

THE PERSIAN DESTRUCTION OF ATHENS

EVIDENCE FROM AGORA DEPOSITS

(PLATES 81–84)

A PROBLEM of critical importance confronting all students of archaeological remains is the establishment of chronology.¹ Excavators in the field assign dates to the ruined foundations of ancient buildings on the basis of independently dated artifacts found in association with the architectural remains. Students of Greek sculpture and painting observe a sequence of developments in artistic style which suggests that a given work of art is earlier or later than another. Careful analysis of superimposed layers of stratigraphy reveals the likelihood that certain kinds of pottery and certain forms of ceramic decoration were used earlier or later than others. All these procedures, however, serve to construct sequences of artifacts datable only in relation to each other, and these objects can be assigned absolute dates only when the circumstances of their deposit can be brought into relation with known and dated events of Classical antiquity.

The need to establish such fixed points in the chronology of Athenian pottery was a guiding principle to the early excavators of the Athenian Agora. In the summer of 1932, in the second season of excavation, the discovery of an enormous mass of broken pottery appeared to provide just such a relation between artifacts and historical events. The pottery had been dumped into a deep well cut in bedrock, which has come to be known as the Rectangular Rock-cut Shaft,² and among the dumped material of its upper fill were found fifteen ostraka, of which eight bore the names of men known to have been ostracized from Athens between 487 and 480 B.C.³ On the basis of this evidence, Eugene Vanderpool, in his publication of the deposit, proposed to date the pottery of the upper fill to the decade between 490 and 480 B.C., and he suggested further that the deposit was closed at the time of the Persian destruction of Athens in 480/79 (p. 266). Until recently, Vanderpool's conclusions have been widely accepted, and the upper fill of the Rectangular Rock-cut Shaft seemed to provide a welcome fixed point in the chronology of Athenian pottery. Vanderpool's dating of the pottery has now come under heavy attack by the late E. D. Francis and Michael Vickers as a part of their far-flung campaign to lower the dates of all late Archaic Greek art by

¹ The conclusions presented in this study are due largely to skillful excavation, careful observation, and meticulous recording by no fewer than 12 colleagues and predecessors, who supervised the digging of the 21 deposits: John McK. Camp (Q 21:3), Margaret Crosby (D 17:10), Alison Dickey (L 5:2), Colin Edmonson (Q 20:1), Stella Miller-Collett (L 5:2), Henry S. Robinson (F 19:5), Susan I. Rotroff (L 5:2), Ione M. Shear (H 13:5), Dorothy B. Thompson (H 12:15), Homer A. Thompson (G 3:1, G 11:3, Q 12:3, R 12:4), Eugene Vanderpool (G 6:3, M 17:4, R 12:1), and Rodney S. Young (B 18:6, B 19:10, D 15:1, D 17:2, E 14:5, E 15:6, G 11:8). References to their observations as excavators are recorded in the field notebooks kept by them and stored in the Stoa of Attalos.

² Shear 1933, pp. 456–461; Vanderpool 1938; Vanderpool 1946.

³ Vanderpool 1946, pp. 271–275; see pp. 448–449 below.

roughly fifty years.⁴ Their revised chronology has broad ramifications not only for the dating of pottery but also for the architectural history and urban development of Athens, since the remains of the buildings have without exception been dated by the associated pottery. For this reason it seems important to revisit the Agora once again in order to salvage a few of the pieces flung down by the maelstrom of Francis and Vickers.

The upper fill of the Rectangular Rock-cut Shaft has heretofore been studied as an isolated deposit that appeared to contain internal evidence for absolute dating. The purpose of the present study is to place the material from that deposit in a broader context, where it takes its place as one of many closed deposits from the Agora, all of which are closely related both in their contents and in the circumstances of their burial. A series of no less than 21 deposits is here in question; they fall into two readily distinguishable categories, of which 16 (including the Rock-cut Shaft) had formed the fillings of wells, while 5 were pits or trenches filled with masses of broken pottery and other debris. The topographical distribution of the deposits is shown in Figure 1 on a plan of the area restored as of the late Archaic period, and the significance of their locations emerges at once. Not surprisingly, the 16 wells cluster about the periphery of the square: in the valley between the Areopagos and the Kolonos Agoraios; on the slopes of the two hills; and to the east of the Panathenaic Way. All these are areas known to have been occupied by private houses and commercial establishments during much of the Classical period. On the other hand, the 5 pits of debris have all been found beneath or near the public thoroughfares surrounding the Agora to north, south, southwest, and northwest. The two wells G 11:3 and G 11:8, located side by side in a courtyard of Building F, the predecessor of the Tholos, supplied water to a building which probably had public functions during at least a part of its history. All the other wells, however, belonged without doubt to places of commerce and industry or to private households.

THE STRATIGRAPHY OF WELLS

As an archaeological phenomenon, wells and their various fillings present certain distinctive characteristics that enable the observant excavator to infer much about the history of their use and the circumstances of their abandonment.⁵ Material which fell into a well while it served as a source of water can usually be distinguished from material dumped in to fill up the shaft after the well ceased to supply water. Such fillings from the period of use are generally found at the bottom of the shaft; they consist predominantly of types of vessels convenient for drawing water; and the pots are often nearly complete or broken into a few large fragments. It will be obvious, moreover, that pots recovered intact must have sunk to the bottom when the well was still full of water. Only the lowest meter or two of the shaft, and

⁴ Francis and Vickers 1988. For a convenient summary of the various thrusts of their campaign, together with criticism of other aspects, see Cook 1989; cf. also Amandry 1988. The title of their article implies that, after careful reexamination of material excavated in the 1930's and published in 1946, the authors, on a recent visit to the site, have discovered new evidence that justifies their revision of the chronology. Francis and Vickers did not consult either the original excavation records or the pottery that they propose to redate. To be sure, they state (pp. 151–152) that their conclusions are based only on published accounts of Agora material, but this is no way to redate pottery.

⁵ For aspects of the stratigraphy of wells, see *Agora* V, p. 123; *Agora* VIII, pp. 107–108; *Agora* XII, pp. 43–44; Camp 1977, pp. 175–184.

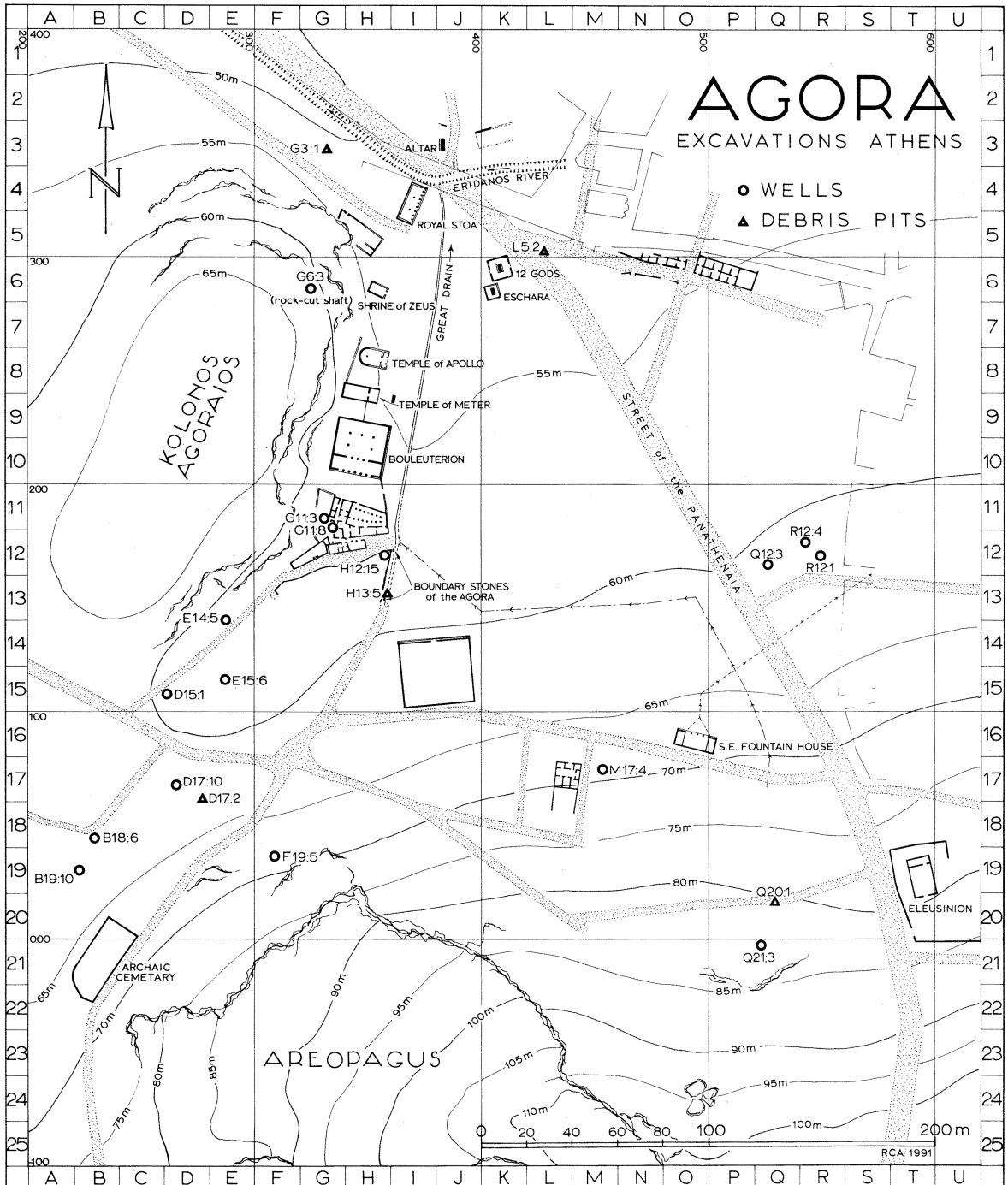


FIG. 1. Plan of the Agora, Late Archaic period, showing distribution of wells and debris pits

often less, is likely to yield fill of this sort; and its total absence from a great many wells is a sure sign that Athenian householders took pains to recover lost pots and to keep debris from contaminating the water supply.⁶

By contrast, dumped fills are often many meters deep; they contain types of pottery, such as lekythoi and fine table wares, that are not useful for drawing water; and the pots are often smashed into small fragments scattered through the fill, so that joining pieces may be recovered from widely differing depths. Some dumped fills consist primarily of battered and isolated sherds which do not join together to reconstitute vessels anywhere near complete, a clear indication that the pots were broken and discarded before any of the pieces found their way into the well. Disused wells were convenient places to dispose of all manner of refuse, and the presence of foreign matter in the dumped fills often gives evidence of their final use. The bones of cattle or pigs (in quantity), olive pits, grape seeds, and the shells of shellfish suggest the disposal of raw garbage. When the shafts are clogged with tumbled mud bricks, broken roof tiles, or masses of stones from the demolition of rubble walls, one infers that some kind of damage may have befallen the building that the well served.

In a few instances, it is possible to explain how a well ceased to be a source of water and became a place for dumping rubbish. For the most part, the shafts of early wells were sunk directly in the greenish shale that forms the virgin bedrock in the whole area of the Agora, and only rarely was there a stone curbing at the top or a masonry lining throughout the depth of the shaft. Since the shale crumbles easily and is often treacherously soft, the sides sometimes caved in, filling the well with a massive tumble of sterile bedrock that effectively destroyed its usefulness as a source of water. In such cases, it is not surprising that the upper part of a shaft, above the collapsed bedrock walls, should contain filling that gives evidence of its dumped character. Indeed, the collapse of the well shaft was occasionally so massive that its excavation became dangerous and had to be abandoned before reaching the original ancient depth. Alternatively, certain wells, especially those to the east of the Panathenaic Way, were found to produce rather little water at the time of excavation. The discovery of dumped debris at the very bottom of one of these might suggest that the well had not yielded an abundant supply of water in antiquity and thus came early to be a receptacle for refuse.

A third general category in the stratigraphy of well contents is the supplementary fill occasionally encountered at the top of the shaft. The reason for its existence will be clearly understood by anyone who has tried to refill a deep pit with freshly dug earth. After a few years and some rainy winters, the new fill becomes compacted and sinks into the pit, so that more earth has to be thrown in to cover its mouth once again. Because a supplementary fill results from a natural process involving the passage of time, it almost always produces material somewhat later in date than the other contents of the well; but its date has no necessary bearing on the history of the use of the well or on the date of its original closing, which may have been many years earlier. It is the significance of the closing of a well which most needs to be emphasized, for it is easy to lose sight of this in an archaeological discussion of its contents. Without exception, wells were dug, at no little expenditure of effort, in order to tap a source of fresh water, a substance vital to the conduct of daily life in a notoriously dry country. The closing of a well chokes off that source; for whatever reason the closing

⁶ Cf. *Agora* XII, p. 44.

transpired, it signals a disruption of some kind in the daily activities of those who drew their water from that well.

The stratigraphic characteristics just described apply to the group of 21 deposits here under discussion. The various fillings of the wells are noted in the deposit summaries and are illustrated in the section drawings (Figs. 5–10), where the relative depths and compositions of the various fills are presented graphically. The similar stratification in many of the wells and in all the pits of debris is the first indication that they are closely interrelated as a group. Only 6 of the 16 wells preserved any accumulation of material from their period of use, and in one of those (Q 21:3) the evidence was so slight that the excavator expressed uncertainty about the identification of the lowest layer of fill. On the other hand, all 21 deposits produced heavy dumped fills, like that of the Rock-cut Shaft, of which the deepest (R 12:4) was 11.00 m. of absolutely homogeneous material, plainly thrown into the open well shaft at one time. In 5 wells and all 5 pits of debris, the fill consisted of a single dump without stratigraphic subdivision, and in the wells fragments of pottery from widely varying depths were found to join each other. The other 11 wells all had dumped fills in the upper parts of the shaft, and in 6 cases the excavators were able to distinguish between upper and lower dumped fills. Of the wells with multiple fillings, only 3 showed a marked chronological difference between the upper and lower deposits: B 18:6 was a collapsed well of the Geometric period of which only the upper dumped fill is pertinent to this study. Similarly, the lower fill of G 6:3 (the Rock-cut Shaft) and the period-of-use fill of G 11:8 (the earlier well of Building F) produced significantly older material than the upper dumped fills. Three other wells (D 17:10, E 15:6, and H 12:15) had supplementary fillings in the topmost half meter of the shaft.

Some features of stratification, observed in only a few Agora deposits, nevertheless shed interesting light on the circumstances of the final use and closing of the well. In the lower dumped fill of R 12:1 was found a large quantity of animal bones, principally the skulls of oxen. That garbage from the slaughtering of animals should have accumulated in the lowest 4 meters of the shaft suggests a well which did not yield a copious supply of water and thus was put to other purposes. In two cases (B 18:6 and G 11:8), the soft bedrock walls had given way and filled the shafts with a mass of rubble that undoubtedly ended their use as wells and encouraged the dumping of debris in their upper shafts. Another well (D 17:10) collapsed so badly during the course of excavation that it was possible to clear the shaft only to a depth of 6.10 m. Three of the Agora deposits were recovered from unfinished well shafts which had been abandoned, for no apparent reason, by the original ancient well diggers: E 14:5, F 19:5, and M 17:4. The shafts had been sunk to depths of only 5.50 m., 3.05 m., and 2.50 m. respectively, but the excavator of F 19:5 noted specifically that the shaft was begun with the intention of digging a well since footholds were cut in the sides and that the bedrock was quite firm and suitable for the purpose.

CONTENTS OF THE DEPOSITS

The 21 closed deposits differ enormously in the quantities of material which compose their total recovered assemblages. The upper fills of G 6:3 (the Rock-cut Shaft) and well Q 12:3 are among the largest and richest deposits of pottery ever recovered in the sixty-year history of the excavation. The latter yielded no less than 506 inventoried objects, of which well over half are figured pottery, while the Rock-cut Shaft produced a total inventory of

452 items, with an additional 89 tins and 20 smaller containers of fragmentary pottery from its upper fill alone. At the other end of the scale, well D 17:10 yielded a total assemblage of 15 inventoried artifacts and 233 pottery fragments; only 4 pots and 243 fragments were recovered from well B 19:10; and the smallest of all the groups was that from pit Q 20:1 which comprised a total of 6 fragmentary pots and 11 miscellaneous objects. Between these two extremes, the other deposits fall roughly into three categories: four wells with inventories of somewhat over a hundred objects each;⁷ four other groups ranging from 50 to 75 items;⁸ and eight groups which include no more than a dozen or two inventoried pieces.⁹ Among the smaller deposits, the catalogued pottery is by no means representative of the group as a whole, and for that reason the descriptions of the ten smallest groups, including all the pits of debris, are based upon examination of all fragments found in the deposit.¹⁰ In the case of the larger well groups, the range of shapes and types of pottery is more accurately represented by the inventoried items, and thus no attempt has been made to estimate the number of duplicates of each type now stored in tins of sherds, which often exceed a dozen or more for each well. Although this procedure skews any statistical conclusions based upon the actual number of pots of a given type spread across all the deposits, analysis of all the fragmentary material from the smaller deposits serves to illustrate more faithfully the range of shapes represented in each. This has the advantage that it emphasizes the homogeneous character of the 21 deposits in relation to each other. Moreover, it draws particular attention to the unusually fragmentary condition of much of the material: those deposits with the smallest inventories are obviously the ones which yielded the fewest joining fragments. It is important to understand also that many objects which have received inventory numbers are nevertheless only a small part of the original vessel, and this is especially true of the figured pottery. There can be no doubt that, in many instances, the pottery was subjected to heavy breakage before it came to be dumped into the wells and pits here under discussion.

The contents of the deposits can best be viewed in summary form in Tables 2, 3, and 4, which show the distribution of pottery by shape, divided into the four general categories of Attic black-figured pottery, red-figured pottery, plain black-glazed ware, and household ware, including both semiglazed jugs and lekanai as well as cooking-ware vessels. For each deposit, the number of pots of a given shape is shown, while the two columns at the right end of each table show the number of deposits in which that shape occurs and the total number of pots represented by the surviving material. It is, of course, this total number which has been drastically affected by the fact that the figures given for the ten smallest groups are based upon a count of all fragments in the total assemblage, whereas in the eleven large wells only the inventoried pottery has been counted. The figure is thus a minimum, not a realistic estimate of the total number of pots involved, and is included only to provide a general notion of which shapes occur most frequently. The numbers need also to be viewed with caution for the further reason that the proportion of figured pottery to black glazed is far

⁷ E 14:5, G 11:3, H 12:15, R 12:1. The inventory of each deposit is listed in the Deposit Summaries; see pp. 429–472 below.

⁸ D 15:1, E 15:6, F 19:5, R 12:4.

⁹ B 18:6, D 17:2, G 3:1, G 11:8, H 13:5, L 5:2, M 17:4, Q 21:3.

¹⁰ The ten deposits for which the total assemblage of fragments has been examined and counted are indicated by a large dot in the bottom row of Table 3. The count of fragments is shown in the summary of each deposit.

Painter, Class, or Group	Deposit																					Total Pots	Number Deposits	
	B 18: 6	B 19: 10	D 15: 1	D 17: 2	D 17: 10	E 14: 5	E 15: 6	F 19: 5	G 3: 1	G 6: 3	G 11: 3	G 11: 8	H 12: 15	H 13: 5	L 5: 2	M 17: 4	Q 12: 3	Q 20: 1	Q 21: 3	R 12: 1	R 12: 4			
Black-Figure																								
Class of Athens 581	1	2		2	1	2	1	1	3	14				1	3	1	3	210			2		247	15
Manner of Haimon P.	1		2	2		2	1	1		46	1		3	2			16			1		77	11	
Palmette-Lekythoi	1			1					1	5	2			5		2	7			1		25	9	
Palmette-Cups		1							2	13	1					5	3			1	1	27	8	
CHC Group	1		3		3	1				7				4		1	1					21	8	
Leafless Group			1		2					4			2				1			3		13	6	
Theseus P.						1				8			1			1	1					12	5	
Pistias Class										1			1			1	1		1			5	5	
Cock Group										5			1				2			4		12	4	
Little-lion Class										12						1	3		1			17	4	
P. of Elaious I										2							1			1		4	3	
Gela P.							1			5								9				15	3	
Red-line P.						1				2			2									5	3	
Skyphoi, Class K2										16			3				3					22	3	
Class of Vatican G.50									2				1									3	2	
Dot-ivy Class													1			7						8	2	
Group, Ferrara T.800													1							3		4	2	
Lindos Group									2				1									3	2	
P. of Louvre F6						1						1										2	2	
Group, Agora P7891				1													2					3	2	
Red-Figure																								
Pithos P.						1				5			1									7	3	
Manner of Epeleios P.				1			1										2					4	3	
Myson			2						1													3	2	
Heraion P.			1							2												3	2	
P.Agora Chairias Cups													2				4					6	2	
Euphronios "recalls"					1												1					2	2	
Circle, Nikosthenes P.																1	1					2	2	
Other Attributed RF				1	1	2	1			10						2	5			1		25	9	
Unattributed RF	1		1	1	2	3	2	12	2				6	6		5	4	1				46	13	

TABLE 1: Figured Pottery of the Same Painter, Class, or Group in More than One Deposit
(in order of frequency)

Shape	Deposit															Total Pots	Number of Deposits						
	B 18: 6	B 19: 10	D 15: 1	D 17: 2	D 17: 10	E 14: 5	E 15: 6	F 19: 5	G 3: 1	G 6: 3	G 11: 3	G 11: 8	H 12: 15	H 13: 5	L 5: 2			M 17: 4	Q 12: 3	Q 20: 1	Q 21: 3	R 12: 1	R 12: 4
Black-Figure																							
Amphora and Lid	3	1	4		2	1		3	1	1	2	4		20	3			1	2		48	14	
Pelike				1				3	1				1								6	4	
Psyktēr													1								1	1	
Hydria						2		2	2		1				5	1			1		14	7	
Lebes Gamikos		1			1	1															3	3	
Krater	1	1	6	1	1		5	4	4	2	3	5	4	4							37	12	
Dinos			1									1									2	2	
Louterion								1				1									2	2	
Loutrophoros													1		1						2	2	
Oinochoe	1	1	1		1		1	10	3	1	1			1	3	2			2		28	13	
Olpe								4				1	2		1	2			1		11	6	
Skyphos	8		4	3	9	3	1	67	2	2	11	17			50	9	1		5		193	16	
Cup	1	2	1	9				4	17	1	3	3	8	2	24	7	1		5	1	89	16	
Phiale					1	1		3		2	1				10	1					19	7	
Plate					1			2								2					5	3	
Lekythos	6	3	1	8	7	2	5	3	8	104	3	3	2	50	3	35	246		1	8	1	499	20
Lekanis and Lid					3		1				1				3	1			1		10	6	
Pyxis and Lid											1		1		3	1					6	4	
Stand														2	2	1	1				6	4	
Mastos																1					1	1	
Kothon												1			1	1					3	3	
Thurible																	1				1	1	
Plaque					1														1		2	2	
Fragment (open)								3			1		5		106						115	4	
Fragment (closed)	1		11					1			3		13		87				1		117	7	
																					1220		

TABLE 2: Distribution of Black-Figured Pottery by Shape

Shape	Deposit																Total Pots	Number of Deposits					
	B 18: 6	B 19: 10	D 15: 1	D 17: 2	D 17: 10	E 14: 5	E 15: 6	F 19: 5	G 3: 1	G 6: 3	G 11: 3	G 11: 8	H 12: 15	H 13: 5	L 5: 2	M 17: 4			Q 12: 3	Q 20: 1	Q 21: 3	R 12: 1	R 12: 4
Black-Glaze																							
Amphora and Lid		1					1			2	1	4		12								1	
Pelike	3		1		1			1	1	1	5	3	3	9			13	1		4	1		
Psyktor and Lid		2	2		1	1	2		1	3	3			5	1	2	3						
Krater	1			1		1			1			1		6	1	3	1						
Oinochoe	3	2		3			1		5		3	1	5	28	3	21	2				1		
" Round-mouth	2	1	1	16	2	6	1	3	1		4	2	2	24		14	4		2				
Mug					1	1		1		1			1	13		1	1						
Olpe	7		2	3	2	9		3	6	2	5	4		24	1	16	10			1			
Skyphos, Corinthian	4	6	1	8	12	5	1	2	4	6		12	1	105	2	39	5		1				
Skyphos, Attic	8	1		1	1			3	3		1	1	1	86	1	6			2				
" Subgeom. Survival			3	8				2	1		1	2	2		10	2							
Cup	9	23	2	14	21	5	10	1	27	18	1	8	5	77	5	74	16			7			
Stemless					1			1	6				1	32		4			1				
Phiale	1		1						4				1	2		3							
Cup-skyphos	7	7	1	8	6	4	1		22	4		10	4	58	1	49	12			1			
One-handler, banded	2	8	3	5	2	3	1	1	8	3	3	3	2	53	1	34	17		1	2			
One-handler, black	1					2	1	1		1	1			23					1				
Bowl					2	1		1	2				2	1		1	2						
Saltcellar	1		3	8	2	3		2	2	17	3	3	3	16		10	4	1	2	2			
Stemmed Dish	5	2	2	4	11	11		1	3	4	5	4	7	23	1	20	16		6				
Plate	1		1		4	3			1	6			3	7		14	1		3				
Lekythos	1					1	1	1	2	5				8		7	10						
Lekanis and Lid	4	4	1	4	3	3	1	1	3	4	1	5		16		12	3		2				
Pyxis								1	1					4		2	4						
Thurible		1			3	1	1			1				3		5				3			
Other (shapes in less than 5 deposits)			2	1	1	1	3		6	2	1	3	4	1	16	8							
	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Deposits marked • in bottom row show figures for all pottery fragments																						1952	

Deposits marked • in bottom row show figures for all pottery fragments

TABLE 3: Distribution of Black-Glazed Pottery by Shape

Shape	Deposit															Total Pots	Number of Deposits						
	B 18: 6	B 19: 10	D 15: 1	D 17: 2	D 17: 10	E 14: 5	E 15: 6	F 19: 5	G 3: 1	G 6: 3	G 11: 3	G 11: 8	H 12: 15	H 13: 5	L 5: 2			M 17: 4	Q 12: 3	Q 20: 1	Q 21: 3	R 12: 1	R 12: 4
Red-Figure																							
Amphora														2								2	1
Pelike				1										1								2	2
Krater		2				1	2	2	1				2					1				11	7
Oinochoe							1		1													2	2
Mug							1															1	1
Skyphos									3					1								4	2
Cup		1	1	1	4	2	1	1	23	1			9	1	3	15		1				64	14
Stemless													1									1	1
Cup-skyphos																						1	1
Small Bowl									1													1	1
Plate									1													1	1
Lekythos														1		2						3	2
Fragment (open)	1												1	1	3							5	3
Fragment (closed)															2							2	1
																						100	
Household																							
Amphora, Table	1	1	1	1	2					1	3		1	3	3					2		18	10
Amphora, Storage	14	9	8	3	2	1	5	6	5	6	5	4	13	24	3	27	36	1	1	10	6	193	21
Pithos		2	1	6				1						1	6					1	2	20	8
Hydria	2	2	1						1	1	4	1	3				2		2	11	30	11	
Kados	5	4						1		9	6	1	27	3	7	1				11	75	11	
Jug	4	2	6	2	2	2		3	2	10	4	5	28	5	5	3			2	1	83	17	
Lekane	26	8	4	4	15	5	6	2	10	9	1	5	4	121	23	41	9		1		294	18	
Tub	2		1	2				1						1					1		8	6	
Louterion and Stand			1	1		1		2		1				2	2	1					11	8	
Mortar	1	3		1	2		2	3					1	8	1	6	2				30	11	
Chytra	5	1	1		3			3		1			2	5		4	6			1	1	33	12
Griddle	1		1					1					1	1		1				1		6	6
Other (shapes in less than 5 deposits)	1	1	4	1	1	4	3	3	2	6	2	1	5	4	2	3	4		4	1	52	19	
																					853		

TABLE 4: Distribution of Red-Figured and Household Pottery by Shape

too high, while the proportion of household pottery to decorated pottery is far too low. Over the years, excavators have been more assiduous at collecting, restoring, and recording figured pottery than any other kind, while they were often content to leave many joining fragments of a black-glazed pot in the storage tins. On the other hand, the plain and coarse household wares which form the bulk of most excavated lots of pottery have been heavily selected in almost all cases, and the many unidentifiable wall fragments have been mostly discarded.

Despite this necessary caveat, the picture that emerges from the 21 deposits is one of extraordinary similarity. Close comparison of vessels of the same shape across all the groups reveals the striking conclusions that most of the deposits must have been buried at the same time and all the rest were closed within a very short period thereafter. The point of departure for this study was the upper dumped fill of the Rectangular Rock-cut Shaft (G 6:3), and it will now be instructive to compare its contents with those of the other deposits as the clearest way of demonstrating their contemporaneity.

Since the greatest bulk of the material in most of the deposits undoubtedly originated in the china cupboards of Athenian households, it is not surprising that the black-glazed and household wares should greatly outnumber the figured pottery. Among both the black-glazed and the figured ware, however, it is interesting to observe the predominance of cups for drinking wine, both in the Rock-cut Shaft and in the material as a whole. Black-glazed skyphoi, cups, and cup-skyphoi were found in 17, 18, and 16 deposits respectively. Black-figured cups and skyphoi each occur in 16 of the 21 deposits, while there are red-figured cups in 14 deposits. Much more surprising is the fact that the type of vessel which occurs most frequently and in the largest numbers is the black-figured lekythos. The inventory of the Rock-cut Shaft includes 104 such lekythoi, and that of well Q 12:3 has 246; from both deposits there are fragments of many dozens, if not hundreds, more in the storage tins. That the lekythoi should so greatly outnumber all the rest of the black figure from these two wells has led previous students of the material to suspect that it derived in large part from the stock of local potter's shops.¹¹ Although this may well be the case, the little oil flasks, usually associated with the burial of the dead and most frequently uncovered in cemeteries, nevertheless appear in all but one of the 21 deposits (Table 2). All 16 wells produced examples or fragments of black-figured lekythoi, but of the 499 specimens counted, only the three from well G 11:3 and a small scrap in black glaze (reused for a graffito) from E 15:6 were found in fill accumulated during the period of use. All the others came from dumped fills, and indeed the preponderance of these vessels, so inappropriate to the functioning of wells, is a clear indicator of the dumped character of much of the material.

A graphic demonstration that all 21 deposits are closely contemporary comes from analysis of the figured pottery not by shape but by the makers to whom the pieces have been attributed. Table 1 shows the distribution of black figure and red figure by painters, groups, or classes whose products have been found in more than one deposit. There are no less than 20 such multiple appearances in the black-figured assemblage and 7 in red figure. The Rock-cut Shaft produced sizeable groups of pottery from two related branches of a workshop which specialized in the mass production of small lekythoi and skyphoi, often with sketchy and hastily painted decoration. A group of 15 skyphoi and 31 lekythoi is attributed to the manner

¹¹ Thompson 1955, pp. 62–66; *Agora* XII, p. 397.

of the Haimon Painter,¹² whereas the workshop that manufactured lekythoi of the Class of Athens 581 left 14 of its products in the upper dump of the Rock-cut Shaft.¹³ Products of this workshop or of its related branches appear repeatedly, often side by side, in the 21 deposits. Of the great hoard of lekythoi in well Q 12:3, no fewer than 210 belong to the Class of Athens 581 or to one of its subgroups; 11 of these are Haemonian and one is perhaps by the painter himself. Three skyphoi, another lekythos, and a pyxis are also painted in the manner of the Haimon Painter. Lekythoi of the Class of Athens 581 occur in 15 deposits and 247 examples, including both varieties of the type, distinguished by their characteristic shoulder decoration. The Class of Athens 581, i, with hanging lotus buds on the shoulder and tongues above (Pl. 81:a), is represented by many fewer specimens, while the Class of Athens 581, ii, with rays on the shoulder and tongues above (Pl. 81:c), forms an overwhelming majority.¹⁴ The Haimon workshop was also at the height of its production when the contents of the 21 deposits were being formed, for a total of 77 pots or fragments in the manner of the Haimon Painter found their way into 11 deposits. As in the two groups just mentioned (G 6:3 [the Rock-cut Shaft] and Q 12:3), they are all shallow skyphoi, mainly of Ure's Class K2 (Pl. 81:d), or tall, slender lekythoi of Haemonian type, with the foot in two degrees where it is preserved (Pl. 81:b).¹⁵

Another variety of black-figured lekythos has attracted less scholarly interest because its decoration consists only of upright palmettes set on a chain of circles and circumscribed by arcs in added white.¹⁶ The decoration is so characteristic, however, that lekythoi of this type can be recognized even in tiny sherds, and it is interesting to observe that 9 of our deposits have produced 25 examples or sherds (Pls. 82, 83). Most of the palmette-lekythoi also belong to the Class of Athens 581, but in Table 1 they have been counted separately. As in the case of the figured lekythoi, examples of the second variety of the class, that with rays and tongues on the shoulder, greatly outnumber those of the Class of Athens 581, i. Among the lekythoi of the group with rays and tongues, there are some variations that have long been noted: some have a double palmette pattern with circles between,¹⁷ although the single upright ornament separated by lotus buds is far more common. Lekythoi with single palmettes normally have bold dots more or less centered in the circles beneath the floral ornament, but one of the two examples from well G 11:3¹⁸ and two fragments from H 13:5 have open circles without dots. One of the five pieces from the Rock-cut Shaft has been assigned to the Cock Group.¹⁹ Also the product of a different workshop is the single

¹² Pp. 446–447 below. For the Haimon Painter and his associates, see *ABL*, pp. 130–141, 241–249; *ABV*, pp. 539–571; *Paralipomena*, pp. 269–287; *Agora XXIII*, pp. 95–96.

¹³ P. 446. For the Class of Athens 581, see *ABL*, pp. 89–94; *ABV*, pp. 487–506; *Paralipomena*, pp. 222–246; *Agora XXIII*, pp. 46–47.

¹⁴ *Agora XXIII*, *loc. cit.*

¹⁵ For the skyphoi, see Ure 1927, p. 68; *ABV*, pp. 568–571; *Agora XXIII*, pp. 60–61. For the Haemonian lekythoi, see *ABL*, p. 131; *Paralipomena*, pp. 232–233; *Agora XXIII*, p. 47.

¹⁶ For palmette-lekythoi in the Class of Athens 581, see *ABL*, pp. 93–94, 185–186 and *Paralipomena*, pp. 242–243.

¹⁷ P 16770 (G 6:3), p. 447 below (Pl. 82:k); P 24119 (Q 12:3), p. 464 below (Pl. 82:l); in the “feathery” style described in *ABL*, pp. 185–186.

¹⁸ P 12766, p. 449 below (Pl. 82:j).

¹⁹ P 16767, *ABV*, p. 471, no. 116; p. 447 below.

palmette-lekythos from well R 12:1 (Pl. 82:j), which has palmettes on the shoulder as well as on the body and a broad reserved band beneath the decoration.

Among the pottery from the Rock-cut Shaft is a class of 13 small cups (Pl. 82:a, b, d, e), whose black-figured decoration is limited to the handle zone filled with palmettes and lotus buds set on a chain of circles in a manner highly reminiscent of the palmette-lekythoi.²⁰ Some have circumscribed arcs around the palmettes and added white for the buds between them, while the circles below sometimes have central dots in either black or white. The more carefully made examples also have white dots around the hearts of the palmettes. The 13 small cups are of various shapes. Some have plain rims, and some are concave, but all are glazed above the palmettes, and there is usually a narrow reserved band articulating the lower wall. Three palmette-cups of this type were found in well Q 12:3 (Pl. 82:c, f, i);²¹ fragments of 2 others come from pit G 3:1 (Pl. 83:c); and the assemblage from well M 17:4 includes fragments of 5 more (Pl. 83:d). In a debased sub-class of miniature palmette-cups, the palmettes have degenerated into black blobs; the buds between them have become dots or smears of glaze; and white dots are all that remains of the chains of circles beneath them. The decoration is so cursory and so hastily applied that the only compensation for its execrable quality will have been the advantages inherent in the mass production of inexpensive goods. Single examples of these miniature cups have turned up in four deposits;²² the first three cups are so similar that they must be the products of a single workshop (Pl. 82:g, h).

Four classes of black-figured pottery recur most frequently in the 21 deposits: lekythoi of the Class of Athens 581, skyphoi and lekythoi from the Haimon workshop, palmette-lekythoi, and palmette-cups. Examples of one or more of these classes appear in 18 deposits, as the figures in Table 1 show; moreover, two of the three remaining small deposits (Q 20:1, Q 21:3) are related to the other groups by close parallels with pots from well Q 12:3. A small lekythos from well Q 21:3 bears close resemblance to one near the Little-lion Class, with large palmettes and small figures on the body and with plump rays and small tongues on the shoulder.²³ The smallest of the 21 deposits (Q 20:1) produced a miniature black-figured skyphos²⁴ that has the same general kind of decoration as the palmette-cups (Pl. 83:e). In the handle zone is a row of alternating palmettes and single petals below a glazed rim, and a reserved band sets off the lower wall, which is pinched in sharply toward the foot. The piece is one of a small class of miniature skyphoi connected with the Pistias Class and is of importance here because it relates Q 20:1 to three of the other deposits in which miniatures of this class have also come to light. An example from Q 12:3 is likewise missing its foot and handles (Pl. 83:h).²⁵ A better preserved one from the Rock-cut Shaft shows the full profile of the shape (Pl. 83:g);²⁶ but a fragmentary rim from M 17:4 is recognizably a member of the same class (Pl. 83:f). The overall distribution of black-figured pottery thus shows a limited number of classes recurring repeatedly in 20 deposits.

²⁰ P. 446 below; Vanderpool 1946, pp. 314–315.

²¹ P. 464 below; Roberts 1986, nos. 32–34.

²² P 31847 (B 19:10), P 12565 (G 11:3), P 20766 (R 12:1), P 24678 (R 12:4).

²³ P 29364 (Q 21:3); cf. P 24546 = *Agora XXIII*, no. 1156; *Paralipomena*, p. 252; Roberts 1986, no. 306.

²⁴ P 26230 = *Paralipomena*, p. 309; p. 468 below.

²⁵ P 24570 = Roberts 1986, no. 53; p. 464 below.

²⁶ P 16776 = Vanderpool 1946, no. 115; *ABV*, p. 628, no. 1; p. 446 below.

The assemblage of red-figured pottery presents some interesting differences from the black figure. Since the original excavators saved virtually every figured fragment, most of which eventually received inventory numbers, the total number of pots of a particular shape provides a much more reliable indication of the proportions in which they were deposited in antiquity. Thus the total numbers in the assemblage may be considered more realistic. Tables 2 and 4 show that 1,220 black-figured pots and 100 red-figured pots form the total body of figured material. Although excavators in Athens have long sensed that black figure enjoyed greater popularity in the place of its manufacture, the figured assemblage from the 21 deposits shows a discrepancy which is quite staggering: the black-figured pottery comprises 92.4 percent while the red-figured material is restricted to 7.6 percent of the figured assemblage. It cannot be thought that red figure was new and unfamiliar when the 21 deposits were closed because the pieces are scattered fairly evenly over 16 deposits, except for the two large groups of red figure from G 6:3 and Q 12:3. Noticeable also is the small incidence of pieces from the same workshop in different deposits. The greatest of such multiple appearances is 7 pots attributed to the Pithos Painter found in 3 different deposits (whereas black-figured lekythoi of the Class of Athens 581 were found in 15 deposits). Even so, the evidence of the red figure strengthens the conviction that the deposits are contemporary, because a conspicuous group of 6 red-figured cups, all works from the hand of the same artist, was divided between H 12:15 (2) and Q 12:3 (4).²⁷

Also in marked contrast with the black-figured pottery is the range of shapes. Red figure appears in only half the number of shapes as black figure and less than half the number in plain black glaze. Striking, too, is the difference in the distribution of shapes. The red-figured pottery found in the 21 deposits was clearly made for the symposium, as can be seen from the types of vessels occurring most frequently. Table 4 shows 64 examples of red-figured cups in 14 deposits and 11 examples of kraters in 7 deposits; this represents 75 percent of the red-figured assemblage, while all other shapes appear in only a few examples, many only once or twice.

For the purposes of the present study, it is of interest to notice where the red-figured material from the 21 deposits falls in relation to the overall development of red-figure vase painting. As a result of the large number of cups in the assemblage, the early cup painters are the group of artists best represented. By and large, they are not painters of the highest quality, as might be expected for material which originated in domestic contexts; nor are they the earliest pioneers of the red-figure technique. Rather, the style has undergone a development of a generation and more. Two cups by Epiktetos from Q 12:3 are late in the sequence of his work.²⁸ Typical of the deposit material are the 7 cups by the Pithos Painter in E 15:6, G 6:3, and H 12:15²⁹ and 7 others by artists more or less closely related to him, possibly in the

²⁷ The Painter of Agora Chairias cups, *ARV*², p. 176; Talcott 1955. From H 12:15: P 23146, P 23165, pp. 454, 455 below. From Q 12:3: P 24102 = Roberts 1986, no. 9; P 24115 = Roberts 1986, no. 24; P 24116 = Roberts 1986, no. 14; P 24315 = Roberts 1986, no. 29, pp. 464, 466 below.

²⁸ P 24110 = Roberts 1986, no. 22; *ARV*², p. 76, no. 82; P 24114 = Roberts 1986, no. 23; *ARV*², p. 76, no. 81.

²⁹ From E 15:6: P 6636 = *ARV*², p. 140, no. 54; from G 6:3: P 1382 *bis* = Vanderpool 1946, no. 39; *ARV*², p. 139, no. 7; P 2579 = Vanderpool 1946, no. 45; *ARV*², p. 139, no. 18; P 16781 = Vanderpool 1946, no. 55; *ARV*², p. 140, no. 53; P 2765 = Vanderpool 1946, no. 56; *ARV*², p. 141, no. 68; P 2800 = Vanderpool 1946, no. 60; *ARV*², p. 140, no. 37; and from H 12:15: P 23125 = *ARV*², p. 139, no. 10.

same workshop, which link together D 15:1, G 6:3, and H 12:15.³⁰ It is well to note, however, that a few pieces have been assigned to vase painters of the late Archaic group. Fragments of three column-kraters have been attributed to Myson (D 15:1, G 3:1),³¹ while a skyphos and a cup are painted in the manner of the Antiphon Painter (G 6:3) and in the manner of Douris (E 15:6).³² Also from E 15:6 is a single fragment of the once splendid calyx-krater by the Kleophrades Painter,³³ of which 15 shattered scraps have come to light at various points along the street leading southwestward from the Tholos through the industrial district.

Examination of the black-glazed table ware and household pottery, in much the same way as of the black figure, reveals the unusually homogeneous character of the material. Several vessels for the service and consumption of food and drink appear in 16 or more deposits, in roughly the same proportions. Thus we plainly find ourselves at a moment in the development of Athenian pottery when the favored drinking vessel was the stemmed cup. Table 3 shows that 323 examples of cups are represented in 18 deposits, whereas the next largest group is the skyphoi of Corinthian type, which appear in 17 deposits but in numbers are only two-thirds of the cups.³⁴ By contrast, the skyphos of Attic type and the stemless cup, both of which were to enjoy such popularity at Athens during the Classical period, are found here in only 12 and 7 deposits respectively. If one observes, however, that nearly 70 percent of the stemless cups and 75 percent of the Attic skyphoi belong to a single deposit, H 13:5, there can be no doubt that the greatest production of these shapes still lay in the future when these 21 deposits were closed. A similar contrast is to be noted between the two varieties of one-handler. Thus the deposits clearly belong to the period when the banded one-handler was at the peak of its production, but the black one-handler, which would become the standard form of the shape throughout the Classical period, had only just begun.³⁵ Nineteen deposits include 152 banded one-handlers, while the black-glazed version of the shape is found in only 8 deposits with 31 examples, of which 23 belong to H 13:5. It is interesting to observe the presence also of several other shapes that by the Classical period would virtually cease to be manufactured by Athenian potters. Most numerous are the sturdy cup-skyphoi, of which 195 examples appear in 16 deposits, but 125 little stemmed dishes and 85 banded oinochoai with round mouths have also been found in 17 and 16 deposits respectively.³⁶ Both shapes would appear to be at the height of their fairly short-lived popularity.

³⁰ From D 15:1: P 11026 = *ARV*², p. 143, no. 5, Heraion Painter; from G 6:3: P 2576 = Vanderpool 1946, no. 42; *ARV*², p. 142, no. 2; P 2577 = Vanderpool 1946, no. 43; *ARV*², p. 142, no. 3; P 2578 = Vanderpool 1946, no. 44; *ARV*², p. 142, no. 1, Painter of Agora P 2578; P 2736 = Vanderpool 1946, no. 54; *ARV*², p. 143, no. 6; P 2786 = Vanderpool 1946, no. 57; *ARV*², p. 143, no. 21, Heraion Painter; and from H 12:15: P 23178 = *ARV*², p. 142, no. 7, Group of Adria B300.

³¹ From D 15:1: P 10578 = *ARV*², p. 242, no. 70; P 11025 = *ARV*², p. 241, no. 53; and from G 3:1: P 14711 = *ARV*², p. 240, no. 38.

³² From G 6:3, P 2787 = Vanderpool 1946, no. 58; *ARV*², p. 347, no. 115; from E 15:6, P 6159 = *ARV*², p. 448, no. 4.

³³ P 6103 = *ARV*², p. 185, no. 39; Ashmead 1966, p. 25, no. 4.

³⁴ For cups of Type C, see *Agora* XII, pp. 91–92, 263–265; for skyphoi of Corinthian type, pp. 81–84, 256–259.

³⁵ For banded and black one-handlers, see *Agora* XII, pp. 124–127, 280–290.

³⁶ Cup-skyphoi: see *Agora* XII, pp. 109, 275–276; stemmed dishes, pp. 138–142, 303–306; banded round-mouth oinochoai, pp. 63–66, 246–247.

Among the household pottery (Table 4), the incidence of storage amphoras and their fragments in every deposit will be no cause for surprise. If these large, sturdy jars were no longer needed for storing wine or oil, they could conveniently be put to use for drawing water from wells. They vastly outnumber the vessels specifically designed for handling water: the hydria and kados together come to just over half the number of storage amphoras and occur in only half the deposits. The recovery of such water pots from wells is, of course, directly proportionate to the amount of fill allowed to accumulate during the period of use, which is only a small fraction of the excavated fill (pp. 384, 386 above). By far the most numerous of the household vessels are the semiglazed lekanai, of which 294 examples have been counted from 18 deposits. Since these large mixing bowls were made with a great variety of profiles for their rims and feet, it is easy to be sure when two isolated fragments can or cannot have belonged to the same vessel. Of the many wall fragments, most were not included in the count unless they joined pieces of rims or feet; thus the total of 294 lekanai should be regarded as a conservative estimate. Big, open bowls are obviously just as much out of place in wells as the black-figured lekythoi, not to mention such kitchen utensils as mortars, chytras, and griddles, of which mortars and chytras appear in about the same numbers as the hydrias. The message of the household pottery is as plain as that of the fine black-glazed table ware: the contents of most of the 21 deposits were formed by the breaking up of household goods and by their disposal after breakage in handy nearby wells, which their owners, for whatever reason, had abandoned as sources of water.

Nothing demonstrates more strikingly the chronological interrelationship of the 21 deposits than comparison of specific shapes of pottery among the several groups. Over and over again, the quest for comparanda for a particular piece brings one to examples of the same shape in one or more of the other deposits. Many of these similarities have been observed and published by other scholars;³⁷ they are noted, together with many more from among the fragmentary material, in the deposit summaries (pp. 429–472 below), where the closest published parallel has been cited for all unpublished pots and fragments. In order to comprehend the complex network of interrelationships, it is convenient to set out in tabular form the comparanda for specific published examples in each of the most frequently recurring shapes.

