

MM

SECTION MM

*(cf. also report for 1939)*

SUMMARIES FOR 1936

(from notebook, MM IV, p. 670 ff.)

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NORTH STOA : GENERAL NOTE

(from notebook, MM IV, p. 670 ff.)

Plan: General plan of section

Restored plan

Sections: pp 351, 377, 531, 631

Situation

It has long been clear that an ancient roadway passed east and west through the southern part of the section, following a line almost parallel to that of the railway. This road was bordered on its north side by a colonnade, the foundations of which extend throughout the entire width of the excavated area and continue both east and west beyond the excavation cut. The exposed section measures ca. 46 m. in length.

Plan

The width of the colonnade measured from the front of the stylobate to the inner face of the back wall is ca. 6.46. Along the front stood a row of Doric columns, rising above a single step-stylobate. Their interaxial spacing is fixed at 2.95 m. by the dowel holes visible in the stylobate in the area 9-12/Z. Between stylobate and back wall we have found no trace of interior supports or <sup>s</sup>cross walls. One might look for a row of shops behind the colonnade, and it is possible that such



existed. At the point 10/IA and again at 46/K are channels in the hard ancient filling which are in all probability the foundation trenches of transverse walls running north from the back wall of the colonnade. In the western of the two trenches there remain a couple of small field stones that closely resemble the lower packing of the other foundation of the building. (At the point 18/IE the back wall of the Stoa is intersected by another North-South foundation, probably of an earlier date since it does not lie at right angles to the Stoa and since it is not bonded into the Stoa foundations.) By the excavation of the central part of the Section we may hope to prove or disprove the evidence of such a row of rooms and to fix their plan if they are found to exist.

#### Foundations

For the back wall a packing of field stones of varying depth (0.20 - 0.40 m.) and for the most part ca. 0.80 m. in width supported a single course of dressed blocks on which the orthostates rested. The dressed blocks where preserved are probably all re-used. The two at the extreme East edge of the Section are of soft white poros, carefully drafted around the original face edges. These would seem to have come from a building of the fifth to fourth centuries. A single orthostate block remains in position at the point 39/IH. It is of granular gray poros 0.88 m. high, 0.46 m. thick, 0.98 m. long.



(P. 424) The upper walls may well have been of unbaked brick.

The stylobate in the East part of the Section rests directly on the dressed bedrock. Where exposed at the point 42-44/IB it was found to rest on a substantial underpinning of re-used blocks running down a depth of 1.00 m. but not reaching bedrock. The stylobate itself is of hard gray poros in blocks of various lengths 0.315 - 0.33 m. in height, ca. 0.65 m. in width. Between columns it shows considerable wear.

Floor

The floor so far as exposed, was of packed earth; smooth, level and firm.

Columns

- (P 667) A stump of a column 0.35 m. high, still stands in position on the stylobate at 44/IB. It is of granular brown poros, 0.56 m. in diameter, finished in twenty facets. Cuttings for the dowels that held the columns are still to be seen at 20/⊙, 12/Z, and 9/Z (0.03 x 0.05 x 0.02 m. deep), two for each column placed in the line of the stylobate. A Doric column capital that probably comes from this colonnade was found lying top down on the floor of the Stoa at 48/12T. It calls for an upper column diameter of 0.47 m. and has the profile shown on p. 668. The material is a hard gray poros, its surface finished rough to receive stucco of which a few specks remain. Of the entablature we have found nothing. It was, perhaps, of wood. Cf. note on column capital.
- (P 668)
- (P 669)



Stucco

Here and there in the destruction filling overlying the floor of the Stoa masses of stucco from its back wall were found. The surface coating is 0.001 m. thick, contains coarse marble dust and is white. It rests on a backing, as much as 0.05 m. thick, of firm gray plaster containing pebbles of the size of a pea.

Tiles

Many broken roof tiles were also found in the filling overlying the floor: convex imbrex and tegula tiles unpainted.

