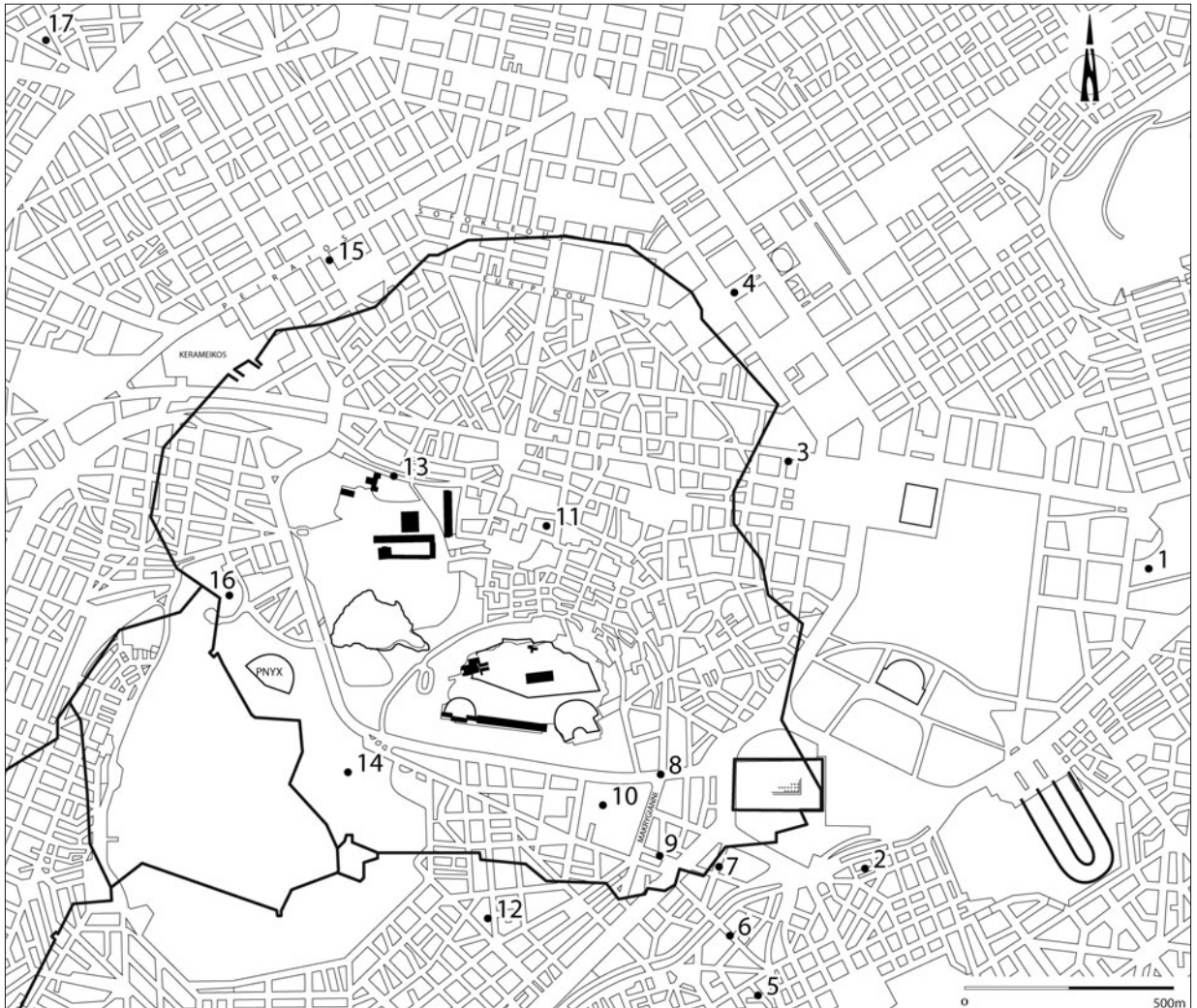


## ARCHAEOLOGY IN GREECE 2013–2014

# The city of Athens

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Map 1. Map of sites in Athens referred to in the text. © BSA.

(1) 'Aristotle's Lyceum', between Rigillis Street and the Byzantine Museum; (2) Temple of Artemis Agrotera; (3) East Cemetery, 1 Karagiorgi Servias Street; (4) cemetery at 2 Korai Street; (5) Kynosarges cemetery, 2 Phoivou Street; (6) Kynosarges cemetery, 20 Vourvaki Street; (7) Pythion; (8) 5 Dionysiou Areopagitou Street; (9) Junction of 5–7 Lembesi Street and Porinou Street; (10) Makrygianni plot; (11) Aiolos Hotel; (12) 46 Erechtheiou Street; (13) Agora, railway excavations; (14) Philopappos Hill, Geometric graves; (15) Eleutherias Square; (16) Sanctuary of the Nymphs; (17) 9–13 Monastiriou Street.

Archaeological data from the city of Athens entered into *Archaeology in Greece Online* this year are derived from recent work announced in the press or unpublished field reports and from the latest *Archaiologikon Deltion*, covering work in 2005. The difficulty of bridging this gap of almost a decade is eased greatly by the publication of a series of lectures held at the Museum of Cycladic Art in Athens by members of the Ephoreias of Athens and Attica, covering in a much more detailed way than *ADelt* allows many important excavations and research projects. The support of the Goulandris and Latsis Foundations,

both in organizing the lectures and in publishing them in timely fashion and at very low cost (€10 per volume), is to be applauded (M. Dogka-Toli and S. Oikonomidou (eds), *Αρχαιολογικές συμβολές. Α: Αττική – ΚΣΤ' και Β' Εφορείες Προϊστορικών & Κλασικών Αρχαιοτήτων* and *Β: Αττική – Α' και Γ' Εφορείες Προϊστορικών & Κλασικών Αρχαιοτήτων*, Athens 2013). Further information, images and bibliography for the following summary can be found by searching the given **ID numbers** at *AGOnline*: [www.chronique.efa.gr](http://www.chronique.efa.gr).

