

SECTION V

Season of 1939

During the 1939 campaign several wells were dug that had been discovered but left unfinished or undug in 1938.

In the southwest quarter of the section a great hole ("at 33/Z") which had been left half finished at the end of the 1938 season was completed. In it were a Turkish pit, a Turkish well, a Roman water channel, a Greek well and a proto-Attic well. All were so closely grouped together and the bedrock around and between them was so soft and loose, that it was impossible to dig them separately. The Roman water channel, a solid affair built of stones and cement and large enough for a man to stand almost upright in it cuts across the west side of the hole from north to south. It is set in a deep trench and its bottom is some 4.00 m. below the surface of bedrock.

Under the Roman water channel we found the bottom metre and a half of the proto-Attic well. All its upper part was cut away by the Roman water channel and some of its eastern part was cut by the Greek well. From it we recovered several boxes of late Geometric and proto-Attic sherds.

The Greek well was partially cut away by the Roman water channel. Last season it had given us quite a few nice sherds of the late sixth and early fifth centuries B.C. Continuing in it this year we reached its bottom at a depth of 13.70 metres. It produced absolutely nothing, however, in its lower part.

In the Turkish well we reached a depth of over 10.00 m. Then the sides collapsed for the umpteenth time and we decided to abandon it.

The Turkish pit had been finished last year.

In the tiled Roman well at 18/H, whose mouth had been discovered in 1938, the fill divided itself into three periods. At the very bottom, i.e. from about 21.50 to 22.00 m. was a little fill of the late third century A.D. from <sup>which</sup> came two bronze pitchers (B 666-7; V 859-60); two plastic lamps, one representing a winged figure carrying a mask (L 3712; V 908), the other a bear (L 3713, V 909); and a number of ordinary lamps and vases. Above this were about five metres of fill of the late fourth and fifth centuries A.D., and the brightly colored terracotta masks (T 1985-7; V 901-3) from which came the large marble mask (S 1144; V 858), along with a great deal of pottery and a few lamps. The seated terracotta figure (T 1989; V 929), which was found in the dump, probably also comes from this fill. Between about 11.50 and 16.50 metres the pottery, though of late Roman type, occasionally has splashes of brown glaze of Byzantine type which suggests a very late date for this fill, perhaps ninth or tenth century A.D. Two early Byzantine brown glazed sherds were found in the upper part of the well.

The tiled Roman well at 14/B, whose mouth had also been discovered in 1938, was found to have been dug to a depth of about 21 metres in the nineteenth century. Below this, however, there were seven metres of undisturbed early Roman filling of the late first to early second centuries A.D. Among the finds may be noted two sigillata fragments stamped L·GEL and ·TSAL (P 15,323-4; V 992-3); a group of plain pitchers with their owners' names scratched on them, among which appear the unique foreign-sounding names, Mazathos (P 15,302; V 966 and P 15,305; V 970) and Patikemon (P 15,304; V 969); two bronze dikast's ballots (B 698-9; V 965 and 1002); a glass bottle with tall neck, squat conical body and flat bottom (G 204; V 968), and other glass fragments; some lamps; and many vases.