INVESTIGATIONS AT Nos. 7-9 THESEION STREET, ATHENS

Early in 1962 two small adjoining houses at Nos. 7 and 9 Theseion Street, about 140 meters northeast of the Temple of Hephaistos, were demolished for the purpose of erecting a new building. The northeastern half of the joint plot, No. 7, was excavated to a depth of three meters below the street without finding anything of interest. The southeastern half, No. 9, was carried down a meter deeper, and here a substantial ancient foundation was encountered. Building operations were suspended so that an archaeological investigation could be conducted, and this lasted for about two weeks during the month of March 1962. The foundations were found to belong to a large building of early Roman times; at a lower level walls of houses of Hellenistic and Classical times appeared. Built into the walls of the Roman building were two inscribed stelai with decrees in praise of cavalry officers which, according to their texts, were to be set up, the one «in the Stoa of the Herms», the other «near the Herms». The importance of these discoveries will be immediately apparent to anyone acquainted with the problems of the topography of the Agora area, and a fuller account of them is given below.

THE EXCAVATION

The plan (Fig. 1), which was drawn by Mr. John Travlos, shows the position of the plot under consideration in relation to the Agora and the roads leading out from its northwest corner and also to two other nearby plots which were investigated recently at No. 7 Hadrian Street and No. 11 Hastings Street. The detail plan (Fig. 2) and the section (Fig. 3) which we also owe to Mr. Travlos, and the photographs on Plates 36 and 37 show the ancient remains that appeared in the

NOTE. A complete draft of this article was ready in the summer of 1962, a month or so before the untimely death of John Threpsiades. Only minor changes have been made in preparing it for the press. Meanwhile, Christian Habicht has published a stele found at the Kerameikos containing two decrees, one of the boule the other of the hippis, in honor of one of the hipparchs of 188/7 B.C. (A.M., 76 (1961) pp. 127-143). Habicht also deals with the Agora inscription published by Woodhead, Hesperia 29 (1960) p. 78 which we have discussed below. He recognizes it as a decree of the hippis and suggests a fuller restoration than that offered by Woodhead. He keeps to Woodhead’s general formula, however, and therefore his restoration too seems invalid for the reasons given below, pp. 106-107.

Fig. 1. General plan of the Agora
Fig. 2. Plan of the Excavation at 7-9 Theseion Street
Theseion Street plot. The main feature is two heavy foundations which meet at right angles to one another. The longer of the two, which cuts diagonally across the plot is 1.75 m. wide and carried steps and a stylobate facing south. It is built in its upper part of large squared blocks, re-used, mostly of poros but one of Hymettian marble. The two inscribed stelai (Nos. 1 and 2) were also built into this foundation. The blocks are bedded in mortar. A maximum of five courses is preserved in situ. Beneath these blocks there is a sub-foundation of concrete and small stones which went down 2.10 meters to bedrock at the only point we checked it.

The shorter foundation runs at right angles to the longer and bonds with it. Its width is 1.10 meters and it probably carried a wall. It is constructed of re-used blocks throughout. It falls at the edge of the lot, and alongside it, in the very corner of the lot, part of an apsidal structure which probably belonged to it was exposed. It will be recalled that there was an apse connected with the building found at No. 11 Hastings Street.

2. Any Byzantine remains that there may have been were removed in the digging done by the builders. All that remained was half of a large pithos which was visible in the scarp at the back of the lot. In the last months of 1962 a sewer was dug under Hastings Street at a depth of about four meters. It cut through many walls, apparently of Byzantine times, which had ancient blocks built into them. A large drum of an unfluted column of Hymettian marble was noted standing beside one of the walls. It was shifted a little out of the line of the sewer but left in the ground and re-buried.
A clue to the date of this large building is given by the style of construction, particularly the use of mortar in the joints and the deep sub-foundation of concrete and small stones, which suggests the second century after Christ. The small amount of pottery found in what seemed to be contemporary filling within the angle formed by the two walls of the building is at least as late as the first century after Christ. Some characteristic fragments are described below (Nos. 12 - 14).

