

FRANKISH CORINTH: 1995

(PLATES 1–9)

DURING its 1995 excavation season at Corinth the American School of Classical Studies examined five units that lie directly southeast of the remains of Temple E (Figs. 1, 2).¹ Unit 1 stands partially to the south of the temenos of Temple E and partially within it. Units 4 and 5 are totally outside the southern limit of the temenos, while Units 2 and 3 are totally within it. Unit 1, a Frankish structure with a paved central court, occupies the high land immediately west of what earlier had been the forum of the Roman city. This complex has been called Unit 1 since its discovery in 1990, a name meant to distinguish

¹ The excavations conducted at Ancient Corinth by the American School of Classical Studies at Athens were made possible in 1995 by the cooperation and good will of a number of persons and agencies, both Greek and American. I thank first and foremost the Greek Archaeological Service and its Director, Ioannis Tzedakis. Mrs. 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, also deserve thanks for their year-round help and interest. I warmly thank Zoe Aslamantzidou and the staff of the Archaeological Service at Ancient Corinth for their help and cooperation.

I extend my gratitude to Dr. Sarah Vaughan, Director of the Wiener Laboratory, for the help she has given the Corinth Excavations, especially in facilitating the work of Dr. Ethne Barnes, our physical anthropologist, Dr. Christopher Hayward, the geologist who is continuing his study of the Corinthian limestones and their quarries, and Dr. Ruth Siddall, who is analyzing Corinthian plasters, cements, and concretes of all periods.

Dr. David Romano and his staff continued the computerization of the archaeological remains exposed by the American Excavations at Corinth during June, July, and August of 1995.

By their not inconsiderable efforts throughout the year, the Corinth staff again made possible this annual report. 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 H. 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.

Again this year, as in the past, I warmly thank Miss Stella Bouzaki for conserving and restoring, with great skill, a large range of excavation objects. I also thank Messrs. Nikolas Didaskalou, Anastasios Papaioannou, and George Arberores for their labors over the pottery, stone, glass, and metal recovered from the excavation, and the excavation photographers, Ino Ioannidou and Lenio Barzioti, for their excellent site and find photographs.

For their enthusiasm and energy both in the field and in the museum, I am extremely grateful to the student supervisors of the 1995 excavation season: Ms. Amy Smith and Messrs. John Hansen, Philip Kaplan, and James B. Summitt. I am equally grateful to Dr. Guy Sanders, who carefully excavated a newly acquired plot of land that lies to the southeast of the present limit of the excavation. His report will appear separately in a later issue of *Hesperia*.

Dr. Ethne Barnes returned this summer to continue her study for the publication of the human skeletal remains recovered between 1989 and 1995 from Frankish levels southeast of Temple E; she was aided by Dr. Arthur Rohn, an anthropologist who painstakingly excavated a large number of graves of the Frankish period, mostly from within Unit 2. I thank both of them for the high quality of their work and for the new insights that the work has produced concerning the mediaeval population at Corinth.

Julian Baker did the research and basic text for the reexamination of the complex at the northwest corner of the temenos of Temple E. I thank him for his energy and efficiency in completing the study that is included in the present report (see pp. 34–36 below).

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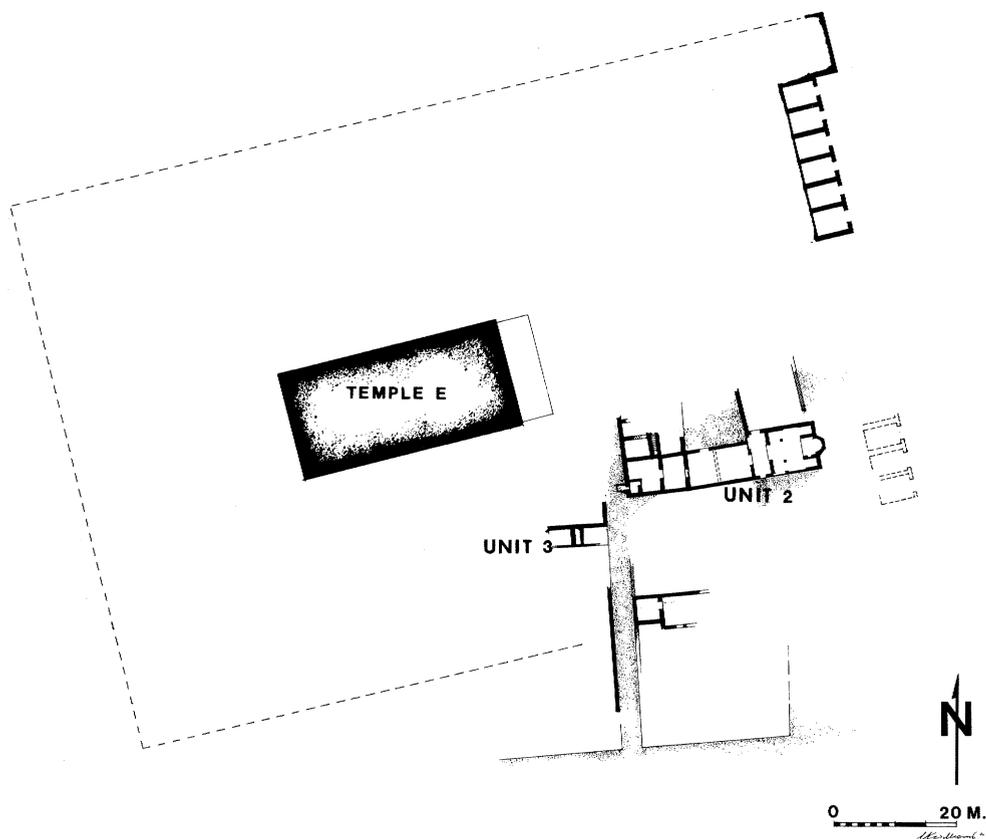


FIG. 1. Temenos of Temple E: Byzantine-Frankish remains of the end of the 12th and the early 13th century

it from a second, architecturally separate complex with church, Unit 2. Unit 2 stands to the northeast of Unit 1 and has been cited in the *Hesperia* reports since the excavation of 1990.

A strip of open ground, *ca.* 3.15 m. to 3.40 m. wide, borders the west side of Unit 1 and continues, where still preserved, northward along the west side of Unit 2. In the Byzantine period, at least in the 12th century, this was a north-south roadway composed of a series of well-compacted gravel surfaces. A public square, 6.5 m. to 7.0 m. wide from north to south, separates the northwest corner of Unit 1 from the southwest corner of Unit 2; it opens without barrier into the north-south strip of land west of Units 1 and 2. On the west side of the square stands a series of rooms, the full plan of which has not yet been distinguished. This complex, here called Unit 3, was first investigated by Guy Sanders in 1986.² Another unit, described below as Unit 4, is to be found some nineteen meters south of Unit 3 and near the southwest corner of Unit 1. Only the eastern part of one room of this unit was cleared in 1994, along with a hard-packed gravel exterior surface to its south. Unit 4, discovered in 1994, may be the easternmost of a series of rooms that continues toward the west. It may be independent of, or only slightly dependent upon, Unit 1. On the other hand Unit 5,

² Sanders 1987, pp. 159-163.

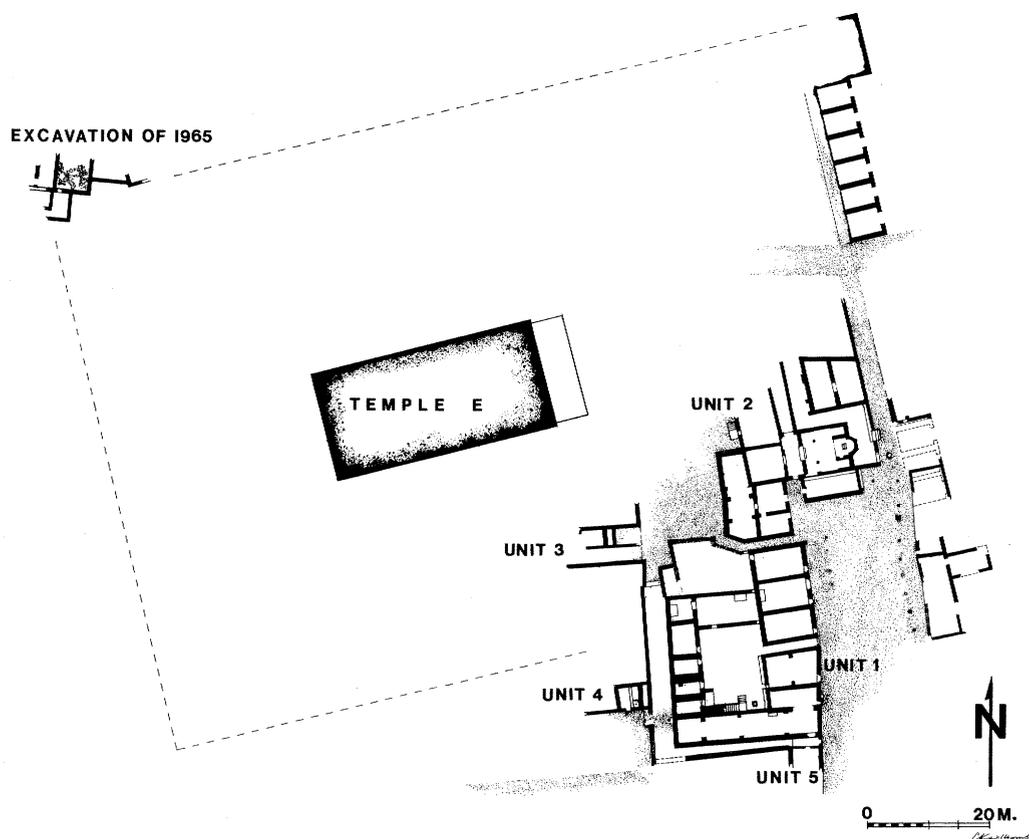


FIG. 2. Temenos of Temple E: Frankish remains of the end of the 13th century

immediately south of the southeast corner of Unit 1, appears to have been planned with Unit 1 and to have been related to it, since its north wall is a party wall shared with Unit 1. Unit 5 was discovered this year.

The accumulated archaeological evidence now provides some security in the identification of Unit 1 as a hospice or inn that served the sick and the poor, as well as pilgrims on their way to and from the Near East (Fig. 2). The evidence, set forth in earlier excavation reports, includes jetons used in international banking³ and pharmaceutical containers, including six albarelli, or drug pots, some from Syria, and seven ovoid-bodied jars, one of which is an import from Mamluk Egypt. Most of the jetons are to be associated with room 4 of Unit 1 (Fig. 3); the pharmaceutical containers were found in room 5.⁴

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

⁴ For medical treatment and apothecaries in mediaeval hospitals, see Gilchrist 1992, pp. 108–110 (limited to evidence within the United Kingdom). For an idea of the range of materials and objects in the stock of the apothecary of the Spanish monastery of Sta. Maria de Vallbona (unfortunately 18th century in date), see Prats i Darder 1990, giving much information and a full bibliography on other Spanish apothecary collections. For albarelli, see Williams and Zervos 1994, nos. 18–29, pp. 16–22; for the Mamluk jar, *ibid.*, no. 11, pp. 14–15.

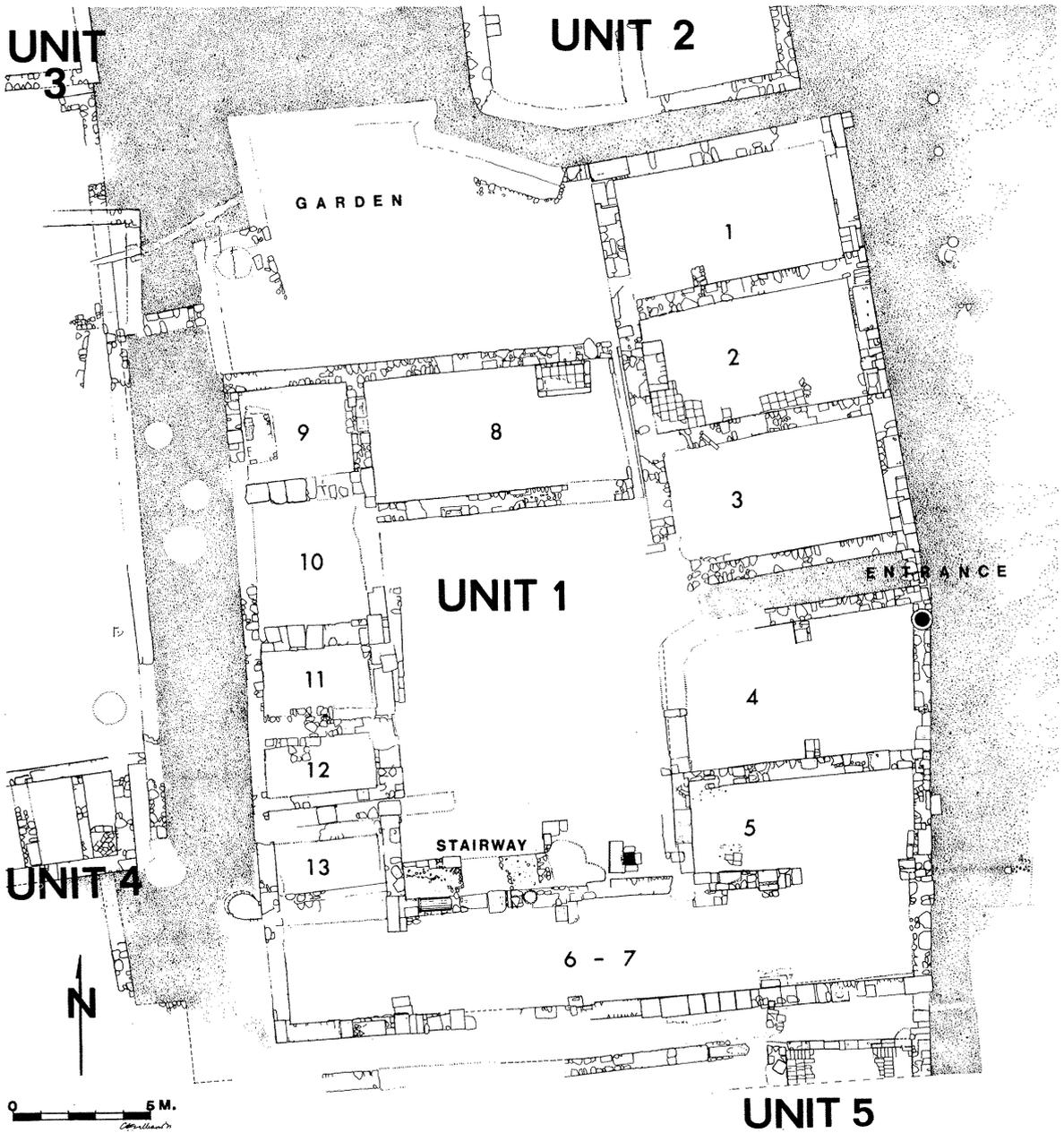


FIG. 3. Units 1, 3, 4, and 5, actual-state plan: last quarter of the 13th century (final form of Unit 3 not shown)

By the end of the 1995 excavation season the complete plan of Frankish Unit 1 had been exposed. Excavation not only freed the full length of the south façade but also extended the southern limit of the Frankish excavation for three meters south of the unit. The south

Fragments of a second Egyptian Mamluk jar, C-1993-40 a-d, were recovered from disturbed fill within the same area. The pot from which these sherds came may have originally been used in room 5.

façade wall is preserved to a maximum height of *ca.* 1.20 m. above the floor of the rooms that abut it. It is founded on the line of a Roman wall that earlier had defined the north side of a paved decumanus of the Roman city. The Frankish rebuilding of that wall is hefty and at the Frankish level is uninterrupted along its entire length by any sort of opening.

The results of the 1995 excavation season require changes in two conclusions presented in last year's excavation report. The first change is that the main access into Unit 1 is not to be found within the south façade wall of the unit.⁵ Rather, the only entrance to the core of the building now appears to have been by the narrow passageway between rooms 3 and 4 on the east side of Unit 1. The second change is that the east–west roadway, known to have passed south of the site of the Frankish unit from the Roman period and hypothesized to have survived into the 14th century, in fact was abandoned in the 13th century. This Frankish rejection of an established land use is clearly illustrated by the existence of Unit 5, a building that was constructed over this roadway immediately south of Unit 1.

The church complex north of Unit 1, named Unit 2 when it was first discovered in 1990, was also further explored this season. Activity here extended the northern limits of the Frankish excavation around Temple E to eleven meters north of the church. As of the end of 1995, therefore, a rectangular area immediately south of the archaeological museum of the site, about sixty-five meters north–south by more than forty-five meters east–west, now stands cleared to 12th- to 13th-century levels.

The third area of concentrated excavation during the 1995 season was along the west side of Units 1 and 2, where a number of superimposed roadways of the Middle Byzantine and Frankish periods have been isolated during the past three years. One of the purposes of this investigation was to determine the extent of change in road patterns that took place between the 12th and 14th centuries west of Units 1 and 2.

UNIT 1

The south façade of Unit 1 (Pls. 1:a, 2–4; Fig. 3) is 24 m. wide from the southeast to the southwest corner of the building. This wall conceals a single hall-like space, between 3.77 m. and 3.82 m. wide, which runs the full east–west width of the building (Pl. 2:a). Though narrow, room 6–7 is the longest unpartitioned space within Unit 1. At a later phase, the room was subdivided, and the floor at its western end was cobbled. The original floor lies at *ca.* 85.59 m. above sea level or about 0.66 m. below the exterior ground level south of the building. Above ground the south wall is about 0.70 m. thick, but it has an added exterior thickness below ground level, at which point the wall becomes one meter thick (Pl. 2:b). The 0.30 m. protrusion of the exterior face at foundation level apparently is designed to keep the rain from seeping into the earth along this façade, thus preventing that part of the interior face below exterior ground level from becoming damp. The architecture is solid and serviceable; the outside joints of the south exterior wall of the building were fully sealed

⁵ Williams and Zervos 1995, p. 5, where room 7 is referred to as an entrance. The paving on the floor has proved, upon continued excavation in 1995, to be remains from a later, post-hospice phase, not a Frankish floor that was in continuous use into the post-Frankish phase of the building. The threshold block from room 7 into the paved court appears to be reemployed from an earlier building.

with cement. Such liberal use of cement can also be seen in one place on the inside face of the wall, from 3.63 m. west of the southeast corner of the room to 6.10 m. west of the easternmost buttress.

At least three arches once traversed the room, footed on narrow piers bonded into the north and south side walls (Pl. 3). Measuring westward from the inside face of the east end wall of the hall, the distance to the east face of the first pier foundation on the south side of the room is 4.60 m. The foundation itself is 1.08 m. wide. The distance between the first arch foundation and the second is 6.41 m. The second foundation is only 0.50 m. wide; an interval of 5.74 m. exists between it and the third pier foundation, which is 0.63 m. wide. The space between it and the interior face of the foundation for the west end wall of the hall is 3.85 m.

The clear span of the easternmost transverse arch is between 3.33 m. and 3.38 m. The projecting foundation for its north pier still carries one squared poros block above floor level and on that a springer block, a voussoir 0.64 m. wide from east to west, its concave face shaped by a claw chisel. The corresponding foundation on the south wall preserves only the block upon which the springer sat (Pl. 3:b). The second pier on the south side is 0.50 m. wide and projects from the wall only 0.40 m. Its answering pier is 0.52 m. wide and projects from the wall between 0.65 m. and 0.72 m. The third pier on the south side was removed to its foundations by later alteration within the room. The foundation, however, is large, projecting into the room for 0.70 m.; its width is 0.63 m. On the north wall the answering pier projects toward its mate for 0.45 m., and the total width of that foundation is 0.68 m. The top surface of the one block of this pier that rises above floor level slopes downward toward the south, a good indication that the springer of this transverse arch started only slightly above Frankish floor level within the room.

As has been pointed out in a previous excavation report, this room had a stone-curbed hearth built against its north wall.⁶ The hearth lies 1.10 m. west of the easternmost pier on the north wall of room 6–7. Its back wall is set 0.17 m. into the wall; the platform projects from the south face of the wall for 0.55 m., making the width of the whole hearth 0.72 m.

Finds from the room have been minimal, in part because there was extensive reoccupation of the space once the building had been abandoned as a hospice and in part because the Frankish floor level within the room has not yet been fully excavated. A thin level of heavy ash and charcoal rests on what probably is the original floor of room 6–7; this stratum, underlying the post-hospice floor, now is identifiable only on the sides of various pits dug at the west end of the room.

Although the architecture is sturdy, it definitely was not designed to be impressive, roofed as it was by transverse, pointed arches springing at 0.30 m. above the earth floor of the room and at odd intervals along the walls. Nowhere within the room does precision seem to have been a factor or even a highly desired quality. The building appears to have been built for function rather than for beauty. The length of the hall, the partial burying of the room below the external ground level, perhaps as insulation from Greek summer heat, and the construction feature added to its south wall as a precaution against the damp suggest a possible identification of this room as a ward of the hospice. The room, it should also

⁶ Williams and Zervos 1995, p. 4.

be noted, is adjacent to room 5, identified as a pharmacy from the medicine jars found therein (see p. 3 above).

