

THE POROS BUILDING

Section 00 : Excavation Summary  
February, 1950

As a result of the 1949 excavations the plan of the Poros Building, as suggested in 1948 must be considerably modified. Instead of a long narrow building, with a large open court at the south, and an equal number of small rooms each side of a central corridor at the north we now have the court, the central corridor and five rooms at the west but only the three southern rooms at the east well established. In the northeast corner, instead of finding the north and east wall lines continuing respectively east and north and two northern rooms at the east to correspond to those at the west, we found heavy north and east walls on a different orientation (based probably on the original line of Piraeus Street to the north) extending east and north of the projected lines of the building walls. As now shown on the plan this area is divided into four rooms, two larger ones along the east side, two narrow irregular ones at the west. I shall refer to this area as the northeast annex, although the word is a misnomer in that some of the walls are clearly contemporary with the building, others probably earlier. On present evidence one cannot decide whether this area is properly included in the Poros Building or not.

See Arch.  
July 1950  
N.S. wall  
S.P.E.  
N.E. Annex  
J. A. M.



THE FIVE WESTERN ROOMS

Sketch plan  
IX  
XIII p. 2537  
NW Room  
XII, p. 2345  
Rooms 3 and 4  
Section  
XX, p. 3914

IX p. 1756  
Section  
X, p. 1901  
X p. 1998

There is good evidence for five rooms along the west side of the building, ca. 4.50 m. square with overall interior length of 24.30 m.

The west wall line is clear for the full length of the building (37.50) including the southern end beside the open court. Beside the three southern rooms the wall was pulled out to bedrock bottom (note that it was bedded on bedrock but not cut into it) in late Roman times and only the trench 0.50 wide remains.

Four poros blocks, two at the southwest corner of the southern room, (i.e. North west corner of court) two at the northwest and foundations of small cut limestone beside two northern rooms are all that can be assigned to the original building. Again late Roman fill rested on these. The two squared blocks of cream colored poros at the south, 1.25 long, 0.45-0.50 wide and 0.60 high, are probably set on bedrock, with their tops 10 cm. above the original clay floor. At the north the corner block 0.80 long by 0.45 wide, is ca. 25 cm. above the floor level; the next with a slightly oval worn top, 0.70 x 0.46, 10 cm. higher. (Blocks of later walls still standing above the northwest corner and the basin set in the fourth century level at the corner make accurate measurements difficult). At both north and south, the corner blocks are actually parts of the north and south walls.

Sketch  
IX, pp. 1714-15  
1752  
1756



The foundations 42-45 cm. wide exposed beside the southern half of room 5 (rooms numbered from south to north) and beside room 4 are of medium sized cut grey limestone, 30 to 55 cm. long, 10 to 20 cm. thick and some (whose faces are exposed at the west) ca. 30 cm. high. They are set irregularly side by side with a flat picked surface on the east and west faces of the wall, with small stones used as filling. This is nowhere preserved above the floor level. It does not look like a foundation designed to receive large poros blocks. Partly because of this, I believe that the two poros blocks placed on these foundations beside the north room and the three at the south end of room 4 are to be assigned to the fourth century rebuilding. The two at the north

# The two at the north 64 and 90 cm. long, 48 wide, 58 to 60 cm. high. The three further south, of which one is joggled out of place and partly broken, and a second cut diagonally across its south end, are 72, 53 and 73 cm. long, 56, 53 and 60 cm. high, 50, 53 and 38 (broken) cm. wide.

have their tops flush with a fourth century level, the bottoms just below the original floor level. No trace

# The fourth century levels, marble dust and pebble mosaic were neither preserved beside these blocks in northwest room. No perceptible footing trench for them in the fill beside them, i.e. from just below the marble dust level, was found.

of stucco was found on the inside face which one would expect if used with lower floor.



East Wall of the Western Rooms

The east wall of these rooms, and so the west wall of corridor has survived mainly in the lines of the later walls built above it. Scraps of the earlier wall below are preserved at some points.

At the south, room 1, parts of the west face of the original east wall, of small cut limestone has been found under the later wall lines at north and south corners of room. No trace has been found beside the next room, 2, where the deepset Roman wall of house B, set against the early Roman wall of the marble chip paved court of D, probably have destroyed all signs of it.

At the north end of room 3, the west end of the cross wall separating rooms 3 and 4 is preserved under the later walls. Set against this, postdating it, a single row of foundations for a rubble wall is preserved, but we removed several stones of a return to the west of this later wall (to clear the pottery dump at 57/ΑΣΤ). These rested on the pottery, dated into the 1st quarter of the 4th century, and I do not believe that the stones assigned to the east wall can be any earlier. They must therefore be assigned to a rebuilding and not to the original wall.

Beside rooms 4 and 5 at the north, large conglomerate blocks of wall 7, early 4th century, overlie the line of the original east wall but traces of an earlier wall can be seen below it:

XV, pp. 2832-3

XVI, pp. 3016  
3034-35  
for list



- a. The eastern corner block of the above mentioned cross wall between rooms 3 and 4, (with the eastern face 20 cm. west of the later blocks now resting on it).
- b. In the middle of room 4, the south end of a squared limestone block, 42 cm. wide is exposed below the last of the conglomerate blocks of wall 7, with top 15 cm. above original floor at west, 5 cm. above that in corridor to east. The lowest floor cleared to east carried around the south end of the block, which is rough picked; a doorway is probably <sup>to be</sup> restored here. #

# The large granular conglomerate block, 1.30 x 70 m. wide, 90 cm. further south, is to be assigned to the fourth century or later. The grey strosis associated with the porous building corridor drain was broken by it, a Hellenistic drain was set against it. Apparently covered by late Roman fill (cleared in fall of 1947).

Drain B.  
pp.2348-49

- c. Scattered bits of limestone visible below the conglomerate blocks in the northern room, particularly by the break in the floor at the southern end of the 2nd block from north, are probably to be assigned to the original wall. The face of the wall was perhaps slightly west of that of the later wall, corresponding more closely to the width at the south of 4.40 m. and the position of the two blocks by room 3 (the plan I believe shows them a few cm too far to east).

#### North Wall of Northwest Room

Repeated from  
X, pp.1904-7

The fourth century wall set slightly north of the original wall and later walls, most of which were pulled



out in late Roman times, cut deeply into ancient levels. At west about 1 m. of the original wall is preserved, including the poros block which forms the corner with the west wall, described above. Below and to the east of this there is a small limestone block, 0.46 wide, 0.42 m. high and 0.23 m. long, with top about flush with original floor level. In 1948 the cutting for the continuation of this wall under and slightly south of the wide line of late fill from the plundered walls seemed clear. But further cleaning in 1949 showed that this cutting, if it existed, ended on firm fill some 10 cm. higher than the bottom of limestone block, and about two meters west of the corner a bit of the original floor level projected five to ten cm. into the line of the wall. About 2.75 m. east of the corner, under the conglomerate block of the later north wall, part of a wall of small limestone pieces is exposed at the end of the late wall trench which cut through the original floor. This has a finished west face (2 m. east of limestone block at west) and a rather rough south face and seems to continue under the floor I have assumed to be the original one in the northeast corner of the room. It seems difficult to dissociate this piece from the wall at the west, either both ends will be earlier than the building; or the original floor does not really carry across it. Further probing might easily show this to be the case. Further east a block of hard granular pinkish conglomerate, is embedded in the original floor. Its level

IX, p.1715  
block 4

IX, p.1752

XV, p.2826

XIII, p.2566  
2826

Picture  
XV, p.2827



5 to 10 cm. above the floor corresponds to the point on the north face of the wall where the face receded to the south, and where the partially exposed block might well be assigned to the Poros Building. The material argues against assigning the southern block to the original building.

See sketch  
plan  
XIII, p. 2537

The finished west end of the early wall at the east suggests an entrance directly into this room from the street or plateia at the north. On the other hand there is a drain with walls of small poros stones set against the north face of the wall at the west; and the stones of its north wall continue east at least to a point where they would partially block a door, and do not seem heavy enough to carry a cover over which people passed. On present evidence I am inclined to vote against a door here. Certainly when the Poros Building corridor drain was in use (at end of 5th century), the higher outside level at the north as well as the line followed by it, indicate that there was no entrance here.

Picture  
XX, p. 3908

South Wall, i.e. between southwest room and open court.

