

THREE CISTERN SYSTEMS ON THE KOLONOS AGORAIOS

(PLATES 50–62)

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ΑΡΙΣΤΟΝ ΜΕΝ ΥΔΩΡ could have been the motto of the builder and users of the large Hellenistic Building on the Kolonos Agoraios, just north of the Hephaisteion.¹ Two cistern systems served the building, one located at its southwest corner (the Egyptian Cistern), the other along its northern side (Group C). A third system, the Cave, served another, earlier structure, probably a private house, which was apparently demolished to make way for the Hellenistic Building. The contents of the Cave system, therefore, provide a *terminus post quem* for the construction of the Hellenistic Building.

¹ This structure has generally been referred to as the Hellenistic Building (see Travlos, figs. 31 and 34); for a discussion of its possible identification as an arsenal and a study of its history and construction, see the preceding article, R. L. Pounder, "A Hellenistic Arsenal in Athens," *Hesperia* 52, 1983, pp. 233–256.

Works frequently cited will be abbreviated as follows:

The Athenian Agora

- Agora* III = R. E. Wycherley, *Literary and Epigraphical Testimonia*, Princeton 1957
- Agora* IV = R. H. Howland, *Greek Lamps and their Survivals*, Princeton 1958
- Agora* V = H. S. Robinson, *Pottery of the Roman Period: Chronology*, Princeton 1959
- Agora* X = M. Lang and M. Crosby, *Weights, Measures and Tokens*, Princeton 1964
- Agora* XII = B. A. Sparkes and L. Talcott, *Black and Plain Pottery of the 6th, 5th and 4th Centuries*, Princeton 1970
- Agora* XIV = H. A. Thompson and R. E. Wycherley, *The Agora of Athens*, Princeton 1972
- Agora* XXI = M. Lang, *Graffiti and Dipinti*, Princeton 1976
- Agora* XXII = S. I. Rotroff, *Hellenistic Pottery: Athenian and Imported Moldmade Bowls*, Princeton 1982

Exploration archéologique de Délos

- Délos* XXVII = *L'îlot de la maison des comédiens*, P. Bruneau, ed., Paris 1970
- Kerameikos* XI = I. Scheibler, *Kerameikos*, XI, *Griechische Lampen*, Berlin 1976
- Miller = Stella G. Miller, "Menon's Cistern," *Hesperia* 43, 1974, pp. 194–245
- Svoronos = J. N. Svoronos, *Les monnaies d'Athènes*, Munich 1923–1926
- TCHP* = H. A. Thompson, "Two Centuries of Hellenistic Pottery," *Hesperia* 3, 1934, pp. 311–480
- Thompson, 1937 = H. A. Thompson, "Buildings on the West Side of the Agora," *Hesperia* 6, 1937, pp. 1–226

The following paper offers an attempt to date the material found in these three cistern systems.² Because of its significance both for the dating of the Hellenistic Building and for ceramic chronology in general, more attention has been given to the Cave system. Only a short note has been thought necessary for the northern system, the contents of which were fully published in 1934 by Homer A. Thompson (Group C). Also included is a modest selection of the material from the Egyptian Cistern, which provides evidence for the date of the destruction of the Hellenistic Building.

THE CAVE CISTERN SYSTEM (Deposit H 6:9)

During the earliest years of excavation at the Athenian Agora a two-chambered cistern system was discovered on the shoulder of the Kolonos Agoraios, just east of the northeast corner of the Hellenistic Building, and partly underlying the Annex of the Stoa of Zeus.³ It was first entered through a hole in the collapsing roof of its southern chamber and this, along with its irregular plan, earned it the nickname "The Cave". The system was excavated by Homer Thompson during the seasons of 1931, 1932, and 1934,⁴ and some of its contents have subsequently been published in various volumes of the *Athenian Agora* series and issues of *Hesperia*. Because this material offers valuable evidence for the date of the Hellenistic Building, a detailed study of which appears elsewhere in this volume, it has been gathered together here. Of prime importance is the pottery from the north chamber (upper and lower fills) and from the lower fill of the south chamber for, aside from its significance for the history of the Hellenistic Building, it falls in a controversial period of ceramic chronology: the late 4th and early 3rd centuries B.C. The pottery in the upper fill of the south chamber, dating in the first half of the 2nd century, is very fragmentary but, because it is well dated, a selection has been included here.

The system was composed of two flask-shaped chambers connected by a tunnel *ca.* 3.75 m. long (Fig. 1). The south chamber was the larger, with a depth of 6.35 m. and a maximum diameter of 5.35 m. The north chamber was of the same depth, with a diameter of only 2.30 m. The roof of the south chamber was supported by two piers and a beam; a small column also helped to support the roof of the southern end of the connecting tunnel.⁵ The entire system was coated with waterproof cement.

It was possible to make out traces of the building which the cisterns had served, despite

² I would like to thank T. Leslie Shear, Jr. and Homer A. Thompson for permission to publish this material and for their many helpful comments and suggestions. Alan Walker and John Kroll have offered expertise on numismatic matters. Information about stamped amphora handles I owe to Virginia Grace. W. B. Dinsmoor, Jr. drew a new plan and a section which clarify the relationship of the cisterns to the Hellenistic Building. I am grateful to Abigail Camp, Helen Townsend, and Lynn Grant for the drawings, to Robert K. Vincent, Jr. for taking many of the photographs, and to Kyriaki Moustaki for printing them. Of enormous help, of course, were the facilities of the Agora Excavations and the efforts of the Secretary, Helen Townsend, and the former Secretary, Lucy Krystallis. Research was supported by grants from the Archaeological Institute of America, the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, and the American Council of Learned Societies.

³ Agora grid reference G-H 6; the system has been given the designation H 6:9.

⁴ R. Stillwell, "Architectural Studies," *Hesperia* 2, 1933, pp. 126-128; Thompson, 1937, pp. 207-208.

⁵ *Hesperia* 2, 1933, pp. 127-128, figs. 13, 14.

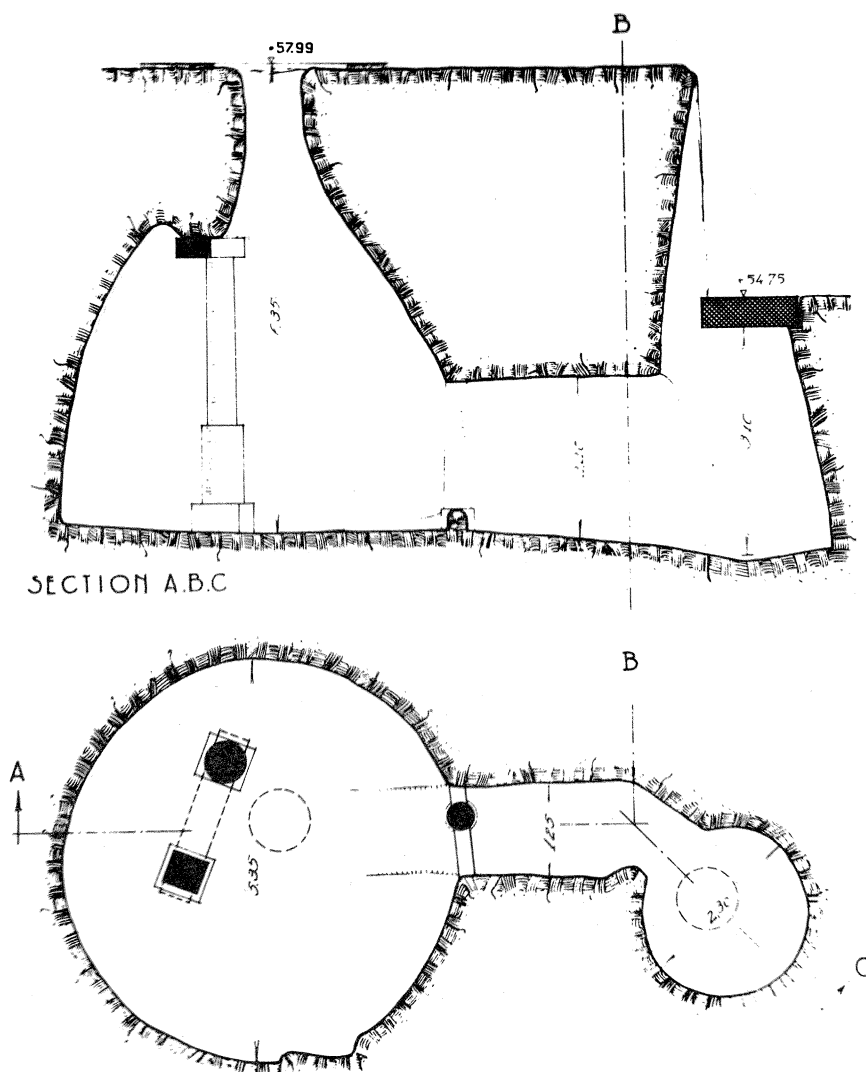


FIG. 1. Plan and section of Cave Cistern System

severe disturbances in the area subsequent to its destruction. The mouth of the south chamber (marked 1 in Plate 50, right) lay within a cement-paved area, probably a courtyard. Thompson observed traces of the north and south walls of the court, built of poros blocks, and measuring *ca.* 0.50 m. in thickness; they are not visible, however, in photographs taken at the time of excavation. The west wall was probably founded on a bedrock ledge *ca.* 0.50 m. high and *ca.* 0.60 m. wide which runs northwest-southeast, clearly visible on a diagonal toward the right in the photograph (marked 2 on Plate 50, right). The change in level and the substantial nature of the ledge as a foundation suggest that this was an exterior wall and thus the western limit of the building. The retaining wall of the Stoa of Zeus would have

formed the eastern boundary of the courtyard. A poros water channel brought water to the cistern from the east, perhaps collecting runoff from the roof of the Stoa of Zeus. The slope of a second, more substantial channel located south of the mouth of the chamber indicates that it is not related to this cistern.

The contents of the cisterns give no real clue to the identity of the building, which was in all likelihood a private dwelling, although two molds for terracotta figurines (21, 22) provide evidence of near-by industrial activity. Large numbers of roof tiles in the lower fill of the south chamber attest the destruction of the house. Since the line of the bedrock ledge on which the western wall of the house probably stood intersects the corner of the Hellenistic Building, the house must have been demolished before the later structure was built.⁶ The lower fill of the south chamber, then, along with the closely related fills in the north chamber, provides important evidence for the dating of the Hellenistic Building.

STRATIGRAPHY

The lower fill in the south chamber consisted of three contemporary strata of earth, which had been thrown through the mouth of the cistern and lay in a cone rising to a maximum height of about 1.75 m., extending into the southern end of the connecting tunnel. Joins between pottery of all three layers confirm that there is no chronological difference between them, and this deposit will henceforth be referred to as the lower fill of the south chamber. This fill was characterized by large amounts of ash, roof tiles, and miniature votives, and it probably comes from two sources: the destroyed house and a near-by sanctuary. The eastern side of the south chamber subsequently collapsed, filling the upper part of the cavity with a debris of the first half of the 2nd century B.C.

On the floor of the north chamber was a single layer of earth, also deposited in a cone, rising to a maximum height of *ca.* 0.35 m.; it contained neither roof tiles nor votives. The northern half of the upper part of this chamber was destroyed during the building of the Annex of the Stoa of Zeus, and the foundations of the south wall of the Annex lay directly over the chamber. Immediately below them were several large, broken, poros blocks similar to those used for the retaining wall behind the Stoa of Zeus. No indication of their date was found in the cistern, but they may be contemporary with the building of the Annex. Below them and resting on the lower, cone-shaped fill was a mass of earth and quarry waste consisting of fragments of bedrock described by the excavator as "about the size of a man's head"; this deposit will be referred to hereafter as the upper fill of the north chamber. It would be tempting to connect this debris with the building of the Annex; other evidence, however, suggests that the Annex was not constructed until the Roman period,⁷ and this fill is certainly not that late. The small amount of very fragmentary pottery found in the upper fill closely resembles that from the lower fill of the south chamber. In fact, fragments of the same vase, a small, carinated West Slope kantharos (72; Pl. 57), were found in both fills. It is thus likely that the upper fill of the north chamber is also contemporary with the construction of the Hellenistic Building, which put the cisterns and the house that they served out of use.

⁶ See plan and section, Pounder (footnote 1 above), pp. 234 and 238.

⁷ Thompson, 1937, pp. 59–64; H. A. Thompson, "The Annex to the Stoa of Zeus in the Athenian Agora," *Hesperia* 35, 1966, pp. 171–187; *Agora* XIV, pp. 102–103.

The relationship of these fills to the lower fill of the north chamber is problematical. Although the lower fills of both chambers have regularly been considered as a single deposit,⁸ they are somewhat different in character and span. The enormous quantities of votives found in the south chamber are not paralleled in the north chamber, and a number of pots from the north chamber appear to be considerably older than comparable examples from the south chamber. Another fragment, however, of the same small, carinated West Slope kantharos (72) found in the other fills was identified in the lower fill of the north chamber. Although none of these fragments join, a close examination of the glaze, decoration, and wheel marks shows them to come from a single vase. This fragment is the latest object in the lower fill of the north chamber, and, although the fragment suggests some overlap in the dates of the fills, most of the pottery in the lower fill of the north chamber is earlier than that in the other fills. It might, in fact, be better to regard the kantharos fragment as intrusive from the upper fill in the north chamber, since it is virtually impossible to excavate the cone-shaped deposits characteristic of cisterns without some contamination.

THE EARLIER FILLS CHRONOLOGY

The lower fill of the south chamber produced a single stamped amphora handle of unidentified type (57), which cannot be closely dated. The one legible coin (68), which was found near the top of the lower fill, was probably minted around the time of the Chremonidean War.⁹ While one cannot place too much weight on the evidence of a single coin, its presence suggests that the south chamber remained open until some time in the 260's although much of the pottery found in it is somewhat earlier.

The importance of this numismatic evidence becomes clear when we consider the ceramic comparanda. Much of the pottery in the lower fill of the south chamber finds parallels with that from Koroni, the now famous site on the east coast of Attica which was excavated in 1960 by members of the American School of Classical Studies.¹⁰ A large number Alexandrian coins struck during the reign of Ptolemy II suggested a brief occupation by Ptolemaic troops during the Chremonidean War of the 260's. The pottery, however, resembled that in Thompson's Group A from the Agora, which had formerly been considered to date ca. 340–310.¹¹ The historical evidence for the dating of Koroni was inescapable, and it was therefore clear that the pottery chronology required downward revision.¹² Although most

⁸ *Agora XII*, p. 392, under H 6:9.

⁹ Svoronos, pl. 22, nos. 76–77; J. Kroll, "A Chronology of Early Athenian Bronze Coinage, ca. 350–250 B.C.," *Greek Numismatics and Archaeology. Essays in Honor of Margaret Thompson*, O. Mørkholm and N. Waggoner, edd., Wetteren 1979, pp. 143–144, type J. The issue may date either in the 260's or after 256/5. Kroll inclines towards the latter on stylistic grounds, but the presence of the issue in the Cave Cistern offers support for the earlier date.

¹⁰ E. Vanderpool, J. R. McCredie, and A. Steinberg, "Koroni: A Ptolemaic Camp on the East Coast of Attica," *Hesperia* 31, 1962, pp. 26–62; J. R. McCredie, *Hesperia*, Suppl. XI, *Fortified Military Camps in Attica*, Princeton 1966, pp. 1–16.

¹¹ *Hesperia* 31, 1962 (footnote 10 above), pp. 57–60; *TCHP*, pp. 313–345; date as in *Agora XII*, p. 391, under G 13:4.

¹² For the controversy over this matter see G. R. Edwards, "Koroni: the Hellenistic Pottery," *Hesperia* 32, 1963, pp. 109–111; V. R. Grace, "Notes on the Amphorae from the Koroni Peninsula," *Hesperia* 32,

scholars would now, I think, accept this conclusion, which has gained support from Virginia Grace's extensive study and revision of the chronology of the stamped handles of Rhodian storage amphoras,¹³ it is reassuring to find in the Cave Cisterns pottery comparable to that in Group A and from Koroni, in association with a coin of the 260's.

The material from the lower fill of the south chamber also finds parallels with that from the Vari House, thought to have been occupied from *ca.* 325 to 275,¹⁴ and that from Menon's Cistern in the Agora, the closing of which Stella Miller connected with the defeat of Athens at the end of the Chremonidean War.¹⁵ Recent studies by T. Leslie Shear, Jr. and by Christian Habicht have thrown new light on the history of Athens in the early 3rd century.¹⁶ At least some of the events of these years have left their mark in the Agora. In 287 or 286 the Athenians ousted the pro-Macedonian government which had been in power since 294 and expelled the Macedonian garrison from the fort on the Mouseion hill. According to Pausanias (1.26.1), democratic forces under Olympiodoros met the Macedonians in battle and drove them back to their fort, which the Athenians then took by storm. It is tempting to connect the destruction of Menon's house, which lies along the route from the Agora to the Mouseion, with fighting within the city preliminary to the assault on the Mouseion. An examination of the pottery in Menon's Cistern and other closely contemporary deposits in the Agora indicates that a date in the 280's for the closing of Menon's Cistern is, at least, an acceptable hypothesis.

Parallels to the pottery in the lower fill of the south chamber of the Cave system may also be found in a number of unpublished deposits in the Agora which contain datable material of the first half of the 3rd century:

A 17:3, containing a coin of Demetrios Poliorketes, minted between 300 and 295;¹⁷

E 3:1, with lamps and amphoras of the second quarter of the 3rd century;¹⁸

R 13:9, containing two coins of the second decade of the 3rd century, possibly continuing into the third decade.¹⁹

1963, pp. 319–334; E. Vanderpool, J. R. McCredie, A. Steinberg, "Koroni, The Date of the Camp and the Pottery," *Hesperia* 33, 1964, pp. 69–75.

¹³ V. R. Grace, "Revisions in Early Hellenistic Chronology," *AthMitt* 89, 1974, pp. 193–200.

¹⁴ J. E. Jones, A. J. Graham, and L. H. Sackett, "An Attic Country House below the Cave of Pan at Vari," *BSA* 68, 1973, pp. 416–418.

¹⁵ Miller, pp. 209–210.

¹⁶ T. L. Shear, Jr., *Hesperia*, Suppl. XVII, *Kallias of Sphettos and the Revolt of Athens in 286 B.C.*, Princeton 1978, esp. p. 62; for a summary of Shear's chronology see *ibid.*, pp. 98–100. C. Habicht, *Vestigia*, 30, *Untersuchungen zur politischen Geschichte Athens im 3. Jahrhundert v. Chr.*, Munich 1979, esp. pp. 44–67. Shear dates the uprising in the spring of 286, Habicht a year earlier, in the spring of 287. Other scholars have suggested dates ranging from the winter of 289/8 to the fall of 286 (Shear, *op. cit.*, p. 14, note 23). From the point of view of ceramic chronology, however, a date of "287 or 286" is sufficiently accurate.

¹⁷ Coin inv. no. IIII-1002; cf. E. T. Newell, *The Coinages of Demetrius Poliorcetes*, London 1927, p. 25, no. 20.

¹⁸ The shape of an amphora of the Nikandros Group (SS 6127) from E 3:1 places it slightly earlier than P 1113 from Thompson's Group B. See V. R. Grace and M. Savvatiannou-Petropoulakou, "Les timbres amphoriques grecs," *Délos* XXVII, p. 366; the absolute dates cited there should be disregarded, since they antedate the revision reported in *AthMitt* 89, 1974, pp. 193–200.

¹⁹ Coin inv. no. IIII-822 and IIII-864; cf. Svoronos, pl. 22, nos. 64–72; Kroll, *op. cit.* (footnote 9

The combined evidence of these deposits leads one to propose a date in the first half of the 3rd century as a lower limit for the pottery in the lower fill of the south chamber and probably for the upper fill in the north chamber as well.

One of the notable features of the pottery from Koroni and that found in Menon's Cistern is a broad range of style and date;²⁰ the same is true of the pottery from the Cave system. Parallels for the pottery in the lower fill of the south chamber are to be found with material from the Demeter Cistern (F 16:1), the Coroplast's Dump (S 19:3), and the Hedgehog Well (O 18:2), deposits which, while not dated precisely, are substantially earlier than the Koroni material. The Demeter Cistern was closely associated with Menon's Cistern, although it seems to have gone out of use somewhat earlier,²¹ and the material found in it has usually been placed in the second half of the 4th century.²² It contained only one securely datable object, a coin with the double-bodied owl reverse characteristic of the first years of the Athenian bronze coinage and currently dated in the third quarter of the 4th century.²³ Although one or two pieces from that deposit may be as late as the first decade of the 3rd, the balance of the material falls securely within the 4th century. The coins from the Coroplast's Dump also have double-bodied owl reverses,²⁴ which would incline one to accept the traditional date in the third quarter of the 4th century for the material in the deposit.²⁵ It should be pointed out, however, that a coin from the closely associated deposit S 19:5 dates in the last quarter of the century.²⁶ Sparkes and Talcott dated the material in the Hedgehog Well between 350 and 320, and Virginia Grace points out that a Thasian amphora and a possibly Athenian stamp from the well find parallels in other contexts of this date.²⁷ Re-examination of the pottery lends further confirmation to the date; the kantharoi, for instance, do not have the high stems or steeply canted handles characteristic of the latest examples from Menon's Cistern, in Group A, or from Koroni. It is clear, then, that much of the material even in the lower fill of the south chamber dates within the 4th century.

above), pp. 144–145, type G (owl in wheat wreath). Kroll now believes this issue refers to the recapture of Eleusis in 285/4 (personal comment, August 15, 1981).

²⁰ Miller, p. 210; Edwards, *loc. cit.* (footnote 12 above); Vanderpool *et al.*, *op. cit.* (footnote 12 above), pp. 69–71.

²¹ Miller, pp. 194–196.

²² D. B. Thompson, "Three Centuries of Hellenistic Terracottas, I C: The Demeter Cistern," *Hesperia* 23, 1954, p. 88; *Agora* XII, p. 390, under F 16:1.

²³ Coin inv. no. ΣT-194; cf. Svoronos, pl. 22, nos. 35–45; Kroll, *op. cit.* (footnote 9 above), pp. 147–148, type A.

²⁴ Coin inv. nos. AA-838, AA-842, AA-843.

²⁵ D. B. Thompson, "Three Centuries of Hellenistic Terracottas, I A: The Coroplast's Dump," *Hesperia* 21, 1952, pp. 121–122; *Agora* XII, p. 399, under S 19:3.

²⁶ Coin inv. no. AA-930; cf. Svoronos, pl. 24, nos. 51–56; Kroll, *op. cit.* (footnote 9 above), pp. 147–148, type D; date, Kroll, personal comment, August 15, 1981.

²⁷ For the date see *Agora* XII, p. 396 under O 18:2. For the amphoras see V. R. Grace, "Stamped Wine Jar Fragments," *Hesperia*, Suppl. X, *Small Objects from the Pnyx: II*, Princeton 1956, pp. 123–124, note 8, 135 under no. 45, pl. 60:4 and 4a (P 13570); and V. R. Grace, "Exceptional Amphora Stamps," *Studies in Classical Art and Archaeology*, G. Kopcke and M. B. Moore, edd., Locust Valley, N.Y. 1979, pp. 122, 126 under no. 2 (SS 8210). Some of the pottery is published in *Hesperia* 23, 1954, pp. 72–75.

THE POTTERY

Analysis of the pottery from the system was complicated by the fact that a relatively small selection of the excavated material was kept. Some was discarded at the time of excavation, and the remainder was further reduced in 1967 to provide additional storage space for new context pottery. In both cases the selection was made by the excavator, who knows Athenian Hellenistic pottery well, and I think we can be sure that representatives of all shapes were kept. The relative representation of shapes cannot, however, be reconstructed, and only the most general suggestion of the popularity of various shapes can be made.

