

TABVLA  
IMPERII  
ROMANI

J 34 - ATHENS

ΑΚΑΔΗΜΙΑ

ΑΘΗΝΑ

ΑΘΗΝΩΝ



ACADEMY OF ATHENS

2016

ΑΚΑΔΗΜΙΑ



ΑΘΗΝΩΝ

# TABVLA IMPERII ROMANI

J 34 – ATHENS

ATTICA

AKAΔHMIA



AΘHNΩN

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by

PAVLOS KARVONIS

ACADEMY OF ATHENS

2016

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ΑΘΗΝΩΝ

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ΑΘΗΝΩΝ



## INTRODUCTION

The present volume contains the index of Roman Attica, and covers a small part of Map J 34 – Athens.

The index includes sites dating from 146 BC (defeat of the Achaian League and destruction of Corinth) to 529 c. AD (closing of the philosophical schools of Athens). Christian finds or monuments dating before 529 AD are excluded. The historical presentation begins with the Second Macedonian War (200-194 BC), which marks the beginning of the active interference of Rome in the affairs of mainland Greece.

The index follows the modern administrative organization of Attica, as the location of many ancient Attic demes remains uncertain. Furthermore, the borders between the securely identified ancient demes are not always clear. The index is therefore divided into eight large sectors corresponding to the modern regional units of Attica. The sites belonging to each regional unit are presented in alphabetical order.

This volume begins with a general introduction on Attica, accompanied by references to the written sources, inscriptions, numismatic evidence and a selective bibliography. The introduction includes geographical and historical information, as well as a list of the Attic demes known from literary sources. The demes that have been identified and have yielded finds of the Roman period are presented in the index. Inscriptions of the Classical period referring to the demes have not been included. Important cities, such as Athens and Eleusis, or demes, such as Acharnai and Marathon have separate introductions.

The regional unit of the central sector of Athens covers an area much larger than the ancient city and requires a different organization. The presentation begins with the area of Athens within the city walls and its extension dating to the time of Hadrian, followed by a description of the areas located outside the city walls arranged clockwise beginning from the west.

The entries of the index correspond to the find spots of material of the Roman period, as defined above. Modern place names appear in bold lowercase letters, while ancient place names appear in bold capital letters. Ancient toponyms are given in brackets. The names, both modern and ancient, are also given in Greek. Each name is accompanied by a number indicating its position on a map: the first number corresponds to the map; the letter followed by a number corresponds to the specific square of the map; and the final number corresponds to the find spot. A description of the Roman finds with specific bibliography comes at the end of the entry.

The written sources contain mostly works by historians and geographers who lived between the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC and the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD. One can also find references to writers of the Hellenistic or Classical period, if they contain information that cannot be found in later sources. There are also numerous references to later authors, mainly lexicographers and commentators, whose work contain information on Athenian and Attic topography. The inscriptions belong mostly to the period we have defined. Older or later inscriptions are included when they contain important topographic or historical information.

The bibliography in this volume is selective. Priority has been given to the earliest mention of archaeological material, consisting mainly of reports of excavations, publications or surveys. On the contrary, the publication of archaeological material, such as sculpture or pottery, is omitted unless it constitutes its only reference or provides the only available evidence for the dating of the context. The bibliography includes important studies on Athenian and Attic topography, such as the Pictorial Dictionaries of J. Travlos, the works on the Attic demes of C. W. J. Eliot and J. S. Traill, the topography of W. Judeich and the topography of Athens edited by E. Greco. The monuments of the Acropolis and its slopes as well as other important Athenian monuments, such as the Roman Agora and the Library of Hadrian, have been the subject of much controversy concerning their dating, identification and use. This has resulted in an extensive bibliography, which is included in the index when these views are presented in the entries.

Ten maps accompany the index. The first is a general map, at a 1:1,000,000 scale, depicting Sheet J 34 – Athens. A general map of Attica at a scale of 1:350,000 provides the most important place names, as well as the

names of the islands off the coast. Due to the high density find spots, four additional maps at a scale of 1:170,000 were created (Attica NW, Attica NE, Attica SE and Attica SW). Where there is an even higher concentration of sites, small boxes at a larger scale were added.

The catalogue entries for the city of Athens, the Acropolis and the Agora, the Akademia Platonos, Piraeus and Eleusis were so numerous that four additional maps at an even larger scale were necessary. Athens is therefore represented at a scale of 1:10,800, the Acropolis and the Agora at 1:4,700, the Akademia Platonos at 1:9,600, Piraeus at 1:15,500 and Eleusis at 1:6,000. Despite these changes of scale, it was still impossible to use the usual symbols of the maps found in other *Tabula Imperii Romani* volumes due to the density of the finds. Given that a site may have required the use of up to three symbols, or even more, it has been decided to replace them with red squares carrying a number. The map reference consists of the map number, followed by the letter/number and the red square number coordinates. When it was not possible to locate a site, there is no map reference. The maps are accompanied by a list matching the references on the maps with the entries of the index. The scales were chosen so that the maps could be printed in an A4 format.

The Ephorate of Antiquities of Athens has provided the plans of the archaeological sites of Athens. The plan of the site of Eleusis comes from the J. Travlos archives, kept in the Archaeological Society at Athens. The maps were drawn by P. Matsouka and the text was revised by F. Evenson.

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ΑΚΑΔΗΜΙΑ



ΑΘΗΝΑΝ

## ABBREVIATIONS

Ancient sources are cited according to H. G. Liddell – R. Scott – H. S. Jones, *A Greek-English Lexicon* (1925-1930) xvi – xlviii and A. Souter – J. M. Wyllie *et alii*, *Oxford Latin Dictionary* (1968) ix – xx. The abbreviations of the modern series and reviews follow the *Archäologische Bibliographie* 1993, IX-XLIII and the *Archäologischer Anzeiger* 1997, 611-628.

The following abbreviations are used in addition to those mentioned above:

- Ανασκαφικό έργο* M. Andreadaki-Vlazaki (ed.), *2000-2010 Από το ανασκαφικό έργο των Εφορειών Αρχαιοτήτων* (2012).
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- APMA 3* G. E. Malouchou-Dailiana – O. Vizyinou, *Αρχείον των μνημείων των Αθηνών και της Αττικής συντασσόμενον εντολή του συμβουλίου. 2* (1998).
- APMA 4* O. Vizyinou, *Αρχείον των μνημείων των Αθηνών και της Αττικής 4. Συντασσόμενον εντολή του συμβουλίου. Ευρετήρια του βιβλίου του Alexander Conze, Die Attischen Grabreliefs (Berlin 1893-1922)* (2007).
- APMA 5* G. E. Malouchou, *Αρχείον των μνημείων των Αθηνών και της Αττικής 5. Συντασσόμενον εντολή του συμβουλίου. Εφημερίς Αρχαιολογική. Ευρετήρια περιόδου πρώτης 1837-1860* (2010).
- APMA 6* O. Vizyinou, *Αρχείον των μνημείων των Αθηνών και της Αττικής 6. Συντασσόμενον εντολή του συμβουλίου. Τοπογραφικό ευρετήριο του περιοδικού Εφημερίς Αρχαιολογική Περίοδος Β' (1862-1874)* (2015).
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- Αττικής Οδού περιήγηση* G. Steinhauer (ed.), *Αττικής Οδού περιήγηση* (2005).
- ΔΕΝΑ* *Διεθνής Εφημερίς της Νομισματικής Αρχαιολογίας.*
- ΕΥΠΠΙΟ 3* *Το έργο του Υπουργείου Πολιτισμού στον τομέα της πολιτιστικής κληρονομιάς 3* (1999).
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*Lexikon*
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- Petrakos, *Ο Δήμος του Ραμνούντος II*
- Petropoulakou – Pentazos, *Αττική*
- Platonos-Giota, *Αχαρνάι*
- Preka-Alexandri, *Ελευσίς*  
*Princeton Encyclopedia*
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- Sironen, *Inscriptions*
- Stroszeck, *Kerameikos*  
*The Greek Renaissance*
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- Traill, *Demos and Trittys*
- Travlos, *Πολεοδομική εξέλιξις*
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von Eickstedt, *Piräus*
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- Municipality (In accordance with *Kalikeratis* Administrative Plan, 2010).
- Regional Unit (In accordance with *Kalikeratis* Administrative Plan, 2010).

## ΑΤΤΙΚΑ-ΑΤΤΙΚΗ Attica Region

FHG 1.359.1, 1.367.8, 1.375.42, 1.411.158, 2.354-2.359, 2.254.59, 3.517.2; *AB* 183.4, 207.2, 210.3, 220.26, 226.5, 240.24-240.27, 242.14, 246.26, 247.7, 249.6, 251.9, 254.19, 265.11, 274.21, 275.20, 279.32, 299.5, 315.14, 329.13, 332.30, 334.11, 335.20, 338.13, 348.12, 348.23, 349.30, 355.6, 358.23, 360.13, 370.8, 376.25, 381.17, 383.16, 441.26, 443.24, 463.29; *Thphr. HP* 4.11.9, 6.7.2, 8.8.2; *Scyl.* 51, 57; *Cic. Leg.* 2.2.5; *D.S.* 4.28; *Vitr.* 7.7.1; *Str.* 2.5.21, 3.2.9, 8.1.2, 8.6.15, 8.7.1, 9.1, 9.2.11, 9.4.5; *Apollod.* 3.14; *Plin. Nat.* 4.7.23-24, 14.9.75, 19.45.172; *Stat. Theb.* 12.620; *D.Chr.* 6.2, 25.3; *Harp. s.v.* Ἄγνους, Ἄγρυλή, Ἄζηνιεύς, Ἄθμονεύς, Αἰθαλίδης, Αἰζωνῆσιν, Ἀκτὴ, Ἀλαιεύς, Ἀλωπεκὴ, Ἀμαζάντεια, Ἀναγυράσιος, Ἀναφλύστιοι, Ἀραφήνιος, Ἀρδηττός, ἀρκευῖσαι, βάρσθρον, βασιλείος στοά, Βησαιῆς, Βόθυνος, Βουτάδης, διὰ μέσσην τειχίους, Ἐλευσίνα, ἐν Δίμαντι Διονύσιον, Ἐρμος, Ἐροιάδαι, Ἐρχιάθεν, Εὐωνυμείς, Ἡρακλεία, Θοραί, Θορικός, Θυματάδαι, Θυργωνίδαί, Ἰερά Ὀδός, Ἰεαῖος, Κεραμείς, Κεραμεικός, Κεφαλήθεν, Κηττοί, Κηφισιεύς, Κριωεύς, Κυδαντίδης, Κυθήριος, Κυνόσαργες, Κωλιάς, Λαμπτρεῖς, Λευκιονοιεύς, Λουσιεύς, Μαρώνεια, Μελίτη, Μουρυχία, Ξυπεταίονες, Οἰήθεν, Οἰνὴ καὶ Οἰναῖος, Οἶον, Παιανιεύς καὶ Παιονίδαί, Παλληνεύς, Παμβωτάδης, Πάνακτος, Πεδιακά, Πεδίον, Περγασῆθεν, Περιθοῖδαι, Πήληξ, Πιτθεύς, Πλωθεύς, Πόριος, Ποταμός, Προσπάτιοι, Σκαμβωνίδαί, Στριεύς, Σφηττός, Τιτανίδαί, Τυρμεῖδαι, Ὑβάδαι, Φάληρον, Φηγαίευσι, Φηγούσιον, Φλυέα, Φρεάρριος, Φυλή, Χολαργεύς, Χολλεῖδαι; *Aristid. Or.* 1; *Gel.* 6.14.8-10; *Luc. Biss.Aca.* 8, 9, *DMort.* 22.3, *Gall.* 17, *Hist.Conscr.* 15, *Icar.* 11, 18, *JTr.* 10, *Merc.Cond.* 35, *Nav.* 6, 19, 20, 23, *Par.* 43, *Philops.* 3, *Pseudol.* 12, 15, *Rh.Pr.* 18, *Salt.* 39, *Tim.* 7; *Paus.* 1; *Plu. Thes.* 27.4; *Poll.* 6.82, 8.122; *Ptol.* 3.14.7, 3.14.21; *Ael. NA* 3.35.3; *Ath.* 1.28d, 3.74c-e, 3.112b-f, 6.235.a, 6.272e-f, 7.325d-f; 13.582f, 14.614d, 14.652b-f; 14.654a; *Philostr. VS* 2.1.5; *D.L.* 3.42; *Solinus Mir.* 7; *Alciphr.* 9.2 (1.36), 18.11, 18.16 (2.3), 5.1 (3.8S), 7.1 (3.43), 25.3 (3.61), 27.1 (3.63), 4.3 (1.25), 33.2 (3.35),

20.3 (3.23), 22.2 (3.25); *Syn.Alch. Ep.* 56, 136; *Hsch. s.v.* Ἄγγελῆς, Ἄγνους, Ἄγραι, Ἄγριαύλη, Ἄγρυλή, Ἄγχιάλῆς, Ἀθηναῖς, Ἀθηναῖος, ἄθμονάζειν, Ἀθμονεύς, Αἰγιαλεῖς, Αἰγῆς, Αἰθαλίδαι, Αἰζωνίδα τρίγλην, Ἀκταία, Ἀλαί, ἄλμυρίδες, Ἀλωπεκῆ, Ἀμφιτροπή, Ἀναγυράσιος, Ἀργίλια, Ἀρδήττους, Ἀρητήριον, Ἀφιδνα, Ἀχάρνη, Διακρεῖς, δι' Ἄρματος, Διομείς, Δρυμός, ἐν Ἐχελιδῶν, Ἐρμος, Εὐώνυμον, Θυργωνίδαί, Ἰφίστιος, Κηφισός, Κίλλεια, Κοθωκίδαί, Κοίλη, κορυδαλλός, Κυδαθηναίεύς, Κυδαντίδαι, Κύκαλα, Κωλιάς, Λακιάδαι, Λαμπτραὶ καθύπερθεν καὶ Λαμπτραὶ ὑπένερθεν, Λαύρεια, Λειψύδριον, Λέκκον, Λευκοπύρα, Λιμοῦ πεδίον, Λυκαβηττός, Μυρωνεία, Ὀη, Οἰναῖοι, τὴν χαράδραν, παγκρατής, Παιανιέα, Πάνακτος, Πικραλία, παράλιοι, Πάρνηθος ὄχθος, Παρνησός, Περιθοῖδαι, Περγαῖοι, Ποριεῖς, Προξιεργίδαί, Πρεμνουσία, Πνώξ, πυνναία, Ραμνουσίας ἄκτας, Ραμνουσία Νέμεσις, Ράριον, Ρεῖτοι, Σκαμβωνίδαί, Σουნიεύς, Σούνιον, Στειριεῖς, Συβρίδαι, Συπαληττός, Σφενδαλῆς, Σφήττιοι, Τιτανιστῆ, Ὑμηττός, Ὑμηττός, Φαβρίς, Φαλαρεῖς, Φαληρεύς, Φαληρικαί, Φηγαία, Φλυεῖς, Φοίνικες, Φυλάσιοι, Φυλή, Φυταλίδαι, Χαστιᾶ, Χαστιῆς, Χιμαρίδαι, Χολαργεῖς, Ὠσχοφόριον; *St.Byz. s.v.* Ἄγγελή, Ἄγνους, Ἄγρα καὶ Ἄγραι, Ἄγρυλή, Ἄζηνία, Ἀθῆναι, Αἰγίλια, Αἰθαλίδαι, Ἀκτὴ, Ἀλαί Ἀραφηνίδες καὶ Ἀλαί Αἰζωνίδες, Ἀλιμοῦς, Ἀλόπη, Ἀλωπέκη, Ἀμαζόνειον, Ἀμαζάντεια, Ἀμφιτροπή, Ἀναγυροῦς, Ἀνακταία, Ἀναφλυστος, Ἀπολλωνιεῖς, Ἀραφῆν, Ἄρμα, Ἀστυπάλαια, Ἀταλάντη, Ἀτήνη, Ἀφιδνα, Ἀχάρνα, Ἀχεροδοῦς, Ἀχραδοῦς, Βατή, Βελγική, Βερενικίδαί, Βουκεφάλεια, Βουτάδαι, Βραύρων, Δαιδαλίδαι, Δεκέλεια, Δειράδες, Διάκρια, Διόμεια, Εἰρεσίδαι, Ἐκάλη, Ἐλαιεύς, Ἐλένη, Ἐλευσίς, Ἐπάκρια, Ἐπεικίδαί, Ἐπικηφισία, Ἐρικια, Ἐρμος, Ἐροιάδαι, Ἐρχία, Εὐπυρίδαι, Εὐωνυμία, Ἐχελίδαί, Ζωστήρ, Ἡεπίωνεια, Ἡφεσιάδαι, Θήβη, Θημακοί, Θοραί, Θορικός, Θρία, Θυματάδαι, Ἰαπίς, Ἰακρία, Ἰλισσός, Ἰπποταμάδαι, Ἰτέα, Ἰωνία, Ἰωνίδαί, Καλή Ἀκτὴ, Κειριάδαι, Κορυδαλλος, Κορώνεια, Κορανάη, Κριῶα, Κρωπία, Κυδαθηναῖον, Κυδαντίδαι, Κύθηρος, Κυνόσαργες,

Κωλιάς, Λακιάδαι, Λάρισσα, Λίμναι, Λουσία, Μαραθών, Μεθουριάδες, Μελαινείς, Μελίτη, Μετάχοιον, Μουνυχία, Μοψοπία, Μυρρινοῦς, Μωνυχία, Ευπέτη, Ὅα, Οἶον, Παλλήνη, Παμβωτάδαι, Πάνακτον, Πάραλος, Πάρνης, Πατρόκλου νῆσος, Πεδίων, Πειραιός, Πεντέλη, Περγασή, Περιθοῖδαι, Περρίδαι, Περσεύς, Πήληκες, Πίθος, Πλώθεια, Πρασία, Προβάλινθος, Πρόσπαλτα, Πτελέα, Ῥαμνοῦς, Ῥάριον, Σαλαμίς, Σημαχίδαι, Σκαμβωνίδαι, Σκίρος, Σούνιον, Σπόργιλος, Στείρια, Συβρίδαι, Συπαληττός, Σφενδάλη, Σφηττός, Τέγουρα, Τετράπολις, Τίθρας, Τιτακίδαι, Τρικύρονθον, Τρινεμείς, Τροία, Τυρμίδαι, Ὑβα, Ὑμηττός, Φάληρον, Φελλεύς, Φηγαία, Φηγοῦς, Φιλαῖδαι, Φλυεῖς, Φρεάρροι, Φυλή, Χόλαργος, Χολλεῖδαι, Ὠγυγία, Ὠρύχιον; Phot. s.v. Ῥακίδαι; Suid. s.v. Ἀγνούσιος, Ἄγρα, Ἀγρωλῆθεν, Ἀθμονία, Αἰζωνῆς, Ἀκτή, Ἀλιμούσιος, Ἄλωπεκῆθεν, Ἀναγυράσιος δαίμων, Ἀνάγυρος, Ἀναφλύστιοι, Ἀραφήνιος, Ἀρδήτης, Ἄρμα, Βάραθρον, Βησσησίς, Βουτάδης, Βραυρών, γυμνάσια, διὰ μέσου τείχους, Δειραδιώτης, Δρυμός, Ἐρμος, Ἐρχιάδαι, Ἡράκλεια, Θέσπις, Θυμαϊτάδαι, Θυργωνίδαι, Ἰλισσός, Κεραμία, Κεφαλήθεν, Κηττοί, Κηφισός, Κραναῶν, Κριός, Κυδαθηναίους, Κυδαντίδης, Κύθηρον, Κυκλοβόρος, Κυλλός, Κυλλοῦ πῆραγ, Κωλιάδος κεραμῆς, Κωλιάς, Λαμπροί, Λαύρειον, Λευκονοεῖς, Λουσιαῖς, Λυκαβηττός, Μαρώνεια, Μουνυχία, Ευπεταιωνεύς, Οἶθηθεν, Οἰνὴ καὶ Οἰναῖος, Οἰνὴ τὴν χαράδρα, Παιανιεῖς καὶ Παιονίδαι, Παμβωτάδες, Παλληνεύς, Παλληγιὸν βλέπειν, Πάνακτος, Πάραλοι, Παρνάσιοι, Πάρνης, Πεδικά, Περγασῆθεν, Περιθοῖδαι, Πιτθεύς, Πλακιάδαι, Πλωθεύς, Ποταμός, Προσπάλτιοι, Ῥάμνος, Σικελίζειν, Σκαμβωνίδαι, Σφηττοί, Τίθρασος, Τιτακίδαι, Τιτανίδα γῆν, Ὑβάδαι, Ὑμηττιον μέλι, Φαληρεύς, Φάληροι, Φελλέα, Φηγαίεῦσι, Φηγοῦς, Φλυεῖα, Φρεάρροις, Χηναλώπηξ, Χολαργέων, Ὠ Λακιάδαι; EM s.v. Ἄγρα, Ἀλιμοῦς, Ἀττικὸς, Βουτάδαι, Βριλησός, Γεφυρεῖς, Ἐλεεῖς, Ἐνεχελιδῶ, ἐπάκριος Ζεὺς, Ἐχελος, Ζωστήρ, Θρία, Θρίαί, Κούρειον, Κωλιάδος Ἀφροδίτης, Ρεΐτης, Σφήττιοι, Τιτακίδαι, Τιτανίδα γῆν, Ὑμηττιον μέλι, Φυλάσιοι; Eust. *Com. in D.P.* 423, 453, *Com. ad Iliadem* B 494, B 499, B 546-556, B 593, B 637, B 695, B 852, Γ 444, Δ 297s, I 129, Λ 24, Λ 638, N 689, *Com. ad Odysseam* γ 272, η 80; Schol. A. *Pers.* 241, 305, 322, 450; Schol. S. *Pb.* 549, OC 472, 701, 1047, 1048, 1059, 1061, 1595; Schol. E. *Med.* 835; Schol. Ar. *Ach.* 34, 75, 234a, 273a, c, 348, 381, 406, 855b, 901, 1018c, 1023, *Av.* 123, 247b, 249, 261a-b, 368d, 369c, 476, 496, 645a-b, 868, 872a-b,

*Eq.* 321c, 560, 781, 899a, *Lys.* 58, 62, 67, 665, 808, 1032, *Nu.* 51a, 52f-g, 71, 121a, 134, 156, 210, 299, 302c, 323, 401b, 985a, 986, 1051, *Pax* 191, 242a, 874b, *Pl.* 224, 720, 760, 842, 878, 872, 1109, 1146, 1296, *Ra.* 427b, 477, 649a, *Tb.* 80, 898, *V.* 81, 233, 234c-d; Schol. D. 8.59; Schol. A.R. 1.95-96, 1.211-215f; Schol. Call. *Cer.* 15, 30, *Del.* 47, *Dian.* 172b, 173, 232, 259, *Jov.* 105.

