

THE EXCAVATION OF THE ATHENIAN AGORA 1940-46

(PLATES XLI-XLIX)

THE sequence of annual campaigns carried out under the auspices of the American School of Classical Studies in the Athenian Agora ran unbroken for ten years, from 1931 through 1940. Already in the summer of 1939, however, as the storm broke in northern Europe, preparations were begun for the safekeeping of the excavation records and finds. Two of the storerooms in the Excavation House on Astero-skopeion Street were reinforced to serve as shelters, safe against anything but a direct hit, for the great bulk of the sculpture and vases. The more precious and valuable small finds were packed in twenty-six wooden boxes which were kept ready for immediate removal in case Greece were invaded. The excavation records were put away, some in a specially strengthened compartment in the Excavation House, the rest in the basement of the Gennadeion Library.

In the Spring of 1940 Greece still maintained her neutrality; the war in the west was in the "phony" stage, and most of the staff both Greek and American were available for service in Athens. It was decided, therefore, to proceed with the tenth campaign, chiefly with the object of completing the clearance of the site for the permanent museum.¹ This campaign, on a comparatively small scale, was brought to an end after five weeks in order to allow those members of the staff who had to leave Greece to avail themselves of a last opportunity. In the autumn of 1940, as war changed from an impending doom to grim reality in Greece, the twenty-six cases of Agora material were sent for safekeeping to the National Museum.

Of the Agora staff, Mr. Eugene Vanderpool decided to remain in Athens for the duration and did actually live on, with wife and family, until carried off to internment in Germany in November, 1942. During most of these two years Vanderpool was able to visit the Agora regularly and even to carry on with his studies of the black-figured pottery. His services at this time were invaluable inasmuch as he was instrumental in keeping together a skeleton Greek staff, in maintaining a general oversight over the property and in facilitating liaison between the School, the Greek Government, and the authorities of the Occupying Powers. After 15 months of internment in Germany, Vanderpool returned to the United States in March, 1944; came back to Athens on the staff of UNRRA in January, 1945, and rejoined the Agora staff on full time in August, 1946.

¹ *Hesperia*, X, 1941, pp. 1 ff.

Mr. John Travlos, Architect of the School, after returning from service in the Albanian War, was on hand in Agora and School throughout the war years. After he had completed outstanding work on Agora buildings, Travlos embarked on a comprehensive study of Athens in the early Christian period, with special reference to the ancient buildings such as the Hephaisteion which were converted into Christian churches. This study, it is hoped, will appear in book form. In collaboration with Miss Eurydice Demetrakopoulou of the staff of the Gennadeion Library, Travlos assembled a large series of plans of the city of Athens which will eventually be published in catalogue form and which should be of great interest for anyone concerned with the history of the city in general and of immediate value for the study of the Agora itself.

The regular Greek staff was reduced to the absolute minimum needed for maintaining and guarding the Excavation House and the excavation. Mr. Sophokles Lekkas, Chief Foreman of the enterprise from the beginning, continued in charge of this staff which comprised six other men. It is due very largely to the devotion and ingenuity of these men, and above all of Lekkas, that the property, both ancient and modern, survived intact. Even in peace time and with adequate resources it is no light task to keep in repair the large group of rambling and ill-built private houses that constitute the "Excavation House" on Asteroskopeion Street, nor is it an easy matter to protect a large excavation from the normal ravages of rain and flood and vegetation; to have achieved this at a time when a nail or a board was not to be had and when one was faint with hunger must be regarded as little short of heroic. Some compensation of a practical sort was provided by the excavations since they offered space for gardens and pasturage for sheep, goats and poultry which, especially in the famine winter of 1941-42, spelled the difference between life and death.

The Agora is also under very great obligation to the authorities of the American School for the help constantly rendered during the war years; to the late Mr. A. Adossides and to his successor Mr. A. Kyriakides for facilitating financial and legal arrangements, and to Mr. G. P. Stevens for his guidance in the general administration as also for his technical advice on innumerable problems of maintenance and repair.

Loss and damage to property during the war years were negligible. The finds and records stored in the Excavation House and the Gennadeion Library came through intact. The cases of antiquities sent to the National Museum have been left there pending the return of more stable conditions within Greece. Some damage was caused by the elements in the excavations, notably in the case of the Mycenaean Chamber tomb which had been cleared in 1939 on the north slope of the Areopagus; although both chamber and *dromos* were roofed, the very friable bedrock on exposure to the air crumbled and in part collapsed. It is clear that the only hope of preserving many of the ancient foundations and wall beddings for future generations is to re-inter them with earth as soon as possible after excavation and study.

The Occupying Powers took little interest in the excavations. Representatives of the German Commission for the Protection of Works of Art made several visits, from which neither good nor ill resulted. The only recorded losses from the excavation are two of the small heads from the cuirass of the marble statue of Hadrian found to the east of the Metroön,² and a marble statuette of a crouching child, perhaps the infant Herakles strangling the serpents, which had been left where found, built into a late wall on the west slope of the Areopagus.

The "December Troubles" of 1944 threatened for a time to be more destructive than the war years proper to the Agora as to so much else in Greece. A group of "Party X" (extreme rightists) took up their position on the top of Kolonos Agoraios, and built themselves a breastwork of marbles dragged out from the interior of the Hephaisteion. They were assailed by their opponents, a detachment of EAM, from positions on the opposite (eastern) edge of the excavations. In consequence the temple walls and columns are scarred by a few more pits from small-arms fire (in addition to the many inflicted during Turkish times), and the Excavation House was struck repeatedly by rifle bullets, but no serious harm was done either to life or property. As the Civil War continued through mid-winter and the citizens became desperate for fuel, the board fences around the excavated areas rapidly melted away; they were subsequently replaced with barbed wire supplied and erected by the Greek Army.

IN MEMORIAM

Although the Agora fared lightly in material damage, it has suffered grievous personal losses during the war years. Dr. Theodore Leslie Shear died on July 3, 1945, of a heart condition aggravated by the exertions he persisted in making on behalf of the Greek War Relief. Field Director from the beginning, he had guided the enterprise to within sight of completion. By a rare combination of vision, courage and administrative ability he succeeded in mastering the problems and in exploiting to the full the possibilities of an excavation unmatched in Greece for historical interest as also for technical difficulty. Those who served under him will remember, besides, his kindness and wisdom in personal relations which kept the Agora staff a harmonious and a happy group. Tragic though it was that he should not have seen the undertaking through, the great achievement was his, and those who seek his monument in Athens need but look around.

One of Dr. Shear's earliest and ablest associates passed away on October 9th, 1942, in the person of Mr. A. Adossides. As Business Manager for the Agora Commission he had maintained liaison between the School, the Greek Government and the City of Athens in the involved negotiations that preceded the passage of the law under which the undertaking has been carried out, as well as in the handling of the multi-

² *Hesperia*, II, 1933, pp. 178 ff.

farious problems that arose in the course of the work. It was his task to negotiate for the purchase of the 365 separate pieces of property that constituted the area to be excavated. This problem was tremendously aggravated by the pressure of the refugee population, yet by dint of skilful and patient negotiation the real-estate was acquired on terms satisfactory both to the School and to the property holders. The Agora is grateful to the memory of Adossides for this and for much more: the members of the staff, and particularly those from abroad, will remember him both as a warm and helpful personal friend, and as the very type of the Greek gentleman: *καλὸς κἀγαθός*.

One more gap in the ranks must be noted: George Delleas died in his home village of Delphi, November, 1940. Already a veteran in the service of the School, having dug at Corinth, Eutresis, Kolophon, Delleas came to the Agora in 1932 and served as a foreman through the season of 1940. A character richly compounded of violence

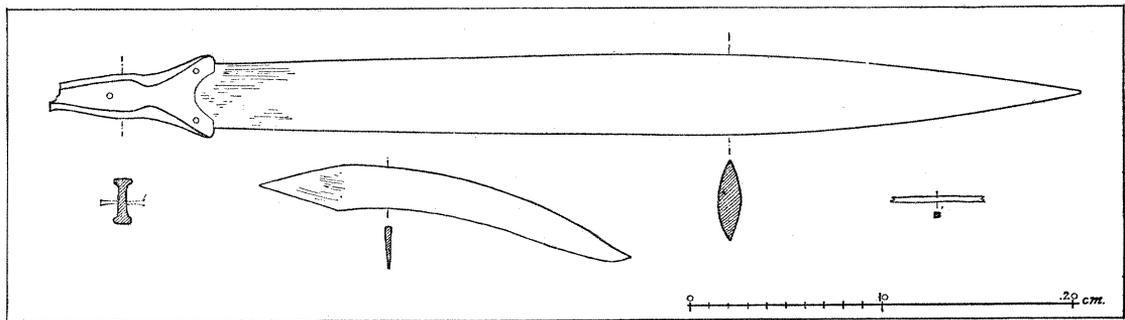


Fig. 1. Iron Sword, Knife and Pin from Geometric Burial

and warm affection, of independent mind and personal loyalty, of shrewd judgment and simple ways, he made Aristophanes credible and himself beloved of all those with whom he worked.

BURIAL OF GEOMETRIC PERIOD

Of the chance discoveries made during the war years, the most important was a burial of the early Geometric period on the northeastern slope of the Areopagus, just to the west of the Panathenaic Way. Brought to light by the winter's rain, it was detected by the Chief Foreman's child in the side of a pit of the Turkish period that had been cleared already in 1938. The grave was opened in January, 1944, and proved to be the cremation burial of a warrior. Though much disturbed by intrusions, the furnishings have probably all survived in whole or in part (Plate XLI, 1-2, and Fig. 1).

