

FRANKISH CORINTH: 1994

(PLATES 1–15)

UNIT 1, a large rectangular structure with a paved central court, was erected in the last third of the 13th century, just south of what in the Roman period had been the temenos of Temple E (Fig. 1, Pl. 1).¹

Only one room (1) of the Frankish building, a space subdivided by a north–south partition, interrupts the rectangular form of the 13th-century complex. The room projects

¹ The American School of Classical Studies at Athens was able to conduct its 1994 excavation season at Ancient Corinth only because of the cooperation and good will of a number of persons and agencies. First and foremost of those to be thanked are the Greek Archaeological Service and its Director, Ioannis Tzedakis. K. Phani Pachyianni, the Ephor of the Argolid and the Corinthia, and Professor William D. E. Coulson, the Director of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, have my gratitude for their year-round availability when help or consultation was needed. I also warmly thank Zoe Aslamantzidou and the staff of the Archaeological Service at Corinth for their help and cooperation.

Special mention should be made this year of Dr. Sarah Vaughan and the Wiener Laboratory. Because of the arrangements made by Dr. Vaughan, Corinth was able to expand its investigation and the effectiveness of its research in the following areas:

1. The water-sieving of an assortment of floor levels within a series of dining rooms in the Demeter Sanctuary on the north slope of Akrokorinthos. Excavation was supervised by Dr. Nancy Bookidis. The analysis of the collection of recovered floral and faunal remains is being made by Dr. Lynn Snyder and Professor Julie Hansen.

2. The analysis of the skeletal remains of the Frankish period excavated between 1989 and 1994 is being made by Dr. Ethne Barnes.

3. The examination of limestone quarries in the Corinthia is being made by Dr. Christopher Hayward, with the expectation that this study will be the basis for a larger study on the economics of the Corinthian quarry industry from the Archaic through the Roman period.

4. Analysis of plasters, cements, and concretes is being conducted by Dr. Ruth Siddall, with the hope that the analysis of specific samples will produce precise terms for describing the various materials. Already it has been determined that specific ingredients are used for Corinthian mortars according to their various functions.

Dr. David Romano and a staff of five continued the computerization of the archaeological remains exposed by the American Excavations at Corinth, in preparation for a detailed publication of the data collected.

Again this year, as in years past, the Corinth staff not only made the numerous activities of the excavation possible but focused efficiently and effectively upon the activities of the season. For this, primary thanks go to Dr. Nancy Bookidis, Curator of the Corinth Museum, and to Aristomenes Arberores, foreman of the Corinth Excavations of the American School. Dr. Orestes Zervos, numismatist of the excavation, has used his skills and patience not only to serve the numismatic community but also to give added meaning to the yearly excavation report.

Miss Stella Bouzaki, conservator, labored carefully and effectively with the large range of excavation materials, while Messrs. Nikolas Didaskalou, Anastasios Papaioannou, and George Arberores applied their skills mostly to the restoration of pottery, stone, and glass. I would like to thank as well the excavation photographers, I. Ioannidou and L. Barzioti, for their excellent site and find photographs, especially those used in this year's report. Finally, thanks go to the students who supervised areas excavated during the 1994 spring season. The supervisors during the regular campaign were Ms. Angeliki Kosmopoulou, Ms. Alison Lonshein, and Ms. Colette Czapski, Dr. Martha Habash, and Mr. Sean Hemingway.

Hesperia 64.1, 1995

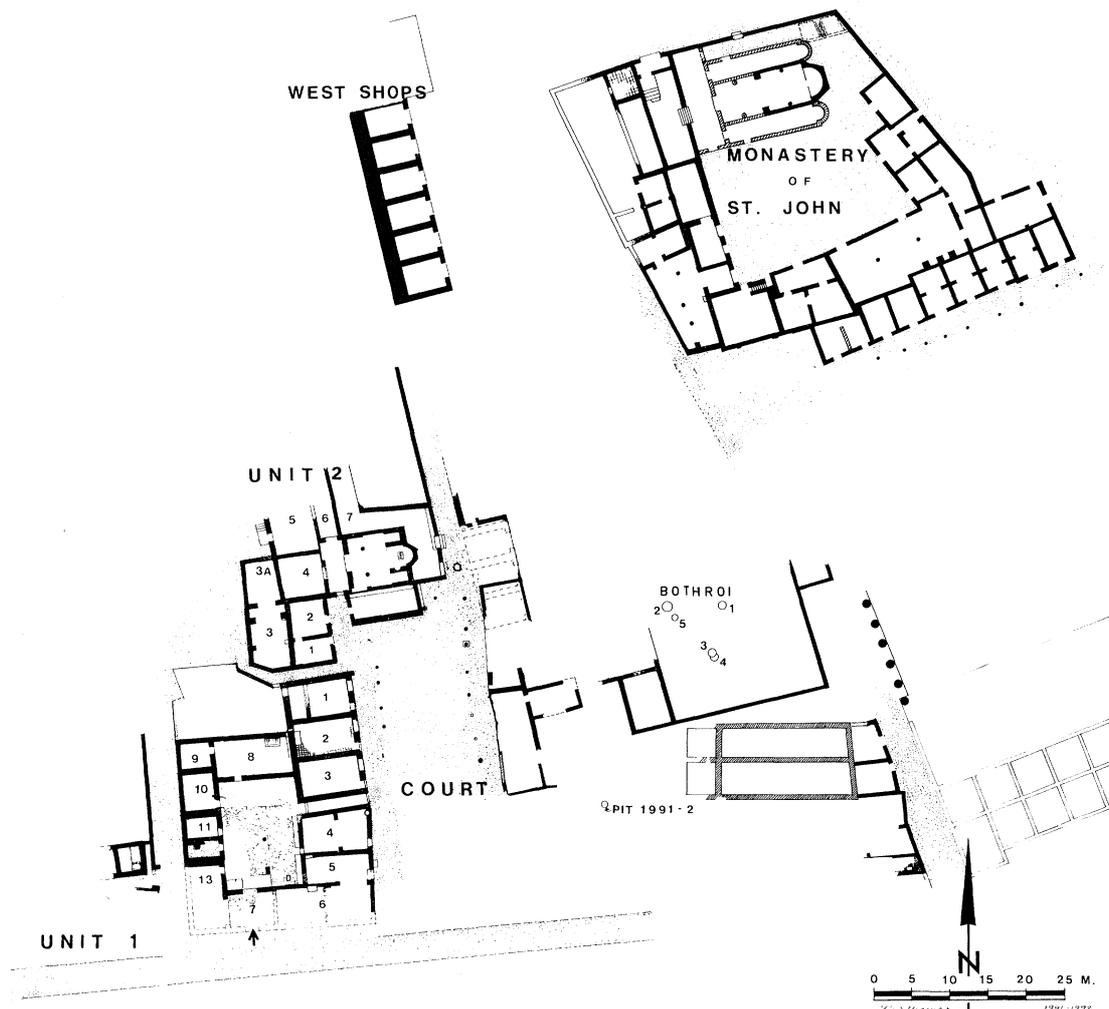


FIG. 1. General plan, west side of Frankish Corinth, ca. A.D. 1300

northward from the northeast corner of the unit. In so doing, it impinges upon the site of a Roman stoa that earlier had defined the south side of the Roman temenos of Temple E. The placement of the Frankish building appears to have been determined, however, by the course of the paved decumanus of the Roman period that had passed south of the Roman temenos. The later use is attested by the numerous levels of road metal that accumulated here into the Turkish period.² The south side of the Frankish structure took its orientation from this thoroughfare, and the main entrance to the building appears to have been through the façade that flanked the road.

A gravel-surfaced square, apparently with free public access, lies along the east side of Unit 1 and is connected by a narrow corridor to the paved court at the core of the building.

² Williams and Zervos 1987, pp. 1–3.

The corridor runs east–west between the third and fourth room on the east side of the building, counting from room 1 at the northeast corner of the unit.

The building just described was first identified as Unit 1 in the excavation season of 1990. By the end of the excavation season of 1994 the unit had been almost totally cleared, leaving only its south façade and the southwest corner of the structure buried in undug fill. Thus it is now possible to determine various functions within the building and to identify it as a hostel, hospice, or inn, probably set up to serve the sick, the poor, and pilgrims passing through Corinth to and from the Near East (Fig. 2).



FIG. 2. Unit 1, *ca.* 1300, plan

That the complex served international travelers can be deduced from the number of Tuscan bankers' tokens or jetons scattered in and around the unit. Banking facilities may

well have been set up in room 4, where two tokens were found; a third token was recovered in debris from a collapsed wall in the adjacent passageway.³

Hospital facilities are to be inferred from the finds recovered from room 5. In the destruction debris of that room were found a large number of pharmaceutical containers, including six albarelli, or drug pots, and seven ovoid-bodied jars, one of which comes from Mameluk Egypt.⁴ Jars of this type, like the albarelli, are known to have been used by mediaeval pharmacists. A large doorway on the south side of the pharmacy opens into room 6. The area assigned to rooms 6 and 7 in the 1993 excavation must now be reanalysed and reapportioned.⁵

This year three occupational phases have been distinguished here. The first is synchronous with the phase of Unit 1 that came to an end in A.D. 1312. The second phase is a repair probably made immediately after the Catalan disaster, the third, at some as yet undetermined later date.

Room 6 lies at the southeast corner of Unit 1. The room may well have been used as an infirmary or dormitory. In the first phase the room was about 12.50 m. long from east to west, with a transverse masonry arch or rib spanning the room at a point 4.84 m. from its east wall. The remains of that rib, as preserved today in the north wall of the room, include a poros foundation protruding 0.31 m. above the clay floor. This foundation supports the bottommost voussoir or springer, which is secured to the backing wall by cement. The springer, placed on end, is 0.25 m. thick and 0.64 m. wide; its concave face is *ca.* 0.42 m. high. The 0.64 m. dimension represents the full width of the masonry rib itself. The keystone was found where it had fallen on the clay floor in the middle of room 6. Part of a hearth platform is preserved against the north wall, slightly west of the transverse arch; it projects 0.55 m. into the room. This fireplace apparently was not used for cooking, for no bones or evidence of food was found in the vicinity. Its main purpose probably was to warm the space.

After 1312 the southeast corner of Unit 1 was radically redesigned. A fragment of an insubstantial north–south wall, 0.40 m. wide, was revealed standing just west of the arch that had been near the middle of room 6 (Fig. 2, dotted north–south wall in room 6). The wall has no foundation but, rather, was constructed over the destruction debris of A.D. 1312. This light wall, reconstructed with a length of 6.55 m., apparently was to serve as the eastern limit of the room. The eastern five and a half or so meters of the original room 6 were left unroofed and united with the graveled court east of Unit 1. The original east wall was reduced to the level of the original floor, and a hard surface was formed in the postdestruction era over the disturbed destruction debris that had found its way into the trench after the stones had been removed. The door or broad opening that had connected room 5 to room 6 before the Catalan sack was closed, for if allowed to remain open, it would have afforded a broad access to the exterior, not to the now truncated room 6.

³ Williams and Zervos 1992, pp. 142, 178; Williams and Zervos 1993, p. 34.

⁴ For albarelli, see Williams and Zervos 1994, nos. 18–29, pp. 16–22; for the Mameluk jar, no. 11, pp. 14–15. Fragments of a second Egyptian Mameluk jar, C-1993-40 a–d, were recovered from disturbed fill within the same area. Originally the pot from which these sherds came may have been used in room 5.

⁵ For the original numbering, see Williams and Zervos 1994, fig. 2.

About the only find of interest recovered from the area of room 6 is a lead ampulla, MF-1994-9, found near the north end of the transverse arch in earth immediately above the destruction debris of 1312.⁶

In the third phase, room 6 was again altered, this time by the construction of a new east wall, which angled south-southeast from the east side of the arch in the north wall. Its south end disappears within the unexcavated south scarp of the excavation. This new partition made room 6, at a minimum, 7.08 m. long.

The main entrance into Unit 1 is called room 7; it stands immediately west of room 6. Although badly damaged by overbuilding, it still preserves enough of its original plan to permit the following description and to allow one to assume that it served as an entrance hall. Room 7 is a space 5.63 m. wide east-west, if measured along its north wall. Set into the north wall a bit west of the central axis of the room is a doorway, 1.71 m. wide; it allows communication between the room and the paved court at the heart of the unit. The eastern jamb of this door is 1.68 m. west of the northeast corner of the room. Between 1.95 m. and 2.18 m. west of this same corner are preserved two poros blocks of a curb, set into the floor of room 7. On the east side of the curb, the floor is earthen, well packed with broken tiles laid flat; on the west side of the curb and sloping downward toward the west is a cobbled floor, appropriate for heavy human and animal traffic. Evidence is preserved for a doorway in both the east and west walls of the hall. The eastern door opens directly into room 6 with its central arch. The room to the west of the entrance hall is, as of the end of 1994, totally unexcavated, but it seems likely that this will prove to be a stable for housing horses and pack animals and perhaps also a storage room for provisions. As yet, no such supply room has been identified in Unit 1.

Room 8 is on the opposite, or north, side of the court. A well-preserved built hearth still stands against its north wall. When this room was excavated the floor around the hearth was found covered in heavy ash mixed with a large amount of faunal material, ranging from the teeth of cows and sheep to bird bones. To the east side of the hearth were found a number of fragmentary cooking pots. The evidence definitely indicates that the hearth was used for the preparation of foods. Along the east wall ran a sluice by which water could be drained from the room. Finally, evidence for dining was recovered from the clay floor of the court immediately south of room 8: the clay was found to be liberally packed with bones, assumedly thrown there by persons eating the food prepared in room 8.

Room 9 occupies the northwest corner of Unit 1, adjacent to room 8. It is almost square, 3.45 m. north-south by 3.95 m. east-west; it was entered by a doorway 0.96 m. wide through its east wall, which serves as a party wall with room 8. The clay floor of room 9 and the stone threshold of that doorway are flush, one step higher than the floor of room 8. Because the threshold preserves traces of pivot holes, one can restore a single-leafed door here. At floor level within room 9 and against the west wall is a rectangular fireplace, 1.05 m. by 2.10 m., once framed by stone curbing. The floor of the hearth is paved with reused tiles. Few bones were found around the hearth but perhaps enough to suggest that this room was used for reception and some private dining.

⁶ See *Corinth* XII, no. 575 for an ampulla of similar shape.

North of rooms 8 and 9 is a walled court devoid of architectural features. Access to it is by means of a small door or gate at the northeast corner of the area, by which the space is connected to the public graveled roadway that delineates the north side. Another access into the space is preserved close-by the first, this one leading from room 1. Excavation of a small trench in the southwest corner of the court produced fine, soft soil, almost no sherds, and even fewer rocks. By comparison with the fills that have been found elsewhere at this level, one conclusion easily made is that this had been garden soil. If that is so, and the conclusion seems logical, the door leading from the court into the partitioned west end of Room 1 may well have served as access into a storeroom for garden equipment and, perhaps, for the storage of produce, seeds, and roots.

It appears that Unit 1 was designed to serve the outside world as well as persons residing on the premises. This can be postulated from the architectural remains of room 2, adjacent to the northeast corner room of Unit 1. Room 2 originally had its floor completely tiled. Traces of that tiling now exist throughout the room, but the tiles themselves are well preserved only in patches. The best-preserved segment is in the southwest corner, adjacent to a raised rectangular hearth that is built against the west wall. The room served as a kitchen, and as might be expected, bone and ash were found covering the tiles *in situ* beside the hearth. Built into the east wall of the room are a window and a door, both opening onto the public graveled court east of the unit. The window was of generous proportions, as is attested by its marble sill, and was closed by a two-valved set of shutters or leaves of a window. Apparently the food prepared within the room was served primarily through this opening. To judge from the generous proportions of the room, however, the existence of the window does not preclude the use of some of the floor space for inside dining.

ROOM 12 OF UNIT 1 AND THE VAULTED CHAMBER (Fig. 3)

Room 12 of Unit 1 has been set apart in this report because at least three building periods can be identified within its fabric. A heavy north-south wall underlies the east end of the earlier plaster floor, indicating that the wall definitely predates the initial construction of the unit. Room 12 in its next phase was *ca.* 1.40 m. wide from north to south and 3.90 m. long. Its west wall is 0.55 m. wide and rises to a maximum preserved height of 0.93 m. above the original floor. The south wall, applied directly against the north face of a preexisting structure to the south, is *ca.* 0.48–0.53 m. wide. The east wall is wider than the other original walls of the room, its superstructure being *ca.* 0.87 m. thick. Its foundation is thicker still, for the socle projects *ca.* 0.08–0.10 m. from the west face of the wall. Even so, its fabric preserves no signs of alteration or supplementary construction. The north wall of the room, if stripped of its additions, is *ca.* 0.50–0.52 m. wide. Its foundation reaches a depth of at least 0.85 m. below the earlier of the two plaster floors.

The only preserved access to room 12 is through a door in its court wall (Fig. 3, section B). Here the southern half of the threshold is still preserved *in situ*, resting directly upon the socle. Made of a hard, white limestone block, which originally had been a piece of Roman road paving, its east edge is set flush with the east face of the wall. Since the limestone block is only 0.65–0.71 m. wide, it leaves a tread 0.25 m. wide on the west side of the socle by which to descend into the room. The threshold is *ca.* 0.16 m. above the tread, and the tread is between 0.12 m. and 0.16 m. above the plaster floor. On the exterior, however, the surface of

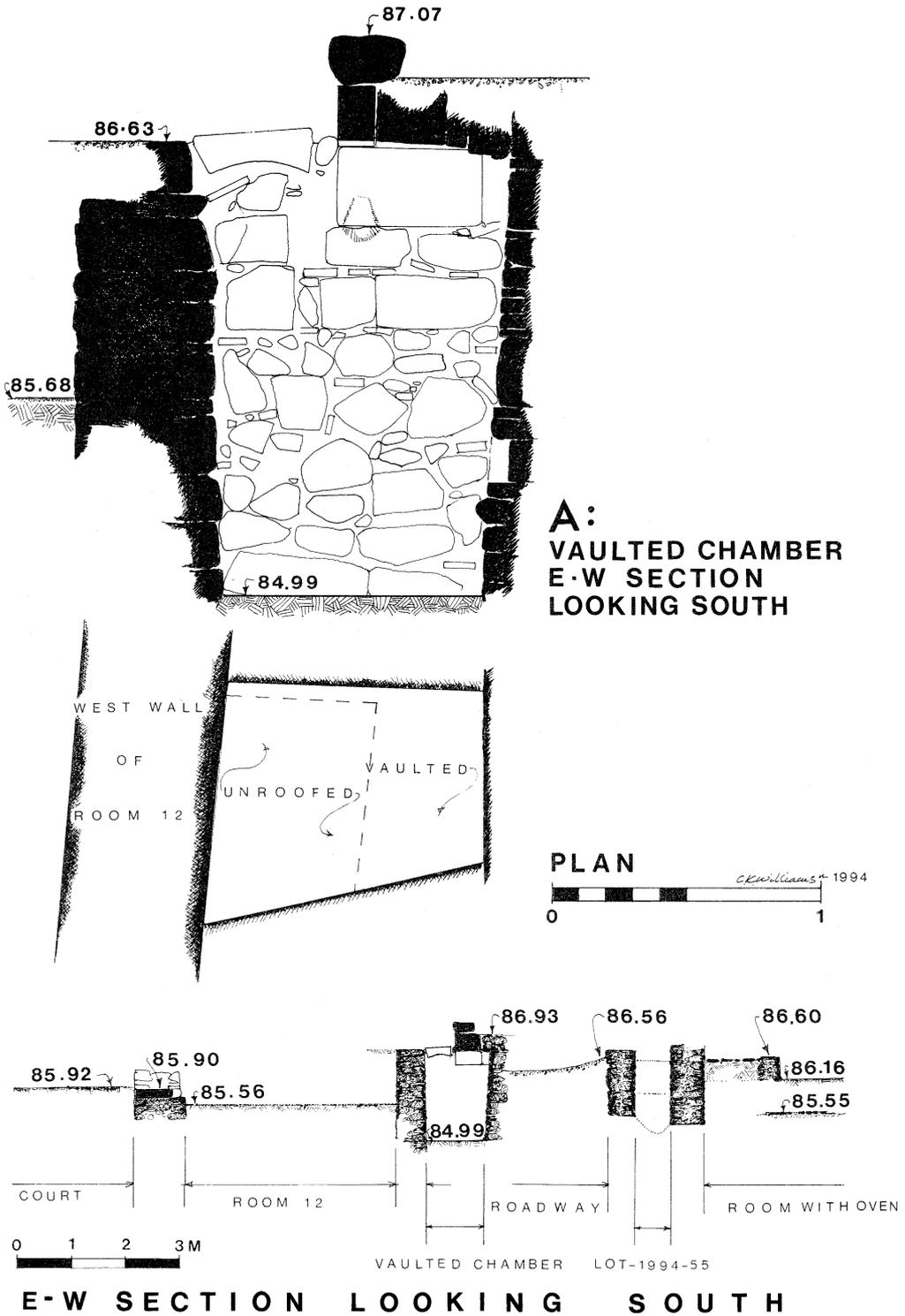


FIG. 3. Vaulted chamber, after A.D. 1312, plan and sections

the paved court, at *ca.* 85.92 m. above sea level, is two to three centimeters higher than the top of the threshold at *ca.* +85.90 m. It appears likely, because the exterior paving is higher than the threshold, that the court was paved some time after the construction of Unit 1. This supposition seems well taken, for the paving blocks are set directly upon a hard-packed gravel surface, which probably served as the first occupation level of the court.

Two plaster floors, one immediately over the other, run to the base of all four walls of room 12. Sometime after the laying of the second floor, however, a supplementary dry wall was built against the south face of the north wall, narrowing room 12 by 0.44–0.47 m. This dry wall was built without foundations, directly upon the plaster floor. A buttress 0.70 m. wide projects southward into the room for 0.57 m. from the face of the addition, thereby forming a small alcove 0.90 m. wide between the pier and the west wall; no evidence exists for a complementary pier projecting from the south wall. Not only is room 12 different from all other rooms of the unit because of its plaster floors but both plaster floors lie well below the level of the paved court and the threshold into room 12.

The last use of any part of room 12 is seen in a segment of its west wall, still intact to a height of *ca.* 0.93 m. above the plaster floor (Fig. 3, section B). Against the west face of this fragmentary wall was erected a vaulted structure, the interior space of which is rhomboid in plan. The crypt extends for an interior east–west length of 1.07 m. and was dug down into the layers of road metal immediately west of Unit 1. Its eastern end wall is 0.83 m. wide from north to south; its western end wall is narrower, being only 0.58 m. wide. The crypt was entered through a rectangular opening 0.83 m. north–south by 0.56 m. east–west at the eastern end of the ceiling; 1.70 m. below the soffit of the vault is a hard, earth floor at an elevation of +84.99 m. The vault, 0.58 m. long from east to west, roofs the area from the point of access to the west wall of the chamber. At the west wall the maximum clear height of the chamber is *ca.* 1.60 m. The vault, where it is visible at the mouth of the entrance, was constructed of four poorly set voussoirs; a fifth was used as a capping stone along the top of the south wall of the entrance to the crypt (Fig. 3, section A).

Just west of the access, that is, at the eastern end of the vault where the springers meet the north and south side walls, two shallow sockets or depressions have been hacked into the opposing walls, as if a horizontal wooden crossbar had spanned the space (Fig. 3, section A). Also, a small horizontal channel runs within the back or west wall of the crypt at about 0.45 m. above the floor; it is apparently the slot for a rectangular wooden member long since rotted away.

Unfortunately, very little is preserved of the structure to which this crypt originally belonged. The associated occupation level, a floor immediately east of the manhole entrance, was distinguishable at 86.63 m. above sea level but was badly disturbed both by bothroi that pocked the area and by trenches made in the search for stone building material. One imported pitcher, C-1994-27, was recovered from this floor. (It is decorated with green paint and white slip over a reddish body glaze and has a three-line graffito scratched on the undersurface of its base.) This occupation level has not been identified elsewhere in the excavated vicinity. What purpose did the vaulted chamber serve, once it was built and functioning? The chamber is too small to have served for continuous occupation or for the storage of bulky produce. In addition, it does not have the correct proportions to have been designed as a Late Christian or Byzantine vaulted grave: it is too short and too deep, and access to the space is through the roof of the chamber, not by a shaft through the east wall.

It is suggested here that the chamber may have served as a small root cellar for the storage of supplies demanding a cool place or for the hanging and seasoning of game and suspension of various provisions from the wooden beam. Since the room was found devoid of any artifacts from its original occupation, one is hard put to be precise about the function the room was designed to serve. No primary debris was found within the chamber; rather it was found full to the vault with discarded bones, shells, glass, and pottery.

A more difficult question now presents itself. Why was this room completely filled with garbage and discarded pottery, some pots still whole and much only cracked or chipped? This is especially true of the glazed and cooking wares. The coarse and matt-painted wares, on the other hand, are all fragmentary, as though they were shoveled into the chamber more carelessly and brought from a greater distance. The fill was homogeneous from top to bottom, with sherds joining from multiple levels within the fill; one cannot say that small amounts of refuse were dumped periodically, thereby building up a stratified deposit over time. One possible explanation comes to mind: the material may have been discarded because of the Black Death. If some member or members of the household had succumbed, measures such as the cleaning out of the kitchen and pantry may have been taken to purify the household and protect the uninfected members. It seems less likely that this cleanup took place in the aftermath of an Arabic attack on Corinth in 1327 or in the years following.⁷ In the aftermath of a sack, unbroken pots might well have been saved, or if shoveled into the vaulted chamber, they would have been mixed with such destruction debris as wood, iron nails, building blocks, tiles, and the like; no such debris was found within the chamber.