The Lower Fills

Drinking vessels. Drinking cups were well represented in the remaining pottery. Kantharoi were far more numerous than cup kantharoi in both chambers, and the examples in the north chamber were shorter and squatter (and therefore earlier) than those in the south chamber. The low kantharos **2** from the north chamber cannot have been made much later than *ca.* 350,²⁸ about three quarters of a century before the latest finds from the south chamber. The cup kantharos with squat rim **1**, also from the north chamber, is probably a product of the second half of the 4th century. Kantharoi from the south chamber (e.g. **24**), along with those from the upper fill of the north chamber (e.g. **17**), find parallels, however, in Group A and Menon's Cistern, but only **27** and **28** and perhaps the miniature **29** seem to be as late as some of the examples from Koroni; the rest are somewhat earlier, although still within the 3rd century. The problematic carinated West Slope kantharos mentioned above (**72**; p. 260 above) is of a type which probably began to be manufactured around 300. Fragments of other similar kantharoi were found in the south chamber but not in the north. The unusual goblet kantharos from the north chamber (**3**) finds no exact parallel; it has been dated between 325 and 310;²⁹ a later version of the shape has been found in a sacrificial pyre of the first half of the 3rd century.

Decoration in the so-called "West Slope" style (that is, designs painted onto the black surface with dilute clay and sometimes enlivened by white paint) is found on five pieces (**24**, **25**, **27**, **28**, **72**). The motifs are amongst the commonest in the late Classical and early Hellenistic repertoire:³⁰ simple garlands of ivy (**72**) and perhaps olive (**25**, **28**) or pieces of jewelry (**24**) draped around the upper body of the cup. Only one piece (**27**) shows the development of true Hellenistic West Slope decoration, with large, bold motifs and generous use of white paint.

The cup skyphos from the north chamber (**4**) finds parallels in the early 4th century and is the earliest largely complete vessel in the system. The fragmentary skyphos from the south chamber (**30**) is a late example of its type, with parallels in Group A and among the material from Menon's Cistern. Fragments of several similar skyphoi were found in the south chamber.

²⁸ *Agora* XII, no. 707.

²⁹ *Ibid.*, no. 723.

³⁰ For 4th- and early 3rd-century West Slope decoration see G. Kopcke, "Golddekorierete attische Schwarzfirniskeramik des vierten Jahrhunderts v. Chr.," *AthMitt* 79, 1964, pp. 22-84.

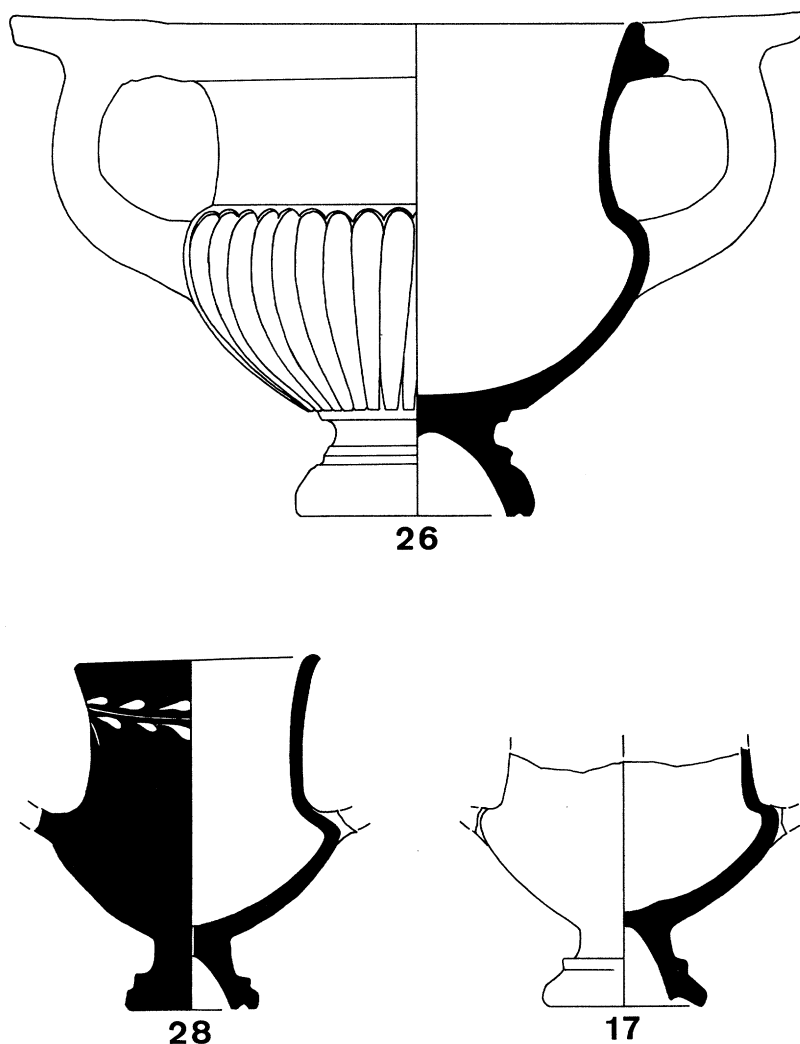


FIG. 2. Cave Cistern: Kantharoi 17, 26, and 28. Scale 1:2

Bowls. The most common type of bowl in both cisterns was that with incurved rim, sometimes referred to as the echinos bowl. All but one (35) are of the shallow variety, and they make a very homogeneous group. The grooved resting surfaces of 32 and 33 and the reserved band at the junction of foot and body on 32 indicate a date still within the 4th century, while 34 probably dates slightly after 300. The deep bowl 35 is the latest; there is no scraped groove in its resting surface, and it finds parallels in Menon's Cistern, Group A, and deposits dating in the first half of the 3rd century (e.g. E 3:1). The reserved resting surface of 5 places it within the 4th century; the practice of glazing the resting surface on these broad-based bowls seems to begin a decade or so before 300. Bowls with outturned rims were less popular (cf. 31); parallels from the Demeter Cistern, Group A, and Koroni indicate, however, that they are contemporary with the echinos bowls. A few fragments of small bowls

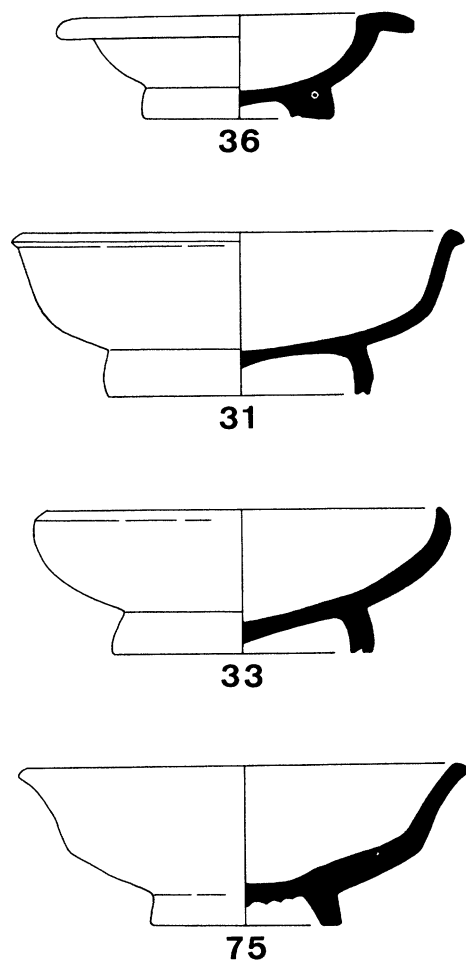


FIG. 3. Cave Cistern. Bowls 36, 31, 33, and 75.
Scale 1:2

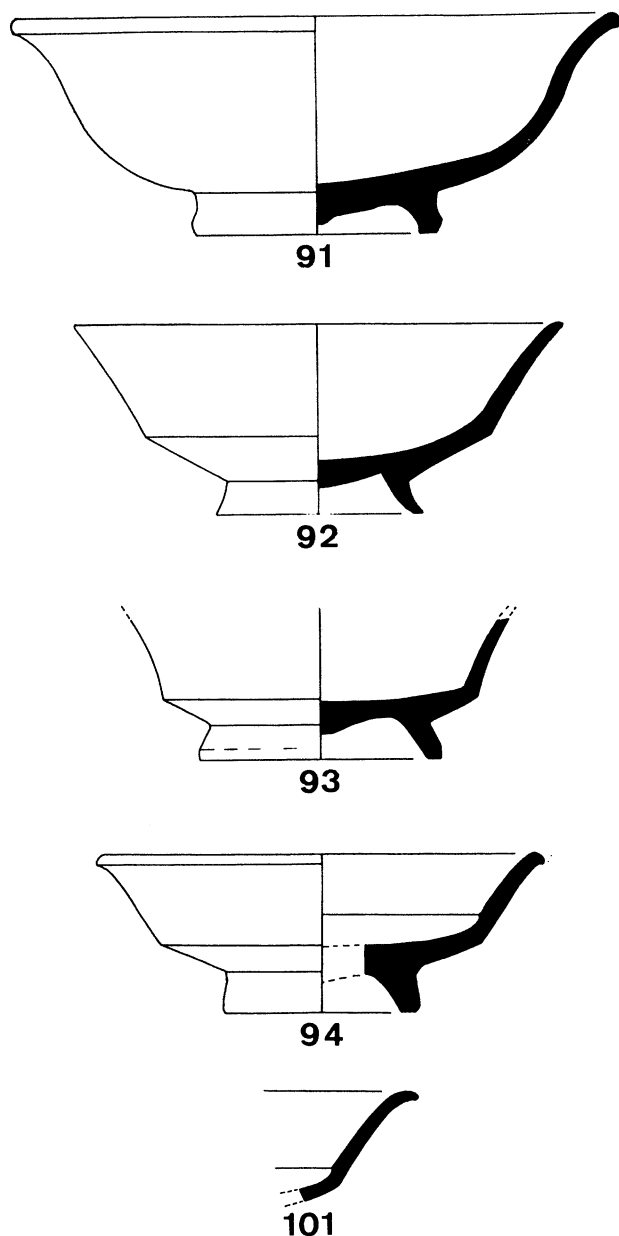


FIG. 4. Egyptian Cistern. Bowls 91-94 and 101.
Scale 1:2

with projecting rims were found in both chambers (cf. 36). The shape is fairly rare but occurs in the Agora in deposits ranging from the second half of the 4th century (P 10:1) to the mid-3rd century (E 3:1).

The saltcellars were of the footed, incurved variety. The catalogued example from the north chamber (6) is heavier than 37 from the south chamber and probably earlier. One-

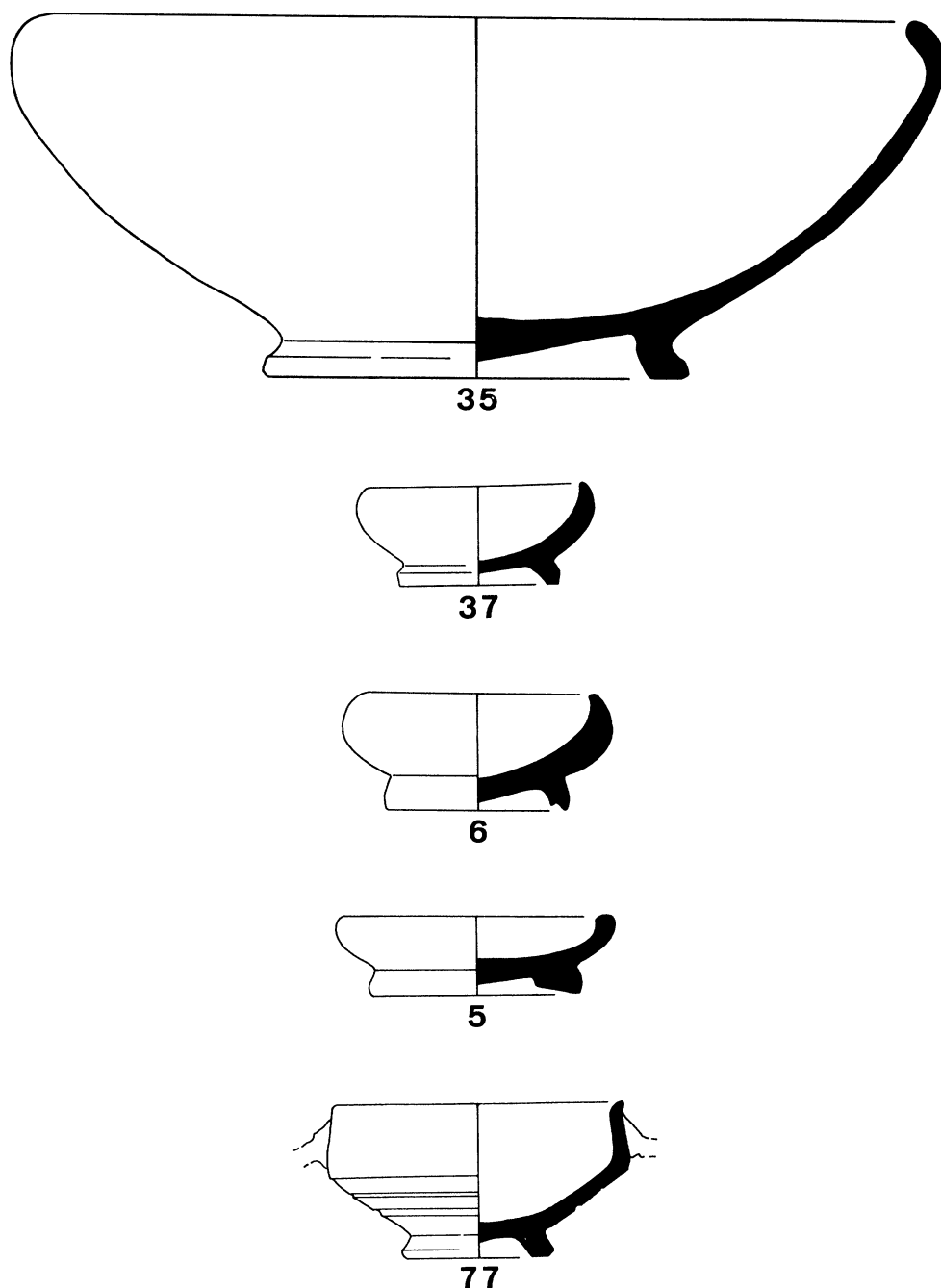


FIG. 5. Cave Cistern. Bowls. 5, 35, and 77. Saltcellars 6 and 37. Scale 1:2

handlers were represented in both cisterns by only a few fragments; they are among the latest of their type, with a pronounced double curve in the wall (cf. 7). A few fragments of

late bolsals were also noted in both chambers, survivors from the first half of the 4th century.³¹

Plates. Plates were very common in the cisterns, and there was considerable variation in shape among them. Those in the north chamber (8, 9) appear to be somewhat earlier, with a more pronounced concavity below the rim on the exterior; they may date from the middle to the third quarter of the 4th century.³² Examples from the south chamber (38, 39) have straighter walls and may date in the 3rd century. The fish-plate from the north chamber (10) is similar to one in the Coroplast's Dump, while one from the south chamber (42) finds parallels at Koroni. It is well to recall, however, the evidence of the excavations at Koroni, which indicates that plates of widely divergent profiles were in use at the same time and might well be contemporary.³³ The fragmentary tray or skaphe (43) provides another instance of an interesting 4th-century shape of which no complete example is known.

Closed shapes. Perhaps because of their fragility and more limited uses, closed shapes were not very well represented in the cistern. The lekythos 44 dated by Sparkes and Talcott to 325–310³⁴ finds parallels at the Vari House and in the Hedgehog Well. Aside from this there were fragments of small olpai³⁵ and ribbed oinochoai³⁶ in both chambers. One of the best preserved pieces is a wheelmade, imitation blister-ware aryballos from the south chamber (45).³⁷ Its surface is not blistered, nor does the clay have the characteristic contrasting core; rather it is uniformly orange throughout and appears to be Attic. The shape and gouged decoration, however, relate it to other blister-ware aryballoi. Fragments of two more blister-ware aryballoi, one handmade of Corinthian clay, were found in the south chamber.

Votives. The south chamber contained a remarkable number of small votive vessels, many of which show traces of burning. These included *ca.* 6800 two-handled cups (*cf.* 46), *ca.* 460 two-handled bowls (*cf.* 47), *ca.* 185 kraters (*cf.* 48), 14 one-handled bowls (*cf.* 49), four kernoi (*cf.* 50), and two unglazed skyphoi. Clearly this represents the accumulated debris of a near-by sanctuary, discarded during a program of cleaning or rebuilding; such unceremonious dumps of consecrated material are common in the Greek world.³⁸ Kernoi are associated with the Eleusinian cult; examples have been found all over the Agora, and the ultimate source or intended destination of all was certainly the Eleusinion at the southwest corner of the market square.³⁹ We must look elsewhere, however, for the source of the miniatures;

³¹ Cf. *Agora* XII, nos. 558–561.

³² *Ibid.*, no. 1057.

³³ Vanderpool *et al.*, *op. cit.* (footnote 12 above), pp. 70–71.

³⁴ *Agora* XII, no. 1108.

³⁵ Cf. *ibid.*, no. 275.

³⁶ Cf. *ibid.*, no. 134.

³⁷ For blister ware see G. R. Edwards, *Corinth*, VII, iii, *Corinthian Hellenistic Pottery*, Princeton 1975, pp. 144–150; *Agora* XII, pp. 206–207; E. G. Pemberton, "The Vrysoula Classical Deposit from Ancient Corinth," *Hesperia* 39, 1970, pp. 300–301.

³⁸ J. L. Caskey and P. Amandry, "Investigations at the Heraion of Argos, 1949," *Hesperia* 21, 1952, pp. 211–212; J. N. Coldstream, *BSA*, Suppl. VIII, *Knossos. The Sanctuary of Demeter*, London 1973, pp. 39, 183.

³⁹ J. J. Pollitt, "Kernoi from the Athenian Agora," *Hesperia* 48, 1979, pp. 205–207; see p. 210, fig. 2 for provenances of kernoi in the Agora.

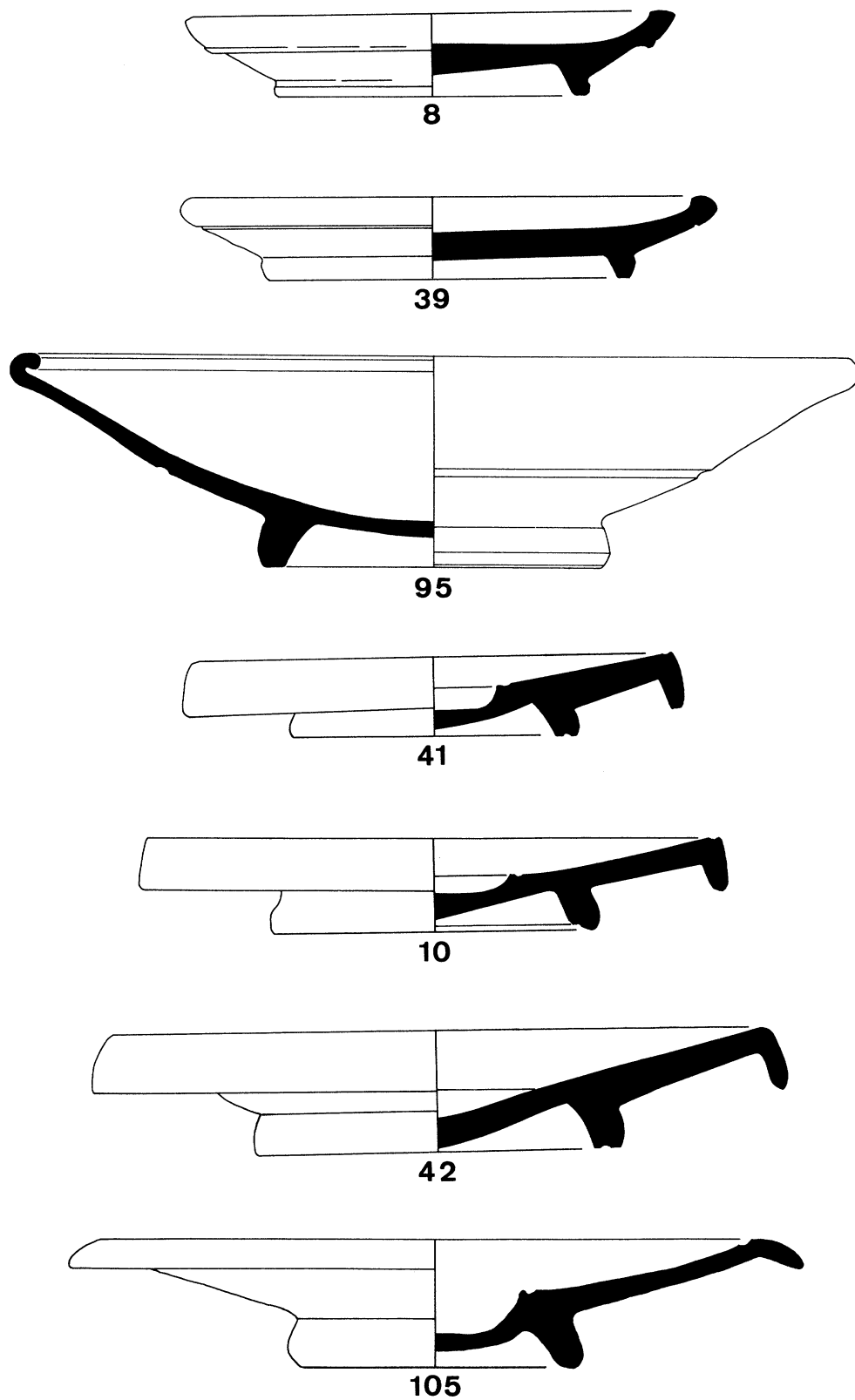


FIG. 6. Cave Cistern. Plates 8, 39. Fish-plates 10, 41, 42. Egyptian Cistern. Plate 95; Fish-plate 105. Scale 1:2

there are no likely candidates on the Kolonos Agoraios itself. Homer Thompson originally suggested that they were discarded from the shrine of the Mother of the Gods to the south.⁴⁰ Another possible source is the shrines dedicated to Apollo Patroos and to Zeus Phratrios and Athena Phratia, guardian divinities of the Athenian phratries, which were situated just north of the Metroon, some 20 meters southeast of the cistern.⁴¹ The connection of miniature votives with a phratry cult is suggested by the discovery on Aigina of a pit full of miniature skyphoi covered by an omphalos-shaped lid; near by were found several other omphaloi, one bearing the inscription ΦΡΑ[ΤΡΙΑΣ].⁴² Another bears the *gens* name ΠΡΟΣΣΑΡΙΔΙΩΝ.⁴³ Similar omphaloi, all with provisions for lifting, have been found in the northwest corner of the Agora: two in Roman fill near the northeast corner of the Metroon, one north of the railway and west of the Royal Stoa, and a fourth built into the wall of a Roman building south of the Altar of the Twelve Gods.⁴⁴ Both omphaloi and phratries are commonly associated with Apollo, and some Athenian phratries had close ties with Apollo Patroos.⁴⁵ Most Athenian phratries, however, were apparently under the guardianship of Zeus and Athena, as attested by the epithet *φράτριος* applied to those divinities in literary and epigraphical sources.⁴⁶ One of these is an altar inscribed *Διὸς Φρατρίων καὶ Ἀθηνᾶς Φρατρίας* which may originally have stood on a base in front of the small temple between the Stoa of Zeus and the Temple of Apollo Patroos. Thompson, on the basis of this inscription and the close relationship of these divinities with Apollo in civil life, has identified this small building as a temple of Zeus Phratrios and Athena Phratia.⁴⁷ He has also suggested that a stone-lined pit which was put out of use by the construction of this small temple in the middle of the 4th century might originally have served to receive votives to a hero and was perhaps associated with a phratry cult.⁴⁸ Perhaps our tiny votives represent the debris from a new pit or pits, established when the temple was built and the older pit was no longer available. This would agree with the date of the material, for small votives of this sort seem to have been popular from the mid-4th to the mid-3rd century; most examples from the Agora fall within this range. Against the above suggestion it can be argued, however, that no miniature votives have been found in or around the temple. The votives would also have had to be carried up a short but fairly steep slope from the temple to the mouth of the cistern. We should therefore leave open the possibility that they come from an unidentified shrine situated on the northern part of the Kolonos Agoraios; or perhaps the building served by the cistern was itself a shrine.

⁴⁰ Thompson, 1937, pp. 207–208.

⁴¹ *Agora* XIV, pp. 136–140; Thompson, 1937, pp. 77–115. This possibility was suggested to me by Homer Thompson.

⁴² *AJA* 36, 1932, p. 357; *AA* (*JdI* 47), 1932, col. 162.