Inscriptions: *IG II*; *IG II 5 Suppl.*; *IG III App.*; *CLA* 3, 386, 801; *FD III* 2, 70; *SEG* 54, 2004, no. 235; S. A. Koumanoudis, *Επιγραφαί ελληνικαί κατά το πλείστον ανέκδοτοι. Εκδιδόμενα δαπάνη της εν Αθήναις Αρχαιολογικής Εταιρείας. Φυλλάδιον Α'* (1860); *id.*, *Αττικής επιγραφαί επιτύμβιοι* (1871); B. Laticheff, *BCH* 5, 1881, 251-262, no. 1; U. Koehler, *AM* 8, 1883, 287-289; P. Graindor, *BCH* 38, 1914, 351-443; W. Peek, *AM* 67, 1942, 1-217; G. A. Stamiris, *AM* 67, 1942, 218-229; J. Kirchner, *Imagines Inscriptionum Atticarum. Ein bilderatlas epigraphischer Denkmäler Attikas* (1948); S. N. Koumanoudis – A. P. Matthaiou (eds), S. A. Koumanoudis, *Αττικής επιγραφαί επιτύμβιοι. Προσθήκαι* (1993); Sironen, *Inscriptions*; S. B. Aleshire, in *XI Congresso Internazionale di Epigrafia Greca e Latina, Roma 18-24 settembre 1997, Atti II* (1999) 153-161; ΣΕΜΑ; L. Bricault, *Recueil des inscriptions concernant les cultes isiaques (RICIS)* (2005) 3-34, nos 101/0101-101/0903; Ch. V. Kritzas, in Φ. Gratziou – Chr. Loukos (eds), *Ψηφίδες. Μελέτες Ιστορίας, Αρχαιολογίας και Τέχνης. Στη μνήμη της Στέλλας Παπαδάκη-Oekland* (2009) 61-72; J. S. Traill, *Persons of Ancient Athens* (1994-2012).

Coins: B. V. Head, *A Catalogue of the Greek Coins in the British Museum. Attica – Megaris – Aegina* (1888) 1-111; *Greek Coin Hoards*, 40, 43-45, 52, nos 250, 269, 273, 277-283, 342, 343; A. R. Bellinger, *AJA* 32, 1928, 496-501.

#### *The geography of Attica*

Attica is a triangular peninsula located at the southeastern tip of Central Greece. It owes its name to its resemblance to a beach, since it was surrounded by sea (*AB* 370.8; D.Chr. 6.2). Many other names are found in the ancient sources: Akte (Apolod. 3.14.1; Eust. *Com. ad Iliadem* N 689, *Com. in D.P.* 423) after king Aktaion (Plin. *Nat.* 4.7.23; Harp. s.v. Ἀκτή; St.Byz. s.v. Ἀκτή; EM s.v. Ἀττικὸς) and Akte Kekropia, after king Kekrops (Apolod. 3.14.1; Schol. A.R. 1.95-96), Aktike (*AB* 370.8; Str. 9.1.3; Eust. *Com. in D.P.* 423), Aktaia (FHG 3.517.2; Paus. 1.2.6; Hsch. s.v. Ἀκταία; Eust. *Com. ad Iliadem* N



689), Kranae, after king Kranaos and its rugged soil (St.Byz. s.v. Κρανάη; Eust. *Com. in D.P.* 423), Atthis, after the daughter of Kranaos (Str. 9.1.18; Paus. 1.2.6; Apollod. 3.14.5; Eust. *Com. in D.P.* 423), Mopsopia from Mopsos (Str. 9.1.18, 9.5.22; St.Byz. s.v. Μόψιον, Μοψοπία; Eust. *Com. in D.P.* 423), Poseidonia from Poseidon (Str. 9.1.18; Eust. *Com. in D.P.* 423), Athenai from Athena (Str. 9.1.18; Eust. *Com. in D.P.* 423), Ionia from Ion son of Xouthos (Str. 9.1.18; Eust. *Com. in D.P.* 423), or of Apollo (St.Byz. s.v. Ἴωνία), Titanis from Titenios, who was one of the Titans and lived near Marathon (Hsch. s.v. Τιτανίς; Suid. s.v. Τιτανίδα γῆν; *EM* s.v. Τιτανίδα γῆν), Ogygia (St.Byz. s.v. Ὠκυγία), Paralia (Hsch. s.v. Παράλια), Agchiales from Agchialos (Hsch. s.v. Ἀγχιάλης) and Ias (Str. 9.1.5).

Attica has no high mountains nor large rivers (D.Chr. 6.2). The plain of Athens is surrounded by mountains: Parnes (1413 m) to the north (Str. 9.1.23; Stat. *Theb.* 12.620; Paus. 1.32.1; Ath. 5.216a; Alciph. 27.1; Luc. *BisAcc.* 8, *Icar.* 11, *Nav.* 19, *Par.* 43; St.Byz. s.v. Πάρνη; Suid. s.v. Παρνάσιοι, Πάρνης; *EM* s.v. ἐπάκριος Ζεύς; Eust. *Com. ad Iliadem* B 499; Schol. Ar. *Ach.* 348b, *Nu.* 323), Pentele (Str. 9.1.23; Luc. *JTr.* 10; Paus. 1.32.1) or Vrillissos (Str. 9.1.23; Alciph. 20.3) (1109 m) to the northeast, Hymettos (1026 m) (Str. 9.1.23; Stat. *Theb.* 12.621; Luc. *BisAcc.* 8, *Icar.* 11, *Tim.* 7; Paus. 1.32.1; Ptol. 3.14.11.8; Athen. 1.28d; Hsch. s.v. Ὑμηττός; St.Byz. s.v. Ὑμηττός; Suid. s.v. Κυλλοῦ Πήραν, Ὑμηττιον μέλι; *EM* s.v. ἐπάκριος Ζεύς, Ὑμηττιον μέλι; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 1035, 2776; *SEG* 33, 1983, no. 136) to the east and Aigaleo (Stat. *Theb.* 12.620; Schol. S. *OC* 1059) or Korydallos (D.S. 4.59.5; Str. 9.1.14, 9.1.23; Hsch. s.v. κορυδαλλός) (468 m) to the west.

The southernmost peak of Mount Parnes, above Kleiston Monastery, was called Arma (Str. 9.2.11; Hsch. s.v. δὲ Ἄρματος; St.Byz. s.v. Ἄρμα; Suid. s.v. Ἄρμα; Eust. *Com. ad Iliadem* B 499).

The Kerata (Trikeri, Trikerato) Mountains mark the ancient border between Attica and Megaris (Str. 9.1.11). Pausanias mentions the existence of a statue of Athena on Mount Pentele, a statue of Hymettian Zeus, altars of Omvrios Zeus and Apollo Proopsios on Mount Hymettos, and a statue of Parnethios Zeus, an altar of Zeus Semalios and an altar of Zeus Omvrios or Apemios on Mount Parnes (Paus. 1.32.2).

Several hills and low mountains exist in the plain of Athens, outside the city walls. Mount Anchesmos (Paus. 1.32.2), where a statue of Zeus Anchesmios was set up, can be identified with Tourkovouni (339 m). Mount Lykabettos (277.3 m) (Str. 9.1.23; Stat. *Theb.* 12.621) derives its name from the numerous wolves that lived there (Hsch. s.v. Λυκαβηττός; Suid. s.v. Λυκαβηττός). It was also called Glaukopion (*EM* s.v. Γλαυκῶπις). Sikelia, a hill (72 m) (*IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 2776; D.Chr. 17.17; Suid. s.v. Ἄννίβας and Σικελίζειν) close to the Ilissos River (*SEG* 14, no. 111), no longer exists. The hill of Hippios Kolonos (64.7 m) is located to the northwest of Athens and the hill of Demeter Euchloos (64.7 m) is close to it. Ancient literary sources also mention Mount Phelleus (St.Byz. s.v. Φελλεύς; Schol. Ar. *Ach.* 273c, *Nu.* 71d).

According to Latin writers, the mountains of Attica were Vrillissos or Brilessus, Aegialeus or Aegialus, Icarius, Hymettus and Lycabettus (Plin. *Nat.* 4.7.24; Solinus *Mir.* 7).

Attica's main rivers are the Kephisos (*IG* III 61; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 2776; Thphr. *HP* 4.11.9; Str. 9.1.24; Ptol. 3.14.7.3; D.L. 3.42; Hsch. s.v. Κηφισός; Schol. E. Medea, 835; Schol. S. *OC* 687; Eust. *Com. ad Iliadem* B 852) and the Ilissos (A.R. 1.215; Str. 9.1.24; Apollod. 3.15.2; Stat. *Theb.* 12.631; Luc. *Nav.* 13, Paus. 1.19.5; Ptol. 3.14.7.3; St.Byz. s.v. Ἰλισσός; Suid. s.v. Ἰλισσός; *EM* s.v. Ἐννεάκρονον; Eust. *Com. in D.P.* 423, Eust. *Com. ad Iliadem* B 852; Schol. Ar. *Eq.* 526, *Pl.* 586; Str. 9.1.24; Schol. A.R. 1.211-215f). The Kephisos River, running from Mount Parnes to the bay of Phaleron, was torrential and dried up in summer. The Ilissos River, with its source in the area of Agra, also flows into the bay of Phaleron. The Eridanos River had many sources located on the west and south slopes of Lykabettos Hill. According to Strabo (9.1.19) and Pausanias (1.19.5), the Eridanos flowed into the Ilissos River, although archaeological research has shown that it flowed into the Kephisos. Only the Eridanos crossed the ancient city, and it was channeled into canals in the middle of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC. The river was polluted in antiquity (Str. 9.1.19). Another river, called Kyklovoros (Poll. 10.185; Suid. s.v. Κυκλοβόρος; Schol. Ar. *Ach.* 381, *Eq.* 137), also existed. It was intermittent and was covered up by the Athenians (Schol. Ar. *Eq.* 137). Harpocration mentions the Hermos River (Harp. s.v. Ἑρμος).

Hesychios mentions two fountains in Attica, called Myroneia and Premnousia (Hsch. s.v. Μυρωνεία, Πρεμνουσία). The northeast part of Attica from Mount Parnes to Brauron was called Diakria (*AB* 242.14; Hsch. s.v. Διακρεΐς). The north mountainous region of Attica was called Epakria (Str. 9.1.20; St.Byz. s.v. ἐπάκρια; *EM* s.v. ἐπακρία χώρα).

Stephanos Byzantios mentions the peninsula of Koroneia (St.Byz. s.v. Κορώνεια), possibly located on the northeast side of Porto Raphthi bay. He also mentions Astypalaia, a promontory close to Attica (St.Byz. s.v. Ἀστυπάλαια), and more precisely close to Thorikos (Str. 9.1.21). Cape Amphiale is located after the Thriasion plain and had a quarry nearby (Str. 9.1.13).

Several small islands are mentioned in the ancient literary sources, such as Eleoussa, located opposite Astypalaia (Str. 9.1.21), Atalante, close to Psyttaleia (Str. 9.1.4; St.Byz. s.v. Ἀταλάντη), Phavra or Phavris, the modern Phleves, opposite Cape Zoster (Str. 9.1.21; Hsch. s.v. Φαβρίς) and Velvina, opposite Anaphlystos (Str. 9.1.21). The Methouriaides islands (St.Byz. s.v. Μεθουριάδες) are located between Attica and Aigina. Pharmakoussai are two small islands close to Salamis (St.Byz. s.v. Φαρμακούσσαι); according to Strabo, Circe's grave was located on the larger of the two (Str. 9.1.13).

Literary sources also mention a number of cities in Attica, such as Larissa (St.Byz. s.v. Λάρισσα), Theve (St.Byz. s.v. Θήβη) and Perseus, which was also a port (St.Byz. s.v. Περσεύς). The city of Melita was located on the border between Attica and Boeotia (Plin. *Nat.* 4.7.24), while Alope was close to Eleusis, near the border with Megaris (St.Byz. s.v. Ἀλόπη).

Voukephalas (St.Byz. s.v. Βουκεφάλεια) was a port and Velge (St.Byz. s.v. Βελγική) was a coastal area of Attica. The port of Phoron was located after Korydallos (Str. 9.1.14), at the limits of Attica (*AB* 315.14).

Various topographic place-names appear in the ancient literary and epigraphic sources, such as Anakasa (*IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 2776), Larisa (Str. 9.5.19), Limou pedion (Hsch. s.v. Λιμοῦ πεδῖον), Orychion (St.Byz. s.v. Ὠρύχιον), Schasteria (*IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 2776) and Tetrapyrgia (*IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 2776). Korakas was a place where outlaws were punished (Schol. Ar. *Nu.* 121a). The Almyrides were located near the borders of Attica (*AB* 383.16), while Aulon was a long and narrow place (*AB* 463.29). Pedion was used

as pasture for sheep (*AB* 293.32, 296.14) and Vothynos was located on the Hieria Odos (Harp. sv. Βόθυνος). Drymos was a place and a fortress near the border with Boeotia (Harp. s.v. Δρυμός; Hsch. s.v. Δρυμός; Suid. s.v. Δρυμός). Panakton was a fortress of Attica located between Attica and Boeotia (Harp. s.v. Πάνακτος; Hsch. s.v. Πάνακτος; St.Byz. s.v. Πάνακτον; Suid. s.v. Πάνακτος; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 1299, 2971). We also find references to Skira (Str. 9.1.9; Schol. Ar. *Ec.* 18, *Th.* 834), Skiron (Harp. s.v. Σκίρον) or Skiros (St.Byz. s.v. Σκίρος) and we learn that a sanctuary of Skiras Athena existed (Eust. *Com. ad Odysseam* α 107). Pausanias mentions a place called Skiron on the Hieria Odos (Paus. 1.36.4) and Steffelbauer places it close to the Kerameikos (I. Steffelbauer, *AM* 122, 2007, 253-254). Kyllos, a village in Attica close to Mount Hymettos (Suid. s.v. Κυλλός, Κυλλοῦ πῆραν), had a sanctuary of Aphrodite and a spring called Kyllou Pera, the water of which was believed to aid barren women bear children (Suid. s.v. Κυλλός, Κυλλοῦ πῆραν). Kyllos has been identified by A. Milchhoefer with Kaisariani, Hesychios mentions Mount Killeia, Kylia or Kallion (Hsch. s.v. Κίλλεια). Varathron was a gorge into which criminals (Harp. s.v. Βάραθρον; Suid. s.v. Βάραθρον; Schol. Ar. *Ra.* 574) or those condemned to death were thrown (*AB* 219.8). It belonged to the deme of Keiridai of the Oineis tribe (*AB* 219.8). The ambassadors of King Darius are said to have been thrown into the Varathron (Schol. Ar. *Eq.* 1362). Iapis was another gorge of Attica, leading to Megara (St.Byz. s.v. Ἰαπίς). There was a place called Trigla in Athens where a shrine of Hecate Triglanthine was located (Ath. 7.325d; Eust. *Com. ad Iliadem* Y 70).

Leipsydriion (Hsch. s.v. Λειψύδριον; Suid. s.v. ἐπὶ Λειψυδρίῳ μάχη; *EM* s.v. ἐπὶ Λειψυδρίῳ μάχη; Schol. Ar. *Lys.* 665) was a place on Mount Parnes to the southwest of Aghios Nikolaos Varymbobis. It is identified with Korakopholeza.

#### *Political organization of Attica*

According to the political organization introduced by Kleisthenes in 508/7 BC, Attica was divided into ten tribes or phylai: Erechtheis, Aigeis, Pandionis, Leontis, Akamantis, Oineis, Kekropis, Hippothontis, Aiantis and Antiochis. In 307/6 BC the additional tribes Antigonis and Demetrias were created. Ptolemais was added in

224/3 BC. In 201/0 BC Antigonis and Demetrias were dissolved and in 200 BC Attalis was created. The last tribe to be created was Hadrianis in 126/7 AD.

Strabo wrote that Attica had 170 or 174 demes (Str. 9.1.16), too many to enumerate (Str. 9.1.22); he only mentioned Phalereis, Alimousioi, Aixoneis, Alaieis, Anagyrasioi, Thoreis, Lamptreis, Aigileis, Anaphlystioi and Ateneis (Str. 9.1.21). Eustathios also counted 174 Attic demes (Eust. *Com. ad Iliadem* B 546s).

#### *Demes of Attica*

Acherdous or Achradous: deme of the Hippothontis tribe (*IG* III 61; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 2776; FHG 2.357; *AB* 348.23; St.Byz. s.v. Ἀχερδοῦς, Ἀχραδοῦς).

Agnous: deme of Attica, belonging to the Akamantis, then to the Demetrias and finally to the Attalis tribe (FHG 2.357; *AB* 329.13; Harpocr. s.v. Ἄγνοῦς; Hsch. s.v. Ἄγνοῦς; St.Byz. s.v. Ἄγνοῦς; Suid. s.v. Ἄγνούσιος). The deme was located to the southwest of Markopoulo.

Agriadai: deme of the Hippothontis tribe (FHG 2.357; *AB* 348.23).

Agriale: deme of Attica (Hsch. s.v. Ἀγριαύλη).

Agryle (Kathyperthen, Ypenerthen): deme of the Erechtheis and then of the Attalis tribe (*IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 2362, 2776; *AB* 332.30; FHG 2.357; Harp. s.v. Ἀγρυλή; Suid. s.v. Ἀγρυλῆθεν). It was also called Agraule (St.Byz. s.v. Ἀγροαυλή). Both Agryle Kathyperthen and Ypenerthen were located to the southwest of the Ardettos Hill.

Agyle (Kathyperthen, Ypenerthen *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 2362): deme of the Aigeis tribe (*IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 2776; FHG 2.357; *AB* 338.13; Alciph. 7.1) and at some point of the Attalis tribe. They were both located to the northeast of the Ardettos Hill.

Aithalidai: deme of the Leontis and, for a short period of time, of the Antigonis tribe (*IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 2776; FHG 2.357; *AB* 355.6; Harp. s.v. Αἰθαλίδης; St.Byz. s.v. Αἰθαλίδαι). Traill tentatively places the deme to the south of the Tatoi airport. Platonos-Giota places it in the southeast part of Acharnai, at Aghios Nikolaos near the banks of the Kephisos River.

Traill, *Demos and Tritys*, 130; Platonos-Giota, *Αχαρναί*, 353.

Alai: two demes of Attica (FHG 2.357; Hsch. s.v. Ἀλαί).

Amaxanteia: deme of the Hippothontis tribe (FHG 2.357; *AB* 348.23; Harp. s.v. Ἀμαξάντεια; St.Byz. s.v. Ἀμαξάντεια).

Anakaia: deme of the Hippothontis tribe (FHG 2.357; *AB* 348.23; St.Byz. s.v. Ἀνακαία). It was located at Mygdaleza.

Apollonia or Apollonieis: deme of the Attalis tribe (FHG 2.357; St.Byz. s.v. Ἀπολλωνιεῖς).

Argilia: deme of Attica (Hsch. s.v. Ἀργίλια).

Azenia: deme belonging to the Hippothontis tribe (*IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 2776; FHG 2.357; *AB* 348.12, 348.23; Harp. s.v. Ἀζηριεύς; St.Byz. s.v. Ἀζηρία). It was located to the south of Kokkini.

Chastia or Chastieis: deme of the Erechtheis tribe (Hsch. s.v. Χαστιᾶ and Χαστιεῖς; FHG 2.359). It was located close to Chasia, to the northeast of Acharnai and Ano Liosia at Gouriza.

Chiton: deme of Attica (Schol. Call. *Jov.* 105).

Cholargos: deme of the Akamantis tribe (*IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 2362; FHG 2.359; Harp. s.v. Χολαργεῖς; Hsch. s.v. Χολαργεῖς; St.Byz. s.v. Χόλαργος; Suid. s.v. Χηναλώπηξ, Χολαργέων; Schol. Ar. *Ach.* 855b). Traill locates the deme near Kato Liosia, while Platonos-Giota places Cholargos at Kamatero or Ilion (Nea Liosia).

Traill, *Demos and Tritys*, 132; Platonos-Giota, *Αχαρναί*, 50-51.

Cholleidai: deme of the Leontis and then of the Aigeis tribe (FHG 2.359; Harp. s.v. Χολλεῖδαι; St.Byz. s.v. Χολλεῖδαι; Schol. Ar. *Ach.* 406). It is generally placed to the south of the Tatoi airport.

Dadamatai: deme of the Kekropis tribe (*AB* 240.24).

Daidalidai: deme of the Kekropis and then of the Hadrianis tribe (St.Byz. s.v. Δαιδαλίδαι; Schol. S. *OC* 472). It was located to the north of Alopeke (Katsipodi).

Deirades: deme of the Leontis tribe (*IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 2362; FHG 2.357; *AB* 240.26; St.Byz. s.v. Δειράδες; Suid. s.v. Δειραδιώτης), located at Daskalio.

Diomeia: deme of the Aigeis tribe (*IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 2362; FHG 2.357; *Plu. Mor.* 601B; St.Byz. s.v. Διόμεια; Schol. Ar. *Ra.* 649a), where a temple of Herakles was located (Ath. 14.614d). Traill places it near the Diomeian Gate. Traill, *Demos and Tritys*, 128.

Deiomna: deme of the Aigeis tribe (*AB* 240.27).