OINOCHOE, BANDED ROUND-MOUTH

E 14:5	P 8864 = <i>Agora</i> XII, no. 148	cf. P 11064 (D 15:1); 2 double handles (D 17:10); P 6643 (E 15:6); mouth/double handle (G 3:1); foot (G 11:8); 2 mouths/shoulders, foot (H 13:5); 2 feet, 3 mouths/shoulders, handle, wall (M 17:4)
	P 8866 = <i>Agora</i> XII, no. 149	cf. mouth/shoulder/handle (M 17:4)
G 11:3	P 12772 = <i>Agora</i> XII, no. 146	a pair with P 12773 (G 11:3); cf. mouth/handle (B 19:10); P 12774, P 12787 (G 11:3); mouth, 3 handles (M 17:4)
H 12:15	P 23186 = <i>Agora</i> XII, no. 150	a pair with P 23187 (H 12:15); cf. P 31846 (H 13:5); P 25763–P 25766 (Q 12:3)
R 12:1	P 20795 = <i>Agora</i> XII, no. 144	cf. P 15936 (F 19:5); foot/handle (B 18:6); full profile (D 17:2); P 6549 (G 11:8); neck, shoulder, 4 feet (H 13:5)
	P 20796 = <i>Agora</i> XII, no. 145	cf. P 15937 (F 19:5); bottom (D 17:2); 5 rims/necks, 2 handles, bottom (H 13:5)

³⁷ See the comparanda cited in the catalogue entries of *Agora* XII for each of the examples listed below.

CUP, TYPE C, CONCAVE LIP

- E 15:6 P 6126 = *Agora* XII, no. 409 cf. P 8825 (E 14:5); 2 feet (D 17:2); stem (G 11:8)
 P 6123 = *Agora* XII, no. 411 cf. P 11040 (D 15:1); P 23331 (H 12:15)
 P 6120 = *Agora* XII, no. 412 cf. P 2802, P 2696, P 2733, P 2704, P 2705 (G 6:3); foot (B 19:10); stem (M 17:4); P 31367 (Q 12:3)
- Q 12:3 P 24594 = *Agora* XII, no. 401 cf. rim, foot (L 5:2); foot (B 18:6); foot (D 17:10); 2 feet (M 17:4)
 P 24597 = *Agora* XII, no. 408 cf. rim, 3 feet (B 19:10); rim (D 17:2); 2 rims (D 17:10); 4 rims (G 3:1); P 12782 (G 11:3); rim (G 11:8); P 23339 (H 12:15); 5 rims (H 13:5); 4 rims, foot (M 17:4)
 P 24596 = *Agora* XII, no. 410 cf. 2 rims (B 19:10); 3 rims, foot (D 17:2); rim, 2 feet (D 17:10); P 8826 (E 14:5); rim, foot (G 3:1); 4 rims (H 13:5); 6 rims (M 17:4)
- R 12:1 P 20757 = *Agora* XII, no. 404 cf. P 6119, P 6125, P 6172, P 6630 (E 15:6); P 14950 (F 19:5); P 27886 (H 13:5)

CUP, TYPE C, PLAIN RIM

- Q 12:3 P 24600 = *Agora* XII, no. 417 cf. P 2649 (G 6:3); P 20759 (R 12:1); rim, reserved wall (D 17:10)
 P 24601 = *Agora* XII, no. 420 cf. foot (B 18:6); rim/2 handles (D 17:2); foot (D 17:10); P 1306 close, P 2734 (G 6:3); P 5278 (G 11:8); P 27850, 3 feet (H 13:5); foot (L 5:2); 2 rims, foot (M 17:4); P 24602, P 24603 by the same potter (Q 12:3); P 20758 close, P 20788, P 20789, P 20792 (R 12:1)

CUP-SKYPHOS

- E 14:5 P 8830 = *Agora* XII, no. 577 cf. P 8832 (E 14:5); P 24586, P 31017 (Q 12:3)
 G 6:3 P 2615 = *Agora* XII, no. 573 cf. P 11035 (D 15:1); rim, 3 feet (G 3:1); foot (M 17:4)
 Q 12:3 P 24583 = *Agora* XII, no. 568 cf. 2 feet (B 19:10); 2 rims (D 17:2); rim, foot (D 17:10); foot (G 3:1); P 2751 (G 6:3); 2 rims (G 11:8); 4 rims, 7 feet (H 13:5); 6 rims, 3 feet (M 17:4); P 20771 (R 12:1)
 P 24111 = *Agora* XII, no. 575 cf. foot (B 18:6); foot (D 17:10); rim, foot (G 3:1); 2 rims, foot (G 11:8); 5 rims, 3 feet (H 13:5); 3 rims, foot (M 17:4)
 P 24584 = *Agora* XII, no. 578 cf. rim (B 19:10); foot (D 17:10); 3 feet (G 3:1); foot (G 11:8); 2 rims, 2 feet (H 13:5); 2 feet (M 17:4)

ONE-HANDLER, BANDED

- E 14:5 P 8823 = *Agora* XII, no. 728 cf. rim, foot (H 13:5); P 28781 (Q 21:3)
 F 19:5 P 15933 = *Agora* XII, no. 733 cf. P 24621 (Q 12:3); foot (G 11:8)
 G 11:3 P 12546 = *Agora* XII, no. 730 cf. very similar P 10751, P 11050, P 11051 (D 15:1)
 H 12:15 P 23192 = *Agora* XII, no. 737 cf. 3 feet (B 19:10); similar P 8820 (E 14:5); P 1294, P 1385 (G 6:3); 6 feet (H 13:5); 2 rims, 6 feet (M 17:4); P 24619, P 24620 (Q 12:3); P 20775, P 20776 (R 12:1)
- Q 12:3 P 24056 = *Agora* XII, no. 732 cf. P 20874 (D 17:10); 2 rims (G 3:1); P 1335 (G 6:3); 5 rims, 3 feet (H 13:5); 2 rims (M 17:4)
 P 24063 = *Agora* XII, no. 734 cf. P 12568, P 12771 (G 11:3)
 P 24631 = *Agora* XII, no. 735 cf. full profile, rim (B 18:6); 2 feet (B 19:10); foot (D 17:2); 2 feet (G 3:1); handle, 6 feet (H 13:5); 4 rims, 2 feet (M 17:4)

STEMMED DISH

- D 17:2 P 20560 = *Agora* XII, 984 cf. foot/stem, 2 feet (D 17:10); P 2595 (G 6:3); foot (G 11:8)
 E 14:5 P 7895 = *Agora* XII, no. 958 cf. by the same potter P 24604, P 24605 (Q 12:3); P 11037 (D 15:1); 5 rims, stem, foot (H 13:5); rim, foot (M 17:4)

	P 8813 = <i>Agora</i> XII, no. 966	cf. P 12791 (G 11:3); P 20762 (R 12:1)
	P 8811 = <i>Agora</i> XII, no. 978	cf. P 23335, P 23336 (H 12:15); P 31022 (Q 12:3)
G 11:3	P 12566 = <i>Agora</i> XII, no. 985	cf. P 15925 (F 19:5)
	P 12573 = <i>Agora</i> XII, no. 987	cf. close P 20764 (R 12:1); rim (B 18:6)
Q 12:3	P 24614 = <i>Agora</i> XII, no. 968	cf. rim (L 5:2); 2 rims, foot (M 17:4)
	P 24612 = <i>Agora</i> XII, no. 973	cf. by the same potter P 24613 (Q 12:3); rim (B 19:10); foot (D 17:2); P 12574 (G 11:3); foot (G 11:8); foot (H 13:5); 3 rims (M 17:4)
	P 24611 = <i>Agora</i> XII, no. 976	cf. rim, foot/stem (D 17:10); foot (G 3:1); P 12767 (G 11:3); foot (M 17:4)

LEKANE

G 6:3	P 2617 = <i>Agora</i> XII, no. 1766	cf. 2 rims (B 18:6); rim (D 17:10); 8 rims (H 13:5); 2 rims (L 5:2); 4 rims (M 17:4)
	P 16773 = <i>Agora</i> XII, no. 1787	cf. 2 feet (B 18:6); 4 rims, 2 feet (H 13:5); 3 rims (M 17:4); P 25775 (Q 12:3)
Q 12:3	P 25756 = <i>Agora</i> XII, no. 1784	cf. rim, foot (B 18:6); rim (B 19:10); P 1067 (D 15:1); 2 rims (D 17:10); P 8871, P 8872 (E 14:5); P 15909 (F 19:5); P 23379 (H 12:15); rim, foot (H 13:5); rim/wall (L 5:2); rim/handle, 4 rims (M 17:4); P 20797 (R 12:1)
	P 24124 = <i>Agora</i> XII, no. 1789	cf. P 16785 (G 6:3)
	P 25780 = Roberts 1986, no. 375	cf. rim/handle (B 19:10); rim (D 17:2); 3 rims (M 17:4)

The lists of comparanda illustrate the extent to which the pottery finds its closest parallels in other deposits among the 21. Examples of banded round-mouth oinochoai from all 16 deposits in which the shape occurs each compare most closely with one of six vessels in 4 of the wells. In 5 deposits, the pitchers turned up in pairs, footed and footless, as if they were purchased as sets. Cups of Type C from each of 18 deposits are similarly comparable with examples from only 3 of the wells. Stemmed dishes from all 17 deposits that produced them find their best parallels in 4 of the groups, while the discovery of a dish in E 14:5 made by the same potter as two in Q 12:3 again serves to strengthen the inference that the two deposits are very nearly contemporary. Cup-skyphoi, banded one-handlers, and household lekanai show many more variations in their shapes than the almost standardized cups and oinochoai, and their closest comparanda are thus more wide ranging. Nevertheless, cup-skyphoi from 13 deposits are best paralleled by four examples in wells E 14:5, G 6:3, and Q 12:3. Only 2 of the 19 deposits containing banded one-handlers are not represented among the comparanda listed above for that shape. The single wall fragment from L 5:2 preserves too little of the pot to permit more accurate comparison with others; thus only the one-handler from E 15:6 finds its closest parallel outside the 21 deposits. Among the lekanai, examples from 14 deposits are best compared to only five pieces from well Q 12:3 and the Rock-cut Shaft (G 6:3).

Three of the smaller deposits are conspicuously absent from the comparanda for the six shapes that occur most often. Tables 3 and 4, however, show that no example of any of these shapes was found in pit Q 20:1 or in the period-of-use fill of well R 12:4, which produced mostly water pots. Both of these deposits have already been shown to relate to the rest by way of their black-figured pottery. The connection of R 12:4 with the other deposits is greatly strengthened also by the black-glazed oinochoe of Shape 3 (chous) which compares closely

with one from well H 12:15, another from G 11:3, and a third from Q 12:3.³⁸ These pitchers, together with three more pieces from H 12:15, are among the earliest examples of a shape that would proliferate in the Classical period.³⁹ The small group of pots from well Q 21:3 has been related to the other deposits only by the black-figured lekythos mentioned earlier (p. 395) and by the banded one-handler listed above (p. 399) that compares with one from well E 14:5. Among the inventoried objects from well Q 21:3 are also two saltcellars: one, with convex wall, finds a close parallel from well D 15:1,⁴⁰ while the second, with echinus wall, is similar to one of the collection of saltcellars from the Rock-cut Shaft.⁴¹ Comparison of specific shapes throughout the assemblage as a whole thus reveals a tightly woven web of interrelationship which ties together all 21 deposits. In repeated instances, pottery is seen to have progressed to the same point in the development of the shape by the time the deposits were closed; this can only have happened if their contents were dumped into the wells and pits within a very short period of time.

EVIDENCE FOR DESTRUCTION

The foregoing discussion has emphasized two stratigraphic characteristics shared by many of the wells and pits: the great preponderance of dumped fill in every deposit and the unusually fragmentary condition of much of the pottery. The contents of the deposits also included artifacts of other kinds that, like some of the pottery, have no natural place in the shafts of wells. The material in question can best be described as architectural debris and consists primarily of broken roof tiles, mud bricks, field stones of the size used for the construction of rubble walls, and some recognizable pieces of stone architecture, plainly broken up and discarded. Each occurrence of such debris has been noted in the deposit summaries (pp. 429–472 below), and its presence in 14 deposits is another characteristic feature which relates our groups to each other. Broken roof tiles formed a sufficiently large proportion of the assemblage in 11 cases so that a significant sampling of them was kept. The numbers available for study today vary widely from two inventoried pieces in well F 19:5 and eight fragments in pit D 17:2 to five tins from the Rock-cut Shaft. Since these homely articles are usually heavy and coarse, have frequently survived in awkward shapes and sizes, and often refuse to fit conveniently into storage containers, they are regularly among the first material to be discarded by excavators. The existing numbers of tile fragments in the 21 deposits should, therefore, be read to mean only that a great many were found. The excavator of well H 12:15 recorded a mass of stones and broken roof tiles comprising a depth of 1.15 m. of the upper dumped fill, while in H 13:5 the excavator described roof tiles in large numbers found all in one layer toward the bottom of the wide trench into which that deposit had been dumped.

Sun-dried mud brick that is exposed to water disintegrates into thick, viscous mud. When this is dumped together with stones removed from the rubble-masonry socles on which mud-brick walls were normally built, a distinctive combination of stones and sticky mud results.

³⁸ P 24662 (R 12:4), cf. P 23194 = *Agora* XII, no. 109 (H 12:15); P 12543 (G 11:3); P 24122 (Q 12:3), all choes.

³⁹ The other three choes from H 12:15: P 23190 = *Agora* XII, no. 106; P 23341 = *Agora* XII, no. 107; P 23191 = *Agora* XII, no. 108.

⁴⁰ From Q 21:3: P 28780, cf. P 11042 = *Agora* XII, no. 890.

⁴¹ From Q 21:3: P 29362, cf. P 2597 = *Agora* XII, no. 899.

Rubble of this kind composed the whole lower layer of pit L 5:2; it filled the lower shaft of well Q 12:3 to a depth of 3.45 m.; and the excavator reported a packing of mud and stones 6.00 m. deep, virtually devoid of sherds, as the upper dumped fill of well G 11:3. In the lower dumped fill of well H 12:15, a layer 0.40 m. thick consisted entirely of large hunks of mud bricks which still partially retained their original squared form despite the plentiful water in the well. The deepest of the dumped fills, except for the Rock-cut Shaft, was that in well R 12:4. Here a solid packing of field stones filled the shaft for a depth of 11.00 m., of which the lowest 4.00 m. produced only a few scattered sherds.

From the pits of debris there came also broken pieces of more formal architecture. Pit G 3:1 produced three pieces of dressed marble blocks, one of which is quite possibly to be recognized as the top fillet of a marble metope; all three are heavily calcined by fire. In H 13:5 the excavator noted pieces of more than one unfluted poros column, together with a fragment of a stylobate block bearing the semicircular imprint of a column of small diameter at its joint edge. Also from this deposit came part of a fluted Doric column, a poros wall block, a much battered piece of a cornice block, and a molded fragment from the capital of a marble pedestal. The list of material found in pit L 5:2 (p. 460 below) shows 13 pieces of poros architecture, among which are fragments of two different Doric capitals, two dressed wall blocks, and several pieces, both large and small, of fluted Doric columns. The last items are of special importance because one of the Doric capitals and no fewer than six pieces of column shaft can be identified as belonging to the interior order of columns in the Stoa Basileios, which stood some fifty-five meters directly west of pit L 5:2. The broken pieces from that pit of debris are made from the same distinctive yellow poros stone as the lower stump of the southernmost interior column, which survives *in situ* in the stoa. Like the stoa column, the fragments from L 5:2 have only 16 shallow flutes, instead of the normal 20, and share the same slender diameter, 0.448 m. To the same category of broken and discarded material belongs the fine piece of an Archaic marble head found in pit Q 20:1. Preserved are the beard, mouth, and mustache of a male head, or possibly a herm, delicately executed and of sufficiently high quality to suggest that it might originally have stood on the Akropolis. What came to be buried in Q 20:1, however, can only be described as a shattered fragment.⁴²

That the odd bit of roof tile and a few small stones should turn up in a well shaft would be no cause for comment; indeed, their presence in a deposit would quite naturally be attributed to the merest accident. The vagaries of chance, however, will not satisfactorily explain the conditions encountered in the 21 deposits, where in repeated instances heavy dumped fills consisted of building stone, mud bricks, and layers of broken tiles. Moreover, it is still more difficult to suggest by what kind of accident standing stone columns and masonry walls are reduced to hunks of debris. Taken together, the collective evidence of the wells and pits implies that their contents derived not only from the breaking up of household goods, as inferred earlier from the fragmentary state of the pottery, but also from the destruction of the buildings themselves. Mud-brick and rubble walls, tiled roofs, and clay floors form the basic fabric of early domestic architecture; this should now be recognized as the most likely source for the heaps of debris which closed the deposits.

⁴² S 1997: see Thompson 1958, p. 154, pl. 43:a.

Close examination of the dumped fills in the 16 wells leads to the startling conclusion that many of them were filled up quite deliberately so as to terminate their usefulness as sources of water. Several of their excavators described with care how the shafts were filled to various depths with loose masses of soft dug bedrock. In itself, the appearance of this kind of fill is not particularly significant, for the unlined shafts of early wells are sometimes found to be clogged with soft bedrock that collapsed from the sides of the well and blocked the water source. This is, in fact, just what happened to two of the wells, B 18:6 and G 11:8; in the latter instance, the collapse of the shaft deposited some 3.00 m. of sterile bedrock above the accumulation from the period of use of the well (Fig. 8). On the other hand, it is not so easy to explain deep dumped fills of dug bedrock in well shafts which upon excavation are found to be perfectly intact. In H 12:15 a layer 2.45 m. deep separated the lower dumped fill from the upper dumped fill (Fig. 7), and the excavator recorded that this dump consisted of nothing but crushed bedrock, without a single sherd or stone. The filling removed from well B 19:10 again consisted entirely of dug bedrock from top to bottom, without any stratigraphic change in a depth of 8.60 m. (Fig. 5). In this case, the small deposit of battered sherds was found at the top of the shaft extending down to a depth of 1.50 m.; the well produced only a scattering of sherds between -1.50 m. and -4.20 m.; nothing at all came from the lower half of the shaft. Another uniform filling of dug bedrock formed the upper dump of well Q 21:3 extending to a depth of 7.25 m. (Fig. 9); here the pottery deposit came mostly from the lower half of the dumped fill, and only a little over ten percent of the sherds was found in the upper half. The excavator of R 12:1 reported a filling of dug bedrock in the upper part of the shaft for a depth of 7.00 m., and although the dug bedrock produced practically no sherds, it sealed the large deposit of dumped pottery that filled the lowest 3.80 m. at the bottom of the well (Fig. 10). In each of these four wells, the bedrock walls of the shaft survived in excellent condition, and the excavators were even able to count and record the neat rows of footholds cut in the rock walls by the original ancient well diggers. It is thus out of the question here that collapsing walls caused many meters of bedrock to subside into the shafts, and we can only explain the deep fills of dug bedrock as having been intentionally shoveled in from the surface by people who wished to fill up the wells.

Much the same conclusion is to be drawn from two other wells where dumps of a different material were used to the same effect. In well E 15:6, a mass of pure clay, 1.50 m. deep, separated the period-of-use fill from the dumped fill in the upper shaft (Fig. 7). The clay was of dark buff color and thick, sticky consistency, pure but not refined, and mixed with plentiful cinders. The excavator's impression was that the clay was a potter's raw material which had been thrown out unused. Below the principal mass of clay, from -7.50 m. to -8.50 m., layers of pure clay alternated with layers of ordinary mud which produced quantities of sherds, although no sherds came from the clay itself. Stratigraphy of this kind would have formed if the well had been filled by people who shoveled alternately from a pile of clay and from a dump of broken pottery; but there is no way that a filling of this sort could have resulted without human agency. The upper shaft of D 17:10 was filled with a similar dump of potter's clay, about 3.50 m. deep, and like the clay from E 15:6, it yielded only a handful of sherds and virtually no joining fragments (Fig. 6). The dumped clay rose high in the shaft to a point only 2.60 m. below the mouth of the well. Although nothing is known about the stratigraphy of the lower shaft because its clearing had to be abandoned at a depth of 6.10 m.

when the soft bedrock walls collapsed, nevertheless the well can scarcely have supplied water after the potter's clay was thrown in.

If the deep fills of bedrock and potter's clay are correctly interpreted as deliberate deposits, it becomes easier to understand layers of dug bedrock sealing the tops of three wells and one of the pits of debris. Dug bedrock to a depth of 1.40 m. filled the top of well D 17:10 (Fig. 6), and a similar fill formed a thick layer over the dump of rubble and architectural debris in pit L 5:2. In well G 11:8, the upper dumped fill consisted of dug bedrock with abundant signs of burning; as was true of some of the other bedrock fills, the highest 2.00 m. of the well produced very few sherds. Most of the pottery from the upper dumped fill was concentrated in a layer of mud, from -2.00 m. to -3.35 m., and this separated the dug bedrock at the top of the shaft from the deep, sterile mass which had fallen from the walls and put the well out of use (Fig. 8). The evidence of G 11:8 and of its neighbor and successor G 11:3 is particularly interesting.⁴³ As noted earlier (p. 384 above), the two wells were located just over two meters apart in the western service court of Building F (Fig. 2). Both wells had deep accumulations from their periods of use, but the pottery from the lowest fill of G 11:8 was appreciably the earlier. After the collapse of its walls filled much of G 11:8, the shaft of G 11:3 was sunk a short distance away, and no doubt the experience with its predecessor suggested the laborious precaution of lining the new shaft from top to bottom with neat polygonal masonry. In due course, G 11:3 was closed by filling the upper 6.00 m. of its shaft with rubble and mud, which, as suggested above, is likely to have been debris from the destruction of a nearby building. The dug bedrock forming the upper dumped fill of G 11:8 was not confined to the top of the well shaft. The same fill, broken chunks of bedrock interspersed with reddish clay from disintegrated mud brick and with clear traces of burning, was spread in a thick layer over the whole area of the courtyard. This layer sealed the mouths of both wells to a depth of 0.30 m. and lay as deep as 0.45 m. further to the west; more important, it covered the ruined foundations of the small structure, designated H by the excavator, one corner of which projected between the two courtyard wells.⁴⁴ The stratification of this area thus provides formal proof that when the two wells G 11:3 and G 11:8 were closed and sealed, the neighboring structure, one of the outbuildings of Building F, also lay in ruins.

The picture that has gradually emerged from the dumped fillings of the 21 wells and pits is one of extensive damage. We can still discern in the archaeological record signs of destruction which reached all quarters about the Agora. It touched private dwellings and their furnishings southwest of the market square and equally shops and houses east of the Panathenaic Way, as well as on the Kolonos to the west; it damaged public buildings along the west side; it left pits of debris to the north and northwest; and it closed courtyard wells on the slopes of the Areopagos to the south. Moreover, examination of the pottery deposits has shown that all this must have transpired within a very short period of time. Fully in keeping with these conclusions are certain aspects of several deposits, which combine to give an impression of hasty abandonment followed by subsequent dislocation.

⁴³ For earlier discussion of the two wells G 11:8 and G 11:3, see Thompson 1940, pp. 25, 28-33.

⁴⁴ The relation of well G 11:3 to the foundations of Building H is visible in the photograph in Thompson 1940, p. 26, fig. 20 (see also Fig. 2).

It has already been noted that three of the wells (E 14:5, F 19:5, and M 17:4) were, in fact, not wells at all but unfinished well shafts, begun but never completely dug in antiquity. There was no apparent reason for their abandonment, and in each case the rock walls appeared suitably firm and unlikely to cave in. In E 14:5, the well diggers stopped work at a depth of 5.50 m.; this was far too shallow for them to despair of the shaft producing water, for the water level in D 15:1, only 42 meters distant, was at a depth of 8.50 m. The digging of F 19:5 stopped at a depth of 3.05 m., and the abortive shaft was then filled with debris. Subsequently, however, another well shaft (F 19:4) was sunk just 10 meters away, probably in the same courtyard. Since water did not rise above a depth of 5.30 m. in that well, the diggers of F 19:5 had again not reached sufficient depth to tap the water source before abandoning their task. Much the same thing can be said for well M 17:4, which was sunk to a depth of only 2.50 m. before work stopped and the open pit was filled up with broken pottery. Deposit H 13:5 presents a similar impression of work abandoned and never resumed. The broken pottery, roof tiles, and architectural fragments of this deposit were dumped into a trench dug in bedrock beneath the street which passed the two extant boundary stones of the Agora and entered the public square at its southwest corner. This trench measures 1.90 m. in width and 1.30 m. in depth, and though not excavated for its full length, it was traced for a distance of at least 10 meters. The dimensions are close to those of the Great Drain of the Agora, and the excavated channel precisely aligns with the earliest section of that drain further north, where it traverses the west side of the square and debouches into the Eridanos River. The available evidence suggests that a major excavation project had been undertaken to extend the Great Drain southwards to the lowest slopes of the Areopagos. The work was interrupted before completion, and the excavated trench was then used as a place for dumping destruction debris. In the event, the extensions of the Great Drain followed different courses, southwestward through the valley of the industrial district and eastward across the southern part of the Agora.

The same odd sense of discontinuity comes from the position of certain wells with respect to the buildings around them. Because of the extremely ruinous condition of the private domestic architecture in districts adjacent to the Agora, it is possible to observe the relation of the wells to the houses in only five instances. In every one of these, however, the builders of the Classical period took no cognizance whatsoever of the location of Archaic wells in the designs of their houses. We should normally expect to find household wells in open courtyards or garden plots, but 5 of the 16 wells came to light beneath rooms or even walls of Classical houses, and their whereabouts were plainly unknown or of no concern to the builders. Thus well B 19:10 lay partially under a partition dividing two of the southern rooms of House C in the industrial district.⁴⁵ Well B 18:6 was found under the floor of the west room of the neighboring House D.⁴⁶ Well D 17:10 lay directly beneath the narrow central corridor of the Poros Building; the mouth of the well had been disturbed when a drain was set down into the clay floor of the corridor.⁴⁷ The builders of the Classical house

⁴⁵ See Young 1951, pp. 189, fig. 7; 208–209. The well lies partially under the east wall of Room 9.

⁴⁶ Young 1951, pp. 144–145; 189, fig. 7; 218. The well lies under the middle of Room 6. Only the upper fill at the mouth of the well is of relevance, since the shaft itself dated to the Geometric period, cf. *Agora VIII*, p. 125.

⁴⁷ Young 1951, pp. 136, fig. 1; 174.

beside a boundary stone of the Agora partly obstructed well H 12:15 with their interior walls,⁴⁸ while the owner of a Classical house on the Areopagos covered well Q 21:3 with the paved floor of his *andron*.⁴⁹ If a house should chance to be damaged or destroyed by some local accident or natural disaster, the owner might logically be expected to rebuild his dwelling as swiftly and economically as possible along much the same lines as it had been built previously. Yet in five specific cases, it appears that the Classical builders were free to build along totally different lines and made little or no use of preexisting walls, foundations, or building materials, as if they set their new structures upon a *tabula rasa* from which the Archaic predecessors had been quite literally swept away.

The evidence detailed above suggests that the 21 deposits came to be buried in connection with widespread destruction in and about the Agora. It needs to be emphasized also that discussion of this evidence has involved certain features of 20 deposits, many of which have been mentioned several times. Most striking of all, however, is the likelihood that no fewer than 10 of the 16 wells were intentionally put out of use and filled up with massive dumps of bedrock, clay, or architectural debris; the locations of at least half of these were forgotten or ignored when the householders of the Classical period came to rebuild their dwellings. It takes no little time or labor to sink a circular shaft some ten meters into bedrock; moreover, the resulting supply of water is essential to the conduct of life. Only pressed by the direst circumstances, one supposes, can Athenian householders have willingly espoused such wanton waste. The sealed and abandoned wells ought surely to signal a general horizon of destruction which considerably disrupted the city's life.

THE MARATHON TUMULUS

This study began as an attempt to reexamine the contents of the Rectangular Rock-cut Shaft (G 6:3) and to place them in the context of contemporary deposits, the collective evidence of which must be taken into account if one would establish their proper place in the chronology of Athenian pottery. The foregoing discussion has sought to demonstrate a close interrelationship among 21 groups of pottery from the Agora and to define their relative position in the ceramic development. The moment has now come to consider in absolute terms the period of time within which the pottery was manufactured and the actual date at which it came to be dumped into wells and pits about the Agora. The accurate dating of archaeological artifacts is possible only when the occasion for their burial can be fixed with respect to dated events in the historical record. Fortunately, for the student of late Archaic Athenian pottery, just such a fixed point is established by the deposit of pottery buried beneath the great conical mound that rises above the plain of Marathon, marking to this day the tomb of the Athenian dead in the famous battle of 490 B.C.

The Marathon tumulus was partially excavated in 1890 and 1891 by archaeologists from the Greek General Ephorate of Antiquities. Wide trenches, cut deep toward the center of the mound, went to a depth of about 3 meters below the modern surface of the plain, where they exposed an artificial layer of sea sand.⁵⁰ An area some 26 meters long and 6 meters wide was eventually cleared, and the same layer of sand extended under the undug part

⁴⁸ Thompson 1954, pp. 51–54.

⁴⁹ For the *andron*, see Shear 1973, pp. 152–153; the well appears on the plan, p. 149, fig. 5, under Room 5.

⁵⁰ Mitsopoulos 1890, pp. 65–71; Staïs 1890, pp. 123–132, pl. Δ; Staïs 1893, pp. 46–63.

of the mound in all directions. Spread upon this surface was a layer, varying in thickness from 0.02 to 0.10 m., composed of ashes, charcoal, and human bones charred by fire; scattered in broken pieces among the bones was the group of black-figured lekythoi listed below (pp. 408–409).⁵¹ All remains of the funeral pyre and offerings were subsequently sealed beneath thick red clay as the tumulus was raised over the burial. Near the center of the mound, the excavators came upon a brick-lined trench, 10 meters long and 1 meter wide, running diagonally beneath the mound from north to south. This trench contained the charred bones of fowl and of sacrificial animals, as well as eggshells and ashes, all possibly the remains of a funeral meal.⁵² The smashed fragments of a few more black-figured pots were mixed with the burnt offerings in the trench, and just outside lay the early black-figured neck-amphora by Sophilos.⁵³ Among the scattered bones and lekythoi there came to light also the Protoattic egg-shaped krater which contained the burnt bones of a separate cremation. The excavators conjectured that this might be the remains of one of the two Athenian generals,⁵⁴ accorded the honor of separate cremation because of his rank, in which case we should have to suppose that his bones were laid to rest in an ancestral heirloom. While there is nothing inherently inconceivable in this view, the early pots might also represent earlier burials on the same site.⁵⁵ For the purposes of the present study, that question is irrelevant. In the case of the burnt and broken lekythoi, however, their fragments spread among the ashes of a mass cremation, then sealed beneath a mound of earth over 12 meters high, it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that they were buried in 490 B.C.

For those who would revise the chronology of Athenian pottery so as to lower the dates by two decades and more, the evidence of the Marathon tumulus poses a difficult dilemma. If, on the one hand, the excavated mound does not cover the Athenian dead, then there was a second mass burial at the same site, not far removed in time. This second tomb, known to Thucydides, seen by Pausanias, and believed to be haunted at night by the dead themselves, was the famous polyandrion where Athenian ephebes offered crowns and sacrifices, and whose denizens the people of Marathon worshipped as heroes.⁵⁶ This tomb, alas, has thus far escaped notice in modern times. What we have instead is another mass cremation of Athenian corpses buried in the fashion of Homeric heroes, but when and in what circumstances they came to be there cannot be explained without resort to free invention. If, on the other hand, the tumulus does indeed cover the Marathon warriors but the pottery is 25 years later than the battle, then the revisionist is constrained to argue that the mortal remains of Athens most heroic dead lay about in a field for 25 years before it seemed good to someone to scramble some appropriate lekythoi among their ashes and to heap up a proper mound. Such an improbable sequence of events can result only from manipulation of the evidence. A third and easier approach to the pottery from the Marathon tumulus is to ignore it altogether; Francis and Vickers make no mention of the pottery from the burial.

⁵¹ See Mitsopoulos 1890, p. 67; Staïs 1890, p. 130, pl. Δ; Staïs 1893, pp. 50–51; *ABL*, p. 92.

⁵² Staïs 1893, p. 49, sketch plan at Γ; pp. 53–54.

⁵³ Staïs 1893, p. 49, sketch plan at Δ; p. 55; *ABV*, p. 38, no. 2.

⁵⁴ Staïs 1890, p. 131.

⁵⁵ Cf. *ABL*, p. 92. Koumanoudes (1978) attempted to dissociate the existing tumulus from the battle of 490 B.C., but his arguments are unconvincing.

⁵⁶ Thucydides 2.34.5; Pausanias 1.29.4, 32.3–4; *IG II²* 1006, line 69; cf. Pélékidis 1962, p. 253; *ABL*, p. 91.

The assemblage of pottery recovered from the cremation is best taken at face value. In the case of an ordinary tomb in any excavated cemetery, the objects contained in a single burial are understood to be funerary offerings laid down with the dead at the time of interment, unless there is compelling evidence for some later disturbance. There being no such evidence at the Marathon mound, we should regard the pottery as the original offerings of surviving relatives, buried with the remains of the funeral pyre, no doubt within a few days of the battle, in the early autumn of 490 B.C.⁵⁷ The tumulus is no ordinary tomb, however: the date of the battle provides a *terminus ante quem* for the manufacture of the pottery and a fixed date for its deposit. It is just here that the assemblage from Marathon, and the lekythoi in particular, take on special relevance for this study of the Athenian deposits. The 37 published pieces from the Marathon tumulus are listed here together with their attributions and bibliographical references.⁵⁸

PROTOATTIC

Egg-shaped krater

Athens, N.M. 1038 = *CVA*, pl. 11 [19]:7

BLACK FIGURE

Amphora (neck)

N.M. 1036 = *CVA*, pl. 13 [21]:1, 2 Sophilos *ABV*, p. 38, no. 2

Hydria (kalpis)

N.M. 1037 = *CVA*, pl. 14 [22]:1, 2 Nikoxenos Painter *ABV*, p. 393, no. 18

Lekythos

N.M. 1011 = *CVA*, pl. 11 [19]:9 Marathon Painter *ABL*, p. 221, no. 1; *AthMitt* 18, 1893, p. 52, no. 5
(Old Number 1892)

N.M. 1012 = *CVA*, pl. 11 [19]:3 Marathon Painter *ABL*, p. 221, no. 10

N.M. 1013 = *CVA*, pl. 11 [19]:10 Marathon Painter *ABL*, p. 221, no. 8

N.M. 1014 = *CVA*, pl. 11 [19]:8 Marathon Painter *ABL*, p. 221, no. 9

N.M. 1015 = *CVA*, pl. 11 [19]:6 Marathon Painter *ABL*, p. 222, no. 11

N.M. 1016 = *CVA*, pl. 10 [18]:16 Marathon Painter *ABL*, p. 222, no. 14

N.M. 1017 = *CVA*, pl. 11 [19]:12 Class of Athens 581, ii *ABV*, p. 498, no. 9

N.M. 1018 = *CVA*, pl. 10 [18]:14 Manner of Haimon Painter *ABV*, p. 544, no. 148
Haemonian, Class of Athens 581, ii *Paralipomena*, p. 233

N.M. 1019 = *CVA*, pl. 10 [18]:1

N.M. 1020 = *CVA*, pl. 11 [19]:2

N.M. 1021 = *CVA*, pl. 11 [19]:4

N.M. 1022 = *CVA*, pl. 10 [18]:9 Manner of Haimon Painter *ABV*, p. 542, no. 100

Haemonian, Class of Athens 581, ii *Paralipomena*, p. 233

N.M. 1023 = *CVA*, pl. 10 [18]:6

⁵⁷ The victory at Marathon was celebrated on Boedromion 6, Plutarch, *Mor.* 349E, 861F; *Camill.* 19.5; see Mikalson 1975, p. 50. The date was sacred to Artemis Agrotera, and the vow to sacrifice she-goats to her for the Persian dead (Xenophon, *Anab.* 3.2.12) may have been made then, because the decision to engage the Persians at Marathon happened to coincide with her festival. See Parke 1977, pp. 54–55. The battle itself was fought ten days later, just after the full moon (Herodotos 6.106, 120), and so on Boedromion 16 (= October 11); see Dinsmoor 1934, pp. 444–445. The year is given as the archonship of Phainippos = 490/89 in the *Marmor Parium*, *FGrHist*, 239, ep. 48; Aristotle, *Ath. Pol.* 22.3; Plutarch, *Aristeid.* 5.7.

⁵⁸ All *CVA* references in the following list are *CVA*, Athens 1 [Greece 1].

N.M. 1024 = <i>CVA</i> , pl. 10 [18]:5	Haemonian, Class of Athens 581, ii	<i>ABV</i> , p. 498, no. 2; <i>Paralipomena</i> , p. 233; <i>AthMitt</i> 18, 1893, p. 51, no. 2
N.M. 1025 = <i>CVA</i> , pl. 10 [18]:10	Haemonian, Class of Athens 581, ii	<i>Paralipomena</i> , p. 233
N.M. 1026 = <i>CVA</i> , pl. 10 [18]:3 (palmette-lekythos)	Class of Athens 581, ii Style β	<i>Paralipomena</i> , p. 243; cf. <i>ABL</i> , pp. 185–186
N.M. 1027 = <i>CVA</i> , pl. 10 [18]:2 (palmette-lekythos)	Class of Athens 581, ii Style β	<i>Paralipomena</i> , p. 243
N.M. 1028 = <i>CVA</i> , pl. 10 [18]:13 (palmette-lekythos)	Class of Athens 581, ii Style β	<i>Paralipomena</i> , p. 243; cf. <i>ABL</i> , pp. 185–186
N.M. 1029 = <i>CVA</i> , pl. 11 [19]:5	Marathon Painter	<i>ABL</i> , p. 222, no. 12
N.M. 1030 = <i>CVA</i> , pl. 11 [19]:1		
N.M. 1031 = <i>CVA</i> , pl. 11 [19]:11		
N.M. 1032 = <i>CVA</i> , pl. 11 [19]:13	Manner of Haimon Painter Haemonian, Class of Athens 581, ii	<i>ABV</i> , p. 542, no. 101 <i>Paralipomena</i> , p. 233 cf. <i>ABL</i> , p. 166
N.M. 1033 = <i>CVA</i> , pl. 10 [18]:12 (chimney-lekythos)		
N.M. 1034 = <i>CVA</i> , pl. 10 [18]:11	Haemonian, Class of Athens 581, ii	<i>Paralipomena</i> , p. 233
N.M. 1035 = <i>CVA</i> , pl. 10 [18]:4 (palmette-lekythos)	Class of Athens 581, ii Style β	<i>Paralipomena</i> , p. 242
N.M. Old Number 1582	Manner of Haimon Painter	<i>ABV</i> , p. 547, no. 229; cf. <i>ABL</i> , p. 140; <i>AthMitt</i> 18, 1893, p. 51, no. 1
<i>AthMitt</i> 18, 1893, p. 51, no. 3		
<i>AthMitt</i> 18, 1893, p. 52, no. 4	Manner of Haimon Painter	<i>ABV</i> , p. 542, no. 99
Lidless Lekanis		
N.M. 1043 = <i>CVA</i> , pl. 12 [20]:1, 2		
Tripod Pyxis		
N.M. 1040 = <i>CVA</i> , pl. 10 [18]:7, 8		
RED FIGURE		
Cup, Type C, plain rim		
N.M. 1044 = <i>CVA</i> , pl. 13 [21]:5		
BLACK GLAZE		
Cup-skyphos		
N.M. 1041 = <i>CVA</i> , pl. 13 [21]:3	cf. <i>Agora</i> XII, no. 568 = P 24583 (Q 12:3)	
Covered bowl		
N.M. 1042 = <i>CVA</i> , pl. 13 [21]:4	cf. for rim and flange, <i>Agora</i> XII, no. 1268 = P 24112 (Q 12:3); cf. for foot and profile, <i>Agora</i> XII, no. 1267 = P 23344 (H 12:15)	
Plemochoe		
N.M. 1039 = <i>CVA</i> , pl. 10[18]:15		

Unlike the earlier pieces which may have come from the families of the deceased, the 28 black-figured lekythoi were undoubtedly purchased together specifically for the funeral. They were painted by several different hands evidently associated with a single workshop. The author of 7 of these lekythoi was named the Marathon Painter, after the tumulus, by

C. H. E. Haspels, who first distinguished his hand and was able to attribute a number of other lekythoi to him.⁵⁹ She also recognized a close stylistic affinity between the Marathon Painter and the hand that she called the Haimon Painter, and she pointed out the resemblances also to a large class of lekythoi manufactured by one workshop, the best examples of which were decorated by the Painter of Athens 581.⁶⁰ Most of these lekythoi, including those by the Marathon Painter, were later subsumed under the broader category of the Class of Athens 581 by J. D. Beazley, who distinguished a variety of subgroups, one of which was painted by the associates of the Haimon Painter in his manner.⁶¹ No fewer than 8 lekythoi from the Marathon tumulus fall into this category, while 5 others, including 4 palmette-lekythoi, belong to the Class of Athens 581, ii. Almost half of the 499 black-figured lekythoi found in the Agora falls likewise in the Class of Athens 581, and specimens of this type of lekythos are represented in 15 of the 21 pottery deposits from our wells and pits (Table 1, 2). Moreover, the large collection of 210 examples from well Q 12:3 finds its closest parallels in the pots from Marathon. Both groups exhibit exactly the same stage of development; they were surely manufactured together during the first decade of the 5th century; and they were on sale in Athenian potters' shops in 490 B.C. Among the 21 pottery deposits from the Agora, the second largest group is the Haemonian lekythoi and skyphoi, of which 77 examples were found in 11 deposits; the 8 Haemonian lekythoi form the largest single group in the assemblage from Marathon. The 25 palmette-lekythoi from 9 of the 21 deposits, mostly in the Class of Athens 581, ii, also bear close resemblance to the 4 specimens from Marathon.

The lekythoi from Marathon thus provide a *terminus ante quem* of 490 B.C. for the manufacture of a great many similar vessels in the 21 Agora deposits. This chronological benchmark is of crucial importance for understanding the development of pottery in the early 5th century. Moreover, close comparison of the assemblage from Marathon with the groups from the Athenian Agora quickly leads to another interesting chronological conclusion: the lekythoi in Athens that find such close parallels in the Marathon cremation are by no means the latest pieces in the 21 Agora deposits. The pottery made and decorated in the Haimon workshop illustrates well the more advanced stage of development observable in the latest pieces among the Agora groups. Many lekythoi by the Haimon workshop from the Rectangular Rock-cut Shaft (G 6:3) and all those from well Q 12:3 have the stout profile of the pots from Marathon.⁶² The shoulder is distinctly wider than the foot and slopes perceptibly upwards to the base of the neck, while the lower body tapers in gently to join the foot (Pl. 81:a, c). By contrast, the later Haemonian lekythoi from the Agora are tall, slender vessels, the shoulder rarely much wider than the foot and noticeably flatter than its predecessors. The upper wall is nearly cylindrical and may sometimes be slightly concave beneath the sharp angle of the shoulder; the lower wall is sometimes rounded in abruptly above the foot, which

⁵⁹ *ABL*, pp. 89–94, 221–223.

⁶⁰ For the Haimon Painter and his resemblance to the Marathon Painter, see *ABL*, pp. 93, 130–141, 241–247; for lekythoi near the Painter of Athens 581 and their relation to the Marathon Painter, see *ABL*, pp. 93, 224–225.

⁶¹ For the Class of Athens 581, see *ABV*, pp. 487–506; *Paralipomena*, pp. 222–246. For lekythoi in the manner of the Haimon Painter, see *ABV*, pp. 539–555; *Paralipomena*, pp. 228–229, 232–233, 269–283.

⁶² Compare P 2715+2722 = Vanderpool 1946, no. 148 = *Agora* XXIII, no. 968 (G 6:3) and P 24059 = *Agora* XXIII, no. 969 (Q 12:3) with Athens, N.M. 1024, 1025 = *CVA*, Athens 1 [Greece 1], pl. 10 [18]:5 and 10 from Marathon.

is normally in two degrees (Pl. 81:b). The development of the shape is best seen in two lekythoi in the manner of the Haimon Painter from the Rock-cut Shaft (P 2715+2722 and P 2695),⁶³ of which the former belongs in the first decade of the century and the latter in the second. One of the two palmette-lekythoi from well G 11:3 is close to the examples from Marathon, while the second shows the thin, straight-walled profile of the later version of the shape (Pl. 82:j).⁶⁴ The lekythos in the manner of the Haimon Painter from the same well (P 12765) also has the slender profile of the 480's.⁶⁵ Pairs of Haemonian lekythoi of the same shape were found in D 17:2 and E 15:6, and a single example of the type appeared in D 15:1 (Pl. 81:b).⁶⁶

The style of the painting also shows the increasing effects of mass production on the quality of the decoration. If the later pots in the manner of the Haimon Painter from the Agora are compared with the Haemonian lekythoi from Marathon, the chronological development becomes clear. The drawing on the former is more sketchily executed; both human and animal anatomy are more cursorily rendered; the incisions are few and hasty. Female flesh is more often left black, and facial features are sometimes all but omitted. A heavy, black mass passes for drapery, often articulated with only two or three incised strokes to suggest folds. The painting of the Haimon workshop after the Marathon burial is best represented by the series of skyphoi from the Agora deposits. Three such skyphoi were found in wells Q 12:3 and H 12:15, while single examples occur in the assemblages from D 15:1, F 19:5, and R 12:1.⁶⁷

Among the 12 skyphoi in the manner of the Haimon Painter from the Rectangular Rock-cut Shaft (G 6:3), a few pieces, such as P 2699, show sufficient development to suggest the passage of some years; the same can be said for P 23333, found in well H 12:15.⁶⁸ The cumulative evidence of the black-figured pottery, especially the lekythoi and skyphoi made by the Haimon workshop, points inexorably to a date for the closing of the 21 Agora deposits in the tumultuous year 480/79, in connection with the titanic sequence of events which left Athens in total ruins at the hands of Mardonios' army.

THE CHRONOLOGY OF THE DEPOSITS

The general conclusion that the upper fill of the Rectangular Rock-cut Shaft (G 6:3) and the 20 contemporary groups of pottery were all deposited as a result of the Persian destruction of Athens agrees well with the archaeological evidence so far reviewed: The pottery assemblage taken as a whole is remarkably homogeneous. The vast bulk of the

⁶³ See note 62 above and P 2695 = Vanderpool 1946, no. 147 = *Agora* XXIII, no. 1198.

⁶⁴ Compare P 12780 = Thompson 1940, pp. 30–31, fig. 23:a with Athens, N.M. 1026–1028, 1035 = *CV4*, Athens 1 [Greece 1], pl. 10 [18]:2–4, 13. For the later development of the shape, cf. P 12766 = Thompson 1940, pp. 30–31, fig. 23:c.

⁶⁵ Thompson 1940, fig. 23:b.

⁶⁶ From D 17:2: P 18502 = *Agora* XXIII, no. 1225; P 18503 = *Agora* XXIII, no. 1226; p. 435 below. From E 15:6: P 6138 = *Agora* XXIII, no. 1192; P 6137 = *Agora* XXIII, no. 1211; p. 440 below. From D 15:1: P 10575 = *Agora* XXIII, no. 1197; p. 434 below.

⁶⁷ From Q 12:3: P 24578, P 24579, P 31016, see p. 464 below. From H 12:15: P 23147, P 23321 (Pl. 81:d), P 23333, see p. 454 below. From D 15:1: P 10674, p. 434 below; *Agora* XXIII, pl. 102. From F 19:5: P 14946, p. 442 below; *Agora* XXIII, pl. 103. From R 12:1 P 20742, p. 469 below.

⁶⁸ For P 2699, see Vanderpool 1946, pl. 48:93; and for P 23333, see *Agora* XXIII, pl. 103.

material was manufactured over a period of not more than a generation; and reference to the dated pottery from the burial at Marathon shows that the Athenian deposits were assembled in large part during the thirty years before 490 B.C. The date at which any assemblage of pottery was actually buried is naturally indicated by the latest pieces, which in almost all instances form a small fraction of the whole. The latest pieces in each of the 21 groups have been marked with an asterisk in the deposit summaries (pp. 429–472 below); they comprise altogether not more than 8.2 per cent of the total body of material (Tables 1–4). These, of course, are the critical pieces for determining when the wells and pits about the Agora were filled and sealed. We have just seen that the black-figured lekythoi and skyphoi from the Haimon workshop show a clear ceramic development beyond the pottery from Marathon; thus the latest black figure in the Agora deposits cannot have been made before the second decade of the 5th century. The same conclusion emerges from another body of evidence which consists of thirty-six ostraka scattered in small numbers through 8 deposits, of which fifteen were found in the Rectangular Rock-cut Shaft (G 6:3). Since we are specifically told that the law of ostracism was first applied in 487 B.C.,⁶⁹ it is obvious that the deposits containing ostraka must have been closed after that date.

