

EXCAVATION SUMMARY

Section K: 1968

Marble Worker's Establishment

References: KXXV, pp. 5035-5073  
KXXVI, pp. 5141-5155  
Plans: KXXV p. 5034; 5040  
Sections: KXXV, p. 5048; 5050; 5060  
KXXVI, p. 5140

A series of rooms grouped around a courtyard connected with marble working were discovered in the Southwest Agora, grid section F 16. The building is identified as a marble worker's establishment on the basis of great quantities of marble chips and marble dust found in stratified floor layers of all phases. Numerous pieces of worked marble were found in the building, largely unrecognizable except for two clearly identifiable pieces of unfinished sculpture found in 1932 in the "Demeter Cistern" (F 16:1, S 195, a small unfinished statue of a seated figure; and S 201, a trial relief of a head in profile left). Also in fill from various phases of the building's history were tools of lead, bone, and bronze, perhaps connected with the making of models in wax and clay. (Lead tools: IL 1507, IL 1508, IL 1509, IL 1510, IL 1511, IL 1513, IL 1514; bone: BI 1817, BI 1818, BI 1819; bronze: B 1337, B 1338.

The house was bordered on the South by the Intersection between Piraeus St. and South St. and on the East by a narrower street of which only traces remain in its curbing represented by

wall segments 3 and 14. It is of great interest to find a marble worker's shop similar to those of the Industrial Area to the SW in section NN so close to the Agora. (Cf. Hesperia XX, 1951, p. 271 ff.).

Despite extensive Turkish intrusion in the form of pits and wall foundations, clear stratification of floors was found in numerous areas of the house: Rooms 1, 3 and 9, 5, 6, and 7. On the basis of pottery found in well-stratified layers, the chronology of the building can be established as extending from its construction in the 2/4 of the 5th c. B.C. to its destruction toward the end of the 4th century. The name of the first occupant, Mikion, is known through an inscribed bone tool (BI 819) from fill of the period of earliest usage (Room 9, KXXV, p. 5057, layer IV) and that of the last, Menon, through an inscribed kantharos base (P 897) found in the "Demeter Cistern" in 1932 which contained a dump deposit of the last period of use.

#### Phase I, Construction Period, 2/4 of the 5th century

Area D, a roughly triangular area (approximately 4.00 x 4.00 x 3.00 and 0.70 m. in depth) yielded in homogeneous fill great quantities of 6th and 5th century pottery down to 480. (Container T 461, KXXV, p. 5065). This fill represents the levelling of the ground where bedrock slopes off steeply to the North prior to the construction of the shop. A small area (A', KXXV, p. 5051, layer XIX) dug through the earliest floor in Room 1 contained early 5th century pottery, probably before 480 (Cont. 469). Judging from the pottery above the lowest floor in the remaining stratified areas dating to the 2/2 of the 5th century, one can assume that

rooms 1, 3 (incorporating the area of later Room 9 and possibly of Room 8), 5 (incorporating the area of Room 6), and 7 belong to the period of construction in the 2/4 of the 5th century. Although neither Room 2 nor Room 4 contained stratified fill, it can be convincingly argued that these also belonged to the initial phase of the building. Rooms 6, 8, and 9 first appeared as rooms in the second phase.

The  
The catalogued finds from Area D include the following:

Lamps:

- L 5553 Type 16 B, 4/4 6th c. to 480.  
 L 5554 Type 20, 1/2 5th, pre and post Persian Wars into 460's  
 L 5555 Type 17A, latest years of 6th c. to 480  
 L 5556 Type 17A, latest years of 6th c. to 480.

Terracottas

- T 3820 TC turtle

Pottery

- P 28008 R.F. kylix tondo fragment  
 P 28009 B.F. lekythos fragments  
 P 28010 B.F. column crater fragment  
 P 28011 R.F. plate fragment  
 P 28012 Rim of Little Master cup  
 P 28013 B.F. plate fragment  
 P 28045 B.F. kylix fragment  
 P 28046 B.F. lekythos fragments  
 P 28047 B.F. lekythos fragment  
 P 28053 Amphora shoulder fragment: graffito.

ROOM 1.

Room 1 was constructed as a rectangular room with N-S dimensions clearly defined as 3.10 m. and E-W width probably around 3.60 m. Its first phase in the 2/4 of the 5th century is dated by pottery of the early 5th century probably pre-480 beneath its earliest floor. (Cont. 469, KXXV, p.5051, Area A',

layer XIX).

In the earliest period a fine polygonal wall (Wall 1) was constructed to form the south wall of the house. Its height is 0.45 - 0.60 m. and the wall is preserved for approximately 8.00 m. of its original length. The wall is constructed of carefully trimmed and fitted limestone blocks which are chinked with smaller stones, some of which are laid in a ladder pattern. Its top course consists of a series of long poros blocks (H. 0.16 - 0.28 m.; L. 1.00 - 1.30 m.; W. 0.50-0.60 m.). The north vertical surfaces of these blocks facing the inside of the house have been neatly trimmed to form a smooth, even face. By contrast, the outer surfaces facing the street are irregularly cut and protrude at uneven angles. The lower polygonal wall was not exposed from the side of the street and its appearance consequently is not known. The polygonal wall served as a socle for a series of conglomerate orthostates of which two, Blocks G and H, are preserved in situ. Five other blocks of the same series were found built into the foundations of the Roman Fountain House in section G 16. (KXXV, p. 5081). Another was found in the Intersection Roadway (cf. K XXV, p. 5095) and a further block, uncovered in 1967, lies opposite the well rim on the east side of Stone Drain B. (Average dimensions of the blocks: W. 0.45 m., L. 1.15 m., H. 0.65 m.). The west extension of Wall 1 in the area of the courtyard was robbed out. (Area C, KXXV, p. 5059).

At the southwest end of the house facing Piraeus Street, the same construction is continued in cruder (and altered) form: conglomerate blocks (D and E) rest on polygonal masonry (Walls 5 and 4, respectively). It was originally conjectured that these

conglomerate blocks were a late (4th century?) replacement of mud brick walls above the polygonal socle (by analogy with, e.g., Marble Worker's House K in section NN, Hesperia XX, 1951, p. 239), especially in view of the clearly altered construction of Wall 4. However, it was found that conglomerate Block A, the remains of the east wall of Room 1 and clearly belonging to the same series as Blocks D, E, G, and H, was preserved in situ in the construction phase context. Hence, Blocks D, E, G, and H, (and probably Blocks B and C) must belong to the first phase as well. Blocks D and E (and probably Blocks B and C) were certainly shifted from their original position, but Blocks G and H are presumably in their original position since no evidence suggests to the contrary.

Conglomerate Block A (L. 1.30 m., W. 0.50 m., H. 0.65 m.) is probably to be restored as the remains of the east wall of Room 1. A further missing block must have joined its north end to meet Wall 2. Since stratified floors were found between its south end and Wall 1, the gap between Block A and Wall 1 must represent a doorway which led to Room 2, although there is no indication of a door jamb.

Wall 2, the north wall of the room, 0.45 m. wide, is constructed of roughly dressed stones and is preserved in its early form for a length of 2.90 m. (P.H. 0.50 m.). Its extension eastward for 4.85 m. is marked by a line in the scarp for the south side of its pillaged foundation trench where it meets the line of Wall 3 projected north (XXXV p. 5051). In the reconstruction, Wall 2 is projected over a rough outcropping

25% COTTON

of bedrock (on which, however, there are no visible cuttings) to meet hypothetical Wall 16 of Room 5 and to form the north boundary of the courtyard.

Late disturbance destroyed much of the early remains in the courtyard, including the north-south wall (hypothetical Wall 15) which must have separated Room 1 from the courtyard somewhere in the area, 1.80 m. wide, between the preserved floor stroses of Room 1 and the cistern-well F 16:8. Since no traces of an abutting wall appear anywhere on the vertical face of Wall 2, it seems possible that a doorway (again without jambs) leading to the courtyard is to be restored at the NW corner formed by Walls 2 and hypothetical Wall 15.

There is thus a striking stylistic difference in the wall construction of the room which, however, is characteristic of the house as a whole: on the south a neat polygonal wall with conglomerate orthostates above; on the east one block preserved of an internal wall apparently consisting in its lower part (the corresponding level with the polygonal masonry on the south) entirely of conglomerate blocks; and on the north the rough stone construction of Wall 2, another internal wall. This method of construction, however, is similar to that of houses in the Industrial Area in section NN to the SW (Hesperia XX, 1951, House K, p. 239-241).

ROOM 2.