Echelidai: deme of Attica, named after the hero Echelos (FHG 2.359; St.Byz. s.v. Ἐχελίδαι; *EM* s.v. Ἐχελος). A hippodrome and a sanctuary of Echelos are mentioned (Hsch. s.v. ἐν Ἐχελιδῶν). A sanctuary of Herakles was located at the Tetrakomon (St.Byz. s.v. Ἐχελίδαι).

Eiresidai: deme of the Akamantis tribe (*IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 2362, 2776; D.L. 3.42; St.Byz. s.v. *Εἰρεσίδαι*). The deme was located to the west of Kolonos according to Traill. Steffebauer places it to the northwest of the Akademia, close to the Kephisos River.

Traill, *Demos and Trittys*, 132; I. Steffebauer, *AM* 122, 2007, 251.

Ekale: deme of the Leontis and then of the Ptolemais tribe (FHG 2.357; *AB* 247.7; St.Byz. s.v. *Ἐκάλη*). It is located at Koukounarti.

Elaius or Elaius: deme of the Hippothontis and then of the Hadrianis tribe (*IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 2362; FHG 2.357; FHG 2.359; *AB* 249.6; St.Byz. s.v. *Ἐλαιεύς*; EM s.v. *Ἐλεεῖς*). The deme was located to the east of Magoula.

Enna: deme of Attica (Call. Hymn in *Cer.* 30).

Epieikidai: deme of the Kekropis tribe (FHG 2.357; St.Byz. s.v. *Ἐπεικίδαι*).

Epikephesia: deme of the Oineis tribe (FHG 2.357; St.Byz. s.v. *Ἐπικηφησία*). The deme was located in the Kephisos valley, near Lakiadai.

Erchia: deme of the Aigeis tribe (*IG* III 61; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 2776; Harp. s.v. *Ἐρχιδάει*; St.Byz. s.v. *Ἐρχία*; FHG 2.357; Suid. s.v. *Ἐρχιδάδαι*). Vanderpool locates the deme at Pousiri, while Traill places it to the south of Spata.

E. Vanderpool, *BCH* 89, 1965, 21-26; Traill, *Demos and Trittys*, 127.

Eresiadai: deme of the Akamantis tribe (FHG 2.357; *AB* 246.26).

Ergadeis: deme of the Antiochis tribe (*IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 2097).

Erikeia: deme of the Aigeis tribe (*IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 2362; FHG 2.357; St.Byz. s.v. *Ἐρικεία*). The deme was located at Kypseli.

Eroiadai: deme of the Hippothontis tribe (FHG 2.357; Harp. s.v. *Ἐροιάδαι*; St.Byz. s.v. *Ἐροιάδαι*). It was located near Chaidari.

Eunostidai: deme of the Ptolemais tribe (*IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 2362).

Eupyridai: deme of the Leontis tribe (*IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 2362; FHG 2.357; St.Byz. s.v. *Εὐπυρίδαι*), located close to Kamatero and Ano Liosia.

Gargettos: deme of the Aigeis and, for a short period of time, of the Antigonis tribe (FHG 2.358; Hsch. s.v. *Γαργηττός*; Suid. s.v. *Γαργηττός*; Schol. Ar. *Tb.* 898; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 2362, 2776). According to Traill, it can be identified with the modern deme of Gerakas. Christodoulou

argues that Gargettos was located to the north of Gerakas and cannot be identified with the modern neighbourhood of Gargettos at Gerakas.

Traill, *Demos and Trittys*, 127; D. N. Christodoulou, in *Από τα Μεσόγεια στον Αργοναυτικό*, 317.

Gephyreis: deme of Attica with a bridge leading to the sanctuary of Demeter at Eleusis (FHG 2.359; EM s.v. *Γεφυρεῖς*).

Graes: deme of the Pandionis tribe (*IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 2362).

Hephaistiadai or Iphistiadai: deme of the Akamantis tribe (*IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 2362; FHG 2.357; D.L. 3.41; Hsch. s.v. *Ἰφίσται* and *Ἰφίστιος*; St.Byz. s.v. *Ἡφεστιάδαι*), where there was a sanctuary of Herakles (D.L. 3.41). The deme was located to the southwest of Herakleion.

Hestiaia: deme of the Aigeis tribe (*IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 2362). Traill locates the deme at Tsako.

Traill, *Demos and Trittys*, 127.

Hippotamadai: deme of the Oineis and, for a short period of time, of the Demetrias tribe (FHG 2.357; St.Byz. s.v. *Ἰπποταμάδαι*).

Hyporeia: deme of the Ptolemais tribe (*IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 2362).

Hyvadai or Hyva: deme of the Leontis tribe (*IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 2362; FHG 2.359; Harp. s.v. *Ἰβάδαι*; St.Byz. s.v. *Ἰβα*; Suid. s.v. *Ἰβιδάδαι*). According to Traill, the deme could be placed to the south of the Tatoi airport, or else its location is unknown.

Traill, *Demos and Trittys*, 131.

Itea or Eitea: two demes, one of which belonged to the Akamantis and then to the Hadrianis tribe, while the other belonged to the Antiochis tribe (*IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 2362; FHG 2.358; Harp. s.v. *Ἰτεαῖος*; St.Byz. s.v. *Ἰτέα*; Suid. s.v. *Ἰτέα*). One is identified with Grammatiko. Bicknell believes that the Eitea located at Grammatiko was the one that belonged to the Akamantis tribe, while Traill identifies the deme at Grammatiko with the Itea belonging to the Antiochis tribe.

P. J. Bicknell, *Historia* 27, 1978, 369-374; Traill, *Demos and Trittys*, 132.

Kedoi: deme of the Erechtheis tribe (*IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 2362), located at Kara.

Keiriadai: deme of the Hippothontis (FHG 2.358; St.Byz. s.v. *Κεiriάδαι*) or of the Oineis tribe, where the Varathron was located (*AB* 219.8). Traill locates the deme to the west of the Pnyx, outside the city walls.

Traill, *Demos and Trittys*, 136.

Kettoi or Kettos: deme of the Leontis tribe (*IG II/III*<sup>2</sup> 2362; FHG 2.358; Harp. s.v. Κηττοί; Suid. s.v. Κηττοί). Vanderpool has identified the remains that he excavated to the southeast of the Tatoi airport with the deme of Kettos, but there is no certain evidence regarding its location. It seems that it occupied an area to the southeast of Mount Parnes, maybe at Psorila of Varymbobi. Traill locates it at Daphni.

E. Vanderpool, in *Χαριστήριον εις Αναστάσιον Κ. Ορλάνδον*, vol. I (1965) 174-175; Traill, *Demos and Trittys*, 130.

Kik(k)yn(n)a: deme of the Akamantis tribe (FHG 2.358; Schol. Ar. *Nu.* 134, 210). It was possibly located at Chalidou.

Kolonos: deme of the Aigeis tribe (*IG II/III*<sup>2</sup> 2362, 2776; FHG 2.358; S. *OC* 711, 712, 1059; Poll. 7.132; Alciph. 5.1 (1.26); Eust. *Com. ad Iliadem* B 811, Z 469; Schol. Ar. *Av.* 998).

Kolyttos or Kollytos: deme of the Aigeis tribe (*IG II*<sup>2</sup> 2362; FHG 2.358; Str. 1.4.7; Harp. s.v. Κολλυτεύς; Hsch. s.v. Κολυττός). It was located to the southwest of the Agora and to the south of the Areopagos.

Konthyle: deme belonging to the Pandionis and then to the Ptolemais tribe (FHG 2.358; Schol. Ar. *V.* 233). It was located to the southeast of Spata.

Kopros or Koprios: deme of the Hippothontis tribe (*IG II/III*<sup>2</sup> 2362; FHG 2.358; Schol. Ar. *Eq.* 899a). It was located to the east of Eleusis. An islet bearing the same name off the southwest coast of Attica belonged to the deme.

Korydallos: deme of the Hippothontis and then of the Attalis tribe (FHG 2.358; D.S. 4.59.5; Str. 9.1.14; Ael. *NA* 3.35.3; Hsch. s.v. κορυδαλλός; St.Byz. s.v. Κορούδαλλος; *IG III* 61; *IG II/III*<sup>2</sup> 2776). It is located to the southeast of Mount Aigaleo.

Kothokidai: deme of the Oineis (Hsch. s.v. Κοθωκίδα; Schol. Ar. *Tb.* 620), then of the Demetrias and then again of the Oineis tribe. It can be identified with Aghios Ioannis, to the north of Aspropyrgos.

Krioa or Krios: deme of the Antiochis tribe (FHG 2.358; Harp. s.v. Κριωεύς; St.Byz. s.v. Κριῶν; Suid. s.v. Κριός; Schol. Ar. *Av.* 645a-b).

Kropia or Kropidai: deme of the Leontis tribe (*IG II/III*<sup>2</sup> 2362; FHG 2.358; St.Byz. s.v. Κρωπία; Schol. Ar. *Eq.* 79a), located to the west of Ano Liosia.

Kydantidai: deme of the Aigeis and then of the Ptole-

mais tribe (FHG 2.358; Harp. s.v. Κυδαντίδης; St.Byz. s.v. Κυδαντίδα; Suid. s.v. Κυδαντίδης), located near Penteli Monastery.

Kydathenaion: deme of the Pandionis and, for a short period of time, of the Antigonis tribe, located in the city to the north of the Acropolis (FHG 2.358; Harp. s.v. Κυδαθηναίεύς; Hsch. s.v. Κυδαθηναίεύς; St.Byz. s.v. Κυδαθήναιον; Suid. s.v. Κυδαθηναίεύς).

Kykala: deme of the Aiantis tribe (Hsch. s.v. Κύκαλα).

Kyrteidai or Kyrtiadai: deme of the Akamantis tribe (Hsch. s.v. Κυρτιάδα). It has been identified with the coastal area of Kaki Thalassa to the east of Keratea.

Lakiadai: deme of the Oineis tribe (*IG II/III*<sup>2</sup> 2776; FHG 2.358; Harp. s.v. Λουσιεύς; Hsch. s.v. Λακιάδα; St.Byz. s.v. Λακιάδα; Suid. s.v. Ὡ Λακιάδα). Traill locates the deme on the Hiera Odos to the east of the Kephisos River. Steffelbauer places the deme close to the School of Horticulture.

Traill, *Demos and Trittys*, 133; I. Steffelbauer, *AM* 122, 2007, 251-252.

Lekkon: deme of the Antiochis tribe (Hsch. s.v. Λέκκον).

Leukonoion: deme of the Leontis tribe (*IG II/III*<sup>2</sup> 2362; FHG 2.358; Harp. s.v. Λευκονοιεύς; Suid. s.v. Λευκονοιεύς), located at Peristeri.

Leukopyra: deme of the Antiochis tribe (Hsch. s.v. Λευκοπύρα).

Lousia: deme of the Oineis tribe (FHG 2.358; Harp. s.v. Λουσιεύς; St.Byz. s.v. Λουσία; Suid. s.v. Λουσιεύς). The deme is located in the Kephisos valley, to the west of Athens.

Melainai: deme of the Antiochis and then of the Ptolemais tribe (FHG 2.358; St.Byz. s.v. Μελαινεῖς).

Myrrhinouta: deme belonging to the Aigeis tribe and located near Nea Makri.

Oa: deme of Attica, belonging to the Pandionis and then to the Hadrianis tribe (*IG II/III*<sup>2</sup> 2362, 2776; FHG 2.358; St.Byz. s.v. Ὡα).

Oion: two demes of Attica were named Oion. One was located in the Kerameikos and belonged to the Leontis tribe (*IG II/III*<sup>2</sup> 2362) and the other was located at Dekeleia and belonged to the Hippothontis and then to the Attalis tribe (FHG 2.358; Harp. s.v. Οἶον; St.Byz. s.v. Μετάχοιον, Οἶον). According to Tsirigoti-Drakotou, Oion of Dekeleia was located close to Kryoneri, maybe at Aghios Stephanos. Traill places Oion Dekelikon at Bogiati.

Traill, *Demos and Trittyis*, 137; I. Tsirigoti-Drakotou, *Αρχαιολογικές Συμβολές* A, 132.

Oios or Oie: Eustathios mentions a deme of Attica called Oios. It could be the same as Oie (Eust. *Com. ad Iliadem* Λ 24).

Otryne: deme of the Aigeis tribe (*IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 2362, 2776).

Paionidai: deme of the Leontis tribe (*IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 2362; FHG 2.358; Harp. s.v. Παιανιεῖς καὶ Παιονίδαι; Suid. s.v. Παιανιεῖς καὶ Παιονίδαι). Platonos-Giota places it at Metochi, close to the Aghia Triada Monastery.

Platonos-Giota, *Αχαρνάι*, 353.

Pamvotadai: deme of the Erechtheis tribe (*IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 2362; FHG 2.358; Harp. s.v. Παμβωτάδαι; St.Byz. s.v. Παμβωτάδαι; Suid. s.v. Παμβωτάδες).

Pelex or Pelekes: deme of the Leontis tribe (*IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 2362; FHG 2.358; Harp. s.v. Πήληξ; St.Byz. s.v. Πήληγεσ). Pelekes was located close to Chasia.

Pentele: deme of the Antiochis and then of the Ptolemais tribe (FHG 2.358; St.Byz. s.v. Πεντέλη).

Peparethos: deme of Attica (Schol. S. *Pb.* 549).

Perithoidai: deme of the Oineis tribe (FHG 2.358; Harp. s.v. Περιθοῖδαι; Hsch. s.v. Περιθοῖδα; St.Byz. s.v. Περιθοῖδα; Suid. s.v. Περιθοῖδα). It was located in the Kephisos valley, to the west of Athens.

Perridai: deme of Attica, close to Aphidnai (FHG 2.358; Hsch. s.v. Περρίδαι; St.Byz. s.v. Περρίδαι). It belonged to the Aiantis, to the Antiochis and to the Ptolemais tribe (*IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 2362).

Phalareis: deme of the Aiantis tribe (Hsch. s.v. Φαλαρεῖς).

Phegaia: deme of the Aigeis tribe (FHG 2.359; Hsch. s.v. Φηγαία; St.Byz. s.v. Φηγαία) or of the Aiantis tribe (FHG 2.359; Harp. s.v. Φηγαιεῦσι; Suid. s.v. Φηγαιεῦσι), but these references are incorrect according to Vanderpool. The deme was located on the east coast of Attica to the south of Marathon at Gerotsakouli.

E. Vanderpool, in *Mélanges helléniques offerts à Georges Daux* (1974) 339-343.

Phegous: deme of the Erechtheis tribe (*IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 2362; FHG 2.359; Harp. s.v. Φηγούσιον; St.Byz. s.v. Φηγούς; Suid. s.v. Φηγούς).

Philaidai: deme of the Aigeis tribe (FHG 2.359; St.Byz. s.v. Φιλαιῖδαι), located 400 m to the west of the Basilica at Brauron.

Phyrrinesos: deme of the Antiochis tribe (*IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 1764, 1792).

Pitthos or Pithos: deme of the Kekropis tribe (FHG 2.358; Harp. s.v. Πιτθεύς; St.Byz. s.v. Πίθος; Suid. s.v. Πιτθεύς).

Plakiadai: deme of Attica, possibly the same as Lakiadai (FHG 2.359; Suid. s.v. Πλακιάδαι).

Poros: deme of the Akamantis tribe (FHG 2.358; Harp. s.v. Πόριος; Hsch. s.v. Ποριεῖς), located near Mitropisi.

Potamos or Potamoi: deme of the Leontis tribe (*IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 2362, 2776; FHG 2.358; Str. 9.1.22; Harp. s.v. Ποταμός; Suid. s.v. Ποταμός). Pliny calls Potamos a “former town” (*Nat.* 4.7.24). Pausanias mentions the tomb of Ion at Potamoi (Paus. 1.31.3). Traill places Potamos Υπενερθεν at Kaisariani Monastery, Potamos Kathyperthen at Panepistimioupoli and Potamos Deiradiotes in the river valley north of Thorikos. Buchholz places Potamos on the coast close to Daskalio.

H. G. Buchholz, *AA* 1963, 497; Traill, *Demos and Trittyis*, 130.

Ptelea: deme of the Oineis tribe (FHG 2.358; St.Byz. s.v. Πτελεα; Eust. *Com. ad Iliadem* B 593). Traill places the deme in the Kephisos valley, to the west of Athens. Galanakis and Skaltsa propose to locate Ptelea around Prophitis Ilias at Pagrati.

Traill, *Demos and Trittyis*, 133; Y. Galanakis – S. Skaltsa, *Hesperia* 81, 2012, 634-636.

Rakidai: deme of the Akamantis tribe (Phot. s.v. Ρακίδαί).

Semachidai: deme of the Antiochis tribe (FHG 2.358; St.Byz. s.v. Σημαχίδαί), located at Vredou.

Skamvonidai: deme of the Leontis tribe (*IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 2362; FHG 2.358; Harp. s.v. Σκαμβωνίδαί; Hsch. s.v. Σκαμβωνίδαί; St.Byz. s.v. Σκαμβωνίδαί; Suid. s.v. Σκαμβωνίδαί; Schol. A. *V.* 81), located in the north part of the city.

Sphendale: deme of the Hippothontis tribe (FHG 2.358; Hsch. s.v. Σφενδαλῆς; St.Byz. s.v. Σφενδάλη).

Sporgilos: deme of Attica (St.Byz. s.v. Σπόργιλος).

Steiria: deme of the Pandionis tribe (FHG 2.358; Str. 9.1.22; Plin. *Nat.* 4.7.24; Harp. s.v. Στιριεύς; Hsch. s.v. Στειριεῖς; St.Byz. s.v. Στείρια; Suid. s.v. Στιριεύς; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 2362), located north of Porto Raphiti Bay. Traill places Steiria to the west of Porto Raphiti. Pliny calls Steiria a “former town” (*Nat.* 4.7.24).

Traill, *Demos and Trittyis*, 129.

Syvridai: deme of the Erechtheis tribe (*IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 2362; FHG 2.358; Hsch. s.v. Συβρίδαί; St.Byz. s.v. Συβρίδαί).

Themakoi: deme of the Erechtheis and then of the Ptolemais tribe (FHG 2.357; St.Byz. s.v. Θημακοί), possibly located at Karra.

Thyrgonidai: a deme of the Aiantis and then of the Ptolemais tribe (IG II/III<sup>2</sup> 2362) tribe (FHG 2.357; Harp. s.v. Θυργωνίδα; Hesych. s.v. Θυργωνίδα; Suid. s.v. Θυργωνίδα).

Titakidai: deme of the Aiantis and then of the Antiochis tribe (FHG 2.358; Harp. s.v. Τιτακίδα; St.Byz. s.v. Τιτακίδα; Suid. s.v. Τιτακίδα; EM s.v. Τιτακίδα).

Tyrmidai or Tyrmeidai: deme of the Oineis and then of the Attalis tribe (FHG 2.359; Harp. s.v. Τυρμείδα; St.Byz. s.v. Τυρμείδα).

Vate: deme of the Aigeis tribe (IG III 61; IG II/III<sup>2</sup> 2362, 2776; FHG 2.357; St.Byz. s.v. Βατή), located at Ambelokipoi.

Verenikidai: deme of the Ptolemais tribe (FHG 2.357; St.Byz. s.v. Βερενικίδα).

Vesa: deme of the Antiochis and then of the Hadrianis tribe (FHG 2.357; AB 226.5; Str. 9.4.5; Harp. s.v. Βησαιής; Suid. s.v. Βησσηίς; IG II/III<sup>2</sup> 2776). Traill locates it at Synterina, while Lohmann identifies the deme with the upper valley of Legraina, to the north of Kamariza between Synterina and Dimoliaki.

Traill, *Demos and Trittyis*, 140; Lohmann, *Atene*, 85.

Voutadai or Vouteia: deme of the Oineis (Harp. s.v. Βουτάδης; Suid. s.v. Βουτάδης; EM s.v. Βουτάδα) or of the Aigeis (FHG 2.357; St.Byz. s.v. Βουτάδα) and then of the Ptolemais tribe. Traill locates the deme to the northwest of Kerameis. Steffelbauer places it between Eiresidai to the north, Lakiadai to the south and Kerameis to the east.

Traill, *Demos and Trittyis*, 133; I. Steffelbauer, *AM* 122, 2007, 252-253.

#### *Attic products*

The land of Attica was difficult to cultivate with thin soil and rugged terrain, while rain rarely fell (Str. 8.1.2; D.Chr. 6.2; Alciphr. 33.2; Suid. s.v. Κραναῶν; Schol. Ar. *Ach.* 75, *Av.* 123, *Pl.* 224). Farmers planted olive trees, following Peisistratos' orders (D.Chr. 25.3).

Attic honey and thyme in general were considered of excellent quality (Luc. *Nav.* 23, *Hist.Conscr.* 15; Ath.

14.652d; Alciphr. 20.3). The best honey was produced close to the mining areas (Str. 9.1.23). Mount Hymettos produced honey (Paus. 1.32.1; Ath. 13.582f; Syn.Alch. *Ep.* 56, 136), which was suitable for medicinal use (Suid. s.v. Ὑμήττιον μέλι; EM s.v. Ὑμήττιον μέλι).

Mount Hymettos also produced silphium and thyme (Thphr. *HP* 6.7.2; Plin. *Nat.* 19.45.172; Ath. 1.28d; Eust. *Com. ad Iliadem* Λ 638).

Athenian barley (Thphr. *HP* 8.8.2) and bread (Ath. 3.112b) were also praised. Good quality reeds grew around the Kephisos River (Thphr. *HP* 4.11.9). Myrtle berries were also considered as one of Attica's finest products (Ath. 14.652d).

Attic figs were highly praised in antiquity (Ath. 3.74c-3, 14.652b-f). According to Philemon in *Attic Words*, the best figs were produced in the deme of Aigila (Ath. 14.652e). Theopompos in *Eirini* notes that the best were those of the deme of Tithrasos (Ath. 14.652e).

Alciphron mentions Attic ivy (Alciphr. 18.16). Pliny (*Nat.* 14.9.75) reports that the wine of the Mesogaia caused headaches.