This vaulted chamber is important because it brings into focus facts about post-1312 Corinth that were not clearly distinguishable before this year. Now, over the ruins of Unit 1, traces of a substantial new building with a new design are emerging. After A.D. 1312 the west wall of Unit 1 was largely cannibalized to its stone foundations, except for the small segment of the west wall of room 12 that remained standing to a height of over 0.70 m., to be reused as the east wall of the new vaulted chamber. Until now, archaeological evidence has indicated that cleanup activity after the Catalan attack occurred only along the east side of the unit and that those repairs were quite minimal.

Over 1.30 cubic meters of refuse were removed from the vaulted chamber. From this fill were recovered 83 complete or largely complete glazed table-ware vessels, 39 or more in cooking-ware fabric, at least 23 of coarse ware, including eleven fragmentary amphoras, and over 34 glass vessels; also recovered was an assortment of faunal material. The amount and range of discarded organic material indicates that the segment of society with which we are dealing was maintaining a standard of living well above the normal subsistence level. Fragments of eggshell, apparently from chicken eggs, were found throughout the fill, as were bird and fish bones, fish scales, a variety of sea shells, the remains of sea urchins, and tortoise shells. The remains of three kittens⁸ were an unexpected part of the mix.⁸ Most common, however, were the skeletal remains of sheep and goat, including skulls and horns. These two types of animals must have supplied the bulk of the table meat for this group.

⁷ Jacoby 1974, pp. 235, 253.

⁸ I thank Dr. Lynn Snyder for the identification of the feline remains.

The assemblage may well be the discards from a single household. In any case, the deposit shows that a high standard of living was maintained by at least certain people or groups in Corinth after 1312 and that a healthy import trade continued between Corinth and Italy after the Catalan attack, even if only for a short period. In other words, Corinth may not have been reduced to a devastated wasteland after 1312, even though the numismatic evidence would seem to suggest otherwise.

ROADWAY AND ENCLOSURE WALL WEST OF UNIT 1

A series of hard road surfaces are built up against the west wall of Unit 1. The road metal into which the west wall of the unit was dug is in places as much as a meter higher than the floors found within room 10, 11, or 12 (Fig. 3). Circulation in the street was heavy enough to pack the discrete levels into crusts of road metal; one of the lowest such surfaces excavated is cut by the foundation trench of the west wall of the unit. Traffic was apparently not so heavy that the roadway could not be used for burying garbage: two large Frankish bothroi that were dug through the roadways have been excavated this year.⁹

A stone wall 0.55 m. wide defines the west side of this 3.38 m.-wide roadway. Where preserved, the wall is constructed in the Byzantine manner, with liberal use of tiles in both horizontal and vertical stone joints. Its foundation trench, visible along the east side, opens from the same road level as that of the west wall of Unit 1. Although the enclosure wall is deeply founded, it is not so heavily constructed that it should be identified as a defense wall. More probably it should be construed as a compound wall or a wall protecting the limits of monastic property. It may have been constructed in the late 12th or early 13th century, but in either case it appears to have been built well before Unit 1 took on the form it had just before A.D. 1312.

In its late 13th-century phase the wall was pierced by an opening immediately west of Room 13 of Unit 1. Two heavy foundations flank the east side of the opening; the south one preserves the lowest course of a rectangular superstructure 0.64 m. east-west by 1.04 m. north-south. Two piers thus can be restored as reinforcing the jambs of the wall opening, in a manner which suggests that they were part of a simple gate construction.

The west end of a poros-sided drain, its bottom unlined, lies in the middle of the street between the piers of the gate, packed within the top level of the road gravel there. This appears to be the original starting point of the drain. Thereafter it follows fill that slopes downward toward the east and is buried in fill that overlies the paved court of Unit 1; here the stratum immediately supersedes the paving chronologically. The drain is better built at its lower east end than in the section preserved in the gravel roadway. At court level the drain walls are carefully constructed of pieces of squared poros, with fitted poros slabs

⁹ The pottery from one of these bothroi is stored in lot 1994-13; the latest coin recovered from it, coin 1994-32, is from the mint of Louis IX. This pit lies immediately west of rooms 9 and 10 of Unit 1. The pottery from the second bothros is stored in lot 1994-59. It contained a single coin, coin 1994-137. Pottery from a third bothros, dug into the road as it approached Unit 2, is now stored in lot 1994-60; it proved to contain a number of coins, including coin 1994-101 and coins 1994-114 through 1994-119. Although the coins do not indicate it, the pit should postdate the destruction of A.D. 1312.

still *in situ* covering the drain. The drain is preserved for about ten meters, but there is no indication now of the point to which the water was being channeled. The aspect of this drain that is most important here, however, is the hint that it gives about the use of the area immediately after the destruction of Unit 1 in A.D. 1312. The drain is contemporary with the last graveled road surface west of Unit 1, yet it postdates the destruction of the southwest corner of Unit 1 and its court. Here again are indications that, although people still carried on their daily life after the sack, Unit 1, as it existed before A.D. 1312, was now destroyed.

The road metal can be followed westward past the gateway in the enclosure wall. Immediately to the north of this portion of the east–west road, separated from the north–south enclosure wall by a space 0.60 m. wide, stands yet one more Frankish building. Although relatively narrow in its overall north–south dimension, the one room of this structure that was excavated in 1994 has extremely deep foundations. The reason for this is especially apparent in its north wall, which descends through soft fill to the ruins of the hypocaust of a Roman bath (Pl. 2, upper left).¹⁰ The only distinguishing features preserved in this room were a clay floor at an elevation of 86.16 m. above sea level, a bench, and a small built oven (Fig. 2; Fig. 3, right side of section B. The bench is marked with an elevation of 86.60). The bench is built against the east wall of the room and is raised about 0.40 m. above the floor. Laid upon the south end of the bench is a tiled area enclosed by a narrow mud-and-tile wall. When excavated, this paved area was covered by ash and carbon. From these remains a small built oven, perhaps used for bread and home cooking, can be restored in the southeast corner of the room.

The erection of this Frankish building probably should be placed within the late third or early in the fourth quarter of the 13th century. This date can be deduced from the pottery recovered from dumped fill contained between the foundation of the east wall of the building and the west face of the enclosure wall of Unit 1.¹¹

UNIT 2

The history of Unit 2 (Fig. 4) is more complex than that of Unit 1. It stands immediately north and northeast of Unit 1 and gives definition to the north side of the public graveled court just as Unit 1 does to the west side. Unit 2 can be identified as a monastery or convent, for at the southeast corner of this as yet incompletely excavated complex stand the remains of a church of Byzantine style with a cross-in-square plan. Some parts of this unit probably were standing before the Frankish conquest of the Morea; it went through at least two radical alterations before it apparently ceased to exist as a monastery or convent.

The first phase of Unit 2 as a monastery or convent should be considered, according to our present state of knowledge, as having been planned within a rectangle *ca.* 36 meters wide from east to west. The north–south dimension is still to be determined by future excavation,

¹⁰ The north and east wall of the Frankish room, as well as the floor, were removed in the course of the excavation of 1994 in order to reveal the remains of an underlying Roman bath. The south end of the west wall of the hypocaust of this bath was truncated during the construction of the Frankish building, for the bath appears to have been visible as a ruin into the Frankish period.

¹¹ Pottery lot 1994-55, e.g., Pl. 13:c and e; see also pp. 20–21 below.

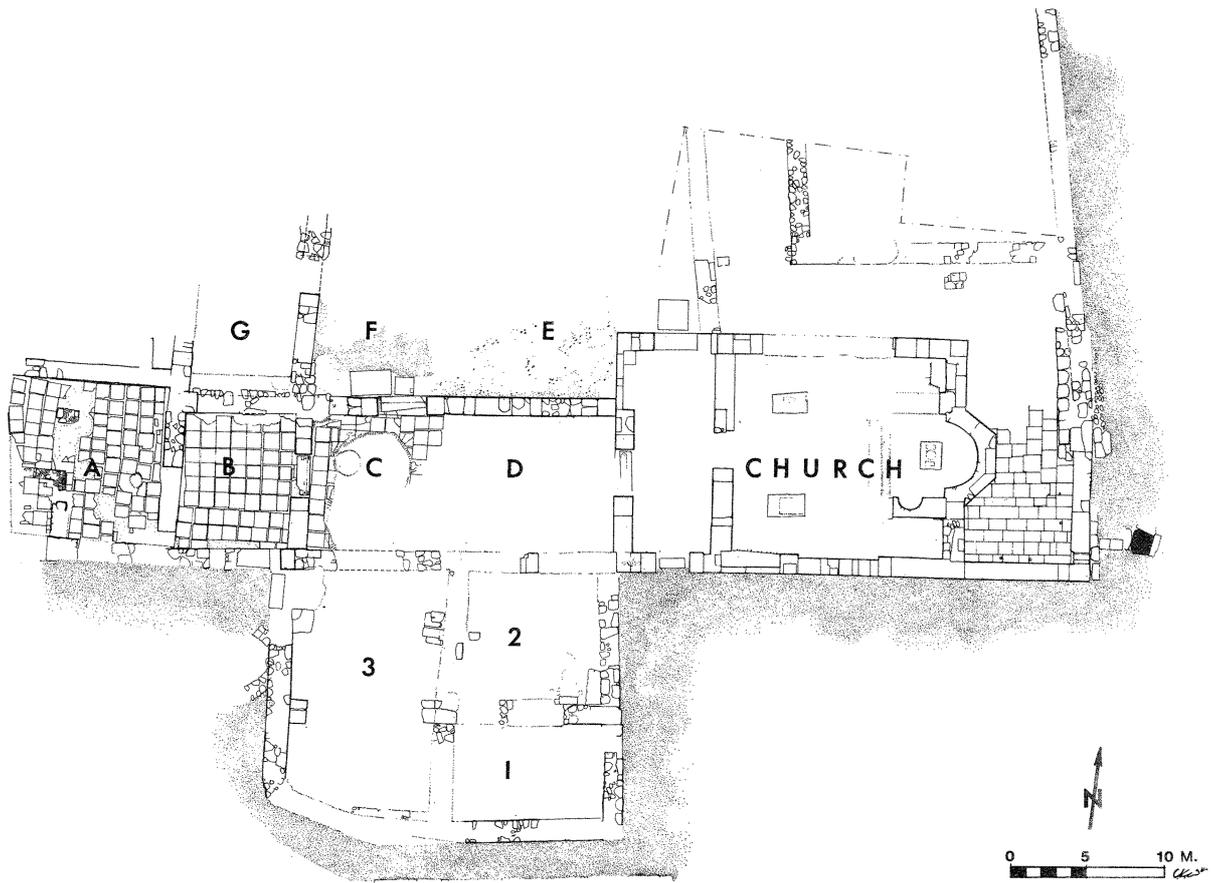


FIG. 4. Unit 2, *ca.* A.D. 1300, plan

for only the south side of the unit has been cleared. The southeastern corner stands just west of manhole 1934-13,¹² with the south wall of the complex forming the south wall of the paved court east of the church, the south wall of the church itself and its narthex, the south wall of either one or two rooms immediately west of the narthex (Fig. 4: C and D), and the south wall of two more rooms still farther west (Fig. 4: A and B). The westernmost room of this sequence is subdivided by two partition walls so that a closetlike space *ca.* 1.30 m. east–west by 1.85 m. north–south is formed in the southwest corner of that room. A three-roomed projection southward from this original east–west wall (Fig. 4: rooms 1–3) may well not be contemporaneous with the original fabric, and thus it is not considered here as part of the first phase of construction. It may be noted that on the plan the east exterior wall of this addition is not in line with the west wall of the narthex and, apparently, did not bond with the original south wall of the unit. The west wall of the addition is also staggered and is not

¹² Identified on Williams and Zervos 1994, fig. 7.

aligned with the north–south partition wall to its north, which, indeed, is part of the original construction.¹³

A detailed description of the excavated remains of Unit 2 follows, starting with room A at the southwest corner of the original complex and continuing eastward toward the church in sequence along the south side of the unit.

Room A is fully excavated and now stands cleared to its original tiled floor (Pl. 3, foreground). The room is *ca.* 5.00 m. wide at the west end and 5.20 m. wide at the east; it measures *ca.* 5.03 m. from the east wall to the west. Most of its southern wall is robbed of its fabric to well below the floor level of the room, as is the southern half of the west wall. The northernmost 1.90 m. of that wall, the north wall, and the northernmost 2.45 m. of the east wall of the room are generally preserved to heights varying between 0.05 m. and 0.62 m. above the tile floor. These walls once were covered with a heavy coat of white plaster, much of which is still in place; mud mortar was used between the blocks of the walls themselves. The walls are constructed in random ashlar with horizontally laid tiles at the joints. Tiles placed vertically do exist but are a rare phenomenon, indeed. Only one entrance is attested for room A, in its east wall. The southern half of the doorway now is totally robbed of its stones. The northern jamb is preserved at 2.45 m. from the northeast corner of the room. Certainly no door ever existed in the north wall; probably none existed in the west or the south wall either.

The construction in this room, as well as in rooms B and C, indicates a higher standard of living for the occupants of Unit 2 than is commonly found in this period at Corinth, for tiled floors are generally laid only in kitchens or where water is used continuously. In Unit 2, rooms A, B, and C have paved floors, and the tiles are set in cement. The tiles are roughly square but sometimes vary as much as seven centimeters in width or length. They are larger than those used anywhere in Unit 1, ranging as they do between 0.39 m. and 0.51 m. on a side. The tiles generally fall into two groups by size, the larger between 0.43 and 0.49 m., 0.44 m. and 0.51 m., and 0.45 m. and 0.50 m. on a side; the smaller between 0.39 m. and 0.41 m. and 0.40 m. and 0.42 m. on a side. The tiles are not set closely together; sometimes the joint between them is as wide as six centimeters. No fragments of tiles appear to be set vertically as spacers, as was done in room 2 of Unit 1.

Room C may well be the nucleus of a residential or reception area within Unit 2, but the position of its east wall cannot as yet be determined, and its north wall is poorly preserved. The exact course of the north wall has now been documented, but the wall itself has been extensively mutilated by a late pit that penetrates the tiled floor of the room and disturbs the wall at foundation level (Fig. 4; the pit can be seen in the middle of the photograph, Plate 3). As described in the previous report, the doorway through the north wall of room C is 1.62 m. wide and has a marble threshold with a doorstop along its northern edge.¹⁴ A second, similar doorway, 1.36 m. wide with a marble threshold and a 0.10 m.-wide stop, is to be found in

¹³ The rooms of the addition are numbered 1, 2, and 3; those of the original unit are numbered alphabetically, without respect to the numbering system used for the rooms of the later, rebuilt monastery/convent published in the previous *Hesperia* reports. For the numbering of rooms in the later period, see the plan in Williams and Zervos 1993, figs. 1 and 3; Williams and Zervos 1994, figs. 1 and 7.

¹⁴ Williams and Zervos 1994, p. 30. The door in the north wall of room C (there called room 3) is mentioned on p. 26.

the west wall of room C, with its northern jamb preserved 1.37 m. south of the northwest corner of the room. Here, as with the door in the north wall, the jambs are constructed of monumental blocks. All four jamb blocks are reused without having been retrimmed; those of the door in the west wall rise 1.146 m. and 0.93 m. above the tiled floor. The shorter, southern jamb is 0.64 m. wide, the taller, northern jamb 0.568 m. wide. These large jambs are constructed differently from those preserved in the west wall of room B. There the existing jamb rises to a height of over 0.94 m., but the preserved segment is composed of three blocks, not one.

The floor of room C had originally been tiled in the same manner as the floors of the two rooms to its west. In room C, however, only those tiles that are close to the south and west walls now remain *in situ*. The center of the floor was removed when the large pit, mentioned above, was dug through the tiles from an overlying level. In the future it may be possible to establish the position of the east wall of the room. Now, however, this party wall between rooms C and D is buried in fill added over room D to an elevation between 85.54 m. and 85.60 m. above sea level. This operation probably took place in the third quarter of the 13th century and can be equated with the major alteration of room F, whose floor was also raised to this level. Subsequently, at least ten skeletons were interred within room D, or room 4 as it is called in its later state. At least two of the graves are marked by headstones.

The west wall of the narthex serves as a party wall between the anteroom of the church and room D. The two spaces are connected by a doorway with marble threshold similar to those used in rooms B and C. Little else can be said about room D until it is excavated to its earliest Frankish levels.

The space immediately north of room C has a history of change and drastic alteration that may be symptomatic for the whole of Unit 2. In this one area, however, the original phase with its alterations, one major rebuilding, and improvements show most clearly the extensiveness of the rebuilding programs that were undertaken by the monastery/convent between its inception and its apparent abandonment after 1312.

Area E–F may well have been a single, large exterior space in the first architectural phase of the monastery or convent. Thereafter this space was subdivided by a north–south wall with large amounts of fill brought in to raise the floor level on both sides of the new partition (cf. Fig. 1, Unit 2, room 5). After dumped fills reached an elevation of 85.54–85.62 m. above sea level in area F, a platform, its north side built as steps, was constructed against the west face of the new party wall.¹⁵ The stairway may well have served as the means of access from this open area to the church complex through a room or rooms that were built over area E.

Pottery lot 1994-27 offers a good date *ante quem* for the new floor laid within room F at an elevation of +85.54–85.62 m. (e.g., Pl. 13:a, b, d, and f; also note 19 below). It is made up of pottery from a bothros that appears to have been dug immediately after the floor was laid. Thus the second major architectural phase of Unit 2 can be dated by the filling operation for the floor and the laying out of rooms 4–7 over rooms A through G; the initial occupation for the second phase can be dated by the fill from the bothros.

¹⁵ The space is marked “stairwell” on the plan in Williams and Zervos 1994, fig. 7. For discussion, see pp. 30–31.

In its first monastic phase the undivided area E–F stretched westward for 9.75 m. from the northwest corner of the narthex; the width from north to south, however, is yet to be determined because the north wall is still buried in unexcavated fill. The south wall of area E is well built, largely of rectangular poros blocks placed on end. As it extends farther westward, it serves as the party wall between rooms C and F and between rooms B and G. Access to the southern rooms was through a doorway in room C. To protect the occupants of the tile-floored rooms of Unit 2 from the accumulation of mud in the area north of room C and in the entrance of room C itself, builders at some time laid a series of large blocks in front of the door as a crude stoop. These blocks were laid along the south wall of the space E–F and over a strip of the court where the generally preserved lime-cement floor does not exist. This east–west strip is *ca.* 0.75 m. broad and appears to define the north edge of an early foundation trench.

Clues within the complicated stratigraphy of rooms F and G indicate that at least one architectural phase of the complex preexists the period of the level to which rooms F and G have been cleared this year. Before examining the evidence for the earliest architectural phase in these rooms, however, it is best to identify those elements which should be assigned to the phase contemporary with the tiled floors of rooms A, B, and C.

Room F is at least 5.55 m. wide from east to west. Its west wall is constructed in two sections, divided by a space 1.10 m. wide that had probably been designed to be a doorway. Evidence for a threshold exists only in a hollowing out of the north face of the squared poros block that serves as the southern jamb foundation. This poros block, crudely chiseled as it was to receive the threshold, probably also supported the south jamb of the door. The top of the missing threshold may have been set *ca.* 0.40 m. above the plaster floor of area E–F and just about flush with the contemporary floor of room G to the west. South of the reputed doorway is a wall 0.65 m. wide, rather well built with shaped poros blocks, tiles, and sparingly applied cement. The wall is supported by a wider foundation made of smaller, more roughly shaped stones. The east face of the foundation projects between 0.10 and 0.15 m. from the wall and descends for a full 1.10 m. If the west side of the foundation projects in the same manner (the foundation is here covered by earth), the full foundation should be restored as *ca.* 0.90 m. wide, about the same thickness as the northern segment of this same north–south wall.

Room G is slightly narrower, east to west, than the adjacent room to its south, room B. Room G is *ca.* 3.605 m. wide east–west, if measured along its north wall; room B is 3.28 m. to 3.30 m. measured at about mid room. The difference occurs in part because the east and west walls of the two rooms are not parallel and the walls are not all of the same thickness.

PRE-MONASTIC REMAINS BENEATH UNIT 2

The earliest architectural remains now discernible in and around Unit 2 appear to precede the first phase of the monastery or convent. All evidence that exists for this pre-monastic complex suggests that it was freestanding, with its southeast corner about 9.80 m. west of the northwest corner of the church. A graveled surface appears to have surrounded the church and to have separated it from the pre-monastic building under discussion. Possibly of the

same period or slightly earlier is a well, still unexcavated, that lies under the marble-paved floor of the narthex of the church.

The foundation of the south wall of the pre-monastic complex appears to have been enlarged and reused for the construction of the monastery. One wall that extends northward from the foundation trench can be distinguished 11.35 m. west of the narthex, or 0.68 m. from the western wall of room F. This trench is now backfilled with earth, having had all its stones removed. The stones, apparently, were removed from all the foundations at the southeast corner of the pre-monastic complex, but the white lime-plaster floor of the early room that the walls enclosed was found preserved under the earliest floor of room F, ending in a clear line *ca.* 0.75 m. north of the south wall of room F. The lime floor definitely was not found extending eastward into the area later occupied by room E of the monastery/convent.

Although the evidence is meager, it seems possible that the church had originally been constructed as a freestanding building, perhaps in the second half of the 12th century, and set in an open space paved in gravel. Only later, possibly at the beginning of the 13th century, were rooms attached to give it its monastic form.

STRATIGRAPHY AND POTTERY STYLES OF THE FRANKISH PERIOD

In the course of excavation over the last five years the general history of Italian ceramic imports to Corinth during the Frankish period has become increasingly clear, especially when considered in relation to the contemporary historical scene. With the capture of Akrokorinthos in A.D. 1210, the Franks obtained total control of the Corinthia. Subsequently, rather than being apportioned to a titled lord of the Morea, it was retained by the Villehardouin princes as their personal fief. Apparently little change took place in the Frankish Corinthia until the Franks had subjugated the rest of the Morea. Nauplion fell in 1210, Argos in 1212, and Monemvasia, the last Byzantine stronghold in the Peloponnesos, in A.D. 1249.

The potters at Corinth working during the early years of the Frankish occupation produced fine wares that continued to be decorated in local styles such as sgraffito, incision, and champlévé, along with a lower percentage of late green and brown painted wares. A number of lots exist at Corinth that illustrate the continuity of shape and style from the Byzantine 12th into the Frankish 13th century.¹⁶

Excavation in 1994 produced a series of similar pottery lots that illustrate this transitional period. The strata that supplied some of this pottery are associated with rooms A and B of

¹⁶ In this report the term "sgraffito" is used for designs scratched through the slip of a glazed pot and into the underlying clay by a sharp needlelike instrument. "Incised" is used for decoration cut through the slip by a broad-ended instrument. "Champlévé" is reserved for decoration in which whole fields of slip are cut or scraped down into the underlying clay in order to introduce areas of "color" within what otherwise would be an incised design. The artist or technician may cut away any area, such as background, part or parts of a body, or a piece of clothing, in order to give visual clarity to a complex incised design.

For some useful assemblages, see Corinth pottery lot 25; lot 26, which has one Protomaiolica bowl, C-59-280; lot 28; lot 36; lot 197, with three Protomaiolica fragments; lot 299, with two Zeuxippos fragments; possibly lot 431, with Zeuxippos and Near Eastern blue frit; and lot 440, which has a Zeuxippos-type bowl and five fragments of Protomaiolica.

Unit 2 (p. 13 above), which, being adjacent and connected by a doorway, proved to preserve an identical stratigraphical sequence at the lower levels.

In room A a mixed debris of stones and roof tiles with an admixture of paving tiles covered the tile floor. About 0.22 m. above the tiles was a floor level in which stones, not tiles, were employed for a rather spotty paving of the refurbished space. This level went through the doorway between rooms A and B and continued through the doorway that connects room B to room C, here called, with the reordering of the complex, room 3a. Unit 2 was totally redesigned and rebuilt when this second floor level was superseded. (For the plan of Unit 2 as altered, see Figure 1.) Rooms A and B were abandoned and filled with rocky debris. The doorway between them was closed by stones, with the bedding for the blocking wall 0.28 m. above the original tile floor of room A. The doorway that had originally connected room B to room C also was closed by a stone wall; its bedding was 86.40–86.42 m. above sea level or about 31 or 32 centimeters above the marble threshold, which sits at an elevation of +85.09–85.107 m.

Room C lost its identity in this general redesign. The doorway in its north wall, which had previously given access to room F on the north, was closed. In fact, a new wall was built at this time against the south face of the original north wall of room C, a new north–south wall was erected to form the east wall of the new space, and at the same time the south wall of room C was dismantled. By this alteration room C was absorbed into room 3 to the south, the combination producing a space with a maximum north–south length of *ca.* 13 meters. Once the alteration was accomplished, a large pit, almost the size of what had been room C, was dug into this new area. (The pottery from the pit is stored in pottery lots 1994-42, 1994-43, and 1994-44.) The pit was sunk through the original tile floor of the room and a layer of white marl over it. Thereafter this large pit was filled, and at some later moment in the history of the room, a new, smaller pit was dug into the backfill of the first pit.

Room F also was radically redesigned at this time. It appears, in fact, that rooms 1, 2, and 3 (including 3a) of Unit 2 were blocked off, becoming a self-contained apartment, with no connection between the newly subdivided suite of rooms and the rest of Unit 2. This reapportionment of spaces seems logical, if the functions of the different spaces are considered.¹⁷

Before the floor of room F was covered with a series of tipped fills to an elevation of 85.54–85.64 m. above sea level, the persons who were altering the area constructed a north–south wall between areas E and F. In the proposed design this party wall would separate room 5 (area E of the original phase) from the area that was to contain a stairway (area F of the original phase). This dividing wall was built on a series of earth strata, all together 0.27 m. deep, covering the original floor of room F. The new builders established their working floor well above these strata, at an elevation of +85.54–85.64 m., mixed their cement, and constructed the stairway against the newly erected north–south wall.¹⁸

The pottery of lot 1994-27 is representative of a Corinthian ceramic assemblage of the second and very early third quarters of the 13th century (e.g., Pl. 13:b, d, and f); the pottery was recovered from a bothros that had been dug into a construction floor

¹⁷ See Williams and Zervos 1993, pp. 9–12, esp. p. 12, for the industrial functions of rooms 1 through 3.