The construction of Wall 1 in its continuation east of Room 1 argues that the area of Room 2 was either a room or a courtyard in the first phase. The east end of the pillaged trench of Wall

2 is preserved just to the point where it would intersect the north projection of Wall 3 (P.L. ca. 1.50 m.; W. 0.45; P.H. ca. 0.25; Wall 3 was uncovered in the 1967 season, KXXV pp. 4938-4939). It could be argued, however, that since Wall 2, although constructed in Phase I, was widened in Phase III, it might also have been lengthened at the later date. However, in the first phase it must have extended at least as far as the East edge of the wall of which Block A is a part, and since no break in the trench exists, it is likely that it extended to meet Wall 3 in the earliest period.

The existence in Phase I of Wall 3 which angles obliquely from a point near the East end of Wall 1 cannot be proved, but it seems likely that this wall served as the east outer wall of the building from the beginning. Furthermore, if the small SE-NW street branching off the cross-roads at the SE corner of the house existed at this period, then Wall 3 undoubtedly was its east curbing (and wall segment 14 its west curbing). Although stroses of this road were lacking due to Turkish intrusion (cf. 1967 excavation notes, KXXV p. 4977 ff.), its present level in relation to other roads in the area suggests an early date for this road as well. Hence, since Wall 1 and the wall of which Block A is a part clearly belong to the original construction, and Walls 3 and the east extension of Wall 2 probably were built then, it is reasonable to suppose that Room 2 was an enclosed room from the period of construction.

The stratification of the room was entirely destroyed by a large Turkish pit (Pit B, KXXV plan p. 5034), but traces of floor at the north edge of Wall 1 were noted in the 1967 season when

the corner formed by Walls 1 and 3 was uncovered (KXXV, p.4938 and KXXIII p. 4659). The room can thus be restored as trapezoidal in shape, measuring N-S 3.10 m. by E-W 3.25 at the south and E-W 1.90 m. at the North.

#### ROOM 3.

The exact boundaries of Room 3 are not known in the earliest period, but presumably it was bordered by Wall 2 and its east extension on the south, and by the extension of Wall 3 on the east. The lines of the north and west walls are indeterminable. Since similar stratification and pottery sequence exist on either side of the later partition wall indicated by Trench A, it can be assumed that the areas of Room 3 and 9 were a single room in the earliest phase. (Room 9 excavated as Area B', KXXV p. 5057 ff., Room 3 as Area B'', KXXV p. 5067 ff.) Whether or not the area of later Room 8 was originally part of Room 3 is indeterminable.

#### Evidence

The fill above the earliest floor in Room 3 dates to 2/4 - 3/4 5th century, indicating a somewhat earlier date in the 5th century for its construction (Container 473, KXXV p. 5057 and 5067, Layer IV). An important find in the fill above the earliest floor (in the area of later Room 9) was the bone implement giving the name of the owner Mikion (B 1318). The tool was clearly much used, the end of the inscription having been lost through successive sharpening, and hence it doubtless dates to the earliest phase of the building.

#### ROOM 4.

Evidence for the existence of Room 4 lies in the preserved



fragments of Wall 6 (W. 0.60 m.; P.H. 0.20 m.; P.L. 0.45 m.), the remaining spur of Wall 7, (ca. 0.40 m. wide and projecting 0.20 m. from wall 4, P.H. 0.28 m.), and in the fact that Wall 4 continues 1.80 m. east of the projection of Wall 7. The construction of later drains ( $\Sigma$ T Drains 1 and 2) unfortunately destroyed much of the early construction in the area. Furthermore, a certain amount of stratification and walls have been lost since the 1932 excavation which uncovered the area of Room 4, the south half of Rooms 5 and 6, part of Room 7 and the "Demeter Cistern" (F 16:1) in the courtyard. (References:  $\Sigma$ T I pp. 83, 89, 113, 132, 133, 140, 145, 149; cistern pp. 193-194; plan pp. 3-4). The backfill over this area was removed in the current season for re-examination in the context of the building complex found to the east.

A peculiarity in construction of the SW corner of Room 5 led to the conclusion that alterations in the lines of the Wall 4 must have taken place. Conglomerate Blocks D and E form a distinctly different angle from that of Walls 5 and 4, respectively, below. The line of Wall 4 (not of Block E) is taken to indicate the original line of the wall bordering Piraeus Street on its north side. (Cf. infra, Room 4, Phase II). In the reconstruction it is extended SE to meet the extension of Wall 1 projected to the SW. These form, respectively, the south and east walls of Room 4.

A few stones remained at the time of current excavation of wall 6 which appears on the 1932 plan (Agora PD #588) as preserved for a length of ca. 1.30 m. (present length 0.45). On that plan, however, it is incorrectly located (resting on a later drain) and inaccurately oriented. Enough of the wall remained upon re-exca-

vation to determine its full width, and a faint line extending to the west indicated its proper orientation. (KXXVI, p. 5157). The wall can be restored by projecting it further to the west to meet the projection to the north of Wall 7. Walls 6 and 7 thus form the respective north and west walls of Room 4. As thus restored the floor plan of the room is nearly rectangular measuring 1.80 m. E-W by ca. 2.60 m. N-S. No undug fill remained in Room 4.

#### ROOM 5.

The southwest corner of Room 5 was excavated in 1932 and quantities of marble chips and marble dust were noted (≒T I, pp. 133-134, 140, 145). In the 1968 excavations stratified floors related to those of Rooms 1 and 3 were found to the north. Above the lowest preserved floor (Cont. 479, KXXVI p. 5151, Layer V) was found pottery of 2/2 5th century, the floor thus evidently constructed in the same period as that in Rooms 1 and 3, before the middle of the 5th century.

Room 5 is bordered on the south by Wall 4 (W. 0.55m., P.L. 3.80 m., P.H. ca. 0.30 m.) and on the west by Wall 5 (W. 0.45 m., P.L. 2.60 m., P.H. average 0.25 m. to Max.H. 0.72 m.). The walls are of rough polygonal masonry, much inferior to Wall 1. By analogy to Wall 1, the conglomerate blocks D and E resting on Walls 5 and 4, respectively and similar to Blocks G and H on Wall 1, must have formed part of the original construction although not in their present position. (For alteration, see infra Room 4, Phase II).

The other walls of the room in Phase I were destroyed through Late Roman intrusion and their location remains uncertain. Wall segment 9 must be later than this period since the lowest floor level of Rooms 5 and 6 clearly extends beneath it. (Cf. infra Room 5, Phase II). The stratification of the lowest level of Rooms 5 and 6 is similar (KXXVI p. 5151, layer V) and gives no indication of the location or nature of a partition wall in any spot. Hence, Rooms 5 and 6 must have been a single room in Phase I. Wall 7 forms part of the east wall of the room, but its extension to the north (Wall 16 in the restoration) remains hypothetical since the location of the preserved floor in the area precludes a straight projection of Wall 7 northward.

#### ROOM 7.

Nondescript pottery of the 1/2 of the 5th century above the lowest floor west of wall 5 (Cont. 484, KXXVI p. 5155, layer III) indicates a room here in Phase I. The southwest corner of the room formed by Blocks B and C could not be reopened this season for examination of their construction. According to the 1932 plan (PD #588), Blocks B and C form an angle aligning with Blocks D and E of Room 5. However, since Blocks D and E were clearly shifted at a date later than the construction of the building, it is reasonable to suppose that the corner formed by Blocks B and C received its present location at the time when Blocks D and E were altered, perhaps in Phase II. (Cf. infra Room 4, Phase II and Room 7, Phase II). There are grounds for assigning Wall 8 to a later phase as well. (Cf. infra Rooms 6 and 5, Phase II). Consequently, only the east side of the room, formed by Wall 5 can be determined with certainty in the 1st phase.

## THE COURTYARD

The courtyard about which the rooms were grouped contained a cistern (the 1932 "Demeter Cistern" F 16:1; *Hesperia* XXIII, 1954, pp. 87-107) a well and cistern, F 16:8, and a pit, Pit I, whose contents will be discussed with the final phase of the building. The area was much disturbed by later intrusions, but in cleaning to bedrock, pottery of the late 6th and early 5th, not after 480, was found. (Container 485, KXXV p. 5059, Area C). In the proposed restoration of Phase I, hypothetical walls 15 and 16 form the east and west walls of the area, respectively, and the west projections of Walls 1 and 2 form the south and north walls, respectively. This gives the very irregularly shaped courtyard maximum dimensions in Phase I of 6.50 m. east-west by 4.00 m. north-south. It is possible that a door is to be restored somewhere in Wall 1 to lead from the courtyard out into the road.