At the time of their discovery in 1932, the ostraka from the Rock-cut Shaft were a source of great excitement to the excavators in the Athenian Agora, because eight bore the names of Hipparchos, Megakles, and Aristides, who are known to have been ostracized from Athens in 487, 486, and *ca.* 482 respectively.⁷⁰ Since this was the first important group of ostraka found in the excavations and included the first ostraka to bear the names of men whose dates of banishment were known, it was a natural assumption at the time that they were inscribed and cast in the years in which the men were known to have been ostracized. Now that many thousands have come to light, it is plain that this assumption is not by any means necessarily correct. The early excavators may be forgiven, however, if their dating showed the zeal of pioneers. It is equally incorrect to suppose with Francis and Vickers that “it is only the ‘closed deposits’ [*sic*] from the Agora which prevent the vast quantities of Themistokles ostraka from being connected with the period in the late 470s. . . .”⁷¹ Surely no one would now presume to offer a precise date for any given ostrakon of Themistokles, who was certainly a prime candidate for ostracism at any time from its inception to his own exile at the end of the 470’s.

Not all ostraka are of equal evidential value, however. It should be obvious that no Athenian voter would waste his potsherd on someone who had already been ostracized and was known to be living in exile; thus the known date of a man’s ostracism provides a *terminus ante quem* for votes against him. Hipparchos, son of Charmos, was first to be ostracized and is never heard of after the Persian Wars, thus his ostraka must date to the year 487 B.C. Even if Megakles, son of Hippokrates, was ostracized twice,⁷² votes can hardly have been cast against him between 486 and 480, when he was serving his period of exile. Xanthippos, son

⁶⁹ Aristotle (*Ath. Pol.* 22.3) says that the law was first put to use two years after the victory at Marathon, and so in 488/7.

⁷⁰ Hipparchos: *Agora XXV*, nos. 139, 140 = Vanderpool 1946, nos. 4, 10; Megakles: *Agora XXV*, nos. 633–635 = Vanderpool 1946, nos. 1–3; Aristides: *Agora XXV*, nos. 64–66 = Vanderpool 1946, nos. 12, 14, 15; pp. 448, 449 below. For the dates, Aristotle, *Ath. Pol.* 22.4 (Hipparchos); 22.5 (Megakles); 22.7 (Aristides).

⁷¹ Francis and Vickers 1988, p. 145

⁷² Lysias 14.39, but [Andokides] (4.34) says once; cf. Davies 1971, p. 376.

of Arriphron, is last known as general in 478, when he captured Sestos, and must be presumed dead shortly thereafter.⁷³ It is highly improbable that any ostraka were cast against him after his ostracism in 484. Aristides, son of Lysimachos, is known to have been ostracized *ca.* 482; votes may well have been cast against him in any previous year, but his ostraka are much less likely to date to the 470's, the years of his high repute as one of Athens' leading statesmen during the formative stages of the Delian Confederacy. Among the ostraka from the Rock-cut Shaft, the two of Hipparchos, the three of Megakles, and the three of Aristides outweigh the evidence of the single ostrakon of Themistokles. The group of ten ostraka from well E 15:6 includes one of Hipparchos, two of Xanthippos, and one of Aristides, against two of Themistokles;⁷⁴ well D 15:1 produced five ostraka of Xanthippos and one of Themistokles.⁷⁵ Deposits F 19:5 and G 3:1 each contained a single ostrakon of Megakles,⁷⁶ and the meager assemblage from pit Q 20:1 included a single ostrakon of Xanthippos.⁷⁷ Nothing prevents this entire group of 36 ostraka from being dated to the 480's, and nothing favors its being dated to the 470's. This is probably as much as can usefully be said about them in a discussion of chronology.

Three classes of evidence thus far examined all point to the Persian destruction of 480/79 as the most likely date for the closing of the 21 Agora deposits. Of the 16 wells, no fewer than 10 prove to have been put out of use by filling their shafts with masses of dug bedrock, destruction debris, and potter's clay. This in itself suggests a moment of comprehensive disruption in the life of the city. Nine deposits included in their assemblage of pottery black-figured lekythoi or skyphoi which had been painted in the Haimon workshop, and comparison with the Haemonian lekythoi buried at Marathon in 490 B.C. shows that the pots from the Agora were manufactured during the second decade of the century. Eight deposits produced ostraka which should have been inscribed, cast as ballots, discarded, and scattered between 487 and 480 B.C. Taken together, these three bodies of evidence pertain to 17 of the 21 wells and pits. The momentous events of 480/79 coincide well both with the physical characteristics of the stratigraphy and with the chronological indications offered by the pottery and ostraka. Moreover, as we shall see (pp. 416–417 below), the circumstances which caused the closing of the deposits also agree with well-known events in the immediate aftermath of the Persian invasion.

Close scrutiny of the latest pieces from each of the deposits reveals that they fall into two groups, of which the larger, consisting of 13 deposits, has no material more developed than the Haemonian lekythoi and skyphoi and no pottery necessarily later than the ostraka of the 480's. It is characteristic of the smaller group of 8 deposits⁷⁸ that each one includes two or three pieces of black-glazed pottery for which it is difficult to find exact parallels among the other deposits, in that the shapes appear to be in transition, as if they were harbingers of

⁷³ Herodotos 9.114–120, and cf. 7.33; Diodoros 11.37.5; Davies 1971, p. 456.

⁷⁴ Hipparchos: *Agora* XXV, no. 141; Xanthippos: *Agora* XXV, nos. 1058, 1059; Aristides: *Agora* XXV, no. 67; Themistokles: *Agora* XXV, nos. 974, 975; see pp. 440, 442 below.

⁷⁵ Xanthippos: *Agora* XXV, nos. 1060–1064; Themistokles: *Agora* XXV, no. 987; see p. 435 below.

⁷⁶ From F 19:5: P 15023 = *Agora* XXV, no. 638; from G 3:1: P 14490 = *Agora* XXV, no. 637; see pp. 443, 444 below. Both ostraka are published with incorrect proveniences in *Agora* XXV, p. 95.

⁷⁷ P 25979 = *Agora* XXV, no. 1068.

⁷⁸ B 18:6, G 3:1, G 11:3, G 11:8, H 13:5, L 5:2, M 17:4, Q 21:3.

a new generation of pottery manufacture. From the shallow upper dump of well B 18:6 came the most developed cup of Type C with concave lip.⁷⁹ Smaller and more delicate than its predecessors, the cup, with its upward-sloping foot, forms the transition to the Vicups of the 470's and 460's. In fact, fragments of the earliest Vicups are also to be found in the deposits. Single pieces in well D 15:1 and the Rock-cut Shaft suggest that the shape was invented just before 480, but there were also two fragments from well B 18:6 and four from H 13:5.⁸⁰ Stemless cups appear only rarely in the 21 deposits (Table 3 above), but it is interesting to observe one example from pit G 3:1 and 21 fragments from H 13:5 which find as their closest parallel the earliest in the series of small Rheneia cups.⁸¹ Similarly, the stemless cup from well Q 21:3 is closer to the first large stemless cup with inset lip than to any earlier versions of the shape.⁸² Several one-handlers show a similar stage of development both in the banded variety (G 11:8, H 13:5, and M 17:4) and also in black glaze (H 13:5, Q 21:3). Some with heavy, torus ring feet and horseshoe handles and others in the varying profiles of their rims also find their closest parallels in the 470's.⁸³ The mouths of two globular lekythoi from G 3:1 and H 13:5 show a clear advance in shape over the two examples from wells E 14:5 and Q 12:3.⁸⁴ The mouth has begun to flare at the top, the rim is rounded, and the upper handle attachment is fixed below the drip ring. The clearest indication of changing styles in pottery can be seen in the semiglazed household lekanai because of the large number of examples in 18 deposits. The rims of these vessels are particularly characteristic; those of the late Archaic period are tightly rolled and undercut, while those of the early Classical period are broad and outcurving. Four deposits (B 18:6, G 3:1, H 13:5, and L 5:2) have produced eighteen examples of a rim which is transitional between these two types, of which there is only another single published specimen from the Agora.⁸⁵ The same signal comes from the appearance in H 13:5 of two distinctive flat bottoms and central tubes of deep askoi, a shape of which there are no examples from the Agora in black glaze dating to the Archaic period.⁸⁶

The message from all this evidence is quite plain: 8 of the 21 deposits continued to gather broken pottery and other debris for some years after the principal group of wells was closed and sealed. It is of interest to note, however, that only two of these (G 11:3, Q 21:3) had been functioning sources of water immediately before the Persian Wars. Wells B 18:6 and G 11:8 had long since been put out of use by the collapse of their bedrock walls, and

⁷⁹ P 19388 = *Agora* XII, no. 413.

⁸⁰ See *Agora* XII, p. 93, note 32, and pp. 432, 457 below.

⁸¹ The fragmentary stemless cups from G 3:1 (p. 444 below) and H 13:5 (p. 457 below) compare most closely with P 15015 = *Agora* XII, no. 456.

⁸² Compare P 28779 (Q 21:3) with P 16004 = *Agora* XII, no. 469.

⁸³ For a banded fragment from H 13:5 (p. 457 below) and another from M 17:4 (p. 462 below), cf. *Agora* XII, no. 738; for the banded fragment from G 11:8 (p. 452 below), cf. *Agora* XII, no. 741; for the black one-handler from Q 21:3 (p. 468 below) and two fragments from H 13:5 (p. 457 below), cf. *Agora* XII, no. 748.

⁸⁴ For the fragments from G 3:1 (p. 445 below) and H 13:5 (p. 458 below), cf. *Agora* XII, no. 1103.

⁸⁵ For three rims from B 18:6 (p. 432 below), one rim each from G 3:1 (p. 445 below) and L 5:2 (p. 460 below), and thirteen rims from H 13:5 (p. 458 below), cf. *Agora* XII, no. 1788.

⁸⁶ For the fragmentary deep askoi from H 13:5 (p. 458 below), cf. *Agora* XII, no. 1166, the earliest published example from the Agora. The eighth deposit for which the closing date should be brought into the 470's is well G 11:3, on the basis of the black-figured skyphos P 12769 (= *Agora* XXIII, no. 1542), connected with the Lañcut Group.

well M 17:4 was an unfinished shaft abandoned at a depth of 2.50 m. At the time when their dumped fillings were deposited, they differed little from G 3:1 and L 5:2, which were both shallow, amorphous pits; moreover, H 13:5, the abortive channel to extend the Great Drain, was unlike the others only in that it had a larger exposed area on the surface. All six were simply convenient places to dispose of the unsightly debris from the destruction of neighboring buildings. It was no doubt only the greater capacity of the long trench H 13:5 which caused it to fill more slowly and thus to have more material among the latest pieces than any of the others (41 fragments of a total 1,542).

Everything we know about the destruction of Athens from literary sources agrees perfectly with the chronological indications of the pottery from the Agora deposits. Herodotos' account of the Persian occupation of Athens is detailed and specific with respect to the chronology of events. The battle of Salamis coincided with the great festival of the Eleusinian Mysteries in late Boedromion.⁸⁷ Immediately after the defeat of the Persian navy, Xerxes departed for Asia, and Mardonios, in command of the army, withdrew from Athens to winter in Thessaly (8.113). The Athenians thereupon returned to their homes and received Mardonios' messengers at Athens the following spring (8.136, 140 ff.). Later in the campaigning season of that year, Mardonios invaded Attica a second time, took Athens without opposition, and found the city deserted. Herodotos (9.3) notes particularly that ten months had elapsed between Xerxes' capture of Athens the previous summer and Mardonios' return early in the summer of 479 B.C.⁸⁸ When he learned that the Peloponnesian forces were on the march, Mardonios withdrew from Attica in order to meet the combined armies of the Greek states on the Boiotian plain, where the terrain was more favorable for the Persian cavalry. It was only then, at their withdrawal from Athens in mid-summer 479 B.C., that the Persians destroyed the city:

πρὶν ἢ τοὺς μετὰ Πausανίῳ ἐς τὸν Ἰσθμὸν ἐσβαλεῖν, ὑπεξεχώρεε ἐμπρήσας τε τὰς Ἀθήνας, καὶ εἴ κού τι ὄρθον ἦν τῶν τειχέων ἢ τῶν οἰκημάτων ἢ τῶν ἱρῶν, πάντα καταβαλὼν καὶ συγχώσας.

Before Pausanias' forces reached the Isthmos, he withdrew from the district, but he burned Athens first, and if anything at all was left standing of the walls, or the houses, or the temples, he hurled it down and reduced it to heaps of rubble. (Herodotos 9.13.2)

By the end of the campaigning season of 479 B.C., the Greek land forces had repulsed Mardonios' army at Plataia, and the Greek navies had pursued the retreating Persian ships across the Aegean to fight another victorious engagement beneath the cliffs of Mt. Mycale. Thereafter, the Athenian contingent continued northward to Sestos on the Hellespont,

⁸⁷ Herodotos (8.65) implies that the battle was fought a day or so after the great procession of the mystai to Eleusis, on Boedromion 19 (*JG* II² 1078, lines 18–21). Polyainos (3.11.2) dated it to Boedromion 20; Plutarch (*Camill.* 19.6) says "about the twenties" of Boedromion (cf. *Phoc.* 28; Schol. Aristophanes, *Frogs* 324; but Plutarch [*Themist.* 15] puts Dikaios' vision on the day of the battle). See Mikalson 1975, p. 59; Deubner 1932, p. 72, note 2. The known solar eclipse of October 2, 480 B.C. caused the Spartan Kleombrotas to retreat from the Isthmos, apparently shortly after the battle (Herodotos 9.10), and provides the *terminus ante quem*. The most likely date is Boedromion 24 or 25 = September 27 or 28. See Busolt 1895, pp. 702, note 2; 704, note; cf. Dinsmoor 1934, pp. 443–444. The year is the archonship of Kalliades = 480/79: Herodotos 8.51; *Marmor Parium*, *FGrHist* 239, ep. 51; Diodoros 11.1.

⁸⁸ With Herodotos' account, compare Diodoros 11.28.5–6.

where they besieged and captured the city and spent the winter of 479/8. Thucydides gives a succinct and vivid narrative of the situation at Athens immediately following the military campaigns of that year:

Ἀθηναίων δὲ τὸ κοινόν, ἐπειδὴ αὐτοῖς οἱ βάρβαροι ἐκ τῆς χώρας ἀπῆλθον, διεκομίζοντο εὐθὺς ὅθεν ὑπεξέθεντο παῖδας καὶ γυναῖκας καὶ τὴν περιούσαν κατασκευήν, καὶ τὴν πόλιν ἀνοικοδομεῖν παρεσκευάζοντο καὶ τὰ τεῖχη· τοῦ τε γὰρ περιβόλου βραχέα εἰστήκει καὶ οἰκίαι αἱ μὲν πολλαὶ ἐπεπτώκεσαν, ὀλίγαι δὲ περιῆσαν, ἐν αἷς αὐτοὶ ἐσκήνωσαν οἱ δυνατοὶ τῶν Περσῶν.

Meanwhile the Athenian people, after the barbarians had departed from their country, at once began to carry over their children and women, and such property as survived, from the places where they had deposited them, and they prepared to rebuild the city and the walls. For only short stretches of the circuit wall had been left standing, and most of the houses were in ruins; though a few survived, in which the Persian nobles themselves were quartered. (Thucydides 1.89.3)

From the descriptions of Herodotos and Thucydides, it is clear that the Athenians returned home to a scene of utter devastation. Hardly a building in the city appears to have survived the destruction; moreover the Persians had intentionally demolished the city's circuit of fortifications, which left Athens indefensible and vulnerable to enemy attack. Both the Spartans and Themistokles at once recognized the critical importance of the Athenian fortifications. There follows in Thucydides' account (1.90–92) the series of diplomatic maneuvers whereby the Spartans sought to dupe the Athenians into leaving their city unfortified and Themistokles sought time to rebuild the walls of Athens. While Themistokles pursued his embassy of deception at Sparta, the Athenians at home were to devote all their efforts to reconstructing the fortifications, until the wall was of defensible height.

τειχίζειν δὲ πάντας πανδημεὶ τοὺς ἐν τῇ πόλει καὶ αὐτοὺς καὶ γυναῖκας καὶ παῖδας, φειδομένους μήτε ἰδίου μήτε δημοσίου οἰκοδομήματος ὅθεν τις ὠφελία ἔσται ἐς τὸ ἔργον, ἀλλὰ καθαιροῦντας πάντα. . . καὶ δῆλη ἡ οἰκοδομία ἔτι καὶ νῦν ἐστὶν ὅτι κατὰ σπουδὴν ἐγένετο· οἱ γὰρ θεμέλιοι παντοίων λίθων ὑπόκεινται καὶ οὐ ξυνειργασμένων ἔστιν ἤ, ἀλλ' ὥς ἑκαστόν ποτε προσέφερον, πολλὰ τε στήλαι ἀπὸ σημάτων καὶ λίθοι εἰργασμένοι ἐγκατελέγησαν.

The whole population of the city was to work on the walls, the Athenians themselves, their wives, and their children, sparing no building either private or public which might be of any use for the work but dismantling everything. . . Even to this day the construction shows plainly that it was built in haste; for the foundations are laid of all kinds of stones, and in some places not even fitted together, but just as they handed each one to the builders; and many gravestones and worked blocks were put in with the rest. (Thucydides 1.90.3; 93.2)

Thucydides is quite explicit that what the Persians had reduced to piles of debris the Athenians themselves now ransacked for building stone in their haste to reconstruct the city's defenses. Although the historian states specifically that the wall was built in a short time (1.93.1), nevertheless Themistokles' delaying tactics at Sparta were protracted enough to become awkward (1.90.5). No matter how swiftly the wall arose, the period of diplomacy and

construction must have consumed several months of 478 B.C.⁸⁹ In Thucydides' narrative, these events are described prior to Aristides' adroit statesmanship, which enabled the Athenians to wrest the leadership of the Greek states away from the Spartans and which led directly to the first assessment of contributions for the continuation of the war (1.95–96). This last event is dated to the archonship of Timosthenes (478/7), in the third year after the battle of Salamis, presumably in the spring of 477 B.C.⁹⁰ Thus nearly two years elapsed before the Athenians were free to undertake a systematic rebuilding of private houses and public buildings: the security of the city depended on erecting the walls first. Scavaging the ruins in haste for building stone, disposing of the useless debris, sweeping the wreckage of household belongings into any available hole in the ground, this is the process which created the dumped fills of smashed pottery and broken-up building materials in so many Agora deposits. Carried out over a period of several years, it also accounts for the scattering of pieces datable to the 470's, when the greater part of the pottery by far was made and used before the invasion and was undoubtedly broken up in the summer of 479 B.C.

One aspect of the stratigraphy calls for further comment: the intentional filling of functioning wells, evidently for the purpose of terminating their use as sources of water. It is worth noting that Mardonios' troops at Plataia blocked up the spring which provided water for all the Greek armed forces (Herodotos 9.49). This was plainly a deliberate tactic of warfare; attacking or besieging armies not infrequently resorted to such an attempt to destroy the enemy's water supply.⁹¹ In this passage, Herodotos employs the verb συγχώννυμι to mean that they heaped up earth so as to choke off the Greeks' flow of spring water. The verb occurs several times in Herodotos and in other authors specifically in the sense of spoiling the water supply, wells, or springs; it is used also to describe the filling up of deep pits, trenches, or the burying of corpses.⁹² The same verb appears in Herodotos' description of the destruction of Athens (9.13),⁹³ apparently in the more general sense of heaping up the burnt rubble of ruined buildings, but the Greek ear may possibly have heard also an allusion to the more specific usage of the verb to describe the closing of wells. The ten Athenian wells filled with dug bedrock, building debris, and potter's clay were purposefully closed, but by whose hands it is, of course, impossible to say. The rampaging demolition squads of Mardonios' army may well have done some of the work; or, since the Persians were known to have attacked the Greek water supply at Plataia later that summer, the returning Athenians may have feared a similar Persian tactic in the destruction of Athens. The sequel shows, however, that many an Athenian householder found it prudent to abandon his well to the rubbish of his ruined home.

⁸⁹ For the same events, cf. Plutarch, *Themist.* 19.1–2. Diodoros (11.40) puts his account of Themistokles' embassy and the rebuilding of the walls of Athens under the archonship of Timosthenes (478/7).

⁹⁰ Aristotle, *Ath. Pol.* 23.4–5; cf. Plutarch, *Aristeid.* 23–24.

⁹¹ See e.g. Xenophon, *Hell.* 3.1.18.

⁹² With Herodotos 9.49, cf. 4.120, 140 and Xenophon, *loc. cit.*, used of spoiling the water supply. For the same verb, referring to filling pits and trenches and to burying corpses, see Herodotos 1.68, 7.225; Plutarch, *Alex.* 77.6; Diodoros 19.107. For the meaning to heap up a road block, see Herodotos 8.71.

⁹³ Cf. also 8.144.

THE DATES OF THE CIVIC BUILDINGS

The foregoing analysis of the ceramic assemblage which resulted from the Persian destruction of Athens now enables us to reconsider the chronology of the public buildings along the west side of the Agora. The dates at which the principal civic buildings were built have obvious bearing upon the architectural development of the market square; moreover, the dating of these buildings, like that of the pottery, has recently been questioned by the chronological revisionists.⁹⁴ The dating of architectural monuments before the Classical period is notoriously fraught with difficulty. There is virtually no Archaic building of which the dating has not been subject to scholarly disagreement (if not to polemical controversy); this is precisely because of the lack of fixed points in the early history of Greek architecture. At Athens, the problem is compounded by the general horizon of destruction in 480/79. If a building was constructed before that date, the archaeological record ought to preserve some evidence of its destruction at the hands of the Persians, unless the literary accounts are greatly exaggerated. If an Archaic building is known to have existed in the Classical period, there should be some indication that it was subsequently rebuilt or replaced by a successor.

In the case of buildings which have been stripped down to their foundations and to which only occasionally can fragments of architectural superstructure be assigned, there is essentially only one source of information for the dates of their construction, use, alteration, and abandonment. These dates must be inferred from fragmentary pottery, buried by chance in layers of stratigraphy that have some specific physical relationship to the architectural remains; the latest pieces of pottery provide a *terminus post quem* for the building activity. The choice of stone, the style of construction, the tooling of the stonework, the use or lack of clamps and dowels, the reuse of older material, even the design of architectural members, all these criteria offer only the broadest approximation of chronology, and by no amount of special pleading do they acquire greater evidential value than the pottery. On this principle, the excavators assigned initial dates to all the architectural remains on the west side of the Agora.⁹⁵ The dates of the buildings were all derived from the chronology of the associated pottery; it is a failure of method to alter those dates without a detailed reexamination of the pottery that provided the original chronology.

The public buildings here in question are three in number: the Stoa Basileios at the northwest entrance to the Agora, the Old Bouleuterion, and the complex of Building F under the Tholos.⁹⁶ The last two, lying adjacent to each other at the southwest corner of the square (Fig. 2), are closely interrelated by the stratigraphy. The builders of the Old Bouleuterion set down heavy foundations of Akropolis limestone through the preexisting Archaic ground level, which had served Building F on the north and east (Figs. 3, 4, Sections A–D). They

⁹⁴ In addition to Francis and Vickers 1988, pp. 151–164, see Thompson 1978; Thompson 1981, pp. 345–346; Thompson 1982, pp. 136–137; Thompson 1988. For the same methods applied to other buildings, see Gill 1988.

⁹⁵ Thompson 1937, pp. 47–53 (Stoa of Zeus), 83–84, 88–89 (Temple of Apollo Patroos), 122–124, 126–127, 153–156, 165–166, 194–195 (Metroon, Bouleuterion); Thompson 1940, pp. 28–33 (Archaic buildings), 126–137 (Tholos).

⁹⁶ For previous discussion of these buildings, see Shear 1971, pp. 243–255; Shear 1975, pp. 365–370 (Stoa Basileios); Thompson 1937, pp. 127–135 (Old Bouleuterion); Thompson 1940, pp. 15–39 (Complex of Building F).

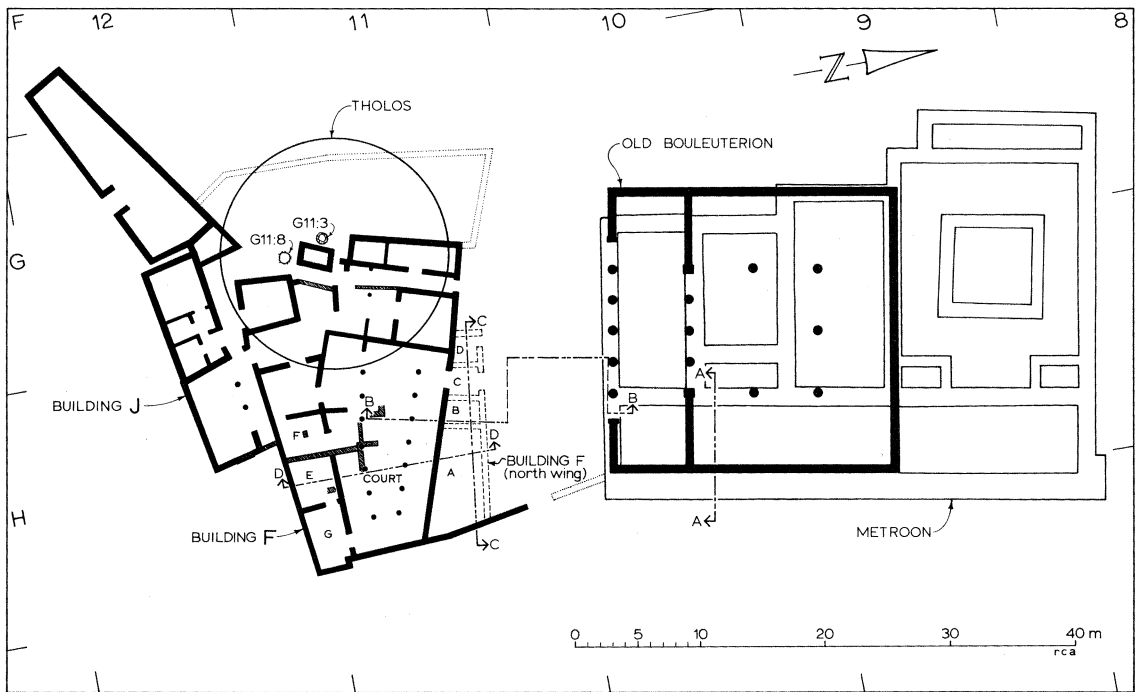
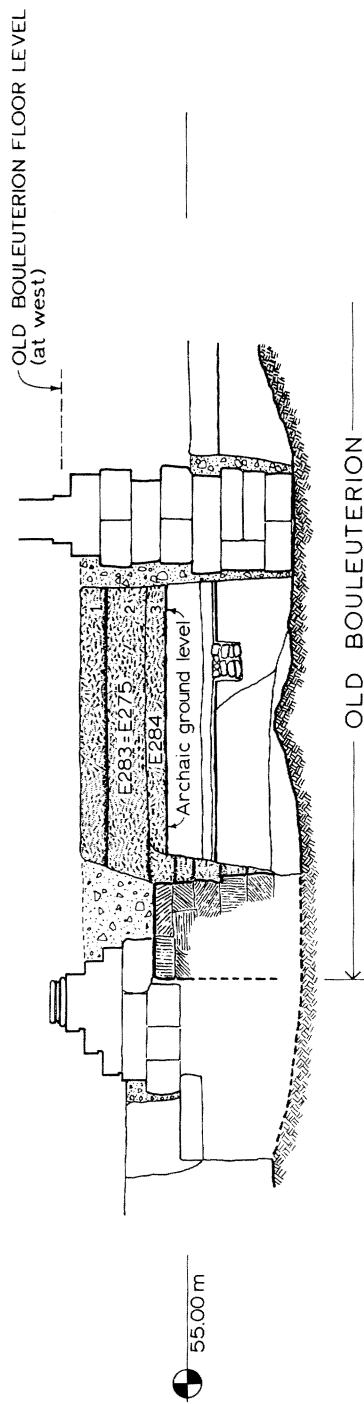


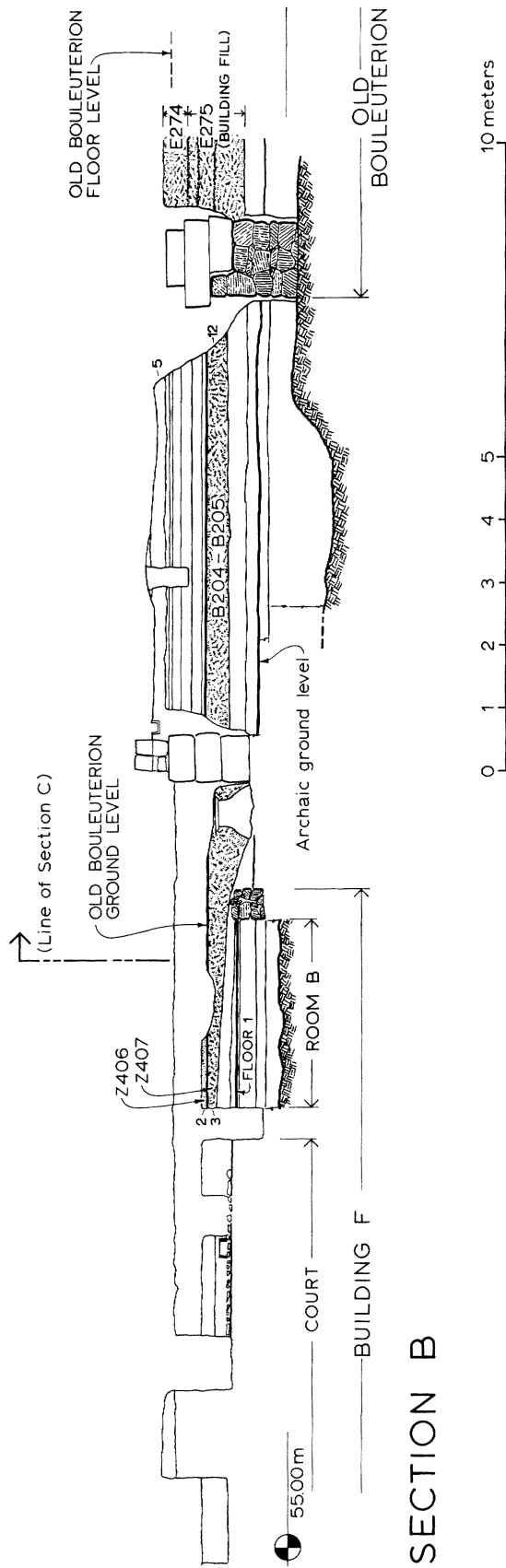
FIG. 2. Schematic plan of the Old Bouleuterion and Building F, showing positions of stratigraphic sections

then dumped masses of loose, gray, dug bedrock into the open square of the foundations to establish the floor level inside the building. Part of this original building fill chanced to survive at the southeast corner of the Bouleuterion, where it was protected by the later Ionic stoa of the Hellenistic Metroon. Here, the excavators were able to examine the earlier stratigraphy within the building in two places: a small test just inside the southern foundation (Fig. 3, Section B) and a larger trench, about 8 meters long, carried northward from the center line of the south room in the Hellenistic building for the full width of its porch (Fig. 3, Section A). The building fill proved to have been deposited in three distinct layers of crushed bedrock separated by stone chips and dust from the working of blocks of pale yellow poros. These working chips were spread to a depth of 0.02 m. over the whole area and had compacted into a smooth, firm surface.

The fragmentary pottery recovered from the three layers of building fill within the foundations is listed after the deposit summaries (H 10:7; pp. 472–473 below), and the assemblage presents an interesting contrast with that from the 21 deposits which we have come to recognize as characteristic of the Persian destruction. Although many of the deposits include a scattering of earlier material, mostly Protoattic, the early wares from the Old Bouleuterion comprise 383 fragments (35.5 percent of the total), and they range in date from Late Helladic down through Protogeometric, Late Geometric, and Protoattic to the early 6th century, with a handful of Protocorinthian and Corinthian. As in the 21 deposits, stemmed cups (36) outnumber skyphoi (27), and among the skyphoi, those of Corinthian type greatly



SECTION A



SECTION B

Fig. 3. A. East-west section, looking south, through porch of Hellenistic Metroon and Old Bouleuterion
B. North-south section, looking west, through Old Bouleuterion and Building F

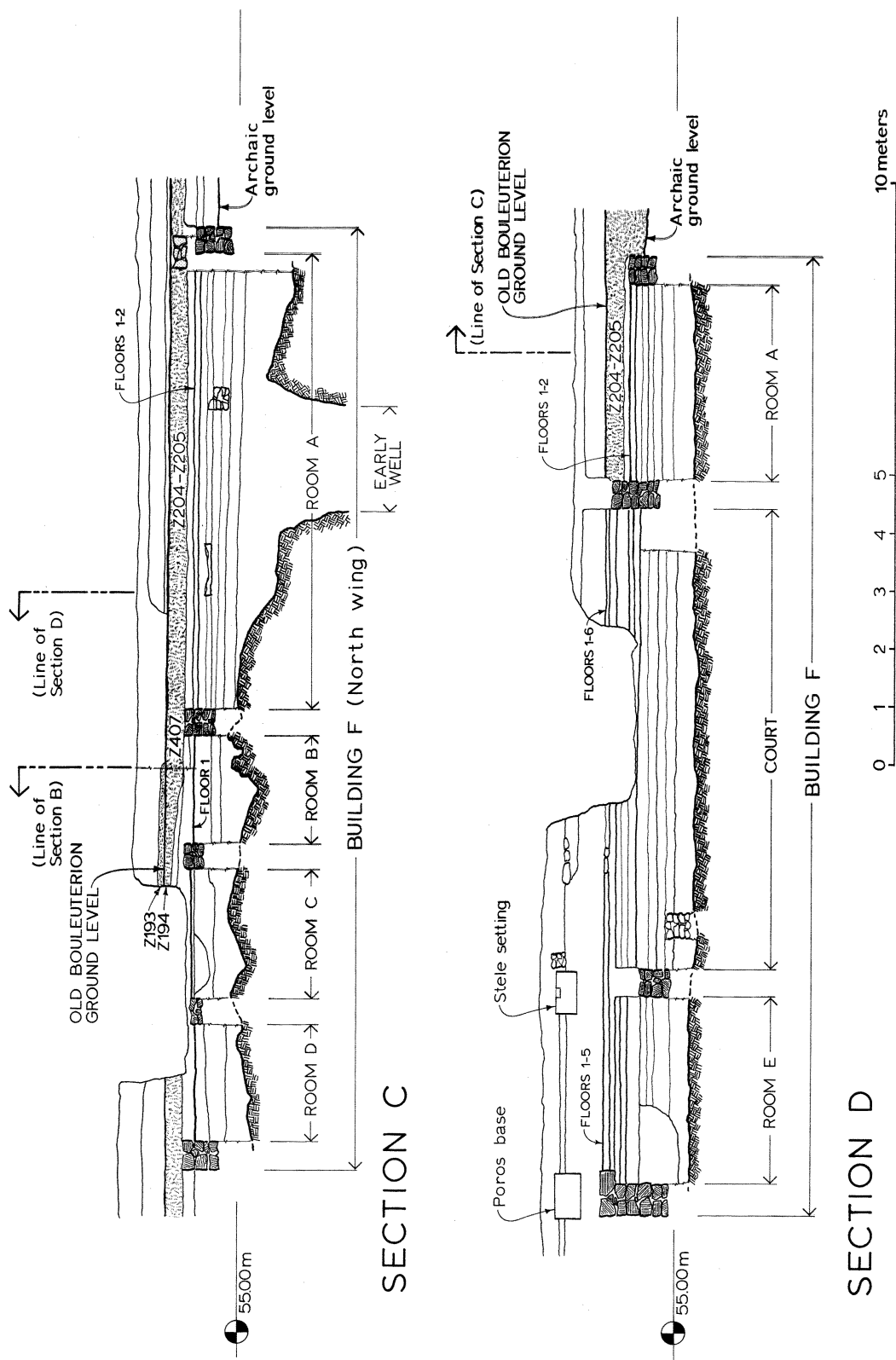


Fig. 4. C. East-west section, looking north, through north wing of Building F
D. North-south section, looking west, through Building F

exceed those of Attic type (23 to 4). Most conspicuous is the absence of cups of Type C, the single most numerous shape in the black-glazed assemblage (Table 3 above) during the first two decades of the 5th century. There are only two fragments of Type C cups from the building fill, and pieces of 14 black-figured cups and 17 black-glazed fragments are a generation earlier than anything in the 21 deposits. With respect to the lower limit of the date, only 47 fragments out of a total of 1,086 can be dated to the last three decades of the 6th century, and 16 of these have been marked in the list as the latest pieces. Half of the latest pieces find close parallels among the 21 deposits. The foot of a banded oinochoe compares with one in well R 12:1, and the mouth of a hydria with one in well G 11:3. The two fragments of banded one-handlers are similar to two of the examples from well Q 12:3. Three feet of stemmed dishes find their best comparanda in wells Q 12:3 and E 14:5. The flanged rim of a lidded lekanis is finer and a bit earlier than the piece in well E 15:6. The rim of a kados is like one from G 11:3, and the rim of a semiglazed lekane is comparable to an example from the Rock-cut Shaft (G 6:3). It should be emphasized, however, that all these comparisons are to vessels that belong to the great early mass, not to the latest fraction, of the pottery from the 21 Persian deposits. In fact, there is not a single sherd from the building fill of the Old Bouleuterion which needs to have been manufactured after 500 B.C.

Since the Old Bouleuterion was set close against the slope of the Kolonos Agoraios, it took considerable grading and filling to establish level ground in front of the principal southern façade of the building. At the southwest corner the natural bedrock was cut down and smoothed off to form the ground level, whereas at the southeast corner up to 0.70 m. of fill had to be dumped in to bring the grade up to the same point. That fill consisted once again of loose, crushed bedrock dumped directly over the earlier Archaic ground level to the required depth and carefully surfaced with 0.05 m. of clean, brown clay. The excavator described the ground level thus formed in front of the building as beautifully smooth and level and much trodden, more like an interior floor than an exterior grade.⁹⁷ The distinctive filling of dug bedrock surfaced with clay was encountered at about the same elevation in various places between the Tholos and the Hellenistic Metroon: beneath the passage leading to the New Bouleuterion, below its Hellenistic Propylon, and in all four trenches opened up north of the Tholos in order to explore the northern rooms of its Archaic predecessor, Building F. This artificial filling, forming the ground level in front of the Old Bouleuterion, covered a maximum area extending 13.50 meters north to south and about 18 meters east to west. The ruins of the exterior north wall of Building F and all four rooms (A–D) of its north wing were found buried beneath this same filling, which stopped abruptly at the north face of the south wall of the wing (Figs. 3 and 4, Sections B, C, D). From this stratigraphic evidence, Homer Thompson correctly concluded, in his publication of the Archaic structures, that the builders of the Old Bouleuterion had created more space in front of its main façade by dismantling the north wing of Building F.⁹⁸ Building F was thus the older building of the two and was superseded in part, but not completely, by the construction of the Bouleuterion.

Thompson's publication, however, does not sufficiently stress three important stratigraphic characteristics of the ground level in front of the Old Bouleuterion. Although smooth

⁹⁷ Cf. Thompson 1937, p. 130.

⁹⁸ Thompson 1940, p. 27.

and hard in places to the north and east, over the western half of Room A and south of the Hellenistic Propylon (Fig. 2) the surface was described by the excavator as ill-defined and much disturbed, covered in this area by much ash and traces of burning. Most important, the excavator specifically described the surface of the bedrock layer as spread with chips of yellow poros with worked and finished surfaces, obviously from the breaking up of building blocks. The excavation records refer repeatedly to poros fragments with worked surfaces, some of them even stuccoed, a finish that was only applied to the completed masonry of standing buildings. Embedded in the same layer above Room A were large pieces of broken Archaic roof tiles and two Doric column capitals of poros stone, both of which had already been trimmed down for reuse before being discarded.⁹⁹ Just south of the Hellenistic Propylon, there came to light a tumbled mass of broken poros building blocks, lying on the ancient ground level; although the fragments were quite rough and irregular, they were recognizably pieces of wall blocks. The fill of dug bedrock just south of the Old Bouleuterion (Fig. 3, Section B, layer 12¹⁰⁰) included, as elsewhere, many working chips of poros stone, among them several with worked and polished surfaces. Most significant, however, are two fragments broken from finished Doric triglyphs, with slots at the sides for insertion of separate metopes. Two other fragments preserve the edges of thin metope panels of fine, hard, pale tan poros, and their fronts are surfaced with fine, white stucco. Although the evidence here described came to light in different parts of the area and was found at different times, even in different seasons, the excavator, who carefully recorded each occurrence of the working chips with finished surfaces and provided cross references to all the others, drew the inference, which is surely correct, that the reworking of old blocks indicated the building or rebuilding of a nearby structure.

With respect to the date at which poros building blocks were recut or broken up in front of the Bouleuterion, the fragmentary pottery from the dug-bedrock fill provides an interesting comparison with the 21 deposits previously examined.¹⁰¹ Like the pottery from the building fill within the foundations, the percentage of early material is unusually high, 381 fragments comprising 26.6 percent of the total. Of a total assemblage of 1,432 fragments in six separate

⁹⁹ A 756, Doric capital: p.H. 0.254; p.W. 0.635; H. of abacus 0.122 m. The start of the shaft, as also two sides of the abacus with part of the echinus, was cut away in antiquity. Wear from traffic subsequently occurred on these cut surfaces. Profile of echinus flaring and almost straight. Soft yellow poros, no stucco remains.

A 757, Doric capital: p.H. 0.215; H. of abacus 0.11; W. of abacus 0.56 m. Less than half remains; the top of the shaft was cut away in antiquity. The whole is much worn and rubbed by traffic. Very flat echinus terminating in an almost vertical shoulder and angular neck. The mid part of the top of the abacus over a square *ca.* 0.42 m. on a side has a relieving surface 0.003 m. higher than the outer part. In the middle of the top is a rectangular cutting 0.075 m. deep; *ca.* 0.12 × 0.14 m. in plan. Soft yellow poros; no stucco remains.

¹⁰⁰ Section B, it will be noted, extends to both north and south the section originally published by Thompson (1937, p. 131, fig. 71); he correctly emphasizes the significance of layer 12, the top surface of which formed the grade level in front of the Old Bouleuterion. That section has now been reproduced by Francis and Vickers (1988, p. 159, fig. 5); according to its caption it illustrates "the area between the Old Bouleuterion and the 'Metroon'," and the authors reinterpret the stratigraphy there illustrated, which they state to be "just north of the Old Bouleuterion." On the contrary, both their section and Figure 3, Section B show the stratigraphy just *south* of the Old Bouleuterion and the Hellenistic Metroon, as Thompson's original caption clearly states. Francis and Vickers, having misplaced the section by 35 meters to the north, proposed new dates for all the layers, in order "to resolve the problems which arise from" Thompson's section.

¹⁰¹ Deposit H 10–11:1, lower fill, pp. 473–475 below.

lots, 69 pieces can be dated to the last three decades of the 6th century, and 32 pieces to the first two decades of the 5th century. Most of the latter group find close parallels among the 21 Persian deposits: for example, two rims of black-figured palmette-cups are close to one from the Rock-cut Shaft (Pl. 82:d). In contrast to the pottery from the construction fill inside the foundations, one third of the latest pieces are rims of Type C cups; ten with concave lips and one with plain rim compare closely with two examples from well Q 12:3. A banded oinochoe is similar to one from well E 14:5; two rims of stemmed dishes are best paralleled by a pot from well Q 12:3; and five fragments of household kadoi find comparanda in well G 11:3. Nine fragments among the latest pieces must be dated in the decade 490–480 B.C. The foot of a cup-skyphos is more developed than the specimen from the Marathon tumulus¹⁰² and finds its best parallel in well Q 12:3. Two one-handlers, one banded and one black, compare with others in deposits H 12:15 and H 13:5. They must date shortly before the destruction of Athens, to judge from their place in the development of the shape, while four rims and two feet of household lekanai have profiles like those inscribed with ostraka of the 480's.

Since the pottery was gathered from six separate places where the ground level for the Bouleuterion appeared, it is of interest to note an exact correlation between the condition of the hard ground surface and the date of the pottery. Without exception, the sherds datable to the 5th century were found above the rooms of Building F where the surface of the layer had been disturbed by building activity. Immediately south of the Bouleuterion (Fig. 3, Section B, layer 12) and beneath the Hellenistic Propylon, where the surface was a hard, level, clay floor, none of the pottery dates beyond the end of the 6th century. The stratification over Room B of Building F bears out this observation (Fig. 3, Section B, layer 2), for here the excavator encountered in two places a separate layer of poros working chips, with finished surfaces, above the ground level of the bedrock fill.¹⁰³ Although these small patches of stratification yielded only 256 fragments, the chronological disposition of the latest pieces was the same as for the bedrock fill below: 13 pieces datable *ca.* 500 B.C. and 8 sherds belonging to the first quarter of the 5th century. Especially notable among the last group are two concave lips of Type C cups, best paralleled by one of the latest cups in well Q 12:3, and two rims of black one-handlers, which, in relation to the development of the shape, should be placed near the time of the Persian destruction. Thus the physical characteristics of the stratigraphy combine with the chronological indications of the associated pottery to provide incontrovertible evidence for the early history of the Athenian Bouleuterion. Its foundations were laid and packed with construction debris in the years about 500 B.C. At the same time, the north wing of Building F was demolished in order to create a broad open court before the Council House, and the whole area was adjusted to the grade of the new building. That ground level was scrupulously maintained for twenty years, and so it was that the original surface came to be damaged and disturbed at the time of the destruction of the building in 479 B.C. The broken building blocks with finished surfaces show that the ruins were scavaged in 478 B.C. to provide stone for the fortifications, and the masses of working chips suggest that the building was subsequently rebuilt almost immediately to serve the functions of the Council.

¹⁰² Athens, N.M. 1041 = *CV4*, Athens 1 [Greece 1], pl. 13 [21]:3, cf. *Agora* XII, no. 568.

¹⁰³ Deposit H 10–11:1, upper fill, pp. 475–476 below.

The eventual fate of the southern part of Building F paralleled exactly the history of the Bouleuterion next door. That the colonnaded courtyard and the southern wing continued to be used after the northern rooms had been dismantled is shown by the successive floor levels. Whereas there were only two floors in Room A and a single floor in Rooms B, C, and D of the northern wing, the excavator was able to distinguish six superimposed habitation floors on the north side of the court and five in Room E of the southern wing (Fig. 4, Section D). The stratigraphy of Room E leaves no room for doubt that the southern part of the building sustained heavy damage sometime after the northern wing had been removed.¹⁰⁴ The mud-brick superstructure of the walls was demolished to floor level, and when the southern exterior wall was subsequently reconstructed, the builders increased the width of its polygonal socle by 0.25 m. The northern long wall, separating the courtyard from the southern rooms, was likewise torn out to its lowest foundation, and the two highest clay floors of Room E passed without break across the line of the earlier wall. This disposition of the walls and floors of Room E shows clearly that the southern part of the building was severely damaged, then partially rebuilt and put back in use after the destruction. The excavator first detected the north wall of Room E as a trench, some 0.40 m. deep in places, from which most of the stonework of the wall socle had been robbed out (Fig. 4, Section D). The pillaging trench had been refilled with a mass of ashes and burnt debris tumbled together with disintegrated mud brick and many pieces of fallen clay plaster from the finished surface of the demolished wall. All this material had been sealed by the first of two clay floors belonging to the partially rebuilt southern wing of Building F.

Recovered also from the plundered wall trench was a small amount of broken pottery,¹⁰⁵ the chronological indications of which agree well with other layers of the stratigraphic sequence in Building F. Although much the greater part of the 199 sherds consisted of unidentifiable wall fragments in black glaze or plain household ware, six pieces could be securely dated to the first two decades of the 5th century, and four of these to 490–480 B.C. Of special interest is the fragment of a black-figured lekythos by the Haimon Painter which has the narrow shoulder and slender, cylindrical upper body characteristic of his work in the decade after the Marathon burial.¹⁰⁶ Similar in date is a black-figured plate which finds its best parallels from Attic sites other than the Agora.¹⁰⁷ Pieces of a kados and jug of plain household ware probably came from the same cupboard as complete specimens from G 11:3, the later well of Building F, a few meters to the west. The feet of two semiglazed lekanai have profiles closely comparable to pieces inscribed with ostraka of the 480's. The evidence suggests a sequence of events analogous to that detected in so many of the well deposits studied above. The walls of Building F were demolished to the ground, and some were rebuilt soon after with raised floors inside the building, but a principal interior wall was heavily plundered and its trench filled with debris from cleaning up after the destruction. The pottery shows that this occurred at the same time as the wells behind the building, and elsewhere in the Agora, were closed and put out of use.