(P 425)  
(P 632)

Date

The evidence so far available for dating the construction is slight. We have dug beneath its floor in the area 42-44/II and 7-8/Z-IB. The pottery from both places runs down into the first century B. C. Of the same period or slightly later is the pottery from a layer of road filling to the South of the stylobate at 42-45/H-IA that was probably thrown in at the time of construction or gathered very shortly after. From under the floor note especially the stamped Samian base, P 7434 (MM 191). Coins V/21/36 ## 2-3 should also be significant.

(P 319)

(P 632)

(P 208)

(P 660)

In the absence of anything to suggest a later date we may provisionally place the building in the latter part of the first century B.C., or the early first century A.D. and suppose that it represents part of a reorganization of this part of the city after the ravages of Sulla in 86 B.C. The free use of old material would thus be conveniently explained.



Destruction

(P 424)  
(P 428)  
(P 644)  
(P 632)

The Stoa was destroyed by fire which left masses of ashes and charcoal overlying its floor. This burnt matter presumably comes from the falling roof, for we have found it everywhere on exposing the floor. The building lay in ruins for a time and the earth that accumulated above its floor regularly yields pottery of the late third century A.D. We may then attribute the destruction to the Herulians of 267 A.D.

Reconstruction

(P 320)

After a considerable interval, the walls of a new building were set down over the foundations of the old. The new walls are of concrete of the typical late Roman variety; firm, gray mortar. A continuous wall was set down on the line of the old colonnade and the back wall of the Stoa was repaired. Transverse walls were carried across the building at intervals. Traces of such remain on the 8, 41, and 45 meter lines. The best preserved section of the late building, as of the Stoa, is that protected by the North-South Byzantine road at 42-44/IA-IH. Here the concrete walls still rise 0.50 m. above their floor levels. On the old stylobate at 9-12/Z and 20/H are traces of concrete which suggest that the reconstruction of the old building extended over the entire area thus far exposed. The floor level of the new building was set above that of the old, as much as 0.90 m. above in the area 42-44/IA-IH,



(P. 635)

as little probably as 0.25 to the East of the transverse wall on the 8 meter line. Of the wall stucco only the coarse backing coat of gray plaster remains here and there.

The best evidence for the dating of the reconstruction is given by the coins found beneath its floor level in the area 42-44/IA-IH:

April 9, 1936	## 7-15	2 Vandal, 3 4 <sup>th</sup> -5 <sup>th</sup> c. 4 illeg. n. disint.
April 29, 1936	## 13-46	1 Anastasius I. 491-518 (later)
April 30, 1936	## 10-29	2 Leo I. 457-454 (later)
Cf. also April 28, 1936	## 24-36	1 Theodosius II. 408-450, 1 Greek, 1 disint. Rest 4 <sup>th</sup> or 4 <sup>th</sup> -5 <sup>th</sup> A.D.

(June 1936--Probably early fifth century.)

A noticeable absence, throughout the area, of the characteristic pottery of the fifth century suggests that the building continued in use throughout that period. On the other hand, the absence of road packing of a later date in the road that would seem to have continued in use along the South side of the building argues against a long life for road or building. The latest water deposit in the terracotta drain that was now carried along the south side of that road appears to be of the sixth century A. D. A certain amount of contemporary pottery was found in the pillaged foundation trenches of the building. We may conjecture that the area again became desolate sometime in that century; i.e., the sixth.

(P 518)



SOUTH BUILDING

(for sections see pp. 351, 531, 621)

Foundations

Parallel to the stylobate of the North Stoa and distant ca. 6.50 m. from it, is the North wall of another ancient building. We have exposed the foundations at 48-50/E, 43-45/E and 33-34/Γ. Between the two latter points the ancient foundation is overlaid by a Byzantine. The foundation as exposed has a maximum width of ca. 1.20 m., an apparently normal width of ca. 0.60 m. The material (mostly re-used) and the style of construction vary greatly from place to place: conglomerate blocks laid flat in two rows, re-used pores and marble slabs (including the Praxiteles base, I 4165, MM 336) set on edge, packing of field stones intended to receive a toichobate. The original floor level behind; i.e., to the South of the wall, would seem to have lain well above the highest preserved part of the wall, at ca. 51.90-52.00. The original ground level outside; i.e., in the street to the North, falls ca. at the level of the top of the foundations as they now are or as much as 0.15 m. higher; i.e., ca. 51.45-51.55. Thus the floor level inside lay 0.40 - 0.50 m. higher than the road outside. The floor to the South so far as exposed is of hard packed earth.