SOUTH OF UNIT 1 (Fig. 3)

Unit 1 was not constructed to the maximum limits of its plot. Along the south and west sides of the building a narrow exterior space was reserved for service and controlled circulation.

The exterior, corridorlike space along the south side of Unit 1 is 1.30 m. wide and is bounded on the south by a property wall 0.70 m. thick. The property wall is poorly constructed and is supported on shallow foundations of reused material; it definitely does not appear to have been designed as a protection against heavy attack or siege (Pl. 2:b, foundation employing reused column shaft). A stratigraphic cut made here in 1995 revealed a number of road-metal crusts below the clay floor of this space. Under them is an east–west paved Roman road at an elevation of +85.012–85.03 m.; its sidewalk is at an elevation of +85.22–85.242 m. The Early Roman colonial road system apparently established a circulation pattern in this area that was broken only with the construction of Frankish Unit 1 and the contemporaneous building, Unit 5 and its corridor (Pl. 1:b). Once these two units were constructed, the use pattern of the area changed radically.

When the Franks constructed Unit 1, they built a stone-and-cement footing 0.30–0.50 m. wide against the foundation of the south wall of the unit (Pl. 2:b). The top of this footing is 86.25 m. above sea level. The mortar that was used in the façade wall and the footing apparently was mixed on this roadway, after which a coat of marl was spread over the foundation trench and the cement crust up to the south enclosure wall. Only one clay occupation floor and the fill beneath it were discovered below the stratum of destruction debris and Frankish roof tiles that mark the abandonment of Unit 5.

UNIT 5 (Fig. 3)

The east end of the enclosure wall that runs parallel to the south façade of Unit 1 terminates against the northwest corner of a building only partially excavated, which in this report is called Unit 5. Unit 5 was built against the south façade wall of Unit 1, and where it so touches, the façade wall becomes a party wall between the two units. The two look to be part of a single design, to judge by the architecture as it now is exposed.

A number of indications suggest that Unit 5 may have been designed when Unit 1 was built and that the two units were planned together. The east exterior wall of Unit 5 continues the line of the east façade of Unit 1. Also, the northernmost room of Unit 5 is a passageway immediately south of Unit 1; it uses the south wall of room 6–7 of Unit 1 as its north wall, making it, as just mentioned, a party wall. The west wall of Unit 5 abuts the south façade of Unit 1 4.60 m. from the east exterior wall, at just the point where the first transverse arch in room 6–7 springs from the south façade. This suggests that the west wall of Unit 5 may have been designed to absorb some of the southward thrust transferred by the transverse arch of room 6–7 to the party wall. (See Figure 3, where the joint is somewhat disguised by a second-phase overbuilding.) The passageway probably had a door at both its east and west ends. At the west end the wall appears to have been rebuilt in a second phase. The wall at the east end of the corridor appears to have only had its threshold removed; the

doorway was not rebuilt. The earth surface now visible within this corridor is hard-packed clay and much trodden; the late phase probably should be dated *post* A.D. 1312. The corridor has not yet been cleared to an earlier level.

South of the corridor is a room with an interior east–west dimension of 4.46 m.; only the northern 1.20 m. of the room has been excavated to the level of its tile floor (Pl. 1:b). The east and west walls of the room are approximately 0.72–0.74 m. wide; the wall that separates it from the corridor to its north is only 0.30–0.33 m. wide. A doorway with a poros threshold stands in it at 2.12 m. west of the northeast corner of Unit 5. The thinness of the north wall suggests that it was designed only as a partition. Roof-tile debris and wall tumble covered the floor. Two sections of tile floor are preserved, carefully laid in an orderly rectangular pattern. The tiles themselves are worth noting because the way that they have been laid is unique if compared to the floors of Units 1, 2, and 5. The tiles are twice as long as they are wide, being 0.30–0.31 m. in length, and in width being either slightly wider or narrower than 0.15 m. They appear to have been manufactured as squares and in most cases to have been carefully cut into rectangles.

REMAINS POSTDATING UNIT 1 (Fig. 4)

The southwest quarter of Unit 1 was used until its total destruction in the 16th century. Reuse of room 6–7 is especially clear. The altered west wall rises to a maximum height of 0.93 m. above the top of the foundation that originally supported the west wall of the Frankish building. A stone-walled pit was constructed against the back, or west face, of the foundation. In places within the room a stone paving made of broken fragments of marble and pieces of poros with a flat surface set in marl is preserved at 85.60 m. above sea level. Along with these remains should be coupled a rough stone partition wall 0.70 m. wide that extended northward for 1.65 m. from the south wall of the Frankish building. This wall, now dismantled, formed a room or alcove 2.70–2.85 m. wide from east to west; at the same time the south wall of the room or alcove was thickened along its north face by 0.45 m. The north wall of the Frankish period, however, appears to have served without alteration as the north wall of the reconstructed room. By using these remains one can restore a two-room complex having an interior space 10.55 m. long from east to west with a subterranean storage pit against its exterior west wall.

A third period of use can be identified in this area. This covers the alteration just described. Its walls reuse neither the already existing walls of Unit 1 nor those of its first alteration. The south wall of the new phase is built against the south façade wall of Unit 1; its partition walls cross over the façade wall and rest on fill and debris that overlies the occupation level associated with the first alteration. It is probably because of this second reuse of the area that the north side of the west end of room 6–7 is so disturbed.

Two subterranean rectangular chambers and one ovoid pit were built along the west foundation wall of Unit 1; the northernmost chamber was excavated in 1994 and published in *Hesperia* in 1995.⁷ The second rectangular chamber lies about seven meters south of the first; between them is the ovoid pit. These last two features were discovered in the excavation of 1995.

⁷ Williams and Zervos 1995, pp. 6–10, fig. 3.

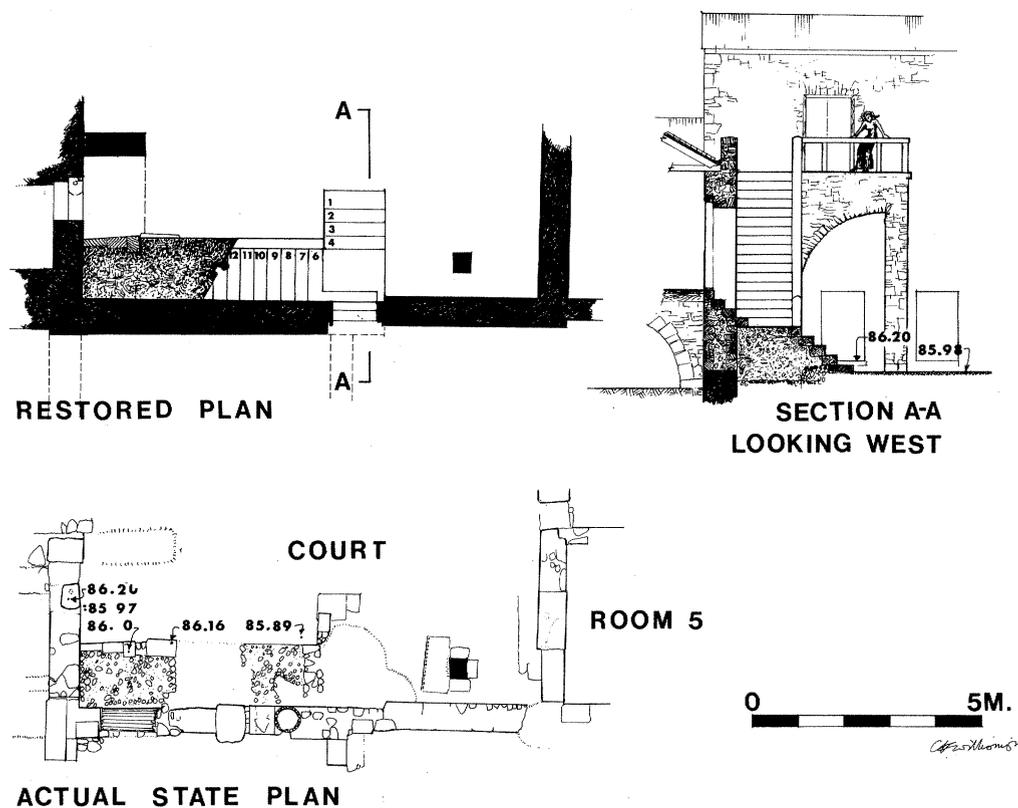


Fig. 4. Unit 1, stairway in court: actual-state plan, restored plan, and section

The rectangular chamber that was excavated in 1994 is small, deep, and vaulted. Access to its interior is through a rectangular manhole at the east end of the vault. The chamber discovered and cleared this year is not so well preserved as the vaulted chamber to its north nor is it quite so big. It is only 0.99 m. from east to west at floor level, 0.88 m. wide closer to the top, and 1.10 m. across from north to south. Unfortunately, unlike the vaulted chamber discovered in 1994, it contained no rubbish from the period of its abandonment. Although its northwest corner is destroyed and its ceiling is totally missing, the newly discovered chamber resembles in what is preserved the one discovered in 1994.

The newly discovered chamber is built both against and over the foundation of the west wall of Unit 1. Where the original foundation of Unit 1 was still preserved along the west side of room 6–7, the builders of the second phase used it. Today one can see the west face of the early foundation rising 0.44 m. above the floor inside the chamber. The reconstructed east wall rises above that but was not built squarely upon the earlier foundation; rather, it overhangs the west face of the original foundation by about twelve centimeters. The north, west, and south walls of the later chamber are founded almost as precariously, but they rest upon an earlier stratum of tiles and architectural debris that appears to underlie the whole area.

It cannot now be determined whether the ceiling of the chamber was originally vaulted or whether it was otherwise roofed. Because of the well-preserved condition of its east wall, a solid party wall shared with room 6–7, no indications exist that the chamber and the room were interconnecting. Rather, like the vaulted chamber to its north, it was entered from above and, probably, from outside.

The ovoid pit is different in design from the two rectangular constructions applied against the west foundation of Unit 1. Like them, however, it is built against the foundation and does not bond. Such a construction could have been accomplished during the initial use of Unit 1 or even after the west wall of Unit 1 had fallen out of use. The bottom of the interior of the pit is a deformed oval; no effort was made to make it circular in plan or truly cylindrical in volume. Even so, its maximum interior dimension both from north to south and from east to west is *ca.* 1.15 m. Where it is applied against the face of the foundation of Unit 1, the wall of the pit is *ca.* 0.15 m. thick. In the southeast quarter of the pit the side wall does not continue the oval plan but forms a right-angled corner with the foundation of the unit. This quarter of the pit wall is peculiar in another detail as well, for this segment of the south wall of the pit goes straight westward for 0.67 m. from the face of the foundation of Unit 1, where there is a vertical joint. Thereafter the pit wall starts to curve. This 0.67 m. of straight wall apparently was infilled after the curved portion of the pit wall had already been constructed. About 1.93 m. above the floor of the pit, the curved wall starts to contract into a dome. It cannot be determined from the preserved remains whether the wall contracted to a circular opening, something like a wellhead, or whether the opening was a square trapdoor over the southeast corner of the pit.

The construction of the pit is different in other ways from that of the rectangular pits to either side. Its wall is built of stones that are fist-sized or double fist-sized. Rarely is a stone used that is as large as an adult human head. Many are unshaped, hard limestone field stones. There is a liberal use of tile but not as leveling courses; rather, the fragments are scattered individually throughout the wall. None is laid vertically.

The upper fill within the pit is late in date, apparently going into the 18th and 19th centuries, to judge from the iron horseshoes found therein. The bottommost 0.34 m. of fill, stored in pottery lot 1995-04, is composed of pure Frankish-period material that probably dates *ca.* A.D. 1312, the year of the sack of Corinth by the Catalans, or slightly later. Pottery, bronze, and glass from the lowest fill include the items listed below.

CATALOGUE: OBJECTS FROM LOT 1995-04

- | | | |
|--|--------------|---|
| <p>1. Plain glazed bowl with flaring rim
C-1995-2. H. 0.063, Diam. of foot 0.053, Diam. of lip 0.152 m.
Fine red clay with white inclusions; medium and large lime particles, some exploded; sparkling inclusions, few voids. 2.5YR 6/6.</p> | <p>Pl. 6</p> | <p>ing to tapered lip. Wheel marks on exterior wall. Interior and exterior white slip; glazed light green on interior and over lip, dilute in places.</p> |
| <p>Bowl with ring foot, rounded bearing surface, and concave undersurface. Echinoid body turns up sharply to vertical; straight rim 0.02 m. wide flar-</p> | | <p>2. Protomaioiica chevron saucer
C-1995-3. Max. Diam. of rim 0.172 m.
Medium hard, pinkish buff to pinkish cream clay, with rare small white and large lime inclusions and sparkling golden mica; a few dark inclusions. 5YR 6.8/4.</p> |

Like C-1994-6 in shape and design. See Williams and Zervos 1995, no. 5, p. 25, pl. 4.

3. Free-blown cup with blue-threaded lip Pl. 6
MF-1995-15. H. 0.052, Diam. at bottom 0.067, max. Diam. of lip 0.097 m.

Colorless blue-green glass. Plain blown cup with deep conical kick; pontil mark. Steep flaring wall continuous to lip. Lip decorated with dark blue thread. Faint blowing spirals over entire body. For shape, but slightly taller, see *Corinth* XII, no. 735, pp. 112–113, fig. 14.

4. Optic-blown cup with blue-threaded lip Pl. 6
MF-1995-16. H. 0.056, Diam. at bottom 0.054, restored Diam. at lip 0.08 m.

Colorless blue-green glass. Mold-blown cup with deep conical kick; pontil mark. Steep body flaring

to lip. Lip decorated with dark blue thread. Wall patterned with tiny horizontal ovules, enlarging toward bottom. Plain wall immediately under lip; no ovules on undersurface.

For shape, see *Corinth* XII, no. 735, pp. 112–113.

5. Cast bronze three-footed bowl Pl. 6
MF-1995-19. H. 0.093, Diam. of rim 0.216, Th. wall 0.001 m.

Bowl with conical undersurface projecting to dulled central point. Three knob feet on bottom do not project enough to allow central point to stand clear on flat surface; standing bowl rocks slightly. Side wall rises vertically to lip; three horizontal ribs from 0.01 m. to 0.021 m. above bottom of wall, second set of three below lip (0.058 m. to 0.069 m. above bottom of wall).

RECONSTRUCTION OF UNIT 1 (Figs. 4–6)

Enough material evidence has accumulated from the excavation of Unit 1 during the past six seasons to encourage an attempt at a paper reconstruction of the building.

Different elements within the building, such as width of walls and size of rooms, indicate that an overall restoration cannot be made by generalities; each quarter of the building has its own peculiarities of design. This being the case, it seems quite probable that certain questions about the form of the building under discussion may forever remain unanswered, or, at best, that two possible solutions may be offered without reason to dismiss either. In such cases I have opted for the more logical solution suggested by the preserved remains, using the known historical and architectural parallels only to supplement the on-site evidence.

One should perhaps start at the southwest corner of the building, for it is here that the remains contain the best evidence for a general reconstruction. Here are the masonry foundations and lowest course of an exterior stairway that rises from the paved interior court to a landing against the south wall of that court. Using about the same riser-to-tread ratio for the steps in the court of Unit 1 as that used in the Frankish staircase that is built against the west wall of room 5 of Unit 2, one cannot be far off by assuming a riser of *ca.* 0.20 m. and a tread of 0.25 m.⁸

A flight of 16 steps rose westward from the lower landing to the top of the flight at the southwest corner of the court (Fig. 4). From this top landing one entered the second-story hall beneath which are ground-floor rooms 11, 12, and 13. The design for the reconstruction of this stairway supplies the necessary facts to establish the floor elevation for the second-story hall.

⁸ Williams and Zervos 1994, p. 30. The main staircase in the inner courtyard of Chlemoutsi has a riser-to-tread ratio of 0.24–0.25 m. to 0.28 m. The exterior staircase to the gynaikonitis in the convent church of Vlachernon (Elis) has a riser-to-tread ratio of 0.21–0.25 m. to 0.27–0.29 m. For a view of the freestanding staircase, see Bon 1969, pl. 29:a.

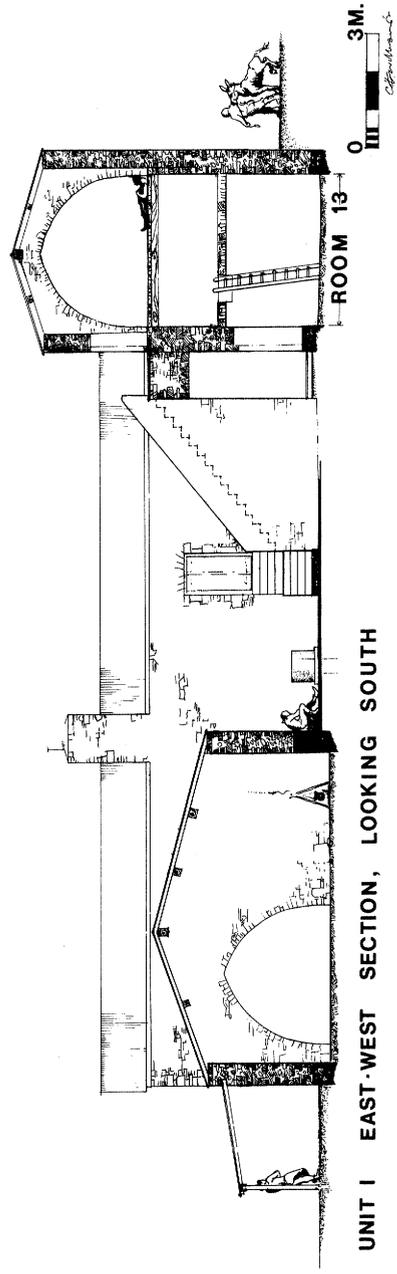


Fig. 5. Unit 1: restored section through court and rooms 5 and 13

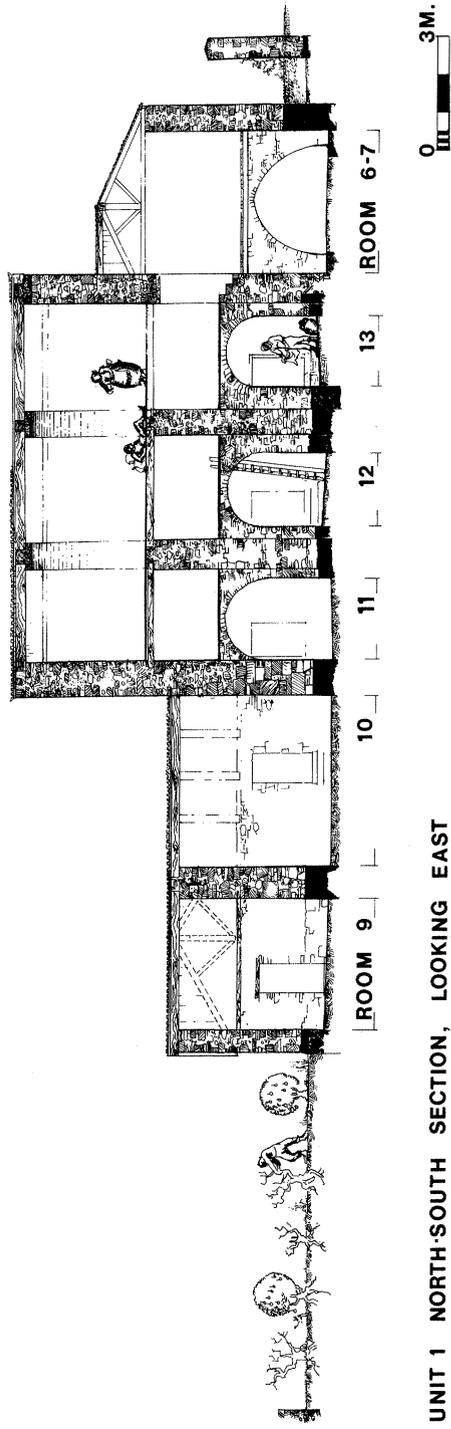


Fig. 6. Unit 1: restored section through rooms 9 through 13 and room 6-7

The front edge of the bottommost step of the courtyard stairway lies 2.40 m. north of the south wall of the court. It is, in fact, only a half step, with a riser 0.14 m. high. The first real step, of which there is one block with a height of 0.21 m., is set *ca.* 0.37 m. behind, or south of, the half tread; this allows the restoration of three treads and four risers to the first landing. Foundations for the east–west flight of steps against the south wall show that the flight was 1.36 m. wide, with a horizontal run of 4.08 m. With treads each *ca.* 0.25 m. wide, 16 treads and 17 risers can be restored here (Fig. 5). In all, then, 21 risers, each 0.20 m. high, plus a half riser at 0.14 m., take the flight from an elevation of +85.89 m. at the base of the stair to the upper floor at 4.20 m. above the paving, or to an elevation of +90.09 m.