¹⁰⁴ Cf. Thompson 1940, pp. 27–28.

¹⁰⁵ Deposit H 11:3, p. 477 below.

¹⁰⁶ P 13266 = *Agora* XXIII, no. 1182.

¹⁰⁷ Cf. Eleusis, inv. nos. 905+937 (for rim pattern); Athens, N.M. 11558 (for profile); Callipolitis-Feytmans 1974, p. 394, pl. 86:2; p. 397, fig. 71:12.

The history of Building F is precisely corroborated by the evidence of its southern annex, the long, narrow structure designated Building J (Fig. 2).¹⁰⁸ Excavation beneath the small, central rooms revealed that the building had a relatively short life-span divided into two phases, before it suffered serious damage and after it underwent prompt reconstruction. Homer Thompson's brief published account of Building J rightly emphasizes the importance of the two superimposed floor levels and derives dates for the two phases of the building from the pottery found under each of the floors.¹⁰⁹ From beneath the original clay floor came 793 fragments of which 185 (23.3 percent) ranged from Middle Helladic through the early 6th century. Of the latest pieces, 38 could be dated *ca.* 500 B.C., and 12 sherds descended beyond the turn of the century, early in the period 500–480. Among the latter group may be noted rim fragments of a black-figured cup, of a black-glazed pelike, and of a black-glazed mug. Two saltcellars are comparable to examples from the Rock-cut Shaft, while two rims and a foot of stemmed dishes are similar to a vessel from well Q 12:3. The pottery thus suggests a date for the construction of Building J just after the completion of the Old Bouleuterion, in the first years of the 5th century B.C.

The later raised floor of Building J was surfaced with fine, reddish clay, which covered a filling of miscellaneous debris including clay, gravel, fallen stones and mud bricks, and quantities of smashed pottery, conditions which are reminiscent of the dumped fills in the 21 Persian deposits. The assemblage of pottery consists of 1,028 fragments, of which 41 are datable to the first two decades of the 5th century, while the 21 latest pieces (see pp. 479–480 below) were made in the years *ca.* 480 B.C. Of particular interest is the foot of a black-figured skyphos for which the closest parallel is a skyphos in the manner of the Haimon Painter from well H 12:15. Closely contemporary is the foot of a black-glazed skyphos of Attic type. The shapes represented most frequently are the stemmed cups, of which 52 fragments are divided nearly equally between black figured and black glazed, and the black-figured lekythoi, 21 of which were counted in the lot, including 3 belonging to the Class of Athens 581, ii and 1 palmette-lekythos. Among the latest pieces are no fewer than 15 rims of Type C cups which bear closest resemblance to one of the latest cups of Type C from well Q 12:3. The rims of two cup-skyphoi are very similar to one from well E 14:5, and the foot of a banded one-handler is like the latest from well H 12:15. Particularly notable is the broad, down-curving rim of a household lekane of transitional type, close in profile to those from the pits of debris G 3:1, H 13:5, and L 5:2. The presence of a vessel of this type under the raised floor of Building J suggests, as in the debris pits, that the clean-up and rebuilding operations took place early in the 470's, two or three years after the destruction of the city.

The Old Bouleuterion and Building F, two important public buildings at the southwest corner of the Agora, prove to be closely interrelated stratigraphically. The characteristics of the stratigraphy leave no doubt that both sustained extensive damage at the same time and that both were subsequently rebuilt within a short period. The pottery assemblage associated with the construction, damage, and rebuilding of both the Old Bouleuterion and the complex of Building F ties the events of their history to the closing of the 21 wells and pits in the Agora. There can be no question that such widespread destruction should be ascribed to the

¹⁰⁸ See Thompson 1940, pp. 34–38.

¹⁰⁹ Deposit H 12:18, pp. 477–480 below.

Persian sack of Athens in 479 B.C.: the pottery offers not a single sherd to support a date for the original construction of the Old Bouleuterion in the late 460's, as the chronological revisionists have recently opined,¹¹⁰ and the history of 5th-century Athens offers no other occasion to explain such extensive destruction and rapid repair of public buildings.

Much the same picture emerges from the remains of the Stoa Basileios, but in this case the fabric of the structure has survived in better condition, so that pieces of its superstructure can be readily identified. The date of the original construction is indicated by two pieces of evidence. One of the 21 deposits already examined, pit L 5:2, was located beneath the surface of the Panathenaic Way some fifty-five meters directly east of the Stoa Basileios. The contents of the deposit include, among other architectural debris, six broken pieces of Doric columns and one fragmentary Doric capital, all of which belonged originally to the interior order of the stoa.¹¹¹ The interior columns had an unusually narrow lower diameter, 0.448 m., and unusually slender proportions. They were made of a distinctive soft, yellow poros that was also used for other parts of the superstructure; the columns were carved with 16 shallow flutes and finished with fine, white stucco. In all three of these characteristics, dimensions, material, and finish, the fragments from L 5:2 are identical with the lower part of an interior column shaft still standing in the stoa.¹¹² The discovery of these pieces in a pit of debris attributable to the Persian destruction provides formal proof that the Stoa Basileios was a building of late Archaic date, constructed some years at least before the Persian Wars.

The second line of evidence bearing on the date of construction consists of the ceramic material recovered from the building fill of the stoa. A detailed presentation of this material from the complex stratigraphy both inside and outside the building goes far beyond the scope of the present study and will form an important part of the definitive publication of the Stoa Basileios, which is now in preparation. For that reason, no comprehensive listing of the pottery from the stoa has been included here in the deposit summaries: rather a brief outline of the ceramic analysis will suggest the salient results and will usefully anticipate its complete documentation in the publication of the stoa.

Within the foundations of the stoa, the building fill formed two distinct layers, of which the lower, beginning at the level of the bottom of the stylobate, consisted of brown earth, red clay, and much dug bedrock. Throughout this fill were many working chips of poros, as well as larger hunks of the same soft, yellow stone used for all the superstructure. From the lower building fill, a total of 1,089 fragments of pottery was recovered, and the group as a whole bears significant resemblance to the pottery from the building fill within the foundations of the Old Bouleuterion. The incidence of early wares is once again strikingly high, 409 pieces or 37.6 percent of the total. The shape represented by the most examples (19) is again the stemmed cup, but of the 7 rims of Type C cups, only one is to be dated among the latest pieces. The 20 latest pieces bring the lower limit of the assemblage to *ca.* 500 B.C. Among these may be noted fragments of a black-figured krater and of 2 black-figured skyphoi. In black glaze are 5 skyphos rims of Attic type and pieces of a Type C cup, of a cup-skyphos, and of 3 stemmed dishes. Part of the original construction debris of the stoa was formed

¹¹⁰ See note 94 above.

¹¹¹ Listed below, p. 460.

¹¹² See Shear 1971, p. 244; pl. 48:a.

outside the building along its front step. Here a thin layer of compacted dust and chips from working yellow poros covered a deeper layer, as much as 0.25 m. in places, of poros chips mixed with earth, stones, and some dug bedrock. This layer also covered the footing trench along the krepidoma, likewise filled with poros chips, where it came to light under the north and south porches. The pottery from the layer of poros working chips consists of 303 fragments, of which the latest 11 pieces again suggest a lower limit of *ca.* 500 B.C. for the original construction of the building. Notable among the latest material are pieces of 3 skyphoi of Attic type, of 6 stemmed dishes, and of a saltcellar.

That the Stoa Basileios incurred violent damage early in its history is manifest in the fabric of the building itself. Pieces of its interior columns were broken and buried in one of the pits of debris (L 5:2) closed just after the Persian destruction (see p. 402 above). That the damaged interior columns were replaced by others in the subsequent reconstruction is obvious from the foundations within the building. As originally built, the stoa had only two interior columns, the foundations for which were preserved below the floor level. As the building was reconstructed after the Persian Wars, the number of interior columns increased from two to four,¹¹³ ranged in a row along the central axis to support the ridge pole of the roof. Such major alteration to the principal roof supports cannot have been carried out unless the roof had been completely demolished. As foundations for three of the four new interior columns, the 5th-century builders reused partly worked Doric capitals, evidently discarded from some interrupted building project and now placed so that their recut abaci formed plinths beneath the columns in the stoa.

For the date of reconstruction, one might logically have turned to the upper layer of building fill within the stoa. The composition of this layer was in every way identical to the lower building fill, except that it contained heavy concentrations of poros working chips and stone dust around the four interior column plinths and clear evidence along the stylobate of the fluting and finishing of new columns to replace the damaged originals. The ceramic material from this layer shows that it was originally deposited when the building was first constructed, but the upper fill was disturbed not only by the builders who reconstructed the stoa after the Persian Wars but also by those who carried out various alterations in the last quarter of the 5th century. Thus, of a total of 823 fragments, the bulk of the pottery is late Archaic, while 23 pieces are datable *ca.* 500 B.C. A scattering of 24 fragments, however, from all parts of the upper building fill, descend through the whole of the 5th century in the following numbers: 1 piece from the first quarter; 4 pieces from the second quarter; 9 pieces from the third quarter; and 10 pieces from the fourth quarter. Clearly, this kind of evidence provides no information about the specific date for rebuilding the stoa after the Persian destruction. Fortunately, the stratigraphy in front of the building, and especially beneath the later south porch, provides more precise evidence for the post-Persian rebuilding. The layer of poros working chips from the original construction, referred to above, was everywhere covered by the careful surfacing of hard, pebbly red clay which formed the grade level in front of the stoa. This ground surface was maintained, throughout the first quarter of the 5th century, in much the same way as the ground level south of the Old Bouleuterion, and during this time no resurfacing of the grade was carried out. The first layer of earth allowed to

¹¹³ Shear 1971, *loc. cit.* and p. 245, fig. 1.

gather over the original ground level had a hard surface of distinctive red earth, in which many bits of broken pottery were embedded. Under the later south porch, this layer was found to cover the step of the stoa, and here its top surface was covered with poros chips and dust, plainly from the working of stone. Since the layer covered the step of the stoa, the working chips cannot be attributed to its original construction, for surely the original builders would have left the step free of debris. The working chips should then be assigned to the post-Persian rebuilding of the stoa, and the latest pottery in the layer should indicate the date of that event. The layer yielded 796 pottery fragments, of which 54 could be dated to the second quarter of the 5th century, with a lower limit *ca.* 460 B.C.

Once again the pattern of Archaic construction, severe damage, and subsequent rebuilding strikes a familiar chord. It is plain that the principal civic buildings on the west side of the Agora were all standing and in use by *ca.* 500 B.C., and all show signs of heavy damage in the conflagration which leveled the city in 479 B.C. In the archaeological record, the sequel shows the same priorities that the historical record describes. The ruins were first pillaged for building stone to construct the fortifications; thereafter, the Old Bouleuterion and parts of the complex of Building F were hastily rebuilt, no doubt to provide the city with a seat of government for the Council and magistrates. During the second quarter of the century, Athens gradually arose from the ashes of its Archaic past. By the late 460's, the Stoa Basileios had been rebuilt along its original lines, like the Bouleuterion, and the first new public buildings, the Tholos and the Stoa Poikile, took their places in the market square to herald the next generation in the architectural growth of the civic center. Such is the history of these monuments which emerges from the evidence of the stratigraphy and of the pottery buried in its layers; at all points the pottery is dated by comparison with the massive assemblage which gathered in wells and pits around the Agora as Athenians sought to dispose of the rubble of the Persian sack. This ceramic evidence offers no solace to those who would lower by forty years the dates of the Athenian civic buildings. Scholars who allow the evidence to shape their views will resolutely reject the lowered chronology.

DEPOSIT SUMMARIES

Closed deposits from the Agora are designated in series by the alphabetical and numerical coordinates of the 20-meter grid (see Fig. 1), so that B 18:6 means the sixth deposit excavated in grid square B 18. Depths of the wells are measured downwards from the highest preserved point of the shaft without regard to actual elevations. Deposits with multiple fills have been described from the bottom up, the lowest fill being first. For each fill of each deposit, the pottery has been listed separately by type (i.e., early ware, black figure, red figure, black glaze, and household) and then by shape, as much as possible in the order adopted in *Agora* XII. The number in parentheses following the name of each shape is the total number of individual examples of that shape represented in the assemblage. Often that number does not agree with the fragments listed after it because, among the more standardized shapes (e.g., round-mouth oinochoai, skyphoi, cups, and semiglazed lekanai), it is not always possible to be sure that the many handles and wall fragments each come from a different vessel.

Several conventions help to make the summaries as brief as possible while at the same time enabling the reader to relate otherwise intractable lists of inventory numbers and unpublished sherds to published pottery from the Agora. In fact, most of the figured pottery and many pieces of black-glazed and household wares have already received detailed publication elsewhere. In the following summaries, P 19319 = *Agora* XXIII, 1181

means that the black-figured lekythos with that inventory number has been fully described in the catalogue of *Agora XXIII*. P 31942, cf. *Agora XXIII*, 1516 means that the unpublished black-figured skyphos finds as its closest published parallel a similar one described in *Agora XXIII*. (The abbreviations *RRCS* and *SGW* are used for Vanderpool 1946 and Roberts 1986 respectively. Lamps are Howland Types [*Agora IV*].) Wherever unpublished fragments are sufficiently well preserved to make the identification, similar comparanda are cited. Fragments are listed as the part of the vessel preserved. 2 rims, cf. *Agora XII*, 401 means that rim fragments from two different cups compare to the published example. Rim, handle, foot, cf. *Agora XII*, 401 means that different parts of three cups are best paralleled by the same published piece. Rim/wall/handle (5 frags.) describes one pot of which several pieces, usually joining, happen to be preserved. The latest pieces or fragments in each deposit are preceded by an asterisk (*) before the entry in the lists.

WELLS AND PITS

B 18:6 Well

Section, Fig. 5

Diam. 1.20 m.; depth 5.80 m.; water at -2.75 m. Roughly cut into soft bedrock beneath the westernmost room of House D in the industrial district, Young 1951, pp. 144-145, 218; plan, p. 189, fig. 7.

1. Lower dumped fill, from -1.70 m. to -5.80 m. at bottom, consisting of fallen bedrock from collapsed upper part of shaft. A few sherds of the Geometric period from -1.70 m. to -3.00 m. No sherds from -3.00 m. to bottom.

Complete inventory: 2 pieces

EARLY WARE

Late Geometric (2). Oinochoe: P 19842 = *Agora VIII*, 79. Two-handled cup: P 19843 = *Agora VIII*, 128.

2. Upper dumped fill, from top to -1.70 m., consisting of loose gravel dumped in to refill collapsed upper part of well shaft.

Total assemblage: 4 inventoried pieces; 343 fragments (Lot NN 888)

EARLY WARE

Protogeometric (4). Amphora: wall/handle; foot (2 frags.). Skyphos: rim; wall, open shape

Late Geometric (27). Amphora: 3 rims; shoulder; 3 vertical handles; 3 decorated walls; 3 banded walls.

Oinochoe: neck/handle; vertical strap handle; foot/lower wall (2 frags.); wall. Krater: decorated wall.

Skyphos: 2 rims, flat bottom, cf. *Agora VIII*, 131; 2 decorated walls; 2 banded walls; 2 glazed walls

Protoattic (11). Amphora: 2 decorated walls. Oinochoe: neck. Spouted bowl: flaring foot, cf. *Agora VIII*, 100.

Krater: rim, cf. *Agora VIII*, 104; lower wall. Bowl: disk foot, cf. *Agora VIII*, 107. Basin: high ring foot, cf. *Agora VIII*, 122. Skyphos: flaring foot/lower wall, cf. *Agora VIII*, 134. Cup: handle, cf. *Agora VIII*,

183. Standed krater: lower rim of stand, cf. *Agora VIII*, 528

Corinthian (2). Kotyle: rim. Pyxis: lid

Wall frags.: Archaic brown glaze and banded (10)

BLACK FIGURE

Amphora (3): rim, cf. *Agora XXIII*, 96; torus rim; wall

Krater, column- (1): wall

Oinochoe (1): shoulder, cf. *Agora XXIII*, 736

Skyphos (8): *P 31942, cf. *Agora XXIII*, 1516, manner of Haimon Painter; *rim/wall (7 frags.), silhouette technique, cf. *Agora XXIII*, 1555; *rim/wall, cf. *Agora XXIII*, 1516; disk foot (2 frags.), cf. *Agora XXIII*, 1483; 2 ring feet (1 in 2 frags.), cf. *Agora XXIII*, 1486; *foot, cf. *Agora XXIII*, 1532; foot, cf. *Agora XXIII*, 1597, CHC Group; 2 lower walls

Cup (1): foot, cf. *Agora XXIII*, 1762

Lekythos (6): P 19319 = *Agora XXIII*, 1181; ABV, p. 523, no. 2, Athena Painter; wall, palmettes, cf. P 12766 (G 11:3); shoulder/wall; lower wall, patterned, white ground; shoulder/wall, Class of Athens 581, ii, cf. *Agora XXIII*, 948; foot, cf. *Agora XXIII*, 1022

Wall frag.: closed shape (1)

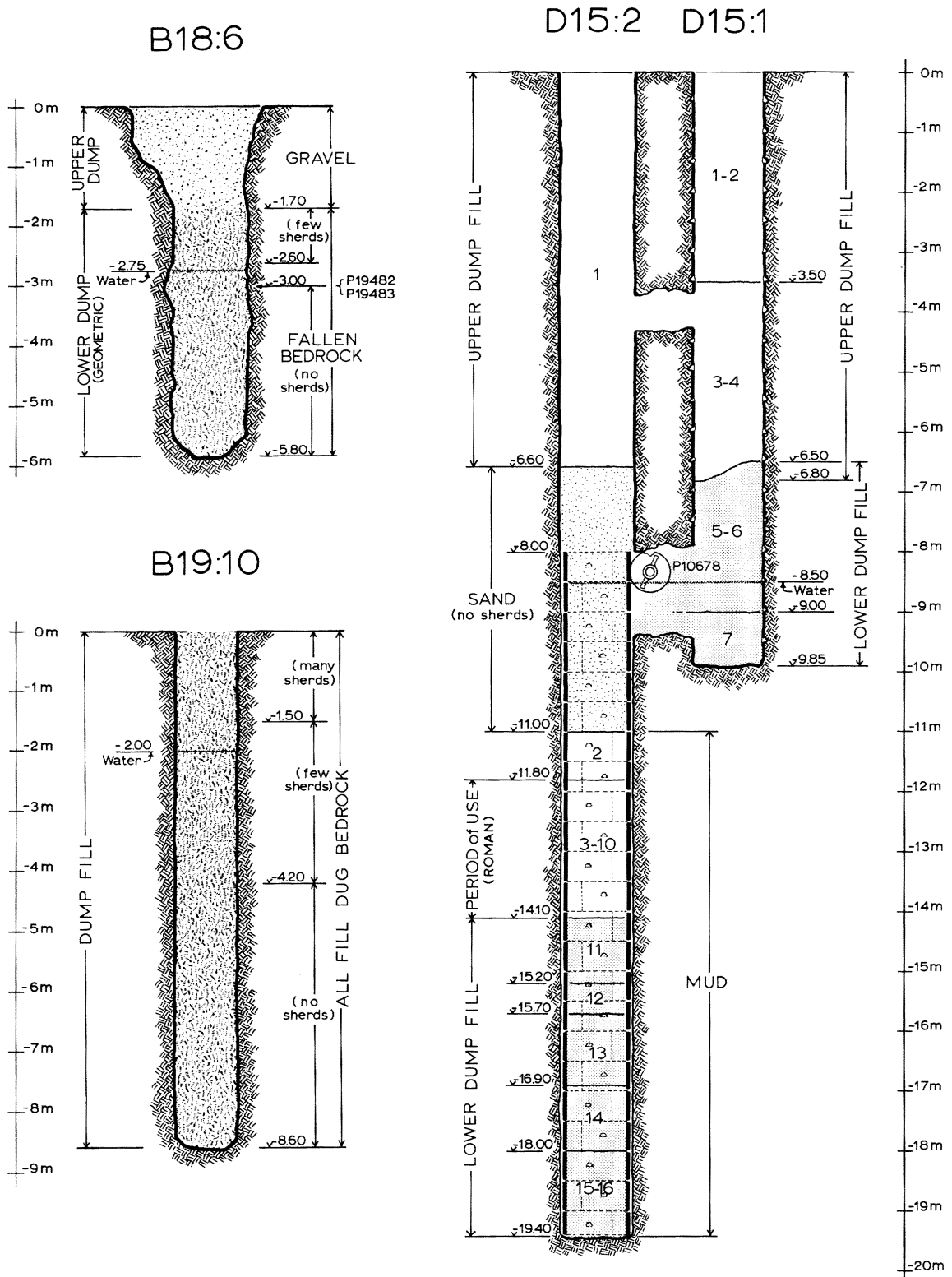


FIG. 5. Sections of Wells B 18:6, B 19:10, D 15:1, and D 15:2

BLACK GLAZE

- Pelike (3): torus rim, shoulder, cf. *Agora* XII, 22; strap handle, cf. *Agora* XII, 20
- Krater, column- (1): foot in two degrees, cf. *Agora* XII, 55
- Oinochoe (5): heavy trefoil rim (3 frags.); 2 walls (1 in 2 frags., 1 in 3 frags.). Banded, round-mouth: ring foot/lower wall (6 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 144; strap handle (concave)
- Olpe (7): trefoil rim, high handle, cf. *Agora* XII, 240; 2 shoulders, cf. *Agora* XII, 252; plain shoulder/handle attachment, cf. *Agora* XII, 255; black footless bottom, cf. *Agora* XII, 266; low strap handle
- Skyphos, Corinthian type (4): wall; floor; flaring ring foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 309; miniature foot
- Skyphos, Attic type (8): 2 rims (1 with horseshoe handle), cf. *Agora* XII, 338; 2 rims (1 with heavy horseshoe handle); *2 ring feet (1 in 2 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 339; handle; lower wall
- Cup (9): *P 19388 = *Agora* XII, 413; foot (2 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 401; foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 420. Vicup: *rim (2 frags.), *foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 434; 4 handles
- Phiale (1): top of omphalos, cf. *Agora* XII, 521
- Cup-skyphos (7): inset concave rim, torus ring foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 572; ring foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 575; 2 lower walls, 2 handles
- One-handler (3). Banded: full profile (3 frags.), rim (2 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 735. Black: *rim (3 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 746
- Saltcellar (1): concave wall/flat underside, cf. *Agora* XII, 926
- Stemmed dish (5): rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 979; rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 980; concave rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 987; floor/short stem, cf. *Agora* XII, 963; foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 974
- Plate (1): ring foot/floor
- Lekythos (1): wall, black cylinder (2 frags.), cf. *Corinth* XIII, 295-15
- Lekanis (4): lid rim (3 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 1232; lid (2 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 1229; flat top; concave rim/flat top (3 frags.)
- Wall frags.: open shape (16), closed shape (3). Floors, open shape (2). Handle (1)

HOUSEHOLD

- Storage amphora (14): 3 rims (1 in 2 frags.), cf. *SGW*, 424; rim, cf. *SGW*, 427; rim, cf. *SGW*, 430; 2 rims, cf. *SGW*, 431; rim, cf. *SGW*, 440; shoulder; 2 handles; heavy knobbed toe; toe, cf. *SGW*, 425; miniature toe/lower wall
- Household lekanis (1): ring foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 1551
- Hydria (2): rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1594; horizontal handle, cf. *Agora* XII, 1595
- Kados (5): ring foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 1601; 3 ring feet, cf. *Agora* XII, 1603; ring foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 1610
- Jug (4): ring foot (2 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 1641; 3 ring feet, cf. *Agora* XII, 1659
- Lekane (26): rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1759; rim (2 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 1765; 2 rims, cf. *Agora* XII, 1766; ring foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 1767; 2 ring feet, cf. *Agora* XII, 1768; ring foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 1770; disk foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 1775; disk foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 1777; 2 disk feet (1 in 2 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 1780; rim, ring foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 1784; 3 rims, 2 disk feet, cf. *Agora* XII, 1787; *3 rims (2 frags., 3 frags., and 7 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 1788; 3 rims (2 in 2 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 1825; rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1828; 8 handles; 45 wall frags.
- Tub (2): projecting rim (2 frags.), heavy disk foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 1848
- Mortar (1): disk foot, cf. for profile, *Agora* XII, 1884
- Chytra (5): rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1925; rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1926; handle. Lidded type: flanged rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1945; flanged rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1947
- Griddle (1): rim, cf. for profile, *Agora* XII, 1983
- Wall frags.: plain (4). Handles (3). Disk foot (1)
- Lamp (5). Type 16 B: rim/wall, base, cf. *Agora* IV, 97. Type 19 A: rim, cf. *Agora* IV, 131. Type 19 var. (?): rim/wall. Type 22 A: rim, cf. *Agora* IV, 194
- Terracotta figurine (mold): T 2583
- Pyramidal loomweights (5)
- Roof tiles (2): heavy frags.

B 19:10 Well

Section, Fig. 5

Diam. 1.00 m.; depth 8.60 m.; water at -2.00 m. Shaft sunk in soft bedrock. Uniform dumped fill of bluish gray, dug bedrock from top to bottom.

Considerable amount of very fragmentary pottery from top to -1.50 m. Very few sherds from -1.50 m. to -4.20 m. From -4.20 m. to bottom, no sherds, no change of fill, no deposit from period of use.

Total assemblage: 4 inventoried pieces, 243 fragments (Lot NN 411)

EARLY WARES

Protogeometric (2). Skyphos walls

Late Geometric (4). 2 walls; 2 banded handles

BLACK FIGURE

Krater, volute- (1): P 18795 = *Agora* XXIII, 491

Cup (2). Siana cup: floor, cf. *CVA*, British Museum 2 (G.B. 2), pl. 8 [66], 2; *P 31847, palmettes (Pl. 82:h) very close to P 12565 (G 11:3); P 20776 (R 12:1)

Lekythos (3): mouth/shoulder/wall (in 6 frags.), Class of Athens 581, ii; foot/lower body (3 frags.), Class of Athens 581, ii; lower wall.

RED FIGURE

Wall frag.: open shape

BLACK GLAZE

Amphora (1): neck

Psykter (2): disk feet/lower stems, cf. *Agora* XII, 38

Oinochoe (3): shoulder/round mouth (in 18 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 146; handle/trefoil mouth; foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 96

Skyphos, Corinthian type (6): rim, foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 310; 3 bell handles; lower wall (in 2 frags.), Corinthian fabric

Skyphos, Attic type (1): foot/floor (in 6 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 336

Cup (23): concave lip, 3 feet, cf. *Agora* XII, 408; *2 concave lips (1 in 3 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 410; *foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 412; foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 432; 4 stems/floors; 7 floors; 4 handles

Cup-skyphos (7): 2 concave rims (1 in 3 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 564; 2 feet (1 in 3 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 568; concave rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 569; *concave rim, *foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 578

One-handler, banded (8): 3 rims, cf. *Agora* XII, 726; 2 feet (1 in 2 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 735; *3 feet, cf. *Agora* XII, 737

Stemmed dish (2): foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 960; rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 973

Lekanis, lidded (4): flanged rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1213; flanged rim/horizontal ribbon handle, cf. *Agora* XII, 1216; 2 lid knobs, cf. *Agora* XII, 1232

Thurible (1): P 18794 = *Agora* XII, 1355

Wall frags.: open shape (26), closed shape (16). Handles (6)

HOUSEHOLD

Table amphora (1): rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1445

Storage amphora (9): rim/neck/handle (in 3 frags.), rim, toe, 3 handles, cf. *SGW*, 427; toe, cf. *SGW*, 424; wall, East Greek, cf. *SGW*, 421; wall, streaky brown glaze

Hydria (2): horizontal handles, cooking ware

Kados (4): 2 feet (1 in 2 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 1603; 2 handles; rim

Jug (2): rim/foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 1659; complete body (in 4 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 1672

Lekane (8): rim/handle, cf. *SGW*, 375; foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 1753; *rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1757; *foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 1767; *foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 1774; *foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 1777; rim (in 3 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 1784; foot; floor; 5 handles; 30 wall frags.

Mortar (3): P 18796 = *Agora* XII, 1900; full profile, collar rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1899; *rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1901

Chytra (1): rim, flanged inside, cf. *Agora* XII, 1945

Bean-parcher (1): rim, shallow pan, cooking ware (in 2 frags.), cf. for profile, *Agora* XII, 1987

Wall frags.: plain and coarse (20)

Lamp, Type 16A (1): rounded bottom

D 15:1 (D 15:2) Well

Section, Fig. 5

Diam. 1.10 m.; depth 9.85 m.; water at -8.50 m. Shaft neatly cut in bedrock with footholds running down the north and south sides.

Upper dumped fill, from top to -6.50 m., of late Roman date. A Roman well (D 15:2) was subsequently dug beside D 15:1, less than a meter distant. Later the party wall between the two wells broke at two points: a hole, 0.60 m. high, at -3.70 m., and a larger hole, 1.50 m. high, at -8.00 m.

The Roman shaft (D 15:2) was lined with well tiles from -8.00 m. to -19.40 m. at bottom. After the tiles had been installed in the lower 6 meters or so of the shaft, but not yet high enough to cover the lower hole, a fall of loose earth occurred from the bottom of the earlier shaft into the deeper, later shaft, filling its lower part for a depth of 5.30 m. The sloping fill in the lower hole showed how it fell from one well to the other. After the fall, the lower hole in the party wall was partly blocked by a coarse Roman amphora (P 10678), found behind the highest preserved row of tiles.

Lower dumped fill, from -6.50 m. to -9.85 m. in D 15:1, and from -14.10 m. to -19.40 m. in D 15:2. Many joins between the two parts of the dump.

Complete inventory: 70 pieces

BLACK FIGURE

Amphora (1): P 11071 = *Agora* XXIII, 205

Lebes gamikos (1): P 11032 = *Agora* XXIII, 517

Oinochoe (1): P 11030 = *Agora* XXIII, 741

Skyphos (4): *P 10674 = *Agora* XXIII, 1504, manner of Haimon Painter; P 11029 = *Agora* XXIII, 1583, CHC Group; P 11027 = *Agora* XXIII, 1590, CHC Group; P 11028 = *Agora* XXIII, 1591, CHC Group

Cup (1): P 11031 = *Agora* XXIII, 1776, Leafless Group: Caylus Painter

Lekythos (1): *P 10575 = *Agora* XXIII, 1197, manner of Haimon Painter (Pl. 81:b)

Miniature kantharos (1): P 11033 = *Hesperia* 31, 1962, p. 374, no. 17; pl. 113 (Boiotian)

RED FIGURE

Krater, column- (2): P 10578 = *ARV*², p. 242, no. 70, Myson; P 11025 = *ARV*², p. 241, no. 53, Myson

Cup (1): P 11026 = *ARV*², p. 143, no. 5, Heraion Painter

BLACK GLAZE

Pelike (1): P 11046, cf. *Agora* XII, 19

Psykter (2): P 11047 = *Agora* XII, 39; P 11048 = *Agora* XII, 40

Oinochoe (1): P 11064, cf. *Agora* XII, 148

Olpe (2): P 10755, cf. *Agora* XII, 258, but unglazed; P 11045 = *Agora* XII, 266

Skyphos, Corinthian type (1): P 11036, cf. *Agora* XII, 310

Cup (2): *P 11040, cf. *Agora* XII, 411. Vicup: *P 11041, cf. *Agora* XII, 434 and p. 93, note 32

Phiale (1): P 11049 = *Agora* XII, 520

Cup-skyphos (1): *P 11035, cf. *Agora* XII, 573

One-handler, banded (3): P 11050, cf. *Agora* XII, 730; P 10751, cf. *ibid.*; P 11051, cf. *ibid.*

Saltcellar (3): P 11042 = *Agora* XII, 890, cf. P 2600 (G 6:3), P 12784 (G 11:3), P 23350 (H 12:15), P 28780 (Q 21:3); P 11043, cf. *Agora* XII, 890, a pair; P 11044 = *Agora* XII, 926, cf. P 2694 (G 6:3), P 27849 (H 13:5)

Stemmed dish (2): P 11037, cf. *Agora* XII, 958; P 11038, cf. *Agora* XII, 974

Plate (1): P 10677 = *Agora* XII, 1080

Lekanis, lid (1): P 11039 = *Agora* XII, 1232

Miniature (2): Hydria, P 10754 = *Agora* XII, 1391. Kothon, P 11034 = *Agora* XII, 1407

HOUSEHOLD

Table amphora (1): P 10752 = *Agora* XII, 1470

Storage amphora (9): P 11024 = *Agora* XXV, 1063, shoulder, ostrakon of Xanthippos; P 11053 = *Agora* XXV, 1064, wall, ostrakon of Xanthippos; P 11066, cf. *SGW*, 441; P 11065, cf. *SGW*, 417 (Corinthian); P 11069, cf. *SGW*, 412 (Samian); P 11068 = *Hesperia* 25, 1956, p. 3, no. 2 (Chian); P 11067, cf. *ibid.*; SS 7616, SS 7803, stamped handles

Pithos (2): P 11061 = *Agora* XII, 1523; P 11059, cf. *Agora* XII, 1526

Household lekanis (1): P 11052 = *Agora* XII, 1549

Jug (2): P 11055 = *Agora* XII, 1654; P 10672 = *Agora* XXV, 987, banded wall, ostrakon of Themistokles

Askos (1): P 11054, cf. *Agora* XII, 1725

Lekane (4): P 10671, cf. *Agora* XII, 1784; P 11058, cf. *Agora* XII, 1781; P 11063 = *Agora* XII, 1782; P 10756 = *Agora* XXV, 1062, wall, ostrakon of Xanthippos

Lopas (1): P 11056, cf. *Agora* XII, 1971

Eschara (1): P 11057, cf. *Agora* XII, 2028

Coarse frags. (2): P 10749 = *Agora* XXV, 1060, ostrakon of Xanthippos; P 10750 = *Agora* XXV, 1061, ostrakon of Xanthippos

Wellhead (2): P 11060 = *Hesperia* 18, 1949, p. 126, no. 9; P 11062, cf. *ibid.*

Lamp, Type 16 B (1): L 3166

Bronze weight (3): B 492 = *Agora* X, BW2; B 495 = *Agora* X, BW1; B 497 = *Agora* X, BW3

Terracotta figurine (3): T 1549, T 1550, T 1580

Poros basin: ST 216

Spoon: BI 405

D 17:2 Pit

L. 1.05 m.; W. 0.55 m.; depth 0.60 to 0.70 m. Roughly rectangular cutting in bedrock containing a small deposit of broken pottery and other household rubbish. Pottery very fragmentary with few joining pieces.

Total assemblage: 9 inventoried pieces; 382 fragments (Lot OO 744)

EARLY WARE

Protogeometric (1). Amphora: wall

BLACK FIGURE

Oinochoe, trefoil (1): mouth/shoulder, cf. *Agora* XXIII, 736

Skyphos (3): foot, cf. *Agora* XXIII, 1516; wall; lower wall

Lekythos (8): *P 18502 = *Agora* XXIII, 1225, manner of Haimon Painter; *P 18503 = *Agora* XXIII, 1226, manner of Haimon Painter, a pair; P 18504 (Pl. 82:j), cf. *RRCS*, 182; Thompson 1940, p. 31, fig. 23:a; shoulder/wall (2 frags.), Class of Athens 581, ii, cf. *Agora* XXIII, 1022; shoulder, Class of Athens 581, ii, cf. *Agora* XXIII, 990; wall; mouth; lower wall

RED FIGURE

Cup (1): floor (figured tondo)

BLACK GLAZE

Krater (1): foot in two degrees

Oinochoe (19). Trefoil: mouth/handle (4 frags.); 2 necks. Banded, round-mouth: rim/handle/shoulder/foot (15 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 144; 3 rims (1 in 3 frags., 1 in 4 frags.); shoulder; 2 strap handles; 8 walls (1 in 14 frags., 1 in 10 frags., 1 in 4 frags., 1 in 2 frags.); flat bottom (3 frags.)

Olpe (3): mouth/wall/disk foot (10 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 261; neck; low strap handle

Skyphos, Corinthian type (8): 2 feet (1 in 3 frags.), lower wall, cf. *Agora* XII, 309; rim/bell handle (in 8 frags.), 2 rims (1 in 3 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 311; handle; rim/handle (miniature)

Skyphos, Attic type (1): P 20559, cf. *Agora* XII, 336

Skyphos, Subgeometric survival (3): flat bottom, projecting rim, handle, cf. *Agora* XII, 369

- Cup (14): concave lip (4 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 408; 5 stems; stem/foot, foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 409; *3 concave lips (1 with handle, 1 in 2 frags.), *foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 410; concave lip (3 frags.), cf. *SGW*, 4; 6 concave lips; plain rim/2 handles (2 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 420; 3 handles; 13 walls
- Cup-skyphos (8): rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 563; 2 rims, cf. *Agora* XII, 568; 2 rims (each in 2 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 569; rim/handle (2 frags.), foot, cf. for profile, *SGW*, 50; 3 handles, cf. *Agora* XII, 564; 3 handles; foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 572
- One-handler (5): rim, 2 feet (1 in 2 frags.), cf. *SGW*, 339; rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 731; foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 735; 4 walls
- Saltcellar (8): 4 full profiles (2 a matched pair), rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 892; 3 full profiles, 2 rims, cf. *Agora* XII, 901; flat bottom
- Stemmed dish (4): *P 20560 = *Agora* XII, 984; rim (3 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 983; rim (2 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 960; foot (3 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 973
- Lekanis and lid (4): lid top; *broad knob, cf. *Agora* XII, 1234; top/wall/rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1232; top
- Wall frags.: open shape (45), closed shape (22). Handles (6)

HOUSEHOLD

- Storage amphora (8): neck/rim, cf. *SGW*, 421; rim/handle, cf. *ibid.*, 431; toe, cf. *ibid.*, 424; toe, cf. *ibid.*, 427; neck/handle (3 frags.); toe; wall (6 frags.), streaky glaze; toe, Corinthian B
- Pithos (1): heavy rim
- Storage-bin (1): overhanging rim (3 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 1527
- Hydria (1): rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1594
- Jug (6): rim/handle (2 frags.), rim, 3 feet, cf. *Agora* XII, 1659; trefoil mouth/handle, cf. *Agora* XII, 1641
- Lekane (4): *rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1763; *rim (2 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 1761; rim, cf. *SGW*, 375; *projecting rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1830; 2 walls
- Tub (1): full profile (2 frags.)
- Louterion (1): molded rim
- Chytra (1): rim, flanged inside for lid, cf. *Agora* XII, 1947
- Griddle (1): flat bottom/lug handle (2 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 1983
- Walls frags.: plain and coarse (61)
- Lamps (16). Type 16 B: L 4676; 2 rims, cf. *Agora* IV, 96. Type 20: L 4678 = *Agora* IV, 155; L 4677; full profile, raised disk bottom (2 frags.), cf. *Agora* IV, 155; 2 rims, cf. *Agora* IV, 149. Type 21 A: rim, cf. *Agora* IV, 157. Type 21 var.: L 4679 = *Agora* IV, 188. Type uncertain: 2 rims; 2 nozzles; flat bottom (3 frags.)
- Loomweights (2): pyramidal
- Roof tiles (8)

D 17:10 Well

Section, Fig. 6

Diam. 1.50 m. Excavation abandoned at -6.10 m. because of the collapse of the rock walls. Water at -2.00 m.

Total assemblage: 15 inventoried pieces, 233 fragments (Lot OO 766)

1. Dumped fill, from -1.40 m. to -2.60 m., with a small amount of pottery but almost no joins. From -2.60 to -6.10 m., a mass of very adhesive, sticky potter's clay with very few sherds.

EARLY WARE

Protogeometric (1). Skyphos: wall

Late Geometric (8). Amphora: rim, banded wall, banded handle. Spouted bowl: 2 decorated rims, cf. for profile, *Agora* VIII, 102. Skyphos: rim, cf. *Agora* VIII, 131; rim, cf. *Agora* VIII, 135; banded wall

Protoattic (8). Amphora: P 20873 = *Agora* VIII, 424; lower wall, banded wall. Kotyle: 2 banded walls, imitation Protocorinthian, cf. *Agora* VIII, 159; decorated wall (open shape); 2 banded walls (closed shape)

BLACK FIGURE

- Amphora (4): P 20870 = *Agora* XXIII, 79; rim (2 frags.), cf. *Agora* XXIII, 96; neck, very close to *Agora* XXIII, 209; shoulder

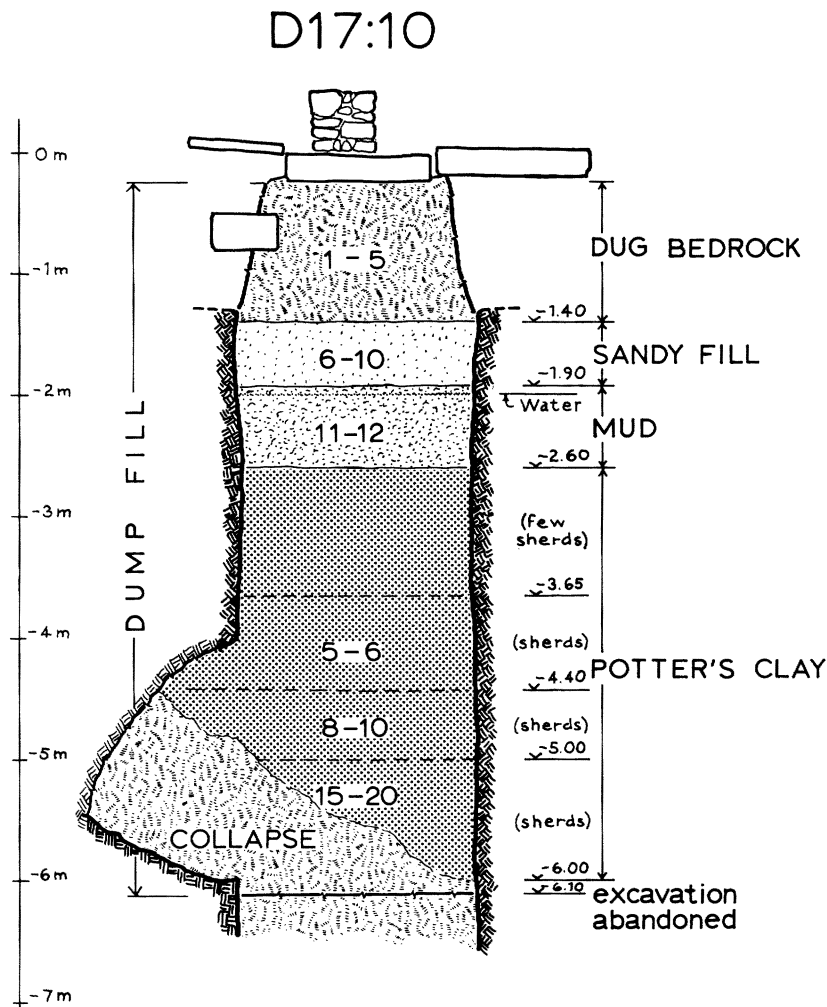


FIG. 6. Section of Well D 17:10

Krater, column- (6): rim, cf. for profile, *Agora XXIII*, 436; rim (2 frags.), cf. *Agora XXIII*, 474; foot in two degrees (2 frags.), cf. for profile, *Agora XII*, 55; 3 lower walls (1 in 3 frags., 1 in 2 frags.)

Dinos (1): rim/wall (4 frags.), cf. *Agora XXIII*, 610

Skyphos (9): P 20871 = *Agora XXIII*, 1649; 2 feet (1 in 2 frags.), cf. *Agora XXIII*, 1486; 2 rims (1 in 2 frags.); foot (2 frags.), CHC Group (?), cf. *Agora XXIII*, 1592; rim, foot, CHC Group (?), cf. *Agora XXIII*, 1597; 2 lower walls (1 in 2 frags.), cf. *Agora XXIII*, 1628

Cup (9): P 20869 = *Agora XXIII*, 1774, Leafless Group; rim, band cup, cf. *Agora XXIII*, 1700; 2 figured walls; rim, 2 walls, Leafless Group, cf. *Agora XXIII*, 1762; handle; wall, cf. *Agora XXIII*, 1783

Plate (1): rim, cf. Callipolitis-Feytmans, p. 333, no. 12

Lekythos (7): P 20872 = *Agora XXIII*, 1148; neck/shoulder (2 frags.), Class of Athens 581, i, cf. *Agora XXIII*, 899; lower body; 3 figured walls; white-ground wall, black patterned (4 frags.)

Lekanis (3): lid rim, cf. *Agora XXIII*, 1354; top/downturned rim, lid; flanged rim, cf. *Agora XXIII*, 1330

Plaque (1): P 20852 = *Agora XXIII*, 1945

Wall frags.: closed shape (10); lower wall (1)

RED FIGURE

Cup (1): P 20868, frag.

BLACK GLAZE

Pelike (1): rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 21

Psyktor (1): foot, two torus moldings, cf. *Agora* XII, 36

Oinochoe (2): double handles, cf. *Agora* XII, 148

Olpe (2): P 20849 = *Agora* X, LM7; cf. *Agora* XII, 266; flat bottom, cf. *Agora* XII, 260

Skyphos, Corinthian type (12): P 20850, frag.; foot, Corinthian import; 3 feet, cf. *Agora* XII, 306; foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 309; 2 feet, 2 lower walls, cf. *Agora* XII, 310; 2 bell handles

Skyphos, Attic type (1): foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 336

Skyphos, Subgeometric survival (8): rim/wall/handle (5 frags.), 2 rims, 3 flat bottoms (1 in 4 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 369; *rim with dots, cf. *Agora* XII, 370; handle

Cup (21): foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 398; foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 401; concave lip, cf. *Agora* XII, 407; 2 concave lips, cf. *Agora* XII, 408; *rim, *2 feet, cf. *Agora* XII, 410; plain rim, wall (banded), cf. *Agora* XII, 417; foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 420; offset rim, cf. *SGW*, 2 (red figure?); 3 stems; lower wall; floor; 4 handles

Cup-skyphos (6): concave rim, foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 568; concave rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 569; *foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 575; *foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 578; *foot, cf. *SGW*, 43

One-handler (2): P 20874, cf. *Agora* XII, 732; foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 726

Bowl (2): foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 809; foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 811

Saltcellar (2): full profile, cf. *Agora* XII, 921; concave wall/bottom, cf. *Agora* XII, 923

Stemmed dish (11): 3 rims, cf. *Agora* XII, 960; 2 feet, cf. *Agora* XII, 968; *foot/stem, cf. *Agora* XII, 984; rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 974; rim, foot/stem, cf. *Agora* XII, 976; 2 chalice-type walls (1 in 2 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 991

Plate (4): rims, 3 unglazed

Lekanis (3): 2 flanged rims, one with handle attachment, cf. *Agora* XII, 1216; lid rim/top

Thurible (3): profiled base, cf. *Agora* XII, 1353; molded collar, cf. *Agora* XII, 1351; domed-lid rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1345

Wall frags.: open shape (5). Rim (1)

HOUSEHOLD

Table amphora (1): neck, cf. *Agora* XII, 1445

Storage amphora (3): rim/neck (2 frags.), Samian, cf. *SGW*, 412; torus rim, East Greek, cf. *SGW*, 421; toe, Attic, cf. *SGW*, 418

Pithos (6): P 20875 = *Agora* XII, 1515; P 20876, cf. *Agora* XII, 1514; P 20877, cf. *Agora* XII, 1507; heavy rim (2 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 1521; 2 incised walls (1 in 3 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 1507

Jug (2): trefoil mouth; narrow neck (2 frags.), cooking ware

Lekane (15): *rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1760; *2 rims, cf. *Agora* XII, 1761; *rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1765; *rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1766; *ring foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 1767; *2 ring feet, cf. *Agora* XII, 1770; disk foot (2 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 1776; 2 rims, cf. *Agora* XII, 1784; rim (3 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 1825; 2 banded walls; handle

Tub (2): heavy flat bottoms

Louterion, stand (1): P 20878 = *Agora* XII, 1856

Mortar (1): rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1886

Wall frags.: plain (3); handle attachments (2)

Lamp (13). Type 16 B: 2 full profiles; 6 rims, 1 with nozzle (2 frags.); 3 nozzles; 2 bottoms (1 in 2 frags.)