Plan

The wall extends beyond the limits of the excavation toward both East and West. We have found no trace of original cross walls. One might suppose that it was a simple terrace wall intended to adjust the difference in levels along the South side of the street. But the floor to the South of it would go better as that of a building and furthermore a layer of ash and burning found above it wherever it has been cleared <sup>w</sup>should seem to have come from the destruction of an overlying building. Again one is tempted to restore here another stoa corresponding to that on the North side. But the foundation seems impossibly narrow to have carried both the stylobate and the steps necessary to make good the difference in level. We may, therefore, place on the foundation the solid north wall of a long building that bordered the South side of the street. The excavation of the area to the South of the railroad may throw further light on the structure.

Date

(P 659)

In the area 44-45/B-A, South of the Praxiteles Base, we have removed a little of the filling that was thrown in over the pre-existing ground level by the builders of the South Building to carry the new floor. The sherds from this filling run down into the first century B.C. and those from the surface of the earlier ground level beneath into the second century B. C. A thin layer of earth that gathered at



(P 354)

the North foot of the new wall in the area 48-49/ZT-Z yielded pottery of the first century B. C to the first century A. D. We are justified then in suggesting for the building a date in the later first century B. C., or early first century A. D. perhaps contemporary with that of the North Stoa. There can be little doubt that the Praxiteles Base comes from the Sanctuary of Demeter seen by Pausanias inside the Dipylon. Temple and statues may well have suffered from Sulla's artillery in 86 B. C. The fresh condition of the base suggests that it got into the wall not long thereafter.

#### Destruction

As already noted, the building was destroyed by fire which left a layer of ash overlying its floor and the street in front. The little undisturbed ancient filling that we have examined above this ash has yielded pottery of the third and fourth centuries A. D. It is reasonable then, to suppose that this building, like the North Stoa, went down in 267 A. D.

#### Reconstruction

At 34-35/A-Γ is preserved the North end of a concrete wall that was set at right angles to the North wall of the South Building while the toichobate of that wall was still in position. Similar mortar is found in a bit of rubble wall resting on top of the lower foundation of the South Building at 47/E, below a Byzantine wall. This concrete resembles closely that of the late reconstruction of the North Stoa, and suggests that the South Building also was rebuilt in whole or in part at about the same time.



ANCIENT EAST-WEST STREET

(for sections see pp. 351, 377, 531)

Between the North Stoa and the South Building passed a street ca. 6.50 m. wide, the gravelly packing of which we have found wherever we have cut down in this area. Toward the West side of the section the road surface would seem to have had a decided slope from South to North, the difference being as much as 0.60 m.

Stone Water Channel

Along the North side of the road and set close against the stylobate of the North Stoa is a stone water channel, blocks of which have been exposed at 19-20/H and 7-12/ST. The arrangement consisted of a single row of blocks of hard gray poros with a channel semi-circular in section cut in their tops. (Width of channel 0.30-0.35 m.; Depth of channel 0.15 - 0.16 m.) At the point 10/ST is a settling or draw basin cut from a large block of hard dark igneous stone set in the line of the channel. It has a depth of 0.47 m. Similar basins were doubtless placed at intervals in the channel. The surviving traces of this conduit run beyond the section at either end and it is not clear whether it is to be associated specifically with the North Stoa or regarded as the continuation of the stone water channel that follows the Southeast-Northwest road across the Square.



(Section  
P 531)

When the level of the road had risen high in late Roman times, the side walls of the old water channel were carried up in broken tiles or field stones set in lime mortar and the deep drain so formed was covered either with shaped tiles or with stone slabs. A well preserved section at 42-43/IA shows a depth of 1.10 m. Elsewhere only an occasional mass of the late mortared side walls remain.

East-West Drain

In late Roman times again, when the drain thus devised did not suffice, another was carried along the South side of the street in a wavering line. Originally it would seem to have consisted of a shaped channel (0.28 m. wide, 0.23 m. deep inside) covered by a shaped tile (0.45 m. wide, 0.30 m. high inside). Sections showing this construction have been exposed at 7-9/B, 15/G and 40/E. The section examined at 43-45/2F shows patching, its walls being partly built up of stone and tile.

