was in use at the time of the destruction. This may not be significant, since the debris may or may not include clean-up from the monastery kitchen. It is the glazed wares that give the clearer idea of the population of Unit 2, even though one can only estimate the number of bowls that should be expected for the use of any one person. The dump may not preserve all the pottery that was in use in the refectory at the moment of destruction. Also, one must remember that all the dumped fill has not been examined; the north wall of room 5 has not yet been cleared. In spite of that, excavation has recovered from the dumped fill a number of bowls that are well enough preserved for one to assume that they were in use at the time of the disaster. Seven of those bowls have been presented in the catalogue. Six Veneto bowls, two other bowls, and at least two RMR Protomaiolica bowls also are to be considered; they are stored in lot 1993-6. Over and above the bowls stored in lot 1993-6 are five wide-flaring bowls with vertical rims, one stemmed cup, one large plate perhaps used as a serving platter, and at least three omphaloid ivory-ware bowls that probably were used as lavers. These plates, bowls, and lavers may well be serving utensils used in common at the table and might best be excluded from the statistics.

From the seven catalogued bowls (34–37, 41, 44, 45) plus the ten to eleven round bowls in general storage, all from the dump of room 5, the forty-five glasses and goblets from room 7, and the small size of the main body of the church, one gets a general impression of a monastery that is limited in size, perhaps a community of between 17 and 30 persons.

LEVELS IMMEDIATELY PRE-DATING UNIT 1 (Fig. 8, Pl. 10)

Unit 1 as it is revealed today displays the form it had at the time of the Catalan attack on Corinth in A.D. 1312. This building overlies an earlier Frankish construction that may be the predecessor to Unit 1; not enough of the earlier building is yet uncovered to determine how close in form it is to the later one. In some cases elements of the earlier building have been incorporated into the later fabric, while in other places elements are ignored and buried. Two of the most graphic illustrations of the latter are to be seen in the paved court and in room 8 of Unit 1.²⁵

Apparently, a graveled court underlies the paved square that is at the heart of Unit 1. The lower gravel level can be seen in the scarp of trenches left by robbers of the east wall of the paved court and, less obviously, immediately south of room 8.

The graveled area apparently did not extend as far to the west as does the superimposed poros pavement, for the gravel appears to be contemporary with a set of early architectural

²⁵ Well 1991-1, which is built into the east wall of room 4, was abandoned and filled, probably within the reign of William Villehardouin or very slightly thereafter. This well is the most significant piece of evidence produced thus far by excavation that Unit 1 was built in the third quarter or early fourth quarter of the 13th century and that the unit is not among the earliest Frankish constructions at Corinth. See Williams and Zervos 1992, pp. 145–149.

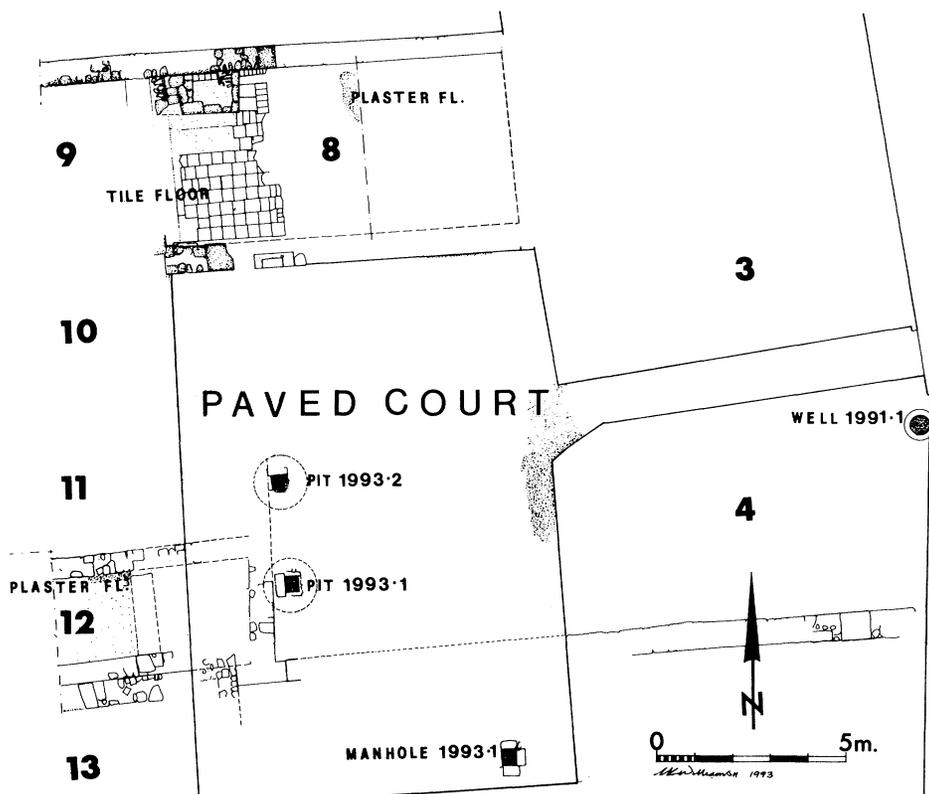


FIG. 8. Plan, Frankish remains underlying Unit 1

remains now partially visible under the west edge of the paving. Any detailed discussion of the earlier stratum is premature, considering how incomplete the state of excavation at lower levels. The earlier architecture will be discussed here only if it is related to the Frankish remains of A.D. 1312.

Rooms 10, 11, and 12 are surrounded by heavy walls that probably were built to support a second floor over the southwest corner of Unit 1 (see p. 6 above). The east–west party wall between rooms 11 and 12, however, shows two phases: The original part is a wall 0.58 m. thick that appears to have been cut down where the east wall of rooms 10–12 (the façade of which faces the court) passes over it. The north side of the east–west party wall was thickened after its original construction (Fig. 2). This can be seen in the area west of the east wall, but no thickening of the wall is apparent on the façade side. Once the early wall passes into the area of the court, it is almost completely covered by earth and thus was unusable for any construction contemporaneous with the graveled court. At 1.58 m. east of the façade, the east–west wall meets at something less than right angles an early wall that runs southward.

Immediately east of this second wall are to be seen, just below the court paving, the built mouths of two bottlelike cisterns or built storage pits, 1993-1 and 1993-2.²⁶ The mouths open at a level of *ca.* 85.13 m. above sea level. The northern pit is 3.11 m. deep, the southern one 3.35 m. deep, measured from the built mouth. Both pits have a flat bottom with a maximum diameter of *ca.* 2.40 m. The walls are built of rubble, held together by a poorly applied porous cement that would scarcely have been effective in holding water for very long; they would also have been relatively redundant if manhole 1993-1 at the southeast side of the paved court had been in operating condition before Unit 1 was built. Local workmen say that the storage pits could not have been built for the storage of grains, the dampness in them being too supportive of molds and mildew.

The southern pit, 1993-1, belongs to the phase of the gravel court, if only to judge by the level from which its mouth opens (el. +85.13 *vs.* a paved-court level ranging between 85.58 m. and 85.84 m. above sea level). A second argument for its early construction is that its sides flare toward the bottom, thus extending under the adjacent north-south wall. If pit 1993-1 had been built at the time when the court of Unit 1 was paved, the wall adjacent to its mouth would have been damaged, if not partially removed, in order to build the pit wall.

- | | | |
|--|--------------|--|
| <p>48. Brown-glazed bowl
C-1993-4. Storage pit 1993-1, lower fill.
H. 0.06, Diam. of foot 0.061, Diam. of lip 0.143 m.
Half of foot, less than 1/5 of rim; full profile.
Buff clay with numerous voids, some white (lime),
rare, minuscule sparkling inclusions. 7.5YR 6.5/4;
core in places slightly pinker.</p> | <p>Pl. 8</p> | <p>slightly flaring, tapered lip. On inside, definite offset
between floor and low wall, rising 0.029 m.
Exterior reserved, showing wheel marks; mono-
chrome brown glaze on interior and over lip.
Close in form and clay to 14 (48 has darker clay
and glaze); possibly also related to 35.</p> |
| <p>Low ring foot with concave undersurface; profile in
continuous countercurve to ovoid body with very</p> | | |

The material within the bottom stratum of pit 1993-1 is close in style to the pottery generally associated with the destruction debris of A.D. 1312. Enough variation, such as in the profile of the stewpots, exists to suggest that the built pit was not completely clear when the builders of Unit 1 eliminated the earlier complex with which pit 1993-1 is to be associated.

Room 12 supplies additional evidence that more than one period of occupation is in question in the southwest corner of Unit 1. In the north scarp, where its subfloor levels have been exposed to some depth because of the robbing of blocks from the north wall of the room, a thick lime-plaster floor is to be seen underlying the Frankish clay floor of *ca.* A.D. 1300. Little question exists that the lower floor belongs to the architectural phase that immediately precedes the construction of Unit 1 as we know it. The lime-cement floor has yet to be cleared.

²⁶ Storage pit 1993-1: lots 1993-37, 1993-27. Pottery: C-1993-2 and C-1993-3, stewpots similar to lot 1993-14:1 (Pl. 9) but with a much sharper curve to the shoulder; **48**; C-1993-5, a green-glazed, Veneto-ware ovoid bowl; MF-1993-1, a mold-blown glass cup. Coins: 1993-34 (A.D. 1262-1312); 1993-47 (A.D. 1250-1278); 1993-48 (A.D. 1262-1312); 1993-49 (illegible). See Appendix, Stratigraphic Group XVI.