### Phase II, 3/4 of the 5th - early 4th century

The second phase of the building is dated to around the 3/4 of the 5th century by pottery beneath the second floors of rooms 1, 3 and 9, 5 and 6 and by the pottery from the foundation trenches of the newly constructed walls of Rooms 8 and 9. Its period of use extended into the early 4th century.

### ROOM 1.

The second phase of Room 1 is dated to 430-420 by pottery beneath its second floor. (Container 468, KXXV p. 5051, Layer XVIII) Finds: bone stylus B 1818; R.F. oinochoe P 28055).

## ROOM 9.

Alterations took place on the late 5th century in the area of Room 3. A robbed-out wall trench (Trench A) produced at its lowest levels a small amount of pottery including a stamped stemless cup of the 3/4 of the 5th century (P 28052 ) giving evidence of wall construction. Room 3 was apparently partitioned off in Phase II in the later 5th century to form this new room to the west. Pottery and stratification were the same in all phases on either side of the missing well of Trench A. (KXXV p. 5057 and 5067, Areas B' and B''). The dating of Room 9 is given by pottery below its second floor of the 2/4 - 3/4 of the 5th century ending in the 430s. (Cont. 473, KXXV p. 5057, 5067, layer IV). Late intrusion has destroyed much of the area of this room. However, part of its east wall is indicated by Trench A and Wall 12 (cf. infra Room 8, Phase II). Its south wall was presumably formed by the west extension of Wall 2.

## ROOM 8.

Room 8 was apparently likewise added in the 3/4 of the 5th century. Remains of foundations of three walls are preserved: Wall 10 on the south (W. 0.35 m.; P.L. 1.35 m.); Wall 11 on the north (W. 0.50 m.; P.L. 1.15 m.); and Wall 12 at west (W. 0.50 m.; P.L. 1.45 m.) The foundations are of rough construction and were laid to bedrock which here slopes off sharply to the north (the foundations of Wall 10 are ca. 1.30 m. deep). Context pottery from the robbed-out foundation trenches for Walls 10 and 11 dates from 430-420 with a lamp fragment (Type 23 B) dating to the 4/4 of the 5th century (Container 474, KXXV p.5069).

Late disturbance removed all stratification above the present remains but a floor level at present state (about level with the top of the preserved foundations) is indicated by marble chips on the strosis. The NE part of the room is completely disturbed but can be restored with the projection north of Wall 3 to meet the projections of Walls 10 and 11. The restored plan of the room is thus a trapezium in shape with walls of the following lengths: Wall 10 - 4.40m., Wall 11 4.25 m., Wall 12 - 1.20 m., Wall 3 - 1.85 m.

### ROOM 3.

Room 3 was thus bounded in the II phase on the south by Wall 2 and its east extension; on the east by the north extension of Wall 3; on the north by Wall 10 and its east extension; and on the west by the wall of Trench A and its south extension. The floor level of this phase (floor II) is dated by the pottery below to 2/4 - 3/4 of the 5th century (Cont. 473. KXXV p. 5057, layer IV). With the proposed restoration Room 3 is also a trapezium in shape with walls of the following lengths: Wall 2 - 5.90 m.; Wall 3 3.05 m.; Wall 10 - 4.70 m.; Trench A and its south extension ca. 1.50 m.

### ROOMS 6 and 5.

Room 5 was apparently partitioned off to form Room 6 to the north at the same period as the alterations to the east. Since Wall segment 9 (W. 0.45 m., Max. P.L. 1.05 m., P.H. 0.12 - 0.36 m.) rests on the first floor, but not on the 2nd, in Rooms 5 and 6 (KXXVI section p. 5140), Wall 9 must have been constructed

with the second phase dated by pottery beneath the second floors of Rooms 5 and 6 (the accumulation of the period when the area was a single room) to 2/2 of the 5th century (Cont. 479. KXXVI p. 5151, Layer V. Finds: marble disc ST 770, lead tool IL 1509. It follows that Wall 8 (W. 0.40 - 0.50 m.; P.L. ca. 3.00 m.; P.H. ca. 0.25 m.), although built with deeper foundations including a rubble packing on the north (KXXVI p. 5153), must have been constructed at this time as well. In the first place, its protrusion at the east into Room 5 to form the northwest corner of that room indicates the same construction period as that of Wall 9. In the second place, a considerable gap between early Wall 5 and Wall 8 at their intersection indicates a later date for the latter wall. Finally, a depression with the appearance of a foundation trench was found along its south face in the lowest floor in Room 7. The gap between Walls 8 and 9 may represent a doorway between Rooms 5 and 6.

With the elimination of Room 4, Walls 6 and 7 must have been removed except for those small portions (preserved in situ and including that part of Wall 6 now missing but preserved in 1932) which were covered by walls 1' and 4', respectively. When this occurred (suggested as being in the second phase) the hypothetical east wall of Room 5 at the north, Wall 16, must have been extended south by the addition of segment 16' to meet wall 1'.

The dimensions of Room 5 in this period were approximately east-west 3.10 m. by north-south 4.35 at east and north-south 3.30 m. at west. Room 6 was bordered by Walls 8 and 9 but its other limits are unknown including the location of the partition wall from Room 9 whose existence is proved by a marked difference

in the character of the strata in the two areas. (Room 9: KXXV p.5057, Area B'; Room 6: KXXVI p. 5147 and 5151, Area E, section 2).

#### ROOM 4.

There is no evidence for the date of alteration in the southwest corner of the house when the area of Room 4 was curtailed presumably in order to eliminate the awkward angle of the road intersection outside that room. However, it is at least possible that this alteration may be linked with the Phase II expansion of the house to the north through the addition of Room 8 and the partitioning of Rooms 3 and 5 to form two new rooms.

The evidence for an alteration at the southwest lies, in the first place, in the discrepancy in angle of Blocks D and E with Walls 4 and 5, respectively. That the blocks were not accidentally shifted at a later date is proved in the first place, by the position of a second large conglomerate block, Block F, beneath Block D and aligned with it. In the second place, a considerable amount of earth fill was placed between the top of the polygonal masonry of Wall 4 and the bottom of conglomerate block E, a construction not paralleled in Wall 1 which it otherwise resembles. This seems clearly to indicate that Blocks C and D were relocated (and Block F either relocated or added) at a date later than the construction of Walls 4 and 5 in order that Block E might align with a new E-W cross-wall of a slightly different orientation (now completely missing, restored as wall 4'). If this new wall was of mud-brick or brick and stone



(fragments of mud-brick were found in the area in the 1932 season. *ΣT I*, pp. 97, 113) then its total disappearance is understandable and the earth fill beneath Block E seems more appropriate.

Since there was no stratified fill above wall 5 (preserved to height 0.25 m. to maximum 0.72m at corner with Wall 4) it seems likely that Wall 5 continued to serve as the north-south wall in the later phase despite the slight discrepancy of angle between it and the line of Block D and Block F below. For this restoration Wall 1' is projected in a nearly straight line southwest to meet the extension of Wall 4', northeast.

#### ROOM 7.

The area of conglomerate Blocks B and C could not be reopened in the current season. However, according to the 1932 plan (PD 588) Block C continues the line of Block E and Block B is parallel to Block D. Hence, it is reasonable to suppose that Blocks B and C were made to align with D and E, respectively, at the time when the latter were shifted. It was suggested above (Room 4, Phase II) that this alteration occurred in Phase II.

Evidence for dating the curiously curved Wall 8 to Phase II was presented above (cf. Rooms 6 and 5, Phase II). Hence, it seems likely that Room 7 in Phase II was roughly rectangular in shape and bordered by Walls 5, 8 and the respective walls beneath Blocks B and C, with dimensions approximately 2.80 m. east-west by 3.10 m. north-south. The pottery below the second floor of the room was of nondescript character dating to the 1/2 of the 5th century (Container 484. KXXVI p. 5155).

## COURTYARD.

The dimensions of the courtyard were altered with the change in plan at Rooms 4 and 5. In the proposed restoration the area is bordered by hypothetical Walls 15 and 16 and 16', and the west projections of Walls 2 and 1'. The maximum east-west length with this restoration is 7.60 m. and width north-south 3.25 m. With the proposed projection southwest of Wall 1' the two cisterns (F 16:1 and F 16:8) are located directly against its inner face.

Phase III: 1/4 - 2/4 of the 4th century.

In the 4th century there were three identifiable phases of the building following in close sequence from the 1/4 to the 3/4 of the century. Phase III is datable to 1/4 to the 2/4 of the 4th century by pottery from Room 1 and by a lamp from Room 7.

