

SECTION NN : 1947

In order to expedite the clearing of the Museum site two new sections were created, OO and III, comprising Asteroskopeion Street and a forty metre strip taken from the north side of NN. Neither of these sections was finished, nor was the area of NN itself remaining unexcavated. Thus the museum area which it was hoped could be cleared in one season (1939) remains unfinished after two full campaigns (1939 and 1947) and two short ones (1940 and 1946). The reasons for the unexpected amount of time and labor expended are of course the unforeseen depth of fill, reaching a maximum of 11 m.; the superposition of layers of different periods over each other, involving careful digging and study before deeper excavation could be made; and the plethora of small finds. This year's yield of small finds from NN alone amounts to nearly 1300 objects (exclusive of the material from well not yet mended).

The Great Drain has now been cleared throughout its length, from the point at the south where digging stopped last year to the borders of OO and from there north to Section F. The stretch cleared this year in NN divides into two sections: that to the south of the Roman Bath, and that from the Roman Bath toward the north.

The southern section is a continuation of the drain as cleared in 1939 and 1946: a deep ditch somewhat more than a metre wide and lined to east and west with built walls. These are built in stretches of varying length in different materials and styles of construction; it was suggested last year that each stretch may represent the frontage of a house lot bordering on the drain, and nothing was found this year to disprove the theory. These walls were built early in the fourth century B.C.; deep digging behind the drain walls both to east and to west has produced late fifth century pottery which is astonishingly consistent from both sides, and with pottery found farther to the south in earlier campaigns. That the drain was never roofed or covered is shown by the foundations of house walls built direction on top of the drain walls, especially at the west side. There never was a road or street over the course of this drain. Its fill was entirely of water-deposited sand, in places sealed over by a layer of red earth producing only a tiny scattering of Hellenistic sherds, and which we take to be disintegrated mud brick from the walls of houses beside the drain, presumably destroyed at the time of Sulla's sack of Athens. The sand fill of the drain produced masses of Hellenistic pottery, mostly third century; but farther to the south the fill found in previous campaigns was later (second century), and the assumption remains that the drain was abandoned after 86 B.C. and allowed to fill itself, the water bringing down with it sherds from whatever deposits it had passed through above. In the lower levels of the sand fill were found large numbers of bronze coins.

Post-Sullan Drain: The drain channel that took the place of the Great Drain, running parallel to it about 10 m. to the east at the foot of the scarp in the Areopagus, was cleared throughout its length, to the point where it rejoins the line of the Great Drain under the Roman bath. This channel on reaching a point about 4 m. south of the Roman Bath in its northward course, suddenly bends sharply to the northwest, and rejoins the line of the Great Drain under the corner of the Bath. It is preserved to part of its depth with built walls, the bottom being channelled in the stereo. There is no evidence that it was ever covered or that any road or street ever passed over its course. Its south wall is built right across the line of the Great Drain, blocking it completely across but ending against the face of the west wall of the Great Drain. The last stretch of the post-Sullan Drain, from the point at which it bends to the NW to the Great Drain, contained in places its own water-deposited sand fill undisturbed. The sherds from this fill were early Roman, including sigillata of the first century A.D.; the bottom of the channel produced again quantities of bronze coins, but with the addition of numbers of lead seals. This stretch of drain apparently went out of use in the second century A.D. It is the only stretch of the post-Sullan drain that we have found undisturbed; farther to the south its course is built over by the "Late Roman Water Channel".

Late Roman Water Channel: This channel, built of small stones in mortar and floored, where preserved, with bricks or tiles, is considerably narrower than the post-Sullan drain and follows its course from the south end of the section almost to the point where the post-Sullan drain bends to the NW to rejoin the line of the Great Drain. Just short of this point the Late Roman Water Channel takes off independently, turning to the west, then bending again toward the NW to rejoining the course of the post-Sullan and the Great Drain at their junction at the corner of the Roman Bath. This channel continued in use into very late Roman times, and underwent various reconstructions and repairs; but this year we obtained evidence to show that it was built originally as early as the second century A.D. At the corner where it leaves the line of the post-Sullan drain its packing is a coarse amphora, probably of the second century. It replaced the post-Sullan drain, which went out of use by the second century. At the point where it rejoins the post-Sullan drain and enters a channel built for it and incorporated into the fabric of the Roman Bath. This channel consists of a line of semi-elliptical lower drain tile set against the east wall of the Great Drain, and held in place by a mass of concrete at the west side, which narrows the width of the drain to that of the tile channel. This tile channel is not covered directly; a whole course of the west drain wall extends upward above the tops of the tiles, and supports cover slabs of stone laid across the gap over the channel. One of these is a reused boundary stone of a sanctuary of Zeus Exops (I 5983). At the south end where the channel enters under the Bath we had to

it passes over
the south
A narrow of
the post-
Sullan drain

east.