A handsome marble step block of classical times (No. 6) lay in this fill in the position shown on the plan, Fig. 2. It rested on a working floor level with the top of one of the courses of the main Roman foundation and had evidently been brought to the site for use as building material but had been abandoned and buried where it lay. The floor on which it rested had traces of mortar on it showing that mortar for the wall had been mixed at this level.

No actual ground level was found to go with the early Roman building. That indicated at 52.55 in the section Figure 3 is suggested by the wall construction. A covered drain built of bricks and stone (at 53.00 in Fig. 2) appeared to be of late Roman times as did two terracotta pipes shown just above it on the same plan.

Exploring the deeper levels in the angle formed by the two walls of the early Roman building we came on a rubble foundation probably of late Hellenistic times. A marble perirrhanteion (No. 7) was built into one corner of this foundation, but elsewhere only small stones were used.

Lower still was a corner of wall, also of rubble, with a good firm earth floor in the angle (at 51.55 in Figure 3). It appeared to be the sockle of a house wall of classical times.

In a trial trench south of the main early Roman foundation bedrock was reached at a depth of 2.80 meters below the preserved top of the foundation (50.25 in Figs. 2 and 3). Pottery from the lower part of this trench was predominantly of the sixth century B.C., and there may have been a well of this period close to and partly under the Roman foundation. Some characteristic sherds from the fill over bedrock are described below (Nos. 15 - 18).

**CATALOGUE OF MOVABLE FINDS**

The movable finds were taken to the store rooms of the Ephor of Athens, located in the Library of Hadrian, and were inventoried there. Their inventory numbers are noted in the catalogue below.

An exception was made in the case of three large marbles, Nos. 6 and 7 of our catalogue, and a small Ionic column base which were deposited in the Agora Excavations just inside the north gate. These have received Agora inventory numbers.

1. (Plate 38a). An inscribed stele of Hymettian marble with pedimental top. The corner akroteria are broken off and the stele is chipped along the edges, but there is very little damage to the text. Found in a foundation of early Roman times in which it had been re-used as building material.
Height, 1.08 m.; width of stele above, 0.375 m.; width below, 0.41.; thickness, 0.09 m. Height of letters, 0.006 m.

Inv. No. 767.

**HIPPARCHE AND PHYLARCHS HONORED**

a. 282/1

[Δρ]ομοκλής Ἀρκέσαντος Ὅαθεν εἶπεν ἔπει
[δὴ] οἱ Ἡπαρχοὶ καὶ οἱ φύλαρχοι οἱ ἐπὶ Νεκ[ι]
οὐ ἄρχοντος διατετελέσαν ἄρχοντες τὴν
ἄρχην κατὰ τοὺς νόμους καὶ ἐπιμελόμενοι
5 τοῦ Ἡπαρχοῦ ὅπως ἄν χρήσιμον ἢ τῶν δῆμοι,
ἐπιμεληθήσεται δὲ καὶ τῆς καταλογίας τῶν
Ἱππέων καὶ προσκατέστησαν ἵπ[π]είς ἐκατόν
[δὲ]ποι ἄν ἀναπληρωθέντες οἱ Ἱππεῖς εἰς τὸ
τὸν/ν/νατον ἐπὶ τὸν παρόντος καὶ γενόμενοι
Although the inscription is not strictly stoichedon, a stoichedon order is generally followed. Such variations as there are usually occur towards the right margin and are evidently intended to give better word division. For the same reason one or more letter spaces are sometimes left blank between words in the middle of a line or at the end of a line. This is most apparent among the names in lines 29 - 32.

Our stele contains a decree of the cavalrymen or knights in honor of their officers, the hipparchs and phylarchs, who had discharged their duties ably during their term of office in the archonship of Nikias. The decree was presumably passed some time in the following year.