Sketch plan  
XV, p. 2868  
Pictures:  
IX, p. 1613  
XV, p. 2870-1  
XVI, p. 3055

At the west end a single poros block (1.25 x 0.46 x 59 high) with top at 61.37 m. above sea level, 10 cm. above original clay floor makes the corner with the west wall of building. Blocks of similar dimensions did not continue to the east where there is a cutting in bedrock,



XV.p. 2982

XV.pp.2870-2

E 143

T 732

1.00 to 1.20 wide, not quite in line with the corner block. This was filled with small stones, broken tiles, hunks of broken pottery, fragments of stucco, which as we found it stood to about 25 cm. above the top of corner block. This did not continue east of the east wall of the room. A number of later walls converging at this point from the north make it impossible to decide whether this wide line returned to the north. The upper part clearly looked like debris thrown into a plundered wall trench. Sherds found in this upper debris were as late as the first century B.C. The lower stones, from about the level of the floor, were set in as a packing, with row of stones, about size of a man's head set against each side of the cutting. We removed some of these and just east of the corner block found uneven bedrock slightly higher than the bottom of the block, and further east, 2.95 from corner a sharp north-south cutting in bedrock, with the bedrock to the east of it some 25 cm. above the bottom of the corner block. From these lower stones the latest sherds seemed to be Hellenistic. It is uncertain whether this wider cutting (which does continue west beside the corner block) is connected with the original wall here, but the rising bedrock clearly shows that large porous blocks did not continue to the east; probably a lighter wall of cut limestone is to be restored. The north south cut in bedrock might represent a door to the court, but I would have expected the higher bedrock to be to west, with entrance centered in the wall, rather



than to east as it is. South of the corner on the line of the west wall of the court note that bedrock (and not a dressed surface) is also higher than the bottom of the block.

Cross Walls between the Rooms at the West.

At the south between rooms 1 and 2 part of the original cross wall is standing at the east to a height of 50 cm. It is a well built wall, 45 cm. wide of small cut limestone. Its east end was covered by a pebble mosaic floor of the fourth century. Two clay floors associated with it were found, i.e. original floor of building, and a later fifth century floor some 12 cm. higher.

The two ends of a wall of similar character were found between the two northern rooms, i.e. between rooms 4 and 5. The scrap at the west, of cut limestone is preserved to a height some 10 cm. above the original floor. At the east next to the later version of the east wall there are a few pieces of cut limestone and then a rough finished rounded boulder, of limestone, 0.40 m. wide and 0.25 m. above the floor. This is shown on the plan as a door jamb, but the rounded end argues somewhat against using this as evidence for a door. Later walls on this same line sufficiently explain the missing blocks of the rest of the wall. The cutting for its north face was clear in the original floor of northwest room. A Roman rebuilding of a Hellenistic drain line cuts into the southern half.

XV, pp. 2575-77  
Pictures  
XIII, pp. 2573-7



Between rooms 2 and 3, toward the east a large conglomerate block (of same series as the fourth century rebuilding of east wall at north i.e. of wall 7) at a high level is bedded on small limestone pieces. In the plundered trench between this and the west wall small limestone pieces remain in place. Although the conglomerate block itself must be assigned to a later period, some of the limestone may well be of the original building. Investigation of the high fill left standing just to the north might prove informative.

The cross wall between rooms 3 and 4 is a wider and heavier wall than those to north and south. At east end a length of 2.25 m. is preserved of squared blocks of limestone and hard granular poros chinked with smaller stones. The single point between the late walls where the full width is exposed the wall is 0.70 m. wide. The south face is exposed to a height of 0.45 m. with top 5 to 10 cm. higher than the original floor of the building at the northwest. A break in the limestone foundations of the west wall and two small pieces of limestone in place beside it mark the western end of this wall. The eastern end, an original corner?, lies 25 cm. west of the later blocks now on it. This wall clearly antedates the pottery dump at 57/12T against its south face. The few sherds from the fill resting on it did not seem later than late fifth, but the fill is probably contemporary with the pottery from

XV, pp. 2832-3  
Section  
XV, p. 2883

Sketch plan  
XII, p. 2345

Picture  
XV, p. 2831  
XVI, p. 3016

XVI, p. 3016  
3034-5  
1/4 4th cent.



the hole. Note that there is no certain trace of a contemporary east wall leading south from the eastern corner (see above on east wall). Note also that this heavier wall # between rooms 3 and 4 at the west, is in the position

# This wall is 26.50 from Southwest corner of court. Cf. E' Poros Building, with court and three rooms to a side, and east wall length of 26 m.

corresponding to break found in the line of the East wall of the building.

Notes on Floors and Fills dug in Western Rooms

Room 1 West (southwest room)

Later levels above this room were much disturbed by Roman walls and the confusion caused by their removal. The trench for the Roman wall separating rooms 1 and 2 of House B, extended below the original building floor level, as did a large square cutting above an early geometric well 56/MH in south east side of room.

Traces of two clay floors associated with the original building were found. The lower original one ca. 10 cm. below the top of the wall block at SW, and a second about 10 cm. higher. The fill resting on the upper floor was of late fifth or early 4th centuries, on the lower floor the few sherds were "non-descript 5th". At southeast corner we cleared a thin layer below the original floor, found a few useless sherds.

At northeast corner a fourth century pebble mosaic floor carried across the north wall.

Long NS  
Section  
XX, p. 3914  
EW  
VI, p. 1015  
1053

III, p. 468

XV, p. 2861  
2893  
V, p. 806, 958  
VI, pp. 1020  
1083

B 151  
E 703  
Catalogued  
OO 254

B 704  
E 705

E 705 a



No heavy broken tile fill and no solid packed marble dust and chips floor found in this room.

#### Room 2 West

No significant fill has been dug. A narrow strip of firm clay floor is preserved along the south side at a level 10 cm. lower than the original floor in the room to south. Hellenistic fill rested on this and on uneven bedrock at north 25 to 50 cm. lower on either side of the Roman wall of House B. A strip of firm fill beside the plundered trench for the north wall has not been investigated.

VI, p. 1095

House B  
see X, pp.  
1842-1846

#### Room 3 West

Two later walls cut through this room: the north wall of room 3 of Roman House B, and a Hellenistic or 4th century wall just south of the original north wall. The second wall was erroneously assigned to the Poros Building in 1948. Only in a narrow strip north of the Hellenistic wall have we dug below the early Roman levels, where we found late Hellenistic fill extending to the bottom of the later south wall resting on a very hard level on which the original north wall (pulled out here at west) was bedded, 40 to 50 cm. lower than floor of building.

Sketch plan

XII, p. 2345

Section  
XV, p. 2883

B 697

E 699

#### Room 4 West

In the northwest part of room Hellenistic or 4th century B.C. walls and fill have been left at a level



some 60 cm. above Poros Building floor to north. No clear stratification found above this because of the confusion caused by later drains and plundered walls. The later cross wall (southern wall of this mass) was covered by early Roman fill, and a late Hellenistic strosis carried against its south face. At north a Roman rebuilding (or reuse) of a Hellenistic drain cuts into the line of the original north wall, and an early Roman Drain A, was set just east of west wall line bedded on level of Poros Building floor.

XV, p. 2883

See XII, pp.  
2344-51

Drain B

Drain A

Between the later cross wall and the original south wall, below the Hellenistic fill we found some scattered broken tiles 10 to 15 cm. above the floor level of the building. Digging below this we found no adequate floor and stopped at hard uneven level some 10 cm. below floor level. There was nothing obviously later than the fifth century in the first layer below the tiles, or in the second layer.

XV, pp. 2899  
2966

B 685  
Coins  
VI.7.49:2-3

B 686

East of later north south wall which cuts through eastern half of this room late Roman fill (cleared in fall of 1947) rested on a firm level which will be the original floor level, except at the northeast corner. Here a scrap of a fourth century pebble mosaic floor, 60 to 70 cm. above the floor, was preserved. Nothing obviously later than the first half of 4th century was found in the fill below it, which rested on a firm trodden level which carried against both the rebuilt East and North walls.

XIII, pp.  
2569-74

B 651  
Catalogued  
OO 1041  
1034-36



B 652

T 730

E 653 - 5th

XV, p. 2982

E 654

Catalogued

OO 1422

Below this, a mass of broken roof tiles (see fill in Room 2 at East) partially covered the original north wall of the room, with sherds of the late 5th century or early 4th century. Below the tiles we cleared two thin layers of accumulation on a clay floor corresponding to the original floor of the NW room.

Note that no marble chips were found here.

