ACTIVITIES IN THE ATHENIAN AGORA: 1955
(Plates 12-27)

In 1955 the American School of Classical Studies at Athens continued its activities in the Athenian Agora for the twentieth year. Supplementary excavations on a small scale but with interesting topographical results were carried out in the line of an ancient roadway at the southeast corner of the square, and a number of ancient

The veteran staff continued as in the previous year. Eugene Vanderpool served as Deputy Field Director but spent the spring term of 1955 at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton working in collaboration with A. E. Raubitschek on a book on the ostraka from the Agora. John Travlos, as Architect of the School’s Excavations, divided his time among the excavations, the Stoa of Attalos and the Church of the Holy Apostles. Benjamin D. Meritt, while serving as the Annual Professor at the American School of Classical Studies in the year 1954-1955, made a general review of the inscriptions from the Agora preparatory to their publication in corpus form. Lucy Talcott maintained her responsibility for the records, assisted in the preparation of various studies, supervised the transfer of the first groups of material to the new storerooms in the Stoa and continued her studies in collaboration with Barbara Philippaki on red-figure and black-glazed pottery. Alison Frantz, in addition to her duties as staff photographer, assisted in supervising the restoration of the Church of the Holy Apostles and assembled material for the publication of that building. Virginia Grace, assisted by Maria Savatianou, has kept up her study of ancient wine jars, concentrating this year on those of Knidian origin; in the course of the year she surveyed large groups of stamped jar handles in Alexandria and in the British Museum, and examined the jars recently brought up from the sea near Marseilles. Margaret Crosby supervised the excavation at the southeast corner of the Agora and continued her study of the inscriptions relating to the mines of Laurion. Dorothy B. Thompson spent the summer of 1955 in Athens in the study of terracotta figurines of the Hellenistic period. Evelyn B. Harrison devoted the academic year 1954-1955 to the systematic study of the sculpture from the excavations; she has completed that of the archaic period and much of the 5th-4th centuries B.C. The study of the lamps of the Roman period has again occupied Judith Perlzweig throughout the year. Shorter periods of study were devoted by Mabel Lang to graffiti and dipinti relating to date, weight, capacity, price, etc., by Eva Brann to the pottery of the 7th century B.C., by Henry S. Robinson to the pottery of the Roman period and by Richard H. Howland to the completion of his book on the lamps of the Greek period. Margaret E. Larson assisted Professor Meritt with the inscriptions in the spring and summer of 1955 and will continue in this capacity while holding a fellowship from the School in the year 1955-1956. T. Leslie Shear, Jr. served as photographic assistant during the summer of 1955. Judith Perlzweig and C. W. J. Eliot again bore the brunt of conducting visitors through the excavations and museum.

Ward M. Canaday, President of the Board of Trustees of the School, and Charles H. Morgan, Chairman of the Managing Committee, visited the Agora in the summer of 1955, thus maintaining personal contact with the enterprise and stimulating its progress.

Grateful acknowledgment is made once more to our Greek hosts and colleagues for many courtesies both official and personal: to the Department of Antiquities directed by Professor S. Marinatos and to the Department of Restoration directed by Professor A. Orlandos, to the Ephor of Athens and the Acropolis, Mr. John Meliades, to the Ephor of Attica, Mr. John Papadimitriu, and to Mr. and Mrs. Chr. Karouzos, Director and Assistant Director of the National Museum.
wells were explored in the area of the Stoa of Attalos. Kolonos Agoraios and the west half of the Agora proper were landscaped. The restoration of the Byzantine Church of the Holy Apostles was largely completed, and the reconstruction of the Stoa of Attalos was carried beyond the halfway mark.

Archaeological Exploration

The South Road (Pl. 12).²

Inasmuch as the new knowledge accumulated during the past several seasons on the early development of the south side of the Agora had emphasized the importance of the thoroughfare which bordered that side of the square, it was decided to make some soundings in the roadway with a view to learning more about its history. In previous seasons enough of the road had been exposed to the southwest and southeast of the Agora proper to indicate that it had been an important highway linking the western approaches with the central and eastern parts of the city; it was clear too that the road followed a natural course along the lower north slopes of the Areopagus and Acropolis. The high antiquity of the thoroughfare was sufficiently shown by the fact that most if not all of the buildings of the 6th and 5th centuries on the south side of the square had been placed in relation to it.

For the purposes of further exploration an 80-meter section of the road was chosen outside the southeast corner of the square, adjacent, that is, to the eastern part of South Stoa I, the Southeast Fountain House and the Argyrokopeion or Mint. The excavation was directed by Margaret Crosby who had already gained much experience in this general area. Throughout the length of 80 meters the road level of the 5th century B.C. was exposed and at two widely separated points trenches two meters in width were carried down to bedrock to permit an examination of earlier levels (Pl. 12).³

It soon became clear that in this region the ancient road lay directly beneath the modern Asteroeskopeiou Street. In some places the modern road surface proved to be at precisely the same level as the ancient; elsewhere, the two were separated by an accumulation of the Byzantine and Turkish period with a maximum thickness of ca. 1.25 m. The absence of road metal of the Hellenistic and Roman periods is presumably to be accounted for on the supposition that the ancient roadway was maintained at a uniform level throughout those eras.

The exact level and width of the roadway in this part of its course had been fixed in the latter part of the 5th century B.C., the time of the erection of the Mint, South Stoa I and the Southwest Fountain House. These three structures, together

² For a recent plan of the Agora including this area, cf. Hesperia, XXIV, 1955, p. 51, fig. 1.
³ One of these trenches was in line with the fourth room from the east in South Stoa I; the other was opened to the south of the west part of the Mint (Pl. 12, b).
with the Southeast Fountain House and the Heliaia of the archaic period, henceforth constituted a continuous row of public buildings bordering the road on the north. Likewise from the latter part of the 5th century date the earliest of a corresponding series of private buildings along the south side of the road. These southern buildings are extremely ruinous, the remains consisting of little more than wall socles built for the most part of Acropolis limestone (Pl. 12, a, A). The plans are irregular; the rooms are of various shapes and sizes but most are small; several of the buildings were equipped with wells. The inference is that the buildings were houses or shops or, more probably, a combination of the two.

The width of the roadway as delimited by the two rows of buildings measured on the average about five meters. Along its south edge ran a gutter carefully built of large blocks of soft, cream-colored poros; it was intended, no doubt, to carry off surface water. The actual road surface was roughly paved with gravel. No positive traces of vehicular traffic were observed at the level of the late 5th century B.C. or later, but wheel ruts were preserved in the road surface of the late archaic period.

A few centimeters below the road surface as established in the late 5th century B.C. appeared the cover slabs of a stone aqueduct which had been built at that time to carry water to the Southwest Fountain House. This conduit had taken the place of an earlier pipeline of terracotta which in its day had supplied the Southeast Fountain House. These two conduits will be described in greater detail below.

The eastern of the two exploratory trenches brought to light at a level below that of the stone and the terracotta water pipes the ruins of a house (Pl. 12, b, C) which had apparently been demolished in the second half of the 6th century B.C. in the course of the systematization and enlargement of the market place of which the construction of the Southeast Fountain House formed a part. The ruinous foundations of another similar building, presumably also a house, actually underlie and extend northward of that fountain house. Pottery from below their floors indicates that these houses were erected in the late 7th century or early 6th century B.C. so that their period of use was comparatively short. The socles of their walls consist of rubble stone masonry levelled off at the top to receive crude brick; the floors are of rolled clay.

The southern of the two houses just described was separated by a light retaining wall from the east to west roadway of its period. In the period of the house the road followed a line several meters to the south of its later course.

The ruins of the houses are the earliest structural remains encountered in the area. Two burials of an earlier period were found, however, beneath the south edge of the road of classical times at a point to the south of the east end of South Stoa I. Both were cremation burials. In the earlier of the two, dating from the very end of the Protogeometric period, the ashes had been deposited, together with a small iron saw and knife, in an amphora. Outside the amphora lay an iron sword; here too were the fragments of an oinochoe, a kanthros and a pyxis which had been placed
on the pyre. In the other burial the ashes were contained in a shoulder-handled amphora with a meander on its neck, of Geometric date.