Lines 2 and 3: the archon Nikias. There are three archons named Nikias in the first half of the third century B.C., the period to which our stele evidently belongs. According to the latest tables they are to be dated as follows: Nikias I, 296/5 B.C.; Nikias II, 282/1 B.C.; and Nikias III, of Otryne, 266/5 B.C. Which of the three is named in our inscription? Nikias III, of Otryne, can be eliminated, as he is regularly referred to with his demotic, no doubt to distinguish him from his predecessors. Furthermore, Alkimachos, who appears as hipparch on our stele, served as paredros in the year of Nikias of Otryne (I.G., II², 668, lines 17 - 19) and no man could hold two offices in the same year. The year of Nikias I can probably be eliminated also. It was a troubled year in which the tyrant Lachares was overthrown and the archonship was divided into two periods, before and after the overthrow, of which the second was qualified as the later. Our text contains no suggestion of any disturbance; on the contrary the officers are praised (lines 19 - 21) for having secured regular distributions of grain prytany by prytany. Nikias II remains, and it is virtually certain that he is the archon referred to in our inscription. His year was one of democratic government, and the date, 282/1 B.C., suits what we know from other sources of the careers of the hipparch Alkimachos and the phylarch Thrasykles (see below). There is a peculiarity in the script which also weighs in favor of this year. The letter phi is written with only the upper half of the round part indicated. This peculiarity occurs sporadically in the early third and even in the late fourth century B.C., but the only inscription besides

ours where it occurs virtually throughout is *I.G.*, II², 657⁹, from the year of the archon Euthios who preceeded Nikias II.

Lines 6 - 10 deal with recruiting, and we are told that the commanders built up the strength of the cavalry corps as far as was possible at the time by adding one hundred men and so bringing the total up to three hundred. The theoretical strength of the cavalry corps in the fifth and fourth centuries B.C. was one thousand men though even then it was not always possible to maintain the full strength. With the abolition of compulsory military service at the end of the fourth century, enrollement dropped sharply. The fact that in the archonship of Nikias Piraeus was still occupied by a Macedonian garrison⁸ no doubt added to the difficulties, and this is perhaps referred to indirectly by the phrase «as far as possible at present».

Lines 11 - 14 deal with phylarchs. We are told that a phylarch was provided for each of the tribes, and the implication is that these posts had not all been filled in the immediately preceeding years. We are further told that the law which pre­vented phylarchs being chosen at large from among the cavalrymen was repealed. Nothing else is known about this law.

Line 24. «Resolved by the cavalrymen.» One other decree of the cavalrymen is known. It is published as *I.G.*, II², 1264, and praises the treasurers of Athena in the archonship of Hegemachos, 300/299 B.C. (See note at beginning of article).

The inscription Agora I 5143, published by A.G. Woodhead in *Hesperia*, XXIX, 1960, pp. 78 - 80, No. 155 (=*S.E.G.*, XVIII, No. 31), which honors the hipparchs might also be a decree of the cavalrymen. Woodhead’s text is as follows:

ca. a. 160 a. NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ. ca. 65

Νικογένης Νικώνονος Φιλαίδης καί νικογένης Φιλάδης καί ca 25 χειροτονηθέν]
tes ἡπαρχο[τος τού εἷς τῶν ἐνυπαρχόν τὸν ἐπὶ------ ἀρχοντος. vacat?
[. . ]μάθης Γαργήττιο[ς εἰσεν ἔπειδη Νικογένης καί ⁴⁻¹¹ ἐθύραν τὰ ἱερά τὰ]
eἰσιτήρια καλὸς καί εὔσεβος, τὰς δὲ θυσίας ἐσπώρακαν τῶι τῶι Πατρώιοι
μοι καί τῶι Ποσειδώνι [τῶι 'Ιππίωι καί τῶι άλλοι θεοὶ οίς πάτρων ἦν, καί ἀρχό]
μενοι ἀπὸ τῶν θεῶν διετέλεσαν πράειτεντες δοσι προσάγετεν αὐτοίς ἀκολούθος τοῖς
τέ νόμοις καί ταῖς ἄνθρωποις ἓθεσαν τοῦ δήμου, καί παρεῖχαν εκατον ἄρχοντες καί φιλὸι
τιμίας οθέν [έλλειπον]------

We should like to propose a somewhat different restoration from that of the original editor. His first sentence is not satisfactory, having no finite verb, but

only a participle, and while such a construction might be acceptable in a dedication, with ἀνέθηκε understood, it is unparalleled in a decree. Furthermore, his restoration leaves an awkward gap at the end of line two.