According to Pausanias, one could hunt boar and bear on Mount Parnes (Paus. 1.32.1).

Mounts Hymettos and Pentele (Luc. *JTt.* 10; Paus. 1.32.1) produced marble. In the middle of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC the production of Attic grave stelai, halted by Demetrios of Phaleron between 317 and 307 BC, resumed. In the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD Attica was a major centre for the production of sarcophagi, made of Pentelic marble. Production began around 130 AD. In 310/5 AD the iconography of the sarcophagi became Christian. The Athenian workshops are estimated to have produced 75,000 to 150,000 sarcophagi, exported to almost all areas of the Roman Empire.

Attica had important silver mines, but by the time of Strabo mining activity had ceased (Str. 9.1.23). This is confirmed by Vitruvius who also praises Attic ochre, no longer available because of the abandonment of the silver mines (Vitr. 7.7.1). Metal mines were also found at a place called Maroneia (AB 279.32; Harp. s.v. Μαρώνεια; Suid. s.v. Μαρώνεια). The silver-bearing sand of the mines was cleaned at a place called Kegchreon (AB 271.23).

## The roads of Attica

### *The Phaleric Road*

The road connected the city of Athens with the port of Phaleron. It was 3.6 km long and started at the Phaleric Gate. At Aghios Georgios of Phaleron, it met the coastal road connecting Piraeus and Phaleron with the demes of Alimous, Aixone and Alai Aixonidai.

G. Steinhauer, in *Αττικής Οδοί*, 39.

### *Eis Peiraiā amaxitos*

This was the main road leading from Athens to Piraeus, running to the north of the Long Walls. It started at the Piraic Gate. Outside the wall it divided into two branches, one leading west to the Tetrakomon and the other leading south, next to the Varathron and parallel to modern Peiraios Street. The first part of the road probably coincides with modern Peiraios (Panagi Tsal-dari) or Konstantinoupoleos Street. At Tavros, it followed a course parallel to the Long Walls and parts of it have been identified along Peiraios Street.

G. Steinhauer, in *Αττικής Οδοί*, 39-40.

### *The road leading to Salamis*

The road linked Athens to the port of Thymaitadai at Keratsini and to Salamis. It may have been the *Xeniki Odos* (Plu. *Thes.* 19.5). Nothing remains of it today. The road began at the Piraic or at the Sacred Gate and followed a course parallel to Petrou Ralli Avenue. At Aghios Dimitrios it crossed the street leading to Tetrakomon (Aghias Annis Street) and at Elaionas it crossed Thivon Street, which connected Piraeus with the Hierā Odos. Then it followed the passage between Vokos Hill and the Tourkovounia of Nikaia to Keratsini. There, at the west end of Aghios Georgios Hill, it met the road coming from Piraeus, through the modern M. Curie and Dimokratias Streets at Drapetsona. The road to Perama started at that point; a large part of it, carved into the bedrock of the southern foot of Mount Aigaleo, was preserved until the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> c.

G. Steinhauer, in *Αττικής Οδοί*, 41.

**Hiera Odos** (Odos Eleusinade) 1:C2, B2, B1

Paus. 1.36.3, 1.38.6; Harpocr. s.v. Ἱερὰ Ὀδός.

Inscriptions: *IG* II 1075; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 2624.

A 20.5 km road connecting Athens to Eleusis, Megara, the Peloponnese and Boeotia. It also connected the city to the sanctuary of Demeter and Kore at Eleusis, to the

sanctuary of Dionysos at Eleutherai and possibly to the sanctuary of Apollo at Delphi. At Aigaleo Park it crossed a street connecting Piraeus to Eleusis. Hierā Odos ended in a marble-paved courtyard in front of the sanctuary of Demeter, from whence the roads leading to the port, to Megaris and to Boeotia began.

G. Steinhauer, in *Αττικής Οδοί*, 41-42.

### *The Megara – Eleusis coastal road*

Paus. 1.39.1.

It was the main road leading to Megara. Part of the road was found at the foot of Mount Kerata. It is 3.4 m wide and has cart wheel ruts in several places.

G. Steinhauer, in *Αττικής Οδοί*, 43.

### *Road to Megara*

The road passed between Pateras and Kerata Mountains and followed the Iapis stream through the Kandili Pass where ruts from cart wheels can be seen between Rachi Dioskouroi and Trikerato. From that point, a road leads to Mandra. A section of this road can be seen at Ai Gianni: it is 3 m wide and has cart wheel ruts. At Mandra the road forked, one branch leading to Eleusis and the other to Palaiokoundoura. From that point it followed Thivon Avenue until the tower at Oinoe.

G. Steinhauer, in *Αττικής Οδοί*, 43.

### *The Road of Eleutherai*

It was the central road leading from the Thriasian plain to the Boeotian border. Its first section followed the Eleusinian Kephisos. A large section of this road is marked on Kaupert's plan XXV Eleusis (Strassen-spuren).

G. Steinhauer, in *Αττικής Οδοί*, 43-44.

### *The road to Panakton*

The road connected Eleusis to the fortress of Panakton. It meets the central road close to the confluence of the Sarantapotamos and Kokkinis Rivers.

G. Steinhauer, in *Αττικής Οδοί*, 44.

### *Acharnian Road*

The road began at the Acharnian Gate, close to Aioulou, Sophokleous and Athinas Streets. A section of the road can be seen at Kotzia Square, but its course to the deme of Acharnai has left no other traces. It must have followed a route similar to that of the modern street, which crossed the Kephisos River from Patisia to Aghios



Georgios. When it reached Acharnai, near Philadelphias Street, it forked into two branches, one leading to Phyle and the other to Dekeleia. After Acharnai, the street continued towards Tatoi, passed to the west of the royal tombs and went on northwards to Dekeleia. A pathway led from the road to the fortress on Katsimidi.

G. Steinhauer, in *Αττικής Οδοί*, 44-46; M. Platonos, in *Αττικής Οδοί*, 141, 143-144.

#### *The road to the Thriasion plain*

At Acharnai, a branch of the Acharnian Road turned westward and crossed the Dema Wall between Mounts Parnes and Aigaleo.

G. Steinhauer, in *Αττικής Οδοί*, 46; M. Platonos, in *Αττικής Οδοί*, 145.

#### *The road to Phyle*

It was a branch of the Acharnian Road. It led to the foot of Mount Parnes at the plateau to the east of Chasia, where it followed the Phtichi stream to the north and reached the fortress of Phyle. A branch of the road close to Moni Kleiston led to the village of Klimenti. The road divided again, with one branch leading to Borsi, where a settlement was located, and the other to Loimiko, where there was an ancient tower. The main branch of the road led to Phyle, turned to the northwest and, from the plateau of Skourta, descended to Portes, down into the Boeotian plain and the Skolos plateau.

Platonos-Giota, *Αχαρνάι*, 383; G. Steinhauer, in *Αττικής Οδοί*, 46; M. Platonos, in *Αττικής Οδοί*, 141, 144-145.

#### *The road from Acharnai to Dekeleia*

It followed the modern Dekeleias and Tatoiou Streets and at some point met the central road of Dekeleia. It was a branch of the Acharnian Road.

G. Steinhauer, in *Αττικής Οδοί*, 46; M. Platonos, in *Αττικής Οδοί*, 141.

#### *The road of Dekeleia*

It began at the Acharnian Gate and followed a course parallel to the Acharnian Road until Koukouvaounes. It crossed the Kephisos River before the confluence with the tributaries Adami and Phasideri and reached the deme and the pass of Dekeleia. A section of an ancient road has been identified from Adami to Katsimidi (Kauptert XX Tatoi Pass Strasse). The road reached Malakasa. Platonos-Giota, *Αχαρνάι*, 381-382; G. Steinhauer, in *Αττικής Οδοί*, 46-47.

#### *Aphidnai Road*

The road led to Oropos, passing around the east side of Mount Parnes. The modern Highway roughly follows its course. A section of this road was discovered at the intersection of Lyra and Antheon Streets at Kato Kephisia. Sections have also been found further north at the western foot of Kotroni Hill. At that point the road forked: the main branch led to the northeastern edge of the plain of Athens, through Parnes and Pentele Mountains. The secondary branch led to Marathon.

G. Steinhauer, in *Αττικής Οδοί*, 47.

#### *The main road to the east*

The main road leading to the eastern demes of Attica began at the Diocharous Gate and followed the course of modern Vasilissis Sophias and Kephisias Avenues. The road has not come to light beyond Evangelismos Hospital.

G. Steinhauer, in *Αττικής Οδοί*, 48.

#### *The roads to the north of Pentele towards Marathon*

The road leading from Ikarion to Vrana. It was located 2 km east of Ikarion.

G. Sotiriadis, *Prakt* 1935, 108; G. Steinhauer, in *Αττικής Οδοί*, 48.

#### *The road from Stamata to Oinoe at Marathon and to Rhamnous*

The road began 3 km to the north of the intersection for Ikarion. It traversed the foot of Mount Pentele through the northeast corner of the plain of Athens and was directed towards Mygdaleza, crossing the small Koukounari plain and Loukas Hill, where an important road led to the plain of Oinoe, passing over a bridge. From that point it turned towards Rhamnous, through Ano Souli.

G. Steinhauer, in *Αττικής Οδοί*, 48-49.

#### *Mesogeion Road*

Athens was connected to Mesogaia and Laureion by two roads that passed to the north and to the south of Hymettos Mountain and followed a course similar to the modern Mesogeion – Stavrou and Vouliagmenis – Varis – Koropiou Avenues, respectively. Both roads began at Diocharous Gate. As far as Gerakas, the ancient road roughly coincided with the course of modern Mesogeion Avenue.

Mesogeion Road followed Apollonos Street, crossed Voullis, Nikis, Philellinon Streets and Amalias Avenue,

crossed the National Garden, followed Vassilisis Sophias Avenue until Mesogeion Avenue. Its course coincided with that of Mesogeion Avenue until Stavros of Aghia Paraskevi, at which point it turned to the south towards Mesogaia. At Stavros, the road forked: one branch led to Porto Rapti, crossing Paiania, Koropi, Markopoulo and Merenta, and the other to Marathon through Gerakas, Pallene and Pikermi, following approximately the course of modern Marathonos Avenue.

G. Steinhauer, in *Αττικής Οδοί*, 49; P. Taxiarchi, in *Αττικής Οδοί*, 172-181.

*Pallene and the roads of east Attica to the south of Mount Pentele*

The roads of the area may have departed from the temple of Athena Pallenis. Three roads start at the temple. One (Kleisthenous Street) led to Stavros and probably was the end of the Mesogeion road from Athens. The second (Philikis Etaireias and Miaouli Streets) may be identified with the road leading to Paiania (Steiriaki Odos). The third may be identified with the road to Marathon.

G. Steinhauer, in *Αττικής Οδοί*, 49-50.

*“Marathonos” Road*

The first section of the road can be identified with modern Marathonos Avenue. The road that connected Marathon to Rhamnous and Oropos started at Vrana. A section of this was found at Stavrokoraki. The road then turned north, passed through a low passage between the hills of Trikorinthos and arrived at Rhamnous.

G. Steinhauer, in *Αττικής Οδοί*, 50-51.

*Road leading to Raphina and Alai Araphenides*

Road parallel to Marathonos. It passed to the north of the Kontres Hills and to the south of Loutro-Pelka towards Araphen.

G. Steinhauer, in *Αττικής Οδοί*, 52.

*Road to Erchia and Brauron*

The ancient road roughly follows the course of Spaton Avenue until Spata. Three or four secondary roads, running in a southwest direction towards Mount Hymettos, crossed the main road, connecting it to the Steiriaki Odos. At some point after the passage between Pano Kontra and the Bourani Hills, the road forked. The north branch led to Vourvas through the area of Gyalı and from that point to the pass of Velanideza. The south branch followed the course of the Spata ring road. It

met a road to the east of Spata and continued further east towards Loutsas, crossing Lapari Hill, running parallel to modern Spaton – Loutsas Avenue. After the Airport, the road passed between the hills of Zagani and Kamariza. When it reached the sea, it divided into a branch going north to the sanctuary of Artemis Tauropolos and a branch going south to the sanctuary of Artemis Brauronia.

G. Steinhauer, in *Αττικής Οδοί*, 52-55.

*The north-south road of east Mesogaia*

The road was found near the north entrance to the Airport. 200 m to the south of that point, it divided into two almost parallel branches to the east and west of Karababa Hill, leveled for the construction of the Airport. The east road led to the sanctuary of Artemis at Brauron. The west road crossed the Steiriaki Odos at the south end of the Airport. At that point there was a branch leading to Oe-Sphettos while the main road continued south to Agele and Myrrhinous. The road continued southward to Kouvaras and Keratea (Kephale) through Merenda and the Cherouvouni Mountains. It had branches to Prasies, Kaki Thalassa and Daskalio through mountain passes.

G. Steinhauer, in *Αττικής Οδοί*, 55-57.

*Steiriaki Odos and the southwest road of west Mesogaia*

1:C3, C4

From the northwest part of the bay of Porto Rapti, the Steiriaki Road followed a northwest course to Darde via Drivlia. After the crossroads at Pousi Kalogeri, it joined the Erasinou River, went to Paiania and crossed the southeast corner of the Airport. Then it turned west to Pouli and Pousi Ledi. A section of the Steiriaki Odos was discovered at the intersection of Attiki Odos with modern Erchias Street. From Pousi Ledi it went to Paiania Ypenerthen and, a little before Aghios Athanasios, it turned north to Aghios Panteleimon. The west branch passed Paiania Kathyperthen, crossed Aghios Athanasios and turned towards Aghios Andreas and Prosilio. It went up to Hymettos and then descended to the city. The main section of the road turned north before the cemetery of Aghios Athanasios towards Aghios Panteleimon, passed through the valley between Myrteza and Pyrgathi Hill, and reached the College. A branch to the west crossed Lavriou Avenue at Glyka Nera. After the Leontari stream, the road continued northwest to Aghios Nikolaos at Kantza, where a sanctuary of

Dionysos was discovered. It reached the city through Aghios Ioannis Kynigos or Stavros.

G. Steinhauer, in *Αττικής Οδοί*, 57-58; O. Kakavogianni, in *Αττικής Οδοί*, 185-187.

#### **Sphettia Odos through Mount Hymettos** 1:C3, C4, D4

Sphettia Odos is usually identified with the road running along the foot of Hymettos. It has recently been proposed that it was the street crossing Mount Hymettos, which was unsuitable for wheeled traffic.

This road began at the gate of the Olympieion. Its first part probably went from the Olympieion to Moni Kareia. Then it traversed the western slope of Prophitis Ilias (Zeze) to Mavrovouni and Lamptrai Kathyperthen and met the road coming from Glyphada through Pynari pass.

This road offered the shortest connection between the city and Mesogaia. Its main branch crossed Mount Hymettos immediately to the west of Sphettos (Christos Hill), between the hills of Prophitis Ilias and Mavrovouni. It then reached the gorge at Sourmena of Ano Glyphada and not Pynari. At that point it must have joined the network of roads leading to Athens at Alimos and Argyroupoli.

From Sphettos to the southeast, the road passed through Aghios Dimitrios at Philiati, then to Aghioi Asomatoi to the east, to Koropi via Palatia or Pallantia, and reached Kato Plateia. Then it turned southeast to Aghios Panteleimon, ran through the small valley to the north of Gonia Hill and east of Strongyli Hill, and then crossed the south slope of Kamara or Kamariza Hill and went to Prospalta. Another branch of the road arrived here as well: it went south from Koropi and followed the course of the modern road of Propharta, to the west of Strongylopoula Hill, crossing Volomandra. From that point it went to Kephale through Megali Avli and then to the west of the old village of Keratea, turning to the southeast through the small square of Aghia Paraskevi and finally reaching Valmesa at the southeastern edge of the modern settlement.

The main branch of the road went to Thorikos through the valley of the Potami stream.

From Kephale at Panaghia Amachairi to the south of Keratea, a local road through Amphitrope led to Thorikos via Plaka, and to the southwest to the demes of Phrearrioi, Aigilia and Anaphlystos and south to the demes of Vesa and Sounion.

Another connection linking the city to Mesogaia, shorter

than the Sphettia Odos, came through Hymettos, from the Chalidou stream to Ilioupoli. It may have been a branch of the Sphettia, passing close to the deme of Kikkyna (Karela – Chalidou area) and passes through the deme of Oe (north and east side of Koropi), crossing Demarcheio square and Tochi. At the eastern limit of Koropi, it met a local road coming from Aghioi Anargyroi and Aghios Andreas which connected it to the south branch of the Steiriaki Odos.

G. Steinhauer, in *Αττικής Οδοί*, 58-59; O. Kakavogianni, in *Αττικής Οδοί*, 188-190.

#### *The link between the northern demes of Mesogaia and Laureion*

The road towards the southern deme and Erchia traversed southward from Kamba. A little further to the south the road followed two courses, one to Erchia through Papagelaki, Choumeza, Bala and the other continuing south, where part of the branch was found at Pousi Ledi as it crossed the Steiriaki Odos. 700 m to the south, another section of this road came to light, possibly at another crossroads.

The road through the west side of Agnous must have passed from Panaghia Koutala and must have led from Prospalta to Kephale, where it met the Sphettia Odos to Thorikos.

O. Kakavogianni, in *Αττικής Οδοί*, 190-192.

#### *The connection between the eastern demes of Mesogaia and Laureion*

The southward road from Alai Araphenides (Loutsia) and Brauron must have followed the south slope of Pyrgari Hill, and from Vlacthi it must have gone to Pousi Kalogeri where it met the Steiriaki Odos. From Pousi Kalogeri, the main road went to the eastern limit of the valley of the Malexi stream to the south. It continued south on the slopes of Mount Charvati and Velatouri Hill. Then its course coincides with that of the modern street to Aghios Athanasios Kouvara, at which point it met its east branch, crossing Steiria and Prasiai. After Vlacthi, this east branch passed to the east of Kalyveza Hill, crossed Vourleza and led to Steiria and from there to Prasa, where the sanctuary of Apollo Delios was found.

O. Kakavogianni, in *Αττικής Οδοί*, 192-194.

#### **“Astike” Odos of Sounion** 1:C2, C4, D3, D4

The Astike Odos began at the Diomeian Gate to the southwest of the Olympieion and terminated at Sounion. Its course coincides at many points with that of modern Vouliagmenis Avenue. From its beginning,

the road followed a straight line to Pigadakia of Voula. There it turned east, crossed Alai Aixonidai and Anagyrous, followed the course of modern Varis Avenue, and ended at Sounion.

The ancient road can be seen along Vouliagmenis Avenue from Daphne and Ilioupoli to Euonymon (Trachones), and at Glyphada and Alai Aixonidai (Voula). For nearly this entire distance, another road ran parallel to the Astike Odos close to the coastline from Piraeus or Phaleron. Sections of this road have been found at Alimos, Elliniko, Glyphada and Voula.

At Voula, the Astike Odos met the coastal road. Then it turned inland to Anagyrous (Vari) and Lamprai. From Vari to Lambrika (Lamprai Kathyperthen), it ran through Mygdaleza and Vourvatsi, as does the modern road.

After Lamprai Ypenerthen, the main Astike Odos passed through Paneion and Olympos and the demes of Thorai and Aigilia. It ran along the modern Kalyvia – Anavyssos road, crossed the Ari stream and reached Vesa (Dimoliaki – Barmbaliaki). The road then crossed Sinterina and the pass at Pousi Pelia and reached the valley of Bertseko, where there are many remains, mostly of Hellenistic to Late Roman date (sanctuary of Artemis, small Basilica). After Bertseko, the road ascended to the highlands of the Laureion peninsula. At Kamariza, the Astike Odos met a road from Anaphlystos and Sinterina and another road to Thorikos and Laureion. It then continued to the valleys of Souriza and Agrileza, along the east slope of the Megali Vigla, Mavro Lithari and the Gouri-Kouki Hills, until it reached the sanctuary of Poseidon at Sounion (Kaupert XV Strasse). Several secondary roads connected the Astike Odos with the other important coastal road.

G. Steinhauer, in *Αττικής Οδοί*, 59-61; K. Kaza-Papageorgiou, in *Αττικής Οδοί*, 198-204; O. Kakavogianni – E. Andrikou – A. Dova, in *Αττικής Οδοί*, 205-211.

The road from Vesa to Thorikos must have passed between Vigla Rimbari and Mesaio or Mikro Rimbari. Another road, leading from Maroneia to Panormon, may be identified with the road crossing the Botsari valley, the upper part of the Aghia Triada slope to Mount Michalis. The road probably reached the north side of the port of Pountazeza.

G. Steinhauer, in *Αττικής Οδοί*, 61-62.

#### *Roads of southwest Laureion*

A coastal road suitable for wheeled traffic led from the

sanctuary of Poseidon at Sounion to Legraina Bay and to Atene.

G. Steinhauer, in *Αττικής Οδοί*, 62.

#### *The roads of Atene*

Atene had four roads for wheeled traffic and three paths connecting the farmhouses of the coastal plains of Charakas and Thymari with the inland plain of Aghia Photini and with the neighbouring demes of Sounion, Amphitrope and Anaphlystos.

The coastal road that connected Atene with Sounion no longer exists. It started to the west of the cemetery of Sounion, crossed the beach of Legraina Bay and entered the plain of Charakas. Charakas also had a road for wheeled traffic that went as far as Stroma and Mikro Baphi Hills at the west end of the plain. Charakas was connected to Thymari by a pathway. Another pathway, passing through Mikro and Megalo Baphi, connected Charakas to Aghia Photini.

Thymari was connected to Anaphlystos and Aghia Photini with roads for wheeled traffic, cut into the rock. To the north of Aghia Photini, the street met another road, visible between Kastella and Prophitis Ilias hills. At the north end of Kastella Hill, the road turned into a pathway descending to Anaphlystos after crossing Mount Souvlero.

The Aghia Photini plain communicated with the Legraina plain through a pathway to the north of Megalo Baphi and with Charakas via a pathway between Megalo and Mikro Baphi.

Lohmann, *Atene*, 235-239; G. Steinhauer, in *Αττικής Οδοί*, 62-63.