## ROOMS 3 and 9.

An alteration in plan took place in this phase in the region of Rooms 1, 3 and 9. Wall 2 was demolished to a height of ca. 0.50 m. and then was widened to nearly double its original width with a rubble packing (W. 1.00m.; P.L. 2.25 m.; P.H. 0.10-0.20) resting on the 3rd floor of the area of Rooms 3 and 9. (Cf. section KXXV p. 5048 and 5069). Beneath this floor was a thick fill of bluish crushed bedrock containing nondescript pottery of the 4th century (Container 472. Finds: in Room 9 lead tool IL 1508. KXXV pp. 5057, 5067, Area B' and B'', layer III).

## ROOMS 1 and 2.

The third phase in Room 1 is dated by pottery beneath

its third floor to 1/4 - 2/4 of the 4th century (Container 466. KXXV pp.5049 and 5071, Layer XVII). Pottery and lamps found in a pit dug through the second floor in the fill beneath the 3rd floor in Room 1 confirms the dating to 2/4 of the 4th century. (Lot 467. Finds: lamp, Type 23C, 1/4 and especially 2/4 of the 4th century, L 5558; lamp, Type 24C', late 5th century into the 2/4 of the 4th century, L 5559. KXXV p.5071). It seems possible by analogy of construction (although there is no concrete evidence) that the east wall of Room 1 was altered at the same time as Wall 2, its north wall, as discussed above (Rooms 3 and 9, Phase III). The wall of which Block A was a part in the original construction was replaced in function by Wall 13 whose rough packing is preserved (Max.W. 0.75 m.; P.L. 2.70 m.; P.H. ca. 0.15 m.). The area of Room 2 was consequently diminished by the width of the wall (0.75 m.) from the time of alteration and the width of Room 1 was increased by 0.50 m. (the width of Block A). It appears that Block A remained in situ throughout the subsequent history of the building with stratified floor levels gradually decreasing its height; it may have served as a bench in its later history. The supposed block or blocks to the north of Block A (cf. supra Room 1, Phase I) must have been removed although this could not be confirmed because this area was left undug in order to preserve the trench line for Wall 2.

#### ROOMS 5,6 and 7.

Pottery below Floor II in Room 6 is dated to the early 4th century (Container 482. Find: lead tool IL 1510; KXXVI p. 5151, layer III. In Room 7 the comparable pottery was of 5th and 4th

century date with a lamp dating to the 1/4 and especially to the 2/4 of the 4th century (L 5546, Type 23 C. Container 483. KXXVI p. 5153, Layer II). The fill beneath floor III of Room 5 contained nondescript pottery of the 5th and 4th century (Cont. 478. KXXVI p. 5149, Layer IV).

Phase IV: 2/4 of the 4th century

ROOMS 1, 3, 9, 5, 6, 7.

Most of the pottery beneath the respective 4th phase floors cannot be dated precisely within the 4th century, except in Room 6 where it dates to 1/4 of the 4th century (Container 481. KXXVI, p. 5147, Layer II). Since the elevations of strata correspond regularly throughout the house (with the levels in the eastern part fairly consistently 0.15 - 0.20 m. higher than those in the west), it can be safely assumed that the accumulation of fill beneath the respective floors occurred more or less within the same time span. Hence, Phase IV must be placed between Phase III dated to the 1/4 - 2/4 of the 4th century and Phase V dated to the 2/4-3/4 of the 4th century, in the 2/4 of the century.

The fill beneath the respective floors is as follows:  
 Room 1, 4th century (Lot 465. Finds: R.F. oinochoe fragments P 28051; R.F. sherd P 27965; and a lead tool IL 1513. KXXV p.5049, p.5071, Layer XVI); Rooms 3 and 9, late 5th century to early 4th century (Container 471. Finds: lead tool in Room 3 IL 1511. KXXV p. 5053, Layer II); Room 5, non-descript of 5th-4th century (Container 477. KXXVI p. 5149, Layer III); Room 6, 1/4 of the

4th century (Container 481. KXXVI p. 5147, Layer II); Room 7, non-descript, probably of the 4th century (discarded. KXXVI, p.5153).

Phase V, 2/4 - 3/4 of the 4th century

ROOMS 1, 3, AND 9, 5 AND 6.

Phase V is dated to the 2/4 of the 4th century, by the pottery beneath the 5th floor in Room 6 (Cont. 480. KXXVI, p. 5145, Layer I) with a period of use up to about the 3/4 of the 4th when the building was destroyed as proved by the cistern deposits (F 16:1 and F 16:8). Pottery beneath the 5th floor of Room 1 is undistinguishable 4th century (Container 464. KXXV, p. 5029, Layer XV). The same fill in Rooms 3 and 9 dates to the early 4th century (Container 470, KXXV, p. 5053, Layer I). In Room 5 the floor fill dates to the 1/2 of the 4th century. (Container 476, KXXV, p. 5176, layer II).

A further layer was preserved above the latest floors in two rooms (1 and 5) in which there is undistinguishable 4th century pottery with quantities of marble chips and worked pieces marking the last period of the building's occupancy (Room 1 Container 463. KXXV, p. 5037, Layer XIV; Room 5, Container 475, KXXVI, p. 5145, Layer I. Finds from Room 5: red and black painted wall plaster A 3686, A 3687, A 3688; (Painted plaster also was found in the area in the 1932 excavation: *ET I*, pp. 98, 113, 134). A late R.F. sherd P 28054 .

Phase VI, Destruction: 3/4 of the 4th century.

The end of the building's history is datable to around the 3/4 of the 4th century. A pit (Container 487), a cistern (F 16:1), and a cistern and well (F 16:8) were found in the courtyard of the house with pottery of a homogeneous date in the latter part of the 4th century but before its end and representing the end of the building's occupation.

THE DEMETER CISTERN F 16:1

The Demeter Cistern, excavated in 1932, (Hesperia XXIII, 1954, pp. 87-107) contained a small amount of Roman pottery at its mouth but the lower filling was of a homogeneous character, clearly a dumped deposit accumulated during the 3/4 and extending into the 4/4 but before the end of the 4th century. A single identifiable coin (of 22) was read as Athens ca. 294. Included in the catalogued objects were 8 TCs, 3 lamps (L 417: Type 25 B', 2/2 4th- 1/4 3rd century; L 429: Type 25 A, mid-2/4 4th - 1/4 3rd; L 635: Type 26A late 2/4 4th - early 3rd century), the two unfinished sculptures (S 195, S 201) and 27 pots similar in type to those of the cistern and well group F 16:8 including similar bowls, a skyphos, and kantharoi (cf. kantharos with graffiti: P 897 MENON; P 898 EN ).

CISTERN AND WELL F 16:8

A cistern and well were discovered in the current season east of the Demeter Cistern and in the same courtyard (KXXV pp. 5060 - 5063). Because the fill of both cistern and well was clearly a dumped deposit of a short period of accumulation and gave no indication of stratification, the two were given the same deposit number after preliminary study.

The cistern, dug through bedrock, was of the usual bottle shape with a rim diameter of 1.00 m. and a bottom diameter of ca. 2.00 m. and a depth of 1.80 m. The walls, lined with waterproof cement, were very uneven following the contour of the natural rock. At the bottom of the cistern was a well located at the center of the cemented cistern floor. The well's diameter was 0.80 m., its depth ca. 5.60 m., and the height of the tiles which lined its sides 0.62 m.

At the top of the cistern were broken roof tiles and burned material which indicated that the building was destroyed by fire. The fill of the cistern and well was like that of the Demeter cistern both in its homogeneous character and in its dating to the latter part of the 4th century before its end. Several hundred objects from the deposit are in the process of being catalogued including the following: 72 coins which are disintegrating during cleaning; several rings and beads; numerous TC figurines including 6 figures from the same mould, and two pairs of figures, each pair from a single mould; 22 nearly complete kantharoi, spur-handled, loop-handled, West Slope, and kotyle-kantharoi; 15 bowls, with incurved rims, outcurved rims, West slope, and a Bolsal; 7 lamps, 6 of Type 25 B and one variant 27 on a high stand; 4 skyphoi; one 4th century stamped amphora and numerous plates and household wares.

The latest pieces from the cistern F 16:8 were at the very top: three small Megarian bowl fragments. Pottery in about the lowest 1.00 m. of the well appears to be only slightly earlier in date than the rest of the fill. Of special note is the R.F. lebes gamikos (P 28056) which came from near the bottom of the

well. Other pieces from the well's lowest fill include the following:

P 27966	Spur-handled kantharos	P 27977	Chytra
P 27967	Spur-handled kantharos	P 27978	Round-bottomed pitcher
P 27974	Lekane	L 5547	Lamp, Type 25 B
P 27975	Oinochoe	IL 1512	Metal lamp holder
P 27976	Pitcher		Also various miniature vessels.