#### Room 5 West (Northwest Room)

Summary

X 1902-1919

Sketch plan

XIII, p. 2537

Sections

XX, p. 3914

XV, p. 2961

XII, p. 2272

2491

See sections  
in pocket of  
vol. X

The fifth century floor (at 60.88 m. above sea level) is 35 to 40 cm. lower than the contemporary floor at southwest ca. 1.50 above bedrock as seen at bottom of Great Drain just to west and in the side of a well cut through the floor. Along north side of the room there was a strip of relatively undisturbed fill with a Roman level of the third century A.D. about 2 meters above the floor, late Hellenistic ca. 1 m. above and levels of the fourth century B.C. at ca. 70 and 40 cm. In the central and southern parts of the room, late Roman fill rested on the fourth century levels.

Listed

X, p. 1910

There was considerable difference in character in the fills resting on the original floor, but no sherds that were obviously later than the fifth century were seen in any of them. West of later wall trench, in north and central parts, a single accumulation 20 to 30 cm. thick with a few scattered roof tiles rested on the floor. Elsewhere we found one or two very thin layers of hard packed fill on it.



XIII, p. 2530

By the end of the first quarter of the 4th century, the level was at least 40 cm. higher (level in which well at 56/KH first appeared) and marble workers were established at about this level. At the east the hard layer of dust and chips seem to antedate the rebuilt east wall and a few chips are visible under the east end of the rebuilt southern wall.

The original building may thus have been abandoned because of damage during the troubles (or because of the reorganization of the courts) at end of the fifth century; marble workers moved in quickly, but the walls were not rebuilt until a trifle later. Rise in levels is easily explained by the construction of Great Drain, in which the road to the north of the building carried across the Great Drain on a bridge 1 meter higher than the floor of the room.

In rebuilding of walls both north and south walls of this room pushed slightly north (to fit with south end of Great Drain Bridge ?). The foundations of the original west wall were used and the two squared poros blocks in center of west wall now added (see above on West wall). The east wall was rebuilt on the line of the original east wall (perhaps a trifle to the east of it) with conglomerate blocks, 1.20 - 1.30 x 0.45 x 0.70 m. high, with bottoms at original floor level. Contemporary north wall at east end preserved for 2.20 m.; first 0.90 m. a wall of medium sized stones, and then a conglomerate block of same series. The fifth block from north has a cutting to mark the beginning of

= Wall 7  
XII, pp. 2352-6



the south wall, which is of cut limestone, preserved for only 70 cm. but line picked up further west in cutting in firm fill.

The well was perhaps planned as part of this rebuilding project (I would dig my well before building walls around it). A collapse in soft bedrock at the sides of the well (and possibly not much water) forced them to give up the idea of the well, but the rebuilding of the rest of room continued. The fill in the well is dated in the first quarter of the fourth century (by Peter Corbett). Note that marble chips were found in it.

The large pithos in the centre of the room, set into and filled with marble chips, and the basin in the north-west corner found filled with marble chips, are both probably contemporary with the rebuilt walls, and a floor about 50 cm. above the original one. The lower half of an amphora found embedded in the marble chips beside east wall, was certainly in use with the wall. A saucer grave of mid fourth century set down through the dirt floor in the north-east corner of the room against the second block of the rebuilt east wall gives the most definite terminus ante quem for the rebuilding.

Along west side of room both at north and south part of a pebble mosaic floor was found, ca. 60 cm. above original floor, which is perhaps to be associated with the north south wall which broke the eastern half of the pithos, for no traces of pebble mosaic were found east of this wall

56/KH  
X, pp. 1920 ff.

IX, pp. 1658-9  
Catalogued  
OO 745  
IX, p. 1717  
Catalogued  
OO 746

OO 1417

Saucer grave  
at 59/KZ  
XV, p. 2930

IX, p. 1661  
XIII, p. 2528



line in the northeast corner of the room where firm fills were preserved at appropriate levels.

In the next room to the south however the pebble mosaic floor was found east of the wall.

North of the pithos the trench for this wall continued 50 cm. below the original floor of the room, further south it rested on the floor and the line of its foundations or plundered trench continues south. This line was used in later periods, note the upright conglomerate<sup>block</sup> resting on tumbled refill just south. In the debris that we removed from the north part of the trench, the pottery was late Hellenistic (the wall pulled out at that time). Pottery below the<sup>pebble mosaic</sup> floor in this room, a few nondescript 4th c. sherds; E 126, Env. A in T 645. Pottery believed to be from pithos, late 4th century; B 129. Below similar floor in next room first half of 4th century, B 651.

T 629

Catalogued  
OO 723  
724

Catalogued  
OO 1034-36  
1041



The Three Eastern Rooms of Poros Building.

X, pp. 1818-23

The line of the east wall of the court to the south (as established by the cutting in bedrock) continues in a straight line north to form the east wall of the three rooms at southeast. Beside the two southern rooms the wall is preserved for a length of ca. 9.50 m.; and the bedrock cutting and bedding for the continuation north is clear for another 6.1/2 m., where the cutting disappears.

This wall line was used again and again: in fourth century B.C. with the pebble mosaic floor in Room 2 east, in the Augustan period in Room 1 (C 3) and still in the late Roman post-Herulian houses (west wall of F 3). The wall as exposed in the two southern rooms is polygonal in construction with blocks of grey limestone, chinked with smaller stones and some ladder work, set against the higher bedrock to the east. The front surfaces are left rough. The general appearance is less sophisticated and sloppier than the limestone wall to the northeast (east of wall of Annex).

X, p. 1871  
XV, pp. 2851  
2875

Some disintegrated poros found against the bedrock at the north end of the third room showed that at one time a poros block was used here, perhaps forming the corner with the north wall of the room. This is the only trace of poros used in the east wall of the building, but bits of poros against the bedrock further south suggest that the east wall of the court, like its south wall was of poros.



In the southeast room the wall rests on bedrock 15 to 25 cm. above the level of the floor. Perhaps a bench is to be restored. Beside the second room the wall is set on bedrock at the level of the original floor. At southeast corner of this room, where fourth century and Roman stucco has not been removed from the face of the wall it stands to a height of a meter and a half, some of which may well be rebuilding. The width varies. Just south of room 1, the first stone and its shallow cutting in bedrock are only 0.50 cm. wide, in the center of that room and at the northernmost preserved point in room 2 it is 0.80 to 0.85 wide. In the center of room 2, however, in the plundered wall trench behind the exposed face, the eastern half of the cutting in bedrock stops some 25 cm. above the floor level, and only the western 45 cm. continues lower.

# This is at the point where a cutting in bedrock returns to the east forming a continuation of the heavy limestone wall along the south side of the court of the Roman Bath, beside which there is an earlier (?) drain which may indicate an alley leading down from Areopagus Street at East.

The north wall of these eastern rooms is preserved only in a few scattered small porous stones at the bottom of a shallow trench in firm fill, some 5 to 10 cm. below the probable floor level: Hellenistic and in places Roman fill rested on these stones, and the line of the wall was probably used with the late Hellenistic house.

Of the south wall separating the southeast rooms from the court only a corner cutting in bedrock remains. Rubble



IX, p.1666

foundations of a later wall (pre-Augustan) overlie the western end. Later walls have also replaced and probably destroyed the original west and south walls of the southeast room.

Summary  
X, pp.1926-31

Part of the west wall beside the two northern rooms is preserved. At the northwest corner of room 3 East this is a wall, 0.45 m. wide, of small cut limestone with a door jamb ca. 1.20 m. south of the corner. The southern door jamb was missing but the wall was found further south in the side of the Roman well at 61/M, and under the marble chip pavement of the early Roman court to the south. Two poros blocks and part of a trench with limestone foundations have been exposed beside room 2. Only the northeast corner of the southern one has been exposed. The second (1.00 x 0.40 x 0.59 high) 4.05 m. further north partly underlies the Roman well curbs with top ca. 0.70 m. above original floor in room to east. As exposed along the east side of the big hole under the curbs, this was bedded on several largish limestone chunks and a squared block of conglomerate (1.30 x 0.50 m. high) was set against its north end at the same level. Just north of this at lower level two pieces of limestone exposed in north face of big hole of well and traces of grey mudbrick above them continue the line towards the door. About 3 m. north of door jamb, 1.1/2 north of north wall, a cutting in the grey clay strosis used with corridor drain in line with west face of this wall suggested its continuation to the north.

XVI, p.3053

XIII, p.2583



XIII, p. 2585  
Picture  
XIII, p. 2584

This may have been associated however only with a pit of marble chips found on line of wall below it.

E 671-672

The limestone part of the wall, the northern part, was apparently covered by late Roman fill and clearly used with the lower floor in the corridor antedating the drain and is nowhere preserved to a point high enough to prove that it was in use with the drain. But the continuation of its line to the south certainly suggests that it continued in use. None of the few sherds from the two layers just above the lower floor seemed later than the early fifth century.<sup>#</sup> Further south however beside the west face of the poros block, we found a firm trodden gravelly layer approximately corresponding to the drain strosis (upper floor) further north covered with fill dating from the fourth century, and below it a layer with poros working chips which should be the building fill associated with the poros block. The few sherds with these were non-descript fifth". The poros block is probably to be assigned to a rebuilding.