(p. 518)

North-South  
Drains

(p. 518)

In the Southwest corner of the section three smaller terracotta tile drains come down from the South to enter the above large drain. They suggest that in late Roman times a road also came down at this point.

Date

We have found nothing to suggest that this roadway is of very great antiquity. Its establishment would seem to postdate the filling up of the cistern at 44/H since the mouth of the cistern opens in the



- (p 365ff) middle of the road. The cistern was not finally closed before the early third century B.C. The well at 16/F will probably provide similar evidence
- (p.378) ..... In a cut made at 11-14/Δ-Z we examined the road filling down to bedrock. The lowest layer here yielded pottery of the first century B.C.--first century A. D. Though there may have been a thoroughfare here in earlier times, it seems likely that the street proper dates only from the time of construction of the North Stoa and the South Building. The destruction of the adjoining buildings is marked in the stratification of the road by a layer
- (p. 208) of ash found in the area 42-45/E-I. It is clear, however, that the road continued in use, for above this level at this point we found 1.40 m. of hard packed road gravel; the sherds from which grew progressively later from the bottom up, extending from the third into the fifth century A.D. Similar
- (p. 353) results were gotten in the area 45-50/H-IB. The large well sunk in the middle of the street at
- (p. 173) 5/F surely implies the abandonment of the thoroughfare. The filling of this well was of the Dark Ages.

#### PRE-STOA REMAINS IN AREA

- (p. 474, 671) Thus far we have found little trace of anything earlier than the North Stoa and the South Building in the area. The North-South wall at 18/IE-IH appears to be earlier than the back wall of the Stoa, yet it can be of no great antiquity since it contains



- re-used blocks of conglomerate. Beneath the Stoa floor at 7-8/Z-IB we found masses of ash and burning and metal waste conceivably coming from a blacksmith's shop or metal working establishment (p. 633) antidating the Stoa. The large cistern at 44/H (p. 365) was in use until the end of the fourth or the beginning of the third century B.C; the well at 16/Γ... (p. 603) .... Overlying bedrock at 42-44/IF we found a few Middle Helladic sherds, and above them a considerable deposit of geometric. A few geometric sherds (p. 319) came out also above bedrock at 44/Δ. It is probable that the ancient level, even the bedrock, was <sup>cut down</sup> redressed in the Southeast part of the area by the builders of the Stoa. Thus at 11-14/E-ΣT we found (p. 379) the bedrock dressed down to the level of the bottom of the Stoa stylobate.

#### COURSE OF THE ANCIENT STREET

Since this ancient street comes from the general direction of the Dipylon and appears to enter the Market Square at its Northwest corner. One might be tempted to regard it as the main 'Dromos'. This seems unlikely, first, because of the awkward way in which it must have entered the square around the North end of the Stoa of Zeus, secondly because we have found in it no trace of the Great Drain which presumably followed the main road out. It seems better to suppose that the line of the main Dromos is indicated by the course of our Great Drain and by another large stone drain just North of Hadrian



Street and by the traces of an ancient road found by Dorpfeld years ago just North of Hadrian Street beyond the Northwest corner of Section MM. The Euboulides Monument would fall on this line. Our street may conceivably come from the Sacred Gate and run parallel to the main Dromos at an interval of one block from it.



## BYZANTINE HABITATIONS

### I. DARK AGES

It is unlikely that habitation ever completely ceased in the area, at any rate for any length of time. Thus, after the reconstructed North Stoa and South Building had been finally destroyed and the ancient East-West Street had ceased to be used as such, the wells at 5/Γ and 20/IA would seem to have been in use. They yielded pottery of the Dark Ages somewhere between the sixth century A.D. and the beginning of brown vitreous glaze. A certain amount of pottery of this same period was found throughout the section overlying the ruins of the older buildings. We cannot, however, point with assurance to any structural remains of this age.

(p. 173  
476)

### II. EARLY BROWN-GLAZE SETTLEMENT

Traces have been found throughout the area of a habitation level lying slightly higher than the late Roman levels and characterized by the early brown glazed ware found consistently beneath it.