Storage pit 1993-2: lot 1993-22; coins from cistern: coin 1993-142 (A.D. 1260-1313) and coins 1993-137, 1993-191, and 1993-143 (all disintegrated). See Appendix, Stratigraphic Group XVII.

The east–west party wall between rooms 12 and 13 also shows evidence of two phases, perhaps not quite so conclusive as the evidence within the party wall between rooms 11 and 12 (Fig. 2). Here one sees the south wall of room 12 paralleling but not bonding with the north wall of room 13. These two early walls were incorporated into Unit 1, where together they serve as a single party wall 1.25 m. thick.

The southern wall of this pair is exposed again between 1.15 m. and 2.80 m. east of the court-façade wall of rooms 12 and 13, under the court of Unit 1 where paving slabs are missing (Fig. 8). In this area a north–south wall runs parallel to the court-façade wall of room 13 but between *ca.* 0.65 m. and 1.15 m. east of it. This last north–south wall appears to overlap the extension of the north wall of room 13 that is assumed to run east–west under the whole width of the court. All this may be an indication that we are dealing with more than two phases that predate Unit 1.

Even more conclusive evidence for Frankish occupation of the building site before the construction of Unit 1 in its final form comes from under the floor of room 8. This year the earth floor of the western half of room 8 was removed in order to expose two underlying rooms. The floor of the western room was found to be well preserved. It was tiled in twelve rows stretching east–west; the north–south tile joints are staggered. The tiles employed are usually square, ranging from 0.30 m. to 0.33 m. on a side; some that were used as edging around the walls are split fractions of the square tiles.

A built hearth projects 1.05 m. from the north wall of this room. Its curb of poros blocks is not so carefully executed as its counterpart in Unit 1, nor does the hearth appear to have been backed by a tiled wall; possibly a flue, now removed, rose within the wall behind the hearth. Very little of the tile flooring of the hearth itself is preserved, and now it is partially covered by a heavy lime deposit. It preserves a peculiar feature in its northeast corner. Here an area 0.84 m. by 0.30 m. is paved with rows of tiles that are laid on end. These tiles look fresh and show no evidence of high firing, nor was the area covered by any special concentration of ash.

The east wall of the tile-floored room is totally robbed of its blocks, but at 2.03 m. east of the tile edging of the floor there is a lime-cement floor. This continues eastward and disappears under the earth floor still *in situ* in the eastern half of room 8; it is separated from the upper floor by 0.15 m. of earth fill.

NOTES ON CHRONOLOGY

Certain phenomena that can be determined to have taken place at Corinth during the Frankish and early Ottoman periods should now be examined in light of the archaeological facts and finds being revealed by excavation in and around Units 1 and 2. No radical stylistic break appears to exist between the ceramic traditions of the 12th century at Corinth and those of the early 13th century, even though one might expect that the Byzantine surrender of Akrokorinthos to the Crusaders in A.D. 1210 would have resulted in some effect. The change in cooking ware and, apparently, in the fabric and style of the glazed wares comes, rather, about mid-century, perhaps as a result of the collapse of Constantinople. The Latin population at Corinth may have been increased by a shift of Frankish Christians to the Morea from Constantinople after its recapture by the Byzantine army in July of 1261.

Possible settlement of some of the refugees in Corinth may have activated a demand there for glazed pottery of Frankish style, not Byzantine, and may also have provided some of those skills by which the pottery was produced.²⁷

With the probable influx of Latin refugees from Constantinople, the Byzantine traditions of Corinth may have been put under pressure and diluted. About mid-century the new style, seen in the coarse pedestal bowl with sgraffito and ochre glaze, the slip-painted and glazed bowls, and the drip-glazed wares, is introduced. Most telling, however, is the sudden introduction of a deep-bodied stewpot with a high neck and slightly inward-canted angular rim. The two 12th-century forms of low-rimmed Byzantine kitchenware, one type of rim folded, the other triangular, also changed around the middle of the 13th century; by 1300 the new Frankish stewpot appears to be established as canonical in its sack shape and tall neck, usually with a slightly inturned rim of no added wall thickness. The change in types of cooking pot and decorated table wares appears to have been sudden. Certainly there is very little hint here of the evolutionary process.

That which can be seen in the change in kitchen ceramics can be seen at the same time in the sudden introduction of ochre and olive glazes; again this new style may well be related to the resettling of the displaced Latin population of Constantinople. The Constantinople white wares of the 12th and early 13th centuries have this dark tonality well before it becomes popular at Corinth. One very good example of this type of pottery is C-38-235.²⁸

Change also can be seen taking place on the site occupied by Unit 1. (At the moment there is not enough stratigraphic evidence concerning Unit 2 to make any such statement about the church and its adjacent complex.) The levels that underlie Unit 1 (Fig. 8) indicate that the earlier architecture here is not closely related to that which supersedes it. The two built storage pits and the associated architecture underlying the paved court illustrate the lack of parallelism in the two periods. Even the tile-floored kitchen under room 8 of Unit 1 does not necessarily reinforce parallelism, if one notes that the earlier room is less than one-third as long as room 8 and that the earlier room shows almost no wear or heavy use, to judge from the lack of fire scarring and calcifying of limestone on the hearth. Possibly we have a domestic unit in which use of the hearth was minimal.

Since Unit 1 appears to have been built in the reign of William Villehardouin, apparently sometime after the mid-13th century or slightly later, one might be seeing here the development of new, rather than expanded, demands from an enlarged population.

²⁷ For a description of the evacuation of Constantinople in 1261, see Nicol 1988, pp. 177–178. Possibly as many as 3,000 refugees were evacuated.

²⁸ *Corinth* XI, no. 1648, p. 329, fig. 137:b. Contrast, also, the clear to light-yellow glaze popular at Corinth in the 12th century (Morgan's date; *Corinth* XI, frontispiece, pls. XXVII, XLVI, LII) with contemporary and early 13th-century pottery from Constantinople, e.g., Rice 1930, pl. II:2, 3, brown-green glaze on white ware.

I thank Guy D. R. Sanders for impressing upon me the importance of reconsidering the incised and sgraffito pottery of Corinth that is dated by Morgan within the later 12th century. The stratigraphic excavation being conducted to the southeast of Temple E is confirming Mr. Sanders' belief that Morgan may have dated certain incised and sgraffito pottery styles too early.

LEVELS LATER THAN A.D. 1312

Below are collected the incidences thus far identified of repairs made to the architectural fabric of Unit 1 after the early 14th century. Unit 1 appears to have been rebuilt after A.D. 1312 in a very shabby manner, totally with reused and scavaged materials, and constructed without care. In most cases the reconstruction consists of reoccupation on top of the destruction debris. No evidence exists that persons tried to restore the building to pre-Catalan levels by removing destruction debris. The debris produced by the Catalan sack nevertheless itself appears to be so disturbed that there is little doubt that it was probed to reclaim whatever valuables the ruins might still have been protecting. This theory may help to explain the wide scattering of sherds found within room 5 of Unit 1.

It is unfortunate that the reoccupation, whether made immediately after the Catalan attack or after some time and deliberation, left almost no ceramic or numismatic evidence by which to date it. Whatever the reoccupation, it appears either to have been short-lived or to have lacked any concentration or intensity; Unit 2 contains only slightly better stratigraphic evidence for reoccupation after the sack of A.D. 1312. The stratigraphic patterns in the two units are similar and appear to preserve parallel chronological sequences.

The post-Catalan stratigraphy within the paved court of Unit 1 shows that roof tiles had fallen onto the paving and then been trampled into small fragments. These badly broken tiles form a more or less level surface of use *ca.* 0.12 m. above the poros paving. In one place a pair of disklike grinding stones, the upper with a diameter of 0.46 m., the lower with a diameter of 0.51 m., was found resting on the crushed and packed tile debris. The two stones have the customary central hole, with an iron nail still preserved in it, and a dowel hole 0.045 m. long, slightly in from the edge of the top disk, for the attachment of a handle.²⁹ During excavation of the court one could distinguish the undisturbed areas of debris from the areas of soft, dark soil under which the paving had been removed. Such disturbances are limited to the southwest corner of the court; the activity appears to have included the robbing of wall blocks around the southwest corner and along the east side of the court, possibly datable by a coin of Doge A. Barbarigo (coin 1993-205: A.D. 1486–1501; Appendix, No. 71).

An architectural complex postdating 1312 was built over the west side of the court, in some places leaving significant remains. The later complex used some of the Frankish walls of Unit 1, which is evident, for example, in the west wall of room 11. Most of the east wall of the complex is built on the packed tile debris covering the court floor. But where walls of the Frankish complex were standing too high, such as the east wall of rooms 10, 11, and 12 and the party wall between 11 and 12, the later builders thought nothing of truncating them, sometimes to levels deep within the foundations.

The doorways into room 1 have had their stops removed from the sills, but no evidence remains here to attest the exact form and extent of the alteration of the east doorway.

The east entrance to room 3 shows a rebuilding of the north jamb by a supplementary masonry construction that narrows the door opening by 0.31 m. A number of pivot holes

²⁹ Williams and Zervos 1993, pl. 2:c. The millstones are shown in Plate 3, as found; the surrounding tile debris has been removed.

at the surface of the original threshold indicate reuse, perhaps even some use of the block as a threshold before it was built into this doorway. The post-Catalan thresholds, however, were generally well above the original thresholds of Unit 1. The door into the corridor south of room 3 preserves a late pivot block set about 0.32 m. above the original threshold; the later pivot block measures 0.38 × 0.44 m., with a square cutting and a worn area for a pivot set outside the exterior face of the wall of the unit.

