

FRANKISH CORINTH: 1992

(PLATES 1-11)

THE EXTENSIVE architectural remains and associated strata of occupation currently being examined in Corinth by the American School of Classical Studies at Athens are largely of the Frankish period and specifically bracketed by two events: the fall of Corinth to the Franks in A.D. 1210 and the sack of Corinth by the Catalans in their raid of 1312. The excavation is localized above the southeast quarter of the temenos of Temple E and has its northernmost edge no more than 26 meters from the archaeological museum of the site; since 1989 the American School has uncovered more than 1,400 square meters of the Frankish city.¹

Monuments thus far revealed include a gravelled court, over 500 square meters of which has been exposed. The north end of that court is defined by a church, the east side by a porticoed structure or series of structures. The west side is defined by two separate buildings, Unit 1 with a colonnade along its eastern face and Unit 2 without a colonnade and partially confined along its east side by the south hall of the nearby church (Fig. 1).

Units 1 and 2 served as the main focus of activity for the excavation of 1992, at which time part of an addition, here referred to as the Annex, was found to

¹Previous reports that discuss the Frankish investigations in the area south of the archaeological site museum are Williams and Zervos 1990, Williams and Zervos 1991, and Williams and Zervos 1992. For a discussion of the historical facts mentioned in the present report, see Williams and Zervos 1992.

Again this year I have the pleasure to thank the Greek Archaeological Service for its permission to allow the continuation of American School excavations at Ancient Corinth. Much of my gratitude is owed to the Ephor of Antiquities of the Argolid and Corinthia, Mrs. P. Pachyianni, and to the staff of the Corinthian office of the Ephoreia for helping make the work both more efficient and pleasant. I owe thanks as well to Professor William D. E. Coulson, the Director of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, and to the Corinth staff for their part in supporting the operation of the excavation. Most of all I am pleased to acknowledge the continuous effort expended by Dr. Nancy Bookidis in her direction of the museum and her devotion to improving the standards of the overall records system for the site. Dr. Orestes H. Zervos was excavation numismatist; Miss Stella Bouzaki was museum conservator. Messrs. N. Didaskalou, A. Papaioannou, and G. Arberores were full-time museum technical staff, assisted by D. Notes. Mr. A. Arberores served as foreman, assisted by A. Notes. Misses L. Bartzioti and I. Ioannidou took the end-of-season site and archive photographs for the 1992 season. Dr. R. Docsan drew the profiles of glass objects used in this report. Very special thanks are due the technical staff and Dr. Docsan for their patience with the difficult task of reconstituting and drawing this year's Frankish glass.

Trench supervisors for the Frankish area were Misses Christi Dennis, Marina Markantonatos, Catherine Keesling, and Mr. Paul Scotton; I thank Mr. Geoffrey Schmalz very warmly for serving as trenchmaster at short notice at the close of the season. Dr. Christopher A. Pfaff excavated Byzantine levels slightly west of Unit 1. To all I owe thanks for their diligence and enthusiasm.

The University of Pennsylvania team, directed by David G. Romano, continued the project started in 1988 of recording in computerized form those antiquities still visible within the archaeological zone.

Hesperia 62.1 (1993)

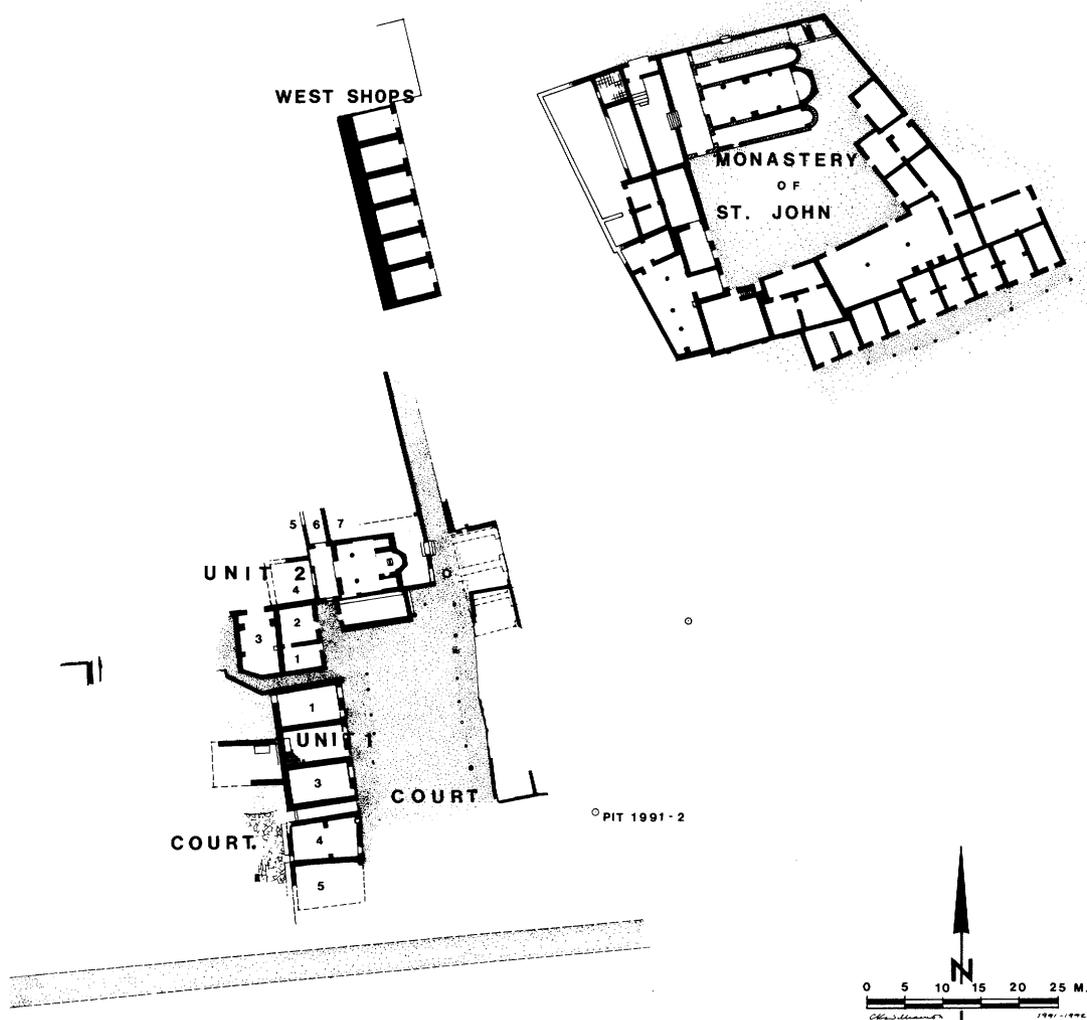


FIG. 1. General plan, west end of Forum ca. A.D. 1300

protrude westward from the main body of Unit 1. At the moment this appears to be a one-roomed wing with a paved court to its south and an unpaved court to its north. The north-south and east-west dimensions of the two courts and the full east-west dimension of the Annex, however, are yet to be determined.

Excavation within Unit 2 was limited to the area west and north of the church. Unfortunately, this year time allowed the complete excavation of only rooms 1 and 2 of the seven that are now known to be part of the unit. A mass of glass, some probably designed for use in the church and published below as Deposit 5, was found in a pile on the floor of room 7, one of the indications that the rooms and the church around which they cluster may all be part of a single architectural complex.

Earlier preliminary reports in *Hesperia* present many facts and features of the Frankish architectural ensemble that has been exposed in the past three years

south of the archaeological site museum.² A full understanding of the history and functions, however, demands a detailed analysis of the many elements that still await partial or complete excavation. The following discussion is limited to the results of the excavations conducted in the spring of 1992.

UNIT 1

(Fig. 2, Pls. 1-3)

Unit 1 stretches along the west side of the large gravelled court southward from the public passage that separates Unit 1 from Unit 2. Unit 1 is composed of three almost equal rooms 1, 2, and 3, a narrow, east-west corridor south of room 3, and, continuing southward, rooms 4 and 5. Access to rooms 1-4 is made through the west wall of the unit, although room 4 also has a small door in its southwest corner through which one gains access to the paved court at its west.

When cleared, room 1 revealed no identifying characteristics that help to determine the function of the space. Like rooms 2 and 3, however, it did have a dividing wall running north-south (Pl. 3, after removal of late dividing wall in room 2). A number of facts indicate that the partition in room 1 should be considered earlier in date than those in rooms 2 and 3. First, the partition in room 1 is founded at a depth between 0.15 and 0.30 m. below the clay floor of the room. Not only is the wall founded below the clay floor and the floor appears to meet the wall without any indication of a foundation trench in the floor surface, but a door 0.67 m. wide in the western exterior wall at the northwest corner of the Unit offers private access to the western quarter of the room. Neither room 2 nor room 3 appears to have been provided with such an access. In fact, it is almost impossible to restore such a door anywhere in the west wall of room 2: because of the position of pit 1992-2 and the hearth against the wall (room 2 in Fig. 2), little space would have existed in the wall for such a door. Indeed, along the outside of the same west wall ran an open drain that would have made passage inconvenient, especially with the drop in floor level between that of the Annex at 85.55-85.45 m. and the tiled floor in room 2 at 85.158 m.

Unlike the partition walls in rooms 2 and 3, however, that in room 1 was largely removed before the roof tiles collapsed onto the floor (Pl. 3, room at left). Now only the southernmost stub of the wall, where it abuts the south wall of room 1, remains intact and indicates the careful technique of its original construction. The stub is 0.45 m. thick, with a good face on both sides. The wall was built parallel to the west wall of the room, leaving an intervening space of 2.19 m. This partition stands in contrast to the heavy, sloppy construction of the partition in room 2, which was

²A detailed description of the gravelled court can be found in Williams and Zervos 1990, pp. 345-350; further exploration is reported, along with a description of the east side of Units 1 and 2, in Williams and Zervos 1991, pp. 19-24. A description of the church is presented in Williams and Zervos 1991, pp. 24-31. A discussion of Units 1 and 2 is presented more fully in Williams and Zervos 1992, pp. 133-191 and continues in the present report.

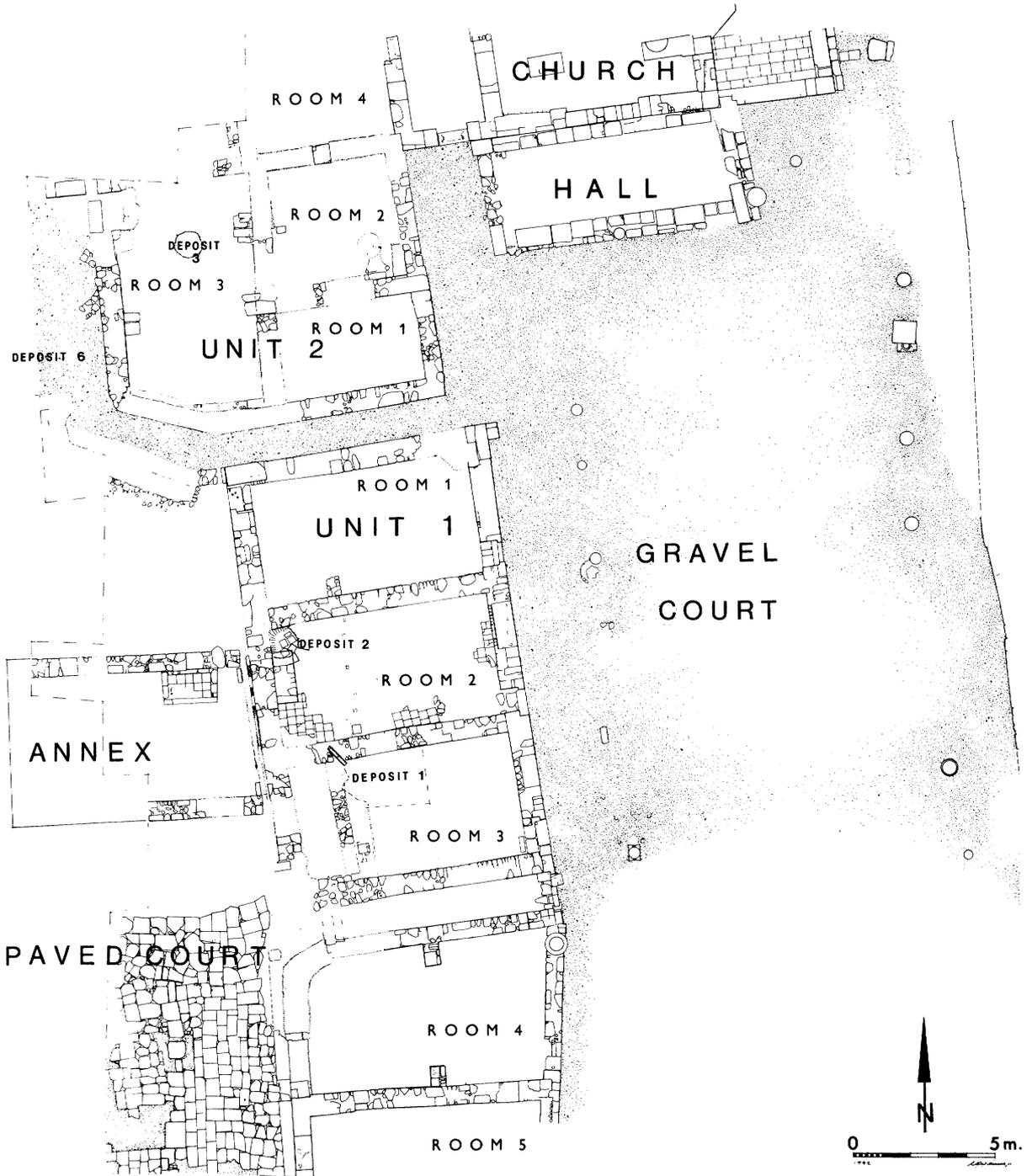


FIG. 2. Plan, western half of plateia in southwest corner of Temenos of Temple E

built of bigger blocks and heftier in width, but was not exactly parallel to the west wall of the room.

Both room 2 and room 3 had their north-south partitions constructed without a footing cut in the clay floor; both walls were set directly on the existing floors,

although certain floor tiles of room 2 apparently were pulled up when the partition was built. At the time of excavation in 1992, a foundation trench was discerned cut into the destruction debris on the west side of the wall in room 2, certainly an indication that this partition was made as a post-destruction repair. The partition was preserved to a height of 0.58 m. above the tile floor, running from the north to the south side wall of the room and without a trace of a door.

The case is not so clear for the north-south partition in room 3. Of rather flimsy construction, it was found preserved for a north-south length of only 2.17 m., although the room is 4.25 m. wide here. The north-south axis of this wall, like that of its counterpart in room 2, is not parallel to the west wall of the unit. Its preserved south end stands at 1.36 m. east of the west wall; at its northernmost preserved point it stands only 1.20 m. east of it. No trace of a door has been discerned; the possibility that a door once interrupted the partition at either the north or the south wall of the room, however, cannot be excluded. Along the line where the partition could have continued to the south wall, the floor tiles have been removed; only their impression remains fresh in the clay bedding.

The late partition wall in room 2 and that in room 3 apparently replaced nonbearing partitions that had existed in those rooms before the Catalan sack, if one interprets a series of small post holes in their clay floors as evidence for flimsy wood framework.

Room 2 can be identified, at least in its final phase, as a kitchen. In its original state the room had been paved with square terracotta tiles, between 0.28 and 0.30 m. to a side, bedded on marl. At the west end of the room is preserved a large rectangular hearth that rises well above the tiled floor. The debris and clay that covered the paving around the hearth were heavily mixed with ash and small bones.

The function of room 3 is not clear, but between its lowest floor and a resurfacing was found a heavy concentration of charcoal and black ash, in which was mixed a large amount of iron waste and some bronze waste (Pl. 1, dark area in room 3 at right). The iron waste from a large pit dug within this room (pit 1992-3) echoes the evidence that was gathered from between the floors. (See p. 15 below, Deposit 1.) One is tempted to identify this space as a smithy, at least before a reorganization of the room, when it was resurfaced and a north-south partition wall was added as a subdivision.

The east-west corridor separating rooms 3 and 4 is not like the passageway between Units 1 and 2. Circulation definitely was controlled by one door at the east and a second one at the west end of this passageway. The function of this corridor was, apparently, to allow only limited circulation between the public gravelled court at the east and the more elegant, paved western court.

THE PAVED COURT

(Fig. 2; Pls. 1, 2)

As of the end of the 1992 excavation season over 33 square meters of the paved court that abuts rooms 3-5 of Unit 1 were cleared to pre-Catalan levels (Pl. 2:b). The

northern limit of the court is the Annex. Only 2.80 m. of the Annex wall has been cleared here. The east side of the court has 12.85 m. of its length exposed, along with a built bench, 0.40 to 0.43 m. wide, placed along the outside face of rooms 4 and 5 of Unit 1, starting immediately south of the doorway of the corridor between rooms 3 and 4. The bench is interrupted by a door 0.58 m. wide that connects the court and room 4. Neither the west nor the south side of the court has yet been found, but enough of the whole has been cleared to suggest how the court fits into the overall design of Unit 1 and to show the quality of the poros paving.

At first glance, the paving stones of the court appear to have been set randomly, and it seems rather inexplicable that they do not abut the wall of the Annex; that is, the paving stops unevenly 2.96–3.50 m. short of the north side of the court. The unpaved area is covered in white marl, similar to the flooring generally found within the rooms of Unit 1. Where preserved, the stones are laid with only short runs of straight jointing. Starting at 7.80 meters south of the Annex and 3 meters west of the east wall of the court, however, the jointing does become regular, with continuous joint lines extending into the south excavation scarp (Pl. 2:c). Here two rows of rectangular blocks laid end to end are set adjacent to what appears to be the west wall of an architectural element projecting into the southern extremity of the court. Although very little is known about this element, it definitely was built with wide foundations and supported a wall 0.93 m. wide. This is about ten centimeters wider than any other wall yet discovered within the Frankish complex.

The court appears to have had at least two phases of use; the first, involving the construction and paving of the court, is contemporaneous with the building of rooms 4 and 5 as a southward extension of Unit 1. Apparently at some time thereafter and before the destruction of the complex by the Catalans, an alteration was made that involved the roofing of part of the court. At the moment, it cannot be determined whether the whole south side of the court was roofed with a shedlike porch or, more likely, whether a 3.80 m. paved strip along the east wall of the court was the roofed portion. A stone foundation block for a wooden pillar or post for the roofing was sunk through the paving (Pl. 2:c). The block is in reality a large Roman capital sunk into a pit to about 0.08 m. from its top; the pit was backfilled after the capital was leveled, but the paving was not relaid around the newly placed base. At 3.62 m. west of the east wall of the court and 3.20 m. south of the foundation block a built anta can be seen projecting into the court from the south scarp of the excavation area.

That the post was part of a wooden structure that supported a tile roof is quite evident. Adequate evidence for such a restoration has been recovered from the sieved destruction debris overlying the paving. The stratigraphy here was composed of large, isolated areas of fallen stone wall rubble and blocks. Removal of that debris exposed a thin stratum of badly shattered roof tiles distributed quite evenly on the paving stones, although in larger concentration in the southern part of the excavated area. A large number of iron nails were recovered from among the collapsed roofing, and up against the isolated foundation for the post was found a pair of millstones, one disk resting upon the other. The condition of this stratum

gave the impression that the tiles had been crushed by heavy traffic not long after their collapse. Indeed, along the west scarp, post-destruction activity removed some of the paving blocks, and at one point the bottom of a squatter's wall running north-south rests directly upon the court debris and paving.

A comparison of the fitted paving blocks of poros used in the western court and the gravelled surface mixed with bone, tile, and sherds of the larger, public court to the east of Unit 1 demonstrates the marked difference in care and cost that was expended for the surfacing of these two outdoor spaces.

THE ANNEX

(Fig 2; Pl. 3)

The north side of the paved court is defined by a single large room (here called the Annex) that is approximately the size of room 1, 2, or 3 of Unit 1. Its walls do not bond into the side of Unit 1 proper; the Annex also does not have direct access to the main rooms of the unit, and it is not oriented at right angles to rooms 1-3. Apparently its orientation resembles that of the additional chambers of Unit 1, rooms 4 and 5. The Annex probably will also be found by future excavation to run parallel to the south side of the court, the orientation of which was probably determined by the east-west Frankish road to its south (see Fig. 1).

The west end of the Annex is not yet cleared, but 7.85 running meters of its north wall and 4.40 m. of its south wall have been excavated. The exterior north-south width of the Unit is 5.82 m. The north wall is 0.64 m. wide, the south wall between four and seven centimeters wider. The interior width of the Annex thus is *ca.* 4.50 m.

