

U.S.A.
BERKSHIRE

118

SECTION OO

Grave Area : 1949

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SECTION OO

Grave Area : 1949

The gift of one hundred and fifty dollars received by the School from members of the group which attended the AMAG Saturday lectures made possible two and a half weeks of exploration in the immediate vicinity of the Early Geometric burial uncovered in 1948.

The extent of the area investigated was about 8 m. by 12 m. along the east wall of the Great Drain, just north of its east-west bridge. Two Geometric graves were uncovered; also walls and drainage systems belonging to industrial establishments of the later sixth and fifth centuries, and sporadic remains from later periods.

The Geometric Graves

The two graves found in 1949 have been numbered consecutively with the one found in 1948, as follows:

- OO: Grave 1, 1948 : Cremation burial of a woman
- OO: Grave 2, 1949 : Pithos burial of a child
- OO: Grave 3, 1949 : Cremation burial of a warrior

The earlier of the two burials found in 1949 (Grave 3) lay about three meters east of the grave found in 1948. The grave was roughly rectangular in shape, ca. 0.90 x 0.60 x 0.60^{m.}/deep with the longer dimension running east-west. On the east the grave was cut into the rising slopes of the bedrock; on the west, apparently through earth filling now lost, to the bedrock in which a shallow cutting remains to indicate the original area of the grave floor. Although subsequent constructions had eaten away at the packing both on east and on west, the burial itself was untouched.

The eastern half of the grave had been deepened to form an oval hole 0.58 m. below the level of the grave floor. Into this hole the burial urn, a neck amphora 0.053 m. in height (P 20177) had been set upright. A large field stone, rising slightly above

the level of the upper floor, closed the mouth of the urn. Around the stone lay a packing of small stones in turn surrounded by a ring of larger field stones open on the west where the packing had spilled over onto the grave floor. In this packing were found burnt and unburnt fragments of pottery, lumps of charcoal and pieces of carbonized figs and grapes, evidently sweepings from the pyre which had been burnt elsewhere. In the packing below the rim of the amphora these sweepings did not appear. The stones were set closely around the neck and shoulders of the vase down to its point of greatest diameter where the walls of the pit became just large enough to contain the vase.

To the north and northwest of the amphora, at the level of its ^{iron} shoulder, had been placed the tools and weapons of the deceased. These had apparently been laid on the pyre with the body and, after the cremation, had been gathered up into cloth parcels: clear traces of fabric, both warp and woof, are visible on one fragment. These tools and weapons are as follows:

- Two spear heads: the larger, IL 1057, 0.37 m. long; the smaller, IL 1059, 0.28 m. long.
- Two objects in shape like a snaffle bit, and fashioned of interlocking twisted strands of metal: the larger, IL 1063, ca. 0.28 m. long; the smaller, IL 1066, ca. 0.24 m. long.
- Two knives with semilunar blades and tangs for hafting: IL 1061 and IL 1065.
- A small chisel, rectangular in section, with a rounded cutting edge at one end and a point at the other: IL 1061.
- A loop with prongs, rectangular in section, the ends bent back as if to secure a flat piece of wood: IL 1064. This piece must have fallen outside the pyre, for traces of wood fibre adhere to it.
- A large chisel with ears for hafting, bound to a whetstone against which it is now corroded: IL 1062 and ST 463.

In addition to these implements set beside the amphora, a large iron sword (IL 1058) had been bent into a hoop and set around

the neck and shoulders of the vase. The sword is 0.88 m. in length, with a hilt flanged to receive wooden plates attached by three iron rivets.

To the north of the amphora, just above the principal cluster of iron objects, lay four vases: a goblet (P 20179), a kantharos (P 20180), and an oinochoe (P 20178) its mouth closed by a small cup (P 20181). These pots, whole and unburnt, contained only earth.

In the burial urn were the partly cremated bones of a male, described by J. L. Angel as about 34 years old; with these remains were also two small bone rings (BI 641). The jar, above the bones, had filled to about half its height with silt which had sifted through the packing into the grave.

From the pyre-sweepings there were further recovered two fragmentary vases, severely burned, and a clay ball; likewise ~~an~~ fragment of an iron pin which had apparently been overlooked when the larger implements were gathered up to be deposited in the grave.

Oinochoe (P 20183).

Globular pyxis with lid (P 20182): part of the lid from a filling of the later sixth century below the floor of House G.

Clay ball (MC 802).

Iron pin, rectangular in section (IL 1067).

The vases from this burial are decorated in a style transitional between Protogeometric and Geometric. The grave is thus contemporary with the burial found in 1948, and may be dated to about 900 B.C.

A later burial, the pithos burial of a child (OO: Grave 2) was found about two meters to the northwest of Grave 3. The grave cutting is a roughly rectangular pit, 1.30 x 1.0 m., its depth varying from 0.70 to 1.05 m. The floor of the pit had been shaped somewhat in conformity with the burial urn, a large undecorated pithos (P 20088: Height 0.80 m; diam. 0.52 m.) which lay on its side, the mouth, towards the east, resting slightly higher than the foot. The mouth of the jar had been closed with a flat unworked stone (0.25 x 0.37 x 0.024 m.) which had settled a bit lower than the rim of the jar and tilted slightly away from it. Upright against the neck of the pithos stood a coarse round-mouthed pitcher (P 20087) its mouth likewise closed by an irregularly shaped field stone and its walls blackened from household use. The pitcher contained only earth. A rather loose stone packing was found around the lower part of the pithos, extending no more than half way up its sides; above this the pit contained only soft earth.