The ash receptacle, a large amphora, was found standing upright, its neck and mouth broken and telescoped into the body. Fragments of a shallow two-handled bowl which may have served to close the large jar were also found within it, while the upper

part of a smaller amphora lay alongside.³ Leaning against the large amphora was an iron sword, an iron knife, and a small fragment of iron, probably the shaft of a pin, retaining a trace of a knob in the oxidation.⁴

The style of the geometric decoration on the vases, almost confined to the maeander, and the type of the sword would suggest a date early in the Geometric period, probably the ninth century. This burial takes its place as the easternmost yet found in the scattered cemetery of the Protogeometric and Geometric periods which has now been attested by successive discoveries all along the northern slopes of the Areopagus.⁵

SEASON OF 1946

Despite the unsettled state of Greece and many practical difficulties, it was deemed advisable to renew the Agora Excavations in 1946 in order to make available as soon as possible the accumulated results of the first ten years' work, to convert the huge area in the heart of the city from an eyesore and a menace to health into a place of beauty, and to forestall the possible dispersion of the old and experienced staff, both Greek and American. Although the Greek Government had adopted the policy of permitting no excavation on a large scale while the staff of their own Archaeological Service was seriously depleted, permission was granted for the resumption of work on the understanding that it be confined to the study of buildings already excavated and that not more than twenty workmen be employed at one time. For this accommodation we are indebted to the long-standing good will of Professor A. D. Keramopoulos, head of the Archaeological Section of the Ministry of Education, and to the Archaeological Council. We must also express our gratitude to Mr. John Meliades, Ephor of Athens and the Acropolis, for the interest both official and personal which he showed throughout the season.

The Agora was extremely fortunate in being able to resume its activities after the long break with so large a proportion of its old staff intact. Miss Margaret Crosby,

³ Large amphora (P 17079): height 0.783 m., diameter 0.43 m. Small amphora (P 17080): height 0.177 m., as restored. Bowl (P 17081): height 0.067 m., diameter 0.198 m.

⁴ Sword (IL 841): length 0.555 m.; maximum width 0.04 m. The blade is very slightly leaf-shaped; the edges of the tang are flanged to grip the (missing) hilt which was further secured by three bronze rivets. Traces of a wooden sheath remain on the blade. In type the sword finds close parallels in the Protogeometric urn burials at the Dipylon (*Kerameikos, Ergebnisse*, I, p. 106, fig. 8, pl. 76; and pp. 172 ff., 220 ff.) and in early Geometric burials at the same site (*Ath. Mitt.*, XIII, 1888, p. 297; XVIII, 1893, p. 108).

Knife (IL 842): length 0.20 m. Cf. an iron knife found in a Protogeometric burial at the Dipylon (*Kerameikos, Ergebnisse*, I, p. 100, Grave A), and a couple from late Geometric graves to the south of the Tholos (Young, *Hesperia*, Supplement II, p. 104, fig. 73).

Pin (IL 843): length preserved 0.047 m.; thickness 0.003 m.; square in section. Knobbed iron pins occurred in several Protogeometric burials at the Dipylon (*Kerameikos, Ergebnisse*, I, pl. 76).

⁵ *Hesperia*, II, 1933, pp. 468 ff.; IX, 1940, pp. 271 f., 291 ff.; X, 1941, p. 7.

Mr. Rodney S. Young and the undersigned all reached Athens on May 16th, and devoted their full time to the excavation throughout the season. Mr. John Travlos, Architect of the School, also gave his full time to the Agora for the duration of the Campaign. Miss M. Alison Frantz, although in the employ of the State Department, has been able to attend to our photographic needs, with the skilled assistance of a Greek employee. Mr. Eugene Vanderpool divided his time in the early part of the season between UNRRA and the Agora, later returning to the Agora full time. Mr. Arthur W. Parsons, who had been serving as Special Assistant to the United States Ambassador to Greece, resumed his position in the School and commenced work in the Agora at the beginning of July.

In the temporary absence of Miss Lucy Talcott, Miss Margaret Crosby attended to the records in addition to supervising the outdoor work noted below.

Mr. Sophokles Lekkas carried on as Chief Foreman; his energy, enthusiasm and loyalty to the interests of the School were heightened, if that were possible, by the grim war years. Our former sub-foremen, carpenters, guards and clerical assistants have either continued in service or resumed their old positions; this continuity has contributed greatly to the smooth and economical running of the enterprise.

Practically all of the twenty workmen employed were experienced hands of pre-war days. Although they were grateful for the employment and interested in their work, the long years of under-nourishment had very appreciably impaired their physique, while the precarious state of their financial and social situation kept their minds uneasy and made absenteeism much more of a problem than in pre-war days. The basic wage paid was at first 7,000 drachmai per day, later raised to 8,500 drachmai, the official rate of exchange being 5,000 drachmai to the U. S. dollar. This is to be compared with a basic wage of 70 drachmai immediately before the war, the rate then being around 100 drachmai to the dollar.

The excavation season ran for 13 weeks from May 20th to August 17th. Work was concentrated on the following areas: the Altar of the Twelve Gods, the Odeion, the Library of Pantainos and the site for the permanent Museum to the west of the Areopagus. A start was made on exposing the west end of the Middle Stoa, and the exploration of a small area on the north slope of the Areopagus was completed in order to permit the dumping of earth. A model of the buildings on the west side of the square, begun already in 1944, was finished under the supervision of Mr. John Travlos. The principal results of these activities will be discussed below *seriatim*.

ALTAR OF THE TWELVE GODS (Plate XLIX)

The Peribolos of the Twelve Gods first appeared in the current excavations in 1934 and its identification was established at the same time from the inscription on the base of a statue dedicated by Leagros to the Twelve Gods; this base was found

in situ at the west side of the enclosure.⁶ As the market square was opened up in subsequent seasons, it became increasingly clear that the choice of the Altar as a central milestone for the road system of Attica was thoroughly justified by the strategic position it occupied at the junction of several important thoroughfares. In order to elucidate the relation between the Altar and these roads, and also to secure more evidence for the history and the scheme of the monument itself, it was decided to complete the exploration and study of the structure. This work was undertaken by Miss Margaret Crosby who will publish a detailed account of her conclusions in a forthcoming number of *Hesperia*.

One of the most gratifying results of the closer examination of the site was the discovery of several fragments of poros from the original altar itself; they are of fine workmanship and of monumental proportions. It is now possible, moreover, to restore the enclosing parapet in greater detail. In its original form the parapet apparently consisted of a series of stone posts with stone capping course and thin orthostates between the posts. Subsequently the parapet was completely rebuilt, although the scheme and overall dimensions were kept very much as in the beginning; a stone paving was also inserted.

The results of the excavation agree fully with Thucydides' ascription of the foundation of the Altar to the younger Peisistratos during his archonship, presumably before 510 B.C. The reconstruction has been dated to the third quarter of the fifth century from the character of the workmanship and from the little pottery to be associated with the re-building. A re-consideration of all the evidence now available lends support to a suggestion made long ago by Wilamowitz that Pausanias (I, 17) referred to the altar not as that of the Twelve Gods but as that of Pity.

A surprising by-product of the exploration of the Altar was the discovery to the west of it, in a fifth-century level, of the archaic poros lion's head discussed below, p. 207.

The evidence for the study of the Altar is not yet completely exhausted: the eventual exploration of the deeper levels in the environs will certainly reveal the bases of neighbouring monuments and may well produce more fragments of stonework from the altar or its parapet.

WEST END OF MIDDLE STOA

The small house on Eponymon Street, occupied for several years by the late Dr. Shear as dwelling and office, had become one of the familiar landmarks of the Agora, rising high in the very midst of the excavations and signalized further by the gnarled old pine tree that shaded its courtyard. The progress of the excavation, however, had shown that the house and the tongue of street left to serve it overlay the

⁶ *Hesperia*, IV, 1935, pp. 355 ff.

southwestern corner of the Agora proper and prevented the study of both the Middle Stoa and the early fountain house to the south of the Stoa. The house was therefore demolished and a start on clearing the area was made under the direction of Mr. Eugene Vanderpool.

The excavation was much impeded by the narrowness of the area, by the amount of stone in the foundation of the modern house and by the fewness of the workmen available. In consequence the ancient levels were reached only over a very limited area. A little more was exposed, however, of the north wall of a small building that was set against the terrace wall of the Middle Stoa near its west end in the early Roman period.⁷ One room of this building had appeared in 1933; part of an adjoining room to the west of the first has now been cleared. Against the north front of this second room stands a roughly built pedestal consisting of two courses of heavy poros blocks (Plate XLII, 2). In the top of the pedestal is cut a deep channel of the kind commonly intended for the reception of stelai. Here stood side by side two large orthostates of Pentelic marble that were found near by, one, practically complete, in the season of 1946, the other, of which only a small corner remains, in 1933.⁸ On the outer faces of the orthostates representations of Laconian roof tiles were worked in high relief and to actual scale. The more complete slab shows a pan tile (0.98×0.49 m.) and a cover tile (0.845×0.24 m.), while the neighbouring slab retains only the corner of a pan tile.

Comparison with a similar monument from Assos leaves no doubt that we have to do with a set of standards for the making of terracotta roof tiles.⁹ Actual tiles found elsewhere in the excavations correspond satisfactorily in both shape and size. This identification is suggestive of the purpose of the building before which the orthostates stood. Directly across the road to the west stood the Tholos in which, we know, was kept a set of official weights and measures. May not the newly found building have been intended to supplement the Tholos, providing additional office space for civic purposes?

ODEION

The season of 1934 had revealed the southwest corner of a large building in the very middle of the ancient square; by the close of the following season the building had been almost completely cleared and was recognized from its scheme and its position as "the theatre which they call the Odeion" mentioned by Pausanias (Plate XLIX). In

⁷ *Hesperia*, IV, 1935, p. 324.

⁸ The more complete block measures 1.44 m. high, 0.975 m. wide, and 0.25 m. thick. The right edge and top are finished for exposure and show weathering, the left side has anathyrosis corresponding with that on the right edge of the second block. The back of the orthostate toward the bottom was cut away so as to permit of insertion in the channel; the weather line on the face of the block corresponds in height with the depth of the channel.

⁹ Clarke, Bacon, Koldewey, *Investigations at Assos*, Cambridge, 1902, pp. 71, 73. I owe the reference to Professor G. P. Stevens.

1939 the final exploration of the building was begun with a view to its definitive study.¹⁰ After the interruption of the war years, this work was resumed in the summer of 1946 under the direction of the undersigned. The remaining masses of late Roman accumulation were removed from the area of the building; the pre-Odeion stratification was examined both inside and outside its limits and the marble floor of the orchestra was conserved. Many of the extremely fragmentary marbles from the superstructure of the Odeion were extracted from the concrete foundations of the late Roman building that overlay the site and from the great heaps of miscellaneous blocks found in the course of excavation. A good start was made on the preparation of plans and drawings for publication. A detailed study of the building will appear shortly in *Hesperia*, so that only a brief summary is required here.