The door to room 4 of Unit 1 from the graveled court is badly damaged; all evidence for late rebuilding is missing. As for the equivalent door into room 5, the threshold now preserves five added stones; these have been set directly atop the earlier threshold, raising it by 0.22 m.

The doorway in the south party wall of room 5, between rooms 5 and 6, now preserves only about half of its late door filling. The filling blocks sit on a stratum of earth between 0.08 m. and 0.15 m. thick that covers the final pre-Catalan floor. A thin stratum of ash *ca.* 0.02 m. thick is visible in this earth. The reset blocks form only rough wall faces and show that no attention has been paid to setting them plumb. The same casualness has already been noted in the late north-south partition in room 2 (Fig. 3).

Two clearly delineated Florentine-Early Turkish strata help one to integrate various widespread late strata of the site. "Florentine" is here used for the period of Acciajuoli control of Corinth. One stratum is a sterile red soil layer covering the whole of the graveled court, from the east wall of Unit 1 eastward, and the South Hall of the church; pockets of it were found on the narthex floor. The same soil covered the pottery dump in room 4 of Unit 2 and has been found along the north side of the church. The red earth continues eastward to cover the north-south roadway east of the church. This blanket of red, sterile earth also appears to have been used to fill the main body of the church itself and to have buried the tile destruction debris within the nave and sanctuary. It is upon this dumped earth that the second phase of the church was built. The soil cannot have been deposited before A.D. 1368.³⁰

The second stratigraphic feature that helps to unite far distant parts of the site is a well-defined level composed of a very high concentration of land snails. Fill of this sort from the court north of room 8 should be dated after 1486 by two of three coins associated with the snail shells, tiles, and bones of this level.³¹

The strata in the west half of room 5 of Unit 2 are an illustration of the typical soil accumulation throughout the site.³² The strata start at modern ground level with plow soil. Next is a series of habitation levels with associated walls, beneath which, in this cut, is dumped plaster, then a thin level of snail shells, sterile red soil, building debris, dumped earth, and pottery from the Catalan devastation of A.D. 1312 (p. 3 above), and, above unexcavated earth, occupation levels of the 13th century. Only one problem arises in this sequence. The level of

³⁰ This date is determined by coins from the debris in the nave of the church destroyed by the Catalans. See Williams and Zervos 1991, p. 38, coins 1990-229, 1990-230, 1990-313.

³¹ From the court north of room 8: lot 1993-4. Significant coins: coin 1993-20, Venetian, after 1486; coin 1993-21, Doge A. Barbarigo, A.D. 1486-1501.

From the painted plaster debris over room 5 of Unit 2: lot 1993-5. Latest coins: coin 1993-76, A. Venerio, A.D. 1382-1400; coin 1993-154, A. Contarini, A.D. 1368-1382.

See also Appendix, Stratigraphic Group I.

³² The stratigraphic section made through room 5 is published in Williams and Zervos 1993, fig. 4, there marked "area 5".

snail shells, where it covers the court north of Unit 1, can be dated by torneselli of Doge A. Barbarigo (A.D. 1486–1501) or possibly slightly later, depending upon the circulation life of the coins found in that level. In Unit 2, however, the dump of painted plaster that there overlies the snail shells can be dated by two torneselli of A. Contarini (A.D. 1368–1382). Either the plaster was discarded from the church or from a room of Unit 2 after a destruction of *ca.* A.D. 1500, and the coins mixed with the plaster are not chronologically significant, or the debris is an example of inverted stratigraphy, perhaps part of a low-lying debris that was shoveled onto the sterile red fill by diggers expecting to find treasure or building material. The stratum of snail shells can be securely dated by the recovery within that stratum of torneselli that are to be dated later than those found with the plaster; thus it is probably preferable to assume that the plaster was thrown up from below.

Be that as it may, the finding of a large number of torneselli dating to the last twenty years of the 15th century is a phenomenon that needs to be explained. Not only are the coins found associated with the level of snail shells that covers much of the western side of Unit 1 and some of Unit 2 but similar coins are found in fills deep within trenches from which wall blocks of Unit 1 have been removed.

It should also be noted here that a large hoard of torneselli was found in the monastic complex of St. John (Fig. 1), which is northeast of Unit 2. A large number of the torneselli were minted during the reign of A. Barbarigo, A.D. 1486–1501. The hoard was found buried under the floor of the monastery.³³ This hoard is well worth noting, considering that not one Turkish coin was found among all the torneselli. The absence of Turkish coins is unexpected because the Morea had been under Ottoman rule for more than forty years before the hoard was buried.

The explanation for the sudden occurrence on Greek soil of Venetian torneselli datable to the late 15th century may be contained in a series of closely related historical facts. Between 1474 and 1478 Venice was in bitter conflict with Mehmed, who was consolidating Ottoman power in the Adriatic. He had laid siege to Venetian Scutari and had captured Croia along the Dalmatian coast. Venice made peace in 1479, ceding various possessions and agreeing to pay an annual tribute of 10,000 ducats to Mehmed. In return Venice was granted trading rights within the Ottoman Empire. The pact ended in 1499 when war broke out again; possibly in that year Venetians living in Corinth under the treaty buried the hoard. It is best, however, not to theorize more widely at this moment, since archaeological evidence is still to be accumulated by excavation that is planned to continue around Units 1 and 2.

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³³ See Williams and Zervos 1992, p. 169, note 27; Harris 1941, pp. 146–147, 154–155. The Venetian coins of this hoard all are counterfeits. I thank Dr. O. Zervos for this last fact.

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APPENDIX: COINS

(PLATE 13)

This season's excavation produced 268 coins or coinlike objects, most of them of billon or bronze, of which it has been possible to read 218 pieces. Most of them came from the Frankish Complex, except for 20 pieces found in Frankish and Late Byzantine levels in a separate trench situated to the west of the main excavation (Trench E). The latter pieces are identified in the Catalogue by numbers prefixed with the letter T. As is usual when digging in late strata, the ratio of legible coins to the total number recovered is better than average (81 percent). Even so, the condition of individual coins is for the most part mediocre. Advice in deciphering coins, rare and otherwise, came from several colleagues. I am in their debt. Special thanks are also due to Stella Bouzaki, Corinth Conservator, for making significant improvements in the method of coin cleaning.

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

Greek	11
Roman	29
Byzantine	91 (13 Latin, 1 "Bulgarian")
French	8 (3 seigneurial)
English	1
Venetian	12
Italian Cities	1
Turkish	3
Modern Greek	1
Frankish	59 (22 imitations)
Jetons	2
<hr/>	
TOTAL	218

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

A note about the Stratigraphic List: The coins listed come exclusively from Units 1 and 2 of the Frankish Complex proper. Unit 2, lying to the north, is given first. Unit 1 follows. For a plan of the pertinent structures, see Figure 1 above, p. 2. As usual, the Stratigraphic List uses pottery lots and excavation baskets to facilitate reference to the Corinth records.³⁴ "Pocket" is my own designation for matter collected in one or more baskets, from which generally only coins have been inventoried.

³⁴ Notebooks nos. 854–859 and 861.

THE FRANKISH COMPLEX: STRATIGRAPHIC LIST

Chronology: 13th to 14th century after Christ

THE BUILDINGS: UNIT 2			<i>Pocket (Basket 69*) (east half)</i>		
I. DEBRIS WITH PAINTED PLASTER COVERING STERILE RED, ROOM 5 (EAST AND WEST) ³⁵			92-182	Late Byzantine	No. (49)
<i>Lot 1993-5 (Baskets 19, 22, 60) (west half)</i>					
93-76	A. Venier	No. 70			
93-77	W. Villehardouin	81			
93-78	Manuel I	47			
93-154	A. Contarini	69			
<i>Pocket (Basket 49*)³⁶ (east half)</i>					
92-145	A. Venier	No. (62)			
II. DEBRIS BETWEEN PAINTED PLASTER AND STERILE RED, ROOM 5 (EAST HALF)					
<i>Pocket (Basket 55*) (below basket 49*)</i>					
92-172	Uncertain Turkish	No. —			
III. STERILE RED, ROOM 5 (EAST HALF)					
<i>Pocket (Basket 61*) (below baskets 49*, 55*)</i>					
92-178	Latin imitative	No. (52)			
IV. BUILDING DEBRIS AND ASSOCIATED FILLS DIRECTLY BENEATH STERILE RED, ROOM 5 (EAST AND WEST)					
<i>Pocket (Basket 25) (west half)</i>					
93-81	Late Roman	No. 27			
			V. FRANKISH DUMP DIRECTLY BENEATH THE BUILDING DEBRIS AND OVER MISCELLANEOUS DEBRIS COVERING LOWER FLOOR, ROOM 5 (WEST HALF) ³⁷		
			<i>Lot 1993-6 (Baskets 31, 33, 35, 36, 37, 65, 67, 68)</i>		
			93-88	Manuel I	No. 47
			93-99	(cut) French or Frankish	—
			93-100	W. or Guy II de la Roche	99
			93-102	Anonymous follis	39
			93-103	Manuel I	47
			93-104	"	47
			93-106	Isaac II	52
			93-108	Latin imitative	58
			93-110	Arcadius	22
			93-113	French or Frankish	—
			93-115	(cut) French or Frankish	—
			93-129	Constantius II	16
			93-130	(cut) W. Villehardouin	86
			93-132	Greek (by fabric)	10
			93-133	W. or Guy de la Roche	99
			93-156	(cut) French or Frankish	—
			93-157	English (short cross)	63
			93-158	Latin imitative	57
			93-159	Isabelle	91
			93-160	Philip of Tarentum	104
			93-166	Manuel I	49

³⁵ The stratigraphy of room 5, east half, is depicted schematically in Williams and Zervos 1993, p. 13, fig. 4 (area 5). The sequence of layers in the west half of the room is similar, with the exception of the "Frankish dump" confined to the southwestern area of the trench. The "sterile red", mentioned here and below, is a continuous layer of virtually aceramic soil covering Frankish and early post-Frankish debris and is found in various areas of the excavation; see Williams' report, p. 38 above.