Terracotta figurine: horse, frag.

Loomweights (4): pyramidal

Stone ball

2. From top to -1.40 m., dug bedrock fill containing only a few battered sherds.

3. Supplementary fill, a few centimeters at top of well.

RED FIGURE

Pelike (1): P 20867 = *ARV*², p. 1123, no. 4, "Later Mannerists, II"

E 14:5 Well

Diam. 0.995 m. (top); 0.58 m. (bottom); depth 5.50 m. Unfinished well shaft abandoned in antiquity. North and west sides cut in bedrock; south and east sides had built curbing of rough limestone blocks.

Heavy and homogeneous dumped fill uniform from top to bottom without stratification. A large proportion of the pottery relatively complete.

Complete inventory: 106 pieces

BLACK FIGURE

Pelike (1): P 8798 = *Agora* XXIII, 393

Lebes gamikos (1): P 7893+7897 = *Agora* XXIII, 516

Krater, calyx- (1): P 7896 = *Agora* XXIII, 506

Oinochoe (1): P 8800 = *Agora* XXIII, 538

Skyphos (3): P 8797 = *Agora* XXIII, 1569; P 8796 = *Agora* XXIII, 1581, CHC Group; P 7898 = *Agora* XXIII, 1620

Phiale (1): P 7888 = *Agora* XXIII, 1431

Lekythos (2): P 7891 = *Agora* XXIII, 921, Class of Athens 581, i; P 8795 = *Agora* XXIII, 933, Class of Athens 581, ii

RED FIGURE

Cup (4): P 7901 = *ARV*², p. 20, "recalls" Euphronios; *Hesperia* 27, 1958, pl. 45:c; *P 7900 = *SGW*, pl. 5, same hand as P 24068, *SGW*, 27; P 8793, frag.; P 8794, frag.

Cup-skyphos (1): P 7899 = *ARV*², p. 455, no. 12, Ashby Painter

BLACK GLAZE

Psyktēr (1): P 8853 = *Agora* XII, 41, lid

Krater (1): P 8851, foot

Oinochoe (7): P 8864 = *Agora* XII, 148, cf. P 11064 (D 15:1), P 6643 (E 15:6); P 8865, cf. *Agora* XII, 148, footed; P 8867, cf. *Agora* XII, 149, footless, a pair; P 8866 = *Agora* XII, 149; P 8868 = *Agora* XII, 161, mushroom jug; P 8839 = *Agora* XII, 178; P 8841 = *Agora* XII, 179

Mug (1): P 8852, cf. *Agora* XII, 190

Olpe (9): P 8846 = *Agora* XII, 260; P 8849 = *Agora* XII, 261; P 8842, cf. *Agora* XII, 265; P 8843, cf. *ibid.*; P 8844, frag.; P 8845, frag.; P 8847 = *Agora* XII, 285; P 8848 = *Agora* XII, 287; P 8850 = *Agora* XII, 288

Skyphos, Corinthian type (5): P 8834 = *Agora* XII, 310 (Pl. 84:c), cf. P 11036 (D 15:1), P 24571–P 24573 (Q 12:3), P 20774 (R 12:1); P 8835, cf. *Agora* XII, 310; P 8836, cf. *ibid.*; P 8837 = *Agora* XII, 356; P 8802, Corinthian import

Cup (5): P 8827 = *Agora* XII, 385; P 8824, cf. *Agora* XII, 405; P 8828, cf. *ibid.*; P 8825, cf. *Agora* XII, 409; *P 8826, cf. *Agora* XII, 410

Stemless (1): *P 8829, cf. *Agora* XII, 453

Cup-skyphos (4): *P 8831 = *Agora* XII, 576, cf. P 24585 (Q 12:3); *P 8830 = *Agora* XII, 577, cf. P 24586, P 31017 (Q 12:3); *P 8833, cf. *Agora* XII, 576; *P 8832, cf. *Agora* XII, 577

One-handler (5). Banded: P 8823 = *Agora* XII, 728, cf. P 28781 (Q 21:3); P 8821, cf. *Agora* XII, 727; *P 8820, cf. *Agora* XII, 737. Black: *P 8822, cf. *Agora* XII, 745; *P 8819, cf. *ibid.*

Bowl (1): P 7890 = *Agora* XII, 810

Saltcellar (3): P 8806, cf. *Agora* XII, 902; P 7892 = *Agora* XII, 925; P 8805, cf. *ibid.*

Stemmed dish (11): P 7895 = *Agora* XII, 958, cf. P 11037 (D 15:1) and by the same potter, P 24604, P 24605 (Q 12:3); P 7889 = *Agora* XII, 965; P 8813 = *Agora* XII, 966, cf. P 12791 (G 11:3), P 20762 (R 12:1); P 8811 = *Agora* XII, 978, cf. P 23335, P 23336 (H 12:15), P 31022 (Q 12:3); P 8812 = *Agora* XII, 979; P 8814 = *Agora* XII, 980; P 8816, cf. *Agora* XII, 986; P 8810 = *Agora* XII, 992; P 8807, cf. *Agora* XII, 994; P 8808 = *Agora* XII, 995; P 8809, cf. *ibid.*

Plate (3): P 7887 = *Agora* XII, 1003; P 8804 = *Agora* XII, 1004; P 8803, cf. *ibid.*

Lekythos (1): P 8838, cf. *Agora* XII, 1102

Lekanis (3): P 8817 = *Agora* XII, 1229, lid; P 8818, cf. *ibid.*; P 8854, rim frag.
 Thurible (1): P 8815 = *Agora* XII, 1350

HOUSEHOLD

Storage amphora (2): P 8858, cf. *Agora* XII, 1495; P 8859, cf. *ibid.*
 Jug (2): P 8873, cf. *Agora* XII, 1641; P 8840 = *Agora* XII, 1705
 Cup (2): P 8856 = *Agora* XII, 1715, unglazed, two-handled; P 8855, cf. *ibid.*
 Lekane (5): P 8870, cf. *Agora* XII, 1783; P 8869, cf. *ibid.*; P 8871, cf. *Agora* XII, 1784; P 8872, cf. *ibid.*;
 P 7894 = *Agora* XXV, 609, rim, ostrakon of Kritias Leaidou
 Mortar (2): P 8860 = *Agora* XII, 1889; P 8861, cf. *Agora* XII, 1899
 Chytra (3): P 8875 = *Agora* XII, 1943; P 8874 = *Agora* XII, 1944; P 8875 = *Agora* XII, 1945
 Cooking-bell (2): P 8862, cf. *Agora* XII, 2021; P 8863, cf. *ibid.*
 Wall frag.: P 8857, graffito
 Painted sherd: P 8801, Clazomenian
 Lamp (4). Type 15: L 2701 = *Agora* IV, 88. Type 16 B: L 2447 = *Agora* IV, 104. Type 19 A: L 2700 =
Agora IV, 131. Type 19 B: L 2446 = *Agora* IV, 141
 Bone stylus (4): BI 291–BI 293, BI 319
 Bronze arrowhead: B 367
 Loomweight (2): MC 289, disk; MC 314, pyramidal

E 15:6 Well

Section, Fig. 7

Diam. 1.10 m.; depth 9.70 m.; water at –2.20 m. Shaft sunk in soft bedrock.
 Complete inventory: 57 pieces

1. Period-of-use fill, from –8.50 m. to –9.70 m. at bottom. Fill of mud and stones, but containing few sherds; some evidence of water pots.

BLACK GLAZE

Oinochoe (1): P 6643, cf. *Agora* XII, 148
 Cup-skyphos (1): P 6184, cf. *Agora* XII, 572
 Lekythos (1): P 6201, graffito frag.

HOUSEHOLD

Table amphora (2): P 6175 = Sparkes 1962, pl. IV:5; cf. *Agora* XII, 1444; P 6644, cf. *ibid.*
 Jug (2): P 6179 = *Agora* XII, 1695; P 6642, cf. *ibid.*

2. Dumped fill, from –0.50 m. to –8.50 m. Joins from top to bottom indicate that fill was dumped at one time. From –6.00 m. to –7.50 m., a mass of potter's clay of dark buff color and thick sticky consistency, pure but not refined. Clay contained very few sherds. From –7.50 m. to –8.50 m., thin layers of clay without sherds alternated with layers of broken pottery and small stones.

BLACK FIGURE

Hydria (2): P 6635 = *Agora* XXIII, 651; P 6180 = *Agora* XXIII, 657, Red-line Painter
 Lebes gamikos (1): P 6106 = *Agora* XXIII, 510, Painter of Louvre F6
 Krater (1): P 6136 = *Agora* XXIII, 472
 Skyphos (1): P 6177 = *Agora* XXIII, 1497, "recalls" Theseus Painter
 Lekythos (5): P 6182 = *Agora* XXIII, 887, Class of Athens 581, i; P 6181 = *Agora* XXIII, 1127; *P 6138 =
Agora XXIII, 1192, manner of Haimon Painter; *P 6137 = *Agora* XXIII, 1211, manner of Haimon
 Painter; P 6634, cf. *ABL*, pl. 36:5, Diosphos Painter, palmettes
 Lekanis, lid (1): P 6178 = *Agora* XXIII, 1354

RED FIGURE

Cup (2): P 6159 = *ARV*², p. 448, no. 4, manner of Douris; P 6636 = *ARV*², p. 140, no. 54, Pithos Painter

BLACK GLAZE

Amphora (1): *P 6107 = *Agora* XXV, 1058, ostrakon of Xanthippos
 Psykter (2): P 6639 = *Agora* XII, 37; P 6132, cf. *ibid.*

E15:6

H12:15

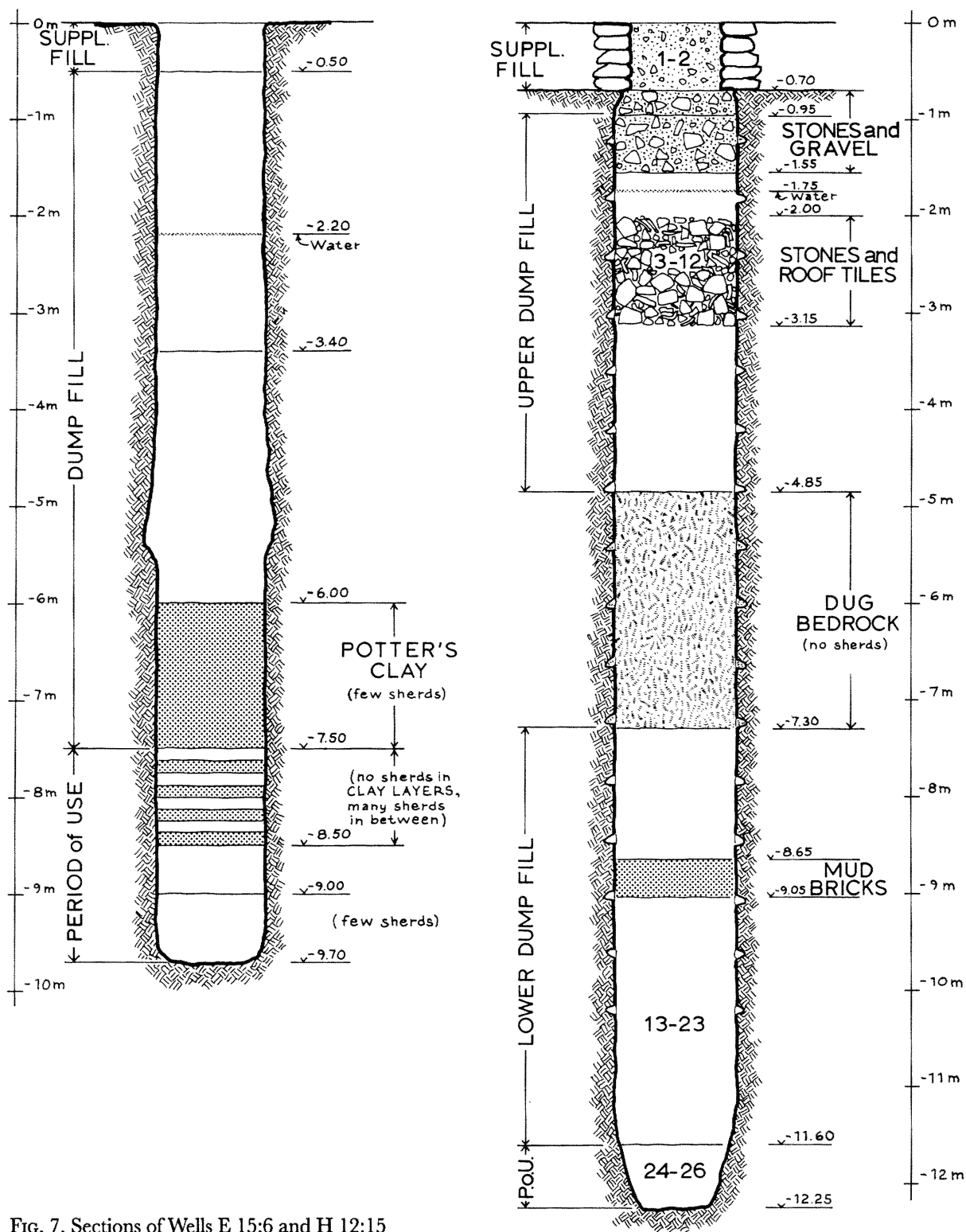


FIG. 7. Sections of Wells E 15:6 and H 12:15

Oinochoe (1): P 6638 = *Agora* XII, 99

Skypheos, Corinthian type (1): P 6135, miniature

Cup (10): P 6121 = *Agora* XII, 409, cf. P 8825 (E 14:5); *P 6123 = *Agora* XII, 411 (Pl. 84:d), cf. P 11040 (D 15:1), P 23331 (H 12:15); *P 6120 = *Agora* XII, 412, cf. P 2696, P 2704, P 2705, P 2733, P 2802 (G 6:3), P 31367 (Q 12:3); *P 6122, cf. *Agora* XII, 411; *P 6174, cf. *Agora* XII, 412; *P 6119 = *Agora* XXV, 1059 and = *Agora* XII, 431, ostrakon of Xanthippos, cf. 404; *P 6125 = *Agora* XXV, 241, ostrakon of Hippokrates, cf. *Agora* XII, 404; P 6630, graffito, cf. *ibid.*; P 6173, graffito, cf. *Agora* XII, 439; P 6172, frag.

Strainer (1): P 6640 = *Agora* XII, 528

One-handler (1): P 6633, cf. *Agora* XII, 727

Lekanis (1): P 6131 = *Agora* XII, 1217

Thurible (1): P 6637 = *Agora* XII, 1352

HOUSEHOLD

Storage amphora (1): P 6645

Household lekanis (1): P 6139 = *Agora* XXI, Fa 1, cf. *Agora* XII, 1549

Lekane (6): *P 6134 = *Agora* XXV, 141, ostrakon of Hipparchos, cf. *Agora* XII, 1758; P 6631, graffito;

P 6140 = *Agora* XXV, 1131, ostrakon of Hippokrates (?); P 6133 = *Agora* XXV, 93, ostrakon of Boutalion;

P 6118 = *Agora* XXV, 975, ostrakon of Themistokles; P 6629 = *Agora* XXV, 298, ostrakon of Hippokrates

Louterion (1): P 6641 = *Agora* XII, 1868

Funnel (2): P 6646 = *Agora* XII, 2005; P 6124 = *Agora* XII, 2006

Wall frags. (2): P 6117 = *Agora* XXV, 974, ostrakon of Themistokles; *P 6127 = *Agora* XXV, 67, ostrakon of Aristeides

Lamp (2). Type 19 var.: L 1897 = *Agora* IV, 146. Type 19 A: L 1959

3. Supplementary fill, from top to -0.50 m., with Hellenistic disturbance from setting of wall of Great Drain over well.

BLACK FIGURE

Amphora (2): P 6102 = *Agora* XXIII, 328, Painter of Munich 1519; P 6104 = *Agora* XXIII, 335

RED FIGURE

Krater, calyx- (1): P 6103 = *ARV*², p. 185, no. 39; Ashmead 1966, p. 25, pl. 9, Kleophrades Painter

BLACK GLAZE

One-handler, black (1): P 6632, graffito

F 19:5 Well

Diam. 0.85 m.; depth 3.05 m. Unfinished well shaft abandoned in antiquity and refilled with broken pottery and other debris. Cut in firm bedrock suitable for well sinking. Clearly begun with the intention of digging a well, since footholds were cut in opposite sides every 0.30 m. to 0.40 m.

Two distinct dumped fills with many sherd joins between them.

Complete inventory: 72 pieces

1. Lower dumped fill, from -1.75 to -3.05

EARLY WARE

Protoattic (1). Amphora: P 15941, cf. *Agora* VIII, 24

BLACK FIGURE

Amphora (1): P 15920 = *Agora* XXIII, 223, frags.

Skypheos (1): *P 14946 = *Agora* XXIII, 1519, manner of Haimon Painter

Phiale (1): P 15922 = *Agora* XXIII, 1432

Lekythos (3): P 14945 = *Agora* XXIII, 871, Gela Painter; P 14951 = *Agora* XXIII, 929, Class of Athens 581, ii; P 14947 = *Agora* XXIII, 1144, frags.

RED FIGURE

- Krater (2). Column-: P 14948 = *ARV*², p. 11, no. 6, frag., "very early R.F." Calyx-: P 15921, frag.
 Mug (1): P 15918 = *ARV*², p. 152, no. 2, "connected with Epeleios Painter"
 Cup (1): P 14949, frag., tondo

BLACK GLAZE

- Pelike (1): P 15935 = *Agora* XII, 22
 Oinochoe (3): P 15936, cf. *Agora* XII, 144; P 15937, cf. *Agora* XII, 145; P 15934, Corinthian import
 Mug (1): P 15919 = *Agora* XII, 190
 Olpe (3): P 14952, cf. *Agora* XII, 255; *P 15929 = *Agora* XII, 267; *P 15928 = *Agora* XII, 268
 Skyphos, Corinthian type (2): P 15931, cf. *Agora* XII, 309; P 15930, cf. *ibid.*
 Skyphos, Subgeometric survival (1): *P 15932, cf. *Agora* XII, 371
 Cup (1): P 14950, cf. *Agora* XII, 404
 One-handler (1): P 15933 = *Agora* XII, 733, cf. P 24621 (Q 12:3)
 Stemmed dish (1): *P 15925, cf. *Agora* XII, 985
 Lekythos (1): P 15939, foot reused as stopper
 Lekanis, lid (1): P 15917 = *Agora* XII, 1231
 Pyxis (1): P 15926, Corinthian, frag.
 Kothon (1): P 15927, Corinthian
 Plastic vase? (2): P 15923, frag.; P 15924, frag.

HOUSEHOLD

- Lekane (1): P 15938, cf. *Agora* XII, 1783
 Mortar (1): P 15940, cf. *Agora* XII, 1900
 Coarse frag. (1): *P 15023 = *Agora* XXV, 638, ostrakon of Megakles
 Lamp (3). Type 16 B: L 3722 = *Agora* IV, 99. Type 17 A: L 3968 = *Agora* IV, 120. Type 20: L 3723 = *Agora* IV, 150
 Roof tile (2): A 1033, A 1034
 Terracotta figurine (3): T 2000, T 2001, T 2171
 Loomweight (1): MC 616
 Flute frags. (?): BI 1504, BI 549
 Pierced counter: P 15939
 Marble basin frag.: ST 307

2. Upper dumped fill, from top to -1.75 m.

RED FIGURE

- Oinochoe (1): P 14944, frag.

BLACK GLAZE

- Skyphos, Subgeometric survival (1): *P 15904 = *Agora* XII, 370
 One-handler, black (1): *P 15903, cf. *Agora* XII, 745
 Saltcellar (2): *P 15905 = *Agora* XII, 843; P 15032, cf. *Agora* XII, 899

HOUSEHOLD

- Storage amphora (5): P 15913, cf. *Agora* XII, 1500; P 15915, cf. *Agora* XII, 1502; P 15912, neck, Corinthian;
 P 15911, banded neck; SS 8845, stamped neck
 Stand (1): P 15914 = Sparkes and Talcott 1959, fig. 13
 Lekane (1): P 15909, cf. *Agora* XII, 1784
 Tub (1): P 15916 = *Agora* XII, 1846
 Mortar (1): P 15910 = *Agora* XII, 1891
 Invalid cup (1): P 15908 = *Agora* XII, 2011
 Coarse sherd: P 15906, cut round as stopper
 Spindle whorl (2): MC 613, MC 614

Loomweight (1): MC 615

Terracotta figurine (7): T 1993–T 1999

Pierced counter: P 15906; intrusive late Roman frag.: P 15907 (found above mouth)

G 3:1 Pit of debris

L. 2.00 m.; W. 2.00 m.; depth 0.80 m. Roughly square pit dug irregularly in bedrock. At top abundant traces of ash and burning. Dumped fill consisting of red earth with particles of burning; below this 0.05 m. to 0.15 m. of ash and charcoal at bottom.

Total assemblage: 16 inventoried pieces, 194 fragments (Lots MM 298–MM 301)

EARLY WARE

Protoattic (1). Decorated wall frag. (open shape)

BLACK FIGURE

Krater (5). Calyx-: *P 14490 = *Agora* XXV, 637 and = *Agora* XIV, pl. 38, ostrakon of Megakles. Column-: 2 shoulders (1 in 2 frags.), 2 lower walls, cf. *Agora* XXIII, 474; *SGW*, 70

Oinochoe (1): P 14661 = *Agora* XXIII, 775

Cup (4): wall, band cup, cf. *Agora* XXIII, 1708; 2 floors; wall (in 2 frags.), palmette zone (Pl. 83:c), cf. *RRCs*, 218

Lekythos (8): shoulder (2 frags.), Class of Athens 581, i, cf. *Agora* XXIII, 899; shoulder (3 frags.), Class of Athens 581, ii, cf. *Agora* XXIII, 938; shoulder, foot/lower wall, Class of Athens 581, ii, cf. *Agora* XXIII, 1002; 2 wall frags.; *wall, palmette zone (Pl. 83:b), cf. Thompson 1940, p. 30, c

Wall frags.: open shape (3)

RED FIGURE

Krater, column- (2): P 14711 = *ARV*², p. 240, no. 38, Myson; P 14662, frag.

Cup (1): P 14663, frag.

BLACK GLAZE

Pelike (1): mouth/neck, cf. *Agora* XII, 22

Psykyter (1): mouth, flanged, cf. *Agora* XII, 38

Krater, column- (1): rim/neck (6 frags.), cf. *SGW*, 71

Oinochoe (6): P 14672, frag.; trefoil rim/wall, 2 rims, low strap handle, cf. *Agora* XII, 106; round mouth/high double handle, cf. *Agora* XII, 148

Olpe (6): rim/wall, cf. *Agora* XII, 252; 2 flat bottoms, cf. *Agora* XII, 266; low disk foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 277; 2 walls (1 in 2 frags.)

Skyphos, Corinthian type (4): lower wall/floor (2 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 309; rim (2 frags.), foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 310; rim/bell handle, cf. *Agora* XII, 311

Skyphos, Attic type (3): *P 14712, cf. *Agora* XII, 339; 2 rims/horseshoe handles, cf. *Agora* XII, 338

Cup (27): foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 407; 4 concave lips, cf. *Agora* XII, 408; *concave lip, *foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 410; foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 432; foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 429; concave lip; 3 walls; floor; 6 handles; 6 stems.

Acrocup: *foot, cf. *SGW*, 21

Stemless (1): *foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 456

Cup-skyphos (22): P 14664 = *Agora* XII, 569; P 14665, cf. *Agora* XII, 564; rim/handle attachment, cf. *Agora* XII, 563; 2 rims, 1 with handle, cf. *Agora* XII, 564; concave lip, foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 568; 2 rims, cf. *Agora* XII, 569; 2 rims (1 in 2 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 572; *concave lip/handle (2 frags.), *3 feet, cf. *Agora* XII, 573; *concave rim, *foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 575; *3 feet, cf. *Agora* XII, 578; *offset rim, cf. *SGW*, 40; handle

One-handler, banded (8): full profile, 2 rims/handles, cf. *Agora* XII, 726; 2 rims, 1 with handle, cf. *Agora* XII, 732; 2 feet, cf. *Agora* XII, 735; floor

Bowl (1): foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 809

Saltcellar (2): P 14666, cf. *Agora* XII, 902; convex wall/recessed underside, cf. *Agora* XII, 890

Stemmed dish (3): foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 965; foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 976; foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 983

Plate (1): rim (unglazed); cf. for profile, *Agora* XII, 1006

- Lekythos (2): *P 14668, cf. *Agora* XII, 1103, globular body; shoulder/wall, cf. *Agora* XII, 1115
 Lekanis, lid (3): 2 rims/tops, knob, cf. *Agora* XII, 1229
 Pyxis (1): P 14667, Corinthian
 Wall frags.: open shape (3), closed shape (1)

HOUSEHOLD

- Storage amphora (6): rim/handle, toe, East Greek, cf. *SGW*, 421; toe, cf. *SGW*, 423; toe, cf. *SGW*, 424; banded wall; wall, streaky brown glaze
 Pithos (1): P 14670 = *Agora* XXI, L1, cf. *Agora* XII, 1507
 Kados (1): mouth/neck, cf. *Agora* XII, 1610
 Jug (3): handle, foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 1641; banded wall (3 frags.), non-Attic (?), cf. *Agora* XII, 1693
 Lekane (10): P 14673, cf. *Agora* XII, 1779; P 14669, cf. *Agora* XII, 1801; *3 rims, 1 with handle, cf. *Agora* XII, 1760; *rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1762; *foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 1770; *rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1788; *2 rims (1 in 3 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 1827; 3 banded walls
 Louterion? (2): molded stand base (2 frags.); flat bottom/wall (2 frags.)
 Mortar (3): rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1887; *rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1903; rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1906
 Chytra (3): collared rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1927; flaring rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1926; slightly flaring rim/horizontal handle, cf. *Agora* XII, 1947
 Lopas (1): rolled horizontal handle, cf. *Agora* XII, 1959
 Griddle (1): foot/wall, cf. *Agora* XII, 1983
 Eschara (1): P 14671 = *Agora* XII, 2028
 Lamp (14). Type 16 B: 2 whole profiles, cf. *Agora* IV, 100; rim, cf. *Agora* IV, 98; 4 rims. Type 21 A: 3 rims. Type 21 B: whole profile, cf. *Agora* IV, 165; flat bottom; 2 nozzles
 Lots MM 302 + MM 303: Large frags. of tiles and pithoi (traces of burning on many): 7 Corinthian pan tiles; 2 Corinthian cover tiles; 2 Lakonian pan tiles; 1 Lakonian cover tile; 4 pithos rims; rim, large semiglaazed krater
 Lot MM 304: 4 lower mill stones; 11 upper mill stones
 Lot MM 305: 3 frags. worked architectural marble (one is top fillet of metope?); 3 lower mill stones; 5 upper mill stones

G 6:3 Rectangular Rock-cut Shaft

L. 2.40 m.; W. 1.20 m. at top; depth 19.60 m. Shaft sunk in bedrock, probably intended as a well, but a cave-in not long after its digging destroyed its possible usefulness as a source of water. Thereafter it was used as a dump.

1. Lower dumped fill, from -12.00 m. to bottom at -19.50 m. Published in full: Vanderpool 1938, pp. 363-411. Complete inventory: 55 pieces (not listed, more than a generation older than the upper fill)
2. Upper dumped fill, from top to -12.00 m. All pieces published in full: *RRCS*, pp. 265-336. Complete inventory: 452 pieces

BLACK FIGURE

- Amphora (3): P 2568 = *Agora* XXIII, 213; P 2788 = *Agora* XXIII, 222; P 1293 = *Agora* XXIII, 370
 Pelike (3): P 2643 = *Agora* XXIII, 395, manner of Red-line Painter; P 2644, P 2645 = *Agora* XXIII, 396, manner of Red-line Painter; P 2755 = *Agora* XXIII, 397
 Hydria (2): P 2642 = *Agora* XXIII, 660; P 2625+ 2658 = *Agora* XXIII, 663
 Krater (4). Column-: P 2641 = *Agora* XXIII, 470, Rycroft Painter (?); P 2612 = *Agora* XXIII, 471; P 2571 = *Agora* XXIII, 479. Calyx-: P 2789 = *Agora* XXIII, 508
 Louterion (1): P 2709 = *Agora* XXIII, 607
 Oinochoe (10): P 2741 = *Agora* XXIII, 737, Painter of Rhodes Pelike; P 1331 = *Agora* XXIII, 747; P 1397+1558 = *Agora* XXIII, 756, Class of Vatican G 50; P 1559 = *Agora* XXIII, 758; P 1395 = *Agora* XXIII, 771; P 1396 = *Agora* XXIII, 773; P 1398 = *Agora* XXIII, 774; P 2627 = *Agora* XXIII, 781; P 2563 = *Agora* XXIII, 783; P 2684 = *Agora* XXIII, 784

Olpe (4): P 2700 = *Agora XXIII*, 682; P 2647 = *Agora XXIII*, 687; P 2646 = *Agora XXIII*, 688, Class of Vatican G 50; P 1557 = *Agora XXIII*, 689

Uncertain closed shape (1): P 2621 = *Agora XXIII*, 1902

Skyphos (67). Theseus Painter: P 1545 = *Agora XXIII*, 1484; P 1544 = *Agora XXIII*, 1486; P 1548 = *Agora XXIII*, 1487; P 1549 = *Agora XXIII*, 1488; P 1547 = *Agora XXIII*, 1489; P 1546 = *Agora XXIII*, 1490; P 1550+1551 = *Agora XXIII*, 1492; P 1383 = *Agora XXIII*, 1657. Painter of Rodin 1000: P 2768 = *Agora XXIII*, 1500. Near Diosphos Painter: P 1552 = *Agora XXIII*, 1501. Manner of Haimon Painter: P 2742 = *Agora XXIII*, 1506; P 1360 = *Agora XXIII*, 1507; P 1364 = *Agora XXIII*, 1508; P 1362 = *Agora XXIII*, 1509; P 1361 = *Agora XXIII*, 1510; P 1363 = *Agora XXIII*, 1511; P 2769 = *Agora XXIII*, 1517; *P 2737 = *Agora XXIII*, 1521; P 1322 = *Agora XXIII*, 1523; *P 1368 = *Agora XXIII*, 1524; P 1369 = *Agora XXIII*, 1526; *P 2699 = *Agora XXIII*, 1531. Haemonian: P 2678+2680+2738+2791 = *Agora XXIII*, 1529; P 2790 = *Agora XXIII*, 1530; P 1392 = *Agora XXIII*, 1534. Compare Painter of Elaious I: *P 1370 = *Agora XXIII*, 1537; *P 2679 = *Agora XXIII*, 1538. Silhouette skyphos, Class K2 (?): P 2682 = *Agora XXIII*, 1543; P 2681 = *Agora XXIII*, 1544; P 1320 = *Agora XXIII*, 1545; P 1560 = *Agora XXIII*, 1546; P 1290 = *Agora XXIII*, 1547; P 1561 = *Agora XXIII*, 1548; P 1321 = *Agora XXIII*, 1549; P 1319 = *Agora XXIII*, 1550; P 2624 = *Agora XXIII*, 1551; P 1391 = *Agora XXIII*, 1552; P 2623 = *Agora XXIII*, 1553. Silhouette skyphos, Class K2: P 1359 = *Agora XXIII*, 1558; P 1270 = *Agora XXIII*, 1559; P 1367 = *Agora XXIII*, 1560; P 1365+1366 = *Agora XXIII*, 1561; P 2677 = *Agora XXIII*, 1562. Lindos Group: P 2743 = *Agora XXIII*, 1571; P 2744 = *Agora XXIII*, 1573. CHC Group: P 2711 = *Agora XXIII*, 1580; P 2712 = *Agora XXIII*, 1584; P 1339 = *Agora XXIII*, 1600; P 2713 = *Agora XXIII*, 1602; P 1394 = *Agora XXIII*, 1605; P 2714 = *Agora XXIII*, 1603 (?); P 1338 = *Agora XXIII*, 1604 (connected with Group). Connected with Dog Group: P 2731 = *Agora XXIII*, 1606; P 2710 = *Agora XXIII*, 1607; P 2614 = *Agora XXIII*, 1608. Pistias Class: P 1342 = *Agora XXIII*, 1614; P 1323 = *Agora XXIII*, 1617 (?); P 16776 (Pl. 83:g) = *ABV*, p. 628, no. 1 (connected with Class). Unattributed: P 16766 = *Agora XXIII*, 1618; P 2587 = *Agora XXIII*, 1624; P 2730 = *Agora XXIII*, 1628; P 16779 = *Agora XXIII*, 1633; P 1393+2586 = *Agora XXIII*, 1639; P 2622 = *Agora XXIII*, 1645; P 1318 = *Agora XXIII*, 1646; P 2565 = *Agora XXIII*, 1650; P 1562 = *Agora XXIII*, 1651; P 2683 = *Agora XXIII*, 1652

Cup (17). Leafless Group: P 2770 = *Agora XXIII*, 1767; P 2613 = *Agora XXIII*, 1768; P 2570 = *Agora XXIII*, 1769. Painter of Nicosia C975 (?): P 1384 = *Agora XXIII*, 1825. Palmette-cups: P 1308 (Pl. 82:a) = *RRCS*, 218; P 1372 (Pl. 82:d) = *RRCS*, 219; P 1371 = *RRCS*, 220; P 1373 (Pl. 82:e) = *RRCS*, 221; P 1309 (Pl. 82:b) = *RRCS*, 222; P 1379 = *RRCS*, 223; P 1380 = *RRCS*, 224; P 2746 = *RRCS*, 225; P 1374; P 1375; P 1376; P 1377; P 1378

Phiale (3): P 1563 = *Agora XXIII*, 1433; P 2685 = *RRCS*, 298; P 2727 = *RRCS*, 299

Plate (2). Salax: P 1386 = *Agora XXIII*, 1407. Kleiboulos Painter: P 2766 = *Agora XXIII*, 1414

Lekythos (104). Leagros Group: P 1276 = *Agora XXIII*, 819. Cock Group: P 1278 = *Agora XXIII*, 847; P 1302 = *Agora XXIII*, 852; P 2669 = *Agora XXIII*, 859; P 1312 = *Agora XXIII*, 860; P 2560 = *Agora XXIII*, 863. Gela Painter: P 1331 = *Agora XXIII*, 873; P 1269 = *Agora XXIII*, 874; P 2569 = *Agora XXIII*, 875; P 1343 = *Agora XXIII*, 876; P 2648 = *Agora XXIII*, 877. Class of Athens 581 (?): P 1555 = *Agora XXIII*, 926; P 1282 = *Agora XXIII*, 927; P 1303 = *Agora XXIII*, 930; P 1314 = *Agora XXIII*, 1124. Class of Athens 581: P 1346 = *Agora XXIII*, 934; P 2725 = *Agora XXIII*, 935; P 2724 = *Agora XXIII*, 936; P 2564 = *Agora XXIII*, 937; P 2626 = *Agora XXIII*, 1066; P 1288 = *Agora XXIII*, 1095; P 1315 = *Agora XXIII*, 1096; P 2561 = *Agora XXIII*, 1097; P 2793 = *Agora XXIII*, 1098; P 1311 = *Agora XXIII*, 1116. Little-lion Class: P 1266 = *Agora XXIII*, 1162; P 1357 = *Agora XXIII*, 1163; P 1357 = *Agora XXIII*, 1163; P 1354 = *Agora XXIII*, 1164; P 1277 = *Agora XXIII*, 1165; P 1284+1297 = *Agora XXIII*, 1166; P 1295 = *Agora XXIII*, 1167; P 1300 = *Agora XXIII*, 1168; P 1298 = *Agora XXIII*, 1169; P 2663 = *Agora XXIII*, 1170; P 1299 = *Agora XXIII*, 1171; P 1355 = *Agora XXIII*, 1172; P 16763 = *Agora XXIII*, 1173. Hound-and-Hare Group: P 1296 = *Agora XXIII*, 1177; P 1356 = *Agora XXIII*, 1178; P 1301 = *Agora XXIII*, 1179; P 1285 = *Agora XXIII*, 1180. Manner of Haimon Painter: P 2672 = *Agora XXIII*, 965; P 2715+2722 = *Agora XXIII*, 968; P 2675+2739 = *Agora XXIII*, 1189; P 2670 = *Agora XXIII*, 1191; P 1345 = *Agora XXIII*, 1193; P 2719 = *Agora XXIII*, 1194; P 2676 = *Agora XXIII*, 1195; P 2591 = *Agora XXIII*, 1196; P 2695 = *Agora XXIII*, 1198; P 2633+2671 =

Agora XXIII, 1199; P 2720 = *Agora XXIII*, 1200; P 2717 = *Agora XXIII*, 1201; P 2716 = *Agora XXIII*, 1202; P 2673 = *Agora XXIII*, 1203; P 2718 = *Agora XXIII*, 1204; P 2562 = *Agora XXIII*, 1206; P 1399 = *Agora XXIII*, 1207; P 2721 = *Agora XXIII*, 1208; P 2661 = *Agora XXIII*, 1209; P 1289 = *Agora XXIII*, 1217; P 2664 = *Agora XXIII*, 1218; P 2592+2767 = *Agora XXIII*, 1222; P 2667 = *Agora XXIII*, 1223; P 2771 = *Agora XXIII*, 1224; P 2589 = *Agora XXIII*, 1229; P 1344 = *Agora XXIII*, 1231; P 1400 = *Agora XXIII*, 1232; P 2628 = *Agora XXIII*, 1233; P 2740 = *Agora XXIII*, 1234; P 2590 = *Agora XXIII*, 1236. Haemonian: P 1553+2588 = *Agora XXIII*, 975. Unattributed: P 1286 = *Agora XXIII*, 867; P 1279 = *Agora XXIII*, 1128; P 1283 = *Agora XXIII*, 1130; P 1287 = *Agora XXIII*, 1131; P 1353 = *Agora XXIII*, 1132; P 1401 = *Agora XXIII*, 1133; P 2629 = *Agora XXIII*, 1134; P 2630 = *Agora XXIII*, 1135; P 2632 = *Agora XXIII*, 1136; P 2659 = *Agora XXIII*, 1137; P 2660 = *Agora XXIII*, 1138; P 2662 = *Agora XXIII*, 1139; P 2665 = *Agora XXIII*, 1140; P 1313 = *Agora XXIII*, 1238; P 1280 = *Agora XXIII*, 1239; P 1281 = *Agora XXIII*, 1240; P 1316 = *Agora XXIII*, 1241; P 1317 = *Agora XXIII*, 1242; P 1554 = *Agora XXIII*, 1243; P 2666 = *Agora XXIII*, 1244; P 2668 = *Agora XXIII*, 1245; P 2674 = *Agora XXIII*, 1246; P 2726+2792 = *Agora XXIII*, 1247; P 2793 = *Agora XXIII*, 1248; P 2794 = *Agora XXIII*, 1249; P 2801 = *Agora XXIII*, 1250; P 1556 = *Agora XXIII*, 1251. Palmette-lekythoi (Pl. 82:k): P 16767 = *RRCS*, 181; P 1382 = *RRCS*, 182; P 16770 = *RRCS*, 183; P 1381; P 2572

RED FIGURE

Krater, column- (1): P 2619 = *RRCS*, 50

Oinochoe (1): P 2798 = *RRCS*, 59

Skyphos (3): P 2585 = *RRCS*, 48; P 2708 = *RRCS*, 53; P 2787 = *RRCS*, 58; *ARV*², p. 347, no. 115, manner of Antiphon Painter

Cup (23). Group of Acropolis 96: P 1272 = *RRCS*, 33; *ARV*², p. 105, no. 2; P 1273 = *RRCS*, 34; *ARV*², p. 105, no. 4; P 1274 = *RRCS*, 35; *ARV*², p. 105, no. 3; P 1275 = *RRCS*, 36; *ARV*², p. 105, "related"; P 1264 = *RRCS*, 31; *ARV*², p. 105, no. 1, cf. Group. Compare Painter of Louvre G36: P 1265 = *RRCS*, 32; *ARV*², p. 115, no. 2. Pithos Painter: P 1382 *bis* = *RRCS*, 39; *ARV*², p. 139, no. 7; P 2579 = *RRCS*, 45; *ARV*², p. 139, no. 18; P 16781 = *RRCS*, 55; *ARV*², p. 140, no. 53; P 2765 = *RRCS*, 56; *ARV*², p. 141, no. 68; P 2800 = *RRCS*, 60; *ARV*², p. 140, no. 37. Heraion Painter: P 2736 = *RRCS*, 54; *ARV*², p. 143, no. 6. Painter of Agora P 2578: P 2578 = *RRCS*, 44; *ARV*², p. 142, no. 1; P 2576 = *RRCS*, 42; *ARV*², p. 142, no. 2; P 2577 = *RRCS*, 43; *ARV*², p. 142, no. 3. Unattributed: P 1310 = *RRCS*, 37; P 1330 = *RRCS*, 38; P 2574 = *RRCS*, 40; P 2575 = *RRCS*, 41; P 2580 = *RRCS*, 46; P 2581 = *RRCS*, 47; P 2620 = *RRCS*, 51; P 2698 = *RRCS*, 52

Plate (1). Heraion Painter: P 2786 = *RRCS*, 57; *ARV*², p. 143, no. 21

BLACK GLAZE

Amphora (2): P 1358 = *RRCS*, 268; P 1293 = *RRCS*, 269, lid

Pelike (1): P 1271 = *RRCS*, 267; cf. *Agora XII*, 22

Psykker (3): P 1324 = *RRCS*, 264; P 1324 *bis* = *RRCS*, 265; P 16771 = *RRCS*, 266

Oinochoe (2): P 2697 = *RRCS*, 310, Corinthian; P 2616 = *RRCS*, 311, Corinthian

Mug (1): P 2795 = *Agora XII*, 194

Olpe (2): P 1564 = *Agora XII*, 265; P 1406 = *RRCS*, 16; cf. *Agora XII*, 260

Skyphos, Corinthian type (6): P 1341 = *RRCS*, 312, Corinthian; P 2687 = *RRCS*, 313, Corinthian; P 2701 = *RRCS*, 314, Corinthian; P 1325 = *RRCS*, 243; cf. *Agora XII*, 311; P 1340 = *RRCS*, 244; cf. *Agora XII*, 311; P 2753 = *RRCS*, 245; cf. *Agora XII*, 311

Skyphos, Attic type (3): P 1326 = *RRCS*, 246; cf. *Agora XII*, 334; P 2732 = *Agora XII*, 338; P 2752 = *Agora XII*, 357

Skyphos, Subgeometric survival (1): P 16768 = *RRCS*, 251; cf. *Agora XII*, 369

Cup (18): P 1307 = *Agora XII*, 418; P 1267 = *Agora XII*, 419; P 1306 = *RRCS*, 227, cf. *Agora XII*, 420; P 2649 = *RRCS*, 229, cf. *Agora XII*, 417; P 1305 = *RRCS*, 230; P 2748 = *RRCS*, 231; P 2774 = *RRCS*, 232; *P 2802 = *RRCS*, 233, cf. *Agora XII*, 412; *P 2696 = *RRCS*, 234, cf. *Agora XII*, 412; *P 2733 = *RRCS*, 235, cf. *Agora XII*, 412; *P 2747 = *RRCS*, 236, Vicup, cf. for lip, *Agora XII*, 434, for foot, *Agora XII*, 439 and p. 93, note 32; P 2734 = *Agora XXV*, 561 and = *RRCS*, 8, cf. *Agora XII*, 420, ostrakon of

- Kallixenos; P 2758 = *Agora* XXV, 562 and = *RRCS*, 9, ostrakon of Kallixenos; P 2759 = *RRCS*, 18, cf. *Agora* XII, 418; P 2639 = *RRCS*, 23, cf. *Agora* XII, 418; *P 2704 = *RRCS*, 24, cf. *Agora* XII, 412; *P 2705 = *RRCS*, 25, cf. *Agora* XII, 412; P 2735 = *RRCS*, 26, cf. *Agora* XII, 419
- Stemless (6): P 16784 = *Agora* XII, 447; *P 2594 = *Agora* XII, 451; *P 2772 = *RRCS*, 239, cf. *Agora* XII, 453; P 2750 = *RRCS*, 240; P 16765 = *RRCS*, 241; P 2603 = *RRCS*, 278
- Phiale (4): P 1390 = *Agora* XII, 519; P 1563 = *RRCS*, 297; P 2685 = *RRCS*, 298; P 2727 = *RRCS*, 299
- Strainer (1): P 2566 = *Agora* XII, 527
- Cup-skyphos (4): *P 2615 = *Agora* XII, 573; P 1350 = *RRCS*, 21, cf. *Agora* XII, 572; P 2751 = *RRCS*, 249, cf. *Agora* XII, 568; P 2610 = *RRCS*, 19, cf. *Agora* XII, 572
- One-handler (4). Banded: *P 1385 = *RRCS*, 252, cf. *Agora* XII, 737; P 1335 = *RRCS*, 20, cf. *Agora* XII, 732; *P 1294 = *RRCS*, 293, cf. *Agora* XII, 737. Black: *P 2686 = *Agora* XII, 771
- Bowl (2): P 1407 = *RRCS*, 22; P 2745 = *RRCS*, 296
- Saltcellar (17): P 2634, cf. *Agora* XII, 901, P 8806 (E 14:5), P 14666 (G 3:1); P 2775 = *Agora* XII, 892; P 2597 = *Agora* XII, 899, cf. P 15032 (F 19:5), P 29362 (Q 21:3); P 2598+2688 = *Agora* XII, 901; P 2689 = *Agora* XII, 902; P 2600, cf. *Agora* XII, 890; P 2601 = *RRCS*, 283, cf. *Agora* XII, 902; P 2636, cf. *Agora* XII, 902; P 2637, cf. *Agora* XII, 902; P 2602+2690 = *RRCS*, 285, cf. *Agora* XII, 909; P 2558+2599 = *RRCS*, 286, cf. *Agora* XII, 891; P 2557 = *Agora* XII, 930; P 1403 = *RRCS*, 289, cf. *Agora* XII, 923; P 1332 = *RRCS*, 290, cf. *Agora* XII, 923; P 2694 = *RRCS*, 292, cf. *Agora* XII, 926; P 2691 = *Agora* XII, 939; P 2729 = *Agora* XII, 953
- Stemmed dish (4): P 2749 = *RRCS*, 237, cf. *Agora* XII, 960; *P 2595 = *RRCS*, 274, cf. *Agora* XII, 984; P 2596 = *RRCS*, 275, cf. *Agora* XII, 974; P 1405 = *RRCS*, 276, cf. *Agora* XII, 994
- Plate (6): P 1349 = *RRCS*, 254; P 1387 = *RRCS*, 255; P 1388 = *RRCS*, 256; P 1389 = *RRCS*, 257; P 2573 = *RRCS*, 258; P 2606 = *RRCS*, 259
- Lekythos (5): P 1347 = *Agora* XII, 1112; P 1291 = *RRCS*, 260; P 1292 = *RRCS*, 261; P 1402 = *RRCS*, 262; P 16782 = *RRCS*, 263
- Lekanis (4): P 2756 = *Agora* XII, 1224; P 2754 = *Agora* XII, 1234, lid; P 16775 = *Agora* XII, 1318, lid; P 1348 = *RRCS*, 280, lid
- Stand (1): P 16764 = *RRCS*, 277, cf. *Agora* XII, 1329
- Thurible (1): P 16777 = *RRCS*, 300, cf. *Agora* XII, 1347, cover
- Bell (2): P 2608 = *Agora* XII, 1365; P 2609 = *RRCS*, 302
- Miniature (1): P 2728 = *Agora* XII, 1408
- Ring (1): P 16778 = *RRCS*, 303

HOUSEHOLD

- Table amphora (1): P 16786 = *Agora* XII, 1441
- Storage amphora (6): P 2776 = *Agora* XXV, 140 and = *RRCS*, 10, ostrakon of Hipparchos; P 2778 = *Agora* XXV, 64 and = *RRCS*, 12, ostrakon of Aristides; P 2779 = *Agora* XXV, 240 and = *RRCS*, 13, ostrakon of Hippokrates; P 2764 = *RRCS*, 27; P 2780 = *RRCS*, 28; SS 9628 = *RRCS*, 29, stamped handle
- Storage Bin (1): P 2757 = *Agora* XII, 1527
- Hydria (1): P 16780 = *RRCS*, 316
- Jug (2): P 16787 = *Agora* XII, 1688; P 1333 = *Agora* XII, 1702
- Lekane (9): P 2617 = *Agora* XXV, 633 and = *Agora* XII, 1766, ostrakon of Megakles; P 16773 = *Agora* XII, 1787, cf. P 25755 (Q 12:3); P 16772 = *RRCS*, 304; P 16785 = *RRCS*, 308, cf. *Agora* XII, 1789; P 16774 = *Agora* XII, 1826; P 16783 = *RRCS*, 307, cf. *Agora* XII, 1826; P 2650 = *Agora* XXV, 634 and = *RRCS*, 2, ostrakon of Megakles, cf. *Agora* XII, 1787; P 2651 = *Agora* XXV, 635 and = *RRCS*, 3, ostrakon of Megakles, cf. *Agora* XII, 1787; P 2777 = *Agora* XXV, 973 and = *RRCS*, 11, ostrakon of Themistokles, cf. *Agora* XII, 1787
- Coarse wall frags. (5): P 2652 = *Agora* XXV, 139 and = *RRCS*, 4, ostrakon of Hipparchos; P 2653 = *Agora* XXV, 92 and = *RRCS*, 7, ostrakon of Boutalion; P 2703 = *Agora* XXV, 297 and = *RRCS*, 7,

ostrakon of Hippokrates; P 2797 = *Agora* XXV, 65 and = *RRCS*, 14, ostrakon of Aristides; P 2799 = *Agora* XXV, 66 and = *RRCS*, 15, ostrakon of Aristides

Roof tile, frag. (1): P 2702 = *Agora* XXV, 276 and = *RRCS*, 6, ostrakon of Hippokrates

Lamp (52): L 673; L 674; L 675 = *RRCS*, 330; L 676; L 677 = *RRCS*, 336; L 678 = *RRCS*, 343; L 679; L 680; L 681; L 683; L 684; L 685; L 686; L 687; L 688, cf. *RRCS*, 339; L 689, cf. *RRCS*, 339; L 690, cf. *RRCS*, 339; L 1176 = *RRCS*, 334; L 1177; L 1178; L 1179; L 1180; L 1181; L 1182; L 1183 = *RRCS*, 340; L 1184; L 1185 = *RRCS*, 331; L 1186 = *RRCS*, 342; L 1187 = *RRCS*, 344; L 1188 = *RRCS*, 328; L 1189 = *RRCS*, 350; L 1190 = *RRCS*, 338; L 1191 = *RRCS*, 332; L 1192 = *RRCS*, 335; L 1193, cf. *RRCS*, 337; L 1193 *bis*, cf. *RRCS*, 337; L 1194 = *RRCS*, 341; L 1195; L 1196 = *RRCS*, 329; L 1197; L 1198; L 1199; L 1200 = *RRCS*, 349; L 1201 = *RRCS*, 333; L 1202 = *RRCS*, 347; L 1203 = *RRCS*, 345; L 1204 = *RRCS*, 337; L 1205 = *RRCS*, 346; L 1206 = *RRCS*, 348; L 1207; L 1208, cf. *RRCS*, 337; L 4062, cf. *RRCS*, 337

Loomweight (11): MC 58, MC 651–MC 660

Spindle whorl (3): MC 59, 60; ST 48

Terracotta figurine (9): T 346–T 348, T 489; T 491–T 495

Bone stylus (6): BI 67–BI 72

Lots A 392–A 396: five tins of roof-tile frags.