⁴³ G. Welter, "Aeginetica XIII–XXIV," *AA* (*JdI* 53), 1938, cols. 494–495; *IG* IV, 61.

⁴⁴ Thompson, 1937, pp. 110–112, fig. 59, 173, fig. 101 (*Agora* grid reference I 8). Inv. no. ST 817 (*Agora* grid reference H 4). Inv. no. A 1990 (*Agora* grid reference K 6).

⁴⁵ *Agora* III, p. 51, no. 109; *IG* II², 2602, 3630, 4973.

⁴⁶ Plato, *Euthymides*, 302d; Demosthenes, XLIII.14; J. H. Oliver, "Greek Inscriptions," *Hesperia* 4, 1935, p. 21, no. 2, lines 48–50 (I 727); N. Kyparisses and H. A. Thompson, "A Sanctuary of Zeus and Athena Phratrios," *Hesperia* 7, 1938, p. 616 (I 6709); Thompson, 1937, p. 106 (I 3706); see *Agora* III, p. 52, under no. 112.

⁴⁷ Thompson, 1937, pp. 104–107; *Agora* XIV, p. 140.

⁴⁸ *Agora* XIV, p. 119, note 13.

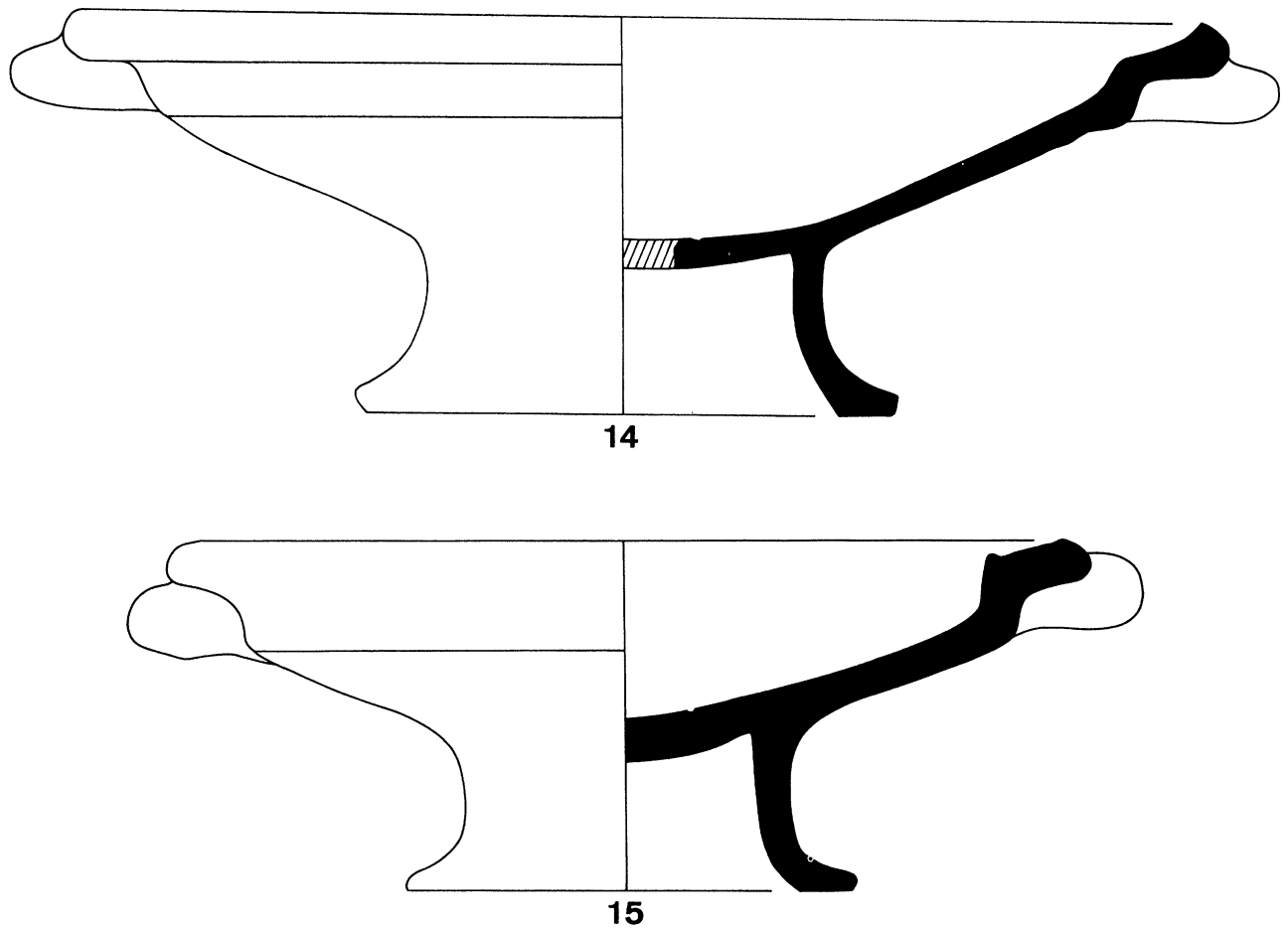


FIG. 7. Cave Cistern. Escharai 14 and 15. Scale 1:2

There were also, in both chambers, a few vessels of types usually found in sacrificial pyres:⁴⁹ pyre saucers (12, 13), shallow saucers (54), pyre plates (52), lids (51), and a covered bowl (53). These objects might well be expected in a domestic context, for such pyres are almost always found in association with private houses. The miniature oinochoe 11 from the north chamber is probably also a votive.

Lamps. The lamps are for the most part very fragmentary. The only example from the lower fill of the north chamber is 16, of type 23 D, probably dating in the last quarter of the 4th century. In the south chamber lamps of types 25 A (60), 25 A', 25 B, 25 B' (61), and 27 A (62) were found, the last of which probably dates in the first half of the 3rd century.

Coarse ware. The coarse ware had been even more thoroughly weeded than the rest of the pottery. In the remainder are two escharai of 4th-century type from the north chamber (14, 15), a two-handled jar (55), and a plain amphora with graffiti (56) from the south chamber,

⁴⁹ *Agora* XII, pp. 198–199; R. S. Young, "Sepulturae intra urbem," *Hesperia* 20, 1951, pp. 110–130.

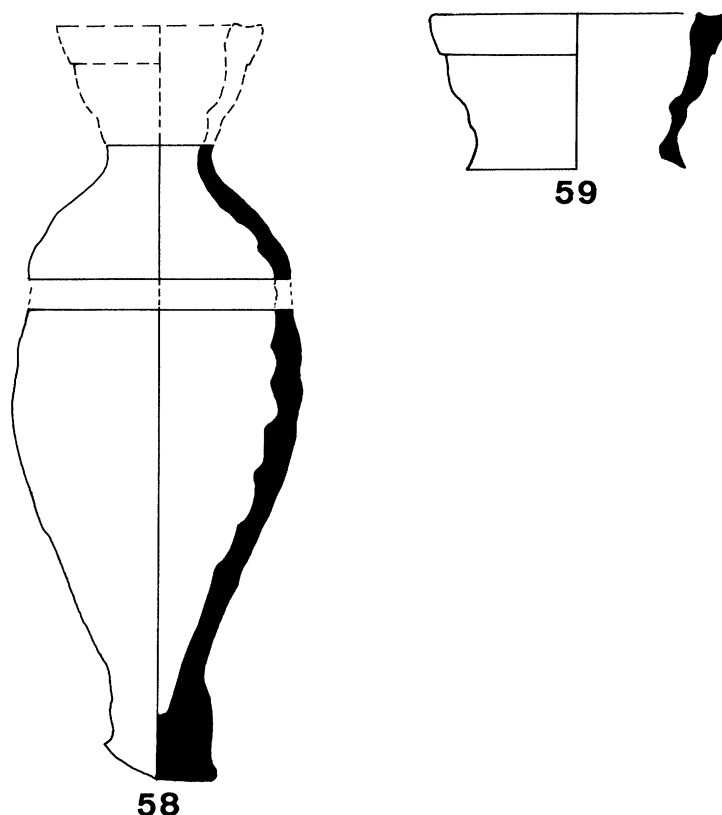


FIG. 8. Cave Cistern System. Unguentaria. 58 and 59

as well as fragments of lopades, chytrai, basins, and mortars. Worthy of mention are fragments of at least eight small, handleless jars with wide mouths, perhaps unguentaria (e.g. 58, 59), made of pale yellow clay and almost certainly imported; all eight were found in the south chamber. Four similar vessels were found in a cistern of the first half of the 3rd century (E 3:1); whatever remedy or cosmetic they contained must have been an item of habitual use.

Miscellaneous. Both fills contained a few small, red-figured fragments, some of them of good quality (e.g. 23) and perhaps dating around 400 B.C. A few kylix fragments represent survivals from the 5th century. There is also some late Roman contamination in the form of a gouged-ware jug and a coin of the 5th to 6th century after Christ in the lower fill of the south chamber.⁵⁰

Upper Fill of the North Chamber

The few datable pieces of pottery found in the quarry waste of the north chamber appear to be later than the bulk of pottery in the lower fill. The very fragmentary kantharoi,

⁵⁰ Coin inv. no. A-1117; for the jug cf. *Agora* V, L 38.

of which a single example has been catalogued (17), have higher stems than any example in the lower fill. Fragment 18 comes from a canteen or flask; its heavy lip and the handles, which were round in section, suggest a date in the early 3rd century.

OTHER OBJECTS

A variety of other objects was found in the earlier fills of the cisterns. From the south chamber came a terracotta mask (63) representing an oriental ruler; a clay token (64), one of 12 found in the Agora in contexts suggesting a 4th- to early 3rd-century date; a small marble saucer (69), which may be a votive; and two terracotta sima fragments (70, 71), the more elaborate of which probably came from a public building of the late 5th or early 4th century. The loomweights (65–67) are representative of the 30 biconical and two pyramidal examples found spread through all three fills.

Miscellaneous finds from the north chamber included two molds for terracotta figures (from unknown depth: 21, 22) and a gold lunate pendant from the upper fill (19). Crescents of this sort are common in Roman jewelry,⁵¹ but two silver examples have been found in 3rd-century B.C. contexts at the Sanctuary of Demeter at Knossos, and the type clearly has a long history, from at least the late Classical period to late Roman times.⁵² Our piece is closely similar to a silver example from the late 4th-century debris of Building Z 3 in the Kerameikos⁵³ and the two serve to confirm the use of the elaborate crescent with decorated disk as a pendant in the early Hellenistic period.⁵⁴ Simple lunate pendants were commonly illustrated on West Slope pottery of the late 4th and early 3rd centuries.⁵⁵

SOUTH CHAMBER: UPPER FILL

The bulk of the material from the upper fill of the south chamber can be placed with some confidence in the late 3rd century and the first half of the 2nd century. The basis for this date is 12 stamped amphora handles: seven Rhodian, two Knidian, and three of unknown origin.⁵⁶ Virginia Grace, who originally published the handles in 1934, has been kind enough to share the results of her subsequent research with me; she now believes that

⁵¹ Cf. H. Hoffmann and V. von Claer, *Antiker Gold- und Silberschmuck*, Mainz 1968, pp. 66–68, no. 43, 80–81, no. 51; A. Greifenhagen, *Schmuckarbeiten in Edelmetall II*, Berlin 1975, pp. 22, pl. 13, no. 3, and 28, pl. 21, no. 3.

⁵² For a discussion of the history of these lunate pendants see Coldstream, *op. cit.* (footnote 38 above), pp. 135–138. See also H. Hoffmann and P. F. Davidson, *Greek Gold*, Mainz 1965, pp. 112–114, nos. 33, 34; and Stella G. Miller, *University of California Publications in Classical Studies*, 18, *Two Groups of Thessalian Gold*, Berkeley 1979, pp. 28–30, pl. 15:b.

⁵³ U. Knigge and W. Kovacsovics, "Kerameikos, Tätigbericht 1979," *AA [JdI]* 96, 1981, p. 387, fig. 5. For the date of the debris see U. Knigge, "Kerameikos, Tätigbericht 1978," *AA [JdI]* 95, 1980, p. 265; J. Kroll, "Nailing down the Archaeological Chronology of Early Hellenistic Athens," *AJA* 89, 1983, pp. 241–242 (abstract).

⁵⁴ A similar crescent, without disk, was found in the Agora excavations in a Hellenistic context (inv. no. J 7).

⁵⁵ Miller, p. 231, pl. 48, no. 17 (P 27988), side B of no. 24 (P 220); Kopcke, *op. cit.* (footnote 30 above), no. 132, p. 41, pl. 29 and no. 196, p. 45, pl. 34.

⁵⁶ *Rhodian*: SS 61–SS 63, SS 68, SS 72–SS 74: V. Grace, "Stamped Amphora Handles found in 1931–1932," *Hesperia* 3, 1934, p. 226, no. 41; p. 226, no. 44; p. 236, no. 81; p. 226, no. 43; p. 227, no. 45; p. 224, no. 32; p. 221, no. 17. *Knidian*: SS 64, SS 66: *ibid.*, p. 247, no. 118; p. 249, no. 122. *Unidentified*: SS 60, SS 69, SS 70: *ibid.*, p. 289, no. 269; p. 283, no. 243; p. 286, no. 255.

all but one of the Rhodian handles date within the 3rd century, the earliest around 217.⁵⁷ The exception, SS 68,⁵⁸ from the term of the eponym Philodamos, should probably be placed a few years after 200. One of the Knidian handles, however, dates between *ca.* 166 and 146⁵⁹ and another probably after 188.⁶⁰ The fill, therefore, was deposited no earlier than *ca.* 166, but we might expect it to contain a good deal of earlier material.

Fragments of 20 hemispherical moldmade relief bowls and one mold confirm these dates. These are small pieces, none of which has a dimension larger than 0.08 m. All the usual types are represented, but figured bowls are by far the most common, comprising over 50% of the total. The pine-cone-scale fragment **78** probably dates in the last quarter of the 3rd century. The floral fragment **80** and many of the figured fragments (e.g. **81**, **84**, **85**) date between 225 and 175; some products of Workshop A, one of the two major shops active during this period,⁶¹ are included (**84**, **85**). The fact that some of these bowls were made in worn molds indicates a date toward the end of the span. A few fragments (e.g. **82**) can be placed within the M Monogram Class, which dates in the second quarter of the 2nd century.⁶² One piece (**79**) is more difficult to assess. The unusual shape (a steep wall with a trace of a foot), the painted stripe in the rim area, and the slightly rough interior suggest that it comes from a small jug.⁶³ The decoration resembles that of long-petal bowls, but, unlike the normal Attic type, with uniform, concave petals, **79** has two different types of petals: one rounded and convex, the other pointed and ribbed. The scheme is not unlike that on some early imbricate bowls,⁶⁴ but more closely resembles that of P 23095 + 23766,⁶⁵ where rounded, concave petals are combined with pointed, ribbed ones. This piece appears to be a form of long-petal bowl, but its medallion is very similar to those on some bowls produced by Workshop A and probably dating no later than *ca.* 175. (These medallions are illustrated at a uniform scale on Pl. 62.) P 23095 + 23766 was found in a context associated on stratigraphic grounds with the final stages of the construction of the Middle Stoa, the date of which is a thorny problem.⁶⁶ Although this evidence is far from conclusive, these two pieces open the possibility that there was experimentation with the long-petal motif in Athens some time before the type was wholeheartedly adopted into the repertoire around 150 B.C.⁶⁷

⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 221, no. 17 (SS 74): eponym Xenostratos.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 226, no. 43.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 247, no. 118 (SS 64; Knidian Type 1183): eponym Polychares.

⁶⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 249, no. 122 (SS 66: Knidian Type 498): fabricant Doxaios.

⁶¹ *Agora* XXII, pp. 28–29.

⁶² *Ibid.*, p. 29.

⁶³ Cf. *Ibid.*, no. 406 (P 17864).

⁶⁴ E.g. *Ibid.*, no. 54 (P 16676).

⁶⁵ *Ibid.*, no. 344.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 102, under H–K 12–14 and I 14:2.

⁶⁷ Peter Callaghan has recently drawn attention to fragments of long-petal bowls from a sounding within the foundations of the Altar of Zeus at Pergamon (P. Callaghan, "On the Origin of the Long Petal Bowl," *BICS* 29, 1982, pp. 63–68; *idem*, "On the Date of the Great Altar of Zeus at Pergamon," *BICS* 28, 1981, p. 117; Jörg Schäfer, *Hellenistische Keramik aus Pergamon*, Berlin 1968, p. 26, fig. 19), and suggested that the type was introduced in Asia Minor slightly before 165 B.C. Large numbers of long-petal bowls at Corinth show that the type was well established there before 146, but how long before that it was first introduced cannot be determined with certainty; differing views are offered by G. Roger Edwards

The wheelmade pottery is also very fragmentary, and much has been discarded. The two diagnostic pieces catalogued (a bowl with outturned rim [75] and a two-handled bowl [77]) were certainly made in the 2nd century, although these shapes cannot at the present time be dated with any accuracy. Also represented are fish-plates, pyre plates, plates with rolled rims, bowls (with incurved, outturned, and downturned rims), Hellenistic kantharoi, beehives, unguentaria, and West Slope kraters and amphoras. The type 43 C lamp (87) probably dates around 200, and the terracotta figurines (89, 90) are thought to date in the late 3rd or early 2nd century.⁶⁸ The red-figured bell krater 73 was apparently a prized heirloom, for it had been mended in antiquity; it dates in the last quarter of the 4th century. The patterned vase 74 and plastic lekythos 88 are probably also survivals from the 4th century. Evidence of later disturbance may be seen in two Roman lamp handles and a large piece of a white-painted bowl.⁶⁹

CONCLUSIONS

An examination of the pottery in the north chamber and the lower fill of the south chamber suggests that, although there is some overlap, the lower fill of the north chamber is generally earlier than the fill directly above it and than the lower fill in the south chamber. The following events could account for this situation.

As long as the house which preceded the Hellenistic Building stood, probably during the second half of the 4th century, both chambers were used and accumulated the usual debris. The north chamber seems to have had heavier use during the early years of occupation.

(*Corinth*, VII, iii, *Corinthian Hellenistic Pottery*, Princeton 1975, pp. 176–177 [150 B.C.]) and Charles M. Edwards (“Corinth 1980, Molded Relief Bowls,” *Hesperia* 50, 1981, pp. 191–193 [“late second quarter of the 2nd century”]).

The evidence for the date of the introduction of the type on a large scale in Athens is not conclusive (see *Agora* XXII, p. 35). Attic long-petal bowls are found at Corinth (*Corinth* VII, iii, p. 176, note 32; *Hesperia* 50, 1981, p. 200), but since none of the fills there can be established definitely as destruction debris *in situ* rather than redeposit by Roman colonists after 44 B.C. (*Corinth* VII, iii, p. 191; *Hesperia* 50, 1981, p. 189, note 1), it is not precluded that these were left there by squatters after the destruction of the city. In view of the Pergamene material, one would like to see Athenian potters producing the type well before mid-century, but there is little evidence for this. Long-petal bowls are absent from several Athenian deposits of the second quarter of the century (e.g., F 5:1, G 5:3, and Q 10–11:1 at the Agora [*Agora* XXII, pp. 99, 100, 106]; dump fill of Dipylon Well B 1 at the Kerameikos [Karin Braun, “Der Dipylon-Brunnen B₁. Die Funde,” *AthMitt* 85, 1970, pp. 156–165, *Abschnitten* IX–XII]), nor are they found among the substantial amount of pottery from the building fill of the Stoa of Attalos. On historical grounds that building must date between 159 and 138 B.C., but the amphora stamps in the fill indicate a date in the mid-140's, approximately contemporary with the destruction of Corinth (*Délos* XXVII, p. 382; *Agora* XXII, p. 106). It should be remembered, however, that destruction debris and building fill are not strictly comparable. Destruction debris gives a picture of material in use at the moment of disaster, while building fill usually contains much old and fragmentary material, and a type which has been in use for five or even ten years is perhaps not very likely to be represented. This, however, does not constitute evidence for an early date for Attic long-petal bowls. In a few instances, long-petal bowls have been found in Athenian contexts with datable material of the first half of the 2nd century (see *Agora* XXII, p. 35, note 90, and p. 112), but there are no such contexts which are definitely free of later disturbances or additions.

⁶⁸ D. B. Thompson, “Three Centuries of Hellenistic Terracottas, IV: The Second Century B.C.,” *Hesperia* 32, 1963, pp. 302, 306.

⁶⁹ Cf. *Agora* V, K 20.

Before the house was destroyed in the early 3rd century, the north chamber was covered over, and the destruction debris, which included roof tiles and pottery in use up to the day of destruction, was deposited in the south chamber. This chamber was also used as a convenient dumping place for votives discarded from a near-by sanctuary, perhaps the phratry cult at the base of the hill. The south chamber seems to have remained open during the construction of the Hellenistic Building (see Pounder [footnote 1 above], fig. 3), until the 260's, the earliest date we can assign to the bronze coin 68 which was found at the top of the lower fill.

During the construction of the Hellenistic Building the north chamber was apparently reopened. At its western end the foundations of the Hellenistic Building were laid in cuttings in bedrock, and this may have been the source of the quarry waste found in the upper fill of the north chamber. Most of the rock cut away at the west, however, would probably have been used as building fill at the east end of the building, where bedrock slopes down to the Agora.

Both chambers were closed in the 260's, when work on the Hellenistic Building had been completed, and were left undisturbed until the south chamber collapsed and was filled up with debris in the second quarter of the 2nd century. In Augustan times the builders of the Annex of the Stoa of Zeus cut away the upper part of the north chamber and laid foundation blocks over it.

GROUP C (Deposits F 6:3 and G 6:2)

The pottery published by Homer Thompson as Group C came from a two-chambered cistern system under the middle of the north side of the Hellenistic Building (Pounder, p. 234, fig. 1).⁷⁰ The smaller, east chamber, located outside the building, would have collected water to be drawn from the west chamber inside the building (Fig. 9). The published objects were found in the lower fill, which lay on the floor of each chamber in a cone (0.60 m. high in the east chamber, 1.00 m. high in the west chamber). In the east chamber this deposit had been sealed in by a thick layer of gray clay containing almost no pottery. The upper fill in the west chamber was Byzantine. The west chamber contained very little, and most of the objects published by Thompson came from the east chamber. As Thompson pointed out, however, there is no discernible chronological difference between the material in the two cisterns; the entire system must have been abandoned at one time.

A *terminus post quem* for the deposit is provided by coins and a stamped amphora handle. Virginia Grace estimates that the handle, which is Knidian, dates around or before 200 B.C.⁷¹ John Kroll re-examined the six legible coins in 1971. The latest is an Athenian bronze triobol probably dating in the 220's.⁷² Kroll estimates from the wear on the coin that it was deposited around 200 or later. Coins with the Fulminating Zeus reverse, characteristic of the 2nd century,⁷³ are not represented.

⁷⁰ *TCHP*, pp. 345–369; for a description of the system see pp. 345–347, fig. 27.

⁷¹ SS 282: KT 1784; Grace, *op. cit.* (footnote 56 above), p. 269, no. 199 (incorrect reading).

⁷² AA-1466; cf. Svoronos, pl. 24, nos. 25–27.

⁷³ Svoronos, pl. 81, nos. 17–52.