Both of the deep exploratory trenches revealed above bedrock (Pl. 12, b, A) stratified deposits of the Late (Pl. 12, b, B) and Middle Helladic periods with a thickness of as much as one and one-half meters. Although there were no associated structural remains, the volume of pottery was enough to attest habitation. This discovery is of interest inasmuch as it provides the most ample and indeed almost the only evidence yet available for habitation, as distinct from burial, within the area later occupied by the Agora or its immediate environs. Even within the thickness of the prehistoric deposit appeared traffic-beaten, gravelled surfaces which implied the existence of a thoroughfare.

The history of the road may be summarized as follows. The natural line from east to west along the lower slopes of the Acropolis and the Areopagus was apparently followed by a track already in the Bronze Age. At this time it must have served a hamlet. In the early Iron Age, when habitation had temporarily ceased, this path provided access to the graves and small burial plots that have been found dotted over the hill-slopes. In the 6th century B.C., as the Agora came into being, the road had achieved sufficient importance to be chosen as the southern limit of the market square. The public buildings erected along the south side of the square in the 6th and 5th centuries were regularly set with their backs to the road. In the late 5th century the thoroughfare assumed the course, level and width which it was to retain, with but slight changes, from that time to the present.

Archaic Pipeline under the South Road (Pls. 12, b, D and 13, a).

The round terracotta pipeline which was exposed in 1955 had been already detected in an earlier season at a point farther to the east. The conduit enters the area of the Agora excavations coming from the east, follows the line of the South Road for about 100 meters and, in its present state, breaks off at a point south of the Southeast Fountain House. The last preserved joint is slightly open on one side in such a way as to indicate that the pipeline was directed to the middle of the back wall of the fountain house; although the actual point of contact has been hopelessly disturbed, there is no reason to doubt that this pipeline constituted the original supply of the fountain house.

The individual sections of the pipe measure ca. 0.60 m. in effective length (i.e. presumably two feet) and ca. 0.30 m. in maximum outside diameter at the collar; the minimum interior diameter is ca. 0.21 m. The sections are connected by an admirable system of flange and groove joints reinforced by heavy collars. Each section was provided with a lidded hole in its top just large enough to admit a workman’s arm and set close enough to the joint to enable one in laying the pipe to reach in and seal the joint (Pl. 13, a). The products of two different factories may be distinguished. The
pipes of the first were made with very great care and precision; the clay is buff in color; painted ligatures occur at either end of the pipes and other ligatures were sometimes incised in the flanges while the clay was still soft; the hand holes are oval in outline (Pl. 13, a). The other maker was somewhat more careless in shaping the flanges; his hand holes are square, his clay gray in color; the name Charon, sometimes abbreviated to Cha, was incised while the clay was still soft near one end of the pipe (Pl. 15, c).

These pipes were laid at the bottom of a narrow trench cut in the earth or the soft rock. They were covered simply with earth. A hard water deposit 0.01 to 0.015 m. thick covers the bottom of the pipes and rises to about one-third of the height of the wall indicating that the pipes normally ran far from full.

Since the pipeline at the point where it now breaks off is about 2.00 m. above the floor of the eastern paved area in the Southeast Fountain House and about 2.40 m. above that of the western paved area, the water may be assumed to have flowed out through spouts set in the walls above the paved areas.

Further exploration to the north of the Southeast Fountain House revealed that great pains had been taken for the disposal of the overflow from the fountain. Two periods may be distinguished, in both of which the water was carried from the paved areas at the ends of the building by two terracotta pipes which came together in a Y-shaped junction and thence continued northward. In the first period the pipes were very similar in design to those of the first category of the feed pipes, though smaller in bore (0.115 m.: 0.21 m.). The sections were carefully laid and the lids of the hand holes were put in place. This earlier pipeline now proves to be continuous with one which had been discovered in 1933 flowing from southwest to northeast beneath the Library of Pantainos. It is clear that in the early days of the fountain house the overflow was carefully husbanded and led off in a northeasterly direction to serve some further need.

At some later date, though probably before the end of the 5th century, the small overflow pipes were replaced by larger pipes which have every appearance of being re-used sections of the original feed line; they had perhaps become available when the terracotta feed line was replaced by the stone aqueduct. Many of the overflow pipes of the second period would seem to have been already cracked or broken when re-used, the lids are missing from the hand holes and the assembling was done carelessly. It would appear, therefore, that in the second period the overflow was treated simply as drainage; its destination is not known for the pipeline is broken away completely a few meters to the north of the fountain house.

The evidence of the pottery found in association with the original feed line of the fountain house points to a date early in the last quarter of the 6th century. Such a

date is congruent with the letter forms in the name Charon inscribed on some of the pipes (Pl. 15, c). It agrees also with the evidence previously adduced for the date of the Southeast Fountain House itself  and of the original overflow pipe beneath the Library of Pantainos.  

Certain significant resemblances between the installation just described and Dörpfeld’s “Enneakrounos” at the northeast foot of the Pnyx hill would indicate that the two hydraulic establishments were closely contemporary. The individual sections of pipe are strikingly similar in design and dimensions. In both fountain houses, moreover, were used the very hard limestones that are found in the earliest monumental buildings of Athens; and the clamps in the two buildings (one attested for each) are of the same characteristic Z shape.  

It is altogether likely, moreover, that the Southeast Fountain House and Dörpfeld’s “Enneakrounos” shared a common source. The scale of the Southeast Fountain House is beyond the capacity of any source known within the ancient city limits. If, however, the line of its feed pipe be projected eastward some 800 meters, with due regard for the contours, to a point near the Russian Church, it will be seen to connect with an ancient conduit the line of which was established last century beneath the Royal (now Public) Gardens. This line continues northeastward on a course approximately parallel to the River Ilissos; its ultimate source is believed to be the springs at the feet of mounts Hymettos and Pentelikon. Dörpfeld’s “Enneakrounos” was fed by a pipeline the course of which has been followed along the south side of the Acropolis as far as the Theatre of Dionysos; its connection with the line beneath the Royal Gardens, although not positively established, has been regarded by all investigators as little short of certain.

It would seem probable, therefore, that in the second half of the 6th century, as the need for water increased with the growth in population and the rise in the standard of living, an extensive and well considered program was put into effect to meet the need. A substantial and reliable source to the northeast of the city was tapped

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8 Hesperia, XXII, 1953, p. 32.
8 For the pipes from Dörpfeld’s “Enneakrounos,” cf. Ath. Mitt., XXX, 1905, pp. 24 f., figs. 7, 8; the original overflow pipes from the Southeast Fountain House are illustrated in Hesperia, IV, 1935, pp. 335 f., figs. 22, 23.
10 E. Ziller, Ath. Mitt., II, 1877, pp. 112 f., pl. VII; Fr. Gräber, Ath. Mitt., XXX, 1905, pp. 56-62; W. Judeich, Topographie von Athen², p. 202, plan I. It may be noted that such a conduit passing from east to west along the north foot of the Acropolis could also have supplied the water clock in the Tower of the Winds, the public latrine at the east end of the Market of Caesar and Augustus, the fountain house in the south side of that same market place and the two gymnasia, viz. the Diogeneion and the Ptolemaion, which are believed to have been situated in this general area.
and carried in underground conduits to a point to the northeast of the Acropolis. Here the main line forked, one branch passing to the north and the other to the south of the Acropolis, in both cases at a level sufficiently high to permit the watering of those populous districts of the city. Each of these branches ended in a public fountain house of which we now know something. How many other installations may have been supplied by those same pipelines we do not know.