At a depth of ca. 3.30 m. in the well there was a great quantity of olive pits, grape seeds and perhaps apricot pits. Thus, evidently at the time of destruction the contents of the cupboards were tossed into the well and cistern and the tiles from the collapsed roof were thrown in on top.

#### PIT I.

A pit was found close to the two cisterns in the courtyard. It was roughly circular in shape with a diameter ca. 1.50 m. and depth 0.83 m., cut into bedrock and with sloping sides. The pit contained pottery of the mid-4th century and several pieces of worked marble. (Container 487. KXXV p. 5047). It was thus undoubtedly filled-in at about the time of the building's destruction.

#### BURIAL F 16:7.

Further evidence for the period of the building's destruction is a pyre burial dating to the late 4th century which could only have been deposited after the building was abandoned. The deposit was set into a shallow roughly ovoid pit measuring ca. 0.27 m. east-west by 0.33 m. north-south. Only a faint trace of possible



burning was visible at a point around the chytra which contained numerous very small bones, possibly animal rather than human. (Cf. Hesperia XX, 1951, pp. 110-130, especially p. 113, for the character, dating and distribution of pyre burials.) The deposit consisted of the chytra with bones inside (P 27913), a plate with furrowed rim covering the mouth of the chytra (P 27912); and a black glazed olpe, small standard, (P 27911). The vessels rested partly on a flat stone which lined the north area of the pit.

The burial interrupted the line of the west extension of Wall 1 which had thus clearly been destroyed by the late 4th century. The burial was set into the 6th road strosis uncovered in the current season in the Intersection between South Street and Piraeus Street. The period of use of this road strosis was in the latter part of the 4th century (Cont. 496, below road, KXXVI p. 3133, Layer E; Cont. 497, above, KXXVI p. 5129).

The repair to this road and the succeeding road of the 3rd century B.C., Road 5, covered the burial (Cont. 497, layer B, KXXVI p. 5129). Furthermore, the width of the road was extended in the 3rd century, so that Road 3 covered the upper surfaces of conglomerate Blocks G and H of Wall 1. It is thus apparent that most of Wall 1 was destroyed either at the time of the original destruction or shortly thereafter.

The topmost layer of undisturbed ancient fill in the area of Room 1 (preserved nowhere else) contained marble chips and dust but ended on a strosis not a floor and apparently represented the beginning of post-destruction accumulation in the early 3rd century (Cont. 462, layer XIII, KXXV p. 5035).

The destruction and abandonment of our building in the latter part of the 4th century seems to be related to the wide-spread ruin and abandonment of houses in the Industrial area SW of our building, Section NN, at the same time. R.S.Young in his publication of these buildings suggested that their destruction may reflect the depopulation and semi-abandonment of the area on the slopes of the Pnyx mentioned by ancient authors as occurring in this period. (Hesperia XX, 1951, pp. 113-114).

The area of the Marble Worker's House was covered with Turkish times by houses of which numerous wall foundations and refuse pits remained at the time of excavation (KXXV pp.4995 ff.) The level of bedrock is very high in this area and the depth of fill shallow. Consequently, Turkish construction caused much damage to the ancient remains below. Much of the west part of the House was destroyed by later Roman pits including debris from the Roman bath in section 00 to the south (KXXVI p. 5123-5125).

Roman Fountain House

References: KXXV pp. 5074-5083

The preserved southeast corner of a small Roman building, apparently a Fountain House was found in section G 16 in the SW Agora, south of the Marble Worker's House. The Fountain House rested in the roadway of the classical period of the Intersection between South Street and Piraeus Street. The walls of the building, (0.55 m. on the east and 0.75 m. on the south, and max. pres. height 1.00 m.) were constructed of rough rubble masonry with much mortar. A footing trench ca. 0.35 m. wide and preserved for a depth of 0.38 m. was found outside the walls with pottery of 2 distinct periods, 2nd century B.C. and 3rd century A.D. (Lot 488. KXXV p. 5079). In the foundations of the building were 5 large conglomerate blocks belonging to the orthostate series of the Marble Worker's House.

The inner faces of the walls were coated with a layer of cement plaster, ca. 0.03 m. thick. The floor surface was preserved for a maximum length E-W 3.00 m. by 1.25 m. N-S. The floor tiles were embedded in a cement layer of thickness 0.08 m. and more, and traces of cement remained in places on the upper surfaces of the tiles.

A drain consisting of reused tiles of varying shapes and sizes sloping into the Fountain pierced the east wall at a height 1.00 m. from the floor (it rested on top of the preserved elevation of the wall at time of excavation). The drain apparently

supplied the Fountain with water from a small cistern ca. 2.00 m. to the southeast, of which one end is preserved. The Fountain House is dated to the 3rd century A.D. by pottery from its walls and foundations (Cont. 489, Hellenistic to 3rd A.D., KXXV p. 5081-5083).

The foundations of the building lay partly in a cobbled road strosis which proved to be of the late 5th century (Road II in Area I: Cont. 491, KXXVI p. 5139, layer J; Area II: KXXV p. 5099, layer XIV)/ Beneath the east edge of the building and dug through the road metal was a trench for  $\Sigma$ T Drain #4 (Cf.  $\Sigma$ T II p. 352 and plan in pocket) containing pottery of the 2/2 of the 2nd century B.C. (Cont. 490. KXXV p. 5085) thus confirming the 2nd century dating of the 1932 season. ( $\Sigma$ T II p. 684). The foundations of the west preserved portion of the building rested in part on the 3rd and 4th preserved poros toichobate blocks from the east of the Marble Worker's House.

#### Roman Cistern

Reference: KXXV p. 5089

The NE and NW corners of a small Roman cistern were found preserved in very poor condition also in the roadway of the Intersection of South Street and Piraeus Street. The cistern was apparently the source of water supply of the Fountain House ca. 2.00 m. to the NW. The Walls (W. 0.25 - 0.30 m.; P.H. 0.50 m.) were constructed of rough rubble and mortar like those of the Fountain House. The floor of which only very small portions were preserved in the two corners was covered with a 0.03 m. thick layer of cement. The drain connecting the cistern and the fountain

house entered through the north wall. The north extension of the  $\Sigma$ T Stone Drain ( $\Sigma$ T p.269) ran under the NE corner of the building. No significant pottery was found in or beneath the building with its removal, but it clearly belongs to the same period as the Fountain House in the 3rd century A.D.

### εT Drains

One of the purposes of the 1968 excavation was to explore the road and drainage systems in the SW Agora. For this reason much of Section εT, excavated in 1932 and subsequently filled-in was re-opened. (cf. εT I-IV). It proved impossible for lack of time to undertake all the fine cleaning necessary for a full understanding of the complexities of the area, particularly of the drains in their many phases but also of several road branches which remain unclear.

Several additional facts, however, were learned in the current season concerning the drains. Furthermore, sections both of the drains and the roads which hitherto were conjectural could be added to the plans of the area. The 1932 dating for εT Drain #4 which was dug through the road levels from above was confirmed in the 2/2 2<sup>nd</sup> century by pottery from its trench beneath the Roman Fountain House. (Cont. 490. KXXV p. 5085. Cf. εT IV, p. 684). Since the NE end of the trench stopped 2.40 m. SW of the SE corner of the Marble Worker's House, it must be assumed that the drain began here and carried off water toward εT Drain #2 from this point. Its continuation to the southwest lying beneath present road stroses was not uncovered in the current season.

A segment of the north tile extension of the εT Stone Drain (B on the plan) was uncovered linking the section of the 1932 excavations and those of 1967. (Cf. 1932 εT II½ p. 225 and 269; εT IV p. 689; 1967: KXXIII p. 4676; 1968: KXXV pp. 5091-93.) The south extension of the drain (Stone Drain A) is lined with

massive stone walls, but its north extension is constructed of double U-shaped tiles. Furthermore, Stone Drain B flows northeast and Stone Drain A flows southwest and the tiled part is blocked at its south end with stones. This suggests that the tiled north end was built later in order to carry water from a different source than that of the stone lined drain dated to the late 3rd century B.C. (ZT IV, p. 689. A small part of the tiled end of the drain was uncovered in 1932, ZT II, p. 269, where it was remarked as being "certainly a later addition, though perhaps when the drain [Stone Drain] was still in use.")

In 1967 a well head (or possibly a man hole?) packed with Early Roman pottery and an amphora neck of the 1st century B.C. to 1st A.D. was uncovered (the well itself was not excavated. Since the east half of the well head was cut through by Stone Drain B, an approximate date for this part of the drain was suggested by this pottery. (KXXV p. 4941 and 1967 excavation summary p. 26).)