The building was skilfully placed: it lay precisely on the north to south axis of the square; its principal façade, the northern, appeared to splendid advantage to one approaching by the Panathenaic Way; it exploited the older Middle Stoa as a magnificent out-doors promenade (Plate XLIII, 1).

In its original form the auditorium was square with an open span of *ca.* 25 metres completely free of interior supports and with a seating capacity of about 1,000. Its long narrow stage was undoubtedly adequate for the musical performances for which the building was primarily intended. Through a narrow lobby at the back of the auditorium there was ready communication with the terrace of the Middle Stoa; access to the *skene* was provided by a small tetrastyle porch at the middle of the north façade. The central part of the building comprising the auditorium and lobby rose two storeys in height; the towering walls of the second storey were panelled by Corinthian pilasters. On all four sides this central core was surrounded by a structure of lesser scale which provided for the *skene* toward the north and for corridors in two storeys on the other three sides; the roof of this outer part rose only to the top of the lower storey of the inner part.

The whole building was certainly roofed, but the original design was perhaps over-daring, for the roof eventually collapsed, doing serious damage to the benches and orchestra floor. In the course of reconstruction the maximum roof span was reduced from *ca.* 25 to *ca.* 17½ metres by moving the cross-wall between auditorium and lobby closer to the stage, thus halving the seating capacity.¹¹ Radical changes were also effected in the north façade of the building: the small porch was demolished; the north wall was opened up and approached by a series of seven marble stairways separated by statue bases; the "Giants," who were re-used in late Roman times in the so-called "Stoa of the Giants," were originally carved for the Odeion and were incorporated in the north façade of the building.

The original construction dates from the Augustan period; the various alterations

¹⁰ *Hesperia*, IV, 1935, pp. 362 f.; V, 1936, pp. 6 ff.; IX, 1940, pp. 304 f.

¹¹ The restored plan on Plate XLIX shows the building in its final form.

noted above occurred in the first and second centuries after Christ; the final destruction came by fire at the time of the sack by the Herulians (A.D. 267) and most of the stonework was soon thereafter carried away to be used in the construction of the "Valerian Wall."

In a search for interior supports within the auditorium, bedrock was thoroughly scraped over the whole area. The hunt yielded no supports but it did bring to light interesting evidence of early habitation: a well of the Submycenaean and Proto-geometric Periods (11th-10th centuries); a rough pit packed with pottery of the late Geometric Period (8th Century), and a well that yielded much fragmentary pottery of the late seventh century. Specimens of these various groups are illustrated on Plate XLVI, 2-4.

The new evidence fits in admirably with that gathered in previous seasons for the reconstruction of the early history of this central area. For the Mycenaean period there is no indication of habitation; this was then an area of scattered burials of which two have been found immediately to the south of the Odeion, a third to the northwest.¹² That habitation had begun in the Submycenaean period is proven by the well beneath the Odeion; its continuance in the Proto-geometric Period is proven by the same well and by two other wells of Proto-geometric date cleared in 1934 to the west of the building.¹³ Another well explored in 1935 to the northwest of the Odeion carries us down into the early Geometric period.¹⁴ The late Geometric period is represented by this season's well beneath the Odeion. For the seventh century we have not only the newly found well group beneath the Odeion but also a mass of pottery from a closely contemporary well cleared in 1938 to the north of the Odeion.¹⁵ With the beginning of the sixth century the series of wells and household deposits breaks off; the area was evidently coming to be used as a public place.

LIBRARY OF PANTAINOS (Plates XLIV and XLIX)

In resuming the study of the Library of Pantainos Mr. Parsons returned to an area in which he had worked repeatedly since 1933.¹⁶ In the course of the summer of 1946 he examined the little ancient accumulation that remained; recovered the scheme of the library in greater detail and worked out its relations with the neighbouring structures. The principal results of this investigation will be evident from the restoration of the ground plan which appears on Plate XLIX and from the elevation on Plate XLIV. Parsons is preparing a detailed general study of the building and in the mean-

¹² *Hesperia*, IV, 1935, pp. 318 ff.; V, 1936, pp. 21 ff.

¹³ *Hesperia*, IV, 1935, pp. 362 f.

¹⁴ *Hesperia*, V, 1936, p. 33.

¹⁵ *Hesperia*, VIII, 1939, p. 212.

¹⁶ *Hesperia*, IV, 1935, pp. 330 ff.; IX, 1940, p. 295.

time has produced a special note¹⁷ on the donor, Titus Flavius Pantainos, who, as recorded in the inscription on the lintel of the principal doorway, dedicated "the outer colonnades, the peristyle, the library with its books and all its decorations," in or about the year A.D. 100.

It will be apparent from the general plan (Plate XLIX) that a large and important part of the building falls outside the area of the current excavations. Some assistance in the restoration of this part has been gotten from the records of a small excavation made by the Greek Archaeological Service in 1879;¹⁸ but the complete restoration must await the eastward extension of the major excavation. Meanwhile this much is clear: the building comprised a series of rooms of various sizes grouped around a peristyle court; a porch of nine Ionic columns flanked the Panathenaic Way, a second porch of seven Ionic columns adjoined the passageway between the Library and the Stoa of Attalos, and a third porch adorned the eastward continuation of the same road. The analogy of other libraries of the Roman period, such as that of Hadrian in Athens and of Rogatianus at Tingad would suggest that the principal room faced on the central court from the side opposite to the main entrance; it would thus lie outside the present excavation. The plan (Plate XLIX) shows that several of the small rooms on the west and north sides had no direct communication with the central court; they may have been rented as shops in a way reminiscent of the public baths in Pompeii.

The arch adorned with a fountain that spans the passage between the southeast corner of the Stoa of Attalos and the Library would seem to be contemporary with the Library; so too the great square monument base that stands at the west end of the same passage. Arch and monument base tend to close in and define the area between the two major buildings, making of it a small plaza that goes closely with the Library. It is to be noted that a flight of steps led into the area from the Panathenaic Way, so that this important exit from the ancient agora to parts eastward was not available to wheeled traffic.

AREA TO WEST OF THE AREOPAGUS: MUSEUM SITE

(Plate XLIII, 2, and Fig. 2)

In 1939 work was begun on the clearing of a large area to the west of the Areopagus, primarily with a view to building there the permanent Agora Museum.¹⁹ For this purpose the site has much to recommend it: though it lies outside the Agora square proper, it is nevertheless within easy reach and view of the main area of excavation;

¹⁷ This article will appear in the Shear Memorial Supplement of *Hesperia*. The inscription is published by Meritt in *Hesperia*, XV, 1946, p. 233.

¹⁸ *Πρακτικά*, 1879-80, pp. 15-17.

¹⁹ *Hesperia*, IX, 1940, pp. 300 ff.; X, 1941, pp. 1 ff.

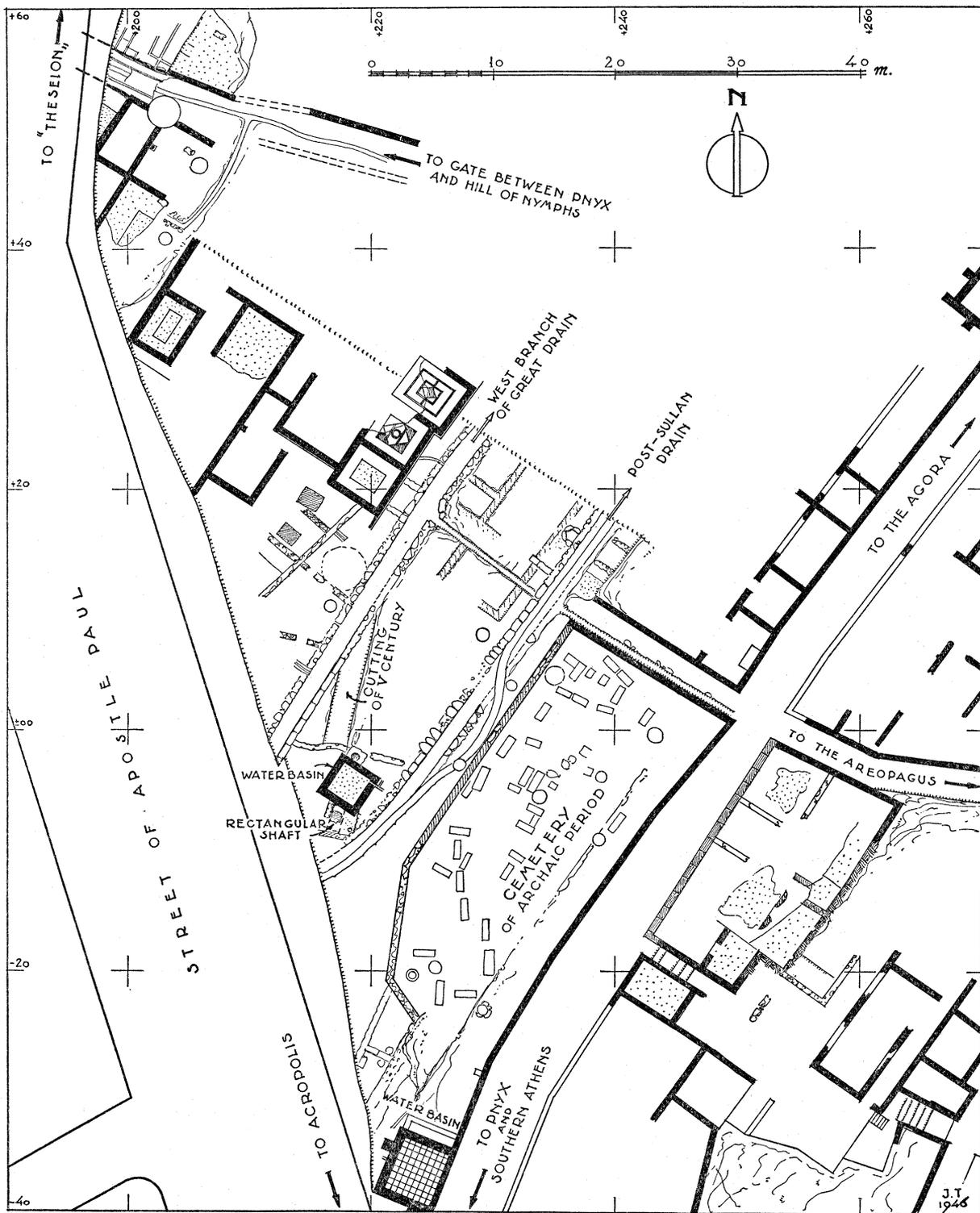


Fig. 2. Plan of Southern Part of Museum Site, to West of Areopagus

it is readily accessible from the modern thoroughfare which runs between the Hephais-teion and Acropolis and which is therefore almost inevitably travelled by all visitors to Athens; at the same time the ancient levels are so low that the modern building need not rise above the level of the adjoining modern streets and so need not interfere with the view of either the hills or ancient buildings.