There is good reason to believe that this water system, including the two terminal fountain houses, dates from the time of the Peisistratids. It was undoubtedly the inspiration for the remarkable outburst of representations of fountain houses on Attic vases of the late black-figure period. It is not so certain that we have yet set eyes on what was, according to literary testimony, the most famous hydraulic work of the tyrants, viz. the Enneakrounos. The fountain house explored by Dörpfeld at the foot of Pnyx hill, though qualifying in respect of date and perhaps also of scale, cannot be reconciled with Pausanias' straightforward reference to the building at the close of his account of the Agora (I, 14, 1). The Southeast Fountain House, though its date and scale are appropriate and its situation would suit Pausanias' mention, has not yet revealed any trace of an earlier Kallirrhoe which, according to the literary tradition, preceded the Peisistratid Enneakrounos. It would therefore seem discreet to regard this venerable problem as still unsettled.

Stone Aqueduct under the South Road (Pl. 13, b).

The stone aqueduct which eventually replaced the terracotta pipeline also enters the area of the Agora excavations from the east; thence it runs directly under the South Road the full width of the Agora to supply the Southwest Fountain House. Identity in course and level indicates that the successive conduits drew from the same source. An extension of the old pipeline was obviously required when the new fountain house was erected at the southwest corner of the square and some augmentation in the actual volume of water may also have been necessary. It was perhaps these considerations that led to the change from the simple terracotta pipes to the more capacious though much more costly stone construction.

The supply of the Southwest Fountain House was not the sole function of the new stone aqueduct. It took over from the archaic pipeline the supplying of the Southeast Fountain House.\textsuperscript{11} Although again the actual point of junction is not preserved, the bottom of the new conduit was kept at exactly the same level as the old as it passed the building so that the system of distribution within the building could have been left unchanged. It is altogether likely, moreover, that the fountain in the back of South Stoa II drew its water from the stone aqueduct; this point may be checked in

\textsuperscript{11} The connection between the stone aqueduct and the Southeast Fountain House was suggested already in 1953, although the role played by the terracotta pipeline was not at that time realized (\textit{Hesperia}, XXII, 1953, p. 32).
the future when the South Road is explored at the appropriate point. There are also indications that lesser pipelines of terracotta or of lead branched off from the aqueduct to supply other near-by establishments.

The aqueduct is substantially built of soft cream-colored poros perhaps from the quarries of Aegina. According to the contours of the underlying rock formation the aqueduct rests on and in earth or in a trench cut in bedrock (Pl. 12, a, B). The normal dimensions of the channel or specus are ca. 0.45 m. in width and ca. 1.20 m. in height, probably to be regarded as 1½ and 4 ancient feet respectively. Top and bottom are each formed of massive blocks laid transversely; the wall blocks are set as orthostates the full height of the interior (Pl. 13, b). A channel with curved bottom was cut in the floor leaving a narrow ledge to either side just wide enough for the feet of a workman engaged in cleaning or repairs. It seems probable that in the beginning the water was confined to this trough in the floor. In later times, however, terracotta pipes (as many as three are preserved at one point) were attached to the walls, presumably to maintain some of the water at a higher level so as to facilitate distribution.

The ceramic evidence thus far available would indicate for the aqueduct a date in the last quarter of the 5th century B.C. It continued in use at least until the Herulian destruction of A.D. 267 but appears to have been abandoned soon thereafter.

The construction of the stone aqueduct necessitated a more formal treatment of the surface drainage which came down from the gully between the Areopagus and the Acropolis. A deep channel was now dug for the drain and over it the aqueduct was carried on a bridge; this would seem to mark the beginning, at least in this area, of what has come to be known as the East Branch of the Great Drain of the Agora.

Another by-product of the exploration of the stone aqueduct and the South Road was the discovery that the Mint was approximately twice as wide as originally supposed in its east to west dimension, just as it was found in 1954 to be twice as large north to south. Since, however, the eastern part of the building is still overlaid by a modern street, further discussion will be deferred until later.

*Ancient Wells bordering the South Road.*

Three wells were encountered in the houses or shops along the south side of the South Road; in each case the well opened in the front part of the building close along-side the street. One of the three had been in use for a comparatively short time in the Hellenistic period; the second yielded a very little material of late Roman date; the third produced a great number of objects in stratified sequence covering the whole of the Roman period.

This third well, which reached a depth of 22.00 m. and was curbed with terracotta tiles, served presumably a private house lying just outside the southeast corner of the market square.\(^\text{12}\) The shaft contained a copious supply of pottery resulting from

\(^{12}\) This well appears in the Agora records as Deposit Q 17·4. The following account of its
normal use of the well over a period of at least six centuries of our era. The lowest filling is that of the first half of the 1st century after Christ and is characterized by typical wide-mouthed water jars with “basket handles” (Pl. 14, a).\(^\text{13}\) A miniature amphora found at this level (Pl. 14, g)\(^\text{14}\) is an interesting adaptation of a contemporary form of wine jar (normally 1.50 m. in height); it is difficult to understand the purpose of our small amphora unless it served as a child’s toy.

The use of the well continued without serious interruption to A.D. 267 and the invasion of the Herulians. The employment of basket-handled jars, especially designed as well jars, continued almost to that date; this well, however, as others in the Agora area, shows clearly that by the middle of the 3rd century the terracotta well jar had been replaced by the lead, bronze or wooden bucket, and, more often, by emptied wine jars adapted to re-use in the drawing of water (a large hole punctured in the shoulder served as a filling hole, while the narrow mouth characteristic of all wine jars served as the air outlet).

By the end of the 3rd century the well (and presumably, therefore, the house with which it was associated) was again in use and continued as a water supply without further interruption until the late 6th century. The quantity of pottery which accumulated in the well during this period was over twice as much as that of the previous two hundred and fifty years. In addition to many pitchers (as Pl. 14, c)\(^\text{15}\) and wine jars adapted for drawing water, there appears a great quantity of small jugs (as that in Pl. 14, b)\(^\text{16}\) which must represent the drinking cups kept around the well-head and occasionally knocked off into the well by an extravagant gesture in the course of some household or political argument.

During the course of this later period of use several vessels, unusual for their shape or decoration, found their way into the well. A jug of the late 4th century (Pl. 14, d)\(^\text{17}\) is handsomely decorated with gouged ornament, while another of the late 5th century (Pl. 14, e) is ornamented with a crisscross pattern in light red paint over buff clay. This vessel is unique in that the wheelmade body is square in plan;\(^\text{18}\) it is presumably an imitation of the more common rectangular jugs made by the glassblowers of Roman times.\(^\text{19}\) Three specimens of a handleless pot of ovoid shape with contents has been contributed by Henry S. Robinson and the observations on the graffiti by Mabel Lang.

\(^{13}\) Inv. P 25261. H. 0.235 m.; Diam. 0.20 m.

\(^{14}\) Inv. P 25252. H. 0.153 m.; Diam. 0.067 m.

\(^{15}\) Inv. P 25174. H. 0.283 m.; Diam. 0.179 m. Middle of the 4th century.

\(^{16}\) Inv. P 25133. H. 0.174 m.; Diam. 0.128 m. Late 4th or early 5th century. For the graffiti on this pot, see below, p. 24.

\(^{17}\) Inv. P 25155. H. 0.243 m.; Diam. 0.162 m.

\(^{18}\) Inv. P 25077. Pres. H. 0.182 m.; W. 0.117 m. The vessel was apparently thrown as a normal round-bodied pot and after turning was “squared-up” by pressure applied against the walls.

short neck protruding from the middle of the body (as Pl. 14, h)\textsuperscript{20} belong to the early 5th century and perhaps represent water bottles of workmen or travellers, carried suspended in a sling of rope or leather. The appearance of these three bottles offers striking proof of the dangers inherent in the use of the *argumentum ex silentio* in archaeological studies; for in the course of nineteen seasons of digging in the Athenian Agora and the clearance of dozens of wells containing pottery of the 5th century, after which one might have assumed that we possessed a complete repertory of late Roman ceramic types, no single specimen of this “football pot” had been previously discovered. A small, undecorated vessel of the middle of the 5th century is a good example of the decanter which appears commonly in the fillings of this period (Pl. 14, i).\textsuperscript{21} To the late 6th century belongs a jug of very characteristic, soft, micaceous clay and satiny finish which has a dull red glaze applied to the upper part of the body (Pl. 14, f).\textsuperscript{22}

Striking among the minor finds from this well are the lamps, of which four are illustrated in Plate 15, a\textsuperscript{23} and a few fine pieces of bone (Pl. 15, b).\textsuperscript{24} The graffiti and dipinti found on the pots of the well are of special interest and are dealt with below (p. 56).