³⁶ Numbers of baskets excavated last year but included in this Stratigraphic List are marked with an asterisk (*). The catalogue numbers (from Williams and Zervos 1993) are shown in parentheses.

³⁷ The configuration of the bottom part of the Frankish dump has been difficult to determine. It seems certain, however, that no part of the dump lay directly upon the lower floor of room 5 (floor elev. +84.94–84.83 m.) and that a section of it covered the steplike feature or platform situated in the northwestern quadrant of the trench (this steplike feature, elev. +85.19–84.99 m., is defined at its southern side by a line of stones running east–west; see Fig. 7).

VI. MISCELLANEOUS DEBRIS ON TOP OF LOWEST FLOOR, ROOM 5 (EAST AND WEST)

Lot 1993-9 (Basket 73)
(west half)

93-170 Late Byzantine No. 54

Lot 1993-96 (Basket 23)*³⁸
(east half)

92-283 Charles I or II No. (85)
92-284 Latin imitative (53)
92-285 (bent) Charles I or II (84)

VII. DESTRUCTION DEBRIS (DEPOSIT 5) ON TOP OF BROKEN GLASS, ROOM 7³⁹

Lot 1993-77 (Basket 16)*

92-269 Philip of Savoy No. (89)

UNIT 1

VIII. DESTRUCTION DEBRIS ON TOP OF CLAY DEPOSIT, ROOM 5

Lot 1993-34 (Baskets 12, 31, 35, 58, 80)

93-57 W. or Guy II de la Roche No. 102
93-61 Arezzo 75a
93-62 Isabelle 92
93-63 (cut) Philip of Tarentum 104
93-64 W. Villehardouin 83
93-90 Philip of Savoy 93
93-91 (bent) French or Frankish —
93-92 Philip of Tarentum 95
93-93 (cut) Isabelle 92
93-94 " 92
93-95 (cut) Philip of Tarentum 104
93-117 Charles I or II 88
93-119 W. or Guy II de la Roche 101
93-120 Late Byzantine 54
93-121 Philip of Tarentum 103

IX. CLAY DEPOSIT BENEATH DESTRUCTION DEBRIS AND ON TOP OF LATER FLOOR, ROOM 5

Lot 1993-35 (Baskets 104, 107, 109)

93-221 Late Roman No. 27
93-222 Anonymous follis 41
93-224 Late Roman —
93-225 Late Byzantine 54

X. DESTRUCTION DEBRIS ON TOP OF LATER FLOOR, ROOM 8 (WEST HALF)⁴⁰

Pocket (Basket 67)

93-72 Helena No. 15
93-75 Manuel I 48

XI. LATER FLOOR AND UNDERLYING FILL, ON TOP OF EARLY FLOOR AND DISTURBED AREA TO THE EAST, ROOM 8 (WEST HALF)⁴¹

Lot 1993-15 (Basket 100)

93-164 Louis VIII or IX No. 65
93-165 W. de la Roche 98

XII. DESTRUCTION DEBRIS ON TOP OF FLOOR, ROOM 9

Pocket (Basket 96)

93-134 Constantius II No. 18
93-135 French or Frankish —
93-136 W. Villehardouin 82

Lot 1993-13 (Basket 97)
(beneath basket 96)

93-138 (cut) Isabelle No. 90
93-139 Philip of Tarentum 103
93-140 W. or Guy II de la Roche 101

XIII. DESTRUCTION DEBRIS AND FILLS ON TOP OF FLOOR, ROOM 10

Pocket (Basket 64)

93-206 A. Barbarigo⁴² No. 71

³⁸ Lot 1993-96 = Deposit 4; see Williams and Zervos 1993, pp. 20–22.

³⁹ Deposit 5 is discussed in Williams and Zervos 1993, pp. 22–30.

⁴⁰ Room 8 is referred to as the "Annex" in the preceding excavation report. For associated fills in the east half of room 8 excavated last year, see Williams and Zervos 1993, p. 39, Stratigraphic Group XXII.

⁴¹ The preserved part of the early floor, revealed this year, is still unexcavated.

⁴² Coins 93-206 and 93-205 were each found lying next to a robbed trench (of the south wall of room 10 and the east wall of room 11, respectively) and probably represent contaminations from later activity.

	<i>Lot 1993-26 (Baskets 65, 73)</i>		93-21	A. Barbarigo	71
	<i>(between basket 64 and floor)</i>		93-24	(cut) Philip of Tarentum	104
93-209	Late Roman	No. 27			
93-211	Nicephorus II	36			
93-212	Nicephorus III	38			
93-229	Constantine VII	35			
PAVED COURT					
XIV. MISCELLANEOUS FILLS ON TOP OF FLOOR,					
	ROOM 11			<i>Lot 1993-27 (Baskets 84, 102)</i>	
	<i>Lot 1993-25 (Basket 59)</i>		93-34	Philip of Tarentum	No. 96
93-205	A. Barbarigo ⁴³	No. 71	93-47	W. Villehardouin	81
			93-48	(cut) French or Frankish	—
			93-49	Sardeis	5
OPEN-AIR SPACES OF UNIT 1: NORTHWEST COURT					
XV. DESTRUCTION DEBRIS AND OTHER FILLS ON					
	TOP OF FLOOR (WEST HALF) ⁴⁴			<i>Lot 1993-22 (Baskets 1, 136)</i>	
	<i>Lot 1993-4 (Baskets 22, 24)</i>		93-137	Late Byzantine	No. 54
93-20	Uncertain Doge	No. 73	93-142	Uncertain Frankish	97

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:

Am.	= M. Amandry, <i>Le monnayage des duovirs corinthiens</i> (BCH Suppl. 15), Paris 1988
BMC	= <i>A Catalogue of the Greek Coins in the British Museum</i> , B. V. Head <i>et al.</i> , eds., London 1873–1927
Bates	= G. E. Bates, <i>A Byzantine Coin Collection</i> , privately printed, Boston 1981
CNI	= <i>Corpus Nummorum Italicorum</i> , XI, <i>Toscana (zecche minori)</i> , Rome 1929
DOC	= <i>Catalogue of the Byzantine Coins in the Dumbarton Oaks Collection and in the Whittemore Collection</i> , A. R. Bellinger and P. Grierson, eds., Washington, D.C. 1966–
Ed.	= K. M. Edwards, <i>Coins 1896–1929 (Corinth VI)</i> , Cambridge, Mass. 1933
FH	= 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</i> VIII, p. 38.
Hendy	= M. F. Hendy, <i>Coinage and Money in the Byzantine Empire, 1081–1261</i> , Washington, D.C. 1969
LRBC	= R. A. G. Carson <i>et al.</i> , <i>Late Roman Bronze Coinage, A.D. 324–498</i> , London 1960
Mac Isaac	= J. D. Mac Isaac, "Corinth: Coins, 1925–1926, The Theater District and the Roman Villa," <i>Hesperia</i> 56, 1987, pp. 97–157
M. or Metcalf	= D. M. Metcalf, <i>Coinage of the Crusades and the Latin East in the Ashmolean Museum</i> , London 1983
Pap.	= N. Papadopoli, <i>Le monete di Venezia</i> , Venice and Milan 1893–1919
Pere	= N. Pere, <i>Osmanlılarda Madeni Paralar</i> , Istanbul 1968
RIC	= <i>The Roman Imperial Coinage</i> , H. Mattingly <i>et al.</i> , eds., London 1923–
Tzamalīs	= A. P. Tzamalīs, «Η πρώτη περίοδος του τερνεζιού», <i>ΝομΧρον</i> 9, 1990, pp. 101–128

⁴³ See note 42 above.

⁴⁴ For associated debris excavated last year in the east half of the court, see Williams and Zervos 1993, p. 37, Stratigraphic Group V.

⁴⁵ Pit 1993-1 has a total depth of 3.35 m., the coin-bearing fill itself occupying the bottom 0.40 m. (top of pit mouth, elev. +85.52 m.).

⁴⁶ Pit 1993-2 has a total depth of 3.11 m., the coin-bearing fill itself occupying the bottom 1.07 m. (top of pit mouth, elev. +85.13 m.).