¹⁸ Williams and Zervos 1994, pp. 30–31, fig. 7.

(85.54–85.62 m. above sea level) in the area that earlier had been area F. The main feature of this newly designed space is the stairway that rests on the construction floor. This is called a construction floor because of a lime pit that appears to have been dug into it and because of the lime crust (a working floor) that is to be associated with the construction of the stairway adjacent to it. The pottery from lot 1994-27 must descend into the third quarter of the century because a coin of Alphonse, Count of Toulouse (coin 1994-289) was recovered from within the fill of the lime pit.¹⁹ Lot 1994-27 (e.g. Pl. 13:a, b, d, and f) has in it little of what one might call a new Frankish style; only 12 fragments of murky green and ochre were identifiable. On the other hand, 2 fine sgraffito sherds in medallion style, 1 measles-ware plate fragment, and 2 fragments of chafing dishes are all that stand out in this lot as Byzantine glazed wares of the 12th century. Most of the decoration on the glazed material is coarse sgraffito, incised, and champlévé. Rabbits, a bear, and other animals decorate medallions or extend across the whole floor to the rim. Crosshatched rims are common. Some green painted sgraffito and a large fragment of a brown painted bowl with crimped rim help give a fuller picture of the assemblage that should be expected at this time. The one Protomaïolica bowl fragment suggests that this fill might best be placed late in the first quarter or within the second quarter of the 13th century. Certainly it need not be placed later.

Within the complex stratigraphic sequence of this area one can see rather clearly the proportional changes among different imported fabrics and the evolution of pottery styles during the first hundred years or so of Latin control of Corinth.

One of the most noticeable additions to the ceramic history of Corinth is the local Frankish murky green and brown painted pottery, accompanied by murky glaze-painted, slip-decorated bowls and plates, which, as pottery lot 1994-27 shows, is just becoming popular at the time of the drastic alteration of Unit 2. These products are more crudely potted than the Byzantine wares of the 12th century; the walls are thicker, and the wheelmarks and paring on the exterior are generally undisguised. The darkness of the ochre and green may well have appealed to the Latins because of its closer resemblance to metal table wares than to anything that was being produced by the Byzantines, whose preference apparently was for clearer glazes, even when colored.

Three types of imported pottery start to appear around the beginning of the second quarter of the 13th century. One is Zeuxippos ware, which appears in Corinth in various examples of its two classes, with Class 1 imported to the end of the 13th century. Problems

¹⁹ Lot 1994-27. Of 3.09 kg. of glazed wares, only 0.20 kg. is identifiably Byzantine in date. Forty-nine Frankish sgraffito, incised, and champlévé fragments together weigh 1.26 kg. Murky-glazed Frankish fragments, 12 in all, are 0.18 kg. by weight. A single sgraffito-decorated bowl fragment with green lustrous paint and clear glaze, of a type found almost always in Frankish contexts, weighs 0.09 kg. Three brown-painted sherds, of which one large fragment has a crimped rim, weigh 0.28 kg. Clear-glazed pottery, much if not all of which looks early Frankish in fabric and form, is represented by 48 sherds; they weigh a total of 0.80 kg.

Of the exotic imported wares the lot contains only 1 fragment of Protomaïolica, the glazed but undecorated base of a bowl, and 6 small fragments of blue-glazed frit, probably from the Near East; all together they account for only 0.03 kg. The 0.25 kg. that is not accounted for in these figures is made up of variously glazed sherds, most of which can be paralleled in other Frankish contexts of the early 13th century.

Only one coin (1994-269, illegible Byzantine) is associated with this lot.

Lot 1994-29 and sherds from NB 869, basket 89 are from a general fill into which lot 1994-27 was dug (e.g. Pl. 14). Lot 1994-29 contains no Protomaïolica sherds.

exist in the identification of the place or places of manufacture, for the fabric is commonly found in Constantinople, Cyprus, and northeast Italy around Venice. It would be natural for the Venetian territory to supply Corinth with its first Frankish imports, since the Fourth Crusade was greatly helped financially by Venice, but the Venetian pottery industry did not produce glazed table wares until the second half of the 13th century and thus probably would not have been prepared to produce such a product for mass export until late in the century.²⁰

A second nonlocal fabric is a green and brown painted ware, with either sgraffito or champlévé decoration, apparently produced in Serres and thereabouts in northern Greece.²¹ Imports from this area may well have stopped with the fall of Thessaloniki and its return to Byzantine control; such reasoning might explain the rarity of this fabric and its presence, when it does appear, in the earlier Frankish deposits.

The third import is Protomaiolica from southern Italy. A representative deposit of early 13th-century pottery, related to some disaster that postdates the Byzantine surrender of Akrokorinthos, was identified this year. This is a debris, perhaps slightly disturbed, that directly overlay the tiled floors of rooms A and B of Unit 2. Along with the local glazed wares, the debris contained part of the rim of a single Protomaiolica plate, C-1994-47, painted with a guilloche pattern entwined around blue eyes (Pl. 12). This seems to be a very early Corinthian import from southern Italy.

Very little securely stratified evidence exists for the date of the earliest importation of Protomaiolica from Italy, but it first appears, apparently, with the Zeuxippos wares. At that time its importation may not be connected with any concerted commercial endeavor, for the early Protomaiolica bowls and pitchers are decorated with specialized elements such as the personal shield devices or with scallop-shell decoration; these are pots that pilgrims might have purchased in Italy on their way to the Holy Land. In other cases the bowl may be painted with a special scene, such as a ship at sea.²²

The date for the importation of the first Protomaiolica to Corinth has been discussed elsewhere with the conclusion that the fabric may have been introduced to the Morea before the Fourth Crusade.²³ Today the stratified deposits excavated at Corinth cannot be used

²⁰ It is because of Venetian financial backing, in fact, that the Villehardouins had a contract with Venice allowing her to maintain a trading quarter in any towns of her choice in the Morea. Such a quarter would include a church and courts and have freedom from local taxation for its Venetian traders. See Setton 1978, pp. 36–39; also Abulafia 1980.

²¹ Pottery from Serres, Thessalonica, and its vicinity has been identified in the Corinth collection. I thank Drs. E. D. and H. Maguire for their help and insight in examining the examples presented below. For pottery from Thessaloniki, C-1992-47 a, b, cf. Vavylopoulou-Charitonidou 1989, cup no. 73, p. 223, fig. 45; C-60-357, bowl possibly related to Vavylopoulou-Charitonidou 1989, cup no. 83, p. 220, fig. 28.

Glazed vessels from Serres include C-60-307 a, b; C-1986-61 (Sanders 1987, no. 11, p. 174, pl. 23); C-1992-66 a, b. For the identification of C-60-307 a, b, see Papanikola-Bakirtzis, Maguire, and Maguire 1992, p. 35, note 23. This is the MacKay “unique bowl” no. 20: MacKay 1967, p. 256.

²² For shield devices, see C-34-756, *Corinth* XI, no. 942, pl. XXXVIII:j; C-35-631 (Pl. 12), *Corinth* XI, no. 941, pl. XXXVIII:i; also CP-1488, C-35-441 (Pl. 12), and possibly CP-1486. C-37-2000 (Pl. 12) is a table amphora with shield decoration on two sides of its body. See *Corinth* XI, no. 931, p. 261, fig. 89:b, its decoration described there as a plump fish placed vertically. For bowls with pilgrim-shell decoration, see C-29-13 (Pl. 12) and C-34-682 (Pl. 12). For C-1934-682, see *Corinth* XI, no. 836, pl. XXXIV:a.

²³ For a general, recent overview of Protomaiolica wares, see Sanders 1987, pp. 166–171. For Corinth specifically, see MacKay 1967, p. 257, note 15. She cites lots 133, 264, 266, and 299 as providing possible

to verify this early date. With a new analysis of the deposits that previously suggested a possible pre-Frankish importation of Protomaiolica wares, one is more inclined to date the material well into the first third of the 13th century. For example, Corinth pottery lot 299 includes 2 rim sherds from Zeuxippos bowls of the 13th century, fragments of 4 of the murky green and brown plates, and bowls that definitely postdate the Latin conquest, as well as a fragmentary plate decorated with slip and murky Frankish paint and glaze, a Frankish pedestal bowl, and three fragments, possibly of one plate, in *champlevé* style, which now should be considered Frankish in date.

Lot 264 does not supply so vivid an argument for a 13th-century date, but of its 45 glazed sherds (1.52 kg.), three are South Italian, all, in style and decoration, fitting well into the first half of the 13th century. Five sgraffito sherds are of 13th-century form and style, along with at least 2 incised and 4 Frankish green and brown sherds. In other words, over a fourth of the glazed ware is recognizably Frankish, while other sherds are clear glazed or too fragmentary to be assigned a precise date before or after 1300.

Sometime late in the third quarter of the 13th century the locally made murky-glazed bowls appear to have gone out of production.²⁴ Their place is taken by a deep flaring bowl that has a ring foot and a vertical rim; its walls are generally thinner. The glaze no longer covers the whole interior floor; rather, it is applied in circles over the slip of the interior wall. The more carelessly executed bowls of this type have the glaze dripped onto the floor, many in a random manner without a special pattern in mind. A good example of the local ware decorated in this style can be seen in a plate and a bowl recovered from a *bothros* dug within room 3a of Unit 2. The pit was filled well before the Catalan sack and contained a relatively large amount of Protomaiolica, a fragment of Veneto ware, and metallic ware. The Veneto sherd and the coins indicate that this assemblage might be dated to the last quarter of the 13th century.²⁵

Another illustrative ceramic assemblage, stored as pottery lot 1994-55 and weighing 8.59 kg., is of the same period as, or slightly earlier than, the pottery from pit 1992-1;

evidence for the importation of Protomaiolica before the Latin conquest. Lots 133 and 266 do not now have enough glazed wares in them to be representative samples. Lots 264 and 229 are obviously Frankish in date according to the chronology that I present here. I cannot place lots 264 and 299 before the end of the first quarter of the 13th century.

See also *Corinth XI*, p. 107, where Morgan concludes that the coin evidence "may indicate that the importation [of Protomaiolica] to Corinth preceded the conquest of the Latins by a quarter century or more." Unfortunately, the evidence with which Morgan had to work was not derived, by and large, from delicately separated strata. New numismatic studies of the coins of the 12th and 13th centuries as well demand a reinterpretation of the evidence used by Morgan. MacKay notes a confusion about coin identification (p. 263, note 38). The question is reexamined by M. L. Coulson (Coulson 1992).

²⁴ See Williams 1978, p. 34, pl. 6, Corinth pottery lot 1977-11. This is an assemblage that contained 22 coins, none of which was minted later than A.D. 1261. The deposit contains large parts of a bowl, C-1977-5, and a plate, C-1977-2, both with spiral decoration in murky glaze. One painted, incised plate, C-1977-4, is an example of the incised-sgraffito style employed earlier in the century.

For a *bothros*, probably of the same date, that contained more examples of the murky green and brown painted style, see Williams 1977, pp. 67, 79-81, pls. 31, 32. Again, the coins continue into the third quarter of the century, the latest minted under Louis IX, A.D. 1226-1270.

²⁵ Williams and Zervos 1993, pit 1992-1, deposit 3, pp. 17-20, marked as deposit 3 on fig. 3; list of coins on p. 20.

it perhaps falls completely within the third quarter of the century. The assemblage was recovered from fill tipped in as packing between the foundation of the west enclosure wall of Frankish Unit 1 and the foundation of the east wall of the small building immediately west of the enclosure (Figs. 2, 3). Among the contents are three small fragments of the murky green and brown wares, probably mixed in from slightly earlier Frankish use levels, one green drip-glazed bowl rim, and a large part of a dish decorated in the drip-glazed technique (e.g. Pl. 13:e). The last dish preserves its ring foot and full profile. Also retrieved from the same deposit are a number of fragmentary amphoras; one is of the low-necked class with high-swung handles (Fig. 5: 30). Another is of the matt-painted class with vertical neck and outward-thickened rim, triangular in section. It definitely is not concave just below the lip on the interior, a feature that is found in all later amphoras of this type (Fig. 5: 28–29 B). Rather, it resembles in profile amphora 5 from well 1992-1, dated by numismatic evidence within the third quarter of the 13th century or slightly later.²⁶

Once the Corinthian pottery industry reached this low level in the production of its glazed wares, the attraction of buying South Italian wares can perhaps be understood. Protomaiolica, as attested in the deposits around Units 1 and 2, makes its appearance in Corinth before the middle of the 13th century; but this fabric does not seem to have been imported to Corinth in bulk as a mass-produced commodity before the sixties or seventies of the century. The successful commercial introduction of South Italian ceramics may well be related to the sudden allegiance that is made by the Prince of the Morea to the Neapolitan Throne after the fall of Latin Constantinople to the Byzantine emperor. It might be argued that at this time the political relations with South Italy are cemented and the commercial strings are tied.

Other fabrics appear at Corinth just after the Protomaiolica. Veneto ware, both in its rouletted form and in a plain slipped and glazed ware, becomes popular at the end of the century.²⁷ Both the green and the brown metallic-ware pitchers, in round-mouthed and trefoil-mouthed versions, become popular at this time and may have been just about the only pitchers seen on the better tables. One of their earliest forms is quite elaborate, with twisted handles and pinched cords applied to the body. A related fabric, here called ivory ware, appears both in pitcher forms and in open shapes. The ivory-ware potters cornered the Corinthian market on lavers.

Bowls and plates from north of Rome, probably from around Orvieto or Viterbo, start making their appearance on the tables of Corinth in the last third of the century; popular are the Archaic Maiolica fabrics, decorated with green and tin glazed, especially in the form of pitchers and deep bowls. Less numerous but even more identifiable is a second type of pitcher, this one with a distinctive spout, that is imported from this same area.²⁸

The coarse wares of the period, especially the amphoras, all appear to be local. If wine or oil was being brought from abroad, it was coming in barrels, not in earthenware amphoras. Of interest, however, but from a deposit not related to Units 1 and 2, is the finding of a

²⁶ Williams and Zervos 1992, pp. 145–149; see fig. 5 for the profile of amphora 1991-13:5.

²⁷ For a discussion of Veneto and metallic wares, including ivory wares, in the Corinth inventory, see Williams 1991, pp. 263–282.

²⁸ C-34-1263, spout; C-34-111, pitcher, missing handle. See *Corinth* XI, no. 301, p. 261, fig. 193.

cork stopper, apparently from a storage jar. The stopper must have originated in Spain (lot 332, second quarter of the 13th century).

A.D.1312 is a watershed date for Corinth. The Catalans attacked and destroyed both Unit 1 and Unit 2. Until 1994 it was not possible to identify with certainty any deposit of pottery that could be dated after A.D. 1312. This year, however, the vaulted pit that was built west of the west wall of Unit 1 was found filled to its top with table wares of the second quarter of the 14th century (pp. 6–10 above). Enough complete pots were recovered to allow the luxury of considering this to be a valid sample of imports traded in Corinth after the Catalan attack. To be noted are 12 almost identical gridiron Protomaiolica bowls, their interiors decorated with a band of brown-glazed chevrons (e.g. **6**), that are part of the assemblage. These are from South Italy, probably manufactured in Brindisi. Four complete, or almost complete, initialed Protomaiolica RMR bowls come from the deposit (Pl. 6). The letter m appears on two; b and k each appear once. The differently marked bowls imply, perhaps, that they belonged to, or were to be used by, specific individuals within a household or establishment. In any case, the RMR bowls were manufactured in a center of production separate from the bowls decorated with gridiron medallions, even though both were manufactured within the territorial limits of the Kingdom of Naples.²⁹

Also from southern Italy, perhaps not far from Brindisi, comes a series of plates, all with the same profile but with different floor decoration (**1–4**). Again, the color scheme has been reduced to brown and black; red and green are not used.

Definite changes in the types, forms, and quantities of imports can be distinguished between the assemblages that are dated to the quarter century before the Catalan invasion of 1312 and the deposits now under discussion, which are dated postdestruction. Noticeable is the absence, in these later deposits, of Veneto carinated bowls of the rouletted sort. In fact the shape that is now imported from the Veneto is a shallow bowl with a more saucerlike shape; even so, not many of these are present in the deposit (e.g., **16, 17**). Most noteworthy, however, is the appearance of a hemispherical bowl in a relatively new fabric, white Maiolica (Pl. 7: **21**; see also Pl. 10:d). This white Maiolica form, along with other forms in this fabric that have not been seen at Corinth before the excavation of this deposit, is identified as from Pisa, rather than from Monto Lupo close to Siena. The locale of production can be identified by the ring foot; the area north of Siena customarily made its bowls with a disk foot. Shapes such as a saucer with horizontal rim (**22**) and a deep bowl with countercurved sides (**20**) also are represented in this clay and glaze (Pl. 7).

The appearance of Pisan wares at Corinth in the first half of the 14th century can possibly be connected to the activities of Tuscan bankers at Corinth and perhaps specifically to the Acciaiuoli family. The Acciaiuoli were given Corinth in the 1360's, and during the 14th century Florence was depending more and more upon Pisa as its port to the sea. With both Venice and Florence interested in this part of Greece and the Angevine court of Naples still maintaining its control over the Latin Morea, it should not be surprising to find the presence of the political powers reflected in the imported pottery at Corinth.

²⁹ C-1991-4, Williams and Zervos 1992, no. 29, pl. 39, possibly same ligature as *Corinth* XI, no. 875; **8**, *Corinth* XI, no. 881; **9**, probably same as *Corinth* XI, no. 873, there called "brown omega"; **10; 11**; C-1994-61, found in room 3a of Unit 2 (monastery or convent).

Green metallic wares are still to be found in the deposit but in reduced percentages. Ivory ware is represented by a pedestal pitcher, **13**, that is new in form and much more elaborate than almost anything imported in this fabric in the 13th century (Pl. 5), as well as by a laver, **14** (Pl. 5), close in shape to those imported before 1312.

The locally made glazed wares in this deposit are limited to six items. One is a warped green-glazed bowl with cursory sgraffito decoration; a second, similar bowl is without sgraffito work. The other four are clear-glazed sgraffito bowls and plates. Almost all the cooking wares appear to be locally made, as are the coarse and matt-painted pitchers, bowls, and amphoras. The most popular Corinthian stewpots from the pit are largely of late 13th-century form, that is, with a high neck and offset vertical or inwardly contracted rim (Pl. 9:a); appearing in fewer examples is the local stewpot without any articulation between neck and rim (Pl. 9:b). The ratio of stewpots with outset rim to those with a vertical rim is 20 to 8.

Interesting in this debris is the appearance of a glazed pan with sieve bottom of a type that might allow a cook to drain hot foods such as spaghetti, a glazed frying pan, and a glazed jug with a pair of handles placed side by side, **40** (Pl. 9); all apparently are imports, probably from northern Italy and perhaps specifically from along the Po Valley. None of these glazed forms has yet been identified in the material from the earlier excavations at Corinth. Another cooking vessel that appears for the first time since the Roman period is the baking dish **43** (Fig. 8). This is handmade, perhaps with a wheel-turned rim; the clay may be local, and indeed, the baking dishes themselves may be locally made, but they definitely are not derived from a local prototype.

The coarse wares from this vaulted chamber are of special interest when contrasted to the glazed wares in the same assemblage. They seem in large part to be locally made. The quality of execution is sloppy or careless but is consistent. The one basin in this assemblage is more carefully decorated than the amphoras, with isolated spirals spotted around the exterior wall and vertical lines framing vertical zigzags on the interior. It may, however, have been deformed in firing, making it unlikely that it was not also locally made. Four bowls and a cup, all undecorated, may have been used for measuring or ladling. Of all the coarse wares, only one table amphora, **31**, stands out as an import, by both design and fabric (Pl. 10).

The importance of this whole assemblage to the present report is the indication it gives that by the 1320's or 1330's the Corinthian pottery industry had all but abandoned the production of quality glazed wares; those glazed wares that were still being produced locally after A.D. 1312 seem all to be of poor clay and low quality. Even so, the Corinthian potters still produced the bulk of the utility vessels. Only the glazed-ware industry was reduced to a level close to extinction, perhaps because the costs of double firing, careful potting, and elaborate decoration had made Corinthian products noncompetitive in the domestic market against the flood of imported fine wares.

Other parts of Greece may have a different history of ceramics and of ceramic imports; the trade in Corinth, however, appears to have been tied very closely to its political alliances, at least into the middle of the 14th century. Apparently, immediately after the sack of Corinth by the Catalans in 1312, the table wares of Unit 1 were replenished by bulk purchases of pottery and glass, to judge by such things as the twelve identical chevron-gridiron Protomaionica bowls and the white Maiolica bowls (Pl. 10:b) from the vaulted pit excavated this year. All

pieces of each group are close enough to each other in size, style, and glazing to have been parts of single shipments from Italy.

Is it too much to assume that the replacement of table wares in multiples attests to a purposeful bulk trade from Italian potteries to Corinth? If the city port was also a part of the network for the distribution of Italian goods to the northeast Peloponnesos at the end of the 13th and in the early 14th century, then such Italian trade may well have been much larger than it appears to be from the material present in Corinth itself. To judge from the evidence presented here, even though it is not necessarily a representative sample, the importation of foreign glazed wares had almost completely eliminated the local manufacture of fine glazed wares by the second decade of the 14th century.

CATALOGUE: POTTERY FROM LOT 1994-10³⁰

PROTOMAIOLICA

The following plates are similar one to the other in both clay and shape. The clay is all of one group, with **6** distinctly the darkest (10YR 7/3) but close to **1-5** and **7-11**. **11** is the blondest (close to 2.5Y 8/2). **5** is also fashioned of blond clay (5Y 7.5/2).

The first four plates have a ring foot with slightly conical undersurface; the vertical ring curves sharply into a very slightly convex, flaring wall. The rim, between 0.03 m. and 0.035 m. wide, is articulated from the body on the outside by a single, slight wheel ridge; on the inside it is offset by a shallow ridge. The rim flares only slightly more than the body, ending in a rounded lip. All four plates are decorated only in ochre and black.

1. Plate Pl. 4

C-1994-2. Diam. of lip 0.245 m.

Floor and wall decorated with heavy, crosshatched, ochre lines; resultant squares crossed diagonally by fine lines, each with central black dot. Design contained within three concentric framing lines around top of wall. Rim decorated with ochre band and three ochre-to-black concentric lines closer to lip. Decoration on floor and wall bleeds to one edge of plate, probably because decoration was executed or fired with plate on edge.

2. Plate Pl. 4

C-1994-5. Diam. of lip 0.264 m.

Profile similar to **1**.

Whole floor crosshatched by dilute ochre grid; single black dot in center of each resultant square. Wall frame and rim decoration as on **3**. Interior totally glazed.

For the same family of decoration on a plate, see C-35-195, with simplified guilloche decorated with ochre band: *Corinth* XI, group III, no. 899; photograph, Williams and Zervos 1992, pl. 43.

3. Plate Pl. 5

C-1994-3. Diam. of lip 0.253, W. of rim 0.032 m.

Profile similar to **1**.

Four pointed lentoid leaves radiate from center of plate to just below rim, where they touch wall frame of three concentric circles in black. Each leaf is ochre, outline and central line of leaf in black. In field between any two leaves, a single circle executed in ochre, ringed with black line within ochre circle executed as broad band. At center of floor between lentoid leaves, filling triangles executed in black; four pairs of pendent triangles with double framing line and concave sides hang from frame at edge of wall. Triangles infilled with lacy scribble-and-dot motif. Row of herringbone pattern on rim, executed in black lines and overpainted with ochre band 0.01 m. wide. Frame of three concentric lines along outside of rim, lip reserved.

Probably tin glazed.

³⁰ Lot 1994-10 is the fill from within the vaulted chamber west of room 12 of Unit 1.

- 4. Plate** Pl. 5
C-1994-4. Diam. of lip 0.253 m.
Profile similar to **1**.
Whole plate floor and wall decorated as single medallion, framed by three concentric circles at top of wall. Rim decoration similar to **2**.
Medallion: plant with central stem starting at frame and running along diameter of medallion to large, heart-shaped leaf, crosshatched in ochre, outlined in black. One similar leaf at either side of central stem. Between the three large leaves, four small, double-lobed leaves, drawn in black, solidly infilled in ochre. All stems, except two that support bottom double-lobed leaves, are decorated with short, crosshatched lines. Six sloppy pendent triangles hang from rim, infilled with dotted circles and dots.
Rim decorated with black herringbone pattern pointing r., overpainted with ochre band, 0.01 m. wide.
For the same family of decoration on a plate, see C-35-195, frame on rim with ochre band, simplified guilloche decoration: *Corinth* XI, group III, no. 899; photograph, Williams and Zervos 1992, pl. 43, top right.
- 5. Saucer or small plate** Pl. 4
C-1994-6. Diam. of lip 0.182 m.
Clay is slightly more creamish green than previous four plates. White slip, apparently glaze painted; no glaze over unpainted areas.
Profile similar to plates **1–4**, except that undersurface is less deeply recessed. Exterior of upper wall not ridged at rim.
Central medallion on floor 0.066 m. in diameter, crosshatched in black wash with wide, dark ochre framing band, then narrower black band. Reserved wall with three black framing lines at top. On rim, herringbone frame, then three concentric lines near lip. No ochre band painted over herringbone frame.
For other examples from lot, see Plate 10:a.
- 6. Chevron bowl** Pl. 4
C-1994-7. Diam. of lip 0.144 m.
Clay slightly darker than that of plates.
Foot perhaps made as disk, then grooved and undersurface slightly recessed. Ovoid body, horizontal rim with slightly projecting lip on exterior.
For similar floor, with crosshatched medallion, ochre and black framing bands, see **4**. Herringbone band of chevrons and three concentric lines just below rim.
- 7. Bowl** Pl. 4
C-1994-8. Diam. of lip 0.144 m.
Similar in profile to **6** but with undersurface more recessed.
Same decoration as **6**, except that interior of upper side wall is decorated with three concentric black to dilute ochre lines, ochre glazed band, and three black to dilute ochre lines at top of wall. Totally glazed interior.
The following four bowls form a group, all having a low ring foot, possibly applied as a disk, with a grooved circle cut inside the bearing surface; undersurface also very slightly recessed to give impression of ring foot. Wall flares to carination; above, wall is concave to projecting lip, horizontal rim. All four bowls are unslipped.
- 8. RMR bowl** Pl. 6
C-1994-9. Diam. of lip 0.17 m.
At center of floor dipinto k in blackish brown; no other decoration. Thin transparent glazing over interior and on rim.
- 9. RMR bowl** Pl. 6
C-1994-10. Diam. of lip 0.17 m.
At center of floor dipinto m. Horizontal surface of rim decorated with dark, reddish black to dilute, streaked, reddish brown band. Clear glaze on interior, overlapping part of rim.
- 10. RMR bowl** Pl. 6
C-1994-11. Diam. of lip 0.159 m.
Totally undecorated except for dipinto m at center of floor. Dilute transparent glaze over whole of interior and onto rim.
- 11. RMR bowl** Pl. 6
C-1994-12. Diam. of lip 0.154 m.
Shallowest body of the four RMR bowls. Totally undecorated except for dipinto B in black at center of floor. Poor, transparent glaze over interior.

