

Τέλος εἰς τὸν βυζαντινὸν αὐτὸν συνοικισμὸν φαίνεται ὅτι ἀνήκει καὶ ἡ ἐκκλησία ἡ οἰκοδομηθεῖσα ἐπὶ τῶν θεμελίων τοῦ Ρωμαϊκοῦ ναοῦ, τῆς ὁποίας σήμερον διατηρεῖται μόνον τὸ ἐγκαίνιον καὶ πολλοὶ χριστιανικοὶ τάφοι ἐντὸς τοῦ ἐμβαδοῦ τοῦ ναοῦ καὶ πέραν αὐτοῦ¹².

Ἐκτὸς ὁμῶς τῶν ἀνωτέρω περιγραφέντων σημαντικῶν ἐρειπίων οἰκοδομημάτων καὶ ναῶν τῶν χρονολογούμενων ἀπὸ τῶν προϊστορικῶν μέχρι τῶν μεσαιωνικῶν χρόνων οὐδὲν διαφωτιστικὸν εὑρημα εἶχομεν πρὸς ταῦτις αὐτῶν, πλὴν τῶν ἀνευρεθέντων ὁστράκων χρησίμων καὶ αὐτῶν μόνον πρὸς ἐξαγωγήν χρονολογικῶν συμπερασμάτων. Ἐν τούτοις, ἐάν ἀποβλένωμεν εἰς τὰ ὑπὸ τῶν ἀρχαίων συγγραφέων διὰ τὴν περιοχὴν ταύτην παραδιδόμενα¹³, θὰ πρέπει ἴσως νὰ ταυτίσωμεν τοὺς ἀποκαλυφθέντας ναοὺς πρὸς τὰ ἱερὰ τοῦ Δελφινίου καὶ τοῦ Πυθίου Ἀπολλωνος. Ἄς ἐλπίσωμεν ὅτι ἡ συνέχισις τῶν ἀνασκαφῶν θὰ μᾶς δώσῃ καὶ ἐπιγραφικὰς μαρτυρίας ἢ ἄλλα χαρακτηριστικὰ εὑρήματα, ὥστε νὰ καταστῇ δυνατὴ ἡ μετὰ βεβαιότητος ταῦτις πάντων τῶν οἰκοδομημάτων, ὅποτε καὶ θὰ διατυπώσωμεν τὰ ὁριστικά μας συμπεράσματα ἐκ τῆς σπουδαιοτάτης αὐτῆς ἐρεῦνης, διὰ τῆς ὁποίας πλουτίζονται αἱ γνώσεις μας ἐπὶ τῆς τοπογραφίας καὶ τῶν μνημείων τῶν Ἀθηνῶν.

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ACTIVITIES IN THE ATHENIAN AGORA (1961)

Supplementary exploration was carried out during the four weeks from July 24th to August 19th, 1961, at the southwest corner of the Agora with special reference to the Heliæia, the Southwest Fountain House and the southwest entrance to the Agora.

Particularly gratifying in the case of the Heliæia was the determination of the date and the design of the first substantial structure on the site. The building dates from the early years of the 5th century B. C. A rectangular space measuring ca. 30x32 m. was enclosed on three sides by a freestanding wall carefully built in squared masonry of Aeginetan Poros. The north side, which faced on the open area of the Agora, would seem to have been closed by a light railing at the top of a con-

tinuous flight of four stone steps. Such an arrangement corresponds well with the literary evidence according to which the meetings of the court took place under the open sky, and its proceedings could be seen and heard by onlookers standing outside the building. The subsequent history of the building was traced through many periods down to its destruction in the Roman sack of 86 B. C.

Both the history and the design of the Southwest Fountain House (Plate 10 c) were also elucidated by the season's work. The fountain house, as well as the massive stone aqueduct that supplied the water, date from the close of the 5th century B. C. They too continued in use until the disastrous events of 86 B. C. The building was L-shaped, so as to interfere as little as possible with traffic approaching the Agora. The plan comprised two parts, the inner a water basin, the outer a porch; the water was drawn over a parapet that separated the two parts. In the 4th century a small room was added to the northeast corner of the main building; here water flowed out through spouts fed by the same aqueduct as the main basin. Of the superstructure of the building practically nothing remains. Although this fountain house with overall dimensions of ca. 20.50X22 m. is the largest yet discovered in Athens, its ancient name is unknown.

The history of the roadway that led to the southwest corner of the Agora was studied from its stratification. The thoroughfare was much used from the 6th century B. C. throughout the rest of antiquity; it was in fact the natural approach to the Agora from most of the southern part of the city.

The continued study of the architectural members that were incorporated in the Late Roman Fortification (the so-called «Valerian Wall») in the latter part of the 3rd century after Christ has brought out the fact that in the early Roman period several temples of the 5th century B. C. were moved in whole or in part from other places in Attica and set up in the Athenian Agora. Three instances of this practice are now well documented:

1. Columns and parts of the entablature from the Temple of Athena at Sounion were re-used in the porch of the Southwest Temple in the Agora. Column capitals (Plate 10 a-b) and other members

12. ΠΑΕ, 1893, 132.