At 1.18 m. west of the northeast corner of the room is a built hearth (Pl. 3, foreground). It extends along the north wall for 1.98 m., projecting 1.15 m. The curbing is poros blocks, but the floor of the hearth within the curb is paved in tiles, each square between 0.29 and 0.31 m. to a side. When found, the floor of the hearth showed evidence of much use, with the central tiles completely burnt out and the underbedding of earth turned a bright pinkish orange from exposure to heat. The heat appears not to have been very intense, however, because the tiles *in situ* showed no evidence of vitrification. The contractor-builder of this hearth had foreseen the heavy use that the hearth would be given, for he lined the poros block back wall of the fireplace with stacked tile fragments as a protection against the calcification of the stones. This principle of construction was also used for all the fireplaces in the Frankish fortress of Chlemoutsi (Claremont) that are still well preserved.³

The destruction debris of roof tiles and fallen wall blocks found throughout the room covered a floor that itself had been covered by a heavy accumulation of ash and charcoal before the Catalan destruction. As of the end of the 1992 excavation season, the room stands incompletely excavated. Not only has the west end of the room not been cleared, but the ashy use level of the room has not been removed,

³Bon 1969, pp. 621-622, pl. 46:b.

largely because it is hoped that the floor can be excavated in a single operation once the full limits of the room are determined.

The hearth built against the north wall of the Annex does not guarantee identification of the room as a kitchen nor even as a place for eating. This hearth varies in form from that in room 2 of Unit 1, and, apparently, it served a different function. Although of about the same size as the hearth in room 2, it is raised to a height of only about ten centimeters above the surrounding floor. Careful excavation of the ash within it produced no bone fragments, suggesting, perhaps, that this fireplace served only for heat and not for cooking. The Frankish fortress at Chlemoutsi still preserves traces of a number of fireplaces on both the ground and the main floor; many of these fireplaces served only to provide warmth within the castle rooms.⁴

COURT NORTH OF THE ANNEX

North of the Annex is an unpaved court; the floor is packed clay (Pl. 3, left foreground). It is still only partially excavated, for its western limit lies beyond the western limit of the excavation. If measured along the west wall of Unit 1, the court is about six meters wide from north to south. The court widens as it extends toward the west, for its northern limit, the wall that separates the court from the northwest passage (on which see below), flares toward the northwest rather than running parallel to the Annex. The maximum east-west dimension of the court exceeds 7.60 m., for its floor is exposed for at least that length along the north wall of the Annex.

The court apparently could be entered from the northwest passage by a door less than 0.90 m. wide, if the foundation protruding to the west at a right angle from the northwest corner of Unit 1 is a bedding for a threshold of either stone or robbed wood (Pl. 3, just visible at left edge of photograph). (This ingress from street to court would also allow access to room 1 of Unit 1 through the door in its west wall.) Immediately west of the door the wall takes a jog toward the northwest. The wall itself is completely robbed of its fabric from this point westward, but the trench in which the stones stood is clearly defined on its north by the edge of the roadmetal crust of the northwest passage and on its south by a cut in the clay floor of the court (Fig. 2, diagonal wall defining south side of Deposit 6).

Running along the south side of this diagonal trench that once contained the stones of the court wall is a second trench. This one is shallower; in fact, it is bedded upon the clay surface of the court. Its edges were defined at the time of excavation by the same rubble and earth fill that overlaid the court to its south. The hypothesis here offered is that the shallower trench is all that is left of a stone bench that once stood against the north wall of the court, a parallel to the bench preserved on the east side of the paved court south of the Annex (p. 6 above).

⁴See Bon 1969, p. 621, pl. 46:a, b. Since the Bon publication, the ground floor of Building E has been cleared of debris: two more fireplaces have been exposed.

NORTHWEST PASSAGE

North of the unpaved service court of the Annex and room 1 of Unit 1 runs a gravelled road that gives egress from the central gravelled court toward the west (Figs. 2, 3; Pl. 3, left edge of photograph, Pl. 4, right edge of photograph). The road is between 1.29 and 1.35 m. wide as it passes between Units 1 and 2 but broadens out and turns toward the northwest behind Unit 2. In the course of excavation west of the west wall of room 3 of Unit 2, three gravel levels were identified that probably should not be considered canonical road surfaces, the highest between 86.04 and 85.98 m. above sea level. Below these levels is a harder packed gravel surface or roadmetal, from which protrudes the preserved top of a built hearth. This hearth has two side walls that extend diagonally into the roadway from the west wall of Unit 2. The hearth had been abandoned, however, by the time the gravel of this level started to be packed into roadmetal; it appears that the hearth was used contemporaneously only with another, lower road, as yet only spottily revealed west of room 3, Unit 2. This surface, where discernible, is about 0.30–0.38 m. below the presently preserved top of the west wall of room 3. Because the roadmetal west of room 3 is decidedly higher than the floor within the room, one can imagine that room 3 was, at least just before the Catalan sack of Corinth, a semibasement.

UNIT 2

(Fig. 3; Pl. 4)

Unit 2 lies north of the northwestern access into the gravelled court. Although only incompletely exposed, seven distinct spaces have been exposed; these cluster around the west end of the church and along its north wall. Only two of the spaces, rooms 1 and 2, are now completely excavated. Room 3, larger than rooms 1 and 2 together, has its north end still covered by unexcavated fill. Three partially excavated areas, not all necessarily rooms (although labeled as such on Figures 2 and 3), are numbered 4–6. A seventh area, immediately west of “area” 6, does appear to be a canonical room. No definitive plan can be offered as yet for the relationship of this series of spaces to the church, even though their walls abut its west façade and northern flank, showing that the church was not freestanding, at least not at the time of its destruction by the Catalans in 1312.⁵

Room 3 of Unit 2 remained undiscovered until the 1992 season, when over 8.24 m. of its length was exposed along with a width of *ca.* 4.70 m. at its south; its width is about five meters at the north (Pl. 4, room 3 in foreground). Its longitudinal axis runs north–south. The room is flanked on its east side by rooms 1 and 2, as well as by the burial area west of the narthex of the church. The south and west sides of room 3 are defined by the northwest access road to the gravelled court.

⁵It is here assumed that Unit 2 is closely related to the church and that spaces 1 through 7 may well be components of a single, multiroomed ecclesiastical complex. It is expected that future excavation will be able to determine the exact relationship of spaces 1–7 to the church.

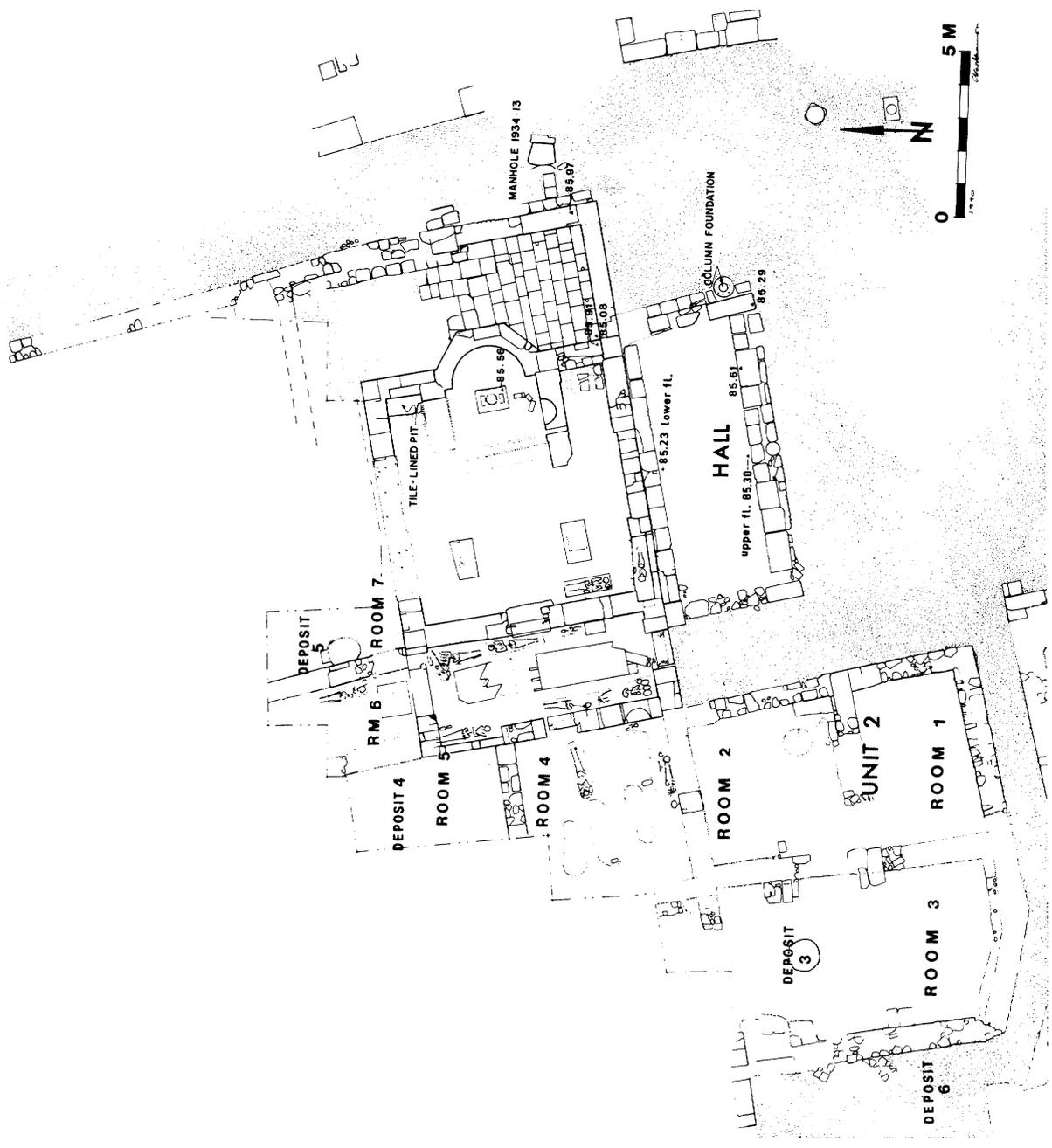


FIG. 3. Plan, church at southeast corner of Temenos of Temple E

In fact, the south end wall of room 3 has been constructed in a diagonal line to facilitate passage of the road around the southwest corner of the room. Most of the east wall and all the south wall of the room have been robbed to the bottom of their foundations, the east wall less efficiently than the south, for portions of the latter are preserved to floor level but rarely above. In two places where the wall had been designed with buttresses, the fabric stands to between 0.35 and 0.40 m. above the floor. The west wall of the room, which here also serves as the exterior wall of the unit, is much better preserved; it has buttresses that face into the room, echoed by those preserved against the east wall. The west wall rises today, generally, to 1.10 m. above the clay floor of the room, with a small portion behind its second buttress destroyed to below the floor. Unless the floor of the room rises abruptly at its northern end (and there is some indication that it does), it is impossible to imagine a door anywhere in the wall that could connect room 3 with the northwest passageway west of the unit.

The buttresses in room 3 project from the walls about 0.80 m. and are, at a maximum, 0.54 m. wide. Although at floor level they bond into the wall, thereabove they appear to have been built separately; at least, no indication exists that the southernmost buttress bonded with its wall any higher than 0.35 m. above floor level. Above that the buttress fabric has fallen away, but the wall is preserved above the buttress and presents a smooth face for an added height of 0.72 m. without any indication of blocks having been removed. The debris around each of the four buttresses formed a pile of marl, tiles, and stones; one gets the impression from the debris that the buttresses were not as solidly built as the wall to which they were backed. The top surface of the buttresses, as now preserved, presents no evidence that they had originally supported wooden posts, although, if drawing upon the condition of the wall and buttresses, this is a possible conclusion.

The floor of room 3 had in places been reached by later stone robbers and pit diggers; other areas were found still covered by roof tiles and marl. From the second set of buttresses northward, the final floor of the room is well preserved, especially around the third set of buttresses, where the floor is made of poros chips and is extremely hard packed, more hard packed than the earth floor in an ordinary room. In fact, the quality of this segment of floor is that of roadmetal. Also, it is in this area that the floor abruptly starts to slope upward toward the north.

In the middle of the floor, at the center of the bay formed by buttresses 2 and 3, was found a pit, its mouth sealed by a hard packing of clay and tiles (Pl. 4, left foreground). The mouth is oval, measuring between 0.92 and 1.10 m. across, while its maximum diameter is to be found around mid-depth. The pit descends from floor level to a depth of *ca.* 1.90 m. Unlined and without any sort of reinforcement, it still preserves its concave sides in good condition. From the fill within the pit come the contents catalogued below under Deposit 3 (pit 1992-1; see pp. 17-20 below).

Although room 3 has not been fully excavated, it seems safe to make a tentative identification of its use. Although large, it probably was not used for public meetings or communal eating. The hard-packed floor that slopes abruptly in places, the trace of a freestanding structure, perhaps an oval oven or kiln, at the south end of the

room, and the large pit sunk into the center of the room suggest industrial or utilitarian, rather than domestic or official, use. Room 1, which stands adjacent to room 3, has a pitlike furnace in its southeast corner. Almost no traces of waste, raw materials, or storage bins have yet been found in rooms 1–3 that help us to define the industrial functions of the unit, but one can best assume that this room served as a utility area or for house-industry before A.D. 1312.

Rooms 4–7 are here associated with Unit 2, even though no direct evidence exists for connecting them with rooms 1–3. Concrete evidence does exist, however, to show that rooms 4–7 once connected with the narthex of the adjacent church (Pl. 5, lower half of photograph; narthex is marble paved room at right). The west wall of the narthex still preserves a doorway into room 4, which possibly may not have been roofed even in its original phase. Certainly, it was unroofed in the rebuilding of the church after 1312. This space apparently served in both its pre- and post-Catalan phase as a burial area (Fig. 3, no. 4, showing the post-Catalan burials).⁶

NORTHWEST CORNER OF THE CHURCH

(Fig. 3; Pl. 5)

Only limited excavation was conducted in 1992 at the north end of the narthex of the church. No room was fully cleared here, although three contiguous spaces were isolated (Fig. 3, rooms 5, 6, 7). The westernmost of the three, room 5, lies against the west wall of the narthex and stretches westward to the excavation scarp, a distance of 2.70 m. The south end of the space is defined by a nicely constructed east–west party wall that is shared with the small burial plot that was partially excavated in 1991 (Pl. 5, lower right corner).⁷ A hard clay floor was found at an elevation of between 84.90 and 84.94 m. above sea level (Fig. 4), and it appears that this surface was in use at the time of the sack in A.D. 1312, although no destruction debris has yet been found lying directly upon the clay, as was found in the rooms of Units 1, the other rooms of Unit 2, and the paved court south of the Annex.

The fill covering the floor was homogeneous and was sealed, in turn, by a packed clay floor and a fall of roof tiles. These tiles may be the debris from the building when it collapsed or was pulled down in the 14th century. A certain number of later walls suggest that a radical replanning had been undertaken sometime after the Catalan raid of 1312. What is of concern at this point, however, is the dry-sieved fill that lies between the packed clay level with its tile debris and the lower clay floor, here referred to as Deposit 4 (Fig. 4). This assemblage (see below, pp. 20–22) has enough glazed wares in it to quantify and should be compared with the statistics of Deposit 6 (see below, pp. 30–31). Neither graves nor unarticulated human bones have been found here to suggest that this space shared the function of room 4 immediately to its south.

⁶See Williams and Zervos 1992, p. 137.

⁷Williams and Zervos 1992, pp. 161–162.

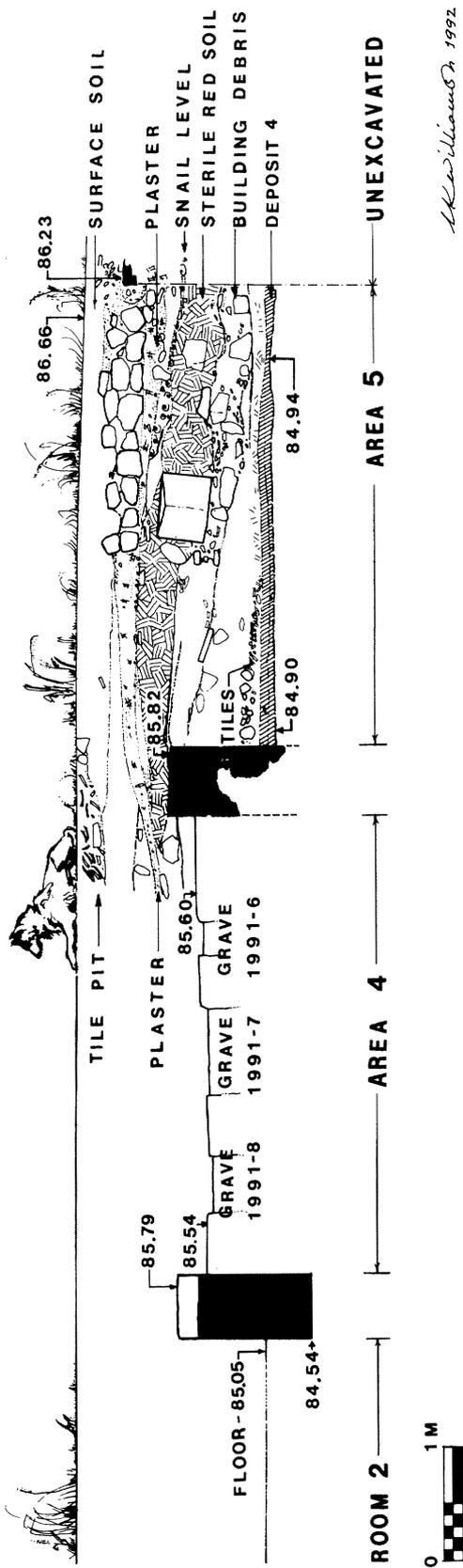


FIG. 4. North-south section in Unit 2, looking west

East of room 5 stands a room (room 6) that can be entered from the church directly through the door in the north wall of the narthex. This room probably was roofed; unfortunately the stratigraphy found here was disturbed to floor level by the construction of a set of later foundations, by robbers removing parts of those later walls, and by activity that involved the removal of some of the original Frankish fabric of the complex. Burial of the dead within this room, apparently made while the room was still in service, also made establishing the original floor level difficult.

Isolated from the two side walls of the room but set into the floor at only 0.05 m. north of the wall shared with the narthex is a large, reused Roman block of Hymettian marble (Fig. 3). Its top surface, as laid here, served as paving for a portion of the center of the room; by using this, the floor level within the room can be established at between 85.38 and 85.18 m. above sea level. Between the east side of the block and the east wall of the room was found a series of burials. The one completely excavated burial had its head to the south. In fact, burial 1992-2 had three more crania associated with it. Two were placed at the south end of the grave; the third, that of a child, was found beneath the left wrist of the intact skeleton. The burial shaft, like others around the walls, was probably sunk from the level of the Hymettian marble block, but after interment the new floor laid over the grave did not restore the level to its original condition. The practice of burying against the walls of a room without restoring the original floor through which the grave shaft was cut is a practice found within the church; the practice is especially well documented in the narthex to the south of room 6 (Fig. 3; Pl. 5), where the paving is preserved intact at the center of the room. (Note the gaps in paving along the walls where grave shafts had been sunk.) The north end of room 6 is still unexcavated, but, apparently, its wall cannot be far beyond the north scarp of the present excavation: an east-west grave shaft has been identified at 2.80 m. north of the south wall of the room, suggesting that the north wall should lie just north of the grave.

In a repair of room 5 after the Catalan attack of 1312, a curved toichobate block reused from some pre-Christian monument, probably an exedra, was laid over the Hymettian paving block. The toichobate block was placed not far north of the north door of the narthex as a step to the higher level that was then established over most of room 6.

Room 7, the easternmost space, conforms to the stratigraphic patterns generally found throughout the Frankish complex under excavation. Although this room has been cleared to no farther than two meters east of its west wall, it is, at the moment, the most interesting of the three spaces, for a large amount of fragmentary glass lamps and cups were found piled compactly on the floor against the west wall and sealed under a heavy fall of roof tiles. One coin recovered from the debris suggests the date of use to have been within the Morean reign of Philip of Savoy (1301-1307; 1992-269, p. 48 below). There is no question that the deposit is all that remains from either a cupboard fallen from the west wall or a chest that stood against the wall. A later, oval pit with a maximum width of 0.90 m. had been dug through the

roof tiles and the floor of the room, removing, unfortunately, the southern end of the deposit of glass. (For the pit, see Pl. 5, left middle ground.)

CHRONOLOGICAL DEPOSITS

Of the numerous deposits of artifacts excavated this year, six are presented here to represent the ceramics and glass that were in use for at least twenty-five years before the Catalan invasion of 1312. Taken together, these offer a chronological framework that fits well within the history of the overall Frankish complex described above.

DEPOSIT 1 (Pit 1992-3, Lot 1992-48)

The first assemblage presented in this report is from a large, deep hole in the center of room 3 of Unit 1 (Fig. 2). Only what appears to be about one-fourth of the pit was excavated. All the soil was dry-sieved. The unexcavated part remains sealed under the earliest floor of room 3. Its fill spread as an uninterrupted deposit to the foundation for the north wall of room 3. No foundation trench was distinguished there to indicate that the fill of the pit had been cut into for the construction of the wall. Rather, the fill appears to have been laid against the wall and is sealed by a heavy ash deposit and a clay floor. It should probably be considered part of the initial activity within Unit 1.