ARCHAIC MAIOLICA

12. Pitcher

Pl. 5

C-1994-1. H. 0.246, Diam. of base 0.096, max. Diam. of body 0.116 m.

Soft, porous, cream clay with some small dark inclusions, *ca.* 7.5YR 8.5/2; close to clay of 5 (saucer).

Pitcher stands on flat base with vertical edge. Wall above base contracts noticeably, then expands more gently to maximum diameter at lower body. Body is attenuated oval, rising with slight contraction to trefoil lip.

White slip and glaze line stop 0.067–0.75 m. above base; all decoration in poor condition, much peeled. Olive glazed interior.

Three horizontal magnesium framing lines 0.049–0.069 m. above bottom, on reserved body below glaze and slip. Top of decorated body framed by two horizontal lines, separated by 0.022 m. from two more lines under lip. Vertical zone on body framed on either side of single vertical handle by two sets of three vertical lines, each set framing a vertical band of short horizontal lines. Glaze of front picture panel on body largely peeled; remains of five dotted circles arranged vertically, three rising in second row; between rows of circles, area delicately crosshatched in magnesium. Some traces of pale, milky green decoration where glaze and slip are preserved. Lower handle preserves slip and glaze; handle apparently was totally undecorated.

IVORY WARE

The clay of this group is fine, hard, clean, and pinkish tan with rare white and brown inclusions, close to the clay of lavers (omphaloid bowls) but redder. Clay 2.5YR 6/4.

13. Pitcher with pedestal foot

Pl. 5

C-1994-13. H. 0.251, max. Diam. of foot 0.097, max. Diam. of body 0.135, Diam. of lip 0.0845 m.

Pitcher with widely flaring pedestal foot, contracting to point of attachment with bottom of squat, ovoid body; attachment here in form of stepped offset, with step equal to thickness of wall of foot. Around top of shoulder one rib 0.067 m. in diameter forms collar, setting off tall tubular neck with minimum diameter of 0.049 m. Neck turns out to horizontal lip. Vertical handle ovoid in section with slight spine, lower end

with tail attached to shoulder, upper end attached to underside of lip.

No parallel in the Corinth collection.

14. Laver or bowl with convex floor

Pl. 5

C-1994-14. H. 0.047, Diam. of lip 0.177 m.

Similar clay used in lavers C-1991-9 and C-1992-31.

Lower exterior wall pared by knife. Heavy slip, shiny glaze over whole of interior and over exterior down to upper part of ring foot. Resting surface and undersurface reserved.

Tripod marks on interior; one separator scar on exterior under rim, green stains around scar. Concave undersurface quartered by scratched cross.

For close parallel in shape, see C-35-191 in Williams and Zervos 1992, fig. 12 on p. 160, also C-1991-9. For C-1992-31, see Williams and Zervos 1993, no. 44, pp. 32–33, pl. 11.

Other lavers in Corinth collection: C-37-1628, C-38-533.

VENETO WARE

The clay of this group has numerous fine, micaceous particles, very few other inclusions. It ranges from *ca.* 2.5YR 6.5/4 to 2.5YR 6/6, or very slightly lighter.

All pots have a ring foot with a beveled resting surface and a conical undersurface. Three tripod scars can always be distinguished in the glaze on a complete floor. Usually a groove is to be found inside between the floor and the upturned wall on shallow bowls, but the carinated bowl 15 is missing this articulating groove. The following shallow bowls are brown glazed; the deep bowl is green glazed.

15. Deep bowl with carination

Pl. 6

C-1994-16. H. 0.069, Diam. of foot 0.05, Diam. of rim 0.119 m.

Carinated bowl; upper wall 0.041 m. tall, slightly convex and flaring, terminates in thin, rounded lip, no rim. Rouletting not used. Glazed body; glaze drips over exterior of foot, spattered on resting surface. Undersurface totally reserved.

16. Shallow bowl

Pl. 6

C-1994-19. H. 0.058, Diam. of foot 0.058, Diam. of lip 0.164 m.

Bowl with wide flaring body, carinated at 0.014 m. below lip. Upper wall (rim) rises more steeply than

lower body in convex profile to rounded lip. Groove on interior where floor rises from side wall.

Unslipped. Heavy brown glaze over interior and exterior of bowl, overlapping only small part of exterior face of ring foot.

Compare C-38-732, from St. John's Monastery, lot 1938-23. For profile, see Williams and Zervos 1992, fig. 8; for date of lot, *ibid.*, pp. 167-168 (debris of sack of A.D. 1312). This earlier bowl has a more flaring rim and darker, heavier glaze.

17. Shallow bowl Pl. 6

C-1994-18. H. 0.053, Diam. of foot 0.061, max. Diam. of lip 0.188 m.

Same profile as **19**. Glaze over interior, all of exterior with exception of accidental reserved area on one side of foot. Unslipped. Drips of glaze over most of foot and over half of undersurface.

METALLIC WARE, GREEN GLAZED

The group of objects potted from this hard, compact clay has a pinkish buff to pinkish tan wall, 3YR 6/6 to 2.5YR 6.5/4, with a core approaching buff (5YR 6.5/3.5); a few sparkling and a few very small dark inclusions, fewer small white inclusions. Occasionally the surface is pitted by exploded lime particles.

The slip is off-white, usually creamish buff or grayish buff. The glaze can be a deep, rich green or almost white. Some portion of the surface is almost always iridescent from wear.

18. Pitcher Pl. 7

C-1994-15. H. 0.242, Diam. of foot 0.10, max. Diam. of body 0.131 m.

Flat-bottomed pitcher with ovoid body. Transition between body and neck triple grooved with stylus, thus raising ribs, with single groove slightly above others. Neck flares from minimum diameter of 0.061 m. to trefoil lip; walls of front lobe pinched closely together. Vertical handle from just above maximum diameter of body to 0.018 m. below lip, very flat ovoid in section.

19. Shallow bowl Pl. 7

C-1994-17. H. 0.055, Diam. of foot 0.061, Diam. of lip 0.219 m.

Ring foot, low flaring body, sharp carination to upper wall or rim 0.02 m. high. Profile close to Veneto ware bowl **17**, except that **19** has a single concentric rib with maximum diameter of 0.114 m. on its exterior wall; this rib may be a pared-away ring foot, replaced by present, smaller foot. The carelessly dripped glaze suggests this to be the underside of the bowl, not the top of a cover with ribbed decoration.

Slipped and glazed interior, extending over upper exterior wall; glaze dripped over much of exterior and on undersurface of foot.

WHITE SLIPPED (MAIOLICA) WARE

Pots of this group are thrown in red clay (2.5YR 5/6 to 2.5YR 6/6) that in some pots becomes charcoal gray (10YR 4.8/1), perhaps from reduction in the kiln. The clay has numerous, very small white inclusions, and a few minuscule sparkling inclusions. All pots are scarred from the use of a tripod during firing; scarring is kept to a minimum, however, in many cases breaking the glaze as a pin prick (Pl. 10:b, c, and d).

A heavy, white slip is applied by dipping to the inside and outside of the body down to and sometimes dripping over the outside of the ring foot. The undersurface is always reserved but may be smudged by dripped slip or fingerprints. Slipped areas covered by clear, glossy glaze that can be totally colorless or a light milky green. The later pots generally tend toward green.³¹

20. Tall bowl with compound profile Pl. 7

C-1994-22. H. 0.080, min. Diam. at base 0.056, max. body Diam. at lip 0.159 m.

Flat base; body rises almost vertically and flows into compound curve, with upper wall rising almost to vertical lip. Lip projects very slightly beyond exterior wall face. Clear glaze.

21. Ovoid bowl Pl. 7

C-1994-21. H. 0.059, Diam. of foot 0.064, Diam. of lip 0.1393 m.

Flaring foot, 0.014 m. tall, undersurface slightly convex; ovoid body wall rises to vertical, tapered lip. Greenish glaze.

For other examples from lot, see Plate 10:b.

³¹ Other pots of this group, all saucers, represented in the Corinth collection: C-36-123, C-37-1998, C-38-534, C-1990-91, C-1992-33.

22. Saucer with outturned rim Pl. 7
C-1994-23. H. 0.0415, Diam. of foot 0.0538,
Diam. of lip 0.121 m.

Slightly flaring ring foot, slightly nipped undersurface, steeply flaring body, horizontal rim with slight rib at tapered lip. Greenish glaze.

For other examples from lot, see Plate 10:c, d.

23. Plate Pl. 7
C-1994-20. H. 0.0494, Diam. of foot 0.0748,
Diam. of lip 0.1985 m.

Slightly flaring ring foot 0.015 m. tall, flat undersurface; straight flaring wall rising at *ca.* 25 degrees to rim. Rim flares slightly more; slightly concave on top, lip curving upwards. Greenish glaze.

UNKNOWN PROVENANCE

24. Sgraffito plate Pl. 7
C-1994-24. H. 0.050, Diam. of foot 0.069, Diam.
of lip 0.185 m.

Reddish tan clay, *ca.* 2.5YR 6/6 to 2.5YR 6/5.5, with numerous sparkling inclusions, some fine red inclusions; rough at break, some small air pockets.

Flaring ring foot tapers to sharp edge at bearing surface; slightly convex undersurface. Straight wall rises at *ca.* 30 degrees to round lip without articulation of rim. On inside, rim 0.01 m. wide articulated from wall by slight offset; surface flat to slightly convex.

Thick, light grayish cream slip on interior and over lip to exterior wall. Ochre glaze from center of plate to slightly beyond slip line onto upper exterior wall.

Incised sgraffito decoration on floor; drawing somewhat undisciplined. Three freehand incised lines radiate from center of floor to double incised frame immediately below rim. Three incised figure eights incised from center of floor to wall frame between radiating lines. All incised lines framed by sgraffito lines with added embellishments; sgraffito lines usually end with angle and spiral at frame. Within each loop of figure eight, pair of squiggly sgraffito lines. Single incised groove around inside of rim.

COARSE WARES, INCLUDING MATT-PAINTED WARES

Among the coarse wares of lot 1994-10 are preserved at least eleven amphoras, none of which is now more than one-third complete. Of these, five types have been isolated, the first four certainly locally made.

The Type 1 amphora (e.g. **28**; Fig. 5, Pl. 9) has a round bottom with button and a full, ovoid, wheel-ridged body with the maximum diameter below the shoulder. The low neck

Compare C-1960-357: clay finer, slightly lighter than in **24**.

LOCAL CORINTHIAN

25. Sgraffito bowl Pl. 8
C-1994-25. H. 0.103, Diam. of foot 0.076, Diam.
of lip 0.232 m.

Hard, pinkish tan clay with a few small, dark and some light inclusions, random large lime inclusions, air holes. Generally slightly redder than 2.5YR 6/6.

Ring foot with broad resting surface executed without precision. Lower wall of bowl pared with knife, apparently to make clearer articulation between foot and wall; upper exterior wall lightly wheel ridged. Wall rises at about 45 degrees to inward-angled rim 0.017 m. tall; rim is concave on exterior and curves into flaring, tapered lip.

White slip on interior, over lip, and onto exterior of rim; drips of slip and glaze. Ochre glaze dark brown where dripped beyond slipped lip. Sgraffito decoration in form of figure six near center of floor; two freehand concentric lines near top of wall.

26. Sgraffito bowl Pl. 8
C-1994-26. H. 0.063–0.075, Diam. of foot 0.058,
Diam. (deformed) of lip 0.148–0.159 m.

Coarse, grayish buff clay with small quartz grains, larger pieces of limestone, lime particles. Glaze badly pocked by lime in numerous places. *Ca.* 7.5YR 6.5/3.

Poorly thrown bowl with poorly executed, pared ring foot. Body rises at *ca.* 50 degrees; wall pared beyond foot for 0.02 m., wheel ridging above. Inset rim rises vertically 0.012 m., ending in slightly angled, flat lip. Thin, grayish white slip on interior, over most of lip, and onto exterior. Interior is glazed olive green; four lines in sgraffito, crossed at center of floor, rise toward rim, spiral to left; each forms hook or open figure nine.

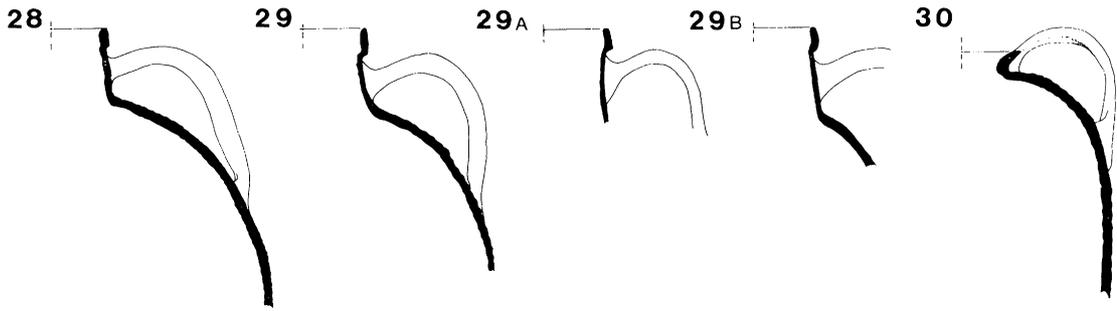


FIG. 5. Matt-painted and undecorated amphoras from the vaulted chamber (lot 1994-10). Scale 1:5

rises vertically to an outset rim that is no thicker than the neck wall but which, from the outside, looks like a thickened collar. Strap handles *ca.* 0.06–0.07 m. wide rise from just above the maximum diameter of the body to mid neck. A third vertical handle is applied on one side just above the maximum diameter. All the amphoras are matt painted, the large version having a double row of matt-painted spirals around the shoulder and upper body and horizontal matt-painted bands across the handles. There is also a single, incised wavy line around the lower shoulder. Three fragmentary amphoras of the large, three-handled version have been identified within lot 1994-10.

A smaller version of Type 1, with three handles, has only one row of matt-painted spirals on its shoulder and an incised wavy line carelessly executed around the lower shoulder. Only one example of this version was found in the underground chamber; it is close to the Type 2 amphora. Type 2 (e.g. **29**; Fig. 5) is like Type 1 but has one or two rows of spirals around its upper body and lacks the single, small, vertical body handle. Fragments of at least five such amphoras exist in this lot. This type of matt-painted amphora is a descendant of the triangular rimmed amphora found in well 1991-1.³²

All matt-painted amphoras found this year are decorated with spirals, not with crosshatching and concentric arcs. The rims of the earlier amphoras are formed by folding the rim down, producing, in section, a triangle with a sharp lower projection. In the later examples the rim is still usually thicker than the wall of the neck, but inside, behind this collar, the neck is concave (see **29**, **29A**, and **29B**).

The Type 3 amphora (e.g. **30**; Fig. 5, Pl. 9) has a bluntly pointed bottom, and the body expands to its maximum diameter at the shoulder, with a sharp curve from the body to the almost horizontal shoulder; a very low neck curves sharply from the shoulder to a flaring, tapered lip. Two high-swung handles, *ca.* 0.053 m. wide, rise from the top of the shoulder to the lip. This amphora is wheel ridged and carries no decoration. Fragments of three such amphoras were recovered from the fill.

Byzantine 12th- and Frankish 13th- and 14th-century amphoras now preserved in the collection of the Corinth Excavations exhibit enough variations among themselves to be

³² Williams and Zervos 1992, pp. 146–149, fig. 5, esp. 1991-13:5. For another such amphora, with a rim that is triangular in section, see the amphora from lot 1994-55 (Pl. 13:c). It was recovered from a fill dated around the mid-13th century.

extremely difficult to put into a chronological sequence at this moment or to arrange according to potters' workshops. The amphoras of Figures 5 and 6 illustrate the problem. The clay of all but lot 1994-55:1 and C-1991-1 probably is Corinthian, for mudstone is used in varying degrees, the 14th-century amphora **30** having the largest, sharpest aggregate. A question thus arises as to the significance of the various shapes that this form takes. Do the variations indicate potters' shops, signify the different contents to be stored, or show only a lack of interest in conformity in the production? The amphoras from the Corinth collection that bear on these questions are as follows (Fig. 6):

Lot 1994-55:1. 2.5YR 6/6, no mudstone.

Lot 1994-29:1. *Ca.* 5YR 6.8/4, much small, dark to brown mudstone.

C-1987-86. 5YR 7/6, some mudstone, large lime inclusions.

C-1991-1. 6YR 6.5/3, clean clay, very small dark inclusions. Williams and Zervos 1992, no. 36, p. 164, pl. 40. This amphora is decorated with red matt-painted bands. By context it should be dated before A.D. 1312. For a similar amphora, see Sanders 1989, Agios Stephanos no. 77-902, p. 197, fig. 5.

CP-3002. *Ca.* 2.5Y 8/2, some dark mudstone, no lime. Unpublished.

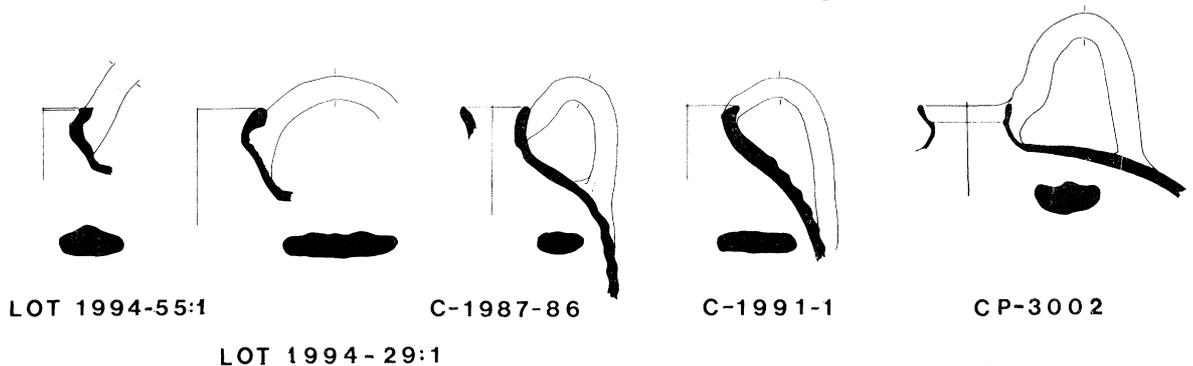


FIG. 6. Byzantine and Frankish amphoras (12th to 14th century). Scale 1:5

Type 4 has a wheel-ridged, globular body; its straight neck rises vertically for 0.041 m. to a beveled, pointed lip. The vertical strap handles are 0.066 m. wide. The upper body is decorated with a double row of matt-painted spirals, and an incised wave runs horizontally below the point of attachment for the handle on the body. Almost vertical, matt-painted lines decorate the rim, but there is no handle decoration.

Type 5 is represented by only one large body fragment of joining sherds, decorated with four bands of horizontal combing; the top two and the bottom two bands frame a wavy combed band. This amphora probably is pre-Frankish in date.

One almost complete table amphora, **31** (Pl. 10), is rather carefully executed and decorated; the clay is clean. It appears to be the only imported coarse-ware pot in the assemblage. Of the one-handled pitchers, apparently two but possibly as many as four are round mouthed; three are trefoil mouthed. All are flat bottomed, with a wheel-ridged ovoid body rising to its maximum diameter at the shoulder; a vertical neck with a tall, outset rim rises to a vertical lip. Where preserved, one handle, broad to strap in section, rises from the maximum diameter of the body to just above the offset of the rim.

All the pitchers in lot 1994-10 are decorated in matt paint with a single row of spirals, usually three, on the shoulder. Two examples are incised with a wavy line around the shoulder. These pitchers have parts of their trefoil rim preserved; those not incised with a wave may be round-mouthed pitchers.

About one-fifth of a matt-painted, flat-bottomed basin with a deep wall and a horizontal outturned rim was recovered from the fill (Pl. 10:e). The basin may not be circular at the level of its rim, perhaps the result of accidental deformation.

One plain cup, **32**, and four plain unpainted and unslipped bowls, **33–36**, were also found in the fill, each with a slightly different, carelessly potted profile (Fig. 7). Only one was found intact, without even a chip.

A few other, chronologically earlier vessels, preserved in the form of individual sherds, were part of the admixture. In all, *ca.* 29.37 kilograms of coarse wares were recovered.

27. Cruet Pl. 8

C-1994-63. H. 0.194, pres. L. 0.317, rest. L. *ca.* 0.33–0.34 m.

Local buff-tan clay with large red mudstone, small brown and dark inclusions; large and small particles of lime. 7.5YR 7.5/4 to 5YR 7/4.

Cruet made from two wheel-ridged ovoid bodies set horizontally and joined at their shoulders. One body is open at the shoulder; the other, closed, is applied to the first, shoulder to shoulder, thereby forming an interior wall. The resultant long continuous body with interior dividing wall is perhaps pointed at both ends (one end is completely missing). Four hollow cylindrical legs, each between 0.047–0.05 m. tall, support the body. Along the longitudinal axis on the top of the body are two pairs of tubular-necked spouts or scars where they had been applied. The inner spout of each pair is designed with a sieve; these spouts are connected by a handle, rectangular in section. At the midpoint of this horizontal handle is a vertical strut joining the handle to the midpoint of the body.

Matt-painted lines run horizontally along body with closely repeated diagonal matt-painted lines filling space between. Sloppy random strokes on legs and spouts. Handle decorated with central line running lengthwise, diagonally crosshatched.

28. Matt-painted amphora with Fig. 5, Pl. 9
outset rim, three handles

C-1994-70. Max. pres. H. 0.376, rest. max. Diam. of rim 0.075 m.

Same clay as **30**, generally slightly more buff. *Ca.* 10YR 8/2.5.

Transport amphora with long ovoid body (missing lower body), ovoid shoulder; low, slightly contracting neck, outset rim 0.013 m. high, round lip. Two vertical strap handles, each 0.053 m. wide, rise from just above point of maximum body diameter to height of bottom of rim, then curve down to join neck at its midpoint. Single, smaller handle, oval in section, attached vertically to upper body just above point of maximum diameter and 0.05 m. from neck between strap handles.

Body totally wheel ridged. Upper body, shoulder decorated with two rows of matt-painted spirals; shoulder also has incised wavy line running horizontally only above body handle, visible nowhere else. Strap handles decorated with horizontal, matt-painted bands.

Cf. Sanders 1989, no. 31, p. 187, fig. 8.

29. Matt-painted amphora with outset rim, Fig. 5
two handles

Lot 1994-10:17. Max. pres. H. 0.177, max. Diam. of rim 0.085 m. Min. Diam. of neck 0.073 m., but 0.08 m. from handle to handle.

Hard, tan clay; sharp, large and small, dark mudstone inclusions; very few lime inclusions. Slightly darker than 7.5YR 7/4.

Body preserves two rows of spiral decoration.

29A. Amphora similar to 29 Fig. 5

Lot 1994-10:18. Width of strap handle 0.056 m.

Single row of spirals in reddish brown matt paint preserved around shoulder. No evidence for or against second row of spirals. Widely spaced, diagonal and horizontal bands on strap handles. Lip matt painted.