### Public spaces

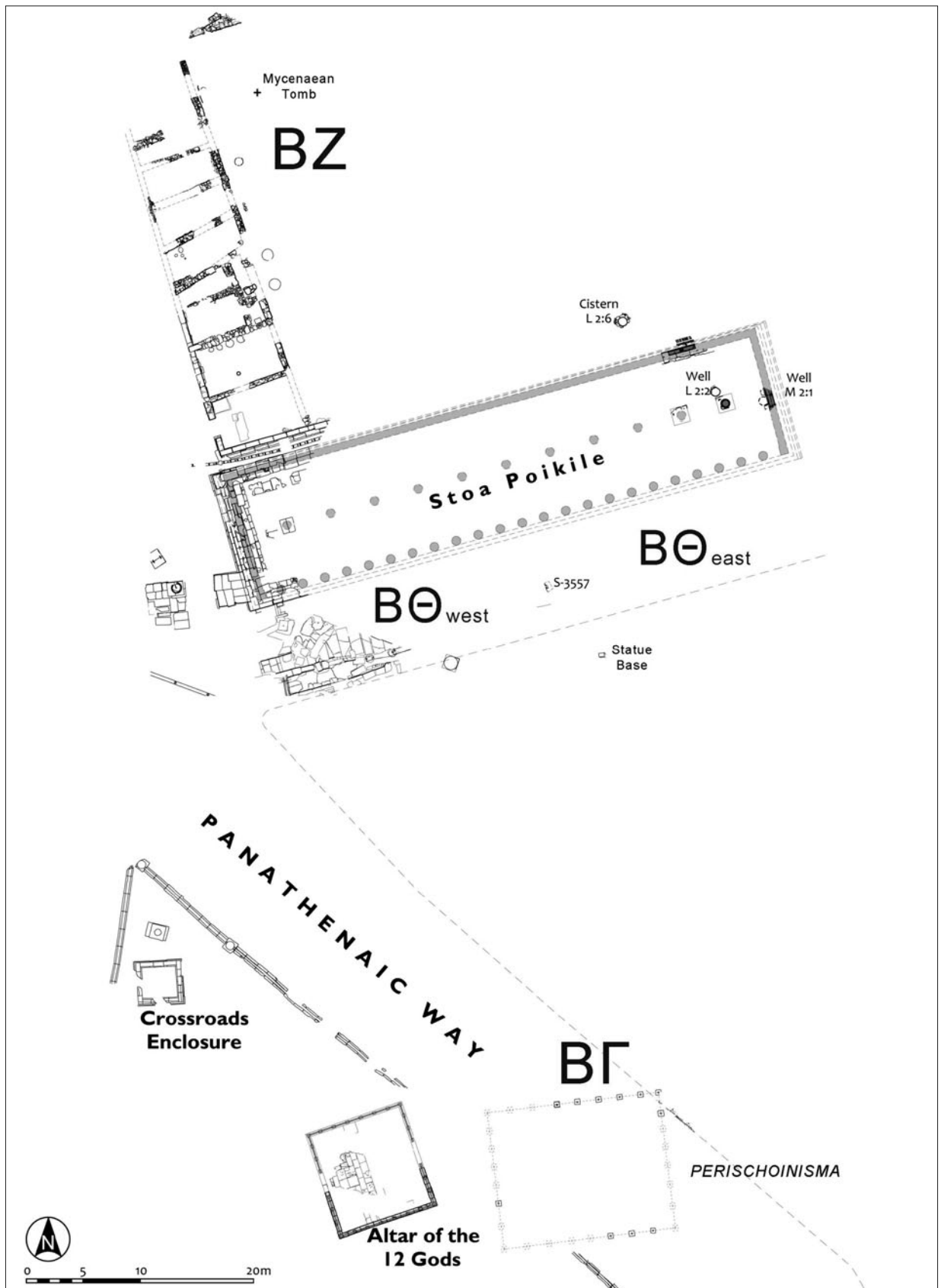
The publication of rescue excavations undertaken in the **Athenian Agora** by the 1<sup>st</sup> EPCA in collaboration with the ASCSA during 2010–2011, within a lengthy but narrow corridor (260m by 3.5–3.7m) inside the railway tracks, running between Theseio and Monastiraki stations, adds a number of important connections both with earlier excavations within the archaeological site to the south and with more recent ASCSA excavations to the north, either side of Hadrian Street (**Fig. 52**; **ID4553**, **ID4554**, **ID2477**; Saraga 2013; Tsogka 2013).

A series of stone bases for the erection of a temporary roped-off area, identified as the *perischoinisma*, has been shown to have created a space of around 12m by 15m (**ID2471**, **ID2893**). In 2013, John Camp reports that a further block of this enclosure was exposed – the sixth found *in situ* along the northern side in Section ΒΓ. To the south, excavation around the eastern base revealed that the block was deeply embedded in the **Panathenaic Way**. The road levels suggest that the bases were installed sometime in the second quarter of the fifth century BC. A *terminus post quem* for the abandonment of the *perischoinisma* was provided by a layer with a piece of black-glazed stamped ware, suggesting that it went out of use no earlier than *ca.* 430–420 BC. As it now appears, the enclosure runs across the full width of the Panathenaic Way, though on a seemingly unrelated orientation. Its position, spanning the road, and its fifth-century date, suggest that it was used for some sort of crowd control, for example during ostracism.