A width of 1.21 m. is attested for the second, or top, landing, to judge from the foundations of the stairway at court level. Here a series of three cut-poros socle blocks, neatly fitted together and more carefully cut than is usual in the poros workmanship of Unit 1, are built into the stair foundation; the westernmost of the three abuts the west court wall. Their north face carries a profile of incline at the bottom rising to a vertical fascia above. The top horizontal surface is well trimmed for the support of a course of cut stone. I restore these blocks as the socle for the structure that carried the upper landing of the staircase, probably a half arch such as is common in mediaeval exterior stairways. Such a design would reduce the thrust that a full arch would put on the north end foundation of the landing. The total length of the three socle blocks is 0.15 m. shorter than the width of the foundation for the main flight of steps leading to the landing. It might be expected that a protruding cornice around the top landing made up the 0.15 m. difference, if that difference was felt to be significant by the builders of the staircase. Or, possibly, a thick stone handrail along the outside edge of the main flight of steps in contrast to a wooden balustrade along the top landing explains the difference.

A wooden porch platform, rather than a masonry arch, might be restored to support this landing, except that the north end of the porch is attested by a solid masonry foundation that projects eastward into the court from the west court wall. Therefore, it is assumed instead that the heavy masonry foundation would have been built to support a stone superstructure rather than wooden posts. A lighter foundation might be expected for a wood superstructure.

The stairway within the southwest corner of the court led to a hall or halls over ground-floor rooms 11, 12, and 13 (Fig. 6). The added thickness of the east–west walls of these three rooms, a construction detail peculiar to this part of the unit, suggests not only that the walls of these rooms supported a superstructure but also the form of the construction. Only the side walls of these rooms have an added thickness; the end or east and west walls of the rooms are of a size similar to walls found elsewhere in the unit. The thicker side walls thus become the basis for restoring masonry barrel vaults running east–west within rooms 11, 12, and 13.

The north wall of room 11 is built of exceptionally large blocks that make the thickness of the wall 0.90 m. or more. The south wall of the room, a party wall between rooms 11 and 12, is of tripartite construction. Its total thickness is between 0.99 m. and 1.03 m. The central core descends to a depth of 0.85 m. below the lime-plaster floor of the room to its south. The walls built against the core have shallower foundations and may even have been added after the core wall was built. Room 12 is only 1.94 m. wide. The party wall between rooms 12 and 13 also is tripartite. Its core is 0.75 m. thick, while its north and south supplements are

between 0.52 and 0.56 m. thick. The total thickness was measured at one place as 1.817 m., while the clear width of room 13 itself is only 1.83 m. The south wall of room 13 now is largely destroyed, but evidence exists for at least a bipartite construction that was probably 1.33 m. thick. Its north-facing wall is 0.31 m. thick.

The tripartite construction of the party walls of rooms 11, 12, and 13 suggests that the two exterior sections would have supported the spring of masonry barrel vaults while the core would have risen vertically and added stability to the superstructure. The vaults are restored with enough clearance to allow the doors to swing free but also to allow a mezzanine above each of the three vaulted ground-floor rooms.

If they were to be restored differently, three elements could be assumed that would radically change the appearance of the area encompassing rooms 11, 12, and 13. One element is an intermediate landing on the exterior stairway for direct access into the second story of the south wing. In the present reconstruction such a mid-flight landing is avoided by making the entrance to the second story over room 6-7 (Fig. 6) directly from the lower landing but with the addition of steps within the thickness of the wall that is shared by the court and room 6-7 (Fig. 4). If one uses the alternate design that introduces a third landing, one must reduce the number of steps in the main flight by at least four. This change results in the restoration of a top floor over rooms 11-13 that is lower in height by more than 0.80 m.

The second feature that would affect the reconstruction is the elevation of the stone vaulting over rooms 11-13. One might restore the stone vaults to spring from a very high level in order to make them support the floor of the hall above an intervening mezzanine or loft. The floor of the hall, if that is what the uppermost room of this unit was, would then have been carried by the masonry vaults, not by wood joists.

I have here opted for the first solution, that of low vaults over rooms 11-13, because, although the party walls under discussion are thick, there is no evidence of cement mortar used in their bases. Only the cores of the tripartite walls are deeply founded. To erect a vault on a poorly constructed base is never a good principle, but to raise it high into the superstructure, especially in a geological area that is prone to earthquakes, is an unappealing choice.

The third design feature that would alter the appearance of the whole south wing of Unit 1 and its floor area is the elimination of a second story above the undercroft, room 6-7. As described above, the undercroft is built with a heavy south wall, which is 0.70 m. thick above ground. The strengthening of the foundation by enlarging its width may be a precaution against pressure exerted by the higher exterior ground level immediately south of the unit. The foundation is bonded with good, hard mortar; part of the reason for special care here and the protrusion of the foundation to the exterior may have been to drain the winter rain away from the foundation, thereby keeping the damp from seeping through the lower wall into room 6-7. The north wall also is thicker than the normal walls of the unit, but only in its westernmost segment, from the east end of the stairway to the west exterior wall of the unit. The interior width of the room, however, is narrower than any other room of Unit 1 (excepting rooms 11-13), having a clear width of 3.77-3.82 m., yet it is subdivided by transverse arches. They are not equidistant one from the other but are placed at varying intervals. The eastern three intervals vary by about one meter one from the next: 5.46 m., 6.49 m., and 5.59 m. The fourth, or westernmost, interval is 3.87 m. long and apparently takes its dimension from the western rooms of Unit 1. The three arches may

have been designed to carry a ridge pole along the long axis of room 6–7. If this is true, then room 6–7 could not have carried a second story.

On the other hand, the narrowness of the room suggests that it would have been logical to span the room with timber joists rather than trusses. Such framing suggests the desire for a horizontal floor above room 6–7. If this line of reasoning is accepted, then the transverse arches within the room would have been placed at ground level to support partition walls on the floor above, where needed.

Another reason for restoring a two-storied wing along the south side of the court is the very low maximum clear height within ground-floor room 6–7. That lowness is fixed by the springer *in situ* sitting just above the socle of the easternmost transverse arch. The low height of a room that is about 22.50 m. long appears to be part of a purposeful design, especially since on the outside south façade of the unit the building looks even lower, buried as it is 0.66 m. into Frankish ground level there. If this wing were one-storied, the eaves and the roof would be easily accessible from the outside; without other reasons requiring so low an eaves line, it would be a poor design for a courtyard building that has very restricted access. Therefore, a second story over room 6–7 seems to be logical and is restored in the sections, Figures 4–6.

In the 12th- to 15-century design of infirmaries within monasteries and of dormitories associated with almshouses, a chapel was included within the sick ward where daily services could be heard by the inmates, even if they were too sick to arise from their beds. In many cases the chapel was merely the eastern end of the infirmary or, in the case of almshouses, the dormitory hall. If, as in almshouses in England, a building was two-storied, the space reserved for the chapel may well have been two-storied, with the second floor of the hall where it met the chapel area forming a balcony from which one could look down into the sanctuary.

It was also the custom in monasteries, if not necessarily the rule in almshouses, to have a fireplace within the infirmary and to have the ailing monks therein given added food to supplement their daily diet. In the early almshouses that still exist both in France and in England and in the hospitals of those abbeys that still have foundations well enough preserved and excavated to inform us of the shape, the chapel at the east end of the dormitory or infirmary was unobstructed by a solid partition, although in some cases a screen, usually openwork, defined the sanctuary.⁹

With English and French parallels in mind it seems possible to restore a two-storied chapel at the east end of room 6–7, running from the east wall of the unit westward to the

⁹ A general overview of hospices and hospitals is supplied in Gilchrist 1992. This article groups hospitals into four types: leper hospitals, almshouses, hospices for poor wayfarers and pilgrims, and institutions for the sick poor. It is assumed that the Corinth example falls most closely into the third group. A bibliography is supplied (*op. cit.*) on pp. 116–118. For specific examples other than those discussed in Gilchrist's article, see Fletcher 1950, pp. 429–430 for a general listing, especially St. Mary's Hospital, Chichester, plan, section, and view (p. 424: E, F, and G) and the Hospital at Beaune, an elaborate French example (p. 496), founded in 1443. See also Gibb n.d., for the almshouse of SS. John at Sherborne, the charter for which is dated 1437; Hoskins n.d., for the hospital of William Browne, Merchant, at Stamford, Lincolnshire, built in 1475; *Cromwell Museum*, p. 1, restored drawing of the monastic hospital of St. John the Baptist in Huntingdon, founded in 1160 to provide shelter for travelers (its original fabric is only partially preserved); and Robinson 1990, for the hospital associated with Tintern Abbey (pp. 50–51).

first transverse arch of that room. No concrete remains exist to support this restoration, but a stratigraphic peculiarity that was discovered in this area during excavation might be explained if the east end of room 6–7 had originally been designed as a chapel. The rebuilding of Unit 1 after the sack of A.D. 1312 did not include the rebuilding of the easternmost bay. Instead, room 6–7 was shortened with a new east wall built against the west face of the piers that supported the easternmost transverse arch of the room. The original east wall of room 6–7 was robbed of its stones down to foundation level, and the wall trench was sealed and then trodden hard to form a gravel surface homogeneous with that of the open court to its east. The south wall of room 6–7 was preserved as a low terrace wall and as a foundation for a light wall to serve in the restoration of Unit 5. It appears that when the easternmost bay of room 6–7 was dismantled, the party wall between Unit 1 and Unit 5 was also destroyed, to be reconstructed thereafter as a much lighter wall, probably not supporting a roof. This open corridor, however, was closed at its west end by a new doorway that maintained limited circulation here. In other words, the area that may have been the chapel for Unit 1 before 1312 was not restored to its original form but instead became an extension of the open court east of Unit 1.

UNIT 2

During the excavations of 1994 two distinct chronological phases were distinguished among the components that form Unit 2 (Fig. 7). The earlier phase is represented by the church at the southeast corner of the unit and by the tile-paved rooms to its west. These are designated A, B, C, and D in the 1994 report.¹⁰ The second phase starts with a very shabby reconstruction of rooms A and B, and possibly also room C, over the tiled floors and, thereafter, the abandonment of rooms A and B with a more substantial reconstruction of Unit 2 north of the church. This year more evidence was unearthed for both phases.

THE BYZANTINE PHASE OF UNIT 2

The plan of Unit 2 is a conflation of the Byzantine 12th-century and Frankish 13th-century remains. The church, narthex, and rooms A–H and 1–3 are shown here in their Byzantine form; rooms 6–9 are shown in their Frankish form.

The Byzantine 12th-century remains that were exposed in the excavation of 1995 include the segment, thirteen meters long, of the west exterior wall of Unit 2, which starts at the southwest corner of the building. Farther north no such remains exist because the 1931 excavation of the south forecourt for the present archaeological museum removed all strata of the Frankish and Byzantine periods in the area.¹¹

A vaulted subterranean chamber stands against the west wall of Unit 2, between *ca.* 1.35 m. and 2.42 m. north of the southwest corner of the building (Pl. 5:a). It is bonded into and projects from the west wall. Although the vault of the chamber is now destroyed where it had joined the wall, the wall and the vault probably had bonded, to judge from the preserved joint at foundation level. The interior of the chamber is not square; rather, the north wall is 1.34 m. long while the south wall is ten centimeters shorter. From east

¹⁰ Williams and Zervos 1995, pp. 11–15 and fig. 4.

¹¹ Corinth Field Notebook 117 (D. K. Hill), pp. 128–139, Notebook 129 (S. E. Freeman), pp. 56–78.

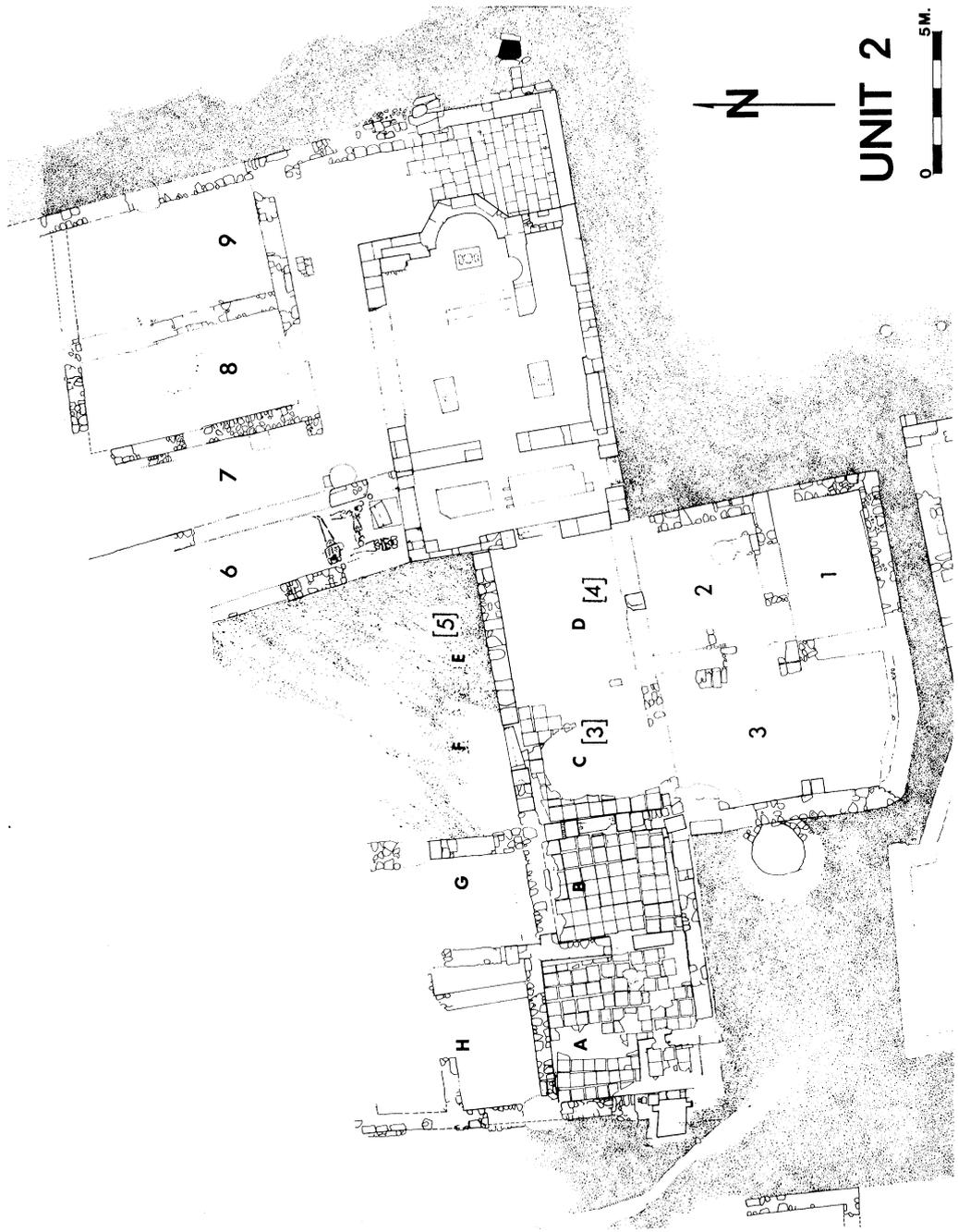


Fig. 7. Unit 2: actual-state plan, composite remains of the late 12th and the 13th century

to west the room varies between 1.07 m. and 1.00 m. in width. Its earth floor is 84.05 m. above sea level, with its barrel vault rising to a maximum of 1.85 m. above the floor.

The chamber appears to have been designed to be concealed and, to judge from the very rough and unfinished top surface of the masonry vault, once built, the room also seems to have been purposefully buried under the Byzantine north–south road that ran along the west side of the unit. Since the chamber apparently was meant to be invisible from the outside, it would have been entered through a very low doorway in the west wall of room A. The wall between room A and the chamber is only 0.20 m. thick; elsewhere it is about 0.62 m. thick. No physical evidence now exists for the door, but the traces of closet walls on the floor within the southwest corner of room A suggest that even from within the main part of room A the doorway would have been hidden. The opening cannot have been much taller than 0.45 m. because the elevation of the tiled floor within the closet of room A is at +85.45 m., and the top of the soffit of the vault is at +85.90 m. The vaulted chamber appears to have been built as some sort of secret room, perhaps for the storage of valuables. When discovered this year, however, the chamber clearly showed that it had been entered through the east end of the vault, perhaps when the Byzantine monastic rooms 1, 2, and 3 were being dismantled, and had remained open for some time well after the monastery was abandoned.

THE FRANKISH REBUILDING OF UNIT 2 (Figs. 2, 7)

The Frankish rebuilding of Unit 2 appears to have been limited to the area north and immediately northwest of the church. The rooms of this phase have been assigned Arabic numerals, with rooms 1–3 probably forming a special apartment or living and working space.

Rooms 1–3 protrude from the south side of the Byzantine monastery. They are part of a building that predated the Frankish phase, and they seem to have formed a quasi-independent element. Even in the Byzantine period, the rooms may well have been separate from the monastic complex proper. In the Frankish period the case is clear: the Frankish transformation of Unit 2 dismantled the north wall of room 3 and extended the space northward by about four and a half meters through what had previously been the south wall of the monastery. This new design absorbed the whole area that previously had been occupied by room C. An accumulation about 0.27 m. thick covered the original tile floor of room C before a new north wall was built against the south face of its original north wall. The new wall was unperforated, and it completely blocked the door that had been in the original wall. Circulation between the north and south rooms was discontinued because the two spaces became functionally independent of each other in the Frankish phase; in addition, the ground level of the court north of room 3 (area F) was raised to a height of *ca.* +85.54–85.62 m., while the tile floor of room C that lies at +85.03–85.012 m. just south of the door was raised only *ca.* 0.25–0.28 m., establishing a difference in elevation of 0.24 m. or more between the Frankish level north of the blocked door and the area to the south.

Room D and Area 4 (Figs. 8, 9)

As in area F, the Franks also raised the floor level in room D and made an enclosed cemetery of it. This is called area 4 in its Frankish guise.¹² Thus the extended north end

¹² Williams and Zervos 1993, section, fig. 4, p. 13.