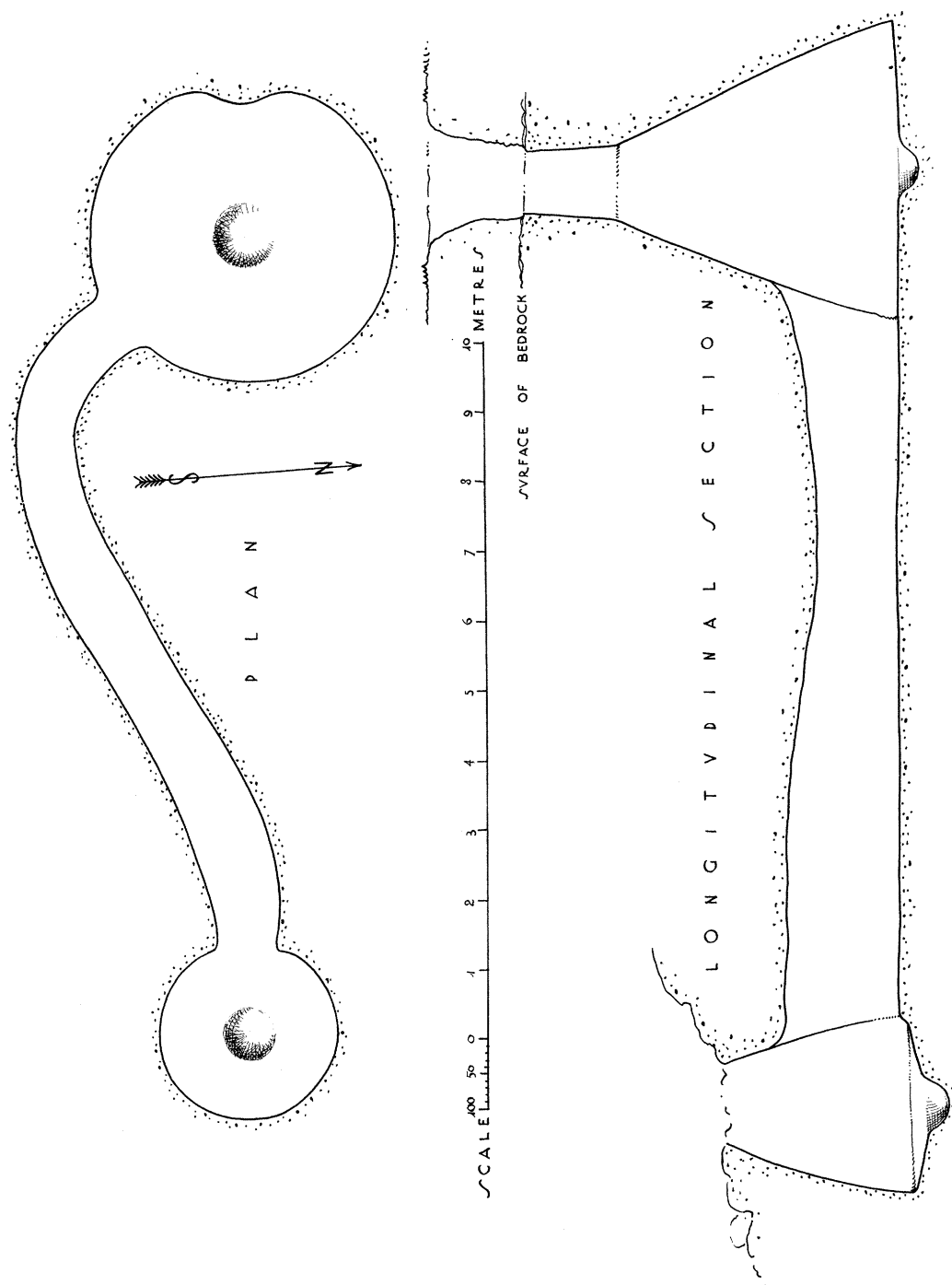


FIG. 9. Plan and section of Group C's cistern

The coins and the amphora handle therefore require a date of deposit no earlier than about 200. The evidence of the pottery, however, especially the moldmade bowls, suggests a somewhat later date. Over half the bowls were made in worn molds, indicating that the industry, which was probably founded in the mid-220's,⁷⁴ was already well established. The bowls themselves also show signs of wear, and some had clearly been in use for some time before they were discarded. Although several were manufactured by workshops that were active between *ca.* 225 and 175,⁷⁵ four belong to the M Monogram Class, which probably dates in the second quarter of the 2nd century.⁷⁶ On the whole the bowls are closely comparable to those found in several near-by deposits which have been dated in the second quarter of the century on the basis of the stamped amphora handles found in them: F 5:1, the Bone Well, and the upper fill of the south chamber of the Cave system.⁷⁷ Two separate searches failed to locate any actual joins between the material from these four groups, but several of the bowls are so similar that they may be mold brothers.⁷⁸ The lamps found in Group C, F 5:1, and the Bone Well are also closely comparable. Lamps of type 33 A were found in both Group C and the Bone Well, and those of types 34 A and 43 D were found in both Group C and F 5:1. It is therefore likely that Group C was deposited between *ca.* 175 and 150, although not necessarily late in that span. This concentration of contemporary deposits on the north slope of the Kolonos Agoraios further suggests some sort of extraordinary activity in that area in the second quarter of the 2nd century.

THE EGYPTIAN CISTERN SYSTEM (Deposits E 6:1 and E 6:2)

In June of 1936 Dorothy Burr Thompson excavated the contents of the cistern system located at the southwest corner of the Hellenistic Building (Pounder, p. 234, fig. 1).⁷⁹ The system consists of two chambers, one located just outside the west wall, the other inside the building, and a crooked connecting passage *ca.* 4.50 m. long. In the fill were found several faïence objects imported from Egypt,⁸⁰ and the system was therefore nicknamed "The Egyptian Cistern".

The west chamber was very irregularly cut and measured 3.45 m. in depth, with a settling basin 0.22 m. deep slightly west of the center of its floor. The diameter varied from 2.35 to 2.84 m. The east chamber, which was more regularly flask-shaped, was 4.10 m. deep, with a central settling basin 0.40 m. deep. Its diameter measured from 3.15 to 3.57 m.

⁷⁴ S. I. Rotroff, "Hellenistic Athenian Pottery: 'Megarian Bowls'," *Current Anthropology* 19, 1978, pp. 387-388.

⁷⁵ E.g., C 46 (P 4026), C 21 (P 2432), and C 22 (P 404) were probably manufactured by the Workshop of Bion and C 23 (P 405), C 36 (P 4016), and C 49 (P 4029) by Workshop A. For these workshops and the evidence for their dates, see *Agora XXII*, pp. 26-27, 28.

⁷⁶ C 26 (P 4104), C 43 (P 4023), C 45 (P 4025), and C 47 (P 4027). For the M Monogram Class and the evidence for its dates, see *Agora XXII*, p. 29.

⁷⁷ See discussion in *Agora XXII*, Deposit Summaries, under F 5:1, G 5:3 (the Bone Well), and H 6:9, upper fill. See also above, pp. 273-274.

⁷⁸ E.g., P 11412 from F 5:1 and 83 from the upper fill of the south chamber of the Cave system.

⁷⁹ Agora grid E 6. The east chamber has been designated E 6:1 and the west chamber E 6:2.

⁸⁰ Fragments of one or two faïence vases (P 8018, P 8495) and part of a faïence offering tray (A 667); D. B. Thompson, "Three Centuries of Hellenistic Terracottas, V: The Mid-Second Century B.C.," *Hesperia* 34, 1965, p. 34.

The connecting passage varied in height from 0.60 to 0.80 m. and in width from 0.45 to 0.80 m. A wall *ca.* 0.55 m. high and 0.20 m. thick had been built at the western end of the passage. The entirety of the west chamber had been coated with a fine, white lime cement. A second, coarser layer of cement had been applied to the bottom and the lower walls of that chamber, the passage, and the whole east chamber. The west chamber may, therefore, have been built first, and the system later expanded (probably when the Hellenistic Building was erected) by the addition of the east chamber, passage, and wall.

STRATIGRAPHY

The system was excavated meticulously. In each chamber a martyr was left and dug separately as a check on the stratigraphy. There can be no question, therefore, that the mixing of pottery between the layers, to be discussed below, is the result of how the material was put into the cistern, and not of how it was taken out.

Four different layers were observed in each chamber, and the pottery from each was kept separate. In both chambers and in the passage there was a very hard lower deposit (*layer 4*), probably water-borne silt. It filled the east chamber to a maximum height of *ca.* 0.40 m., filled the passage to the top in its eastern half, although only partially in its western half, and lay 0.30 m. deep in the west chamber. The small amount of pottery within it was fragmentary and not characteristic of fill accumulated during a period of use. Some was certainly intrusive from the looser fills above, inasmuch as fragments of the same bowl (93) were found in this lowest deposit and at a much higher level in the east chamber.

A series of dumped fills overlay the water-borne deposit. In the east chamber *layer 3* consisted of loose stones, dug bedrock, and earth, rising to a height of *ca.* 1.00 m. above the floor. Above this was a thick stratum of dug bedrock (*layer 2*) which had been deposited in successive layers. The little pottery it contained was very similar to that from *layer 3*. In the neck of the cistern was a deposit of stones and black earth, apparently introduced in late Roman times when the fill in the chamber had settled (*layer 1*).

Layer 3 in the west chamber lay in a cone reaching *ca.* 1.15 m. above the floor and consisted of mixed hard red and soft black earth. It had a compacted surface, which would imply that it had been exposed to the air for some time. Nonetheless, there were many joins between pottery from this layer and from *layer 2* above it. *Layer 2* was made up of red earth, hard at the center and loose at the sides. It, too, lay in a cone, reaching to *ca.* 0.80 m. below the mouth of the cistern. In the neck there was a loose, dark fill (*layer 1*) which had become somewhat mixed with *layer 2* below it.

This nicely defined stratigraphy seems to have little chronological significance, for joins were found between pottery from different layers and from both cisterns. Fragments of the same early 2nd-century Panathenaic amphora were found in *layers 3* and *4* of both cisterns. A long-petal moldmade bowl (103) was mended from fragments from the east chamber and *layer 1* of the west chamber. Fragments of the same green-glazed bowl (100) were found in *layer 2* of both cisterns. Joining fragments of 93 were found in *layer 4* in the passage and in *layer 2* of the east chamber. The pottery in *layers 2, 3, and 4* in both chambers appears to be contemporary. It therefore seems that a fill was introduced into both chambers at the same time, when they went out of use, and that some of the objects from

this abandonment fill penetrated the layer of silt already standing in the bottom of the system.

CHRONOLOGY

The excavator described the pottery in *layer 1* of the east chamber as "Late Roman", and so clearly it was deposited much later, when the Hellenistic fill in the cistern had settled. The situation in the west chamber is not so clear. The joins between pottery from *layers 1* and *2* (west chamber) and the joining fragments of **103** from *layer 1* (west chamber) and from an unknown depth in the east chamber suggest that we are dealing with a single fill. There is in *layer 1* of the west chamber, however, a concentration of objects which are later than anything found elsewhere in the Hellenistic fill (see under "Supplemental Fill," p. 282 below, for details). Although this could be merely fortuitous, it seems to me sufficient grounds for suggesting that *layer 1* of the west chamber was deposited later. The mixing of *layers 1* and *2* may then be seen as the natural result of dumping one soft fill on top of another. The joining fragments of **103** are more problematical, but I am reluctant to accept this single join as sufficient evidence that the entire system was filled at one time. Therefore, the material will be presented in the following pages as coming from two different fills.

THE ABANDONMENT FILL (both chambers: *layers 2-4*)

A number of coins and stamped amphora handles were found in the cistern. *Layer 3* of the west chamber held nine coins, five of which could be read. Two date in the 4th century and one in the early 3rd century.⁸¹ The latest are an Athenian bronze with a cicada/amphora reverse, dated by Fred Kleiner to 200–180 B.C., and a very worn Athenian coin with Fulminating Zeus reverse, which must have been struck sometime in the 2nd century.⁸²

Nineteen stamped amphora handles were recovered from the abandonment fill, 7 from the east chamber and 12 from the west chamber.⁸³ All 5 Rhodian handles and the single Thasian handle date before 200. Most of the 12 Knidian handles and the single Koan handle date early in the 2nd century. Four Knidians, however, date in the period 188–167.⁸⁴ A fifth Knidian finds a parallel in the building fill of South Stoa II, which is now thought to have been laid down around 140 B.C.; this handle may date as late as the middle of the 2nd century.⁸⁵

Much of the pottery from *layers 2-4* also falls within this range. The Panathenaic

⁸¹ 4th century: KK-442 (Svoronos, pl. 22, nos. 35–40; Kroll, *op. cit.* [footnote 9 above], type A); KK-438 (B. V. Head, *A Catalogue of the Greek Coins in the British Museum: Attica, Megaris, Aegina*, London 1888, p. 116, nos. 1–6, pl. 20:7, 8).

⁸² KK-440 (cf. Svoronos, pl. 107, nos. 55–69; F. Kleiner, "The Agora Excavations and Athenian Bronze Coinage, 200–86 B.C.," *Hesperia* 45, 1976, p. 6, type 9 [Cicada/amphora], pp. 34, 38). KK-441 (cf. Svoronos, pl. 81, nos. 17–52; Kleiner, *op. cit.*, pp. 3–4, type 2 [Fulminating Zeus], p. 38).

⁸³ *Knidian*: SS 6500, SS 6501, SS 6505, SS 6507, SS 6510, SS 6511, SS 6513, SS 6515–SS 6518, SS 6515. *Rhodian*: SS 6506, SS 6508, SS 6512, SS 6514, SS 6586. *Thasian*: SS 6499. *Koan*: SS 6619.

⁸⁴ SS 6511 (Knidian Type 765: fabricant Paid. Theodorida); SS 6515 and SS 6518 (Knidian Type 1383: eponym Eukration); SS 6517 (Knidian Type 531: eponym Asklepiades).

⁸⁵ SS 6500 (Knidian Type 654: fabricant Euphrosynos). For the stamp type see *Délos* XXVII, p. 326, under E 59.

amphora,⁸⁶ West Slope amphoras (cf. 97), and the lamps,⁸⁷ as well as some of the bowls with outturned rims (e.g. 91) and moldmade bowls (98, *Agora* XXII, no. 107), probably date within the first half of the 2nd century. There are a number of objects, however, which must be placed later. Foremost amongst these are the long-petal bowls (99).⁸⁸ No complete examples were found in the abandonment fill, but small fragments coming from approximately 12 different bowls were found throughout the system. There are also two whole plates (e.g. 95) and fragments of many others similar to a large number of the plates in Thompson's Group E.⁸⁹ This rather deep plate, with a small foot, is not found in deposits in the Agora dating before *ca.* 150; contextual evidence does not permit us to fix the date more precisely within the second half of the 2nd century, but the homogeneity of the plates in Group E suggests that they were manufactured only shortly before the date of deposit, which is thought to have been around 110 B.C.⁹⁰

The bowls with outturned rims also indicate a date after 150. On some of these the inner wall is offset from the floor. Bowls comparable to 93 have been found in the fill of the foundation trench of the south wall of South Stoa II. Although a few fragments of long-petal moldmade bowls were found in the building fill within the Stoa, none have been found in the foundation trench. This suggests that work on the building began shortly before long-petal bowls began to be made in Athens. On the basis of this context, then, we might date bowls like 93 in the 150's. A more developed form of bowl is also represented in the Egyptian Cistern (94). This stage, with a more pronounced interior offset, is normally found in association with long-petal bowls and is present in Group E and in other deposits dating in the second half of the 2nd century.⁹¹

In summary, the long-petal bowls, the plates, and one of the bowls with outturned rims must be placed after the middle of the 2nd century. Parallels with Group E suggest that these objects date no later than *ca.* 110, and they could date as early as the third quarter of the century. The cistern seems therefore to have been filled sometime between 150 and 110 B.C.

THE SUPPLEMENTAL FILL (west chamber: *layer 1*)

The dark fill in the neck of the west chamber is probably a supplemental fill introduced into the cistern at a later date. This conclusion is indicated by one Knidian stamped amphora and the handle of another, both of the *duoviri* period and dating in the late 2nd or early 1st century B.C.⁹² A third handle of this period⁹³ was found in *layer 2* but probably intruded

⁸⁶ G. R. Edwards, "Panathenaics of Hellenistic and Roman Times," *Hesperia* 26, 1957, p. 346, no. 41 (P 8522), pls. 84, 86, and 88.

⁸⁷ *Agora* IV, p. 106, no. 456 (L 2544); p. 138, no. 559 (L 2543), pls. 21 and 46.

⁸⁸ For the date of long-petal bowls at Athens, see footnote 67 above.

⁸⁹ Cf. *TCHP*, E 1–E 15 (P 3183, P 3182, P 3312–P 3324).

⁹⁰ Thompson identified Group E as debris from Sulla's sack of Athens in 86 B.C. (*TCHP*, p. 394). The amphora stamps, however, indicate a date of around 110 for the deposit of Group E (see *Délos* XXVII, p. 322; *Agora* XXII, Appendix, p. 110, under Group E).

⁹¹ *TCHP*, E 37, E 42–E 44 (P 3346, P 3359, P 3351, P 3352); P 28431 in deposit P 20:2.

⁹² SS 6502 + P 8597, a restored amphora (Knidian Type 1598: *duoviri* of the year of the eponym Euphragoras); SS 6503, a handle (Knidian Type 1568: *duoviri* of the year of the eponym Sosiphron). On this Euphragoras see *Délos* XXVII, p. 335, under E 102; on Sosiphron see *ibid.*, p. 332, under E 88.

from the supplemental fill above. The only coin dates to the period 130–90 B.C.⁹⁴ From this upper fill come also a nearly complete long-petal bowl (103) along with fragments of 13 others, a plate probably manufactured in Pergamon in the early 1st century (104), and a type 51 C lamp.⁹⁵ A few pieces in this fill are significantly advanced beyond those in the abandonment fill. Fragments of three semiglazed bowls (cf. 101) and one semiglazed plate (102) were found. Semiglazing (i.e., dip-glazing the pot and allowing glaze to dribble down onto the unglazed lower part of the exterior) does not occur on bowls and plates in Group E but is characteristic of material from Sullan destruction deposits laid down in 86 B.C. or slightly thereafter.⁹⁶ An imported banded fish-plate (105) also finds its only parallel in a post-Sullan context.

CONCLUSIONS

The fact that the lower fills of the two chambers had a common source and the presence of substantial amounts of dug bedrock in the eastern chamber (which lay inside the Hellenistic Building) suggest that the abandonment of the cistern system was contemporary with or subsequent to the destruction of the building. The most likely cause of this destruction would be Sulla's attack on the city of Athens in 86 B.C. The cistern fill, however, does not furnish clear evidence of such a date. It is true that what have been described as the abandonment and supplemental fills were slightly mixed, and we cannot rule out the possibility that both cisterns were filled after the Sullan sack of Athens. The substantial gap between the coins and stamped amphoras in the two fills, however, and the concentration of significantly later objects in *layer 1* of the west chamber suggest that we are dealing with two separate deposits. Analysis of the pottery suggests that the main abandonment fill was deposited between *ca.* 150 and 110 B.C. and that a supplemental fill was introduced into the mouth of the west chamber after Sulla's attack in 86 B.C. In late Roman times a supplemental fill was added to the east chamber.

CATALOGUE

The objects in this Catalogue are arranged first according to provenance, then according to type and shape. For objects made of clay, color is described by a reading from the Munsell soil color chart (e.g. 7.5YR 6/4). Unless otherwise indicated, the clay is fine and micaceous and falls within the parameters of what is generally described as "Attic clay". Height is taken to the rim; diameter is taken at the greatest point unless otherwise specified. Reference to any previous publication of a

⁹³ SS 6504 (Knidian Type 1626: *duoviri* of the year of the eponym Aristomedes); cf. *Délos XXVII*, p. 336, under E 105.

⁹⁴ Coin inv. no. KK-437 (cf. Svoronos, pl. 107, nos. 50–54; Kleiner, *op. cit.* [footnote 82 above], p. 5, type 6 [Cicada/owl], pp. 37–38.

⁹⁵ *Agora IV*, no. 693, p. 178, pl. 50.

⁹⁶ E.g. M 20:1 and the middle fills of N 20:4 and E 14:3. Such deposits are identified as Sullan destruction debris on the basis of coins of the last issue of the Fulminating Zeus series, issued in 87/6, and of Knidian amphora stamps naming *duoviri*. The practice of naming *duoviri* began in the last decade of the 2nd century, broke off in 88 B.C., and was resumed in 85. For the coins see Kleiner, *op. cit.* (footnote 82 above), pp. 35–36; Svoronos, pl. 81, nos. 45–48. For Knidian amphora stamps of the *duoviri* period see *Délos XXVII*, pp. 320–323; *Hesperia*, Suppl. X, *Small Objects from the Pnyx: II*, Princeton 1956, pp. 146–150.

piece appears at the beginning of the Catalogue entry; comparanda and their contents or provenances appear at the end. Further information about Agora deposits may be found under Deposit Summaries in *Agora* XII, pp. 383–399, and *Agora* XXII, pp. 94–106.

Wherever possible I have included suggested dates (B.C.). When applied to pottery, these should be considered both approximate and tentative; future investigations will almost certainly necessitate adjustments. In many cases, especially for the earlier pieces, the dates suggested by B. Sparkes and L. Talcott in *Agora* XII have been adopted. It will be seen, however, that in some instances my dates differ from those given in *Agora* XII; nonetheless, my debt to the authors, for the typology they have established and for their careful analysis of shape development, is very great.

I am indebted to Virginia Grace for the dating of the stamped amphora handle 57, to John Kroll and Alan Walker for the date of the coin 68, to Dorothy B. Thompson for the dates of the terracotta figurines and molds 21, 22, 63, 89, 90, to Mary Moore for the date of the red-figured lid 23, and to John Hayes for the identification and date of the Pergamene plate 104; any errors which have occurred in oral transmission are, of course, my own. Dates of lamps, where given, are heavily dependent on the work of Ingrid Scheibler (*Kerameikos* XI).

THE CAVE CISTERN SYSTEM

NORTH CHAMBER: LOWER FILL (1–16)

- 1 (P 31039) Cup kantharos: molded rim Pl. 51
P.H. 0.051; est. Diam. 0.10 m. Foot, handles, and two thirds of body missing.

Slender stem. Low upper body. Rouletting on floor. Shiny brown to black glaze; light brown clay (7.5YR 6/4).

For proportions cf. *Agora* XII, nos. 684 (P 13530: Hedgehog Well), 685 (P 19122), and Miller, no. 11 (P 28027: Menon's Cistern), pl. 30, all of which have plain rims.

Second half of 4th century

- 2 (P 351) Kantharos: plain rim Pl. 51
Agora XII, no. 707.

H. 0.07; Diam. 0.083 m. Restored.

Molded foot, concave underneath, with scraped groove in resting surface and at junction of moldings. Nearly horizontal tapering spurs. Four palmettes within rouletting on floor. Shiny black glaze; light red clay (2.5YR 6/6).

Second quarter of 4th century

- 3 (P 371) Kantharos: goblet Pl. 51
Agora XII, no. 723.

H. 0.116; Diam. 0.09 m. One handle and much of upper wall restored.

Turned foot, concave with nipple underneath.

Reserved resting surface. Scraped groove with milto junction of foot and body. Ribbed ovoid body. Stubby, flaring spurs, slightly rising. Shiny black glaze, peeling, reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6).

Cf. P 13372 (R 18:1).

Last quarter of 4th century

- 4 (P 31038) Light-walled cup skyphos Pl. 51
H. 0.063; Diam. 0.117 m. Base and part of upper wall.

Molded ring foot with reserved resting surface. Underside reserved and washed with milto, with circles and central dot. Body offset from foot. Four palmettes within rouletting on floor. Metallic black glaze; reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6).

Cf. *Agora* XII, no. 606 (P 8287).

Ca. 380

- 5 (P 31037) Small bowl with Fig. 5, Pl. 51
incurved rim: broad base

H. 0.022; est. Diam. 0.08 m. Half preserved.

Ring foot with broad, reserved resting surface and nipple underneath. Reserved line at junction of foot and body. Four palmettes on floor. Dull orange to greenish black glaze, shiny black on underside; reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6).

Cf. *TCHP*, A 18 (P 1836: Group A); P 2523 (Demeter Cistern); P 20996 (O–R 7–10); P 6960 (D–E 8–9:1).