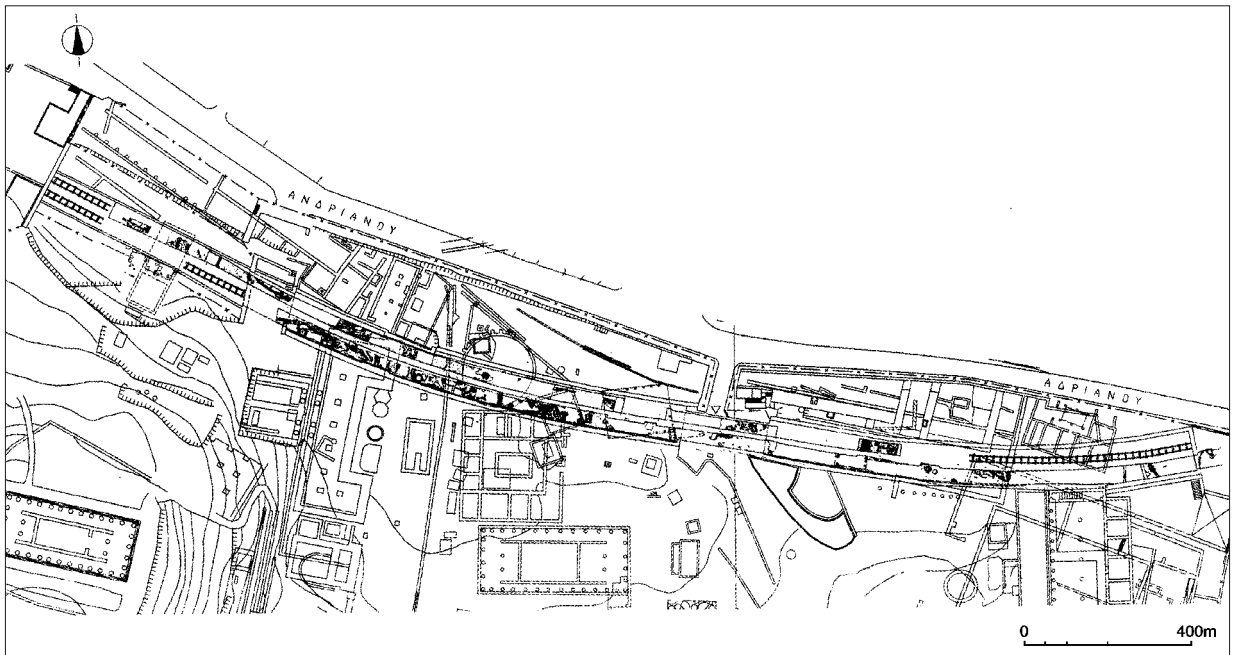
Further remains of the Panathenaic Way were revealed during the railway excavations just west of the entrance bridge to the archaeological site, consisting of five surfaces in places. Within the course of the road, five more stone bases of the *perischoinisma* were uncovered: three in a series running southwest-northeast and a further two, 15m apart from one another, belonging to the northwest-southeast sides. The limestone bases (0.47m by 0.47m by 0.23m) are placed around 1.38m apart and have square holes (0.11m<sup>2</sup>) cut into their upper surfaces, 0.12m deep, for the insertion of wooden posts.

An honorific statue base found in 2013 (**ID4287**) confirms – together with the military monument found a few years earlier (**ID1877**) – that the area in front of the **Stoa Poikile** (Section ΒΘ east) was considered desirable for the setting up of significant commemorative monuments. It was discovered in a small trial trench within sixth-century AD fill beneath Middle Byzantine levels of *ca.* AD 1000 (**Fig. 53**). The base of Hymettian marble preserves an oval cutting above, for the setting of a marble statue. The inscription is dated by the archon and priest of Drusus, Polycharmos, son of Eukles of Marathon, and mentions the setting up of a new hero, Eukles, the son of Herodes of Marathon, possibly by the tribe Leontis. Drusus, the brother of Tiberius, died in September 9 BC, and soon thereafter the eponymous archon in Athens began to carry the title and duties of the priest of the cult of the deified Drusus. Polycharmos seems to have been the son of Eukles, the individual being honoured, who was the son of Herodes of Marathon. A well-known civic leader, he served as archon in 46/5 BC and was priest of Apollo repeatedly between 42 and 10 BC, a hoplite general and an ancestor of Herodes Atticus.

The block has been reused and, wherever the original top is preserved around the cutting for the statue, traces of some 37 Late Classical or Hellenistic lines of letters are visible. The fill of the area was consistently Late Roman, suggesting that the ground level in front of the stoa was kept deliberately low throughout Antiquity. A second trial trench opened just south of the midpoint of the stoa revealed a marble block with an edge heavily worn by foot traffic, one of the cover slabs overlaying the northern channel of the Eridanos river. A camera placed into the channel revealed reused blocks including a gravestone with carved rosettes.



52. Athens, Agora: plan of the Archaic and Classical remains in the areas excavated in 2013. © ASCSA.



53. Athens, Agora: plan of the excavations along the railway line between Theseio and Monastiraki stations. © Ministry of Culture and Sport: 1<sup>st</sup> EPCA and ASCSA.

Middle Byzantine levels continued to be explored in Section BΘ west, producing pottery and anonymous *folles* (AD 976–1034), indicating that the area was particularly busy in the years around AD 1000. Rubble walls incorporating much earlier material, packed-earth floors and the occasional pithoi match the appearance of this settlement across the entire area north of Hadrian Street.

Hard-packed fills with fragmentary high-quality Archaic pottery were investigated behind and under the Classical commercial building in Section BZ. One enigmatic pit, into which a sixth-century BC wall had been inserted, contained two Mycenaean goblets and three stone spindle-whorls, indicating the presence of at least one disturbed Mycenaean tomb in the area. Further down, the fill contained numerous adult and child bone fragments, suggesting that the content of the pit may correspond to the collapsed fabric of the central chamber of a tomb, originally cut into the surrounding fill.