G 11:3 Well Section, Fig. 8

Diam. ca. 0.70 m.; 0.60 m. at mouth; depth 9.30 m.; water at –0.95 m. Shaft sunk in bedrock and curbed with polygonal masonry from top to bottom.

The later well of Building F, predecessor of the Tholos: Thompson 1940, pp. 30–32; cf. Shear 1939, pp. 229–231, figs. 26, 27.

Complete inventory: 100 pieces

1. Period-of-use fill from –6.00 m. to –9.30 m. From –6.00 m. to –8.00 m., solid pottery, much of it complete. After a layer of sandy fill, from –8.00 m. to –8.70 m., pottery resumed in quantity to bottom.

BLACK FIGURE

Amphora (1): P 12752 = *Agora* XXIII, 116

Pelike (1): P 12561 = *Agora* XXIII, 391, Antimenean

Hydria (2): P 12777 = *Agora* XXIII, 653; P 12753 = *Agora* XXIII, 665, Painter of Half Palmettes

Oinochoe (3): P 12778 = *Agora* XXIII, 739; P 12779 = *Agora* XXIII, 776; P 12768 = *Agora* XXIII, 740

Skyphos (2): *P 12769 = *Agora* XXIII, 1542, connected with the Lañcut Group; P 12790 = *Agora* XXIII, 1653

Cup (1): P 12565, debased palmettes, cf. P 20766 (R 12:1), closely similar (both Pl. 82:g)

Lekythos (3): *P 12765 = *Agora* XXIII, 1190, manner of Haimon Painter; Thompson 1940, fig. 23:b; P 12780 = Thompson 1940, fig. 23:a, palmettes (Pl. 82:j); *P 12766 = Thompson 1940, fig. 23:c, palmettes (Pl. 82:j)

Pyxis (1): P 12540 = *Agora* XXIII, 1275, Swan Group

RED FIGURE

Cup (1): P 12776, frag.

Small Bowl (1): P 12541, see *Agora* XII, p. 132, note 1

BLACK GLAZE

Amphora (1): P 12781 = *Agora* XII, 3

Pelike (5): P 12796 = *Agora* XII, 15; P 12571 = *Agora* XII, 16; P 12562, cf. *ibid.*; P 12551 = *Agora* XII, 19; P 12547 = *Agora* XII, 31, lid

Psykker (3): P 12544 = *Agora* XII, 38; P 12575 = *Agora* XII, 42, lid; P 12578 = *Agora* XII, 43, lid

Hydria (1): P 12539 = *Agora* XII, 45

Oinochoe (7): P 12577 = *Agora* XII, 97; P 12538 = *Agora* XII, 98; P 12543, cf. *Agora* XII, 109; P 12772 = *Agora* XII, 146; P 12773, cf. *ibid.*, a pair; P 12774, cf. *ibid.*; P 12787, cf. *ibid.*

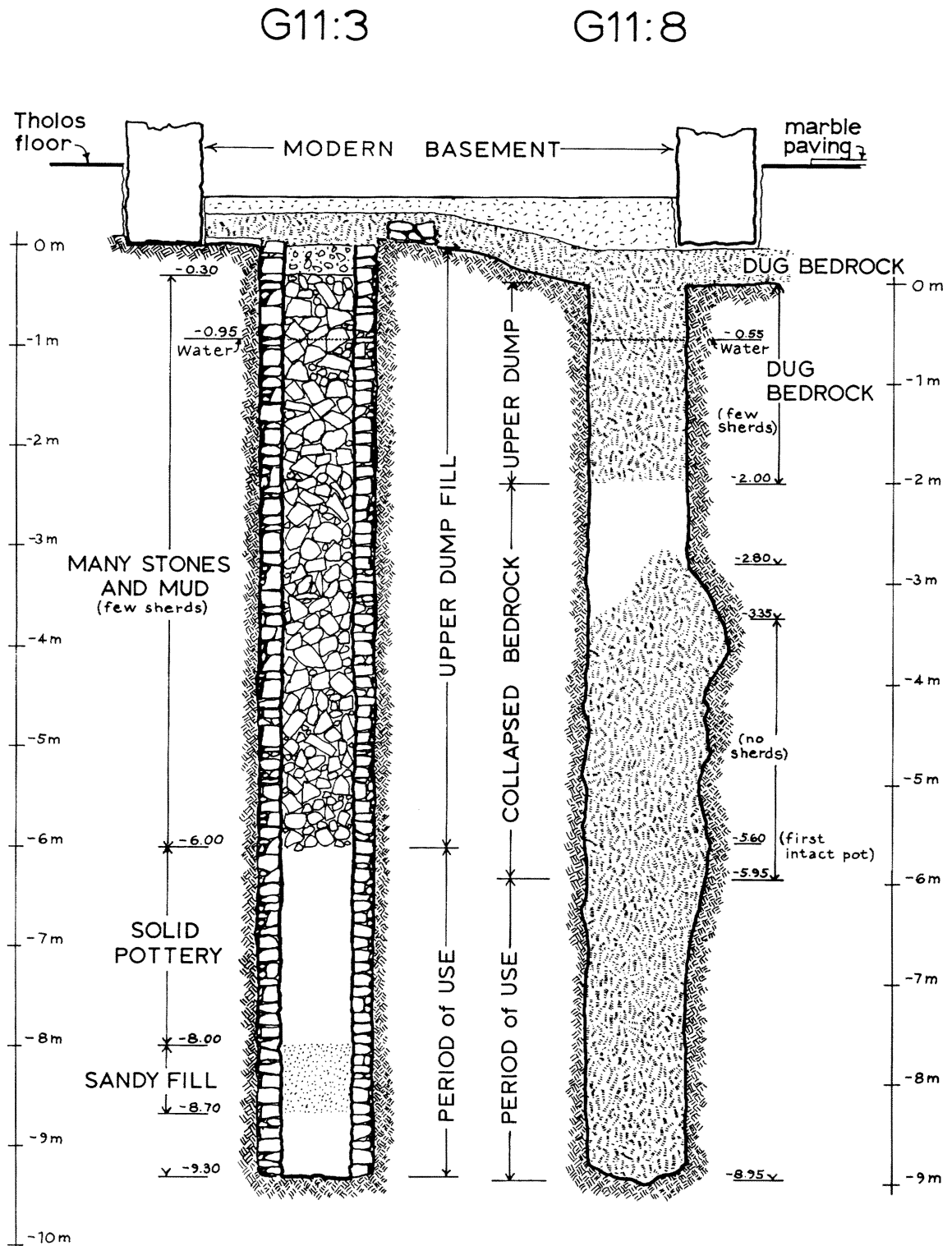


FIG. 8. Sections of Wells G 11:3 and G 11:8

- Olpe (5): P 12797, cf. *Agora* XII, 268; P 12552 = *Agora* XII, 254; P 12572 = *Agora* XII, 270; P 12783, cf. *Agora* XII, 276; P 12542 = *Agora* XII, 277
- Cup (1): P 12782, cf. *Agora* XII, 408
- One-handler (4). Banded: P 12546 = *Agora* XII, 730, cf. P 10751, P 11050, P 11051 (D 15:1); P 12568, cf. *Agora* XII, 734; P 12771, cf. *ibid.* Black: *P 12770, cf. *Agora* XII, 745
- Saltcellar (2): P 12784, cf. *Agora* XII, 890; P 12553 = *Agora* XII, 923, cf. P 1332, P 1403 (G 6:3), P 23352, P 23121 (H 12:15), P 20767, P 20768 (R 12:1)
- Stemmed dish (5): P 12573 = *Agora* XII, 987, cf. P 20764 (R 12:1); P 12791, cf. *Agora* XII, 966; P 12574, cf. *Agora* XII, 973; P 12767, cf. *Agora* XII, 976; *P 12566 = *Agora* XII, 985, cf. P 15925 (F 19:5)
- Lekanis (1): P 12563 = *Agora* XII, 1253, lid
- Miniature (1): P 12554 = *Agora* XII, 1424, skyphos

HOUSEHOLD

- Table amphora (3): P 12555 = *Agora* XII, 1442; P 12549 = *Agora* XII, 1443; P 12793 = *Agora* XII, 1445
- Storage amphora (5): P 12795 = Koehler 1981, p. 452, pl. 98:f, Corinthian A; P 12789, cf. Clinkenbeard 1982, p. 265, no. 4; P 12760, cf. *SGW*, 423; P 12759, cf. *SGW*, 425; P 12761, cf. *SGW*, 429
- Hydria (1): P 12559, cf. *Agora* XII, 1594
- Kados (9): P 12550 = *Agora* XII, 1603; P 12548, cf. *ibid.*; P 12557, cf. *ibid.*; P 12558, cf. *ibid.*; P 12762 = *Agora* XII, 1604; P 12576, cf. *ibid.*; P 12756, cf. *ibid.*; P 12763 = *Agora* XII, 1610; P 12556 = *Agora* XII, 1611
- Jug (10): P 12786 = *Agora* XII, 1612; P 12758, cf. *Agora* XII, 1641; P 12775, cf. *ibid.*; P 12788 = *Agora* XII, 1642; P 12794, cf. *Agora* XII, 1643; P 12798 = *Agora* XII, 1651; P 12570 = *Agora* XII, 1655; P 12757 = *Agora* XII, 1659; P 12560, cf. *ibid.*; P 12755 = *Agora* XII, 1697
- One-handler (1): P 12567 = *Agora* XII, 1712, imported
- Askos (1): P 12785 = *Agora* XII, 1726
- Lekane (1): P 12754, cf. *Agora* XII, 1764
- Chytra (1): P 12764 = *Agora* XII, 1927
- Lamp (10). Type 16 B: L 3369 = *Agora* IV, 98; L 3370. Type 16 var.: L 3415 = *Agora* IV, 112. Type 19 A: L 3374 = *Agora* IV, 133. Type 19 B: L 3416 = *Agora* IV, 138; L 3373 = *Agora* IV, 140. Type 20: L 3372 = *Agora* IV, 151; L 3414. Type 21 A: L 3371 = *Agora* IV, 161. Type 21 var.: L 3413 = *Agora* IV, 184
- Loomweight: MC 487
- Spindle whorl: MC 486
- Terracotta figurine (3): T 1713–T 1715
- Among fragmentary pottery: 14 tins of frags. of plain water jars, including bases of 108 (Lots B 558–B 571)

2. Upper dumped fill, from top to –6.00 m., consisting entirely of tumbled field stones and thick mud, with very little pottery.

BLACK GLAZE

- Saltcellar (1): P 12536

HOUSEHOLD

- Louterion (1): P 12751 = *Agora* XII, 1859; Iozzo 1987, p. 372, no. 30, Corinthian
- Ship's eye (marble): A 3811
- Among fragmentary pottery: 2 tins of roof-tile frags.; 1 tin of querns (Lots B 555–B 557)

G 11:8 Well Section, Fig. 8

Diam. ca. 0.95 m.; depth 8.95 m.; water level at –0.55 m. Shaft sunk in soft, greenish bedrock. Well put out of use by the collapse of the rock walls and replaced by well G 11:3.

Earlier well of Building F, predecessor of the Tholos, Thompson 1940, pp. 25, 28–30.

1. Period-of-use fill, from –5.95 m. to –8.95 m., consisting entirely of soft, crumbling bedrock fallen from the walls.

Complete inventory: 9 pieces

BLACK FIGURE

Amphora (1): P 6548 = *Agora* XXIII, 56, Painter of Louvre F6

Oinochoe (1): P 5463 = *Agora* XXIII, 735

BLACK GLAZE

Pelike (1): P 5459 = *Agora* XII, 24

Oinochoe (1): P 6549, cf. *Agora* XII, 144

HOUSEHOLD

Hydria (3): P 5461 = *Agora* XII, 1593; P 5460, cf. *ibid.*; P 5462, cf. *ibid.*

Kados (1): P 5457, cf. *Agora* XII, 1601

Jug (1): P 6550 = *Agora* XII, 1692, imported

2. From -2.80 m. to -5.95 m., a fill of collapsed bedrock from the walls of the shaft, which produced almost no sherds.

3. Upper dumped fill, from top to -3.35 m. Most of the broken pottery and debris found between -2.00 m. and -3.35 m. The highest 2.00 m. of the shaft filled with dug bedrock, which also covered the top of the well in a layer 0.30 m. thick. Dug bedrock produced very few sherds.

Total assemblage: 2 inventoried pieces; 368 fragments

EARLY WARE

Late Geometric (5). Amphora: rim, wall (decorated), glazed shoulder. Banded oinochoe: wall. Wall, closed shape

Corinthian (2). Kotyle: wall. Pyxis: wall/bottom

Wall frags. (17): banded and Archaic streaky brown glaze

BLACK FIGURE

Krater, column- (2): handle-plate; lower wall, rays

Skyphos (2): rim (2 frags.), palmettes, cf. for profile, *SGW*, 50; lower wall

Cup (3): plain rim; lower wall; foot, cf. *Agora* XXIII, 1762

Phiale (2): rim; wall

Lekythos (3): neck/handle; figured wall; low disk foot, Class of Athens 581, ii (?), cf. *Agora* XXIII, 922

Lekanis (1): lid top, band of ivy

Wall frags.: open shape (1), closed shape (3)

BLACK GLAZE

Amphora (4): rim/neck, foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 4; lower wall; rim

Pelike (2): torus mouth, cf. *Agora* XII, 22; strap handle/shoulder, cf. *Agora* XII, 21

Krater, column- (1): foot in two degrees, cf. *Agora* XII, 54

Oinochoe (2): trefoil mouth/high handle (2 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 100; wall, foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 148

Olpe (4): walls, cf. *Agora* XII, 250

Skyphos, Corinthian type (12): 5 rims (1 with handle attachment), cf. *Agora* XII, 311; 5 walls; handle; 2 lower walls; 5 feet, cf. *Agora* XII, 309; *foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 313; miniature foot

Skyphos, Attic type (1): lower wall/foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 335

Skyphos, Subgeometric survival (1): projecting rim/handle, cf. *Agora* XII, 369

Cup (8): P 5278, cf. *Agora* XII, 420; *P 5279 = *Agora* XXV, 304, ostrakon of Hippokrates; cf. *Agora* XII, 422; 2 concave lips (1 in 2 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 407; rim/handle (3 frags.), cf. *SGW*, 4; concave lip, cf. *Agora* XII, 408; 5 walls; 2 handles; stem, cf. *Agora* XII, 400; stem, cf. *Agora* XII, 409

Cup-skyphos (10): 2 rims, cf. *Agora* XII, 568; rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 569; rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 572; *2 rims (1 in 2 frags.), *foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 575; handle; wall; *foot (2 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 578; foot, cf. *SGW*, 42; foot, cf. for profile, *SGW*, 48

One-handler, banded (3): bell handle, foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 733; *rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 741

Saltcellar (3): flat bottom/concave wall, cf. *Agora* XII, 922; recessed underside/lower wall, cf. *Agora* XII, 891; lower wall/flat underside, cf. *Agora* XII, 909

Stemmed dish (4): rim, foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 960; foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 973; *foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 984
 Lekanis (5): flanged rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1217; flanged rim, foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 1216; flanged rim; ribbon handle; 2 lid rims
 Miniature (1): unglazed cup
 Wall frags: open shape (46), closed shape (18). Handles (9)

HOUSEHOLD

Storage amphora (4): walls, streaky brown glaze, cf. *Agora* XII, 1503
 Hydria (1): projecting rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1594
 Kados (5): 2 rims, ring foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 1601; rim/neck, ring foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 1610
 Jug (3): 2 rims (1 with neck); ring foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 1659
 Lekane (5): *rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1759; *rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1760; *ring foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 1770; *ring foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 1772; *disk foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 1778; handle; 15 wall frags.
 Lid (1): domed top (2 frags.), cooking ware
 Wall frags.: plain and coarse (121). Rim (1). Handles (3)
 Lamp (7). Type 14: rim, cf. *Agora* IV, 85. Type 16 B: rim, bottom, cf. *Agora* IV, 98. Type 19 B: rim, cf. *Agora* IV, 139. Type 19 var. (?): 2 central tubes. Type uncertain: 1 bottom

H 12:15 Well Section, Fig. 7

Diam. at top 0.92 m., widening to 1.15 m. and more below; depth 12.25 m.; water at -1.75 m. Shaft faced with stone curbing to a depth of -0.70 m.; below, neatly cut in bedrock to about 1.00 m. from the bottom where it narrowed to ca. 0.70 m. On opposite sides, two lines of 16 footholds spaced ca. 0.50 m. apart. See Thompson 1954, pp. 51-54, pl. 15.

Complete inventory: 128 pieces

1. Period-of-use fill, from -11.60 m. to bottom at -12.25 m., consisting of brown mud.

BLACK FIGURE

Amphora (1): P 23200 = *Agora* XXIII, 209, cf. manner of Red-line Painter
 Hydria (1): P 23197 = *Agora* XXIII, 658, associated with Red-line Painter
 Olpe (1): P 23196 = *Agora* XXIII, 694, Dot-ivy Class
 Skyphos (1): P 23198 = *Agora* XXIII, 1610, Group of Ferrara T.800
 Cup (1): P 23199 = *Agora* XXIII, 1762, Leafless Group

BLACK GLAZE

Pelike (3): P 23320 = *Agora* XII, 20; P 23343, cf. *ibid.*; P 23176 = *Agora* XII, 21
 Oinochoe (6): P 23190 = *Agora* XII, 106; P 23341 = *Agora* XII, 107; P 23191 = *Agora* XII, 108; P 23194 = *Agora* XII, 109. Round-mouth: P 23186 = *Agora* XII, 150, cf. P 31846 (H 13:5), P 25763-P 25766 (Q 12:3); P 23187, cf. *Agora* XII, 150, a pair
 Skyphos, Subgeometric survival (1): P 23193 = *Agora* XII, 369
 Cup-skyphos (1): P 23327 = *Agora* XII, 570
 One-handler, banded (1): *P 23192 (Pl. 84:g) = *Agora* XII, 737, cf. P 8820 (E 14:5), P 1294, P 1385 (G 6:3), P 24619, P 24620 (Q 12:3), P 20775, P 20776 (R 12:1)
 Miniature (1): P 23195 = *Agora* XII, 1409

HOUSEHOLD

Table amphora (1): P 23185 = *Agora* XII, 1446
 Hydria (1): P 23182 = *Agora* XII, 1595
 Water jar (1): P 23183
 Kados (1): P 23381 = *Agora* XII, 1608
 Jug (5): P 23181 = *Agora* XII, 1641; P 23184 = Sparkes 1962, pl. VI:2; P 23179, cf. *ibid.*; P 23180, cf. *ibid.*; P 23177 = *Agora* XII, 1672
 Chytra (2): P 23189, cf. *Agora* XII, 1934; P 23188 = *Agora* XII, 1935

Lopas (1): P 23382

Lamp (1). Type 16 B: L 5076

2. Lower dumped fill, began at -7.30 m. and continued to -11.60 m., consisting of much broken pottery and stones. From -8.65 to -9.05 m., a mass of tumbled mud bricks in large pieces.

BLACK FIGURE

Amphora (1): P 23164 = *Agora* XXIII, 97

Krater, column- (2): P 23169 = *Agora* XXIII, 477, 478; P 23170, Corinthian

Loutrophoros (1): P 23171 = *Agora* XXIII, 377

Skyphos (2): P 23174 = *Agora* XXIII, 1491, Theseus Painter; P 23175 = *Agora* XXIII, 1615, Pistias Class

Phiale (1): P 23167, frag.

Lekythos (1): P 23355 = *Agora* XXIII, 840, Cock Group

Kothon (1): P 23347, frag.

RED FIGURE

Krater, column- (1): P 23173, frags.

Cup (4): P 23172 = *ARV*², p. 111, "recalls" Hermaios Painter; Thompson 1954, pl. 15:b; P 23178 = *ARV*², p. 142, no. 7, Group of Adria B 300; Thompson 1954, pl. 15:h; P 23165 = *ARV*², p. 176, no. 2, Painter of *Agora* Chairias cups; Thompson 1954, pl. 15:e; cf. cups by the same painter in Q 12:3; P 23166 = Thompson 1954, pl. 15:d

BLACK GLAZE

Mug (1): P 23351, cf. *Agora* XII, 190

Skyphos, Subgeometric survival (1): P 23337, cf. *Agora* XII, 369

Cup (1): P 23363, cf. *Agora* XII, 432

Stemless (1): P 23353, cf. *Agora* XII, 446

Bowl (1): P 23362, frag.

Saltcellar (2): P 23350, cf. *Agora* XII, 890; P 23352, cf. *Agora* XII, 923

Stemmed dish (1): P 23361

Plate (1): P 23348 = *Agora* XII, 1005

Miniature (1): P 23357 = *Agora* XII, 1436

HOUSEHOLD

Household lekanis (1): P 23345 = *Agora* XII, 1547

Lot MΣ 270: one tin of mud bricks

3. From -4.85 m. to -7.30 m., a dump consisting of nothing but crushed bedrock sludge and containing not a single sherd or stone.
4. Upper dumped fill, from -0.95 m. to -4.85 m. Fill consisted of stones and gravel to -1.55 m. Between -2.00 m. and -3.15 m., masses of stones and roof tiles; between -4.25 m. and -4.55 m., a concentration of wine jars.

BLACK FIGURE

Krater, column- (1): P 23153 = *Agora* XXIII, 475

Oinochoe (1): P 23342 = *Agora* XXIII, 757, Class of Vatican G.50

Skyphos (8): *P 23147 = *Agora* XXIII, 1512, manner of Haimon Painter; *P 23321 (Pl. 81:d) = *Agora* XXIII, 1513, near Haimon Painter himself; *P 23333 = *Agora* XXIII, 1532, manner of Haimon Painter. Silhouette skyphos, Class K2: *P 23322 = *Agora* XXIII, 1555 (?); *P 23323 = *Agora* XXIII, 1556 (?); *P 23324 = *Agora* XXIII, 1557. P 23124 = *Agora* XXIII, 1572, Lindos Group. P 23325 = *Agora* XXIII, 1637

Cup (2): P 23332 = *Agora* XXIII, 1763, Leafless Group; P 23319

Lekythos (1): P 23155 = *Agora* XXIII, 931, Class of Athens 581, ii

Pyxis (1): P 23126, Late Corinthian II

RED FIGURE

Krater, volute- ? (1): P 23358, wall frag.

Cup (5): P 23125 = *ARV*², p. 139, no. 10, Pithos Painter; Thompson 1954, pl. 15:g; P 23133 = *ibid.*, pl. 15:a; P 23146 = *ARV*², p. 176, no. 7, Painter of Agora Chairias cups; Thompson 1954, pl. 15:f; P 23151 = *ibid.*, pl. 15:c; P 23330 = *ibid.*, p. 53

BLACK GLAZED

Skyphos (1): P 23328, cf. *Agora* XII, 334

Cup (4): *P 23331, cf. *Agora* XII, 411; P 23329, cf. *Agora* XII, 408; P 23154 = *Agora* XII, 432; P 23365, frag.

Cup-skyphos (3): P 23360, cf. *Agora* XII, 570; P 23152, cf. *ibid.*; P 23346, cf. *ibid.*

One-handler (1): *P 23339 = *Agora* XII, 736

Bowl (1): P 23127, rim

Saltcellar (1): P 23121, cf. *Agora* XII, 923

Stemmed dish (6): P 23338 = *Agora* XII, 963; P 23122 = *Agora* XII, 970; P 23334, cf. *Agora* XII, 970;

P 23335, cf. *Agora* XII, 978; P 23336, cf. *ibid.*; P 23123 = *Agora* XII, 977

Plate (2): P 23128 = *Agora* XII, 1002; P 23349, cf. *Agora* XII, 1005

Covered bowl (1): P 23344 = *Agora* XII, 1267

Miniature (2): P 23119 = *Agora* XII, 1410, chous; P 23326, skyphos

HOUSEHOLD

Storage amphora (13). Chian: P 23366, P 23367, P 23368, P 23369. Corinthian: P 23373, P 23374, P 23375. Corcyrean (?): P 23376. Unidentified: P 23370, P 23371, P 23372, P 23377, P 23378

Storage-bin (1): P 23384 = *Agora* XII, 1544

Lekane (4): P 23359 = *Agora* XII, 1786; P 23380 = *Agora* XII, 1781, cf. P 11058 (D 15:1), P 24129 (Q 12:3); P 23379, cf. *Agora* XII, 1784; P 23340, cf. *Agora* XII, 1790

Mortar (1): P 23383 = *Agora* XII, 1886

Lamp (7). Type 16 B: L 5098, L 5073, L 5072, L 5067. Type 19 A: L 5097. Type 19 B: L 5068. Type 20: L 5074

Lot MΣ 262: one tin of roof-tile frags.

5. Supplementary fill, from top to -0.70 m., consisting of stones and gravel.

RED FIGURE

Stemless (1): P 23385, wall frag.

BLACK GLAZE

Phiale (1): P 23118, cf. *Agora* XII, 520

Pyxis, lid (1): P 23356

Lekane (1): P 23354, cf. *Agora* XII, 1799, pierced as colander

Coarse frag.: P 23364, graffito

H 13:5 Trench

L. at south 1.40 m.; L. at middle 1.00 m.; L. at north 1.00 m.; W. 1.90 m.; depth 1.50 m. Trench dug in bedrock, in street beside Agora boundary stones beneath Road 6, probably for the unfinished southward continuation of the Great Drain.

Homogeneous dumped fill of broken pottery, roof tiles, and architectural debris.

Total assemblage: 29 inventoried pieces, 1,528 fragments (Lots MΣ 424–MΣ 427, MΣ 430–MΣ 433). Many sherds badly worn, battered, and burned.

EARLY WARE

Protogeometric (1). Skyphos: wall

Late Geometric (2). Amphora: wall; lug handle, hatched

Protoattic (4). Skyphos: rim. Phaleron cup: handle. Banded wall; wall, brown glaze

BLACK FIGURE

- Amphora (4): neck/both handle attachments, cf. *Agora XXIII*, 96; shoulder, cf. *Agora XXIII*, 209; 2 lower walls
- Psyktēr (1): P 27885 = *Agora XXIII*, 398
- Krater, column- (5): shoulder/handle attachment, cf. *Agora XXIII*, 474; neck; wall; 2 lower walls, rays
- Dinos? (1): flat inturned rim
- Louterion (1): spout, glazed, ivy on sides
- Olpe (2): lower wall, cf. *Agora XXIII*, 691; lower wall (2 frags.), cf. *Agora XXIII*, 692
- Skyphos (17): Manner of Haimon Painter: P 27846 = *Agora XXIII*, 1516; rim/wall, cf. *Agora XXIII*, 1516. Rim, cf. *Agora XXIII*, 1513; rim, rows of dots, cf. *Agora XXIII*, 1588. CHC Group: projecting ring foot, cf. *Agora XXIII*, 1592; 2 concave rims, lower wall/figure zone (4 frags.), cf. *Agora XXIII*, 1597. 2 rims (1 in 2 frags.), wall, foot/lower wall (5 frags.), cf. *Agora XXIII*, 1504; ring foot, cf. *Agora XXIII*, 1559; 2 feet (1 in 2 frags.), cf. *Agora XXIII*, 1486; ring foot, cf. *Agora XXIII*, 1630; handle panel
- Cup (8): 3 walls/figure zones, banded lower wall, cf. *Agora XXIII*, 1762; foot, cf. *Agora XXIII*, 1769; 2 lower walls; floor, tondo
- Lekythos (50): Class of Athens 581, ii: P 27845 = *Agora XXIII*, 1060; 2 shoulders, cf. *Agora XXIII*, 1022. Upper wall, patterned, cf. for pattern, *ABL*, pl. 36:5, pl. 36:4 (for dots); *2 chimney mouths, cf. *ABL*, pl. 48:3–5, Emporion Painter; *chimney mouth, cf. *ABL*, pl. 53; neck; 11 mouths; shoulder (2 frags.), palmettes, cf. *ABL*, pl. 42:4; disk foot, cf. *ABL*, pl. 48:1; shoulder, rays; shoulder/wall (3 frags.); figured wall; 2 walls, zones of palmettes (Pl. 83:a), cf. Thompson 1940, p. 30, c; wall, zone of palmettes (Pl. 83:a), cf. *RRCs*, 182; wall, double palmettes (Pl. 83:a), cf. *RRCs*, 183; 3 walls, palmettes (1 white ground, cf. *ABL*, pl. 36:5); 4 lower walls; 8 bottoms; 6 disk feet; white-ground wall
- Stand (2): P 27839 a, c, d = *Agora XXIII*, 566; P 27839 b = *Agora XXIII*, 577
- Closed shape, uncertain: P 27887 = *Agora XXIII*, 1894
- Wall frags.: open shape (5), closed shape (12)

RED FIGURE

- Amphora (2): P 27851, figured wall frag.
- Pelike (1): mouth/neck, cf. for profile, *Agora XII*, 22
- Skyphos? (1): figured wall
- Cup (1): concave lip, offset inside, cf. *SGW*, 10
- Lekythos (1): shoulder/upper wall, key to right, cf. *ABL*, pl. 22:4
- Wall frag. (1)

BLACK GLAZE

- Amphora (12): collared rim; 4 necks; 3 necks/shoulders, torus mouth, cf. *Agora XII*, 3; handle attachment; flaring rim, cf. *Agora XII*, 7; lid knob, cf. *Agora XII*, 10
- Pelike (9): rim, 2 ring feet, cf. *Agora XII*, 15; neck/handle attachment, strap handle, cf. *Agora XII*, 16; rim, cf. *Agora XII*, 19; rim/neck (4 frags.), cf. *Agora XII*, 22; ring foot, cf. *Agora XII*, 21; handle attachment
- Psyktēr (5): 2 flanged rims (in 2 frags. and 4 frags.), disk foot, torus moldings, cf. *Agora XII*, 36; 2 molded disk feet (1 in 2 frags.), cf. *Agora XII*, 39
- Hydria (1): mouth/neck/handle attachment, cf. *Agora XII*, 45
- Krater (6). Calyx-: 2 heavy handles. Column-: foot in two degrees, cf. *Agora XII*, 54; foot in two degrees, cf. *Agora XII*, 55; neck (2 frags.), cf. *Agora XII*, 58; heavy echinus foot
- Oinochoe (52): 2 high handles, neck, flaring ring foot, cf. *Agora XII*, 96; high handle, cf. *Agora XII*, 100; disk foot, cf. *Agora XII*, 101; 3 rims; neck, 3 flaring ring feet, 9 trefoil rims, 6 low strap handles, cf. *Agora XII*, 106–109. Round mouth: P 31846, cf. *Agora XII*, 150; rim/neck (5 frags.), 2 necks/shoulders, banded wall, double handle, 3 ring feet, cf. *Agora XII*, 144; 4 rims, 3 concave strap handles (1 in 2 frags.), 4 walls (1 in 2 frags.), flat bottom, cf. *Agora XII*, 145; round mouth/shoulder (8 frags.), mouth/handle/foot (3 frags.), cf. *Agora XII*, 148. Heavy concave handle, cf. *Agora XII*, 181
- Mug (13): P 27848 = *Agora XXI*, C13, cf. *Agora XII*, 194; wall (2 frags.), cf. *Agora XII*, 190; 2 rims, flat bottom, cf. *Agora XII*, 191; *concave rim/strap handle, *strap handle/convex wall, cf. *Agora XII*, 193;

- rim, rim/wall, rim/handle, cf. *Agora* XII, 195; 2 strap handles; full profile, flat bottom, vertical wall/rim (2 frags.)
- Olpe (24): 2 walls, flaring ring foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 240; disk foot/lower wall (2 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 244; upper wall/handle attachment, cf. *Agora* XII, 252; rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 255; rim/handle attachment, cf. *Agora* XII, 264; 2 flat bottoms, strap handle, cf. *Agora* XII, 266; 2 rims, cf. *Agora* XII, 276; 4 disk feet (1 in 3 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 277; neck/wall (3 frags.); 7 walls; strap handle
- Skyphos, Corinthian type (105): rim/bell handle; 28 rims; 12 bell handles; 2 upper walls; 21 lower walls; 2 ring feet, cf. *Agora* XII, 306; 2 ring feet, cf. *Agora* XII, 309; 7 rims (1 in 6 frags., 4 in 2 frags.); 3 rims (1 in 2 frags., 1 in 7 frags.), 3 rims/bell handles, 3 ring feet/lower bodies (1 in 6 frags.), 12 ring feet (1 in 2 frags., 1 in 4 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 310; 3 rims (1 in 3 frags.), 4 rims/bell handles (1 in 3 frags.), 2 rims, 3 ring feet (1 in 2 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 311; *flaring ring foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 313; canted handle, ring foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 332; 3 miniature feet/walls (1 in 4 frags.)
- Skyphos, Attic type (86): P 27847, cf. *Agora* XII, 335; P 27889, cf. *Agora* XII, 360; 9 rims, 4 with bell handles (1 in 8 frags.), 3 ring feet, cf. *Agora* XII, 336; 2 ring feet, cf. *Agora* XII, 337; *22 rims, 7 with horseshoe handles (4 in 2 frags., 2 in 3 frags., 1 in 8 frags.), *15 ring feet (1 in 2 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 339; *6 rims, 2 with horseshoe handles, cf. *Agora* XII, 340; 2 disk feet (1 in 3 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 357; *3 ring feet, cf. *Agora* XII, 358; 5 rims; 12 handles; wall; 2 lower walls; 2 floors; ring foot (totally glazed), cf. for profile, *Agora* XII, 336
- Skyphos, Subgeometric survival (2): flat bottom, cf. *Agora* XII, 368; rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 369
- Cup (77): P 27850 = *Agora* XXI, B6, cf. *Agora* XII, 420; P 27886, cf. *Agora* XII, 404; stem/floor, cf. *Agora* XII, 398; 3 concave lips, cf. *SGW*, 4; rim/handle, cf. *Agora* XII, 406; concave lip/wall (2 frags.), 2 concave lips, cf. *Agora* XII, 407; 4 concave lips, rim/wall/handle, cf. *Agora* XII, 408; *4 concave lips, cf. *Agora* XII, 410; plain rim; 5 walls; 19 floors (1 in 3 frags.); 11 stems; 24 handles; 3 feet, cf. *Agora* XII, 420; 3 feet, cf. *Agora* XII, 429; 3 feet, cf. *Agora* XII, 430; 2 feet, cf. *Agora* XII, 432; 2 feet, cf. *Agora* XII, 439. Vicups: *floor/stem/foot (2 frags.), *3 feet (1 in 3 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 434. Acrocup: *foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 442
- Stemless (32): 4 rims (1 with handle), 2 beveled feet (1 in 4 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 446; disk foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 449; *disk foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 451; *inset rim/handle attachment, *disk foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 454; *full profile (2 frags.), cf. for disk foot, *Agora* XII, 454, rim closer to *Agora* XII, 456; *rim/wall/handle (9 frags.), *rim/wall (6 frags.), *12 rims (4 in 2 frags.), *6 ring feet (1 in 3 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 456; wall
- Phiale (2): bowls (1 in 2 frags.), horizontal ribbing, cf. *Agora* XII, 520
- Cup-skyphos (58): 3 rims, cf. *Agora* XII, 563; concave rim, 2 handles, cf. *Agora* XII, 564; 4 concave rims (1 in 2 frags.), 7 ring feet (2 in 2 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 568; 7 concave rims, cf. *Agora* XII, 569; 2 concave rims (1 in 3 frags.), 2 ring feet, cf. *Agora* XII, 572; 5 rims (1 in 2 frags.), 3 ring feet, cf. *Agora* XII, 575; *ring foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 576; *2 rims, *2 ring feet, lipped, cf. *Agora* XII, 578; *rim, cf. *SGW*, 40; wall; 4 lower walls (1 in 3 frags.); floor; 13 handles; ring foot
- Kantharos? (1): straight, flaring rim
- One-handler (76): Banded: 2 rims, rim/bell handle, 3 beveled feet (1 in 2 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 726; rim (3 frags.), ring foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 728; 9 rims (1 in 4 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 731; 5 rims (1 with bell handle), 3 ring feet (1 in 2 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 732; 6 ring feet (1 in 2 frags., 1 in 3 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 735; *6 torus ring feet, cf. *Agora* XII, 737; *disk foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 738; 6 rims, 1 with bell handle (1 in 2 frags.), 2 ring feet, cf. *SGW*, 339; 4 walls; 2 floors (1 in 2 frags.); handle. Black: *full profile, cf. for profile, *Agora* XII, 737 (banded); 4 rims (1 in 2 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 745; *full profile (3 frags.), cf. for rim, *Agora* XII, 746, cf. for beveled foot, *Agora* XII, 747; *2 rims, cf. *Agora* XII, 746; *full profile, cf. for rim, *Agora* XII, 747, cf. for ring foot, *Agora* XII, 748; *5 rims (1 in 2 frags.), *ring foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 747; *full profile (3 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 748; 5 rims (1 with horseshoe handle), cf. for profile, *SGW*, 339; 2 rims (1 with bell handle), cf. for profile, *SGW*, 346 (banded)
- Bowl? (1): plain rim
- Saltcellar (16): P 27849, cf. *Agora* XII, 926; rim (2 frags.), full profile, recessed underside, cf. *Agora* XII, 900; 2 full profiles, rim, wall/recessed bottom, cf. *Agora* XII, 901; full profile, 2 rims, wall/flat bottom, cf. *Agora* XII, 909; concave wall, cf. *Agora* XII, 921; wall/flat bottom, cf. *Agora* XII, 923; full profile, cf. *Agora* XII, 924; full profile, cf. *Agora* XII, 952

- Stemmed dish (23): 3 rims (1 in 2 frags., 1 in 5 frags.), lower wall, floor/stem, foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 958; rim (3 frags.), 2 rims (1 in 2 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 960; foot, foot/floor (2 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 965; foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 973; rim, foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 979; 2 rims, cf. *Agora* XII, 980; 2 rims, cf. *Agora* XII, 982; foot, cf. for profile, *Agora* XII, 991; foot, cf. for profile, *SGW*, 355; stem/floor; 2 stems
- Plate (7): full profile, cf. *RRCs*, 259; rim (2 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 1003; 2 rims, cf. *Agora* XII, 1006; 3 floors (1 in 2 frags.)
- Lekythos (8): 3 lower bodies; foot/lower body, black, cf. *Agora* XII, 1115; shoulder to foot (2 frags.), cf. *RRCs*, 263. Globular body: shoulder/drip ring, rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1102; *mouth/handle, cf. *Agora* XII, 1103
- Askos, deep (2): *mouth/central tube/bottom (3 frags.), *central tube, cf. *Agora* XII, 1166
- Lekanis (16): flanged rim (4 frags.), flanged rim/ribbon handle, ring foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 1216; 3 flanged rims (2 with ribbon handle attachments), cf. *Agora* XII, 1217; 2 lids, 1 banded, cf. *Agora* XII, 1213; 2 flanged rims; 2 lid rims (1 in 2 frags.); 3 lid tops; lid top (3 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 1231; *lid top, cf. *Agora* XII, 1234
- Covered bowl (1): rim, flanged for lid, cf. *Agora* XII, 1266
- Pyxis (4): P 27917 = Roberts 1978, p. 33, no. 2; lid top/wall, cf. *ibid.*, p. 33, no. 3; lid knob, cf. *Agora* XII, 1286; flat lid
- Thurible (3): P 27884, cf. *Agora* XII, 1345; 2 high stems/molded bases, cf. *Agora* XII, 1352
- Wall frags.: open shape (68), closed shape (26). Rim (3). Handles (21). Floor, open shape (7)

HOUSEHOLD

- Table amphora (3): ring feet (1 in 3 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 1455
- Storage amphora (24): 3 rims (2 in 2 frags.), toe, Attic, cf. *SGW*, 418; rim (3 frags.), rim/neck, Chian, cf. *SGW*, 419; rim/handle, cf. *SGW*, 425; rim, toe, cf. *SGW*, 427; rim, cf. *SGW*, 429; ring toe, cf. *SGW*, 440; neck with tie-on rim, double handle (3 frags.); 3 handles; rim/handle; 2 necks/handles (1 in 2 frags.); shoulder; banded wall/handle; 3 walls; 2 toes
- Pithos (1): flat rim/neck, cf. *Agora* XII, 1521
- Household lekanis (2): P 27843 (lidless), cf. *Agora* XII, 1206 but semiglazed; flanged rim/ribbon handle, cf. for profile, *Agora* XII, 1549
- Hydria (3): rims (2 in 2 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 1594
- Kados (27): 2 flat rims, cf. *Agora* XII, 1601; 3 rims, shoulder, 9 ring feet (1 in 2 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 1603; 10 rims (1 in 2 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 1610; 5 handles
- Jug (28): 3 ring feet, cf. *Agora* XII, 1612; 3 trefoil mouths (1 in 3 frags.), 3 ring feet, cf. *Agora* XII, 1641; round mouth, 2 ring feet, cf. *Agora* XII, 1659; upper body (3 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 1667; plain-ware handle, cf. *Agora* XII, 1670; plain-ware handle, cf. *Agora* XII, 1672; 2 ring feet, gray ware, cf. *Agora* XII, 1702; 2 handles; 9 banded walls (1 in 2 frags.)
- Lekane (121): P 27888, cf. *Agora* XII, 1802; rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1755; rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1757; rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1758; rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1759; 9 rims (1 in 2 frags., 1 in 3 frags.), rim, rim/handle (3 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 1760; rim (2 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 1761; rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1762; 3 rims (1 in 2 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 1763; 8 rims (2 in 2 frags., 1 in 4 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 1764; 7 rims (3 in 2 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 1765; 7 rims (1 in 3 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 1766; 3 ring feet, cf. *Agora* XII, 1768; ring foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 1770; ring foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 1772; disk foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 1773; 3 disk feet, cf. *Agora* XII, 1774; disk foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 1776; disk foot (4 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 1777; 5 disk feet (1 in 2 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 1778; disk foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 1779; 2 disk feet, cf. *Agora* XII, 1780; rim, ring foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 1784; 5 rims (2 in 2 frags.), rim/handle, 2 disk feet, cf. *Agora* XII, 1787; *13 rims (3 in 2 frags., 1 in 5 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 1788; 2 projecting rims, cf. *Agora* XII, 1827; rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1828; 2 flat projecting rims, cf. *Agora* XII, 1830; heavy flat rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1839; 4 broken rims; 27 handles; 43 wall frags.; floor
- Louterion (2): molded overhanging rims, cf. *Agora* XII, 1859, 1 with lug, cf. *Agora* XII, 1860
- Mortar (8): grooved rim (2 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 1885; ring foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 1886; 2 ring feet, cf. *Agora* XII, 1891; 2 collar rims, cf. for profile, *Agora* XII, 1902; collar rim (9 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 1905; rim

- Chytra (5): rim (2 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 1925; 2 rims, cf. *Agora* XII, 1926; flaring rim, flanged inside, cf. *Agora* XII, 1945; spout, cf. *Agora* XII, 1950; 2 handles
- Griddle? (1): rim, cooking ware, cf. for profile, *Agora* XII, 1783
- Bean-parcher (1): rim, handle attachment (5 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 1987
- Eschara (1): flat rim, spit rest (2 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 2030
- Coarse frag. P 27844 = *Agora* XXI, D38
- Wall frags. Plain and coarse (31): rims (4); handles (8). Banded: wall (1); ring foot (1)
- Lamp (25). Type 16 B: rim/wall, cf. *Agora* IV, 100; 2 rims. Type 16 var.: L 5522; nozzle/rim, cf. *Agora* IV, 110. Type 19 A: 2 rims, cf. *Agora* IV, 131. Type 20: full profile (2 frags.), 2 rims, cf. *Agora* IV, 149. Type 21 A: rim, 2 rims/nozzles, 3 bottoms, 2 full profiles (1 in 4 frags.), cf. *Agora* IV, 157; rim/wall. Type 21 B: *2 full profiles (1 in 3 frags.), wall/bottom, 2 bottoms, cf. *Agora* IV, 165. Type 22 A: 4 bottoms with tubes, cf. *Agora* IV, 193; rim; 6 nozzles. Uncertain type: 5 walls
- Loomweight (4)
- Spindle whorl (2): ST 758 and 1 uninventoried
- Lead weight: IL 1501, IL 1502
- Goat horn (1)
- Terracotta figurine (5): T 3783–T 3785; 2 frags.
- Water pipe (5): 2 rims; 3 walls (1 in 4 frags.)
- Architectural debris: A 3644, marble pedestal capital; A 3645, unfluted poros column frag. The excavator also noted the following fragmentary pieces: 2 wall blocks; 4 poros columns (1 fluted); stylobate block; Doric cornice block; a solid layer of roof tiles near the bottom of the trench (A 3643 and 3 frags. kept)

INTRUSIONS

- Kantharos (2): molded rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 700; molded foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 701
- Pyxis (1): lid (2 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 1293
- Black-glazed floor, stamped decoration
- Lamp (1): Type 42 D, moldmade bottom

L 5:2 Pit of debris

L. ca. 5.00 m.; W. ca. 3.50 m.; depth 0.80 m. Amorphous pit dug in bedrock beneath the Panathenaic Way. Total assemblage: 15 inventoried pieces; 463 fragments

1. Layer of red clay from disintegrated mud bricks, mixed with large quantities of charcoal. Dumped fill contained masses of rubble, architectural fragments, worked and unworked pieces of poros and marble, stones, and roof tiles.