The pottery of this well promises to be of considerable importance in the study of the typology of Roman ceramics. For, although no coins or other objects datable by internal evidence were found, the abundance of pottery and the “stratification” of the filling, from top to bottom, will make possible a very complete presentation of the variations, century by century, in the shapes of numerous vessels, coarse and fine, which were in general use in the city of Athens between the 1st and the 6th centuries of our era.

Above the 6th century pottery of the well there appeared a small quantity of sherds and a few nearly complete pots which probably represent brief periods of re-use in the 8th and again in the 10th (?) century (with the appearance of the earliest Byzantine green and brown glazed fabrics).

Seventeen of the pots from this well were inscribed with graffiti or dipinti. Despite their comparative fewness, the inscriptions served a wide variety of purposes, including capacity, contents, tare, date and ownership.

Among the most interesting are the following:

\textsuperscript{20} Inv. P 25122. L. 0.196 m.; Max. diam. 0.153 m. The other two examples (Inv. P 25137 and an uninventoryed bottle) are of identical fabric and similar dimensions.

\textsuperscript{21} Inv. P 25087. H. 0.182 m.; Diam. 0.107 m.

\textsuperscript{22} Inv. P 25028. H. 0.177 m.; Diam. 0.152 m.

\textsuperscript{23} Inv. L 5239, first half of the 1st century; L 5238, early 2nd century; L 5231, late 3rd century; L 5227, early 5th century.

\textsuperscript{24} Inv. BI 750, a knife handle carved in the form of the forepart of a lion, late 2nd century (Pres. L. 0.07 m.); BI 748, a pin of the late 3rd or early 4th century (Pres. L. 0.10 m.); BI 749, a broad-bowled spoon of the middle of the 3rd century (Pres. L. 0.129 m.).
A dipinto on the shoulder of an amphora of the early 4th century (Inv. P 25175) reads π(λήρωμα) ξανθόδοι μέλιτος ξ(έσται)γι i. e. capacity: 13 sextarii of yellow honey. The capacity of the vessel is exactly (13 x 0.546 =) 7.098 liters.

On another amphora (Inv. P 25170) of the early 4th century is a dipinto which gives the weight of the empty vessel (tare): ὀστράκ(ου) η< λι ε i. e. (weight) of the jar: 8½ Roman lbs., 5 (oz.). The amphora is very nearly intact, missing only a small part of the tip, and weighs 8¾ Roman lbs. (8¾ x 327 gms.).

Two one-handled jars of the 5th and 6th centuries have dipinti which give indiction dates. Each also gives the name of an estate, so that the jars may be assumed to have contained part payment in kind of the tax assessed on the estate named for the year of the tax period indicated.

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Several jars are inscribed with personal names, which may belong either to the owner or to the producer of the contents. Two of the most complete will serve as illustrations:

Inv. P 25224, dipinto on the neck of a 3rd century amphora: Ἀντιμαχ[

Inv. P 25246, dipinto on the shoulder of a 1st century amphora: Θε]μυστόκλε

Other jars preserve parts or abbreviations of what are almost certainly names, but some abbreviations may also be interpreted in other ways, like one on a mid 3rd century amphora (Inv. P 25195) that seems to refer to the quality of the contents: πρω i. e. πρώτος.

On a small wheel-ridged jug (Inv. P 25133; Pl. 14, b) of the late 4th or early 5th century appears a Christian graffito: Χ | τῆς παρθένου. This might be read as "Christ, son of the Virgin," and thought of as a blessing on the vessel and its contents. But perhaps the genitive is possessive, with the chi-rho serving simply as a symbol, and designates the pot as part of the equipment in a shrine of the Virgin.

On a gouged jug (Inv. P 25054) of the late 5th or early 6th century is scratched a number, the significance of which is as yet unclear. The chief interest lies in the appearance of the sampi: ξ8 (964).

On a shoulder fragment of a jug (Inv. P 25024) appears the dipinto πλ. The meaning of the abbreviation is uncertain, but the letter shapes, which cannot be

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25 Proklos is supplied exempli gratia. As we know from I.G. Πν 2776 and from other similar pots found in the Athenian Agora, estates or fields were called sometimes by geographical or topographical names, and sometimes by the names of past or present owners.
paralleled before the 8th century, date the fragment to the most scantily represented of all periods in the Agora.

Wells of the Archaic Period under the Stoa of Attalos

A by-product of the reconstruction of the Stoa of Attalos was the discovery of three more wells of the archaic period. Like the well beneath the Stoa Gutter, found in 1954, and like many other wells and tombs found in previous seasons, these wells would almost certainly never have been discovered in the course of an ordinary archaeological investigation, for they lay wholly or partially under the walls of the Stoa itself or one of its adjuncts. They were brought to light by the engineers in the course of a careful examination of the Stoa foundations prior to reconstruction.

WELL BENEATH FOUNTAIN HOUSE OF STOA TERRACE

The earliest of the three wells of 1955 lay just off the southwest corner of the Stoa and beneath the underpinning for the Fountain House at the south end of the Stoa terrace. The well was of exceptional size, 1.50 m. in diameter. Its sides were smoothly and truly cut, and there were two series of foot holes, one on the south, the other on the east side. The depth of the well as excavated was 5.30 m., but it must originally have been a meter or two deeper, for bedrock in this area was cut down considerably by the builders of the Stoa. The ancient well diggers had encountered a mass of hard rock on the west side near the bottom and had left it, going down another meter on the east. The well seems never to have been used; at least there were no whole water jars at the bottom, and it may be that the hardness of the rock caused the project to be abandoned.

The filling was uniform throughout and appears to have been dumped in at one time when the project was abandoned. A dozen boxes full of fragments of pottery, both coarse and fine, were collected. There were, besides, three boxes of fragments of very coarse ware belonging to six or eight domed terracotta ovens of the kind seen in use in the terracotta group illustrated in Ἑφ. Ἑρακλεία, 1896, pl. 11, though without the high bases. The well also produced some fragments of wood, mostly shapeless, and some animal bones. The date of the deposit is the second quarter of the 6th century B.C., and there is nothing in it that need be later than the five-sixties.

Some of the more interesting objects are described below.

The best preserved and handsomest of the vases is a column krater in the manner of Lydos (Pl. 16, a). On one side it has a pair of swans facing each other across a lotus and palmette ornament; there is a row of tongues, alternately black and red,

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28 This section has been prepared by Eugene Vanderpool.
28 Inv. P 24943. H. 0.216 m.; Diam. 0.245 m. A few small fragments of body missing; restored. The attribution is by Sir John Beazley.
across the top of the picture. On the other side is a goat, grazing; here there are no tongues across the top. Under each handle there is a swan facing right, and on top of each handle plate there is a swan preening itself. On the top of the rim are rays.

A fragmentary amphora of the one-piece variety has a small decorated panel on either side. On one side (Pl. 16, b) is a very striking bearded head to which an abbreviated body is attached at the lower left; perhaps a male siren. The style is crisp and strong, and the subject unusual. Only fragments remain of the scene in the other panel.

Another pot with a striking scene, this time a small spherical oinochoe (Pl. 16, c), has a pair of grotesque satyr heads glaring at each other across a floral ornament. This vase recalls the amphora just discussed in its vigorous style, its use of red for broad surfaces and its choice of subject, but there are very few details for comparison so that one cannot say for sure if the two are by the same hand.