The pit is notable, however, for the amount of iron waste it contained, as well as for fragmentary worked iron and bronze and two possible fragments of a crucible, *in toto* weighing over 7.8 k. The material may well be the discards from a smithy. Note that a dark ash and charcoal fill overlaid this pit (p. 5 above); this, too, contained large amounts of metallic waste.

One Byzantine bronze coin of the 11th century, 1992-100, was recovered from the fill, apparently an early artifact that got mixed by accident into the deposit, perhaps even disturbed from its original stratum when pit 1992-3 was excavated.

The deposit also contains 70 fragments of glass, including at least 5 bottles. Among the 264 fragments of glazed pottery recovered, 215 are identifiably Frankish. The Frankish sherds include the following:

- 27 Protomaiolica sherds.
- 3 Archaic Maiolica sherds.
- 8 Metallic-ware sherds.
- No identifiable Veneto shapes or fabrics.

DEPOSIT 2 (Pit 1992-2, Lot 1992-66)

The second assemblage is from pit 1992-2, which was dug into the northwest corner of room 2, Unit 1 (Fig. 2). The soil from the deposit was dry-sieved. Although the pit may have been constructed during the earliest years of the unit, it was not filled until after a major alteration had been planned for room 2. This is clear upon examination of the hearth that is built against the west wall of the room. The

northernmost block of that hearth, a hefty stone that stretches the full width of the benchlike structure, was found to sit partially upon the earth that filled pit 1992-2. The pit, and in fact the whole corner of the room, was also found to have been sealed by a thick marl patch of floor; no floor tiles were found in the immediate area. Not enough evidence now exists to determine the initial function of the pit; it appears, however, not to have been casually executed nor planned for a short life, for parts of its side walls are nicely constructed in stone. The tops of the north and west sides of this pit are the foundation blocks of the north and west walls of the room; the rest of the pit walls are simply fashioned from the earth upon which Unit 1 had been built. The south and east walls of the pit, however, are constructed of stone and mud mortar; instead of joining, the two walls leave an 0.26–0.33 m. wide vertical aperture through the side of the shaft where the juncture should have been. The floor of the pit, *ca.* 1.20 m. below the earliest clay floor of room 2, is paved with tiles *ca.* 0.28–0.29 m. square set within earth, not cement.

Beyond the inventoried material, this deposit contains the following sherds:

7 Protomaiolica sherds.

2 green metallic-ware pitchers, also probably two bowls of the same fabric.

1 ivory metallic-ware pitcher.

3 (possibly 4) Veneto-ware pots, including 1 roulette-ware bowl.

Glass is represented by 3 fragments of ribbed goblets and 3 fragmentary optic-blown cups. About 0.68 k. of bone was recovered.

1. Archaic Maiolica pitcher Pl. 2

C-1992-25 a, b, c. Fragment a: p.H. 0.113, Diam. of base 0.107, max. Diam. of body 0.146 m.

Very fine, light reddish tan clay with few small voids, very few white inclusions. Near 2.5YR 6/6.

Flat base, slightly concave undersurface; squat globular body contracting to wide, slightly flaring neck with trefoil lip. Bottom of vertical strap handle attached at maximum diameter of body.

Pitcher with flat base, slightly concave; squat globular body with slightly flaring low neck, trefoil lip. Vertical strap handle attached at maximum diameter of body and at 0.022 m. below lip.

White slipped interior and exterior. Black horizontal line just above point of attachment of handle with body serves as bottom frame for decorated body zone. Vertical line on either side of handle defines reserved area behind handle. Body panel is decorated with spiralling black line (stem) ending at center with leaf with scalloped

upper edge; leaf outlined in black, filled with green. Neck panel, interrupted by handle panel, decorated with guilloche executed in black lines, large centers infilled with green. Green filling at angles between guilloche and upper and lower frame of panel. Black horizontal lines decorate handle. Clear glaze all over exterior, going yellow in places; lightly glazed interior, milky green where heavier.

2. Optic-blown clear glass cup, Fig. 5
fragment of upper wall

MF-1992-21. P.H. 0.0342, restored Diam. of lip 0.081–0.082 m.

Colorless glass with greenish tinge in spots. Small and large spherical bubbles.

Unthickened lip on straight, steep-flaring, paper-thin wall (possibly wall of 3). Small ellipses in relief fading out below lip.

3. Optic-blown glass cup, base fragment Fig. 5

MF-1992-22. P.H. 0.033; Diam. of base 0.052 m.

Colorless glass with greenish tinge around bottom of wall. Cup with straight, thin wall rising at 78 degrees, base with deep kick, puntil mark. Mold-blown with small ellipses in relief limited to wall.

Four similar cups in similar glass, with a base diameter 0.05–0.055 m., as well as three fragments of cup or cups with mold-blown ribs, come from pit 1992-2. **2** and **3** may be close to MF-7456, *Corinth* XII, no. 737, p. 112, pl. 57.

4. Jeton

Pl. 12

Coin 1992-174.

For description, see Appendix, p. 47.

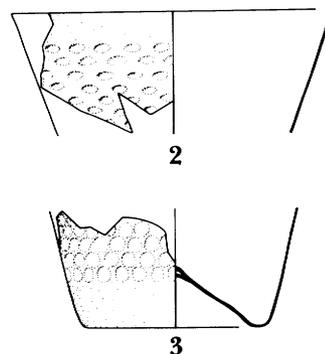


FIG. 5. Optic-blown glass cups from Deposit 2.
Scale 1:2

DEPOSIT 3 (Pit 1992-1, Lot 1992-46)

The third deposit of pottery comes from pit 1992-1 in room 3, Unit 2 (Figs. 2 and 3). The pit was dug and filled at some indeterminate date within the life of room 3 but not especially close to the destruction date of the unit, for it was filled and then sealed by a patch of clay and stones. That patch was found to have been packed into a hard crust by heavy traffic before the room was destroyed.

As with Deposit 2, Protomaiolica wares are represented in large numbers in Deposit 3. The deposit was dry-sieved. The total ceramic assemblage recovered, including coarse and cooking wares, weighed 46.21 k.

Protomaiolica represents about one-seventh of all the glazed pottery recovered (1.04 of 7.014 k.); numerous pots in this fabric are represented only by small fragments, including at least five pitchers and eight fragments of bowls and plates. Some pots are almost complete (**5**) or partially complete (**7**), suggesting that they were in use close to the moment the pit was filled.

2 fragments of Archaic Maiolica, one a plate and the other a bowl (0.04 k.).

1 wall fragment of a rouletted Veneto-ware carinated bowl.

16 fragments of one or two metallic-ware pitchers (0.05 k.).

1 recognizable fragment each of a Zeuxippos- and a Padana-ware bowl (lot 1992-46-1).

5. Protomaiolica pitcher

Pl. 6

C-1992-6. H. 0.203, Diam. of foot 0.067, max. Diam. of body 0.115 m.

5–8 (C-1992-6, -12, -16, -17) are in Protomaiolica fabric; they appear to have been made from exactly the same clay. The clay is semi-coarse, sandy cream with very few small dark inclusions and voids. *Ca.* 10YR 8/2 to 8/4. (C-1992-6 is 10YR 8/3.)

Flat-based pitcher, wide ovoid body, tall vertical neck; round mouth, pinched for spout; groove on exterior below round lip. Vertical strap handle attached just above maximum diameter and at upper neck. White slip over exterior upper half of body to lip and on handle.

Decorated body zone defined by three brown circumference lines below maximum diameter, second set below lip groove; vertical pair of

lines define either side of handle zone. Body field decorated by closely spaced circles in blue outline with inner brown circle crossed at center and single brown dots in field between blue circles. On neck under lip, guilloche in black outline filled in blue. Handle decorated with very dilute brown (yellow) vertical stripe, crossed by diagonal black lines. Undersurface quartered by black cross.

Protomaiolica bowls with same pattern: C-34-1236; C-34-1518.

6. Protomaiolica trichrome pitcher Pl. 6
C-1992-17. Max. p. dim. 0.094 m.
10YR 8/4.

Fragment of pitcher wall with rounded shoulder decorated by elongated, joining loop chain in mauve with row of short diagonal green-glazed dashes above and below, then horizontal line of mauve. Mauve and brown vertical stripe at right, probably frame for vertical handle zone. Brown stripe covers joint between body and neck. Clear glaze over all.

Two fragments of the rim and handle, the latter with brown horizontal brush strokes across its back, are stored in lot 1992-66.

7. Protomaiolica bowl, gridiron Pl. 6
medallion

C-1992-12. H. 0.60–0.063, Diam. of foot 0.064, Diam. of rim 0.159 m.

Very few sparkling inclusions. 10YR 8/2 (surface), between 10YR 8/3 and 2.5Y 8/2 (core).

Bowl with ring foot, squared resting surface, slightly nipped undersurface. Exterior of foot curves into wide globular body; outward and inward thickened, squared rim, top sloping inward overhanging on interior with slightly projecting inner lip.

Entire interior and exterior of rim are covered in thin white glaze. Gridiron medallion on floor in dilute brown, framed in dilute brown line, then full-strength manganese band. On upper body to base of rim, four brown circumference rings, then three in manganese. On top of rim, scallop pattern in manganese.

This type of bowl is extremely common at Corinth. Representative examples exist with brown chevron wall decoration, C-33-1437, C-34-837, C-46-34, C-36-770; with blue-green chevron wall decoration: C-34-1328, C-1975-4;

with blue chevron wall decoration, CP-1126, C-34-410; in RMR, C-32-12. Examples without wall preserved, C-34-1261, C-33-961.

8. Protomaiolica bowl, scale-patterned Pl. 6
medallion

C-1992-16. Diam. of foot 0.069 m.

10YR 8/2 (surface), 10YR 8/3 (core).

Floor of bowl, flaring ring foot, slightly convex resting and undersurfaces, straight-flaring body rises at *ca.* 30 degrees. Floor medallion decorated with scale pattern in bright blue outline. Tin glaze on interior. Wall and rim not preserved. Undersurface scratched with X.

A few bowls with scale-patterned medallions are in the Corinth collection: C-34-737; C-37-1847 was framed with dotted fringe in brown; C-35-335 has loop-patterned frame in brown. From Deposit 4, cup fragment with scale pattern, handle stump preserved on outside wall.

9. Brown drip-glazed plate Pl. 6

C-1992-20. H. 0.055, Diam. of foot 0.072, est. Diam. of rim 0.21 m.

Moderately coarse pinkish tan fabric, numerous mudstone and white, sparkling inclusions, some voids. Pinkish whiteslip 7.5YR 7/6 (core); 7.5YR 7/4–7.5YR 7/5 (surface).

Plate with vertical ring foot, horizontal resting surface, flat undersurface. Body flares outward at just over 35 degrees to round lip. Pronounced potting ridges. Glossy brown to diluted brown (ochre) glaze dripped in no special patterns onto interior. Exterior unslipped except over lip.

Undersurface is scratched with graffito, possibly a V with crossed strokes.

Locally manufactured.

10. Green drip-glazed bowl Pl. 6

C-1992-7. H. 0.096–0.106, Diam. of foot 0.090, Diam. of rim 0.220–0.223 m.

Semifine clay, moderate amount of white, few sparkling inclusions, numerous voids. Near 7.5YR 7/5.

Biconical ring-footed bowl, narrow resting surface, flat undersurface. Body flares at 45 degrees with uneven profile to height of 0.07 m. Concave rim rises vertically, tapers to vertical lip. Pared lower body; above, wheel ridging.

Locally manufactured.

Similar: C-1987-10, Williams and Zervos 1988, no. 10, p. 103.

- 11. Glossy olive-glazed sgraffito bowl** Pl. 6
C-1992-13. H. 0.08–0.09, restored Diam. of foot 0.09, restored Diam. of rim 0.22–0.23 m. Fine, light reddish brown clay with small lime and black inclusions, some voids. 2.5YR 6/6 (core), slightly redder than 7.5YR 6.5/4 (exterior).

Bowl with vertical ring foot, beveled at lower edge, flat resting surface, nipped undersurface. Body flares at 45 degrees. Pared lower exterior wall, then wheel ridged to height of 0.075 m.; rim sharply inturned with tapered lip. Two grooves on exterior below lip. White slip over interior and lip on exterior, dripping down exterior. Two concentric, incised, compass-drawn circles on floor, two on upper wall, two on rim below lip. Olive glaze on interior, blistered in kiln, glazed halfway down outside of rim.

Two glazed plates from this deposit are not included in the catalogue. Plate C-1992-14, represented by two nonjoining fragments, is green glaze-painted with outturned rim; it is decorated in dots and squiggles. The second, C-1992-15, has the same profile as the first but is glazed in monochrome green, applied to an unslipped wall.

Both probably are locally manufactured.

- 12. Plain ware bowl with outturned rim** Pl. 10
C-1992-19. H. 0.065, restored Diam. of foot 0.062, Diam. at rim 0.136 m. Fine, buff to pinkish clay with scattered fine mudstone(?) and sparkling inclusions, lime, some voids. Between 10YR 7/6 and yellower than 5YR 7/6.

Bowl with string-cut flat base, curving up into globular body; outturned oblique rim with rounded lip. Body lightly wheel ridged. No slip or glaze.

Locally manufactured.

- 13. Cooking pot** Pl. 10
C-1992-18. H. 0.184, max. Diam. 0.183, Diam. of rim 0.145–0.149 m. Coarse cooking clay, fired gray toward interior surface, red-brown to brown at places on surface; exploded lime, white grit. Slightly redder than 5YR 5/6 (interior surface), *ca.* 10YR 5/1 (core).

Round bottom with dimple in one side, globular body, unarticulated steep shoulder; low, slightly outturned neck with sharp wheel ridging, vertical folded rim, beveled lip. Two vertical strap handles rise from shoulders and applied to rim. Circumference groove just above point of lower attachment for handle.

The glass recovered from this pit is fragmentary, to say the least. Not one fragment gives more than an indication of the shape and size of the complete original. The fabrics, however, are generally of better quality and have more variety than those represented in Deposit 5.

The debris of lot 1992-46 includes 130 sherds of glass, not including MF-1992-31, 1992-32, and 1992-33. Fragments, probably from three hanging lamps, were found in the pit. At least three pruned cups or beakers are represented in 22 fragments. One rim fragment of an optic-blown cup with swirling rib pattern in transparent glass with a yellow hue to it, MF-1992-31, one free-blown cup, and one stemmed goblet, attested by the stem with foot, are represented among the drinking cups. A conical neck of a bottle with thick wall, MF-1992-32, is represented by a number of fragments; the glass used is burgundy in color. One fragmentary bottle with shoulder similar to 37 (Deposit 5) is also represented here. Finally, a single fragment from the shoulder of a cold-painted bottle, MF-1992-33, may be one of the remains from a lower level; it is apparently related in form and decoration to bottles found at Corinth in the Agora South Central Byzantine glass factory published by Gladys Davidson Weinberg. The new fragment is decorated with two yellow lines

around the shoulder and a medallion frame preserved on its upper body on a burgundy-colored glass, slightly milky, perhaps from weathering.⁸

Coins: 1992-86 Late Roman

1992-87 William Villehardouin (1250-1278)

1992-88 Manuel I (1143-1180)

1992-89 anonymous follis (1075-1080)

1992-90 Charles I or II (1278-1289)

1992-95 William Villehardouin (1262-1278)

1992-97 Louis VIII or IX (1262-1270), imitative?

1992-128 Uncertain French or Frankish, imitative

1992-129 Manuel I (1143-1180)

1992-130 Latin imitative (1204-1261)

1992-131 Uncertain trachy (1204-1261)

DEPOSIT 4 (Lot 1992-96)

The fourth assemblage was recovered from a stratum of earth 0.10 m. deep sealed below a clay floor and roof-tile fall west of the church narthex (Fig. 3). Deposit 4 lay on a lower, white, hard-packed floor in area 5 (Fig. 4), and its pottery proved generally to have been mixed within the fill, not lying in shattered clusters on the lower clay floor. Coins help date the stratum to the seventies and eighties of the 13th century. It is a secondary deposition, resulting from a clean-up or alteration before the Catalan attack on Corinth; the overlying floor, pottery (C-1992-31, C-1992-32), and tile collapse quite certainly offer, however, one more glimpse of the destructive energies of the Catalans some two generations later.

This deposit is the material recovered from the fill that raised the occupation level to 85.05-85.07 m. above sea level. Very little of the pottery has mended into complete or almost complete shapes. Not all the stratum has been excavated; joins probably will be made in the future, once more of the same soil to the north and west is excavated. The sample recovered this year, however, is large enough to be used for fabric statistics. This alteration cannot have been undertaken before A.D. 1278, to judge from a coin of Charles I of Anjou found in the fill. Two pots, 44 and 40, were found in the destruction debris overlying the floor and are not included in the deposit. They must have been in use at the time of the Catalan sack.

Note the high proportion of metallic wares and the presence of Veneto-ware bowls in this deposit. It may be a fluke that none of the Veneto wares are of the slipped, painted, and glazed variety; two such fragmentary bowls have been recovered this year from Catalan levels.

Pre-Frankish glazed wares are represented by 13 fragments weighing 0.09 k. Frankish glazed wares, weighing 1.75 k., divide in the following way:

31 fragments of Protomaïolica (0.42 k.). These are largely rim fragments from at least 7 bowls and 2 plates; 1 cup and 1 pitcher are each represented by a single sherd.

⁸See *Corinth* XII, no. 750, p. 115; for discussion of painted bottles and bibliography, see Weinberg 1975, pp. 131-134.

5 Archaic Maiolica sherds (0.36 k.). 60 metallic-ware sherds (0.59 k.), of which 20 fragments mend into parts of two green-glazed trefoil pitchers and 9 into much of the body of a small brown-glazed, round-mouthed pitcher. Two small rim fragments and two wall fragments from different multihandled bowls are the only metallic-ware open shapes, except for a fragment of an inventoried ivory metallic-ware bowl 44, and single fragments of two others. One ivory-glazed fragment from a pitcher is also preserved in the lot.

32 Veneto-ware sherds (0.260 k.) are all bowls; 6 fragments mend into 15.

9 Zeuxippos-ware sherds (0.09 k.).

8 local glossy-ware sherds (0.08 k.).

25 clear-glazed sherds (0.013 k.).

15 green-glazed sherds (0.08 k.).

31 sgraffito (0.20 k.).

15 drip-glazed and 48 other glazed fragments (0.42 k.).

14. Protomaiolica plate with figural representation Pl. 11

C-1992-38. Max. p. dim. 0.1146 m.

Cream clay at surface, pinkish buff core; few small white, numerous minuscule, sparkling inclusions; clay is rough at the break. 5YR 6.5/4 (core); 10YR 8/2 (surface).

Undersurface of plate without trace of foot; floor medallion framed by concentric black line, light blue-green field outside. Bird within medallion, wings spread in three-quarters view, head to right. Body drawn schematically with straight back, one wing to each side. Body infilled in ochre, flight feathers painted alternately white and greenish blue; wing coverts divided from flight feathers by three parallel lines, area executed as a crosshatch of black lines. Three lines across throat, head in blue-green. Eye is a circle with central dot.

15. Veneto-ware bowl with flaring rim Pl. 10

C-1992-37. H. 0.67, Diam. of foot 0.052, est. Diam. at lip 0.14 m.

Reddish tan clay, slightly rough at break; sparkling inclusions, few minute light and dark inclusions.

Bowl with ring foot, nipped undersurface, tall ovoid body rising to the vertical at top of wall, flaring rim 0.0085 m. high. Very slightly thickened, rounded lip. Monochrome olive glaze on inside, on outside, and dipped over less than

half of undersurface. Tripod scars on floor. One fragment is stored in lot.

For related shape, see 41.

16. Veneto-ware, rouletted, slipped, painted, and glazed bowl Pl. 11

C-1992-39. Diam. of foot 0.056 m.

Orange-tan clay, rough at fracture, rare white inclusions, some air holes; numerous minuscule sparkling inclusions. 2.5-3.5YR 6/8.

Fragment a: bowl with *ca.* 0.01 m. high ring foot; rounded resting surface; deep, nipped undersurface. Foot rises into flaring lower wall; upper wall preserved carination with rouletting above. Circumference groove on lower exterior wall. Fragment b: Upper wall preserves trace of slip on exterior, weakly slipped in interior. Glaze speckled in dark brown (manganese?) on interior of bowl, drips of same over rouletting on exterior.

Fragment of Veneto hemispherical bowl, C-1992-40, with same clay and glaze technique found above destruction debris in Annex of Unit 1.

17. Metallic-ware, round-mouthed jug in brown glaze Pl. 11

C-1992-41. Diam. of base 0.0574, max. Diam. of body 0.095 m.

Hard, well-fired clay from tan to light gray. Few minuscule white and dark inclusions. *Ca.* 7.5YR 6.5/2-3; at its most gray 10YR 5/1.