EXOM

take down some of its masonry; from here we found no sherds later than first century A.D. (sigillata, pig-amphora fragments, Latin stamp). The fill under the tile channel was of sand deposited by water; the pottery mostly late Hellenistic, but with an occasional early Roman sherd. From this fill we obtained masses of bronze coins, lead seals, lead weights (one labelled ΔΤ and one ΓΤ), flat lead silhouette figurines, and a small pot inscribed ΑΡΤΕΜΙΑΣΡΟΨ ΑΥΚΙΟΝ. The tile channel, then, must have been built in the second century after the accumulation of this deposit.

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 From the junction of these three channels (Great Drain, post-Sulland Drain, Late Roman Water Channel) toward the north to a distance of about four metres on the east side, seven metres on the west, the good early construction of the Drain walls continues. North of these points the walls, both east and west, are built of large squared blocks of red breccia, a material never employed in the drain to the south. This section was probably rebuilt after Sulla's destruction. North of the Roman bath the same construction continued; but here, from the Bath to the border of Section OO, all the blocks of the east wall, and most of those of the west were pilfered in Byzantine times. We were able however to trace the course of the drain by its sand deposit, as productive as a lead mine.

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Roman Bath: The construction of the Late Roman Water Channel under the Bath and incorporated into its fabric, and to be dated in the second century A.D. must date the Bath itself at the same time. Very little evidence was found for the dating of the bath from the digging around it; it was an island completely surrounded by Byzantine pits, and thoroughly pilfered (only one building block remained in place of the whole construction) by the Byzantines. It became evident however that there were two periods of the bath. There is an earlier floor which can be seen in places underlying the later; there are two sets of wall tiles (tegulae mammatae); there are many fragments of colored (pink and green) marble revetment which must belong to a more prosperous (and earlier) period. The first period must date from the second century A.D. and must have been destroyed in the Herulian sack; the second is post-Herulian. The bath as it stands was not cleaned up and studied this year, but excavation laid bare the limits of a large room at the south, originally paved with a mosaic floor of colored marble. The bath extended farther to the south and to the west than the room, but excepting two bits of wall these extensions were completely obliterated in Byzantine times.

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 A second Roman Bath (House β) was found to the west, across the street and Drain A from the first. This too is a heavy mass of concrete which was left by the Byzantines as too hard to break up, although they took everything movable and left the concrete mass as an island in their deep pits. The preserved part of this bath is divided into three rooms, two at the north and a third at the southeast. The third room preserves at its south end two of the rows (five to a row) of hypocausts, as well as the gap in the south wall leading to the furnace, and part of the furnace itself outside to the south. It has been suggested that of the two Roman baths one was for men. the other for women.

Drain A - Street

The baths are separated by a street overlying an important line of drain, partly cleared in 1940. Except for one short stretch this has now been cleared from the west side of Section NN toward the east and then the north, to half way across Section III. The street must diverge from the line of the Great Drain somewhere in the northern part of Section III; it runs slightly to the west of due south as far as the Roman Bath (House 9) where it curves rather sharply to the west and runs up the hillside to disappear under the modern street. At its bend the street is bordered on both sides by retaining walls of squared blocks, the one on the north and west side curved at this bend, that on the south and east sides squared to a corner. There is no possibility that a branch road or alley continued the line of the lower part of this street toward the south from the bend. A certain amount of the road-metal of the street was uncovered at various points, but not dug. There was a soft fill down the middle of the street throughout its length, where it had been cut through for the installation, repair, or removal of the tile drain beneath. This is in part of elliptical tiles, in part of well(?) tiles leaned against each other to form a pointed arch at their point of contact. Where the packing of these tiles is undisturbed it is early Roman; the drain fill itself, and the fill in the gaps where the tiles are missing, is late Roman; elsewhere it was Byzantine where the water in Byzantine times followed the line of the drain and deposited a fill of gravel.

Houses

House H: partly dug in 1939-40, lies at the east side of the section, between the main N-S street at the east, and the post-Sullan drain at the west. The house was cleared this year and its plan established. There is a large rectangular court paved with a pebble floor at the center, and furnished with a well (83/1: see wells, below). There were four rooms to the east of the court, one to the north, four to the west, and one to the south, with a supplementary long narrow room taking up most of the south side and the SW corner. The house must have been two-storied, with the second story on the east side, possibly a row of shops, bordering the west side of the street. The house was probably entered from the south at the ground floor level. It was built early in the Roman period, probably about the turn of the era; the pottery was latest Hellenistic, with an occasional bit of Roman ware, but there was no sigillata in the fill under the floors. It was destroyed at the time of the Herulian sack as shown by the destruction fill in the upper part of its well. The well deposit itself went from the early third back into the second century A.D.