XVI,  
pp. 3036-3041

B 711

E 712

XVI, p. 3040

A limestone cross wall between rooms 2 and 3 is partially preserved with its west end abutting against the poros block. This also was rebuilt, with a later one slightly south of the original line. The line of the original wall is given by a north face exposed just below and 0.05 - 0.10 m. south of north wall of Court and a slight cutting in bedrock in the east wall trench. It was rebuilt, probably largely with same blocks, with south

<sup>#</sup> Note also some sherds of first half of fifth century, B 727, in cleaning around limestone foundations in south east corner of well, X, p. 1806, XIII, p. 2582.



IX, p.1722-29

T 135-136  
E 712 a

B 725  
B 138

face 0.80 to 0.90 m. south of north face of original wall, and about on line of south face of the poros block of the west wall. It did not carry down to original floor level. In its second period it had passed out of use by the end of the fourth century. See the mass of fourth century fill from room 2, and in tumble on top of wall at west end. For the date of the rebuilding the sherds found beside the original north face and those on the lower floor along north side of Room 2, both described as nothing obviously later than fifth century are suggestive.

Notes on Floors and Fills in Eastern Rooms

Room 1 East (southeast room)

Section  
X, p.1814  
Plan  
XVI, p.3044  
Picture  
XVI, p.3043

B 133

Two smooth rolled clay floors were found at levels slightly higher (61.52 and 61.42 m. above sea level) than the corresponding floors in southwest room, and 0.80 and 0.90 m. below the floor of the Augustan house (C3). The fill on the upper clay floor dated from the fourth century, that on the lower from the late fifth. This lower floor along east side breaks on a line not quite parallel with the east wall.

X, p.1834  
XV, p.2983

VI, pp.1030-33  
IX, p.1667

The date of the later walls still standing at south, west and north is uncertain. The lower, southern part of north wall is certainly pre-Augustan, and the other two probably are. Traces of bronze workers' pits in the southeast corner of the room and further south were cleared in



1948. The evidence there collected suggested a date late in the first century B.C. A deeper pit, however, with fragments of similar moulds for bronze casting partly underlies the present later south wall. We cleared part of its south side and then refilled it again. It cannot properly be cleared until the wall is removed. Either the bronze casting pits will be earlier than first thought, or the wall that covers them must be Augustan or later.

XV, p. 2991

Room 2 East

Only one firm rolled clay floor has been cleared here, probably the original one, at about same level as in room to south, and 0.80 to 0.90 cm. below a pebble mosaic floor of which scraps were preserved at south and east. Except for a bit of disturbance at southeast corner, the fill from this level was fourth century. The lower 0.30 to 0.40 m. was almost entirely composed of broken roof tiles. Most of the little pottery found with them was of the late fifth or early fourth, but an occasional stray of the second half of the fourth, was found everywhere except on the original floor along the north side of the room. But some broken roof tiles were found here. The tiles are simple relatively thin shallow pan tiles and curved covered ones, with a light wash of black to red glaze. One fragment with a graffito was catalogued. OO 721. (See above Room 4 west for similar broken tile fill).

IX, p. 1722-29

X, p. 1814

T 135-136  
B 137

B 138



Room 3 East

VI, pp. 1108-1110 Late Roman fill rested on the original floor level (or more probably broke through it slightly, for no mention of a rolled floor is mentioned) and on bedrock at the bottom of the East wall bedding. In the scarp preserved along south side of room, beside north wall of court D 1 and the dyke of firmer fill connecting it with the late Hellenistic tile well at 65/MA, the line of a clay floor corresponding to that in room 2 is visible.

In the fall of 1947 a cut made through the level on which the late Roman fill rested exposed a heavy terrace wall running slightly west of north set on the deeper bedrock level in the western half of area. The fill below contained fifth century pottery, with a good many earlier sherds, and should represent pre-building fill. See the catalogued pieces 00 391-402 (from pit in bedrock at 63/IZ and gravelly fill at 63/AH).

XVI, p. 3041 In the southwest corner of this room part of a cutting for a well (63/MA) was found under the north wall of the late Hellenistic paved court, just beside north face of original cross wall between second and third rooms. It has not been dug and it is not yet clear whether it is contemporary with or earlier than the building.

In effort to establish or find floor levels where the uneven firm fill was left around the edges of this room and just to north we probably dug below the original



floor level in several places. Note several scraps of fill with sherds of the first half of fifth century:

XIII  
p. 2587  
E 674

Strip just south of north wall trench, between it and line of late Roman plundered wall that marked the north side of the 1947 cut.

XV, p. 2821  
E 679

Bit of clay fill on scattered poros chips just north of north wall near east end.

XIII, p. 2586  
B 670

Lowest clay fill north of north wall near west end, from which OO 1042 and 1444 were catalogued, (into 3/4 of fifth century).

(See below notes on south leg of West wall of northeast Annex).



POROS BUILDING CORRIDOR AND DRAIN

Sections  
XII, p. 2363  
Pictures  
XVI, p. 3057  
3058

An open drain runs the full length of the building from south to north between the rooms at either side. In its present form this drain is later than the earliest walls and floors, but it can be used as supporting evidence for the existence of an open corridor between the rooms in the original plan of the building.

Since the east and west walls of the building are not quite parallel the corridor narrows as it goes north. At the south it is the same width as the rooms to each side, ca. 4.40 to 4.50 m.; by the north wall of the third rooms it is 3.00 m. wide. Further north, where the north east annex projects into the east side of the building its dimensions are uncertain.

No traces of interior cross walls have appeared. Later walls are obscuring or have destroyed the evidence in many places, but at two significant points the cross walls between the rooms clearly do not continue into the corridor: at east end of cross wall between rooms 3 and 4 at west, and at west end of the cross wall between rooms 2 and 3 at east.

South End of Corridor

A Roman well, 60/NA, and the north edge of the big hole of Byzantine kalikia fill intruded into the line of the south wall separating corridor from court. Either

Sketch plan  
and Section  
VI, p. 1053  
XV, p. 2868



Pictures  
XV, p. 2994-95

side of the well, where a little firm ancient fill was preserved, is a wall 0.20 m. wide, of small field stones, probably to be assigned to the building as a light screen wall (parapet?) between the corridor and the court to the south. Its north face, apparently, aligns with the north side of the poros block at west end of south wall. The eastern end is partially covered by a later, wider rubble wall contemporary no doubt with the similar walls in the room to the east.

Pocket at  
58/NA  
XV, pp. 2864-65

To the south of the wall, i.e. in court, a very hard floor of dust and chips (15 cm. higher than upper clay floor in room to west) carried against its south face. On removing the chips to west of well we found a rectangular cutting in firm clay, in which was broken pottery of the third quarter of the fifth century (sherds stored in B 706, catalogued OO 1075-76). Just south and east of this cutting we cleared some clay fill off of a few stones, perhaps representing a pre-poros building north south wall. Few sherds also were of the third quarter of the fifth century. We have not investigated the marble dust floor to east of well.

B 707

Stony pit at  
60/NI  
VI, pp. 1104-05

South of the well below the Byzantine kalikia, fifth century pottery was found in a large stony pit on bedrock, which should antedate the poros building and probably represents building fill (sherds stored in B 256, catalogued objects OO 368, 491-2, 725-740).



IX, pp. 1680-82  
T 154

North of the light wall a mass of destruction debris, ca. 0.30 m. thick, with some broken roof tiles in it rested on a trodden dirt floor, not rolled clay, at about the same level as the marble dust to south. This fill was very similar to that found in rooms 2 east and 4 west; the latest sherds were of the late fifth and early fourth centuries. Note a stamped black glaze bowl, OO 1125, found in a bit of firm packing on this floor at the east.

XV, p. 2869

XV, pp. 2983-85

On digging below we found soft fill resting on two tiles of the corridor drain. Possibly the floor did not carry across the drain, but was used with it. To east and west of drain several very thin layers of gravelly fill, with a few fifth century sherds (E 708-709), rested on a hard road like level on which the drain was bedded. At east however this broke into a hole of stony fill, (could it be plundered east wall of corridor?) which extends below level of floor in room to East. The sherds found in this hole (B 710) are of the second half of fifth century.