The pithos itself was about half filled with earth. In it were found the unburnt bones of an infant slightly under one year old (J.L. Angel), and the grave offerings consisting of eight small vases, at least three of them miniatures, and some small fragments of jewelry of lead and silver alloy (J 118). The vases are as follows:

Miniature jug: P 20079	Skyphos : P 20083
Small squat lekythos: P 20080	Bowl with ribbon handles: P 20084
Miniature skyphos: P 20081	High-rimmed bowl: P 20085
Miniature kantharos: P 20082	Small oinochoe: P 20086

The finest and perhaps the earliest of these pieces is the high-rimmed bowl, on the rim of which are two metopes, front and back, centred between the handles on the bowl. In each is a fat goose with two short legs and a long thin neck growing out of the body in a broad S-curve. The body is delicately scored and the neck only slightly thickened to indicate a silhouette head ending in a long thin beak.

The pithos burial is thus at least 150 years later than the two cremation burials found in the same area, for it belongs at the earliest to the beginning of the Late Geometric period. If, as seems likely, these burials formed part of a family plot, other graves belonging to the intervening years might be expected close by. Sherds belonging to all periods of the Geometric style were in fact abundant in the area, especially toward the south. Some of these came from unusually large and elaborate vases, such as are more commonly associated with funerary than with domestic use. Several cuttings found in the bedrock, bearing no relation to the later deposits which had filled them, may once have held some of the burials from which these pottery fragments came. A rim fragment, from an amphora, decorated with plastic snakes of a kind associated exclusively with graves, suggests that the cemetery continued to be used through the end of the Geometric period, and possibly longer since the earliest remains of buildings in the area belong to the last years of the sixth century.

Industrial Establishments of the Later Sixth Century

Some time in the middle of the sixth century some of the more prominent irregularities in the bedrock, which ^{here} ~~in this area~~ slopes rapidly down towards the west, were filled in with a deposit of gravel over much of the southern part of the area. Minor accommodations presumably in connection with individual buildings were effected with less substantial fills of the same time. At least five walls may be associated with later sixth century constructions; these are described below.

House G and related: About 3 m. east of the east wall of the Great Drain lay two walls meeting at right angles in a well bonded corner, pointed due west. Both are constructed of rubble masonry carefully laid with a more or less regular western face. The east wing is 1.70 m. long, 0.45 m. wide and appears to be preserved to its full height, 0.28 m. on the east, where it rests upon bedrock, dropping to 0.48 m. at the west corner above the ^{gravel} kalikfia fill. The southwest wall is 5.80 m. long, from 0.25 to 0.45 m. wide, and has a maximum preserved height of 0.58 m. It likewise rests upon ^{gravel} kalikfia and again in the extreme south upon bedrock. Here a second corner and stones possibly belonging to a return to the east were found. To the east, within the angle of the walls, no built floor was found, but its level nearly equal to the height of the northeast wall is given by the plateau cut in bedrock ca. 1.50 m. east of the corner. At the beginning of the fifth century, the ground level outside the house was raised to within 0.05 m. of the top of the walls, and a firm gravelly surfacing laid. Along the northeast face of the wall a length of cover tile, concave side up and sloping towards the Great Drain was set into this gravel surface. A similar cover tile resting in a shallow channel cut into the higher bedrock to the east forms, with this tile, part of a small drainage system belonging to the last years of the house. Above this and extending over the entire house area was found a destruction layer contained ⁱⁿ many small stones and broken roof-tiles from the house. The pottery in this layer suggested a date of about 480 B.C. for this destruction which may have come possibly as a part of the Persian devastation of Athens at this time.

Further east two walls contemporary with those of House G were partly cleared. One is parallel to the southeast wall at a distance of 3 m. from it; the second, extending to the west, abuts against the first at nearly right angles but is not bonded to it. Both are of carefully set rubble resting upon a stone footing. The longer wall, running north and south, was cut through on the north by a Hellenistic cistern, from which it runs 3.80 m. before it disappears into the unexcavated area to the south.^{east} The wall running east and west is preserved for 1.60 m., until it is cut off by a Byzantine wall. Both walls are 0.30 m. high and 0.45 m. wide. Just east of the north-south wall and probably belonging to the same structure a rectangular pit, 2.70 m. long and of undetermined width and depth was partially cleared. Numerous fragments from bronze-casting moulds suggest its identification as a foundry pit. The floor around these walls and about the mouth of the pit was at about the same level, 0.14 m. below the top of the walls. The pottery below the floors and beneath the footing stones belonged, like that from the gravel fill, to the second half of the sixth century. The fill which overlies the walls and fills the foundry pit belongs to the first decades of the fifth century.