House H':

To the north of House H, and considered a part of it until the plan was made. The south wall of this house is a party-wall with the north wall of House H. Three rooms are preserved at the east side, one at the south, and two at the west; the house is not preserved to north and west. The central area would again seem to have been a court, in this case probably open at the north.

The fill under its floors was of the same date as that in House H, and its history must be much the same, although we have not yet found the house-well in the court.

House L: Roman house lying west of the Great Drain, cleared in 1939, and further excavated in 1946. This year it was possible to define the western limits of the house, to establish the existence of a series of two and possibly a third room lying to the west of the three rooms with the mosaic floors (the whole area nearly annihilated by a great Byzantine pit), and to add a small annex room at the west, where arrangements for carrying off water suggest a bath, laundry, or kitchen. One small stretch of wall at the north is in the line of the east wall of the house, of the same construction and at the same level; it demands another room at the north on the east side. All other traces of this room were obliterated by the Roman Bath and by Byzantine pits. Significant bits of fill confirm the date in the second century (XXVII lamps) previously suggested for this house. It is interesting to note that the walls are built and the floors laid on a red fill nearly devoid of sherds; we take this fill to be of decomposed mud brick from houses destroyed by Sulla. This would seem to imply that this area stood abandoned for two centuries.

House M stood at the bend in the street and Drain A, to the south. Parts of two rooms paved with pebble floors are preserved; but to the south and east the house was obliterated by great Byzantine pits. A wall (69/ME, see below) and a cistern (69/MZ) were dug in Room 1; the fill of both was Hellenistic. The house was probably fourth or third century, destroyed at the time of Sulla.

House N lies to the west of the Great Drain, covered at the south of House L, at the north by the Roman Bath. Its western parts have not yet been entirely explored. We uncovered its court, paved with a pebble floor, and parts of two rooms to the east of the court. The east wall of the house is built directly on the west wall of the Great Drain. The house was covered with sterile red fill, taken to be decomposed mud brick; more of its floors have been dug. It probably dates from the fourth century. The well in the middle of the court (79/M, see below) contained in great part Sullan destruction fill; a little sand fill at the bottom produced a Lamp type XII, presumably lost while the well was in use.

House O = West Roman Bath.

Houses P-Q: at the north edge of the section, on the west side. Roman houses running out of the section into Section III at the north; we uncovered only as much as was covered by Byzantine fill.

a House R: to east of Roman Bath. The north and south walls are preserved, built of neatly-fitted irregular blocks of limestone chinked with small stone; there is a door in the south wall, and the floor has been partly cleaned (but not dug). At the east the house ends against a deep cutting-back of the hillside; to the west its limits are not yet defined: it may run as far west as the Drain. The history of the area is complicated, running into a number of periods.

1) The east and part of the south sides of a deep cutting in the hillside are preserved. This cutting consists (along the east side) of a wall trench 80 cm. wide; a narrow strip of stereo is left along the west side of this trench, and then the bedrock is cut away to a greater depth over the whole area to the west. This wall-trench and cutting is earlier than House R, which is built into it. Its original extent and purpose are not clear; it appears never to have been used.

2) House R: fifth century, built into the cutting, but not fitted to it. House R is much smaller. A pit containing pure clay in the floor of the house, and a coarse pot containing clay in a well in its NE corner (well not yet dug) suggest that potters or coroplasts used House R as their workshop.

3) House R was buried up to the level of the preserved top of its walls (50-60 cm.; perhaps a socle for mud-brick upper walls) in a heavy deposit of marble-chips, which seem to have been dumped, rather than to have accumulated, on the spot. At the same time a tile drain was put in at the south. The marble-chip fill where undisturbed produced late fifth century sherds: fill and tile drain may perhaps be associated with levelling and draining operations at the time of the construction of the Great Drain early in the fourth century.