Second half of 4th century

- 6 (P 31036) Footed saltcellar with Fig. 5, Pl. 51
incurved rim
H. 0.031; Diam. 0.074 m. One fourth missing.
Ring foot with reserved groove, washed with mil-
tos, in resting surface and nipple underneath. Re-
served line at junction of foot and body. Shiny black
glaze; reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6).
Cf. *AthMitt* 85, 1970, p. 134, no. 13, fig. 15 on p.
164, pl. 54 (Dipylon Well B-1: *Abschnitt* I).
Second half of 4th century
- 7 (P 31043) One-handler Pl. 51
H. 0.04; est. Diam. 0.10 m. One third preserved,
with trace of handle.
Ring foot with grooved resting surface, nipple un-
derneath. Angled wall with concave upper part.
Slightly thickened rim. Dull orange to greenish gray
glaze; very soft, reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6).
Cf. *Agora* XII, no. 763 (P 7386: E 3:1); *BSA* 68,
1973, p. 377, no. 25, fig. 6 on p. 378 (Vari House).
Ca. 325
- 8 (P 445) Plate with rolled rim Fig. 6, Pl. 51
H. 0.026; Diam. 0.149 m. One third of rim
missing.
Ring foot with nipple underneath. Thickened rim
with pronounced offset on outside. Nine alternately
linked palmettes within rouletting on floor. Shiny
black to greenish gray glaze; reddish yellow clay
(5YR 6/6).
Cf. *Agora* XII, no. 1052 (P 14649); P 24134
(O-R 7-10).
Mid-4th century
- 9 (P 446) Plate with rolled rim Pl. 51
Agora XII, no. 1057.
H. 0.021; Diam. 0.127 m. Small piece of rim
restored.
Ring foot with slight groove in resting surface and
slight nipple underneath. Thickened rim with ridge
and pronounced concave molding below rim on out-
side. Six alternately linked palmettes within roulet-
ting on floor. Shiny black to orange glaze; light red-
dish brown clay (5YR 6/4).
Cf. P 2527 (Demeter Cistern); *Hesperia* 41, 1972,
p. 160, no. 40, fig. 4 on p. 158, pl. 26 (Corinth).
Ca. 325
- 10 (P 31035) Fish-plate Fig. 6, Pl. 51
H. 0.03; Diam. 0.175 m. One third missing.
Ring foot with beveled resting surface washed
with miltos. Scraped grooves with miltos around
central reservoir and at junction of floor and rim.
Shiny black glaze; reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6).
Cf. *Agora* XII, no. 1072 (P 14247: Coroplast's
Dump).
Third quarter of 4th century
- 11 (P 335) Miniature oinochoe Pl. 51
Agora XII, no. 1375.
H. 0.045; Diam. 0.029 m. Chip of mouth missing.
Disk foot, reserved underneath. Globular body,
trefoil mouth. Strap handle from shoulder to rim.
Thin brown glaze; reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6).
Late 4th century
- 12 (P 336) Pyre saucer Pl. 51
H. 0.018; Diam. 0.064 m. Intact.
Flat base left rough from wheel. Thin reddish
brown glaze; reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6).
Cf. *Agora* XII, nos. 1575 (P 19302), 1576
(P 19335); *Hesperia* 20, 1951, p. 115, pyre 1, nos.
9-14 (P 20067-P 20072), pl. 50:a; p. 125, pyre 8,
nos. 13-16 (P 18550-P 18553), pl. 52:b.
- 13 (P 337) Pyre saucer Pl. 51
H. 0.016; Diam. 0.061 m. Intact.
Similar to 12. Thin dark brown glaze; light brown
clay (7.5YR 6/4).
- 14 (P 2226) Eschara Fig. 7, Pl. 51
H. 0.11; Diam. 0.31 m. Mended and partially
restored.
High flaring hollow foot. Broad, shallow body,
angled just below rim. Broad rim, slightly concave
on top, thickened towards outside. Two horizontal
handles doubled back to rim. Circle incised in center
of floor. Thin red wash on inside (2.5YR 5/8); red
clay (2.5YR 4/8) with white, black, and sparkling
inclusions.
Cf. *Agora* XII, nos. 2035 (P 8312 + 8313), 2039
(P 8304).
4th century
- 15 (P 2225) Eschara Fig. 7, Pl. 51
H. 0.095; Diam. 0.245 m. One third of rim and
floor restored.

Similar to 14. Concave rim with ridge to receive lid. Thin red glaze inside (10YR 4/6); micaceous, reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6).

4th century

16 (L 452) Type 23 D lamp Pl. 51

P.H. 0.039; L. 0.10 m. Two thirds of body missing.

Flat top with glazed grooves around outer edge. Vertical sides. Dull black glaze, mostly peeled away; very pale brown clay (10YR 7/4).

Cf. *Agora* IV, nos. 238 (L 1521: F 12:3, period of use), 239 (L 1427: F 11:2, upper fill); *Kerameikos* XI, no. 179.

Last quarter of 4th century

NORTH CHAMBER: UPPER FILL (17–19)

17 (P 31061) Kantharos Fig. 2, Pl. 52

P.H. 0.07 m. Foot and lower body preserved.

Molded foot, concave underneath. Scraped groove with milto on resting surface and between moldings of foot. Fairly high stem. Dull black to green glaze; light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4).

Cf. Miller, no. 4 (P 27968), pl. 30; P 27991; P 28015 (all from Menon's Cistern); P 25679 (A 17:3).

Early 3rd century

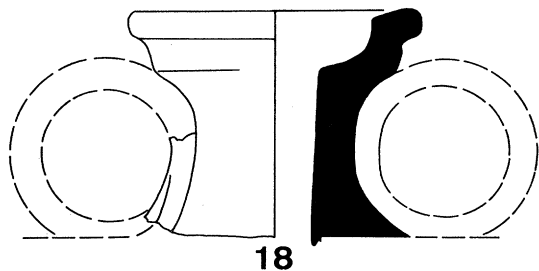


FIG. 10. Canteen 18. Scale 1:2

18 (P 31060) Canteen Fig. 10, Pl. 52

P.H. 0.074 m. Neck and part of mouth preserved.

Flaring mouth with outwardly thickened lip. Upper surface of lip slopes inwards to concave mouth. Thin, concave neck. Body probably flat on one side, convex on other. Vertical strap handles attached at neck. Metallic black to brown glaze, red on interior; light red clay (2.5YR 6/6).

Cf. Miller, no. 22 (P 28084: Menon's Cistern), pl. 31.

First quarter of 3rd century

19 (J 2) Gold lunate pendant Pl. 52

H. 0.017; W. 0.014 m. Intact.

Crescent, rhomboidal in section, with small knobs at each end and in center, where it is joined by a grooved suspension loop. Thin disk attached to crescent at top by thin strip shows head of woman facing right. Semicircle in front of her may represent crescent moon. Gold.

Cf. J 7 (from Hellenistic fill at J 13); *BSA*, Suppl. VIII, 1973, pp. 135–138, nos. 39–55, esp. no. 49, pl. 86; *AA [JdI]* 96, 1981, p. 387, fig. 5. Head resembles Classical coin types (cf. C. M. Kraay, *Archaic and Classical Greek Coins*, London 1976, pl. 42:742, pl. 47:804, 806, pl. 51:864). See also Greifenhagen, *op. cit.* (footnote 51 above), p. 110, no. 12, pl. 75.

NORTH CHAMBER: EXACT PROVENANCE UNKNOWN (20–22)

20 (L 454) Type 25 A lamp Pl. 52

Agora IV, no. 281.

H. 0.045; p.L. 0.083 m. Half of body and most of spout missing.

Raised, reserved base, concave underneath, with raised central disk. Globular body. Convex band and deep groove around filling hole. Graffito ΔI on nozzle. Shiny black glaze, peeling; reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6).

21 (T 145) Mold for terracotta figurine: seated nurse Pl. 52

Noted: D. B. Thompson, "The Origin of Tanagra," *AJA* 70, 1966, pp. 56–57.

P.H. 0.101; p.W. 0.037 m. Broken at top and left.

Mold for figure of seated woman holding swaddled infant. Letter Δ inscribed on exterior while clay still soft. Soft, micaceous white clay (2.5YR 8/2) with small red grits (identified by analysis as Corinthian: D. Fillieres, G. Harbottle, E. V. Sayre, "Neutron-Activation Study of Figurines, Pottery, and Workshop Materials from the Athenian Agora, Greece," *JFA* 10, 1983, p. 66).

Late 4th to early 3rd century

- 22 (T 122) Mold for terracotta figurine: Pl. 52
drapery

P.H. 0.148; p.W. 0.10 m. Broken all around.

Mold for drapery, probably falling over thigh. Letters ΔH inscribed on back while clay still soft. Light brown clay (7.5YR 6/6).

Mid-4th century

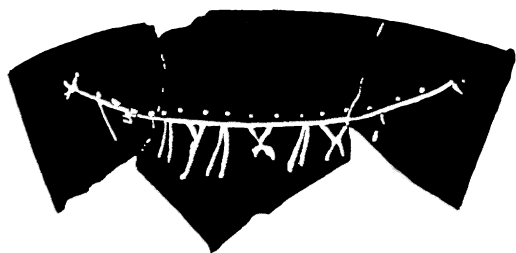
SOUTH CHAMBER: LOWER FILL (23–71)

- 23 (P 31085) Red-figured lid Pl. 52

H. 0.013; est. Diam. 0.22 m. Broken on three sides; about one fourth preserved.

Lid with reserved downturned edge decorated with ovolo. On top, woman wearing peplos runs to right, carrying basket or bowl in right hand. At left edge is left arm of another figure, reaching down to large rectangular object. Slightly metallic black glaze; light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4).

Ca. 400



24

FIG. 11. West Slope cup kantharos 24. Scale 1:2

- 24 (P 220) West Slope cup kantharos: plain rim Fig. 11, Pl. 52

P.H. 0.058; Diam. 0.089 m. Upper part of body preserved. Found at south end of tunnel connecting the two chambers.

Flaring upper body of cup kantharos. Side A: necklace with tapering pendants with inscription $\Phi\Lambda\Lambda\Lambda\Lambda\Lambda$ above, painted in tan clay. Side B: necklace with assorted pendants, including crescent (paint missing, but impression left on surface of pot). Dull black glaze, peeling; gray to light-gray clay (5YR 6/1).

For shape cf. *TCHP*, B 18 (P 738: Group B). For decoration cf. Miller, nos. 9 and 14 (P 28049, P 28334: Menon's Cistern), pls. 30 and 48; *AthMitt*

79, 1964, p. 26, nos. 1 and 3, pls. 9, 10; pp. 41–42, nos. 132 and 142, pls. 28, 29; pp. 44–45, nos. 191–196, pl. 34; pp. 56–57, nos. 339, 340, 342, pl. 41. For inscription cf. Miller, no. 17 (P 27988: Menon's Cistern), pls. 31 and 48.

Early 3rd century

- 25 (P 3993) West Slope kantharos: Pl. 53
molded rim

AthMitt 79, 1964, p. 50, no. 270.

H. 0.138; Diam. 0.119 m. Part of handle and chips from upper wall missing.

Molded foot, concave with nipple underneath. Scraped groove with milto in resting surface and between moldings. Ribbed lower body set off from stem by molding and groove. Handles rise slightly, spurs slightly flaring. Olive garland in tan clay on upper body. Shiny black glaze; reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6).

Cf. *Agora* XII, no. 704 (P 3778: F 12:3, period of use); P 22039 (F 11:2); E. Breccia, *La necropoli di Sciatbi I*, Cairo 1912, p. 64, no. 165, pl. 53:103.

Ca. 300

- 26 (P 101) Kantharos: molded rim Fig. 2, Pl. 53

H. 0.131; Diam. 0.12 m. Half of body missing.

Similar to 25. Spurs nearly rectangular, slightly rising. Shiny dark brown glaze, orange on foot and underside, orange stacking circle on floor; reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6).

Ca. 300

- 27 (P 3994) West Slope kantharos: plain rim Pl. 53

H. 0.196; Diam. 0.141 m. Handles and chips of foot and wall missing. Part of upper body restored.

Molded foot, concave with nipple underneath. Scraped groove in resting surface, between moldings of foot, and at base of ribbed body. Head of grain between wreaths painted in tan clay and white paint on upper body. Metallic dark brown glaze; reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6).

For decoration cf. P 11284 (B 13:8, lower fill). 290–260

- 28 (P 2224) West Slope kantharos: Fig. 2, Pl. 53
plain rim

H. 0.092; Diam. 0.075 m. Handles missing; restored.

Molded foot, concave underneath. Scraped groove in resting surface and between moldings of foot. Upper body surprisingly narrow. Olive garland with fillets at ends in tan clay and white paint on upper body. Shiny mottled glaze, dark brown to orange; light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4).

Cf. Miller, no. 5 (P 27992: Menon's Cistern), pl. 30; *TCHP*, A 29 (P 1819: Group A); P 30947 (R 13:9). For decoration cf. *AthMitt* 79, 1964, p. 50, no. 266, pl. 43; p. 55, no. 328, pl. 46.

290-260

- 29 (P 3995) Miniature kantharos: plain rim Pl. 53

H. 0.065; Diam. 0.047 m. One fourth of upper body and lower part of one handle missing.

Molded foot, concave underneath. Flaring, rising spurs. Metallic black glaze; light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4).

Larger examples of similar shape are *Hesperia* 20, 1951, p. 129, pyre 13, no. 2 (P 18456), pl. 54:a; P 25679 (A 17:3); P 30947 (R 13:9); P 7764 (E 3:1); *AthMitt* 85, 1970, p. 139, no. 78, pl. 56 (Dipylon Well B-1: *Abschnitt II*).

First quarter of 3rd century?

- 30 (P 31046) Attic skyphos Pl. 53

P.H. 0.052; Diam. of base 0.033 m. Lower body preserved.

Torus ring foot with reserved resting surface. Underside reserved with circle. Shiny black glaze; reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6).

Cf. *TCHP*, A 26 (P 1829: Group A); *Hesperia* 23, 1954, p. 88, note 6, pl. 20:c (P 318: Demeter Cistern); Miller, no. 19 (P 27995: Menon's Cistern), pl. 31; Breccia, *op. cit.* (under 25 above), p. 63, no. 162, pl. 56:120; P 26962 (H 14:2).

Late 4th to early 3rd century

- 31 (P 31052) Bowl with outturned rim Fig. 3, Pl. 54

H. 0.047; est. Diam. 0.13 m. Full profile preserved, with half of floor and small fragment of rim.

Ring foot with grooved resting surface washed with miltos. Slight nipple on underside. Reserved line at junction of body and foot. Palmettes within rouletting on floor. Shiny black glaze; reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6).

Cf. *Agora XII*, no. 806 (P 24087); *Hesperia* 23, 1954, p. 88, note 6(1), pl. 20 (P 262; Demeter Cistern); *TCHP*, A 7 (P 1832: Group A); *Hesperia* 31, 1962, p. 38, no. 43, fig. 8 on p. 40, pl. 20 (Koroni).

Early fourth quarter of 4th century

- 32 (P 868) Bowl with incurved rim Pl. 54

H. 0.056; Diam. 0.19 m. Small parts of rim restored.

Ring foot with grooved, reserved resting surface. Reserved line at junction of foot and body. Rouletting on floor. Dull brown to orange glaze; light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4).

Cf. P 899 (Demeter Cistern); P 19360 (D 16:1); P 27766 (H 16:7); P 20505 (Group B).

Last quarter of 4th century

- 33 (P 31045) Bowl with incurved rim Fig. 3, Pl. 54

H. 0.039; Diam. 0.111 m. Half preserved.

Ring foot with reserved groove in resting surface. Nipple underneath. Four palmettes within rouletting on floor. Dull red to black glaze, stacking line on outside; reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6).

Cf. P 899 (Demeter Cistern); *BSA* 68, 1973, p. 377, no. 27, figs. 6, 7 on pp. 378-379, pl. 72 (Vari House).

Last quarter of 4th century

- 34 (P 867) Bowl with incurved rim Pl. 54

Agora XII, no. 834.

H. 0.05; Diam. 0.175 m. Part of rim restored.

Ring foot with conical underside. Reserved line at junction of body and foot. Rouletting on floor. Shiny glaze, pale orange to red to black, stacking lines on floor and outside wall; light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4).

Cf. Miller, no. 32 (P 28130: Menon's Cistern), fig. 4 on p. 233, pl. 32; P 7351 and P 7374 (E 3:1).

Ca. 285

- 35 (P 869) Bowl with incurved rim Fig. 5, Pl. 54

H. 0.104; est. Diam. 0.26 m. Half preserved, with parts restored.

Flaring ring foot with conical underside. Deep body. Metallic black to brown glaze; reddish brown clay (2.5YR 5/4).

Cf. *TCHP*, A 22, A 23 (P 2863, P 2862: Group

A); Miller, no. 29 (P 28128: Menon's Cistern), fig. 4, pl. 31; P 7748 (E 3:1).
285–250

36 (P 31047) Small bowl with projecting rim Fig. 3, Pl. 54

H. 0.028; Diam. 0.095 m. About half preserved.

Ring foot with broad resting surface; nipple underneath. Projecting rim, slightly convex on top. Shiny black glaze; gray clay (10YR 5/1).

For type see *Agora* XII, p. 135.

37 (P 31044) Footed saltcellar with incurved rim Fig. 5, Pl. 54

H. 0.029; Diam. 0.066 m. Chips of rim missing.

Ring foot with slightly grooved resting surface; nipple underneath. Dull red to black glaze; reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6).

Cf. P 19362 (D 16:1); *BSA* 68, 1973, p. 377, no. 32, fig. 6 on p. 378, pl. 73 (Vari House).

Last quarter of 4th century

38 (P 89) Plate with rolled rim Pl. 54

Agora XII, no. 1058.

H. 0.029; Diam. 0.199 m. Chip of rim missing.

Ring foot with groove in resting surface. Thickened rim. Six alternately linked palmettes within rouletting on floor. Dull red glaze with darker patches; reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6).

Cf. *Hesperia* 39, 1970, p. 192, fig. 18 on p. 215, pl. 56 (P 27736).

Ca. 300?

39 (P 86) Plate with rolled rim Fig. 6, Pl. 54

H. 0.027; Diam. 0.162 m. Large chip missing.

Ring foot with slight nipple underneath. Thickened rim with groove and slight concavity below on outside. Rouletting on floor. Dull to metallic black glaze; reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6).

Cf. *Agora* XII, no. 1060 (P 6964: D–E 8–9:1); Miller, no. 43 (P 28136: Menon's Cistern), fig. 5 on p. 235, pl. 32.

300–275

40 (P 266) Plate Pl. 54

Agora XXI, F 160.

H. 0.028; max. p. dim. 0.091 m. Fragment of floor and foot.

Ring foot with reserved groove in resting surface.

Reserved line at junction of foot and body. Alternately linked palmettes within rouletting on floor. Graf-fito [Τ]μωξέν[ου] on bottom (owner's name). Shiny black glaze; reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6).

41 (P 866) Fish-plate Fig. 6, Pl. 54

H. 0.026; Diam. 0.151 m. Parts restored.

Ring foot with scraped groove in resting surface. Scraped groove around central reservoir and at junction of floor and rim. Dull brown to orange glaze; light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4).

Cf. *Agora* XII, no. 1074 (P 6963: D–E 8–9:1).

42 (P 865) Fish-plate Fig. 6, Pl. 54

H. 0.038; Diam. 0.209 m. Half of rim restored.

Ring foot with reserved, grooved resting surface. Scraped groove around central reservoir and at junction of floor and rim. Shiny black glaze with red stacking circle, red under foot; reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6).

Cf. *Hesperia* 31, 1962, p. 35, no. 20, fig. 8 on p. 40, pl. 21 (Koroni).

43 (P 27723) Black-glazed tray Pl. 55

Max. p. dim.: a) 0.095 m., b) 0.083 m. Two non-joining fragments.

Probably from a rectangular tray with rounded corners. Two horizontal tangs extend at each corner. Horizontal rectangular lug handles, one of them pierced vertically with two holes. Dull black to brown glaze; very soft, light brown clay (7.5YR 6/4).

Cf. *Agora* XII, nos. 1084 (P 20507 + 24866: Demeter Cistern), 1085 (P 12045); Miller, nos. 144, 145 (P 28061, P 28062: Menon's Cistern), pl. 47.

44 (P 3992) Lekythos with globular body Pl. 55

Agora XII, no. 1108.

H. 0.225; Diam. 0.177 m. Parts of wall restored.

Ring foot. Globular body with greatest diameter above middle. Ridge around neck. Double-curved mouth, flat on top of rim. Concave strap handle from shoulder to neck. Shiny black glaze, peeling; thin wash on top of lip; light red clay (2.5YR 6/6).

Cf. *Hesperia* 25, 1956, p. 9, no. 37 (P 12702: Hedgehog Well), pl. 2; *BSA* 68, 1973, p. 381, no. 45, fig. 6 (Vari House).

325–310

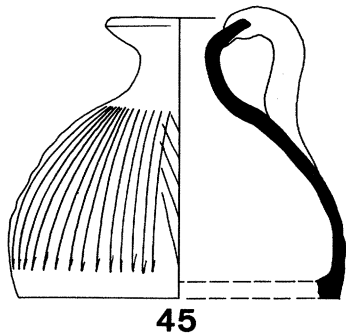


FIG. 12. Imitation blister-ware aryballos 45.
Scale 1:2

45 (P 97) Imitation blister-ware aryballos Fig. 12, Pl. 55

H. 0.075; est. Diam. 0.09 m. Most of floor and lower body missing.

Globular wheelmade body with flat bottom, perhaps reserved. Flaring mouth. Thick vertical handle from shoulder to lip. Vertical gouging under glaze on body. Dull black to red glaze; light red clay (2.5YR 6/6) with very little mica.

Cf. *Agora* XII, no. 1681 (P 4459: F 11:2, upper fill).

Late 4th to early 3rd century

46 (P 95) Miniature two-handled cup Pl. 55
Hesperia 6, 1937, p. 207, fig. 125:a.

H. 0.019; Diam. 0.035 m. Intact.

Flat base left rough from wheel. Outturned rim. Two vertical strap handles from rim to middle of body. Unglazed; reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6).

Cf. *Agora* XII, no. 1434 (P 12998: Coroplast's Dump); *Hesperia* 23, 1954, pp. 85, 104–105, nos. 13 (P 22810: Demeter Cistern), 15–16 (P 12726, P 13550: Hedgehog Well), pl. 18; Miller, nos. 69, 73 (P 27961, P 28760: Menon's Cistern), pl. 34; *Hesperia* 5, 1936, p. 179, fig. 23:a, b (Pnyx).

Ca. 350 to early 3rd century

47 (P 93) Miniature two-handled bowl Pl. 55
H. 0.026; Diam. 0.066 m. Chip missing from rim.

Flat base left rough from wheel. Deep body with outturned rim. Broad vertical strap handles from

rim to upper body. Unglazed; reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6).

Cf. *Agora* XII, no. 1431 (P 6556); *TCHP*, A 67 (P 1814: Group A); *Hesperia* 6, 1937, p. 207, fig. 125:c (not inventoried: Cave Cisterns, south chamber); Miller, nos. 65a, 66 (P 27980, P 29333: Menon's Cistern), pl. 34; *Hesperia* 5, 1936, p. 179, fig. 23:c (Pnyx).

Ca. 350 to early 3rd century

48 (P 94) Miniature krater Pl. 55

H. 0.026; Diam. 0.037 m. Chips missing from rim.

Disk foot left rough from wheel. Outturned rim. Vertical strap handles pressed against body from rim to upper body. Thin metallic black glaze; pinkish gray clay (7.5YR 7/2).

Cf. *Hesperia* 6, 1937, p. 207, fig. 125:b (not inventoried: Cave Cisterns, south chamber); Miller, no. 68 (P 29762: Menon's Cistern), pl. 34; *Hesperia* 5, 1936, p. 179, fig. 23:d (Pnyx).

Ca. 350 to early 3rd century

49 (P 31034) Miniature one-handled bowl Pl. 55

H. 0.11; Diam. 0.032 m. Intact.

Flat base left rough from wheel. Slightly incurved rim. Broad vertical handle pressed against body, attached at rim. Two lugs, one on either side of bowl. Unglazed; reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6).

Cf. Miller, no. 70 (P 29764: Menon's Cistern), pl. 34; *Hesperia* 6, 1937, p. 207, fig. 125:d (P 252: not from the Cave Cisterns).

Ca. 350 to early 3rd century

50 (P 31050) Kernos Pl. 55

P.H. 0.06; Diam. 0.079 m. Foot and chips of body and rim missing.

Globular body with projecting flange at mid-height. Flange pierced by pairs of holes on opposite sides of body. Very pale brown clay (10YR 7/4); white slip.

Cf. J. J. Pollitt, "Kernoi from the Athenian Agora," *Hesperia* 48, 1979, p. 209, type 4, fig. 1 on p. 208, pls. 66, 69:c, 72:a, b.