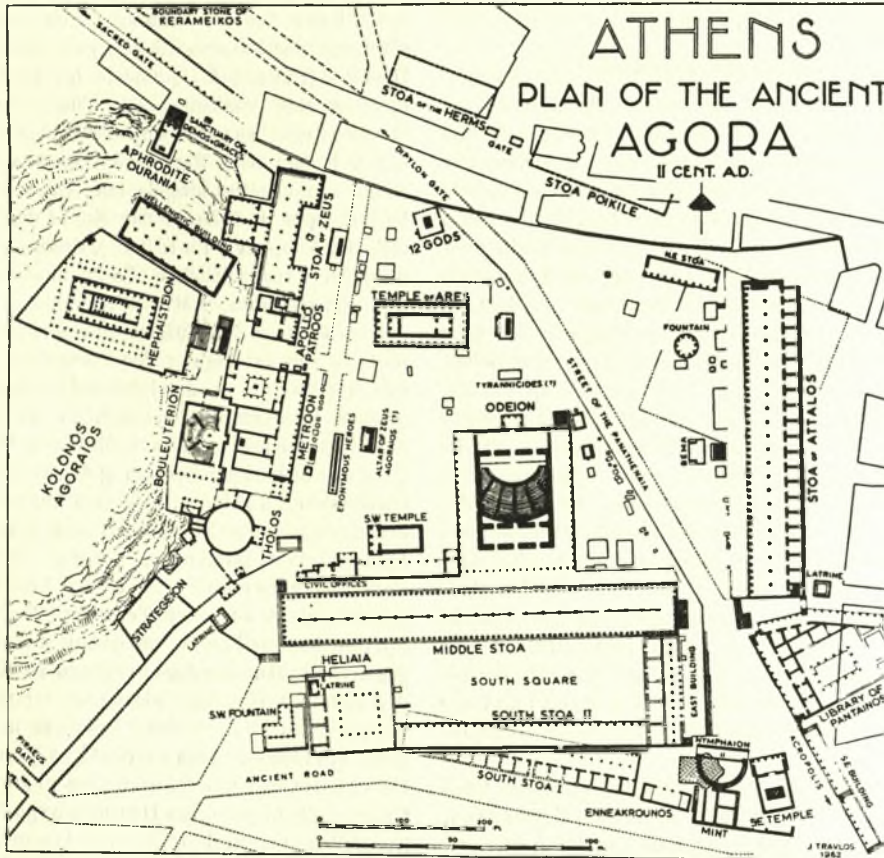
13. W. Judeich, *Topographie von Athen* (München 1931) 381-387, ὅπου ὁλόκληρος ἡ σχετικὴ βιβλιογραφία.

found by the excavators in the Agora correspond precisely with others found on the original site of the temple at Sounion (A. Orlandos, A.E. 1917).

2. Columns and wall blocks were brought from a temple, probably of Demeter and Kore, at Thorikos, to be re-used in the porch of the Southeast Temple in the Agora. The connection is assured by the complete identity between the

now appears to have been brought from the sanctuary of Ares at Acharnai that is known from a decree of the Acharnians dating from the 4th century B. C. (L. Robert, *Études Épigraphiques et Philologiques*, Paris, 1938, pp. 293-296, pl. I).

All three of these temples stood on their new sites from the early Roman period until the Herulian sack of 267 A. D. Immediately thereafter they were dismantled and their



Plan of the Athenian Agora in the 2nd century A.D. (J. Travlos)

members found in the Agora and those recorded by the Society of Dilettanti in their publication of the building at Thorikos (*The Unedited Antiquities of Attica*, London, 1817, Ch. IX, pp. 57-59, pls. 1-3).

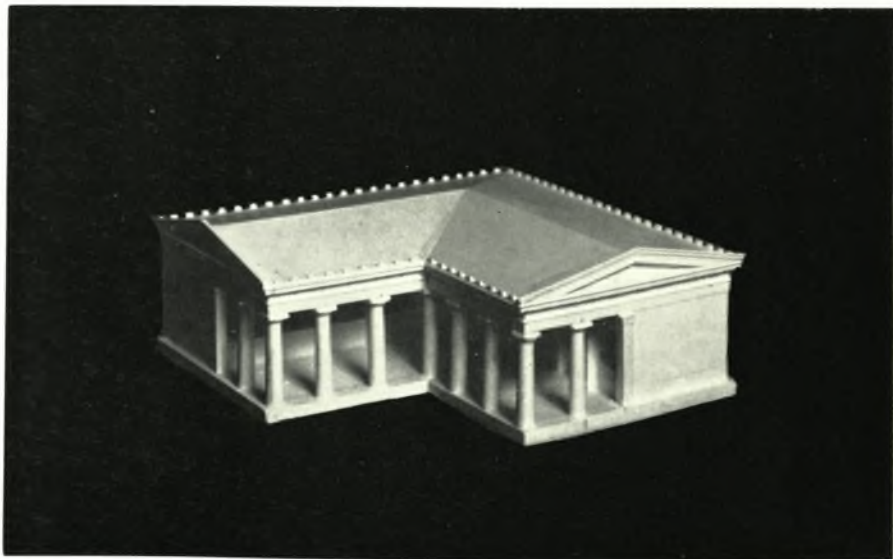
3. The Temple of Ares, which was seen by Pausanias in the Agora and which has long been known to have been transplanted *in toto* in the Augustan period,

marbles were re-used once more on the construction of the new fortifications.

The recognition of this phenomenon will be illuminating both for the scope of the Periclean building program and for the state of Attica in the early Roman period.

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Agora Excavations: a. Capital found in the Temple of Athena at Sounion. Now in National Museum, Athens, b. Capital found in the Late Roman Fortification at the SE corner of the Athenian Agora, now in the Agora Museum (A 1595), c. Model of the Southwest fountain House (J. Travlos)

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