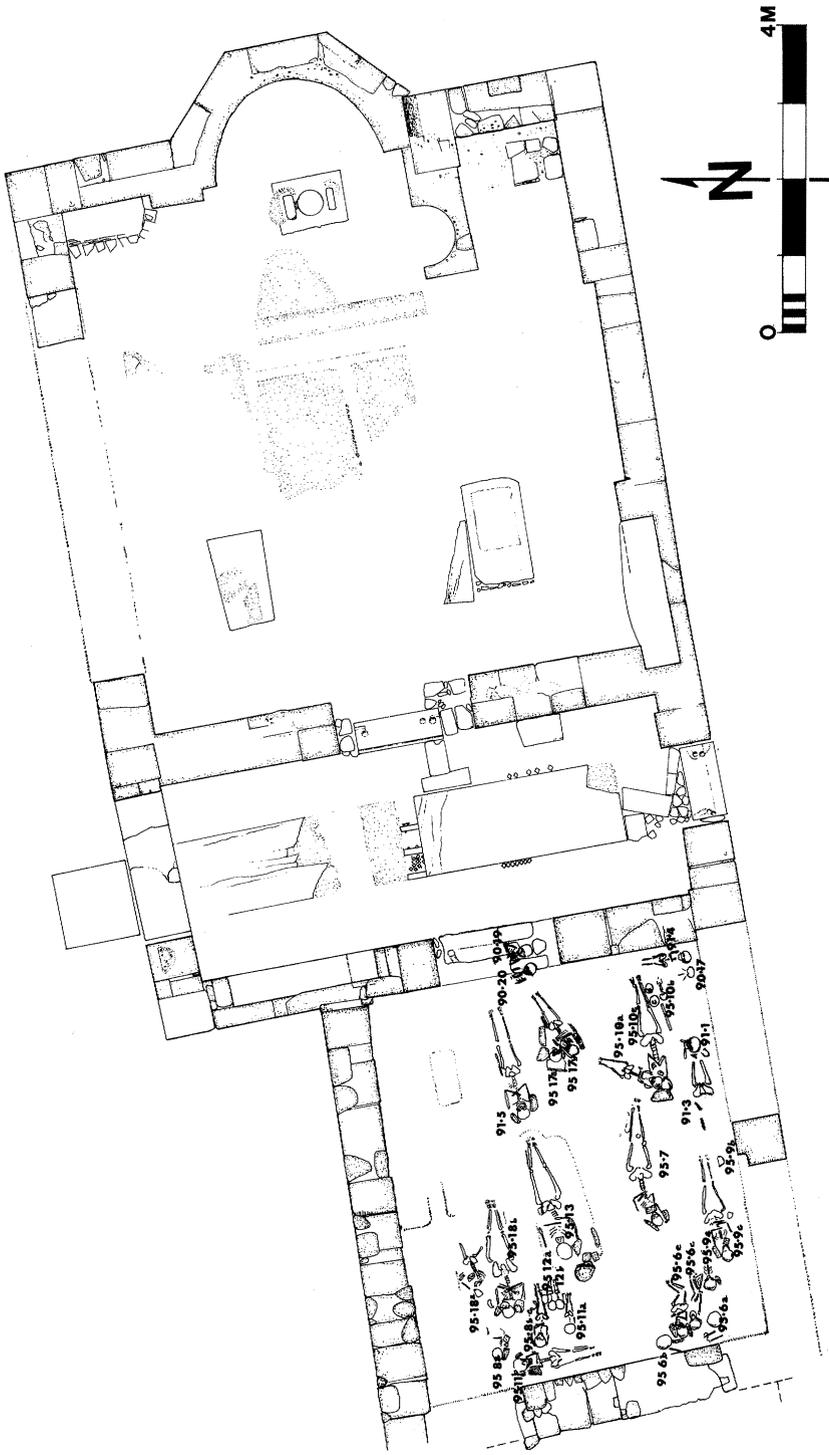


Fig. 8. Unit 2, church and area 4: plan of excavated burials within area 4

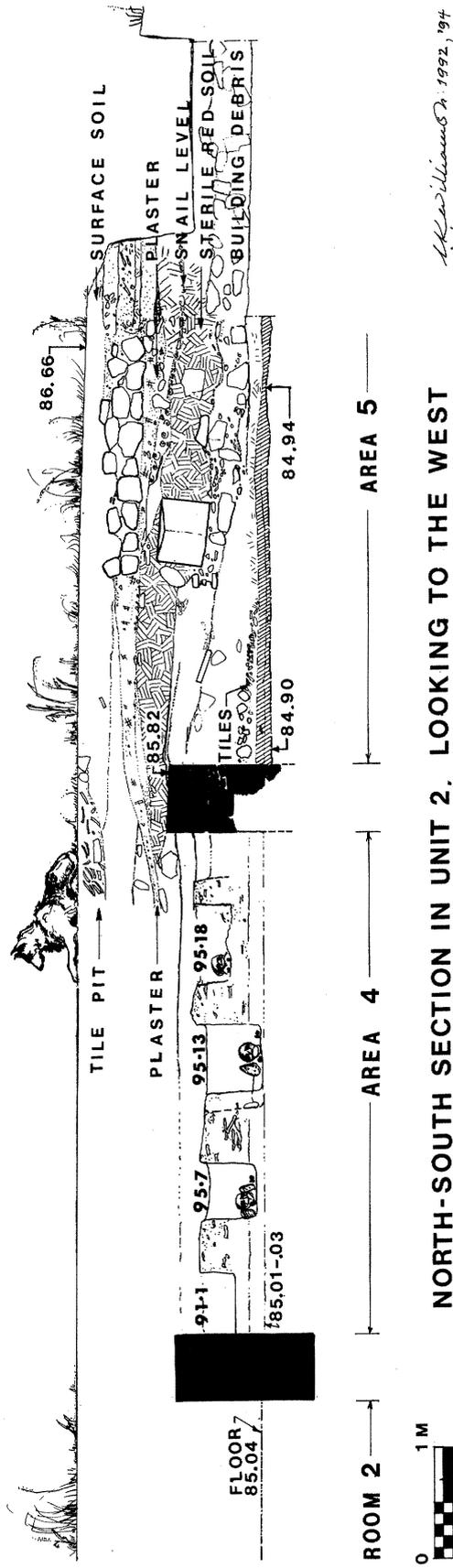


FIG. 9. Unit 2: section through areas 4 and 5

FIG. 9. Unit 2: section through areas 4 and 5

of room 3 was surrounded on three sides by high ground that could have been reached only by steps. Even disregarding the lack of evidence for such features, no evidence exists for a doorway in the north or east wall or for a passageway between the northern extension of room 3 and the narthex of the church.

The interior dimensions of area 4 are 4.48 m. north–south by 5.38 m. east–west. The Frankish room uses the north, south, and east walls of Byzantine room D. A new west wall, *ca.* 0.70 m. thick, was built upon the stratum of earth (0.27 m. deep) that had until then accumulated over the tile floor at the east side of room C. The new space made out of room D became a self-contained cemetery after the introduction of a thick earth fill that raised the ground to *ca.* 85.54–85.60 m. (Fig. 9).

In the original Byzantine monastery, the floor of room D was slightly below that of the narthex. Access from room D to the church was through a well-built door with a marble threshold in the party wall room D shared with the narthex. In the Frankish phase the doorway was altered by a block-and-rubble construction, the southern half of which is still preserved one course high on the original threshold. This rubble foundation apparently was meant to support a reset threshold, now missing. The reestablishment of the threshold at approximately 0.42 m. above the original threshold is attested in the south face of the north jamb, where a horizontal groove was hacked across the jamb surface by an adze. Apparently the north end of the replacement threshold was meant to fit into this groove. The raised threshold would thus have been at the correct height for access from the newly raised floor of the narthex into the Frankish cemetery established in area 4.

More than 38 persons were interred within area 4, laid out with no special aisles reserved for circulation (Fig. 8).¹³ The skeletons range from those of premature infants to young adults between 18 and 20 years old. Two closely packed groups of infants, buried canonically with hands over chest, head at the west, were found close to the west wall. In fact, all the primary burials were fully extended, each with arms crossed over the chest and with legs parallel. Most of the skeletons were oriented east–west; those which were not, except for one at the center of the room, were laid close to the north–south walls and took their orientation from the architecture. Some of the primary burials had mixed with them the bones from secondary burials, but only grave 10 contained more than one secondary burial.

Commonly the corpses, children included, had their heads securely positioned by a rock at each temple. Some also had a stone on the upper chest, apparently fallen there after decomposition of the body made the stone no longer functional as a prop to keep the lower mandible in place. Note especially graves 1995-7, 1995-9c, 1995-10e, 1995-11b, 1995-13, 1995-17b, and possibly, 1995-18a. Also, skeleton 1995-14 in room 6 (p. 25 below) was found to have been buried with a chin rest. It was the custom to cover the head with a whole or a broken tile, sometimes also to cover the body; none of the burials, however, had been fully protected by roof tiles.

Among the objects that were recovered from dry-sieving the fills within the grave shafts were wick holders that were used with glass lamps, one spherical bronze button, two small

¹³ Area 4 is still under excavation, but a cranium count as of August 1995 indicates that at least 32 individuals were buried there, while unexcavated grave shafts indicate that a minimum of at least 6 more individuals should be anticipated. Only a few skeletons were extensively disturbed in their graves or redeposited because of reuse of the shafts.

bone dice (probably from the classical period), and glass. Over 362.25 kilograms of fragments of roof and paving tiles were recovered; this weight does not include the tiles that were used as burial covers. Not much glazed pottery was recovered in comparison to the large amount of coarse and semicoarse pottery. Even so, almost nothing mends into a half pot or even into large sherds. From all the shafts dug this year, the full profile of only one matt-painted pitcher has as yet been mended, and that from small sherds. The lack of mendable ceramics suggests that little, if anything, was deposited as a grave good; nothing supports the idea that there was a custom here of ceramic burial offerings. It may be different for the coins recovered from area 4: 19 were recovered from the various shaft fills and 2, 1995-433 and 1995-434, from within a thin stratum that directly overlies the shaft fills. Of these coins, 1 is an unidentified classical Greek bronze, and 3 are Middle Byzantine, issued between A.D. 1042 and 1204. The other coins, except for one, fall within the 13th century. Four of those, 1995-410, 1995-413, 1995-432, and 1995-436, were minted in 1280 or later. The single 14th-century exception is coin 1995-433, minted by Philip of Savoy between A.D. 1301 and 1307.

Covering the grave shafts and the earth into which the burials were dug was a thin stratum of earth with a heavy admixture of pottery; coin 1995-433 came from this fill. The volume of earth was 0.64 cu. m., all removed from the northeast corner and along much of the north wall of area 4. About 10.62 kg. of coarse pottery, 1.64 kg. of cooking wares, and 2.44 kg. of glazed wares were recovered; the glazed material includes fragments from 1 brown and 3 green metallic-ware pitchers, sherds from an archaic Maiolica pitcher, fragments of 5 Protomaiolica pots, more than one third of the rim of a Veneto-ware wide-flaring saucer, along with 5 other Veneto-ware pots, including 1 clear-glazed bowl on a brown fabric and 1 green-glazed bowl decorated with manganese paint; more local wares seem to be represented here than is usual in a deposit from the end of the 13th century, including at least 6 sgraffito bowls typical of that period. It is the Veneto wares that especially suggest that the deposit might be from an accumulation of pottery broken in the disaster of A.D. 1312 and that thereafter only a few more burials were made within area 4. This chronology is suggested by the recovery of sherds from within the grave shafts that form joins with sherds from the stratum immediately overlying the graves and covering most of the same shafts. Two graves thus far seem to fall into this category: grave 1995-6, at the southwest corner of area 4, of a child whose head was covered by a tile at surface level, and grave 1995-18, which apparently disturbed an earlier grave when the later individual was laid to rest.

Although the evidence is not conclusive, it appears possible that, after interment, at least some of the graves were lit by glass lamps. Numerous fragments of glass ring feet, handles, and rims, as well as three complete or nearly complete wick holders, have been recovered from the various grave shafts. Fragments of at least 1 bronze and 1 iron wick holder, the only one in this material yet identified from Frankish levels, were recovered from the strosis that sealed the grave shafts of area 4. This is the first documented occurrence at Corinth in the Frankish period of the possible continuance of the Early Christian custom of placing a lighted lamp on a grave.¹⁴ This observation, however, should not be used as an established fact without more excavation and study.

¹⁴ Wiseman 1969, p. 85.

6. Bronze wick holder Pl. 6:a, top right
 MF-1995-36. L. 0.049, W. of strap 0.008–0.01,
 Diam. of end of wick holder 0.0045 m.
 From grave 1995-5.

Flat, beaten bronze band bent at one end into narrow tube to hold wick. Trace of wick remains therein. Bent into exaggerated S-shaped profile, with the fuller body of curve designed to be fastened over lip of glass lamp, tubular end in oil holding wick.

For the type of glass lamp with which these holders are used, see Williams and Zervos 1993, nos. 18–23, pp. 23–25, figs. 6, 7.

A second example comes from grave 1995-13, another from over a grave in the northwest corner of area 4, NB 881, p. 1; a third was found in grave 1995-18 (Pl. 6:a, top left and bottom). Various other fragments, including pieces from the stratum that directly overlies the grave shafts, are of bronze, except one (not illustrated), which is made of iron.

Unit 2, North of the Church (Fig. 7)

The most extensive remains of the Frankish monastery lie immediately north of the church (Pl. 5:b). They include rooms 5 through 9. The plan is clear; the function of the rooms, however, is less easily discerned, in part because most of the walls now are reduced to their foundations and, in places, remain only as foundation trenches. As a result of the state of preservation, evidence for doorways and for circulation patterns between rooms has been lost. The furnishings and everyday artifacts have been found slightly better preserved, but here, too, the destruction of the building appears to have been sudden and total. Later searching among the tiles and fallen wall blocks scattered much of what had been sealed on the floor by the collapse of the building.

Rooms 1–3 may be part of the monastery as well, but as stated above, these rooms may form a unit that served only an ancillary function within the Frankish complex. Area 4 also appears to have been ancillary to the Frankish monastery. Although earth was brought in to convert the Byzantine remains of room D into area 4, and thus to make a small walled cemetery, that cemetery was used to bury a few men, more women and infants.

Byzantine room or court E–F was partitioned by a north–south wall and staircase, leaving half the room outside the monastic structure; the eastern part became Frankish room 5.¹⁵ This new north–south wall may have been the entrance façade of the Frankish complex, but four meters to the west of that façade is a heavy, roughly circular foundation that probably was used to support a large millstone for grinding grains. Unfortunately, the floor level within room 5 of the Frankish complex rose higher than other floors of the monastery and, as a result, that surface has been destroyed by later habitation and plowing activity.

Room 6 lies immediately east of room 5; this is a two-meter-wide corridor that extends more than seven meters toward the north, where it now disappears into unexcavated fill. It is entered through its south wall from the narthex of the church. A large gray marble block 0.98 m. square is positioned purposefully at the north side of the doorway as a precaution against wear (Fig. 8). Its top is at +85.20 m., its sides going at least 0.30 m. into the underlying fill of the original floor of the corridor. No trace of doorways is preserved within either the east or the west wall. Restoration of a connection with room 5 on its west flank does not seem at all likely because the difference in floor level between the two spaces would have been impossible to negotiate without a flight of stairs.

¹⁵ Figure 7 shows the condition before partitioning. Figure 2 shows the condition after partitioning, with the dividing wall and staircase.

The corridor has two distinct occupation levels, the lower floor at +85.20 m., at the height of the marble paving within the narthex and the block north of the doorway. The upper floor is preserved at +85.50 m., and even though thirty centimeters of fill was added over the original floor during the alteration of the corridor, the original door into the narthex continued to be used. A curved Hymettian marble block, reused from some Early Imperial Roman monument, was dropped onto the lower floor just north of the door at the time of the alteration (Fig. 7). It served to contain the fill added north of the curved marble block; this block then became the step that allowed one to ascend from the lower floor just north of the narthex door to the higher floor of the corridor farther north. In both phases burials were made along the corridor but without so much as a marker or flat stone slab over any of the shallow grave shafts.

Four intact graves were unearthed this year within the corridor; three were found buried under the original floor, and one was buried from the upper corridor level. In 1992 one other grave was found here, with fragments of a second cranium within the grave shaft. That cranium appears to go with a set of unarticulated human bones deposited around the feet of the skeleton in grave 1995-15, which abuts the 1992 grave. The 1992 skeleton was laid out north-south along the east wall of the corridor, with skeleton 1995-14 along the west wall. This year skeletons 1995-1 and 1995-15 were found with head to the west, body crossing the width of the corridor. The fourth skeleton, 1995-2, laid from the upper floor, was oriented north-south in the middle of the passageway. Each of the skeletons that was laid out north-south had its head at the south end of its shaft. This is also true of the graves in area 4, except for the two skeletons laid against its west wall. Three of the skeletons found this year in the corridor had their heads held on either side by a field stone, a device that we have seen was used commonly in area 4. The skull of 1995-15 was without rock props when excavated but may originally have had stone supports; it apparently was displaced when grave 1995-14 was dug and its skull became an impediment to the interment of the later corpse.

A second corridor, laid out adjacent to the east wall of the first, broadens from about 2.30 m. close to the church to 3.00 m. in width at eleven meters north of the church (Fig. 7). One cannot yet tell how far north this corridor extended, for like the corridor to its west, it now disappears into unexcavated earth. The party wall between passageways 6 and 7 is 0.65 m. thick; its foundation descends to a depth of +84.75 m. The socle is not stepped, unlike the walls of the Byzantine parts of Unit 2 west of the church. A doorway may have been built at the very south end of the party wall between the two corridors, just east of the square marble block that is set into the corridor floor of room 6. Here the wall is destroyed down into the foundation, as though a marble threshold has been removed at this point. Such a door would have allowed passage from the roadway east of Unit 2 into the paved court east of the church and along the north wall of the church itself, over the missing threshold, through the north door of the narthex and into the church.

No indications exist in the floor of room 7 that this passageway was used for burials. It is more domestic in character than is the corridor to its west for, apparently, cabinets or shelves once stood along its wall or walls. One such cabinet might be restored against the south end of its east wall, where today a light rectangular stone foundation about 0.60 m. square projects westward into the corridor. There is a depression in the clay floor 1.35 m. north of

this pier foundation where the stones of a second pier, of about the size of the first, may well have been laid. These possible remains for the sides of a built cabinet are within one or two meters of the findspot of the broken glass drinking cups and glass lamps that were recovered in 1992.¹⁶ In the publication of this pocket of glass sherds it was stated that the glass utensils probably served the occupants of the monastery and that the lamps functioned as lights for the church. A number of lamps similar to those already recovered from the corridor were found this year during excavation in area 4, shattered on the surface earth and at the top of the grave shafts. It may be that those glass lamps were purchased from the stock stored along the corridor of room 7 for use over the graves.

The whole of room 8 was excavated during the 1995 season. Its companion, room 9, was cleared as well, except for its northernmost two and one-half meters. These rooms are not rectangular because their north wall does not run at right angles to the side walls. Room 8, if measured along its west wall, is 8.60 m. long; room 9 is 6.80 m. long, if measured along its east wall. The east wall of room 9 is also the east exterior wall of the unit, against which runs a solidly compacted north-south roadway. Along most of its length the wall is preserved to a height very slightly below or just above floor level but without evidence that a doorway ever existed that would allow direct communication between room 9 and the road.

Much tile destruction debris was found still lying on the floor of both rooms 8 and 9, along with pockets of wall debris. Disturbed debris overlaid the party wall between the two rooms. When the debris was removed, much of the party wall was found to have been robbed even of its foundation blocks. At about the midpoint of the line of wall were found three fallen poros voussoirs and one wall block with its concave face carrying a typical Byzantine wall-crown molding. The voussoirs have a concave soffit that appears appropriate in radius for an arched lintel of a doorway. The wall crown originally may have been built into the apse of the church of Unit 2 and later reused as an ordinary building block by the Franks in their construction of the wall between rooms 8 and 9.

Room 6 may have served as a cloisterlike passage for the several burials within that corridor. Room 7 appears to have had a more domestic function, for glass drinking cups and lamps were stored, it is assumed, along the east wall of this corridor. One glazed pitcher, **8**, was also found on the floor there. The two wider rooms east of the corridors, rooms 8 and 9, appear to have had a domestic storage function. Both a matt-painted local storage container with three handles, **16**, and a heavy-walled, matt-painted amphora, **17**, were recovered here, as well as a number of coarse and glazed pitchers, **8-10**, and bowls, **11-15**, but no cups. One cooking pot, **18**, was recovered from the debris with few other cooking-ware sherds. The absence of animal bones in the debris suggests that the rooms were not dedicated to cooking and eating, as were rooms 2 and 8 in Unit 1, which had hearths and a noticeable debris of animal and bird bones on the floor. Rooms 8 and 9 of Unit 2 may have served more

¹⁶ Williams and Zervos 1993, pp. 22-29, lot 1992-77. A second similar pocket of glass was found in 1994 farther north in the same corridor, also crushed onto the earth floor. See pottery lot 1994-4, with coins 1994-64-1994-67, the latest of which are one Latin imitative (A.D. 1204-1264), one of William Villehardouin (A.D. 1250-1278), and a Frankish bronze of Philip of Tarentum (A.D. 1294-1313) (Williams and Zervos 1995, p. 44).

for storage and doling out supplies and provisions than for everyday dining by a large group (see pp. 38–39 below).

Pottery from Rooms 7–9

The pottery removed from the destruction debris within Unit 2 overlying the floors of rooms 7, 8, and 9 cannot be used as conclusive evidence for identification of the functions of those rooms. Parts of the three rooms are too disturbed to guarantee a precise picture of the activities in this quarter of the monastery. Some of the best-preserved ceramics recovered are presented in the following catalogue as **7–18**, but other pots recovered here also preserve large portions of their mended wall or profile. The pots that were returned to storage uncatalogued represent forms and fabrics already common to the excavation area around Units 1 and 2.

The picture gathered from an examination of the debris over rooms 7–9 suggests either that major looting or searching of the ruins occurred after the destruction of the unit, a process which stirred and removed much of the resultant debris, or that a large percentage of the recovered sherds never belonged to the occupational assemblage but rather came from the mud-brick and wall debris not pertinent to this study. All destruction debris was sieved.

On the floor at the middle of room 8 was found a circular area of burning that produced an especially heavy concentration of sherds of 13th-century date (**8–17**). Once mended, the pots showed that large numbers of those sherds were burnt after the pots were broken: numerous sherds were distinctly discolored by fire, and some were close to black; other sherds directly joining the blackened fragments preserve no trace at all of discoloration by fire.

CATALOGUE: POTTERY FROM UNIT 2, ROOMS 7–9

- 7. Archaic Maiolica pitcher** Pl. 7
 C-1995-1. Est. H. 0.195 (or slightly more), max. Diam. of body 0.112, approx. Diam. of lip 0.095 m. Room 7 (corridor), floor at north end. Medium hard, light pinkish buff clay with numerous tiny black inclusions, voids, rare white and red inclusions. Between 7.5YR 8/4 and 5YR 8/4.
 Pitcher missing lower body and base, also handle. Ovoid body with maximum diameter close to bottom. Continuous curve from base to lip, except for slight offset at 0.04 m. below lip and just below point of handle attachment. Handle rises vertically from just above maximum body diameter to lower two thirds of neck.
 Exterior body white slipped starting at ca. 0.025 and 0.04 m. from bottom. Three black lines at maximum body diameter, three more on neck 0.01 m. below lip, connected by nine vertical groups of three lines, forming eight decorated vertical body panels and one undecorated handle panel. Each panel decorated with single row of horizontal brush dabs. Brown dabs in first panel after handle, then panels alternate with green and brown dabs. Tin glaze on exterior, more dilute on interior upper body.
- 8. Brown metallic-ware pitcher,** Pl. 7
 grooved neck
 C-1995-31. H. of neck and rim 0.09 m., est. min. Diam. of neck 0.044, max. Diam. of lip 0.084 m. Room 8, tile debris and overlying stratum. Fine, light-buff clay, rare minuscule dark inclusions, extremely rare small lime inclusions. Ca. 5YR 7/3.
 Neck and handle fragment of round-mouthed pitcher. Narrow neck slightly widens to point of attachment of handle, then for 0.022 m. upper neck rises vertically with abrupt curve to almost horizontal lip. Vertical handle, ovoid in section, with concave finger stroke

along its outside. Handle flares in S-shape, turning slightly downward to join neck at 0.03 m. below rim.