Flat base with 0.008–0.0118 m. wide resting surface, central undersurface recessed. Tall ovoid body with only slightly convex sides. Horizontal groove on lower shoulder. Vertical handle

at maximum diameter. Monochrome ochre to brown glaze over exterior, small strip of accidentally unglazed area under handle. Interior body wall distinctly wheel ridged.

Of the numerous inventoried metallic-ware, round-mouthed jugs at Corinth, 17 is the first fractional version yet identified. Compare in size, for example, C-1991-10 (Williams and Zervos 1992, no. 19, p. 156, fig. 10, pl. 38), which has a base diameter of 0.095 m. and a maximum body diameter of 0.125 m.

Coins: 1992-283 Charles I or II (1278–1289)

1992-284 Latin imitative

1992-285 Charles I or II

Two small sherds were found in Deposit 4 that joined with pots from the destruction debris immediately overlying the earth of the deposit itself. These sherds may have been crushed into the floor that sealed the deposit. See 40 and 44.

DEPOSIT 5 (Lot 1992-77)

The fifth and sixth deposits are made up of material that accumulated until the moment of the Catalan attack on Corinth in A.D. 1312. The fifth, a deposit of crushed glass (lot 1992-77), was found concentrated on the floor of room 7 north of the church, just northeast of the narthex, sealed by a fall of roof tiles (Fig. 3). The south end of the glass debris was removed by a pit that had been dug from a higher level; this removed perhaps as much as a fifth of the original deposit.

The glass recovered this year from closed Frankish contexts within Unit 1 (Deposit 2) and north of the church (Deposit 5) gives an extremely good picture of the types of glass utensils that were current in Corinth at the very beginning of the 14th century. As a result, the discoveries demand the reexamination of the products of the Byzantine glass factory in Agora South Central, for much of what was found this year in Frankish levels appears to be similar to shapes produced in that factory. The material from the Agora South Central glass factory has been dated within the 11th and first half of the 12th centuries after Christ.⁹

The conclusions that can be made safely at this moment about the newly excavated glass are (1) the early 14th-century material from the Frankish complex

⁹It is beyond the scope of the present article to discuss possible problems associated with the stratigraphy of the Agora South Central glass factory; no examples from the Frankish debris, however, are so close to corresponding material from the factory as to posit definitely that the Frankish material was made in the Agora workshop. Warning is here given of the possibility that a number of separate and discrete glass dumps were assigned to the 11th–12th-century glass factory when, in fact, they may have been products of a later phase of the factory in Agora South Central, if the factory survived the raid of Roger of Sicily and the Frankish take-over of Corinth in 1210. On the other hand, the Franks may have established a production center for glass in Agora South Central (its architectural form no longer preserved) that was close to the Byzantine one. Careful analysis of the pottery accompanying each excavated deposit for that area is now being undertaken.

I am using in my discussion and catalogue of glass objects from Deposits 2 and 5 the same terminology as that set forth by Davidson in *Corinth* XII, pp. 90–93.

excavated in 1992 is closely related in style and date to contemporary glass of North Europe; (2) although at this moment no pieces of glass from the Agora South Central deposits are identical in fabric and every detail of design to pieces found in the Frankish complex, it ought not to be assumed without further study that Corinth did not make its own glass in the Frankish period.

18a, b. Glass lamp, clear thread-decorated rim and foot Fig. 6; Pl. 7

a. MF-1992-24 (rim). Restored Diam. of lip 0.105, max. p. H. 0.219 m.

Fifteen fragments preserve profile from lip to lower body, part of one handle. Clear glass with blowing spirals on upper body, circular bubbles. Surface encrusted, almost opaque.

Very slightly thickened lip; steeply flaring rim contracts to minimum diameter at 0.05 m. below lip, widening slightly to globular body; lower body is not preserved. Very thin wall. Rim decorated by thread of same glass spiralling six times upward from minimum diameter of neck to 0.018 m. below lip. One of probably three vertical handles preserved. Thread handle attached on shoulder (point of attachment missing), looped out and then back to body and drawn down side of lamp for ca. 0.032 m.

At least two other lamp rims in same fabric, one with full diameter of lip 0.14 m., the second with a diameter of 0.095 m.

b. MF-1992-25 (foot). Diam. of coil 0.052 m.

Foot fragment, mended from 3 fragments. Clear glass with very slight blue-green tinge. Surface incrustated, almost opaque.

Bottom of sack-shaped or globular body, coil foot of same glass, kick with pontil mark; foot perhaps from 18a.

19. Glass lamp, clear thread-decorated rim Fig. 6; Pl. 9

Lot 1992-77-7. P.H. 0.112, restored Diam. of lip 0.125, Diam. at max. contraction of neck 0.063 m.

Rim and shoulder fragment mended from over 40 pieces.

Greenish to olive colorless glass with round bubbles; thin walls.

Barely thickened lip; slightly concave, steep flaring rim, ca. 0.065 m. tall, contracting at base of neck to steep shoulder. Thread in same glass spiralled six times on rim, unequally spaced, starting at minimum diameter of neck, rising to 0.027 m. below lip.

20a, b. Glass lamp, clear thread-decorated rim Fig. 6; Pl. 8

a. Lot 1992-77-9. P.H. of fragment 0.119, L. of loop handle with ribbon 0.082 m.

Upper body and handle, mended from 9 fragments. Glass with greenish tinge, numerous bubbles of various sizes.

Base of almost vertical rim wall, enlarging slightly to sack-shaped body, all in continuous profile; neck as preserved shows thread trailed three times around rim, glass same as body. Vertical handle, same glass as body, application similar to 20b.

b. Lot 1992-77-8. P.H. 0.096 m.

Neck and upper body, vertical handle, mended from 8 fragments.

Similar to 20a. Steep shoulder. Four spirals of thread in same glass preserved on neck. At 0.019 m. below spiral, top of loop handle applied vertically. Glass ribbon maximum 0.009 m. wide, same glass as body, applied to lower body, then dragged up to neck, out and over, with end joined onto the back of vertical ribbon, forming loop 0.015 m. long.

21. Glass lamp, lower body and foot Fig. 6
MF-1992-36 (Lot 1992-77-10). Diam. of foot 0.049, est. max. Diam. of body 0.09, p.H. 0.054 m.

Lower body and foot, preserving complete coil, in 14 joining fragments.

Glass similar to 18a, 18b, 19, 20a, and 20b.

Bottom of globular body with foot, coil same glass as body; kick and pontil scar.

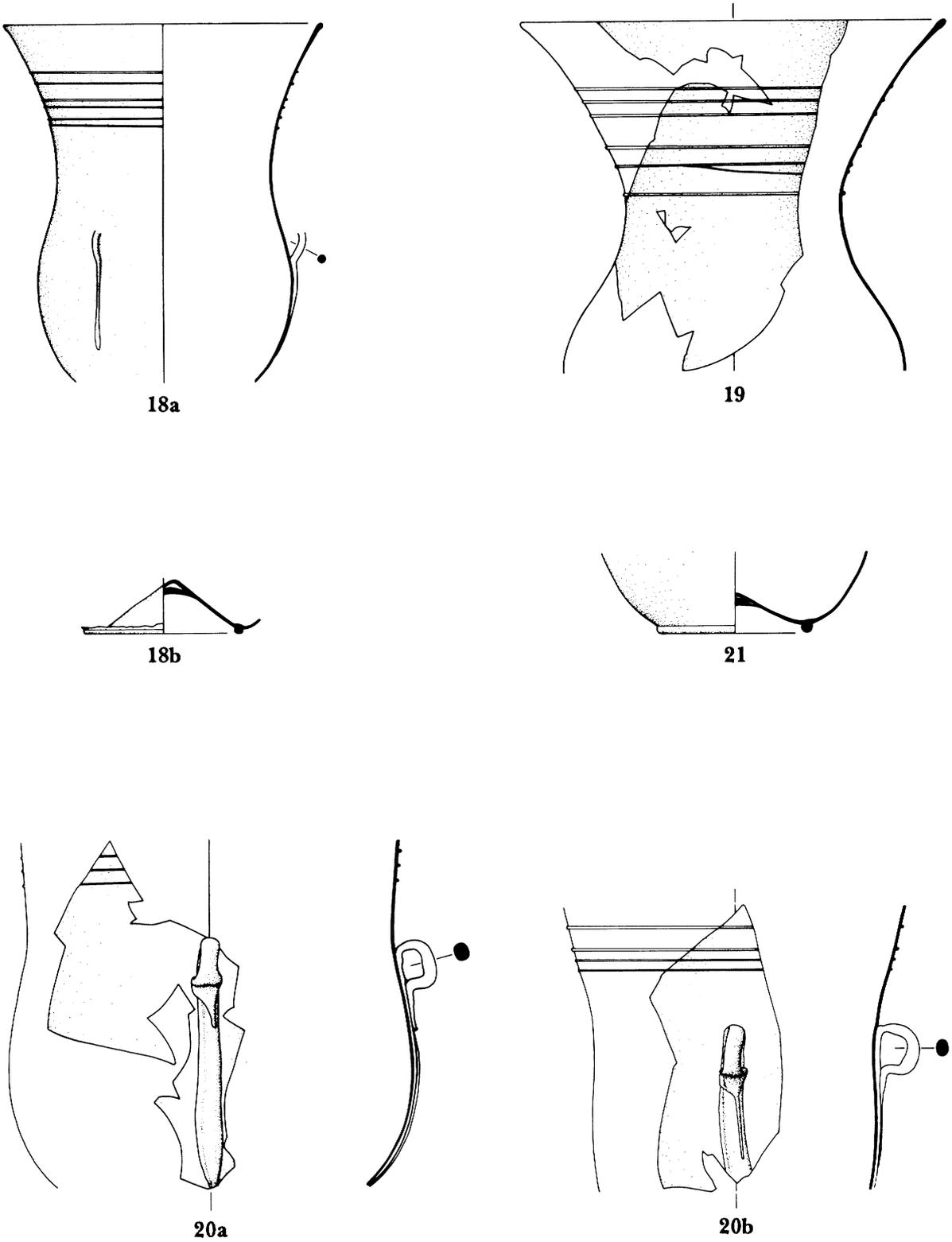


FIG. 6. Glass lamps from Deposit 5. Scale 1:2

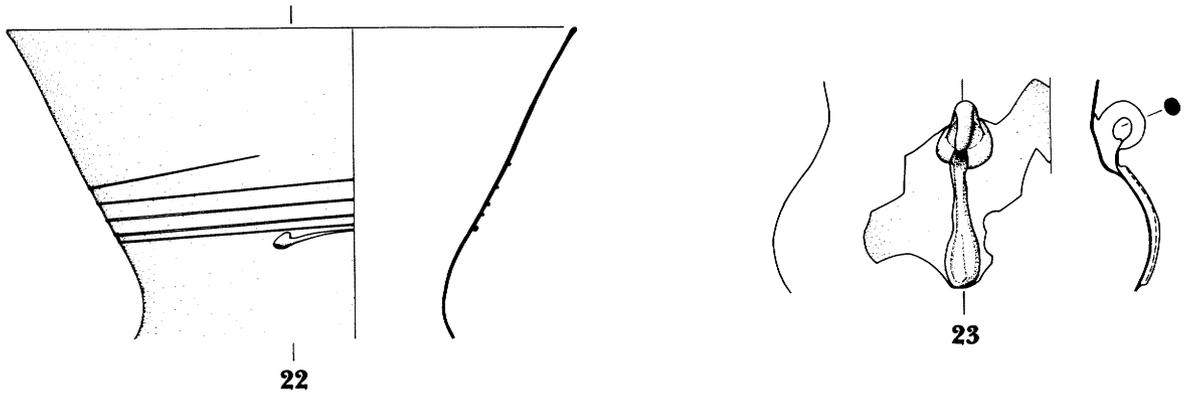


FIG. 7. Glass lamps from Deposit 5. Scale 1:2

22. Glass lamp, blue thread-decorated rim Fig. 7; Pl. 10

MF-1992-26. H. of rim 0.07 from point of max. contraction, est. Diam. of lip 0.15 m., or possibly larger.

Rim fragment, mended from 9 pieces.

Clear glass with slightly bluish tinge, small spherical bubbles, dark blue glass thread.

Unthickened lip, straight-flaring rim, contracting to neck, trace of curve to shoulder preserved. Blue glass applied in daub just above bottom of neck, thread dragged upward in five spirals to 0.03 m. below lip.

This lamp has the widest lip diameter yet recorded from the deposit.

23. Glass lamp Fig. 7; Pl. 9

Lot 1992-77-11. Max. p. dim. 0.073 m.

Body fragment with handle, mended from 2 pieces.

Clear glass with slight blue-green tinge.

Rim contracting noticeably to neck. Distinct shoulder, body probably squat globular; one vertical handle preserved in same glass, top end of thread attached to body, looped, then pinched just under point of reattachment and dragged down side of body for length of 0.049 m.

At least 21 similar handles have been recovered from the glass debris of Deposit 5. MF-92-37 (from Deposit 5 but not published here) preserves traces of two handles, placed at such a distance around the body that one must restore eight handles to the lamp. If it is customary that such lamps have eight handles each, then this deposit must be considered to have had, at a minimum, three lamps. The range in thread patterns on the fragmentary rims from this deposit suggests, however, that it is a question of quite a few more lamps.

Bowls and Cups

A large number of optic-blown cups of typical form are represented in Deposit 5. For the type see above, Deposit 2, 2 and 3. At least 15 feet from cups of this form have been identified thus far because the undersurface in each case is decorated with

mold-blown ellipses. Four other bases from the same shape, with straight-flaring walls, may be undecorated versions of the optic-blown cup.¹⁰

24. Optic-blown bowl with ovoid body Fig. 8; Pl. 8

Lot 1992-77-12. Est. Diam. of rim 0.12, max. L. 0.044 m.

Clear glass with minute bubbles.

Short, almost vertical rim *ca.* 0.018 m. tall, slight shoulder. Pattern of mold-blown ellipses rising diagonally on shoulder and lower rim.

Two other shoulder fragments with a smaller ellipse pattern are preserved in lot, probably from second bowl or cup.

25. Prunted cup Fig. 8; Pl. 7

Lot 1977-77-3. Max. p.H. 0.055, H. of body to rim coil 0.050 m.

At most, quarter of wall preserved from lower rim to kick. Clear glass with slightly greenish tinge.

Small segment of flaring, lower rim preserved, curving to vertical cylindrical body, transition articulated by fine coil, same glass as wall. Body decorated with diagonal rows of three prunts each. Heavy coil base, only edge of deep kick preserved.¹¹

26. Prunted cup or beaker Fig. 8; Pl. 7

Lot 1992-77-1. Diam. at neck coil 0.085, Th. of wall 0.0011 m.

Two-thirds of wall from lower rim to foot coil, mended from 7 sherds.

Clear glass, reddish tinge in spots; very small bubbles. Trace of rim curving into cylindrical, slightly bulbous upper body. Diagonal rows of closely spaced prunts (going right), prunts 0.010–0.011 on center. Wall slightly thicker than nonbulbous prunted cups.

Cf. *Corinth* XII, no. 744 (MF-7518), p. 114, from Agora South Central glass factory. See Davidson 1940, p. 308, pp. 11, 12, no. 3. Factory dated within the 11th–mid-12th century, but see note 5 above, p. 9.

27. Prunted cup or beaker Fig. 8

Lot 1992-77-2. P.H. 0.051, Diam. of foot 0.0566 m.

Lower half of cup mended from 12 fragments; no trace of neck coil. Clear glass with slight blue tinge.

Cylindrical body, coil foot, kick, pontil mark.

Diagonal rows of three prunts preserved, spaced *ca.* 0.02–0.030 m. on center. Prunts and coil same glass as body.

28. Prunted cup/beaker Fig. 8

Lot 1992-77-5. Max. p.L. (arc) 0.037 m., est. Diam. at neck 0.06 m.

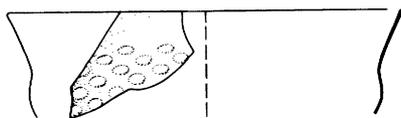
Rim fragment. Clear blown glass.

Rim 0.0233 m. tall. Flaring, very slightly convex rim to cylindrical body, one prunt preserved. Coil of same glass at transition between neck and body. Wall *ca.* 0.001 m.

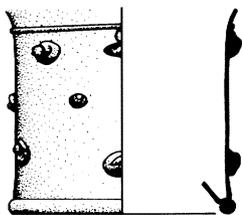
¹⁰This type of cup is common at Corinth and may even have been made locally. MF-7535, which has a base diameter of 0.542 m. and blown relief decoration on its undersurface and wall, comes from the Agora South Central glass factory.

Also, other fragments, stored as MF-7628, found in the area northeast of the Agora South Central glass factory, include 1 base, 0.077 m. in diameter, with plain undersurface and 2 bases with mold-blown ellipses on wall and undersurface. One preserves a base diameter of 0.071 m.

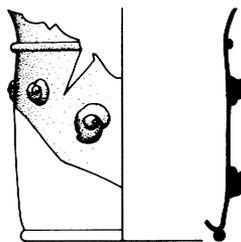
¹¹The shorter version of the beaker is here called a cup. For cups of this size and design discovered earlier at Corinth but having a taller, slightly swelling body, see *Corinth* XII, no. 742, p. 114, pl. 58, fig. 14, dated within the 11th to mid-12th century after Christ. This is republished in Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, p. 26, fig. 19. Variants of 25 and 26 from Deposit 5 were common throughout Europe in the 13th and 14th centuries; for examples, see Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, pp. 192–217. See also a cup in Zurich which is extremely close to the new Corinth examples, published in Brinker and Flühler-Kreis 1991, no. 30, p. 203, last third of 13th century. For beakers of this type in Italy, see Whitehouse 1981, pp. 165–167, 172–174.



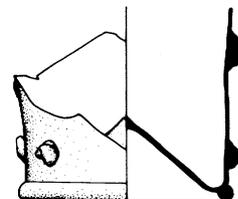
24



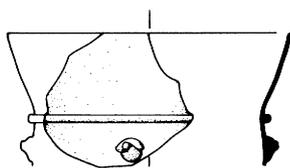
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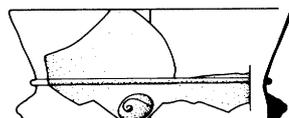
26



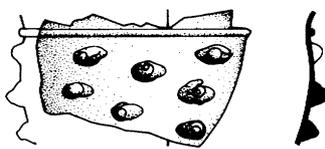
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28



29



30

FIG. 8. Bowl and cups from Deposit 5. Scale 1:2

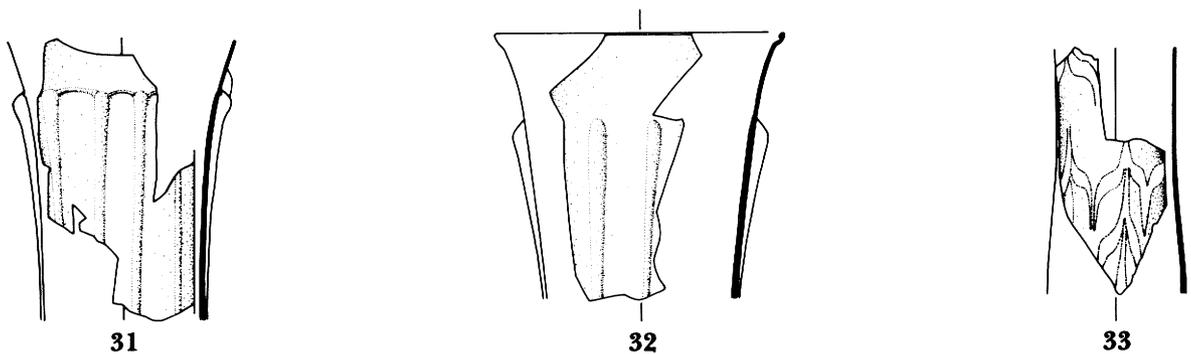


FIG. 9. Ribbed beakers 31, 32, and cylindrical bottle 33. Scale 1:2

- 29. Prunted cup/beaker** Fig. 8
 Lot 1992-77-6. Max. p.L. (arc) 0.054, est. Diam. at neck 0.058 m.
 Rim fragment mended from 2 sherds. Clear blown glass.
 Rim 0.020 m. tall, preserving single prunt of body; two joining fragments preserving steeply flaring rim 0.02 m. tall, thin coil of same glass defining transition at neck. Thin wall.
- 30. Prunted cup/beaker** Fig. 8; Pl. 7
 MF-1992-28. Max. p.L. 0.075, est. Diam. of wall 0.0548, Th. of wall 0.0014 m.
 Lower rim-upper wall fragment. Clear blown glass with slight yellowish hue. Small circular bubbles, blowing spirals.
 Base of rim preserved with slightly swelling cylindrical body, coil at transition between rim and body, body decorated with prunts in diagonal rows rising steeply to right, spaced ca. 0.008–0.011 m. on center.
- 31. Ribbed beaker** Fig. 9; Pl. 8
 MF-1992-29. Max. p.H. 0.078 m.
 Mended from 7 fragments. Clear glass with wall thickness 0.0012 m.; small to medium oval bubbles.
 Cylindrical body with very slightly concave wall, rim continuing flare of upper body. Body ribbed with top of one rim spreading to the next, turning space between into flutes. Ribs become thinner as they descend to foot.
- 32. Ribbed beaker** Fig. 9; Pl. 8
 MF-1992-30. Max. p.H. 0.072, Diam. of lip ca. 0.07 m.
 Mended from 4 fragments, preserving full height of rim.
 Clear glass with slightly reddish areas; slightly oval bubbles. Surface badly pocked.
 Cylindrical body with top of rim curving out; lip applied as fine coil of dark blue glass. Wall has mold-blown pattern of vertical ribs, maximum protrusion just under rim. Wall between ribs rises without interruption to lip.
 Cf. *Corinth* XII, no. 746, p. 114, fig. 14 on p. 113, from Agora South Central glass factory, dated 11th–mid-12th century. At least 3 ribbed beakers are represented in this debris. The form is common in northern Europe; almost all, however, have a toed foot, also known in Corinth, but not from this deposit. See Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, pp. 52–53, 205–206, 207–211, 218–222, pl. 50, dated 13th, early 14th century.
 For another example of a prunted cup, uncatalogued and from the same deposit, preserving full profile, see Plate 7, top right.
 From same deposit:
 Ribbed beaker, full profile, all of kick; similar to 32.
 MF-1992-34. H. 0.10, Diam. of foot coil 0.046, est. Diam. of rim 0.09 m.
 Clear glass, corroded surface, dark blue fine thread around lip. Large and small bubbles, blowing spirals.
- 33. Cylindrical bottle**
 MF-1992-33. Max. p.H. 0.072, Diam. of lip ca. 0.07 m.
 Mended from 4 fragments, preserving full height of rim.
 Clear glass with slightly reddish areas; slightly oval bubbles. Surface badly pocked.
 Cylindrical body with top of rim curving out; lip applied as fine coil of dark blue glass. Wall has mold-blown pattern of vertical ribs, maximum protrusion just under rim. Wall between ribs rises without interruption to lip.
 Cf. *Corinth* XII, no. 746, p. 114, fig. 14 on p. 113, from Agora South Central glass factory, dated 11th–mid-12th century. At least 3 ribbed beakers are represented in this debris. The form is common in northern Europe; almost all, however, have a toed foot, also known in Corinth, but not from this deposit. See Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, pp. 52–53, 205–206, 207–211, 218–222, pl. 50, dated 13th, early 14th century.
 For another example of a prunted cup, uncatalogued and from the same deposit, preserving full profile, see Plate 7, top right.
 From same deposit:
 Ribbed beaker, full profile, all of kick; similar to 32.
 MF-1992-34. H. 0.10, Diam. of foot coil 0.046, est. Diam. of rim 0.09 m.
 Clear glass, corroded surface, dark blue fine thread around lip. Large and small bubbles, blowing spirals.