South of Grave 1 an isolated stretch of wall running east and west was cut through by a late fifth century rubbish pit at the west and by Byzantine filling at the east. Like the other walls to the north and east it rested upon gravel and was overlaid by destruction debris of the early fifth century. The walls cannot at present be grouped to form buildings. All were constructed in a similar

way and, to judge from the associated fillings, at about the same time, namely during the second half of the sixth century. None survived the Persian sack. From the frequent occurrence of stone chips, slag and bronze fragments it appears probable that they formed parts of buildings at least partly industrial in function.

Fifth Century Remains

House of the Clay Floor and related: In the decades following the Persian wars, a fresh floor of hard white clay was laid over the isolated wall to the south and bordering it, along its southern edge, a new and more substantial drainage channel was constructed, perhaps in replacement of the little open cover-tile drain seen north of House G. Flush with the floor, two long porous blocks with a rectangular trough 12 x 17 cm. cut into their upper faces were placed end to end and the joints sealed with lead. On the west end, cylindrical terracotta pipes sloping toward the Great Drain were set into a trench lined with stones. The first pipe was carefully leaded into the open end of the rectangular trough. The drain, like the floor, probably belongs to the middle years of the fifth century. The duration of its use is not so clear, but it probably did not outlive the house of the clay floor, which is covered with burnt layers containing pottery belonging to the last years of the fifth century.

On the higher ground to the east, and slightly to the north, an eastward extension of the terracotta drain may be followed for ca. 1.50m. before it is lost in the unexcavated area. The construction is similar to that west of the porous trough: cylindrical pipes set into a trench ca. 0.45 m. wide, the trench lined with stones and ~~the~~^{the} ~~top~~^{upper surface of the pipes} covered over with large wall-fragments from storage amphorae.

There has not yet been sufficient excavation in the area to determine the physical relationship of the drain to the walls in the area; from the pottery it appears to be contemporary with the poros trough to the west, and a cutting at the east end of the poros channel provides for a pipe entering from a higher level to the northeast.

A rubbish pit, probably belonging to the house of the clay floor, contained many burnt animal bones (boar, including tusks), some nearly complete vases, several of them miniature, an unfinished alabastron of alabaster, and slag and fragments of bronze. A well, just north of the floor and cut down from a level about equal to that of the floor was cleared to a depth of 1.35 m. It contained large storage amphorae, smaller vases including the head-vase noted below, and much industrial debris - marble and limestone chips in quantity, ~~and~~ large chunks of slag and bronze fragments. Floor, well, rubbish pit and drain appear to have passed out of use at the end of the fifth century, perhaps due to a purely local catastrophe or perhaps as a part of the widespread civil unrest at this time.

A short-lived east-west wall was partially cleared, roughly parallel with the east-west wall of the foundry group. This rested upon the south corner of House G and was covered over with mid-fifth century drain fill. A scrap of floor probably to be associated with this wall, 0.2 m. below it, was cut through by the drain trench. A longer wall on the extreme eastern limit of the area explored extends down at least 0.90 m. into the foundry pit fill. A floor belonging to the later fifth century may belong with it and may be associated with the terracotta drain. ^{The date of the wall itself} ~~Its dating is~~ uncertain; it is later than the foundry pit, but pre-Hellenistic.

The character of the buildings to which these remains belonged is mainly suggested by the industrial debris associated with them: iron slag, bronze fragments and marble and limestone chips. But the presence of excellent pottery and table ware, loom-weights and spindle-whorls, as well as of kitchen wares showing signs of use suggests that the buildings were lived in as well as worked in.

Fourth Century Pit

Cut into the bedrock above Grave 2 was a rectangular pit ca. 1.60 x 0.60 m. x 2.30 m. deep from which at the level of its floor a channel ca. 0.90 m. high and 1.30 m. long slopes slightly downward toward the south. The pit contained many fragments of storage amphorae and of black glazed wares of the third quarter of the fourth century. The walls of the pit were never regularized and the channel was only roughly blocked out; a rough hollow at floor level in the blank face of the channel seems to mark the last stroke of the pick before the project was abandoned. The pit may have been intended to form a part of some hydraulic system, but there are no precise indications as to its intended function or as to why work on it was abandoned.

Hellenistic Cistern

Just above Grave 3 and overlapping its eastern limits for about 0.30 m. was an unfinished cistern which was cleared to a depth of 1.25 m. Two sets of crudely cut hand-holds, beginning 0.20 m. from the present mouth in bedrock were found. The cistern appears to have been cut down originally from a higher level through the north-south wall of the foundry pit group. It was clearly never finished,

the walls being unsmoothed and waterproof stucco never having been applied. It contained many coarse amphora fragments, roof-tiles and fragments of blue wall stucco with plaster backing, as well as Hellenistic pottery covering a wide range of time. The latest fragments, one sherd each of gray ware and of Arretine, suggest that the cistern was abandoned at the very end of the Hellenistic period. The house debris found in it suggest destruction in the area, perhaps to be connected with the entry of Sulla's troops into Athens.

The Roman period is represented in our area by a single scrap of flooring resting on the Hellenistic level above the foundry walls, and by a very few sherds.