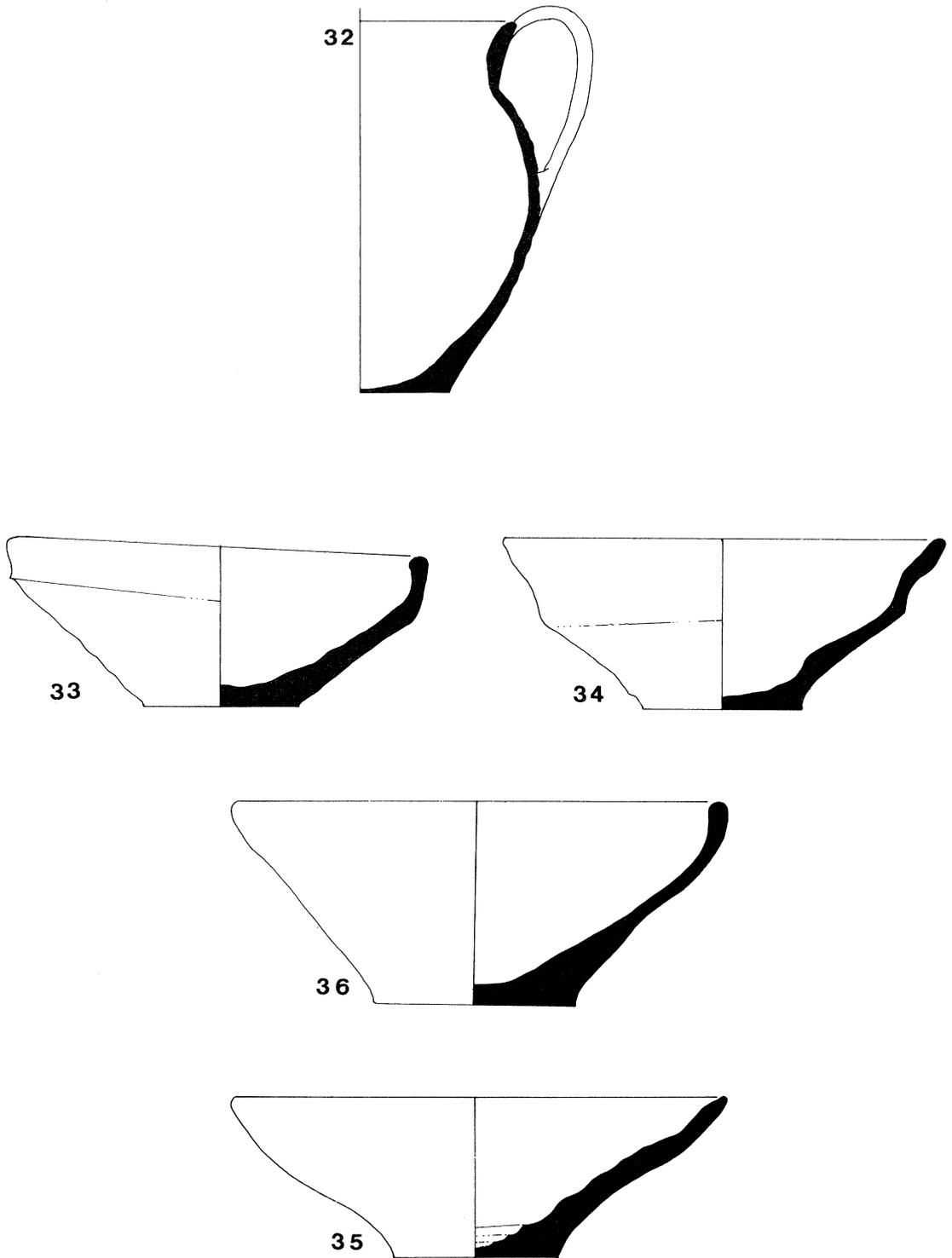


FIG. 7. Corinthian coarse ware from the vaulted chamber (lot 1994-10). Scale 1:2

29B. Amphora similar to **29** Fig. 5

Lot 1994-10:19. Diam. at mid-neck 0.079, max. Diam. of neck 0.093 m.

Amphora preserves two rows of body spirals.

30. Undecorated amphora with Fig. 5, Pl. 9
low neck, highswung handles

C-1994-65. Max. pres. H. including handles 0.316, max. body Diam. 0.192, max. lip Diam. 0.075 m.

Soft, greenish cream clay with large and small angular black mudstone, a few large lime inclusions, air holes. 5Y 8/7 to *ca.* 5Y 6/3, also more buff.

Long cylindrical-ovoid body with maximum diameter below shoulder; lower body missing. Spherical shoulder, abrupt transition to flaring rim, slightly tapered lip. Vertical strap handles 0.046–0.05 m. wide join body just below shoulder, loop above rim, and join at lip.

31. Flat-bottomed table amphora Pl. 10

C-1994-64. H. 0.29, Diam. of base 0.134, max. Diam. of body 0.214, Diam. of lip 0.089 m.

Fine, hard clay with very small voids, some minuscule sparkling and dark inclusions. 7.5YR 5/4 to *ca.* 6YR 7/5 in a few areas.

Flat-bottomed amphora with ovoid body, maximum diameter at about two-thirds height of body. Profile continuous curve from body to vertical neck, ending in vertical rounded lip. Outside wall of neck very slightly thickened near lip. Two vertical strap handles *ca.* 0.052 m. wide from point of maximum body diameter to mid-neck. Decoration, carefully executed, in thin, matt red slip. Two sets of two concentric circles decorate either side of upper body and shoulder. Interior of all four circles hatched; chevrons with blunted points or loops fill field. Strap handles edged by vertical line, with area between decorated with horizontal dashes.

COOKING WARES

The cooking pots from the vaulted chamber exist as a sample sufficiently large and complete in condition to offer a good idea of the range of Corinthian kitchen equipment in use immediately after A.D. 1312, at least in a rather large household. In all, at least thirty-nine pots in cooking fabric are represented, the most popular form being a stewpot with a tall, vertical neck capped by an outset rim (e.g. **37**). At least twenty examples of this articulated-rim form are represented in the assemblage, including two which have a rim that is very sharply outset. One large example has a horizontal wave decoration incised on its rim, neck, and upper shoulder. The largest of this form is *ca.* 0.26 m. tall and has

The following five pots are definitely locally made; the clay is Corinthian, cream to buff in color, many times with a greenish cast. All five have flat, string-cut bases and poorly thrown bodies.

32. Plain jug Fig. 7

Lot 1994-10:11. H. 0.115, est. Diam. of base 0.055, est. Diam. of lip *ca.* 0.095–0.10 m.

One handle, quarter of body, full profile preserved.

33. Plain bowl Fig. 7

Lot 1994-10:12. H. 0.045–0.052, Diam. of base 0.048, Diam. of lip 0.13 m.

Intact. Straight wall rises *ca.* 35 to 40 degrees to angle almost vertically to rounded lip, slightly thickened on inside.

34. Plain bowl Fig. 7

Lot 1994-10:13. H. 0.053, Diam. of base 0.048, Diam. of lip 0.133–0.137 m.

Chip of rim missing. Wall similar to **33** but angles to the vertical nearer the base. Wall above angle slightly concave.

35. Plain bowl Fig. 7

Lot 1994-10:14. H. 0.05, Diam. of base 0.05, Diam. of lip 0.165 m.

Missing quarter of base, fragment of wall, chip from rim. Body has gently compounded curve flaring from base to flaring, rounded lip.

36. Plain bowl Fig. 7

Lot 1994-10:15. H. 0.063, Diam. of base 0.061, max. Diam. of lip 0.154 m.

Profile generally similar to **35**.

Missing half of base, fragments of wall, one-quarter of rim.

a maximum body diameter of 0.249 m. Its mouth is elliptical, its maximum dimension 0.248 m., its minimum dimension 0.217 m. between the handles. No pot of this form is so small as that with a rimless vertical neck, **39**.

If the small version of the stewpot (represented by eight examples, especially **39**) is filled to the joint between shoulder and vertical neck, it can hold 1.22 liters of liquid. The neck from shoulder to lip would serve to retain boiling juices and any overflow or as a protection from spilling. In comparison, only 0.22 liters are needed to fill a chevron bowl of lot 1994-10 (e.g. **6**); thus one small stewpot could prepare food for distribution into five chevron bowls. Not all bowls from the vaulted chamber, however, have the same capacity. A white-slipped maiolica bowl from Pisa, such as **21**, holds 0.26 liters. An RMR Protomaiolica bowl with carinated body, such as **9**, holds 0.26 liters up to its carination or 0.45 liters if filled to the brim. The local coarse bowl **22** can hold exactly 0.30 liters; in other words, the contents for four such bowls could be prepared in one small stewpot with offset rim.

The deposit also contains three two-handled, flat-bottomed cups. Two have their handles on opposite sides of the body (stored in lot). The third, **40**, has two handles side by side on the shoulder. It is glazed on the interior and is smaller than the first two. It is definitely an import. The larger two apparently share a similar capacity, although they have differing body forms. One is certainly an import, the second locally made. The locally made cup has a neck-and-rim profile similar to that of the more popular type of stewpot in this deposit, that is, the stewpot with an outset rim. It is between 0.145 m. and 0.15 m. tall; the import is between 0.143 m. and 0.145 m. tall.

One flat-bottomed pitcher with a squat ovoid body, tall cylindrical neck, and round mouth is about the same size as the larger, two-handled cups. It has a vertical strap handle attached at the point of maximum diameter and at its lip. An incised wave pattern runs horizontally around the shoulder.

Two glazed one-handled cups or small, squat pitchers were among the contents of the fill. One, lot 1994-10:21 (Pl. 9), has a flat bottom, ovoid body, and vertical neck. The handle rises from the point of maximum body diameter, the straight lower segment flaring to a curve above the level of the lip, then descending to join the rim at mid-wall. The interior is totally glazed, with glaze over the lip. The outside of the body is finely wheel ridged. The other glazed cup, **40**, is described in more detail below. To judge from the clay, the two are imports, probably from the same area. One might assume, however, that the two are from separate potters' shops because of the numerous variations in their design or that they were designed to serve different functions in the kitchen.

Five wide, flat-bottomed pans (e.g. **43**; Fig. 8) with a low, flaring wall were recovered from the vaulted chamber. The form is, as far as I know, unattested in the Byzantine kitchens of Corinth and has not been recognized in any 13th-century contexts. The presence in this deposit of various mutations of this form of pan suggests the introduction of new foods or new methods of preparing an old menu. One pan, **41**, appears to have been designed as a sieve; it has a protective glaze applied to the interior. The form of rim and handle, as well as the markedly different clay, indicates that this is an import, apparently from the area of the Po Valley in Italy. The second glazed pan, like the first, has a nearly flat but slightly convex bottom that would rock on a flat surface. It has a glazed interior to keep the clay from absorbing liquid and a rim with a shallow spout for pouring off extra fluid or fat.

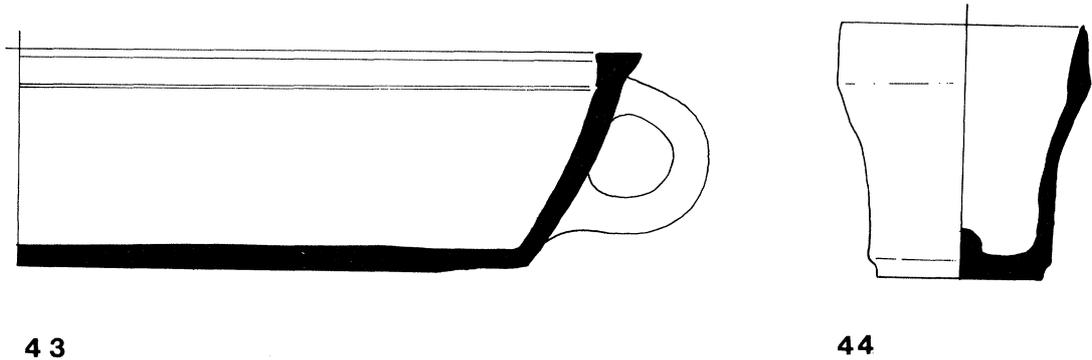
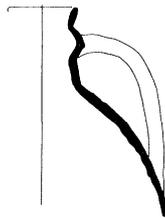


FIG. 8. Cooking ware from the vaulted chamber (lot 1994-10). Scale 1:2

The three other pans, in much more fragmentary condition than the first two and with a heavier wall, are flat bottomed; two are larger in diameter than the glazed trays. One, with a noticeably heavy base and thick wall and rim, is about the same size as the glazed dishes. One large sherd has a vertical loop handle on its outside wall, probably one of a pair for use in an oven (**43**; Fig. 8). It is assumed here that the utensils are for preparing two different foods, the type with convex bottom being used in the ashes of the hearth. Not unexpectedly, the undersurface is fire scarred. The second type probably rested directly on the tiles of the oven, for no trace of fire scarring exists on the flat undersurface of these dishes.³³

Finally, three other containers in cooking fabric, again objects that are unique to the Corinth collection, deserve mention. One is a two-handled amphora with a neck rib, flaring lip, and vertical strap handles attached to the rim (lot 1994-10:11; Fig. 9). The bottom half of



LOT 1994-10:11

FIG. 9. Cooking-ware amphora from the vaulted chamber (lot 1994-10). Scale 1:5

the amphora is totally missing. The other two objects are small, heavy, apparently handleless cups (e.g. **44**; Fig. 8). They are about the size of some of the optic-blown glass drinking

³³ The diameter of the rim of the smallest tray with flat base is *ca.* 0.19 m. The tray with the handle on its exterior wall has a rim diameter of 0.30 m. The third has a maximum rim diameter of *ca.* 0.33 m.

vessels (cf. MF-1994-33) but are slightly shorter. Although they are wheelmade, one wonders why, for they are so crudely formed. Again, such a cup must have had its place in the kitchen, perhaps being used to measure or taste hot liquid.

By the examination of the cooking wares of this assemblage, it can be imagined that new gastronomic ideas were appearing at Corinth, some of which obviously were Italian in origin. It is not because of evolution of diet that, suddenly, baking dishes and sieves were being imported or that the narrow necked amphora in cooking fabric, fire scarred even on its upper body, was part of the assemblage. The two cooking-ware tumblers were perhaps being used to mete out or measure specific quantities of some hot preparation, again something that may not have been done in the 13th century.

37. Stewpot with articulated rim, medium size

C-1994-36. H. 0.17, max. body Diam. 0.166, Diam. of rim 0.154 m.

Dark brown clay, largely fire scarred; mixture of much light and dark grit (mudstone is recognizable); a few minuscule sparkling inclusions. 2.5YR 5/4.

Complete except for chips. Rounded bottom and globular body; slightly concave neck rises vertically from body to vertical rim 0.028 m. high; inwardly beveled lip. Two vertical strap handles between 0.028 and 0.037 m. wide from shoulder to rim just below lip.

For type, see Pl. 9:a, top left. Cf. Williams and Zervos 1991, no. 30. This example has a wider body and taller neck.

38. Stewpot with straight neck, medium size

C-1994-37. H. 0.20, max. body Diam. 0.26, Diam. of rim 0.197 m.

Reddish brown clay at surface, dark gray at core; some light sandy inclusions, rough at break; fire scarred over most of surface.

Attenuated globular body with round bottom (bottom missing), slight shoulder, rim rising 0.062 m. to very slightly flaring lip with broadly rounded top. Two vertical strap handles, 0.038 to 0.04 m. wide, attached below shoulder and at mid-rim.

For type, see Pl. 9:b, right.

39. Stewpot with straight neck, small size

C-1994-35. H. 0.150, max. Diam. of body 0.146, Diam. of rim 0.134 m.

Reddish brown cooking clay mottled black from use, with mixture of fine white (chert?) and a very few black inclusions. Surface between 2.5YR 5/6 and 5YR 6/4.

Globular body with rounded bottom, narrow, tapered shoulder, straight rim 0.046 m. high, with very slightly flaring profile to rounded lip. Two vertical handles, ovoid to strap, attached to body at maximum diameter and to upper rim, *ca.* 0.01 m. below lip.

For type, see Pl. 9:b, right.

40. Two-handed cooking-ware cup with glazed interior Pl. 9

C-1994-72. H. 0.121, Diam. of base 0.067, max. Diam. of body 0.127, max. Diam. of lip 0.097 m. Fine, hard clay that is rough at the break, a few minuscule light and fewer sparkling inclusions. 5YR 6/2 to 2.5YR 5/4, going toward dark gray where fire scarred.

Flat-bottomed cup with wide ovoid body; vertical, slightly convex rim 0.022 m. tall, articulated from shoulder; rounded lip. Two strap handles, 0.022 m. wide, are spaced *ca.* 0.045 m. apart, rising from maximum diameter of body to rim just under lip. Vertical handles flare slightly away from body, at top curve abruptly to height of rim, then angle down to join rim.

Lower body is finely wheel ridged, 2 grooves incised around upper shoulder. Thin body wall, carefully thrown.

41. Imported glazed steamer-strainer with sieve bottom Pl. 10

C-1994-41. H. to rim 0.054, Diam. of bottom 0.204, Diam. of rim 0.245 m.

Medium-coarse light-red clay with scattered white lime inclusions. Core *ca.* 2.5YR 5/5; surface 2.5YR 4/2.

Wide, shallow pan with slightly convex undersurface. Floor perforated with circular holes *ca.* 1 cm. in diameter. Flaring, slightly concave walls rise at *ca.* 70 degrees to outward thickened lip, flat on top. Single handle holder, hollow in section, tilts up from lip.

Thin, colorless glaze over interior and lip, onto upper exterior wall.

42. Imported, shallow glazed pan with spouted rim Pl. 9

C-1994-42. H. 0.055, Diam. at bottom 0.174, Diam. at rim 0.222 m.

Same clay and glaze as **41**. 5YR 4.5/4.

Wide, shallow pan with same body profile as **41**. Rim squared on top with slight, pinched spout. Thin wash on interior, over rim, and onto top of body.

43. Baking pan or dish Fig. 8

C-1994-73. H. 0.057, est. Diam. of floor 0.27, est. Diam. of rim 0.30 m.

Buff to pinkish buff, mottled dark gray. Many sparkling inclusions, quartz, rare fragments of mudstone, perhaps mica; much chert. 7.5YR 6/3.

About one-fifth of dish preserved. Flat-bottomed, undersurface rough, as though modeled on sandy

surface. Flaring side with slightly thickened rim, horizontal on top. Preserved is only one thick strap ring handle, 0.025 m. wide, placed vertically on wall.

Pan apparently is handmade, except for top 0.01 m. of wall and rim, which was added or shaped by wheel.

This form, with vent hole (not preserved on **43**), appears as a lid in northwest Italy, especially in Rimini and Forli. See Brogiolo and Gelichi 1986, p. 313, pl. XI:1, 4. If the Corinth example is a lid, its large diameter demands the supposition that cooking pots of larger sizes and forms were used in the kitchen at Corinth but are missing from this assemblage.

44. Small cooking-ware cup or tumbler Fig. 8

C-1994-74. H. 0.067, Diam. of foot 0.044, Diam. of lip 0.064 m.

Tan to brick-red clay; a few small, dark and light inclusions, air holes. 10R 5/5.

Flat, string-cut undersurface, slight groove offsetting base from bottom of body. Body rises vertically and with slight countercurve; wall widens in continuous profile to vertical, tapered lip.

Base of second, similar tumbler, max. pres. H. 0.034 m., is stored in lot 1994-10.

GLASS

As with the Frankish glass that was recovered from the vaulted chamber this year, both types and percentages of types of glass vessels found in other recently excavated deposits associated with Units 1 and 2 appear to be determined by the function or functions specific to the use of a particular room or need of a special group. For example, a large percentage of the material in the 1992 deposit found immediately north of the church consisted of glass lamps for church use; the glass drinking cups probably had been stored for a specific use in the monastery.³⁴ Few bottles were found in that deposit; in contrast seven, but of a different form, were found in 1994 in the vaulted chamber. It should not be assumed that the complete repertoire of Frankish glass blown at Corinth has yet been published. In fact, random examples of enameled and marvered glass have been recovered but are not published here, largely because they are not from deposits significant to this report.

The remains of glass recovered from the vaulted chamber this year consist in large part of drinking cups and wine containers for the table (Pl. 11). In all, lot 1994-10 contains 28 cups of various sizes. Their base diameter ranges between 0.049 and 0.079 m. The cups all have a puntil scar on the undersurface. The large majority are optic blown (Pl. 11:a

³⁴ Williams and Zervos 1993, deposit 5, pp. 22-33, pls. 7-10.

and MF-1994-34). Only one cup (MF-1994-21), similar in shape to the wide, optic-blown examples, is free blown, with obvious blowing spirals and a blue-threaded lip (Pl. 11). It is 0.061 m. tall, with a maximum diameter of 0.095 m. The bottles all have a cut-out bulge in the neck (Pl. 11:c, d).³⁵

A few fragmentary glass vessels blown for special purposes break this pattern. One is a small Burgundy-colored glass bottle decorated with marvered white swags (MF-1994-8); another (Pl. 11:b [c]) is a clear-glass jar with a wide mouth, a lip 0.085 m. in diameter, and a tall neck having a minimum diameter of 0.055 m. The deposit also contains a fragmentary stemmed bowl, possibly from a goblet, and only one fragmentary glass lamp, MF-1994-39.

The glass lamp and a second lamp, MF-1994-19, cast in bronze with a heavy, low wall, are the only lighting equipment recovered from the vaulted chamber.

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³⁵ Inventoried fragments include necks MF-1994-35 and MF-1994-36 and base with kick MF-1994-37. For the type, see *Corinth XII*, no. 780, p. 119, fig. 17, there given a date earlier than the context for the 1994 examples.

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C. K. WILLIAMS, II

CORINTH EXCAVATIONS

c/o American School of Classical Studies
54 Souidias Street
GR-106 76 Athens
Greece

APPENDIX: COINS

(PLATE 15)

Continuing excavation of the Frankish Complex in 1994 produced 366 coins or coinlike objects, most of them billon or bronze, of which it has been possible to identify 291 pieces. Most of these coins come from late levels, Byzantine to Modern, which explains, as it did in the past five seasons of digging in the same area, the better than average ratio of readable specimens to the total number recovered: 80 percent. (In the preceding five years the ratio has fluctuated between 86 and 75 percent.) Even so, the majority of coins were in an advanced state of corrosion, few of them qualifying as museum pieces. Help and advice for deciphering unusual and other irregular pieces came from several colleagues, to whom I express cordial thanks; their names appear in the endnotes. Special thanks are also due to Stella Bouzaki, Corinth Conservator, for making improvements in the mechanical method of coin cleaning.

The inventoried coins break down into the following categories:

Greek	14
Roman	53
Byzantine	135 (14 Latin, 2 "Bulgarian")
French	13 (7 seigneurial)
Venetian	7
Sicilian Kingdom	1
Turkish	9
Modern Greek	1
Frankish	56 (10 imitations)
Tokens and Jetons	2
<hr/>	
TOTAL	291

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

The Stratigraphic List, appended below, gives important coin-bearing fills collected from the buildings and other features of Units 1 and 2 of the Frankish Complex. I have left out of the list rooms F and G of Unit 2, whose complex stratigraphy will be considered in the next report, after these rooms have been completely cleared of debris. For a plan of the pertinent structures, see Figure 1, p. 2 above. As usual, the Stratigraphic List uses pottery lots and excavation baskets to facilitate reference to the Corinth records.³⁵ "Pocket" is my own designation for matter collected in one or more baskets from which generally only coins have been inventoried.

³⁵ Notebooks 848, 853, 856–858, 861, 863, 866–868, and 870.

THE FRANKISH COMPLEX: STRATIGRAPHIC LIST

Chronology: 13th to 14th century after Christ

THE BUILDINGS: UNIT 2

Lot 1993-45 (Basket 59)**(room 3A: south half)*

I. DESTRUCTION DEBRIS ON TOP OF CLAY PACKING AND TILE FLOOR, ROOM A	93-275	Late Roman	No. (27)
	93-276	Manuel I	(48)
<i>Lot 1994-33 (Baskets 38, 51)</i>			
94-158	Late Roman (by fabric)	No. —	
94-159	" "	—	
94-163	Constantius II	25	
94-164	"	24	
94-341	Constantine II	20	
II. CLAY PACKING ON TOP OF TILE FLOOR, ROOM A			
<i>Pocket (Basket 43)</i> <i>(beneath basket 38)</i>			
94-166	Late Roman	No. 39	
94-167	John II	63	
III. DESTRUCTION DEBRIS ON TOP OF CLAY PACKING AND TILE FLOOR, ROOM B			
<i>Lot 1994-39 (Baskets 87, 93, 94)</i>			
94-217	Constantine VII	No. 46	
94-219	Manuel I	65	
94-220	Constans	28	
94-221	Michael II	42	
94-222	Manuel I	65	
94-223	Constans	29	
IV. DESTRUCTION DEBRIS ON TOP OF EARTH FLOOR, ROOMS 3 AND 3A COMBINED ³⁶			
<i>Lot 1992-99 (Baskets 90*, 91*)³⁷</i> <i>(room 3: north half)</i>			
92-120	Leo VI	No. (28)	
92-121	W. Villehardouin	(79)	
92-125	Isabelle	(87)	
92-126	Philip of Tarentum	(100)	
			V. PIT 1994-1, SEALED BY OVERLYING DESTRUCTION DEBRIS AND CUTTING THROUGH LARGE PIT AND EARTH FLOOR BENEATH, ROOMS 3 AND 3A COMBINED
			<i>Lot 1994-11 (Basket 66)</i> <i>(room 3A)</i>
	94-13	Late Roman	No. 39
			<i>Lot 1994-11 (Basket 81)</i> <i>(room 3A: beneath basket 66)</i>
	94-51	Manuel I	No. 64
	94-52	Anonymous follis	53
			<i>Lot 1994-11 (Basket 82)</i> <i>(room 3A: beneath basket 81)</i>
	94-53	(cut) W. Villehardouin	No. 115
			<i>Lot 1994-11 (Basket 83)</i> <i>(room 3A: beneath basket 82)</i>
	94-54	Gallienus	No. 15
	94-72	Manuel I	66
	94-73	W. Villehardouin	114a
	94-74	"	112
	94-75	Manuel I	66
	94-76	Late Byzantine (by fabric)	—
			<i>Lot 1994-11 (Basket 84)</i> <i>(room 3A: beneath basket 83)</i>
	94-55	W. Villehardouin (Negroponte)	No. 111
			<i>Lot 1994-11 (Basket 85)</i> <i>(room 3A: beneath basket 84)</i>
	94-71	Alexius I	No. 59

³⁶ Both sections of this large continuous space were referred to as "room 3" in last year's report; see Williams and Zervos 1994, pp. 24–26, fig. 7. This year, the portion of "room 3" lying directly on top of the older room C (i.e., the part lying to the north of the south wall of room C) has been renamed *room 3A*, while the space to the south retains the designation *room 3*.

³⁷ The destruction debris of room 3 was excavated in 1992 (as indicated by an asterisk [*]) but was incompletely reported at the time; see Williams and Zervos 1993, p. 38, Stratigraphic List, Group IX. Catalogue numbers (from Williams and Zervos 1993 and Williams and Zervos 1994) are shown in parentheses.