Since, however, the area consists chiefly of the hollow between the Areopagus, the Hill of the Nymphs and the Pnyx, it had been overlaid by an enormous accumulation of earth washed down from those neighbouring hills, this accumulation attaining a maximum depth of over 11 metres in the middle of the valley. The clearing has therefore gone slowly. Though the seasons of 1939 and 1940 were largely devoted to it, a very great mass of earth still remained. In anticipation of an early start on the construction of the Museum, it was decided in the summer of 1946 to complete the exploration and study of the southern part of the area which had already been exposed. The work was directed by Mr. Rodney Young who has become the recognized authority on this area; the following notes are based largely on his summary of the season's results.

The history of the ancient roads and drains in the area has been clarified by the past season's work. A very considerable amount of water from the slopes of the Areopagus, Pnyx, and Hill of the Nymphs found its natural escape northward along the bottom of the intervening valley. As early as the second half of the fifth century this was provided for by the cutting of an open channel, apparently unwallled, in the soft bedrock. Early in the fourth century the course of this channel was somewhat altered and its walls were lined with stone masonry which varies so much in material and workmanship as to suggest that the work was done piecemeal by the owners of the adjacent property. The substantial drain thus formed proceeded northward to empty into the great central cloaca of the Agora square which appears to date from the latter part of the sixth century. The southwestern branch continued in use until the sack by Sulla (86 B.C.) at which time the ancient channel became choked with sand and was abandoned, to be replaced later by various less substantial channels at higher levels.

There is no trace, and indeed no place for a road of any consequence at the bottom of the valley. It becomes increasingly apparent that the principal thoroughfare leading out of the southwestern corner of the Agora avoided the valley and climbed by a gentle and uniform gradient around the western shoulder of the Areopagus, passing the early fountain house (the Enneakrounos?) and leading into the area excavated in the 90's of last century by the German Archaeological Institute to the south of the Areopagus. Enough of this road has been exposed in the current excavations to make its course certain, and its practicability has been demonstrated by the fact that it has now been rebuilt in part and is once more in use.

In the bottom of the valley, to either side of the Great Drain, have been found numerous though tenuous remains of private houses and shops dating from the fifth

century B.C. into late Roman times. The excavation has permitted occasional glimpses into the life of the residents. Thus in a well at the very foot of the Areopagus at the level of the second century B.C. were found numerous fragmentary figurines of terra-cotta and moulds for the making of the same, obviously rubbish thrown out of a coroplast's workshop and a continuation of a deposit found in 1939. From another well were recovered a number of fragmentary marble basins, some of them unfinished and hence likewise to be regarded as waste from a local shop.

Another small establishment that rose between the Great Drain and the foot of the Areopagus was remarkable for the elaborate provisions made for its water supply and for the long continuity of its history (Plate XLIII, 3). In the early fourth century before Christ a rectangular shaft, 3.65×1.30 m. in cross section, was sunk to a depth of 6.45 m. in the soft bedrock. The upper part of the shaft was curbed with massive conglomerate blocks and its mouth was closed by stone cover slabs save for a drawhole at the south end. A huge cave which opens off the shaft near its bottom would seem to be part of the original scheme and was intended no doubt to supplement the storage capacity of the shaft proper. A round well that goes down through the floor of the chamber proper to a total depth of 24.85 m. was found to be curbed with tiles of the Roman period and yielded pottery exclusively of that time; it may, therefore, be thought of as an addition to the original scheme.

The purpose of the great shaft would seem to have been to permit the accumulation of a large volume of water so that more could be drawn off at one time than was possible from an ordinary well.

The surface structures connected with the shaft show many successive periods: first a floor paved with poros slabs across which the water was conducted in tile conduits to a couple of small basins set below floor level; a Hellenistic re-building with terrazzo flooring, and temporary repair after damage suffered in the Sullan sack of 86 B.C. In the Roman period the most substantial part above ground level was a square tank (2.60×2.70 m. inside) with concrete walls and a plastered floor which shows no less than 6 periods, the successive floors being laid one on top of the other. The establishment was put out of commission by the Herulian sack of 267 A.D., although the well continued in use, or was re-used into very late Roman times.

Four wells were cleared during the season, their contents supplying the most detailed commentary on the history of habitation in the area. The earliest, which had been partially cleared in 1940, was of the Protogeometric period: a poorly cut shaft only 3.50 m. deep. The second well dated from the late fourth century and the third from the early Roman period. The stratified deposit in the fourth well was continuous from the first to about the middle of the third century A.D.; it was then interrupted, presumably by the Herulian sack, but resumed in the Byzantine period (10th-11th centuries). This well was interesting in point of construction: in a depth of 17.60 m. its diameter expanded gradually from 0.76 m. at the top to 1.24 m. at the bottom. The curbing tiles had therefore to be made to order, each ring forming a section of a cone.

The systematic scraping of bedrock to the west of the Great Drain brought to light several pockets filled with deposits of the fifth century B.C. which yielded a little red-figured pottery and 8 ostraka; three of Themistokles, two of Aristеides, two of Hippokrates, son of Alkmeonides, and one of Kallixenos, son of Aristonymos.

By the end of the season a triangular area measuring some 2,300 square metres in the extreme south of the section had been completely explored.

THE HEPHAISTEION

In the course of the summer Mr. B. H. Hill carried out some investigations in the Hephaisteion, concerning himself especially with the spacing of the interior columns, the height of the inner ceiling, and the treatment of the wall surfaces. For this purpose it was necessary to open several more pits in the haunches of the vault in order to study the top of the ancient walls; and also to shift many of the temple marbles now lying within the cella. Mr. Hill will present the results of his study in the Shear Memorial Supplement of *Hesperia*.

SCULPTURE

From the general nature of the season's work, little sculpture was to be expected, and little was found. Several pieces, however, are of interest.

About one metre to the west of the Peribolos of the Twelve Gods and just south of Leagros' dedication, in a level of the early fifth century B.C., appeared a much battered lion's head of poros (Plates XLIII, 4, and XLV, 1).²⁰ Enough of the neck remains to show that the animal had his head turned to the right at right angles to the body. The back, though badly broken and worn, would seem to have been originally flat. It will be noted also that the modelling of the mane stops abruptly along the front upper edge of head and neck. These considerations, reinforced by the unweathered state of the surface, indicate that the lion comes from a pediment.

Close similarity in material and workmanship associate him with the Acropolis pediment breed, yet he cannot be connected with any of the Acropolis lions that are sufficiently well preserved to permit comparison of scale and style. In view of the much damaged state of the piece its descent from the Acropolis would seem possible. More probable, however, is the assumption that the sculpture came from some archaic building of the Agora destroyed by the Persians in 480 B.C.²¹

The head of a youth in Pentelic marble illustrated in Plate XLV, 2 comes from

²⁰ S 1222. Height 0.55 m., width 0.58 m., thickness 0.34 m., width of face 0.39 m.

²¹ In 1938, beneath the north end of the Stoa of Zeus, some 46 m. to the west of the Peribolos of the Twelve Gods, were found several fragmentary poros building blocks of archaic style, including a fluted column drum with diameter of 0.74 m.

a well of the Roman period at the west foot of the Areopagus.²² The scale is half life. Despite its battered state, the head reveals good modelling and careful workmanship. The deep articulation of the brow, the treatment of the hair, the thinness of the eyelids suggest a date early in the third century B.C.

The area to the west of the Areopagus has been particularly fruitful in terracotta figurines. As noted above, masses of waste from the making of figurines were found here both in 1939 and 1946. This material, however, is extremely fragmentary and will require much study. Single figurines were found commonly in the house deposits. In Plate XLV, 3 and 4 are illustrated two striking pieces which were found together in a context of the late second or early first century B.C.

The female figure²³ is marked as Nike not only by the fact that she is alighting but also by the presence of holes in her shoulders for the attachment of wings. The pose and composition represent one of the latest Greek versions of the mode initiated by Paionios some three centuries earlier in the famous war memorial at Olympia. Much the same stage of development is illustrated by figurines from Myrina.²⁴

The male figure (Plate XLV, 4)²⁵ has a statuesque quality that harks back to major sculpture of the early fifth century, to the time of the Tyrannicides and the lunging warriors of the Aegina pediment, in this respect being thoroughly characteristic of one of the archaizing strains of the first century B.C. The man has apparently just drawn his sword from the scabbard that has left its scar on his left side; but the identification of the incident remains obscure.

INSCRIPTIONS

Of the few inscriptions that turned up by chance during the war years the most interesting is a fragment of the mid-fifth century, inscribed stoichedon with a list of names, probably of war casualties (I 5901). This inscription appears in the *Corpus* as *I.G.*, I², 941. Having been discovered in 1833 in the Church of Hypapanti and published first by Pittakis in the *Ἐφημερίς Ἀρχαιολογική* for 1852, it subsequently disappeared. It was found in the fall of 1945 on the surface at the far eastern side of the excavations, a stone's throw to the north, and slightly downhill from the site of the Hypapanti. A re-reading of the stone will permit the correction of several of the names as they stand in the *Corpus*.

The exploration carried out in the Library of Pantainos in the summer of 1946

²² S 1208. Height 0.155 m. The head had apparently been broken from the body in antiquity and was secured in place again with an iron dowel.