Great Drain Area

In the extreme north and extreme south of the area were found two stretches of a heavy north-south wall running parallel to the east wall of the Great Drain and 1.50 to 2.m. east of it. Only a single course is preserved, a double or triple file of large stones, varying in width from 0.80 to 0.85 m. The north section, 2.10 m. long, rests directly on bedrock. A cutting 1.m. wide in the higher bedrock just south of the wall continues its line for another 2.20 m. South of Grave 1, along the west edge of the house of the clay floor, the wall is again preserved, running 3.30 m. south, into the unexcavated area. Here it rested on more than a meter of earth fills, the latest of which was the Persian destruction debris which extended under the house of the clay floor. At the extreme south limit of the excavation the wall was interrupted by the terracotta water pipes

west of the poros channel, above which a bridge of smaller stones (one in situ) continued the heavy wall. This stretch must have been built during the middle years of the fifth century, at a time when the drain was still respected, unless in fact that two constructions were building^t at the same time. The deposits over the wall and the surface layer immediately to the west of it toward the Great Drain contained both fifth century and Hellenistic pottery. Although the evidence for the dating of the northern stretch of the wall is less abundant it seems generally to agree with that for the south.

A series of superimposed firm gravelly road stroses, five in the north and four in the south, were cut through by the heavy wall and by blocks of the Great Drain wall. Most of their width appears to have lain west of the heavy wall, probably extending over into the Great Drain. The earliest of these road stroses belongs to the late sixth century; above the latest were fifth century and Hellenistic sherds. After the construction of the east wall of the Great Drain, the road could scarcely have retained enough width to have remained usable.

Some undisturbed filling behind the Great Drain wall was found to the north. Three groups of medium sized field stones are probably remnants of the original packing behind the large squared blocks fronting the Drain. Among them were sherds of the late fifth century. Just north of Grave 1 the fill in the cuttings in bed-rock made to accomodate the large blocks of the Drain wall contained sherds of the late fifth century. Blocks probably belonging to later repairs to the Drain were found, but could not be closely dated.

VARIOUS FINDS

In addition to the vases, weapons, etc. recovered from the Geometric graves four vases from later periods may be noted.

Just west of House G were found sherds of a fine red-figured oinochoe of the late archaic period which has been attributed to the Pan painter (P 20076). The decoration shows a single figure, a flying Nike holding in one hand a branch wound with a long fillet and in the other an oinochoe.

From the same fill came a fragmentary trefoil-mouthed oinochoe of finely polished pinkish buff clay upon the shoulder of which is painted in black glaze the letters Δ Ε (P 20234). The inscription suggests that the jug was intended for some official use. The placing of the two letters indicates that there would have been space for the full

From the Persian destruction fill under the house of the clay floor came five wall fragments from a calyx-krater (P 20244) which has been assigned to the Kleophrades painter. Of the two figured fragments one preserves most of the head of an elderly male figure with part of his sceptre or staff. His hair, beard and moustache are rendered in fine wavy lines in white and about his head is a double-stranded purple fillet. The second shows the right arm and much of the right side of a youth wearing a sleeved chiton and short cloak.

A fragment from a head vase (P 20253) came from the late fifth century well associated with the house of the clay floor. It preserves most of the face and neck of a woman, with part of her wreath and necklace. The closest parallels for this piece appear to be in Beazley's Group W (J.H.S. 49, 1929, pp. 74-75), especially the mug with an idealized female head, British Museum 790 (C.V.A., British Museum, III Ia, Pl. 37, 5a² Great Britain, Pl. 230.5), which Beazley dates to around 400 B.C. Much thick matt white paint remains on our piece, and some traces of black glaze used as an adhesive both for the two parts of the mould and for the raised dots of the necklace.

inscription, ΔΕΜΟΣΙΟΝ.

ANCIENT STREET NORTH OF THE POROS BUILDING

Section 00: Excavation Summary
Oct. 3 - Nov. 9, 1949

Notebooks: vols. XVIII and XX
Pottery storage containers,

510-616 - *Six plans in pocket of vol. XVII*

Limited excavations were carried out in the fall of 1949 in the ancient street north of the 00 Poros Building (5.1/2 weeks, 8 to 10 workmen). The walls to either side of the street were exposed, much of the later fill removed and test cuts made in several places to establish the chronology and levels. For the first 20 meters east of the Great Drain, the street thus was cleared to a point where the architect could measure and record the late walls. This has now been done. The plan was finished in January. Some of these later walls can now be destroyed, whenever money and time are available, and the early levels directly north of the Building properly investigated.

= Piraeus St.
(R.S.Y.)

cf. 00 1948
excavation
summary

This east west street, passing south of the Agora along the lower north slope of the Areopagus, continuing west to the Piraeus Gate, has been a main artery for Athenian traffic, at least from the fifth century B.C. to the present day. Hard road metal of the early fifth century was found about 5.1/2 m. below the twentieth century level of modern Asteroskopeion Street. From

the Great Drain in the bottom of the valley between the Areopagus and Hill of the Nymphs the street slopes gradually up to the east onto the Northwest spur of the Areopagus. In late Hellenistic times there was a rise of about ~~one~~^{two} meters in a length of 36 meters.