At the west of the railway excavations, a section (revealed area 2.7m long and 7m wide) of the **West Road** of the Agora came to light, which crosses the eastern foot of the Agoraios Kolonos hill. On its western side were the remains of Classical stone- and clay-working facilities. Sections of the western and the northern foundations of the **Stoa of Zeus Eleutherios** were also revealed, but it appears that the whole northwestern corner of the building and a large part of the northern wall were destroyed by building of the central channel of the railway (Thompson and Wycherley 1972: 96–103). The stoa was found to have cut into an earlier floor to the north from which Geometric to Classical sherds were collected; between the foundation walls of the stoa, the remains of earlier buildings were noted. Further east of the western wall of the stoa a pit produced black-glazed ceramics dating from the Late Geometric to the first half of the fifth century BC, similar to the contents of a pit excavated in 1935 further south below the eastern wall of the stoa. Above bedrock, pieces of mud-brick, lumps of clay and charcoal, which extended for a distance of 2.5m west of the foundation trench of the stoa, originated from the destruction of a stone wall with mud-brick above. Related pottery dates from around 525 BC and not later than 425 BC (unglazed and black-glazed pots, mainly drinking cups, and a few fragments of black-figure and red-figure wares, mostly kraters). A small section of polygonal walling (0.96m long, 0.15m high and 0.33m high), between the western foundation wall and the retaining wall of the stoa, may be the stone base of this wall, destroyed by the construction of the stoa around the last quarter of the fifth century, when its building materials were

used to fill the area. This earlier structure is probably connected with the so-called **South Building** found in 1933 by the ASCSA within the designated area of the Agora excavations (Rotroff and Oakley 1992: 4–8). Parts of two rooms at its southeastern corner were then revealed, with walls constructed in a similar manner, a stone base and mud-brick superstructure, dated to 475–425 BC.

North of the northern foundation wall of the stoa, two perpendicular walls, running northeast-southwest, also appear to have been taken down for the construction of the stoa. Further west, at least three limestone blocks on the same orientation were used in a secondary phase, as the substructure of a Roman cistern. These two walls are possibly a continuation of the **North Building** found in 1972 west of the **Stoa Basileus**, which produced public dining ware of 475–425 BC (Rotroff and Oakley 1992: 5–8). The North Building and the South Building, cleared for the construction of the Stoa of Zeus, could have been related to the *Thesmotheteion*, the seat of the six *Thesmothetai*, archons of Athens.

The southern part of a previously unknown cistern was revealed in the area between the Stoa of Zeus and the Stoa Basileus. Unglazed domestic wares of the third and fourth centuries AD were collected from inside, but, architecturally, the remains should be part of a spring, which functioned together with the **Roman Stoa** built at the northern side of the Sacred Way around 100 BC (Thompson and Wycherley 1972: 108–09).



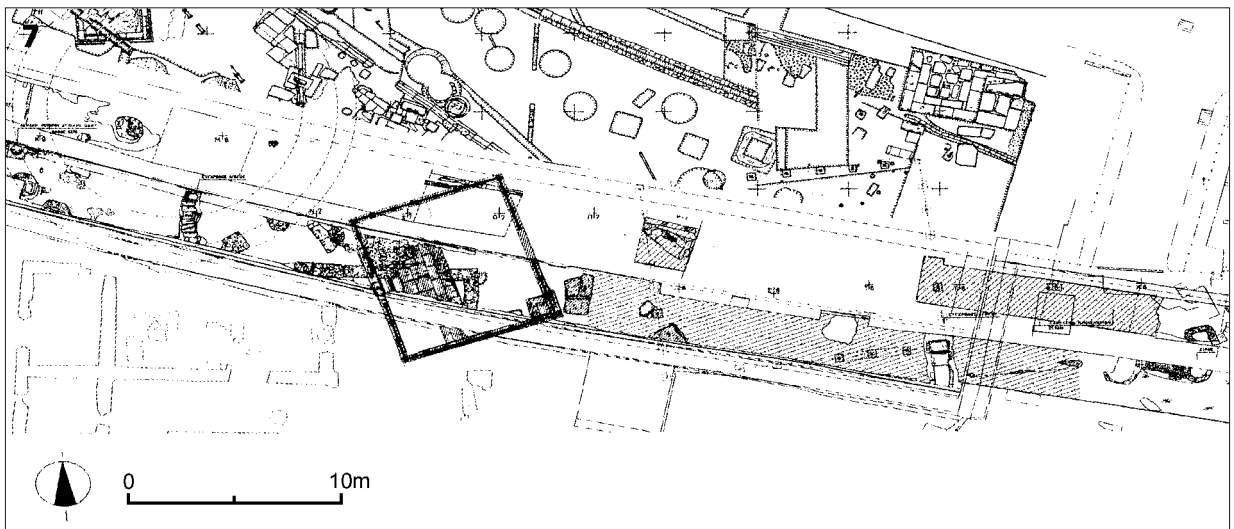
54. Athens, Agora: Altar of the Twelve Gods, view from the east. © Ministry of Culture and Sport: 1<sup>st</sup> EPCA.

One of the most spectacular finds during the railway works was that of a substantial part of the **Altar of the Twelve Gods**, specifically the southeastern corner, sections of the eastern and western sides of the peribolos and a large amount of the paved court of the monument (**Fig. 54**). Four stones of the krepis of the later peribolos (ca. 425 BC) were found mounted into the krepis of the earlier peribolos (522/1 BC), with H-shaped mortises for the fastening of the piers of the stone enclosure (**Fig. 55**). Part of the krepis of the western side of the monument was found covered by the wall of the archaeological site. Twenty two stone paving slabs were preserved of the western half of the monument, of various sizes, their surfaces polished by use and showing strong traces of burning. To the northwest, where the paving was damaged, part of the crowning of the Archaic altar came to light, preserving traces of red paint. The Peisistratid altar, fragments of which have previously been identified, had a floor of cut blocks, but perhaps lacked a peribolos. Alterations to the altar referred to by Thucydides could possibly be connected with the construction of the first peribolos and the extension of the monument to the east (Thompson and Wycherley 1972: 129–36).

Within the course of the Panathenaic Way, and almost in contact with the east peribolos of the Altar, the foundations of a four-sided monument base were found (2.56m by 1.50m), made of reddish conglomerate blocks. The orientation of the monument does not coincide with the Altar, but with an exedra found inside the archaeological site. According to ancient sources, the Athenians set up a statue of Demosthenes near the Altar, but the area also housed monuments to the Tyrannicides and a statue of Pindar.