Throughout the eastern part of the section this level lay at ca. 52.50, though varying by some centimeters from place to place. Nowhere was it very firm and nowhere did we discover a trace of anything but dirt floors. A few scraps of wall built with field stones set in mud may by a process of elimination be assigned to this age: overlying the

(p. 272  
471)



stylobate of the North Stoa at 9-13/Z; in the area 9-14/IA-IZ. They do not suffice for the restoration of rooms or houses. They show about the same orientation as the later Byzantine walls. The pithos at 11/IZ, its mouth lying at 52.30, may well be associated with this level.

(p. 293) In the area 35-39/IF-K we came on a corresponding level at 52.40-52.50. Here it was firmer and better defined and indeed was crudely flagged with stone slabs at 37-38/IH; i.e., above the bothros which would seem to date originally from this age. (p. 502) With this floor level may be associated a large terracotta pithos at 36/IE which we have not yet emptied since it lies mostly outside our present cut.

(p. 203, 514) In the Northwest part of the section the corresponding level is again fairly well defined, lying at 52.20 to 52.40; a firm dirt floor. We may perhaps associate with this level a short length of mud-brick wall at 49/IF (overlaid by a later Byzantine stone foundation) and also a scrap of tiled floor at 47-50/H lying at a level of ca. 51.70.

The houses of this period would seem to have been destroyed by fire, at least those in the West part, for there we regularly found ash and traces of burning overlying the floor level.



Date

For the date of this habitation level one may consult the coins and pottery found beneath it, though caution must be used in handling the evidence since in many places the lower filling had been disturbed by the removal of walls and the sinking of pits which we could not detect until too late.

Area	5-13/XT-IA:	April 15, 1936	##	1 - 9	n.c.
	" "	April 16, 1936	##	1 - 5	n.c.
	13-16/IE-IZ:	May 5, 1936	##	1 - 4	✓
	" "	May 6, 1936	#	1	n.c.
	36-41/IB-KA:	April 8, 1936	##	13-16	✓
	" "	April 15, 1936	##	13-16	n.c.
	" "	April 16, 1936	##	20-23	✓
	45-50/IT-KA:	May 11, 1936	##	16-17	
	" "	May 14, 1936	#	8	n.c.

III. GREAT BYZANTINE HOUSES

A. History

Original Building

After the collapse of the Brown-Glaze settlement, the whole area was laid out more or less systematically and covered with comparatively large though unpretentious buildings, all of them presumably private homes. The orientation of the new layout follows closely that of the earlier Byzantine Buildings and indeed that of classical times. Two North-South streets parallel to each other and about 22 m. apart can be distinguished, the one in the area 17-20/A-IG, originally ca. 2.40 m. wide, the other in the area 39-46/A-KB, ca. 3.00m. in width. Both streets extend beyond the section both North and South and we have within the area no trace of an East-West cross street. We have then to do with three blocks of houses which we may call the Eastern, Middle, and Western blocks. The plans of all are



similar, utterly simple agglomerations of small rectangular rooms, the walls of which are seldom exactly parallel. An attempt at restoration will be found on the plan.....

The general level at this time was remarkably uniform throughout the whole area, lying at ca. 53.20 with variations of 0.10 m. above and below.

For the date of the original construction of these large houses one may turn to the coins from beneath their floors, remembering again, however, the possibility of intrusion through the construction and removal of walls, pits, etc. The safest groups are these:

- (p. 263) Area 14-16/H-IA, between floors III and IV coins for April 8, 1936 ## 6 - 8
- (p. 263) Area 13-16/IA-IZ, between floors III and IV, coins for May 4, 1936 ## 4 - 5
- (p. 474) Area 16-20/IB-IH, between 53.20 and 52.00, coins for May 8, 1936 #1; May 9, 1936 ##1-2; May 11, 1936, ##1-9; May 14, 1936 ##1-5
- (p. 290) Area 5-10/IA-IH, between 53.00 and 51.60, coins for April 7, 1936 ## 1-6; April 8, 1936 ## 1-4
- (p. 419) Area 8-13/IF-IZ, below floor III, coins for April 27, 1936 ## 1-9; April 28 ## 4-8.  
Cf. also Room at 6/I, beneath original floor; coins 111/14/36 ## 1-8.
- (p. 293) Area 36-41/IB-KA, 53.50 -52.40; coins: none.
- (p. 427) Area 43-50/IF-IZ, 52.75 -52.00; coins for April 27, 1936 ## 20-28

(May 29, 1936. The significant coins thus far cleaned run down through Alexius I, 1087-1118 and Anon., Byzantine, Class X, 1081-1118. We shall not be far astray in putting the date of the building at ca. 1100 A.D.)