A tall oinochoe with trefoil mouth and double handle (Pl. 17, c) has a figured panel centered on the front of the vase and running almost the entire way around, in contrast to the usual practice on oinochoai of this shape of confining the panel to one side. A man with a short cloak thrown over his shoulders is seen riding a black horse and leading a white one. A hoplite on foot follows behind. The artist has left no space of any size undecorated, and has drawn a bird in flight in front of the horses, a panther cub under their bellies and a lotus bud behind the hoplite. The figures are ill-proportioned, but the little vase is not without charm.

A small domed lid with a woman's eye on either side of the handle is a unique piece (Pl. 17, a). Apart from the eye, the decoration is all done in added red. At the center of the underside is a large rounded protuberance. The lid fits none of the vases found in the well.

Among the black-glazed vases, skyphoi predominate. They are mostly of "Corinthian" type with thin walls, a deep bowl tapering slightly towards the bottom, a spreading foot and two horizontal handles just below the lip; there are one or two red lines around the body below the handles. The reserved band above the foot is decorated either with rays as in the case of Plate 18, a or with added red as on Plate 18, b. Rays are the normal decoration above the foot of "Corinthian" skyphoi and are found throughout the long history of the shape from the late 7th to the early

29 Inv. P 24944. Pres. H. 0.24 m.; Diam. 0.24 m. Mended from many fragments. Much of the body is preserved.
30 Inv. P 24945. Pres. H. 0.125 m.; Diam. 0.117 m. Mouth, handle and fragments of body missing.
31 Inv. P 24946. H. to lip 0.185 m.; Diam. 0.115 m. A few fragments of body missing, mostly at back; restored.
32 Inv. P 24947. H. to top of handle 0.05 m.; Diam. 0.116 m. A few fragments missing; restored.
33 Inv. P 24957. H. 0.096 m.; Diam. 0.14 m.
34 Inv. P 24960. H. 0.076 m.; Diam. 0.12 m.
4th century B.C. Added red on the reserved band above the foot is confined to the early period and is hardly to be found after the middle of the 6th century. At the time our well was filled the red style was at the height of its popularity, a fact borne out by other contemporary Agora deposits. Besides three inventoried pieces there are fragments of at least twenty others in storage. Skyphoi with rays were slightly less popular, with three inventoried examples and fragments of a dozen others in storage.

A skyphos of slightly different shape is represented by a single example (Pl. 18, c). It is broader and lower in proportion than the “Corinthian” variety and is all black except for the resting surface of the foot. There are two red lines below the handles and one on the lower body.

Also unique is a small two-handled cup (Pl. 18, d). It has an off-set lip which is reserved on the inside and covered with added red, and a small flat bottom also reserved and decorated with a small black circle.

Another small two-handled cup (Pl. 18, f) is of a common type, and perhaps a dozen are represented in the well. They have moulded rims and flat bottoms; there is a reserved band at the handles and another just above the bottom.

The kylixes from the well are of “komast” shape; that illustrated is the largest and best preserved of the lot (Pl. 18, e). With its small off-set lip, its deep bowl, nearly horizontal handles, and conical foot it is exactly like the figured kylixes with dancing komasts that give the shape its name. There are no figured komast kylixes from the well; all are of the variety that is decorated with alternating glazed and reserved areas.

Many kylixes of this general shape and scheme of decoration were made in Ionia, and the fact that some of these were discovered and published many years ago while none were known from Attica has led to the general impression that all such kylixes must be Ionian. There can be no doubt, however, that ours is Attic and that the type was current in Attica. Not only are there a dozen or more examples in this well (three inventoried and about ten represented by fragments), but others have been found in other Agora deposits of the period. It was, in fact, one of the most popular types of kylix in the first half of the 6th century, being at the height of its popularity in the years 580-560 B.C. The identity in shape and details of decoration with the figured komast cups is a further guarantee of Attic origin.

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35 Inv. P 24964. H. 0.095 m.; Diam. 0.15 m.
36 Inv. P 24966. H. 0.058 m.; Diam. 0.11 m. Part of one handle and fragment of lip missing; restored.
37 Inv. P 24967. H. 0.061 m.; Diam. 0.097 m.
38 Inv. P 24973. H. 0.085 m.; Diam. 0.187 m. Fragments of rim and body missing; restored.
39 E. g. C.V.A., New York, Metropolitan Museum, III H, pls. I and XXXVI, 1. It corresponds even in details like the disposition of the glaze under the foot and elsewhere.
A small black-glazed olpe (Pl. 18, g)\(^{41}\) is one of several small pitchers with round mouths and slender bodies. Handle and bottom are reserved. There are two red lines around the body below the handle and a single line farther down. Other olpai of this general type have reserved bands or areas on the body, and some of them have a foot instead of a flat bottom.

A small oinochoe (Pl. 18, j)\(^{42}\) has a high swung double handle which is reserved and there are two red lines around the middle of the body.

Two shallow bowls, one a lidless lekanis (Pl. 18, h),\(^{43}\) the other an open dish (Pl. 18, i),\(^{44}\) may serve as samples of a large number of lekanides and bowls found in the well.

The small amphora with reserved neck (Pl. 18, k)\(^{45}\) is not far removed in shape from the Agora amphora with a lotus chain on the neck.\(^{46}\)

The semi-glazed krater (Pl. 18, l)\(^{47}\) resembles the earlier vases of this shape rather than those current from the later 6th century B.C. onwards.

The same is true of the semi-glazed oinochoe (Pl. 18, m).\(^{48}\) This class of oinochoe begins in the late 7th century, reaches the height of its popularity in the years around 500 B.C. and lasts well down into the 5th century. The earlier examples contrast with the later ones when the type had become standardized in being of heavier fabric and having their parts less well articulated.

Among the household pots we may single out a cooking pot and stand (Pl. 17, b).\(^{49}\) The pot is round-bottomed and round-mouthed and has a single handle. Its outside is heavily blackened by fire. The stand, on which the pot fits nicely, is a half circle. A handle at the back would permit one to push the pot closer to the fire or pull it away, thus regulating the temperature. The holes in the side would permit other adjustments to be made with the aid of a poker; they may also have served for the use of a small spit. Rising spurs at either end of the rim hold the pot firmly in position.

The most remarkable objects from the well are two wooden combs. The larger (Pl. 19, a)\(^{50}\) is quite well preserved though some of its teeth are missing and it is split lengthwise into two pieces. It is a double comb with 31 fine teeth at one end and 20

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\(^{41}\) Inv. P 24989. H. 0.14 m.; Diam. 0.068 m. Fragment of lip missing; otherwise intact.

\(^{42}\) Inv. P 24988. H. 0.15 m.; Diam. 0.112 m. A few fragments missing; restored.

\(^{43}\) Inv. P 24981. H. 0.041 m.; Diam. 0.135 m.

\(^{44}\) Inv. P 24983. H. 0.025 m.; Diam. 0.15 m.

\(^{45}\) Inv. P 24986. H. as restored 0.24 m.; Diam. 0.174 m. Foot and fragments of body missing; restored. Broad red band around body below handles.


\(^{47}\) Inv. P 24984. H. 0.182 m.; Diam. 0.325 m. A few fragments missing; restored.

\(^{48}\) Inv. P 24987. H. 0.22 m.; Diam. 0.18 m. A few fragments missing; restored. Handle cylindrical in section.

\(^{49}\) The pot: Inv. P 25007. H. 0.135 m.; Diam. 0.132 m. About half preserved; restored.

The stand: Inv. P 25008. H. 0.155 m.; Diam. 0.195 m. Fragments missing; restored.

\(^{50}\) Inv. W 39. L. 0.136 m.; W. 0.10 m.; Th. 0.018 m.
coarser teeth at the other. Its long sides are slightly concave. It is thickest at the middle and tapers off at the ends. The central space between the two sets of teeth is decorated on one side with a sort of double egg and dart pattern, done with incised lines. The other side seems to have been left plain except for two or three lines along the base of the teeth.