Wall rises from minimum diameter (0.040 m.) just above foot as almost vertical cylinder, flaring above ribs to rim with fine blue thread. Ribs start at *ca.* 0.032 m. below lip, almost nonexistent at bottom of wall. Coiled foot, glass same as wall, deep kick with pontil mark.

Closed shapes

33. Cylindrical bottle, painted blue glass Fig. 9

MF-1992-27. Max. p.H. 0.066, Th. of wall 0.001 m.

Blue-glass wall, pattern painted in white on exterior in form of overlapping ogive arches, parts of four preserved, outlined in black.

34. Bottle Pl. 9

Lot 1992-77-13. Diam. of neck at shoulder 0.040, Diam. of body below shoulder 0.039, Th. of wall 0.004 m.

Neck and upper wall fragment in 15 pieces.

Clear glass with greenish tinge.

Tall cylindrical neck, narrow shoulder to vertical pinched-in wall.

35. Bottle Pl. 9

Lot 1992-77-14. Max. p.H. 0.040, Diam. of lip 0.0318, min. Diam. of neck 0.016, Th. of wall 0.01 m.

Neck fragment mended from 5 sherds.

Clear glass, blue-green tinge, very elongated bubbles.

Almost vertical lip only slightly thickened, tall, cylindrical neck; thin wall.

36. Bottle Pl. 9

Lot 1992-77-15. P.H. 0.0282, Diam. of lip 0.032 m.

Neck fragment from 4 sherds. Clear glass, slightly greener than **35**.

Form similar to **36**.

37. Neck fragment Pl. 9

Lot 1992-77-16. Max. Diam. of base 0.0182 m.

Very long ovoid bubbles, thin wall.

Possibly from same bottle as **38**.

38. Bottle, shoulder fragment Pl. 9

Lot 1992-77-17. Est. max. Diam. at shoulder 0.05, Th. of wall 0.030 m.

Cylindrical neck, narrow shoulder, possible traces of punched-in side starting at shoulder, probably ovoid body.

Possibly shoulder of **37**.

Coin: 1992-269. Philip of Savoy (1301–1307). See Appendix, p. 48.

Mending of the glass from Deposit 5 had not been completed by the end of August 1992. Statistics made from any sherd count are impractical and, in fact, misleading, for the glass is so shattered that often a piece is not much more than 0.01 m. in its maximum dimension. Statistics by weight are even less informative because sizes and shapes within the deposit are so diverse. To give some idea, however, of the variety and popularity of the various forms, the following procedure has been used.

In two months, four technicians were able to reconstitute recognizable profiles of least 14 different forms of container. Once the shapes were identified, special effort was expended to mend feet and bases. As a result, the following statistics have been made, based in most cases upon a count of feet and kicks with pontil marks. Although possibly to be modified after further mending, the count should stand as a good approximation of the amount and types of glass vessels recovered.

Of the material represented, lamps with a tall flaring rim decorated by spiralled glass thread are extremely common. Within the debris were found 30 glass loop handles of a type that was commonly used on this variety of hanging lamp. Because the lamps have at least three handles each, one must restore 10 lamps or more to the assemblage. They divide, however, into four groups. The first has an elongated, sack-shaped body, and its rim is decorated with a clear glass spiral thread; the second is similar except that it has a handle of a different form. The third has a flaring rim that is decorated with blue thread, and the fourth has a shallower, broader body than any of the above three groups; its rim decoration is still unknown because of its poor state of preservation.

Prunted cups or beakers are represented by 16 feet. The prunted-cup design is known in the late 13th–early 14th century to have been made in two sizes, one a tall beaker, the other a shorter version with diagonal lines of three prunts each. Only the second variety is represented in the deposit under examination, and all specimens have simple coiled feet. Not one example from this deposit has a toed base.

Four other types of cups are represented in the total assemblage. One, mold-blown with vertical ribs, has a coiled foot of clear glass and a blue-glass coil around its lip. No more than 3 examples of this form are represented in the assemblage. A second type is the simple, optic-blown, flaring-walled cup with deep kick but no base coil. A third is a cup of the same form but free blown. The straight-walled cups are represented by a minimum of 26 examples. The fourth type of cup apparently is rare; in this deposit it may be represented only by a single example; this is optic blown, with a slight shoulder and flaring rim. Other glass wares include 2 stemmed utensils, possibly goblets, not yet mended to any great size, and at least 3 bottles with narrow necks and flaring rims. One preserves the upper part of its body with indents. Finally, of the colored glass, one fragment of a blue bottle with painted white decoration on its wall and one prunted cup with liberal use of blue thread decoration represent the most exotic items in this deposit.

Deposit 5 appears to have contained at least 42 cups in all. Because the cups, 2 stemmed bowls or goblets, and at least 3 glass lamps were recovered from a single pile and were, without doubt, stored together, and because the room in which the material was stored definitely was appended directly to the church, little question seems to exist but that the glass is church property. If this line of reasoning is accepted, it remains to be explained why a small church possessed so many glass cups and two stemmed utensils that can possibly be identified as goblets or chalices. The answer may be that Unit 2, which adjoins the church on its west and north, is a monastic complex. Attractive as this theory is, however, only further excavation will reveal the full plan of the unit, show its exact relationship to the church, and allow a more precise identification of the whole complex.

DEPOSIT 6 (Lot 1992-81)

The sixth important deposit is the material recovered from within the gravel levels under a heavy debris of roof tiles but covering the first solidly compacted roadmetal surface of the northwest passage. The area from which this ceramic

sample was taken lies west of room 3 of Unit 2 and extends southeastward to the point where the northwest passage runs between Units 1 and 2, an area of 18.5 square meters (Fig. 3).

A total of 124 glazed Frankish sherds weighing 0.739 k. was collected (dry-sieved) from the top compact level of road fill west of Unit 1. This is exclusive of 3 recognizably Byzantine glazed sherds. The breakdown is as follows:

14 Protomaiolica sherds, 1 of which is ramina manganese rosso (0.182 k.) This includes C-1992-38, mended from 3 fragments and weighing 0.102 k.

8 Archaic Maiolica sherds (0.044 k.), including fragments of 2 pitchers and 1 plate.

34 metallic-ware fragments (0.055 k.) from 1–3 pitchers, 1 bowl.

20 Veneto-ware sherds (0.087 k.).

2 Zeuxippos-ware bowl fragments (0.007 k.).

Other material includes 17 clear-glazed fragments (0.083 k.), 5 early Frankish sgraffito (0.025 k.), 1 early Frankish green-glazed bowl with heavy wall (0.143 k.), 12 green- to olive-glazed sherds (0.038 k.), 9 ochre-glazed fragments (0.039 k.), and 6 fragments of cooking ware (0.014 k.), probably from one cup that is glazed on its interior only.

Coins: 1992-235 William Villehardouin/Guy de la Roche (1280–1308)

1992-236 Uncertain trachy (1204–1261)

1992-247 Louis IX (1226–1270)

1992-248 Uncertain trachy (1204–1261)

1992-249 Latin imitative (1204–1261)

1992-250 Roman (Julian II)

1992-251 French or Frankish

1992-252 Late Byzantine, illegible

1992-255 William Villehardouin (1250–1278)

1992-257 Latin imitative (1204–1261)

1992-261 Greek (imperial?)

1992-262 Philip of Tarentum, imitation (1294–?)

The Catalan Destruction Debris

The following individual pots, all quite well preserved, were recovered from various floors and mixed within disturbances that appear to have resulted from activity immediately after A.D. 1312.

39. Archaic Maiolica bowl Pl. 11
C-1992-4. H. 0.064, Diam. of foot 0.062, Diam. of lip 0.157 m.

Unit 2, from trench of robbed party wall between rooms 1 and 3.

Hard, tan clay, minuscule voids. Some large pieces of lime, few small white, and few sparkling inclusions. Near 7.5YR 7/4 (surface), yellower than 2.5YR 6/6 at core.

Bowl with flaring ring foot, beveled edge, nipped undersurface. Globular, almost hemispherical wall, rounded lip. Interior floor is offset from upper body. On floor two narrow green-glazed leaves radiate from center along same diameter to edge of floor. At either side of leaves large pendant triangle with leaf design at core executed in black outline with squiggles, some green daubs. Pair of circumference bands marks

transition at offset from floor to rim, second pair on inside of rim below lip. Zone between framing bands is decorated with parallel diagonal green-glazed lines that rise to left. Clear tin glaze over interior, slip continues onto outside of rim.

40. Protomaionica plate Pl. 11

C-1992-32. H. 0.075–0.082, Diam. of foot 0.090, Diam. of rim 0.255 m.

From tile debris and floor sealing Deposit 4; one joining fragment from Deposit 4.

Moderately fine, cream clay, voids. Few small, sandy, dark, few sparking inclusions; some large pieces of lime; wall in places pocked.

Between 1YR 8/3 and 10YR 7/3.

Plate with pseudo-ring foot unevenly trimmed, flattened resting surface; interior of foot concave to nipped undersurface. Body rises in uneven line to slightly articulated, broad, oblique rim, round lip. Lower third of body wall pored on outside. On floor two large, almond-shaped petals, placed along a diameter line of bowl, one green, one ochre, meet at center of floor, outlined in heavy black. On opposite sides of petals in central floor-zone, triangle, apex to center, filled with squiggles. Outer third of floor on either side of central zone, two rows of checkerboard pattern, crosshatched in heavy black, green dot in squares of first row, ochre in second row. Two black circumference lines at offset between floor and wall. On rim above, row of oblique green strokes, two black circumference lines below lip. Yellowish ochre glaze over interior and overlapping lip.

41. Veneto-ware bowl with sgraffito decoration Pl. 11

C-1992-24. H. 0.057, Diam. of foot 0.055, Diam. of lip 0.134 m.

From pit in Unit 2, room 3; also from overlying destruction debris.

Fine, hard-fired red clay. Some minute white, dark, and sparkling inclusions, few voids. 2.5YR 6/6.

Bowl, shape like 15. White-slipped interior, slip dripping down exterior rim. Glossy green glaze over slip, going to olive on unglazed exterior. Incised spiral on floor, executed on wheel, curving around four times. Interior circumference rising *ca.* 0.009 m. below rim.

42. Clear-glazed bowl with thick white slip Pl. 11

C-1992-33. H. 0.048, Diam. of foot 0.051 m.

Unit 2, room 3. Largely from destruction debris.

Fine clay fired dark gray through most of core, red-brown at surface.

Small bowl with high vertical ring foot, flat resting surface, and flat undersurface. Body rises at *ca.* 30 degrees, curving almost to the vertical, then almost horizontal rim with rounded lip that gives impression of concave upper surface to rim. Possibly, small stacking scar on floor. Heavy white slip with clear glaze inside and out, dripping down outside wall of foot. Undersurface reserved except for dripped slip.

43. Ivory metallic-ware pitcher Pl. 11

C-1992-9 a, b. Max. Diam. of lip 0.089 m.

Unit 1, room 3, removal of final clay floor at west end of room.

Fine gray-buff clay with few voids, small black, few white inclusions. Near 10YR 8/3.

Pitcher with sloping shoulder rising at *ca.* 45 degrees to neck. Foot and body below shoulder missing. Cylindrical neck flares slightly to ridging under rim. Rim flares to obliquely tapered lip. Vertical band handle with concave outer face, flares from point of attachment at base of shoulder.

Circumference groove just above handle joint, three grooves at top of shoulder; zone of eight grooves on top 0.03 m. of neck.

Similar decoration on C-1990-34.

44. Ivory metallic-ware bowl with concave bottom Pl. 11

C-1992-31. H. 0.045–0.048, Diam. of bottom 0.046, Diam. of rim 0.188 m.

From tile debris sealing Deposit 4, one fragment from Deposit 4 itself.

Fine pinkish, light brown clay with scattered fine, white inclusions, few tiny voids; fracture rough. Slightly pinker than 7.5YR 7/4.

Bowl with recessed bottom rising in the center of floor as convex omphalos; from omphalos gently rising floor to deep convex body; broad, nearly horizontal outturned rim, round lip. Sharp offset on interior between floor and body. Pale buff slip all over, covered by lead(?) glaze.

Form common in Frankish contexts at Corinth: see Williams and Zervos 1992, no. 21 with parallels, fig. 12, pl. 39.

From Level above Glass and Tile Debris

45. Glass lamp, blue, thread-decorated rim Fig. 10

MF-1991-16. H. of rim 0.034, est. Diam. of lip 0.12 m.

From room 4 of Unit 2, immediately west of narthex, below packed earth floor from which graves were dug.

Rim and shoulder fragment, mended from 8 pieces.

Clear glass, few bubbles, distinct blowing spirals.

Shallow, steep flaring rim with almost no thickening at lip, curving out to small but distinct shoulder; body may be oval.

Dark blue thread in six spirals rising from minimum diameter of neck.

46. Prunted beaker/cup with blue threads

MF-1992-19. P.H. 0.0037 m.

From level above debris in room 5 of Unit 2.

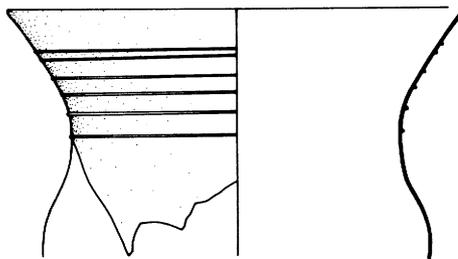


FIG. 10. Glass lamp 45. Scale 1:2

Colorless glass with pale yellowish hue, few pin-point-sized spherical bubbles, blue-glass threads.

Blown-glass cup with cylindrical body, possibly flaring slightly. Single row of prunts with one thread preserved above, thread below prunts is double spiral, 0.002 m. diameter at bottom, becoming attenuated quickly as it spirals upward.

Wall thicker than usual prunted cups from deposit; wall thickness and hue similar to 30.

CONCLUSIONS

Unit 1 shows evidence of architectural amplifications after the initial construction of its rooms 1, 2, and 3. Rooms 4 and 5 seem to be additions to the original fabric as, apparently, is the paving of the court west of those rooms. In Unit 2 one can definitely distinguish a difference in phases between the church and the hall applied to its south flank. All this elaboration may, possibly, be related to the unstable conditions in the Villehardouin heartland around Kalamata at the end of the 13th century. In the 1290's, the seat of the Villehardouin family was under pressure both from the Byzantines who were holding Lakonia and from the Slavs of Taygetus, who captured the castle of Kalamata in the 1290's.¹² We know that at the very end of the reign of Isabelle de Villehardouin as Princess of the Morea, she and her husband, Philip of Savoy, selected Corinth, not Kalamata, as the site for a major jousting tournament and meeting of lords. If Isabelle did prefer Corinth to Kalamata in the last years of her reign as Princess of the Morea, then one might interpret the enlargement and elaboration of Unit 1 as part of a new interest in Corinth, from the 1290's to its devastation in 1312 by the Catalans. Such a hypothesis might explain, as well, the sudden increase of imported potteries to Corinth at the end of the century. Dated Frankish deposits before the 1280's have no or almost no imports

¹²Topping 1972, p. 66.

from north and central Italy and, apparently, very few from Apulia and adjacent areas. Thus it may be that Deposits 1 through 6 should be considered to represent a very short time span, perhaps no more than twenty or twenty-five years.

Although Units 1 and 2 are still only partially excavated, certain other conclusions can be suggested from the remains and artifacts discovered by excavation since 1989 immediately south of the archaeological museum. One cannot help but note the remarkable proliferation of blown glass in levels of the late 13th century. The types of vessels are limited, however, to bottles, drinking cups, and hanging lamps. The lamps of Deposit 5, because they appear to have been stored in anticipation of ecclesiastical use, probably for the adjacent church, should not be considered an indication of the popularity of this form in everyday life.

Glass does not appear to have been used for storage vessels, bowls, or plates, at least in Units 1 and 2. Interesting, also, is the fact that very few terracotta cups or tumblers have been found in these 13th-century contexts. When they are found, they seem to be one-handed, as typified by C-1990-14.¹³

This clay cup has a capacity to its lip of *ca.* 0.232 liters. The glass cups that are so common around Unit 2 have a smaller capacity. They appear to hold between a third and a fourth of what is held by the terracotta mug (MF 14171 holds 0.068 liters to its coiled rim). At this point it should be noted that the tall pruned beaker usually has a body diameter around 0.04 m.; the shorter pruned cup, decorated in diagonal lines of three prunts each, makes up for the lack of height by having a wider body, usually with a diameter of 0.052–0.055 m. One assumes that the capacity of the ribbed beakers, the pruned beaker, the squatter but wider pruned cups, and the optic-blown and free-blown cups were meant to be the same. In any case, the glass cups do not appear to have been designed for long drinks such as beer, or perhaps even water, but rather for wine, distilled liquors, or both. Goblets are not found in the various late 13th-century contexts, apparently a change from the Byzantine period, in which goblet stems are not rare finds at Corinth.

Recent excavation in Units 1 and 2 also reveals numerous indicators of international trade. Although one has always been conscious of the massive, long-distance traveling done in the Medieval period, the types of artifacts found in the excavation add a certain amount of precision to the overview. Not only do the jetons or bankers' tokens found in Units 1 and 2 suggest that Lombard financial interests served Corinth in the 13th century, but some of these tokens point to specific banking families, such as the Tolomei of Siena.¹⁴

Of interest, too, is the volume of South Italian Protomaiolica ware found in levels of the later 13th century, a time when political relations between the principality of the Morea and the Neapolitan court had become closely interwoven. Note especially the large amount of Protomaiolica pottery recovered from Deposit 3 in Unit 2. Frankish deposits of the beginning of the century, predating the construction of Unit 1, attest very little such contact, if one is to judge from the amount of Protomaiolica ware recovered from them. The appearance in the late

¹³ Williams and Zervos 1991, no. 20, p. 26, pl. 5.

¹⁴ Labrot n.d., no. 14, pp. 11, 14.