Fire

(p. 219)

(p. 259)

(p. 262)

(p. 470)

(p. 418)

(p. 513)

(p. 472)

At some time the buildings throughout the area were destroyed by fire. Abundant traces of this fire were found throughout the East part of the section where the original floor in practically every room was overlaid by ash and burning varying in thickness from a mere film to as much as 0.10 m. In the West Block a corresponding layer of burning was detected in the Northwest corner. In the Middle Block we have as yet found no such definite masses of ash. But that the Middle Block shared the disaster is shown by the fact that much of its West wall had to be rebuilt ( 41-44/A-IV ). This reconstruction accounts in part for the present irregularity in the line of the wall. Another of the walls of the same block, at 28/Γ-E, has been rebuilt, and shifted 0.10 m. to the West. But still more striking is the reconstruction of the entire East wall of the block. Its line was fixed farther West, as much as 1.50 m. at the Southeast corner, the old material, even to the lowest foundation packing in most places was re-used. The street was widened accordingly. The walls of the East Block also suffered severely and required much rebuilding. This is apparent in the North parts of the front, West wall and of the long North-South wall on the 8 - 9 meter line. It is possible that some serious adjustment was now made in the Southwest corner of the block: the corner room would seem to have been



abandoned for a time. In many parts the alterations in the walls involved also some change in floor level. In the West Block, the Northwest corner, we found that the new floor had been laid directly on top of the layer of ash. Throughout most of the East block on the other hand, the second floor lies ca. 0.30 m. above the first. The raising of the floor level would seem to have occasioned also the raising of the great marble threshold block of the main door in the East Block (17/IB). A corresponding rise could be detected in the North-South streets.

It should be possible to fix the date of the fire, or rather of the reconstruction which followed presumably almost immediately, from the coins found between the pre-fire and post-fire floors and in the pits which went out of use and were filled up at that time. The safest coins for this purpose are:

(P. 260)	Pithos as 15/ø	April 25, 1936	# 13	
(p. 260)	"	April 27, 1936	## 11-12	✓
(p. 536)	Pithos at 46/KA, between 2 pithoi,	May 11, '36	## 13-15	✓
(p. 259)	Area 10-13/2-ø, between floors			
	II and III	April 4, 1936	## 3 - 5	✓
(p. 263)	Area 14-16/I-IA, between floors			
	II and III	April 4, 1936	# 3	
	" " "	April 6, 1936	## 18-19	n.c.
(p. 470)	Area 13-16/IB-IH, between floors			
	II and III	May 4, 1936	## 1 - 3	✓
	Area 13-16/IB-IH, pithos and			
	wall.	May 4, 1936	## 6 - 7	✓
(p. 426)	Area 45-50/II-IZ, between floors			
	II and III.	April 25, 1936	## 14-15	✓
(p. 426)	Area 7/IA, between floors			
	II and III.	April 4, 1936	## 1 - 2	✓
	Area 10-13/II-IH, on "surface"			
	of III	April 25, 1936	## 6-12	✓



(May 30, 1936. Of the coins so far cleaned from these floors the latest appear to be of Manuel I, 1143-1180. The fire may have occurred say in the third quarter of the twelfth century.)

- (p. 39) The ostothekai at 32/B and 37/A may be associated with  
(p. 168) the general destruction.

Reconstruction

The life of the reconstructed houses was short. Again some disaster seems to have struck the settlement. The old houses were subsequently re-occupied.