At the northeastern corner of the Agora, just north of the Stoa of Attalos, excavations revealed strong foundations, which had disrupted earlier buildings and appear to be related to a Roman basilica of the second century AD, parts of which had been found by the ASCSA north of the railway lines.

The dromos of a Mycenaean chamber tomb was found disturbed, to the north by the central drainage channel of the railway and to the south by the retaining wall of the archaeological site. The long dromos (2.8–3m by 1.5m) was cut into soil running north-south, and on its northern side had a rectangular niche, closed by a small stone wall, continuing beneath the wall of the archaeological site. A Mycenaean tomb



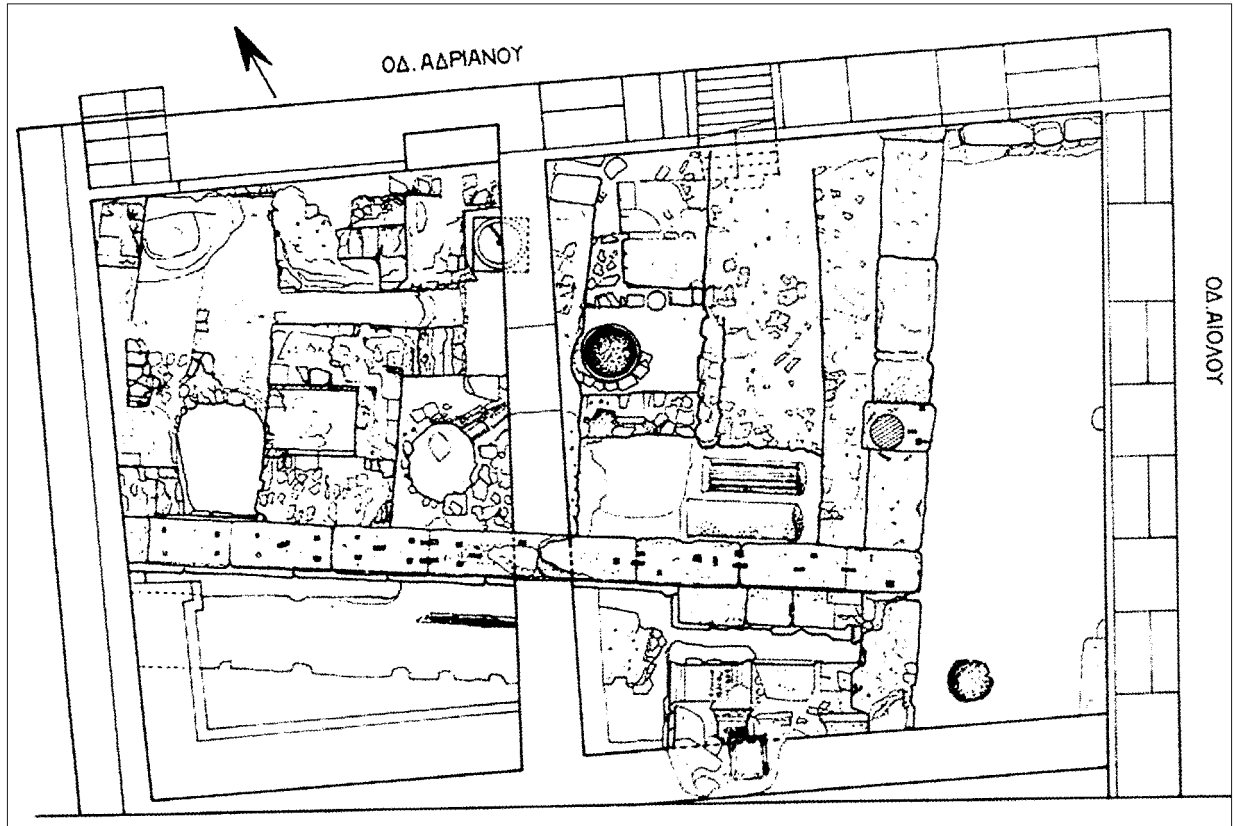
55. Athens, Agora: plan of the area of the Altar of the Twelve Gods. © Ministry of Culture and Sport: 1<sup>st</sup> EPCA.

(Late Helladic IIIB to IIIC) had previously been located in the same area, with two four-sided niches opening from the dromos, used for child burials. Northwest of the trench, another Mycenaean chamber tomb was found undisturbed. A large part of the chamber is preserved, while its northeastern corner and the dromos are beneath the entrance bridge to the site. The chamber is four sided (2.5m by 3.8m), with walls preserved to a height of 0.8m. Five parallel graves were excavated in the tomb, the dead deposited in two groups, facing the entrance (**Fig. 56**). At the west, two adult skeletons were found in supine position and, between them, the skeleton of a child. Next to the head of one of the adults were two one-handed painted cups. At the east, one adult was in a contracted position and a child supine with hands crossed. These are presumably family groups. Finds from the two chamber tombs date around 1500–1450 BC (LHI–IIA) and belong to a Mycenaean cemetery in the northeastern area of the Agora, from which four further chamber tombs with dromoi on the same orientation have previously been found. Other Mycenaean graves have been found hitherto in the Agora, in groups along the northern slope of the Areopagos and the eastern slope of Agoraios Kolonos, and one individual chamber tomb beneath the Middle Stoa. John Camp informs us that a Mycenaean chamber tomb some 100m from the railway excavations on the other side of the Eridanos was found in 2014 to have been largely cleaned out in the late eighth to early seventh century BC, but preserved two skeletons, two bead necklaces and a piriform jar.