4) On top of the marble-chip fill was laid an elaborate system of channels made of curved roof-tiles laid upside down. At the west lay a long basin lined with tiles; at the east a second basin of approximately the same proportions and construction was supplemented by a smaller basin at the south. The main lines of the tile channels between these basins form in plan an H with a very long horizontal. The vertical at the east was fed by three tile-channels from the large basin, and one from the small; the vertical at the west by three from the west basin. The horizontal was fed by six tile channels on its north side. The outlet to the whole system is at the NW corner, where a tile channel leads off to the Great Drain. All sorts of reused material is incorporated into the construction: flat, curved, and gabled roof-tiles; bits of stone basins; and fragments of pottery lekane or basins such as were used by potters. The whole system is strictly confined within the area of House R, except for three tiles laid beside the outer face of its south wall and which it is difficult to connect with the system within the house. It has been suggested that the whole system is a latrine, but this theory presents serious difficulties. The evidence for clay-working in the house underneath suggests that these basins and channels may have been used for the cleaning and preparation of clay. Just to the south, moreover, on the other side of the post-Sullan drain, a floor covered with waterproof cement, a pottery basin set into the stereo, and a pit cut in stereo and lined with cement, give evidence for further potter's or coroplast's activities. The only source of water for these arrangements is a well (76/KE, see below) that was filled in the fourth or third century. The fill over and around the tile system in House R was fourth century, with an occasional third century sherd. The system was probably installed in the fourth century and used into the third.

5) Foundations of house walls of the Hellenistic period were built over the south and north walls of House R. Very little of the floor of this house was preserved; the sherds from under it, where dug, were third or early second century. The house was probably destroyed at the time of Sulla; a large catapult ball was found in its ruins.

6) In post-Sullan times the area between the cutting at the east and the Great Drain was levelled upward: a terrace wall was built at the north over the north wall of House R and the level raised about a meter. From the fill of the terrace we found plentiful sigillata and other early Roman pottery. This reorganization may perhaps be associated with the building of the Roman Bath (first period second century, see above). The terrace continued in use up to the time of the Herulian destruction: the uppermost strata of its surface associated with the well 64/K (see below) contained fragments of XXVII lamps.

House S lay to the north of House R; one room is preserved, 4 m. wide (N-S) by 5 m. long (E-W). There was a door in the south wall, and evidently another room at the north, broken through by the Poros enclosure. The house has been cleared to floor-level; its floor has not been dug. Over the floor we found in one place many poros chips, from the construction of the poros wall. When the floor can be dug we may date the house; it was destroyed shortly after the middle of the fifth century by the Poros enclosure.

east Poros Enclosure: the southwest corner of this enclosure was deeply cut into the hillside. No blocks of its east wall are preserved in place; but the cutting runs north into Section 00 for an indefinite distance. At the south a long line of the poros blocks is preserved in place against the south cutting and to the west of it - a stretch of about 14 m. The last block at the west is missing; but the bedding for the west wall may be traced in the fill beside the drain at the east, into Section 00 at the north, where one block of poros is in position. The well consists of a single line of poros blocks laid end to end, with a thickness of 55 cm. It could not have supported a heavy wall or roof; and we found no evidence for any internal supports. Probably the part of this complex lying in Section NN was the walled court, open to the sky, of a building in Section 00 to the north (Dicasterion?). The greater part of the area in NN had been disturbed to bottom in Byzantine times. The islands of good fill left by them and dug this year proved to be Augustan or late Hellenistic; from this we infer that the poros complex did not survive the Sullan destruction, if it survived as late as that. The fill against the poros blocks both to south and north, and below the floor level that should go with them, was fifth century, with nothing later than mid-century. The building was probably made at some time in the second half of the century. In places a good floor of white clay was found, probably earlier than the poros enclosure (unless the latter had a floor in two levels, lower at the west than the east); the sherds from below this floor were archaic, and the fill gradually changed to a sand fill overlying bedrock and producing geometric pottery. Near the SW corner of the area and equidistant from the south and the west walls we uncovered a corner

of wall of light construction in small stones. The west and south faces of this wall are covered with excellent red stucco made with marble dust; it has been suggested that this is the corner of an altar which stood near the SW corner of the enclosure.

Industrial Activities

We have already noted the evidence for clay-working in the area in House R and to the south. The marble-chip fill in House R. suggests that there must have been a stone cutter's establishment in the vicinity. In the construction of the post-Sullan terrace and of House H a vast amount of fill was used for levelling, and this fill produced quantities of fragments of terracotta figurines, moulds and other objects connected with the coroplast's work. Among these were fragments of Hellenistic saucers or small bowls with bits of the pigments - red, blue, and violet - used to paint the figurines. A piece of a handsome mould for Megarian bowls suggests that they were made in coroplasts' rather than potters' workshops. Fairly numerous fragments of small marble statuettes, some of them unfinished, suggest that miniature statuary may have been a sideline of the coroplast. This fill is a continuation of the 'koukla factory' fill dug in 1939; its great extent, from the Great Drain at the west to House H at the east, suggests that the source - the coroplast's shop - must have been nearby.