Vertical surface of upper neck decorated with a fine spiral groove. Monochrome sienna-colored glaze. Exterior totally glazed; glaze on lip, interior of rim, and inside upper neck.

Form unique in Corinth inventory.

9. Green metallic-ware, round-mouthed pitcher Pl. 7

C-1995-24. Max. p.H. 0.139, max. Diam. of body 0.095, min. Diam. of neck 0.044, est. Diam. of lip 0.07 m.

Rooms 8 and 9, tile destruction debris; stone debris in room 8.

Medium hard, grayish cream clay with minuscule air holes, very fine minuscule black inclusions. 7.5YR 7/2.

Pitcher, missing foot, has biconical body with shoulder rising to double-grooved transition to tall cylindrical neck and quickly everted rim. Height from groove to lip is 0.074 m. Vertical handle, now missing, rises from maximum body diameter.

Exterior green glazed, applied on rim of interior; fire-scarred joining sherds show that pitcher was broken before it was burnt.

10. Pedestaled pitcher, fragment Pl. 7

C-1995-32. Max. p.H. 0.113, min. Diam. of pedestal 0.04, max. Diam. of body *ca.* 0.12 m.

Room 8, tile destruction debris.

Medium hard clay, pinkish cream on exterior, more greenish on interior. Clay under exterior surface 5YR 7/3 to *ca.* 5YR 8/1.5.

Pitcher fragment missing foot, lower pedestal, shoulder to lip, and handle. Pedestal is lightly ribbed, supports wide ovoid body with joint of pedestal to body articulated by slight rib. Groove around upper body just above maximum diameter.

Clear glaze inside and out, slightly yellowed where applied heavily. For clay and glaze that are possibly related, see **12**. Ivory ware (?).

11. Archaic Maiolica bowl, floor fragment Pl. 7

C-1995-25. Diam. of foot 0.078 m.

Room 8, tile destruction over floor.

Rough, buff to gray-buff clay, frequent fine-to-coarse voids, very small sandlike black inclusions. Near 10 YR 7/3, where not fire scarred.

Bowl with flaring ring foot, squared bearing surface, flat undersurface; very wide-flaring lower body wall. Two black lines cross at right angles over center of floor and terminate under rim; each line in turn crossed by short lines in groups of three. In each quarter of floor is green-glazed leaf with encircling stem.

12. Clear-glazed bowl with vertical rim Pl. 7

C-1995-30. H. 0.059, Diam. of foot 0.081, est. Diam. of lip 0.155 m.

Room 8, stone collapse, tile destruction debris, and overlying fill.

Slightly hackly, light-buff clay, pinkish tan at surface. Some small dark inclusions, very few large inclusions of lime. Core lighter than 10YR 7/4, surface *ca.* 5YR 7/8 and pinker. Grayish white slip.

Flaring ring foot, grooved at joint with body, interior foot wall concave, foot carefully potted and applied to wide ovoid body. Body flares to carination at height of 0.035 m.; rim rises vertically to squared horizontal lip 0.006 m. thick. Wide grooving on exterior face of vertical rim. Incised line on interior floor defining medallion 0.046 m. in diameter. Second incision at edge of floor where rim rises vertically. Interior completely clear glazed with greenish hue. More dilute clear glaze over lip and on outside of rim, very dilute on outside of body, ring foot, and undersurface.

Combination of form of foot and grooved rim makes this bowl unique in the Corinth inventory. Ivory ware (?).

13. Ivory-ware carinated bowl with flaring rim Pl. 7

C-1995-34. H. 0.039, Diam. of foot 0.056, Diam. of lip 0.17 m.

Room 8, destruction debris on floor.

Hard, buff clay with numerous minuscule to very small air holes. Rare minuscule dark particles, very rare sparkling inclusions. 7.5YR 7/4.

Bowl with low ring foot, horizontal resting surface. Lower wall of bowl flares *ca.* 20–30 degrees to carination; upper wall almost vertical, curve continuous to slightly tapered, wide-flaring rim. Inside, very slight ridge at edge of floor, articulating transition to lower wall; angle between wall and wide-flaring rim. Upper surface of rim slightly concave.

Clear glaze on interior and exterior, going greenish yellow where more heavily applied (interior floor).

14. Local green-painted sgraffito bowl Pl. 8

C-1995-27 a-c. H. 0.112, Diam. of foot 0.102, est. Diam. of lip 0.24 m.

Room 8, tile destruction debris.

Medium fine, light orangish brown to light-gray clay, frequent fine voids, rare fine white and gray inclusions. 5YR 6.3/3.5.

Bowl with vertical ring foot, concave undersurface. Hemispherical body with flaring rim, continuing wall thickness and line to rounded lip. Slightly wheel ridged inside and out. Thin buff slip on interior, over lip, and dripping onto upper exterior. Sgraffito decoration: two lines crossed at right angle on center of floor, rising to below rim. Lines flanked on both sides by parallel, scalloped lines. Sgraffito looped line on interior of rim below lip. Green-painted band on lip and inside of rim. At least two dabs of green paint on interior body of bowl. Interior and lip covered with clear glaze in olive hue.

15. Local(?) green-glazed sgraffito bowl Pl. 8

C-1995-26. H. 0.083, Diam. of foot 0.078 m.

Room 8, tile destruction debris.

Moderately fine clay fired light brown to gray, frequent pores, fewer fine black inclusions. 19YR 5/3 to near 7.5YR 5/4.

Bowl with heavy ring foot and convex, very slightly nipped undersurface. Wide-flaring ovoid body with heavy wall and rough surface; wall wheel ridged on exterior, less on interior. Body carinated at height of 0.067 m.; rim 0.017 m. high rises with slight inward cant, rounded lip.

On interior floor incised zigzag forms circle *ca.* 0.06 m. in diameter, second zigzag incised on floor *ca.* 0.03 m. below rim, third incised wavy line on inside wall of rim. Glossy green, bubbled glaze on interior to lip.

16. Matt-painted storage jar with plastic decoration Pl. 8

C-1995-29. Est. H. 0.51, max. Diam. of body 0.329, max. Diam. of rim 0.12, Diam. of lip 0.115, max. W. of handle 0.068 m.

Rooms 8 and 9, tile debris; stone debris over room 8, red earth-filled pocket at west side of room 9.

Soft, greenish cream clay; medium to small, sharp mudstone inclusions, few air holes, almost no

sparkling inclusions. Very slightly darker than 2.5YR 8/2.

Large ovoid storage jar with dimpled bottom. Maximum diameter of body at height of *ca.* 0.31 m. Low vertical neck, *ca.* 0.04 m. high, below outward-folded, vertical rim 0.018 m. high, folded down onto neck wall; rim contracts slightly to lip; interior wall behind rim concave. Three vertical strap handles 0.068 m. wide are placed equidistant one from the other, rising from just above maximum diameter to attach on neck. Single thin bands of clay rise from lower third of body to neck wall between handles, pinched to container wall. Body wheel ridged. Lower third totally undecorated; remainder decorated with matt-painted spirals. Painted spirals discontinuous but arranged in three rows, one set at mid-body, one set at maximum diameter, and one set on shoulder. Matt-painted lip; handles decorated with diagonal brush strokes.

A second, very fragmentary example comes from bothros 1995-7 (lot 1995-29).

17. Matt-painted storage amphora Pl. 8

C-1995-23. Max. p.H. 0.375 (missing lower body), max. Diam. of body 0.28, Diam. of lip 0.065 m.

Rooms 8 and 9, tile and destruction debris.

Hard, fine pinkish buff clay with numerous voids; rare, minuscule dark (mudstone?) and larger, light-buff inclusions. 7.5YR 5.5/4.

Amphora with ovoid body, maximum diameter at shoulder; heavy walled; low, narrow vertical neck 0.054 m. tall; flaring rim, tapered lip. Two vertical strap handles 0.064 m. wide with double finger depressions running down straps. Handles attach to body just above maximum diameter and at mid-neck.

Amphora is self-slipped; matt-painted decoration in black on shoulder between handles, in the form of two pairs of long, vertical brush strokes. Pairs meet at top just below neck and at bottom just above mid-body, interlaced by cross-hatching.

Amphora is badly fire scarred, burnt after being broken.

Not locally manufactured.

18. Stewpot with everted lip Pl. 8

C-1995-22. H. 0.21, Diam. of body 0.226, restored Diam. of lip 0.162 m.

Largely room 9, tile and wall debris.

Cooking-fabric clay, red brown to brownish black, with fine to small spherical and small to medium white inclusions. From core of 2.5YR 5/6 to 5YR 5/3.3 and 7.5YR 5/2 on surface.

Stewpot with flattened bottom, wide ovoid body with relatively straight-flaring mid-wall; shoulder curves into neck and out to short, almost horizontal, unar-

ticulated rim, all in continuous profile; rim slightly beveled on interior at top. Wall *ca.* 0.004 m. thick. Two short vertical strap handles 0.038 m. wide, attached at bottom of shoulder curve and at top of shoulder.

Traces of fire scarring after the pot was broken.

THE SQUARE BETWEEN UNITS 1, 2, AND 3

A portion of a major north–south roadway *ca.* 3.15–3.40 m. wide, which in the 12th and early 13th centuries apparently led directly to the base of Akrokorinthos, was acquired in the later 13th century as a private yard against the west flank of Unit 1. The wall that had defined the west side of the road became the enclosure wall for the west side of the unit. A gate, of which only the threshold has been found preserved in the 1995 excavation, was erected across the thoroughfare, which until then had been unobstructed (Figs. 3, 10; Pl. 4:b). The erection of a gate at the north end of this strip of land is evidence that the road was definitely made private. This theory is reinforced by the purposeful covering of the road metal during the construction of Unit 1 with a fill as deep as 0.40 m., which made rooms 10–13 of Unit 1 somewhat basementlike. Once blocked at its north end, the long, narrow strip of land south of the gate was used for the disposal of garbage, among other things. Two large bothroi, Pits 1994-5 and 1994-7, that were dug into the underlying road metal bear witness to the change. The conversion of the roadway into privately held land drastically changed the traffic pattern here. Because the old Byzantine line of circulation toward Akrokorinthos was now blocked, traffic had to be diverted into the east–west passageway between Units 1 and 2; from there one passed into the graveled court east of Unit 1, and only thereafter could one continue southward through it toward the lower slope of Akrokorinthos.

The rebuilding of Unit 3 toward the east and its infringement onto the street north of the gate cramped access to the gate itself. To maintain its access, the hospice contracted the northwest corner of its property and laid out a jogged roadway at the expense of the hospice garden (Fig. 10). The west garden wall of Unit 1, as laid out in this modified form, starts northward from the northwest corner of room 9 (Fig. 3). At 4.90 m. north of that corner, however, the wall angles to the east for two meters. Thereafter, the garden wall resumes its northward course for 4.10 m. At 9.40 m. north of room 9, the wall makes an angle toward the east; this segment is 7.65 m. long. Then the garden wall jogs and terminates at a doorway that abuts the northwest corner of room 1 of Unit 1. Apparently the occupant of Unit 3 either took priority over the hospice and its needs, or the eastward expansion of Unit 3 into the street was made before the garden of Unit 1 was planned or could be laid out.

A paved drain with an interior width of 0.20 m. can be seen crossing the Frankish roadway just north of the Frankish-period gate west of the hospice garden. This drain already existed, but it was altered after the construction of that gate. Various fills associated with the drain provide good evidence that Unit 1, or its garden at least, was laid out in the third quarter of the 13th century. Two bothroi, pits 1995-5 and 1995-6 (Fig. 10), suggest that the earlier phase of Unit 3 ended in the third quarter of the 13th century and that its replacement,

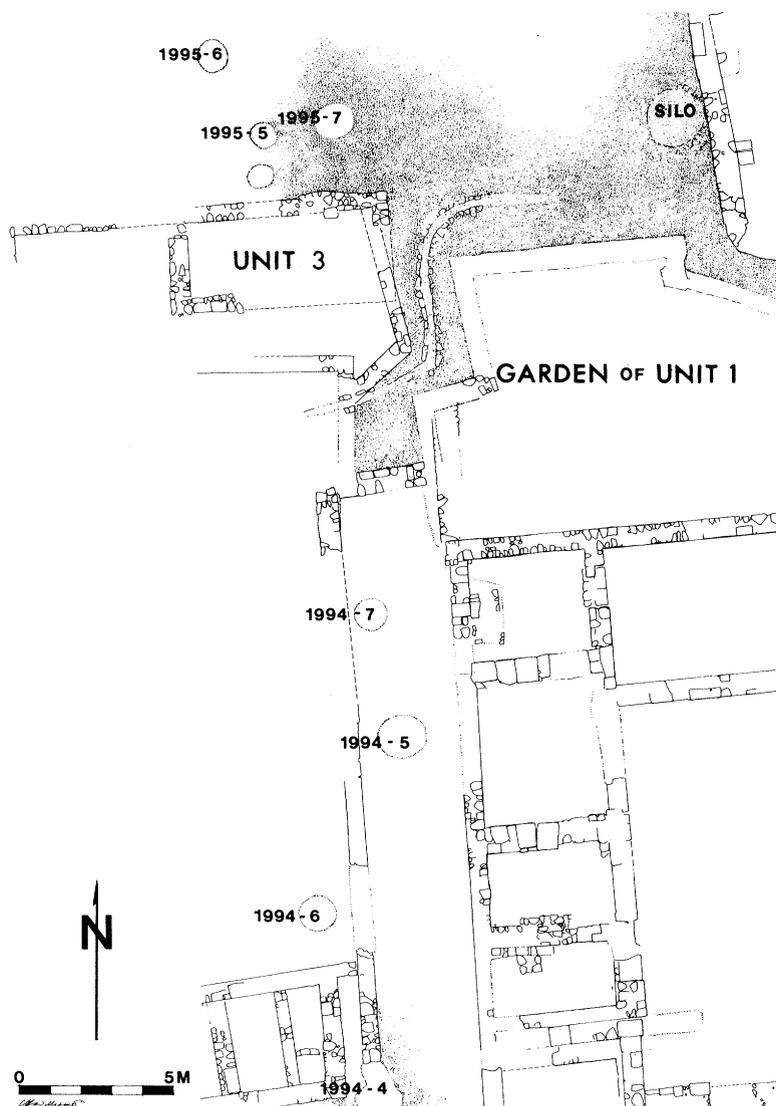


FIG. 10. Strip against west side of Unit 1: plan of the Frankish architectural remains of the second half of the 13th century and Frankish bothroi

which expanded so inconveniently into the roadway, came soon thereafter. Other fills also supply chronological evidence for both phases of Unit 3.¹⁷ The drain originated just south of

¹⁷ Pottery lot 1995-19, construction fill along the sides of the extended drain, dated within the third quarter of the 13th century. The Veneto-ware sherds from the fill that covered the drain slabs and those found under the road metal associated with the gateway date the construction of the gate and its use fills to the last quarter of the 13th century; see pottery lot 1995-1. For evidence of the abandonment of the early phase of Unit 3, see Sanders 1987, pp. 160–162. Again, Veneto rouletted ware brings the date of final dumping to the end of the 13th century.

Unit 3, issuing from a building on the west side of the street and discharging beyond the east side. Once the jogged garden wall was built along the east side of the street, however, the original east end of the drain was sealed off and the course of the drain was changed by an extension along the west wall of the garden. The drain turned around the northwest corner and then flowed toward the east, where it opened onto the public graveled courtyard north of the garden.

Of special interest is a fragmentary enamel-painted glass beaker recovered from the fill north of the threshold blocking the road; it is to be associated with the construction fill of the gateway.

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|---|--------------|--|
| <p>19. Enamel-painted glass beaker
with shield device</p> <p>MF 1995-7. Est. Diam. of body fragment 0.044 m.
and flaring wider.</p> <p>Cylindrical, colorless glass beaker wall with enamel-painted decoration on exterior: Shield topped by yellow horizontal bar, below which is field defined</p> | <p>Pl. 6</p> | <p>by gold edge, filled with alternating diagonal stripes dexter, four red, three gold. Red and blue floral design on each side of shield around two small circular dabs of pale green encircled in white coiling lines.</p> <p>For general type, see Baumgartner and Krueger 1988, pp. 148–160, esp. no. 104, late 13th–early 14th century.</p> |
|---|--------------|--|

During the past two seasons at least seven Frankish bothroi have been isolated and excavated west of Units 1 and 2. Most had been dug through the Byzantine road metal of the area; two that were excavated in the 1995 season were dug through the ruins of Unit 3. These attest to a pattern of use here that postdates the roads. The pottery and coins recovered from the pits under discussion range from the mid-13th down into the early 14th century. Two of the 1994 pits appear to have been filled after 1312, to judge from the pottery. The discarded material does not, however, descend far into the 14th century.

The digging of the bothroi postdates the dismantling of the south exterior wall of Unit 2 in its Byzantine phase. That wall served also as the north wall of the square between Units 1 and 2 and as the south wall of rooms A and B. The wall was removed sometime near the mid-13th century, and its trench was then filled and sealed by a crust of road gravel.¹⁸ That segment of the exterior south wall of Unit 2 that had served as the south wall of rooms A and B (Fig. 7) was apparently dismantled at the time when the western limit of the Byzantine monastery was moved eastward by ten meters. Here the Franks built a new complex around the remains of the Byzantine church, which they also altered. The fills that can be used to date the Frankish reconstruction of Unit 2 are from a lime pit and a series of strata below the surface of the court of Unit 2 and its associated stairway over the Byzantine court E–F. These fills are dated within the second quarter of the 13th century, perhaps descending to the middle of that century.¹⁹

Apparently at some little time after completing alterations on Unit 2, the Franks started digging their garbage pits (Fig. 10). The pits are listed below in approximate chronological order.²⁰

¹⁸ The pottery from this wall trench is stored in Corinth pottery lot 1993-55. The lot is dated within the first half of the 13th century.

¹⁹ Pottery lots 1994-27 and 1994-29. See Williams and Zervos 1995, p. 14 and note 19.

²⁰ For the 1994 and 1995 coins see appendixes, Williams and Zervos 1995 and pp. 40–55 below.

1. Pit 1995-6 (lot 1995-27), north of Unit 3, in the field west of the north-south roadway (strip west of Unit 1).
 Latest pottery: green-painted early Frankish, brown-painted early Frankish, no imports.
 Coins: 1995-330, Manuel I, imitation (after A.D. 1143)
 1995-331-1995-334, 1995-336-1995-340, Byzantine Latin imitatives (1204-1261)
 1995-335, Ottoman
 Date: into the 1260's; contamination, Ottoman coin.
2. Pit 1994-6 (lot 1994-53), dug immediately north of Unit 4.
 Latest pottery: more than 25 12th-century decorated sherds, 18 fragments of early Frankish white-slip and ochre drip-glazed plates, 2 green drip-glazed, 4 Protomaiolica pots with blue decoration, 1 gridiron bowl with blue chevrons, 1 archaic Maiolica.
 Coins: 1994-179, illegible Greek
 1994-181, Greek Imperial
 1994-187, illegible Frankish
 1994-195, illegible
 1994-196, Nicephorus III (A.D. 1078-1081)
 1994-197, St. Martin of Tours (13th century)
 1994-198, Turkish (A.D. 1566-1574)
 Inventory: C-1994-39, Protomaiolica bowl with blue chevrons; C-1994-40, early Frankish green-painted sgraffito; C-1994-90, amphora; C-1994-41, stewpot with tall, straight-flaring rim, after mid-13th century; MF-1994-10, iron cross.
 Date: early third quarter of 13th century; contamination, Turkish coin.
3. Pit 1995-5 (lot 1995-26), dug into Unit 3, first phase.
 Latest pottery: drip-glazed bowl, Protomaiolica with blue decoration, RMR Protomaiolica.²¹
 Coins: 1995-314, Manuel I (A.D. 1143-1180)
 1995-316, Byzantine
 1995-317, Louis IX (A.D. 1240-1270)
 1995-318, Manuel I (A.D. 1143-1180)
 1995-319, Constans
 Date: third quarter of 13th century.
4. Pit 1994-5 (lot 1994-13), dug into the north-south roadway west of Unit 1, room 10.
 Latest pottery: Protomaiolica, including chevron-decorated bowl, brown drip-glazed. Contamination, 1 sherd of blue-on-blue Maiolica, first half of 16th century (for type see Conti 1980, no. 237).
 Coins: 1994-126, Louis IX (A.D. 1240-1270)
 1994-128, Roman
 Date: third quarter of 13th century, 16th-century contamination (1 sherd).
5. Pit 1994-7 (lot 1994-59), within roadway, west of room 9, Unit 1.
 Latest pottery: Protomaiolica, archaic Maiolica, metallic ware, Zeuxippos ware, Veneto ware.
 Coins: 1994-137, Charles I Anjou (A.D. 1246-1285)
 1994-143, Roman, probably Republican
 Inventory: C-1994-93, Protomaiolica gridiron bowl with blue chevrons; MF-1994-66, iron buckle; MF-1994-65, copper button.
 Date: third quarter, possibly into early fourth quarter, of 13th century.
6. Pit 1994-4 (lot 1994-60), dug into the roadway, near the southeast corner of Unit 4. This is close to, but distinct from, the fill of lot 1994-55, which dates the construction of Unit 4. (See Williams and Zervos 1995, p. 11.)
 Latest pottery: Protomaiolica bowl with gridiron pattern, archaic Maiolica, Veneto ware, metallic ware, Padonna ware or variant thereof, glazed cooking ware.
 Coins: 1994-101, Latin imitative, type F (after A.D. 1204)
 1994-114, Guy II de la Roche (A.D. 1287-1308) (Tsamalis)

²¹ For RMR Protomaiolica see Sanders 1987, pp. 170-171.