13th century of Veneto wares at Corinth must be an indicator of some sort of link between Corinth and Venice. The small rouletted bowls that appear commonly in deposits of the last third of the 13th century are not such elegant products nor such unique shapes that they would be imported from Venice merely as a result of popular demand.

The circulation patterns of the 13th- and 14th-century coinage found in Corinth require yet another study, complicated as they are by numerous factors. Here one need only to point out the amount of coins in circulation that are dated up to A.D. 1312 with sudden cessation immediately after the Catalan attack of that year. Although this attack on Corinth is known through a letter to Clement VII from the Archbishop of Corinth, Bartholomew, the significance of that attack was not previously attested archaeologically. The city of Corinth appears to have been radically reduced by the blow: at least Units 1 and 2 were destroyed and, when restored, rebuilt at a scale that indicates squatter, temporary, or half-hearted intention. Evidence for renewed activity after the Catalan attack is not very impressive, at least in Unit 2 and the neighboring church, especially if one is to base an opinion on the numismatic evidence. A few coins of the later 14th century, minted by the doges of Venice, and some evidence of reconstruction of the church in Unit 2 might be seen as an effort toward a revitalization of the area by the Acciajuoli once Niccolo took over the tenure of Corinth.

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- . 1991. "Corinth, 1990: Southeast Corner of Temenos E," *Hesperia* 62, pp. 1-58
- . 1992. "Frankish Corinth, 1991," *Hesperia* 61, pp. 133-191

CHARLES K. WILLIAMS, II

APPENDIX: COINS

(PLATE 12)

Excavation of the Frankish Complex, now in its fourth season, produced 252 coins or coinlike objects, most of them billon or bronze, of which it has been possible to identify 207 pieces. The coins as a whole come from relatively young strata, which explains the high ratio of legible coins to the total number recovered (82 percent). Even so, few coins are well enough preserved to qualify as collectors' items. Advice in deciphering rare and other coins came from several colleagues. I am in their debt.

The inventoried coins break down into the following categories:

Greek	8
Roman	27
Byzantine	83 (27 Latin)
Frankish	55 (11 imitations)
French	4 (1 seigneurial)
Venetian	10
Balkan States	1
Turkish	15
Modern Greek	1
Jetons	3
TOTAL	
	207

The earliest coin in this aggregate is a Corinthian drachm of the 4th century B.C., and the latest is a large copper of modern Greece, A.D. 1848.

The Stratigraphic List appended below gives important context coins collected from the Frankish buildings (Units 1 and 2) and the open-air features lying directly to the west. The latter features are given first, starting with the northwest passageway and then proceeding southward. For stratified coins found elsewhere in the Frankish Complex, see the reports of the past three excavations seasons (1989, 1990, and 1991).¹⁵

THE FRANKISH COMPLEX: STRATIGRAPHIC LIST

Chronology: 13th to 14th century after Christ

NORTHWEST PASSAGWAY:	92-157	Latin imitative	52
SECTION WEST OF UNIT 2	92-158	(cut) W. or Guy II de la Roche	98
	92-159	W. or Guy II de la Roche	99
I. MISCELLANEOUS RAKED FILLS ON TOP OF	92-161	(cut) W. or Guy II de la Roche	97
DESTRUCTION DEBRIS	92-163	Uncertain trachy	58
<i>Lot 1992-78 (Baskets 26, 141)</i>	92-164	(cut) French or Frankish	—
92-155 (cut) Philip of Savoy	No. 90	92-207 (cut) W. Villehardouin	79
92-156 (bent) Philip of Tarentum	100	92-208 (bent) Isabelle	88

¹⁵Williams and Zervos 1990, pp. 358–360; 1991, pp. 42–44; and 1992, pp. 179–191. The three rooms situated to the northwest of the Church have so far been only partly investigated, and their coin-bearing fills will therefore be considered next year.

	<i>Lot 1992-80 (Basket 28)</i> <i>(beneath lot 1992-78)</i>			OPEN SPACE WEST OF UNIT 1 (BEHIND ROOMS 1 AND 2)
92-210	Manuel I	No. 44		IV. FILL ON TOP OF NARROW STRIP
92-211	W. de la Roche	93		RUNNING ALONG NORTH WALL OF THE
92-212	(cut) Philip of Tarentum	100		COURT AND BLOCKED, IN THE EAST, BY A
92-213	Late Roman	26		LINE OF STONES
	<i>Lot 1992-81 (Baskets 31, 32, 39)¹⁶</i> <i>(beneath lot 1992-80)</i>			<i>Pocket (Basket 41)</i>
92-235	W. or Guy II de la Roche	No. 96	92-42	(cut) Philip of Tarentum No. 100
92-236	Uncertain trachy	58	92-43	(cut) French or Frankish —
92-247	Louis IX	60	92-45	(bent) Isabelle 88
92-248	Uncertain trachy	58		V. DESTRUCTION DEBRIS ON TOP OF FLOOR ¹⁸
92-249	Latin imitative	52		<i>Lot 1992-12 (Baskets 37, 60)</i>
92-250	Julian II	18	92-37	Manuel I No. 42
92-251	(cut) French or Frankish	—	92-65	Uncertain Doge 66
92-255	(cut) W. Villehardouin	81	92-66	W. or Guy II de la Roche 99
92-257	Latin imitative	55	92-67	W. Villehardouin 79
92-261	Greek (imperial?)	—	92-68	French or Frankish —
92-262	(cut) Philip of Tarentum	100		<i>Lot 1992-34 (Basket 61)</i>
	II. DESTRUCTION DEBRIS ON TOP OF PASSAGEWAY REMOVED FROM THE AREA INSIDE STONE FEATURE (HEARTH) ABUTTING WEST WALL OF UNIT 2		92-71	Manuel I No. 44
	<i>Lot 1992-95 (Basket 33)</i>			<i>Lot 1991-48 (Basket 124*)</i>
92-259	Late Byzantine	No. 49	91-331	Uncertain trachy No. (34)
	<i>Lot 1992-82 (Basket 34)</i> <i>(beneath lot 1992-95)</i>			PAVED AND HARD-CLAY COURT WEST OF UNIT 1 (BEHIND ROOMS 3, 4, AND 5)
92-275	Latin imitative	No. 51		VI. FILLS ON TOP OF DESTRUCTION DEBRIS ¹⁹
	NORTHWEST PASSAGEWAY: EASTERN SECTION, BETWEEN UNITS 1 AND 2			<i>Lot 1992-51 (Basket 112)</i>
	III. FILLS ON TOP OF DESTRUCTION DEBRIS ¹⁷		92-266	Late Roman No. 26
	<i>Lot 1991-46 (Basket 75*)</i>		92-267	Corinth 1
91-169	Isaac II	No. (25)		<i>Pocket (Basket 32)</i>
	<i>Pocket (Basket 69*)</i> <i>(beneath lot 1991-46)</i>		92-290	W. Villehardouin No. 82
91-154	Manuel I	No. (24)		VII. FILLS BELOW DESTRUCTION DEBRIS AND ON TOP OF PAVING STONES ²⁰
				<i>Pocket (Basket 49)</i>
			92-300	Jovian No. 19

¹⁶This is Deposit 6, pp. 30–31 above.

¹⁷The destruction debris itself, excavated last year, contained no coins. *Note:* Baskets excavated last year but included in this Stratigraphic List are marked with an asterisk (*). See also Groups V and XX below.

¹⁸Floor beneath this debris is still intact (unexcavated).

¹⁹The destruction debris (broken tiles, clay, etc.) lay over both the paved section of the court and the clay surface to the north; it contained *no* coins.

²⁰Coin 92-300 was found on a paving slab (elev. +85.68 m.)

THE BUILDINGS: UNIT 2			XI. PIT 1992-1 (DEPOSIT 3) SEALED BY FLOOR, ROOM 3 ²²		
VIII. DESTRUCTION DEBRIS ON TOP OF FLOOR, ROOM 2 ²¹			<i>Basket 59</i>		
<i>Lot 1992-25 (Basket 153)</i>			92-86	Late Roman	No. 26
92-26	W. Villehardouin	No. 80	<i>Basket 62</i>		
92-27	Constantius II	13	92-87	W. Villehardouin	No. 81
			<i>Basket 63</i>		
IX. DESTRUCTION DEBRIS ON TOP OF FLOOR, ROOM 3			92-88	Manuel I	No. 42
<i>Lot 1992-44 (Baskets 6, 13, 15, 87, 97, 110, 143)</i>			92-89	Anonymous follis	35
92-106	Manuel I	No. 43	92-90	(bent) Charles I or II	84
92-117	Florent	86	92-95	W. Villehardouin	82
92-118	Manuel I	46	92-97	(bent) Louis VIII or IX	59
92-132	(cut) Philip of Tarentum	100	<i>Basket 93</i>		
92-133	W. or Guy II de la Roche	97	92-128	French or Frankish	No. —
92-165	W. Villehardouin	81	<i>Basket 94</i>		
92-188	Constantine VII	30	92-129	Manuel I	No. 42
92-189	Uncertain Doge	64	92-130	Latin imitative	52
92-193	Late Byzantine	48	92-131	Uncertain trachy	58
92-197	W. or Guy II de la Roche	95			
<i>Pocket (Basket 91)</i>			UNIT 1		
92-125	Isabelle	No. 87	XII. DESTRUCTION DEBRIS ON TOP OF FLOOR, ROOM 2 (EAST HALF) ²³		
92-126	Philip of Tarentum	100	<i>Pocket (Basket 65)</i>		
X. PIT IN NORTHWEST CORNER OF ROOM 3, SEALED BY DESTRUCTION DEBRIS			92-112	Late Roman (?)	No. —
<i>Lot 1992-73 (Baskets 14, 16, 17, 19)</i>			92-113	W. Villehardouin	79
92-195	(bent) W. Villehardouin	No. 79	XIII. DESTRUCTION DEBRIS ON TOP OF FLOOR, ROOM 2 (WEST HALF)		
92-196	John II	40	<i>Pocket (Baskets 31, 63)</i>		
92-198	Constantius II	15	92-31	Late Roman (?)	No. —
92-199	Anonymous follis	33	92-111	Theodosius I	23
92-200	Late Byzantine	48			
92-201	Greek (by fabric)	—			

²¹This debris was excavated from the west half of the room. For the associated debris from the room's east half, see Williams and Zervos 1992, p. 181, Stratigraphic List, Group X.

²²Pit 1992-1 (elev. +84.91–83.07 m.) was excavated in two separate series of baskets, each series going from top to bottom. The first series of baskets came from the east half of the pit, while the second series came from the west half of the pit, which was originally covered by the excavation baulk. The coin-bearing baskets came from the bottommost levels; these baskets and their elevations, given in parentheses, are as follows. From the east half of the shaft: basket 59 (+84.72–84.33 m.), basket 62 (+84.33–84.19 m.), basket 63 (+84.19–83.07 m.). From the west half of the shaft: basket 93 (+84.74–83.94 m.), basket 94 (+83.94–83.11 m.). All these baskets were recorded as lot 1992-46.

²³Room 2 was divided into two sections by a north-south partition wall, of late date, built upon the floor (see pp. 3–5 above).

XIV. FILLS BENEATH FLOOR, ROOM 2 (WEST HALF)			92-203	Latin imitative	54
			92-204	William of Chauvigny	61
	<i>Pocket (Basket 142)</i>				
92-242	French or Frankish ²⁴	No. —	XIX. DESTRUCTION DEBRIS UNDERNEATH ROCKFALL AND ON TOP OF FLOOR, ROOM 4		
	<i>Lot 1992-63 (Baskets 145, 146)</i>			<i>Lot 1992-53 (Basket 91)</i>	
92-243	W. Villehardouin	No. 82	92-187	Philip of Tarentum	No. 92
92-244	Manuel I	45	XX. DESTRUCTION DEBRIS ON TOP OF FLOOR, ROOM 5		
	<i>Pocket (Basket 150)</i>			<i>Lot 1991-62 (Basket 111*)</i>	
	<i>(beneath Baskets 142, 145, 146)</i>		91-315	Late Roman	No. (9)
92-245	Alexius I	No. 37	91-316	(cut) W. de la Roche	(60)
92-246	"	38	91-317	(cut) Philip of Tarentum	(68)
92-265	Late Roman	26	91-318	Florent	(53)
XV. PIT 1992-2 (DEPOSIT 2) SEALED BY CLAY PATCH, ROOM 2 (WEST HALF)			91-321	Late Roman	(9)
	<i>Lot 1992-66 (Basket 93)</i>				
92-174	Jeton (Lombard)	No. 76		ANNEX BUILT AGAINST WEST WALL OF UNIT 1 (BEHIND ROOMS 2 AND 3)	
XVI. DESTRUCTION DEBRIS AND REMOVAL OF CLAY FLOOR ON EITHER SIDE OF NORTH-SOUTH PARTITION WALL, ROOM 3			XXI. ROCKFALL ON TOP OF DESTRUCTION DEBRIS		
	<i>Lot 1992-47 (Basket 25)²⁵</i>			<i>Pocket (Basket 54)</i>	
	<i>(east of partition wall)</i>		92-81	Latin imitative	No. 52
92-83	W. de la Roche	No. 94	92-94	Greek (by fabric)	—
	<i>Lot 1992-49 (Basket 33)</i>			<i>Pocket (Basket 159)</i>	
	<i>(west of partition wall)</i>		92-273	Late Roman	No. 26
92-93	W. Villehardouin	No. 83	XXII. DESTRUCTION DEBRIS ON TOP OF FLOOR ²⁷		
XVII. PIT TO EAST OF AND UNDER NORTH-SOUTH PARTITION WALL, SEALED BY CLAY FLOOR, ROOM 3				<i>Lot 1992-57 (Basket 84)</i>	
	<i>Lot 1992-48 (Basket 34)</i>		92-150	Uncertain trachy	No. 58
92-100	Anonymous follis	No. 33		<i>Lot 1992-58 (Basket 85)</i>	
XVIII. ROCKFALL ON TOP OF DESTRUCTION DEBRIS, ROOM 4 ²⁶				<i>(beneath lot 1992-57)</i>	
	<i>Lot 1992-68 (Basket 90)</i>		92-162	(cut) French or Frankish	No. —
92-185	Philip of Tarentum	No. 91			
92-202	W. Villehardouin	79			

²⁴Coins 92-242 and 92-243 came from fills (baskets 142, 145 respectively) situated directly beneath the floor.

²⁵For associated debris excavated in room 3 east of the north-south partition wall last year, see Williams and Zervos 1992, p. 181. Stratigraphic List, Groups XIVa, XIVb, XIVc.

²⁶The floor of room 4 is still intact (unexcavated). Lot 1992-53, listed below, and lot 1992-68 both came from the area west of the two piers ("plastered room"). For associated fills excavated in room 4 last year, see Williams and Zervos 1992, pp. 181-182, Stratigraphic List, Group XVI.

²⁷Floor beneath this debris is still intact (unexcavated).

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 12.

The following abbreviations are used in this catalogue:

- Am. = M. Amandry, *Le monnayage des duovirs corinthiens* (BCH Suppl. 15), Paris 1988
 BMC = *A Catalogue of the Greek Coins in the British Museum: Corinth, etc.*, B. V. Head, ed., London 1889
 DOC = *Catalogue of the Byzantine Coins in the Dumbarton Oaks Collection and in the Whittemore Collection*, A. R. Bellinger and P. Grierson, eds., Washington, D.C. 1966–
 Ed. = K. M. Edwards, *Coins 1896–1929 (Corinth VI)*, Cambridge, Mass. 1933
 FH = Fallen Horseman. The number refers to the principal varieties (1–4) of the Fallen Horseman type described in *LRBC*, p. 108 and in *RIC* VIII, p. 38. If the type is unclear, there is no number.
 Grierson = P. Grierson, *Byzantine Coins*, London 1982
 Hendy = M. F. Hendy, *Coinage and Money in the Byzantine Empire, 1081–1261*, Washington, D.C. 1969
 Hunter. = *Catalogue of Greek Coins in the Hunterian Collection, University of Glasgow*, G. Macdonald, ed., Glasgow 1899–1902
 LRBC = R. A. G. Carson *et al.*, *Late Roman Bronze Coinage, A.D. 324–498*, London 1960
 Mac Isaac = J. D. Mac Isaac, "Corinth: Coins, 1925–1926, The Theater District and the Roman Villa," *Hesperia* 56, 1987, pp. 97–157
 M. = D. M. Metcalf, *Coinage of the Crusades and the Latin East in the Ashmolean Museum*, London 1983
 Pap. = N. Papadopoli, *Le monete di Venezia III*, Venice 1919
 Pere = N. Pere, *Osmanlilar da Madent Paralar*, Istanbul 1968
 Poey d'Avant = F. Poey d'Avant, *Monnaies féodales de France*, Paris 1858–1862
 Rešetar = M. Rešetar, *Dubrovačka Numizmatika* (Srpska Kraljevska Akademija), Belgrade 1925
 RIC = *The Roman Imperial Coinage*, H. Mattingly *et al.*, eds., London 1923–
 Schlumberger = G. L. Schlumberger, *Numismatique de l'orient latin*, Paris 1878
 Tzamalīs = A. P. Tzamalīs, «'Η πρώτη περίοδος του τσρνεζίου» (The First Period of the Frankish Tornesio), *ΝομΧρον* 9, 1990, pp. 101–128
 Warren = J. A. W. Warren, "The Autonomous Bronze Coinage of Sicyon," *NC* 143, 1983, pp. 23–56 (Part 1)

GREEK COINAGE (8)

CORINTH

1.	AR drachm	400–350 B.C.	Pegasus flying l./Female head l.	cf. BMC 391	92-267
*2.	13–12 mm.	to 146 B.C.	Pegasus flying l./Trident. Σ - Quiver, T	Ed. —	‡92-73
3.	"	"	Same. . . . -Ⓝ	Ed. 11	92-191

DUOVIRI

4.	19 mm.	<i>Primus-Hipparchus</i> 2 B.C.	Augustus head r./Two heads facing	Am. XI.a, b (Ed. 28)	92-29
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OTHER GREEK STATES

MACEDONIAN KINGS

- | | | | | | |
|----|--------|--|--|------------------|------|
| 5. | 18 mm. | <i>Antigonos Gonatas</i>
277-238 B.C. | Athena head r./Pan
erecting trophy r. | <i>Hunter. 7</i> | 92-9 |
|----|--------|--|--|------------------|------|

PELOPONNESOS

- | | | | | | |
|----|--------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|--------|
| 6. | 14 mm. | <i>Sikyon</i>
330-200 B.C. | Dove flying l./Σ in wreath | Warren 4.A2 | 92-176 |
|----|--------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|--------|

UNCERTAIN GREEK STATES

- | | | | | | |
|----|--------|--------------|--|--|--------|
| 7. | 12 mm. | 400-331 B.C. | Female head r./Insect.
...ΦE (Ephesos?) | | †92-39 |
| 8. | 21 mm. | Imperial | Male head l./Effaced | | 92-143 |

ROMAN COINAGE (27)

TACITUS, A.D. 275-276

- | | | | | | |
|----|------|-------------------------|---|----------------------|--------|
| 9. | Ant. | <i>Rome</i>
A.D. 275 | PROVIDENTIA AVG
Providentia l. (<i>Officina A</i>) | <i>RIC V, i, 92C</i> | 92-168 |
|----|------|-------------------------|---|----------------------|--------|

DIOCLETIAN, A.D. 284-305

- | | | | | | |
|-----|--------|---------------------------------|--|-------------------|-------|
| 10. | 22 mm. | <i>Heraclea</i>
A.D. 295-296 | CONCORDIA MILITVM Prince,
Jupiter (<i>Officina E</i>) | <i>RIC VI, 13</i> | 92-13 |
|-----|--------|---------------------------------|--|-------------------|-------|

CONSTANTINE II, A.D. 337-340

- | | | | | | |
|-----|--------|----------------------------------|--|---------------------------|--------|
| 11. | 15 mm. | <i>Uncertain</i>
A.D. 337-340 | GLORIA EXERCITVS Two
soldiers, one standard | cf. <i>LRBC I,</i>
613 | 92-288 |
|-----|--------|----------------------------------|--|---------------------------|--------|

CONSTANTIUS II, A.D. 337-361

- | | | | | | |
|-----|--------|------------------------------|--|----------------------|-------|
| 12. | 15 mm. | <i>Trier</i>
A.D. 347-348 | VICTORIAE DD AVGG QNN
Two Victories facing
(<i>Series M</i>) | <i>RIC VIII, 181</i> | 92-10 |
|-----|--------|------------------------------|--|----------------------|-------|

- | | | | | | |
|-----|--------|-------------------------------------|---|----------------------|-------|
| 13. | 18 mm. | <i>Thessalonica</i>
A.D. 347-348 | FEL TEMP REPARATIO
Emperor on galley | <i>RIC VIII, 119</i> | 92-27 |
|-----|--------|-------------------------------------|---|----------------------|-------|