#### North End of Corridor

Sketch plan  
XII, p. 2257  
2353

Section  
XII, p. 2289

XII, pp. 2270-73

The fills above the north end of the corridor, where an entrance from the street is probably to be restored were badly disturbed by later walls and holes. Part of a north south wall used both with the Augustan and the middle Roman house was pulled out in late Roman times and just to the



XII,  
p. 2256

pit at 61/KH,  
62/KO-A  
XII, p. 2288  
2341

XII, p. 2289  
2296  
B 448

XII, p. 2357

west of this a pit some 2 m. in diameter (cleared in the fall of 1947) was sunk to a level below that of the floor of the building to the west. Below this pit we found a solid packing of stones of varying sizes. We hacked away some of them in an effort to find a pattern: in the central area found only more stones, a few sixth century BC sherds and one early Roman rim (E 447), and at the south under middle Roman wall C, where the stones seemed to break into a softer hole cleared some stones and fill off of the top of what seems to be a flat set paving slab 20 cm. lower than floor at west. No further investigation here is possible until the Roman wall above is removed. Along the east side, we found no floor levels preserved but a mass of disturbed fill of late Hellenistic to early Roman period, which will represent the building fill for the Augustan house disturbed when the west wall of its court was pulled out. Along the west side however, between the late Roman pit and wall 7, and along the west end of the wall at the north a narrow strip of early Hellenistic and fourth century fill was preserved, above the line of the Poros Building drain. I have not seen bedrock anywhere here.

There is no certain trace of the continuation of the north wall of the northeast annex here. The corridor drain however changes in construction on the projected line of this wall at a point 2 meters south of the north wall of northwest rooms. The entrance (cross wall with door?)



will certainly fall as far south as this point. On the plan it is shown 1.1/2 m. further south where a rectangular limestone block is in place projecting east from the rebuilt west wall. Its top is 20 cm. above the floor to the west, and the drain is set against and below its east side. On the line where the drain changes there is at present a wall, 0.90 m. wide, of field stones set against firm marble dust layers at the north. This wide foundation does not carry west across the line of the drain, but a narrower upper part does. At the east next to the court of the Augustan house, a limestone orthostate, with face to the north, rests on these foundations and is clearly contemporary with the court. Evidence for the date of the wall is inconclusive, but certainly it has been used in several periods. The west end of the narrower upper wall was covered with late Hellenistic fill, and a firm floor of marble dust and chips carried against its north face, 0.65 m. above floor of northwest room, and no sherds obviously later than the fourth century were found below them. Against central part of southern face, a fragment of a Megarian bowl was found in what seemed to be its footing trench at a point where a small stone built Hellenistic drain was cut by the wall, which leaves us with the impossible situation of a fourth century north face, and Hellenistic south face. The area just to the north was badly cut up by later drains and walls. A large

XV, p. 2929  
2907

XII, p. 2295  
2308-11

XV, pp. 2908-11  
2945-47  
2974-77



XVIII,  
pp.3576-77

conglomerate block is now perched precariously, and slightly off line, on a limestone rubble wall 1.00 m. to the north. The rubble wall will be part of the north wall of the Augustan house, through which a drain associated with court passed. (See below, annex north and west walls for speculation on line of East wall of corridor at north).

The Drain

Summary  
X, pp.1877-81

An open drain runs the full length of the building parallel to the east wall close to east side of the corridor. North of the building it turns sharply to northwest and is now partially blocked by the wall of the Great Drain, 2 meters north of the northwest corner of the building. It has a drop of 68 cm in the 25 meters through the building. (61.45 m. above sea level at south, 60.77 just north of building).

At the south, pan tiles laid upside down were used as drain. Parts of two have been exposed near the south wall of the building. When the drain is next picked up some 10 m. north (the intervening space below the marble chip pavement of the court D 1 has not been excavated) just north of the Roman wall, the broken west edges of several similar ones and then one complete pan tile (0.87 x 0.52 m.) are in place. Immediately north of this tile three porous blocks are used as drain floor (1.20 x 1.00, 1.30 x 1.00 and 1.00 x 0.77 m., broken). A well cutting partially exposed under the southern block, and a deep late hole down to blocks of some earlier wall below the northern one

Picture  
XIII, p.2584

Well at  
62/12T  
(undug)  
XIII, p.2586-7

Dug June 1950  
late March  
see And Jh 1950  
xx pp. 1950



suggest that these slabs were put in to cover soft spots in the fill. Along the middle one and on east side of northern one, small poros stones set on the big slabs serve as sides for the drain. North of the slabs the water was carried in U-shaped cover tiles of which one has been exposed immediately north of last slab, and three further north (0.74 to 0.87 m. long, diameter ca. 0.16 m., height ca. 0.08 m.). Then at a point 2 m. south of north wall of west rooms, broken water pipes (diameter of 0.30 m., no full length cleared) are used, set between poros walls, which just north of building stand to height of 30 cm. At the western end near the Great Drain wall there is no trace of pipe or tile; the southern built wall of the drain is exposed, preserved to a height of 60 cm.

XX, pp. 3888-91  
pictures  
XX, p. 3903  
3885

X, p. 1881

XII, p. 2289-94

In the north and central parts of the corridor, the line of this drain was reused by a later drain, 20 to 30 cm higher marked by the trench of marble chips along the east side of the rebuilt west wall of the corridor. In the

# Note also a Hellenistic post-marble chip stone built drain about a meter to the east. Did the corridor persist, perhaps as an alley, until the post-Sullan period? (XII, pp. 2308-11).

lower hard packed fill in the trench the chips were all of Pentelic marble, and the few sherds no later than early fourth century (Containers 411, 438), but a few Hymettian chips and sherds of second half of fourth century were found in the upper chips (Containers 410, 437, 439, 440).

XIII, p. 2451  
2585



XX,p.3864

In the street to the north of the building three periods of the drain are preserved: the original one with poros built walls, a second with a shallow roof tile used for the drain, 40 cm. higher than the first, and a third for which a U-shaped cover tile is used, 60 to 70 cm. above the first. The latest sherds in the upper one seemed to be of the early fourth century (E 595 and 601) but nothing obviously later than the fifth century was seen in the two lower ones.(E 596-600,602).

XVIII,p.3582

In the central part of the corridor the poros slabs and pan tile clearly postdate the east wall of the corridor in its earlier form and the very firm floor associated with the wall 10 to 15 cm. below the pan tile. Similarly at north this drain presumably replaced and so postdates the smaller poros built drain set against the north face of the original northwest corner of the building. On present evidence it seems to antedate the Great Drain wall, at least in the first period of the drain, and also antedates the rebuilding of the west corridor wall at north (wall 7) both in its first period and in the marble chip period. As noted above, however, further south the level would be appropriate for use with the rebuilt east wall of corridor, i.e. with the poros block at the end of the cross wall between rooms 2 and 3 at east.

XII,pp.2352-6  
XVI,pp.3030-1

In the central section the drain was used with a hard floor of small bits of dark grey stone (originally called grey clay floor, the winter rains cleared the stones)



flush with the edges of the poros blocks and 10 to 15 cm. higher than the rolled clay floor of northwest room.

True drain fill was found only at the north. The pottery found in it (B 451) was of the latest fifth and early fourth century, as was the non drain fill found elsewhere on the slabs and tiles and on the grey floor associated with it (408, 413, 454-457). The few sherds found in the bottom of the drain at northwest near the Great Drain wall and a few found in silt on the northern poros slab (602, E 140 and 453) did not seem later than the fifth century.

Most of the few sherds from fills that antedated the drain are of the first half of the fifth, but a few clearly are of the second half. (E 708-710, 459-460, 414-415, and 458). Note the stamped amphora handle, SS 10894, OO 1305, with coin or gem stamp, possibly Chian, from the packing on which the drain was set.

The drain thus seems to have been built late in the fifth century after the original building, but while the building was still in use, and in original form the drain was used until the beginning of the fourth century, when the Great Drain wall partially blocked it at west end.

See  
X, p. 1880  
list of  
catalogued  
objects

XV, pp. 2984

XII, pp. 2427  
2479



Pr NORTH EAST ANNEY

Y. 2556.  
2923



Pre Pous Bldg

Mid level (Pous Bldg?)  
reced  
washed by manual work  
42?