1994-115, Byzantine, Manuel I (A.D. 1143–1180)

1994-116, 1994-117, illegible

1994-118, Byzantine (A.D. 1080–1085)

1994-119, Roman

Date: into 14th century, possibly after A.D. 1312.

7. Pit 1995-7 (lots 1995-29, 1995-30), dug into the roadway.

Latest pottery: green-and-brown metallic ware, Protomaiolica gridiron plate, archaic Maiolica, white Maiolica, green Veneto ware, glazed cooking ware.

Coins: 1995-365, Byzantine, John II (A.D. 1118–1143)

1995-371, Philip of Tarentum, imitative (after A.D. 1294)

1995-172, House of Constantine

1995-373, Constantius I, Caesar (A.D. 293–305)

Date: into 14th century, possibly after A.D. 1312.

Unit 4 appears to have been built in the late third or early fourth quarter of the 13th century; it may have gone out of use at the end of the century or in 1312. To judge from the evidence from bothros 1994-6 north of the unit and from the stratigraphy slightly farther west, it was the area north of Unit 4 and beyond the limits of the Byzantine roadway that had been used as a dumping ground in the earlier Frankish period.

From the evidence of pits 1995-5 and 1995-6 one can also say that Unit 3 in its first Frankish phase went out of use within the early third quarter of the 13th century. The fill that covered Unit 3, published by Sanders in 1987, appears to be slightly later than the third quarter; associated with it were a coin of Charles I of Anjou (1278–1285) and a small amount of Veneto rouletted ware.²² The Protomaiolica is also of the late type with its chevrons and other decoration executed only in brown paint glaze. The abandonment date could be placed at the end of the century or as late as A.D. 1312.

NORTHWEST CORNER OF THE TEMENOS OF TEMPLE E

The following study supplements the original excavation report (1965) of the Frankish complex at the northwest corner of the precinct of Temple E, some 100 meters from the church of Unit 2 (Figs. 1, 2).²³

One, possibly two, houses of the Frankish period are only partially exposed; the elements of the western house include a paved court (II in Anderson 1967, fig. 2) and three rooms (I, III, and IV, also in fig. 2), while at the east there seem to be in place the outer walls of another house. The two are linked by an east–west wall, no. 2 (*loc. cit.*). A circular foundation, probably for a grinding mill, is about three and a half meters south of the linking wall. The complex was dated by the excavator, quite generally, to the Frankish period. The purpose now is to add a greater degree of precision to the original report. Two coins, one from the foundations of the mill and the second from a pit under the wall that links the houses, provide some additional evidence for the general chronology, as does a reexamination of the pottery from the stratified deposits. The pottery also provides an independent means

²² See Sanders 1987, pp. 162 (coin), 174 (rouletted ware).

²³ Anderson 1967, pp. 1–12, pls. 1–6. I would like to thank J. Baker for the initial manuscript of this section.

for dating the construction and use of the western house, for the complex appears not to have been constructed all at one time.

THE MIDDLE BYZANTINE PHASE

Four Byzantine graves are set into strata of Roman and Byzantine occupation.²⁴ The pottery of these levels is suggestive of the 11th and earlier 12th centuries. The fills of the graves themselves yielded pottery of a similar chronological range.²⁵ This phase includes activity prior to and in preparation for the building of the western house. Grave 2 was disturbed, and the head of the skeleton was displaced. Presumably this was done by the builders of the house, since the fill over the grave supported foundations for the walls that divided the southern rooms of the house.²⁶ Inside the building only the floor at the southeast corner of room IV remained undisturbed through later times. The pottery incorporated into a packed floor level here dates from the 11th to the first half of the 12th century.²⁷

FRANKISH PHASE, INTO THE MID-13TH CENTURY

Elsewhere under other walls the fill contained sherds that can be dated to the late 12th and into the second third of the 13th century.²⁸ The walls of the court and the three surrounding rooms were erected upon this early- to mid-13th-century material. The western wall of the eastern house presumably was also constructed at this time, but it was not removed by the excavators for autopsy. It rests upon a wall that forms part of the underlying Roman complex. The wall must have been constructed before the late 13th century because the fill that served as the ground level outside the houses accumulated against it.

FRANKISH PHASE, LATER 13TH CENTURY

All activities that occurred after the house and associated ground level were put into place can be dated within the later 13th century. The mill was built, with its foundation sunk through the ground level and deeper. Its top layer of foundation stones stood up to a few centimeters above the ground level. This suggests that it was contemporaneous, or nearly so, with the first occupation of the house. When it was dismantled, the foundation of the mill was found to contain Byzantine sherds as well as a coin of William II Villehardouin.²⁹

²⁴ Anderson 1967, fig. 3, graves 1–4.

²⁵ Corinth lot 2600, lot 2602, lot 2609 from grave 1, lot 2573 from grave 2, and lot 2583, the disturbed fill of grave 4. Corinth lot 2600 contains green-and-brown painted ware (cf. *Corinth XI*, pp. 72–75, group I). The latest pottery from lot 2609 is sgraffito group II (*Corinth XI*, pp. 120–123). Lot 2583 contained undecorated white wares, group II (*Corinth XI*, pp. 56–57), and a chafing dish of brown-glazed ware (*Corinth XI*, pp. 36–42).

²⁶ Lot 2585, grave 2: *Corinth XI*, undecorated wares, white ware, dark green glaze, 11th century.

²⁷ Lot 2572: six white-ware pieces (second half of the 11th century), one green-glazed cup fragment with red biscuit (first half of the 12th century), and stewpots with triangular rims. The stratum is probably best dated as later 11th century and into the first half of the 12th century.

²⁸ Lot 2586, fill from under the party wall between rooms III and IV: design close to *Corinth XI*, fig. 61, p. 83, group II of 13th-century green-and-brown ware. Lot 2578, fill from under the east–west wall, sgraffito ware of the late 12th and early 13th centuries. Lot 2596, fill from under the outer walls of room IV: cf. *Corinth XI*, p. 80, group IV of 13th-century green-and-brown ware (large and ungainly spirals), now dated before the last quarter of the 13th century.

²⁹ Coin 65-786, Edwards, no. 4 (*Corinth VI*, p. 152), which Metcalf (1983, pp. 67–69) dates from the 1250's to the 1270's.

The digging and filling of the pit that lies between the eastern and western houses is the next attestable activity. A general stratum lies south of the wall linking the two houses, yet it appears not to have existed beneath the wall or to the north of it. Thus, the pit need not be contemporaneous with the initial spreading of earth that established a floor level outside the houses. Probably the pit was covered with some adjacent soil in order to re-create the general aspect of the floor outside the house. This idea is supported by the evidence from the linking wall itself, which rests some 0.40 m. above the bottom levels of the outside walls of the houses it connects; nor does it bond with the two house walls.

The contents of the pit, both its pottery and the coin, indicate that the wall and the pit should postdate the construction of the two houses.³⁰

Outside the house levels, material was found *in situ* that reaches into the 15th century. Above the floor of the easternmost space, room IV of the western house, was found a pocket of 13th-century wares; nothing there appears to be as late as the last half of the century.³¹

UNITS 1–5: CONCLUSIONS

Frankish Units 1–5 were constructed on the hillside into which the south end of the West Shops of Roman Corinth had much earlier been built; those shops originally demarcated the western limit of the forum. The three southernmost basement rooms of the West Shops were still inhabited in the 13th century and even today have their vaulting intact, but in the Frankish period the shops, along with the five units behind them, were no longer at the center of the city. Rather, by the late 13th century they were among the buildings that articulated the western edge of the urban settlement.

Except where Unit 4 lined the north side of a roadway that led westward into the countryside, the land west of Unit 1 served as a dumping ground for domestic refuse. Unit 3 protruded into the northeastern corner of this undeveloped area, which apparently spread around the ruined podium of Temple E. One isolated architectural complex stood over the northwest corner of the temenos of the temple, beyond the temple podium and about 100 meters northwest of Unit 3; although these structures are now poorly preserved, they probably should be identified as a Frankish residence and farm complex that was in use contemporaneously with Units 1–5 (Fig. 2).

A series of observations should be made about Unit 1 before one draws any final conclusions about the Frankish buildings southeast of Temple E. The construction phases and dated deposits associated with these units will, it is hoped, offer a tentative chronology that will place that archaeological area within a more significant, larger context.

Unit 1, as it now stands, was not constructed all in one piece. It has already been suggested that rooms 1–3 and the corridor south of room 3 formed a discrete original structure predating the adjoining rooms and that they should be isolated because of their orientation, which is at variance with that established for the rooms to the south, rooms 4, 5,

³⁰ Lot 2569: green-and-brown painted ware, Zeuxippos 1B, Protomaiolica, and one rim sherd that may be white Maiolica, perhaps late 13th or early 14th century in date. Coin: Charles of Anjou, Provincial coin, Edwards, no. 40 (*Corinth* VI, p. 157), provisional date A.D. 1246–1288.

³¹ Lot 2571: painted sgraffito, incised wares, champlévê, and 13th-century sgraffito.

and 6–7 (Fig. 3; Pl. 1:a).³² With the whole of Unit 1 now cleared, it seems probable that the original complex was designed as a simple rectangle with a central court, which was modified by the imposition of rooms 1, 2, and 3 and the corridor upon the northeast corner of the original rectangle. Such a conclusion appears probable because of the realization in 1995 that the only general access from the outside to the court and interior rooms is by means of the corridor between rooms 3 and 4. The corridor is an integral part of the fabric of rooms 1–3, however, and its orientation is that of those rooms rather than of rooms 4, 5, and 6–7 to the south. If one assumes that rooms 1–3 were constructed before the rest of Unit 1, then the corridor would have been superfluous to the design of the freestanding three-room unit, unless the corridor had been originally constructed as a staircase. If the corridor had been designed as a staircase, then in the final design access to the second story would not have been by stairs but, probably, by ladder or some device that has left no archaeological trace. If, however, rooms 1–3 and the corridor were an alteration to the unit, then one can posit an original entrance, possibly a corridor, that was destroyed in the modification.

If rooms 1–3 and the corridor are a modification to an original structure, then the built pit within room 2 becomes a more easily explained feature.³³ It can be identified with the first phase of the unit, constructed along the outside face of the original north wall of Unit 1 rather than built within the northwest corner of the added room and filled during the life of the building. Such a theory explains why the hearth was built over the mouth of the pit in room 2. The pit would have been external and would have stood in the earlier phase against the original foundation of the exterior north wall of the unit. This type of storage pit finds parallels in other pits built against the exterior foundations in Units 1 and 2. The reconstruction of Unit 1 by the addition of rooms 1–3 and the corridor should be considered to have been made only a few years before the Catalan attack in A.D. 1312. The paving in the interior court of Unit 1 may have been laid at this same time.

The form of room 8, as it appears in the current plan (Fig. 3), is also the result of an alteration, probably made at the time when rooms 1–3 were added to the northeast corner of the unit. The original kitchen here has a tiled floor and a low Frankish hearth against its north wall; but the space is small, and thus the tiled floor underlies only the western half of the kitchen in the later form of room 8.³⁴ The enlarged kitchen is as much as six meters longer, east–west, than the original one. The later kitchen also has an east wall at a slight diagonal to the north and south walls of the room.

If this presentation of the building phases is accurate, then one might ask why the alterations were made. Three large rooms were added or at least built to replace what may have been smaller spaces in the northeast corner of the unit. If the original unit had been a rectangle, the new plan gained a large new space in room 1 and additional width for the second room, 2. Room 4 may have been widened at the same time since after the alteration its north wall follows the orientation of rooms 1–3 and the corridor, with buttresses apparently added to its side walls. These buttresses may be part of the alteration because they do not bond with the fabric of the walls against which they are built. Also, the kitchen

³² Williams and Zervos 1992, p. 141.

³³ Williams and Zervos 1993, deposit in room 2, pp. 15–17, fig. 2.

³⁴ Williams and Zervos 1994, p. 33, fig. 8.

of room 8 seems to be an enlargement of the kitchen it superseded. Evidence of this sort suggests that Unit 1 was redesigned to serve a larger public.

The possibility also exists that the alterations represent a change in the function or purpose of the unit. Room 2 is a kitchen with a two-valved window in its east wall. Food could be passed through it to persons standing in the square outside, while the feeding of the occupants within the hospice could be handled from room 8. In fact the doors of rooms 1, 2, and 3 all open onto the eastern, public square. Rooms 1 and 2 definitely do not connect directly with the inner court. The west wall of room 3, largely robbed of its stone foundation, may have had a door connecting that room with the court, a conclusion that is now impossible to ascertain. Room 3 was used as a forge, if one judges from the ash deposit and the amount of iron slag and waste found there. This, perhaps, is an inappropriate facility to be offered in a hospice; perhaps once built, the room was rented, in order to produce income, to someone whose work was unrelated to the hospice.

In 1309 the Hospital of St. Sampson at Corinth was put under the Hospitallers of St. John by order of Pope Clement V. The identification of Unit 1 as the Hospital may help explain its most salient features.³⁵ The archaeological remains that have been excavated since 1990 southeast of Temple E seem to correspond to the literary evidence. First, not much before the sack of Corinth by the Catalans in A.D. 1312, Unit 1 was altered by the addition of rooms 1–3 and the corridor, as well as, apparently, the enlargement of room 8, a kitchen that in an earlier, smaller form had already been in service. These alterations may have been made by the Hospitallers to make the hospice of St. Sampson conform to their specific needs or mission, perhaps adding service for the poor and sick who were not housed within the hospice itself. Second, Unit 2, in its original form a Byzantine monastery, underwent a radical change from its first design to the plan that existed at the time of the destruction of the unit in 1312. Its whole Byzantine west wing was abandoned after rudimentary alteration; in the 13th century the Franks rebuilt the unit with rooms stretching northward. The door that had led from the narthex into the Byzantine monastery now was used for access to a small graveyard. Although the original church had been designed as a burial place for a few people, attested by one arcosolium in the south wall of the nave and another built into the west wall of the narthex,³⁶ in the Frankish period the building was used much more extensively as a burial church. This is attested not only by the new use of the plot west of the narthex and the more concentrated use of the narthex itself as burial grounds but also by the burials in the corridor that leads northward from the north door of the narthex.

No conclusive archaeological evidence exists that Unit 1, the hospice, had a church or chapel within its walls, but if it did have one, the logical place would have been at the east end of room 6–7, where it would have served the very sick who were unable to rise from their infirmary beds. Thus, it is likely that the primary function of the church of Unit 2 had been reduced by the end of the 13th century to one of burial chapel, used by the hospice when necessary, and that the unit had connected with it storage space for those

³⁵ Delaville le Roulx 1894–1906, IV, no. 4875. See also Littrell 1970, app. I, pp. 381–382. I thank Guy Sanders for this reference.

³⁶ Williams and Zervos 1992, p. 137.

hospice supplies that could be allocated to outbuildings. Therefore, Unit 2 was probably not a canonical monastery in the Frankish period and at the time of the Catalan sack was most likely functioning as a burial chapel with subsidiary service rooms on its north flank. Although certain parts of this overall theory may be modified by continued excavation in the northern sector of Unit 2, it might also be postulated that Unit 1 was under the control of the Monastery of St. John that stood at the base of the rise below Units 1 and 2.

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CHARLES K. WILLIAMS II

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

APPENDIX: COINS

(PLATE 9)

Excavation of the Frankish complex, now in its seventh season, produced this year 256 stray coins as well as a small hoard of Ottoman silvers.³⁷ Only the stray coins will be considered in this report. Of the total number of stray coins found, it has been possible to identify 214 pieces. Most of these coins come from relatively young strata, which explains, as it did in the past seasons of excavation in the same area, the better than average ratio of readable coins to the total number recovered: better than 83 percent. (In the preceding six years the ratio has fluctuated between 86 and 75 percent.) In their majority the coins are, as usual, poorly preserved, often resulting in problematic or incomplete readings. Advice in deciphering coins, rare and otherwise, came from several colleagues. I am in their debt. Special thanks also go to Stella Bouzaki, Corinth Conservator, for coordinating the delicate task of coin cleaning.

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

Greek	8
Roman	30
Byzantine	110 (29 Latin)
French	8 (1 seigneurial)
Venetian	4
Turkish	12
Modern Greek	1
Frankish	41 (10 imitations)
<hr/>	
TOTAL	214

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

A word about the Stratigraphic List: The coins listed come from various rooms of Units 1 and 2 excavated this season. Also included are the coins from room F, collected in the preceding season but excluded for technical reasons from last year's report. As usual, the Stratigraphic List uses pottery lots and excavation baskets to facilitate reference to the Corinth records.³⁸ "Pocket" is my own term for matter collected in one or more baskets from which generally only coins have been inventoried.

³⁷ The coins in the hoard, 105 silver aqches, were in various stages of corrosion when found and are now being cleaned. Of the ten pieces so far read, 4 are of Mehmet III (1595–1603) and 6 of Ahmet I (1603–1617). I am indebted to Kenneth MacKenzie for these readings.

³⁸ Notebooks nos. 845, 847, 854, 863, 864, 869, 874, 875, 877, and 879.

THE FRANKISH COMPLEX: STRATIGRAPHIC LIST

Chronology: 13th to 14th century after Christ

UNIT 2: AREA DIRECTLY NORTH OF THE CHURCH	95-29 " "	No. 99
	95-299 W. or Guy II de la Roche	98
I. DESTRUCTION ON TOP OF FLOOR, ROOM 7 (NORTH SECTION) ³⁹	V. TOP CRUST OF FLOOR DIRECTLY BENEATH DESTRUCTION DEBRIS, ROOM 9 AND ENTRANCEWAY BETWEEN ROOMS 8 AND 9	
<i>Lot 1992-77 (Basket 16*)</i> ⁴⁰	<i>Lot 1995-16 (Basket 169)</i>	
92-269 Philip of Savoy No. (89)	95-353 Isabelle ⁴³ No. 93	
<i>Lot 1994-9 (Baskets 19*, 20*)</i>	95-355 Theodore Ducas 54	
94-44 Maurice No. (41)	95-358 W. de la Roche 95	
94-45 Gratian (34)		
94-46 Isabelle ⁴¹ (122)	VI. FILL BENEATH FLOOR, ENTRANCEWAY BETWEEN ROOMS 8 AND 9	
<i>Pocket (Basket 45)</i>	<i>Lot 1995-17 (Baskets 172, 173)</i>	
95-15 W. Villehardouin No. 86	95-359 Late Roman No. —	
II. ROCKFALL ON TOP OF TILE DEBRIS, ROOM 7 (SOUTH SECTION)	95-374 Alexius I 43	
<i>Pocket (Basket 18*)</i>		
93-250 French or Frankish ⁴² No. —	UNIT 2: AREA NORTHWEST OF THE CHURCH	
III. CLAY WASH ON TOP OF FLOOR AND BENEATH DESTRUCTION DEBRIS, ROOM 7 (SOUTH SECTION)	VII. TOP USE FLOOR NORTH OF EAST–WEST STEP, COMBINED AREA: ROOMS F–G ⁴⁴	
<i>Lot 1993-48 (Basket 38*)</i>	<i>Lot 1994-19 (Basket 37*)</i>	
93-262 W. de la Roche No. (98)	94-216 Constantius II No. (21)	
93-263 Late Roman —	VIII. MIDDLE USE FLOOR NORTH OF EAST–WEST STEP, COMBINED AREA: ROOMS F–G	
93-264 Maurice (30)	<i>Lot 1994-20 (Baskets 43*, 46*)</i> <i>(beneath lot 1994-19)</i>	
IV. DESTRUCTION DEBRIS ON TOP OF FLOOR, ROOM 8	94-232 Late Byzantine No. (72)	
<i>Lot 1995-14 (Baskets 55, 58, 114)</i>	94-233 " (72)	
95-28 Philip of Tarentum No. 99	94-249 Manuel I (66)	

³⁹ The "north section" of this L-shaped room, or corridor, lies directly west of the west wall of room 8. Its "south section" runs along the north wall of the Church, extending eastward from the east wall of room 6. See Williams' report, Fig. 7, p. 18 above.

⁴⁰ Numbers of baskets excavated in past seasons but included in this Stratigraphic List are marked with an asterisk (*). The catalogue numbers of the coins involved (from Williams and Zervos 1993 on) are shown in parentheses.

⁴¹ Counterfeit coin.