- (p. 260) But great masses of debris from the fallen walls  
(p. 261) were left lying on the floor so that the new (third)  
(p. 463) floor level lies as much as 0.40 m. above the second.  
(p. 465)  
(p. 475) The old walls were repaired and new walls of a very shabby sort were built here and there, their foundations going down little if at all below the contemporary ground level. Specimens may be noted at  
(p. 75) 17-18/A-Z; and at 6/BE, now removed. The most significant indication of the changed circumstances is the walling up of the old main doorway of the East Block at 17/IB. The mouths of some of the old pithoi were raised to the new floor level; e.g., those at  
(p. 505) 8-9/A, 4/C and 14/IC and well at 47/IA. This period  
(p. 76, 230) is most clearly marked in the East Block and we have  
(p. 465) as yet no certain evidence that this final reconstruction extended beyond that area.



The date of this last rehabilitation is indicated by the coins found below the uppermost Byzantine floor; e. g.,

(p. 289)	Area 5-10/IA-IH	April 2, 1936	## 1 - 5	✓
(p. 219)	Area 4-24/Z -IA	April 1, 1936	## 11-12	n.c. ✓
	" "	April 2, 1936	## 6-12	✓
	" "	April 3, 1936	## 1-4	✓
(p. 384)	Area 10-20/IA-IE	April 24, 1936	## 16-29	✓
(p. 35)	Area South cut, East part	March 1, 1936	## 2-4	

(May 30, 1936. Latest significant coins so far cleaned are probably of William of Villehardouin 1245-1278; the majority of those from this level being of the eleventh-twelfth centuries and chiefly of Manuel I, 1143-1180. The second destruction may have occurred early in the thirteenth century (1204 A.D.?) The uppermost floor will have formed sometime about the mid-thirteenth century.)

Abandonment

The final abandonment of the area must have followed shortly. Practically everywhere we found overlying the uppermost Byzantine floor a mass of debris from fallen walls: field stones, broken roof tiles, mud brick. The coins from this debris and from the filling of the pithoi that continued in use till the last, should indicate the time of this abandonment. The following will be useful:

Area 4-24/I -IF	March 28, 1936	## 1 -14	✓
" 5-10/Z -IH	April 1, 1936	## 3 - 7	✓
" 11-24/Z -IA	April 1, 1936	## 8 -10	✓
" 10-20/IA-IE	April 22, 1936	## 15-20	i-20 ✓
" 13-16/IB-IH	May 1, 1936	## 1 - 5	✓
" 10-13/IF-IH	April 24, 1936	## 4 -15	✓
" 35-50/ E-ET	March 9, 1936	## 1 - 4	✓
" 4-24/ET-Z	March 11, 1936	## 1 -10	n.c.



Area	37-50/ @-IB	March 20, 1936	## 4-- 7
"	46/I	March 21, 1936	# 1
"	4-24/Z-IA	March 30, 1936	## 3- 13
"	10-16/Z-IA	March 31, 1936	## 1 - 4
"	36-41/IB-KA	April 4, 1936	# 6
"	"	April 6, 1936	# 20
Pithos at	8-9/Δ	March 13, 1936	## 25-26

(May 30, 1936. Again the bulk of the significant coins so far cleaned are of the eleventh-twelfth centuries with an occasional later piece (William of Villehardouin, 1245-1278; Antonio Venerio, 1382-1400. We may suppose that habitation had ceased before the end of the thirteenth century, the later coins being attributed to travellers.)

Thenceforth the area lay desolate and gradually became buried beneath the earth and sand that was blown or washed in, to a final depth of as much as 4.00 meters. We found no trace of buildings worthy of mention of a date later than the thirteenth century.

#### B. Construction

##### Walls

The walls in general in their upper parts show a thickness of ca. 0.50 m., in their foundations sometimes increasing to 0.60. The depth of the foundation varies from 1.00 to 2.00 meters according to the weight it was to carry and the nature of the soil through which it was set. The foundations consist of field stones, with an occasional ancient block, set in mud. Where special strength was neces-



(p. 476) sary, as above an earlier well or pit, a soft ash-like mortar was used. A levelling course of ancient blocks is commonly found just at ground level and such stones were chosen also for corners and for door jambs. Broken tiles were used in varying proportion and were combined with the stones in no set way.