4th century

51 (P 102) Miniature lid Pl. 55

H. 0.025; Diam. 0.046 m. Chips of rim missing.

Conical lid with pinched handle. Unglazed; light yellowish brown clay (10YR 6/4). Burned.

Cf. *Agora* XII, no. 1563 (P 9724); Miller, no. 65b (P 27981: Menon's Cistern), pl. 34.

52 (P 31048) Pyre plate with rilled rim Pl. 55

H. 0.024; est. Diam. 0.14 m. One third preserved.

Ring foot. Angled wall. Projecting, slightly downturned rim with two deep grooves on top. Thin orange glaze on floor; reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6).

Cf. *Agora* XII, no. 1574 (P 9707); *Hesperia* 20, 1951, p. 126, pyre 9, no. 3 (P 19042), pl. 52:c; p. 128, pyre 12, no. 5 (P 20144), pl. 53:c; p. 130, pyre 14, no. 3 (P 20257), pl. 54:b.

53 (P 3996) Covered bowl Pl. 55

H. 0.031 m.; Diam. 0.123 m. Part of rim and side missing.

Rounded bottom meeting straight sides at angle. Rim slightly thickened inwardly. Exterior unglazed; thin, dull black glaze on interior, with red stacking circle in center; reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 6/6).

Cf. *Agora* XII, nos. 1565, 1566 (P 19054, P 18581); *Hesperia* 20, 1951, pp. 118–119, pyre 4, nos. 10, 11 (P 19053, P 19054), pl. 51:a.

54 (P 31049) Low pyre saucer Pl. 55

H. 0.011; est. Diam. 0.10 m. Two thirds of base and one sixth of rim preserved.

Flat base left rough from wheel. Broad shallow body. Slightly thickened rim. Unglazed; light red clay (2.5YR 6/8).

Cf. *Agora* XII, no. 1578 (P 9712); *TCHP*, A 66 (P 2880: Group A); *Hesperia* 20, 1951, p. 119, pyre 4, nos. 16–19 (P 19059–P 19062); p. 127, pyre 11, nos. 9–11 (P 19869–P 19871), pl. 53:b; H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia*, Suppl. IV, *The Tholos of Athens and its Predecessors*, Princeton 1940, pp. 134–135, fig. 99:c (P 13243).

55 (P 3998) Two-handled jar Pl. 56

H. 0.029; Diam. 0.30 m. Half preserved, with full profile. Mended and restored.

Ring foot, ovoid body. Vertical rim with flange on outside. Double horizontal handles below rim. Three bands of thin brown glaze on upper body, one on upper surface of rim. Light brown clay (7.5YR 6/4) with white and sparkling inclusions.

56 (P 3997) Plain amphora with graffiti Pl. 56

P.H. 0.028 m. Part of neck and shoulder preserved. Partly restored.

Sloping shoulder. On one side of neck is incised AN, on the other side ΣO or MO. Single A on either side of shoulder. Red clay (2.5YR 5/6) with small white grits; white slip (2.5YR 8/2).

57 (SS 3221) Stamped amphora handle Pl. 56

P.W. of handle 0.039 m.

Stamp on curve of handle reads AN, within rectangle. Very micaceous clay fired very hard, light red at core (2.5YR 6/6); very pale brown slip (10YR 8/3).

Same abbreviation found on handles stamped with different dies; cf. *IG* XIV, 2393, 581 (Taran-to); *ASAtene*, n.s. 23–24, 1961–1962, p. 625, no. 95, fig. 51 (Iasos).

58 (P 31086) Unguentarium Fig. 8, Pl. 56

P.H.: a) 0.124, b) 0.042 m. Diam. 0.076 m. Two non-joining fragments preserving lower body to maximum diameter and part of shoulder.

Tapering foot, flat on bottom. Irregular body constricting to neck. Pink clay (7.5YR 7/4) with orange and white grits; white slip (2.5YR 8/2). Probably imported.

Cf. P 7776 (E 3:1).

Ca. 310–250

59 (P 31087) Unguentarium Fig. 8, Pl. 56

P.H. 0.046; est. Diam. 0.075 m. Rim fragment.

Flaring mouth of vessel similar to 58. Rolled rim, flat on top. Pale yellow clay (5Y 7/3) with orange grits. Probably imported.

Cf. P 7776 (E 3:1).

Ca. 310–250

60 (L 388) Type 25 A lamp Pl. 56

Agora IV, no. 269.

H. 0.037; restored L. 0.105 m. Handle and half of upper body restored. Found at south end of tunnel connecting chambers.

Reserved raised base, concave underneath. Globular body with reserved groove around filling hole. Shiny black glaze inside and out; reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6).

For profile cf. *Kerameikos* XI, no. 107.

- 61** (L 1565) Type 25 B' lamp Pl. 56
H. 0.045 m.; L. 0.095 m. Complete.
Raised base, concave underneath. Globular body. Pierced lug on shoulder. Filling hole surrounded by ridges and grooves. Glazed inside, unglazed outside, with dribble of brown glaze on lower side of nozzle; reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6).
Cf. *Agora* IV, no. 322 (L 4321); *Kerameikos* XI, no. 149.
Ca. 350–290
- 62** (L 5886) Type 27 A Lamp Pl. 56
H. 0.03 m. Base and part of tube preserved.
Raised base, inwardly beveled and partially unglazed. Central tube. Metallic black glaze; brown clay (10YR 5/2).
Cf. *Agora* IV, no. 379 (L 4645); *Kerameikos* XI, no. 257.
First half of 3rd century
- 63** (T 88) Terracotta mask Pl. 56
D. B. Thompson, "Three Centuries of Hellenistic Terracottas, II B: The Altar Well," *Hesperia* 28, 1959, p. 141, pl. 29; T. B. L. Webster, *BICS*, Suppl. XIV, *Monuments Illustrating Tragedy and Satyr Play*, London 1962, AT 7, pl. 2:a; *idem*, "Greek Dramatic Monuments from the Athenian Agora and Pnyx," *Hesperia* 39, 1960, p. 279, A 6. P.H. 0.065 m.; W. 0.045 m. Lower left side of face and upper right side of forehead missing. Broken all around except at lower right.
Bearded face with wrinkled forehead, contracted brows, aquiline nose. Pupils of eyes indicated. Micaceous pink clay (7.5YR 7/4); traces of flesh-colored paint.
Late 4th century
- 64** (SS 75) Clay token Pl. 56
Agora X, C 19k.
Diam. 0.019; Th. 0.006 m. Intact.
Oval seal impressed into round clay disk. Eagle standing left on head of stag turns head back to right. Small figure with two torches at right. Traces of two letters at left. Slight striations on back. Thin brown glaze; light red clay (2.5YR 6/6).
Late 4th to early 3rd century
- 65** (MC 1255) Biconical loomweight Pl. 56
H. 0.085; Diam. 0.052 m. Intact.
Biconical loomweight pierced horizontally at top. Two holes in bottom. Micaceous, light reddish brown clay (2.5YR 6/4) with white grits.
Cf. *TCHP*, B 14 (MC 109: Group B).
- 66** (MC 1256) Biconical loomweight Pl. 56
H. 0.07; Diam. 0.046 m. Intact.
Similar to **65** but smaller. Small hole on side near bottom. Micaceous, reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6) with white grits.
- 67** (MC 1257) Pyramidal loomweight Pl. 56
H. 0.054; W. 0.035 m. Intact.
Truncated pyramid pierced horizontally at top. Micaceous, very pale brown clay (10YR 7/3).
Cf. *TCHP*, A 69 (MC 104: Group A); B 13, B 34 (MC 108, MC 104: Group B).
- 68** (A-998) Bronze coin Pl. 57
Diam. 0.013 m. Die axis ↓. Surface somewhat corroded.
Obverse: Head of Athena in Corinthian helmet, facing right.
Reverse: $\Theta^A E$ Owl standing right. Wreath symbol?
Cf. Svoronos, pl. 22, nos. 76, 77.
260's–255
- 69** (ST 9) Miniature marble saucer Pl. 57
P. Diam. 0.04; p.H. 0.01 m. Broken all around.
Raised base with flat bottom. Red line at junction of base and body. White marble with fairly large crystals.
- 70** (A 105 + 418) Painted terracotta sima Pl. 57
H. 0.12; p.L. 0.033; p.W. 0.18 m. Part of original left end preserved. Broken at right and behind.
Ovolo with plain fascia above and below.
Painted decoration. Upper fascia: yellow bead and reel on black ground. Ovolo: yellow egg and red dart on black and yellow checkerboard surrounded by red band, on black ground. Lower fascia: yellow double meander with black ground. Soffit: black egg and dart on yellow ground, with red band at inner edge. Coarse, light brown clay (7.5YR 6/4) with brown grits; very pale brown slip (10YR 7/3).
- 71** (A 419) Plain terracotta sima Pl. 57
H. 0.117; p.L. 0.15; p.W. 0.11 m. Broken at both ends and behind.

Plain vertical fascia. Light reddish brown clay (2.5YR 6/4) with red grits; pale yellow slip (2.5Y 7/4). Graffito A scratched on back.

BOTH CHAMBERS (72)

72 (P 31040–P 31042) Hellenistic West Pl. 57
Slope kantharos

a: lower fill of north chamber

b: lower fill of south chamber

c: upper fill of north chamber

P.H. 0.051; est. Diam. of rim 0.08 m. Three non-joining fragments preserving part of rim and upper body and one handle.

Upper body inclined. No groove at greatest diameter of body. Vertical strap handle from greatest diameter to below rim. Thumb rest in form of mask. Ivy garland in tan clay on upper body. Dull mottled red to black glaze; reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6).

Cf. *Hesperia* 20, 1951, p. 129, pyre 13, no. 4 (P 18457), pl. 54:a; P 6947 (D–E 8–9:1); *AthMitt* 85, 1970, p. 139, no. 80, pl. 56 (Dipylon Well B-1, *Abschnitt* II).

Ca. 290–275

SOUTH CHAMBER: UPPER FILL (73–90)

73 (P 25284) Red-figured bell-krater Pls. 57, 58

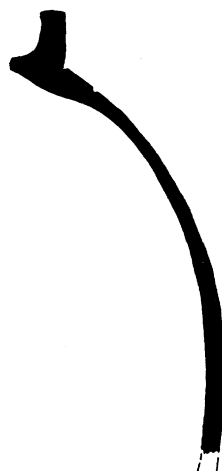
Est. Diam. of rim 0.37 m. Many non-joining fragments preserving one fourth of rim, half of one handle, and parts of wall. Mended with lead clamps in antiquity.

Side A: symposium. Woman, nude to waist, sits between two men. Probably a third man sits at left. Table in front of them.

Side B: two cloaked figures with stele between them. Figure on right holds large object, possibly shield, in right hand.

Large palmette below handle. Rim: laurel pattern. Ground line: meander and squares decorated with dotted St. Andrew's Cross. Dull to metallic black glaze; reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6); white and pink paint. This piece will be studied in detail by P. Corbett, who is preparing red-figured pottery from the Agora Excavations for publication.

Last quarter of 4th century



74

FIG. 13. Patterned vase 74. Scale 1:2

74 (P 25286) Patterned vase Fig. 13, Pl. 58

Est. Diam. of rim 0.19 m. Five non-joining fragments.

Globular vase, possibly dinos or lebes gamikos, with inset flange to receive lid. Two grooves, one at junction of lip and body, one slightly lower, with a white line over glaze below each.

Side A: reserved band, washed with miltois, on upper wall, decorated with egg and dart (darts accented by white dots) above deep zone of tongue pattern (lower ends of tongues accented by white dots).

Side B: same as side A but with band of running spiral added at bottom.

Patterns are interrupted by a large panel of irregular running spiral. White band over glaze runs below patterns.

Shiny black glaze; reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6).

Cf. P 31097 (O–R 7–10)

4th century

75 (P 31053) Bowl with outturned rim Fig. 3, Pl. 59

H. 0.045; est. Diam. 0.12 m. One third missing.

Ring foot with nipple underneath, underside left rough from wheel. Lower body convex, upper concave. Angular wall. Flaring rim. Dull black-brown glaze, peeling; reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6).

Cf. P 11667 (M 20:4); *AthMitt* 85, 1970, p. 153, no. 166a, fig. 16 on p. 164, pl. 68 (Dipylon Well B-1, *Abschnitt VIII*); $\Delta\epsilon\lambda\tau$ 26, 1971 [1973], pp. 50, 53, nos. 43, 45, 53, Abb. 3, pl. 10 (Piraeus Cistern).

First half of 2nd century

76 (P 119) Base of black-glazed bowl: Pl. 59
graffito

Agora XXI, F 190.

P.H. 0.016; max. p. dim. 0.067 m. Broken all around.

Base of bowl with graffito probably representing MEN (owner's name) on underside. Shiny, brownish black glaze; reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6).

77 (P 31054) Small two-handled Fig. 5, Pl. 59
bowl

H. 0.045; est. Diam. 0.08 m. Half missing.

Ring foot with nipple underneath. Thin glaze on resting surface. Angular body. Groove under glaze on lower body. Stubs of handles. Dull black glaze; reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6).

For shape cf. *TCHP*, E 52, E 53 (P 3357, P 3358: Group E), but examples occur in contexts as early as ca. 200–180 (P 14190: O 20:2; P 20955: Q 8–9; P 21024: H–K 12–14).

First half of 2nd century

78 (P 31055) Hemispherical moldmade Pl. 59
relief bowl: pine-cone scales

P.H. 0.044; est. Diam. 0.09 m. Rim fragment.

Vertical rim with two scraped grooves. Body covered with pine-cone scales. Metallic black glaze; reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6).

Cf. *Agora* XXII, no. 3 (P 19705: P 10:2); *TCHP*, C 29 (P 4105: Group C).

Ca. 225–200

79 (P 31062) Moldmade relief vessel: Pl. 59
imbricate

P.H. 0.06; max. p. dim. 0.07 m. Wall fragment.

Wall: rounded convex petals alternating with thin, pointed ribbed petals. Rim: groove with glaze scraped away at edges; tan painted line above. Trace of foot. Metallic gray glaze; light brown clay (7.5YR 6/4). Made in very worn mold.

Cf. *Agora* XXII, no. 54 (P 16676: L 19:2, shaft fill); no. 344 (P 23095 + 23766: I 14:2).

Ca. 175–150?

80 (P 31056) Hemispherical moldmade Pl. 59
relief bowl: floral

P.H. 0.033 m. Body fragment.

Floral tendrils flanked by rounded lotus petals. Two ridges of rim pattern preserved above. Dull black glaze; reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6).

Cf. *Agora* XXII, no. 58 (P 18674: M 21:1); $\Delta\epsilon\lambda\tau$ 26, 1971 [1973], p. 63, no. 98, pl. 13 (Piraeus Cistern).

Ca. 225–175

81 (P 65) Hemispherical moldmade relief Pl. 59
bowl: figured

Agora XXII, no. 132; Webster, *BICS* (see under 63 above), p. 58, AV 16.

P.H. 0.058 m. Body fragment.

Calyx: fronds with old-man masks between tips. Wall: rampant centaur approaching kantharos from right. Rim: pairs of double spirals over ovolo, separated by beading. Metallic black glaze; light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4).

Cf. *Agora* XXII, no. 178 (P 20286).

Ca. 225–175

82 (P 31059) Hemispherical moldmade Pl. 59
relief bowl: figured

P.H. 0.043 m. Body fragment.

Rampant goat facing right. Goat mask at lower right. Legs of Eros flying left at upper left. Dull, brownish black glaze; reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). M Monogram Class.

Cf. *Agora* XXII, no. 110 (P 22191: Q 10–11:1); *TCHP*, C 45 (P 4025: Group C); $\Delta\epsilon\lambda\tau$ 26, 1971 [1973], p. 67, no. 120, pl. 15.

Ca. 175–150

83 (P 31057) Hemispherical moldmade Pl. 59
relief bowl: calyx of figured bowl

P.H. 0.015; max. p. dim. 0.051. Calyx and trace of wall.

Calyx: alternating lotus petals and ferns bounded by hatched line above. Traces of figure above, probably a rabbit. Dull brown to black glaze; reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6).

From same mold as *Agora* XXII, no. 115 (P 12060: N 20:7).

Ca. 175–150

- 84** (P 31058) Hemispherical moldmade relief bowl: rape of Persephone Pl. 59
P.H. 0.047 m. Body fragment.
Hades holding Persephone drives left in chariot. Floral tendril at right. Kalathos at lower right. Traces of guilloche of rim above. Metallic black glaze; pink clay (7.5YR 7/4). Made in worn mold. Workshop A.
From same mold as *Agora* XXII, no. 194 (P 28545: P 21:4).
Ca. 200–175
- 85** (P 75 + 85) Hemispherical moldmade relief bowl: hunt Pl. 59
Noted: *AJA* 45, 1941, p. 207, c.1.1 (fragment a).
P.H.: a) 0.036 m., b) 0.042 m. Two non-joining fragments.
a: Man wearing short chiton rides right, right arm raised to throw spear downward. b: Lion walking left with dog leaping left above him. Shiny black glaze; reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Workshop A.
From same mold as *Agora* XXII, no. 247 (P 17512: B 20:7) and *AthMitt* 85, 1970, pl. 81:3 (= *AJA* 45, 1941, p. 207, pl. 5A:4).
Ca. 225–175
- 86** (P 118) Mold for hemispherical relief bowl Pl. 59
Agora XXII, no. 306.
P.H. 0.016; max. p. dim. 0.055 m. Medallion and part of calyx.
Raised base, concave underneath. Medallion: six-pointed star made of ferns, surrounded by two grooves. Calyx: row of ferns, probably between fronds. Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6).
Ca. 225–175
- 87** (L 270) Type 43 C lamp Pl. 59
Noted: *Hesperia* 2, 1933, p. 200.
P.H. 0.024; p.L. 0.082; Diam. 0.058 m. Bottom half and end of nozzle missing.
Concave top. Pierced lug at side. Metallic brown glaze inside and out, peeling; reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6).
Cf. *Agora* IV, no. 549 (L 4412); *Kerameikos* XI, no. 370.
Ca. 200
- 88** (P 156) Plastic vase Pl. 59
M. Trumpf-Lyritzaki, *Griechische Figurenvasen*, Bonn 1969, p. 93, no. 13; E. R. Williams, "Figurine Vases from the Athenian Agora," *Hesperia* 47, 1978, p. 392, no. 46, pl. 98.
P.H. 0.072; p.W. 0.063; p.Th. 0.019 m. Broken at right and bottom.
Right side of torso and arm of rider. Arm drawn back to throw spear (holes in hand for attachment of spear). Cloak over shoulders waves behind rider. Metallic black glaze on back; mottled reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) to pale brown clay (10YR 6/3); traces of pink and blue pigment.
- 89** (T 55) Terracotta figurine: drapery Pl. 59
Hesperia 2, 1933, p. 187, no. 5, fig. 3; *Hesperia* 32, 1963, pp. 302, 306.
P.H. 0.123 m. Part of original lower edge preserved.
Drapery of lower part of figure. Toe projects from beneath drapery. Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 6/6); traces of red pigment over white sizing on drapery.
Late 3rd to early 2nd century
- 90** (T 46) Terracotta figurine: female Pl. 59
Hesperia 2, 1933, p. 186, no. 1, fig. 2; *Hesperia* 32, 1963, pp. 302, 306.
P.H. 0.085 m. Arms, head, and lower body missing.
Figure standing facing front, left arm at side, right arm raised. She wears chiton belted below breasts, with V-neck, and cloak over right shoulder. Locks of hair on shoulders. Rectangular vent in back. Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 6/6); traces of red pigment on shoulder; traces of white sizing.
Early 2nd century

THE EGYPTIAN CISTERN SYSTEM

The catalogue of objects from the Egyptian Cistern system is restricted to those pieces which are both characteristic of the fills and reasonably well dated. Only selected fine wares are included. Both fills contained a fairly large amount of coarse ware, including fragments of at least 20 unguentaria and three small funnels which may have been used to fill them.

ABANDONMENT FILL

- 91 (P 8576) Bowl with outturned rim Fig. 4, Pl. 60

H. 0.057; Diam. 0.166 m. Half preserved.

Ring foot, curved wall with outturned rim. Slightly metallic black glaze; light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4).

Cf. *TCHP*, C 4, fig. 28, labeled C 3 (P 2390: Group C).

Ca. 175–125

- 92 (P 31133) Bowl with outturned rim Fig. 4, Pl. 60

H. 0.053; est. Diam. 0.13 m. One third preserved.

Small ring foot, angular wall. Upper wall very straight, with slight flare at rim. Thin brown to black glaze; reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6).

Ca. 150–100

- 93 (P 31131) Bowl with outturned rim Fig. 4, Pl. 60

P.H. 0.041 m. Rim missing.

Ring foot, angular wall. Floor very flat and slightly offset from wall. Red glaze; reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6).

Ca. 150–125

- 94 (P 31132) Bowl with outturned rim Fig. 4, Pl. 60

H. 0.044; est. Diam. 0.12 m. One fourth preserved, most of foot missing.

Ring foot, angular wall. Wall offset from floor on inside. Metallic brown to black glaze; reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6).

Cf. *TCHP*, E 37 (P 3346: Group E); P 28431 (P 20:2).

Ca. 125–110

- 95 (P 8575) Plate with rolled rim Fig. 6, Pl. 60

H. 0.061; restored Diam. 0.257 m. Two thirds of rim and part of wall restored.

Ring foot. Straight wall with glazed groove just

below mid-height. Slightly flaring, rolled rim. Another similar plate from same deposit (P 8574). Metallic black glaze; light brown clay (7.5YR 6/4).

Cf. *TCHP*, E 7, E 10, E 1 (P 3316, P 3319, P 3320: Group E).

Ca. 150–110

- 96 (P 8562) Saucer with downturned rim Pl. 60

H. 0.04; Diam. 0.183 m. Parts of foot, body, and rim restored.

Ring foot, straight wall, downturned rim with ridge at junction with floor. Metallic black glaze; light red clay (2.5YR 6/6).

Cf. *TCHP*, E 19 (P 3330: Group E).

Ca. 150–110

- 97 (P 8558) West Slope amphora Pl. 60

H. 0.026; Diam. 0.169 m. Small sections of rim, body, and foot restored.

Molded ring foot with scraped groove between moldings. Deep glazed groove between body and foot. Fairly straight lower wall with scraped groove at point of greatest diameter. Slightly sloping shoulder. Concave neck flares to slightly downturned rim. Arched rope handles from middle of neck to shoulder. Applied satyr masks at bases of handles. Scraped groove at base of neck and above handle attachments.

Decoration. Shoulder: checkerboard in tan and white flanked by panels of decreasing rectangles in tan. Neck: grapevine.

Mottled orange glaze; light red clay (2.5YR 6/8).

Two similar amphorae in fill (P 8560, P 8592) and another with a moldmade body (*Agora XXII*, no. 407: P 8557).

Ca. 175–140

- 98 (P 8564) Hemispherical moldmade relief bowl: imbricate Pl. 61

P.H. 0.077; est. Diam. 0.145 m. One fourth of bowl preserved, restored.

Wall: four rows of overlapping, rounded lotus petals with grape leaves between tips of top row.

Rim: very indistinct double spirals with palmettes above, over band of crosshatching. Scraped groove below rim. Shiny brown to black glaze; reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). For a figured bowl from the fill see *Agora XXII*, no. 107 (P 8563).

Cf. *Agora XXII*, nos. 13, 14 (P 19884 [D 17:5, lower fill], P 19908 [D 17:4]).

Ca. 225–175

- 99 (P 8565) Hemispherical moldmade Pl. 61
relief bowl: long petal

P.H. 0.064; est. Diam. 0.15 m. Fragment of rim and upper wall.

Long petals separated by rows of jewelings with palmettes at top. Shiny black glaze; light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4).

Cf. *TCHP*, D 40 (P 596: Group D); *Agora XXII*, no. 336 (P 15736), no. 355 (P 5218).

Ca. 150–86

- 100 (P 8591) Green-glazed shallow bowl Pl. 61
or plate

P.H. (a) 0.018; max. p. dim. (b) 0.045 m. Fragments of foot (a) and wall (b).

Low ring foot. Marks of kiln supports visible on underside and on floor. Green vitreous glaze, analyzed by Marie Farnsworth in 1959 and found to be a calcium-sodium-silicate glaze; very pale brown fabric (10YR 8/4).