⁴² Counterfeit coin.

⁴³ Counterfeit coin.

⁴⁴ The East–West Step mentioned in this and the following two stratigraphic units (Groups VII–IX) starts just north of the southwest corner of the "platform" (stairwell) of room F, dividing the room into north and south halves. The East–West Step also forms the southern boundary of the "use floors" and overlies the "working floors" noted below (Groups X–XV, etc.). See also Williams' text and plans in the preceding two reports, Williams and Zervos 1994, pp. 25 (fig. 7), 30–31, and Williams and Zervos 1995, pp. 12 (fig. 4), 14–15.

IX. BOTTOM USE FLOOR NORTH OF EAST-WEST STEP, COMBINED AREA: ROOMS F-G

Lot 1994-21 (Basket 49)
(beneath lot 1994-20*)*

94-235 Late Roman No. (39)

X. LATE BOTHROS SEALED BY BOTTOM USE FLOOR, CUTTING THROUGH UPPER WORKING FLOOR AND EARLY BOTHROS AND LYING DIRECTLY ON TOP OF ACCUMULATED FILL, ROOM F (NORTH)

Lot 1994-26 (Basket 71)
(beneath lot 1994-21)*

94-257 Manuel I No. (65)
94-258 " (65)
94-259 Corinth (Hadrian) (3)
94-260 Anonymous follis (49)
94-261 Manuel I (66)
94-262 Constantine I (17)
94-263 Late Roman (39)
94-270 Manuel I (66)
94-271 Anonymous follis (49)
94-273 French or Frankish⁴⁵ —

XI. TOP WORKING FLOOR, LYING BENEATH USE FLOORS, ON TOP OF BOTTOM WORKING FLOOR AND CUT THROUGH BY LATE BOTHROS, ROOM F (NORTH AND SOUTH)⁴⁶

Lot 1994-22 (Basket 72)
(beneath lot 1994-21)*

94-256 Manuel I No. (66)

XII. EARLY BOTHROS CUT THROUGH BY LATE BOTHROS AND LYING BENEATH TOP WORKING FLOOR AND ON TOP OF ACCUMULATED FILLS, ROOM F (NORTH)⁴⁷

Lot 1994-27 (Basket 74)
(beneath lot 1994-22)*

94-269 Late Byzantine No. (72)

XIII. BOTTOM WORKING FLOOR SEALED BY UPPER WORKING FLOOR AND LYING ON TOP OF DUMPED FILLS, ROOM F (SOUTH)

Lot 1994-23 (Basket 80)
(beneath lot 1994-22)*

94-275 Constantius II No. (23)
94-276 Manuel I (66)

Lot 1994-23 (Basket 83)
(beneath basket 80)*

94-290 Alexius I No. (58)
94-291 Manuel I (66)
94-292 Anonymous follis (52)

Lot 1994-23 (Basket 88)
(beneath basket 83)*

94-288 Early Byzantine No. (43)
94-294 Anonymous follis (54)

XIV. LIME PIT COVERED AND SURROUNDED BY BOTTOM WORKING FLOOR, ROOM F (SOUTH)

Lot 1994-24 (Basket 84)⁴⁸*

94-289 Alphonse (Toulouse) No. (91)

XV. DUMPED FILLS COVERED BY LIME PIT AND BOTTOM WORKING FLOOR, ROOM F (SOUTH)

Lot 1994-29 (Basket 89)
(beneath lots 1994-23, 1994-24)*

94-299 Late Byzantine No. (72)
94-300 Manuel I (67)
94-301 " (65)
94-302 Constantine II (19)
94-304 Greek (by fabric) —
94-305 Manuel I (66)
94-306 Late Byzantine (72)
94-311 Manuel I (66)
94-312 Arcadius (37)
94-313 Late Byzantine (72)
94-314 Manuel I (65)

⁴⁵ This coin is counterfeit, possibly an imitation of a denier of Philip Augustus, A.D. 1180-1223 (as Duplessy 176; Ed. 30).

⁴⁶ The top working floor extends over a portion of room G.

⁴⁷ The bothros is situated within room F but also extends over the west wall of the room and over the gap (threshold?) in the west wall.

⁴⁸ This pottery lot may possibly be contaminated by early-14th-century fills.

XVI. ACCUMULATED FILLS UNDERNEATH DUMPED				<i>Pocket (Basket 27)</i>	
FILLS AND ON TOP OF LIME-CEMENT FLOOR,		95-323	Latin imitative	No. 60	
ROOM F (NORTH AND SOUTH) ⁴⁹					
		<i>Pocket (Basket 92*)</i>			
94-315	Valentinian I	No. (31)			
		<i>Lot 1994-88 (Basket 99*)</i>			
94-331	Manuel I	No. (65)	95-77	Arcadius	No. 22
XVII. SUPERIMPOSED STRATA BENEATH WORKING				XX. FILL LYING UNDERNEATH LATE FRANKISH	
FLOORS AND ON TOP OF LIME-CEMENT				ROAD AND ON TOP OF FLOOR, ROOM 13	
FLOOR, SOUTHEAST CORNER, ROOM F				<i>Pocket (Basket 35)</i>	
		95-95	W. Villehardouin	No. 86	
94-298	Manuel I	No. (65)	95-96	Basil I	26
		<i>Pocket (Basket 90*)</i>			
		<i>Pocket (Basket 91)</i>			
		<i>(beneath basket 90)</i>			
94-295	Manuel I	No. (64)	XXI. FLOOR SOUTH OF EAST-WEST DRAIN, ROOM 13		
94-296	Alphonse (Poitou)	(89)	95-98	W. Villehardouin	No. 86
94-297	Romanus I	(45)	95-101	Manuel I	47
		XXII. FILLS DIRECTLY BENEATH FLOOR, ROOM 13 ⁵¹			
UNIT 1: ROOMS 6 AND 13 AT THE SOUTH END		<i>Lot 1995-34 (Basket 37)</i>			
		<i>(beneath basket 35)</i>			
XVIII. DESTRUCTION DEBRIS AND OTHER FILLS ON		95-97	W. Villehardouin	No. 87	
TOP OF CLAY DEPOSIT, ROOM 6 (EAST AND		95-104	Manuel I	48	
WEST) ⁵⁰		<i>Lot 1995-34 (Basket 40)</i>			
		<i>(beneath baskets 37, 38)</i>			
		95-97	Hermione	No. 5	
95-93	(cut) French or Frankish	No. —	95-106	Latin imitative	60
		<i>Pocket (Basket 82)</i>			
		<i>(west half)</i>			
		95-107	W. Villehardouin	88	
		95-109	"	88	
95-128	French or Frankish	No. —	95-110	Latin imitative	58

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 9.

The following abbreviations are used in this catalogue:

Agora II = M. Thompson, *Coins from the Roman through the Venetian Periods (The Athenian Agora II)*, Princeton 1954

⁴⁹ The lime-cement floor, which has an elevation of +84.94 m. at the southeast corner of room F, continues *under* the east wall into room E (room 5) to the east. This eastern extension of the floor was uncovered in 1993 and is referred to as the "lower floor" or "lowest floor" of room 5 in my report of that season; see Williams and Zervos 1994, pp. 42–43, Stratigraphic List, Groups V and VI.

⁵⁰ The north-south transverse arch of room 6 is taken here as the boundary dividing the entire space into west and east halves. For the associated fills of the remainder of the room previously excavated, see Williams and Zervos 1995, p. 43, Stratigraphic List, Groups X and XI.

⁵¹ The floor mentioned in this and the preceding two stratigraphic units (Groups XX–XXI) was found *only* to the south of the drain which runs east to west and divides room 13 into north and south halves or strips. The section of floor to the north apparently was removed during the construction of the drain, accounting probably for the fact that basket 37 (= basket 40) follows basket 35, as noted above (Group XX).

- Am. = M. Amandry, *Le monnayage des duovirs corinthiens* (BCH Supplément 15), Paris 1988
 Bates = G. E. Bates, *A Byzantine Coin Collection*, privately printed, Boston 1981
 BMC = *A Catalogue of the Greek Coins in the British Museum: Peloponnesus*, P. Gardner, ed., London 1887
 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.
 Grandjean = C. Grandjean, “Le monnayage d’argent et de bronze d’Hermioné, Argolide,” *RN* ser. 6, 32, 1990, pp. 28–55
 Hendy = M. F. Hendy, *Coinage and Money in the Byzantine Empire, 1081–1261*, Washington, D.C. 1969
 Hendy, *Studies* = M. F. Hendy, *Studies in Byzantine Monetary Economy c. 300–1450*, Cambridge 1985
 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
 “Maravielle” = S. Estiot, “Le trésor de Maravielle (Var),” *Trésors monétaires* V, Paris 1983
 Pap. = N. Papadopoli, *Le monete di Venezia*, Venice/Milan 1893–1919
 Pere = N. Pere, *Osmanlılarda Madeni Paralar*, Istanbul 1968
 RIC = *The Roman Imperial Coinage*, H. Mattingly et al., eds., London 1923–1994
 Tzamalis = A. P. Tzamalis, «Η πρώτη περίοδος του τραπεζεύου», *Νομ.Χρον* 9, 1990, pp. 101–128

GREEK COINAGE (8)

CORINTH

*1.	13 mm.	400–146 B.C.	Pegasus flying r./Trident. Σ - Caduceus	Ed. —	‡95-113
2.	14–11 mm.	”	Same. Uncertain controls		95-20 95-92 95-302

ROMAN EMPERORS

*3.	20 mm.	<i>Domitian</i> A.D. 81–96	Head r./Male figure r., nude (Isthmus?)	cf. Ed. 99	95-51
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ANONYMOUS ISSUE

4.	17 mm.	Early imperial	Poseidon head r. COR/ Athlete r., with shield	Am., p. 245:L6	‡95-56
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OTHER GREEK STATES

PELOPONNESE

5.	16 mm.	<i>Hermione</i> 360–325 B.C. (Grandjean)	(Demeter head r. or l.)/ E P Torch, in wreath	BMC 8	95-99
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UNCERTAIN GREEK STATE

- | | | | | |
|----|--------|----------|---|------|
| 6. | 21 mm. | Imperial | Head or bust r., male
(centering hole)/Effaced | 95-3 |
|----|--------|----------|---|------|

ROMAN IMPERIAL COINAGE (30)

PROBUS, A.D. 276–282

- | | | | | | |
|----|------|-------------------------|---|----------------------------------|-------|
| 7. | Ant. | <i>Rome</i>
A.D. 281 | IOVI CONS PROB AVG
Jupiter l. (<i>Officina</i> B) | “Maravielle,”
p. 97, no. 1007 | 95-87 |
|----|------|-------------------------|---|----------------------------------|-------|

MAXIMIAN HERCULES, A.D. 286–305

- | | | | | | |
|----|--------|--------------------------------|---|--------------------|-------|
| 8. | 21 mm. | <i>Cyzicus</i>
A.D. 295–299 | CONCORDIA MILITVM Prince,
Jupiter (<i>Officina</i> Δ) | <i>RIC</i> VI, 16b | 95-86 |
|----|--------|--------------------------------|---|--------------------|-------|

CONSTANTIUS I, CAESAR, A.D. 293–305

- | | | | | | |
|----|--------|------------------|---|------------------------|--------|
| 9. | 28 mm. | <i>Uncertain</i> | GENIO POPVLI ROMANI
Genius l. (<i>Officina</i> B) | cf. <i>RIC</i> VI, 24a | 95-373 |
|----|--------|------------------|---|------------------------|--------|

CONSTANTINE I, A.D. 307–337

- | | | | | | |
|-----|--------|--------------------------------|--|---------------------|--------|
| 10. | 20 mm. | <i>Ticinum</i>
A.D. 320–321 | DN CONSTANTINI MAX AVG
Wreath with VOT XX
(<i>Officina</i> S) | <i>RIC</i> VII, 140 | 95-295 |
|-----|--------|--------------------------------|--|---------------------|--------|

- | | | | | | |
|-----|--------|------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------|
| 11. | 14 mm. | <i>Uncertain</i> | VN MR Emperor r. | cf. <i>LRBC</i> I, 1063 | 95-62 |
|-----|--------|------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------|

CONSTANS, A.D. 337–350

- | | | | | | |
|-----|--------|--------------------------------|---|----------------------|--------|
| 12. | 19 mm. | <i>Antioch</i>
A.D. 347–350 | FEL TEMP REPARATIO
Soldier dragging captive r.
(<i>Officina</i> Δ, <i>series</i> star) | <i>RIC</i> VIII, 128 | 95-290 |
|-----|--------|--------------------------------|---|----------------------|--------|

- | | | | | | |
|-----|-------|------------------|--|-------------------------|--------|
| 13. | mm. — | <i>Uncertain</i> | GLORIA EXERCITVS Soldiers,
one standard | cf. <i>LRBC</i> I, 1056 | 95-372 |
|-----|-------|------------------|--|-------------------------|--------|

- | | | | | | |
|-----|--------|------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------|
| 14. | 14 mm. | <i>Uncertain</i> | VOT XX MVLT XXX in wreath | cf. <i>LRBC</i> I, 1150 | 95-319 |
|-----|--------|------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------|

CONSTANTIUS II, A.D. 337–361

- | | | | | | |
|-----|--------|---------------------------------------|--|----------------------|-------|
| 15. | 18 mm. | <i>Constantinople</i>
A.D. 351–355 | FEL TEMP REPARATIO <i>FH</i> 3
(<i>Series</i> •) | <i>RIC</i> VIII, 121 | 95-73 |
|-----|--------|---------------------------------------|--|----------------------|-------|

- | | | | | | |
|-----|--------|------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--------|
| 16. | 17 mm. | <i>Uncertain</i> | FEL TEMP REPARATIO <i>FH</i> 3 | cf. <i>LRBC</i> II, 2026 | 95-284 |
|-----|--------|------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--------|

			JULIAN, A.D. 360–363		
		<i>Rome</i>			
17.	13 mm.		(VIRT EXERC ROMANOR) Soldier, captive	cf. <i>RIC</i> VIII, 327	95-277 95-297
			CONSTANTIUS II or JULIAN		
		<i>Uncertain</i>			
18.	16 mm.		SPES REIPVBLICE Emperor I.		95-292
			GRATIAN, A.D. 367–383		
		<i>Thessalonica</i>			
*19.	17 mm.	A.D. 367–375	SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE Victory I. (<i>Officina</i> B, series S, star)	<i>RIC</i> IX, 27c(xxxix)	95-80
			VALENTINIAN II, A.D. 375–392		
		<i>Thessalonica</i>			
20.	24 mm.	A.D. 378–383	REPARATIO REIPVB Emperor, woman (<i>Officina</i> B)	<i>RIC</i> IX, 37b	95-46
			THEODOSIUS I, A.D. 379–395		
		<i>Uncertain</i>			
21.	14–12 mm.		SALVS REIPVBLICAE (or REIPVBLICE) Victory, captive (Symbol † or +)	cf. <i>LRBC</i> II, 2184	95-33 95-269
			ARCADIUS, A.D. 383–408		
		<i>Thessalonica</i>			
22.	19 mm.	A.D. 383–388	GLORIA REIPVBLICE Camp gate (<i>Officina</i> Γ)	<i>RIC</i> IX, 59c(2)	95-77
			HONORIUS, A.D. 393–423		
		<i>Uncertain</i>			
23.	14 mm.		SALVS REIPVBLICAE Victory, captive (Symbol †)	cf. <i>LRBC</i> II, 2194	95-102
			UNCERTAIN EMPEROR		
		<i>Uncertain mint</i>			
24.	23–10 mm.		FEL TEMP REPARATIO (<i>FH</i> : type 3 or uncertain)	95-244 95-293	VOT XX MVLT XXX in wreath 95-291 95-298
			REPARATIO REIPVB Emperor, woman	95-347	Same 95-305
			SALVS REIPVBLICAE Victory, captive	95-21	Cross (with or without legend) 93-103
			VICTORIA AVGG Victory I.	95-270	Uncertain type Same 95-283 95-296

UNCERTAIN COINS OF SMALL MODULE, 11 MM. OR LESS (10)

BYZANTINE COINAGE (110)

JUSTINIAN I, A.D. 527–565

25. 29 mm. *Antioch*
A.D. 552–553 **K ANNO 1, XXϞ r.,**
cross above *DOC I, 243* 95-429

BASIL I, A.D. 867–886

- *26. 26 mm. *Constantinople*
A.D. 868–870 Two emperors seated/
Inscription *Bates, no. 2875* †95-96
27. 29 mm. *Constantinople*
A.D. 870–879 Three emperors/
(overstr.) Inscription *DOC III, ii, 10* 95-246

ROMANUS I, A.D. 920–944

28. 22 mm. *Constantinople*
A.D. 931–944 Emperor bust/Inscription *DOC III, ii, 25b* 95-397

CONSTANTINE VII, A.D. 913–959

- *29. mm. — *Constantinople*
(mutilated) A.D. 945–950 Emperor bust/Inscription *DOC III, ii, 26* 95-393

NICEPHORUS II, A.D. 963–969

30. 27 mm. *Constantinople*
A.D. 963–969 Emperor bust/Inscription *DOC III, ii, 1* 95-120

ROMANUS IV, A.D. 1068–1071

31. 28 mm. *Constantinople*
A.D. 1068–1071 Christ bust/Cross with $\begin{matrix} C & R \\ P & \Delta \end{matrix}$ *DOC III, ii, 8* 95-68

NICEPHORUS III, A.D. 1078–1081

- *32. 28–22 mm. *Constantinople*
(1, overstr.) A.D. 1078–1081 Christ figure/Cross with $\begin{matrix} C & \Phi \\ N & \Delta \end{matrix}$ *DOC III, ii, 9* 95-13
95-35
95-81

ANONYMOUS ISSUES

- *33. 23 mm. *Constantinople*
(1, overstr.) A.D. 969–1030 Christ bust/Four-line
inscription *95-54* 95-117
95-76 95-242
(*DOC III, ii, pp. 648 ff.,*
Class A1, A2) *95-100* 95-348
95-376
- *34. 19 mm. *Constantinople*
(cut down) A.D. 1030–1042 Similar/Cross on steps,
inscription in angles *DOC III, ii, p. 676,* 95-133
Class B
- *35. 29 mm. *Constantinople*
(overstr.) A.D. 1042–1050 Christ figure/Jeweled cross,
inscription in angles *DOC III, ii, p. 681,* 95-430
Class C
36. 23 mm. *Constantinople*
A.D. 1070–1075 Christ bust/Patriarchal
cross *DOC III, ii, p. 694,* 95-24
Class H

37.	25–24 mm.	A.D. 1075–1080	Similar/Latin cross	<i>DOC III</i> , ii, p. 696, Class I	95-59 95-119 95-276
*38.	28–22 mm. (1, overstr.)	A.D. 1080–1085	Similar but cross behind head/ Cross on crescent	<i>DOC III</i> , ii, p. 700, Class J	95-12 95-14 95-41
*39.	27–18 mm. (2, overstr.)	A.D. 1085–1092	Christ bust/Virgin figure	<i>DOC III</i> , ii, p. 702, Class K	95-111 ‡95-115 95-131

ANONYMOUS ISSUES (IMITATIONS)

*40.	22 mm.		Christ bust/Inscription in four or five lines (cf. Class A)		95-307
*41.	Mule: Obverse Class D/Reverse Class C (blundered)				‡95-43

ALEXIUS I, A.D. 1081–1118

	<i>Thessalonica</i>				
42.	Tetart. (2.57–2.34 g.)	A.D. 1092–1118	Christ bust/Emperor bust	Hendy, pl. 8:7	95-262 95-264
43.	Tetart. (3.71–1.51 g.)	” ”	C Φ Cross Δ /Emperor bust	Hendy, pl. 8:10	95-256 95-374
*44.	Tetart.(?)		Mule: Obverse, cf. Hendy, pl. 2:21/ Obverse Hendy, pl. 8:10–11		‡95-134 95-378

JOHN II, A.D. 1118–1143

	<i>Thessalonica</i>				
*45.	Tetart. (3.18–2.65 g.)	A.D. 1118–1143	Christ bust or variety/ Emperor bust	Hendy, pl. 11:11	‡95-42 95-365

MANUEL I, A.D. 1143–1180

	<i>Thessalonica</i>				
46.	Half- tetart. (3.06 g.)	A.D. 1143–1180	 (raised Π)/Emperor bust	Hendy, pl. 17:17	95-23
	<i>Unattributed</i>				
*47.	Half- tetart. (2.96–0.64 g.)	A.D. 1143–1180	 /Similar (Hendy, pl. 18:1)	95-4 95-72 95-79 ‡95-84 95-101	95-318 95-352 95-354 95-380 95-389 95-406
48.	Half- tetart. (2.59–0.96 g.)	” ”	St. George bust/Similar (Hendy, pl. 18:3)	95-40 95-55 95-58 95-104 95-263	95-265 95-314 95-362 95-363 95-399