A foundry pit was dug in House H'. It is cut into the stereo to a depth of 1.20 m. It is a pear-shaped pit with a flight of four steps in the narrow (south) end. At the bottom and at about the centre of the rounded end of the pit a base for the mould for a bronze statue was found in place, with a shallow channel running around its edge, perhaps to catch and conduct away the melted wax. A horizontal groove along the wall of the pit, and an arrangement of cutting in the floor and shallow vertical grooves up the sides between the stairs and the base for the mould suggest that wooden construction was used to hold the mould upright in place. Traces of burning on the floor suggest that the mould was heated before pouring, to get rid of the wax and to prevent the mould from cracking. Many fragments of rough clay, some burned on both sides, may be from the mould itself. None is recognizable as being for any particular part of a statue. The sherds from the fill of the pit were second century B.C.; fragments of the mould or moulds were found widely scattered throughout House H and northward into Section OC. The pit has a maximum width (E-W) of 1.70 m; its N-S length at floor level is 2.68 m., at ground level (including the flight of steps) 3.78 m.

Ostrakon Deposit

A large depression or cutting to the west of the Mycenaean tomb produced a heavy deposit of ostraka. The pit contained three fills: fine water deposit at the bottom, coarse gravelly sand deposited by water above, and a red gravelly fill with kalikia thrown in to level up. The lowest fill contained few ostraka, and produced sherds as late as near the end of the fifth century. The great mass of ostraka came from the two upper fills; but the later sherds below show that the deposit is an accumulation later than the ostrakophorai concerned, and not a dump contemporary with them (or it). The latest census gives a total of 491 ostraka from this deposit; of these there were

- 146 Themistokles
- 143 Kallixenos
- 52 Hippokrates
- 46 Various
- 104 Too fragmentary to be definitely attributed.

Among the various the following are of interest:

- KALLISTHENES ARISTONYMOU
- KLEISTHENES ARISTONYMOU
- KALLIXENOS KLEISTHENOUS
- KYDROKLES (1)
- MEGAKLES (2)
- KLEIBOULOS NIKODEMOU

A few ostraka were found in addition in the southwest area (under House L), all of Themistokles, Kallixenos, and Hippokrates. From the fifth century fill of the poros enclosure came an ostrakon of KIMON (P 18339), the son of MILTIADES - the first found in the Agora. From a late fifth century well came an ostrakon of Hyperbolos (Well 85/KE, see below). Two of our ostraka were on red-figured sherds: one of Kallixenos (P 17620), and that of Hyperbolos (P 18475). Of interest too is the retrograde writing of at least two ostraka of Themistokles.

Assorted finds of interest were:

- t Marble statuette of Hermaphrodite (Hellenistic fill of drain) (S1235).
- Bronze Dicast's ballot inscribed $\Psi\theta\omicron\omicron\epsilon \Delta\eta\mu\omicron\iota\alpha$ (Hellenistic fill of drain) (B 783).
- Small bronze weight, inscribed $\tau\tau\tau$ (Hellenistic fill of drain) (B 784)
- Lamp (Type VII) of Diokles (Graffito: $\Delta\iota\omicron\kappa\alpha\epsilon\omicron\upsilon\varsigma \epsilon\iota\mu\iota$, with portrait) (L 4212).
- Marble relief: Eleusinian Deities (S1231).

A number of good red and black figured pieces were catalogued, mostly from the fills under House H and H', over House R, and to the north of the poros wall.

Further excavation to be done:

House H' - north limits.

House R - planning and study of tile 'latrine' system; clearing of floor of House R, and its west end; digging of House R.

House S - digging of floor.

Poros Enclosure - a strip of fill about 6 x 10 m. and varying in depth from .50 to 1 m. remains over bedrock in the west part of the enclosure.

West of Drain, to Drain A: clearing of bedrock; shallow pit.

Modern road ($\Pi\alpha\rho\omicron\alpha\omicron\epsilon \text{ A}\epsilon\kappa\kappa\alpha$): fill of varying depth overlying Houses P and Q.

Drain A: road metal of street overlying drain.

Roman Bath: careful cleaning and planning of later period of Bath; its removal for study of earlier period. Under the bath are some early walls, not yet recognized.

House O (East Roman Bath): removal; possibility of wells underneath.

Houses M and N: area 62-80/AB-M9. Fill shallow at the west, deep at the east beside the Great Drain. Digging at surface may clear up plan and chronology of House M. At the east beside the Great Drain there is deep early fill covering various walls.

House G: (in Section EE) digging floor of Room 3.

Four wells found this year remain to be dug; a fifth, in the NE corner of House R, not yet cleared until the 'latrine' system can be planned and studied.