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D. D'Aco, L'Attica in età Romana: Le fattorie dal I sec. A.C. al V sec. D.C., in A. D. Rizakis – I. P. Touratsoglou (eds), *Villae Rusticae. Family and market-oriented farms in Greece under Roman rule. Proceedings of an international congress held at Patrai, 23-24 April 2010* (2013) 440-465.

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K. Kaza-Papageorgiou, *Η αρχαία ΑΣΤΙΚΗ ΟΔΟΣ και το ΜΕΤΡΟ κάτω από τη ΛΕΩΦΟΡΟ ΒΟΥΛΑΓΜΕΝΗΣ* (2016).

## INDEX

### REGIONAL UNIT OF THE NORTH SECTOR OF ATHENS

**Aghia Paraskevi**-Αγία Παρασκευή 4  
Aghia Paraskevi Mun. /  
North sector of Athens R.Un.

Mesogeion Avenue and Dimitsanas Street 4:B1,38  
A tile grave of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD was excavated.  
*ADelt* 33, 1978, B' 1 Chron., 54; P. Taxiarchi in *Αττικής Οδοί*, 181.

Kondylaki Street and Nomismatokopecio  
Metro Station 4:A1,6  
Late Hellenistic or Roman pottery was found.  
M. I. Pologorgi, *ADelt* 64, 2009, B' 1 Chron., 201.

**Amarousio, Marousi (ATHMONE, ATHMONIA, ATHMONON)** – Αμαρούσιο, Μαρούσι (ΑΘΜΟΝΗ, ΑΘΜΟΝΙΑ, ΑΘΜΟΝΟΝ) 4  
Amarousio Mun. / North sector of Athens R.Un.

FHG 2.357; *AB* 349.30; Harp. s.v. Ἄθμονεύς; Paus. 1.31.5; Hsch. s.v. ἄθμονάζειν, Ἄθμονεύς; Suid. s.v. Ἄθμω-νία; Schol. Ar. Pax 190.

Inscriptions: *IG* I<sup>2</sup> 865; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 2776; G. N. Pallis, *ΕΠΟΡΟΣ* 17-21, 2004-2009, 245-247.

The ancient deme of Athmonon, belonging to the Kekropis and then to the Attalis tribe, has been identi- fied with the modern deme of Marousi. There was a sanctuary of Artemis Amarysia at Athmonon (Paus. 1.31.5; *IG* I<sup>2</sup> 865). The deme was connected to Athens via a road partly coinciding with the course of modern Kephissias Avenue. The plain in which the Olympic Complex is built was an agricultural area in antiquity. In the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD, aqueducts brought water from Kephisia to a group of large cisterns used to irrigate the fields.

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M. H. Mc Allister s.v. Amarousion, in *Princeton Encyclo- pedia*, 46-47.

Traill, *Demos and Trittys*, 135.

E. Freund s.v. Amarusion, in *Lexikon*, 99.

*BarrAtlas* Map 59, C2.

D. Schilardi, in *Αττική 2004*, 56-57.

G. Pallis, *Το Μαρούσι της Αττικής. Δοκίμιο Τοπικής Ιστορίας* (2008).

D. Schilardi, in *Από τα Μεσόγεια στον Αργοσαρωνικό*, 605- 608.

D. Schilardi, in *Αττικής Οδοί*, 155-157, 160-161.



Paradeisos 3:B5,12  
A Roman cist grave was found at Soros, in the Sisamis factory.  
K. Davaras, *ADelt* 20, 1965, B' 1 Chron., 119; Petropoulakou – Pentazos, *Αττική*, 183, no. 8.

Pelika Street 3:A5,11  
Eight graves were found to the south of an ancient street. Two tile graves date to the Roman period. The site was in use from the Classical period to the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD.  
The remains of a cemetery were found to the south and southeast of the street. The graves date from the 6<sup>th</sup> c. BC to the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD.  
Excavations in the neighbourhood led to the discovery of farmhouses, cisterns, water channels and other remains dating from the 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC to the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD.  
D. Schilardi, in *Αττικής Οδού περιήγηση*, 64-66; *id.*, in *Αττικής Οδοί*, 148-153, 160.

#### *Aghios Thomas*

Kalypsous, Protagora and Niovis Streets 3:A5,51  
A Roman terra cotta drain was found in the TECHNICA AE plot.  
G. Daskalaki, *ADelt* 62, 2007, B' 1 Chron., 142-143.

Olympic Stadium Complex 3:A5,12,33-35  
Hadrian's aqueduct crossed the area of the Olympic Stadium. Four shafts of the aqueduct were found close to the Eirini railway station. Part of a male Roman statue was found during the excavation of the shafts. A Late Roman farmhouse complex, composed of two buildings and dating to the early 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD, was discovered during the construction of the Olympic Press Village (3:A5,13). Part of the complex was devoted to the production and storage of olive oil. A kiln may have belonged to the farmhouse.

Kordellas, *Αθήνα*, 90-91; E. Freund s.v. Kalogreza, in *Lexikon*, 295; D. Schilardi, in *Αττική 2004*, 56, 57; *id.*, in *Από τα Μεσόγεια στον Αργοναυτικό*, 605-608.

West of the Olympic Stadium 3:A5,14  
A Roman bath of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD was discovered to the west of the Olympic Stadium.  
D. Schilardi, in *Αττική 2004*, 58-59.

Southeast of the Roman bath 3:A5,15  
A street, a tile grave of Roman date and the remains of rooms, belonging to two successive phases in the

Roman period, were found a little to the southeast of the Roman bath.  
D. Schilardi, in *Αττική 2004*, 59.

Tennis court 3:A5,16,36-39  
A large terra cotta aqueduct was excavated under the Tennis court. It had round or square cleaning shafts. It dates to the 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD. Another part of the same aqueduct was found to the west of the Tennis court (3:A5,17).  
D. Schilardi, in *Αττική 2004*, 55-56.

Olympic Stadium Complex Press Village 3:A5,18-19  
Three irrigation cisterns of the Roman period were found in the area of the Olympic Stadium Complex. One was located at Artemidos Street (Press Village), another to the north of the Olympic Stadium at Lasani and the last at Spyrou Loui Avenue. The cisterns date to the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD. They were used for the irrigation of the fields and to provide farmhouses with water. Hadrian's aqueduct probably postdates these cisterns.  
A street in use until the Roman period was found next to the cistern to the north of the Olympic Stadium. Its course was parallel to that of the Roman aqueduct.  
D. Schilardi, in *Αττική 2004*, 56-57; *id.*, in *Αττικής Οδού περιήγηση*, 83-85.

Lasani/Psalidi 3:A5,20  
The administrative centre of the deme was located at Lasani. Cult buildings dedicated to Artemis were found in the area.

A large rectangular Roman irrigation cistern was found to the north of the Olympic Stadium Complex during the construction of Attiki Odos. The cistern was built on a hill, named Psalidi or Tsoumba tou Lasani, located close to the Eirini station northeast of the SELETE complex. The cistern dates to the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD and was in use until the 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

G. Pallis, *Το Μαρούσι της Αττικής. Δοκίμιο Τοπικής Ιστορίας* (2008) 103; D. Schilardi, in *Αττική 2004*, 56; *id.*, in *Αττικής Οδού περιήγηση*, 79-85.

9 Psarianou and Korinthou Streets 3:A5,21  
Part of a workshop-warehouse with many building phases was discovered in the Tsiardakis plot. The building was in use from the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC to the 9<sup>th</sup> c. AD.  
E. Vrettou, *ADelt* 61, 2006, B' 1 Chron., 155-157.

Pispiri Stream 3:A5,22  
A Roman drain was discovered to the south of the canalized stream at Pispiri.  
D. Schilardi, in *Αττικής Οδού περιήγησης*, 93-95.

Pispiri Stream (former Chalkiadakis plot) 3:A5,23  
A small Late Roman cistern was discovered in the former Chalkiadakis plot. It was probably related to a farmhouse.  
D. Schilardi, in *Αττικής Οδού περιήγησης*, 96-97; *id.*, in *Αττικής Οδοί*, 153-155.

#### ATHMONE → Amarousio

#### ATHMONIA → Amarousio

#### ATHMONON → Amarousio

**Chalandri (PHLYA) – Χαλάνδρι (ΦΛΥΑ)** 3, 4  
Chalandri Mun. / North sector of Athens R.Un.

FHG 2.359; Harp. s.v. Φλυέα; Paus. 1.31.4; Hsch. s.v. Φλυεῖς; St.Byz. s.v. Φλυεῖς; Suid. s.v. Φλυεία; Schol. Ar. V. 234c-d.

Inscriptions: *IG II/III*<sup>2</sup> 2776.

The ancient deme of Phlya belonged to the Kekropis and then to the Ptolemais tribe (*IG II/III*<sup>2</sup> 2776; FHG 2.359; Harp. s.v. Φλυέα; Hsch. s.v. Φλυεῖς; St.Byz. s.v. Φλυεῖς; Suid. s.v. Φλυεία; Schol. Ar. V. 234c-d). It occupied the territory of Chalandri, and part of Psychiko, Philothei, Vrillissia and Aghia Paraskevi.

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C. W. J. Eliot s.v. Chalandri, in *Princeton Encyclopedia*, 216.  
I. K. Loukas, *Φλύα. Συμβολή στη μελέτη της ιστορίας του αρχαίου Χαλανδρίου* (1986).  
Traill, *Demos and Tritys*, 135.  
E. Freund s.v. Chalandri(on), in *Lexikon*, 162-163.  
*BarrAtlas* Map 59, C2.

Panaghia Marmariotisa 4:A1,1  
A marble grave monument dating to the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD, resembling one discovered at Platanos square in Kephisia, was transformed into a Christian church.

I. Ch. Dragatsis, *ΑΕρphem* 1925-1926, 178-181; H. Möbius, *AM* 52, 1927, 189-196; Travlos, *Bildlexikon Attika*, 197; I. K. Loukas, *Φλύα. Συμβολή στη μελέτη της ιστορίας του αρχαίου Χαλανδρίου* (1986) 30-31.

Three marble altars dating to the second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD were found at Chalandri. They bear representations of the Mother of the Gods and Attis. Two of them were inscribed (*IG III* 172, 173; *IG II/III*<sup>2</sup> 4841).

I. K. Loukas, *Φλύα. Συμβολή στη μελέτη της ιστορίας του αρχαίου Χαλανδρίου* (1986) 31-32, 92-108.

Hadrian's aqueduct crossed Chalandri and was fed by many secondary water channels. Many sections and ventilation shafts of the aqueduct have been preserved.

I. K. Loukas, *Φλύα. Συμβολή στη μελέτη της ιστορίας του αρχαίου Χαλανδρίου* (1986) 43.

#### Chalandri Stream

Mesogeion and Troias Streets 3:B5,2

A 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD cemetery was discovered.

D. Schilardi, in *Αττικής Οδού περιήγησης*, 99-103.

Aghios Nikolaos and Aghios Konstantinos and Eleni Church 4:A1,2

A fragment of a funerary colonnette dating to the 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD was found in the courtyard of the church.

K. Davaras, *ADelt* 20, 1965, B' 1 Chron., 119; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 2175.

#### Ano Chalandri

Herakleidon and Roumbesi Streets 4:A1,3

Part of a cemetery, in use from the late 8<sup>th</sup> c. BC to the early 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD, was excavated in a private plot. Eight tile graves date from the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD to the early 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

M. I. Pologiorgi, *ADelt* 58-64, 2003-2009, A' Mel., 143-210; I. Tsirigoti-Drakotou, in *Αρχαιολογικές Συμβολές Α*, 132.

#### Polydrosos

24 Rododaphnis Street 4:A1,4

A Roman bronze axe was found in the Pantos plot.

*ADelt* 21, 1966, B' 1 Chron., 106.

#### Koupho

Middle and Late Roman pottery was found on the road leading from Chalandri to Pentele.

D. Grigoropoulos, *AM* 124, 2009, 473, FO 042.

**Cholargos – Χολαργός** 3, 4  
Papagos - Cholargos Mun. / North sector  
of Athens R.Un.

Mesogeion Avenue and 17<sup>th</sup> November Street 4:A1,5  
Part of the ancient road leading to Mesogaia was identified during the construction of a shaft for the Metropolitan Subway of Athens. Two retaining walls of the road were also discovered. The second, which is later, yielded pottery of the Classical, Hellenistic and Roman periods.

D. N. Christodoulou, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 305; M. Drillia – E. Gavriil, in *Από τα Μεσόγεια στον Αργοσαρωνικό*, 343-349, 351-357; P. Taxiarchi, in *Αττικής Οδοί*, 178-179.

Mesogeion Avenue and Iridos Street  
(Nomismatokopecio Metro shaft) 4:A1,59  
Roman pottery was found.

D. N. Christodoulou, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 305-306.

Mesogeion Avenue, Cholargos  
Metro Station 4:A1,58  
A section of the road leading from the Gates of Diochares to Mesogaia was found during the excavation for the south ventilation shaft and the east entrance of the metro station. A drain associated with the street was in use in the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD, as the discovery of a coin indicates.

M. I. Pologorgi, *ADelt* 64, 2009, B' 1 Chron., 196.

**Drosia – Ekali – Δροσιά – Εκάλη** 3  
Kephisia Mun. / North sector of Athens R.Un.

Marathonos Street 3:B4,5  
The remains of a Roman bath were found at the intersection of Marathonos Street with the street leading to Dionysos.

A. K. Andreiomenou, *ADelt* 1961-1962, B' Chron., 41; Petropoulakou – Pentazos, *Αττική*, 206, no. 6.

A funerary inscription dating to the 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD was found in the Dikaiakos plot.

Th. Ch. Sarikakis, *Platon* 7, 1955, 262-263, no. 3; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 2296.

**ΚΕΡΗΣΙΑ – ΚΗΦΙΣΙΑ** 3  
Kephisia Mun. / North sector of Athens R.Un.

FHG 2.358; Str. 9.1.20; Harp. s.v. Κηφιστεύς; Gel. 1.2.1-2, 18.10; Philostr. *VS* 562; D.L. 3.41; Synesios 56, 136. Inscriptions: *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 3972; *SEG* 26, 1976/1977, no. 290; 48, 1998, no. 293; K. S. Pittakis, *AEphem* 1856, 1412-1413, no. 2851; *id.*, *AEphem* 1860, 2013-2015, nos 4033, 4035; W. Peek, *AM* 67, 1942, 136-139, 141, nos 306, 310; S. N. Koumanoudis, *Neon Athenion* 1, 1955, 1-3, no. 1.

Deme of the Erechtheis tribe, located to the north of Athens.

Aulus Gellius, a classmate of Herodes Atticus, gives a vivid description of Herodes's luxurious villa in Kephisia (Gel. 1.2.1-2). Vibullia Alkia, Herodes's mother, dedicated a statue to Vibullius Polydeukion, one of Herodes's favourite students and member of her own family, who died at a young age (*IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 3972).

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*RE* XI (1921) s.v. Kephisia 224-225 (Bölte).

C. W. J. Eliot s.v. Kephisia, in *Princeton Encyclopedia*, 447. Travlos, *Bildlexikon Attika*, 197-202.

E. Freund s.v. Kephisia, in *Lexikon*, 321-322.

*Barr Atlas* Map 59, C2.

D. Schilardi, in *Από τα Μεσόγεια στον Αργοσαρωνικό*, 595-596.

The aqueduct of Kephisia

The channel ran above ground. From Kephalaria it was directed to Marousi and Omorphokklisia. At that point the channel was carried on 11 arches with pillars that measure 1.40 by 4.50 m and 15 m high. The channel joined the Herakleion channel. It was built with stone and coated with hydraulic plaster. From Patisia onwards, close to the west slope of Tourkovouni, it was cut into the bedrock.

E. Ziller, *AM* 2, 1877, 122-124.

Aghios Stephanos Chapel

An inscribed colonnette of the Roman period was found.

S. N. Dragoumis, *AEphem* 1906, 187-190.

Aghion Theodoron and Aghiou Dimitriou Streets **3:B5,3**  
Remains of walls and Roman pottery were found.  
M. Platonos, *ADelt* 48, 1993, B' 1 Chron., 71.

Aghion Theodoron Street **3:B5,4**  
A Roman building was excavated in the Vasileiou plot at Alonia. A water pipe and cisterns belonged to the building, which had a marble floor and marble revetment on the walls.  
D. Schilardi, in *Αρχαιή* 2004, 60.

7 Kokkota Street **3:A5,53**  
A drain, possibly of Late Roman date, was found in the ILTA Hellas AEE plot.  
A. Chatzidimitriou, *ADelt* 61, 2006, B' 1 Chron., 162.

Othonos and Kokkota Streets **3:A5,54**  
Walls and water channels were found in the Katsichtis plot. The pottery in their fill dates mostly to the Roman period.  
M. Petritaki, *ADelt* 36, 1981, B' 1 Chron., 56.

Two small inscribed altars, dating to the time of emperor Hadrian, were found reused in the walls of the Church of Panaghia tis Xydous (3:A5,24).  
S. N. Dragoumis, *AEphem* 1895, 185-186.

17 Georganta Street **3:B5,17**  
Part of a building and pottery dating to the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD were found in the CONKAT AE plot.  
A. Chatzidimitriou, *ADelt* 62, 2007, B' 1 Chron., 139.

55 Kyprou Street **3:B5,18**  
Building remains of the Late Roman period were discovered in the Mortakis plot.  
A. Chatzidimitriou, *ADelt* 62, 2007, B' 1 Chron., 140.

260 Kephisias Avenue **3:B5,5**  
Walls possibly belonging to a Roman building were discovered.  
A. Chatzidimitriou, *ADelt* 61, 2006, B' 1 Chron., 162-164.

313 Kephisias Avenue **3:B5,16**  
Building remains dating from the second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC to the second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD were excavated in the Trakosaris and Apostolopoulos OE plot. A shaft

grave of the 1<sup>st</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD, Roman pottery and coins of the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD were found.

A. Chatzidimitriou, *ADelt* 62, 2007, B' 1 Chron., 138-139.

Kephisias Avenue and Kassaveti Street **3:A5,55**  
A marble funerary monument of the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD was found in the Thanoukos and Ilios plot, at Platanos square. It contained four sarcophagi and has been associated with the family of Herodes Atticus.  
A. Tschira, *AA* 1950, 83-97; M. Petritaki, *ADelt* 37, 1982, B' 1 Chron., 63-65; J. Tobin, *AJA* 96, 1992, 335-336; *APMA* 2, 84, nos 218, 219; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 2623.

Kassaveti Street **3:B5,6**  
A large marble male statue dating to the time of Hadrian was discovered close to the funerary monument of Platanos square.  
D. Kazianis, *ADelt* 34, 1979, B' 1 Chron., 89; *id.*, *AAA* 15, 1982, 130-141.

Fragments of sculptures and architectural members dating from the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC to the Late Roman period were discovered on Kassaveti Street between Kephisias Avenue and Kyriazopoulou Street. The sculptures must have belonged to the nymphaeum discovered at the intersection of Kassaveti and Drosini Streets (3:B5,7).  
Shafts of an aqueduct were also found and may have carried water from the springs in Kephalaria.  
M. Petritaki, *ADelt* 37, 1982, B' 1 Chron., 63-65.

Drosini Street **3:A5,56**  
Parts of Roman walls and Roman graves were excavated. The walls may have been related to the nymphaeum.  
A. Patrianakou-Iliaki, *ADelt* 42, 1987, B' 1 Chron., 98-99.

18 Kyriazi Street **3:B5,19**  
Pottery, other small finds and stone pavements of the Roman period were found in the Ektasis and Development AE plot.  
A. Chatzidimitriou, *ADelt* 62, 2007, B' 1 Chron., 137.

Diligianni and Mela Streets  
Two funerary colonnettes, one dating to the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD and the other to the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD were discovered in the Petsalis plot.  
A. N. Oikonomidis – S. N. Koumanoudis, *Polemon* 5, 1952-1953, 24-25, nos 8, 9β; *ΣΕΜΑ*, nos 591-592.

32 Diligianni and 10 Dionysou Streets 3:B5,8  
Walls and Roman pottery were found in the Petris ATE plot.

A. Chatzidimitriou, *ADelt* 61, 2006, B' 1 Chron., 162.

Aghioi Saranta Church 3:A5,57  
An inscription dating to the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD is incorporated in the walls of the church. It belonged to one of the monuments erected by Herodes Atticus in honor of his wife Regilla and his students Polydeukion, Memnon and Achilles.

G. E. Malouchou, *ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΕΙΟΝ* 1, 2012, 39-43.

Tatoiou and Kokkinaki Streets 3:A5,25  
A Roman bath was found that has been proposed to belong to the villa of Herodes (Gel. 1.2.1). Parts of a villa with inscriptions referring to him have been discovered. Tobin locates the villa in the area of the Pyrna stream, close to the Church of Panaghia tis Xydous on Tatoiou Street.

Travlos, *Bildlexikon Attika*, 197; J. Tobin, *Herodes Attikos and the city of Athens. Patronage and conflict under the Antonines* (1997) 214-219.

Tatoiou and Ragavi Streets 3:A5,26  
Building complex of the Roman period, with phases ranging from the 2<sup>nd</sup> to the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD. It is located just east of Panaghia Xydou and of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD Roman bath.

I. Tsigirigi-Drakotou, in *Αρχαιολογικές Συμβολές* A, 134. A cistern and an aqueduct were found. They are possibly Roman.

M. Petritaki, *ADelt* 37, 1982, B' 1 Chron., 63.

Ragavi Street 3:A5,27  
A portrait of Herodes Atticus was found in the Dimas plot.

V. Ch. Petrakos, *ADelt* 1961-1962, B' Chron., 29-30.

5 Pasmazoglou Street 3:B5,9  
A building and a waste deposit of the second half of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC or of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD were found in the Glossotis plot. The building went out of use in the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

D. Palaiologos – M. Stephanopoulou, *ADelt* 61, 2006, B' 1 Chron., 160-161.

Tatoiou and Eukleidou Streets 3:A5,28  
A funerary colonnette of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC or of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD was discovered.