GREEK COINAGE (11)

CORINTH

- | | | | | | |
|----|--------|--------------|--|----------------|--------|
| 1. | 12 mm. | 400–146 B.C. | Pegasus flying l./Trident.
H – (wreath) | <i>BMC</i> 458 | 93-131 |
| 2. | ” | ” | Same. Uncertain controls | | 93-17 |

DUOVIRI AND EMPERORS

- | | | | | | |
|----|--------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------|
| 3. | 22 mm. | <i>Niger-Pamphilus</i>
34–31 B.C. | Female head r./Pegasus
flying r. | Am. VI.b,
(Ed. 26) | 93-15 |
| 4. | 25 mm. | <i>Hadrian</i>
A.D. 117–138 | Bust r./Poseidon seated l. | Ed. 113 | T93-208 |

OTHER GREEK STATES

LYDIA AND EGYPT

- | | | | | | |
|----|--------|------------------------------------|---|----------------|-------|
| 5. | 16 mm. | <i>Sardeis</i>
after A.D. 133 | Herakles head r./Apollo l. | <i>BMC</i> 22 | 93-49 |
| 6. | 20 mm. | <i>Ptolemy III</i>
247–222 B.C. | Bust r./Eagle on thunderbolt l.
Cornucopia | <i>BMC</i> 100 | 93-27 |
| 7. | — mm. | ” | Same. Uncertain control | | 93-26 |

UNCERTAIN GREEK STATES

- | | | | | | |
|-----|--------|-------------|---|--|--------|
| 8. | 15 mm. | 400–31 B.C. | Athena head r./Effaced | | 93-210 |
| 9. | 13 mm. | ” | Effaced/Trident head | | 93-73 |
| 10. | 19 mm. | ” | Effaced/Figure seated l.? | | 93-132 |
| 11. | 19 mm. | Imperial | Male head r./Horse standing r. (Pegasos?) | | 93-149 |

ROMAN COINAGE (29)

SEVERUS ALEXANDER, A.D. 222–235

- | | | | | | |
|-----|----|-----------------------------|--|-------------------------------|-------|
| 12. | As | <i>Rome</i>
A.D. 222–235 | (PM TR P VIII COS III PP SC)
Emperor in quadriga r. | cf. <i>RIC</i> IV, ii,
498 | 93-98 |
|-----|----|-----------------------------|--|-------------------------------|-------|

GALLIENUS, A.D. 253–268

- | | | | | | |
|-----|------|-----------------------------|--|----------------------|--------|
| 13. | Ant. | <i>Rome</i>
A.D. 260–268 | ABVNDANTIA AVG
Abundantia r. (<i>Mintmark</i> B) | <i>RIC</i> V, i, 157 | 93-125 |
|-----|------|-----------------------------|--|----------------------|--------|

MAXIMIAN HERCULES or GALERIUS

- | | | | | | |
|-----|-------|------------------|-------------------------------------|--|-------|
| 14. | — mm. | <i>Uncertain</i> | (CONCORDIA MILITVM Prince, Jupiter) | | 93-96 |
|-----|-------|------------------|-------------------------------------|--|-------|

HELENA

15.	15 mm.	<i>Uncertain</i> A.D. 337–341	PAX PVBLICA Pax 1. CONSTANTIUS II, A.D. 337–361	cf. <i>LRBC</i> I, 1047	93-72
16.	18 mm.	<i>Thessalonica</i> A.D. 350–355	FEL TEMP REPARATIO <i>FH</i> 3 (<i>Officina</i> B)	<i>RIC</i> VIII, 189	93-129
17.	19 mm.	<i>Nicomedia</i> A.D. 325–326	PROVIDENTIAE CAESS Camp gate (<i>Officina</i> Δ, <i>series</i> star)	<i>RIC</i> VII, 124	93-60
18.	14 mm.	<i>Uncertain</i>	VOT XX MVLT XXX in wreath (<i>Officina</i> B) VALENS, A.D. 364–378	cf. <i>LRBC</i> II, 1305	93-134
19.	17 mm.	<i>Thessalonica</i> A.D. 367–375	GLORIA ROMANORVM Emperor dragging captive r. (<i>Officina</i> A, <i>series</i> wreath ●) THEODOSIUS I, A.D. 379–395	<i>RIC</i> IX, 26b (xxi)	93-36
20.	13 mm.	<i>Uncertain</i>	VOT X MVLT XX in wreath ARCADIUS, A.D. 383–408	cf. <i>LRBC</i> II, 2159	93-66
21.	12 mm.	<i>Constantinople</i> A.D. 388–395	SALVS REIPVBLICAE Victory, captive (<i>Series</i> †)	<i>RIC</i> IX, 86c	T93-191
*22.	14 mm.	<i>Uncertain</i>	SALVS REIPVBLI(CAE) Victory, captive (<i>manus dei</i> for trophy) ARCADIUS or HONORIUS	cf. <i>LRBC</i> II 1985	†93-110
23.	13 mm.	<i>Uncertain</i>	SALVS REIPVBLICAE, Victory, captive THEODOSIUS II, A.D. 402–450		93-30
24.	14 mm.	<i>Constantinople</i> A.D. 402	GLORIA ROMANORVM Three emperors MARCIAN, A.D. 450–457	<i>LRBC</i> II, 2216	93-167
25.	12 mm.	<i>Uncertain</i>	Monogram $\overline{\text{PSR}}$ or var.	cf. <i>LRBC</i> II 2248	93-148

LEO I, A.D. 457-474

	<i>Uncertain</i>			
26.	8 mm.	Lion l., head reverted	cf. <i>LRBC</i> II, 2258. <i>Obv.</i> type effaced	93-45

UNCERTAIN EMPEROR

	<i>Uncertain mint</i>			
27.	20-12 mm.	FEL TEMP REPARATIO	93-43	VOT XX MVLT XXX
		(<i>FH</i> : type 3 or uncertain)	93-193	in wreath
		GLORIA EXERCITVS	93-284	VOT. . . in wreath
		Two soldiers, one standard		Same
		SALVS REIPVBLIC(AE)	93-81	Same
		Victory, captive		Same
		SPES REIPVBLICE	93-221	Same
		Virtus l.		Same
				93-265
				93-23
				93-54
				93-233
				93-39
				T93-207
				93-209
				93-272
				93-275

UNCERTAIN COINS OF SMALL MODULE, 11 MM. OR LESS (2)

BYZANTINE COINAGE (91)

JUSTINIAN I, A.D. 527-565

	<i>Thessalonica</i>			
28.	22 mm.	A.D. 563	K ANNO l., XXXVII r.	<i>DOC</i> I, 105
				93-173

JUSTIN II, A.D. 565-578

	<i>Constantinople</i>			
29.	30 mm.	A.D. 571	M ANNO l., 91 r., <i>cross</i> above (Justin and Sophia)	<i>DOC</i> I, 32d
				93-245

MAURICE TIBERIUS, A.D. 582-602

	<i>Cyzicus</i>			
*30.	20 mm.	A.D. 591	K ANNO l., X r., <i>cross</i> above (<i>Officina</i> B)	cf. <i>DOC</i> I, 142
				†93-264

	<i>Thessalonica(?)</i>			
31.	23 mm.	A.D. 602	K ANNO l., XXI r., <i>cross</i> above	<i>DOC</i> I, 90
				93-184

HERACLIUS, A.D. 610-641

	<i>Thessalonica</i>			
32.	30 mm. (overstr.)	A.D. 613-619	M ANNO l., <i>cross</i> above, etc. (two standing figures)	<i>DOC</i> II, i, 134-138
				93-79

UNCERTAIN EMPEROR

	<i>Mint(?)</i>			
33.	21 mm. (holed)		K <i>cross</i> l., etc.	cf. <i>DOC</i> I, pl. 3:18
				93-258

LEO VI, A.D. 886-912

- | | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------|--------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-------|
| | <i>Constantinople</i> | | | | |
| 34. | 26 mm. | A.D. 886-912 | Emperor bust/Inscription | <i>DOC III</i> , ii, 8 | 93-71 |

CONSTANTINE VII, A.D. 913-959

- | | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------|--------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------|
| | <i>Constantinople</i> | | | | |
| 35. | 22 mm. | A.D. 945-950 | Emperor bust/Inscription | <i>DOC III</i> , ii, 26 | 93-229 |

NICEPHORUS II, A.D. 963-969

- | | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------|--------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------|
| | <i>Constantinople</i> | | | | |
| 36. | 26 mm. | A.D. 963-969 | Emperor bust/Inscription | <i>DOC III</i> , ii, 8 | 93-211 |

ROMANUS IV, A.D. 1068-1071

- | | | | | | |
|------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------------|--------|
| | <i>Constantinople</i> | | | | |
| | | | C R | | |
| *37. | 19 mm.
(cut down) | A.D. 1068-1071 | Christ bust P Δ | <i>DOC III</i> , ii, 8 | ‡93-18 |

NICEPHORUS III, A.D. 1078-1081

- | | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------|----------------|---|------------------------|----------------------------|
| | <i>Constantinople</i> | | | | |
| 38. | 27 mm. | A.D. 1078-1081 | Christ figure (between stars)/
C φ
Cross and circle N Δ | <i>DOC III</i> , ii, 9 | 93-83
93-212
T93-231 |

ANONYMOUS ISSUES

- | | | | | | |
|------|---------------------------|----------------|--|---|--|
| *39. | 32-23 mm.
(3 overstr.) | A.D. 969-1030 | Christ bust/Four-line
inscription
(<i>DOC III</i> , ii, pp. 648 ff.,
Class A1, A2) | 93-9
93-87
93-97
93-102 | 93-146
‡93-151
93-152
T93-230
93-266 |
| *40. | — mm.
(cut down) | A.D. 1060 | Similar/Three-line
inscription | <i>DOC III</i> , ii, p. 688,
Class E | ‡93-239 |
| 41. | 24 mm.
(overstr.) | A.D. 1070-1075 | Similar/Patriarchal cross | <i>DOC III</i> , ii, p. 694,
Class H | 93-222 |
| 42. | 25-23 mm. | A.D. 1075-1080 | Similar/Latin cross | <i>DOC III</i> , ii, p. 696,
Class I | 93-179
93-188
93-260 |
| 43. | 20 mm. | A.D. 1085-1092 | Similar/Virgin figure | <i>DOC III</i> , ii, p. 702,
Class K | 93-42 |