Suggested regular  
relax

In line NWS ca 11.00  
E-W. ca 7.00 (7.80)



NORTH EAST ANNEX

Section 00

Sections :  
N.S. at East  
XII, p. 2252  
VI, p. 1198  
N.S. at West  
XV, p. 2998  
West-East  
XII, p. 2272  
2221  
2237

The north and east walls perpendicular to each other are both heavy, almost certainly exterior, walls; their lines are certain and well established. Assuming that the point at which the north wall abuts against an earlier north south wall is in fact its western end, and that the present southern end of the east wall is the original southeast corner of the annex, a regular rectangle, ca. 11 x 7.80, can be projected with the southwest corner falling just at the point where the bedrock cutting for the East wall of the Building vanishes, and where there is a scrap of an east west wall on the higher bedrock to the east. The other walls shown on the plan, the south, west, and interior cross walls are far more tenuous. Later walls have cut into the area badly (see section plan); only scraps of foundations of the earlier walls remain, and in many cases their date is uncertain. Since the evidence for these walls is so uncertain they must be discussed in considerable detail.

Called Wall Y  
XIII pp. 2556  
2553  
XVI pp. 2921-25

Annex North Wall: A heavy, slightly polygonal wall, of limestone and poros blocks, whose course is clearly traced for 7.80 m. from the east wall to the point at



Sections:  
XIII, p. 2485  
XII, p. 2252

Pictures  
XV p. 2923  
XVI p. 3065  
XIII p. 2553  
2556

Pictures  
p. 2925

Pictures  
p. 2553  
3065

which it abuts against an earlier north south wall, ca. 9 m. west of the northwest corner of the building. No trace of it has been found further west, where there are wide foundations of small stones probably associated with later (Hellenistic) house walls. In the eastern half for a length of two meters all the blocks of the wall were removed in late Hellenistic times. Elsewhere it stands to a height of two to three courses, about 1.20 high, but only 10 or 15 cm. above the ground level to the north contemporary with the wall. This level in which scattered paving slabs were found at the east, is 40-50 cm. higher than the floor in the north west room. The lowest course, as exposed where the blocks have been removed at the east is of large slightly irregular poros blocks, 0.80 wide, 0.40 high. At its east end four courses are preserved; to a level ca. 40 cm. above outside level; the smaller stones at top here were clearly used by the marble workers to the south and may be a rebuilding. At this level the north face does not bond into the northern continuation of the east wall: two poros blocks leading north are set against the finished north face, the lower one a rounded stone, poros, in line with the face of the east wall, and the upper, a square cut poros block, 0.50 m. long and 0.38 m. high, with its face some 20 cm. further east. Both may be of a later period. Quantities of grey and blue lime-



stone working chips, found north of the wall show that limestone was the material used for much of the wall, probably for all above ground level.

Near the west end there is a much walked on limestone block, a few cm. higher than the outside level established further east, a few cm. lower than the marble dust and chip layer visible under the overhanging late floor to the south. To the east there is a rectangular cutting in the exposed end of a block, possibly the bedding for a doorjamb. A shallow hole in the top of the first mentioned block could have been for the central bolt. The fact that the top is a slightly curved surface and does not carry over to the doorjamb candidate argues somewhat against restoring a door here in the original wall. A cut through the early Roman floor to the south thus exposing the south face of the wall might prove informative.

*See Acad. July 1950*

*Cut made June 1950  
see Appendix*

A date about the middle of the fifth century for this north wall is fairly well established by the clay fill and fill with working chips dug to the north of it.

Containers  
B 282-286  
294-297  
Catalogued  
OO 1021  
1022  
1026  
1234

For fill just  
above  
Containers  
281, 293  
Catalogued  
OO 1236



XIII p.2460

= Wall X  
XII p.2386-89

XV p.2551  
2552  
cf. B 265,266

XVI p.3011

See  
destruction  
fill in F 5  
XII p.2330

At the east this northwall seems to have been used by the marble workers in the fourth century; perhaps the west end kept open and the wear on the limestone "door-sill" may have occurred then. In the Hellenistic period one might logically assume that it was replaced by the post marble chip limestone wall, a meter to the north. But at the west its foundations were used by the early Roman wall of court F and a fairly good Hellenistic floor level carried against the rebuilt upper face at the east. The cistern at 70/KE, built in the late third century, was set against a corner of the lowest foundation block. Thus one is forced to assume that enough of the wall remained at least to preserve its line. After Sulla many of the blocks at the east end were pulled out, the north wall of court F was placed on the western foundations, but at a slightly different angle, and the wall as such ceased to exist.

= East Wall of  
F 5, F 4,C11

The Annex East Wall, perpendicular to the fifth century north wall is exposed for a length of 11 m. The east face is nowhere visible, for the high walls of the Roman bath overlie it. Note that this high wall and the post-Herulian marble chip floor of the Bath just to the east give a deceptive impression of a natural rise in levels on this line. Bedrock has nowhere been exposed under the western part of the bath, and a well head is in place



Well at 79/AA  
IX p.1686  
Well at 65/KE  
XV, p.2952

1.50 m. below the floor, about the same level as the early Roman well just north of the Poros building, and only 1.1/2 meters above bedrock on which the southern part of the east wall is bedded. The north and south halves of the east wall are of different construction.

See pictures  
XV, p.2980  
XVI, p.3062  
3065

At the north, i.e. the east wall of room 1 NE is a rubble wall of rounded field stones, about the size of a man's head with a slightly projecting string course at the level of the marble dust floor, with which the wall was used. This stands about 60 cm high where it is now crowned by a sloppily set projecting course of large reused blocks to be assigned to the early Roman period (~~see below~~). The rubble wall continues to the north, but without tying in.

XV, pp.2980-81

A small cut made at the southeast corner of the room showed that the rubble wall is set on an earlier wall of small cut limestone pieces associated with a floor some 40 cm. below the marble dust at about the same level as the outside ground level associated with the north wall. The sherds found on this floor were no later than the sixth century.

B 421  
cf. catalogued  
OO 1114

The southern half of the annex east wall, that is the east wall of room 2NE is of large grey limestone blocks of angular polygonal construction chinked with smaller stones mostly set horizontally. Their surface is left slightly rough-picked, designed to

Pictures  
XV, pp.2992-3  
XVI, pp.3048-9



receive stucco, some of which is still in place at the marble dust and chip floor level at the south. The wall is standing to a maximum height of 1.40 m. as exposed at the north and the blocks rest on bedrock slightly lower than the marble dust floors of F4 and C11, in the two spots exposed where the dust floor was broken. This wall was clearly used by the marble workers, the hard floor of dust and tiny chips carries directly over to the wall; and the hard white stucco, preserved on the wall near the south, breaks just at this line. The line of this wall may well have continued further south, now under the Roman Bath, in as much as the marble dust floors do so continue and at the same level.

Direct evidence for the date of this wall is very slight. In this southern part we nowhere dug below the marble dust floors, except where broken by later disturbances. It seems unlikely that the marble workers would have built such an impressive wall, more probable that they used an existing one. At the north it is on the line of an earlier wall, and is perpendicular to the fifth century north wall. Thus it seems safe to assume that it antedates the marble workers.

The evidence for the marble workers here is relatively slight. The few scraps of undisturbed fill found on the lowest marble dust floors date from the fourth century, and the few sherds with the chips seem

cf. E 504  
XIII, p. 2417  
B 494,  
XV, p. 2816  
E 495  
XVI, p. 3047



to be end of fifth or early fourth. Evidence from other parts of section OO and from section NN to the south (see R.S.Y's ms houses G.H. and K) however agrees with the chronology suggested here and we may conclude that marble workers were established here from the beginning of the fourth century until the third or fourth quarter.

X pt. 1946 ff  
See add. July 1950

mid 4th?

XV, pp. 2888-9  
X, p. 1875

Cistern earlier  
found B.C.  
See add. July 1950  
and XXI. p. 4050 ff

XVI, p. 3011

XV, p. 2935  
cf. B 301

The South Wall (= south wall of C11 and F3) as found is of relatively large squared limestone blocks, at eastern end bedded on bedrock, and of smaller ones further west. At the east end it bonds in with, that is passes beyond the east wall, with which it forms a slightly acute angle. It was in use with the cistern of the late third century (at 73/12) set against its south face, and later with the early Roman floor which covered the cistern. At the west the upper layer of marble chips carried against it, the lowest were cut by it. Except for the tie in with the east wall there is thus no evidence that any of this wall is as early as the earliest marble workers here. The doorway in the south wall is probably not earlier than fourth or third century. (See below for speculations about a possible south wall parallel to the north wall). At the point where this wall meets the bedrock cutting for the East Wall of the Building proper, ca. 7 m.

position  
wrong  
m. 1. 100 ft



west of the SE corner late Roman disturbance extended to the lower level. West of this point slight traces of scattered poros bits and a shallow trench in the firmer clay fills suggest that the lines of the building proper were followed, and thus the north wall of Room 3 East oriented with the building served as the south wall of SW room of Annex.