56. Athens, Agora: Mycenaean chamber tomb. © Ministry of Culture and Sport: 1<sup>st</sup> EPCA.

Excavations from 2008 onwards have sought to clarify aspects of the topography of the **Library of Hadrian** and the **Roman Agora** within the site of modern Athens' first hotel, the Aiolos, which was built in the 1830s on a substantial plot (458.5m<sup>2</sup>) at 64 Adrianou Street and 3–5 Aiolou Street (**ID 4555**; Sourlas 2013). Trial trenches in the southern basements failed to expose the northeastern corner of the Roman Agora, probably located only a few metres further west; but a substantial part of the southeastern corner of the library was found in an excellent state of preservation. A large section (*ca.* 12m) of the southern peribolos wall was revealed to four courses, as well as three courses of the eastern wall (6.5m long). A section of the Late Roman city wall was identified in contact with the east peribolos of the library, mostly its core with considerable amounts of spolia (**Fig. 57**).



57. Athens, Library of Hadrian: remains of the southeast corner beneath the Aiolos Hotel. © Ministry of Culture and Sport: 1<sup>st</sup> EPCA.

Many important honorific statue bases were discovered built into a gate of the eastern arm of the Late Roman walls. The inscriptions honour Athenians and foreigners, and all but one date to the third century AD, the exception honouring the Emperor Nero as the new Apollo. Of particular interest is a base of 18 lines for Lucius Egnatius Victor Lollianus, a prominent official of the Roman Empire of the early third century, consul *suffectus*, governor of Bythinia and Pontus, three times proconsul of Asia and, finally, in 254, *praefectus urbanus* of Rome. The position of a gate here had been predicted, and it is connected with an ancient road leading to the **Hadrianic Pantheon** or Panellinion, parts of which had been revealed in excavations in 1968 at 78 Adrianou Street. Following the course of the Late Roman walls to the east, new works at 80 Adrianou Street and 3 Diogenous Street in 2007 revealed the eastern side of a fortification tower connected with the Justinianic circuit wall (**ID2478**). The marble decoration of the gate was discovered, previously known from descriptions and plans of the area. The rectangular tower is preserved to a height of around 5m; its western side is set upon the foundations of the Hadrianic building, visible in the adjacent plot at 78 Adrianou Street.

The opening of ‘Aristotle’s Lyceum’ to the public in June 2014 was much covered in the press; the site – between Rigillis Street and the Byzantine Museum – displays sections of the Roman phases of a palaestra and baths.

### Sanctuaries

The **Sanctuary of the Nymphs** has long been known from a rupestral inscription near the Athens Observatory:  $\eta\epsilon\rho\delta\acute{o}\nu \text{ Νυμφ[ῶ]ν Δέμο}$  (*JG I<sup>3</sup> 1065*). Excavations in 2000 on the summit of the Hill of the Nymphs (**ID 4556**) revealed further evidence here of the cult. Two votive deposits at the southwest of the sanctuary were investigated within cuttings in the rock (Dourou 2013). Deposit I contained around 800 fragments of pots and many bird figurines, while the surrounding area also produced numerous votives from the end of the eighth to the fifth century BC. Further north, clearing the area around the inscription revealed three rectangular cuttings for dedicatory stelae and another rectangular hole, possibly for a small altar; the fill of the area contained Archaic to Byzantine pottery. Deposit II (2.1m long, 1.2m wide and 1.13m deep) contained figurines and pottery, tiles and animal bones (mainly birds and goats). Pottery consisted mainly of skyphoi, kotylai, phialae, kylikes, oinochoae, lekythoi, plates and domestic vessels, such as chytrai, lekanes and amphorae. The largest volume of pottery dates between the second half of the sixth century and 480 BC. Three hundred and fifty mould-made figurines represent at least 150 different types, many with traces of burning: seated female figures, characteristic of Attic workshops, standing female figurines of the Acropolis Korai types (end of the sixth century to 460 BC) and fragments of a handmade circular base for dancing figurines of the sixth century (**Fig. 58**). One fissure in the rock near the deposit contained a quantity of sea shells (*cerithium vulgatum*) used by fishermen as bait and commonly offered in shrines of the Nymphs. Microscopic study of organic material revealed leather and fabrics which had accompanied the offerings.



58. Athens, Sanctuary of the Nymphs: figurines from Deposit II. © Ministry of Culture and Sport: 1<sup>st</sup> EPCA.



A new inscription was discovered 1.5m southwest of Deposit II: [..]NEIDON. The Attic letters date to around the middle of the fifth century BC and could be the name of a genos, perhaps KONEIDON for Κονειδών.

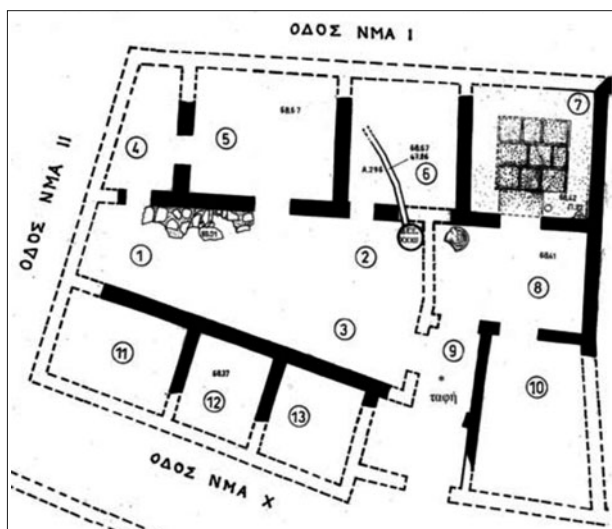
The identification of the **Pythion** sanctuary has been confirmed with the finding of a number of inscribed choregic monuments from the Thargelia festival along Iosif ton Rogon Street, as well as parts of the famous inscribed altar to Apollo Pythios at 19 Lembesi Street (Travlos 1971: 100–03). Excavations at 9 Iosif ton Rogon Street (**ID4053**) revealed several fragments of marble choregic monuments. One carried the inscription: [...]ΟΣ ΜΝΕΣΑΡΧΟ ΑΧΑΡΝΕΥΣ / [...] Ο]ΙΝΕΙΔΙ ΚΕΚΡΟΠΙΔΙ ΠΑΙΔΟΝ / [...] ]ΙΘΑΙΓΕΝΟΣ ΕΔΙΔΑΣΚΕ and commemorates a victorious boys' chorus at the Thargelia, probably dating to the fifth century BC. The base preserves two elliptical tenons which held two of the tripod legs. Fragments of a cylindrical base preserve the cutting for a tripod leg with a lion's foot. A marble sculpted stele of the late fifth to fourth century BC depicts a young, standing deity wearing a long chiton, probably Apollo. A rectangular early fourth-century BC base inscribed ΝΙΚΟΣΤΡΑΤΟ ΕΧΟΡΗΓΕ / [...] ΑΚ]ΑΜΑΝΤΙΣ ΕΝΙΚΑ commemorates a victorious choregos from the Dionysia. Another rectangular base with a circular cutting on its upper surface carries an inscription in Archaic letters: ΧΑΡΜΙ/ΔΕΣ: ΚΑ/ΛΟΣ; this was probably a private monument of the fifth century BC. Late Geometric and Archaic pottery was noted at several points and the fills across the area contained fifth- and fourth-century sherds, bases of third- to second-century fusiform unguentaria and a very large number of amphora sherds.