For Mesopotamian alkaline glaze see N. C. Debevoise, *Parthian Pottery from Seleucia on the Tigris*, Ann Arbor 1934; N. Toll, *The Excavations at Dura Europos, Final Report*, IV, i, fasc. 1, *The Green Glazed Pottery*, New Haven 1943.

PUBLISHED MATERIAL FROM ABANDONMENT FILL

Panathenaic prize amphora: *Hesperia* 26, 1957, p. 346, pls. 84, 86, 88, no. 41 (P 8522).

Moldmade bowl: *Agora XXII*, no. 107 (P 8563).

Partially moldmade amphora: *Agora XXII*, no. 407 (P 8557).

Lamps: *Agora IV*, no. 456 (L 2544), p. 106; no. 559 (L 2543), p. 138, pls. 21 and 46.

Stamped amphora handle: A-M. Bon, A. Bon, V. R. Grace, *Études thasiennes*, IV, *Les timbres amphoriques de Thasos*, Paris 1957, no. 782 (SS 6499).

Terracotta figurines: D. B. Thompson, *op. cit.* (footnote 80 above), p. 48, no. 12 (T 1246), pl. 15; p. 49, no. 15 (T 1244), pl. 15; p. 49, no. 17 (T 1245), pl. 16; p. 35, note 7 (T 1282).

Sculpture: horse's hoof possibly from the pediment of the Hephaisteion: W. B. Dinsmoor, *Hesperia*, Suppl. V, *Observations on the Hephaisteion*, Princeton 1941, p. 122; H. A. Thompson, "The Pedimental Sculpture of the Hephaisteion," *Hesperia* 18, 1949, pp. 234, 267, pl. 52:2 (where the fill is referred to as Sullan); H. A. Thompson, "The Sculptural Adornment of the Hephaisteion," *AJA* 66, 1962, p. 346; A. Delivorrias, *Tübingen Studien*, I, *Attische Giebelskulpturen und Akrotere des fünften Jahrhunderts*, Tübingen 1974, pp. 19, 24, 25, 27, 52 (S 785).

Inscription: J. V. A. Fine, *Hesperia*, Suppl. IX, *Horoi*, Princeton 1951, no. 20 (I 4245), pp. 10–11, pl. 4.

SUPPLEMENTAL FILL

- 101 (P 31134) Semiglazed bowl Fig. 4, Pl. 61
with outturned rim

P.H. 0.035; est. Diam. 0.13 m. Small fragment of rim and wall.

Angular wall, outturned rim. Interior wall offset from floor. Metallic red glaze on inside and upper part of outside; pink clay (7.5YR 7/4).

Cf. P 5997–P 5999 from middle fill of deposit E 14:3 and P 14410 from deposit M 20:1 (both Sullan deposits).

Ca. 110—1st century

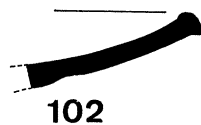


FIG. 14. Semiglazed plate 102. Scale 1:2

- 102 (P 31135) Semiglazed plate Fig. 14, Pl. 61

Est. Diam. 0.16; max. p. dim. 0.075 m. Fragment of rim.

Rolled rim. Metallic greenish black glaze on inside and upper part of outside; reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6).

Cf. P 12156 from middle fill of deposit N 20:4 (mainly Sullan destruction debris probably deposited ca. 75 B.C.).

Ca. 110—1st century

- 103 (P 8590) Hemispherical moldmade Pl. 61
relief bowl: long petal

H. 0.076; Diam. 0.141 m. One third restored.

Plain medallion surrounded by two ridges. Rim: ovolo between ridges. Brown glaze; pink clay (5YR 7/4). For another bowl from the fill see *Agora* XXII, no. 146 (P 8589).

Cf. *Agora* XXII, no. 323 (P 19111: N 20:4); *TCHP*, E 75, E 76 (P 3379, P 3380: Group E).

Ca. 150–86

- 104 (P 8019) Pergamene plate Pl. 61

H. 0.04; Diam. 0.27 m. Large section of rim missing.

Small ring foot. Broad plate with upturned rim. Rouletting on floor. Shiny red glaze (2.5YR 4/8), peeling; red clay (2.5YR 5/6).

Early 1st century

- 105 (P 8573) Banded fish-plate: imported Pl. 61

H. 0.038; est. Diam. 0.22 m. Complete profile preserved; most of rim and floor missing.

High, slightly flaring ring foot. Sloping floor with central reservoir surrounded by ridge. Slightly downturned rim. Broad groove around outer edge of floor.

Thin, slightly metallic brown glaze; reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/8), hard, rather porous, and slightly micaceous. Resting surface and lower foot, underside of rim, and two bands on floor reserved.

Cf. P 11825, from Group F (*Agora* V, pp. 10–11).

Early 1st century?

- 106 (P 31136) Barbotine beaker Pl. 61

P.H: a) 0.031, b) 0.031 m. Two non-joining fragments.

Flat-bottomed beaker decorated with festoons of applied dots. Pink clay (7.5YR 7/4) with gray core (2.5Y 5/0), with mica and larger inclusions.

Cf. *TCHP*, D 79 (P 4094: Group D); *Agora* V, F 24 (P 11857: Group F), p. 13, pl. 1; P 9815 (M 18:1). See M. T. Marabini Moevs, *MAAR*, XXXII, *The Roman Thin-walled Pottery from Cosa (1948–1954)*, Rome 1973, pp. 35–43, 49–58 and P. Russell, “Corinth: Excavations of 1980: Appendix,” *Hesperia* 50, 1981, pp. 34–35.

PUBLISHED MATERIAL FROM SUPPLEMENTAL FILL

Kernos: *Agora* XII, p. 332, under no. 1364 (P 8595). Moldmade bowl: *Agora* XXII, no. 146 (P 8589).

Stamped amphora handle: *Délos* XXVII, p. 336, under E 105 (SS 6504).

Lamp: *Agora* IV, no. 693 (L 2542), p. 178, pl. 50.

Terracotta figurine: D. B. Thompson, *op. cit.* (footnote 80 above), p. 49, no. 16 (P 8593), pl. 15.

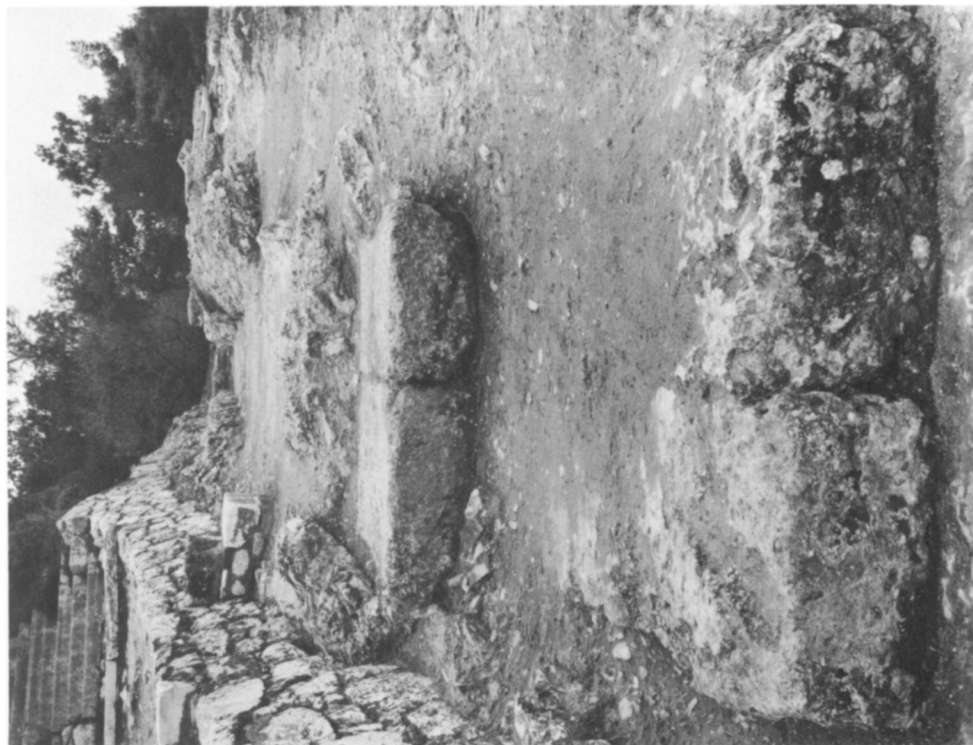
PUBLISHED MATERIAL FROM EITHER ABANDONMENT OR SUPPLEMENTAL FILL

Small funnel: *Picture Books of the Athenian Agora*, No. 1, *Pots and Pans of Classical Athens*, Princeton 1959, fig. 48, far right; *Agora* XII, p. 230, note 48 (P 8586).

Bronze pin: *Picture Books of the Athenian Agora*, No. 12, *An Ancient Shopping Center*, Princeton 1971, fig. 25 (B 376).

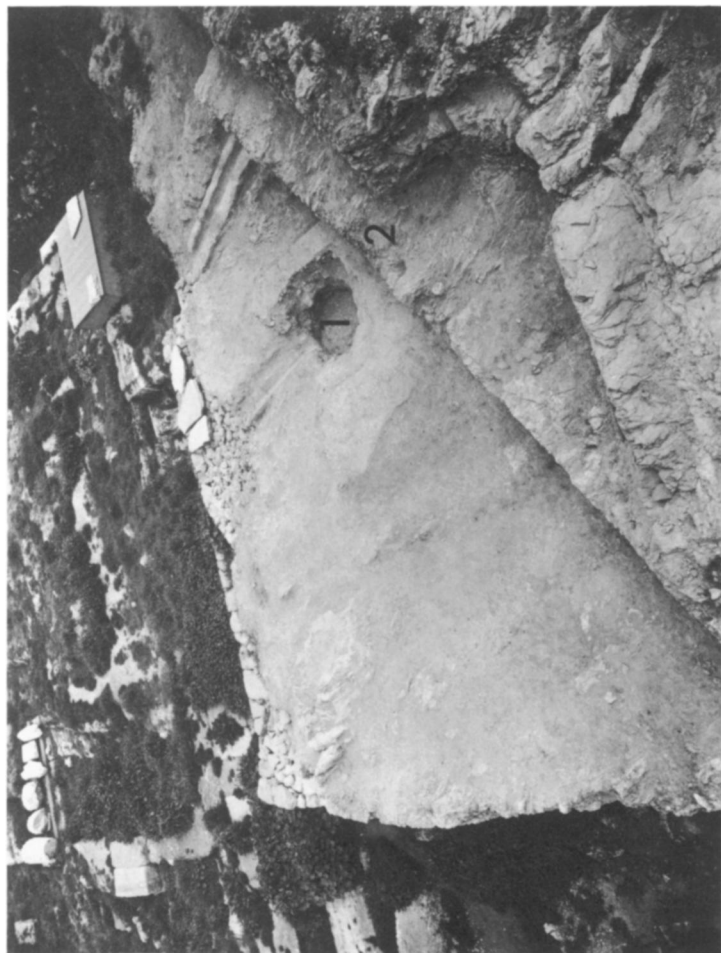
SUSAN I. ROTROFF

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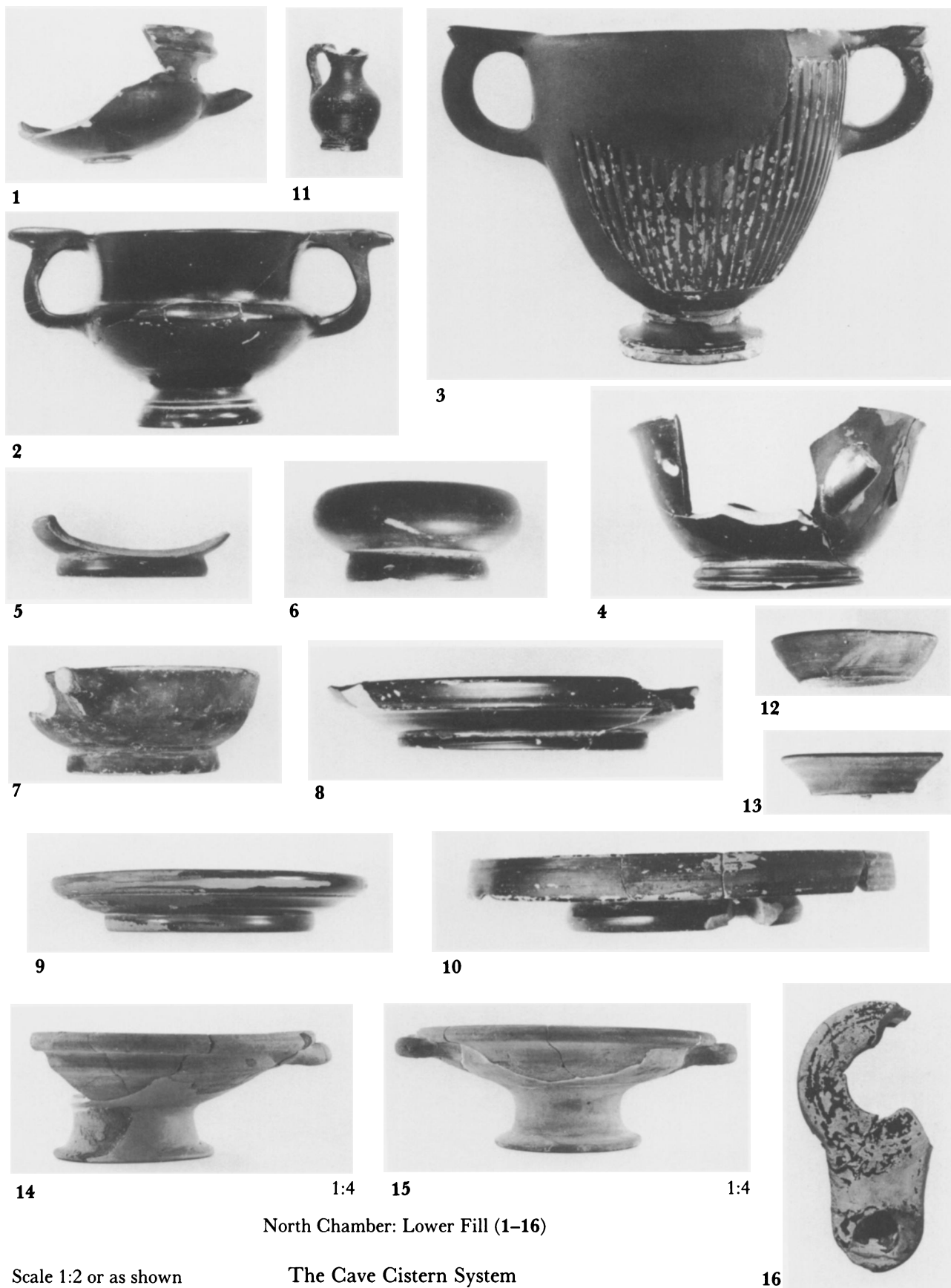
Blocks at east end of southern foundation trench, looking northwest

ROBERT L. POUNDER: A HELLENISTIC ARSENAL IN ATHENS



The Cave Cistern, entrance to south chamber (north chamber outside photograph at lower left)

SUSAN I. ROTROFF: THREE CISTERN SYSTEMS ON THE KOLONOS AGORAIOΣ



North Chamber:
Upper Fill (17–19)



17



18



19



20



22. Inside of mold



22. Back of mold

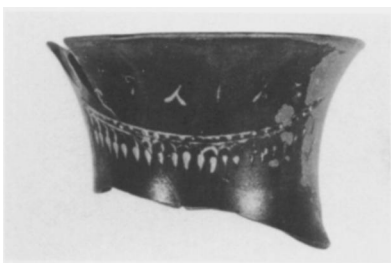


21. Inside and exterior

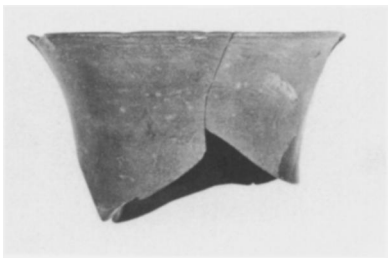
North Chamber: Exact Provenience Unknown (20–22)



23. Side (above) and top



24. Side A

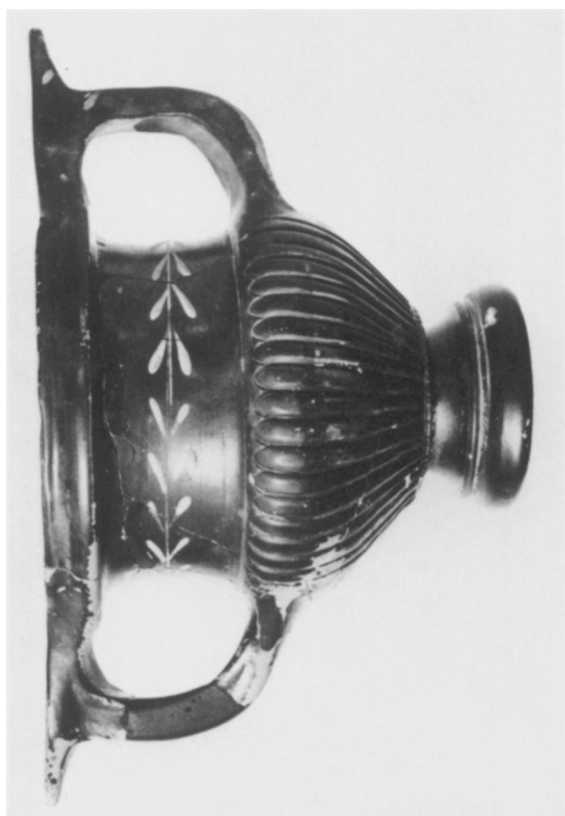


24. Side B

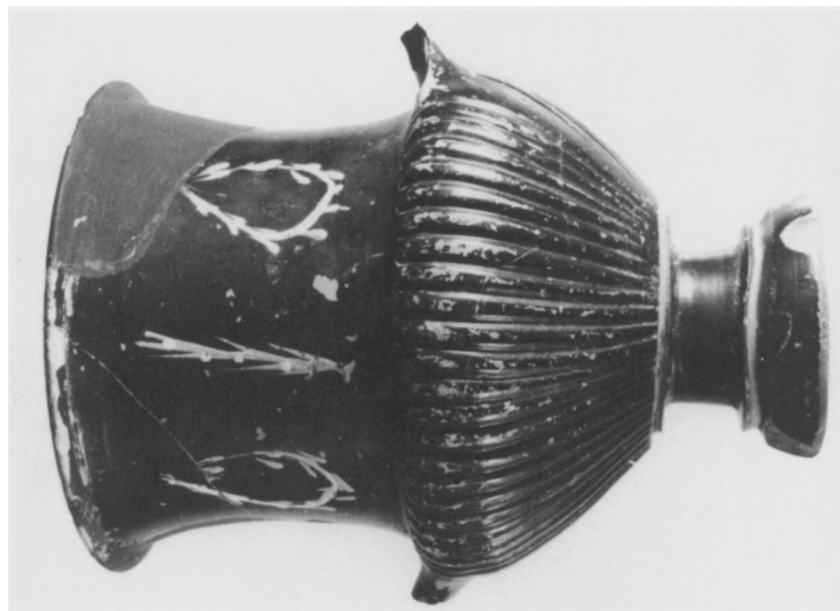
South Chamber: Lower Fill (23–71)

The Cave Cistern System

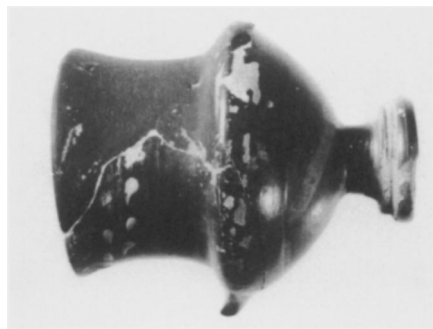
Scale 1:2 or as shown



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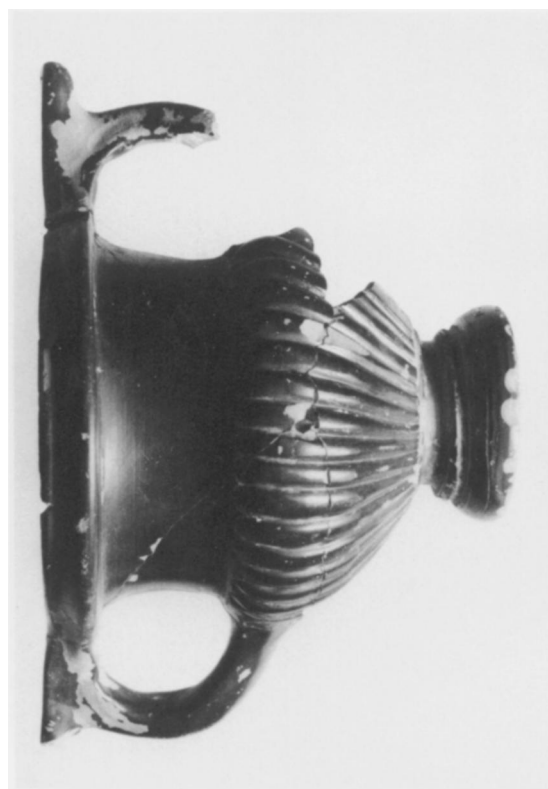
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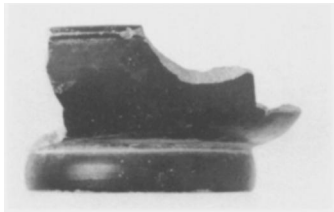


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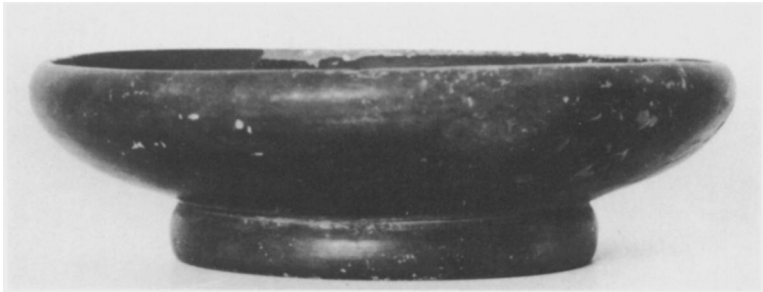
South Chamber: Lower Fill (23-71)

The Cave Cistern System

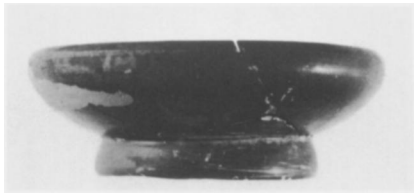
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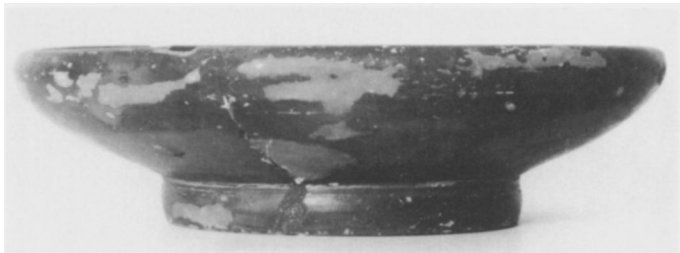
31



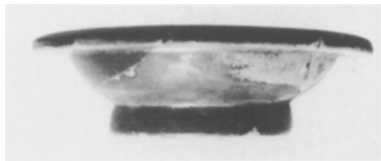
32



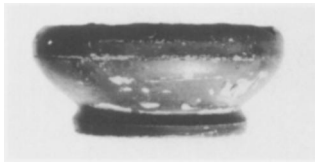
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34



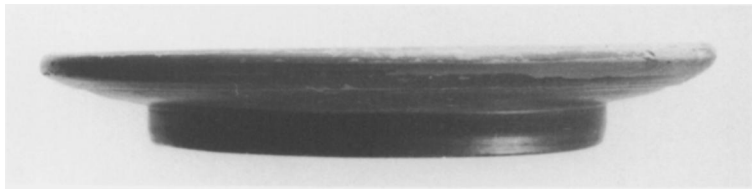
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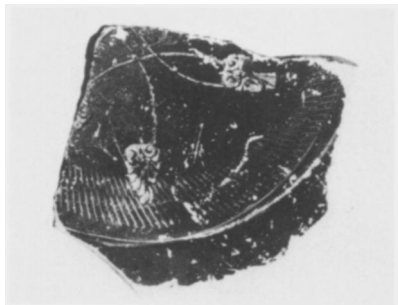
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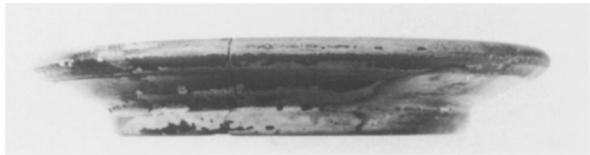