We would propose reversing the roles of the two persons whose names are preserved on the stone, making Nikogenes the orator of the decree and the man from Gargettos one of the two hipparchs. We thus obtain a simple preamble of a kind often found in decrees, especially those of private or semi-official bodies. The resulting text has a shorter line with about 48 letters and the other restorations have been adapted to suit this requirement. New readings have been made from the stone at the beginning of lines 3 and 5.

d. a. 160 a.

**NON-STOIX ca. 48**

Nikogenes Νίκωνος Φιλαίδης εἴπεν ἐπειδή οἱ χειροτονηθέντες

τοὺς ἑπαρχοὺς εἰς τὸν ἐναντιόν τὸν ἐπί

ca. 9

ἀρχόντος

ca. 14

Τιμαίδης Γαργήττιος καὶ nomen demoticum ἐθύσαν τὰ ἱερὰ τὰ

εὐφρατηρία καλῶς [καὶ εὐθείᾳ τῶν τε Δήμων καὶ ταῖς Χάρις]

καὶ τῶν Poseidón [τῶν Ἰππίων κατὰ τὰ πάρτα καὶ ἀρχό]

μενοί ἀπὸ τῶν θεῶν διέθεσαν πράττοντες ἀναλούθως τοῖς

τῷ νόμῳ καὶ τοῖς γυρίζεται ἱερὰ καὶ ἡγεῖται καὶ φιλο/

τιμίας οὐθὲν [ἐλεύσοντες- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -]

Line 3. Σιμιάδης is also possible and some longer name carried over from the previous line perhaps cannot be excluded.

Lines 4 - 5. The restoration τῶν τε Δήμων καὶ ταῖς Χάρισιν is by no means certain, but may be supported by a general appeal to the ephebic decrees I.G., II², 1006, lines 6 - 7; 1008, lines 5 - 7; and 1011, lines 5 - 7.

Line 25. The hipparch Alkimachos Kleoboulou Myrrhinousios is known from inscriptions, and certain facts about his career and his family can be ascertained. He himself served as paredros to the archon Nikias (III) of Otryne in 266/5 B.C.⁷ His son Thoukritos was general in four separate years around the middle of the third century⁸ and was orator of a decree passed in 226/5 B.C.⁹ Our decree tells us that Alkimachos was hipparch in the archonship of Nikias, probably Nikias II of 282/1 B.C., a date which fits nicely with the facts outlined above.

⁷ I.G., II², 668, line 19.
⁸ I.G., II², 2856 and 1286. Meritt’s dates for the archons in question range from 262/1 to 250/249 B.C.: The Athenian Year, pp. 233 - 234. J. Pouilloux, La Forteresse de Rhammonte, pp. 124 - 127, would lower these dates by five or ten years.
Line 26. The other hipparch, Nikogenes Arkesantos Euonymeus, is not otherwise known; *I.G.*, II², 6160 may, however, be the tombstone of his father.

Line 28. The name Dionysios has been reported twice from the deme Gargettos: *I.G.*, II², 478, line 39 of 305/4 B.C. and *Hesperia*, XVII (1948) p. 47, no. 43 (III or II century B.C.).

Line 29. There is a conspicuous gap of four letter spaces at the end of this line. The name of the phylarch of Aigeis (IV) should have come at this point but it does not appear. Since we are specifically told that there were phylarchs for all the tribes (lines 11 - 12), the omission must be due to an oversight on the part of the scribe. Perhaps the problem of whether to use the vacant space or leave it blank distracted him momentarily and caused him to omit one name.