M. Th. Mitsos – E. Vanderpool, *Hesperia* 19, 1950, 29, no. 7; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 140.

Acharnon and Sokratous Streets 3:A5,29  
Part of the main cemetery of Kephisia was found in the Skotidas plot. The cemetery was in use from the 8<sup>th</sup> c. BC to the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD. The graves dating to the Roman period were pit graves and tile graves.

D. Schilardi, in *Από τα Μεσόγεια στον Αργολοαργονικό*, 596-600.

35 Vasileos Konstantinou 12<sup>th</sup> Street  
A funerary colonnette of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC was found in a private house.

S. N. Koumanoudis, *Neon Athenaiion* 1, 1955, 3, no. 2; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 1383.

Lyra Street 3:A5,58  
A Late Roman building, dating between the 4<sup>th</sup> and the 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD, was found in the Vagianas plot. The building had been seriously damaged by an earthquake, but was repaired and continued to be used.

D. Schilardi, in *Αττική* 2004, 60.

Palagiannis Church 3:A5,46  
On top of a hill just before Kephisia are the foundations of a building, architectural members of which have been reused in the walls of Palagiannis Church and date to the time of Herodes Atticus.

Petropoulakou – Pentazos, *Αττική*, 182, no. 4.

**Kato Kephisia (PERGASE KATHYPERTHEN) – Κάτω Κηφισιά (ΠΕΡΓΑΣΗ ΚΑΘΥΠΕΡΘΕΝ) 3**

Pergase was a deme of the Erechtheis tribe (*IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 2362; FHG 2.358; Harp. s.v. Περγασήθεν; St.Byz. s.v. Περγασή; Suid. s.v. Περγασήθεν; Schol. Ar. *Eq.* 321c). It has been identified with the area around the Chelidonous stream to the west of Kephisia.

*RE* XIX (1938) s.v. Pergase 693 (W. Wrede); *Barr-Atlas* Map 59, C2; Platonos-Giota, *Αχαρναί*, 51-52.

Thivaidos and Seneca Streets 3:A5,30  
Two sanctuaries, part of a street, a Roman workshop and a Late Roman house were excavated. The street had two phases dating to the Classical period and one Roman phase. The sanctuaries that bordered the street were dedicated to Dionysos and Aphrodite. They date to the 6<sup>th</sup>

c. BC and were in use until the Early Roman period. At that time the street was modified. A workshop producing lamps was found to the west of the street.

M. Platonos, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 402-407; Platonos-Giota, *Αχαρνάι*, 433-435; M. Platonos-Giota, in *Αττικής Οδού περιήγηση*, 51-53.

Seneca Street 3:A5,31  
A Late Roman farmhouse was found close to the street. M. Platonos, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 407-409; Platonos-Giota, *Αχαρνάι*, 433-436; M. Platonos-Giota, in *Αττικής Οδού περιήγηση*, 53-54.

Aghios Ilias 3:A5,40-41  
Late Roman pottery was found. D. Grigoropoulos, *AM* 124, 2009, 470-471, FO 028, 029.

Pigon Street (National Road Athens – Lamia) 3:A5,32  
Two 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD stone or brick-lined graves were discovered. M. Platonos, *ADelt* 48, 1993, B' 1 Chron., 71.

Adames 3:A5,47  
A section of Hadrian's aqueduct was identified at the Chelidonou gorge. Leigh, *The Aqueduct of Hadrian*, 56.

Angolphi 3:A5,48  
A section of Hadrian's aqueduct was discovered 1.5 km south of Chelidonou. Leigh, *The Aqueduct of Hadrian*, 56.

**Kokkinaras (TRINEMEIA) – Κοκκιναράς** 3  
(TPINEMEIA)  
Kephisia Mun. / North sector of Athens R.Un.

The ancient deme of Trinemeia, belonging to the Kekropis tribe (FHG 2.359; Str. 9.1.24; St.Byz. s.v. Τρινεμεῖς), was located at Kokkinaras.

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*RE* VII<sup>A,1</sup> (1948) s.v. Trinemeia 159 (G. Radke)  
Traill, *Demos and Trittyis*, 136  
*BarrAtlas* Map 59, C2

Aghios Georgios Kokkinaras 3:B5,10  
Early Roman pottery was found on the south slope of a

hill located to the south of Aghios Georgios Kokkinaras. D. Grigoropoulos, *AM* 124, 2009, 471, FO 031.

#### Koukouvaounes → Metamorphosi

#### Marousi → Amarousio

**Metamorphosi/Koukouvaounes (SYPALETTOS) –**  
Μεταμόρφωση/Κουκουβάουνες (ΣΥΠΑΛΗΤΤΟΣ) 3  
Metamorphosi Mun. /  
North sector of Athens R.Un.

The ancient deme of Sypalettos, belonging to the Kekropis tribe (FHG 2.358; Hsch. s.v. Συπαληττός; St.Byz. s.v. Συπαληττός), was probably located at Metamorphosi (Koukouvaounes) or a little further to the south. The deme must have ceased to exist in the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD.

#### Bibliography

*RE* IV<sup>A</sup> (1932) s.v. Sypalettos 1471 (Ernst Meyer).  
Traill, *Demos and Trittyis*, 135.  
*BarrAtlas* Map 59, C2.

Koukouvaounes 3:A5,42  
A water channel coming from Koukouvaounes crosses the main tunnel of the aqueduct to the north of Koukouvaounes.

Leigh, *The Aqueduct of Hadrian*, 38.  
Secondary lines of Hadrian's aqueduct have been identified at Psalidi, Herakleion and Koukouvaounes. Leigh, *The Aqueduct of Hadrian*, 38.

Roman funerary monument 3:A5,45  
V. D. Theophaneidis, *ADelt* 11, 1927-28, *Parart*, 4; Petropoulakou – Pentazos, *Αττική*, 184, no. 12; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 2050.

Late Roman pottery was found on the street connecting Patisia to Tatoï, to the north of Koukouvaounes (3:A5,59).

D. Grigoropoulos, *AM* 124, 2009, 471, FO 033.

**Nea Ionia – Νέα Ιωνία** 3  
Nea Ionia Mun. / North sector of Athens R.Un.

Two water bridges are found at Nea Ionia. The eastern bridge, located close to the intersection of Kymis and Kapodistriou Streets (3:A5,49), was part of the aqueduct

carrying water from Kephalaria to Patisia. The west aqueduct is located close to the intersection of Ethnikis Antistaseos and Pappa Streets (3:A5,50). It was at least 138 m long and consisted of at least 18 piers. Leigh dissociates the bridge at Nea Ionia from Hadrian's aqueduct and dates it to the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

Leigh, *The Aqueduct of Hadrian*, 62, 65, 235-238, O. Lekou, *AM* 126, 2011, 245-260.

**PENTELE – Mount PENTELIKON –**  
**ΠΕΝΤΕΛΗ - ΠΕΝΤΕΛΙΚΟΝ** 3

Mountain located to the northwest of the plain of Attica.

**Bibliography**

A. Milchhofer, in E. Curtius – J. A. Kaupert (eds), *Karten von Attika* III-VI (1889) 32.

*RE* XIX (1938) s.v. Pentele 532-534 (Ernst Meyer).

C. W. J. Eliot s.v. Pendeli, in *Princeton Encyclopedia*, 686-687. Travlos, *Bildlexikon Attika*, 329-334.

Cave of the Nymphs 3:B5,14

Cave located on the southwest slope of Mount Pentele, in use from the 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC to the 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD. Two 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC marble votive reliefs depicting Pan, the Nymphs and Hermes were found, one near the cave and the other inside it. Pottery of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC and of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD was also found.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 30, 1975, B' 1 Chron., 37-38; P. Zoridis, *AEphem* 1977, Chron., 4-11; Wickens, *Cave Use in Attica*, 202-211, no. 39; Arapogianni, *Σπήλαια Πανός*, 167-177, 195-196.

A subsidiary conduit of Hadrian's aqueduct runs from Aghia Varvara on Mount Pentele into the main aqueduct at Koukouvaounes.

Leigh, *The Aqueduct of Hadrian*, 38.

Aghioi Asomatoi 3:C5,2

A marble quarry and an ancient road for the transportation of marble were found. They were in use after the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD.

*Corpus archaïων λατομείων*, 247-248, no. 942.

Moni Penteles 3:B5,15

A marble quarry has been identified opposite the Pentele Monastery. It dates to the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD and may have served for the training of young men in quarry work.

*Corpus archaïων λατομείων*, 248, no. 943.

**PHLYA → Chalandri**

**Psychiko-Ψυχικό** 4

Philothei – Psychiko Mun. / North sector of Athens R.Un.

Kollegio Athinon 4:A1,40

The remains of a Roman farmhouse as well as other finds dating to the Hellenistic and Roman period were found on the hill of the Kollegio Athinon.

Petropoulakou – Pentazos, *Αττική*, 185, no. 20.

Neo Psychiko

Mesogeion Avenue and Xanthou Street 4:A1,7

Part of the foundation of a 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC retaining wall was discovered. The destruction layer yielded pottery dating from the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC to the Late Roman or Early Byzantine period. The resemblance of this wall to the retaining wall of the ancient road to Mesogaia, discovered 1 km to the west, led to the assumption that the section found was part of the retaining wall of the same road leading to Mesogaia.

M. Drilla – E. Gavriil, in *Από τα Μεσόγεια στον Αργοσαρωνικό*, 349-357; P. Taxiarchi, in *Αττικής Οδοί*, 178.

Xenopoulou Street 4:A1,8

The remains of a temple of the second half of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC were discovered close to the intersection with Mesogeion Avenue. It was close to the road that connected Athens with the plain of Mesogaia. In the Roman period, a cist grave was built in the temple, which must have been abandoned.

D. Schilardi, in *Από τα Μεσόγεια στον Αργοσαρωνικό*, 608-611.

**SYPALETTOS → Metamorphosi**

**Vrilissia-Βριλίσσια** 4

Vrilissia Mun. / North sector of Athens R.Un.

Thrakis and Analipseos Streets 4:B1,52

The remains of a farmhouse and of a tile grave of Roman date were excavated. The area must have belonged to the deme of Phlya.

Th. Tzepheri, *ADelt* 62, 2007, B' 1 Chron., 144-145.

**REGIONAL UNIT OF THE WEST SECTOR  
OF ATHENS**

**Aghioi Anargyroi**-Άγιοι Ανάργυροι **2, 5**  
Aghioi Anargyroi – Kamatero Mun. /  
West sector of Athens R.Un.

7 Thoukydidou Street **2:E5,27**  
A deposit containing pottery of the Classical and Roman  
period was found in the Bardis – Gaitsas plot.  
M. Platonos, *ADelt* 61, 2006, B' 1 Chron., 147.

Konstantinoupoleos and Mykenon Streets **2:E5,25**  
Late Hellenistic or Roman sherds were found.  
M. Platonos-Giota, *ADelt* 60, 2005, B' 1 Chron., 151.

190-192 Konstantinoupoleos Street **2:E5,26**  
The foundations of a Late Roman building were exca-  
vated.  
M. Platonos-Giota, *ADelt* 60, 2005, B' 1 Chron., 151.

Konstantinoupoleos and G. Papandreou  
Streets **2:E5,34**  
Two Late Hellenistic or Roman sherds were found.  
M. Platonos-Giota, *ADelt* 60, 2005, B' 1 Chron., 151.

2-6 Eptanisou and Aghion Anargyron  
Streets **5:E1,2**  
Late Roman sherds were found.  
M. Platonos-Giota, *ADelt* 60, 2005, B' 1 Chron., 151.

160 Konstantinoupoleos Street **5:E1,3**  
Roman pottery was found close to Kleisouras Street.  
M. Platonos-Giota, *ADelt* 60, 2005, B' 1 Chron., 151.

Konstantinoupoleos and Kleisouras Streets **5:E1,4**  
Three Late Roman sherds were found.  
M. Platonos-Giota, *ADelt* 60, 2005, B' 1 Chron., 158.

Treis Gephyres **5:E1,6**  
Roman pottery was found.  
M. Platonos-Giota, *ADelt* 60, 2005, B' 1 Chron., 151.

Oikonomidou and Phlaginas Streets **5:E1,8**  
Small part of a Roman building was found.  
*ADelt* 33, 1978, B' 1 Chron., 54.

G. Nazou Street **5:E1,7**  
A 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD marble sarcophagus was found in a funerary  
chamber.  
V. Ch. Petrakos, *ADelt* 32, 1977, B' 1 Chron., 43.

**Aigaleo**-Αιγάλεω **5**  
Aigaleo Mun. / West sector of Athens R.Un.

Aigaleo Metro Station **5:E1,21**  
A section of Hieria Odos and a cemetery were found.  
The pottery dates from the Classical period to the 20<sup>th</sup>  
c. AD.

I. Tsigirioti-Drakotou, *ADelt* 54, 1999, B' 1 Chron., 80-  
82; *ead.*, in *Η Αθήνα κατά τη ρωμαϊκή εποχή*, 318; I. Drako-  
tou, in *Αττικής Οδοί*, 119-122.

296 Iera Odos **5:E1,20**  
Cist graves dating from the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC to the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD  
were excavated under the sidewalk of the OTE Aigaleo.  
I. Tsigirioti-Drakotou, *ADelt* 42, 1987, B' 1 Chron.,  
24-25.

273-275 Iera Odos **5:E1,19**  
A section of the south retaining wall of the Hieria Odos  
was found.  
I. Tsigirioti-Drakotou, *ADelt* 42, 1987, B' 1 Chron., 27.

279 Iera Odos **5:E1,18**  
A section of the south retaining wall of the Hieria Odos  
was found a little to the west of 279 Iera Odos.  
I. Tsigirioti-Drakotou, *ADelt* 42, 1987, B' 1 Chron., 28.

Iera Odos **5:E1,16**  
Part of a cemetery along the north side of the Hieria  
Odos was discovered under the modern Iera Odos, be-  
tween Solomou and Soutsou Streets. Some of the graves  
date to the Early Roman period.  
Th. Karagiorga-Stathakopoulou, *ADelt* 34, 1979, B' 1  
Chron., 33-37.

Iera Odos and Averof Street **5:E1,17**  
Three blocks, possibly belonging to a retaining wall of  
the Hieria Odos were discovered.  
I. Tsigirioti-Drakotou, *ADelt* 42, 1987, B' 1 Chron., 28.

Davaki square **5:E1,15**  
The south retaining wall of the Hieria Odos was disco-  
vered under the modern Iera Odos.  
I. Tsigirioti-Drakotou, *ADelt* 42, 1987, B' 1 Chron., 25.



Aspra Chomata 5:D1,5  
Three Roman graves were found.  
K. Davaras, *ADelt* 20, 1965, B' 1 Chron., 121; Petropoulakou – Pentazos, *Αττική*, 181, no. 47.

**Chaidari (HERMOS)-Χαϊδάρι (ΕΡΜΟΣ) 5**  
Chaidari Mun. / West sector of Athens R.Un.

FHG 2.357; Harp. s.v. Ἑρμος; St.Byz. s.v. Ἑρμος; Suid. s.v. Ἑρμος.

Inscriptions: *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 2362.

Chaidari has been identified with the ancient deme of Hermos, belonging to the Akamantis tribe (*IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 2362; FHG 2.357; Harp. s.v. Ἑρμος; St.Byz. s.v. Ἑρμος; Suid. s.v. Ἑρμος). Hesychios also mentions the name Hermoi (Hsch. s.v. Ἑρμοί).

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*RE* VIII (1913) s.v. Hermos 903 (Kolbe).

Traill, *Demos and Trittyis*, 132.

*BarrAtlas* Map 59, B2.

Kolokotroni and Zephyrou Streets 5:D1,7  
A section of the Hieria Odos and of its north retaining wall were discovered.

I. Tsirigoti-Drakotou, *ADelt* 42, 1987, B' 1 Chron., 25.

Iera Odos and Kolokotroni Street 5:D1,6  
A section of the Hieria Odos was found.

I. Tsirigoti-Drakotou, *ADelt* 42, 1987, B' 1 Chron., 25.

Iera Odos

A long section of the Hieria Odos was discovered at Chaidari. Many graves, some of them Roman, were found between this section of the road and the previous section at Aigaleo.

I. Tsirigoti-Drakotou, in *Η Αθήνα κατά τη ρωμαϊκή εποχή*, 319; I. Drakotou, in *Αττικής Οδοί*, 122.

**Daphni-Δαφνί 5**  
Chaidari Mun. / West sector of Athens R.Un.

Inscriptions: *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 5182, 5204=13295, 13298-13300; *CIL* III 572; Sironen, *Inscriptions*, 108-111, nos 35, 36.

The temple of Apollo mentioned by Pausanias (1.37.6) must lie under the Byzantine church. The krepis of a Roman stoa was also found.

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A. Milchhoefer, in E. Curtius – J. A. Kaupert (eds), *Karten von Attika* II (1883) 47.

C. W. J. Eliot s.v. Daphne, in *Princeton Encyclopedia*, 257-258.

Petropoulakou – Pentazos, *Αττική*, 171, no. 22.

Travlos, *Bildlexikon Attika*, 177.

E. Freund s.v. Daphni, in *Lexikon*, 179-180.

The sanctuary of Aphrodite and Eros 5:D1,3  
Paus. 1.37.7.

Inscriptions: *CIG* 507-509; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 4959; M. Th. Mitsos – E. Vanderpool, *Hesperia* 19, 1950, 26-27, nos 2-3.

The sanctuary is located 11.5 km to the west of Athens, close to the Monastery of Daphni. It was built to the east of the Hieria Odos and was limited on three sides by an enclosure wall and on the fourth by the bedrock.

A propylon gave access to an open air square in which the altar and cult statue were located. Niches were cut into the rock and served for the deposit of votive offerings. A roughly square building occupied the west side of the sanctuary. A complex of cisterns and water pipes was found on the southwest side of the sanctuary. A small temple was located to the west of the square building, against the sanctuary enclosure wall. A rectangular building to the southwest of the sanctuary may have served as a guesthouse. The sanctuary was established at the end of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC. Most of the finds date to the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC, but it continued in use during the Roman period.

A large section of the Hieria Odos was found 500 m to the west of the sanctuary of Aphrodite (5:D1,4). It was in use until at least the 11<sup>th</sup> c. AD. At that point, a secondary road ascended Poikilon Mountain and then descended the Rheitoi until it met the Hieria Odos again.

D. G. Kambouroglous, *Prakt* 1891, 12-13; *id.*, *Prakt* 1892, 9-17; *ADelt* 8, 1892, 4-5; S. Wide, *AEphem* 1910, 35-58; I. Travlos, *Prakt* 1937, 25-37; K. Kourouniotis – I. Travlos, *Prakt* 1938, 28-34; K. Kourouniotis – I. Travlos, *Prakt* 1939, 39-41; Travlos, *Bildlexikon Attika*, 177; *BarrAtlas* Map 59, B2; V. Machaira, *Το ιερό Αφροδίτης και Ἐρωτος στην Ιερά Οδό* (2008); K. Papangeli, in *Αττικής Οδοί*, 126-130.

## HERMOS → Chaidari

**Ilion (Nea Liosia)**-Ίλιον (Νέα Λιόσια) 5  
Ilion Mun. / West sector of Athens R.Un.

A funerary colonnette of the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC was found outside the enclosure wall of Aghios Phanourios Church (5:E1,1). Another funerary colonnette, dating to the 1<sup>st</sup> or to the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD, was found at the same place. M. Th. Mitsos, *Polemon* 4, 1949, 35, no. 37; *ΣΕΜΑ*, nos 535, 547.

A Roman funerary relief was found incorporated in the wall of the cistern of the Finlay house at Liosia.

A. Milchhoefer, *AM* 12, 1887, 314, no. 382.

**Kamatero**-Καματερό 2  
Aghioi Anargyroi – Kamatero Mun. /  
West sector of Athens R.Un.

Late Roman pottery was found to the southwest of Kamatero (2:E5,29).

D. Grigoropoulos, *AM* 124, 2009, 470, FO 026.

## Nea Liosia → Ilion

**Petroupoli**-Πετρούπολη 2  
Petroupoli Mun. / West sector of Athens R.Un.

A fragment of a funerary colonnette of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD was found in the Giarenakis plot.

S. N. Koumanoudis, *Neon Athenaiion* 1, 1955, 60; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 1165.

## RHEITOI → Skaramagas

**Skaramagas (RHEITOI)**-Σκαραμαγιάς (ΡΕΙΤΟΙ) 5  
Chaidari Mun. / West sector of Athens R.Un.

Voreiou Ellados Street 5:D1,2

A Roman cist grave was found close to the entrance of the Markis factory. One of the slabs that covered the grave was inscribed.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 32, 1977, B' 1 Chron., 28.

A section of the Hiera Odos was excavated close to the sanctuary of Aphaia.

K. Kourouniotis – I. Travlos, *Prakt* 1936, 27; I. Travlos, *Prakt* 1937, 35-37; I. Tsirigoti-Drakotou, in *H Αθήνα κατά τη ρωμαϊκή εποχή*, 319.

Early Imperial pottery was found to the southeast of the Rheitoi (5:D1,13).

D. Grigoropoulos, *AM* 124, 2009, 468, FO 016.

Pottery, dating probably to the Early Imperial period, was found between the Rheitoi (5:D1,14).

D. Grigoropoulos, *AM* 124, 2009, 468-469, FO 017.

## REGIONAL UNIT OF THE CENTRAL SECTOR OF ATHENS

**ATHENS**-Αθήνα (ΑΘΗΝΑΙ) 6, 7  
Athens Mun. / Central sector of Athens R.Un.

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Antoninus Pius: Højte, *Imperial Statue Bases*, 494, nos 193-195.

Marcus Aurelius: Højte, *Imperial Statue Bases*, 557-558, nos 186-187.