Total fragments: 439 (Lots BF 323, BF 681, BF 810)

EARLY WARE

- Middle Helladic* (3). Gray Minyan goblet: stem, handle attachment, wall
- Late Helladic* III B (3). Deep bowl: rim/wall. Kylix: stem, wall
- Protogeometric* (10). Rim; 5 walls. Skyphos: 2 feet, 2 handles
- Late Geometric* (36). Amphora: 2 rims (1 in 2 frags.). Skyphos: 3 banded rims, cf. *Agora* VIII, 131. Cup: 5 rims, flat bottom, cf. *Agora* VIII, 178, 179; 10 decorated walls (1 in 2 frags.); 3 glazed walls; 3 banded walls; 2 rims; 4 handles; 2 ring feet. Pithos: rim, impressed decoration
- Protoattic* (1). Decorated wall
- Wall frags.: Archaic banded and brown glaze (68). Rim (1)

BLACK FIGURE

- Oinochoe (1): ring foot, cf. *Agora* XXIII, 735
- Cup (2): rim, band cup, cf. *Agora* XXIII, 1700; flaring foot/lower wall, Siana cup, cf. for profile, *Agora* XXIII, 1678
- Lekythos (2): *foot in two degrees/lower wall, cf. *Agora* XXIII, 1188; mouth
- Wall frags. (2)

BLACK GLAZE

- Psykter (1): flanged rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 36
 Krater, column- (1): overhanging rim
 Banded bowl (1): rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 64
 Oinochoe (3): flaring ring foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 96; plain floor; low ring foot
 Olpe (1): foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 240
 Skyphos, Corinthian type (2): rim, foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 311
 Skyphos, Attic type (1): *foot/lower wall (8 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 339 (frags. of same pot in Lot BΓ 680, see below)
 Cup (4): low foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 398; concave lip, foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 401; foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 420
 Stemmed dish (1): rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 968
 Wall frags. (16). Handles (3). Ring feet (3)

HOUSEHOLD

- Storage amphora (3): neck/shoulder; 2 toes
 Pithos (6): 4 rims, cf. *Agora* XII, 1520; 2 coarse rims
 Kados (3): rim, 2 ring feet, cf. *Agora* XII, 1603
 Lekane (20): *rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1754; *3 rims, cf. *Agora* XII, 1758; *rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1759; *rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1761; *rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1762; *2 rims, cf. *Agora* XII, 1765; *rim (2 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 1766; *2 high ring feet, cf. *Agora* XII, 1767; *ring foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 1768; *ring foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 1770; *foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 1778; *low disk foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 1779; *rim/wall/handle (10 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 1788; *rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1830; 2 rims (much broken); 12 banded wall frags.
 Tub (1): rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1847
 Louterion (2): rim with molded overhang, cf. *Agora* XII, 1859; stand, molded ribs, cf. *Agora* XII, 1857
 Eschara (2): rim/handle attachment, cf. *Agora* XII, 2028; rim
 Wall frags.: plain and coarse (105). Rims (6). Handles (32). Feet (2)
 Water pipe (3): frags.
 Roof tiles, mostly glazed (50)
 Architectural debris: A 4585, poros wall block; A 4586, Doric capital; A 4592, poros wall block; A 4773, Doric column frag.; A 4774, Doric column frag.; A 4775, Doric column frag. From interior order of Stoa Basileios: A 4275, Doric capital; A 4494, A 4587, A 4588, A 4589, A 4590, A 4591, Doric column frags.
 Marble table base: ST 828
 Seal stone: J 157

2. Upper part of pit filled with a thick sloping layer of almost pure dug bedrock containing very few sherds.
 Total fragments: 24 (Lots BΓ 680, BΓ 809)

EARLY WARE

- Late Geometric* (3). Rim, decorated wall, banded handle
Corinthian (1). Rim (imported fabric)
Archaic. Streaky brown glaze (1): rim; banded wall (1)

BLACK FIGURE

- Lekythos (1): neck/shoulder, Class of Athens 581, ii, cf. *Agora* XXIII, 1037

BLACK GLAZE

- Skyphos, Attic type: *rim/wall (4 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 339 (frags. of same pot in Lot BΓ 323, see above)
 Cup (1): concave lip, cf. *Agora* XII, 401
 Cup-skyphos (1): ring foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 572
 One-handler (1): banded wall frag.
 Wall frags. (4)

HOUSEHOLD

- Lekane (3): projecting rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1839; rim/wall, cf. *Agora* XII, 1784; *rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1766
 Mortar (1): *thickened rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1901, 1902

Household pot? (1): projecting rim, cf. for profile, *Agora* XII, 1723

Plain rim (1)

M 17:4 Well

Diam. 2.00 m.; depth 2.50 m. Unfinished well shaft, abandoned in antiquity and used as a dump.

Homogeneous dumped fill of very fragmentary pottery.

Total assemblage: 32 inventoried pieces, 1,318 fragments. (Lots Φ 24– Φ 30)

EARLY WARE

Protogeometric (1). Skyphos: conical foot

Late Geometric (12). Amphora: rim, cf. *Agora* VIII, 7; shoulder/handle, cf. *Agora* VIII, 29; shoulder. Krater: wall. Skyphos: rim; wall. Phaleron cup: rim. Plate: rim/floor. Lid: banded rim; 2 handles; glazed wall

Protoattic (11). P 9268 = *Agora* VIII, 444. Amphora: shoulder/double handle, cf. *Agora* VIII, 572; rim. Bowl: rim, cf. *Agora* VIII, 112. Kotyle: rim (2 frags.), cf. *Agora* VIII, 163; 6 banded walls

Corinthian (14). Kotyle: foot. Pyxis: lid (3 frags.). Kothon: rim. 2 rims (1 in 2 frags.); 9 walls

BLACK FIGURE

Amphora (20): P 9267 = *Agora* XXIII, 218; P 9270 = *Agora* XXIII, 108; P 9276 = *Agora* XXIII, 207; 2 rims, lower wall, cf. *Agora* XXIII, 96; echinus mouth, neck, 2 lower walls, cf. *Agora* XXIII, 209; neck/figured wall (8 frags.); 3 shoulders; 6 walls

Pelike (1): lower wall (2 frags.), cf. *Agora* XXIII, 391

Hydria (5): P 9266 = *Agora* XXIII, 664; 2 flat rims (1 in 2 frags.), cf. *Agora* XXIII, 658; wall, cf. *Agora* XXIII, 644; triple vertical handle

Krater (4). Volute-: rim, cf. *Agora* XXIII, 491. Column-: rim, cf. *Agora* XXIII, 476; rim (2 frags.); lower wall

Loutrophoros-hydria (1): rim, vertical handle (2 frags.), cf. *Agora* XXIII, 375

Oinochoe (3): P 9278 = *Agora* XXIII, 763; neck (2 frags.), cf. *Agora* XXIII, 736; ring foot

Olpe (1): wall, cf. *Agora* XXIII, 686

Skyphos (50): P 9273 = *Agora* XXIII, 1495, Theseus Painter; P 9283 = *Agora* XXIII, 1599, CHC Group; 9 rims, cf. *Agora* XXIII, 1499; rim, wall, cf. *Agora* XXIII, 1501; 13 rims/figure zones, cf. *Agora* XXIII, 1513; *3 rims, cf. *Agora* XXIII, 1532; concave rim, ring foot, cf. *Agora* XXIII, 1592; foot, cf. *Agora* XXIII, 1630; 16 figured walls; rim/wall (4 frags.), miniature palmette (Pl. 83:f), cf. *SGW*, 53, connected with Pistias Class

Cup (24): P 9277 = *Agora* XXIII, 1714; P 9284 = *Agora* XXIII, 1824; P 9327 = *Agora* XXIII, 1839; concave lip, offset inside, cf. *SGW*, 10; rim, 3 walls, palmettes, cf. *SGW*, 32; wall (2 frags.), palmettes (Pl. 83:d), very close to *SGW*, 34; rim, lip cup, offset inside, cf. for profile, *Agora* XII, 406; rim (2 frags.), cf. *Agora* XXIII, 1762; figured wall, cf. *Agora* XXIII, 1784; 12 figured walls

Phiale (10): rim, cf. for shape, *Agora* XXIII, 1429; 2 rims; 3 floors, glazed inside; 3 floors, figured inside; omphalos

Lekythos (35). Little-lion Class: shoulder, cf. *Agora* XXIII, 1172, 1173. Class of Athens 581, i: shoulder (2 frags.), cf. *Agora* XXIII, 908. Class of Athens 581, ii: shoulder (3 frags.), cf. *Agora* XXIII, 990; shoulder (2 frags.), cf. *Agora* XXIII, 1015. 2 walls, palmettes (Pl. 83:b), cf. *RRCS*, 182; 2 mouths; 2 shoulders, rays; 2 shoulders (1 in 2 frags.), buds; 3 decorated shoulders; 3 walls (1 in 2 frags.), patterned (white ground); 3 mouths; 7 figured walls; 5 lower bodies (1 banded in 6 frags.); 2 disk feet

Lekanis, lid (3): rim/figured top, cf. for profile, *Agora* XXIII, 1382; small knob; figured top

Pyxis, lid (3): top/upper wall, cf. for profile, *Agora* XXIII, 1287; 2 tops/upper walls, banded, Corinthian

Stand (2): P 9275 = *Agora* XXIII, 575; lower rim (2 frags.), cf. *Agora* XXIII, 550

Kothon (1): miniature rim

Uncertain, open shape (1): P 9269 = *Agora* XXIII, 1925

Wall frags.: open shape (105), closed shape (87)

RED FIGURE

Cup (3): P 9271 = *ARV*², p. 913, no. 114, Painter of Bologna 417; P 9281 = *ARV*², p. 133, no. 9, wider circle of Nikosthenes Painter; P 9282 = *ARV*², p. 868, no. 41, Tarquinia Painter

Wall frags.: open shape (3), closed shape (2)

BLACK GLAZE

- Pelike (13): mouth/handle, ring foot/lower wall (4 frags.), 2 mouths/necks, cf. *Agora* XII, 15; 2 mouths, 2 ring feet, cf. *Agora* XII, 19; neck; shoulder; 3 handles; heavy strap handle; lower wall
- Psykter (2): 2 disk feet (1 in 2 frags.), cf. for profile, *Agora* XII, 38
- Hydria (1): horizontal handle, cf. *Agora* XII, 45
- Krater, column- (3): foot in two degrees, cf. *Agora* XII, 54; 2 overhanging rims (1 in 2 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 58
- Oinochoe (35): trefoil mouth, 2 ring feet, cf. *Agora* XII, 90; high round handle, ring foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 96; 5 ring feet, strap handle, cf. *Agora* XII, 106; 4 trefoil rims. Round-mouth: rim, 3 concave handles, cf. *Agora* XII, 146; 4 rims, shoulder, high concave handle, wall, 3 ring feet, cf. *Agora* XII, 148; mouth, shoulder/rim/handle, cf. *Agora* XII, 149; rim; 5 walls; 3 handles
- Mug (1): *flat bottom, cf. *Agora* XII, 192
- Olpe (16): trefoil mouth, shoulder/neck, ring foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 240; trefoil mouth/neck, cf. *Agora* XII, 241; rim/concave handle, ring foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 250; strap handle, cf. *Agora* XII, 252; disk foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 257; rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 259; rim, 4 banded walls, flat bottom, cf. *Agora* XII, 260; handle, disk foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 276; 3 walls
- Skyphos, Corinthian type (39): 2 ring feet, bell handle, cf. *Agora* XII, 306; 2 ring feet (1 in 3 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 309; 6 ring feet (2 in 2 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 310; 3 rims, lower wall, cf. *Agora* XII, 311; 5 rims; 5 bell handles; 6 walls; 49 lower walls; ring foot; 5 miniature feet; rim, foot, Corinthian
- Skyphos, Attic type (6): rim, 3 ring feet, cf. *Agora* XII, 336; *rim (2 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 339; horseshoe handle
- Skyphos, Subgeometric survival (10): 5 rims (1 in 2 frags.), 2 flat bottoms/lower walls, cf. *Agora* XII, 369; *rim with dots, cf. *Agora* XII, 370; 2 flat bottoms
- Cup (74): stem, cf. *Agora* XII, 398; 2 feet/floors (2 frags. each), cf. *Agora* XII, 401; 7 concave lips (1 in 2 frags.), foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 407; 4 concave lips, foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 408; *6 concave lips (2 in 2 frags.), *2 feet, cf. *Agora* XII, 410; *stem, cf. *Agora* XII, 412; 4 concave lips, foot, cf. *SGW*, 4; 5 concave lips (1 in 2 frags.), cf. *SGW*, 8; foot, cf. *SGW*, 9; foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 415; 3 rims, 3 feet, cf. *Agora* XII, 420; foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 431; floor/stem, Acrocup, cf. *Agora* XII, 439; 10 floors (1 in 2 frags.); 3 stems (1 in 2 frags.); wall; wall/handle; 20 handles (1 in 2 frags.)
- Phiale (3): P 9274 = *Agora* XII, 521; ribbed wall, cf. *Agora* XII, 520; omphalos, cf. *Agora* XII, 521
- Cup-skyphos (49): rim (2 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 564; ring foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 567; concave rim, 2 ring feet (1 in 5 frags.), cf. for profile, *Agora* XII, 568; 5 rims, ring foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 568; 17 rims (1 in 2 frags., 1 in 3 frags.), ring foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 569; concave lip, 3 ring feet (1 in 3 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 572; ring foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 573; 2 rims, ring foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 575; *2 ring feet, cf. *Agora* XII, 578; *2 rims, cf. *SGW*, 42; ring foot, cf. *SGW*, 43; 9 handles; floor; beveled ring foot
- One-handler, banded (34): 2 rims, rim/bell handle, cf. *Agora* XII, 726; beveled ring foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 727; rim, cf. *SGW*, 339; rim, cf. *SGW*, 346; rim, rim/bell handle, cf. *Agora* XII, 731; 2 rims, cf. *Agora* XII, 732; 4 rims, 2 ring feet, cf. *Agora* XII, 735; *rim (2 frags.), *rim/bell handle, *6 ring feet (1 in 5 frags.), *Agora* XII, 737; *disk foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 738; 7 walls; 5 handles; floor; ring foot
- Bowl (1): rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 777
- Saltcellar (10): 2 walls/undersides, cf. *Agora* XII, 890; rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 909; flat bottom/lower wall (unglazed), cf. for profile, *Agora* XII, 909; full profile, wall, 2 flat bottoms, cf. *Agora* XII, 923; underside, cf. *Agora* XII, 924
- Stemmed dish (20): rim, foot (2 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 958; 2 feet, cf. *Agora* XII, 965; 2 rims, foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 968; 3 rims, cf. *Agora* XII, 973; rim, reserved with 5 glazed circles, cf. for profile, *Agora* XII, 974; foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 976; rim, foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 979; rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 983; 2 feet, cf. *Agora* XII, 991; 2 floors; stem
- Plate (14): full profile (2 frags.), rim, cf. *SGW*, 327; unglazed floor, cf. *SGW*, 328; rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1004; 2 rims, cf. *Agora* XII, 1006; P 10862, Corinthian; 5 floors; 2 floors/ring feet

- Lekythos (7). Elongated body: shoulder/handle, shoulder/drip ring, cf. *Agora* XII, 1099. Globular body: neck ring (2 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 1102; 2 disk feet, cf. *Agora* XII, 1115; lower wall; neck/mouth, Corinthian
- Lekanis (12): rim/ribbon handle, cf. *Agora* XII, 1211; flanged rim, 2 ring feet, cf. *Agora* XII, 1216; flanged rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1217; lid rim, banded; 2 lid knobs, cf. *Agora* XII, 1231; *3 lid tops (1 in 2 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 1234; lid top; 3 lid rims; wall/ribbon handle, 3 ribbon handles, Corinthian
- Covered bowl (4): 3 flanged rims, cf. *Agora* XII, 1268; lid knob
- Pyxis (2): lid knob, cf. *Agora* XII, 1286; flat bottom/vertical wall, Corinthian
- Kothon (2): shoulder/inturned rim, 2 walls, Corinthian, cf. for profile, *Agora* XII, 1339; inturned rim, raised ring, Corinthian
- Thurible (5): 4 lid rims, cf. *Agora* XII, 1344–1346; stem, concave collar, cf. *Agora* XII, 1351
- Miniature (9): P 9279, cf. *Agora* XII, 1423; P 9280, cf. *Agora* XII, 1424. Kantharos: complete (3 frags.), cf. *ibid.* Skyphos: full profile; banded wall, handle; flat bottom/lower wall; rim; wall, Corinthian
- Wall frags.: open shape (102), closed shape (58). Rims (2). Handles (16). Ring foot (1); resting surface (1)

HOUSEHOLD

- Table amphora (3): rim/handle (2 frags.), 3 ring feet, cf. *Agora* XII, 1445
- Storage amphora (27): P 9272, frag.; rim, Lesbian, cf. *SGW*, 408; 4 rims, Samian, cf. *SGW*, 412; rim, Samian, cf. *SGW*, 413; rim (2 frags.), Corinthian B, cf. *SGW*, 415; ring toe, cf. *SGW*, 418; 2 rims, 1 with handle (1 in 2 frags.), cf. *SGW*, 419; 2 rims, cf. *SGW*, 427; toe, cf. *SGW*, 428; ring foot, cf. *SGW*, 430; toe, central depression, cf. *SGW*, 432; rim (12 frags.), cf. for profile, *SGW*, 439; neck; 2 banded walls; 2 walls; 2 handles; 3 toes
- Kados (7): 2 rims, ring foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 1603; rim, ring foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 1610; 2 handles
- Jug (5): handle, cf. *Agora* XII, 1659; banded wall (2 frags.); high strap handle; double handle/round mouth (bucchero); low ring foot
- Lekane (41): rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1757; rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1758; 2 rims, cf. *Agora* XII, 1760; 2 rims, cf. *Agora* XII, 1761; rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1762; 2 rims, cf. *Agora* XII, 1763; 4 rims, cf. *Agora* XII, 1766; ring foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 1768; ring foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 1770; ring foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 1771; 3 ring feet, cf. *Agora* XII, 1772; 4 rims (1 in 2 frags.), rim/handle, cf. *Agora* XII, 1784; rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1786; 3 rims, cf. *Agora* XII, 1787; 2 rims, rim/handle (2 frags), cf. *Agora* XII, 1825; 3 rims, cf. *SGW*, 375; rim, Corinthian, cf. for profile, *Agora* XII, 1830; small rim; projecting rim; rolled rim, flat on top; molded ring foot in two degrees; 31 walls; handle; ring foot
- Louterion (1): molded rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1876
- Mortar (6): 2 rims, cf. *Agora* XII, 1884; collared rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1901; collared rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1902; overhanging rim; low ring foot
- Chytra (4): rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1926; 2 flanged rims, cf. *Agora* XII, 1947; 2 lid rims
- Griddle? (1): rim (2 frags.), shallow flat-bottomed pan, cf. *Agora* XII, 1983
- Baby's commode (1): P 31849, cf. *Agora* VIII, 600; Thompson 1948, pl. 65:2, 3
- Wall frags.: plain and coarse (36). Rim (2). Handles (3)
- Lamp (53). Type 6 B: L 3149 = *Agora* IV, 50. Type 13 var.?: rim, cf. for profile, *Agora* IV, 82. Type 15: L 3150. Type 16 B: L 2787, L 2788, L 2789; full profile, 2 rims, cf. *Agora* IV, 97; 3 rims, cf. *Agora* IV, 98; 5 rims; 4 bottoms. Type 16 var.: L 2786 = *Agora* IV, 114. Type 17 A: L 2784; rim, cf. *Agora* IV, 122. Type 19 A: 2 rims, floor/tube, cf. *Agora* IV, 131. Type 20: L 2785; full profile, cf. *Agora* IV, 149; full profile, cf. *Agora* IV, 151. Type 22 A: rim, cf. *Agora* IV, 193. Uncertain type: 4 rims; 4 walls; 6 bottoms; central tube; 11 nozzles
- Roof tile, frag. (1)
- Terracotta figurine (2): T 1344; animal frag.
- Spindle whorl: MC 324
- Marble basin: rim

INTRUSION (from later contamination of dumped fill before sifting)
Late Roman red ware, stamped medallion

Q 12:3 Stoa Gutter Well

Section, Fig. 9

Diam. 1.20 m.; depth 9.70 m.; water at -8.00 m. Cut through bedrock beneath the gutter of the Stoa of Attalos. Footholds cut at regular intervals in the north and south sides. See Thompson 1955, pp. 62-66; *SGW*, *passim*.

Heavy dumped fill from top to bottom. Mouth contained a few field stones and mud, then silt to -3.00 m. From -3.00 m. to -6.25 m., brown mud and broken pottery in large fragments. From -6.25 m. to -9.70 m. at bottom, mud mixed with masses of field stones, great quantities of pottery.

Complete inventory: 506 pieces

BLACK FIGURE

Amphora (3): P 24643 = *Agora* XXIII, 102; P 24645 = *Agora* XXIII, 216; P 31029 = *SGW*, 324

Hydria (1): P 24644 = *Agora* XXIII, 643; *SGW*, 321

Krater (4). Column-: P 24123 = *Agora* XXIII, 474; *SGW*, 70. Calyx-: P 30096 = *SGW*, 68; P 31013 = *Agora* XXIII, 507; *SGW*, 69; P 31014 = *Agora* XXIII, 509

Oinochoe (2): P 24557 = *Agora* XXIII, 743; *SGW*, 73; P 31024 = *SGW*, 72

Olpe (2): P 30998 = *SGW*, 82; P 31001 = *SGW*, 83

Skyphos (9): P 24560 = *SGW*, 51, workshop of Theseus Painter; P 24577 = *Agora* XXIII, 1582; *SGW*, 52, CHC Group; P 24578 = *Agora* XXIII, 1525; *SGW*, 46, manner of Haimon Painter; P 24579 = *Agora* XXIII, 1527; *SGW*, 47, manner of Haimon Painter; P 24580 = *Agora* XXIII, 1564; *SGW*, 48, Class K2; P 24581 = *Agora* XXIII, 1565; *SGW*, 49, Class K2; P 24582 = *Agora* XXIII, 1566; *SGW*, 50, Class K2; P 31016 = *Agora* XXIII, 1515, manner of Haimon Painter; P 24570 (Pl. 83:h) = *SGW*, 53, palmette, connected with Pistias Class

Cup (7): P 24117 = *Agora* XXIII, 1761; *SGW*, 31, Leafless Group; P 24591 (Pl. 82:f) = *SGW*, 33, palmette; P 24592 (Pl. 82:c) = *SGW*, 32, palmette; P 24593 (Pl. 82:i) = *SGW*, 34, palmette; P 31005 = *Agora* XXIII, 1758; P 31027 = *SGW*, 30; P 31030 = *Agora* XXIII, 1836

Phiale? (1): P 31023 = *SGW*, 320

Plate (2): P 24565 = *SGW*, 327; P 24566 = *SGW*, 326

Lekythos (246): All pieces published in *Agora* XXIII, except those listed separately. *Agora* XXIII, 802, Fat-runner Group; 826-828, Phanyllis Group; 835, Phanyllis Painter's Workshop; 839, 853, Cock Group; 869, 870, 872, 878-883, Gela Painter; 885, Edinburgh Painter; 889, 890 (Pl. 81:a), 891, 892, 894-920, 922-925, 928, Class of Athens 581, i; 932 (Pl. 81:c), 938-964, 966, 967, 969, 971-974, 976-991, 993-1030, 1032-1059, 1061-1065, 1067-1073, 1075-1094, Class of Athens 581, ii; 1099-1109, 1111-1115, 1117-1123, Class of Athens 581, i or ii; 1161, 1175, 1176, Little-lion Class; 1185, Haimon Painter (?); 821, 1126, 1129, 1149-1152, 1156, 1159, unattributed. Palmette-lekythoi: P 24119 (Pl. 82:l) = *SGW*, 113; P 24531 (Pl. 82:l) = *SGW*, 275; P 24526-P 24529 (Pl. 82:m); P 24530 (Pl. 82:l)

Lekanis (1): P 31031 = *Agora* XXIII, 1328; *SGW*, 367

Pyxis (1): P 24555 = *Agora* XXIII, 1286; *SGW*, 333, manner of Haimon Painter

Stand (1): P 24646 = *Agora* XXIII, 552; *SGW*, 372

Mastos (1): P 24556 = *SGW*, 63

Kothon (1): P 31028 = *SGW*, 330

Thurible (1): P 31015, cf. *Agora* XII, 1351

RED FIGURE

Cup (15): *P 24068 = *SGW*, 27; *ARV*², p. 153, "resembles" manner of Epeleios Painter; *P 24101 = *SGW*, 26; *ARV*², p. 151, no. 60, manner of Epeleios Painter; P 24102 = *SGW*, 9; *ARV*², p. 176, no. 1, Painter of Agora Chairias Cups; *P 24103 = *SGW*, 28; *ARV*², p. 106, no. 1, Painter of Bologna 433; *P 24110 = *SGW*, 22; *ARV*², p. 76, no. 82, Epiktetos; *P 24113 = *SGW*, 25; *ARV*², p. 213, no. 242, Gorgos Potter; *P 24114 = *SGW*, 23; *ARV*², p. 76, no. 81, Epiktetos; P 24115 = *SGW*, 24; *ARV*², p. 176, no. 3, Painter of Agora Chairias Cups; P 24116 = *SGW*, 14; *ARV*², p. 176, no. 6, Painter of Agora

Q12:3

Q21:3

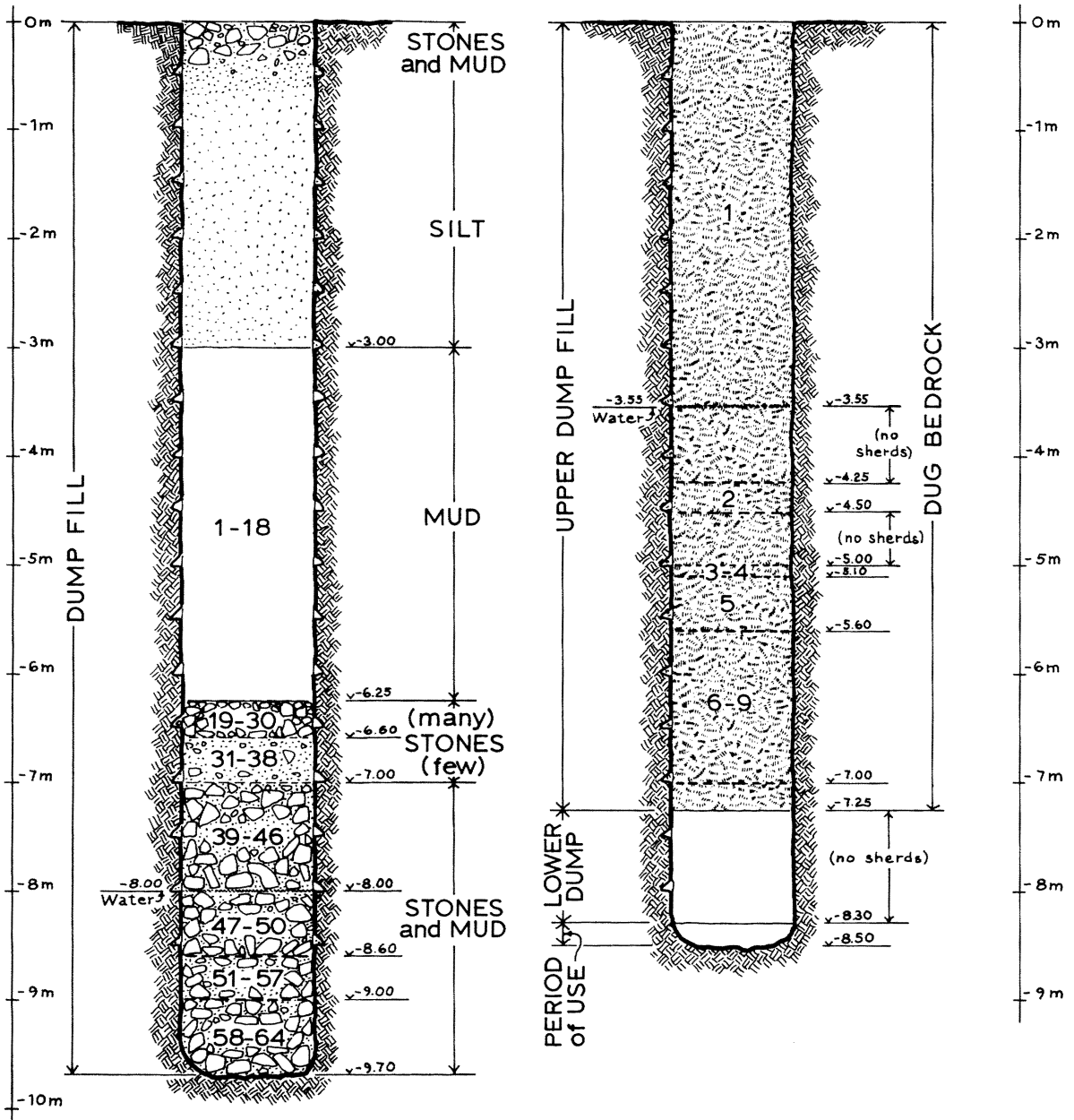


FIG. 9. Sections of Wells Q 12:3 and Q 21:3

Chairias Cups; P 24131 = *SGW*, 2; *ARV*², p. 76, no. 80, Epiktetos; P 24315 = *SGW*, 29; *ARV*², p. 176, no. 4, Painter of Agora Chairias Cups; P 31007, frag.; P 31008, frag.; P 31009, frag.; P 31018 = *SGW*, 10, "recalls" Euphronios
 Lekythos (2): P 24061 = *SGW*, 318; *ARV*², p. 131, "akin to" Nikosthenes Painter; P 31000 = *SGW*, 319

BLACK GLAZE

Pelike (1): P 24640, cf. *Agora* XII, 15
 Psykter (3): P 24641 = *Agora* XII, 36; *SGW*, 67; P 24642 = *Agora* XII, 35; *SGW*, 66; P 31002 = *SGW*, 65
 Krater, column- (1): P 31019 = *SGW*, 71
 Large bowl (1): P 25759 = *Agora* XII, 66; *SGW*, 382
 Oinochoe (6): P 24058 = *SGW*, 81, miniature; P 24122 = *SGW*, 80, cf. *Agora* XII, 109. Round-mouth:
 P 25763 = *SGW*, 74, cf. *Agora* XII, 150; P 25764 = *SGW*, 75, cf. *Agora* XII, 150; P 25765 = *SGW*, 76, cf. *Agora* XII, 150; P 25766 = *SGW*, 77, cf. *Agora* XII, 150
 Mug (1): P 24688 = *Agora* XII, 196; *SGW*, 64
 Olpe (10). Banded: P 24053 = *Agora* XII, 257; *SGW*, 88; P 24099 = *Agora* XII, 258; *SGW*, 87; P 24100 = *Agora* XII, 259; *SGW*, 86; P 24118 = *SGW*, 84, cf. *Agora* XII, 259; P 24634 = *SGW*, 85, cf. *Agora* XII, 259.
 Black: *P 24054 = *SGW*, 90, cf. *Agora* XII, 271; P 24098 = *Agora* XII, 276; *P 24635 = *Agora* XII, 271; *SGW*, 91; P 24636 = *Agora* XII, 289; *SGW*, 89; P 24637, cf. *Agora* XII, 266
 Skyphos, Corinthian type (5): P 24559 = *SGW*, 61, import; P 24571 = *SGW*, 54, cf. *Agora* XII, 310; P 24572 = *SGW*, 56, cf. *Agora* XII, 310; P 24573 = *SGW*, 55, cf. *Agora* XII, 310; P 24689 = *SGW*, 60, cf. *Agora* XII, 360
 Skyphos, Subgeometric survival (2): P 24574 = *SGW*, 57, cf. *Agora* XII, 369; P 24575 = *Agora* XII, 377
 Cup (16): P 24120 = *SGW*, 4, cf. *Agora* XII, 407; P 24594 = *Agora* XII, 401; *SGW*, 1; P 24595 = *Agora* XII, 407; *SGW*, 3; *P 24596 = *Agora* XII, 410; *SGW*, 7; cf. P 8826 (E 14:5); P 24597 = *Agora* XII, 408; *SGW*, 5; cf. P 12782 (G 11:3), P 23329 (H 12:15); P 24598 = *SGW*, 6, cf. *Agora* XII, 408; P 24599 = *SGW*, 8, cf. *Agora* XII, 408; P 24600 = *Agora* XII, 417; *SGW*, 15; cf. P 2649 (G 6:3), P 20759 (R 12:1); P 24601 (Pl. 84:f) = *Agora* XII, 420; *SGW*, 11; cf. P 1306, P 2734 (G 6:3), P 5278 (G 11:8), P 27850 (H 13:5), P 20758, P 20788, P 20789, P 20792 (R 12:1); P 24602 = *SGW*, 12, cf. *Agora* XII, 420 by the same potter; P 24603 = *SGW*, 13, cf. *Agora* XII, 420 by the same potter; *P 31293 = *SGW*, 20, cf. *Agora* XII, 440; *P 31294 = *SGW*, 21, cf. *Agora* XII, 440; *P 31367, cf. *Agora* XII, 412; P 31025, frag.; P 31026, frag.
 Stemless (4): P 24587 = *Agora* XII, 446; *SGW*, 16; P 24588 = *Agora* XII, 448; *SGW*, 17; P 24589 = *Agora* XII, 449; *SGW*, 19; P 31032 = *SGW*, 18, cf. *Agora* XII, 453
 Cup-skyphos (12): *P 24111 = *Agora* XII, 575; *SGW*, 38; P 24561 = *SGW*, 37, cf. *Agora* XII, 568; P 24583 (Pl. 84:e) = *Agora* XII, 568; *SGW*, 36; cf. P 2751 (G 6:3), P 20771 (R 12:1); *P 24584 = *Agora* XII, 578; *SGW*, 41; *P 24585 = *SGW*, 42, cf. *Agora* XII, 576; *P 24586 = *SGW*, 40, cf. *Agora* XII, 577; P 24590, cf. *Agora* XII, 568; P 24618 = *Agora* XII, 566; *SGW*, 39; *P 31017 = *SGW*, 35, cf. *Agora* XII, 577; *P 31364 = *SGW*, 43, cf. *Agora* XII, 578; P 31365 = *SGW*, 44, cf. *Agora* XII, 568; *P 31366, cf. *Agora* XII, 575
 Kantharos (1): P 24062 = *Agora* XII, 627; *SGW*, 62
 One-handler, banded (17): P 24056 = *Agora* XII, 732; *SGW*, 338; cf. P 20874 (D 17:10), P 1335 (G 6:3); P 24063 = *Agora* XII, 734; *SGW*, 348; cf. P 12568, P 12771 (G 11:3); *P 24619 = *SGW*, 350, cf. *Agora* XII, 737; *P 24620 = *SGW*, 349, cf. *Agora* XII, 737; P 24621 = *SGW*, 339, cf. *Agora* XII, 733; P 24622 = *Agora* XII, 726; *SGW*, 334; P 24623 = *Agora* XII, 724; *SGW*, 336; P 24624 = *Agora* XII, 725; *SGW*, 335; P 24625 = *SGW*, 337, cf. *Agora* XII, 727; P 24626 = *SGW*, 341; same potter as *Agora* XII, 735; P 24627 = *SGW*, 345; close to *Agora* XII, 735; P 24628 = *SGW*, 346; close to *Agora* XII, 735; P 24629 = *SGW*, 342; same potter as *Agora* XII, 735; P 24630 = *SGW*, 343; same potter as *Agora* XII, 735; P 24631 = *Agora* XII, 735; *SGW*, 340; P 24632 = *SGW*, 344; same potter as *Agora* XII, 735; P 24633 = *Agora* XII, 731; *SGW*, 347
 Bowl (2): P 24617 = *Agora* XII, 811; *SGW*, 371; P 24562, foot frag.
 Saltcellar (4): P 24064 = *Agora* XII, 891; *SGW*, 364; cf. P 2558+2599 (G 6:3); P 24568 = *SGW*, 366, cf. *Agora* XII, 924; P 24276, cf. *Agora* XII, 924; P 24569 = *Agora* XII, 924; *SGW*, 365

Stemmed dish (16): P 24604 = *SGW*, 359, cf. *Agora* XII, 958; P 24605 = *SGW*, 358, cf. *Agora* XII, 958; P 24606 = *Agora* XII, 959; *SGW*, 354; P 24607 = *Agora* XII, 960; *SGW*, 360; P 24608 = *SGW*, 361, cf. *Agora* XII, 960; P 24609 = *Agora* XII, 983; P 24610 = *Agora* XII, 974; *SGW*, 351; cf. P 11038 (D 15:1), P 2596 (G 6:3); P 24611 = *Agora* XII, 976; *SGW*, 353; cf. P 12767 (G 11:3); P 24612 (Pl. 84:i) = *Agora* XII, 973; *SGW*, 362; cf. P 12574 (G 11:3); P 24613 = *SGW*, 363; same potter as *Agora* XII, 973; P 24614 = *Agora* XII, 968; *SGW*, 352; P 24615 = *Agora* XII, 988; *SGW*, 357; P 24057 = *Agora* XII, 994; *SGW*, 355; cf. P 8807 (E 14:5), P 1405 (G 6:3); P 24066 = *Agora* XII, 993; *SGW*, 356; P 31020, cf. *Agora* XII, 960; P 31022, cf. *Agora* XII, 978

Plate (1): P 24564 = *SGW*, 328

Lekythos (10): P 24532 = *Agora* XII, 1114; P 24543, disk foot; P 24551 = *Agora* XII, 1116; *SGW*, 309; P 24549 = *SGW*, 307, cf. *Agora* XII, 1116; P 24550 = *SGW*, 308, cf. *Agora* XII, 1116; P 24552 = *Agora* XII, 1115; *SGW*, 310; P 24553 = *SGW*, 311, cf. *Agora* XII, 1116; P 24554 = *SGW*, 312, cf. *Agora* XII, 1116; P 24687 = *Agora* XII, 1102; *SGW*, 93; P 24639 = *SGW*, 92

Lekanis (3): P 24121 = *Agora* XII, 1216; *SGW*, 368; P 24563 = *Agora* XII, 1230; P 31011, frag.

Covered bowl (2): P 24112 = *Agora* XII, 1268; *SGW*, 369; P 24616 = *SGW*, 370, cf. *Agora* XII, 1268

Lid (1): P 31006, frag.

Pyxis (4): P 24558 = *SGW*, 331, Corinthian; P 31012 = *SGW*, 332, Corinthian; P 24050 = *Agora* XII, 1306; P 30997, knob, cf. *Agora* XII, 1286

Stand (1): P 24567 = *Agora* XII, 1328; *SGW*, 323

Miniature (4). Skyphos: P 24065 = *Agora* XII, 1377; *SGW*, 58; P 24576 = *Agora* XII, 1393; *SGW*, 45; P 31004 = *SGW*, 59. Kothon: P 24125 = *SGW*, 329, Corinthian

HOUSEHOLD

Storage amphora (36). Attic: P 24882 = *SGW*, 418. Corinthian A: P 24881 = *SGW*, 414. Corinthian B: P 24126 = *SGW*, 415; P 24879 = *SGW*, 416; P 24880 = *SGW*, 417. Samian: P 24869 = *SGW*, 412; P 24870 = *SGW*, 413. Lesbian: P 24875 = *SGW*, 408; P 24876 = *SGW*, 410; P 24877 = *SGW*, 409; P 24878 = *SGW*, 411. Chian: P 24873 = *SGW*, 419; P 24874 = *SGW*, 420. East Greek: P 24871 = *SGW*, 421; P 24872 = *SGW*, 422. P 24883 = *SGW*, 435; P 24884 = *SGW*, 440; P 24885 = *SGW*, 441; P 24886 = *SGW*, 442; P 24887 = *SGW*, 423; P 24888 = *SGW*, 426; P 24889 = *SGW*, 429; P 24890 = *SGW*, 428; P 24891 = *SGW*, 427; P 24892 = *SGW*, 425; P 24893 = *SGW*, 424; P 24894 = *SGW*, 431; P 24895 = *SGW*, 430; P 24896 = *SGW*, 433; P 24897 = *SGW*, 432; P 24898 = *SGW*, 436; P 24899 = *SGW*, 437; P 24900 = *SGW*, 438; P 24901 = *SGW*, 439; P 24902 = *SGW*, 443; P 24903 = *SGW*, 434

Hydria (2): P 25769 = *Agora* XII, 1594; *SGW*, 322; P 24128 = *Agora* XII, 1580; *SGW*, 323

Kados (1): P 25770 = *SGW*, 325

Jug (3): P 25767 = *Agora* XII, 1670; *SGW*, 78; P 25768, cf. *Agora* XII, 1669; P 24638 = *Agora* XII, 1701; *SGW*, 79

Askos (1): P 24127 = *Agora* XII, 1725; *SGW*, 394

Lekane (9): P 25760 = *Agora* XII, 1740; *SGW*, 381; P 24124 = *Agora* XII, 1789; *SGW*, 376; cf. P 16785 (G 6:3); P 24129, cf. *Agora* XII, 1781; P 25755 = *SGW*, 380, cf. *Agora* XII, 1787; P 25756 (Pl. 84:h) = *Agora* XII, 1784; *SGW*, 374; cf. P 10671 (D 15:1), P 8871, P 8872 (E 14:5), P 15909 (F 19:5), P 23379 (H 12:15), P 20797 (R 12:1); P 25757 = *Agora* XII, 1825; *SGW*, 378; P 25758 = *SGW*, 379, cf. *Agora* XII, 1825; P 25779 = *SGW*, 377; P 25780 = *SGW*, 375

Mortar (2): P 25761 = *Agora* XII, 1899; *SGW*, 389; P 25762 = *Agora* XII, 1895; *SGW*, 390

Chytra (6): P 25774 = *SGW*, 384, cf. *Agora* XII, 1934; P 24130, cf. *ibid.*; P 25773, cf. *ibid.*; P 25772 = *SGW*, 385, cf. *Agora* XII, 1926; P 25775 = *SGW*, 386, cf. *Agora* XII, 1935; P 25771 = *Agora* XII, 1947; *SGW*, 383

Lopas, lid (2): P 25776, cf. *Agora* XII, 1977; P 25777 = *Agora* XII, 1977; *SGW*, 388

Cooking-bell (1): P 25778 = *Agora* XII, 2021; *SGW*, 387

Lamp (11). Type 5 var.: L 5191 = *SGW*, 403. Type 16 B: L 5151 = *SGW*, 400; L 5153 = *SGW*, 398; L 5154 = *SGW*, 399; L 5156 = *SGW*, 395; L 5193 = *SGW*, 401. Type 17 A: L 5152 = *SGW*, 402. Type 19 A: L 5195 = *SGW*, 404. Type 21 A: L 5194 = *SGW*, 405

Roof tiles: A 2476 = *SGW*, 407, cover tile; A 2516 = *SGW*, 406, antefix; Lot ΣA 511: one tin of roof-tile frags.

Loomweight (2): MC 1332 = *SGW*, 391; MC 1333 = *SGW*, 392

Spindle whorl: MC 1334 = *SGW*, 393

Q 20:1 Pit of debris

Irregular pit in bedrock beneath a street on the slopes of the Areopagos. See Thompson 1958, pp. 154, 158, pls. 43:a, 45:b.

Dumped fill containing a small amount of broken pottery and other debris.

Total assemblage: 17 inventoried pieces

BLACK FIGURE

Skyphe, miniature (1): P 26230 (Pl. 83:e) = *Paralipomena*, p. 309, palmette, connected with Pistias Class, cf. P 24570 (Q 12:3); *SGW*, 53

Cup (1): P 26231 = *Agora XXIII*, 1729

Stand (1): P 25977 = *Agora XXIII*, 562

RED FIGURE

Krater, volute- (1): P 25978+28759 = Thompson 1958, p. 158, pl. 45:b

BLACK GLAZE

Saltcellar (1): P 26229, cf. for profile, *Agora XII*, 954

HOUSEHOLD

Storage amphora (1): *P 25979 = *Agora XXV*, 1068, ostrakon of Xanthippos

Loomweight: MC 1022

Bone finial: BI 758

Terracotta figurine (8): T 3530–T 3537

Bearded Archaic marble head: S 1997

Q 21:3 Well

Section, Fig. 9

Diam. 1.10 m.; depth 8.50 m.; water at –3.55 m. Cut through bedrock beneath the *andron* of a Classical house. Footholds down one side only.

Complete inventory: 8 pieces

1. Lower fill, possibly period of use, mud from –8.30 m. to –8.50 m.

BLACK GLAZE

One-handler, banded (1): P 28781, cf. *Agora XII*, 728

Saltcellar (1): P 28780, cf. *Agora XII*, 890

2. Lower dumped fill, mud from –7.25 m. to –8.30 m., practically no sherds.

HOUSEHOLD

Storage amphora (1): P 28782, cf. *SGW*, 411, toe reused as paint pot for miltois

3. Upper dumped fill, solid dug bedrock from top to –7.25 m. Few scattered sherds only from top to –4.25 m. All inventoried pieces found between –4.25 m. and –4.50 m.

BLACK FIGURE

Lekythos (1): P 29364, cf. *Agora XXIII*, 1176; *SGW*, 306

BLACK GLAZE

Stemless (1): *P 28779, cf. *Agora XII*, 469

One-handler, black (1): *P 29363, cf. *Agora XII*, 748, but profile closer to *SGW*, 339 (banded)

Saltcellar (1): P 29362, cf. *Agora XII*, 899

Terracotta figurine: T 4017

R 12:1 Well Section, Fig. 10

Diam. ca. 1.00 m.; depth 10.80 m. Neatly cut in greenish clay bedrock for full depth. Footholds at regular intervals in the northeast and southwest sides, 22 on each side, the lowest 1.20 m. from bottom.

1. Lower dumped fill (–7.00 m. to –10.80 at bottom). A heavy, homogeneous fill of pottery, including a quantity of animal bones, mostly skulls of oxen. On many of these the horns had been sawn off sharply near the base; the freshness of the sawn surface suggested that this had been done at the time of slaughtering rather than while the animal was still alive.