GRAVES AND BURIALS

Mycenaean Chamber Tomb

In the west side of the section near the bottom of the valley where the ground begins to slope up toward the Hill of the Nymphs were found the remains of a Mycenaean chamber tomb. The stereo in which it was cut had been levelled down in later (archaic) times; only the bottom of the chamber was preserved. The chamber was an uneven four-sided room measuring roughly 2.30 m. (N-S) by 1.80 m. (E-W). At the east the wall across the door was preserved to a height of 0.80 m.; beyond it the fill of the dromos (containing Mycenaean sherds) could be clearly distinguished from the earlier fill at either side in which the dromos had been cut. This dromos fill stood to a height of 1.30 m. above the floor of the tomb; it had been preserved by the wall and floor of a Hellenistic house built over it. From the depth of fill in the dromos we may infer a height of at least 1.30 m. for the chamber itself. Two skeletons were found laid out on the floor of the tomb, their heads towards the east; apparently they had been buried lying on their backs but with the knees bent and the legs drawn up. Two earlier burials had been displaced to make room for them; one of these had been gathered up and stowed neatly in a pit made for it in the floor at the south side of the chamber. Bones from the other were found in the NE and the NW corners of the tomb, some of them inside pots which had evidently been offered at the earlier burial. There were six whole pots and fragments of two more. Of these a stirrup vase may be assigned to one of the later burials; a small askos, which was found over some of the bones of the earlier burial in the NE corner, belongs with an earlier burial. So too must the fragments, parts of two goblets or cups, one glazed and the other plain. The other four pots stood in a row against the west side of the chamber at the NW corner. Of these, a three-handled jar covered fragments of human bones; a coarse amphora lying on its side contained part of a jaw-bone, and a one-handled goblet also contained fragments of human bones. All three must therefore be assigned to one of the earlier burials. The fourth (and southernmost), a coarse amphora, stood upright with a stone over its mouth; there was nothing inside it. It may have contained a liquid offering made at one of the later burials. All the pots were L.H. III.

Geometric Grave

-86/180

Under the Roman house with three rooms floored with mosaic near the southwest side of the area was found a disturbed geometric burial. This consisted of a pot laid on its side over the bedrock, presumably containing a child. Such bones as were found were human, but seemed too big to fit in

the pot. They were not burned. The grave had been disturbed in early times by the building of a wall (6th or early 5th century B.C.) which in part overlay it; only the part of the pot immediately over the stereo was preserved. It was an amphora with banded body and conventional ornaments on the reserved neck, probably late 8th century.

Early Grave

On the east side of the section (under House H) and about 30 m. north of the northern limit of the cemetery dug in 1939-1940 another child's burial in a pot was found. The pot, a pithos, is tucked in a crevice and cutting in the stereo at the foot of the Areopagus slopes. The burial had been disturbed in the fifth century B.C. and no grave offerings were found. The pithos is nearly complete; inside we found the top of the skull, and some of the leg-bones, of a child estimated to be 5 - 6 years old. It had been buried in a doubled up position in the pot, with the head toward its mouth (south). The pithos is undecorated and difficult to date; probably 7th century B.C., possibly 6th (not yet washed).

Sixth Century Cremation

79/NH

A few metres to the west of the Mycenaean tomb and on the lower slopes of the Hill of the Nymphs a roughly square pit was found, measuring about 0.80 x 1.00 m. This pit contained a heavy deposit of cinders and ash; its walls and floor were reddened and hardened by fire, which must have burned on the spot. Among the ashes and cinders were found a few splinters of calcined bones, evidently human. Three black-figured lekythoi, all badly burned, were found in the pit; although badly cracked and broken each was found in a compact mass, showing that the pots had been placed whole on the pyre.

Sixth Century Graves

At the foot of the Areopagus and only 15 m. NW of the NW corner of the cemetery dug in 1939-1940 another sixth century burial was found. This was a cist-grave cut in the stereo; the body had been laid on its back with the head to the west. The grave was partly disturbed and the skeleton was not complete. Only one grave offering was found; a black-figured lekythos in good condition, with three runners drawn on its body and a cock between lotus buds on the neck. 82/KΔ-KE

Two cuttings and perhaps a third, similar to that in which the burial was found, were cleared in the immediate vicinity to the east and south. This whole area had been disturbed to bedrock in Hellenistic times, and all traces of burials obliterated. It is most likely that these cuttings once were

made for graves; and the presence of fragments of black-figured lekythoi and similar grave gear in the general fill over stereo bears out this probability. There was probably another small group of graves here, perhaps of one family.

Fourth Century Cremation

Just beside the Great Drain at the west, and just south of the SE corner of House N, we found again a mass of ashes and cinders made by a fire which had burned on the spot, as was shown by the reddening and hardening of the fill below. There were many fragments of fourth century pottery, all burned, in this fill, and also small bits of calcined bones, probably human. The pottery included a black glazed kotyle, banded plates, saucers with furrowed rims, plain roughly-made miniature saucers, a miniature pyxis and a lamp of type VII. There was also an alabastron made of poros. This selection is quite typical of the cremations of the fourth and third centuries; alabaster of poros certainly, and banded plates almost certainly, are found nowhere else. In this case, the pyre seems to have been made on the ground (instead of in a pit), and what is interesting to note is that it was covered with a layer of earth 0.20 - 0.30 m. thick: apparently the ground-level was raised after the pyre had been burned, to cover its traces.