ALEXIUS I, A.D. 1081-1118

- | | | | | | |
|------|---------------------------|----------------|---|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| | <i>Thessalonica</i> | | | | |
| *44. | Tetart.
(2.30 g.) | A.D. 1081-1118 | Virgin bust/Alexius bust | Hendy, pl. 8:9 | 93-195 |
| | | | C φ | | |
| *45. | Tetart.
(2.40-1.73 g.) | " | Cross AA Δ/Similar
(Hendy, pl. 8:10 or var.) | 93-28
‡93-82 | ‡93-124
93-218
93-257 |

JOHN II, A.D. 1118–1143

	<i>Thessalonica</i>			
46.	Half-tetart.	A.D. 1118–1143	St. Demetrius bust/John bust	Hendy, pl. 11:15 93-215

MANUEL I, A.D. 1143–1180

Unattributed

*47.	Half-tetart. (2.47–0.74 g.)	A.D. 1143–1180	 /Manuel bust (Hendy, pl. 18:1)	93-16 93-51 93-67 93-78 93-88 93-103 93-104	93-178 T93-197 93-203 93-213 ‡T93-226 93-261 93-277
48.	Half-tetart. (2.32–0.88 g.)	”	St. George bust/Manuel bust (Hendy, pl. 18:3)	93-2 93-14 93-75	93-144 93-183 93-276
49.	Half-tetart. (2.05–0.70 g.)	”	Christ bust/Manuel figure (Hendy, pl. 18:5)	93-1 93-32 93-166	93-176 93-180 93-273
50.	Half-tetart. (2.45 g.)	”	Cross-on-steps/Manuel bust	Hendy, pl. 18:7	93-41

MANUEL I (irregular issue)

*51.	Half-tetart. (0.43 g.)		 /Manuel bust	cf. Hendy, pl. 18:1	‡93-172
------	------------------------	--	--	---------------------	---------

ISAAC II, A.D. 1185–1195

Unattributed

52.	Half-tetart.? (1.85–1.01 g.)	A.D. 1185–1195	St. Michael bust/Isaac bust	cf. Hendy, pl. 21:10	93-106 93-127
-----	------------------------------	----------------	-----------------------------	----------------------	------------------

UNCERTAIN EMPEROR

Uncertain mint

53.	Half-tetart.		Bust (of Saint?)/Effaced		93-11 93-217
*54.	Half-tetart.		Effaced/Illegible or emperor bust	93-25 93-120 93-137 93-150	93-170 T93-201 93-225 T93-228 93-253
55.	—		Cross and . . . /Effaced		T93-192

“BULGARIAN IMITATIVE”

Unattributed

56.	Trachy	after A.D. 1195	Christ bust/Emperor and St. Constantine	Hendy, pl. 24:15	‡93-238
-----	--------	-----------------	---	------------------	---------

LATIN IMITATIVE

		<i>Unattributed</i>			
57.	Trachy	after A.D. 1204	Virgin with Christ, seated/ Emperor figure (Hendy, pl. 29:1)	93-105 93-158	93-168 93-287
58.	Trachy	"	Christ seated/Emperor figure	Hendy, pl. 29:4	93-108 93-163 T93-196
59.	Trachy	"	Similar/Emperor bust	Hendy, pl. 29:10	93-248
*60.	Trachy (cut down)	"	Similar/Saints Helen and Constantine	Hendy, pl. 29:16	†93-234
61.	Trachy	"	(Virgin seated)/Emperor and St. Theodore	Hendy, pl. 29:19	T93-190 93-194

UNCERTAIN TRACHEA

62.	19–15 mm.		Christ or Virgin/Emperor figure or bust		93-171 T93-198
-----	-----------	--	--	--	-------------------

ENGLISH COINAGE (1)

63.	AR	A.D. 1180–1247	hENRICVS R/EX Facing head/ +ILGER ON LVNDE Short cross	cf. Ed. 61	93-157
-----	----	----------------	--	------------	--------

FRENCH COINAGE (8)

PHILIP AUGUSTUS, A.D. 1180–1223

*64.	Den. (mutilated)	A.D. 1180–1223	+PHI(LIPVS REX) Cross/ +SCS MARTINVS Castle	Ed. 30	93-247
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LOUIS VIII or IX, A.D. 1223–1270

65.	Den. (Duplessy)	A.D. 1223–1270	+LVDOVICVS REX Cross/ +TVRONVS CIVI (or CIVIS) Castle	Ed. 32	93-69 93-164 93-267
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LOUIS VIII or IX, (imitation)

*66.	Den. (mutilated)		+LVDOVICVS REX Cross/ +TVRON(V)S CIVI Castle (N dotted)	Ed. —	93-283
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SEIGNEURIAL

ST. MARTIN OF TOURS, 13th Century

67.	Den.	13th century	+SCS MARTINVS Castle/ +TVRONVS CIVI Cross	Ed. 33	93-174
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CHARLES I OF ANJOU (PROVENCE), A.D. 1246–1275

68.	Den.	A.D. 1246–1275	+K CO P FI RE F Cross/ +PVINCIALIS Castle (with fleur-de-lis)	Ed. 40	93-145 93-175
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VENETIAN COINAGE (12)

ANDREA CONTARINI, A.D. 1368–1382

69. AR A.D. 1368–1382 Doge/Lion of St. Mark Pap. I, p. 216 93-154
(Soldino) nos. 5, 6

ANTONIO VENIER, A.D. 1382–1400

70. Bi A.D. 1382–1400 Cross/Lion of St. Mark Ed. 55 93-76
(Tornesello)

AGOSTINO BARBARIGO, A.D. 1486–1501

- *71. Bi A.D. 1486–1501 Cross/Lion of St. Mark 93-19 93-205
(Tornesello) (Ed. 59) 93-21 93-206

AGOSTINO BARBARIGO (imitations)

72. Bi or AE Cross/Lion of St. Mark Ed. — 93-13
(Tornesello) (Blundered legends) 93-107

UNCERTAIN DOGE (imitations)

73. Bi or AE Cross/Lion of St. Mark 93-20
(Tornesello) (Blundered legends) 93-246

ANONYMOUS ISSUES

74. AE after A.D. 1688 DALMA ET ALBAN Pap. III, p. 931, 93-252
(Gazzetta) no. 38

75. AE " ARMATA ET MOREA Pap. III, p. 940, 93-251
(Soldo) no. 105

COINAGE OF ITALIAN CITIES (1): AREZZO

- *75a. Bi A.D. 1290–1300 Cross/St. Donatus bust CNI XI, 5.33 93-61
(Denaro) (Secret mark *crescent*)

OTTOMAN TURKISH COINAGE (3)

MURAD III, A.D. 1574–1595

- *76. Aqche *Constantinople* A.D. 1574–1595 Inscription/Inscription Pere 302 93-86

Uncertain

77. Aqche A.D. 1574–1595 Inscription/Inscription Pere 300–307 93-216

MAHMUD I, A.D. 1730–1754

78. Para *Constantinople* A.D. 1730–1754 Inscription (tughra)/ Pere 578 93-59
Inscription

UNCERTAIN ISLAMIC COINS OF SMALL MODULE, 16–11 MM. (9)

MODERN GREEK COINAGE (1)

79. AE A.D. 1833 ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΑ ΤΗΣ ΕΛΛΑΔΟΣ 93-259
(10 lepta) Crown on coat-of-arms

JETONS

80. Uncertain banker (Lombard), late 13–14th centuries ‡93-235
93-270

FRANKISH COINAGE (59)

PRINCES OF ACHAIA (34; 10 imitations)

WILLIAM VILLEHARDOUIN, A.D. 1245–1278

- Corinth*
81. AE after A.D. 1250 G P ACCAIE Long cross/
CORINTVM Acrocorinth castle Ed. 2
93-46
93-47
93-77
93-169
82. AE ” Similar/Similar Ed. 3
93-136
83. AE ” G P ACCAIE Cross/
+CORINTI Genoese gate
(Crescents) Ed. 4
93-64
93-70
T93-199
93-241
- Clarenza*
84. Den. A.D. 1262–1278 +G PRINCEPS Cross/
+CLARENTIA Castle Tournois
(Rosettes, dots) Ed. 6
T93-200
T93-204
93-269
85. Den. ” +G PRINCE ACh Cross/
+CLARENTIA Castle Tournois
(Triangles, dots) Ed. 7
93-162

WILLIAM VILLEHARDOUIN (imitation)

- Uncertain*
86. Den. after A.D. 1262 +G PRINCE ACh (blundered) Cross/
+CLARENTIA (blundered)
Castle Tournois Ed. —
93-130

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

- Clarenza*
- *87. Den. A.D. 1278–1289 +K R PRINC' ACh Cross/
+CLARENTIA Castle Tournois Ed. 10
T93-189
- *88. Den. ” +K R PRINC' ACh Cross/
+DE CLARENTIA Castle Tournois
(Saltire stops, dots) Ed. 11
93-117

FLORENT OF HAINAUT, A.D. 1289–1297

- Clarenza*
89. Den. A.D. 1289–1297 +FLORENS P ACh Cross/
+D' CLARENCIA Castle Tournois
(Nail, dots) M. 731 (F3)
93-236