X, p.1889-91  
Sketch  
XV, p.2840  
2904  
See pictures  
XV, p.2904  
2980  
XVI, p.3067

Cross Wall separating the two Eastern Rooms; there are four overlapping walls, within a space of 2 meters leading west separating the northern and southern rooms. The northernmost C' is post marble workers and contemporary with the earliest period of court F, (late Hellenistic, late first B.C.), the next C, belongs to the large Roman house of the middle Roman period, 1st or 2nd A.D. These need not concern us here. The third from the north, C'', preserved to a height of 50 cm., ties in with the east wall, with its small stones passing by a vertical break in the big limestone blocks, here preserved for two courses, 1.10 m. high. 1.35 m. from the east wall, one of its limestone blocks is cut down for a doorway, and this doorway was covered with marble chips. A few partially uncovered stones mark its course further west, and I believe its western end (ca. 9 m. west) is picked up in the foundations abutting against the wall assigned to the west side of the annex,

west  
in  
plan



(see below). Assuming that this wall and the south wall were both used by the marble workers, this southeast room measures 6.10 from north to south; the northern room (with C'' as cross wall) 4.80 m. in marble dust period.

The northern and earliest wall C''': a few partially cleared small cut limestone blocks, set in a bedrock cutting, with south face 45 cm. south of C''. This line is picked up further west, just east of court F; here the stones were covered by a clay fill which produced a few sherds of the sixth or early fifth centuries. Perhaps contemporary with the early wall underlying the eastern wall at the north, and possibly the north south cross wall through F 1. Note however that the pottery which suggests an early date for these walls is of the slightest to be used with the utmost caution.

XV, p. 2980  
See E 422

North-south Wall separating the two southern rooms of Annex (early wall in F3 and in F1): at south, there are foundations of a wall of small limestone stones, not quite parallel to east wall, 5.60 to 5.80 m. to west of it. Its course can be traced for 3 m. from point where it passes under Roman wall A at north to a shallow east west cutting in bedrock, 50 cm. south of south wall, where we inadvertently removed two stones, early in the season, and where several remain of a return to the west. The Annex south wall seems to have been set across its

X, pp. 1874-75

cf. XV,  
pp. 2840  
2948-51  
2936  
2986-7

Pictures  
XV, pp. 2988-9

cf. XII, p. 2376



plundered foundations. The wall is crossed by two drains: a northern one, built with small cut poros stones set on grey limestone slabs into the foundations of the wall and contemporary with it. This was replaced by a small terra-cotta one (westernmost removed and catalogued as OO 1121). Scattered broken tiles suggest that this drain at the east curved to the south under the present line of the south Annex Wall. The eastern continuation of the northern one has not been investigated, later walls and fill lie across its line.

B 304  
OO 1282

The small amount of pottery found in association with wall and drains suggest that the wall and the northern poros built drain passed out of use by the mid fifth century, i.e. are pre-Poros building, and that the southern terra-cotta one was in use in the second half of the fifth century, after the wall was destroyed.

B 306-308

E 305

See pictures  
XV, p. 2988-9

Both the drains and the firm fill associated with them extended into the projected line of the bedrock cutting for the East Wall of Building proper, but both drains and fill were cut on a line (dashes on sketch plan) parallel to Annex east wall. To the west fourth century and Hellenistic fill extended below the level of early fill to east. Very shallow cuttings in bedrock noted further north, under Roman wall 4 in Fl. fall approximately on this same line. These two traces of a line parallel to the Annex east wall are the only support for the suggestion of a regular

B 298  
XV, pp. 2934  
2949  
Coins  
VI-3 : 5-6



Covered with  
4th c. Fill  
XV, p. 2820  
cf. E 678  
Catalogued  
OO 1445  
OO 1070

*Return to East  
wall A  
found July, 1950  
see A ad.*

See sketch  
XV, p. 2878  
2840  
X p. 1823  
poor picture  
XV p. 2876  
XVI p. 3069

XV, pp. 2806-11  
pp. 2822-25

From chips  
E 313  
E 314  
Catalogued  
OO 1040  
1045

rectangle for Annex. One of the floor slabs of the northern drain is still in place about a meter to the west, slightly north of the line; scattered porous blocks visible in the edge of the martyr left further west may mark its line. (At the northwest, a slab cleared under the Building drain through the corridor, and one sitting under the rebuilt north wall of northwest room conceivably are associated with it).

North of the still standing Roman wall A, the wall continues but in a slightly more westerly direction. One row of irregularly spaced rough limestone blocks, probably set on bedrock, was found some 20 to 30 cm. below the marble chip layer, about same level as wall to south, perhaps associated with an early clay floor just above bedrock.

The small amount of fill dug around it suggests that it too may be an earlier wall that had passed out of use by the middle of the fifth century. The layer with marble chips clearly carried across its line at the south, and the next layer below, represented by the few sherds stored in E 315 and the catalogued one-handler OO 1054 rested on the line of the wall at the south. The first of the clay fills below seemed to break on the line of the plundered wall, the second, E 315 b, seemed to cover a few of its stones. The sherds in E 317 rested on the best clay floor candidate, those in E 318 on bedrock below, and those stored in E 319 were found in cleaning up the stones of



the wall. There was nothing obviously later than the first half of the fifth century, in some no later than the sixth century, in any of these clay fills.

Note in about the centre of this stretch, two stones projecting east of the east side of the wall, under the martyr left. Conceivably they could be a wall leading off to the east, but may perhaps just be tumble.

Note also just north of Roman wall A, the tumbled stones or foundations of an east west wall, roughly in alignment with the main walls of the Annex. At the east these stones, preserved at a high level, are associated with the Hellenistic wall, whose face is exposed under the martyr, and they carried across and above the plundered early wall. West of this however as they merge with Wall A they seem to be set deeper and perhaps belong to an early wall leading west.

The evidence for the wall along the west side of the Annex and so the east wall of corridor is most tenuous, As shown on the plan there is a short southern leg with same orientation as the Building, a longer central section on a line more west of north even than the Annex east Wall, and then another short leg at the north, with same orientation as the southern leg, and forming the east side of the entrance into the corridor from the street at the north.

Sketch plan

XVI p.3033  
XII p.2353



XV p.2917  
2943

XVI, pp.3020-25

Pictures # 1  
XVI, p.3069

See Section  
XII, p.2221  
XV, p.2917

The central section (early wall through F2) at the acute angle really exists: a string course, 60 cm. wide of irregularly cut limestone slabs, set on small poros stones (as exposed at west). A few small pieces of cut limestone still in place on it give the east face of the upper wall and so a width of 40 cm. This string course is about the same level as the early wall to the east, a trifle higher than the stosis used with the Poros Building drain to the west, about same as the exterior level associated with the north Annex wall. It is preserved for a length of 2.60 m. cut both at north and south by later walls.

At the northwest corner a limestone orthostate block, 60 cm. high rests on the string course. Its north end is covered by the late Hellenistic wall B. A scrap of firm marble dust and chip floor preserved at the northwest corner was cut by the orthostate. The clay fill below however seemed to carry over to the string course. The orthostate at least then is post marble chip, associated either with the Hellenistic limestone wall, a meter north of the Annex north wall, or with one of the later walls. The scrap of wall returning to the east, drawn as dividing wall between the two western rooms of the Annex, is from its level to be associated with a floor at least as high as the marble dust and chip level. I believe it to be the west end of C'' (see above).

XVI,  
pp.3021-22  
from clay fill  
B 405



XV, p. 2942

E 406  
5th cent.

At the southwest corner, a scrap of the grey clay strosis, associated with the Poros Building Drain seemed to carry over to the line of the string course 5 to 10 cm. above it. We cleared this layer and the clay floor below also is recorded as carrying across to the wall. If this slight evidence is correct, the string course and foundations of this wall are early and probably correctly associated with the Poros Building. I would however like to reclean the clay strosis at the southwest and check its relation to the wall.

B 400  
Coins VI.6:5

The wall as found was covered with fill, largely tumbled stones, of the late fourth century or early Hellenistic period. Against the central part of its west face we found a soft hole continuing well below the level of the wall and extending to the west under the still standing Roman wall 6. We have not finished clearing this. The pottery in it dates from the fourth century, probably second half.

B 402  
XVI, p. 3020

The southern leg of the west Annex wall is shown on plan as a north south wall, ca. 1.70 m. long, on the axis of the building connecting the south end of the central diagonal leg with the north wall of Room 3 east.