²³ T 2309. Height 0.299 m. Dull red clay, covered with white engobe on which remain traces of pink paint. Large, rectangular vent in back. On the back are clear traces of a girdle, the continuation of which on the front of the figure has been eliminated in the retouching.

²⁴ Cf. D. Burr, *Terra-cottas from Myrina in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston*, nos. 73, 74.

²⁵ T 2310. Height 0.158 m. Dull red clay; no trace of paint.

brought to light several inscriptions which had been re-used in the "Valerian Wall" of the late third century. Among them is a sizeable fragment from a large stele containing five decrees of the years 128/7 and 127/6 B.C. honouring the ephebes and their instructors.²⁶ Two other large pieces found in this same area also come from an ephebic inscription, of the year 116/5 B.C. They form the upper part of *I.G.*, II², 1009, the lower part of which came from the excavations of the Greek Archaeological Society in this region in the last century.²⁷ A statue base of Hymettian marble imbedded in the Valerian Wall is inscribed in lettering of the early Roman period with a dedication from the merchants to one Antipatros who had served as *στρατηγὸς ἐπὶ τοὺς ὀπλίτας* in gratitude for forethought and safety.²⁸

COINS

The season's work yielded comparatively few coins, but among them an Athenian tetradrachm of about the middle of the fifth century (Plate XLVI, 1). This piece came from a fifth-century level immediately to the west of the Peribolos of the Twelve Gods. It is a welcome addition to the surprisingly small number of silver coins hitherto found in the Agora.

POTTERY

The most interesting groups of pottery from the season's work are those from beneath the Odeion (cf. p. 202, above). The series begins with the well which yielded a few scraps of Submycenaean pottery and a mass of Protogeometric: large pitchers and coarse jugs, two-handled goblets, a child's feeding bottle with spout. A surprising feature of the group was the number of vases (some seven) with holes in their walls: usually about 1 cm. in diameter, made in some cases before firing, in others after. A typical specimen is the cup illustrated in Plate XLVI, 2.²⁹ In one instance the hole occurs in the base, suggesting a flower pot; where the side is pierced the motive is not apparent.

An irregular pit beneath the east part of the cavea of the Odeion was packed with pottery of the late Geometric and the very beginning of the Orientalizing period. Since it obviously represents ordinary household refuse, the group usefully supplements the more specialized furnishings of the contemporary graves. A representative selection of the vases and two out of three miniature terracotta horses are illustrated in Plate XLVI, 4. Of particular interest is the small bowl at the lower left which was moulded

²⁶ I 989. The previously known fragments were assembled and published by Dow in *Hesperia*, IV, 1935, pp. 71 ff. The new piece joins Dow's Fragment J and contains parts of Decrees IV and V. The inscription has been re-edited together with several other new fragments by Meritt in *Hesperia*, XV, 1946, pp. 201 ff. See also above, p. 169, No. 66.

²⁷ I 5952. See above, p. 170, No. 67.

²⁸ I 5925.

²⁹ P 17245. Height 0.096 m.

by pressing soft clay against the inside of a basket.³⁰ This piece illustrates the most direct, though by no means the most significant influence of basketry on the sister craft of pottery in the Geometric period. Comparison with the grave groups from the family burial plot to the south of the Tholos indicates a date in the late eighth and perhaps early seventh century.³¹

A shallow well likewise beneath the cavea of the Odeion had been filled at one time, in the latter part of the 7th century B.C., by a mass of earth which contained many vases of ordinary domestic types but also a certain number of exceptional quality such as might have been offered at a sanctuary, together with a few terracotta figurines, miniature painted plaques, shields, etc., comparable with those found in 1932 in the closely contemporary votive deposit at the north foot of the Areopagus.³² The filling for the well may have been derived in part from the rubbish dump of that same sanctuary. A typical specimen from the well group is shown in Plate XLVI, 3: a fragment from the upper part of an early black-figured amphora with a wall panel filled by a girl's head.³³

In the last days of work in 1940, at a time when it was impossible to provide for the mending of new material, a large number of vases and vase fragments of the later fifth century together with some earlier material were found in an extensive terrace filling at the west edge of the excavations, near the foot of the Hill of the Nymphs.³⁴ From this deposit three pieces are selected for illustration here. Plate XLVII, 1 shows a skyphos³⁵ of shape B with a nude youth running away and looking back towards another, who stands cloaked and leaning on his staff on the opposite side of the pot. This piece has lately been assigned by J. D. Beazley to the Lyandros painter (*A.R.V.*, p. 569). The cloaked youth closely resembles one of the figures on the name-piece in Florence (*A.R.V.*, p. 569, 1).

Plate XLVII, 3 provides two welcome additions to the brief series of red-figured aryballoi.³⁶ On the example to the left³⁷ Dionysos is shown seated, watching a group

³⁰ P 17189. Height 0.069 m.; diameter 0.111 m. Unglazed except for three crossing bands of dull red on the inside. Fragments of three other similar bowls were found in the well. For other examples, probably from the same workshop, cf. *Arch. Anz.*, XVII, 1902, col. 115; *Πρακτικά*, 1911, p. 126.

³¹ Cf. R. S. Young, *Hesperia*, Supplement II, *Late Geometric Graves and a Seventh Century Well in the Agora*, Athens, 1939.

³² D. Burr, *Hesperia*, II, 1933, pp. 542 ff.

³³ P 17393. Height 0.29 m. For the type cf. E. Pfuhl, *Malerei und Zeichnung der Griechen*, III, fig. 200.

³⁴ The following note on the red-figured pottery is by Miss Lucy Talcott.

³⁵ Inv. P 16898. Height 0.102; diameter at rim 0.134. Much missing, including both handles; traces of both attachments for the vertical handle remain; restored in plaster. The resting surface of the ring foot reserved, and the space within it decorated at the centre with a glazed dot and circle. No relief contour. On the shape, cf. *C.V.A.*, Oxford, 2, pl. 65, 2.

³⁶ Beazley, "Aryballos," *B.S.A.*, XXIX, 1927-28, pp. 187 ff. The new pieces will fall between nos. 15 and 17 of the list there (pp. 208-209).

³⁷ Inv. P 16916. Diameter at shoulder 0.082; preserved height, a) 0.064, b) 0.039. The shoulder

of dancing maenads. The best preserved wears a neatly fitted nebris; she holds a slaughtered kid in her left hand and brandishes a sword in her right. Another sounds the tympanum. The tall staff held by the god continues up beneath the egg-pattern border of the shoulder; if it is a thyrsus, the head will appear between two of the palmettes of the shoulder ornament. The subject recalls the lid of the Meidias painter's pyxis in London (*A.R.V.*, p. 833, 14); the style is related also to the Oxford pyxis (*A.R.V.*, p. 833, 15).

The second aryballos³⁸ (Plate XLVII, 3, right) illustrates the rare combination of moulded ornament with red-figure. Three groups of carefully moulded ribs separate three small figured panels; preserved on one of these is a pair of feet; on another a pair of feet standing before a stele.

Also from the 1940 season comes the head,³⁹ possibly of Zeus (Plate XLVII, 2), which has been assigned by Beazley to the Kleophrades painter (*A.R.V.*, pp. 120 ff.) and is in his earlier manner.

The most unusual example of red-figure found in 1946 is the drinking cup or bowl⁴⁰ shown in Plate XLVII, 4 and 5. The flat-topped insloping rim is that of the ordinary black-glazed one-handler, but no trace of a handle remains at the rim so far as preserved and the spreading foot differs from the simple ring common to that shape. A reserved band runs right round the exterior, and is patterned with an ivy garland between two glazed bands, the black running irregularly to thin brown. Inside (Plate XLVII, 4, top) at the centre of the floor within a reserved circle is a kantharos rendered in red-figure. It has high-swung handles and a tall stem and is set on a small reserved exergue. On the underside of the bowl (Plate XLVII, 4, bottom) within a reserved lightly offset ring, is a similar kantharos only slightly less elaborate, set at right angles to the one within. Both vases although carelessly drawn have relief contours except for their bases. The use of decoration both above and below suggests the series of small dishes,⁴¹ contemporary with our bowl, doubly decorated in black silhouette. They carry a variety of motifs, including amphoras and in one instance a kantharos.

The context in which the bowl was found indicates a date in the third quarter of

fragment mended from two pieces; the wall fragment from three. No handles. Relief contour; free use of thinned glaze wash, and of white, yellowed over, for jewelry, berries and the like.

³⁸ Inv. P 16927. *a*) preserved height 0.04; *b*) preserved width 0.035; diameter at shoulder estimated *ca.* 0.06. Relief contours for the figures and for the palmettes; the wheel on the bottom is painted in heavy added clay, as also the heart of the palmette. The clay and surfaces grey, as if the fragments had been burned after breaking.

³⁹ Inv. P 17211. Max. dim. 0.052. Wall fragment from a calyx krater. Relief contour; purple for the fillet; dilute glaze wash for the iris of the eye.

⁴⁰ Inv. P 17126. Height 0.062; diameter 0.17. Mended from many pieces; about one-third of the rim and upper wall missing; restored in plaster.

⁴¹ *C.V.A.*, Oxford, 2, pl. 64, 9-10 and pl. 65, 20. An example in Adria is cited in the text as having a kantharos on the underside.

the fifth century.⁴² The two kantharoi bear no relation to pottery shapes then in current use, but are of the sort traditionally associated with representations of Dionysos. It is difficult, however, to imagine that this simple bowl can have been intended as an offering for the god. It appears rather to celebrate his mercies: even when the cup has been emptied and turned upside down it continues to suggest a pleasant promise.

The pottery of the Roman period may be illustrated by two pieces. The first (Plate XLVIII, 1) is a sigillata bowl from a level of the first century A.D. in a well at the west foot of the Areopagus.⁴³ The moulded decoration on the curved part of the wall consists of swags suspended between bucrania with pendant fillets. The crisp mouldings, the deep cinnamon brown of the glaze and the agreeable contrast between the glossy smoothness of those parts that were turned on the wheel and the slightly rough surface of the moulded zone render this a very pleasing piece. The reading of the maker's stamp that appears in the moulded zone is not quite certain (Plate XLVIII, 2); a plausible expansion of the ligature would give P] O N T E I, the name of a Gaulish potter of La Graufesenque of the period Claudius-Vespasian.