Line 30. Kalliades Steirieus. A Kalliades, son of Hermagoras of Steiria who was secretary of the ephebes in 107/6 B.C. might be a descendant (*I.G.*, II², 1011, column V, lines 121 - 123).

Lysippos Kettios. This name appears as that of a trierarch shortly before the middle of the fourth century B.C.¹⁰ and also in a list of about the same period (*I.G.* II², 2382). He is undoubtedly an ancestor of our phylarch.

Line 32. The Proxenos of Phlya whose name appears on a tombstone of the fourth century B.C. is perhaps an ancestor (*I.G.*, II², 7704).

Thrasykles of Dekeleia. This man is well known. He was agonothetes in 271/270 B.C. and set up his tripods on the great choregic monument that had been erected by his father Thrasyllos at the top of the cavea of the theater of Dionysos.¹¹ From the present decree we learn that he was phylarch in the archonship of Nikias, probably Nikias II which falls just eleven years earlier, a reasonable interval.

Line 41. Secretaries to the hipparchs are mentioned here for the first time.

Line 43. The Poseidonion where one of the two stelai was to be set up was the sanctuary of Poseidon at Kolonos Hippios, the Kolonos of the Knights. See Harpokration and Suidas s.v. *Kolonétaς*. For these and additional references, see R.E. Wycherley, *The Athenian Agora III, Literary and Epigraphical Testimonia*, pp. 99 and 100.

Line 44. The other copy of the decree was to be set up in the Stoa of the Herms. This is the copy that has been discovered, and it is interesting to note that it was

¹⁰. *I.G.*, II², 1609, line 67 and 1611, line 343.
¹¹. *I.G.*, II², 3083; cf. 3056.
found only about 50 meters west of the hypothetical position of the stoa as shown on current plans of the Agora (e.g. Fig. 1) 12.

This is not the place to review all the evidence concerning the Stoa of the Herms, but a brief statement of our views may be opportune. Very little is known about the Stoa, and what little there is has been variously interpreted. The building has come in for more than its share of comment in modern times and has attracted the attention not only of topographers but also of historians because of the interest aroused by the Eion epigrams carved on herms set up in the building 13.

The Stoa of the Herms was the earliest of the great stoas that bordered the Agora, and we hear of it for the first time in connection with the herms that were set up in it with epigrams inscribed on them commemorating the victory at Eion on the Strymon in 476/5 B.C. It is a reasonable inference, although it cannot be proved, that the Stoa itself was erected at this same time. It appears to have shared the north side of the Agora with the Stoa Poikile which was probably built about 460 B.C. In front of it, stretching from the Poikile and from the Royal Stoa (that is, on either side of the Panathenaic Way at the northwest corner of the Agora) were «The Herms» as they were called, a numerous group of monuments set up both by private individuals and by magistrates. This area was frequented by the cavalrymen and so was an ideal place to set up decrees and monuments in their honor, a custom illustrated by the present stele and by the next item, No. 2, and also by the Bryaxis base (I.G., II², 3130) which was found in situ just north of the Stoa of Zeus (=Royal Stoa).

It is interesting to note that like the Eion herms, our stele was to set up in the Stoa, rather than in front of it or beside it or near it. The recent excavations at Brauron under the direction of John Papadimitriou have given us a vivid impression of a stoa with monuments set up in it: see the perspective drawing and plan in Ergón 1961, pp. 22 and 23.

2. (Plate 38). The lower part of an inscribed stele of Pentelic marble. It is broken above, and there is a large chip missing from the left side. Found built into the same wall as the last item.

Height, 0.56 m.; width, 0.33 m.; thickness, 0.10 m. Height of letters 0.005 m. Inv. No. 766.

HIPPARCHS AND PHYLARCHS HONORED

inter annos 286 et 261 a. NON - ΣΤΟΙΧ. ca. 43.