From the level at the Great Drain Bridge of 61.80 m. above sea level, to the late Hellenistic road metal cleared at the far east, just south of section Stigma, in 1948, at a level of 63.81. Approximately the same slope is established for the third and fourth centuries A.D., by the Poros Water Channel, with a rise of 62 cm. in a length of ca. 17 m., (bottom of the channel in the isolated eastern block, 63.18, and the bottom of the easternmost of the three blocks by the Great Drain at 62.56.)

See sections
vol. VI, p. 1150,
E-W, XX, p. 3914,
N.S.

Through the centuries there were four major changes

This is an oversimplification of the evidence found at the western end near the Great Drain: See gradual accumulations recorded on pages 3523, 3565, with ca. 50 cm. of Hellenistic accumulation and another 50 cm. during the 1st and 2nd centuries A.D. At the far east no evidence for the stretch of late Roman, Byzantine and Turkish periods.

in street levels, apart from the normal very thin accumulation of road metal from year to year:

a. At the beginning of the fourth century B.C. when the Great Drain was built, and the street carried across it on a bridge, whose surface was about a meter above that of the fifth century road metal.

b. In the third or fourth century A.D. when the Poros Water Channel block was carried across the Great Drain above not on the bridge with its top surface, and

so road level associated with it, 65 cm. above the bridge. The Great Drain below was no longer kept properly cleared, so that the bridge level which had kept the street here almost constant from fourth century B.C. to the first A.D., lost its significance, and the street surface thus was permitted to rise corresponding to the rise in levels to the north and south.

c. During the fifth and sixth centuries, the street surface rose another 80-90 cm., to a point about 1.50 m. above the bridge. This level, established in the latest Roman period, seems to have remained constant throughout Byzantine and Turkish times.

d. The last and biggest rise in levels 2.50 to 3.00 m. was probably in the early 19th century, when Asteroskopeion street was carried across the valley at a relatively even level.

Turkish
Plateia of
17th 18th c.
IX pp.1704,
1731, XVIII,
p. 3426.

Width and Direction of Street

Sections
vol. XX,
pp.3915,3865

XVIII, XX
West Cut A,
pp.3563,3865

Big hole :
vol. XVIII
pp.3534-5

At the west end near the Great Drain at the beginning of the fourth century B.C., the street was about 8 m. wide corresponding to the bridge (8.60 wide). Earlier road metal exposed just north of NW room of Poros Building and at bottom of a hole of late disturbance further north and the lines of the buildings to north and south (fourth century house walls, house E at north with no trace of earlier walls intruding into street area, and the Poros building at south) suggest that the bridge was built to fit a pre-existing wide street area.

Approximately the same width is found some 16 to 18 m. further east, with the south side established by the Poros Building Annex north wall, and its successor a meter further north, and the north side by a limestone wall partially exposed under the Byzantine retaining wall and its late Roman predecessor. No evidence for the date of this scrap of wall has been found; further west however the north wall of the fourth century house turns to align with this bit and so I feel safe in using it as evidence for the approximate north side of the street in the fourth century.

ca. 9.00 m.
from Annex
North Wall,
7.1/2 from its
successor.

For the first six meters east of the Great Drain the street runs slightly south of east not perpendicular to the Bridge (the bridge is set at an angle to connect the

southern branch of the Great Drain, aligned with the Poros Building west wall, with the northern continuation which falls on the line of the Street of the Marble Workers). The street then turns slightly north and continues almost due east, at approximately the same width (see above). It continues in this same line at least to the eastern edge of OO, some 42 m. east of the Great Drain, where a bit of the early Roman Bath wall, a classical or Hellenistic limestone wall, and the Stigma stone water channel (Hellenistic) are on the same orientation. No trace of the northern side of this wide street, which would fall in section stigma has been found at the east. # On the evidence so far available i.e. in

Firm road metal was found only south of the stone water channel.

the twenty meters east of the bridge, there is no trace of a fork in the road, with a northern branch leading behind the Fountain House and the South Stoa, and a southern one up the South slope of the Areopagus. This may lie under the still unexcavated stub of Asteroskopeion street or in the wastes of Stigma. It seems possible, however, that our street continued straight in its double width to Areopagus Street (the north south street from the Agora by the west end of the Middle Stoa to the west slope of the Areopagus).

For the twenty meters east of the Great Drain (area of this fall's excavation), the street preserved its full width of ca. 8 m. until well on in the Roman period, aside from a slight and temporary intrusion of the marble and metal workers in the fourth century just north of Northwest room of Poros Building (see below). When the middle Roman House, (latest period of House F,) was built perhaps in 2nd c. A.D., its north wall, wall D, set at right angles to the Bridge against its south end, straightened the jog in the south side of the street and carried a straight line east for 20 m.; but in itself not reducing the width appreciably. The only encroachment from the north, found in any period, is a short wall, wall G, 3.1/2 m. long, which projects some two meters into the street. It was in use in the third century. These two walls reduced the width of the middle section to ca. 5.80 m. In the late Roman period the north wall (wall E) of the rebuilt Roman house at the south was set 2.1/2 to 3 m. further north. Wall G, the intrusion from the north, may have passed out of use by this time (it clearly had by latest Roman times); if not, the width was reduced to 3 m.