ISABELLE VILLEHARDOUIN, A.D. 1297–1301

Clarenza

- | | | | | | |
|------|-----------------|----------------|--|--------|--------------------------------------|
| 90. | Den.
(1 cut) | A.D. 1297–1301 | +YSABELLA P ACh Cross/
+DE CLARENZIA Castle Tournois
(Trefoils, stars, dots) | Ed. 13 | 93-138
93-161
93-181
93-223 |
| *91. | Den. | " | +YSABELL·P ACĪ Cross/
+DE CLARENZIA Castle Tournois
(l, ŷ, dots) | Ed. — | ‡93-159 |

ISABELLE VILLEHARDOUIN (imitations)

Uncertain

- | | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------|-----------------|--|--------|-------------------------------------|
| 92. | Den.
(3 cut) | after A.D. 1297 | +YSABELLA P ACh (blundered) Cross/
+DE CLARENZIA (blundered)
Castle Tournois | Ed. 14 | 93-62
‡93-93
‡93-94
93-282 |
|-----|-----------------|-----------------|--|--------|-------------------------------------|

PHILIP OF SAVOY, A.D. 1301–1307

Clarenza

- | | | | | | |
|-----|------|----------------|--|--------|-------|
| 93. | Den. | A.D. 1301–1307 | +PhS D' SAB P ACh€ Cross/
+DE CLARENZIA Castle Tournois | Ed. 16 | 93-90 |
|-----|------|----------------|--|--------|-------|

PHILIP OF SAVOY (imitation)

Uncertain

- | | | | | | |
|-----|---------------|-----------------|--|-------|-------|
| 94. | Den.
(cut) | after A.D. 1301 | +PhS D' SAB P ACh (blundered) Cross/
+DE CLARENZIA (blundered)
Castle Tournois | Ed. — | 93-84 |
|-----|---------------|-----------------|--|-------|-------|

PHILIP OF TARENTUM, A.D. 1307–1313

Clarenza

- | | | | | | |
|-----|------------------------|----------------|---|-----------------|-------|
| 95. | Den. | A.D. 1307–1313 | +PHS P ACh TAR DR Cross/
+D' CLARENZIA Castle Tournois | M. 752
(PT2) | 93-92 |
| 96. | Den.
(cut and bent) | " | +PhS P ACh TAR' Cross/
+DE CLARENZIA Castle Tournois
(F, lis, dots) | M. 753
(PT3) | 93-34 |

UNCERTAIN RULERS OF ACHAIA (imitations)

Uncertain

- | | | | | | |
|------|------|-----------------|---|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| *97. | Den. | after A.D. 1262 | Legend (blundered) Cross/
+DE CLARENZIA or var. (blundered)
Castle Tournois | Ed. 8, etc. | 93-85
93-142
93-286
93-288 |
|------|------|-----------------|---|-------------|-------------------------------------|

DUKES OF ATHENS (13; 2 imitations)

WILLIAM DE LA ROCHE, A.D. 1280–1287

Thebes

- | | | | | | |
|------|------|----------------|---|--------|-----------------------------|
| *98. | Den. | A.D. 1280–1287 | +G DVX ATENES (or ATEINES) Cross/
+THEBE CIVIS Castle Tournois,
broken annulets
(Trefoils, annulets, dots) | Ed. 23 | 93-165
T93-187
93-262 |
|------|------|----------------|---|--------|-----------------------------|

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

Thebes

99.	AE fraction	A.D. 1280–1308	+G DVX ATENES Shield/ +TEBES CIVIS Cross (Saltire stops, dots)	Ed. 22	93-100 93-133
*100.	Den.	”	+G DVX ATENES Cross/ +TheBE CIVIS Castle Tournois (l, dots)	Ed. 23	93-177
*101.	Den. (1 cut)	”	+GVI DVX ATENES Cross/ +TheBANI CIVIS Castle Tournois (Ed. 24; with <i>rosettes, dots, V</i>)	93-119 93-140	93-242 93-268 93-271

WILLIAM OF GUY II DE LA ROCHE, (imitations)

Uncertain

102.	Den.	after A.D. 1280	+G DVX ATENES (blundered) Cross/ +TheBE CIVIS (blundered) Castle Tournois	Ed. —	93-57
102a.	Den. (pierced)	”	+GVI DVX ATENES (blundered) Cross/ +TheBANI CIVIS (blundered) Castle Tournois	Ed. —	93-243

DESPOT OF EPIRUS (12; 10 imitations)

PHILIP OF TARENTUM, A.D. 1294–1313

Lepanto

103.	Den.	A.D. 1294–1313	+PhS P TAR DESP Cross/ +NEPANTI CIVIS Castle Tournois (l, lis, cross, dots)	Ed. 27	93-121 93-139
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PHILIP OF TARENTUM (imitations)

Uncertain

*104.	Den. (8 cut or bent)	after A.D. 1294	Legend (blundered) Cross/ +NEPANTI CIVIS (blundered) Castle Tournois (Ed. —)	93-4 93-24 93-63 93-95 93-123	93-160 93-237 93-278 93-285 93-280
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UNCERTAIN COINS OF “TOURNOIS” VARIETY (11; 7 CUT OR BENT)

NOTES

- (22) The *manus dei* replaces Victory's trophy regularly in the issues of Cyzicus and occasionally in the issues of Heraclea; see Williams and Zervos 1989, p. 49, note 61 (Cyzicus) and Williams and Zervos 1990, p. 368, note 38 (Heraclea).
- (30) The layout of the obverse legend is most unusual, ()—ΝΤΜΑ. . . (cf. Bates 1623). I thank Wolfgang Hahn for confirming the attribution of this coin to Cyzicus (letter, 30.vii.1993). *Weight* 5.06 g. (Pl. 13).
- (37) *Weight* 1.90 g. (Pl. 13).
- (39) Coin 93-151. The ornament above and below the reverse inscription of this follis is unpublished, as far as I know, and consists of the elements dash-dot-dot-dot-dash, arranged in a line. The remaining ornaments are the same as in *DOC* III, ii, p. 645, nos. 25–27 (table 24). Pl. 13.

Coin 93-102 is a segment, cut or broken off, of the original follis (class A2). *Weight* 2.30 g.
 Coins 93-87 and 93-152 are overstruck on Nicephorus II.

(40) *Weight* 2.44 g.

(44) Overstruck on another tetarteron of Alexius, as Hendy, pl. 8:10–12.

(45) Coins 93-82 and 93-124 are noteworthy because of the variant designs of the jewel-cross radiant they bear on the obverse. Whereas in the example illustrated in Hendy the rays are depicted as an X drawn *in front* of the cross (Hendy, pl. 8:10), on coin 93-82 the rays are shown as four separate lines emerging from *behind* the cross (Pl. 13) and on coin 93-124, as rays emanating from the central jewel of the cross (Pl. 13:45*bis*). All three varieties are well represented among Corinth finds and apparently were an attempt on the part of the mint to produce distinguishable versions of the same basic cross design. For convenience and clarity, I add on Plate 13 photographs of three further pieces from older excavations, illustrating each jewel-cross variety. (*Additional coins*: Theater 1925-548, Mac Isaac, p. 143, no. 671 [Pl. 13:A]; Theater 1928-164, unpublished [Pl. 13:B]; Theater 1926-195, Mac Isaac, p. 144, no. 671 [Pl. 13:C].)

Coin 1993-82 has been cut down. *Weight* 2.23 g. (Pl. 13:45).

Coin 93-218 is overstruck on an older tetarteron of Alexius, as Hendy, pl. 8:7.

(47) Coin 93-67 was broken in an apparent attempt to halve the original piece. *Weight* of fragment, 0.65 g.

The monogram of coin 93-226 has a *pellet* beneath the lambda (Pl. 13).

(51) This is an “octagonal clip”: a square flan with the corners nipped off. Interestingly, one corner of the coin still adheres, the result of an ineffective chisel stroke (Pl. 13). This coin is also worthy of note for the unusual, curving form of the letter A in the imperial monogram and for the crude workmanship of the dies in general.

(54) Coins 93-25 and 93-228 are small “octagonal clips”; *weights* 0.63 g., 0.24 g., respectively.

(60) “Square clip”, *weight* 0.62 g. (Pl. 13).

(64) Quarter of coin, *weight* 0.24 g.

(66) Three facts make this piece suspect: (1) lack of alignment between the cross pattée and the crosslet of the obverse legend; (2) wrong design of the border around the cross pattée, i.e., a linear circle rather than the usual granular circle; (3) bad metal (copper). The coin was apparently recognized as a counterfeit by the coin testers at Corinth and was duly canceled (by being cut along the length of a radius and twisted out of shape). *Weight* 0.83 g. I thank Michel Dhénin for his comments on this peculiar coin.

(71) Coins 93-19 and 93-21 are characterized by sloppy design and bad lettering, and both are probably counterfeit.

(75a) I thank Alan M. Stahl for providing a date for this interesting coin.

(76–78) Cordial thanks are due to Kenneth MacKenzie for reading and dating this entire series of Ottoman coins.

(87, 88) A. P. Tzamalís now assigns both the “Clarentia” and the “De Clarentia” issues of these deniers (thus coins 93-189, 93-117) to *Charles I*; see Tzamalís, pp. 114–115.

(91) +ϣYSABĒLL.P.ACĒ Cross pattée

Rev. I+DE CLARENȒIA Castle Tournois. *Weight* 0.78 g. (Pl. 13, enlarged 2×).