13. W. Judeich's straightforward account, Topographie von Athen², pp. 369 - 370, seems to us the best. The most recent account is by R. E. Wycherley, The Athenian Agora III, Literary and Epigraphical Testimonia, pp. 102 - 108, esp. p. 104, who gathers the ancient testimony, analyses some recent discussions and makes a novel proposal of his own. The direct reference to the Stoa of the Herms in our text sweeps away any doubt as to the building's existence such as has been entertained by some previous commentators.
We have the closing lines of a decree of the Demos in honor of the hipparchs and phylarchs whose names are listed below. The date cannot be fixed exactly but it must fall between the years 286 and 261 B.C. because of the mention of the plural board of administration, οἵ έρι τή διοικήσει, in lines 5 and 10. It will be probably later rather than earlier in this period because of what we know of the career of the phylarch Agathaios of Prospalta who was still active in 239 B.C. (see below).

The stele was to be set up «near the Herms» (line 9), an appropriate location since that part of the Agora, the northwest corner, is known to have been frequented by the cavalrymen as we have already observed in the commentary on No. 1.

Of the hipparchs and phylarchs whose names are well enough preserved to be

read only one can be identified with certainty, but several others come from well
known families.

Agathaios of Prospalta (line 26) was agonothetes in the archonship of Kallime-
des, 252/1 B.C.\(^{15}\), and he helped in the Panathenaia in the archonship of Atheno-
doros 240/39 B.C.\(^{16}\).

The hipparch Philion Phrearrios (line 22) is probably a descendant of the man
of the same name whose two sons served as councillors in the first half of the fourth
century (\textit{I.G.}, II\(^2\), 1742, lines 44 - 48).

Sosistratos of Sounion (line 24) is probably a descendant of Nikesion, son of
Sosistratos, of Sounion who lived in the mid-fourth century. (\textit{I.G.}, II\(^2\), 2825, line 4).

Theomedes of Eleusis (line 25) is probably the son of Theogenes, son of Theo-
medes of Eleusis who was hipparch about 320 B.C. (\textit{I.G.}, II\(^2\), 1955).

Hagnias of Oion (line 27) is no doubt a descendant of the well known fourth
century family whose \textit{stemma} is given by J. Kirchner, \textit{Prosopographia Attica}, I, inset
chart at p. 192.

Sosigenes Myrrinouios (line 29) is probably the son of Sosigenes, son of Sosi-
genes Myrrinouios who was a councillor at the end of the fourth century (\textit{I.G.},

3. (Plate 39). Fragment of an inscribed stele of Hymettian marble. Part of
the left edge is preserved, but on the other sides it is broken. Found in a late Ro-
man context.

Height, 0.07 m.; width, 0.115 m.; thickness, 0.065 m. Height of letters 0.005 m.
Inventory No. 798.

\textit{saece. IV/III a.} \hspace{1cm} \Sigma T O I X.

\begin{verbatim}
στρα\[------------------------\\`
ι μετά των \[-----------------\ A\\`
υδυόνι[-------------------\\`
[.\. Xρεμ[-------------------\\`
[.\. ] [-------------------\`
\end{verbatim}

4. (Plate 39). The pedimental top of an inscribed stele of Hymettian marble,
made up of three joining fragments. There are traces of a painted egg and dart
pattern on the moulding below the pediment and also on the raking cornice. Found
in the building fill of the early Roman building.

Preserved height, 0.155; preserved width, 0.35 m.; thickness, 0.11 m. Height of
letters, 0.008 m. Inventory No. 799.

\(^{15}\) \textit{I.G.}, IP, 780. The date is that given by Meritt, \textit{Athenian Year}, p. 234.
\(^{16}\) \textit{I.G.}, IP, 784; cf. Meritt, \textit{loc. cit.}
5. (Plate 39). Fragment of the pedimental top of a small stele of Hymettian marble. Broken or chipped on all sides. Found in the building fill of the early Roman building.

Height, 0.12 m.; width, 0.125 m.; thickness, 0.045 m. Height of letter, 0.005 m. Inventory No. 797.

\[\text{saec. IV/III a.} \quad \text{NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ.}\]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{/----------\}vüş \quad \text{/----------\}
\end{array}
\begin{array}{c}
\text{/----------\}o \quad \text{/----------\}
\end{array}
\]

The inscription is on the moulding below the pediment.