In the 1967 season the course of the tiled part of Stone Drain was traced as far as the Hellenistic Stairway in the north extension of Areopagus Street which it passed on the west side (KXXV p. 4905 and 1967 excavation summary pp. 23 ff.) A portion of a drain running north south across South Street in front of the Temenos joined Stone Drain B and perhaps carried water from the 4th century poros gutter which borders South Street on the South to Stone Drain B. It was noted in the 1967 season that a drain excavated in 1961 just north of the SW Fountain House is the continuation of this drain to the north (KXX pp. 4042 ff. ff. 1967 excavation summary p. 24.)

Stone Drain A approaching the intersection with Drain #2 flows in opposite directions, the north branch flowing south and the south branch flowing north. Drain # 2 however, is blocked solidly with a brick wall at this intersection. The reason for this is unclear.

In the current season it was found that  $\xi$ T Drain #1, dated 2nd to 1st century B.C. ( $\xi$ T IV p. 684) could not be a single drain as shown on  $\xi$ T plans ( $\xi$ T II plan pocket) where a hypothetical join beneath unexcavated road fill is shown. Drain #1A flows northeast and the markedly lower drain #1B flows southwest with a difference in elevation of 0.745 m. in the 2.50 m. long gap between them. Drain #1B is probably the continuation of Drain #4. The north part, Drain #1A, was tunnelled from below and runs under the roads (cf. KXXV p. 5099). Its further course to the north may be marked by a drain tile found beneath a small 4th century B.C. pyre burial along the north extension of the Stone Drain. This tile was exposed for a length of 0.18 m. The top of the drain was about level with the bottom of the Stone Drain extension and it appeared to angle NE beneath the latter drain just at this point. (Cf. KXXV p. 5045 and infra). A drain was discovered in 1967 (KXXV p. 4907 ff.) tunnelled in SW-NE direction directly beneath the Hellenistic stairway where it is nearly parallel to the north extension of the Stone Drain. This appears to be the continuation of Drain #1A which had crossed beneath the Stone Drain just north of the pyre burial. The dimensions correspond with those except for <sup>an</sup> insignificant difference in height of 0.05 m.



A small pyre burial was discovered by chance along the west edge of the Stone Drain B, 1.20 m. northeast of the well rim in section G 16 (KXXV, p. 5045). The pit was neatly tile and stone lined and roughly triangular in plan with 2 straight sides and one curved. It measured approximately 0.45 m. N-S by 0.35 m. E-W. The burial consisted of an inverted kantharos of which only the lower half was preserved at the time of burial. There were small bones around and beneath the kantharos as well as traces of burning. Pottery was nondescript and discarded except for the kantharos fragment (P 27964). At the bottom of the pit was the drain tile discussed above.

Section 4T: Retaining Wall East of the Triangular  
Temenos and Geometric Grave

Although much fine cleaning remains to be done at a future date in reopened section 4T, two interesting features of the area were discovered during the current season 1) a retaining wall along the Triangular Temenos and 2) a Geometric grave.

A north-south wall consisting of rubble masonry, 0.95 - 0.98 m. wide and preserved for a length of 8.15 m., was discovered running from just north of the southeast corner of the Triangular Temenos south to meet Piraeus Street, south of the junction with the Intersection between South Street and Piraeus Street. The wall perhaps originally extended to South Street. It is only 0.30 m. east of the projected east wall of the Triangular Shrine, an odd feature in that it would apparently have obscured the 'horos' stone (if it is correctly identified as such) located at the center of that wall and against it (Hesperia XXXVII, 1968, p. 126 and marked 'c' on fig. 1). No evidence for the wall's date was found. With next year's fine cleaning one can hope that some indication of its construction period can be found. It seems not unlikely that this wall was built as a retaining wall to enclose the small late 5th century Triangular Shrine (Hesperia XXXVII, 1968, pp. 123-133) on the east with its west boundary marked by the east curbing of the Intersection between South Street and Piraeus Street where traces of early walls remain.

If the early date of this wall can be maintained, then this evidence precludes the hypothesis of a single large temenos area embracing the "Geometric House", the 5th century Shrine, and the "Hellenistic House" all connected with the cult of the dead. (Hesperia XXXVII, 1968, p. 60). The identification and purpose of the Triangular Temenos remains mysterious.

Middle Geometric Burial: H 17:8

References:  $\Sigma$ T VI pp.953-955

Most of the walls of the Geometric House (Hesperia II, 1933, pp. 542-640) preserved in 1932 to a height of 0.10-0.20 m., were no longer in evidence on the re-opening of the area in the current season. Further exploration at a later date will, by cleaning the floor area, perhaps present new evidence.

In the current season at the southwest corner of the House, just north of Pit H (Hesperia II, 1933, p. 544, fig. 2) in grid section H 17, a small Middle Geometric burial was found of the type cremation without urn (Deposit H 17:8). The burial pit was roughly rectangular (0.70 N-S by 0.80 m. E-W) cut through earth and bedrock except at the SE where it was cut wholly in earth. Much carbonized material was in the tomb and bones were found scattered throughout with heaviest concentration at the east end. Fragments of mud-brick were also found throughout but were most numerous at the east end. There seemed to be a stone packing over the tomb which was preserved on the west and for a short distance in the north side.

Catalogued objects from H 17:8

P 28000 Fragmentary large low pyxis and lid  
 P 28001 Low pyxis with lid  
 P 28002 Fragment from trefoil-mouthed oinochoe

P 28003 Small oinochoe-lekythos  
P 28004 Shallow bowl with reflex handles  
P 28005 Skyphos  
P 28006 Fragment from unglazed kantharos

Excavated by C. G. Thomas

SP. COLOM

EIGBEV1 BOND

The Intersection between South Street and Piraeus Street

References: KXXV pp. 5077, 5085-5099  
KXXVI pp. 5127-5139

An important road crossing existed in classical times in the area of grid section G 16 in the SW agora, east of the Marble Worker's House and west of the Triangular Temenos. Agora South Street enters from the east where it is bordered by the Triangular Shrine. Opposite the Temenos and marking the north side of the road at its 4th century level is a marble monument base probably for a herm or horos, excavated in 1967 (KXXV p.4913). The north extension of Areopagus Street with its Hellenistic stairway enters from the north. A narrow street running SE by NW along the east side of the Marble Worker's House with segments of both curbs preserved (Walls 3 and 14) enters from the NW. Its stratification was completely destroyed by Turkish intrusion but apparently the road belongs to the classical period (1967 investigation, KXXV p. 4939, KXXIII plan p. 4659). And finally, the Intersection between South Street and Piraeus Street enters the cross roads from the southwest running along the south wall of the Marble Worker's House. A section of the road where undug fill was preserved was excavated in the current season.

The Intersection runs NE by SW and widens from 4.75 m. at the northern cross-roads to an estimated 7.00 m. at another cross roads to the SW where it meets Piraeus Street running E-W and the south part of Areopagus Street approaching from the south. The northwest side of the Intersection is bordered for its full length by Wall 1 of the Marble Worker's Shop. The

line of the SE side can also be traced from cuttings on the bedrock and sections of preserved ancient wall.

In the area west of the Triangular Temenos in Area III an outcropping of bedrock has been cut to round the corner into the Intersection. This is followed around the corner by several blocks of polygonal masonry preserved in Area IV which continue the line of the worked bedrock. The trench for the robbed-out continuation of this wall to the SW extends 2.80 m. in Area V.

The state of Area VI gives evidence of several phases of road usage. Stone 1 has a cut vertical face approximately (but not exactly) continuing the line of the curbing. Its top surface is not worn. Stones 2,3 and 4 are outcroppings of bedrock all of which are considerably worn on top. The vertical faces of stones 2 and 3 facing the Intersection are neatly cut but protrude into the road ca. 0.30 m. beyond the curbing line from Areas III and IV to the north and Area VIII to the south. On the top of stone 4, which lies ca. 0.50 m. above the level of stones 2 and 3 and ca. 0.70 m. above the 5th century road level of the Intersection, is a distinct wheel rut running SE by NW. Further outcroppings of worn bedrock are visible SE of this area. Finally, opposite Area VI in the middle of the road is Area VII where 3 cut blocks are aligned with neatly cut vertical faces to the NW which are parallel with the cut line formed by the NW face of stones 2 and 3 in Area VI. The blocks in Area VII are 0.20 m. lower than the stones in Area VI. Block 3 of Area VII is also cut on its SE face. The top surfaces of the Area VII blocks, rising 0.10 m. above the exposed 5th century road surface, are worn smooth.