In the 6th or 7th c. A.D., with the late rebuilding of the bath to the East, its north wall was pushed still further north, wall F, and its western continuation, a shallow bedded yard wall merged with E and they turned to cross the Bridge on the line used by the third century

Bath Drain, thus reducing the width at the crossing to the northern 3.1/2 m. Certainly by this time wall G had passed out of use, and the original north side of the street reestablished, (the line still preserved in the Byzantine and ~~Turkish~~ retaining wall~~s~~). A late Roman tile floor at the eastern edge of the section suggests similar encroachment from the south there too. It was this narrow northern half, i.e. the street of the latest Roman period on which Turkish fill rested and above which the modern street passed.

p. 3915

STREET DRAINS AND WATER CHANNEL

Drains earlier than the Great Drain

A small stone-built drain set beside the original north wall of the Poros Building, by the northwest corner, and the Poros Building corridor drain which curves sharply to the west a bit north of the first, both leading towards the Great Drain, clearly indicate that the Great Drain walls here at the Bridge were built on an already established line of drainage. These drains themselves will be discussed with the building.

Fourth century and Hellenistic Drains

pp. 2578-79 When the Great Drain was built in the early fourth century, provision was made for two main street drains leading in from the east. The wide opening in the original Drain Wall is the only evidence for the Northern one. At present the early Roman elliptical street drain leads into it from the southeast. The present opening for the southern street drain is probably an early Hellenistic rebuilding of an original fourth century opening. Traces of the original line of this southern street drain are perhaps found some 6 meters east of the Great Drain in a trench leading to an earlier drain below the Bath Drain of the third century A.D. The course of the Hellenistic

pp. 3894-99

pp.3860-63

XX pp.3894-99 southern street drain can be charted with considerable probability for some 42 m. from the eastern edge of the section to the Great Drain. At the east end it exists in the Stigma Stone Drain (Stigma, IV , pp.686) and its line parallels the south side of the street. The drain continues west in a straight line for some 32 meters then turns slightly north (corresponding to the shift in the street line near the Drain) to enter the Great Drain through the southern opening.

Roman Drains

In the early Roman period, probably contemporary with the Augustan repairs to the Great Drain Bridge, there were considerable readjustments, and only one street drain, the Roman elliptical tile Street drain, was used. In the eastern and central portions this was a rebuilding and repair of the Hellenistic southern drain; at the west about 6 m. from the Great Drain, the elliptical tiles curve sharply to the northwest, and enter the great drain wall through the northern rather than the southern entrance. The width of the stone built Hellenistic southern drain (30 cm. wide at a point 2.20 in from Great Drain) was too narrow to take the elliptical tiles. Perhaps the workers found the longer curved line easier than a rebuilding of the original line. Three man holes leading to this drain have been located; all were reused later but presumably

Sketch plan
p. 3541
NB summary
3546-50

were originally built for the elliptical tile drain. Whether the original northern street drain continued in use until this early Roman rebuilding we do not know. We have nowhere dug deep enough to find its probable line east of the Great Drain. The small subsidiary drains of the Roman period all flow south across its line towards the elliptical drain.

In the third century A.D., probably second half, XVIII, pp.3436ff. the Drain from the Roman Bath, another large double elliptical tile drain was in at a higher level, high enough to carry across the Bridge, a meter to a meter and a half south of the Street drain. In its second period (5th century?) it clearly carried across the Great Drain bridge, and it probably did in the third century. Note that the drain from the earlier pre-Herulian Bath, apparently carried north into the Roman Street Drain.

The Roman Street Drain probably past out of use at this time, but the manholes entering it were again used in the sixth century, and in the X and XI centuries, and small subsidiary drains in the sixth and seventh centuries poured into them from the south crossing the line of the abandoned bath drain. These manholes were found, repaired or rebuilt, and used as cesspools; the line of the old street drain running into the Great Drain was not recleared.

Manhole # 1
1677
Manhole # 2
3498
Manhole # 3
3497

Roman Water Channel

pp.3430-35

In the late third century A.D., probably contemporary with wall G and the Bath Drain, a porous water channel was carried across the bridge to the west. At the west end above the bridge a long reused porous block is in place (see R.S.Y's manuscript). The two joining blocks to the east, shorter battered ones (ca. 1.30x0.65 wide x 0.45 high) were found in OO, and another block of this same series was found in place 17 meters further east. The line of the missing stretch was marked by the south face of wall G and by a break in the firm road strokes further the east.

MISCELLANEOUS

Byzantine and Latest Roman Walls along North Side of Street

see III and OO
1948
Summaries

pp.3421 ff.
3820 ff.
Pictures
p. 3825

In the central and eastern areas we found the continuation of the badly tumbled Byzantine retaining wall which carried across the north side of the Great Drain Bridge. Here, as at the west, it lay above the line of earlier walls, and so with them turning slightly to the north. Only the rubble foundations ca. 50 cm. wide were preserved here; scattered pieces of large breccia blocks in the tumble at the north show that large blocks had been used in the upper part. The wall fell or was destroyed in the 11th or 12th century. Beneath it there are two earlier walls: the southern one probably of the latest Roman period and apparently associated

with some of the concrete construction at its west end, i.e. a square pier and wall foundations returning to the north, and the northern, slightly lower one, of limestone, mentioned above as evidence of the north side of the street. To the north early Byzantine fill covered the face of the limestone wall and continues lower. We did not finish clearing this but stopped at an arbitrary point some 50 cm. below the Augustan street level.