VI. EARTH FLOOR BENEATH DESTRUCTION DEBRIS,		94-350	(cut) W. Villehardouin	117	
ROOMS 3 AND 3A COMBINED		94-351	Late Roman	39	
<i>Pocket (Baskets 82, 84)</i>			<i>Lot 1994-43 (Baskets 89, 90)</i>		
<i>(room 3: north half)</i>			<i>(beneath lot 1994-42)</i>		
94-355	W. de la Roche	No. 125	94-366	W. or Guy II de la Roche	No. 127
94-356	W. Villehardouin	112	94-367	(bent) W. Villehardouin	117
94-357	Manuel I	65	94-368	Uncertain Doge	96
94-358	Latin imitative	82	94-373	Alphonse (Provence)	90
<i>Lot 1994-41 (Basket 65)</i>			<i>Lot 1994-44 (Baskets 91, 92, 93)⁴¹</i>		
<i>(room 3A: above "large pit")</i>			<i>(beneath lot 1994-43)</i>		
94-343	Late Roman	No. 39	94-369	Manuel I	No. 65
94-344	Manuel I	67	94-370	John Ducas	70
			94-371	Late Roman	39
VII. PIT SEALED BY EARTH FLOOR, ROOM 3			94-372	Uncertain Greek	10
(NORTH HALF) ³⁸			94-374	Manuel I	66
<i>Lot 1994-46 (Basket 87)</i>			94-376	Claudius II	16
94-359	Latin imitative	No. 82	94-377	Late Byzantine	71
94-360	Constantine VII	46	94-378	Manuel I	65
94-361	Manuel I	67	94-379	"	66
			94-380	"	67
			94-381	Latin imitative	75
VIII. LARGE PIT SEALED BY OVERLYING EARTH			94-382	Uncertain French	87
FLOOR AND CUTTING THROUGH PACKED			94-383	St. Martin of Tours	88
FILLS AND FLOOR TILES BELOW,					
ROOM 3A/C ³⁹			IX. PACKED FILLS BENEATH EARTH FLOOR AND ON		
<i>Lot 1994-42 (Baskets 66, 68, 69, 70)</i>			TOP OF FLOOR TILES, ROOM 3A/C ⁴²		
<i>(beneath lot 1994-41⁴⁰)</i>			<i>Pockets (Baskets 19, 20, 61)</i>		
94-345	Late Roman (by fabric)	No. —	<i>(northeast corner)</i>		
94-347	Charles I (Sicily)	99	94-285	Late Roman	No. 39
94-348	Late Byzantine	70	94-286	Constantine I	17
94-349	Philip IV	86			

³⁸ The pit seems to have been cut through an earlier floor uncovered to the west of the pit. It is certain, however, that this floor did not continue to the north into room 3A as the floor directly on top of it did, as it is contained to the north by the east-west wall separating room 3 from room 3A/C.

³⁹ The deepest part of the large pit, situated near the southwest corner of the room ("circular pit"; see note 41 below), partially cuts and itself is contained by the south wall of room 3A/C; at its top, however, the pit extends to the south as far as the south face of the south wall of the room without extending beyond it.

⁴⁰ See Stratigraphic List, Group VI, above.

⁴¹ Baskets 91, 92, and 93 are superimposed baskets and were dug in the order indicated. Top baskets 91 and 92 were shallow fills collected over a large area of the pit, whereas bottom basket 93 is a downward extension in which the pit becomes a deep and narrow cylindrical shaft ("circular pit"; see note 39 above). The coins were distributed among the three baskets as follows: *basket 91* = coins 94-369 to 94-372, 94-274 to 94-377; *basket 92* = coins 94-378 to 94-380; *basket 93* = coins 94-381 to 94-384.

Note. Basket 93 ("circular pit") has so far been only partially excavated, its top and bottom elevations being +84.27 m. and +83.64 m., respectively.

⁴² Like the floor tiles underneath them, some of these fills (basket 19) continue to the east under the late "east wall" of the room.

94-287	"Bulgarian" imitative	73		<i>Lot 1993-32 (Basket 60*)</i> ⁴⁶	
94-342	Late Roman	39		(east half)	
			93-174	St. Martin of Tours	No. (67)
			93-175	Charles I (Provence)	(68)
			93-176	Manuel I	(48)
UNIT 1					
X. DESTRUCTION DEBRIS AND OTHER FILLS ON TOP OF CLAY DEPOSIT, ROOM 6 (EAST) ⁴³			<i>Pocket (Baskets 35, 37)</i> (east half)		
	<i>Lot 1993-36 (Basket 59*)</i>		94-228	Late Byzantine	No. 72
93-162	W. Villehardouin	No. (85)	94-229	P. Gradenigo	93
93-163	Latin imitative	(58)	94-230	W. Villehardouin	113
	<i>Pocket (Baskets 31, 33, 60)</i> ⁴⁴				
94-224	Late Byzantine	No. 72	XII. DESTRUCTION DEBRIS ON TOP OF UPPERMOST FLOOR, ROOM 9 (NORTHWEST CORNER) ⁴⁷		
94-225	W. Villehardouin	114			
94-243	Isaac II	69		<i>Pocket (Basket 130)</i>	
94-253	W. de la Roche	125	94-69	Leo VI	No. 44
XI. CLAY DEPOSIT BENEATH DESTRUCTION DEBRIS AND ON TOP OF FLOOR, ROOM 6 (EAST AND WEST)			XIII. MIDDLE FLOOR BENEATH UPPERMOST FLOOR AND DESTRUCTION DEBRIS, ROOM 9 ⁴⁸		
	<i>Pocket (Baskets 53, 61)</i> ⁴⁵ (west half)			<i>Pocket (Basket 30)</i>	
94-245	W. or Guy II de la Roche	No. 128	94-160	Manuel I	No. 66
94-254	W. Villehardouin	113			
94-255	"	113			

⁴³ The late north-south partition of room 6 is taken here as the arbitrary boundary dividing the entire space into west and east halves. The catalogue numbers from Williams and Zervos 1994 are shown in parentheses.

⁴⁴ This series of fills, consisting mostly of crushed tiles, extends over the entire length of the east half of room 6 and goes even beyond it, continuing to the west *under* the north-south partition (basket 52) and to the east *above* the preserved portion of the east wall of the room. All the coins listed here, however, come from the area lying between the north-south partition and the east wall save, possibly, coin 94-253, excavated in the easternmost basket (basket 60).

⁴⁵ Basket 53, in which coin 94-245 was found, was excavated partly *underneath* the north-south partition and partly from the adjacent area to the west. The precise location of coin 94-245, in respect to the partition, is uncertain.

⁴⁶ Lot 1993-32 consists of a clay deposit stretching along room 6 but also extending over and *covering* the east wall of the room. All three coins listed here were recovered from sieving, and their exact locations in the area are not known. The catalogue numbers from Williams and Zervos 1994 are shown in parentheses.

⁴⁷ The east half of room 9 was excavated, down to its uppermost floor, in 1993. For the associated destruction fills in that section of the room, see Williams and Zervos 1994, p. 43, Stratigraphic List, Group XII.

⁴⁸ The two upper crusts of the floor of room 9 (uppermost and middle floors), spreading almost over the entire extent of the room, were excavated this year, revealing yet a third floor with an associated hearth. For room 9 in this early phase, see Figure 2, p. 3 above.

XIV. DESTRUCTION DEBRIS AND FILLS ON TOP OF
FLOOR, ROOM 10 (NORTHWEST CORNER)⁴⁹

	<i>Pocket (Basket 95)</i>		
94-41	Late Roman	No. 39	
94-42	Token	110	
XV. MISCELLANEOUS FILLS, VAULTED CHAMBER (WEST OF ROOM 12) ⁵⁰			
	<i>Lot 1994-10 (Baskets 80, 86)</i>		
94-18	(bent) French or Frankish	No. —	
94-36	French or Frankish	—	
	<i>Lot 1994-10 (Baskets 81, 87)</i> <i>(beneath baskets 80, 86)</i>		
94-19	(bent) French or Frankish	No. —	
94-20	French or Frankish	—	
94-21	" "	—	
94-22	" "	—	
94-23	Philip of Tarentum	129	
94-38	W. or Guy II de la Roche	128	
	<i>Lot 1994-10 (Baskets 82, 88)</i> <i>(beneath baskets 81, 87)</i>		
94-27	Manuel I	No. 66	
94-37	Late Byzantine	72	

OPEN-AIR SPACES OF UNIT 1:
NORTHWEST COURT

XVI. DESTRUCTION DEBRIS AND OTHER FILLS ON TOP OF FLOOR (SOUTHWEST CORNER) ⁵¹			
	<i>Lot 1994-4 (Baskets 136, 137)</i>		
94-64	Latin imitative	No. 79	
94-65	W. Villehardouin	112	
94-66	Manuel I	68	
94-67	(bent) Philip of Tarentum	129	
HARD-CLAY AREA ADJACENT TO AND NORTH OF PAVED COURT (EAST HALF)			
XVII. TOP CLAY SURFACE ⁵²			
	<i>Lot 1994-6 (Baskets 86, 88)</i>		
94-56	(cut) Uncertain Frankish	No. 124	
94-57	(cut) French or Frankish	—	
94-58	Philip of Savoy	123	
94-59	Charles I or II	119a	
94-60	W. de la Roche	126	
94-61	(cut) French or Frankish	—	
94-62	Corinth (duoviri)	2	
94-63	(cut) French or Frankish	—	

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 15.

The following abbreviations are used in this catalogue:

<i>Agora IX</i>	= G. C. Miles, <i>The Islamic Coins (The Athenian Agora IX)</i> , Princeton 1962
<i>Am.</i>	= M. Amandry, <i>Le monnayage des duovirs corinthiens (BCH Supplément 15)</i> , Paris 1988
<i>BMC</i>	= <i>A Catalogue of the Greek Coins in the British Museum: Peloponnesus</i> , P. Gardner, ed., London 1887
<i>CopSNG</i>	= <i>Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Copenhagen: Corinth</i> , Copenhagen 1944

⁴⁹ The remainder of room 10 was excavated, down to its floor level, last year. For the associated fills, see Williams and Zervos 1994, pp. 43–44, Stratigraphic List, Group XIII.

⁵⁰ The fill in the vaulted chamber was excavated as follows: Baskets 80, 81, and 82 came from the east half of the crypt, i.e., from the part with the rectangular ceiling opening. Baskets 86, 87, and 88 (top) came from the west half of the crypt, which is the part covered by the ceiling vault. Thus, basket 80 = 86, basket 81 = 87, basket 82 = 88 (top); basket 88 (bottom) was dug from across the entire bottom part of the trench and lies directly on top of the gravel floor of the chamber.

Note. For the exact location of the vaulted chamber and its stratigraphic relationship to room 12, see Williams' report, pp. 6–8 above.

⁵¹ For associated fills excavated in other parts of this court in the preceding three years, see Williams and Zervos 1994, p. 44, Stratigraphic List, Group XV and Williams and Zervos 1993, p. 37, Stratigraphic List, Group V.

⁵² The destruction debris and other fills lying on top of this surface were excavated in 1992 and 1993; they contained *no* identifiable coins.

- Cunetio* = E. Besly and R. Bland, *The Cunetio Treasure, Roman Coinage of the Third Century AD*, London 1983
- 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–
- Duplessy = J. Duplessy, *Les monnaies françaises royales de Hugues Capet à Louis XVI (987–1793)* I, Paris 1988
- 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.
- Grierson = P. Grierson, *Byzantine Coins*, London 1982
- Hendy = M. F. Hendy, *Coinage and Money in the Byzantine Empire, 1081–1261*, Washington, D.C. 1969
- LRBC* = R. A. G. Carson, P. V. Hill, and J. P. C. Kent, *Late Roman Bronze Coinage, A.D. 324–498*, London 1960
- M. = D. M. Metcalf, *Coinage of the Crusades and the Latin East in the Ashmolean Museum*, London 1983
- M.S. = T. E. Mionnet, *Description de médailles antiques grecques et romaines, Supplément*, Paris 1819–1837
- NCP* = F. W. Imhoof-Blumer and P. Gardner, *A Numismatic Commentary on Pausanias*, enlarged ed., Chicago 1964
- Pap. = N. Papadopoli, *Le monete di Venezia*, Venice/Milan 1893–1919
- Pere = N. Pere, *Osmanlılarda Madenî Paralar*, Istanbul 1968
- Poey d'Avant = F. Poey d'Avant, *Monnaies féodales de France*, Paris 1858–1862
- RIC* = *The Roman Imperial Coinage*, H. Mattingly et al., eds., London 1923–
- Schl. = G. L. Schlumberger, *Numismatique de l'orient latin*, Paris 1878
- Syd. = E. A. Sydenham, *The Coinage of the Roman Republic*, rev. ed., New York 1975
- Travaini = L. Travaini, "Hohenstaufen and Angevin Denari of Sicily and Southern Italy: Their Mint Attributions," *NC* 153, 1993, pp. 91–135
- Tzamalis = A. P. Tzamalis, «Η πρώτη περίοδος του τορνεζίου», *ΝομΧρον* 9, 1990, pp. 101–128

GREEK COINAGE (14)

CORINTH: DUOVIRI AND EMPERORS

1.	12 mm.	<i>Publius-Orestes</i> 40 B.C.	Vase/CO RIN in wreath	Am. IVb (Ed. —)	94-151
2.	21 mm.	<i>Aebutius-Herac.</i> A.D. 1–2	Head r./Inscription in wreath	Am. XIIa–g (Ed. 32)	94-62 94-354
3.	20 mm.	<i>Hadrian</i> A.D. 117–138	Bust r./Dionysos I., leaning on pillar; panther	<i>CopSNG</i> 288	94-259

TESSERA

4.	21 mm.	to A.D. 200	Melikertes on dolphin. DD/ Unstamped	Am., p. 247, 2a	94-181
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OTHER GREEK STATES

MACEDONIA

5.	17 mm.	<i>Uncertain king</i> after 316 B.C.	Herakles head r./Horse and rider. ⚡	cf. Ed. 236a	94-390
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PELOPONNESE

6.	13 mm.	<i>Sikyon</i> to 146 B.C.	Dove r./Wreath inside which . . .	cf. <i>BMC</i> 90	94-134
*7.	23 mm.	<i>Argos</i> L. Verus A.D. 161-169	Bust r./Female figure l., holding sistrum(?) and . . .	cf. <i>NCP</i> , p. 42, 30	‡94-284
8.	11 mm.	<i>Epidauros</i> 323-240 B.C.	Asklepios head r./E in wreath. ♀	<i>BMC</i> 19	94-252
UNCERTAIN GREEK MINTS					
9.	16 mm.	400-31 B.C.	Effaced/Male figure r. (nude?), foot on rock		94-144
10.	14 mm.	"	Effaced/. . . E in wreath		94-372
11.	mm.—	"	Effaced/Animal protome l., curled wing		94-124
12.	24 mm.	Imperial	Bust r. (Caracalla?)/Male figure seated l., semidraped		94-122
13.	19 mm.	" (?)	Bust or head r. (countermark: head r.)/ Effaced		94-332

ROMAN REPUBLICAN COINAGE (1)

MONEYER: L. SCRIBONIUS LIBO, ca. 78-55 B.C.

14.	Den. (plated)	<i>Rome</i>	Bonus Eventus head r./Wellhead PVTEAL, SCRIBON	Syd. 928	94-143
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ROMAN IMPERIAL COINAGE (52)

GALLIENUS, A.D. 260-268

15.	Ant.	<i>Rome</i> A.D. 260-268	ABVNDANTIA Abundantia r.	<i>Cunetio</i> 1167	94-54
16.	Ant. (barbarous radiate)	after A.D. 260	Uncertain rev. type	cf. <i>Cunetio</i> 2873	94-376

CONSTANTINE I, A.D. 307-337

17.	17 mm.	<i>Uncertain</i>	GLORIA EXERCITVS Soldiers, two standards	cf. <i>LRBC</i> I, 1017	94-262 94-286
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CONSTANTINOPOLIS

18.	17 mm.	<i>Thessalonica</i> A.D. 330-337	No legend. Victory l. (<i>Officina</i> €)	<i>RIC</i> VII, 188	94-337
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CONSTANTINE II, A.D. 337-340

Uncertain

- | | | | | | |
|-----|--------|--|---|-------------------------|--------|
| 19. | 18 mm. | | GLORIA EXERCITVS Soldiers,
two standards | cf. <i>LRBC</i> I, 1252 | 94-302 |
| 20. | 18 mm. | | Same. Soldiers, one standard | cf. <i>LRBC</i> I, 613 | 94-341 |

CONSTANTIUS II, A.D. 337-361

Thessalonica

- | | | | | | |
|-----|-----------|--------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| 21. | 18-16 mm. | A.D. 350-355 | FEL TEMP REPARATIO <i>FH 3</i> | <i>RIC</i> VIII, 189 | 94-150
94-216 |
|-----|-----------|--------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|------------------|

Constantinople

- | | | | | | |
|-----|--------|--------------|---|-----------------------------|--------|
| 22. | 17 mm. | A.D. 330-335 | GLORIA EXERCITVS Soldiers,
two standards | <i>RIC</i> VII, 61
or 75 | 94-202 |
|-----|--------|--------------|---|-----------------------------|--------|

Uncertain

- | | | | | | |
|-----|--------|--|--|--------------------------|--------|
| 23. | 15 mm. | | VOT XX MVLT XXX in wreath | cf. <i>LRBC</i> I, 1064 | 94-275 |
| 24. | 20 mm. | | FEL TEMP REPARATIO
Emperor, two captives (kneeling) | cf. <i>LRBC</i> II, 1887 | 94-164 |
| 25. | 21 mm. | | Same. <i>FH</i> (type?) | cf. <i>LRBC</i> II, 2030 | 94-163 |
| 26. | 16 mm. | | SPES REIPVBLICE Virtus l. | cf. <i>LRBC</i> II, 2504 | 94-48 |

CONSTANS, A.D. 337-350

Aquileia

- | | | | | | |
|-----|------|--------------|---|---------------------|--------|
| 27. | mm.— | A.D. 347-348 | VICTORIAE DD AVGG Q NN
Two Victories | <i>RIC</i> VIII, 77 | 94-200 |
|-----|------|--------------|---|---------------------|--------|

Constantinople

- | | | | | | |
|-----|--------|--------------|--|------------------------------|--------|
| 28. | 15 mm. | A.D. 337-340 | GLORIA EXERCITVS Soldiers,
one standard | <i>RIC</i> VIII, 29
or 45 | 94-220 |
|-----|--------|--------------|--|------------------------------|--------|

Uncertain

- | | | | | | |
|-----|--------|--|------|-------------------------|--------|
| 29. | 13 mm. | | Same | cf. <i>LRBC</i> I, 1056 | 94-223 |
|-----|--------|--|------|-------------------------|--------|

CONSTANTIUS GALLUS, A.D. 351-354

Uncertain

- | | | | | | |
|-----|--------|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--------|
| 30. | 16 mm. | | FEL TEMP REPARATIO <i>FH 3</i> | cf. <i>LRBC</i> II, 2310 | 94-268 |
|-----|--------|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--------|

VALENTINIAN I, A.D. 364-375

Thessalonica

- | | | | | | |
|-----|--------|--------------|---|-----------------------------|--------|
| 31. | 18 mm. | A.D. 367-375 | GLORIA ROMANORVM
Emperor, captive | <i>RIC</i> IX, 26a | 94-315 |
| 32. | 16 mm. | " | SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE
Victory l.
(<i>Officina A</i> , series wreath) | <i>RIC</i> IX, 27a
(xxi) | 94-154 |

VALENS, A.D. 364-378

Uncertain

- | | | | | | |
|-----|--------|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|------|
| 33. | 16 mm. | | SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE
Victory l. | cf. <i>LRBC</i> II, 2110 | 94-6 |
|-----|--------|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|------|

GRATIAN, A.D. 367–383

Uncertain

34. 12 mm. VOT XX MVLТ XXX in wreath cf. *LRBC* II, 2156 94-45

THEODOSIUS I, A.D. 379–395

Thessalonica

35. 15 mm. A.D. 383–388 VIRTVS AVGGG Emperor on ship *RIC* IX, 61b 94-201

Uncertain

36. 11 mm. (SALVS REIPVBLICAE) Victory, captive (*Series* †) cf. *LRBC* II, 2413 94-264

ARCADIUS, A.D. 383–408

Uncertain

37. 12 mm. SALVS REIPVBLICAE Victory, captive (*Series* †) cf. *LRBC* II, 2193 94-312

38. 13 mm. Same (but *manus dei* for trophy) cf. *LRBC* II, 2578 94-9

UNCERTAIN EMPEROR

Uncertain mint

*39.	18–11 mm.	FEL TEMP REPARATIO (<i>FH</i> : type ?)	94-140	CONCORDIA AVG or AVGGG Cross	94-371
		GLORIA ROMANORVM Emperor, captive	94-327	Uncertain type Same	94-13 94-41
		Same. Three emperors	94-351	Same	94-99
		SALVS REIPVBLIC(AE) Victory, captive	94-119 94-342	Same Same	94-123 94-128
		Same	94-343	Same	94-141
		Same	94-362	Same	94-152
		VOT. . . MVLТ. . . in wreath	94-166 94-203	Same Same	94-204 94-235
		Same	94-363	Same	94-308
		CONCORDIA AVG or AVGGG Cross	94-263 94-285	Same Same	94-346 94-365
				Same	94-393

UNCERTAIN COINS OF SMALL MODULE, 11 MM. OR LESS (6)

BYZANTINE COINAGE (135)

JUSTIN II, A.D. 565–578

Thessalonica

*40. 24–19 mm. A.D. 565–578 K ANNO I., etc. *DOC* I, 61–85 94-323
(1, overstr.) (Justin and Sophia) 94-324
94-325
94-326
94-353

MAURICE TIBERIUS, A.D. 582–602

*41.	29 mm.	<i>Constantinople</i> A.D. 586–587	M ANNO I, Ψ r., cross above (<i>Officina</i> €)	cf. <i>DOC</i> I, 28e	‡94-44
			MICHAEL II, A.D. 820–829		
42.	22 mm.	<i>Constantinople</i> A.D. 821–829	M XXX I, NNN r., cross above (<i>Officina</i> A)	<i>DOC</i> III, i, 8	94-221
			UNCERTAIN EMPEROR		
43.	20 mm.	<i>Uncertain mint</i>	K ANNO I, cross above, . . .	cf. <i>DOC</i> I, pl. 68:50	94-288
			LEO VI, A.D. 886–912		
44.	26 mm. (halved)	<i>Constantinople</i> A.D. 886–912	Emperor bust/Inscription	<i>DOC</i> III, ii, 8	94-69
			ROMANUS I, A.D. 920–944		
*45.	25–23 mm. (1, overstr.)	<i>Constantinople</i> A.D. 931–944	Emperor bust/Inscription	<i>DOC</i> III, ii, 25	94-297 94-334
			CONSTANTINE VII, A.D. 913–959		
*46.	25–22 mm. (2, overstr.)	<i>Constantinople</i> A.D. 945–950	Emperor bust/Inscription (<i>DOC</i> III, ii, 26)	94-106 94-129	94-217 94-360
			NICEPHORUS II, A.D. 963–969		
47.	23 mm.	<i>Constantinople</i> A.D. 963–969	Emperor bust/Inscription	<i>DOC</i> III, ii, 7	94-79
			NICEPHORUS III, A.D. 1078–1081		
*48.	24–21 mm. (1, overstr.)	<i>Constantinople</i> A.D. 1078–1081	Christ figure (between stars)/ Cross and circle C Φ N Δ (<i>DOC</i> III, ii, 9)	94-103 94-189	94-196 94-199 94-246
			ANONYMOUS ISSUES		
*49.	34–24 mm. (1, overstr.)	A.D. 969–1030	Christ bust/Four-line inscription (<i>DOC</i> III, ii, pp. 648–675, Class A1, A2)	94-83 94-102	94-112 ‡94-260 94-271 94-310
50.	27 mm.	A.D. 1030–1042	Similar/Cross on steps, inscription in angles	<i>DOC</i> III, ii, p. 676, Class B	94-395
51.	26 mm.	A.D. 1090	Similar/Similar (imitation)	<i>DOC</i> III, ii, p. 680, Class Bb	94-136

52.	28 mm.	A.D. 1060–1065	Christ on backless throne/ Three-line inscription	<i>DOC III</i> , ii, p. 690, Class F	94-292
53.	27 mm.	A.D. 1065–1070	Christ bust/Virgin bust	<i>DOC III</i> , ii, p. 692, Class G	94-52 94-240
*54.	22 mm. (cut down)	A.D. 1070–1075	Similar/Patriarchal cross	<i>DOC III</i> , ii, p. 694, Class H	94-294
55.	26 mm. (overstr.)	A.D. 1080–1085	Similar/Cross on crescent	<i>DOC III</i> , ii, p. 700, Class J	94-118
56.	22 mm.	A.D. 1085–1090	Similar/Half-length figure of Virgin	<i>DOC III</i> , ii, p. 702, Class K	94-6
ALEXIOUS I, A.D. 1081–1118					
<i>Thessalonica</i>					
57.	Tetart. (3.22–2.25 g.)	A.D. 1092–1118	Christ bust/Emperor bust	Hendy, pl. 8:7	94-91 94-282
58.	Tetart. (2.64 g.)	” ”	Virgin bust/Similar	Hendy, pl. 8:9	94-290
*59.	Tetart. (3.12–2.53 g.)	” ”	C ϕ Cross $\Delta\Delta$ Δ /Similar	Hendy, pl. 8:10 or var.	94-31 94-71 94-107
*60.	Tetart. (holed)	” ”	Christ seated/Emperor and Virgin	Grierson 1054	‡94-218
JOHN II, A.D. 1118–1143					
<i>Thessalonica</i>					
61.	Tetart. (1.91–1.84 g.)	A.D. 1118–1143	Christ bust/Emperor bust	Hendy, pl. 11:11	94-251 94-279
*62.	Tetart. (3.48 g.)	” ”	Christ half-length figure/ Similar	Hendy —	‡94-338
63.	Half- tetart. (1.88 g.)	” ”	Christ full-length figure/ Similar	Hendy, pl. 11:13	94-167
MANUEL I, A.D. 1143–1180					
<i>Thessalonica</i>					
*64.	Half- tetart. (2.73–0.70 g.)	A.D. 1143–1180	 (raised Π)/Emperor bust (Hendy, pl. 17:17)	‡94-51	94-115 94-295
<i>Unattributed</i>					
65.	Half- tetart. (2.19–0.62 g.)	A.D. 1143–1180	 /Similar (Hendy, pl. 18:1)	94-35 94-100 94-219 94-222 94-234 94-236 94-257 94-258 94-280 94-298	94-301 94-309 94-314 94-331 94-336 94-339 94-357 94-369 94-378 94-384