Coins: E. Beulé, *Les monnaies d'Athènes* (1858); J. N. Svoronos; *Les monnaies d'Athènes* (1923-1926); A. R. Bellinger, *Hesperia Suppl.* 8, 6-30; M. Thompson, *The new style silver coinage of Athens* (1961); C. M. Craay, *Coins of Ancient Athens* (1968); *Greek Coin Hoards*, 43-44, 52, nos 268, 274-276, 339, 340; *SNG* Denmark 1, Pl. 22, 23; *SNG* Denmark 2, Pl. 15; *SNG* France, Pl. 39; *SNG* Deutschland 3.1, Pl. 42, 43; *SNG* Deutschland 14, Pl. 6-16; *SNG* Schweiz 2, Pl. 29, 30; *USA* 2, Pl. 27, 28; *SNG* Sweden I:2, Pl. 5; *SNG* England 6.1, Pl. XV; *SNG* England 6.2, Pl. XXVI; *SNG* England 7, Pl. XXXVIII; *SNG* England 13, Pl. 15; *SNG* Greece 5, Pl. 50-53; *SNG* Greece 7, Pl. 56, 57; J. H. Kroll, *ADelt* 27, 1972, A' Mel., 86-

120; M. Caramessini-Oeconomides – F. S. Kleiner, *AAA* 7, 1974, 149-156; M. Caramessini-Oeconomides, *AAA* 7, 1974, 395-396; H. Chr. von Mosch, in M. Flaschar – H. J. Gehrke – E. Heinrich (eds), *Retrospektive. Konzepte von Vergangenheit in der Griechisch-Römischen Antike* (1996) 159-178; A. Katopodi, in *H πόλη κάτω από την πόλη*, 113-117; I. Touratsoglou, in *H πόλη κάτω από την πόλη*, 188, 206-207; Chr. Flament, *Le monnayage en argent d'Athènes. De l'époque archaïque à l'époque hellénistique (c. 550 – c. 40 av. J.-C.)* (2007); P. Tselekas, in *H Αθήνα κατά τη ρωμαϊκή εποχή*, 473-485.

The ancient city of Athens is located beneath the modern city in western Attica. It took its name from goddess Athena (Apollod. 3.14.1) and was also called Kranaas (Schol. Ar. *Ach.* 75, *Av.* 123), meaning rough country. Athens had several hills: the Acropolis (156 m), the Areopagos (115 m), the Kolonos Agoraios (68.6 m), the Pnyx (109 m), the Hill of the Nymphs (104 m) and the Hill of the Muses (161 m).

There were several water sources in Athens. Kallirrhoe spring was located close to the Ilissos River (Plin. *Nat.* 4.7.24; *Stat. Theb.* 12.629; *Harp.* s.v. Ἐννεάκρουνον and λουτροφόρος; Poll. 3.43; *Alciph.* 15.1; *Hesych.* s.v. Ἐννεάκρουνος; *EM* s.v. Ἐννεάκρουνος) and was later named Enneakrounos (Plin. *Nat.* 4.7.24, 31.28.50; *Harp.* s.v. Ἐννεάκρουνον and λουτροφόρος; *Luc. Tim.* 56; *Paus.* 1.14.1; Poll. 3.43; *Alciph.* 13.1; *Hsch.* s.v. Δωδεκάκρουνος, Ἐννεάκρουνος; *Suid.* s.v. Δωδεκάκρουνος, Ἐννεάκρουνον; *EM* s.v. Ἐννεάκρουνος). Pliny reports that objects thrown into the spring of Asklepios at Athens reappeared in the Phaleron harbour (Plin. *Nat.* 2.106.225) and also mentions the fountains Cephesia and Larine (Plin. *Nat.* 4.7.24).

Dikaiarchos (FHG 2.254.59) writes that the city of Athens was dry, without water, with poor planning and that most of the houses were poorly built. A visitor would doubt that this was the famous city of Athens, but not for long, thanks to its great monuments. He praises the good nature of its residents as opposed to the ill behaviour of the inhabitants of Attica.

As is the case with many Greek cities, the first active Roman intervention in the affairs of Athens dates to the Second Macedonian War (200-194 BC), when the Athenians took the part of Rome and Pergamon against Macedonia. In 200 BC the Akarnanians and Philip V of Macedonia (220-179 BC) attacked Athens to avenge the

execution of two young men from Akarnania who had accidentally followed the Eleusinian Mysteries. As a result, and with the incitement of King Attalos of Pergamon and the Rhodians, who were in Athens, the Athenians declared war against Philip in 200 BC (Plb. 16.26; Liv. 31.14.6, 31.15.5). Philip attacked Athens and an Athenian embassy was sent to Brundisium to ask for help (Liv. 31.1.9; Flor. 1.23.4). The Romans sent Caius Claudius Cento to Athens with twenty ships and a thousand men (Liv. 31.14.1-3). Three Roman ambassadors, C. Claudius Nero, P. Sempronius Tuditanus and M. Aemilius Lepidus, visited Athens (Plb. 15.25-26).

At that time, the Antigonis and Demetrias tribes were suppressed. King Attalos I of Pergamon, Philip's enemy, was invited to Athens where he was honoured for his help in an unprecedented way (*IG II/III*<sup>2</sup> 894): his name was inscribed in the list of the eponymous heroes and the Attalis tribe was created in his honour (Plb. 16.25; Liv. 31.14.11-15.8). The Athenians created another tribe, this time in honour of Ptolemy III who had also helped the Athenians against Philip. The Rhodians, who were the Athenians' allies against Philip, received honours (Liv. 31.15).

The Macedonians attacked Athens in the autumn of 200 BC (Liv. 31.24.9-16). Philip made his camp at Kynosarges and set fire to the Akademia; he also destroyed the tombs and plundered the sanctuaries (D.S. 28.7; Liv. 31.24.17-18). When the soldiers of Attalos from Aigina and the Romans from Piraeus arrived in Athens, Philip moved his camp and unsuccessfully attacked Eleusis (Liv. 31.25.2, 31.26.1-5). Philokles was then sent to attack Athens, while Philip attempted to conquer Piraeus, but failed and turned to Athens (Liv. 31.26.6-8). In the end Philip abandoned his plan to besiege Athens and, dividing his force with Philokles, set out to plunder the land of Attica. He inflicted terrible damage to the sanctuaries of the demes (Liv. 31.26.9-13, 31.30.2-7). The Athenians went to the Panaetolian Council, where the Macedonians and the Romans were also present. They complained about Philip's devastation of Attica and begged the Aetolians to declare war on Philip (Liv. 31.30). In Athens, all the statues and inscriptions referring to Philip and his ancestors were removed and the feast days in his honour and in the honour of his ancestors were abolished (Liv. 31.44).

In 192 BC T. Flaminius came to Athens just before the war between the Romans and Antiochos the Great (Liv.

35.31.3). He tried to keep Athens on Rome's side and the Athenian supporters of Antiochos had to be suppressed (Liv. 35.50.1-4).

In 168 BC L. Aemilius Paulus and his son Scipio came to visit the city (Liv. 45.27.11-45.28.1). Paulus asked the Athenians to send him a philosopher to educate his children, and a painter. The Athenians sent him Metrodoros, who was excellent in philosophy as well as in painting (Plin. *Nat.* 35.40.135). In 167 BC, Rome gave Athens Delos, Lemnos, Haliartos and probably Skyros and Imvros as a reward for its assistance (Plb. 30.20; Str. 9.2.30, 10.5.4). From that time on, Athens experienced a period of stability and economic growth, especially after the destruction of Corinth in 146 BC.

Sometime before 153 BC the Athenians established the cult of the goddess Roma and the civic festival of Romaia (*IG II/III*<sup>2</sup> 1938). The cult was established next to the sanctuary of Demos and the Graces (*IG III* Add. 224b,c; *IG II/III*<sup>2</sup> 4775). Around 150 BC a Roman named Spurius served as hieropios in the festival of Ptolemaia in honour of Ptolemy Euergetes (*IG II* 953; *IG II/III*<sup>2</sup> 1938). Roman citizens appear in Athens for the first time in the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC. Until Sulla's sack in 86 BC they were genuine Romans or Italians, who had become Athenians.

In the years after 158/7 BC Athens attacked Oropos, for which the Roman senate imposed a fine of nearly 500 talents. The Athenians then sent an embassy to Rome to ask the Romans to remit the fine. The embassy was composed of three famous philosophers, Karneades from the Akademia, Diogenes the Stoic and Kritolaos from the Peripatetic School (Cic. *Att.* 12.23; Gel. 6.14.8-10). Cato the censor advised that the Athenian embassy should be sent away, because when Karneades spoke it was difficult to distinguish where the truth lay (Plin. *Nat.* 7.30.112). He was also afraid of the influence the Athenian philosophers exercised over the Roman youth (Plb. 33.2; Plu. *Cat.Ma.* 22).

In 146 BC Athens became a *civitas foederata et libera*.

During the First Mithridatic War (89-85 BC) Athens took the part of Mithridates VI against Rome. In 88 BC Lucius Cornelius Sulla attacked the city and Piraeus. Athenion, a philosopher, influenced the Athenians to back Mithridates against the Romans. In 87/6 BC Aristion, also a philosopher, succeeded Athenion as head of the city (FGH 87F36, 87F48-52). Aristion (Ath. 5.211e-

215b) and Archelaos, Mithridates' general, organised the defense of Athens and Piraeus. Aristion mocked Sulla and Metella from the walls of Athens (Plu. *Sull.* 13.1). The Athenians, suffering famine due to Sulla's siege (Plu. *Sull.* 13.3; App. *Mith.* 34, 35; Flor. 1.40.8-10), resorted to cannibalism according to Sulla's soldiers (App. *Mith.* 38; Flor. 1.40.8-10). In 86 BC, a weak point was found in the walls of Athens. It was the Heptachalkon, possibly located between the Sacred Gate and the Piraeic Gate. Sulla's troops entered Athens and were allowed to sack the city and massacre its inhabitants (Vell. 2.23.4; Plu. *Sull.* 14.1; App. *Mith.* 38; Flor. 1.40.8-10; Paus. 1.20.7; Orosius 6.2.5; Suid. s.v. *ἑπταχάλκων*). Sulla sent treasures, books and works of art from Athens to Rome (Paus. 10.21.6). He also took large sums of money from the Acropolis (App. *Mith.* 39). Sulla returned to Athens in 84 BC and was initiated in some mysteries (Plu. *Sull.* 16), maybe the Eleusinian Mysteries. It was probably in 84 BC that he sent columns or only their capitals from the unfinished Olympieion to Rome for the temples on the Capitoline Hill (Plin. *Nat.* 36.6.45). At that time a festival in honour of Sulla, the Sylleia, was founded (IG II 481; IG II/III<sup>2</sup> 1039), or the Theseia were renamed in Sulla's honour. The occasion may have been Sulla's restoration of Imvros, Lemnos, Skyros and Delos to Athens.

From 86 BC to the reign of Claudius (41-54 AD) the number of Roman citizens residing in Athens and becoming Athenians increased.

Sulla's sack influenced the evolution of Athenian artistic production. Roman architects were used for the rebuilding of the Odeion of Perikles, while honorary portraits were rededicated by reinscribing the honorand's name on the base. It is from that time onwards that Romanisation can be detected in Athenian art.

During the Roman Civil Wars, Athens successively offered its support to Pompeius, Brutus and Marcus Antonius. In 67 BC, Pompeius went to Athens, sacrificed to the gods, addressed the people and was celebrated as a god by the Athenians (Plu. *Pomp.* 27.3). In 62 BC, Pompeius returned to Athens and gave the city 50 talents for its restoration (Plu. *Pomp.* 42.5-6). Ten years later, in 51/50 BC, Julius Caesar gave the Athenians another 50 talents (Cic. *Att.* 6.1). Herodes, a predecessor of Herodes Atticus, was eponymous archon in 60/59 BC (D.S. 1.4.7; IG III 1015; IG II/III<sup>2</sup> 1716) and stra-

tegos in 38/7 BC. He was a friend of Cicero (Cic. *Att.*; Plu. *Cic.* 24.6). His son Eukles served as archon in 46/5 BC and was listed as strategos in the dedicatory inscription of the Gate of Athena Archegetis in the Roman Agora (IG II/III<sup>2</sup> 3175).

The first Romans to serve as archons appear around 50 BC (IG II/III<sup>2</sup> 1717). At the same time, Cicero mentions Romans who had served as jurors or members of the Areopagos and who were registered in Athenian tribes and demes (Cic. *Balb.* 12.30).

In 48 BC Athens was attacked by Q. Fufius Callenus, Caesar's general. The city did not fall, but Callenus's troops entered Piraeus and looted the surrounding areas (D.C. 42.14.1). In spite of being in the loser's camp, the city escaped punishment (D.C. 42.14.2), but Caesar warned the Athenians that they would not always be able to rely on their glorious past to save them from their mistakes (App. *BC* 2.13.88). The Athenians then made terms with Caesar (D.C. 42.14.3). In 44 BC, C. Trebonius, one of J. Caesar's assassins, appointed by the latter governor of Asia, visited Athens and met with Cicero's son (Cic. *Fam.* 12.16). At that time the Athenians received Caesar's murderers, Brutus and Cassius, and their statues were set up in the Agora of Athens, next to the statues of the Tyrannicides (D.C. 47.20.4; Agora I 5366).

Brutus followed the lectures of Theomnestos of the Akademia and Kratippos of the Peripatetic School and discussed philosophy (Plu. *Brut.* 24.1). Cicero wrote that Brutus studied under Aristos in the Akademia (Cic., *Ac.* 1.3.12). After the battle of Philippi, Athens joined the camp of M. Antonius. In 42/41 BC he gave Athens the islands of Aigina, Keos, Peparethos, Ikos and Skiathos (App. *BC* 5.1.7).

In 39/38 BC Marcus Antonius and his wife Octavia resided in the city of Athens. Antonius was on his way to Cilicia to fight piracy (*AJ* 14.420, *J. BJ* 1.309). During his stay in Athens, he studied philosophy (Cic. *de Orat.* 1.18.82) and spent a lot of time celebrating. He acted as gymnasiarch and even gave orders that he be proclaimed the new Dionysos (Plu. *Ant.* 33.4, 60.2-3; Ath. 4.148c; D.C. 48.39.1-2; IG II 482; IG II/III<sup>2</sup> 1043; *Agora* XVIII, no. H273). He dressed and dined like a Greek and attended lectures (Plu. *Ant.* 33.4; App. *BC* 5.8.76). It is said that the Athenians arranged for him to marry Athena, with a dowry of 1000 talents (D.C. 48.39.2; Zonar. 10.23). For this year only (38/7 BC) the Pana-

thenaia were named Antoneia and were celebrated in the spring instead of the summer (*IG* II 482; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 1043). Before leaving Athens for his campaign against the Parthians, Antonius took a wreath from the sacred olive tree of the Acropolis and a vase full of water from the Klepsydra (Plu. *Ant.* 34.1).

Antonius returned to Athens in 32 BC together with Cleopatra (Plu. *Ant.* 57.1). Before the battle of Actium, Athens was hit by a storm and the statue of Dionysos, belonging to the group of statues representing the Gigantomachy dedicated by Attalos I, fell from the Acropolis to the theatre of Dionysos. Two colossal statues of Eumenes and Attalos, on the bases of which Antonius had had his name inscribed, were thrown down by the same storm (Plu. *Ant.* 60.2-3; D.C. 50.15.2).

Augustus went to Athens in 31 BC, shortly after the battle of Actium (Plu. *Ant.* 68.4), and was initiated in the Eleusinian Mysteries during the winter of 31/30 BC. (Suet. *Aug.* 2.93; D.C. 51.4.1). In 27 BC Athens became part of the Province of Achaia, retaining its status as *civitas foederata et libera*. In 22/21 BC Augustus returned to Athens and punished the Athenians for having taken Antonius' part by depriving Athens of Aigina and Eretria and by banning the practice of selling Athenian citizenship to foreigners (D.C. 54.7.2). In 19 BC Augustus visited Athens for the last time and was reinitiated in the Eleusinian Mysteries. The emperor was worshiped as a god in Athens. Evidence from the theatre of Dionysos shows that he had two priests, one for his own cult, who sat in the front row (*IG* III 252; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 5034), and one for the cult of Roma and Augustus who sat in the sixth row of the theatre (*IG* III 334; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 5114).

During the reign of Augustus (27 BC – 14 AD), many buildings were erected in Athens and others were restored. The Erechtheion underwent repairs, the Monopteros of Roma and Augustus was built, the completion of the Olympieion was planned (Suet. *Aug.* 2.60), the Odeion of Agrippa was built, the Altar of Zeus Agoraios and the Temple of Ares were moved to the Agora, the annex of the Stoa of Zeus Eleutherios was built, the Roman Agora was completed, the temple at the southwest corner of the Agora, the Doric propylon of the Tholos, the Doric propylon of the so-called Strategeion and the Stoa of the Asklepieion were built. Only the Roman Agora was certainly financed with imperial money. The tripod in the area of the Olympieion can be considered the only monument in Athens offered by the emperor.

From the time of Claudius (41 – 54 AD) Athenians began to regularly obtain Roman citizenship.

Hadrian's reign (117-138 AD) was a landmark for Athens, as the emperor favoured the city. In 112/113 he was archon. He visited Athens three times in 124/125 in 128/129 and in 131/132 AD (*IG* III 1023; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 1762, 1764, 1765). Hadrian was initiated in the Eleusinian Mysteries (Scriptores Historiae Augustae 13.1). He enlarged the city to the east by creating Hadrian's city (Scriptores Historiae Augustae 20.4), finished the Olympieion, built the Panhellenion, a new Pompeion, a basilica at the northeast corner of the Agora, a gymnasium (*IG* III 10; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 1077), a stoa with a library and an aqueduct. In 134 AD, he presided at the Dionysia as eponymos archon (FHG 3.623.54; D.C. 69.16; Scriptores Historiae Augustae 19.1). He also gave money and grain to the Athenians, as well as the island of Kephallenia and instituted the Panhellenic Games (*IG* III 681; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 3626; Paus. 1.18.6, 1.18.9, 1.20.7; D.C. 69.16.1-2; St.Byz. s.v. Ὀλυμπίειον). Athens became the centre of his cult (*IG* III 681, 724; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 3623; 3626) and ninety-four altars dedicated to Hadrian were found in Athens. A festival called Hadrianeia was celebrated in honour of the emperor (*IG* III 20, 121, 682, 1121, 1122, 1129, 1133, 1138, 1146, 1147, 1160, 1162, 1168, 1169, 1171, 1173, 1175, 1177, 1188, 1192, 1193, 1197, 1198; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 1348, 2067, 2068, 2087, 2093, 2094, 2097, 2101, 2103, 2114, 2119, 2130, 2133, 2193, 2196, 2199, 2201, 2203, 2208, 2226, 2235, 2237, 2239, 2242; 3015, 3649, 3707; *IG* II/III<sup>3</sup> 4.1, 4.25; *SEG* 26, 1976/1977, no. 184; *FD* I 89, 547, 550, 555; *FD* III 6, 143). There were also two festivals called Antinoeia, one of which was celebrated in the city (*IG* III 121, 1121, 1122, 1128, 1129, 1133, 1138, 1145, 1146, 1147, 1160, 1168, 1169, 1173, 1177, 1192, 1193, 1197-1199, 1202, 1215, 1216, 1223; *IG* III Add. 1199; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 2067, 2068, 2080, 2082, 2086, 2087, 2093, 2094, 2097, 2101, 2103, 2113, 2114, 2119, 2120, 2130, 2196, 2198, 2199, 2203, 2208, 2235, 2237, 2239, 2242, 2243, 2245, 2267; 3015) and the other in Eleusis (*IG* III 1121, 1122, 1128, 1129, 1133, 1138, 1145, 1146, 1147, 1149, 1160, 1168, 1169, 1171, 1173, 1175, 1177, 1192, 1193, 1197, 1198, 1202, 1223; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 2067, 2068, 2082, 2086, 2087, 2093, 2094, 2097, 2101, 2103, 2113, 2114, 2116, 2119, 2120, 2130, 2193, 2196, 2198, 2199, 2201, 2203, 2208, 2235, 2237, 2239, 2242, 2245). The Athenians honoured the emperor by creating a tribe called Hadrianis (*IG* III 730, 1039, 1041, 1063, 1067, 1113, 1114, 1120,



1121, 1128, 1133, 1142, 1144, 1145, 1152a, 1153b, 1160, 1161, 1163, 1165, 1171, 1172, 1177, 1180, 1184, 1186, 1193, 1197, 1202, 1226a, 1278, 3896; *IG II/III<sup>2</sup>* 1770, 1773a, 1779, 1793, 1795, 1807, 1820, 1832, 2051, 2052, 2065, 2067, 2086, 2097, 2102, 2107, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2122, 2128, 2130, 2132, 2158, 2191, 2193, 2194, 2208, 2213, 2215, 2219, 2221, 2223, 2229, 2237, 2239, 2245, 2340, 3675; *SEG* 33, 1983, no. 158; B. D. Meritt – J. S. Traill, *Inscriptions. The Athenian Councillors, The Athenian Agora XV* (1974) 334, 339, 342, 353-355, 397, 407, 409, 419, 439, 456, 491; *Agora XVIII*, no. C121). They also named a month Hadrianion after the emperor (*IG III* 1188, 1217; *IG II/III<sup>2</sup>* 2140, 2226; *SEG* 26, 1976/1977, no. 184).

There were other Athenian festivals in honour of emperors, such as the Germanikeia (*IG III* 1121, 1122, 1128, 1129, 1133, 1138, 1145, 1146, 1147, 1149, 1160, 1169, 1171, 1173, 1175, 1177, 1188, 1192, 1193, 1197-1199, 1202; *IG III Add.* 1199; *IG II/III<sup>2</sup>* 2067, 2068, 2086, 2087, 2094, 2097, 2103, 2113, 2114, 2116, 2119, 2130, 2193, 2196, 2198, 2199, 2201, 2203, 2208, 2226, 2235, 2237, 2239, 2242, 2243, 2245; *SEG* 26, 1976/1977, no. 184), the Severeia (*IG III* 121, 1169, 1171, 1173, 1175, 1177, 1188, 1192, 1193; *IG II/III<sup>2</sup>* 2193, 2196, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2203, 2208, 2226, 2235, 2237, 3015; *SEG* 26, 1976/1977, no. 184), the Kommodeta (*IG III* 121, 1145, 1147, 1149, 1169, 1171, 1173, 1175, 1177, 1188; *IG II/III<sup>2</sup>* 2113, 2116, 2119, 2193, 2196, 2199, 2201, 2203, 2208, 2226; 3015), the Antoneia (*IG III* 121, 1169, 1171, 1173, 1175, 1177, 1192, 1197, 1202; *IG II/III<sup>2</sup>* 2193, 2196, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2203, 2208, 2235, 2239, 2245; 3015) and the Gordianeia (*IG III* 1197, 1198; *IG II/III<sup>2</sup>* 2239, 2242).