- | | | | | | |
|-----|--------|---------------------------------------|--|----------------------|--------|
| 14. | 16 mm. | <i>Constantinople</i>
A.D. 355-361 | FEL TEMP REPARATIO <i>FH3</i>
(<i>Officina Z, series •</i>) | <i>RIC VIII, 135</i> | 92-192 |
|-----|--------|---------------------------------------|--|----------------------|--------|

15.	16 mm.	<i>Antioch</i> A.D. 347-348	VOT XX MVLT XXX in wreath	<i>RIC</i> VIII, 113	92-198
16.	18 mm.	<i>Uncertain</i>	FEL TEMP REPARATIO <i>FH</i>	cf. <i>LRBC</i> II, 2496	92-271
17.	16 mm.		SPES REIPVBLICE Virtus I.	cf. <i>LRBC</i> II, 2053	92-224
JULIAN II (CAESAR), A.D. 354-360					
18.	17 mm.	<i>Uncertain</i>	FEL TEMP REPARATIO <i>FH3</i>	cf. <i>LRBC</i> II, 1229	92-250
JOVIAN, A.D. 363-364					
*19.	15 mm.	<i>Uncertain</i>	VOT V MVLT X in wreath	cf. <i>LRBC</i> II, 2648	92-300
VALENS, A.D. 364-378					
20.	17 mm.	<i>Thessalonica</i> A.D. 364-367	SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE Victory I. (<i>Officina</i> Δ)	<i>RIC</i> IX, 18.b(i)	92-138
GRATIAN, A.D. 367-378					
*21.	19 mm.	<i>Thessalonica</i> A.D. 375-378	SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE Victory I. (<i>Officina</i> A?)	cf. <i>LRBC</i> II, 1812	†92-24
VALENTINIAN II, A.D. 375-392					
22.	13 mm.	<i>Antioch</i> A.D. 383-392	SALVS REIPVBLICAE Victory, captive (<i>Series</i> +)	<i>RIC</i> IX, 67a(3)	92-263
THEODOSIUS I, A.D. 379-395					
23.	13 mm.	<i>Thessalonica</i> A.D. 388-393	SALVS REIPVBLICAE Victory, captive (<i>Officina</i> B, <i>series</i> †)	<i>RIC</i> IX, 65b(2)	92-111
HONORIUS, A.D. 393-423					
24.	16 mm.	<i>Uncertain</i>	(VIRTVS EXERCITI) Emperor, Victory	cf. <i>LRBC</i> II, 2581	92-220
ARCADIUS, A.D. 383-408					
25.	15 mm.	<i>Uncertain</i>	(GLORIA ROMANORVM) Three emperors	cf. <i>LRBC</i> II, 2590 (obv., star)	92-183

UNCERTAIN EMPEROR

		<i>Uncertain mint</i>			
26.	16-11 mm.	FEL TEMP REPARATIO (<i>FH</i> : type 3 or uncertain) SPES REIPVBLICE Virtus l. VICT. . . .Victory l.	92-86 92-265 92-273 92-266 92-215	VOT XX MVLT XXX in wreath VOT XX MVLT. . . in wreath [] Victory l. Same Uncertain type	92-52 92-213 92-149 92-237 92-2

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

BYZANTINE COINAGE (83)

BASIL I, A.D. 867-886

		<i>Constantinople</i>			
27.	25 mm.	A.D. 870-879	Three emperors/Inscription	<i>DOC III</i> , ii, 11	92-64

LEO VI, A.D. 886-912

		<i>Constantinople</i>			
28.	25 mm.	A.D. 886-912	Emperor bust/Inscription	<i>DOC III</i> , ii, 8	92-120

CONSTANTINE VII, A.D. 913-959

		<i>Constantinople</i>			
29.	24 mm.	A.D. 931-944	Romanus I bust/Inscription	<i>DOC III</i> , ii, 25	92-22
30.	26-24 mm.	A.D. 949-950	Constantine bust/Inscription	<i>DOC III</i> , ii, 26	92-58 92-188
31.	25 mm.	A.D. 950-959	Constantine and Romanus II busts/Inscription	<i>DOC III</i> , ii, 27	92-56

ANONYMOUS ISSUES

32a.	22 mm. (overstr.)	A.D. 969-1030	Christ bust/Four-line inscription	<i>DOC III</i> , ii, p. 648, Class A1	92-381
*32b.	32-20 mm. (1 cut down)	"	Same/Same	<i>DOC III</i> , ii, p. 650, Class A2	92-19 ‡92-76 92-148
33.	29-27 mm.	A.D. 1030-1042	Christ bust/Cross on steps, inscription in angles	<i>DOC III</i> , ii, p. 676, Class B	92-100 92-199
34.	27 mm.	A.D. 1070-1075	Similar/Patriarchal cross	<i>DOC III</i> , ii, p. 694, Class H	92-98
*35.	25 mm. (1 overstr.)	A.D. 1075-1080	Similar/Latin cross	<i>DOC III</i> , ii, p. 696, Class I	92-89 92-140
36.	27 mm. (section of coin)	A.D. 1080-1085	Similar/Cross on crescent	<i>DOC III</i> , ii, p. 700, Class J	92-34

UNCERTAIN LATE EMPEROR

Uncertain mint

48.	Half-tetart.		Illegible or bust (of saint?)/ Emperor bust or figure	92-75 92-119	92-193 92-200 92-221
49.	Tetart. or half-tetart.		Effaced/Effaced	92-23 92-181	92-182 92-259

LATIN IMITATIVE

*50.	Trachy (cut down)	<i>Constantinople</i> after A.D. 1204	Christ bust/Emperor figure	Hendy, pl. 25:14	‡92-233
51.	Trachy (mutilated)	<i>Thessalonica</i> after A.D. 1204	Christ seated/Emperor bust	Hendy, pl. 28:1	92-275
52.	Trachy	<i>Unattributed</i> after A.D. 1204	Virgin with Christ, seated/ Emperor figure (Hendy, pl. 29:1)	92-81 92-130 92-157	92-178 92-222 92-249 92-299
*53.	Trachy	"	Christ seated (?)/ Emperor figure	cf. Hendy, pl. 29:4	92-284
54.	Trachy	"	Virgin with Christ, seated/ Emperor seated	Hendy, pl. 29:7	‡92-203
55.	Trachy	"	Christ seated/Emperor bust	Hendy, pl. 29:10	92-47 92-257
56.	Trachy	"	Similar/Saints Helen and Constantine	Hendy, pl. 29:16	92-226

UNCERTAIN TRACHEA

57.	18-17 mm.		Christ or Virgin/Emperor figure or illegible		92-48 92-218 92-229
58.	21-15 mm.		Effaced/One or more figures or illegible	92-8 92-28 92-36 92-131 92-150	92-163 92-214 92-228 92-236 92-248

FRENCH COINAGE (4)

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

59.	Den. (bent)	A.D. 1223-1270	+LVDOVICVS REX Cross/ +TVRONVS CIVI Castle	Ed. 32(a)	92-97
-----	----------------	----------------	---	-----------	-------

LOUIS IX, A.D. 1226-1270

- | | | | | | |
|-----|------|-------------------------------|--|-----------|-----------------|
| 60. | Den. | after A.D. 1240
(Duplessy) | +LVDOVICVS REX Cross/
+TVRONVS CIVIS Castle | Ed. 32(b) | 92-32
92-247 |
|-----|------|-------------------------------|--|-----------|-----------------|

SEIGNEURIAL

WILLIAM I OF CHAUVIGNY (DÉOLS), A.D. 1203-1233

- | | | | | | |
|-----|------|----------------|--|-------------------|--------|
| 61. | Den. | A.D. 1203-1233 | +GVILERMVS Cross, lis
in two angles/
+DE DOLIS Star-of-David,
lis in center | Poey d'Avant 1963 | 92-204 |
|-----|------|----------------|--|-------------------|--------|

VENETIAN COINAGE (10)

ANTONIO VENERIO, A.D. 1382-1400

- | | | | | | |
|-----|--------------------|----------------|------------------------|--------|------------------|
| 62. | Bi
(Tornesello) | A.D. 1382-1400 | Cross/Lion of St. Mark | Ed. 55 | 92-144
92-145 |
|-----|--------------------|----------------|------------------------|--------|------------------|

AGOSTINO BARBARIGO, A.D. 1486-1501

- | | | | | | |
|-----|--------------------|----------------|------------------------|--------|--------|
| 63. | Bi
(Tornesello) | A.D. 1486-1501 | Cross/Lion of St. Mark | Ed. 59 | 92-206 |
|-----|--------------------|----------------|------------------------|--------|--------|

UNCERTAIN DOGE

- | | | | | | |
|-----|--------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|-----------------|
| 64. | AR
(Grosso, <i>halved</i>) | | Christ seated/Doge and St. Mark | | 92-189 |
| 65. | Bi
(Tornesello) | | Cross/Lion of St. Mark | | 92-287 |
| 66. | Bi
(Tornesello) | | Cross/Lion of St. Mark
(imitation) | | 92-65
92-239 |

ANONYMOUS ISSUES

- | | | | | | |
|-----|------------------|-----------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 67. | AE
(Gazzetta) | A.D. 1710 | DALMAT ET ALBANIA | Pap., p. 931, 33 | 92-51
92-146 |
| 68. | AE
(Gazzetta) | " | DALM ET ALB | Pap., p. 932, 40 | 92-21 |

COINAGE OF BALKAN STATES (1): DUBROVNIK

- | | | | | | |
|------|---------------|-----------|------------------------------|--------------|--------|
| 68a. | AR
(Denar) | A.D. 1716 | St. Blasius/Christ (5 stars) | Rešetar 2036 | 92-180 |
|------|---------------|-----------|------------------------------|--------------|--------|

OTTOMAN TURKISH COINAGE (15)

MURAD III, A.D. 1574-1595

- | | | | | | |
|------|-------|---|-------------------------|----------|------------------|
| *69. | Aqche | <i>Constantinople</i>
A.D. 1574-1595 | Inscription/Inscription | Pere 302 | 92-139
92-270 |
|------|-------|---|-------------------------|----------|------------------|

MEHMED IV, A.D. 1648–1687

- | | | | | | |
|-----|-------|---|-------------------------|----------|--------|
| 70. | Aqche | <i>Constantinople</i>
A.D. 1648–1687 | Inscription/Inscription | Pere 461 | 92-137 |
|-----|-------|---|-------------------------|----------|--------|

AHMED III, A.D. 1703–1730

- | | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------|---|--------------------------------------|----------|-------|
| 71. | Para
(holed) | <i>Constantinople</i>
A.D. 1703–1730 | Inscription (tughra)/
Inscription | Pere 523 | 92-53 |
|-----|-----------------|---|--------------------------------------|----------|-------|

MAHMUD I, A.D. 1730–1754

- | | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------|---|--------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 72. | Para
(holed) | <i>Constantinople</i>
A.D. 1730–1754 | Inscription (tughra)/
Inscription | cf. Pere 578 | 92-60
92-264 |
|-----|-----------------|---|--------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|

MUSTAFA III, A.D. 1757–1774

- | | | | | | |
|-----|--------------------|------------------------------------|--|-----------------|------------------|
| 73. | Kurus | <i>Constantinople</i>
A.D. 1763 | Inscription (tughra)/
Inscription | cf. Pere 635 | 92-38 |
| 74. | Medin
(1 holed) | <i>Egypt</i>
A.D. 1757–1774 | Inscription (tughra)/
Inscription
(cf. Pere 643) | 92-91
92-110 | 92-134
92-173 |

UNCERTAIN ISLAMIC COINS OF SMALL MODULE, 15–10 MM. (6)

MODERN GREEK COINAGE (1)

- | | | | | |
|-----|------------------|-----------|--|------|
| 75. | AE
(10 lepta) | A.D. 1848 | ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΟΝ ΤΗΣ ΕΛΛΑΔΟΣ
Crown on coat-of-arms | 92-3 |
|-----|------------------|-----------|--|------|

JETONS

- | | | | | |
|------|---|--|--|---------|
| *76. | Counter of uncertain banker (Lombard) | | | ‡92-174 |
| 77. | Counter of H. Krauwinkel, 1586–1635 (Nuremberg) | | | ‡92-5 |
| 78. | Counter of I. A. Dorn, 1732–1783 (Nuremberg) | | | 92-108 |

FRANKISH COINAGE (55)

PRINCES OF ACHAIA (33; 3 imitations)

WILLIAM VILLEHARDOUIN, A.D. 1245–1278

- | | | | | | |
|-----|--------------------|-----------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 79. | AE
unit (1 cut) | <i>Corinth</i>
after A.D. 1250 | G P ACCAIE Long cross/
CORINTVM Acrocorinth castle
(Ed. 2) | 92-67
92-113
92-121
92-154 | 92-195
92-202
92-207
92-272 |
|-----|--------------------|-----------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|

*80.	AE fraction	"	Similar/Similar (Ed. 3)		92-26
*81.	AE unit (1 cut)	"	G P ACCAIE (or ACCAIE) Cross/ +CORINTI Genoese gate (Ed. 4; with <i>crescents, rings, dots</i>)	92-30 92-87 92-102	92-165 92-255 92-298
<i>Clarenza</i>					
82.	Den.	A.D. 1262-1278	+G PRINCEPS Cross/ +CLARENTIA Castle Tournois (Ed. 6; with <i>rosettes, crescents, dots</i>)	92-95 92-167	92-243 92-280 92-290
83.	Den.	"	+G PRINCE Ach Cross/ +CLARENTIA Castle Tournois (D, V, triangles, dots)	Ed. 7	92-11 92-93

CHARLES I or II of Anjou, A.D. 1278-1289

<i>Clarenza</i>					
*84.	Den. (bent)	A.D. 1278-1289	+K R PRINC' Ach Cross/ +CLARENTIA Castle Tournois	Ed. 10	92-90 92-285
*85.	Den.	"	+K R PRINC' Ach Cross/ +DE CLARENTIA Castle Tournois (Saltire stops, dots)	Ed. 11	92-61 92-283

FLORENT OF HAINAUT, A.D. 1289-1297

<i>Clarenza</i>					
86.	Den.	A.D. 1289-1297	+FLORENS P Ach Cross/ +DE CLARENIA Castle Tournois (I, flower spray, dots)	Ed. 12	92-117

ISABELLE VILLEHARDOUIN, A.D. 1297-1301

<i>Clarenza</i>					
87.	Den.	A.D. 1297-1301	+YSABELLA P Ach Cross/ +DE CLARENIA Castle Tournois (Secret marks?)	Ed. 13	92-125

ISABELLE VILLEHARDOUIN (imitations)

<i>Uncertain</i>					
88.	Den. (bent)	after A.D. 1297	+YSABELLA P Ach (blundered) Cross/ +DE CLARENIA (blundered) Castle Tournois	Ed. 14	92-45 92-208

PHILIP OF SAVOY, A.D. 1301-1307

<i>Clarenza</i>					
89.	Den.	A.D. 1301-1307	+PhS D' SAB P AchE Cross/ +DE CLARENIA Castle Tournois (Lis, star, dots)	Ed. 16	92-269

PHILIP OF SAVOY (imitations)

Uncertain

90. Den. after A.D. 1301 +PhS D' SAB P ACHE (blundered) Ed. — 92-155
(cut) Cross/+DE CLARENZIA (blundered)
Castle Tournois

PHILIP OF TARENTUM, A.D. 1307-1313

Clarenza

- *91. Den. A.D. 1307-1313 +PHS P ACh TAR DR (inverted S) Ed. 18 †92-185
Cross/+D'CLARENZIA Castle
Tournois (Double stops)
- *92. Den. " +PhS P ACh TAR Cross/ M. 753 †92-187
+DE CLARENZIA Castle Tournois
(F, lis or crosslet, dots)

DUKES OF ATHENS (13; 4 imitations)

WILLIAM DE LA ROCHE, A.D. 1280-1287

Thebes

- *93. Den. A.D. 1280-1287 +G DVX ATENES (or ATEINES) Cross/ Ed. 23 92-74
+THEBE CIVIS Castle Tournois,
92-211
broken annulets (Annulets)
- *94. Den. " +G DVX ATENIS Cross/ M. A2 92-83
+THEBE CIVIS Castle Tournois
(Saltire stops, triangles, dots)

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

Thebes

95. AE A.D. 1280-1308 +G DVX ATENES Fleur-de-lis/ Ed. 21 †92-197
fraction +THEBE CIVIS Genoese gate
(Trefoils)
- *96. Den. " +G DVX ATENES Cross/ Ed. 23 †92-235
+THEBE CIVIS Castle Tournois
(I, dots)
- *97. Den. " +GVI DVX ATENES Cross/ Ed. 24 92-33
(2 cut or bent) +THEBANI CIVIS Castle Tournois
92-133
92-161
92-281
(Double stops, trefoils)

WILLIAM OF GUY II DE LA ROCHE (imitations)

Uncertain

98. Den. after A.D. 1280 +G DVX ATENES (blundered) Cross/ Ed. — †92-158
(cut) +THEBE CIVIS (blundered)
Castle Tournois
- *99. Den. " +GVI DVX ATENES (blundered) Cross/ Ed. — 92-4
+THEBANI CIVIS (blundered) 92-66
Castle Tournois 92-159

DESPOT OF EPIRUS (9)

PHILIP OF TARENTUM (imitations)

Uncertain

*100.	Den.	after A.D. 1294	+PhS P TAR DESP or var.	92-40	92-132
	(8 cut or bent)		(blundered) Cross/ +NEPANTI CIVIS (blundered)	92-41	92-156
			Castle Tournois	92-42	92-179
			(Ed. —)	92-126	†92-212
					92-262

UNCERTAIN COINS OF "TOURNOIS" VARIETY (10; 7 CUT OR BENT)

NOTES

- (2) This is an extremely rare variety of the Pegasos/Trident series. It is probably unpublished, unless identical with a coin noted in John D. Mac Isaac's recent article (Mac Isaac, p. 103, no. 2, 25-472[A]), where the control is called "herm?". Dr. Martin Price tells me that another example with *quiver* is kept in the British Museum (acc. no. 1920.8-5.766).
- (19) Jovian ruled for only eight months, and his money is, naturally, scarce. The coin here listed is the sixth to be published from the Corinth excavations (13 specimens are recorded in *Agora II*).
- (21) DN GRATIA-NVS PF AVG Bust r., diademed, draped.
Rev. SECVRITAS-REIPVBLIÇAË Victory moving l., holding wreath and palm. To l., Å; to r., control (A²); in ex., ΤΕΣ. *Weight* 2.39 g. (Pl. 12).
This issue, with controls as noted, is listed in *RIC* and *LRBC* only for variety with *unbroken* obverse legend.
- (32b) Coin 92-76 has been drastically cut down (*weight* 3.99 g.; Pl. 12). For other examples of folles similarly trimmed, see Williams and Zervos 1990, p. 368, note (47, 49).
Coins 92-19 and 92-148 have reverse ornament varieties nos. 12, 21, or 34 (*DOC III*, ii, p. 645, chart).
- (35) Coin 92-89 is overstruck on a follis of Michael VII (as *DOC III*, ii, p. 818, no. 14).
- (40) Coin 92-196 is exceptional in that it depicts Christ in *half-figure* rather than the usual bust form. Although not rare, this interesting variant seems to have gone unnoticed in the standard references. I give illustrations of the recent Corinth find, *weight* 2.68 g. (Pl. 12), as well as of two other examples from older excavations: (1) *Agora SC*, Mar. 29, 1938, *weight* 4.66 g. (Pl. 12:A); (2) Theater 25-338, Mac Isaac, p. 145, no. 679, *weight* 3.28 g. (Pl. 12:B).
- (44) Coin 92-71 is overstruck, with traces of an undertype (Christ bust) visible on its reverse.
- (45) All three coins are related by their approximately octagonal shape, crude design, and light weight. Similar examples have been noted in past reports: Williams and Zervos 1992, p. 189, note (22), and Williams and Zervos 1991, p. 56, note (76).
- (47) Coin 92-107 was struck early in Michael VIII's reign, *ca.* A.D. 1262-1265. I thank Mr. Simon Bendall for this information.
- (50) This clipped fragment represents approximately a quarter of the original Latin trachy (Hendy's type D); *weight* of fragment, 0.86 g. (Pl. 12). The practice of cutting down Latin trachea of large module is also attested by another piece in the Corinth Collection

(Hendy's type R), published by Edwards (Ed., p. 151, no. 173, pl. X); *weight* of fragment, 1.59 g.