66.	Half-tetart. (2.76–0.84 g.)	A.D. 1143–1180	St. George bust/Emperor bust (Hendy, pl. 18:3)	94-12 94-27 94-32 94-72 94-75 94-160 94-171 94-185 94-249 94-256	94-261 94-270 94-274 94-276 94-291 94-305 94-311 94-317 94-374 94-379
67.	Half-tetart. (2.73–0.85 g.)	” ”	Christ bust/Emperor figure (Hendy, pl. 18:5)	94-14 94-142 94-174 94-183	94-300 94-344 94-361 94-380
			MANUEL I (imitation)		
*68.	Half-tetart. (1.25 g., <i>halved</i>)	A.D. 1143–1180	 (raised Π)/Emperor bust	cf. Hendy, pl. 17:17	‡94-66
			ISAAC II, A.D. 1185–1195		
			<i>Unattributed</i>		
69.	Half-tetart. (0.90 g.)	A.D. 1185–1195	St. Michael bust/Emperor bust	<i>Hesperia</i> 61, 1992, p. 184, no. 25	‡94-243
			JOHN DUCAS (EMPIRE OF THESSALONICA), A.D. 1237–1242		
			<i>Thessalonica</i>		
*70.	Trachy (0.36 g.)	A.D. 1237–1242	Unstamped (brockage)/ Emperor bust	Hendy —	‡94-370
			UNCERTAIN EMPEROR		
			<i>Uncertain mint</i>		
71.	Half-tetart.		Bust (of Saint?)/Emperor bust	94-212	94-348 94-377
72.	Half-tetart.		Effaced/Illegible or emperor bust	94-7 93-37 94-85 94-208 94-224 94-228 94-232 94-233	94-237 94-238 94-241 94-269 94-299 94-306 94-313 94-392
			“BULGARIAN” IMITATIVE		
			<i>Unattributed</i>		
73.	Trachy	after A.D. 1195	Virgin seated/ Emperor figure	Hendy, pl. 24:10 (type B)	94-287
*74.	Trachy (flattened)	” ”	Christ bust/Emperor and St. Constantine	Hendy, pl. 25:1 (type C)	‡94-172

LATIN Imitative

75.	Trachy (flattened)	<i>Constantinople</i> after A.D. 1204	Christ bust/Emperor figure	Hendy, pl. 26:10 (type K)	‡94-381
76.	Trachy (flattened)	<i>Thessalonica</i> after A.D. 1204	Christ seated/Emperor bust	Hendy, pl. 28:1 (type A)	94-248
77.	Trachy (1, flattened)	<i>Unattributed</i> after A.D. 1204	Virgin with Christ, seated/ Emperor figure	Hendy, pl. 29:1	94-78 94-283
78.	Trachy (overstr.)	" "	Christ seated/Similar	Hendy, pl. 29:4	94-182
79.	Trachy	" "	Similar/Emperor bust	Hendy, pl. 29:10	94-64
80.	Trachy	" "	Similar/Saints Helen and Constantine	Hendy, pl. 29:16	94-101 94-278

UNCERTAIN TRACHEA

81.	17 mm.		Bust of Christ or Virgin/Effaced		94-215
82.	19 mm.		Effaced/Emperor bust or figure		94-176 94-358 94-359

FRENCH COINAGE (13)

PHILIP AUGUSTUS, A.D. 1180-1223

*83.	Den.	A.D. 1206-1213 (Dhénin)	+PHILIPVS REGI Cross/ +CIVI REDONIS Castle	Poey d'Avant 311	‡94-5
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LOUIS VIII or IX, A.D. 1223-1270

84.	Den.	A.D. 1223-1250	+LVDOVICVS REX Cross/ +TVRONIS CIVI Castle	Duplessy 188	94-177
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LOUIS IX, A.D. 1226-1270

85.	Den.	A.D. 1240-1270	+LVDOVICVS REX Cross/ +TVRONVS CIVIS Castle	Duplessy 193	94-126
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PHILIP IV, A.D. 1285-1314

86.	Obol	A.D. 1285-1314	+PHILIPPVS REX Cross/ +TVRONVS CIVIS Castle	Duplessy 224	‡94-349
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UNCERTAIN KING

87.	Den.		+() Cross/ +TVRON() Castle		94-266 94-382
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SEIGNEURIAL

ST. MARTIN OF TOURS, 13th Century

88. Den. 13th century +SCS MARTINVS Castle/ Ed. 33 94-47
 +TVRONVS CIVI Cross 94-197
 94-383

ALPHONSE, COUNT OF POITOU, A.D. 1241-1271

89. Den. A.D. 1241-1271 +ALFVNS COMES Cross/ Ed. 38 94-296
 +PICTAVIENSIS Castle
 (with fleur-de-lis)

ALPHONSE, MARQUIS OF PROVENCE, A.D. 1249-1271

90. Den. A.D. 1249-1271 +A COMES TOLOSE Castle/ Ed. 39 94-373
 +MARCK PVINCIÉ Cross

ALPHONSE, COUNT OF TOULOUSE, A.D. 1251-1262

91. Den. A.D. 1251-1262 +A CO FILIVS REX Cross/ Poey d'Avant 3710 94-289
 +ThOLOSA CIVI Castle

CHARLES I ANJOU, A.D. 1246-1285

92. Den. A.D. 1246-1285 +K CO P FI RE F Cross/ Ed. 40 94-137
 (cut) +PVINCIALIS Castle
 (with fleur-de-lis)

VENETIAN COINAGE (7)

PIETRO GRADENIGO, A.D. 1289-1311

93. AE A.D. 1289-1311 V · N · C · E in cruciform pat- Pap. I, p. 145, no. 6 †94-145
 (Double quartarolo) tern/Cross (*lis* in each quarter) 94-229

AGOSTINO BARBARIGO, A.D. 1485-1501

94. Bi A.D. 1485-1501 Cross/Lion of St. Mark Pap. II, p. 83, 94-10
 (Tornesello) nos. 64, 65

LEONARDO LOREDAN, A.D. 1501-1521

95. Bi 1501-1521 Cross (with pellets)/Lion Pap. II, p. 114, 94-4
 (Tornesello) of St. Mark no. 79

UNCERTAIN DOGE (imitation?)

- *96. AR Doge and St. Mark/Christ seated 94-368
 (Grosso, *halved*)
97. Bi or AE Cross/Lion of St. Mark 94-86
 (Tornesello) (Blundered legends?)

ANONYMOUS ISSUE

98. AE A.D. 1710-1721 CORFV CEFAL ZANT Pap. III, p. 942, 94-242
 (Gazzetta) nos. 114, 115, etc.

COINAGE OF THE KINGDOM OF SICILY (1)

CHARLES I ANJOU, A.D. 1266–1285

Brindisi or Messina

- | | | | | | |
|------|----------------|----------------|---|-----------------------------|--------|
| *99. | Bi
(Denaro) | A.D. 1266–1285 | KAR/Cross (<i>lis</i> in lower
corners) | Travaini, p. 127,
no. 93 | 94-347 |
|------|----------------|----------------|---|-----------------------------|--------|

OTTOMAN TURKISH COINAGE (9)

SULEYMAN I, A.D. 1520–1566

Uncertain

- | | | | | | |
|-------|----|----------------|------------------------------------|--|---------|
| *100. | AE | A.D. 1520–1566 | Ornament (rosette)/
Inscription | cf. <i>Agora IX</i> ,
p. 28, no. 74 | ‡94-211 |
|-------|----|----------------|------------------------------------|--|---------|

SELIM II, A.D. 1566–1574

Sidre Qapsi

- | | | | | | |
|------|-------|----------------|-------------------------|----------|--------|
| 101. | Aqche | A.D. 1566–1574 | Inscription/Inscription | Pere 253 | 94-198 |
|------|-------|----------------|-------------------------|----------|--------|

MURAD III, A.D. 1574–1595

Constantinople(?)

- | | | | | | |
|------|-------|----------------|-------------------------|--------------|--------|
| 102. | Aqche | A.D. 1574–1595 | Inscription/Inscription | cf. Pere 299 | 94-333 |
|------|-------|----------------|-------------------------|--------------|--------|

MEHMED III, A.D. 1595–1603

Uncertain

- | | | | | | |
|------|---------------------|----------------|-------------------------|----------|---------------|
| 103. | Aqche
(1, holed) | A.D. 1595–1603 | Inscription/Inscription | Pere 340 | 94-8
94-88 |
|------|---------------------|----------------|-------------------------|----------|---------------|

MURAD IV, A.D. 1623–1640

Constantinople

- | | | | | | |
|------|-------|----------------|-------------------------|----------|--------|
| 104. | Aqche | A.D. 1623–1640 | Inscription/Inscription | Pere 423 | 94-335 |
|------|-------|----------------|-------------------------|----------|--------|

MEHMED IV, A.D. 1648–1687

Uncertain

- | | | | | | |
|------|------|----------------|-------------------------|--------------|-------|
| 105. | Para | A.D. 1648–1687 | Inscription/Inscription | cf. Pere 458 | 94-94 |
|------|------|----------------|-------------------------|--------------|-------|

SULEYMAN II (imitation)

Uncertain

- | | | | | | |
|------|----|-----------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|------|
| 106. | AE | after A.D. 1687 | Inscription (tughra)/
Inscription | cf. Pere 471 | 94-2 |
|------|----|-----------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|------|

AHMED III, A.D. 1703–1730

Constantinople

- | | | | | | |
|------|-----------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|----------|---------|
| 107. | Para
(holed) | A.D. 1703–1730 | Inscription (tughra)/
Inscription | Pere 523 | ‡94-165 |
|------|-----------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|----------|---------|

MODERN GREEK COINAGE (1)

108.	AE (1 lepton)	A.D. 1870(?)	ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΣ Α' ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΤΩΝ ΕΛΛΗΝΩΝ Mark of value in wreath	94-98
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JETONS AND TOKENS

*109.	AE		Counter of Lombard banker, late 13–14th centuries	‡94-394
*110.	AE		Token of merchant's guild, 13–14th centuries or later	‡94-42

FRANKISH COINAGE (56)

PRINCES OF ACHAIA (43; 4 imitations)

WILLIAM VILLEHARDOUIN, A.D. 1245–1278

<i>Negroponte</i>				
111.	AE fraction	after A.D. 1255–1259	G P AC Cross ancrée/ NEGRIP Large $\overline{\text{III}}$ (Dots)	Schl., p. 356 94-55 94-92
<i>Corinth</i>				
112.	AE unit	after A.D. 1250	G P ACCAIE Long cross/ CORINTV $\overline{\text{M}}$ Acrocorinth castle (Ed. 2)	94-30 94-90 94-40 94-149 94-65 94-320 94-74 94-322 94-356
113.	AE unit	" "	G P ACCAIE Cross/ +CORINTI Genoese gate (Ed. 4; with <i>crests</i> , <i>dots</i>)	94-147 93-250 94-180 94-254 94-230 94-255 94-239 94-281
<i>Clarenza</i>				
114.	Den.	A.D. 1262–1278	+G PRINCEPS Cross/ +CLARENTIA Castle Tournois (Crescents, dots)	Ed. 6 94-146 94-169 94-207 94-225
*114a.	Den.	" "	Same (but PRINCEPS)/ Same (but CLARENTIA) (Rosettes, dots)	(Ed. 6) 94-73
115.	Den. (1, cut)	" "	+G PRINCE Ach Cross/ +CLARENTIA Castle Tournois (Ed. 7; with <i>dots</i> , <i>triangles</i> , D, V)	94-53 94-162 94-80 94-193 94-247
WILLIAM VILLEHARDOUIN (imitations)				
<i>Uncertain</i>				
116.	AE unit	after A.D. 1250	G P ACCAIE (blundered) Cross/ +CORINTI (blundered) Genoese gate (<i>Crescents</i>)	Ed. — 94-209
*117.	Den. (cut or bent)	after A.D. 1262	+G PRINCE Ach (blundered) Cross/ +CLARENTIA (blundered) Castle Tournois	Ed. — 94-350 94-367

WILLIAM VILLEHARDOUIN OR CHARLES I/II

Clarenza

118. Den. +() ACh Cross/
+(CLARE)NTIA Castle Tournois 94-130

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

Clarenza

119. Den. A.D. 1278-1289 +K R PRINC' ACh Cross/ Ed. 10 94-131
+CLARENTIA Castle Tournois 94-409
(Triangles, dots)
- *119a. Den. " " Same (but K R PRINC')/ (Ed. 10) 94-59
Same (but CLARENTIA)
(Annulets)
120. Den. " " +K R PRINC' ACh Cross/ Ed. 11 94-148
+DE CLARENTIA Castle Tournois 94-184
(Saltire stops, dots) 94-244

ISABELLE VILLEHARDOUIN, A.D. 1297-1301

Clarenza

- *121. Den. A.D. 1297-1301 +YSABELLA P AC $\bar{\eta}$ Cross/ Ed. 13 94-231
+DE CLAREN $\bar{\eta}$ CIA Castle Tournois
(I, B, lis, dots)

ISABELLE VILLEHARDOUIN (imitations)

Uncertain

122. Den. after A.D. 1297 +YSABELLA P ACh (blundered) Cross/ Ed. 14 94-46
+DE CLAREN $\bar{\eta}$ CIA (blundered)
Castle Tournois

PHILIP OF SAVOY, A.D. 1301-1307

Clarenza

123. Den. A.D. 1301-1307 +PhS D SAB P ACh ϵ Cross/ Ed. 16 94-58
+DE CLAREN $\bar{\eta}$ CIA Castle Tournois
(Crosslets, star, dots)

UNCERTAIN RULER OF ACHAIA (imitation)

Uncertain

124. Den. after A.D. 1262 Legend (blundered) Cross/ Ed. 8, etc. 94-56
+DE CLAREN $\bar{\eta}$ CIA (blundered)
Castle Tournois

DUKES OF ATHENS (7)

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

Thebes

- *125. Den. A.D. 1287-1308 +G DVX ATENIES Cross/ M. 769 94-114
(Tzamalís) +THEBE CIVIS Castle Tournois, (A1) 94-253
broken annuli (Annulets) 94-355

126.	Den.	A.D. 1287–1308 (Tzamalís)	+G DVX ATENIS Cross/ +ThEBE CIVIS Castle Tournois (Saltire stops, triangles, dots)	M. 774 (A2)	94-60
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WILLIAM OF GUY II DE LA ROCHE, A.D. 1280–1308

		<i>Thebes</i>			
127.	AE fraction	A.D. 1280–1308	+G DVX ATENES Shield/ +TEBES CIVIS Cross (Dots, . . .)	Schl., p. 338:b	94-366
128.	Den.	” ”	+G DVX ATENES Cross/ +ThEBE CIVIS Castle Tournois (I, dots)	M. 784 (A8)	94-38 94-245

DESPOT OF EPIRUS (6 imitations)

PHILIP OF TARENTUM, A.D. 1294–1313

		<i>Uncertain</i>			
129.	Den.	after A.D. 1294	Legend (blundered) Cross/ +NEPANTI CIVIS (blundered) (Ed. —)	94-23 94-33	94-67 94-84 94-170 94-391

UNCERTAIN COINS OF “TOURNOIS” VARIETY (14; 7 CUT OR BENT)

NOTES

- (7) (OVHPOC)–AVΓ(OVCTOC) Bust r., diademed, draped.
Rev. APΓE-!ΩN Female figure l., holding in outstretched hands sistrum(?) and *Weight* 8.82 g. (Pl. 15).
This bronze of Lucius Verus seems to be a rarity, as it is not recorded in the standard catalogues. The reverse, possibly depicting Isis, may be similar to the type described in *NCP*, p. 42, no. 30 (Hadrian, J. Mamaea) and in *M.S.*, p. 247, no. 75 (S. Severus).
- (39) Coins 94-119, 94-342, 94-362, with SALVS REIPVBLIC(AE), have a *cross rho* on the reverse field.
- (40) Coins 94-323, 94-326 have legible regnal years and can be dated exactly: A.D. 576/7 (year 12) and 569/70 (year 5), respectively.
- (41) The obverse legend of this follis of Maurice has three P’s in a row, after the break, instead of the canonical two P’s, (ON) MAVRIC–TIBER PPP AVG. The die engraver probably intended to write TIBERI PP AVG (as in *DOC I*, 30b.1, 31c.2, etc.) but turned the final “I” of TIBERI into a “P”, thus producing a misspelled legend. But there are other peculiarities of engraving, such as the unusual forms of the regnal letter on the reverse and of the drapery ripples on the emperor’s left shoulder on the obverse (Pl. 15), making it possible that our coin is actually a contemporary imitation.
- (45) Coin 94-334 is overstruck on a follis of Leo VI, as *DOC III*, ii, p. 519, no. 8.
- (46) Coin 94-129 is overstruck on a follis of Constantine VII, as *DOC III*, ii, p. 562, nos. 25a or 25b.
- (48) Coin 94-189 is overstruck on an anonymous follis (Class H?).

- (49) Coin 94-260 has the obverse and reverse ornaments corresponding to the extremely rare Variety 38 of the Class A2 folles (*DOC* III, ii, p. 645, Table) first described by A. R. Bellinger in 1928 but until now unconfirmed. On our coin, the ornament in the nimbus cross, on the obverse, is :::, and the ornament above and below the reverse inscription is —>x<—, as Bellinger states. The ornament in the book, not given by Bellinger, is :ñ:, with *one* or *two* jewels in the center (Pl. 15).
- (54) *Weight* 2.37 m.
- (59) Coin 94-107 has obverse cross with rays depicted as an X *in front* of the cross; on coins 94-31 and 94-71, the rays are depicted as four separate lines emanating from *behind* the cross. For a discussion of these variant designs, see *Hesperia* 63, 1994, p. 55, endnote 45.
- (60) Ἰϸ—(XC) Christ seated.
Rev. Δ ΑΛϷΞΙΨ. . . Full-length figure of emperor on l., crowned by Virgin nimbate. Emperor wears jeweled loros, etc.; he holds r. hand pressed against chest; in l. hand, he holds globus cruciger. Virgin wears tunic and maphorion. *Weight* 4.62 g. (Pl. 15).
 This “billon trachy” of Alexius is extremely rare and was completely unknown until Grierson published a specimen, in a private collection, some thirteen years ago (Grierson, pl. 61:1054).
- (62) Another example of this not uncommon but virtually unknown iconographic variant of the Thessalonican tetarteron was published by this writer in an earlier report, *Hesperia* 62, 1993, p. 44, no. 40 (with endnote).
- (64) According to M. F. Hendy, the half-tetarera of Manuel of the monogram variety with “raised Π” (Thessalonican) are large, heavy coins with an average weight of *ca.* 2.70 g. (Hendy, p. 127). Measured against these specifications, coin 94-51, published here, is completely out of place: it weighs just 0.70 g. and is only 13 mm. in diameter (Pl. 15). But the coin is not anomalous. As I have pointed out on several occasions in these reports (*Hesperia* 55, 1986, p. 205, endnote 221; *Hesperia* 57, 1988, p. 145, endnote 82; *Hesperia* 59, 1990, p. 368, endnote 54), Hendy’s statistics of Comnenid flat coppers tend to be truncated at the low end of the weight scale. The half-tetarera of Manuel with “raised Π” are another case in point. If a large enough random sample of them is taken, it will be seen that the weight of coin 94-51 ceases to be anomalous:

Manuel’s Half-Tetarera with Monogram (raised Π)

Grams: 3.33	2.32	1.80
3.16	2.28	1.77
3.16	2.23	1.75
2.97	2.14	1.62
2.92	2.13	1.58
2.65	2.07	1.45
2.43	2.05	1.18
2.42	1.93	0.97
2.40	1.85	0.88 (Pl. 15:A)

The above aggregate shows that the Manuel coppers with “raised Π” have weights stretching *continuously* from a low point of *ca.* 0.90 g. all the way up to over 3.00 g., i.e., to the range reserved by Hendy for these coins. Viewed in this context, coin 94-51 is no longer unusual but becomes a typical piece, its extreme wear taken into account, at the lower end of the weight continuum. It also follows that Hendy’s average weight for the “raised Π” series of half-tetarera should be revised downwards to *ca.* 2.13 g., although one has to question the usefulness of the term “average weight” to the half-tetarera, which, as we now know, have such a broad and uniform weight scatter. (*Note.* My chart is based on 27 pieces in the St. John

hoard of Comnenid coppers, found in Corinth, November 2, 1937; excluded are one cut-down coin and two pieces of barbarous manufacture.)

- (68) This counterfeit coin of Manuel is doubly scored on the obverse with a chisel, possibly with the intention of canceling it. Later the coin was permanently mutilated by halving (Pl. 15).
- (70) As *rev.*, incuse (brockage).
Rev. Bust of emperor, wearing stemma, collar-piece, and paneled loros, etc.; holds in (raised) r. hand labarum and in l. hand globus cruciger (?). *Weight* 0.36 g., chipped (Pl. 15).
 The fabric of this coin is typical of the fabric of John Ducas' Thessalonican trachea of small module (Hendy's Series III): broken edges, frequent brockage, etc. But the type of emperor with *raised* r. hand, shown on our coin, is not depicted in any of the seventeen types (A–Q) assigned by Hendy to John Ducas. The exact same version of the imperial bust with raised hand, however, appears on the large trachea of John III Vatatzes struck in Thessalonica (Type I, Hendy, pl. 43:5, 6). If there is a connection between the two types and issues, it might be possible to date our coin *after* A.D. 1242, the year when John III became suzerain of Thessalonica and John Ducas was reduced to the inferior status of despot. In either case, the coin seems to be unpublished. I thank both Simon Bendall and Petros Protonotarios for their comments on various aspects of this Thessalonican rarity of the post-1204 period.
- (74–77) Coin 94-172 (Pl. 15) and the following three coins 94-381 (Pl. 15), 94-248, and 94-283, all originally regular trachea, were subsequently beaten flat.
- (83) Coin 94-5 is doublestruck, with part of the obverse legend thus rendered unclear; but the reading PHILIPVS REGI of the obverse is certain (Pl. 15). This denier variety, struck outside the royal domain of France between 1206 and 1213, is very rare. Poey d'Avant mentions two specimens, in the Mallet and Bigot Collections, present whereabouts unknown, and there is a third specimen noted by J. Duplessy in *Les trésors monétaires médiévaux et modernes découverts en France, 751–1223*, Paris 1985, p. 34, no. 38. I thank Michel Dhénin for his comments and information about this interesting issue.
- (96) Coin 94-368 seems to be plated.
- (99) Only traces of the obverse and reverse types remain on this little coin. I thank David Metcalf for its identification.
- (100–107) I thank very kindly Kenneth MacKenzie for reading and dating this entire series of Turkish coins.
- (109) This Lombard jeton features the same device on both faces: a letter G drawn decoratively and surmounted by a *cross ancrée*. *Weight* 1.80 g. (Pl. 15).
- (110) +◦S◦MERCATORVM◦ between the two outer and one inner granulated circles; cross pattée, with an annulet in each quarter.
Rev. Same; pack or bundle (shaped to fit a horse's back).
Weight 3.04 g. (Pl. 15).
 This early inscribed piece, a token rather than a jeton, is unique in the Corinth Collection and seems to be unpublished. Its legends are probably to be read, "signum mercatorum". I thank Jacques Labrot and James Mitchiner for their comments on this unusual piece.
- (114a) The variant with legends G PRINCEPS/CLARENTIA (reversed *II*), not noted by Schlumberger, is a legitimate and distinct variant of the denier as hinted by Metcalf (*M.*, p. 71, no. G2) and is now also demonstrated by Tzamalís (Tzamalís, p. 108, nos. GV 211, GV 212, Chart).
- (117) Coin 94-350 is overstruck on an older denier, obverse on reverse, or more probably the coin was itself restruck (i.e., struck a second time) as a result of an unsatisfactory initial impression.
- (119a) The version with K R PRINC' Ach/CLARENTIA (reversed *II*) has been published by Tzamalís (Tzamalís, p. 114, no. KA 201, Chart). See also endnote 114a above.

- (121) The abbreviation AC $\bar{\eta}$, written this way, is characteristic of certain deniers of Isabelle; see also my previous report, *Hesperia* 63, 1994, p. 55, endnote 91.
- (125, 126) A. P. Tzamalīs would now reassign all four deniers, 94-60, 94-114, 94-253, and 94-255, to the succeeding rule of Guy II de la Roche, 1287–1308 (Tzamalīs, pp. 116–121). In this Catalogue, while retaining the traditional rubric “William de la Roche” for the four coins, I have added Tzamalīs’ new dates to the appropriate column.

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 14 uncertain coins of “Tournois” variety noted in the Catalogue (p. 57) but not individually listed are probably mostly Frankish.