49.	Half-tetart. (2.03–1.63 g)	” ”	Christ bust/Emperor figure (Hendy, pl. 18:5)	95-78 95-122	95-313 95-361
50.	Half-tetart. (1.86–1.47 g)	” ”	Cross on steps/Emperor bust	Hendy, pl. 18:7	95-70 95-329
			MANUEL I (imitation)		
*51.	Half-tetart. (0.52 g)	after A.D. 1143	 /Emperor bust	cf. Hendy, pl. 18:1	95-330
			MANUEL I (clipped coinage)		
*52.	Trachy	after A.D. 1195	Christ seated/Emperor crowned by Virgin	Hendy, pl. 44:4	‡95-37
			ISAAC II, A.D. 1185–1195		
			<i>Unattributed</i>		
53.	Half-tetart. (2.67–1.03 g)	A.D. 1185–1195	St. Michael bust/Emperor bust	Hendy, <i>Studies</i> , pl. 31:15	95-118 95-273
			THEODORE DUCAS (EMPIRE OF THESSALONICA), A.D. 1224–1230		
			<i>Thessalonica</i>		
54.	Trachy (flattened and holed)	A.D. 1224–1230	Christ bust/Emperor bust	Hendy, pl. 38:8 (type G)	‡95-355
			UNCERTAIN EMPEROR		
			<i>Uncertain mint</i>		
55.	Half-tetart.		Bust (of Saint?)/Emperor bust	95-26 95-30	95-408 95-425
56.	Half-tetart. (1, halved)		Effaced/Illegible or emperor bust	95-34 95-39 95-245 95-285	95-366 95-379 95-381 95-426
			LATIN IMITATIVE		
			<i>Constantinople</i>		
57.	Trachy (flattened)	after A.D. 1204	Virgin with Christ, seated/Emperor figure	Hendy, pl. 25:10 (type A)	95-286
*58.	Trachy	” ”	Effaced/Similar (but figure in military tunic)	Hendy, pl. 27:1 (type O)	95-110
			<i>Unattributed</i>		
59.	Trachy (1, flattened)	after A.D. 1204	Virgin with Christ, seated/Emperor figure (Hendy, pl. 29:1)	95-49 95-94 95-312 95-315 95-331	95-336 95-337 95-360 95-364 95-400 95-443
60.	Trachy	” ”	Christ seated/Similar	Hendy, pl. 29:4	95-106 95-323 95-437

*61.	Trachy (halved)	”	”	Virgin with Christ, seated/ Emperor seated	Hendy, pl. 29:7	‡95-340
62.	Trachy	”	”	Christ seated/Emperor bust	Hendy, pl. 29:10	95-332 95-338
63.	Trachy	”	”	Similar/Saints Helen and Constantine	Hendy, pl. 29:16	95-439
*64.	Trachy	”	”	Virgin with Christ, seated/ Emperor and St. Theodore	Hendy, pl. 29:19	95-25 95-442
65.	Trachy	”	”	Christ or Virgin seated/ Two figures	Hendy, pl. 29:16 or 29:19	95-52 95-324

UNCERTAIN TRACHEA

*66.	23 mm.			Christ seated/two figures, between them sword or long cross (?)		‡95-391
67.	17 mm.			Haloed figure or bust/Emperor figure		95-316
68.	21-16 mm. (1, halved)			Effaced/Illegible or emperor figure		95-64 95-339 95-422

FRENCH COINAGE (8)

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

69.	Den.	A.D. 1223-1250	+LVDOVICVS REX Cross/ +TVRONVS (or TVRONIS) CIVI Castle	Duplessy 187 or 188	95-74 95-116 95-343 95-345
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LOUIS IX, A.D. 1226-1270

*70.	Den.	A.D. 1250-1270	+LVDOVICVS REX Cross/ +TVRONVS CIVIS Castle	Duplessy 193A	‡95-60 95-317
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LOUIS VIII, IX, or X, A.D. 1223-1270, 1314-1316

71.	Den.		+LVDOVICVS REX Cross/ +TVRON () Castle		95-341
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SEIGNEURIAL

CHARLES I ANJOU, A.D. 1246-1285

72.	Den.	A.D. 1246-1285	+K CO P FI RE F Cross/ +PVINCIALIS Castle (with fleur-de-lis)	Ed. 40	95-275
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VENETIAN COINAGE (4)

AGOSTINO BARBARIGO, A.D. 1486-1501

73.	Bi (Tornesello)	A.D. 1486-1501	Cross/Lion of St. Mark	Pap. II, p. 83, no. 64	95-1
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			UNCERTAIN DOGE (imitation)	
*74.	Bi or AE (Tornesello)		Cross/Lion of St. Mark (Blundered legends)	95-2
			ANONYMOUS ISSUES	
75.	AE (Soldo)	A.D. 1688–1691	ARMATA ET MOREA	Pap. III, p. 940, no. 105 95-253
76.	AE (Gazzetta)	A.D. 1710–1721	CORF CEFAL ZANT	Pap. III, p. 942, no. 119 95-401

OTTOMAN TURKISH COINAGE (12)

			SELIM I, A.D. 1512–1520	
		<i>Constantinople</i>		
*77.	AE	A.D. 1512–1520	Inscription/Inscription	Pere 152 var. 95-83
			SULEYMAN I, A.D. 1520–1566	
		<i>Constantinople</i>		
78.	Aqche	A.D. 1520–1566	Inscription/Inscription	Pere 209 var. 95-61
			SELIM II, A.D. 1566–1574	
		<i>Constantinople(?)</i>		
79.	Aqche	A.D. 1566–1574	Inscription/Inscription	cf. Pere 254 95-254
			MURAD III, A.D. 1574–1595	
		<i>Baghdad</i>		
80.	Dirhem	A.D. 1574–1595	Inscription/Inscription	Pere 286 var. ‡95-249
		<i>Serez(?)</i>		
81.	Aqche	A.D. 1574–1595	Inscription/Inscription	cf. Pere 299 95-44
			MAHMUD I, A.D. 1730–1754	
		<i>Constantinople</i>		
82.	Para	A.D. 1730–1754	Inscription (tughra)/ Inscription	Pere 754 95-16
			UNCERTAIN RULER	
		<i>Uncertain Mint</i>		
83.	Dirhem		Inscription/Inscription	95-250
84.	Aqche (2, holed)		Inscription/Inscription	95-36 95-38 95-47 95-48 95-335

UNCERTAIN ISLAMIC COINS OF SMALL MODULE, 15–10 MM. (2)

MODERN GREEK COINAGE (1)

85.	AE (5 lepta)	A.D. 1849	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΟΝ ΤΗΣ ΕΛΛΑΔΟΣ Mark of value in wreath	95-6
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FRANKISH COINAGE (41)

PRINCES OF ACHAIA (26; 3 imitations)

WILLIAM VILLEHARDOUIN, A.D. 1245–1278

		<i>Corinth</i>					
86.	AE	after A.D. 1250	G P ACCAIE	Long cross/ CORINTVM	Acrocorinth castle (Ed. 2)	95-15 95-27 95-45 95-95	95-98 95-105 95-349 95-435
		unit (1, bent)					
87.	AE	" "	Similar/Similar			Ed. 3	95-97 95-350
		fraction					
88.	AE	" "	G P ACCAIE	Cross/ +CORINTI	Genoese gate (Crescents)	Ed. 4	95-63 95-82 95-107 95-109 95-444
		unit					

		<i>Clarenza</i>					
89.	Den.	A.D. 1262–1278	+G PRINCEPS	Cross/ +CLARENTIA	Castle Tournois (Dots)	Ed. 6	95-31
90.	Den.	" "	+G PRINCE ACh	Cross/ +CLARENTIA	Castle Tournois (Triangles, dots)	Ed. 7	95-300 95-409
		(1, bent)					

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

		<i>Clarenza</i>					
91.	Den.	A.D. 1278–1283 (Tzamalís)	+K R PRINC' ACh	Cross/ +DE CLARENTIA	Castle Tournois (Saltire stops, dots)	Ed. 11	95-413

FLORENT OF HAINAUT, A.D. 1289–1297

		<i>Clarenza</i>					
92.	Den.	A.D. 1289–1297	+FLORENS P ACh	Cross/ +DE CLARENCIA	Castle Tournois (Flower, dot, I)	Ed. 12	95-53 95-132

ISABELLE VILLEHARDOUIN (imitations)

		<i>Uncertain</i>					
93.	Den.	after A.D. 1297	+YSABELLA P ACh	(blundered) Cross/ +DE CLARENCIA	(blundered) Castle Tournois	Ed. 14	95-66 95-342 95-353

PHILIP OF SAVOY, A.D. 1301–1307

		<i>Clarenza</i>					
94.	Den.	A.D. 1301–1307	+PhS D SAB P ACh	Cross/ +DE CLARENCIA	Castle Tournois (Lis, crosslets, dots)	Ed. 16	95-50 95-387 95-433

DUKES OF ATHENS (7)

WILLIAM DE LA ROCHE, A.D. 1280–1287

		<i>Thebes</i>			
95.	AE fraction	A.D. 1285–1287 (Tzamalis)	+G DVX ATENES Fleur-de-lis/ +THEBE CIVIS Genoese gate (Trefoil stops)	Ed. 21	95-358
*96.	Den. (1, bent)	A.D. 1287–1308 (Tzamalis)	+G DVX ATENES Cross/ +THEBE CIVIS Castle Tournois, broken annuli (Annulets)	M. 769 (A1)	95-432 95-436

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

		<i>Thebes</i>			
97.	AE fraction	A.D. 1280–1308	+G DVX ATENES Shield/ +TEBES CIVIS Cross (Saltire stops, dots)	Ed. 22	95-410
98.	Den. (2, cut or bent)	" "	+GVI DVX ATENES Cross/ +THEBANI CIVIS Castle Tournois (Double stops, trefoils, V)	Ed. 22	95-299 ‡95-351 95-370

DESPOT OF EPIRUS (6; 4 imitations)

PHILIP OF TARENTUM, A.D. 1294–1313

		<i>Lepanto</i>			
99.	Den.	A.D. 1294–1313	+PhS P TAR DESP Cross/ +NEPANTI CIVIS Castle Tournois (Lis, saltire stops, dots, I)	Ed. 27	95-28 95-29

PHILIP OF TARENTUM (imitations)

		<i>Uncertain</i>			
100.	Den. (cut or bent)	after A.D. 1294	Legend (blundered) Cross/ +NEPANTI CIVIS (blundered) Castle Tournois	Ed. —	95-18 95-327 95-328 ‡95-371

BARONY OF KARYTAINA (1)

HELEN ANGELA, A.D. 1291–1299(?)

		<i>Unattributed</i>			
*101.	Den.	after A.D. 1291	+hELENA DI GRA Cross/ +CLARICTIA S'F Castle Tournois (Annulets)	M. , p. 76	‡95-19

UNCERTAIN COINS OF "TOURNOIS" VARIETY (9; 7 CUT OR BENT)

NOTES

- (1) This variety seems to be unpublished. *Weight* 2.29 g. (Pl. 9).
- (3) (IMP C)AΕŞ (DOMIT AVG GERM) Head r., diademed. . . .
Rev. (COL IVL FLAV AVG). . . . Male figure r., nude, holding a rudder(?) in each hand.
Weight 6.99 g.

This Corinthian issue is similar to Ed. 99 and *BMC* 984 except for the figure's reversed orientation. The coin is unfortunately too worn to illustrate. A better-preserved duplicate in the Corinth Collection, Theater 1928-1545, will be included in J. D. Mac Isaac's forthcoming report on the Theater coins of 1928.

- (19) The Thessalonican bronzes of Gratian with *Securitas - 1zReipublicae* generally have an undivided obverse legend. Coin 95-80 represents the rare variety with *divided* obverse legend. (*Note.* The officina B, on our coin, is not recorded in *RIC*.)
- (26) The abbreviation sign after +bASILIO³ on the coin's reverse (Pl. 9) is redundant, as the "missing" final S of *Basilios* is given at the beginning of the inscription's next line (S CONSTAN τ)! But the redundancy may have been deliberate.
- (29) This coin has been halved and its edge folded over. *Weight* of fragment, 2.68 g.
- (32) Coin 95-35 is overstruck on an anonymous follis Class H.
- (33) Coin 95-100 is a Class A1 follis overstruck of Nicephorus II, as *DOC* III, ii, p. 586, no. 7 or 8. The remaining pieces are all folles Class A2 with ornament varieties, where these are visible, as follows: coin 95-54 (ornament var. 2), coin 95-117 (ornament var. 5), and coin 95-76 (ornament var. 3 or 5).
- (34) *Weight* 4.29 g.
- (35) Overstruck on a follis Class B (?).
- (38) Coin 95-14 is overstruck on Nicephorus III, as *DOC* III, ii, p. 831, no. 9.
- (39) Coin 95-111 is overstruck and cut down to the size of a half tetarteron. *Weight* of fragment, 1.39 g.
Coin 95-131 is overstruck on a follis Class J.
- (40) This coin, struck on a paper-thin flan, is folded in half in an apparent attempt to cancel it. *Weight* 1.51 g.
- (41) For a similar counterfeit, see *Agora* II, p. 115, no. 1877 ("fourth Agora imitation"). *Weight* of Corinth specimen, 2.78 g. (Pl. 9).
- (44) Both coins are fractured, revealing a brittle metal or alloy. Despite poor condition, these pieces display high weights, 4.28 g. (Pl. 9), 4.70 g.
- (45) Coin 95-42 shows Christ in half-length figure (Pl. 9). For other examples of this not uncommon but otherwise unknown iconographic variant, see my earlier reports, Williams and Zervos 1993, p. 44, no. 40, and Williams and Zervos 1995, p. 50, no. 62 (with endnotes).
- (47) Coin 95-84 is a defective strike, the imperial monogram appearing on the reverse in incuse (brockage); Pl. 9.
- (51) The flan of this imitative issue is in the form of an octagonal clip.
- (52) The paring down of 12th-century concave coins to produce "neatly clipped trachea" is dated by Hendy to the rule of Alexius III, A.D. 1195–1203 (Hendy, p. 180). D. M. Metcalf, however, dates this activity earlier, sometime before A.D. 1195 (Metcalf, "Neatly Clipped Trachea and the Question of Byzantine Monetary Expedients in the Late Twelfth Century," *NCirc* 81, 1973, pp. 370–371). *Weight* of coin 95-37, 2.36 g. (Pl. 9).
- (58) This poorly preserved trachy seems to have been deliberately broken.
- (61) The small-module imitative trachea of Hendy's Type C must represent a small issue indeed. None are reported from the Athenian Agora, and the only published examples from Corinth are four pieces noted by Edwards (Ed., p. 147, no. 158). The new find from Corinth, coin 95-340, is overstruck on an earlier issue and is itself cut in half. *Weight* of half, 0.75 g.; Pl. 9. (*Note.* The three imitative trachea found in Corinth and reported, by J. E. Fisher on one occasion and by J. D. Mac Isaac on another, as belonging to Type C have actually been misidentified; they are coins 1925-687, 1926-787 [both Type A], Theater, *Hesperia* 56, 1987,

p. 147, no. 695; and coin 1976-17 [Type D], Forum Southwest, *Hesperia* 49, 1980, p. 28, no. 217.)

- (64) Hendy states that the trachea of this group (Type G) employ a jewel pattern above the loros waist of the emperor's costume, on the reverse, that is either  or  (Hendy, p. 236). This is indeed the case with coin 95-442 (second pattern, but with *four* vertical dots). But the other example, coin 95-25, uses yet a third pattern above the loros waist, not in Hendy, which is  in combination with the familiar "paneled waist" beneath it. A photograph of coin 95-25 will be included in next year's report.
- (66) This coin is of barbarous style and may be a counterfeit (Pl. 9).
- (70) The obverse legends are punctuated as follows: coin 95-60 LVDOVICVS:REX (two pellets); coin 95-317 LVDOVICVS RE.X (one pellet).
- (74) Coin 92-2 has obverse cross with forked ends, a late characteristic in torneselli: after *ca.* A.D. 1486.
- (77-84) Sincere thanks are due to Kenneth MacKenzie for reading and dating this entire series of Ottoman coins.
- (96) The inversion of the *И*, in ATEИES, on the obverse legend of these coins is deliberate, as recently proved by A. P. Tzamalis (Tzamalis, p. 116, item GR 105). Metcalf's rendering of the legend with a regular *N* is thus erroneous (M., page opposite pl. 32:769).
- (101) A portion of the coin is missing, possibly owing to deliberate breakage.

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 nine uncertain coins of "Tournois" variety noted in the Catalogue (p. 53) but not individually listed are probably mostly Frankish.

CORRECTION

In *Hesperia* 64, 1995, p. 50:

No. 60 (Catalogue), second column, for *Tetart.* read *Trachy.*

ORESTES H. ZERVOS

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



a. Unit 1, east side, south and east exterior walls; room 6-7, foreground. From the south

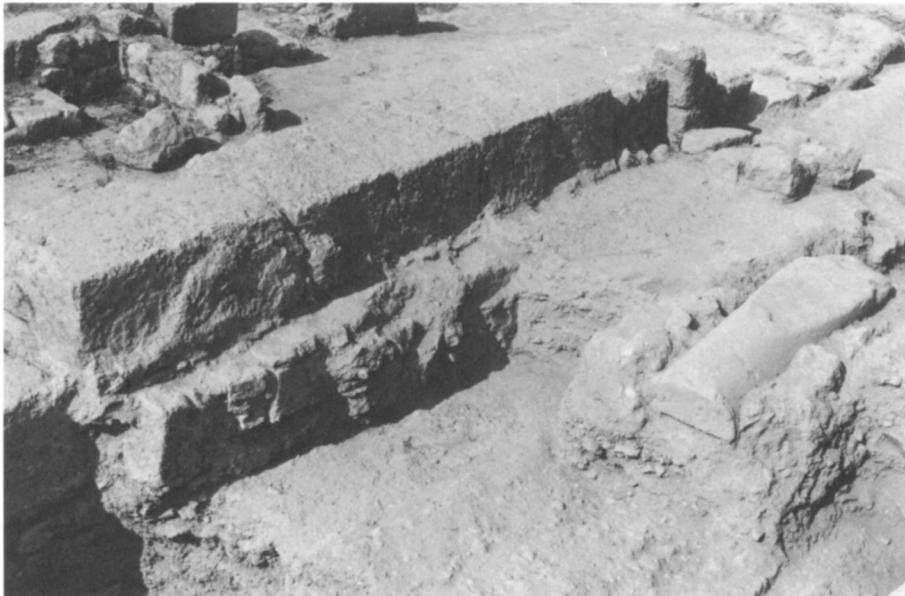


b. Unit 5 from the east

PLATE 2



a. Unit 1, room 6-7, rectangular chamber in pit, foreground. From the west



b. Unit 1, south exterior wall, showing added thickness along outside face of foundation; enclosure wall with reused column shaft. From the southwest



a. Unit 1, midsection of room 6-7, from the north-northeast



b. Unit 1, room 6-7: south wall, easternmost buttress, from the north

PLATE 4



a. Unit 1, west side; room 6–7, foreground. From the south



b. Unit 1, west side: threshold of gate, far right; road surface north of gate with western encroachment. From the west



a. Unit 2, vaulted chamber; paving of room A, foreground. From the east

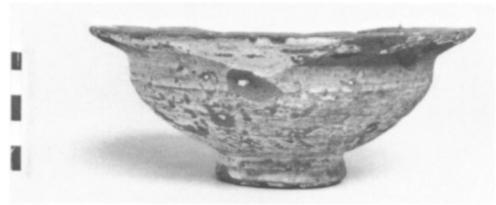


b. Unit 2, rooms 6, 7, and 8; church in background. From the north

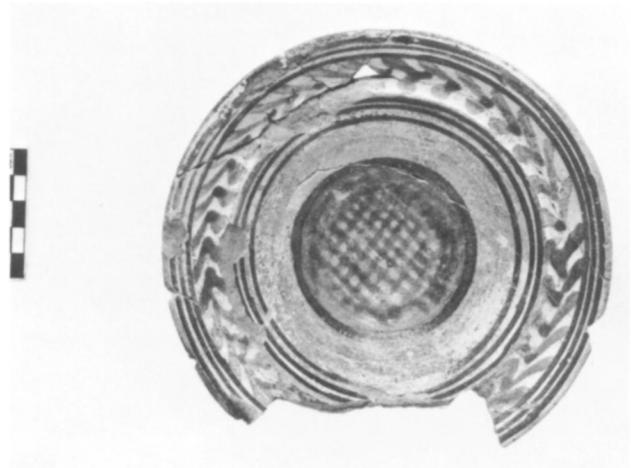
PLATE 6



19 (1:1)



1



2



3



4



5



a. Bronze wick holders (6, top right; from grave 1995-18, top left and bottom)



7



10



8



11

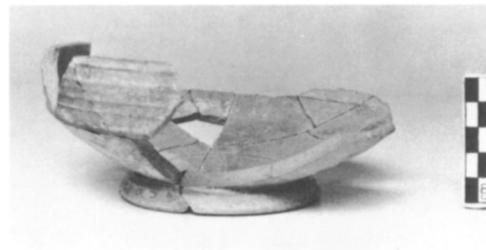


9

Unit 2
Rooms 7-9



13



12

PLATE 8



14, profile view



14, top view



16

Unit 2, Rooms 7-9



15



18



17