Complete inventory: 104 pieces

EARLY WARE

Protoattic (2). Amphora: P 20755 = *Agora* VIII, 456. Animal: P 20756 = *Agora* VIII, 402

BLACK FIGURE

Amphora (1): Lid, P 20780 = *Agora* XXIII, 372

Skyphos (5). Manner of Haimon Painter: *P 20742 = *Agora* XXIII, 1514. Group of Ferrara T.800: P 20741 = *Agora* XXIII, 1609. Compare Group of Ferrara T.800: P 20743 = *Agora* XXIII, 1611; P 20744 = *Agora* XXIII, 1612. P 20745 = *Agora* XXIII, 1632

Cup (5). Leafless Group: P 20737 = *Agora* XXIII, 1764; P 20738 = *Agora* XXIII, 1771; P 20739 = *Agora* XXIII, 1772. Haimon Group, Painter of Elaious I: P 20740 = *Agora* XXIII, 1830. P 20766, debased palmettes, cf. P 12565 (G 11:3) (Pl. 82:g)

Lekythos (8). Cock Group: P 20749 = *Agora* XXIII, 844; P 20747 = *Agora* XXIII, 845; P 20746 = *Agora* XXIII, 849; P 20748 = *Agora* XXIII, 862. P 20751 = *Agora* XXIII, 1147. Class of Athens 581, ii: P 20752 = *Agora* XXIII, 1031; P 20753 = *Agora* XXIII, 1074. P 20750, palmette (Pl. 82:j)

Plaque (1): P 20754 = *Agora* XXIII, 1942

RED FIGURE

Cup (1): P 20736 = *ARV*², p. 174, no. 29, Ambrosios Painter

BLACK GLAZE

Pelike (4): P 20785 = *Agora* XXI, F38, cf. *Agora* XII, 19; P 20790 = *Agora* XXI, F35; P 20791 = *Agora* XXI, F40; P 20781 = *Agora* XII, 29, lid

Oinochoe (2): P 20795 (Pl. 84:a) = *Agora* XII, 144, cf. P 15936 (F 19:5), P 6549 (G 11:8); P 20796 (Pl. 84:b) = *Agora* XII, 145, a pair, cf. P 15937 (F 19:5)

Skyphos, Corinthian type (1): P 20774, cf. *Agora* XII, 310

Skyphos, Attic type (2): *P 20772, cf. *Agora* XII, 339; *P 20773, cf. *ibid.*, a pair

Cup (7): P 20757 = *Agora* XII, 404; *Agora* XXI, F33; cf. P 6119, P 6125, P 6172, P 6630 (E 15:6), P 14950 (F 19:5); P 20758, cf. *Agora* XII, 420; P 20787 = *Agora* XXI, C7; P 20788 = *Agora* XXI, F34, cf. *Agora* XII, 420; P 20789 = *Agora* XXI, F39, cf. *Agora* XII, 420; P 20792 = *Agora* XXI, F41, cf. *Agora* XII, 420; P 20759, cf. *Agora* XII, 417

Cup-skyphos (1): P 20771, cf. *Agora* XII, 568

One-handler, banded (2): *P 20775, cf. *Agora* XII, 737; *P 20776, cf. *Agora* XII, 737

Saltcellar (2): P 20767, cf. *Agora* XII, 923; P 20768 = *Agora* XXI, F37, cf. *Agora* XII, 923

Stemmed dish (6): P 20762, cf. *Agora* XII, 966; P 20763 = *Agora* XII, 969; P 20760 = *Agora* XII, 972; P 20761 = *Agora* XII, 986; *Agora* XXI, F36; cf. P 8816 (E 14:5); P 20764, cf. *Agora* XII, 987; P 20765 = *Agora* XII, 990

Plate (3): P 20777, cf. *Agora* XII, 1005; P 20778, cf. *ibid.*; P 20779, cf. *Agora* XII, 1004

Lekanis (2): P 20769 = *Agora* XII, 1214; P 20770, cf. *Agora* XII, 1226, lid

Thurible (3): P 20782 = *Agora* XII, 1346, lid; P 20783 = *Agora* XII, 1351; P 20784 = *Agora* XII, 1353

HOUSEHOLD

Table amphora (2): P 20794 = *Agora* XII, 1455; P 20811, cf. *Agora* XII, 1480

Storage amphora (10): P 20801 = *Agora* XII, 1496; P 20802, cf. *SGW*, 423; P 20803, cf. *ibid.*; P 20804, cf. *ibid.*; P 20805, cf. *ibid.*; P 20806, cf. *ibid.*; P 20809, cf. *ibid.*; P 20810, cf. *ibid.*; P 20807, cf. *SGW*, 419, Chian; P 20808, cf. *SGW*, 415, Corinthian B

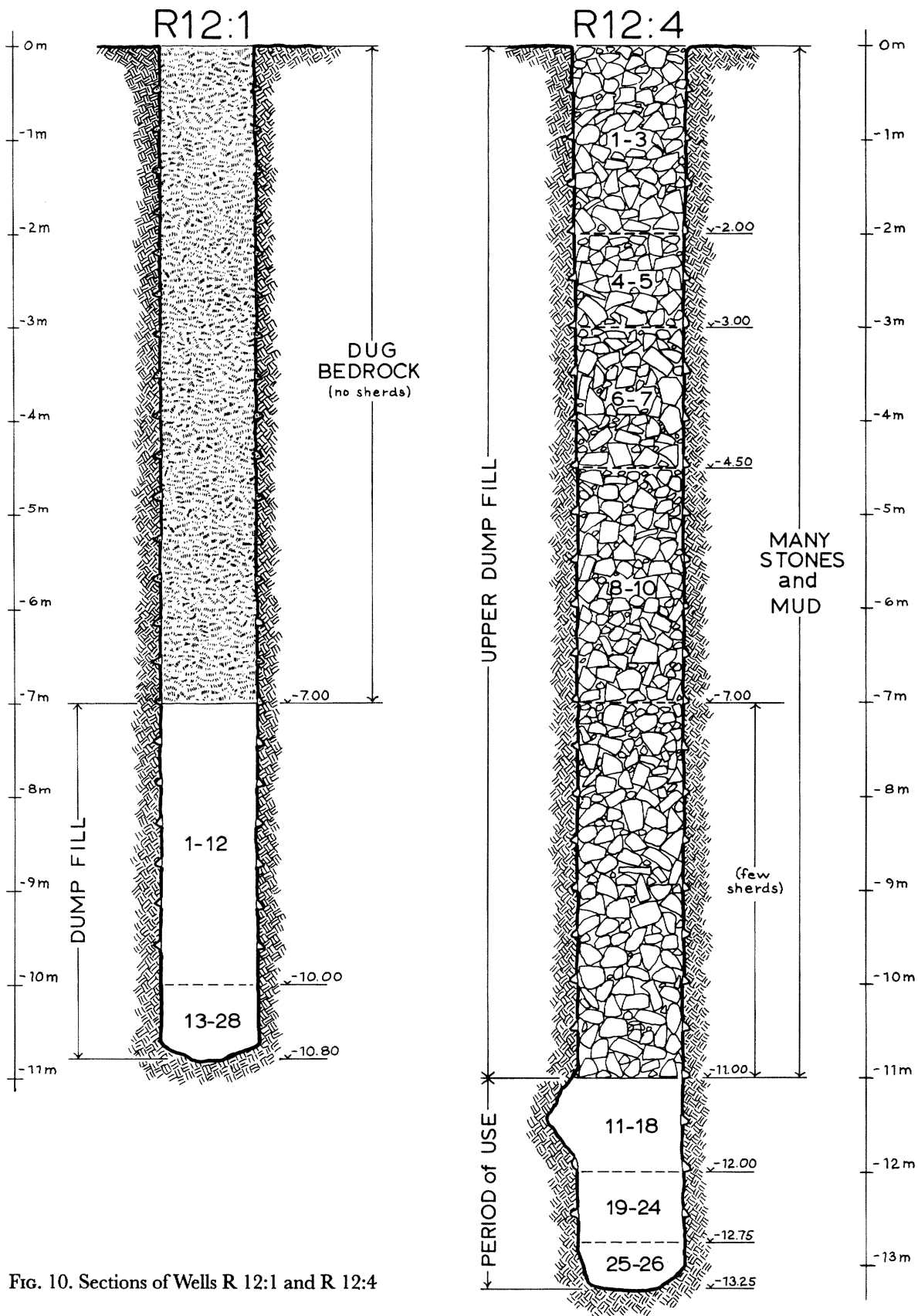


FIG. 10. Sections of Wells R 12:1 and R 12:4

Pithos (1): P 20815, cf. *Agora* XII, 1526
 Hydria (2): P 20799 = *Agora* XII, 1582; P 20800, cf. *Agora* XII, 1594
 Jug (2): P 20786 = *Agora* XII, 1665; P 20798 = *Agora* XII, 1696
 Askos (2): P 20812 = *Agora* XII, 1723; P 20793, cf. *Agora* XII, 1726
 Lekane (1): P 20797, cf. *Agora* XII, 1784
 Tub (1): P 20816, cf. *Agora* XII, 1846
 Chytra (1): P 20813 = *Agora* XII, 1926
 Griddle (1): P 20814, cf. *Agora* XII, 1983
 Lamp (6). Type 6 B: L 4729 = *Agora* IV, 49. Type 16 B: L 4724, L 4725, L 4726. Type 19 A: L 4727+4730.
 Type 21 var.: L 4728 = *Agora* IV, 189
 Spindle whorl: MC 826
 Loomweight (10): MC 827–MC 836
 Round stand: MC 837
 Round clay object (2): MC 838, MC 839
 Terracotta figurine (3): T 3028–T 3030
 Lot ΣA 157: one tin of roof-tile frags.

2. Upper dumped fill (top to –7.00 m.) contained nothing but dug bedrock, with no sherds.

R 12:4 Well Section, Fig. 10

Diam. 1.20 m. (top); 1.10 m. (bottom); depth 13.25 m. Sides of shaft clean cut with 2 rows of footholds. Very little inflow of water. See Thompson 1956, pp. 62–64, with a selection of the contents, pls. 21, 22.
 Complete inventory: 53 pieces

1. Period-of-use fill from –11.00 m. to –13.25 m., mud, masses of pottery, especially water pots, of which many are complete. No evidence for stratification within period of use.

BLACK FIGURE

Amphora (2): P 24679 = *Agora* XXIII, 96; P 24677 = *Agora* XXIII, 181
 Hydria (1): *P 24680 = *Agora* XXIII, 652
 Oinochoe (2): P 24681 = *Agora* XXIII, 753; P 24675 = *Agora* XXIII, 754, near Painter of Villa Giulia M.482
 Olpe (1): P 24673 = *Agora* XXIII, 681, Amasis Painter
 Cup (1): *P 24678 palmette (Pl. 82:g), cf. *RRCS*, 222

BLACK GLAZE

Amphora (1): P 24676 = Thompson 1956, p. 63, pl. 22:e
 Pelike (1): P 24674 = *Agora* XII, 14
 Oinochoe (1): P 24662, cf. *Agora* XII, 109
 Olpe (1): P 24671 = *Agora* XII, 255

HOUSEHOLD

Storage amphora (4): P 24920, cf. *SGW*, 441; P 24917, cf. *SGW*, 411, Lesbian; P 24915, cf. *ibid.*, toe ground out as funnel; P 24918, cf. *Agora* XII, 1502
 Pithos (1): P 24921, rim used as wellhead
 Hydria (11): P 24909 = *Agora* XII, 1581; P 24916 = *Agora* XII, 1584; P 24910 = Thompson 1956, p. 63, pl. 22:c, f; P 24663, cf. *Agora* XII, 1595; P 24664, cf. *Agora* XII, 1594; P 24924, cf. *ibid.*; P 24927; P 24928; P 24929; P 24926; P 24925
 Kados (11): P 24668 = *Agora* XII, 1601; P 24912 = Thompson 1956, p. 63, pl. 22:d; P 24666 = Thompson 1958, pl. 47:d; P 24930 = *Agora* XII, 1602; P 24665, cf. *Agora* XII, 1601; P 24669, cf. *ibid.*; P 24670, cf. *ibid.*; P 24672, cf. *ibid.*; P 24923, cf. *ibid.*; P 24911, cf. *Agora* XII, 1603; P 24922, cf. *ibid.*
 Jug (1): P 24667 = Thompson 1956, p. 63, pl. 22:b
 Strainer (1): P 24914 = *Agora* XII, 1648

Chytra (1): P 24913 = *Agora* XII, 1934

Lot ΣA 523: one tin of roof-tile frags.

2. Upper dumped fill from top to -11.00 m. A solid packing of field stones and rubble. Small amounts of much battered pottery from top to -4.50 m. From -4.50 m. to -7.00 m., a few scattered sherds. From -7.00 m. to -11.00 m., solid stones, little earth, less pottery.

BLACK FIGURE

Lekythos (1): *P 24904 = *Agora* XXIII, 864

Lekanis (1): lid, P 24906 = *Agora* XXIII, 1365

Closed pot (1): P 24905 frag.

HOUSEHOLD

Storage amphora (2): P 24907, Chian frag.; P 24908, handle frag.

Pithos (1): P 24919 = *Agora* XII, 1509

Lamp (1). Type 12 A: L 5214

Terracotta figurine (5): T 3403–T 3407

Wellhead (1): A 2565, frag.

ARCHAIC BUILDING FILLS

H 10:7 Old Bouleuterion, construction fill

Test trenches at the south end of the porch of the Hellenistic Metroon inside the southeast corner of the Old Bouleuterion. Three layers, homogeneous in context, composed of dug bedrock fill, separated by distinct layers of poros working chips. In the lowest layer the dug bedrock was mixed with viscous red earth (Layers 1–3, Section A, Fig. 3).

Total assemblage: 7 inventoried pieces; 1,086 fragments (Lots E 274, E 275, E 283, E 284)

EARLY WARE

Late Helladic III A (3). Kylix: stem; horizontal strap handle; decorated wall

Protogeometric (5). Skyphos: conical foot; 4 decorated walls

Late Geometric (83). Amphora: 2 rims, cf. *Kerameikos* V, i, pl. 29; 2 rims, cf. *Agora* VIII, 246; rim, cf. *Agora* VIII, 289; rim; neck; banded handle. Storage jar: 2 banded walls, cf. *Agora* VIII, 23. Oinochoe: base. Krater: 2 rims. Bowl: 2 rims; banded lower wall, foot, cf. *Agora* VIII, 97. Spouted bowl: rim (2 frags.), cf. *Agora* VIII, 99. Skyphos: 4 rims. Cup: rim, cf. *Agora* VIII, 180. Kantharos: decorated rim/shoulder; 11 decorated walls; 22 glazed walls; 13 banded walls; 7 banded handles; 3 ring feet; flat bottom; heavy echinus ring foot. *Protoattic* (45). Amphora: 2 rims, cf. *Agora* VIII, 578; neck/shoulder, cf. *Agora* VIII, 19; handle. Stand: 2 fenestrated walls, cf. *Agora* VIII, 528. Spouted bowl: 2 rims, cf. *Agora* VIII, 102. Bowl: rim, cf. *Agora* VIII, 112; banded rim. Pithos: incised wall, cf. *Agora* VIII, 609. Skyphos: rim, cf. *Agora* VIII, 139; rim, cf. *Agora* VIII, 142. Cup: 2 offset rims, cf. *Agora* VIII, 147, 148. Kotyle: 5 rims, rim/wall, banded wall, cf. *Agora* VIII, 163. Phaleron cup: 5 rims, 6 flat bottoms, cf. *Agora* VIII, 180, 181; flat bottom, cf. *Agora* VIII, 183. Kantharos: P 1936 = *Agora* VIII, 563. Plate: banded floor. Pyxis: lid rim, imitation Protocorinthian; 9 decorated walls; handle

Protocorinthian (5). Kotyle: banded wall; 2 lower walls, rays. Bowl: rim; disk foot

Corinthian (12). Oinochoe: ring foot, cf. *Corinth* VII, ii, An61. Plate: ring foot, cf. *ibid.*, An2. Kotyle: rim; 2 walls; handle. Cup: rim; 5 decorated walls

East Greek (2). Walls (white slip, added red)

Wall frags.: Archaic brown glaze (164); banded (59); banded rim (1); banded handles (2); banded bases (2)

BLACK FIGURE

Amphora (3): P 2394 = *Agora* XXIII, 348; *shoulder, cf. *Agora* XXIII, 215; neck

Oinochoe (1): P 2395 = *Agora* XXIII, 706

Cup (17). Band cup: P 6077 = *Agora* XXIII, 1737; 3 rims, wall, handle, cf. *Agora* XXIII, 1700; 3 rims, cf. *Agora* XXIII, 1685; rim, wall, cf. *Agora* XXIII, 1708; floor, foot/stem, cf. *Agora* XXIII, 1678; filleted stem/floor, cf. Richter and Milne 1935, fig. 159; wall, palmette-cup; 2 figured walls; floor

Plate (1): rim/floor

Lekythos (1): figured wall

Wall frags.: figured (6)

BLACK GLAZE

Hydria (1): *torus mouth, cf. *Agora* XII, 45

Oinochoe (4): trefoil rim; 2 ring feet, cf. *Agora* XII, 90; ring foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 144

Olpe (2): ring foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 240; rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 252

Kalathos (1): full profile, cf. *Agora* XII, 299

Skyphos, Corinthian type (23): ring foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 305; rim/handle, cf. *Agora* XII, 308; lower wall, 6 ring feet, cf. *Agora* XII, 309; 3 rims, lower wall/floor, cf. *Agora* XII, 310; 2 rims, wall, ring foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 311; 5 walls; 5 lower walls; bell handle

Skyphos, Attic type (4): rim/handle attachment, cf. *Agora* XII, 335; *2 rims (1 in 2 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 336; bell handle

Cup (19): low foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 379; rim, stem, cf. *Agora* XII, 382; rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 384; 8 walls; lower wall (5 frags.), foot/stem, cf. *Agora* XII, 389; foot/stem, cf. *Agora* XII, 398; floor, cf. *Agora* XII, 399; 20 walls/floors, banded outside; 3 handles

One-handler, banded (2): *rim/handle attachment, cf. *Agora* XII, 734; *ring foot/floor, cf. *Agora* XII, 735

Stemmed dish (3): *foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 958; *2 feet, cf. *Agora* XII, 968

Lekanis (7): 2 rims, rim/handle attachment, disk foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 1211; flanged rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1216; *flanged rim, finer than *Agora* XII, 1217; lid, top, cf. *Agora* XII, 1229

Wall frags.: open shape (90), closed shape (55). Rims (3). Handles (8). Ring feet (4)

HOUSEHOLD

Storage amphora (8): 4 rims, cf. *Agora* XII, 1502; projecting rim/handle; rim; neck; handle

Pithos (1): rim

Storage bin (3): projecting rims

Kados (4): *2 rims, *ring foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 1600; *rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1603

Jug (3): trefoil rim; rim/handle, ring foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 1640; flat bottom

Lekane (21): 2 rims (1 in 2 frags.), ring foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 1753; *rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1758; 3 rims, handle, 6 ring feet, cf. *Agora* XII, 1784; *rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1787; rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1825; echinus foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 1839; 22 walls; handle attachment; 4 handles

Basin (1): flat bottom, cf. *Agora* XII, 1847

Mortar (2): P 1928 = *Agora* XII, 1873; rim/wall, cf. *Agora* XII, 1891

Tub (1): heavy thickened rim

Chytra (1): flanged rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1947

Wall frags.: plain and coarse (299). Rims (4). Shoulder (1). Handles (16). Ring feet (11). Spout (1)

Loomweight (1)

Lamp (3). Type 5: nozzle, cf. *Agora* IV, 35. Type 13: 2 rims, cf. L 3600

Roof tile (7)

Terracotta figurine (3): T 479, T 480, horse; dedicatory shield frag.

2 pieces of poros working chips with worked surfaces: one piece has red and blue paint on adjacent surfaces, used as test piece.

H 10-11:1 Old Bouleuterion, grading fill

Layer of dug bedrock, reddish earth, poros working chips, architectural debris, and chips from reworking poros blocks, dumped in to raise the ground level south of the Old Bouleuterion and overlying the north rooms of Building F (Sections B, C, D, Figs. 3, 4).

1. Lower fill: surface at top is firm floor, level with original ground level south of Bouleuterion.

Total fragments: 1,432 (Lots Z 194, Z 204, Z 205, Z 407, Z 610, B 204, B 205)

EARLY WARE

Protogeometric (12). Amphora: shoulder. Skyphos: rim; wall; conical foot. Lekythos: shoulder (2 frags); 7 decorated walls

Late Geometric (89). Amphora: rim, cf. *Agora* VIII, 7; rim, cf. *Agora* VIII, 28; 2 rims, cf. *Agora* VIII, 246; rim, cf. *Agora* VIII, 289; rim, cf. *Agora* VIII, 344; rim; 5 necks; 3 handles; foot; decorated wall; banded wall. Krater: 4 decorated walls. Stand: 2 fenestrated walls. Oinochoe: strap handle (2 frags.); foot. Banded jug: foot, cf. *Agora* VIII, 87. Plate: return handle, cf. *Agora* VIII, 105; disk foot, cf. *Agora* VIII, 115. Skyphos: wall; 6 rims, handle, cf. *Agora* VIII, 127; rim, cf. *Agora* VIII, 131; rim, base, cf. *Agora* VIII, 136; 3 rims, cf. *Agora* VIII, 145. Phaleron cup: banded handle, cf. *Agora* VIII, 177. Lekythos: neck/shoulder; 5 rims; 9 decorated walls; 4 banded walls; 14 glazed walls; 3 plain walls; 9 banded handles; ring foot

Protoattic (44). Amphora: rim, 2 shoulders, handle. Louterion: 2 rims. Plate: rim (3 frags.), handle, 3 decorated floors, flat bottom, cf. *Agora* VIII, 116. Basin: 2 decorated walls, cf. *Agora* VIII, 120; 2 rims, wall/handle, cf. *Agora* VIII, 122; rim, ring foot, cf. *Agora* VIII, 123. Skyphos: 2 rims, cf. *Agora* VIII, 133; 2 rims, 2 bottoms, cf. *Agora* VIII, 141; 2 rims, cf. *Agora* VIII, 147. Kotyle: 2 rims, wall, imitation Protocorinthian, cf. *Agora* VIII, 161; rim, wall, cf. *Agora* VIII, 163. Stand: bottom, cf. *Agora* VIII, 528. Coarse basin: rim, cf. *Agora* VIII, 223; handle; 8 decorated walls; foot

Protocorinthian (1): Kotyle: rim, cf. *Agora* VIII, 155

Corinthian (11): Cup: rim. Kotyle: foot, wall, handle; 7 decorated walls

Wall frags.: Archaic brown glaze and banded (456). Ring foot (1)

BLACK FIGURE

Amphora (9): handle, cf. *Agora* XXIII, 18; rim (rosettes), cf. *Agora* XXIII, 34; handle, cf. *Agora* XXIII, 36; echinus ring foot, cf. *Agora* XXIII, 72; handle, cf. *Agora* XXIII, 96; neck/shoulder, cf. *Agora* XXIII, 215; Richter and Milne 1935, fig. 14; 2 rims; neck

Krater, column- (7): rim, rim/neck, cf. *Agora* XXIII, 436; rim, cf. *Agora* XXIII, 461; 2 walls; lower wall; heavy echinus foot (4 frags.), cf. Richter and Milne 1935, fig. 49

Stand (1): wall, rosettes, cf. *Agora* XXIII, 550

Cup (20): 6 rims, stem/foot, cf. *Agora* XXIII, 1685; 2 rims, foot/stem, cf. *Agora* XXIII, 1697; rim, wall, stem, cf. *Agora* XXIII, 1700; *2 rims, palmette-cups, cf. *RRCS*, 219; 5 walls

Kothon (1): rim, rays

Wall frags., figured: open shape (14), closed shape (13)

RED FIGURE

Wall frag.: closed shape (1)

BLACK GLAZE

Pelike (1): ring foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 14

Hydria? (1): vertical handle

Oinochoe (11): ring foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 105. Round-mouth: shoulder, echinus ring foot, high handle, cf. *Agora* XII, 140; 2 flat bottoms, cf. *Agora* XII, 141; ring foot, cf. for profile, *Agora* XII, 143; rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 144; flat bottom, shoulder, neck (11 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 145; *neck/shoulder, cf. *Agora* XII, 148; neck

Mushroom jug (1): *carinated wall, cf. *Agora* XII, 161

Olpe (10): trefoil rim, neck, wall, ring foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 240; shoulder/concave handle, cf. *Agora* XII, 242; ring foot (2 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 250; rim/handle attachment, banded wall, cf. *Agora* XII, 255; 2 walls

Skyphos, Corinthian type (41): P 5878, wall, graffito; 4 rims, 1 with bell handle, cf. *Agora* XII, 305; ring foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 306; bell handle, 4 ring feet, cf. *Agora* XII, 309; 4 rims, 3 with handle, wall, 2 handles, 7 ring feet, cf. *Agora* XII, 310; 5 rims, 2 ring feet, cf. *Agora* XII, 311; wall; 8 handles

Skyphos, Attic type (4): rim, ring foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 335; rim/bell handle, ring foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 336

Skyphos, Subgeometric survival (5): rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 365; 2 rims, cf. *Agora* XII, 367; rim, wall/handle, cf. *Agora* XII, 369

Cup (33): rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 378; rim, wall, foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 380; bell handle, cf. *Agora* XII, 382; low foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 383; rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 384; 4 rims, stem, cf. *Agora* XII, 389; 2 concave lips, cf. *Agora* XII, 401; *10 concave lips, cf. *Agora* XII, 408; *rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 420; 5 walls; 11 floors; 7 handles

Cup-skyphos (5): wall/handle, cf. *Agora* XII, 563; wall/handle, cf. *Agora* XII, 564; *ring foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 575; 2 handles

One-handler (6). Banded: projecting rim; rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 732; rim/handle, cf. *SGW*, 339; *ring foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 737. Black: rim, cf. for profile, *Agora* XII, 731; *beveled ring foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 747

Saltcellar (3): rim/wall, cf. *Agora* XII, 921; 2 flat bottoms, cf. *Agora* XII, 923

Stemmed dish (3): foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 968; *2 rims, cf. *Agora* XII, 973

Plate (2): rim, cf. for profile, *Agora* XII, 1002; ring foot, cf. for profile, *Agora* XII, 1006

Lekythos (1): wall/handle, cf. *Agora* XII, 1099

Lekanis (8): rim, rim/ribbon handle, cf. *Agora* XII, 1211; rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1213; rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1216; lid, top/knob stem, cf. *Agora* XII, 1229; banded lid; lid rim

Pyxis? (1): rim

Thurible (2): 2 lids, rim/fenestrated wall, cf. *Agora* XII, 1345

Wall frags.: open shape (152), closed shape (87). Handles (16). Disk foot (1); foot (1)

HOUSEHOLD

Storage amphora (18): neck, cf. *Agora* XII, 1473; wall (17 frags.), toe, cf. *Agora* XII, 1502; rim, ring foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 1503; toe, Lesbian, cf. *SGW*, 408; rim/neck, cf. *SGW*, 427; rim, cf. *SGW*, 433; 2 handles; 9 walls

Pithos (9): incised wall, cf. *Agora* XII, 1507; 5 rims, cf. for profile, *Agora* XII, 1524; 2 walls; heavy rim; heavy wall/bottom

Kados (14): rim, 2 ring feet, cf. *Agora* XII, 1597; rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1598; 2 rims, cf. *Agora* XII, 1599; 3 rims, cf. *Agora* XII, 1601; *2 rims, *foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 1603; *2 ring feet, cf. *Agora* XII, 1610

Jug (4): rim/handle, ring foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 1640; ring foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 1641; banded wall

Lekane (17): rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1751; rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1753; *rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1758; *rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1761; *rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1766; *ring foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 1769; *ring foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 1771; rim, ring foot (2 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 1784; *rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1787; rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1825; *rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1830; rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1839; rim; 33 walls, handle; floor; ring foot

Chytra (3): rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1924; rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1926; handle

Wall frags.: plain and coarse (362). Rims (6). Neck (1). Handles (24). Bottom (1). Ring foot (1)

Lamp (5). Type 2 B: L 1866 = *Agora* IV, 19. Type 6 B: full profile, cf. *Agora* IV, 49. Type 10: bottom, cf. *Agora* IV, 67. Type 12 A: full profile, cf. *Agora* IV, 72. Type 20: wall/handle, cf. *Agora* IV, 152

Roof tiles (6)

Loomweight (1)

Iron nail (1)

Terracotta figurine (11): frags. of horses

Architectural debris: A 756, A 757, poros Doric capitals (reworked). 2 Doric triglyph frags.: edge of outside femur and metope slot, visible surfaces finished smooth. 2 Doric metope frags.: fine, hard, pale tan poros, edge and corner, fronts surfaced with fine white stucco, other surfaces finished smooth. Wall block frag.: finished edge, one surface polished smooth, adjacent surface worked with toothed chisel. Wall block corner: 3 adjacent surfaces worked with toothed chisel. 6 frags. soft yellow poros chips with one roughly worked surface. Frag. yellow poros, one surface worked with toothed chisel. Frag. fine, hard, pale tan poros with one roughly worked surface. Frag. pale tan poros, one surface worked with toothed chisel. 26 frags. of soft yellow poros. Frag. of Pentelic marble (Lot B 205)

2. Upper fill: Layer of firm-packed reddish earth, 0.10 m. thick, preserved in two patches above original ground level of Old Bouleuterion. Mixed in fill were chips of yellow poros with worked surfaces from breaking up poros blocks (Sections B, C, Figs. 3, 4).
Total fragments: 256 (Lots Z 193, Z 406)

EARLY WARE

Late Geometric (1). Decorated wall

Protoattic (1). Kotyle: rim, cf. *Agora* VIII, 163

Corinthian (1). Wall

Wall frags.: Archaic brown glaze and banded (13)

RED FIGURE

Cup (1): figured floor, tondo

BLACK GLAZE

Psykter (1): upper wall

Hydria (1): torus mouth, cf. *Agora* XII, 45

Oinochoe (3): banded wall, cf. *Agora* XII, 144; mouth/shoulder (8 frags.), rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 145

Olpe (5): 4 banded walls, cf. *Agora* XII, 259; black wall, cf. *Agora* XII, 264

Skyphos, Corinthian type (3): rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 311; rim; upper wall/bell handle

Skyphos, Attic type (1): rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 336

Skyphos, Subgeometric survival (1): rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 369

Cup (11): 4 concave lips, cf. *Agora* XII, 401; *2 concave lips, cf. *Agora* XII, 410; wall/handle panel; 3 handles (1 in 2 frags.); floor

Cup-skyphos (4): 2 rims, cf. *Agora* XII, 564; *2 rims, cf. *Agora* XII, 569

One-handler (9). Banded: rim/wall/beveled foot (5 frags.), cf. for rim, *Agora* XII, 732; cf. for foot, *Agora* XII, 726; 2 rims (1 in 4 frags, 1 in 2 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 732; 2 walls. Black: *rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 746; *rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 747; 2 rims, cf. for profile, *SGW*, 339

Kothon (1): incurving upper wall, cf. *Agora* XII, 1339

Wall frags.: open shape (48), closed shape (4). Handles (3)

HOUSEHOLD

Kados (1): *ring foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 1610

Lekane (7): walls

Chytra (2): *mouth, cf. *Agora* XII, 1935; horizontal handle, cf. *Agora* XII, 1945

Wall frags.: plain and coarse (76). Handles (4)

Loomweight (1)

Roof tiles (2)

Frag. of yellow poros, finished edge and face, with fine white stucco

INTRUSIONS

Lots Z 193, Z 194, Z 406: Two late trenches from pillaging Archaic walls (Section B, Fig. 3) caused intrusive material to be found in earlier layers.

Late Roman. Wheel-ridged wall frags. (27); ring feet (3); floor (1); rims (4); handle (1)

Hellenistic. High ring foot; rouletted floor

Kantharos (1): reeded wall/handle

Cup-kantharos (1): rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 684

Bolsal (3): foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 554; foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 557; lower wall

One handler (1): handle, cf. *Agora* XII, 769

Bowl (2): rim (2 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 828; high ring foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 808

Plate (1): rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1058

Saucer (2): rilled rim; rim, pyre type

Lot Z 204: A deep late pit above Room A of Building F disturbed the layer of dug bedrock.

Late Roman. Wheel-ridged wall (1)

Hellenistic. Molded bowl, wall (1)

Kantharos (1): molded rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 700

Lots B 204, Z 610: A trench left by removal of a drain channel disturbed the layer of dug bedrock between the Old Bouleuterion and Building F (Section B, Fig. 3).

Kantharos (1): molded rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 700

Lekythos (1): shoulder, white ground, cf. Richter and Milne 1935, fig. 97

Squat lekythos (1): foot/wall, impressed palmettes, cf. *Agora* XII, 1132

H 11:3 Building F, pillaging fill

Fill from plundered trench left by removal of the south wall of the courtyard of Building F (see Thompson 1940, pp. 27–28). The fill consisted of a mass of ash and burnt debris with many fragments of fallen clay wall plaster, to a depth of 0.40 m. above the surviving stones of the wall socle (Section D, Fig. 4).

Total assemblage: 2 inventoried pieces; 199 fragments (Lot Z 485)

EARLY WARE

Protogeometric (1). Skyphos: conical foot

Late Geometric (15). Krater: decorated rim. Bowl: 2 rims. Skyphos: 2 decorated rims. Phaleron Cup: rim, flat bottom, cf. *Agora* VIII, 179. 2 decorated walls; 2 banded walls; 4 glazed walls

Protoattic (3). Oinochoe: plain base, cf. *Agora* VIII, 61. Bowl: rim/return handle, cf. *Agora* VIII, 110. Skyphos: rim, cf. *Agora* VIII, 138

Wall frags.: Archaic banded and brown glaze (17)

BLACK FIGURE

Skyphos (1): concave rim, cf. *Agora* XXIII, 1597

Plate (1): *rim/floor (8 frags.), cf. Callipolitis-Feytmans 1974, p. 394, pl. 86:2 (for rim pattern), p. 397, fig. 71:12 (for profile)

Lekythos (2): *P 13266 = *Agora* XXIII, 1182, Haimon Painter; lower wall, bands

BLACK GLAZE

Pelike (1): mouth (glazed, neck reserved), cf. *Agora* XII, 13

Olpe (1): rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 250

Skyphos, Corinthian type (1): rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 305

Cup (1): concave lip, cf. *Agora* XII, 401

Wall frags.: open shape (5), closed shape (10). Handles (2)

HOUSEHOLD

Pithos (1): heavy rim (2 frags.)

Kados (1): *ring foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 1603

Jug (1): *shoulder, banded (4 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 1612

Lekane (5): *ring foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 1767; *disk foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 1780; projecting rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1839; 10 walls

Chytra (2): vertical rim, flanged inside (6 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 1944; rim (2 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 1924

Wall frags.: plain and coarse (74). Rims (3). Handles (3)

Roof tiles (16)

Spindle whorl: MC 505

Terracotta figurine (1): horse

13 large pieces of burnt clay wall plaster

H 12:18 Building J, floor packings

Two layers of fill beneath the two superimposed floors of Building J (see Thompson 1940, pp. 37–38).

1. A layer of firmly packed earth and clay, 0.10 m. to 0.20 m. thick, beneath the original hard-packed clay floor.

Total assemblage: 2 inventoried pieces, 793 fragments (Lot Z 454)

EARLY WARE

Middle Helladic (1). Goblet: stem, yellow Minyan

Late Geometric (23). Amphora: 4 rims; 3 decorated necks; decorated wall. Krater: rim, cf. *Agora* VIII, 352.

Phaleron cup: rim/handle, cf. *Agora* VIII, 181. Rim; 5 decorated walls; 3 banded walls; glazed wall; 3 banded handles

Protoattic (27). Amphora: 2 rims, cf. for profile, *Agora* VIII, 572; neck. Basin: rim, cf. *Agora* VIII, 122; rim, cf. *Agora* VIII, 123. Plate: rim, cf. for profile, Young 1939, C80; rim, cf. for profile, *ibid.*, C81; disk foot, cf. *Agora* VIII, 119. Skyphos: flat bottom, cf. *Agora* VIII, 141. Cup: 2 rims, foot, cf. *Agora* VIII, 147. Phaleron cup: foot, cf. *Agora* VIII, 185; foot, cf. *Agora* VIII, 187. Kotyle: rim, wall, imitation Corinthian, cf. *Agora* VIII, 163. 6 decorated walls; 3 glazed walls; handle

Corinthian (3). Cup: foot/lower wall. Kotyle: foot, wall

Wall frags.: Archaic brown glaze and banded (131)

BLACK FIGURE

Amphora (1): neck (2 frags.), cf. *Agora* XXIII, 213

Skyphos (1): rim (3 frags.), cf. *Agora* XXIII, 1588

Cup (16): P 12236 = *Agora* XXIII, 1795; rim, cf. *Agora* XXIII, 1685; 4 rims (1 in 2 frags.), 3 figured walls, cf. *Agora* XXIII, 1700; 3 floors, band cups. Concave lip, offset inside, cf. for profile, P 2698, *SGW*, p. 11; *rim (3 frags.), cf. *Agora* XXIII, 1756; figured wall, cf. *Agora* XXIII, 1795; foot/lower wall, palmette-cup (3 frags.), cf. P 20766 (R 12:1), P 12565 (G 11:3)

Plate (1): P 12235 = *Agora* XXIII, 1418

Lekythos (1): shoulder, cf. *Agora* XXIII, 827

Pyxis (1): lid rim (3 frags.)

Wall frags.: figured (10)

RED FIGURE (?)

Cup (2): concave lip, offset inside (2 frags.), cf. *SGW*, 2; concave lip, sharply offset inside, cf. *SGW*, 10

BLACK GLAZE

Amphora (1): shoulder, cf. *Agora* XII, 3

Pelike (3): *rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 18; 2 strap handles, cf. *Agora* XII, 16

Oinochoe (4): ring foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 106; 2 concave handles, ring foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 146

Mug (1): *rim/wall, cf. *Agora* XII, 195

Olpe (8): disk foot, 2 concave handles, cf. *Agora* XII, 239; 2 walls; 2 flat bottoms, cf. *Agora* XII, 263; flat bottom, cf. *Agora* XII, 265

Skyphos, Corinthian type (9): wall, ring foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 306; rim, lower wall, ring foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 309; 2 rims; bell handle; flaring rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 331

Skyphos, Subgeometric survival (6): rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 368; 5 rims (1 in 3 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 369

Cup (22): 2 rims, cf. *Agora* XII, 382; 2 rims, foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 389; 2 concave lips, cf. *Agora* XII, 401; 2 concave lips, stem, cf. *Agora* XII, 407; 3 concave lips, foot (2 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 408; rim, foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 420; 6 walls; 6 handles

Cup-skyphos (7): rim, ring foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 564; 2 rims, ring foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 568; ring foot, cf. *SGW*, 43; wall/handle

One-handler, banded (8): beveled foot (2 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 727; 4 ring feet, cf. *SGW*, 339; 2 floors; wall Saltcellar (3): *wall/bottom, cf. *Agora* XII, 901; *wall/bottom (2 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 909; flat bottom

Stemmed dish (6): foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 968; *2 rims, *foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 973; foot (2 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 976; foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 994

Lekanis (8): 2 rims, cf. *Agora* XII, 1211; 2 flanged rims (1 in 2 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 1213; 2 lid rims (1 in 2 frags.); 2 lid tops

Pyxis (2): flanged rim; lid rim

Thurible (1): molded stem

Miniature, unglazed bottom

Wall frags.: open shape (81), closed shape (44). Handles (10)

HOUSEHOLD

Storage amphora (5): 2 rims, toe, cf. *Agora* XII, 1502; handle; 5 walls, streaky brown glaze
 Pithos (1): heavy wall
 Kados (8): rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1597; 2 rims, cf. *Agora* XII, 1601; *3 rims, *ring foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 1603; handle
 Jug (1): rim/handle, cf. *Agora* XII, 1641
 Lekane (6): ring foot (2 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 1745; rim (2 frags.), ring foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 1784; 2 ring feet, cf. *Agora* XII, 1825; 9 walls
 Mortar (1): collar rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1906
 Chytra (3): rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1922; 2 rims, cf. *Agora* XII, 1924
 Strainer (1): pierced floor (3 frags.)
 Wall frags.: plain and coarse (213). Rims (10). Bottoms (10). Handles (18)
 Water pipe (2): large pipe (21 frags.); small pipe (8 frags.)
 Lamp (7). Type 16 B: rim, cf. *Agora* IV, 96. Type 19 A: full profile (2 frags.), cf. *Agora* IV, 131; 4 bottoms; nozzle
 Loomweight (1)
 Terracotta figurine (1): horse (3 frags.)

. A layer of miscellaneous debris, including clay, gravel, fallen stones, and mud bricks mixed with much broken pottery, between original floor and raised second floor.
 Total assemblage: 6 inventoried pieces; 1,028 fragments (Lot Z 453)

EARLY WARE

Protogeometric (2). Decorated walls
Late Geometric (9). Amphora: neck; rim, cf. *Agora* VIII, 246. Skyphos: rim. Cup: 2 flat bottoms, rim, cf. *Agora* VIII, 181; 3 decorated walls
Protoattic (2). Plate: rim, cf. *Agora* VIII, 119; decorated wall
Corinthian (5). Banded lid (2 frags.); 2 rims; wall; handle
 Wall frags.: Archaic brown glaze and banded (41)

BLACK FIGURE

Amphora (3): wall, 2 lower walls
 Krater, column- (4): neck; 3 walls
 Olpe (2): neck, cf. *Agora* XXIII, 680; wall, cf. *Agora* XXIII, 691
 Skyphos (11): rim (5 frags.), cf. *Agora* XXIII, 1498; 2 rims, cf. *Agora* XXIII, 1519; *foot, cf. *Agora* XXIII, 1532; 6 figured walls; rim
 Cup (25): rim, cf. *Agora* XXIII, 1685; rim, cf. *Agora* XXIII, 1697; 4 rims, cf. *Agora* XXIII, 1708; 13 figured walls (1 in 3 frags.); handle; floor; 2 stems; rim/wall, palmette-cup, cf. *SGW*, 34
 Lekythos (21): 3 shoulders (1 in 3 frags.), cf. *Agora* XXIII, 835. Class of Athens 581, ii: shoulder, cf. *Agora* XXIII, 938; foot, cf. *Agora* XXIII, 952; foot/lower wall, cf. *Agora* XXIII, 994. Wall, palmette, cf. Thompson 1940, fig. 23:c; mouth; shoulder; 10 figured walls; lower wall; foot in two degrees
 Lekanis (1): lid rim
 Figured walls (5)

BLACK GLAZE

Psykter (1): flanged rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 38
 Oinochoe (4): rim/handle, cf. *Agora* XII, 101; 2 ring feet, cf. *Agora* XII, 144; rim/handle, cf. *Agora* XII, 148
 Olpe (5): 2 rims, foot/lower wall, cf. *Agora* XII, 252; rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 254; foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 264
 Skyphos, Corinthian type (12): 11 rims, 2 with handle attachments, cf. *Agora* XII, 310; rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 331
 Skyphos, Attic type (1): *ring foot/lower wall, cf. *Agora* XII, 339

Skyphos, Subgeometric survival (5): 3 rims, 2 flat bottoms (1 in 2 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 369
 Cup (27): 2 rims (each in 3 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 385; low foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 398; stem, cf. *Agora* XII, 407; *15 concave lips, cf. *Agora* XII, 410; 3 plain rims, cf. *Agora* XII, 420; stem, cf. *Agora* XII, 432; 4 floors
 Stemless (6): rims, cf. *Agora* XII, 446
 Cup-skyphos (11): 2 rims, ring foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 564; ring foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 568; 2 ring feet, cf. *Agora* XII, 572; rim, 2 ring feet, cf. *Agora* XII, 575; *2 rims, cf. *Agora* XII, 576
 One-handler (4). Banded: P 12233, cf. *Agora* XII, 727; *ring foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 737. Black: rim, cf. for profile, *SGW*, 346; full profile, miniature
 Saltcellar (1): rim (2 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 901
 Stemmed dish (13): foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 960; 2 feet, cf. *Agora* XII, 965; rim (3 frags.), foot (2 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 968; rim, 2 feet, cf. *Agora* XII, 973; rim, 2 feet (1 in 2 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 974; rim (3 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 983; rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 994
 Plate (2): rim, foot/floor, cf. *SGW*, 327
 Lekanis, lid (3): top, cf. *Agora* XII, 1226; top/knob attachment; rim
 Amphoriskos (1): foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 1147
 Pyxis (1): rim (2 frags.)
 Wall frags.: open shape (182), closed shape (48). Rim (1). Handles (38)

HOUSEHOLD

Hydria (1): rim (2 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 1592
 Kados (2): rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1597; *foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 1603
 Lekane (19): P 12232 = *Agora* XII, 1827; *Agora* XXV, 305, ostrakon of Hippokrates; rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1753; rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1758; 4 rims (1 in 2 frags.), cf. *Agora* XII, 1761; *2 rims, cf. *Agora* XII, 1766; foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 1767; foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 1768; foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 1784; *rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1788; foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 1789; rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1825; rim, cf. *Agora* XII, 1827; 3 rolled rims
 Stand (2): large, coarse (2 frags.); small
 Wall frags.: plain and coarse (361). Rims (21). Handles (18). Feet (64)
 Water pipe (5)
 Lamp (7). Type 15: L 3327 = *Agora* IV, 87. Type 16 B: 3 rims; 2 nozzles. Type 19 A: L 3694 = *Agora* IV, 132
 Roof tiles (11)
 Loomweight (2): MC 459, pyramidal
 Spindle whorl (1): MC 460
 Lead mending clamp

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a. P 24055 (Q 12:3), Class of Athens 581, i



b. P 10575 (D 15:1), Manner of the Haimon Painter



c. P 24060 (Q 12:3), Class of Athens 581, ii



d. P 23321 (H 12:15), Near the Haimon Painter

Black-figured lekythoi and skyphos (1:2)

PLATE 82



a. P 1308 (G 6:3)



b. P 1309 (G 6:3)



c. P 24592 (Q 12:3)



d. P 1372 (G 6:3)



e. P 1373 (G 6:3)



f. P 24591 (Q 12:3)



g. P 24678 (R 12:4), P 12565 (G 11:3), P 20766 (R 12:1)



h. P 31847
(B 19:10)



i. P 24593 (Q 12:3)



j. P 18504 (D 17:2), P 12766 (G 11:3), P 12780
(G 11:3), P 20750 (R 12:1)



k. P 1381, P 1382, P 16770, P 16767, P 2572 (G 6:3)

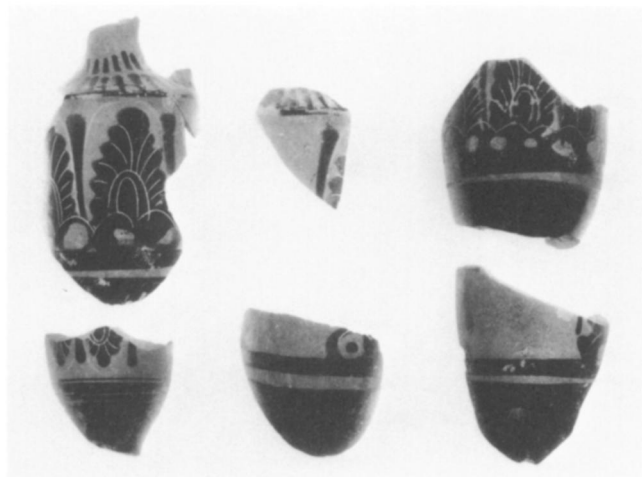


l. P 24119, P 24530, P 24531 (Q 12:3)

Black-figured palmette-cups and palmette-lekythoi (1:4)



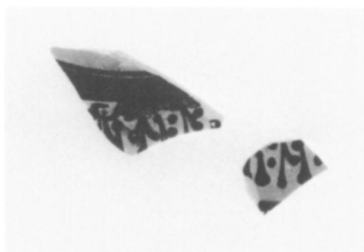
m. P 24526, P 24527, P 24528, P 24529 (Q 12:3)



a. H 13:5 (Lot MΣ 431)



b. G 3:1 (Lot MM 298), left; M 17:4 (Lot Φ 29), center, right



c. G 3:1 (Lot MM 298)



d. M 17:4 (Lot Φ 26)

Fragments of palmette-lekythoi and palmette-cups (1:2)



e. P 26230 (Q 20:1)



f. M 17:4 (Lot Φ 29)



g. P 16776 (G 6:3)

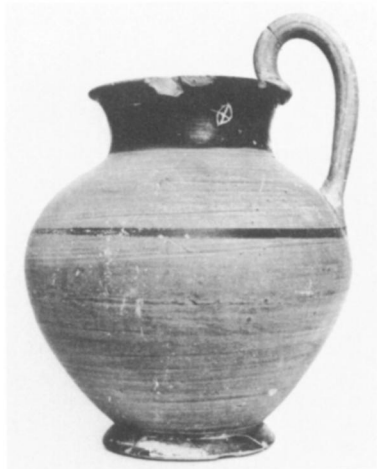


h. P 24570 (Q 12:3)

Miniature skyphoi connected with the Pistias Class (1:2)

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PLATE 84



a. P 20795 (R 12:1)



b. P 20796 (R 12:1)

Oinochoe, banded
round-mouth (a, b)



c. Skyphos, Corinthian type: P 8834
(E 14:5)



d. Cup, Type C, concave lip: P 6123 (E 15:6)



e. Cup-skyphos: P 24583 (Q 12:3)



f. Cup, Type C, plain rim: P 24601 (Q 12:3)



g. One-handler, banded:
P 23192 (H 12:15)



h. Lekane: P 25756 (Q 12:3)



i. Stemmed
dish: P 24612
(Q 12:3)