The location of the **Sanctuary of Zeus Meilichios** is suggested by the discovery (in 2012) of sections of possible fourth-century BC temple relief decoration, during continuing excavations at the site of the **Temple of Artemis Agrotera** – much discussed in previous editions of *AR* (**ID4557**; Travlos 1971: 112–19). A votive inscription was found here in 2014, built into a later wall, suggesting its identification with Zeus Meilichios, whose worship was linked with the Diasia festival (Thucydides 1.126.6): Δ[ΙΙ] ΜΕΙ[ΛΙΧΙΩ].

### Domestic space

Continuing work in 2005 on **House Θ** in the Makrygianni plot (**ID4021**) has confirmed the general picture of this area's development across a wide span of time (**ID1705**, **ID2116**). A disturbed tile grave in the corridor of the house contained a few burnt bones, fragments of black-glazed pottery (skyphoi, skyphidia, plates), a small red-figure chous with a depiction of a child, a small clay lebes, lamps, a stone egg, an iron hook, a bronze sheet, a ring, an earring, two pyramidal loomweights and six bone *astragaloi*. The burial was probably of a young girl of the last quarter of the fifth century BC and may provide a *terminus post quem* for the reorganization of this area from what had principally been a burial ground into residential space in the late fifth century.

Investigations to the south of the previously reported *andron* (now visible through the floor of the New Acropolis Museum) revealed rooms which communicated directly with it during Classical and Hellenistic times (**Fig. 59**). The walls of these areas preserved foundations of dressed limestone blocks in polygonal masonry, which remained in use until the late Hellenistic period, when House Θ was destroyed, perhaps during the Sullan sack of 86 BC. Above this destruction horizon, a layer of packed marble chips is evidence of later workshop activity, such as is found in several areas of the site in the Late Hellenistic and Roman periods. Around the middle of the second century AD, House Θ was



59. Athens, Makrygianni plot: House Θ during its early Hellenistic phase. © Ministry of Culture and Sport: 1<sup>st</sup> EPCA.

rebuilt and remained in use until the end of the third century, when a destruction layer of stones, bricks, fragments of painted wall plaster, roof tiles, marble and stone slabs, and much burning may indicate Herulian destruction in AD 267. To the south, a room off the southeastern courtyard was investigated from the building's sixth-century AD phase, much disturbed by a built Middle Byzantine storage magazine within the floor of the room.

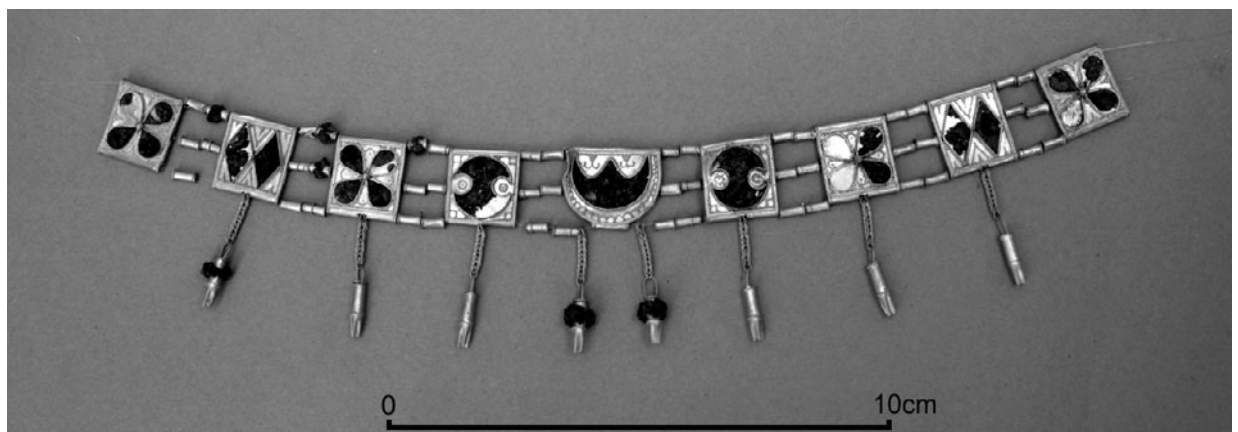
Our image of Late Roman Athens continues to develop, with excavations of a number of villa complexes. The corner of a strong wall of squared blocks in the southwestern part of a plot at 46 Erechtheiou Street (**ID4290**) may belong to the southwestern continuation of the late fourth- or early fifth-century AD so-called **House of Proclus**: if not, it must be associated with a second Late Roman urban villa excavated in 1955 by Giannis Miliadis immediately to its west.