The smaller comb (Pl. 19, b)\(^51\) is much less well preserved, only the middle part with the stubs of the teeth remaining. One of the coarse teeth was recovered separately. It too is a double comb with quite coarse teeth at one end (6 teeth in 0.04 m.) and fine teeth at the other (23 teeth in 0.04 m.). The central part is decorated on one side with a schematic double lotus design, on the other with a linear pattern, faintly preserved.

WELL IN STOA SHOP II

The well in Shop II need not detain us long. It was located in the extreme southwest corner of the shop, and was actually overlaid in part by the Stoa foundations. Its diameter was 1.20 m. at the top and slightly less lower down. Its depth was 12.30 m. from the floor of the shop but it must once have been 1.50-2.00 m. deeper, for bedrock was cut down somewhat by the Stoa builders. There was a single row of foot holes.

The Stoa builders had discovered the well and had dug down into it for about four meters. They then refilled with poros chips from their own building operation. Below this were various layers of dumped filling dating from the time of the abandonment of the well, and at the bottom were a few fragmentary water jars indicating a brief period of use. The pottery from the various layers of original filling appeared uniform and must date from the last quarter of the 6th century B.C.

The most colorful vase is a semi-glazed pelike (Pl. 19, e),\(^52\) whose body is reserved and covered with thin glaze wash. Mouth, handles and foot are black, and a pair of black lines with a red line above and below them encircle the body forming a pleasing contrast.

Two black-glazed kylixes (Pl. 19, d and f)\(^53\) have off-set lips and short thick stems with a raised red ring around them.

Of the two black-glazed oinochoai, one (Pl. 19, c)\(^54\) has a raised ring around its neck giving it a somewhat earlier look than its companion (Pl. 19, g).\(^55\)

\(^{51}\) Inv. W 40. Pres. L. 0.062 m.; Pres. W. 0.053 m.

\(^{52}\) Inv. P 25271. H. 0.205 m.; Diam. 0.16 m. Fragments missing; restored.

\(^{53}\) Inv. P 25276. H. 0.08 m.; Diam. 0.178 m. Fragments of rim and body missing; restored. Graffito under foot clipboard; abbreviation of owner's name.

\(^{54}\) Inv. P 25275. H. 0.085 m.; Diam. 0.18 m. A few fragments of rim missing; restored.

\(^{55}\) Inv. P 24724. H. 0.143 m.; Diam. 0.127 m.

\(^{55}\) Inv. P 24723. H. 0.147 m.; Diam. 0.116 m.
WELL IN STOA SHOP III

The well in Shop III was located at the north edge of the room and partly under the cross wall between Shops III and IV. Its diameter was about 1.20 m. and it was neatly cut with two sets of foot holes. Its depth was 13.25 m. below the floor of the shop; originally it must have been a meter or so deeper, for bedrock at this point has been cut down by the Stoa builders.

The mouth of the well was overlaid by a large conglomerate block placed by the Stoa builders to seal it. Below this there was a packing of field stones and earth to a depth of about 11 meters containing very little pottery, all of it fragmentary. This fill must have been thrown in at the time the well was abandoned. The bottom two meters or so contained masses of pottery including many complete water jars and black-figured vases some of which are described below. These vases must have fallen into the well during the period when it was in use. There was no appreciable difference in date between the two fillings; the well appears to have been in use for some years in the last quarter of the 6th century B.C. and to have been abandoned about 500 B.C.

The most important vase is a fragmentary oinochoe by the Amasis Painter (Pl. 20). In the figured panel we have a symposium; a bearded man and a youth recline on a couch, each holding a drinking cup in his hand. Food is spread on a low table in front of the couch, a young male attendant stands at the head and a flute girl at the foot.

Comparison with the two signed oinochoai of the same shape in the Louvre and in Würzburg and with other later vases makes the attribution to the Amasis Painter certain. The vase was evidently much prized by its original owner, for when it broke he had it carefully mended with lead clamps, two of which are visible in our illustration behind the heads of the banqueters.

A small amphora of Panathenaic type (Pl. 21, a) has on one side a figure of Athena striding to the left, carrying a shield and spear. The device on her shield is a pair of dolphins, done in added white. On either side of her is a column surmounted by an owl. On the reverse is a charioteer driving a four-horse chariot.

A neck-amphora with globular body is of unusual shape (Pl. 21, b). The mouth

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56 Inv. P 24673. Est. H. 0.28 m. Mended from many pieces. Missing: the handle, most of the mouth, foot and back of the body, and fragments of the figured panel. There is considerable use of added red and white, and its distribution is fairly clear in the pictures. It may be noted, however, that among the large red dots that decorate the garments, some had a ring of small white dots around them, others did not. The attribution to the Amasis Painter was made by Miss Philippaki at the time of discovery. It has been confirmed by Sir John Beazley.


58 Inv. P 24661. H. 0.28 m.; Diam. 0.177 m. Mended from many pieces. One handle, a piece of the mouth and a few small fragments of the walls missing. Restored.

59 Inv. P 24677. H. 0.378 m.; Diam. 0.284 m. Intact except for chips.
is flaring and ridged in three degrees, the lowest one red. There is a raised ring, likewise red, at the junction of neck and body. The foot is in the shape of an inverted echinus with a rather wide groove near the edge. The figured decoration is in a panel on either side. On the obverse, a wreathed man, seated on a folding stool and holding a sceptre, is offered a flower by a girl standing in front of him. There is a similar scene on the reverse, but the composition is more crowded, there being a youth and a girl behind the seated figure. The seated man himself lacks wreath and sceptre and the girl in front of him lacks the flower. This panel likewise differs from the other in having a row of tongues across the top.

Still another amphora is one of standard shape (Pl. 22, a).60 On one side Dionysos stands between dancing satyrs, on the other is a mounted maenad, likewise between satyrs.

An interesting import piece, probably from Rhodes, is a Fikellura amphora which belongs to the Volute Zone Group, one of the largest and latest classes of Fikellura (Pl. 22, e).61 The discovery of this piece in a deposit of the last quarter of the 6th century B.C. confirms the date already assigned to the group.

The well also contained many plain water jars of sandy micaceous clay, the usual Athenian fabric. Fourteen complete or nearly complete examples have been catalogued, ten amphorae, three hydriai and one oinochoe, and there are fragments of dozens of others. I illustrate one example of each shape (Pl. 22, b-d).62

The hydria is of particular interest, for on the upper surface of the mouth there is an incised inscription Titas διλµυνων ἑαυτοῦ (Pl. 22, f).

Titias. This name has not to my knowledge been reported. It is a reasonable enough name, however, for titas is the title of a magistrate at Gortyn in Crete,63 and personal names are sometimes derived from official titles.64 Our Titas then may have been a Cretan athlete training in Athens or come to compete in the Panathenaic Games.

Olympionikos. For the omission of the Μ, see P. Kretschmer, Griechischen Vaseninschriften, p. 162. The letters ΝΙΚ are not certain, but the restoration seems

60 Inv. P 24679. H. 0.32 m.; Diam. 0.205 m. Mended from many pieces. Handles missing; restored; also chips here and there.
61 Inv. P 24676. Pres. H. 0.175 m.; Diam. est. 0.26 m. Mended from several pieces. Foot and much of lower half of body preserved. On Fikellura pottery see R. M. Cook in B.S.A., XXXIV, 1933-34, pp. 1-98 (pp. 30-33 for Volute Zone Group). There is much new material on Fikellura in the recent C.V.A., British Museum, Fasc. 8, pp. 1-13, also by R. M. Cook.
62 Oinochoe: Inv. P 24667. H. 0.20 m.; Diam. 0.185 m. Intact save fragment of mouth.
Hydria: Inv. P 24910. H. 0.375 m.; Diam. 0.35 m. Wall fragments missing; restored.
Amphora: Inv. P 24912. H. 0.275 m.; Diam. 0.25 m. Fragments of wall and foot missing; restored. On neck a graffito in large letters (H. 0.03 m.) ΛΥ: abbreviation of owner's name. Three other plain amphorae from this well have the same abbreviation in the same place.
63 Liddell and Scott, Greek-English Lexicon, s.v.; Inscr. Creticae IV, p. 70.
64 F. Bechtel, Hist. Personennamen, pp. 514-515 lists a good number.
most probable. Of the N only the left upright is preserved; a horizontal line at its lower right end is best regarded as a mistake or a chance mark; note that it is very short and does not carry across the break which occurs here. Similarly there is a horizontal stroke across the bottom of the K. This too must be regarded as a mistake; if accepted, the letter can only be a B or a thin, poorly formed Δ.