The second piece (Plate XLVIII, 3) comes from one of the wells at the west foot of the Areopagus at a level of the first to second century A.D.⁴⁴ Although the piece is fragmentary, its scheme is certain: a small round bowl with flat rim and pierced lug handles. It is decorated with a wreath of ivy around the floor, a band of alternating ivy berries and leaves on the rim, all in high relief. The crispness of the relief decoration, the concentric circles on the floor, the extreme thinness of the walls all suggest that this is a close imitation of metal work and the relationship is made more specific by a few remnants of thin vitreous glaze which gives a surface effect strikingly like that of old silver.⁴⁵

MODEL OF THE WEST SIDE

The buildings of the Athenian Agora are perhaps more ruinous than those of any other major site in Greece, thanks to the long continuity in habitation of which the

⁴² Other inventoried material from the same undisturbed filling near the west edge of the museum site includes a storage amphora with bulbous neck (Inv. P 17124) like that shown in *Hesperia*, IV, 1935, p. 496, no. 86. It carries a combination dipinto and graffito suggesting a price mark. There are further two interesting black-glazed pieces, one a small fish plate (Inv. P 17127), very carefully made, with shallow central hollow and short down-turned rim, the earliest fish plate on the Agora shelves. The second (Inv. P 17125) is a conventional black-glazed skyphos, with a graffito, as yet unexplained, incised on the wall near one handle. The uninventoried potsherds from the group include two fragments of stamped ware of a simple sort, and fragments of a considerable number of skyphoi of both Attic and Corinthian types with wall and rim profiles characteristic of the third quarter of the century.

⁴³ P 17161. Height 0.116; diameter 0.163 m. About two-thirds of the bowl remain.

⁴⁴ P 17115. Diameter 0.17 m. Micaceous, ash-gray clay.

⁴⁵ Cf. F. Oswald and T. D. Pryce, *Terra Sigillata* (London, 1920), p. 198, pl. LVII. The round form appears to be later than the oval; our specimen may be dated in the second century.

Athenians themselves have boasted. The public buildings for the most part are reduced to a few foundation blocks still *in situ* and to the chips from the breaking up of the marble or limestone blocks of the superstructure. These elements have sufficed for the restoration of the principal buildings in all essentials on paper. Even the best of drawings, however, give but an inadequate conception of an ancient building and are still more deficient in presenting a closely and consciously integrated group of buildings.

For these reasons it has seemed wise to embark on the making of a model of the buildings of the Agora, starting with those structures on the west side that have already been fully explored and studied (Plate XLVIII, 4). This section was begun in 1944 by Mr. Christos Mammelis, who had served his apprenticeship in model-making on the model of the Acropolis under Professor G. P. Stevens. The work has been done under the close supervision of Mr. John Travlos. The scale is 1:200, the material a fine plaster of Paris; color has been used sparingly. By September, 1946, the whole of the west side from the Stoa of Zeus to the Tholos, including the Hephaisteion on the hilltop, had been finished. The other buildings will be added as their exploration and study are completed and the model will be kept on exhibition in the Agora Museum.⁴⁶

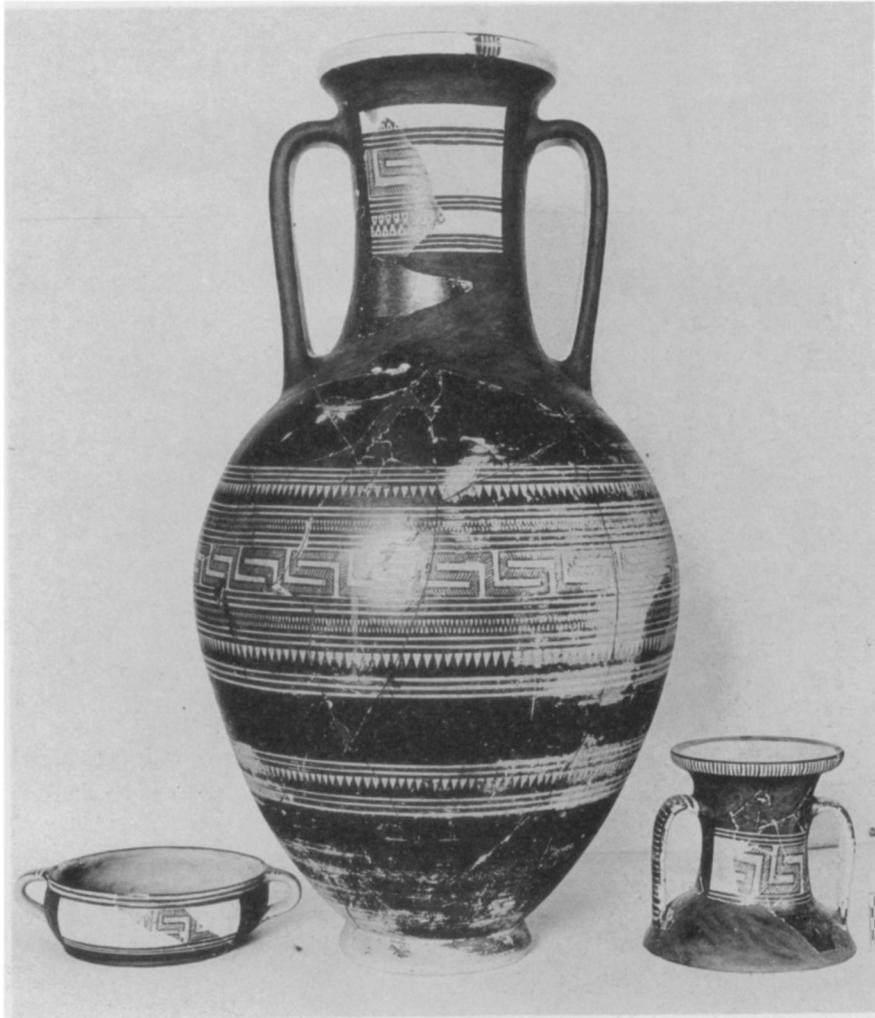
THE FUTURE

The brief campaign of 1946 has given some indication of the amount of material and the wealth of historical information that may be gotten from the methodical exploration of the deeper levels of the Agora. Since much the greater part of the area has still to be covered in this way and since such exploration to be of any value must be done painstakingly, the work will require many years. In the season of 1947, however, attention will be concentrated on completing the clearance of the site for the permanent Museum so that the present temporary buildings may be demolished and the whole area thus made available for study.

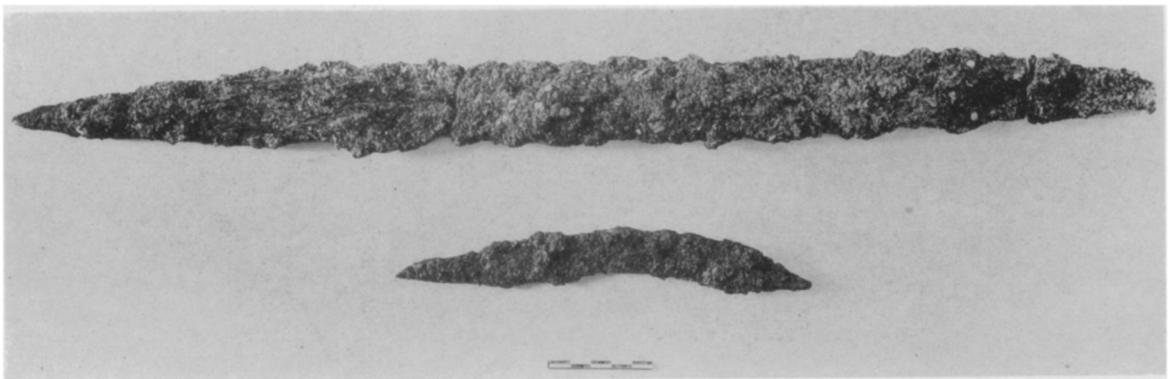
HOMER A. THOMPSON

INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

⁴⁶ The model will be discussed in greater detail by Mr. John Travlos in the Shear Memorial Supplement of *Hesperia*.



1. Vases from Geometric Burial



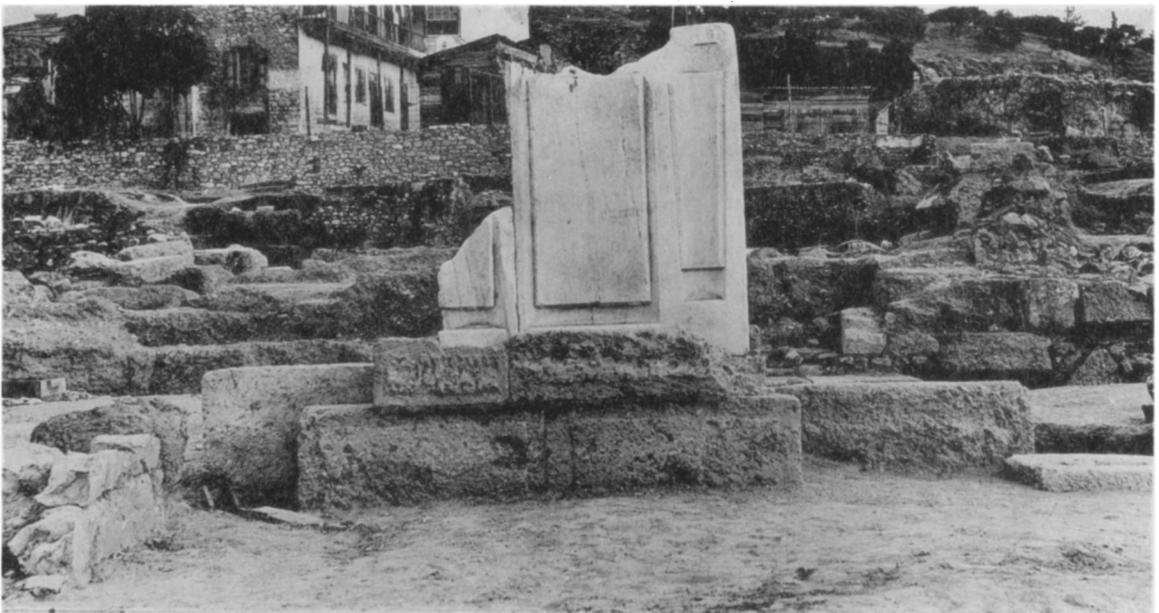
2. Iron Sword and Knife from Geometric Burial