Clearly, stone 4 in Area VI was traffic-worn at a later date when the road level was at this height. The 3rd road excavated in the current season was of this elevation and dated to the 3rd century B.C. (cf. infra). Worn patches of rock to the SE at this level may be other remains of the same road phase. Hence, it is likely that in Hellenistic times a secondary road entered the Intersection from the SE.

The remaining worn blocks in Area VI and VII were worn on top at an earlier phase. The vertical faces of stones 2 and 3 in Area VI were probably cut back with the construction of the Stone Drain which at this point is cut entirely in bedrock. The blocks in Area VII by their cut faces surely belong to some early structure, perhaps pre-dating the earliest roads in this area. (We do not know when the first road stosis was laid in the Intersection. The earliest in South Street was of the 7th century. Hesperia XXXVII, 1968, p. 57). The earliest roads may have been of half the later width, here 6.50 m., with those blocks part of a structure at one edge. In this case, the remains were later (probably during the 5th century judging by their elevations) worn through exposure by their incorporation into the road area. It seems likely that the structure was further mutilated with the laying of Drains #1 and #4 in the 2nd-1st century B.C.

The final stretch of identifiable curbing on the south is at Area VIII where the foundation of a wall was uncovered 1.10 m. wide (L. 3.10 m., E.H. ca. 0.28 m.) The west end of this wall aligns with the north retaining wall of Piraeus Street as preserved to the east above the Hellenistic House and the small Roman Bath in sections 4T and 4T'.

A wall preserved in Area IX is of uncertain date but it aligns with a preserved section of Areopagus Street retaining wall to the south above the Roman Bath in section 00 and may belong to some phase of that road.

In the 1968 season a small area of the Intersection between South Street and Piraeus Street was excavated. Since the full width of the road was not preserved in any single area, the two halves of the road's width which were dug (Area I to the SW and Area II to the NE) were staggered in relative position and separated by the intruding  $\epsilon$ T Drain #4 of the 2nd century B.C. ( $\epsilon$ T IV, p. 684). The preserved level of the fill in Area II was higher than in Area I and several of the late roads were consequently found on one side only. The road stroses in Area II, especially in the lower levels, were extremely uneven as contrasted with much great regularity in Area I. This unevenness can in part be explained by the disturbance caused by numerous drains:  $\epsilon$ T Drain #1A (2nd-1st century B.C.) was tunneled beneath the roads and apparently caused settling of the surface; an E-W drain of which only broken tiles remained was apparently laid in Area II in the 7th road found (layer X, KXXV p. 5095). Drain #4 was dug through all the stroses preserved; "Stone Drain B" in Area II was dug through all but the two uppermost. However, the pottery and character of the road metal on either side gives good indication of the correspondence of road layers with a fairly consistent difference of ca. 0.25 m. in levels, indicating a downward slope from south to north similar to that of South Street.

A series of elevēn roads was uncovered, ranging in date from the 5th century down to Roman times. There was a



considerable difference in elevation between South Street where the road contemporaneous with the building of the Triangular Temenos (dated to within the last 3 decades of the 5th century, Hesperia XXXVII, 1968, p. 131) is 0.45 - 0.50 m. lower than the corresponding side of the Intersection at the same period. (Elevation north of Horos stone at Temenos 63.00 m.; at Area IV in the Intersection 63.50 m.). This difference in elevation seems to have persisted throughout the traceable history of the roads. Thus, both South Street from the east and the north extension of Areopagus Street from the north sloped upward in approaching the crossroads.

The excavation of the Intersection showed that this road received a tremendous amount of wear and was repeatedly re-surfaced at relatively short intervals. Five road surfaces, separated on an average by only ca. 0.06 m., are dated on pottery evidence to the latter part of the 5th century (Roads 11-7). By contrast, South Street in the same period was paved only twice (Cf. Hesperia XXXVII, 1968, p. 128) although its elevation relative to the Intersection remained the same. This lends weight to G.V. Lalonde's suggestion that the thick fill of the 4th century roads (0.40 m. above the earliest and 0.33 m. above the second) was a deliberate deposit (Ibid., p. 132) used to maintain a level passable for traffic in the area. Furthermore, the postulation that the fill of marble chips and worked pieces found around the horos and curbing came from a marble working establishment (Ibid., p. 132) was confirmed in the current season through the excavation of such a shop to the west in Section F 16. Whereas the level of the Intersection rose through repairs and repaving of its surface, and South Street was elevated through fill deposits, the level of the north extension of Areopagus Street couldn't

keep pace and eventually in the 2nd century B.C. two flights of stairways were inserted, one just north of the cross-roads, and one opposite the southwest corner of the Middle Stoa to bridge the difference in levels.

The 11th and earliest road uncovered in the current season in the Intersection and left exposed throughout the area, is dated to around the middle of the 5th century B.C. (Cont. 491, late 5th century pottery in fill above the road. Area I, layer J, KXXVI p. 5139; Area II, layer XIV, KXXV, p.5099). It is an uneven cobbled road surface which leads into the South Street cross-roads area where similar fill was found in the 1967 season. (Cont. 458, area on W. side of Stone Drain B, KXXV p. 4937). This is also the lowest surface exposed in 1967 in a cut along the north face of the Triangular Temenos on South Street, a cobbled road contemporaneous with the Temenos (Conts. 444 and 449, 3/4-4/4 of the 5th century. KXXV pp. 4919 - 4921.)

The 10th road rested on a fill ca. 0.06 m. deep containing cobbles and pottery of late 5th century date (Cont. 491, Area I, layer J, KXXVI p. 5139; Area II, layer XIV, KXXV p. 5099). Its period of use extended into the 3/4 of the 5th century, as did that of the succeeding road (Cont. 492). The road metal consisted of small to large pebbles, very uneven in Area II where its surface had apparently settled over the tunnelled  $\epsilon$ T Drain #1 beneath.

Following road 10 with fill about 0.04 m. thick was road 9 dating to the 3/4 of the 5th century. (Cont. 492, Area I, layer I, KXXVI p. 5137; Area II, layer XIII, KXXV, p. 5099). The fill in Area II contained many cobbles and the

road metal continued to be very uneven.

Succeeding the 9th road, ca. 0.10 - 0.15 m. above it, was the 8th road, dating into the 4/4 of the 5th century. (Cont. 493, 3/4-4/4 of the 5th century with lamp fragment Type 24 A. Area I, layer H, KXXVI, p. 5137; Area II, layer XI, KXXV, p. 5097). The road metal was rough with small stones.

The following road, the 7th, was laid near the end of the 5th century (Container 494, 3/4-4/4 of the 5th century with lamp fragment Type 24A. Area I, layer G, KXXVI p. 5135; Area II, layer X, KXXV p. 5095). The fill was 0.07 - 0.12 m. deep and contained much worked marble and marble cores in Area I. In Area II much broken tile was found in the center of the trench. On the north in Area II a strip of harder earth ca. 0.50 m. wide appeared (KXXV pp. 5095-5097). A hollow in the center of the trench bordered by this strip on the north and by a conglomerate block on the south of the trench may mark the location of an E-W drain sunk into the road of which only the broken tiles remain.

Road 7 corresponds to the second earliest road uncovered in the cut north of the Triangular Temenos of South Street dated to 3/4-4/4 of the 5th century. (Containers 444, 449 and finds P 27794 and P 27831). It is described as having a hard surface (Hesperia XXXVIII, 1968, pp. 124, 128. This fill at the Temenos, 0.40 m. deep, contained a great deal of marble dust and worked chips.

The succeeding road, the 6th found, was laid in the 2/4 of the 4th century (Cont. 495. Area I, layer F, KXXVI, p. 5135; Area II, layer IX, KXXV p. 5095). In Area II

the surface was pebbly and uneven. In Area I there was a fine pebble 'mosaic' surface (Road 6c. Cf. KXXVI p. 5133, Road III). Above this the road was apparently repaired by a similar surfacing (Road 6b. Cf. KXXVI p. 5133, Road IIa); since no corresponding metal was found in Area II, Road 6b lay in places barely 0.01 m. above 6c and pottery beneath this repair was much broken and of non descript 5th to 4th century date.

Road 6b, the upper repair, in Area I was cut through by a small late 4th century pyre burial F 16:7 (q.v.). Above this was a further repair, Road 6a in Area IB which covered the pyre burial (KXXVI pp. 5131, 5129: Road Ia. In the fill of this repair was a small bronze tool: B 1338). Road 6b consequently dates to the 2/2 of the 4th century with repair 6c occurring probably close to the end of the century.

Road 6 seems to correspond to Strosis 4 of the 1932 excavation (4T IV p. 709) which had the same elevation range as our Road 6 (63.83 - 64.40 m.) and had a fine pebble paving. It likewise rested on a marble chip fill and is dated by pottery above the strosis to 5th-4th century (4T IV p. 709).