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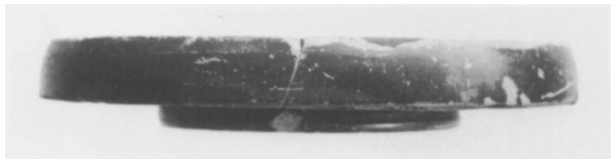


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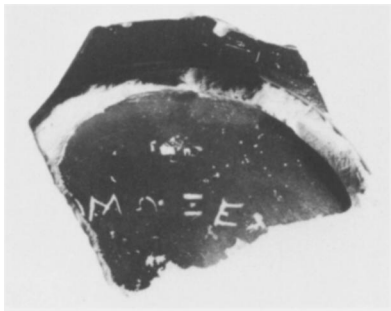
Interior



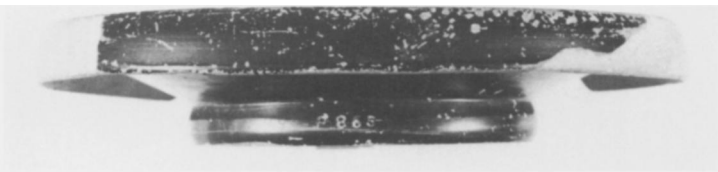
39



41



40. Bottom



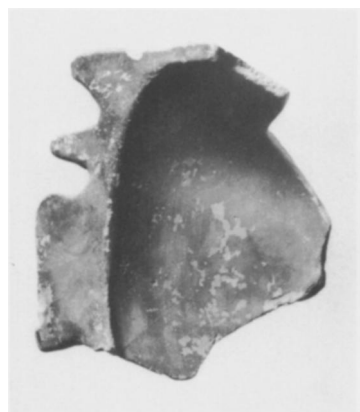
42

South Chamber: Lower Fill (23-71)

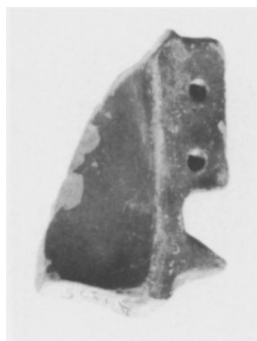
The Cave Cistern System

Scale 1:2

SUSAN I. ROTROFF: THREE CISTERN SYSTEMS ON THE KOLONOS AGORAIOS



43a



43b



47



44



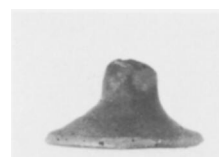
46



48



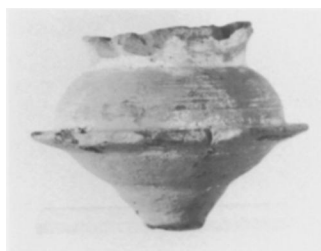
49



51



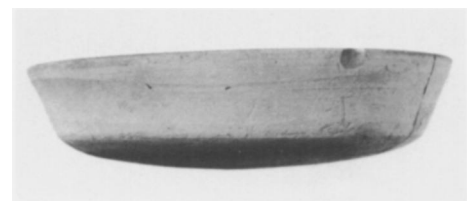
45



50

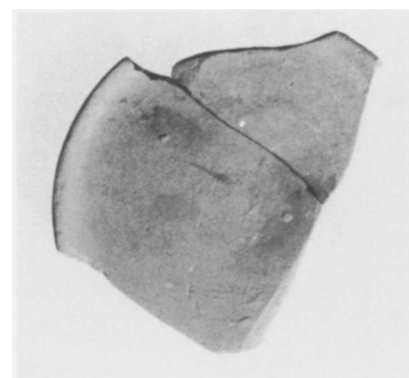


52



53

South Chamber:
Lower Fill (23-71)



54

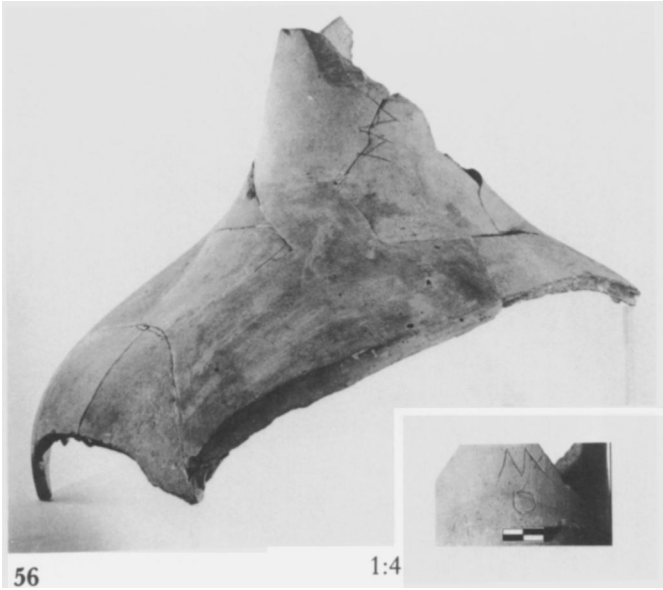
The Cave Cistern System

Scale 1:2



55

1:4

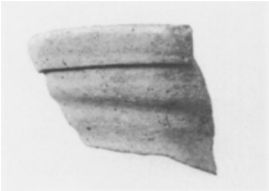


56

1:4



57



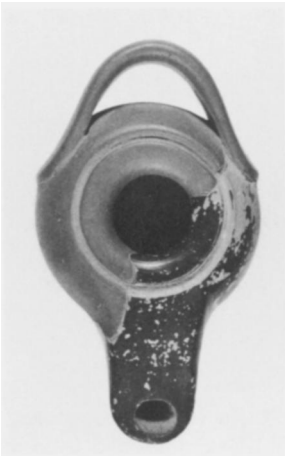
59



62



58



60



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63



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66

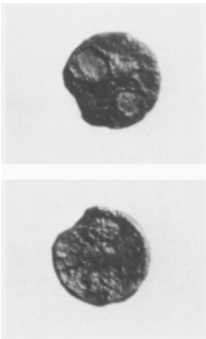


67

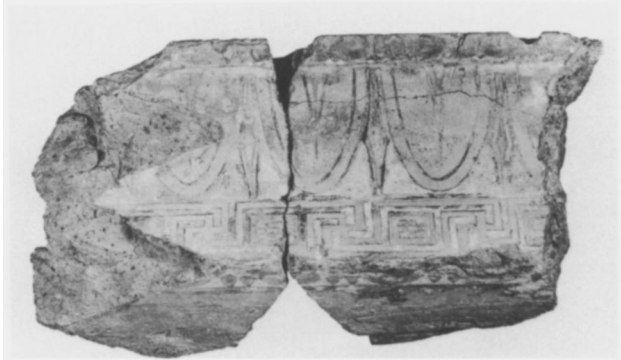
South Chamber:
Lower Fill (23-71)

The Cave Cistern System

Scale 1:2 or as shown



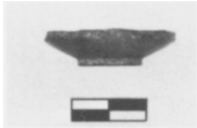
68. Obverse Reverse 1:1



70 1:4



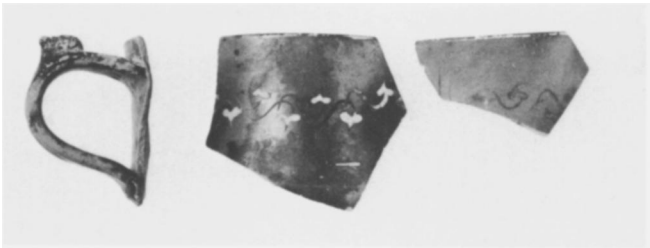
71 1:4



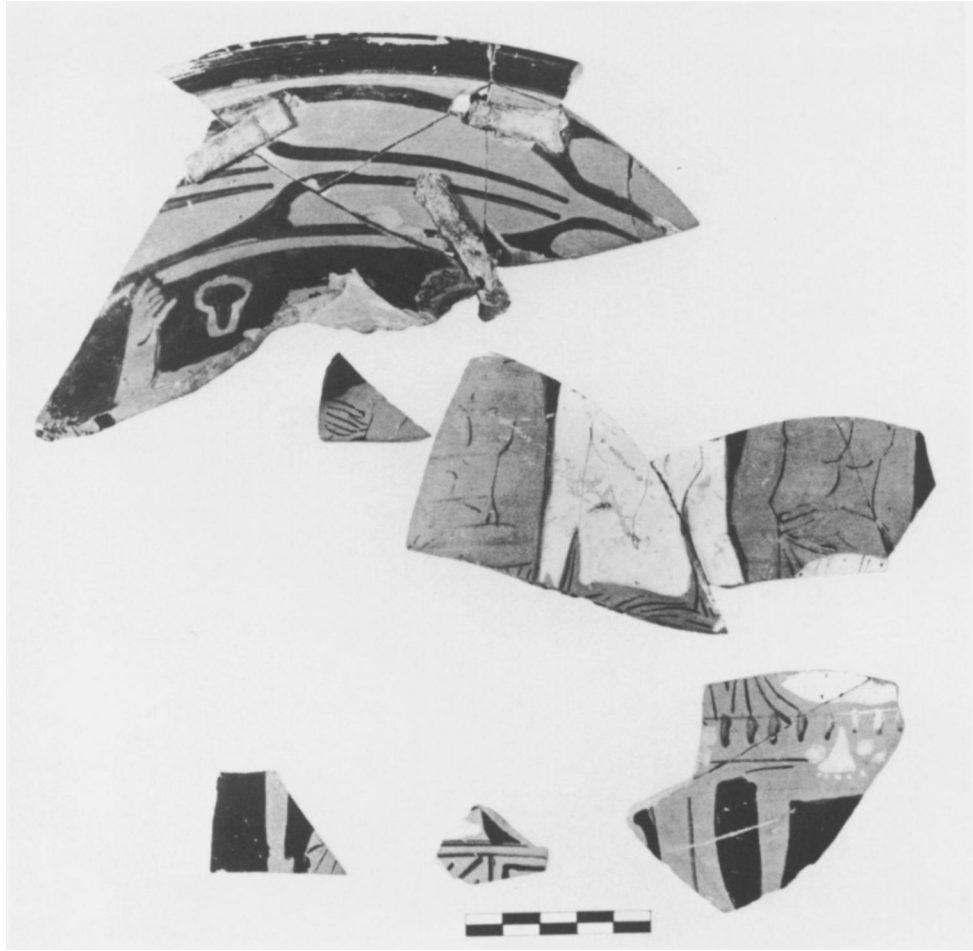
69

South Chamber:
Lower Fill (23-71)

Both Chambers (72)



72



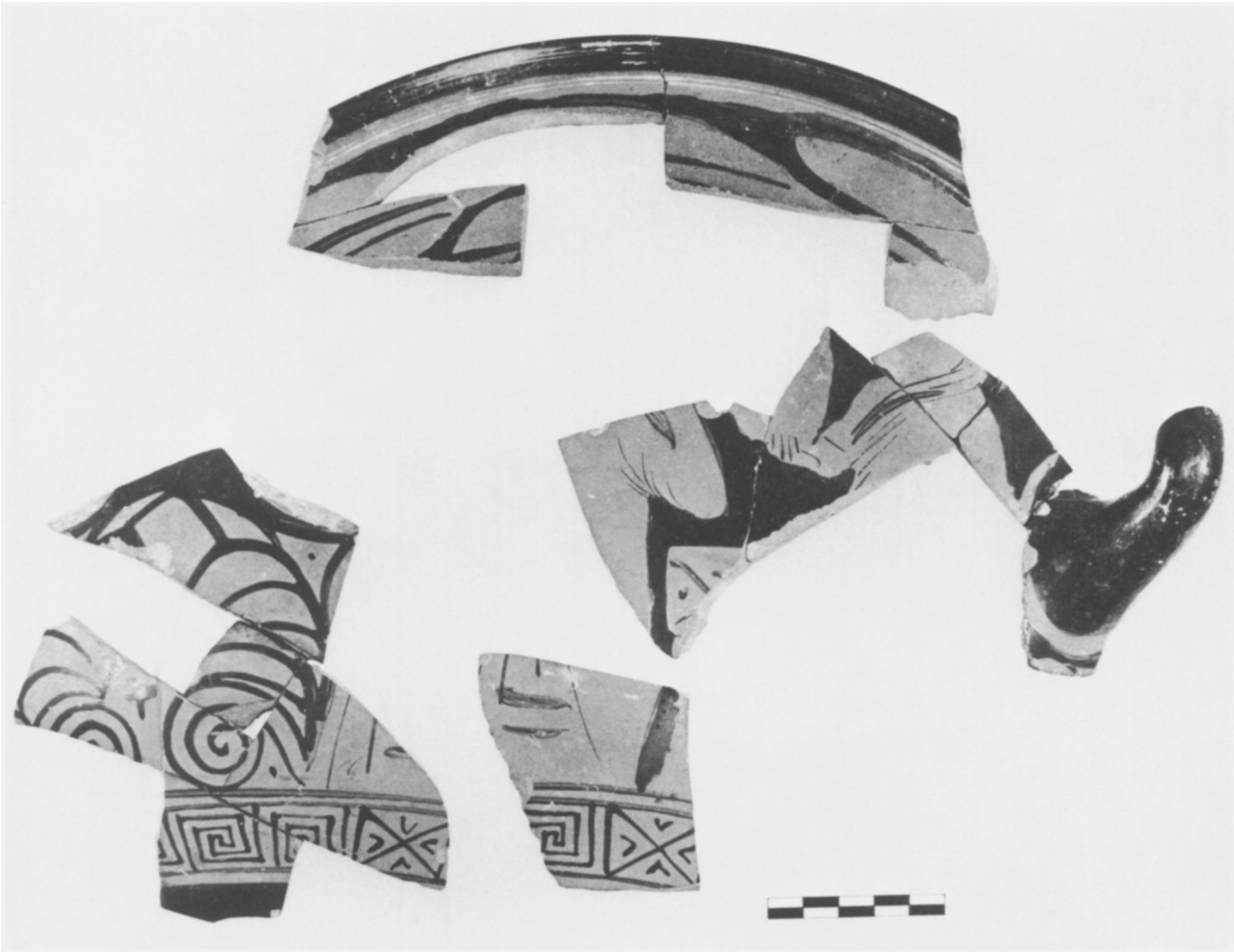
South Chamber:
Upper Fill (73-90)

73. Side A

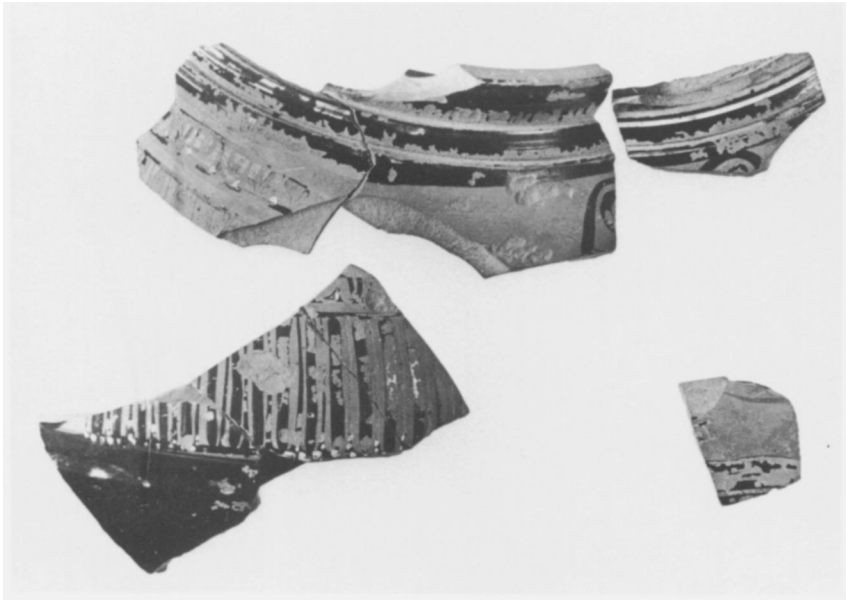
The Cave Cistern System

Scale 1:2 or as shown

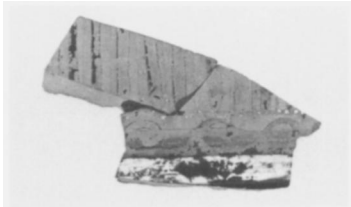
SUSAN I. ROTROFF: THREE CISTERN SYSTEMS ON THE KOLONOS AGORAIAIOS



73. Side B



74. Side A

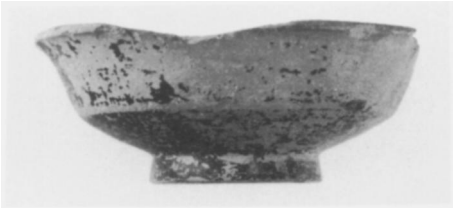


74. Side B

South Chamber:
Upper Fill (73–90)

The Cave Cistern System

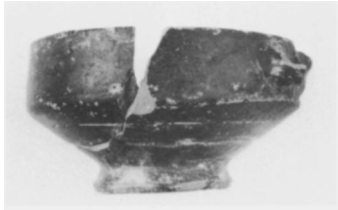
Scale 1:2



75



76



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78



79



80



81



82



83



84



85a



85b



86



87



88



89



90

South Chamber: Upper Fill (73–90)

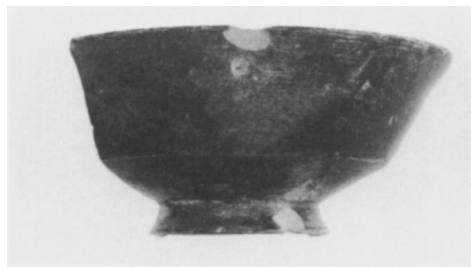
The Cave System

Scale 1:2

PLATE 60



91



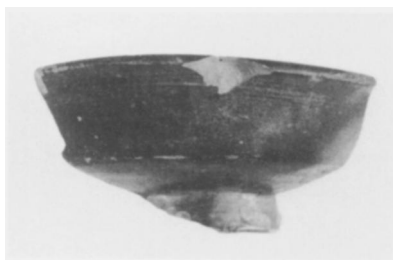
92



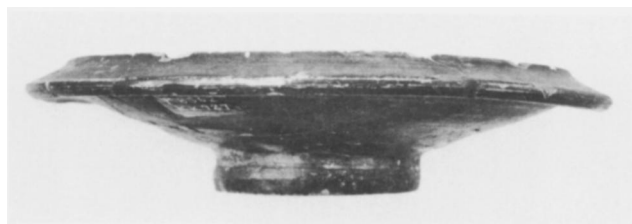
93



95



94



96



97

Abandonment Fill (91–100)

The Egyptian Cistern System

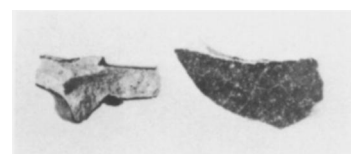
Scale 1:2



98



99

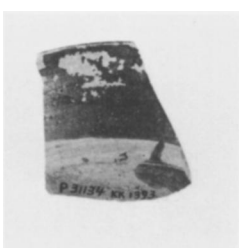


100

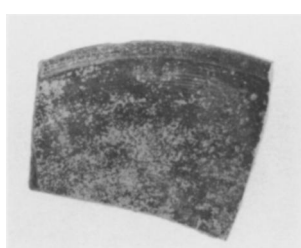
Abandonment Fill (91–100)



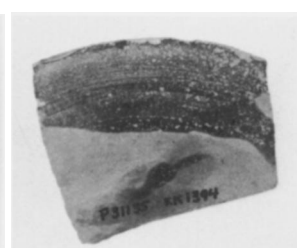
101



101



102



102



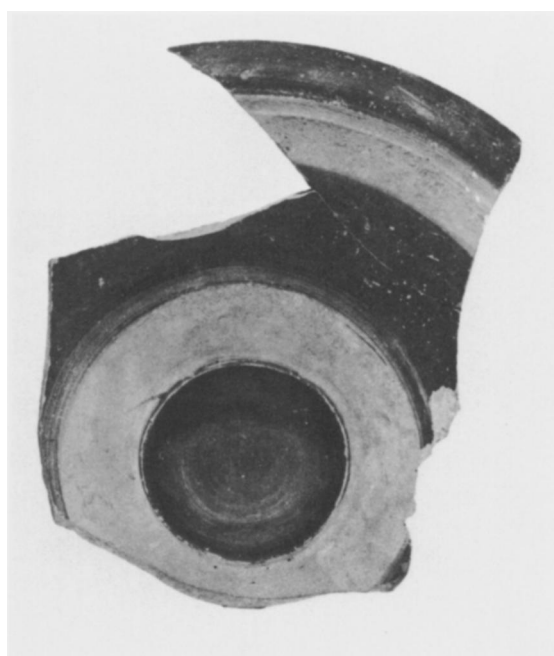
104



103



106



105

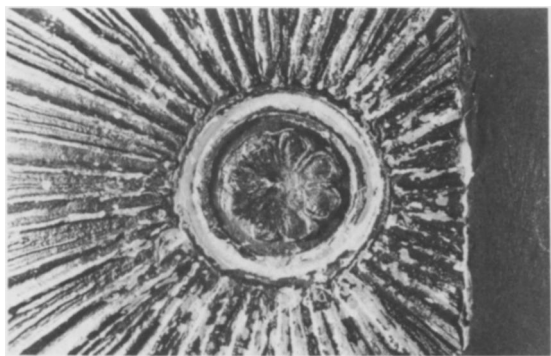
Supplemental Fill (101–105)

The Egyptian Cistern System

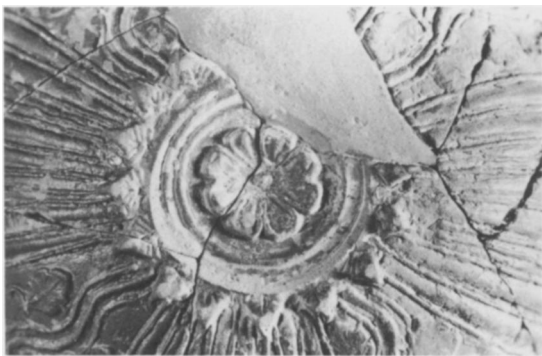
Scale 1:2

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PLATE 62



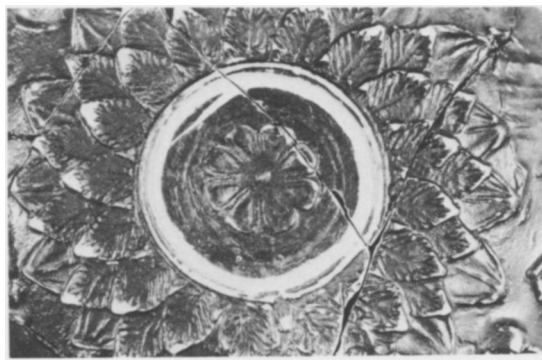
a. P 23095 + 23766 (*Agora XXII*, no. 344)



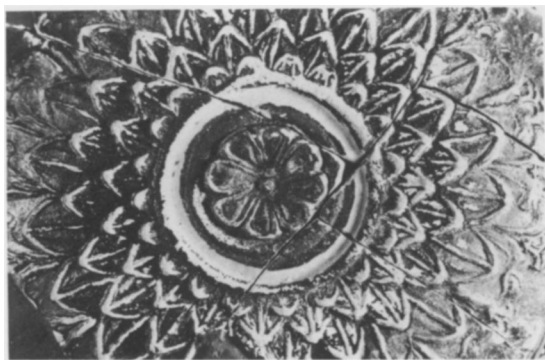
b. P 18673 (*Agora XXII*, no. 62)



c. P 28594 (*Agora XXII*, no. 159)



d. P 28588 (*Agora XXII*, no. 204)



e. P 28612 (*Agora XXII*, no. 248)