Katapygon. The third letter was originally written A, then corrected to T.

This insulting inscription is even more insulting than appears at first sight for we must remember that hydriai of bronze were often given as prizes in athletic contests, and the commemorative inscription is sometimes placed on the mouth as here. The best example is a bronze hydria in Providence which is similar to ours in shape, but slightly less plump; the inscription on the mouth shows that it was a prize “from the games at Thebes.”

**LANDSCAPING**

The systematic landscaping of the excavated area which began in November of 1954 was prosecuted vigorously throughout the planting season of the following winter and early spring under the direction of Mr. Ralph E. Griswold of Pittsburgh. During Mr. Griswold’s absence in America maintenance is supervised by Mr. E. Vathes of the Superior School of Agriculture.

One of the first moves was the installation of a water system. A network of underground pipes has now been laid throughout the western half of the area, and the laying of a main from west to east across the southern, upper part of the excavations will simplify the completion of the system when the east side becomes available.

The landscaping of Kolonos Agoraïos, the gentle hill which bounds the west side of the Agora, was largely completed in the first season’s work (Pl. 23). The modern enclosure walls having been removed from around the Temple of Hephaistos, earth terraces were constructed along its north and east sides. The temple garden attested

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65 Another possible restoration, Olympiodoros, does not yield satisfactory sense.
66 For other examples see Hesperia, XXII, 1953, pp. 217 ff.
68 *Hesperia*, XXIV, 1955, pp. 70-71. This year as last grateful acknowledgment must be made to the many organizations and individuals who have assisted the landscaping program in one way or another. The Athenian Committee for the Landscaping of the Agora has continued its activity by raising money. Attic landowners have again contributed nursery stock. The Boy Scouts and Sea Scouts of Athens and Attica have assisted in the actual planting, while the Athenian Committee and the Association of Autochthonous Athenians have set out symbolic trees. The restoration of the “Garden of Hephaistos” was made possible by the Garden Club and a number of residents of Princeton, New Jersey, while residents of Providence, Rhode Island have assumed responsibility for the landscaping around the Church of the Holy Apostles. Many individuals have contributed trees, shrubs and benches, often as memorials to friends or relatives.
69 Thanks are again due to the staff of the Water Company of Athens for much technical assistance in connection with the installation.
by the ancient planting holes which came to light in the excavations of 1936.\(^{70}\) was replanted with an inner row of pomegranate and an outer row of myrtle parallel to the south, west and north sides of the building. Many native shrubs and a few trees have been set out informally on the hill slopes while the comparatively level top of the hill to the south of the temple has been reserved for low shrubs and wild flowers which will not interfere with the view of the building as seen from the most common approach. The Ministry of Public Works and Communications in the Greek Government has re-routed to the west the busy, noisy street which previously ran so close past the west end of the temple; this will restore some measure of peace to the ancient sanctuary and will also permit continuity between the new landscaping on Kolonos and the well established park to the west of the temple. On the east side of Kolonos two winding pathways with steps at intervals now lead down into the excavations; to one going in the other direction they afford glimpses of the temple and its sculptures from many different angles.

A belvedere situated on the brow of Kolonos above the Tholos is intended to honor the memory of Professor Edward Capps who was so largely responsible for the initiation of the Agora Excavations.

Grading, the surfacing of paths and actual planting have been carried out in the western part of the Agora proper between Kolonos and the Odeion. The trees and shrubs have been carefully plotted in relation to the monuments and have been distributed rather sparsely so that when they attain their growth they will not obscure the layout of the ancient square. A number of park benches with seats of cypress wood supported by limestone ends have been placed in shady spots commanding attractive views.

**Conservation of the Church of the Holy Apostles (Pl. 24)**

In 1954 the modern additions had been stripped from the 11th century Church of the Holy Apostles which rises above the extreme southeast corner of the ancient Agora, and a beginning was made on restoring the structure to its original form.\(^{71}\) Throughout 1955 the work of restoration has continued with a small force of skilled craftsmen working under the supervision of John Travlos and Alison Frantz.\(^{72}\)

Within the past year much additional work has been done toward repairing and strengthening the old walls of the building. The interior has been re-plastered in a tone chosen to harmonize with the few surviving remnants of mural paintings. The


\(^{71}\) *Hesperia*, XXIV, 1955, pp. 55-57, fig. 2 (plans), pl. 25.

\(^{72}\) The Samuel H. Kress Foundation of New York City has generously renewed its financial support of this undertaking. The project has continued to profit from the counsel of Professor A. Orlandos and Mr. E. Stikas of the Department of Restoration in the Greek Ministry of Education under whose general oversight the work is being carried out. Practical assistance has been rendered on many occasions by the technical staff of the Stoa of Attalos Project.
cupola has been restored to its light and graceful original form by the removal of the rubble masonry with which the alternate windows had been closed and by the replacement of the mullions. The windows throughout the church are being restored in the Byzantine style with small round lights. A floor of large marble slabs in a simple pattern has been laid in the interior.

The principal effort of the year has been devoted to the reconstruction of the narthex or vestibule at the west end of the church. This part of the building had perished in the vicissitudes of time except for its foundations and irregular sections of the north and south walls. A close study of the surviving remains, supplemented by the analogy of the most nearly comparable building, viz. the Church of the Palaio-panagia at Manolada in the northwestern Peloponnese, has permitted the recovery of the design. The narthex has been restored with three saucer domes (Pl. 24, b), the middle one being slightly higher than its neighbors; its roof is saddle-shaped with gables to north and south. Groin vaults have been used above the irregular spaces flanking the west apse. The surviving foundations of the west wall of the narthex provided evidence for three doors, and a still more precise reconstruction was made possible by the discovery of fragments of the marble door frames which had been re-used in late repairs in the church itself and in the construction of neighboring houses.

A set of wall paintings removed from the Chapel of St. Spiridon, which had stood some 50 meters to the northeast of the Holy Apostles until it was demolished in 1939 to permit the exploration of the Library of Pantainos, is being set up on the walls of the narthex. In addition to providing a good permanent home for these "displaced paintings," this measure will add a touch of warmth to the otherwise bare walls of the narthex, and will make readily accessible to the public some characteristic specimens of late Byzantine painting (16th-17th century).  

Studies are now being made for the restoration of the churchyard and for the landscaping of the area.

**The Stoa of Attalos Project**

The reconstruction of the Stoa of Attalos (Pls. 25-27), begun in midsummer of 1953, had reached the half way mark by midsummer of 1955.  


Mr. Manuel A. Tavarez, the representative of the supervising firm of W. Stuart Thompson and Phelps Barnum of New York City, continues to serve as engineer in charge of construction. Dr. John Travlos, assisted by Mr. M. Kourouniotes, retains responsibility for the original design of the building and for such modifications as are required for its future use. Mr. Kostas Mastoris directs the working and setting of the stone and marble; Mr. George Biris is Consultant Engineer with particular responsibility for the concrete work. The success thus far achieved is due very largely to the individual devotion of these men in combination with a remarkable esprit de corps that has
colonnade erected by Attalos II, King of Pergamon 159-138 B.C., along the east side of the square is being rebuilt primarily to house the objects found in the excavation of the Agora. As the work progresses it becomes increasingly clear that the reconstruction will help in other ways as well: by providing an effective screen between the ancient market place and the modern city and by affording a unique opportunity for the appreciation of the scale and spatial effect of an outstanding example of civic architecture of the Hellenistic period.