Above Road 6 and its repairs, Road 5 was laid 0.03 - 0.10 m. higher at the end of the 4th century after the deposit of the pyre burial F 16:7 which it covered. (Cont. 496, 2/2 of the 4th century. Area I, Road II layer C-D, KXXVI, pp. 5131, 5133. In the fill was a bone stylus BI 817. Area II, layer VIII, KXXV p. 5093). The same strosis covered both areas, a cobbled surface with deep wheel ruts. This road was probably

in use at the same period as the "cobbled 4th century road" exposed at present on South Street. (Cf. Hesperia XXXVII, 1968, p. 57. Excavated in 1967 in section K: KXXIII, pp. 4556 ff. The South Street surface similarly has deep wheel ruts and its elevation remains at the same relative level, ca. 0.45 m. lower than Road 6 of the Intersection.

This phase of the Intersection road also corresponds well with the description of Strosis 3 found in our road to the SW in the 1932 excavations. (ΣΤ IV, p. 710). It is close in elevation and similar in road metal. There the strosis was dated to the 4th century or very early 3rd century.

The road which succeeded Road 5, ca. 0.07-0.15 m. above it, dates into the 3rd century. (Cont. 497, Area I, layer B, KXXVI p. 5129; Area II, KXXV layer VII, p. 5093). Its metal consisted of fine pebble and marble chip. This was the highest preserved road level in Area I. The road metal extended over the preserved orthostates in situ (Blocks G and H) on Wall 1 of the destroyed Marble Worker's House, thus proving that the upper walls of the house had been reduced to the level of the orthostates by this period.

The 3rd road was preserved only in Area II and must likewise date to the Hellenistic period. (The fill contained very non-descript pottery with identifiable sherds dating to the 4th century. The pottery was discarded (KXXV p. 5091, layer IV). In this layer was found a drain consisting of tiles and stone sloping down from north to south which ran from the west edge of the small Roman cistern (q.v.) and probably originally connected with the Roman Fountain House (KXXV p. 5091).

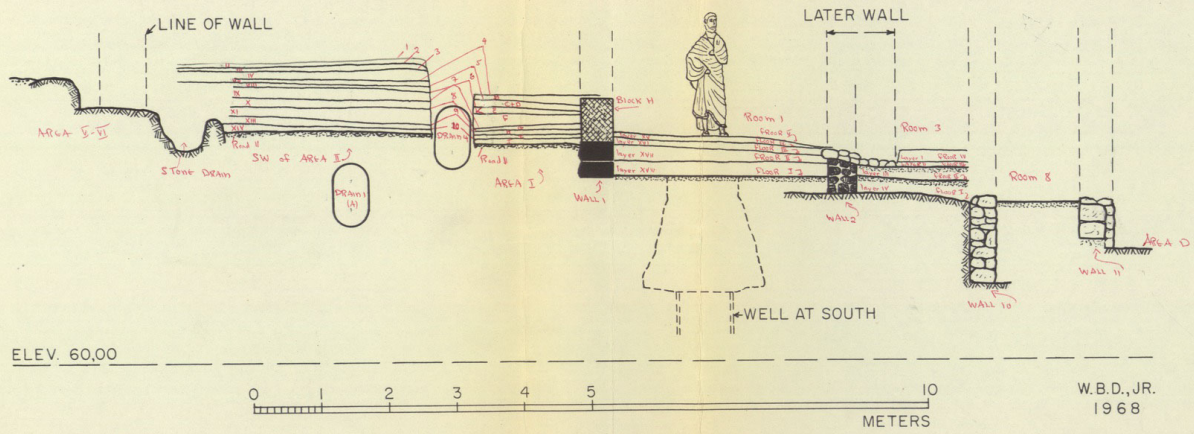
The 2nd road excavated in Area II was a pebble road with a ca. 0.15 m. deep fill containing Roman pottery. (Lot 498, layer III, KXXV, p. 5087). Its construction date can be no earlier than the building of Stone Drain B in the 1st B.C. to the 1st century A.D. since the metal covers that trench.

The 1st road excavated was a hard pebble strosis. It is of Roman date and perhaps roughly contemporaneous with or slightly earlier than the construction of the Roman Fountain House and Cistern in the 3rd century A.D. The tile drain bringing water from the cistern into the Fountain House was laid through this road (KXXV p. 5077) and the foundation trench for the Fountain House walls was dug 0.48 m. below its surface.

#### Piraeus Street

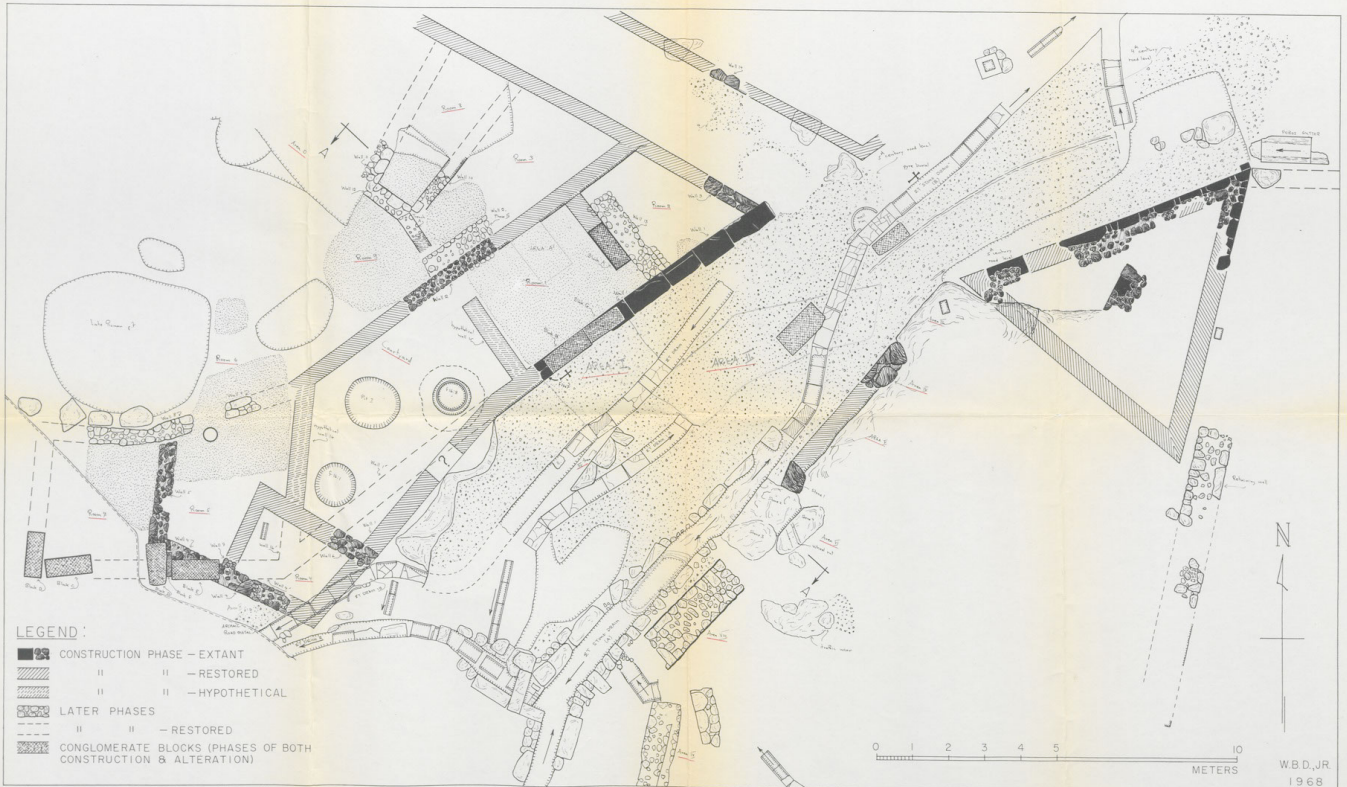
A small area of Piraeus Street road metal was found in Area X south of wall 4 of the Marble Worker's House. Embedded in the surface were an archaic Corinthian kotyle base and a bead (Lot 499E. KXXVI p. 5157). Its elevation is half a meter lower than the lowest preserved point in the Intersection's 5th century level. The small area of Piraeus Street consequently may be of archaic date.

Stella Grobel



Marble Waker's House & Environs - Section A A - Area Δ' (F16/G16)

1826



Maria Albuja's House & Enclosure - Site Plan & Orientation - Area Δ<sup>1</sup> (E-16/G-16)