THOMPSON: EXCAVATION OF ATHENIAN AGORA, 1940-46

PLATE XLII

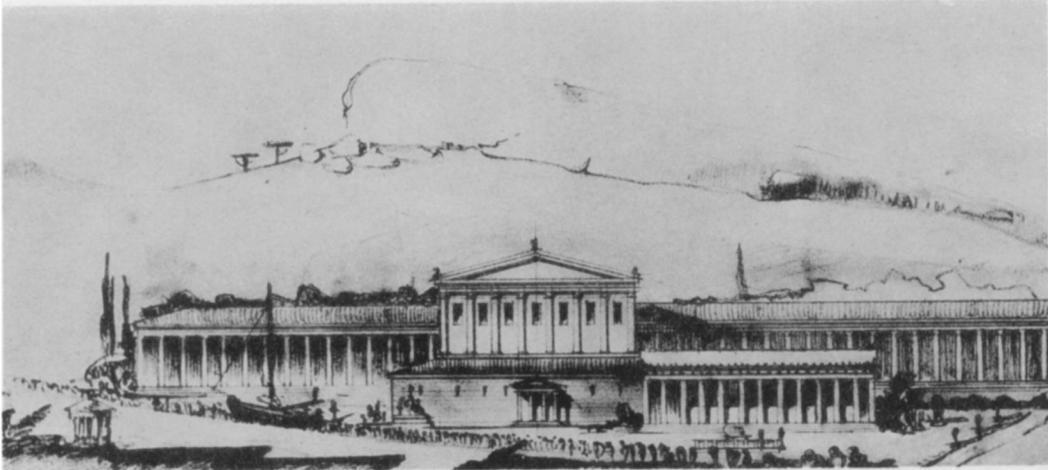


1. View Southeastward from Roof of Hephaisteion, August, 1946. Arrow Points to Northwest Corner of Middle Stoa. For View from Same Point in 1939 cf. *Hesperia*, IX, 1940, p. 276, fig. 12



2. Marble Standard for Roof Tiles

THOMPSON: EXCAVATION OF ATHENIAN AGORA, 1940-46



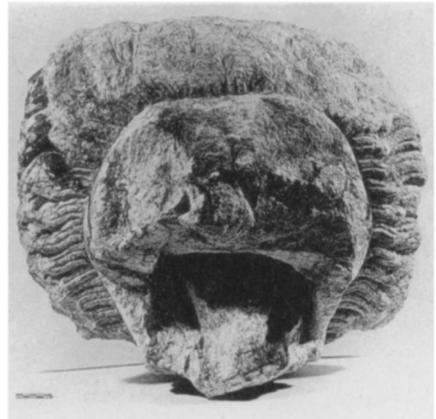
1. Odeion from North, Middle Stoa in Background, Temple of Ares to Right



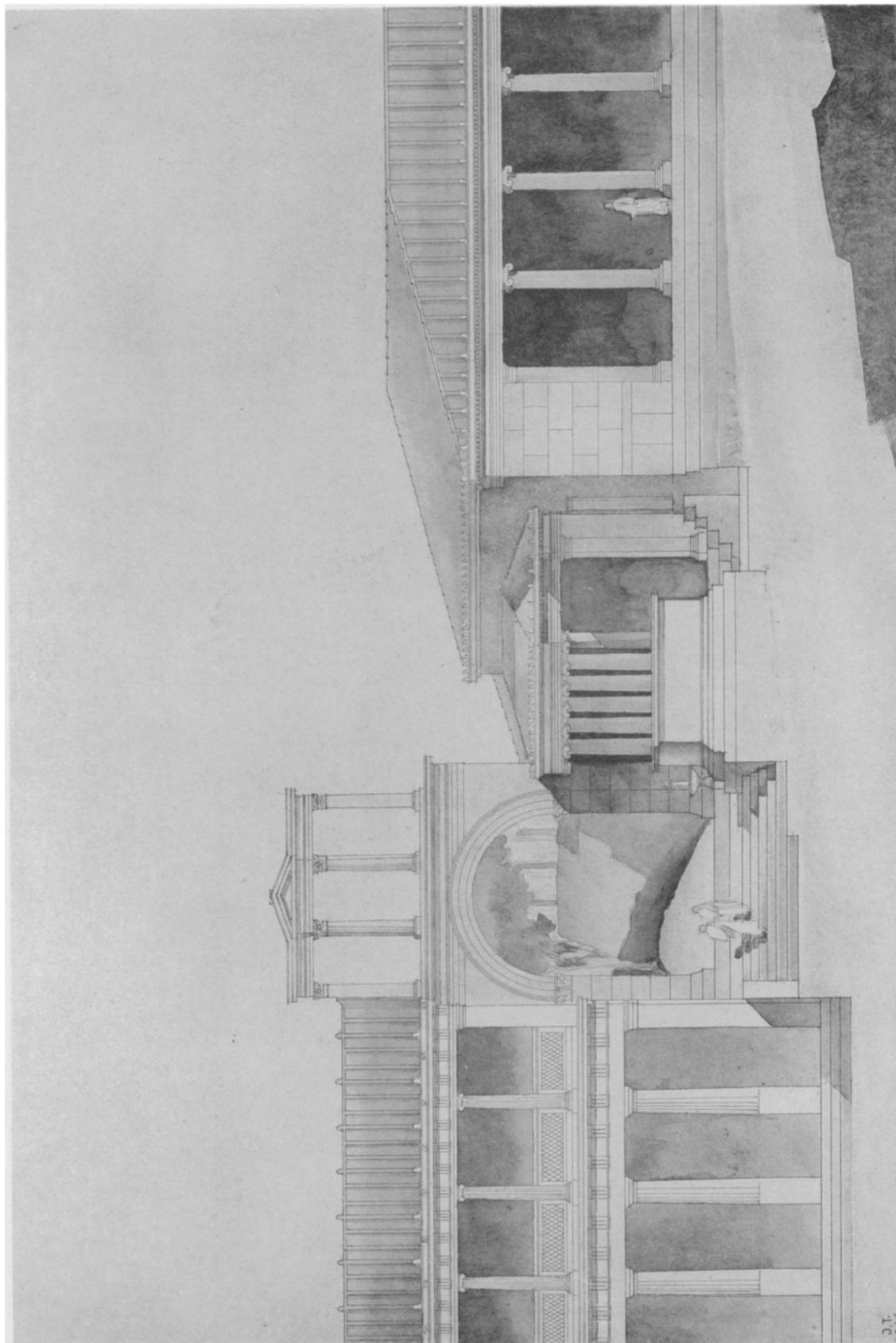
2. Museum Site from Northwest. In Background, Left to Right, Areopagus, Monument of Philopappos, Pnyx



3. Rectangular Shaft and Floor of Water Basin at West End of Areopagus — from West



4. Poros Lion's Head Found Near Altar of Twelve Gods



South End of Stoa of Attalos, Library of Pantainos: West Elevation, Restored



1. Three-Quarter View of Head
Shown on Plate XLIII, 4



2. Marble Head of Youth



3. Terracotta Figurine of Nike



4. Terracotta Figurine of A Warrior

PLATE XLVI



1. Athenian Silver Tetradrachm (Twice Actual Size)



2. Protogeometric Cup from Well Beneath Odeion



3. Fragment of Amphora from 7th Cent. Well Beneath Odeion



4. Vases and Figurines from Pit Beneath Odeion



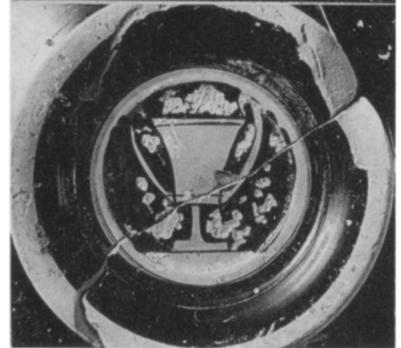
1. Red-Figured Skyphos



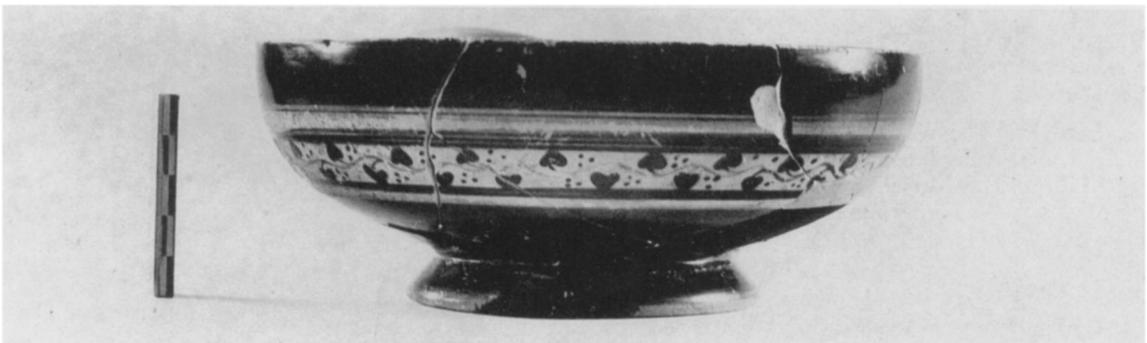
2. Red-Figured Fragment
(Actual Size)