Well at 67/IE : Byzantine Fill, Late Roman Construction

XVIII
pp. 3474

Set against the north face of the Retaining wall, probably originally associated with the late Roman wall and pier, ca. 14 m. east of Great Drain, about half of a Poros well head remained in situ. In 1948 we cleared some of the top fill. Proceeding this fall we found well tiles in place 2.25 below the well head, and water in abundance at a depth of 7.50 m. We were unable to lower the water, October, so stopped work at that point. We covered the well, but did not refill it. Perhaps it could be dug in a dryer season. The fill was consistent early Byzantine, brown glaze. The stones and marbles found in it are perhaps of greater interest than the pottery. An archaic limestone architectural block, (A 1372 - OO 669), probably from the fountain house was found in the upper fill in 1948. This year a small marble statuette and an unfinished relief fragment, OO 1364-1365 were found. The only other catalogued object is an early Byzantine glazed bowl (OO 1363).

Stray Finds

Manhole # 2
at 65/KA
XVII I
pp.3500-3501

The only find worthy of special mention is a fragment of a small statue of Pentelic marble (S 1431 - OO 1347) found under early Byzantine fill near the bottom of a manhole to the Roman street Drain (about 11 m. east of Great Drain, 4 m. north of Poros Bldg). It is of a standing female figure, about half life size, preserved from waist to knee. She wears a Doric chiton, belted on the outside, with the overfold hanging low at the sides. The drapery at the back is blocked out in simple vertical lines. The break at the top is sharp and unworn, that at the bottom much worn and weathered. The back and especially the right side also show signs of weathering. The front looks fresh and has a somewhat polished surface. It is a good fifth century type somewhat reminiscent of the Hephaisteion sculpture, although the drapery is a little stiffer.

See supplementary notes on Street and Drain for further details on street levels and on the street area as left in November 1949.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES ON STREET AND DRAINS

Section 00

Sections:

VI, p. 1150
XX p. 3914

Sketch plan
end of vol.
XVIII

The street was much cut up by drains and later walls and a more detailed description of what was found and what was left in the 20 meters east of the Drain may be useful.

North Side of Street

XVIII,
pp. 3421 ff.

At the east, north of the later bath wall Turkish fill of the seventeenth century rested on and in some places below the late Roman street level and, except for a narrow strip at the south, sixth or seventh century A.D. fill rested on the early Roman street level (shown in blue on pp. 1150, 3413). This level was broken by a north south trench to a terracotta rectangular drain, # 19, headed towards the Roman Street drain, but blocked by the latest version of the Bath Wall (wall F). In a strip at the south we cleared four layers of Roman street accumulation off of the Augustan level.

XX, p.3820

XVIII,
p.3494-95
XX, p.3828
Containers
558-563

This stretch of Augustan street level is cut at the west by a wide trench, cleared in 1948, through which at least three terracotta rectangular drains lead from north side of street towards the line of the Roman Street Drain at the south. The easternmost one 7b, was apparently in

IX, p.1605

XVIII,
pp.3493-4

use in the 6th or 7th centuries A.D. and perhaps lead to the rebuilt manhole. The other two, 7 and 7a are probably earlier.

Sketch plan
XVIII, p. 3541

pp. 3544-45

Immediately west of this trench patches of the firm Augustan road level were found along the north side, through which two more drains, 8 and 14, leading south from under wall G, were set. Between this firm road fill at the north and wall E, we stopped at a level roughly corresponding to the Augustan one, but at no very convincing strata. Further work is impractical until the later walls can be removed.

XVIII,
pp. 3531 ff.
p. 3534
plan p. 3541
picture
p. 3543

Continuing west, there is a great rectangular hole, ca. 2 m. square, in which late fill rested on very hard street metal, at a level appropriate for the fifth century B.C. a meter below the level of the Bridge. Note that two small holes in this lower level were refilled. Manhole 3, repaired in the sixth century A.D. intrudes into the south-east corner of the hole, and the Roman elliptical street drain is exposed at the southwest corner. The pottery found here was mainly of the third century A.D., with a few strays however as late as the sixth. Perhaps these are to be associated with the Manhole. I have no explanation to offer for this hole: it seems too big to be associated with the rebuilding of the manhole, too late to be associated with any of the Street Drains.

Between the Big Hole and the Great Drain we removed only late fill, resting on patches of firm road metal flush

XX, p.3911

with the Bridge. Note however two breaks in this road surface which we have refilled without clearing to bottom: a bean shaped break from which we cleared some fill in 1948, obviously a hole through to the elliptical tile street drain, and a shallow circular hole just to southwest about which I know nothing.