CORRECTION

In *Hesperia* 63, 1994, p. 43:

Group VI (Stratigraphic List), second subheading, for *Lot 1993-96 (Basket 23*)* read
Lot 1992-96 (Basket 23)*

ORESTES H. ZERVOS

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



Unit 1, southern half of building, north-south roadway in foreground. From west

CHARLES K. WILLIAMS, II AND ORESTES H. ZERVOS: FRANKISH CORINTH: 1994



Roman bath west of Unit 1, hypocaust at upper left. From southwest

CHARLES K. WILLIAMS, II AND ORESTES H. ZERVOS: FRANKISH CORINTH: 1994



Unit 2, first phase. Room A in foreground, church at top rear. From west

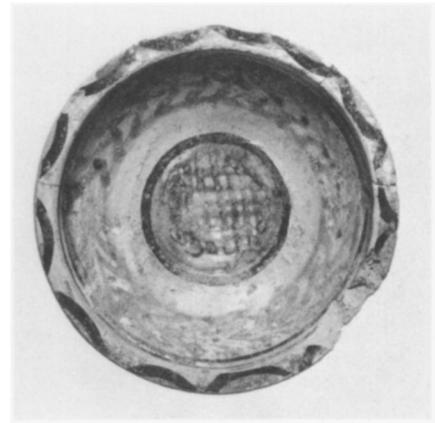
PLATE 4



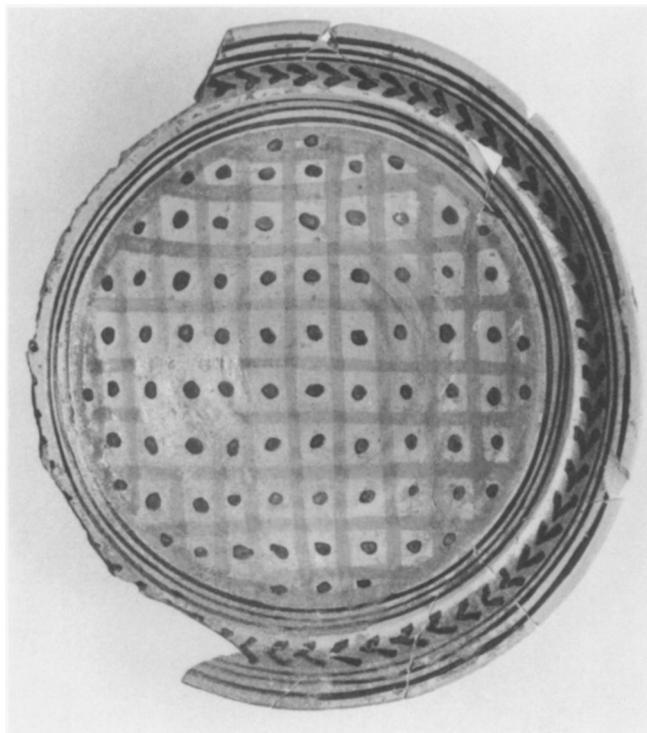
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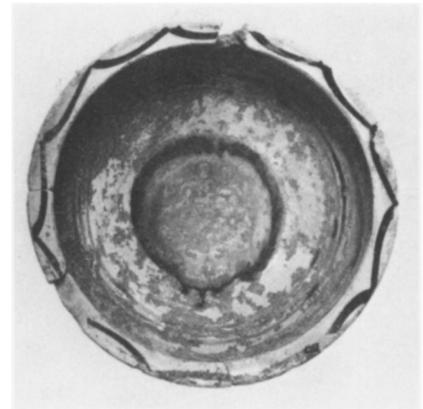
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6



2



7

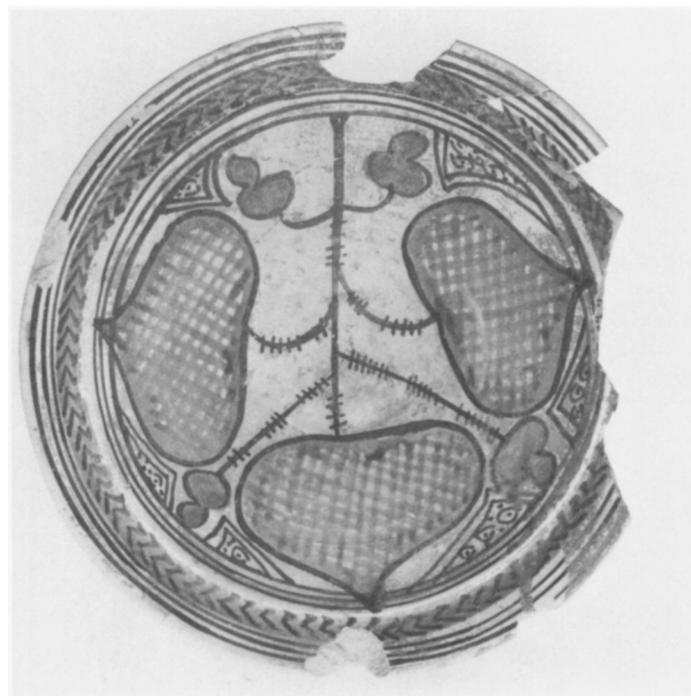
Pottery from Vaulted Chamber
(Lot 1994-10)



3



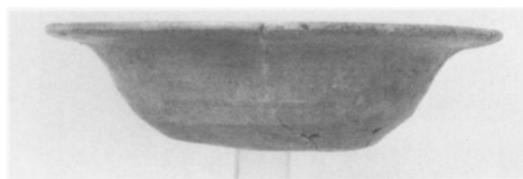
12



4



13



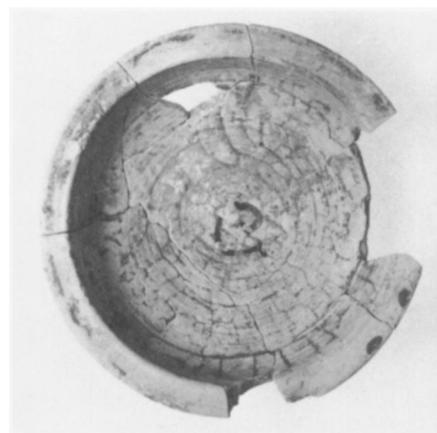
14

Pottery from
Vaulted Chamber
(Lot 1994-10)

PLATE 6



8



11



C-35-440



C-1991-4

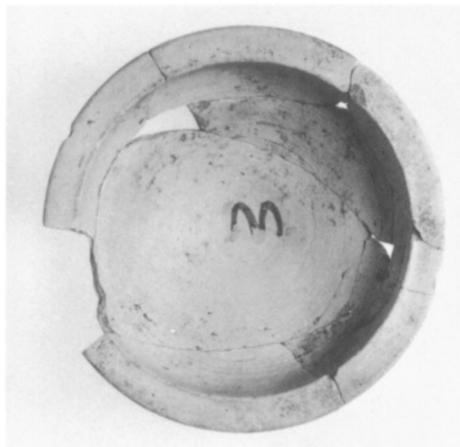


9

Pottery from
Vaulted Chamber
(Lot 1994-10)



15



10



16



17



18



19



20



21



22



24

Pottery from
Vaulted Chamber
(Lot 1994-10)



23

PLATE 8



25



26



Pottery from
Vaulted Chamber
(Lot 1994-10)

27, top, showing interior partition; bottom, parts of cruet joined



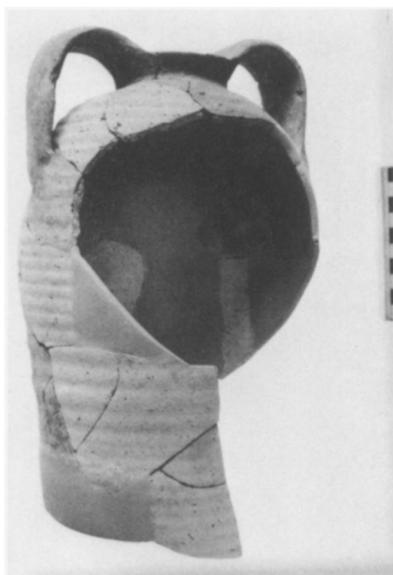
28



a. Stewpots with vertical neck, offset rim: lot 1994-10:7 (left), lot 1994-10:1 (right)



b. Stewpots with vertical neck: unnumbered (left), lot 1994-10:20 (right)



30



c. One-handed cooking-ware cups with glazed interior: 40 (left), lot 1994-10:21 (right)



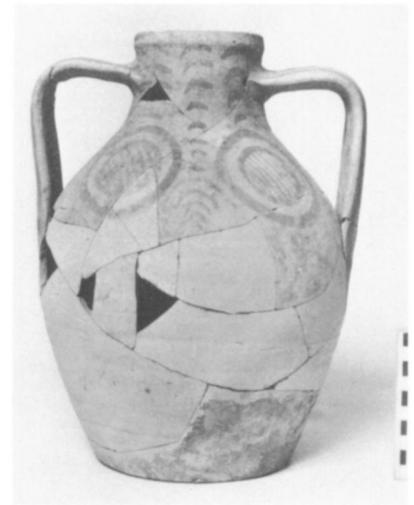
42

Pottery from
Vaulted Chamber
(Lot 1994-10)

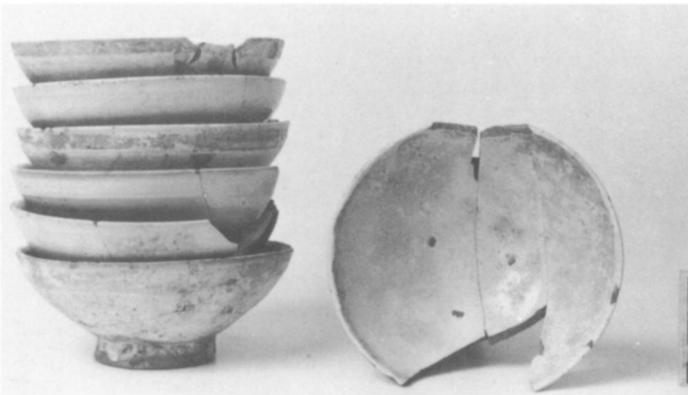
PLATE 10



a. Protomaiolica saucers



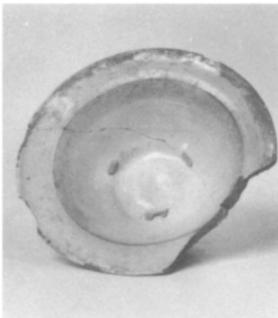
31



b. White-slipped ovoid bowls



c. White-slipped saucer



d. White-slipped saucer

Pottery from
Vaulted Chamber
(Lot 1994-10)



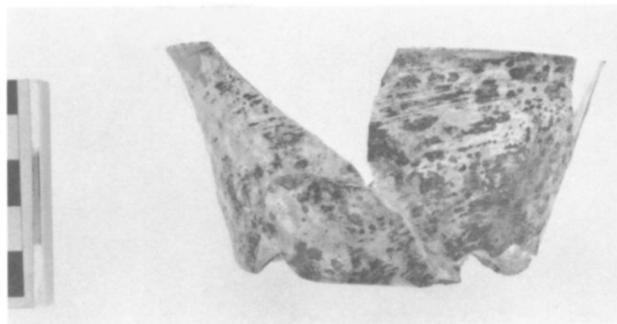
e. Matt-painted basin



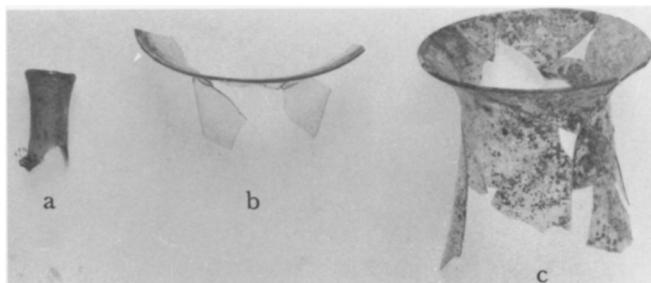
41



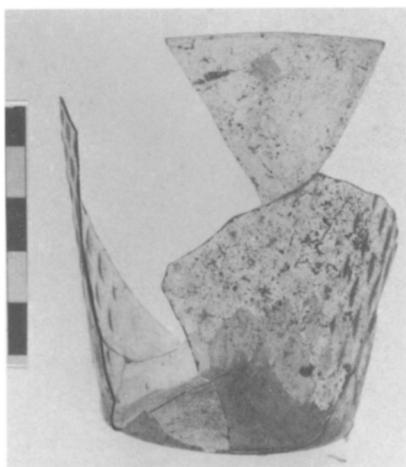
Free-blown cup MF-1994-21



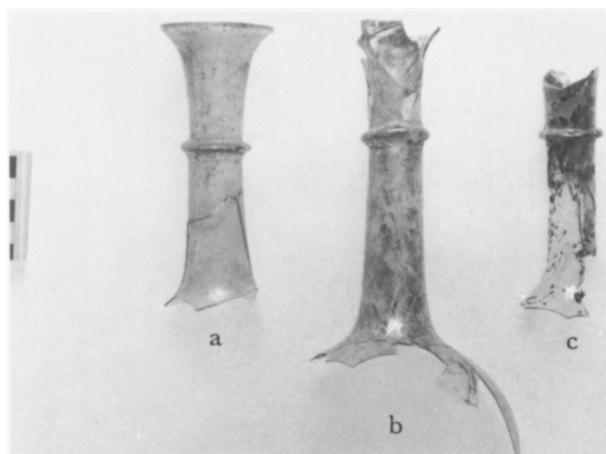
a. Optic-blown cup



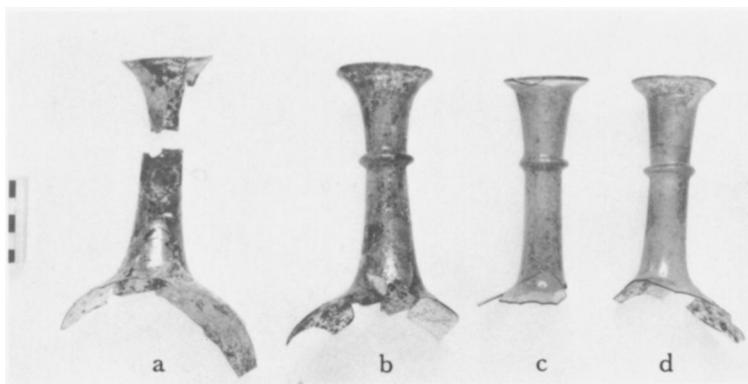
b. Bottle rim: a; jar rims: b (MF-1994-40) and c



Optic-blown cup MF-1994-34



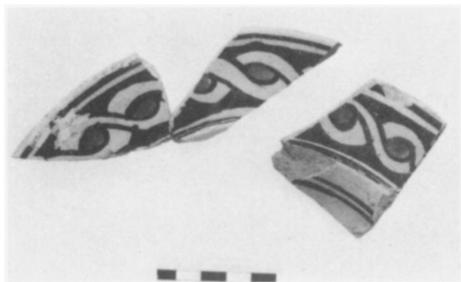
c. Bottle necks: a, b (MF-1994-35), c



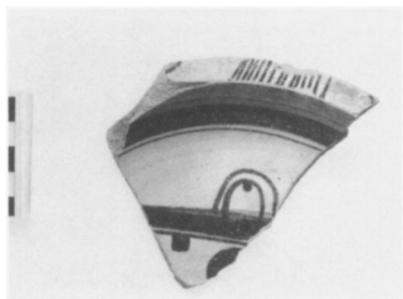
d. Bottle necks: a, b (MF-1994-36), c, d

Glass from
Vaulted Chamber
(Lot 1994-10)

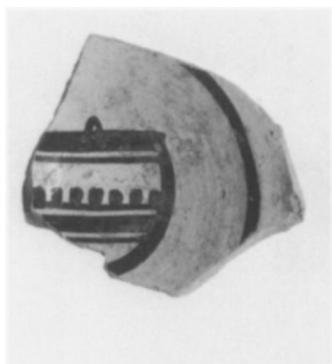
PLATE 12



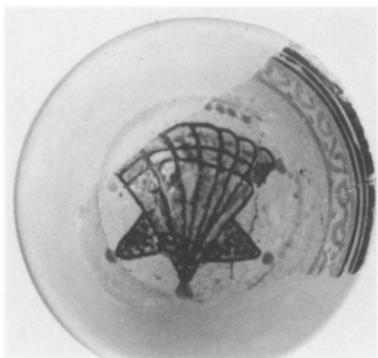
C-1994-47



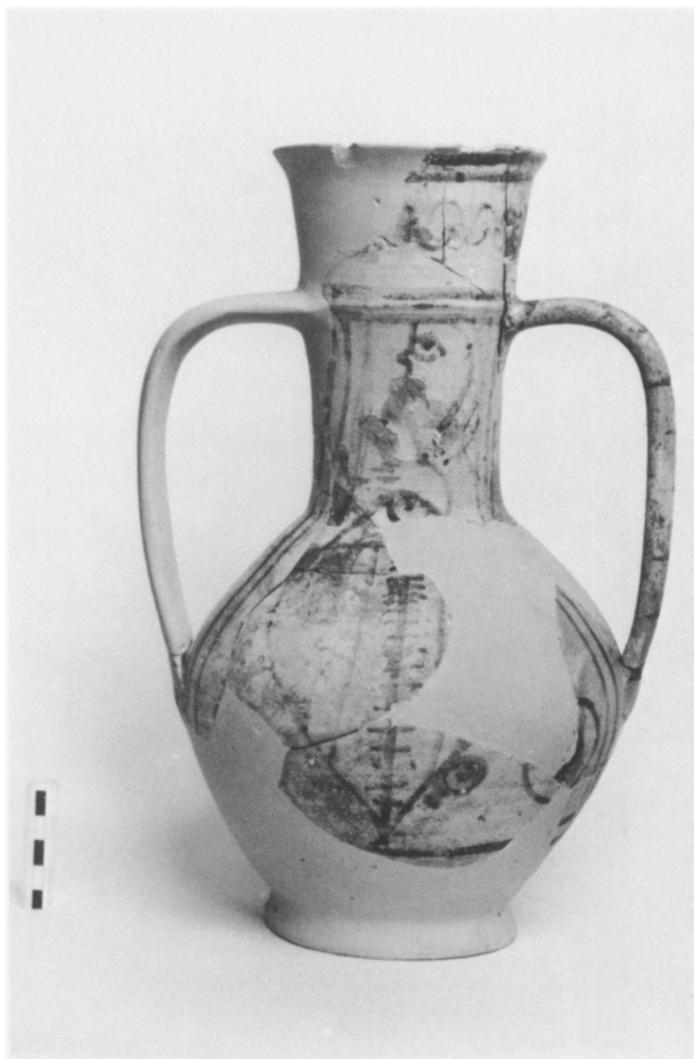
C-35-441



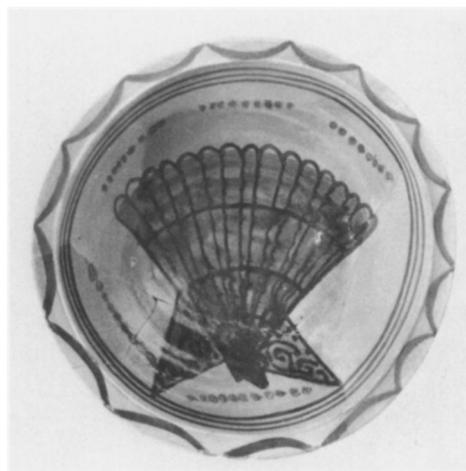
C-35-631



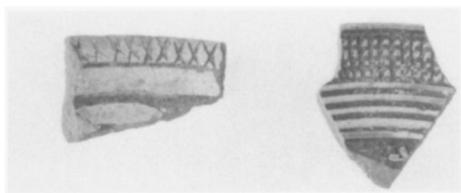
C-34-682



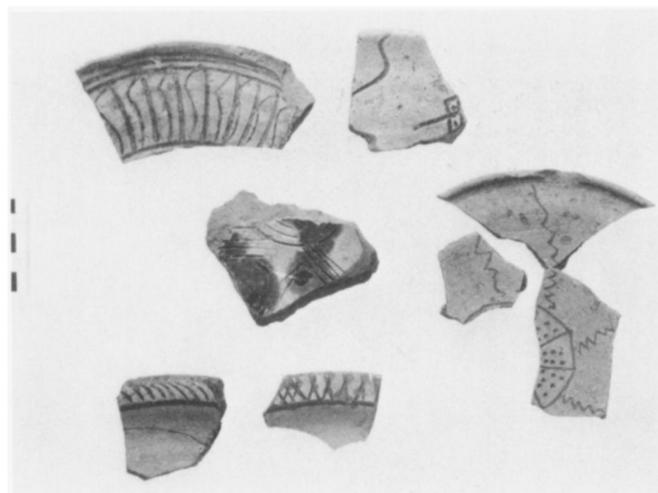
C-37-2000



C-29-13



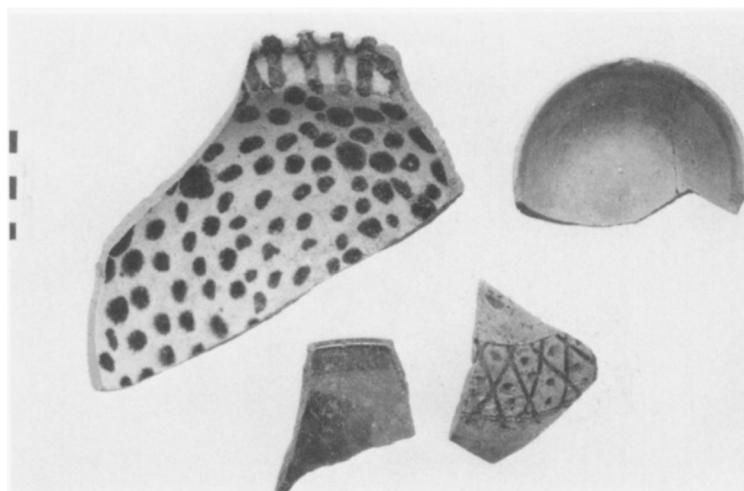
a. Lot 1994-27



b. Lot 1994-27



c. Lot 1994-55



d. Lot 1994-27

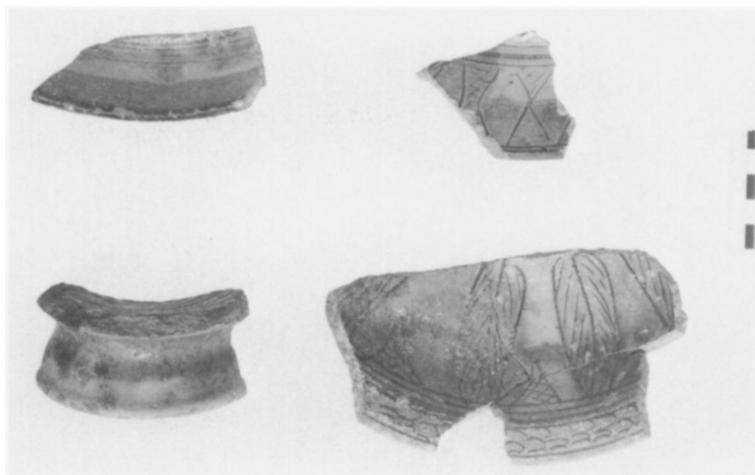


e. Lot 1994-55



f. Lot 1994-27

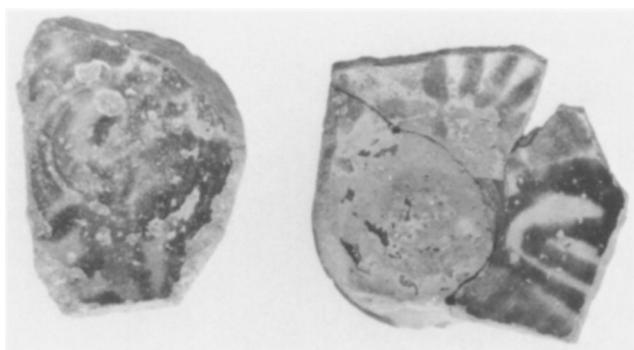
PLATE 14



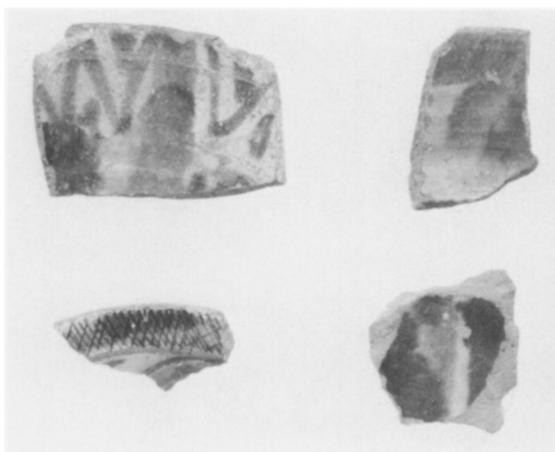
a. Lot 1994-29



b. Lot 1994-29



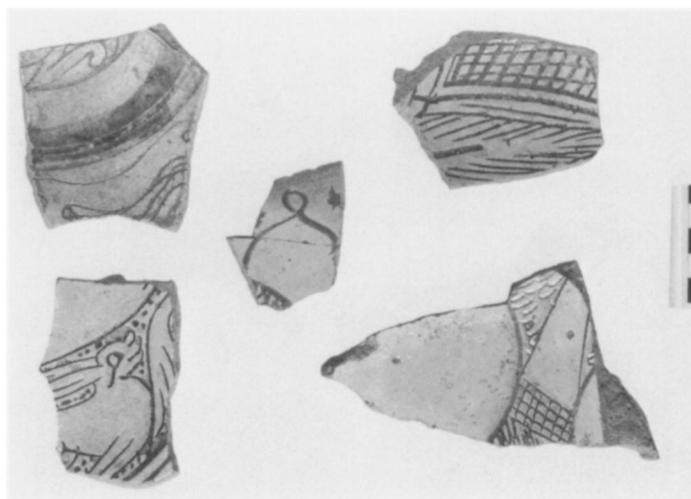
c. Lot 1994-29



d. Lot 1994-29



e. NB 869, basket 89



f. Lot 1994-29