Residential remains at the junction of 5–7 Lembesi Street and Porinou Street (**ID4051**) may well be the continuation of the Late Roman villa found along 19–27 Makrygianni Street (*ADelt* 24 (1969) 73–75), or, if not, this new complex of rooms is a comparable neighbouring residence. Successive building remains of at least four phases date from the late eighth century BC to the fourth century AD, while Early Christian tombs were also found in the northwestern corner of the plot. Pottery above the floors of these rooms dates their final use to the second half of the fourth century AD, while the western room contained a destruction layer from the middle of the third century AD, perhaps connected to the Herulian invasion of AD 267.

At 5 Dionysiou Areopagitou Street (**ID4292**), sizeable Middle Byzantine (11<sup>th</sup>- to 12<sup>th</sup>-century AD) silos were found, sunk into the ruined walls of rooms of a Late Roman villa, itself established over a destruction layer of an earlier Roman building of the late fourth century AD, from which is preserved a hypocaust. It appears that the bath occupied the entire southern area of the plot. Previous investigation on the neighbouring plot to the west (on the junction with Makri Street) revealed an apsidal *triclinium* and parts of other urban villas built in the late fourth century AD, and in use until the early seventh century.

### Cemeteries

Our knowledge of a number of cemeteries immediately outside the walls of the city continues to expand. Three Geometric pit graves with spectacular finds were excavated on the eastern side of the **Hill of the Muses** (Philopappos Hill) in 2002–2003, northeast of the so-called Prison of Socrates (**ID4558**; Poulou 2013). Grave 1 (1.85m by 0.7m) contained a female burial, with goods around the head and feet: two gold spiral earrings near the jaw were made from bronze wire covered with thin hammered gold-leaf; a gold-wire ring and the remains of two small bronze clasps were also recovered. The most striking find was a gold pectoral of nine gold-sheet plaques, eight square and the central crescent-shaped, each with decorative motifs (**Fig. 60**). Grave 2 (0.9m by 0.5m) was for a child; disturbed, it contained only a few bones and intrusive Classical sherds. Grave 3, to the northwest of 1, was cut into the rock (2.34m by 0.94m) and



60. Athens, Philopappos Hill: Geometric gold jewellery from Grave 1. © Ministry of Culture and Sport: 1<sup>st</sup> EPCA.



61. Athens, Philopappos Hill: mid eighth-century Attic horse pyxis. © Ministry of Culture and Sport: 1<sup>st</sup> EPCA.

disturbed, with Geometric finds and sherds of a fourth-century BC krater. In total, the graves produced at least 63 Middle Geometric II to Late Geometric IA vessels, including: 12 Attic pyxides, six of which bear horse figurines, four lids which do not belong to the Attic pyxides, nine skyphoi and three skyphidia, parts of five amphoriskoi, seven prochoi, two cups, parts of two oinochoae and a Laconian skyphos (**Fig. 61**). Four sherds of a large belly-handled amphora are probably from the marker of Grave 1. These extremely rich burials were opened around 760 BC and may be at the western boundary of the large **South Geometric Cemetery**.

Part of the **East Cemetery** of Athens was exposed near the Diochares Gate at 1 Karagiorgi Servias Street (**ID4301**) opposite Syntagma Square. Eleven graves were cut into the bedrock including four fourth-century BC pit graves with unguentaria, plus a fifth of the end of the fifth

century containing a bronze mirror, alabastron, pyxis, eight lekythoi and a skyphos. A pyre cut into the earth was surrounded by traces of burning, fragments of burnt wood, bones and white-ground lekythos sherds. Geometric sherds were collected from the deepest fills.

Excavations in the area of a previously known cemetery outside the northeastern city walls at the junction of 2 Korai Street and Stadiou Street (**ID4302**) contained graves from the second and third centuries AD, oriented north-south: a limestone sarcophagus with some bone, a tile grave with the dead laid out on a floor of tiles and a tile grave with internal plaster, from which were collected fragments of two iron strigils, an unguentarium, a number of sheets of leaf gold and a little bone. Two terracotta unguentaria were found *in situ* in front of each tile grave. These graves form the boundary of the large cemetery excavated in Syntagma Square, which continued towards Akadimias Street and Panepistimiou Street, and finished at Korai Street.

At the Junction of 9–13 Monastiriou Street and Serron Street (**ID4308**), excavation to the east of the road to the Demosion Sema produced 86 graves, mostly Classical and Roman in date, with a few Hellenistic. During the early Classical period, the north-northeastern and the west-southwestern parts of the plot were flooded by an alluvial stream. Later in the Classical period, the first graves were dug to the southeast; 30 of these are simple burials or cremations, cut into the natural ground. Eight disturbed Late Classical to Early Hellenistic graves were uncovered further to the north and 15 Hellenistic pit graves to the east of the plot. To the Roman period date 33 simple pit or tile graves, three cist graves and one *enchytrismos*. Three damaged walls probably belong to a Roman Π-shaped funerary peribolos.

Two limestone sarcophagi at 26 Eleutherias Square (**ID4310**) belong to the known cemetery in the area along the ancient road to Hippios Kolonos (**ID2179**), but were without any accompanying goods, and only a few bones were recovered.

The extent of the cemetery of the **Kynosarges** area continues to be defined in rescue excavations across the area. Partially disturbed grave cuttings (almost parallel and oriented north-south) with fourth- to second-century BC unguentaria are reported at 2 Phoivou Street and Chelidonon Street (**ID4049**), near to the plot at 8 Paraskevopoulou Street where 47 graves from the Late Roman cemetery were excavated. A further 28 graves of the fourth to sixth century AD were revealed at 20 Vourvachi Street (**ID 4050**) (**Fig. 62**). Paraskevopoulou Street appears to be the boundary of the Late Roman cemetery (**ID2202**, **ID2137**), which lies outside the southwestern corner of the Kynosarges Gymnasium, uncovered along Diamantopoulou Street, Perraiou Street and Kokkini Sreet (**ID2136**).



62. Athens, 20 Vourvaki Street: section of the Kynosarges Late Roman cemetery. © Ministry of Culture and Sport: 1<sup>st</sup> EPCA.

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