6. (Fig. 4). Step block; Pentelic marble.

Measurements as given on drawing. The clamps are 0.142 m. long, their cross piece 0.095 m. Agora Inv. No. A 3369.

Complete except for a fragment from the left back corner and some minor chips. Anathyrosis at left, right and back, the last especially broad. Surface covered by next step dressed with claw chisel. Surface within anathyrosis dressed with point. The tread is heavily worn; the dotted line in the drawing indicates the original edge and shows how far the front has been worn down (about 0.04 m.).

This large, handsome block belongs to the finest period of Greek architecture and must have come from an important building. It was found lying on a working floor in the angle formed by the two walls of the early Roman building in the position shown on the plan Fig. 2.
7. (Fig. 4). Perirrhanterion. Pentelic Marble.
Height 1.05 m. The capital measures 0.38 m. x 0.41 m. The upper part of the shaft measures 0.29 m. x 0.31 m. Agora Inv. No. A 3370.
Damaged, but essentially complete. A slightly tapering rectangular shaft with bevelled corners, crowned by a cavetto capital. The top is cut out to form a basin 0.30 m. in diameter and 0.085 m. deep. Found built into a rubble wall of Hellenistic times in the position shown in Figs. 2 and 3.
Perirrhanteria were basins containing purificatory water. They are known to have stood at the entrances to the Agora. The positions of two have been located along the road entering the southwest corner of the Agora. A perirrhanterion very similar to ours was found near the southeast corner of the Agora (Agora Inv. A 2115). Ours no doubt stood at the northwest entrance.
For references to the above see R. E. Wycherley, The Athenian Agora III, Literary and Epigraphical Testimonia, p. 218.

8, 9, 10, 11. Marble benches. Three benches of Hymettian marble were noted built into the early Roman foundation at the points shown in Figs. 2 and 3; see also the photograph, Plate 37c. A fourth was found in loose fill and was taken to the Library of Hadrian store room; it is a small fragment from the upper part of a bench, about 0.20 m. long, cut at one end at an angle of 45 degrees, showing that these benches come from a rectangular exedra.

Inv. 817. Height 0.035 m.; width 0.065 m.
End of nozzle missing, otherwise intact. Moulded decoration on top consisting of large ribbed, pointed tongues with dots in background. Thin dull reddish glaze.
R.H. Howland, The Athenian Agora IV, Greek Lamps and their Survivals, pp. 204-205, type 56 A. This type is dated in the last years of the first century B.C. and the first quarter of the first century after Christ.

Inv. 818. Height 0.046 m.; diameter 0.095 m.
Cf. H.S. Robinson, The Athenian Agora V, Pottery of the Roman Period, Chronology, p. 11, Nos. F6 - F11. In note 7 the manufacture of Pergamene ware is said to have begun in the second century B.C. and to have lasted well into the first century after Christ.

Inv. 819. Height of rim 0.04 m. estimated diameter, 0.135 m.
Part of rim and floor preserved. Vertical rim, concave towards exterior. Flat floor. No trace of foot. Orange-red glaze.
Inv. 820. Max. dim. 0.067 m.  
A siren to right, head and part of wing and body preserved. Red for hair and stripe on wing. Black glaze with a pair of red lines on the reverse.

Inv. 821. Preserved height 0.075 m.  
Hind quarters of an animal to right. Black glaze on interior.

Inv. 822. Max. dim. 0.043 m.  
Fragment from the lower part of the handle zone preserving the legs of a dancing satyr between two maenads.

Inv. 823. Max. dim. 0.04 m.  
Fragment from the rim with part of a large eye.

THREPSIADES - VANDERPOOL
Athens: a. Detail showing junction of two foundations, from East. b. Apse from above. c. Marble Bench No 10

THREPSIADES - VANDERPOOL
Athens: a - d. Fragments of pottery and inscriptions

THREPSIADES - VANDERPOOL