WELLS

Nineteen wells were found this year; these, with the three discovered and left undug in 1939-40, bring the total to twenty-two. Of these, 15 were dug; three were abandoned as too dangerous to dig; and four had to be left to be dug in the future. The wells are listed in summary form below.

- 1) Well at 46/KE
 diam. 0.76 m. Water level -1.20 m. Depth 3.45 m.
 Plain shaft sunk in the stereo. Protoegeometric.
 Two boxes of sherds; no heavy deposit

- 2) Well at 56/NB
 Diam. 1.05 m. Water level -4.50 m. Depth 5.45 m.
 Plain shaft sunk in stereo. Sixth century B.C.
 Fairly heavy deposit of sherds at top, to - 3m.;
 from there dug stereo without sherds, to bottom. *see n.b. p. 5809*

- 3) Well at 57-58/EH-EO
 Diam. 1.20 m. Water level - 7 m. Depth 7.90 m.
 Plain shaft sunk in stereo; irregular pit at mouth.
 Early sixth century: deposit in pit and upper part of
 well, sherdless dug stereo in most of well-shaft;
 small well deposit at bottom.
 From this well:
 BF bowl on stand BF Lid, animal frieze
 Pair of TC horses Corinthian Lamp, type II
 BF sherd: satyr head Fragmentary well-head with graffito
 Also, not yet catalogued:
 BF cinchoe: rider Fragments of two horse-head amphoras
 Fragmentary early lamps of cooking ware fabric (Group C)

- 4) Well at 59-60/EA-EB
 Diam. 1. m. Water level - 10.50 m. Depth 14.60 m.
 Plain shaft sunk in stereo; irregular pit at mouth.
 Sixth century : sherds in pit; dug stereo without sherds
 in shaft; small well deposit at bottom.
 From well deposit:
 BF amphora, lotus decoration Coarse-ware amphora
 not catalogued: fragments of three or more black glazed
 cinchoai, purple-banded.

- 5) Well at 61/KF
 Diam. 0.92 m. Water level - 5 m. Depth 8.50 m.
 Tiled well; Height of tiles 0.62 m. one
 Byzantine: produced seven nearly whole coarse pots/with
 trickles of brown glaze. Well obviously Hellenistic
 or Roman, reused. No original fill left.

6) Well at 61/MH

diam.

Diam. (shaft) 1.45 m. Water level - 5.20 Depth 8.10 m.
Well with curbing built of small stones; drain at mouth
0.58 m., increasing to a regular 74 m.
Fourth century B.C. Sherds from built curbing, fourth
century; from upper fill of well, third century, including
Rhodian stamped handles.
Fourth century well deposit at bottom, including a lamp
of type VII and a jointed doll.

7) Well at 62/NA

Diam. 0.95 m. Water level -6.20 m. Depth - -
Tiled well; the tiles badly shattered and the well too
dangerous to dig below - 8.50. Well perhaps connected
with House O (east Roman bath). Fill as far as dug,
destruction fill, with debris of bath: Late Roman.

8) Well at 62/E

Diam. 1.02 m. Water level - 9.50 m. Depth - -
Plain shaft cut in stereo; large irregular pit at mouth.
The bedrock soft and continually falling; too dangerous to
dig below - 12.25 m. Fill of well entirely of dug stereo
without sherds; fill of pit at mouth, fourth century;
lamps type VII.

9) Well at 64/K

Diam. 0.78 m. Water level - 3.50 m. Depth 9.80 m.
Tiled well, tiles 0.60 m. high. Poros well-head at top.
Fill of well late Roman: two gouged-ware pots, including
tiles from destruction of Roman Bath.
Well originally late Hellenistic or Early Roman: sherds of
that date around tiles, and second century A.D. sherds
from strosis accumulated around well-head. No well deposit.

10) Well at 65/MI

Diam. 0.83 m. Water level - 4.20 m. Depth 6.90 m.
Tiled well; height of tiles 0.60 m.
Late Hellenistic; heavy deposit of pottery throughout;
Stamped amphora handles, five Knidian; one Rhodian; one
Parian.
Semi-coarse stamnos; funnel-mouthed lamp.