In the beginning work was concentrated on the northern two thirds of the Stoa but early in 1955 the decision was taken to proceed immediately with the reconstruction of the whole building throughout its length of ca. 382 feet.

Within the year wooden shelving has been installed in the basement storerooms and much archaeological material has already been transferred from the temporary quarters in the Excavation House. All the marble inscriptions, some 6700 in number, have been placed in the West Storeroom beneath the Stoa terrace which is now functioning as an epigraphical museum. Some 5000 containers of documentary pottery, i.e. potsherds of value for their context, have likewise been moved and shelved in the East Storeroom.

The first new columns of the lower storey were erected in November, 1954. By the end of 1955 all of the 22 Ionic columns (Pl. 25, b) had been completed and 42 of the total of 45 outer Doric columns (Pl. 25, a). Work on the southernmost three columns of this series has been slowed by the decision to include in the reconstruction in this part of the building representative pieces of the ancient architectural members so that the visitor, who will perforce enter the building near this point, will have immediately before him evidence for the reconstruction.

As the Doric columns were erected the entablature was placed above them (Pl. 26, a). At the same time the long walls that bounded the shops front and back were being carried up so that by the end of the year all of the floor of the upper storey had been laid with the exception of a small section near the south end. In view of the grievous damage done to the building by the burning of its wooden floors and roof supports in A.D. 267, it has been decided to use reinforced concrete rather than timber in these parts of the Stoa. The underside of the concrete will be concealed, however, by a semblance of the ancient beams and rafters worked out in laminated wood, while the floors will be surfaced with terrazzo resembling the rough mosaic of marble chips of which remnants were found in the ancient building.

developed among the foremen and craftsmen. Much credit must be assigned also to the rapid delivery of essential materials by the Dionysos-Pentelikon Marble Company, the Drapetsona Limestone Quarry and the Herakles Cement Company. American suppliers of building material have likewise been prompt in their deliveries and in many cases have made special concessions in view of the nature of the undertaking.

Professor A. Orlandos, Director of the Department of Restoration in the Greek Ministry of Education, under whose general oversight the reconstruction is being carried out, has continued to give the enterprise the benefit of his great knowledge and experience.
The alcove or exhedra beneath the north stairway has been completed with the arched mouth for which incontrovertible evidence was found in the corresponding place at the south end of the building (Pl. 25, b). As the earliest known example of a visible arch in an Athenian building this feature is of considerable interest to the student of architecture. An arched window of the same span has been restored in the outer wall of the building at the back of the alcove and a barrel vault has been erected between the two arches to sustain the weight of the stairway above.

The first five columns of the upper storey had been erected by the close of December 1955; these were the northernmost of the inner "Pergamene" series (Pl. 27). By the same date the back wall of the building had been carried up to the level of the cornice over much of its length and a large proportion of the marble members of the upper storey were worked and ready for setting. The manufacture of the terracotta roof tiles was begun late in the summer of 1955 and several hundred had been delivered by the end of the year.

The reconstruction has been illuminating for many of the technical aspects of ancient construction, not least for the fluting of the columns. In keeping with the normal practice in stoas only the outer row of columns was fluted on each floor, since only they could profit fully from the sun. The front columns of the upper storey being comparatively short are monolithic so that they can be more easily fluted before rather than after setting. The shafts of the lower front columns, on the other hand, are built up each of three drums. If these drums had been channeled individually before erection superhuman care would have been required to assure exact alignment. The solution adopted by the ancients and followed by the modern restorers is to start the fluting before setting at top and bottom and to complete it after setting. For this operation the marble cutters have worked in teams of four per column (Pl. 26, b). The first column required ca. 76 man-days of labor for the fluting alone and the cost came to a little over 9,000 drachmai or $300; with experience the time and cost per unit have been somewhat reduced. The fluting of the east columns of the Erechtheion, as we know from the building accounts of 407/6 B.C., was done by teams of five, six or seven men at a cost of 350 drachmai each, so that at the current rates the labor presumably amounted to 350 man-days per column. It is to be remembered, however, that the columns of the Stoa are somewhat shorter than those of the Erechtheion (5.237 m.: 6.586 m.), that in the bottom 1.60 meters they are facetted rather than fluted, and that their surface finish is less fine.

It is anticipated that the museum installation in the lower storey of the Stoa will be ready for dedication by the autumn of 1956 and that the whole building will be completed early in the following year.

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Homer A. Thompson

a. South Road from the East: Level of Classical Period.
A: Foundations of Houses on South Side; B: Bedding for Stone Aqueduct

b. Section through South Road, from Northwest.
A: Bedrock; B: Level of Late Helladic Period; C: House of 6th century B.C.; D: Archaic Water Pipe; E: Bedding for Stone Aqueduct; F: Road Surface of 5th century B.C.; G: South Foundation of Mint

HOMER A. THOMPSON: ACTIVITIES IN THE ATHENIAN AGORA: 1955
PLATE 13

b. Stone Aqueduct (The workman rests on bedrock)

HOMER A. THOMPSON: ACTIVITIES IN THE ATHENIAN AGORA: 1955

a. Archaic Water Pipe
Vases of the 1st to 6th centuries after Christ from Well Q 17:4

HOMER A. THOMPSON: ACTIVITIES IN THE ATHENIAN AGORA: 1955
a. Lamps of the 1st to 5th centuries after Christ from Well Q 17:4 (L 5239, 5238, 5231, 5227)

b. Bone Implements of the 2nd and 3rd centuries after Christ from Well Q 17:4 (BI 750, 748, 749)

c. Inscription incised in Archaic Water Pipe

HOMER A. THOMPSON: ACTIVITIES IN THE ATHENIAN AGORA: 1955
Vases from Well of Archaic Period under Terrace of Sea of Attalos

HOMER A. THOMPSON: ACTIVITIES IN THE ATHENIAN AGORA: 1955
Vases from Well of Archaic Period under Terrace of Stoa of Attalos

HOMER A. THOMPSON: ACTIVITIES IN THE ATHENIAN AGORA: 1955
Vases from Well of Archaic Period under Terrace of Stoa of Attalos

HOMER A. THOMPSON: ACTIVITIES IN THE ATHENIAN AGORA: 1955
a. Wooden Comb (W 39) from Well of Archaic Period under Terrace of Stoa of Attalos

b. Wooden Comb (W 40) from Well of Archaic Period under Terrace of Stoa of Attalos

c-g. Vases from Well of Archaic Period under Stoa of Attalos, Shop II (P 24724, 25276, 25271, 25275, 24723)

Homer A. Thompson: Activities in the Athenian Agora: 1955
Vases from Well of Archaic Period under Stoa of Attalos, Shop III

Homer A. Thompson: Activities in the Athenian Agora: 1955
Vases from Well of Archaic Period under Stoa of Attalos, Shop III

**Homer A. Thompson:** *Activities in the Athenian Agora: 1955*
Kolonos Agoraios after Landscaping (April 11, 1955)

HOMER A. THOMPSON: ACTIVITIES IN THE ATHENIAN AGORA: 1955
a. Church of the Holy Apostles, from Northwest (June 6, 1955)

b. Church of the Holy Apostles: Forms for Domes of Narthex

HOMER A. THOMPSON: ACTIVITIES IN THE ATHENIAN AGORA: 1955
a. Stoa of Attalos from Northwest (December 12, 1955)

b. Stoa of Attalos: Interior looking North (December 12, 1955)

Homer A. Thompson: Activities in the Athenian Agora: 1955
a. Sea of Atlas: Setting Doric Course

b. Sea of Atlas: Fluting first Doric Column

HERBERT ROBERTSON: ACTIVITIES IN THE ATHENIAN AGORA: 1955
Stoa of Attalos: First Pergamene Columns erected

HOMER A. THOMPSON: ACTIVITIES IN THE ATHENIAN AGORA: 1955

WILLIAM A. MCDONALD: NOTE ON A FRAGMENT OF AN ARCHAIC INSCRIPTION FROM DREROS