Sketch  
XVI, p. 3033  
Section  
XV, p. 2917  
Poor picture  
XV, p. 2933,  
2965  
XIII, p. 2581  
XVI, p. 3033

Either side of the late Hellenistic house wall, 5, which at present overlies the eastern side of the suggested wall, we found a break in firm fills and small scattered stones, packing or plundered foundations, parallel to the



XIII, p. 2580  
XV, pp. 2964-5  
XVI, pp. 3032-3

late wall. Some 70 cm. to the south of the Roman house wall we cleared up a rather convincing line of a wall, 0.70 m. wide continuing south to the trench assigned to the north wall of Room 3 east of building. These stones are probably close to the level of the original floor here, and a little lower in the trench at the west. The largest single block is a rough limestone boulder, partly underlying the late Hellenistic wall, but not aligning with anything. No undisturbed early fill was found on these stones:

On the foundation cleared at the south, few fifth c. sherds plus one Roman E 682.

On the stones in the trench just west of wall 5, fifth c. with Hellenistic, E 681, 683

XV, pp. 2820-1

To the east of the Hellenistic wall, one of the floor slabs of the early poros drain to the east is preserved and was covered with a thin layer of fourth century fill, see E 678 and catal. OO 1445, 1070.

Just to the north, (in F1 and F2), the Hellenistic wall 5 rests on a wide foundation or packing of small stones, extending 45 cm. west of it, about 35 cm. to the east, or a total width of 1.40 to 1.50 m., thus carrying further north the line assigned to the Annex wall. What this excessively wide wall foundation signifies is not yet clear. It seems unreasonably wide for the wall now resting on it, and may well represent an earlier line. Note that to the east, bedrock has been found just below



XV, p. 2917

XII, p. 2221

the early floors, but no trace of bedrock at any corresponding level has as yet been found to the west, apparently it is on the line of a marked drop in bedrock from east to west. Thus on present evidence I do not believe that one can assign the line south of the Roman wall to the Poros Building and ignore its continuation north of the wall. I am convinced, however, that some of these stones to the south, especially the limestone boulder are parts of an early Wall, but neither line nor date can be determined.

XV, p. 2964  
B 680

Just west of this southern leg we found a firm grey clay strosis, which broke into the trench, a trifle higher than the grey clay strosis to the west associated with the Poros Building Drain, but probably a continuation of it. In the fill covering this the sherds dated from the late fifth to early fourth centuries, in the layer just below we got disturbance from the wall trench, see above on 683, and then cleared a thin layer of hard clay off of a strosis on which there now rest a few small tumbled poros stones, the few sherds here seemed to be all pre-Persian, E 684, as were the few found in a scrap of clay fill dug further to the southwest, just south of the drain paving slab, which cleared off of scattered poros chips, stored in E 679.

XV, p. 2821

The North Leg of the Annex West Wall, as it appears on the plan is based on two large limestone blocks. The northern one (actually two one above the other) falls on the



line of and was used as foundation for the later house wall 6. The southern part of wall 6 dates only from the middle Roman period, but here at the north it dates from the end of the first century B.C. (contemporary with wall E). Part had been pulled out to bottom in late Roman times; we removed some of the upper part (just north of wall C), leaving in place two large blocks on which it rested. The upper one of these is separated from the lower by a few small stones and broken tiles, almost certainly part of wall 6; the lower one, not fully exposed is the one assigned to the Annex Wall. The second block assigned to this wall, 50 cm. south of the other, is a squared limestone block partially exposed under wall 6 but projecting too far to the east to have been set as foundation for that wall. This block was covered with soft fill dating from the first century B.C. (footing trench for wall 6) which broke sharply from the firmer fill just to the east. The fill cleared around the northern block was also of first century B.C.

XII,p.2270

XII,p.2311  
E 383

The top of the southern block is a few cm. higher than the string course of the central leg of Annex west wall to south, i.e. close to the floor level of the Poros building. The northern block is slightly lower.

XII,p.2272

XV,pp.2978-9  
XVI,p.3025  
3021-2  
B 405  
E 417-419

Just south of the southern block, both north and south of wall B, we cleared early clay fills off of a packing of smaller stones which seem to antedate the Poros Building.



but at present give no clear trace of any wall line. (see above for similar stone packing just to the northwest at north end of corridor). Note also a cutting in firm fill found to the west, along south face of Roman wall C but not aligning with it, which might prove to be associated with our southern block. Note also that the northern block falls only some 20 cm. east of the line of the east wall of the Building corridor, if projected north.

XII,p.2310

As noted above there is no certain evidence for the continuation of the Annex north wall west of the point at earlier north south wall. The northwest corner of the Annex thus on present evidence is largely conjecture and paper reconstruction.



Addendum to OO Summaries

July 17, 1950

In June 1950, most of the middle Roman walls overlying the northern part of the Poros Building and of the Northeast Annex were removed, deep holes were refilled, and the area put in shape so that it could remain for some years undamaged by winter rains. At this same time a trial cut was made against the south face of the north wall of the Poros Building Annex, and the well under the Poros Building drain was dug.

XX pp 3934-41  
3982-87

XXI pp 4004-19

See trench report  
plans &  
pockets of  
Vol X & XXI

See Poros  
Bldg Summary  
p. 37

The cut against the north wall of the Annex showed that the original floor inside, i.e. to the south, was at the same level as the outside ground level and some 40 to 50 cm. higher than the floor of the northwest room of the building proper. This is flush with a much trodden limestone block in the north wall, and a very hard, very thin marble dust floor just above the original clay one carried onto this block. Although neither the limestone block with slightly curved top surface, nor the heavy wall below it, seem designed for an original door here with threshold, it is clear that the wall was open at this point and at this level for some time. The tiny scraps of black glaze pottery found in the two lower floors are too few to be used as evidence for dating, but there was nothing obviously later than the middle of the fifth century. Another clay floor and a second layer of marble dust and chips carried out



across the block some 15 cm. above it; the latest pottery associated with the upper layer of dust and chips was a red figured lid, of about the middle of the fourth century, found in a pit in the upper marble dust floor. The wear on the block thus must have occurred some time in the late fifth and/or early fourth centuries.

At the east edge of the cut, a wall was found returning to the south, contemporary with the north wall (mid fifth century) slightly west of the east wall of the marble paved court of the Augustan house. Part of this wall was rebuilt later but the foundations and the first course clearly tie in with the north wall and the original floor carried against its west face at the north. The line of this wall, parallel to the east wall of the Annex, can be followed to a point 9 meters further south, where again a Hellenistic or fourth century rebuilding rests on heavier limestone blocks perhaps part of the original wall. This makes the two eastern rooms of the Annex each 4.50 m. wide (the same width as that of the rooms of the building proper).

For the subsequent history of the area, a cistern found in this north cut is of interest: a draw shaft which originally connected with the cistern, 10.35 m. to the southeast, cleared last year. Subsequently the channel was blocked and the north draw shaft used for a short period close to the end of the fourth century (pottery very close to group A). Its stucco was preserved to a point some 20 cm. above the upper layer of chips, on which its built walls rested, and against which

65/KH

XXI pp. 4050-62

73/AZ



the cistern stucco was laid. The draw shaft and cistern were originally built perhaps in the third quarter of the fourth century, clearly before the fill accumulated in the draw shaft, and after the highest layer of marble chips here. Note that this supports the evidence found last year suggesting a relatively short term for the marble workers here.

In process of removing one of the Roman walls, further details on an early wall (probably pre-Poros Building) through the southern part of the Annex was found : there is apparently an outside corner, a southwest corner, with return to the east at the point where the early walls through F 1 and F 3 met but did not quite align, under Roman wall A.

The well under the Poros Building Drain (in the central part of the corridor) was not cleared to bottom. A collapse of the soft bedrock at the west made it unsafe to continue lower than 6.10 meters without a great deal of supporting. Since no wood of adequate size - the cutting was 1.80 to 2.00 m. in diameter - was available, work was stopped and the cutting refilled. Most of the lower fill was a heavy clay one with relatively few sherds of the late archaic period; two small fragments of a black figured plaque (OO 1535) with part of a chariot scene are among the catalogued pieces. From the top fill, probably to be associated with the Poros Building came a piece of a red figured <sup>amphora</sup> ~~cinchee~~ (OO 1563) ~~by the Pig Painter~~, dating from about 460 B.C. Nothing obviously later was seen in the sherds from the

XXI  
p. 4038

62/15T  
XX pp. 3950-63

Poros Bldg  
Summary  
p. 31



packing below the drain slab. Bedrock was 1.30 to 1.50 m. below the Poros Building floor, and a block of an earlier wall was exposed in the west side of the cutting at a depth of 0.80 m. perhaps to be associated with the blocks exposed in the side of the fourth century well in the north west room.

Chond.  
outlin  
p.2.