11) Well at 69/ME

Diam. 0.84 m. Water level - 2.80 m. Depth 4.70 m.
Tiled well (H of tiles 0.60 m.) in corner of House M,
Room 1. Mouth of well narrowed by shoulder and mouth of
pithos set under pebble floor of House M. Well cut through
dromos of Mycenaean tomb. Scattering of Hellenistic
sherds; no well deposit.

12) Well at 72/IA

Diam. 0.91 m. Water level - 7 m. Depth 7.90 m.
 Plain shaft cut in stereo; pit at mouth of well, reused as
 drainage pit at start of tile drain running west. Fill
 of pit, third century B.C.; of well, late fifth century.
 Drain therefore constructed in late fifth or early fourth
 century, used into third century.
 Plentiful sherds; no well deposit at bottom.

13) Well at 74/ME

Diam. 0.78 m. Water level ~~3x~~ - 5 m. Depth 6.75 m.
 Tiled well; height of tiles 0.61 m. Well found at
 bottom of Byzantine pit, uppermost tiles cut down.
 Original level of well uncertain; probably Roman.
 Late destruction fill to bottom; no well deposit.

14) Well at 76/KE

Diam 1.35 m. Water level - 2.80 m. Depth --
 Plain shaft cut in stereo. Great caves and caverns
 below surface where soft stereo had fallen. Abandoned
 on too dangerous to dig, at - 9 m. Fill entirely of
 sherdless dug stereo. This well was probably the source of
 water for the workshop with waterproofed floor and basin,
 and pottery basin set into the ground, at junction of Great
 Drain and Post-Sullan drain; probably potter's or core-
 plast's workshop.

15) Well at 79/H

diam. 0.77 m. Water level : No water. Depth 2.20 m.
 Tiled well, three drums of tiles 0.65 m. high, and with
 built stone base. In one of the west rooms of House H :
 perhaps used as a ~~XXXXX~~ cooler or ice-box? Scattering of
 late Hellenistic sherds; well made at same time as House H.

16) Well at 79/M

diam. 0.80 m. Water level - 2m. Depth 7.65 m.
 Tiled well; height of tiles 0.67 m. Well in court (Room
 3) of House N. Late Hellenistic destruction fill (Pergamane,
 etc.) to - 7 m.; sand without a well deposit (Lamp, Type XII)
 at bottom. Debris from Sullan destruction.

17) Well at 83/I

diam. 0.76 m. Water level - 4.70 m. Depth 10.60 m.
 Tiled well; height of tiles 0.64 m. Well in court of
 House H. Late Roman (Herulian) destruction fill to - 7 m.,
 including portrait head of woman (S 1237). Heavy well deposit
 from there to bottom, second century; lamps, type XXVII; many
 basket-handled water-jars. From this deposit, cinophores
 with labors of Herakles.

? NN - well at 84/M - scanty fill of later 6th c.
 p. 50.41 G.

- 18) Well at 85/KE
 Diam (shaft) 0.95 m. Water level - 2.40 m. depth 11.20 m.
 Well with curbing wall built of small stones; it was preserved from - 7 m. to bottom, with a diameter of 0.82 m.
 Upper part of well a chaos of rock falls and caves.
 Upper fill, early fourth century B.C.
 Well deposit, late fifth century B.C. From this comes the ostrakon of Hyperbolos; red-figured oinochoes; several black-glazed oinochoes; cooking ware pots and water jars.
- 19) Well at 63/IB
 Diam. 0.88 m.
 Plain shaft cut in bedrock.
 Fill as far as dug (-1.10 m.), second half of fifth century B.C. : found on last day of digging season.
- 20) Well at 68/IF
 Diam. 0.98 m.
 Plain shaft cut in bedrock. Fill as far as dug, (- 6.20 m.) late fifth century.
 Found in last week of digging and left unfinished.
- 21) Well at 69/IZ
 Diam. 1.20 m.
 Plain shaft cut in bedrock. Lies in bottom of late pit cleared in 1939-1940. Dug to - 2.90 m.; fill to that depth, 19th century. Well may be modern.
- 22) Well at 85/M
 Diam. 1 m. Water level - 1.50
 Plain shaft cut in bedrock. Found in last week of excavation and dug to water level.
 Fill sixth century B.C.; black figured and Black glazed fragments; volute krater and thymiaterion.

In addition to the wells, two cisterns were found and dug this year. These were:

Cistern at 69/MZ

Simple flask-shaped chamber with draw shaft, in House M, Room 1; no tunnels. Fill third century B.C.; a minimum already mended up, as it was repetitions of groups already at hand.

Cistern at 77/NA

Simple flask-shaped chamber with draw-shaft; no tunnels. Mouth cut away in Byzantine times. Upper fill early Roman (sigillata, etc.); lower fill third century B.C., making a fairly compact small group. Several Rhodian amphora handles.