3. Two Red-Figured Aryballois



4. Red-Figured Bowl:
Interior and Reverse



5. Red-Figured Bowl

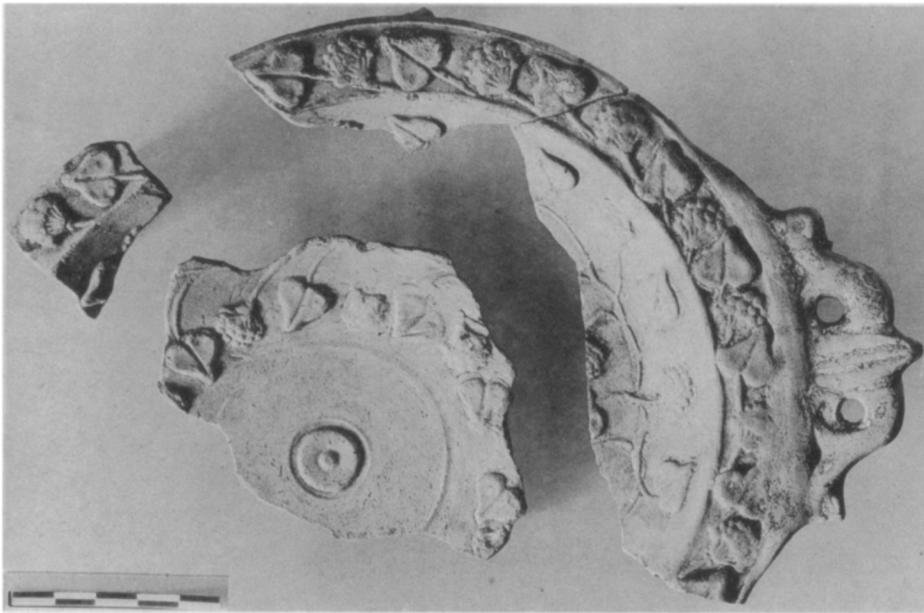
PLATE XLVIII



1. Sigillata Bowl

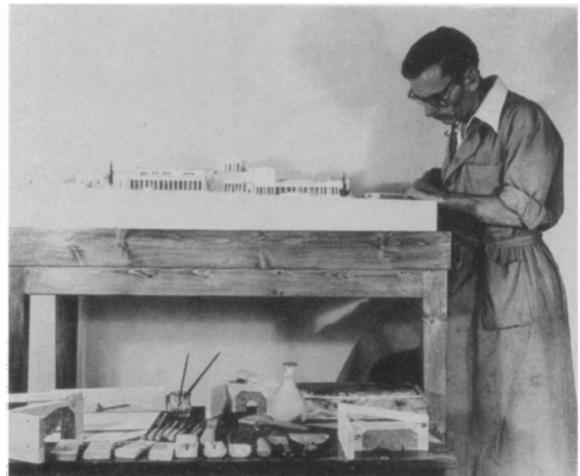


2. Stamp on Sigillata Bowl



3. Bowl with Plastic Decoration

4. Model of The West Side of The Agora. The Tools, Templates, and Moulds Used in Making The Model Are Shown in The Foreground



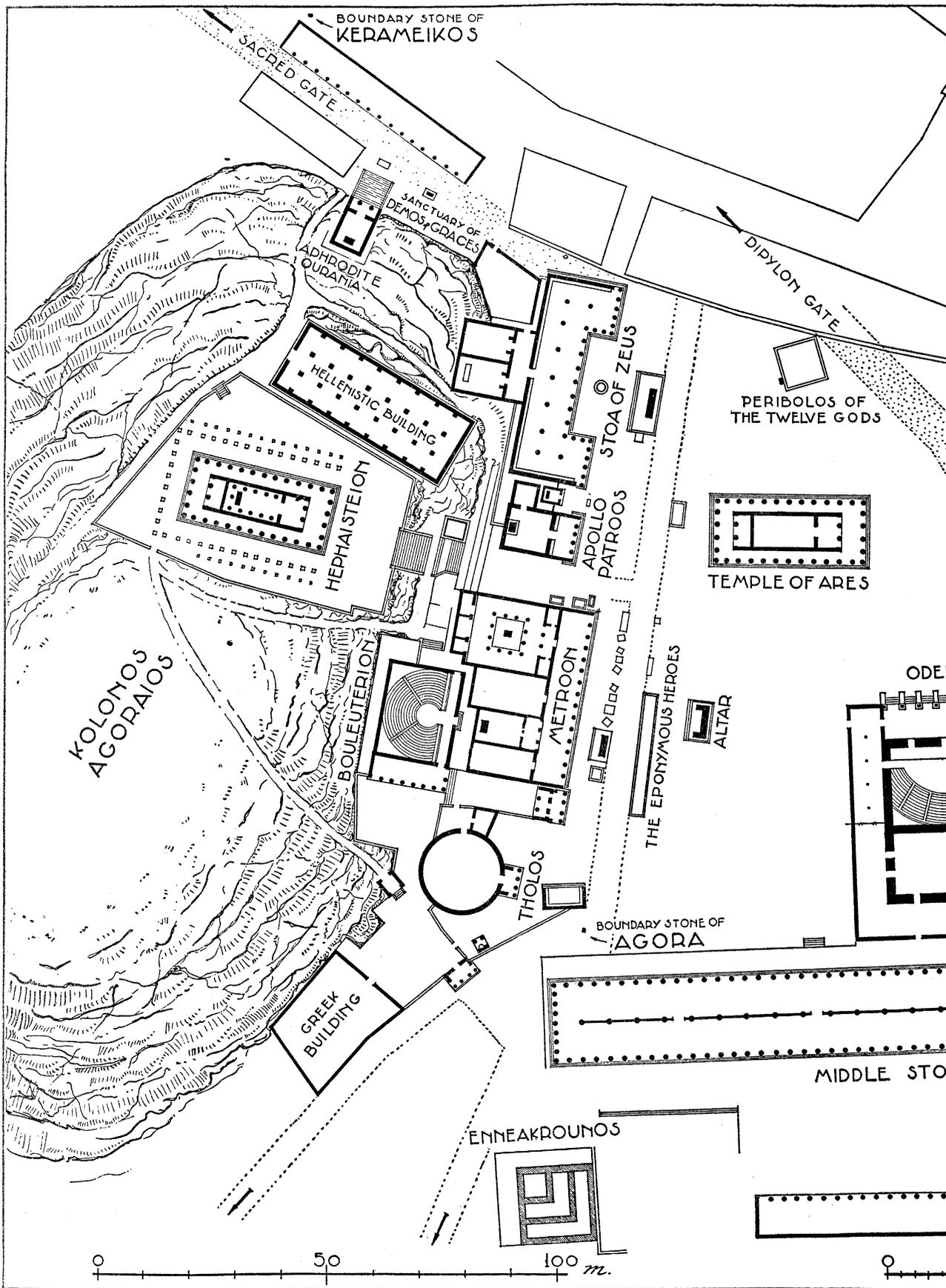
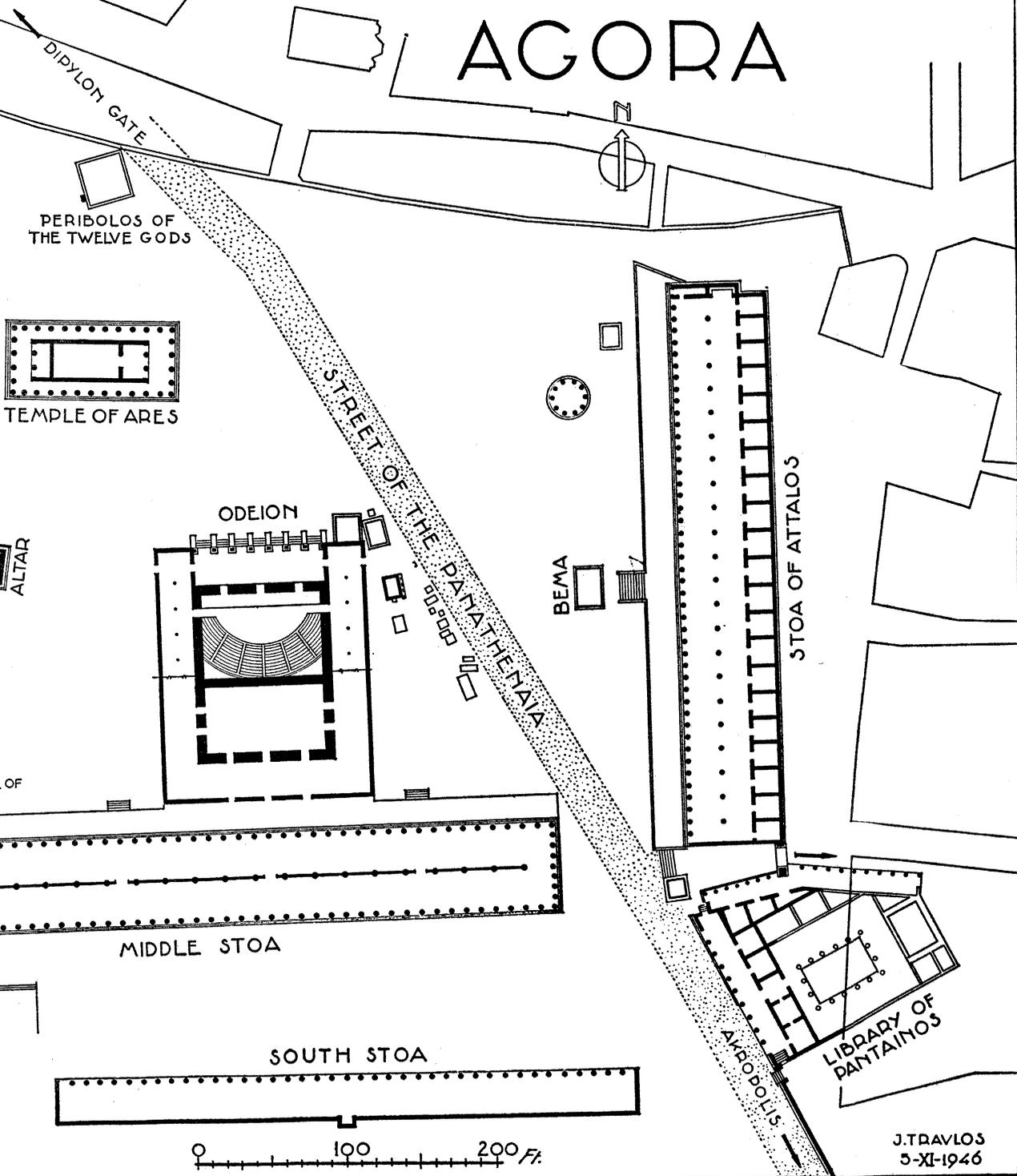


PLATE XLIX. The Agora in the Second Century

ATHENS

PLAN OF THE ANCIENT AGORA



J. TRAVLOS
5-XI-1946

The Agora in the Second Century A.D., Restored