The upper walls, as far as preserved, are likewise built of field stones, broken tiles and occasional ancient stones bedded in mud. They are heavy enough to have carried an upper storey, though we found no trace of stairs. Of wall plaster only a trace remains here and there: rather soft plain gray lime stucco.

#### Floors

The majority of the rooms in all periods of the houses were floored with nothing but hard packed earth. In a room of the West Block at the Northwest corner of the section we found traces of a well laid pebble mosaic which had later been patched with flat tiles and stone slabs. An area of flagging in the Northwest corner room of the Middle Block suggests a court yard. Note a simple hearth in the corner of a room at 41/H.

(p. 513)

(p. 292)

(p. 144)

#### Sewage

Sewage was disposed of through cess pools. A good example is preserved in the East Block. Here



the bothros was situated in the street in front of the house and communicated with the sink hole inside through a terracotta channel passing through the wall. (p. 628)

A still simpler arrangement is illustrated in a room of the Middle Block (40/I) where the cesspool was dug within the room and so received the down pipe more direct. In another room of the same block (p. 146) (39/IH) the down pipe followed down the inner face of the front wall of the house to a cess-pool that lay partly under the room, partly under the street. (p. 502)

In the West Block a pit at 47/H, which we found in a very ruinous state, may have served as a cess-pool.

### Pithoi

One of the most characteristic features of the houses is the storage pithos set down in the floor, sometimes as many as three in a single room. These practically all belong in their original state to the first; i.e., pre-fire period of the Great Houses. They exhibit a considerable variety in construction, shape, and size. The most pretentious type was apparently intended for the storage of liquids (oil, wine, etc.) as indicated by the plastered channel around the mouth. Pithoi of this type may have walls of terracotta with or without re-inforcement on the outside, with contracted bottoms. Or they may be



(p. 636)

built of stone set in firm lime mortar. In this case the bottom is usually flat and the shape that of a truncated beehive. The regular cover for the mouth was apparently a massive square tile with a small hole in the middle. If we may judge from the best preserved example (14/IE) this hole was surrounded by a hopper-like mouth built up in plaster on the top of the tile. The mouth of the pithos was set low enough so that the top of the cover slab was flush with the surrounding floor level or even a few centimeters lower. A typical pithos of this larger sort would measure in depth ca. 2.00 m., in diameter ca. 1.50 m., and in diameter of mouth ca. 0.60 m.

In addition to these large and elaborate pits we found a number of a simpler sort, both of terracotta and of rubble stone set in mud but plastered with lime stucco inside. These lacked the channel around the rim and were covered usually with a simple stone slab. Their dimensions varied greatly.

Finally comes a type intended for dry storage, with walls of rubble stone and broken brick set in mud, unplastered inside.

(For a list of these pithoi with details of construction, etc., see notebook, pp 715-19.)



BYZANTINE NORTH-SOUTH ROADS

(Sections pp. 261, 320, 475, 531.)

For the period between the final abandonment of the ancient East-West street (probably in the sixth century A.D.) and the construction of the Great Byzantine Houses, we can say nothing definite about the roads or streets of the district.

At the time of construction of the Great Byzantine Houses two North-South streets were laid out between the blocks (17-20/A-IH; 40-46/A-KA). Of these the eastern originally had a width of ca. 2.30-2.50 m., the western of 2.80-3.20m. After the great fire the eastern street was widened to a maximum of 4.00 m. by the shifting of the East wall of the Central Block.

(p. 386) These streets were constantly gravelled and so kept in very fair condition. In the last days of the settlement, however, the West street was allowed become deeply rutted. The continual application of gravel resulted in the raising of the street level so that the surface of the eastern street pretty well kept pace with the rising floor level of the Eastern Block of houses. The total accumulation of hard packed road gravel amounts to 1.25-1.40 m. This may be supposed to have gathered within a period of less than two hundred years.



Of drains in the streets we have found only one small scrap, in the East street at 18/©, stone built and stone covered. Its level suggests that it is to be associated with the pre-fire period of the Great Byzantine Buildings. We have spoken elsewhere of the cess-pools beneath the eastern street at 17/IA and beneath the western at 40/IH.