- (53) Originally a trachy, this coin was subsequently beaten flat. *Weight* 1.45 g.
- (69) I owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Kenneth MacKenzie for reading and dating this entire series of Ottoman coins (Cat. 69–74).
- (76) This reckoning counter may be assigned to the Riccardi family of Lucca or, possibly, the Cerchi family of Florence on stylistic and other criteria; a firmer attribution is not feasible at present. I thank Messrs. Jacques Labrot and Michael Mitchiner for their tentative suggestions.
- (80) L. Dardel's line drawings of this rare copper fraction, in Schlumberger (pl. XII:8), show a cross at the beginning of the obverse legend. This feature is surely imaginary, as neither Schlumberger's text mentions it nor do any coins I have seen, including the present specimen, have it; the legend is simply G P ACCAIE, with *no* initial cross. See Plate 12:C, illustrating an old find (New Road, March 1931; *weight* 0.46 g.).
- (81) The secret-mark varieties of coin 92-102 (rings) and coin 92-165 (dots, square E) are both rare; see comments in Williams and Zervos 1992, p. 190, note (47).
- (84, 85) Anastasios P. Tzamalīs now assigns both the "Clarentia" and the "De Clarentia" issues of these deniers (thus coins 92-61, 92-90, 92-283, 92-285) to *Charles I*; see Tzamalīs, pp. 114–115.
- (91) Philip's deniers with D instead of DE in the reverse legend sometimes have an inverted S in the legend of the obverse. Schlumberger (p. 317) mentions this peculiarity without comment, but it is possible that all coins with the inverted letter are in fact counterfeits. Coin 92-185 is illustrated on Plate 12.
- (92) This particular variety lacks the usual DR and has secret marks, dot-crosslet-dot or, more probably, *dot-lis-dot*, at the end of the obverse legend. The letter on either side of the Castle Tournois on the reverse seems to be an F, as noted by Schlumberger (p. 317), not an E, as mentioned by Metcalf. Neither Metcalf nor Schlumberger mentions the secret marks of the obverse legend.
- (93, 94, 96, 97) The arrangement and attribution of the Athenian deniers of William and Guy II de la Roche have been thoroughly revised by Tzamalīs in his recent article on the Xirokhorī hoard. He suggests that among the many known secret-mark varieties of the "G Dux" type, the earliest ones are those with *square E* in the legends and *broken annulets* in the Castle Tournois, and that of these varieties, only the following three can be assigned to William:
1. G DVX DATENES; *arches* in Castle (var. GR 101)
 2. G DVX ATENES; *arches* in Castle (var. GR 102)
 3. G DVX ATENES; with double trefoil stops (var. GR 103)
- The other "G Dux" varieties, and the remaining types with "Gui", "Guiot", etc., all go to Guy II (Tzamalīs, pp. 116–121). It follows from an acceptance of Tzamalīs' conclusions that the Athenian deniers listed here (Cat. 93, 94, 95, 96) are to be transferred as a block to *Guy II de la Roche*. (I have refrained from using Tzamalīs' attributions in this Catalogue not because of any actual disagreement, but only in order to spare the reader of this report and the preceding three reports the irritation of inconsistent headings.)
- (99) Coins 92-4 and 92-159 are fragmentary, but it is uncertain whether the breakage is the result of deliberate mutilation (cancellation) or natural corrosion.
- (100) Coin 92-179 has been perforated twice along a diameter of the flan and is counted as "cut".

Note on the Frankish Coins. Deformed or mutilated specimens are described in the Catalogue as they have been in the past. Thus coins cut into halves, quarters, or some other irregular shape are designated as “cut”; coins twisted, folded, or pounded into a rough shape are designated as “bent”. The 10 uncertain coins of “Tournois” variety noted in the Catalogue (p. 50), but not individually listed, are probably mostly Frankish.

CORRIGENDA AND CHANGES TO ATTRIBUTIONS

In *Hesperia* 61, 1992, pp. 179–191:

P. 180, group V (Stratigraphic List), subheading, *read Lot 1990-23 (Basket 30*)*

P. 183, no. 5 (91-6, etc.), date *read* 400–31 B.C.

P. 187, no. 48 (91-141), obverse, *read* +G PRINCESP, etc.

In *Hesperia* 60, 1991, pp. 41–58:

P. 54, no. 112 (90-24), obverse, reverse, *read* +(AN)GELVS S(ABC) Cross/+(D)ELLA P(ATRA) Castle Tournois

Note: This coin, struck at Neopatras, can be attributed to John II Angelus Comnenus, Sebastocrator of Great Wallachia (A.D. 1303–1318).

ORESTES H. ZERVOS

CORINTH EXCAVATIONS

American School of Classical Studies

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Units 1 and 2 from southwest. Paved court at lower left, room 4 of Unit 1 at lower right, rooms 1 and 2 in middle ground

CHARLES K. WILLIAMS, II AND ORESTES H. ZERVOS: FRANKISH CORINTH: 1992

PLATE 2



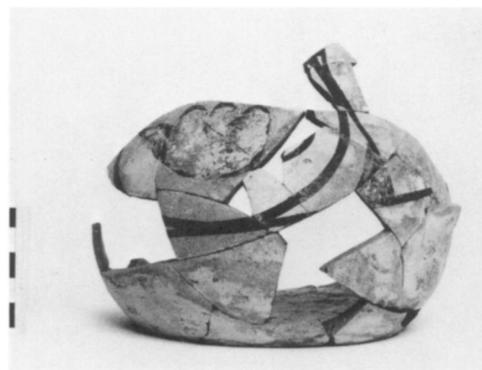
a. Unit 1, corridor and room 4, from west



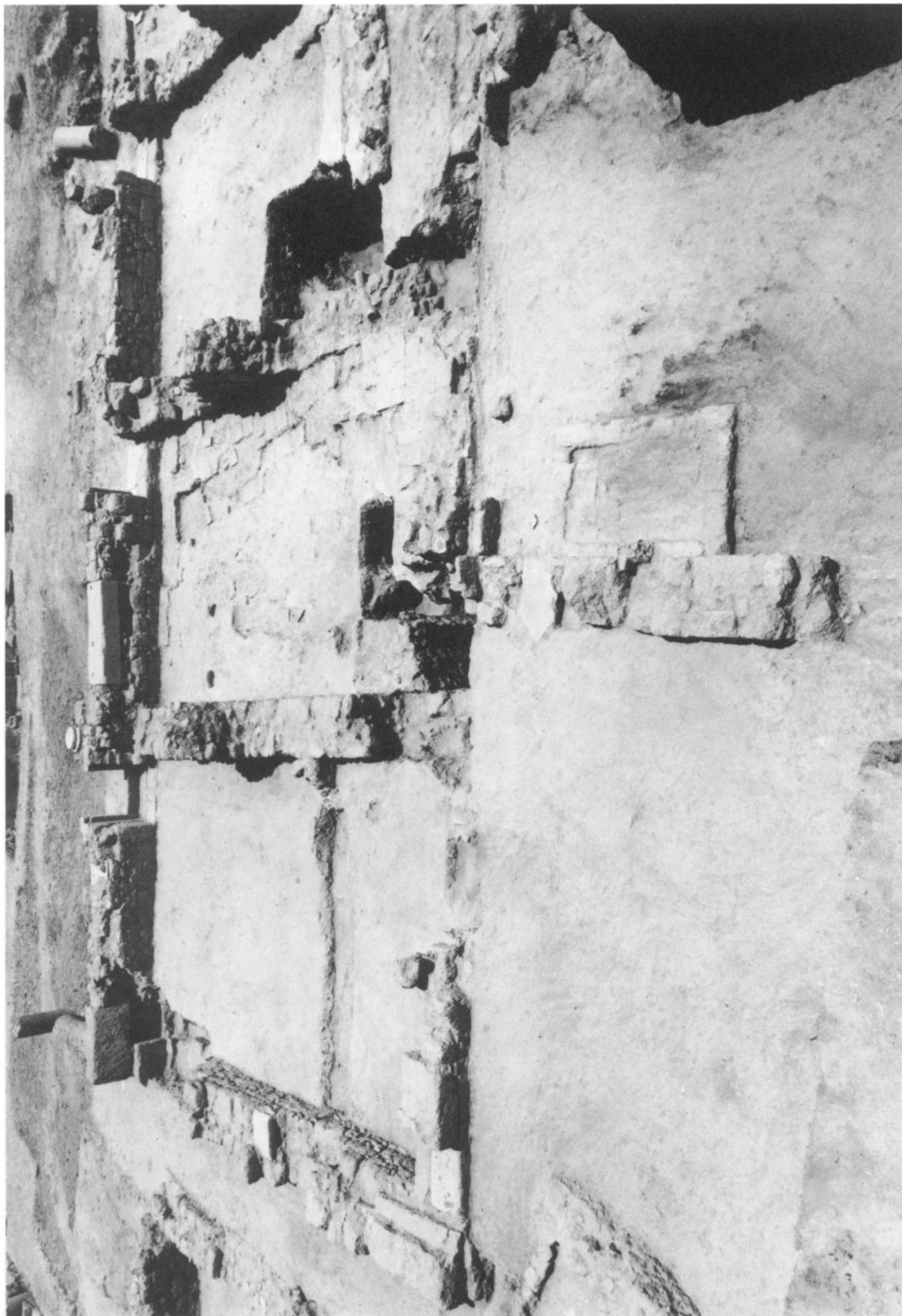
b. Paved court from south



c. Paved court, detail of base and millstones, from north



1



Rooms 1-3 of Unit 1 from west. Northwest Passage at left between Units 1 and 2. Annex at lower right

CHARLES K. WILLIAMS, II AND ORESTES H. ZERVOS: FRANKISH CORINTH: 1992



Rooms 1-4 of Unit 2 from west. Northwest Passage at right. Pit 1992-1 (Deposit 3) in left foreground

CHARLES K. WILLIAMS, II AND ORESTES H. ZERVOS: FRANKISH CORINTH: 1992



Church and narthex from west-northwest

CHARLES K. WILLIAMS, II AND ORESTES H. ZERVOS: FRANKISH CORINTH: 1992

PLATE 6



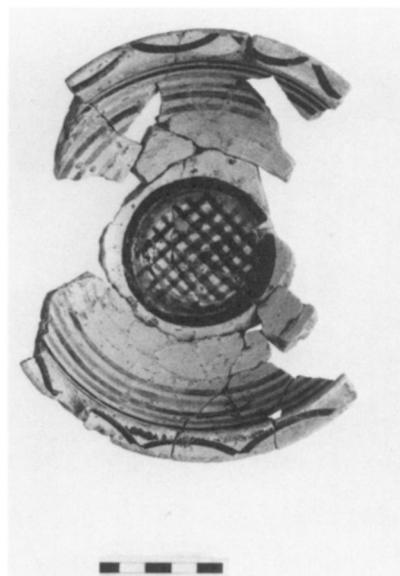
5



6



8



7



10



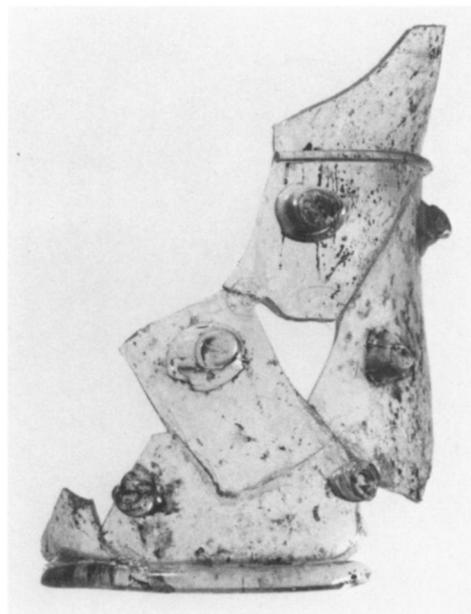
9



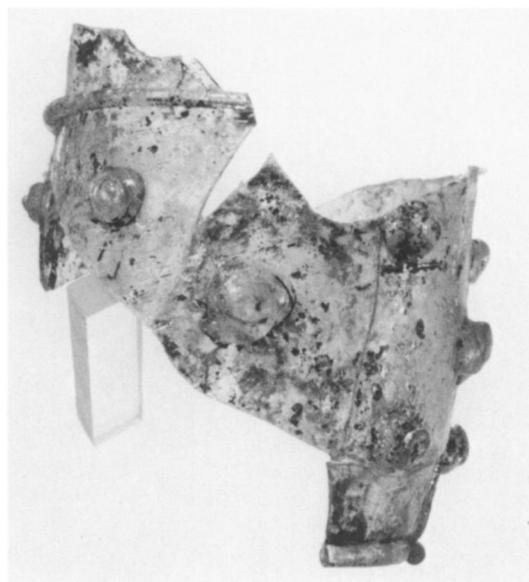
11



18a



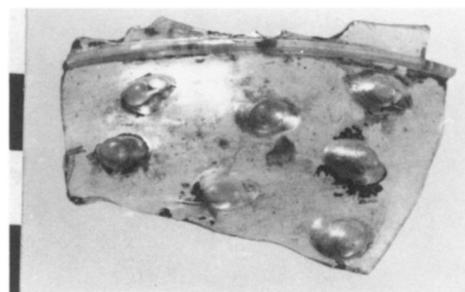
Printed cup (uncatalogued)



26

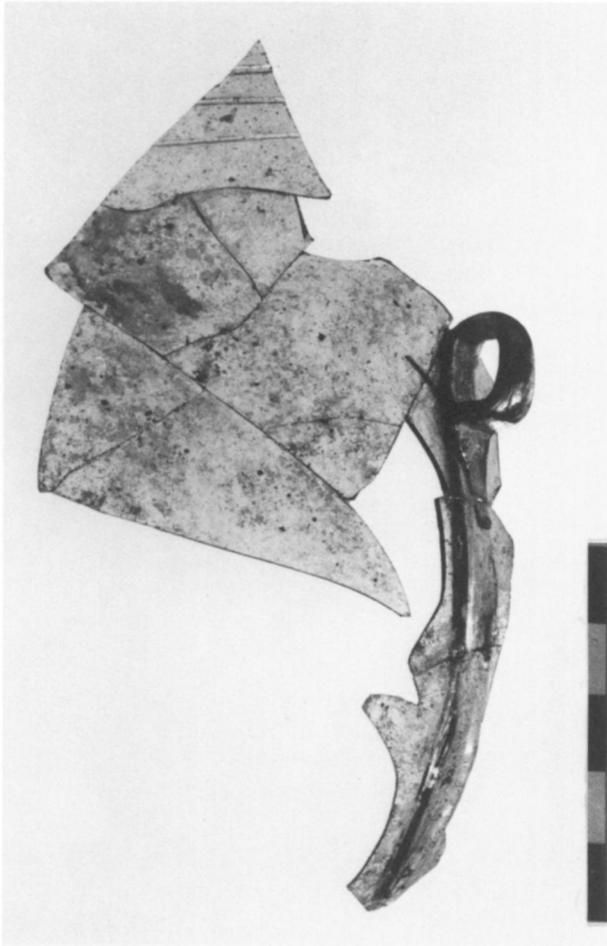


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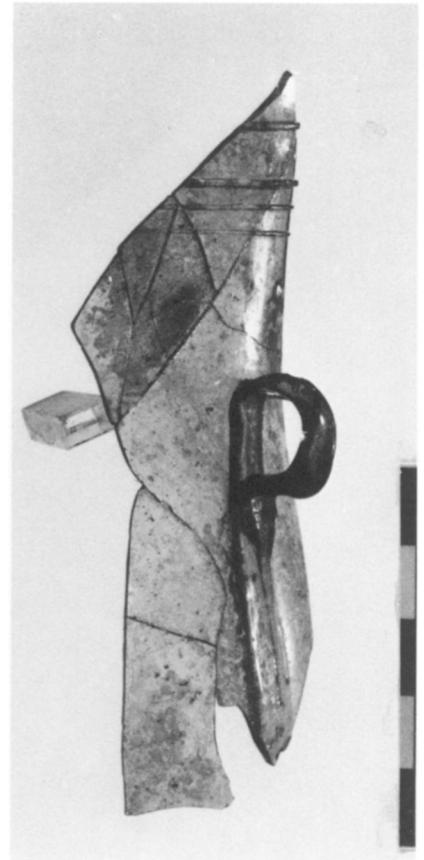


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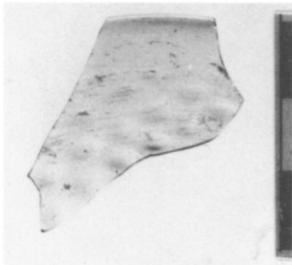
PLATE 8



20a



20b



24



32



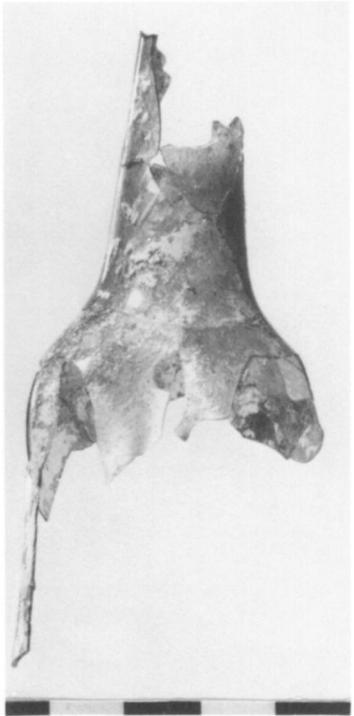
31



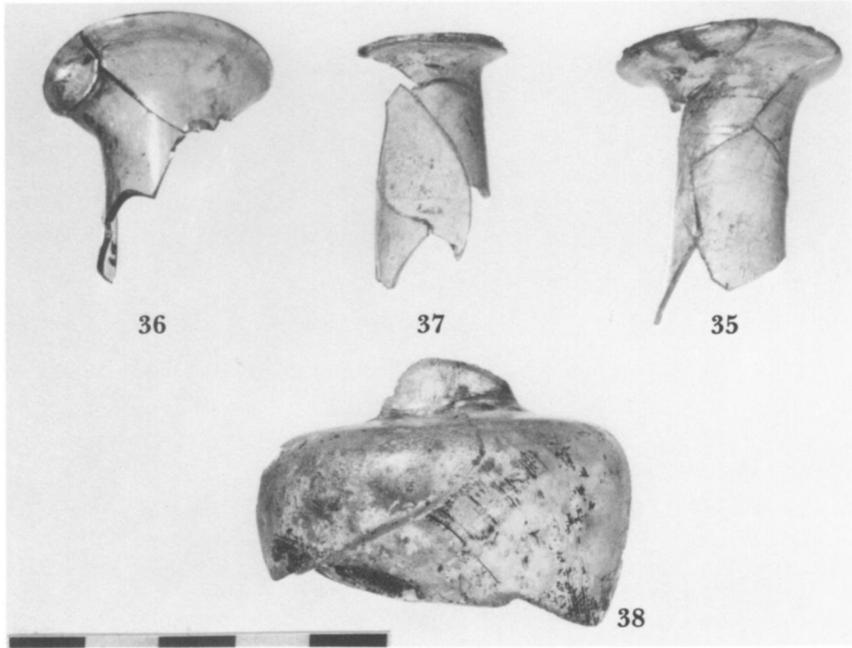
19



23



34



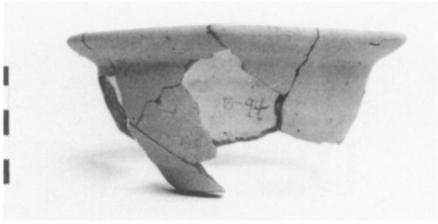
36

37

35

38

PLATE 10



12



15



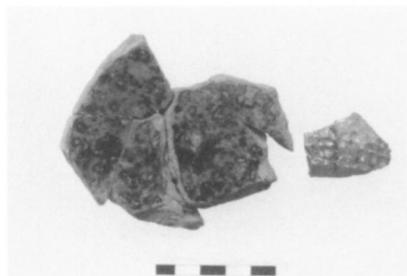
13



22



14



16



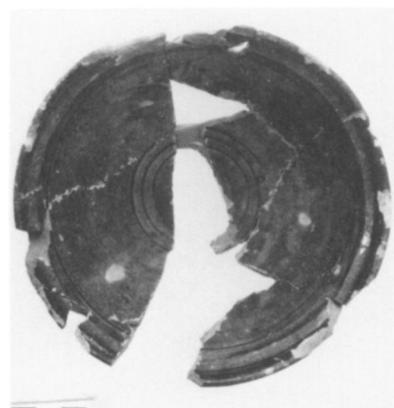
17



39



40



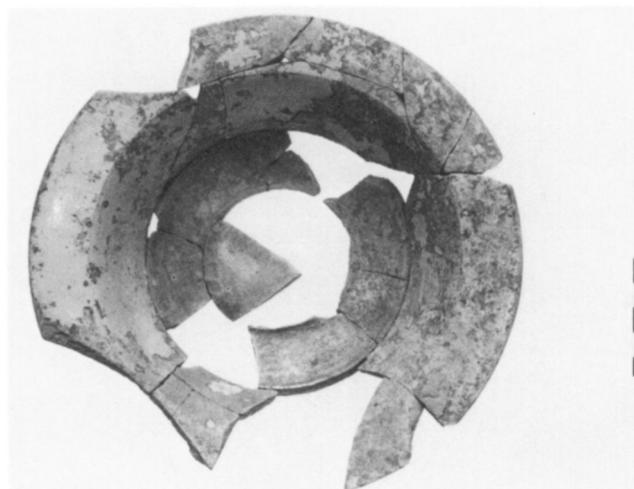
41



42



43



44

PLATE 12