XVIII, p.3523;
XX, pp.3846-48
Sections:
XVIII, p.3523
XX, p.3865
XX, p.3914

Between the big hole and the Byzantine retaining wall to the north which overlies the south wall of house E, fourth century B.C., (West End North Cut B) we found seven road stroses between a cobbled paving used with the Poros Water Channel in the third and fourth centuries A.D. and the level of the bridge about a meter lower. Late Hellenistic fill rested on this lower strosis (green on p.3523) and the early Roman level was found about 50 cm. above it. A small rectangular terracotta drain 15a of the early Roman period apparently lead west, and a second perhaps replacing the former 15b dropped steeply to the south along the edge of the Big Hole.

pp.3526-29
picture
p. 3527

South Side of Street, North of Poros Building

North of the Poros Building along south side of Street we investigated the area between the Bath Drain and the Roman wall D.

At the east (i.e. the area to the north of the Poros Building Annex wall and above the earlier north south wall or walls) we cleared several layers of Hellenistic fill and one of the late fourth century off of a very good road

p. 3563
Storage
containers
606-612

strosis sloping slightly to the west. This is about the same level as the doorsill in the limestone wall exposed to the south under Roman Wall D. Note that a small drain trench in the Hellenistic level is parallel to the limestone wall rather than to the Roman wall (shown incorrectly on architect's plan). Wall D must be removed (and now that the plan is drawn, Jan. 1950, can be) before we can dig lower here.

Further west, north of northwest room of Poros Building, separated however from the north wall of the building by the plundered trench of Roman wall D, a narrow strip of road fill was preserved. Here we found 15 thin layers of road fill, a regular accumulation from the middle of the fifth century B.C. to the third A.D. level, ca. 1.60 m. above. The level at which we stopped, some 30 to 40 cm. above the original floor in the Northwest room, is about the same as the outside level found further east associated with the Annex North Wall, and is probably the level associated with the first period of the Poros Building Corridor Drain.

Most of the layers were gravelly stony typical road fills; some however were so smooth as to suggest that the area was at times used as a plateia or yard rather than a street. This seems to have been true in the fourth century, for a hard packed marble dust and chip level was found, which suggests that the marble workers had intruded and were working here. Similarly just north of the east wall of Northwest Room, we found an irregular break in a very firm fourth

South Cut A
XVIII
pp.3560-84
XX pp.3860-75

Sections:
p. 3565,
p. 3914
Containers
582-605

XX, p.3875
(fill 13 at
west E 598)

XVIII,
pp. 3583-4

century street surface, filled with broken stucco and fragments of moulds from metal working, some of which were imbedded in the ground as though used on the spot. The sherds with these date from the middle or second half of the fourth century. Three much worn boulders partially covered the mould fragments (we removed one of them), put in perhaps to fill the soft spot made by the metal workers. Conceivably they covered a drain line (no clear trace found) connecting the Poros Building corridor drain, in one of its later manifestations, directly with the Southern Street Drain.

B 603
T 604

Picture
XX, p.3861
XVIII, p.3581
Covered by
layer 12
(E 593)
context
early 4th?

We left a wide martyr of level 8 (Hellenistic level) in the centre of the area. Our excavation to the east and west however clearly established the line of the Poros Building Corridor Drain, as curving sharply to the northwest and pouring into the predecessor of the Great Drain about 1.1/2 m. north of the NW corner of the building. Here it is partially blocked by one of the backers of the Great Drain Wall, which though somewhat joggled out of place, with its top surface tipped forward, is probably part of the original drain wall.

XX p.3883

Great Drain Wall and opening for Southern Street Drain

The early Hellenistic street level, level 8, did not carry west to the Great Drain Wall. The top course, and so inevitably the cover slabs, are missing; a Byzantine pit rested on the front blocks of the next course. Much of the

XVIII, p.3570
XX, p.3870-71
Containers:
B 575
B 576

wall here has been rebuilt or repaired. Behind the drain wall we found an irregular hole with many pieces of broken poros, about size of man's fist rather than proper working chips. The sherds found with them suggest that the fill was thrown in in the early third century. The corner of the block used as backer for the Great Drain, mentioned above, was covered with fill of about the same date.

I would like to associate both these fills with the construction of the Hellenistic southern (poros built) street drain, whose entrance in the Drain wall below is just to the north of the hole with poros bits.

XX, pp3894-95

The Hellenistic Drain enters the Great Drain wall above the bottom course in an opening 55 to 35 cm. wide, 1.10 high. The bottom course limestone block however is 90 cm. long, only the northern part used in the present opening, and is flanked by two yellow ^{conglomerate} ~~poros~~ blocks, 1.15 to 1.20 long, almost certainly part of the original Drain wall. The north end of the southern one is in line with the north end of the tipped backer above. It seems possible that this line marks the south side of the original southern street drain. The south side of the drain trench found further east seems to meet the Great Drain at just this point. The original entrance thus would be 2 m. north of the south end of the bridge, in a position corresponding exactly to the northern street Drain, 2 m. south of the north end. Note that the backer, assigned to the original drain wall, seems to be in line with the southern part of the Great Drain, rather than with the bridge.