This seems to be an unpublished variety of Isabelle’s deniers. Its obverse legend has several noteworthy features: (1) Secret mark ϣ (cursive Y?) after the crosslet, (2) Isabelle’s name with the final letter A omitted, and (3) the ħ at the end of the legend rendered as Ē, none of which are noted in the standard references. (*Note.* The abbreviation Ē actually appears regularly on deniers of the group with I+ on the reverse legend, Metcalf’s *series Y1*.)

- (97) Coin 93-286 preserves traces of the original silvering.
- (98, 100, 101) According to A. P. Tzamalis' new chronology of the Athenian deniers tournois, only 93-262 (trefoils) is to be assigned to William de la Roche, the remaining deniers (93-165, etc. and 93-177, etc.) going to Guy II de la Roche. See Tzamalis, pp. 116–121 and Williams and Zervos 1993, p. 51, endnote 93.
- (104) Counterfeit coins 93-237 and 93-280 have been left in the shape in which they were found, folded in one way or another, and therefore remain read only in part.

Note on the Frankish Coins. Deformed or mutilated specimens are described in the Catalogue as they have been in the past. Thus coins cut into halves, quarters, or some other irregular shape are designated as "cut"; coins twisted, folded, or pounded into a rough shape are designated as "bent". The 11 uncertain coins of "Tournois" variety noted in the Catalogue (p. 54) but not individually listed are probably mostly Frankish.

ORESTES H. ZERVOS

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



Aerial view, Units 1 and 2, immediately southeast of museum

PLATE 2



Aerial view, Unit 1

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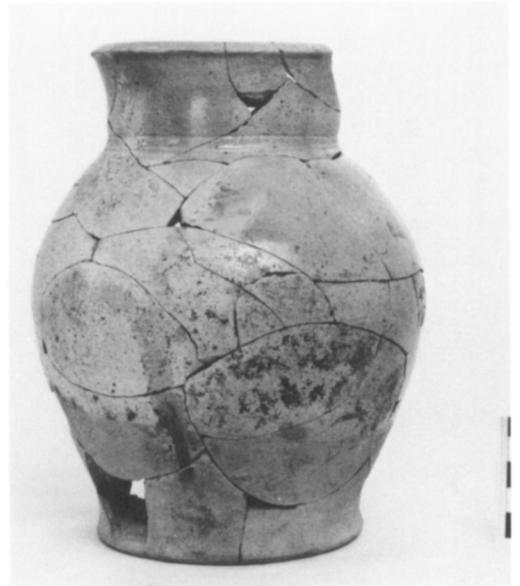
Unit 1, looking east with rooms 2-5 in background

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PLATE 4



5



8

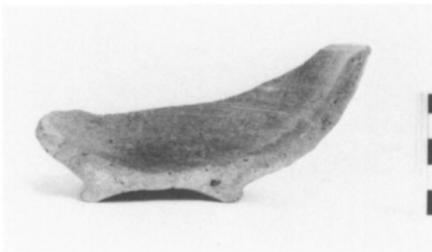


6

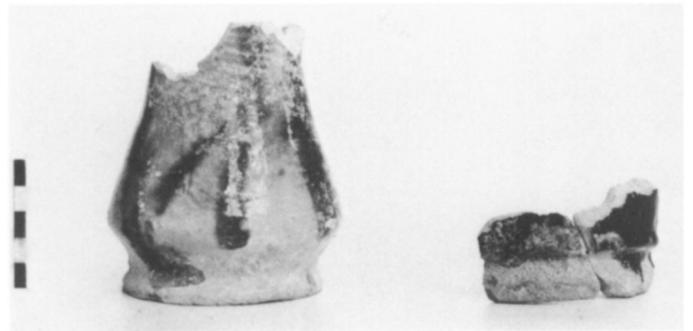
Room 5, Unit 1



7



14



C-1993-39

19



12

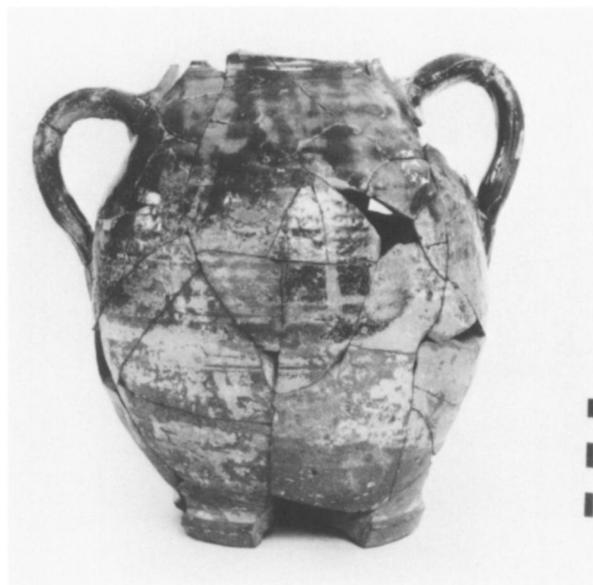


13



33

Room 5, Unit 1 except 32 and 33 from room 5, Unit 2



10



32

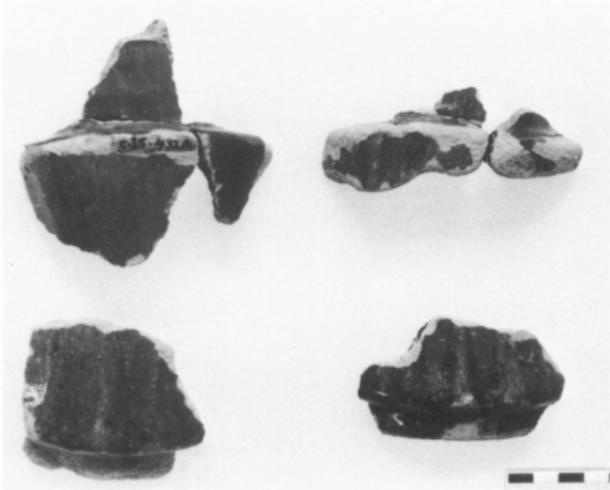


16



11

PLATE 6



28

Albarelli from the Corinth Excavations



21



24



22



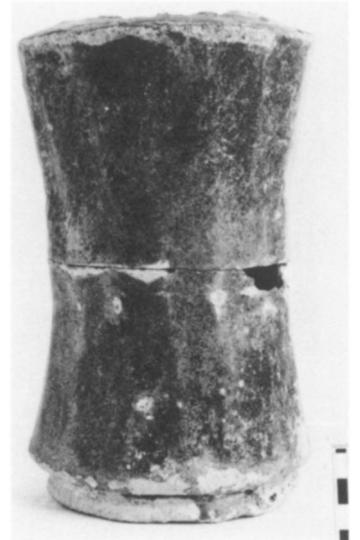
47



26



29



27



17



View of Unit 2 from the northwest: stairway in lower right corner; room 5 immediately beyond

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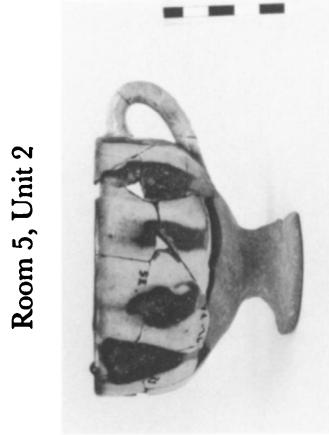
39

41

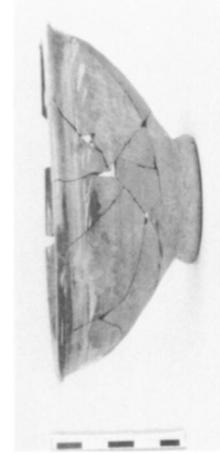
43



34



Room 5, Unit 2



42



35



38



48

37



Lot 1993-14:1, stewpot, northeast corner of room 5, Unit 1



46, stewpot, room 5, Unit 2



Room 8, Unit 1, from the northwest; earlier tile floor under west end of room

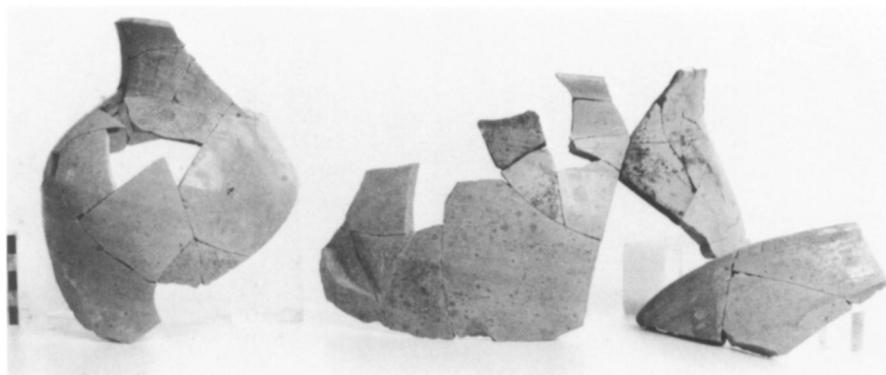
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Church, Unit 2, from the north

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PLATE 12



a. Lot 1993-34:10 and lot 1993-34:4



b. Lot 1993-34:11, lot 1993-34:5, and lot 1993-34:7

Room 5, Unit 1



c. Lot 1993-3



d. Lot 1993-3

Room 5, Unit 2