The 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD was marked by the personality of Leukios Vibullius Tiberius Claudius Atticus Herodes (Philostr. *VS* 546-566; Suid. s.v. Ἡρώδης Ἰούλιος). He was the son of Tiberius Claudius Atticus Herodes, born in Marathon between 101 and 103 AD. His family was very rich and had ties with Rome. The source of their income was the trade in cereals that they cultivated on their vast properties in the plain of Marathon and Oinoe. His grandfather, Tiberius Claudius Hipparchos, was immensely rich but his fortune had been confiscated by emperor Domitian (81-96 AD). His father recovered his grandfather's fortune, buried in one of the houses that his father owned close to the theatre, with the approval of emperor Nerva (96-98 AD) (Philostr. *VS* 547-548). His father had held high offices: imperial high-priest (*IG*

*II/III<sup>2</sup>* 3594-3597; *IG VII* 2509; Petrakos, *Ο Δήμος του Ραμνοῦντος II*, no. 158), priest (*IG II/III<sup>2</sup>* 3295-3298, 3307) and high-priest (*IG II/III<sup>2</sup>* 3562), tamias of the prytaneis, patronomos in Sparta (*IG V*, 1, 32a, 62a, 287, 288, 677), consul of Asia (Suid. s.v. Ἡρώδης Ἰούλιος; *IG V* 1, 1147; *SEG* 33, 1983, no. 342).

Herodes spent part of his childhood in Rome. He inherited a great fortune and made important donations to Athens, other cities and sanctuaries (Philostr. *VS* 547, 551). He received a high quality education under Polemon, Phavorinos, Skopelianos, Secundus the Athenian, Theagenes of Knidos, Munatius of Tralles and Taurus of Tyros (Philostr. *VS* 564; Suid. s.v. Ἡρώδης Ἰούλιος), and became a famous sophist and orator. Many young men gathered around him in his estates at Kephisia and Marathon (Philostr. *VS* 562). He served as high-priest in 116 AD (*IG II/III<sup>2</sup>* 3604B), as agoranomos in 125 AD (*IG III* 160; *IG II/III<sup>2</sup>* 3602) and as eponymos archon (Philostr. *VS* 549; *IG III* 69a, 675, 735, 736; *IG II/III<sup>2</sup>* 3190, 3603, 3733, 3734) in 126/7 AD. He also served as a priest of the Sebastoi in 134 and 138 AD (*IG III* 665, 669-673; *IG II/III<sup>2</sup>* 3595, 3597a-e; *Agora XVIII*, no. H371). Herodes was quaestor in 124, tribunes plebis in 128 and praetor in 130 AD (*Syll<sup>B</sup>* 863). In 137-141 AD he was archon of the Panhellenion (Philostr. *VS* 549). He was agonothetes of the Panathenaia in 139/140 AD (Philostr. *VS* 550). He was a governor of the cities of Asia Minor (*Corrector civitatum liberarum Asia*) in 134/5 AD (Philostr. *VS* 548; *CIG* 2978) and a consul at Rome in 143 AD (*Agora XVIII*, no. H 379; *CIL VI*, 20217, 24162, 29335, 31151, 32520; *CIL XIV*, 3692; *IG XIV* 1055; *IG II/III<sup>2</sup>* 3599+4523, 3603). In 164/5 AD, Herodes also became priest of the Iobacchoi, a religious association worshipping Bacchos (*IG II/III<sup>2</sup>* 1368). He was agonothetes of games in Eleusis between 166 and 172 AD (*IG II/III<sup>2</sup>* 2094).

When Herodes's father died in 138 AD, he had left one mina per year to every Athenian citizen, but Herodes did not act according to his father's will and tried to save his fortune (Philostr. *VS* 549).

Herodes returned to Rome where he taught rhetoric to the future emperors Marcus Aurelius (161-180 AD) and Lucius Verus (161-169 AD). Aelius Aristides (129-189 AD) was among his disciples. In 142 AD he married Appia Ateilia Regilla (*Agora XVIII*, no. H 379) in Rome. She was related to the Antonine imperial family. He returned to Athens in 146 AD. Regilla served as priestess of Tyche (*IG II/III<sup>2</sup>* 3607). When his daughter Pana-

thenais died, the Athenians honoured her by burying her in the city (Philostr. *VS* 557-558). His wife Regilla died around 160 AD while pregnant (*SEG* 23, 1969, no. 121). Her brother Bradouas accused Herodes of her death; the trial was held in Rome and Herodes was acquitted (Philostr. *VS* 555-556). Herodes mourned his wife by changing the decoration of his house (Philostr. *VS* 551, 556-557) and built a theatre to honour her memory. In 165/6 AD, he was epimeletes (*IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 4779). He was honoured by the Athenians as a benefactor of the city (*IG* III 3, 665-667, 675; *IG* I<sup>2</sup> 1073, 3600, 3601). Herodes died in Marathon around 179 AD at the age of 76. His corpse was carried into the city by the Athenians and buried in the Panathenaic stadium (Philostr. *VS* 565-566). His son Tiberius Claudius Appios Atelios Bradouas Atticus also served as an archon in the late 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD (*IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 2113 and 3978).

In 162 AD, Lucius Verus was initiated in the Eleusinian Mysteries (*IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 3592, 3620).

During the reign of Marcus Aurelius (161-180 AD) the intellectual bonds between Rome and Athens strengthened even further. The emperor visited Athens in 176 AD and decided, after consulting with Herodes Atticus, to appoint five new chairs of philosophy and rhetoric. He was initiated in the Eleusinian Mysteries together with his son Commodus (180-192 AD), eponymous archon in 188/9 AD.

The second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD saw the first barbaric raids in Greece. The Kostobocs attacked Greece in 170 AD (*IG* III 713; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 3639) and the sanctuary of Eleusis was set on fire.

Around 209/210 AD the Athenians established a festival and public sacrifice to celebrate the fact that Julia Domna's son Geta was elevated to the rank of Augustus (*IG* III 10; II/III<sup>2</sup> 1077).

In the mid 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD, Greece began to feel the threat of another barbarian invasion and the Athenians decided to strengthen the defences of their city by building the Valerian Wall. This wall was built on the foundations of the Themistoclean Wall and included Hadrian's extension to the east of the city.

Despite these preparations, in 267 AD the Heruli attacked and sacked Athens, probably entering in at least two bands, one from the Dipylon and another from the Piraic Gate. A third band may have entered through a gate on the Pnyx. They were driven away by the Athenians, possibly under their archon Poplios Herrenios Dexippos (Scriptores Historiae Augustae 13.8; *IG* III

714-717; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 2931, 3669=13262, 3670, 3671; *SEG* 33, 1983, no. 187), who wrote an account of the invasion (FHG 3.680.21 and FGrH 100F28). In 262/3 or in 266/7 AD, Dexippos was agonothetes for the festival of Antoneia in honour of emperor Marcus Aurelius (*IG* III 1202; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 2245). He also was agonothetes of the Great Panathenaia in 262/3 or 266/7 (*IG* III Add. 70a; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 3198) and in 269/270 AD (*IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 3669=13262). According to the same inscription, the Epinikia were celebrated at this time to honour the victory of Dexippos against the Heruli. Dexippos had served as a priest and was a writer and an orator (*IG* III 716; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 3669=13262).

After the Herulian invasion, the Late Roman Fortification Wall or Post-Herulian Wall was built to protect the city. Its construction began almost ten years later, during the reign of Probus (276-282 AD). The anthypatos of Achaia Claudius Illyrios may have been responsible for the erection of the wall. The Agora, as well as Kerameikos, were left outside the wall and were not part of the Late Roman city.

Recovery was slow and Athens remained in a state of desolation until the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD. Nevertheless, the city continued to be an important cultural centre. The activity of the philosophical schools never ceased. In the beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD the schools of philosophy and rhetoric once again attracted foreign philosophers and sophists.

In the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD the eparch Nestorios had a dream directing him to honour Achilles (Zos. 4.18.2-15, 5.6.3). He did so by erecting a statue of Achilles close to the base of the statue of Athena in the Parthenon, and it was believed that the hero protected Athens and Attica from the devastating earthquake that struck Greece under the reign of Valens (364-378 AD).

During the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD, the anthypatoi of Achaia Phosphorios and Kervonios or even the emperor Julian (361-363 AD) may have had the walls of Athens repaired. The philosopher Iamblichos, who resided in Athens from 362 to 391 AD, may have financed repairs to the towers of the wall at a time when the attack of the Visigoths was expected (*SEG* 21, 1965, no. 768).

In 396 AD the Visigoths of Alaric attacked Athens. Alaric first captured Piraeus. At that time, it was extremely difficult to defend the city protected by the Valerian Wall. Zosimos (5.5.7-5.6.3) writes that the goddess Athena appeared on the walls of the city, accompanied by Achilles, and intimidated Alaric, who offered peace,

entered the city as a friend and left without damaging Athens or Attica. Other writers do not share this view: Claudianus (*In Rufinum* 2.186-191), Hieronymos (*Ep.* 60.16) and Philostorgios (12.2), claim that the Visigoths entered the city, destroying and pillaging the part of the city that was not protected by the Post-Herulian Wall. According to Procopios (*Aed.* 2.272.23-24), the walls of Athens had long been left without repair.

In the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD the philosopher Plutarchos founded the Neoplatonic School. In the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD, however, Athens was rebuilt and even grew larger, while the philosophical schools flourished and attracted foreign students to the city. In the beginning of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD the Prefect of Illiricum Herculius launched an extensive construction programme, which seems to have stopped soon after his departure. A. Frantz attributes the erection of the Late Roman Palace and of the Late Roman Building in the Agora to Herculius. At that time, a sophist named Plutarchos, possibly the same person as the founder of the Neoplatonic School, honoured Herculius with the dedication of a statue (*IG II/III*<sup>2</sup> 3818=13281), as an inscription to the left of the entrance of the Library of Hadrian indicates (*IG III* 637; *IG II/III*<sup>2</sup> 4224=13283). Another statue was dedicated to Herculius in the Athenian Agora by the sophist Apollonios (*IG II/III*<sup>2</sup> 4225=13284).

Around 400 AD Synesios of Cyrene visited Athens and deplored the loss of its ancient glory. In his eyes, all that was left to Athens were the famous names of places; the Akademia and the Lykeion had nothing of their glorious past and even the Poikile Stoa was no longer poikile, since its paintings had been removed. Athens could only boast of the quality of its honey (*Syn.Alch. Ep.* 56, 136). In the third quarter of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD Athens may have suffered from a Vandal raid, not documented by the literary sources.

In 529 AD emperor Justinian ordered the closure of the philosophical schools at Athens.

During the Roman period Athens continued to be a centre of artistic production. In the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC Athenian sculptors turned to mass production to satisfy the demand of the Hellenistic rulers and, above all, of their Roman clients. The sculptor Timarchides and his sons Dionysios and Polykles, who were also sculptors, followed Metellos to Rome after the Roman conquest of Macedonia to decorate some of its temples (*Plin. Nat.* 36.4.35). The Athenian sculptor Diogenes decorated

Agrippa's Pantheon (*Plin. Nat.* 36.4.38). Attic sculptors mostly used Pentelic marble. As far as their products are concerned, portraits and grave stelai were produced throughout the Roman period. From the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC to the time of Hadrian, the production of the Attic workshops also consisted of idealized statues, neoattic reliefs and decorative marble items, such as vases, candelabras, well kerbs (puteals) etc. A lot of these works copied Archaic and Classical sculptures or imitated their style. From the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD, the Attic workshops turned to the production of sarcophagi and table supports. The production diminished from the middle of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD due to the financial crisis in the Roman world. The Herulian invasion of 267 AD also had a negative impact on the Attic sculpture workshops.

Athens was respected by the Romans for its glorious past, its artistic achievements and its literary tradition. Florus called it *Graeciae decus*, Greece's glory (*Flor.* 1.40.8). Many distinguished Roman politicians, philosophers and writers had come to Athens to study (*Ael. Fr.* 317). Quintus Caccilius Metellus attended the lectures of the philosopher Karneades around 130 BC (*Cic. de Orat.* 3.18.68). Cicero studied philosophy under Antiochos from Ascalon, Philo and Diodotos (*Cic. Fin.* 5.1.1, *Leg.* 1.21.54, *N.D.* 1.3.6, 1.7.17, 1.21.59; *Plu. Cic.* 4.1). Cicero went to Athens twice: in 51 BC, on his way to Cilicia, when he found the city very pleasant but he did not have a favourable opinion of its philosophers (*Cic. Att.* 5.10, *Fam.* 2.8.3, 13.1), and in 50 BC, on his way home from Cilicia (*Cic. Fam.* 14.5.1; *Plu. Cic.* 36.5). Cicero's son Marcus also studied philosophy in Athens under Kratippos (*Plu. Cic.* 45.2; *Cic. Off.* 1.1, 3.121). Cicero notes that at his time the Athenians were no longer interested in philosophy and that the city only provided shelter for those who wanted to study. He acknowledges, however, that any given Athenian was superior to the most cultivated Asiatic in the tone of his voice and in the charm of his speech (*Cic. de Orat.* 3.11.43). In 109 BC the quaestor of Macedonia Marcus Licinius Crassus visited Athens and studied in the Akademia under Charmadas, Klitomachos and Aeschines (*Cic. de Orat.* 1.11.45, 1.11.47). When he was quaestor of Asia, he studied rhetoric under Metrodoros of the Akademia (*Cic. de Orat.* 3.20.75). Others, such as Horatius, Vergilius, Ovidius, Propertius, Apuleius, Aulus Gellius (*Gel.* 1.2.1), Plutarch, Strabo and P. Aelius Aristides also came to Athens to study. The governor of Crete came to Athens to meet

the Platonic philosopher Taurus (Gel. 2.2). Marcus Aurelius and his son Commodus visited Athens on their way to their initiation in the mysteries of Eleusis. Aulus Gellius himself was acquainted to Taurus (Gel. 7.13, 17.20.4, 18.10, 19.6.2) and to another philosopher, called Peregrinus and later surnamed Proteus (Gel. 12.11.1). M. Terrentius Varro studied under Antiochos in the Akademia (Cic. *Ac.* 1.3.12).

Roman exiles, such as Gaius Aurelius Cotta, also came to Athens around 90 BC. Athens was also Cicero's first choice when he was exiled in 58 BC, but circumstances did not allow him to reach the city (Cic. *Att.* 3.7). Caius Memmius went to Athens when he was convicted of election fraud and was given a house that once belonged to Epicurus (Cic. *Fam.* 13.1-3). Roman senator Titus Albius had first lived in Athens of his own volition, preferring the Greek way of life. He became governor of Sardinia. In 103 BC he was sentenced to exile for extortion and returned to Athens, where he studied philosophy (Cic. *Tusc.* 5.37.108). Cassius Parmensis, Marcus Antonius' lieutenant and one of Caesar's assassins, fled to Athens after the battle of Actium in 31 BC, but was executed by order of Octavius (V. Max. 1.7.7). Marcus Cato spent much time in Athens, but thought little of the Athenians (Plu. *Cat. Ma.* 12.4-5). Propertius was in Athens around 22 BC (Prop. 4.21). Ovidius had been a student in Athens (Ov. *Tr.* 1.2.77).

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<sup>1</sup> Two books [R. Frederiksen – S. Müth – P. I. Schneider – M. Schnelle (eds), *Focus on fortifications. New Research on fortifications in the Ancient Mediterranean and the Near East* (2016) and K. Zambas – V. Lambrinouidakis – E. Simantoni-Bournia – A. Ohnesorg (eds), *Αρχιτεκτων. Τιμητικός Τόμος για τον καθηγητή Μανόλη Κορρέ* (2016)] were published while this book was in press. Therefore, it was not possible to include them in the investigation.

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#### *The walls of the city*

D.H. 4.13.5, 9.68.2; Vitr. 2.8.9; Liv. 31.26.8, 45.27.11; Str. 9.1.15; Plin. *Nat.* 35.49.172; D.Chr. 6.4; Plu. *Per.* 13.5, *Sull.* 14.4; App. *Mith.* 30; Luc. *Hist. Conscr.* 15; Scriptorum Historiae Augustae 13.6; Zos. 1.29.3; Syncellos 381; Zonar. 12.23.

Inscriptions: *IG II/III*<sup>2</sup> 1035, 5199-5201.

The city walls of Athens were built in the early 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC and remained in use with repeated reconstructions and repairs until the middle of the 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD. 15 construction phases have been identified.

The Themistoclean Wall (**6 red**) was erected in 479/8 BC and was approximately 6,400 m long and 2.50 to 3.25 m wide. In the beginning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. BC, the Diateichisma (**6 yellow**) was built between the Hill of the Muses, the Pnyx and the Hill of the Nymphs.

The Long Walls to Piraeus were partly destroyed in 200 BC when Philip V of Macedonia attacked Athens (Liv. 31.26.8).

When Sulla invaded Athens in 86 BC, part of the city wall was destroyed. Sulla broke into Athens between the Piraeic and the Sacred Gate (Plu. *Sull.* 14.4).

The overall state of the city wall of Athens after Sulla is unknown. Construction work at the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC is attested only in the area of the Kerameikos and possibly on the Diateichisma. At the Sacred Gate, the banks of the Eridanos River were reinforced after the attack. Reconstruction of the Diateichisma using ashlar blocks may be attributed to the period after Sulla.

In 48 BC, the Athenians successfully defended their city against Callenus (42.14.1). The wall must have been in relatively good condition.

Large quantities of debris have been found in the moat of the wall, dating from the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD. The archaeological evidence concords with the epigraphic information. The inscription *IG II/III*<sup>2</sup> 1035

mentions the moat of the circuit wall. The moat would have been covered at that time in the process of clearing the debris. No other wall was built in Athens before the Late Roman period.

In the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD the wall of Athens was extensively reconstructed during the reign of Valerianus (253-260 AD) or, more probably, Gallienus (260-268 AD), Valerianus' son. According to Zosimos (1.29.3), Syncellos (381) and Zonaras (12.23), the reason for the repairs was fear of a Scythian invasion. Gallienus visited Athens in 264 AD and many coins were issued at that time. The new wall is known as the Valerian Wall (**6 green**) and was built on the Themistoclean Wall, on the Diateichisma and the moat. It followed the course of the Themistoclean Wall in the north and south sectors, although it deviated from the Themistoclean Wall at some points in the south. In the west, it incorporated the Diateichisma, which underwent extensive repair. In the east it extended further than the Themistoclean Wall to include the expansion of the city built under Hadrian. It encompassed modern Syntagma Square, the Parliament, the National Garden and terminated against the east face of the Olympieion precinct.

The wall had two faces with fill between. Its estimated length was ca. 6,400 m, that is, nearly the same as the Themistoclean Wall. Its width ranged from 2.10 to 4.50 m. The foundations of four towers have been found at its east section. A gate was located at the south part of the Olympieion precinct, another was found at the central part of the Pnyx, and the Dipylon above the Gates was extensively remodelled.

After the Herulian invasion of 267 AD, the Athenians built a new defensive wall to the north and north-east of the Acropolis protecting a relatively small part of the ancient city. The anthypatos (vice-consul) of Achaia Claudius Illyrius may have supervised its construction and the inscriptions *IG II/III*<sup>2</sup> 5199, 5200 may have been incorporated into the wall in visible positions near a gate. Some scholars date its construction to the end of the 5<sup>th</sup> or to the beginning of the 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD. Others believe that it was built under the emperor Gallienus (253-268 AD) or shortly after the Herulian invasion and in great haste. The discovery of a hoard of coins under the part of the wall close to the Klepsydra shows that at least this part was under construction under Probus (276-282 AD). According to other numismatic evidence, it has been proposed to date the wall, or at least part of its west section, to the reign of emperor Maximianus (286-305 AD). The systematic use of architectural mem-



bers from the monuments of the Agora indicates that the wall was built after the Herulian invasion of 267 AD. The wall underwent many repairs and remained in use until the Ottoman period.

The wall (7 light green) begins at the Propylaea, continues along the east side of the Panathenaic Way and reaches the north end of the Stoa of Attalos. It then turns east and meets the south wall of the Library of Hadrian; the propylon of the Library was used as a gate. Another gate existed in the south wall of the Library. The wall continued to the east and turned south at the location of the Diogeneion Gymnasium, to reach the northeast corner of the Acropolis. The wall also protected part of the south slope of the Acropolis. It started at the Propylaea and reached the Odeion of Herodes Atticus and the Stoa of Eumenes II. Both these monuments were incorporated into the wall. It then reached the west retaining wall of the Theatre of Dionysos. According to A. Frantz the Post-Herulian Wall protected an area of 120,300 m<sup>2</sup>, nineteen times smaller than the city at the time of Valerianus.

The wall was largely built of reused materials, but the choice of its building material was largely influenced by the neighbouring buildings. The section of the wall which is located to the west of the south part of the Library of Hadrian clearly tried to imitate its masonry. Moreover, even when its builders employed reused material, they tried to form a regular masonry. These observations, as well as its very carefully laid foundations to the west of Hadrian's Library, demonstrate that the wall was not built as hastily as is sometimes believed.

The wall was 11.50 m high and 2.50 to 3.60 m wide. It had two stone faces with fill. Five gates have been identified, but it is thought that there were another three. There is no evidence regarding possible damage to the Valerian Wall by the Heruli, or of its repair after their invasion. According to an inscription (*SEG* 21, 1965, no. 768), the philosopher Iamblichos, who lived in Athens between 362 and 391 AD, undertook repairs of the curtain walls and the towers. These repairs could have been a response to the damages suffered by the walls during the earthquake of 365 AD in Crete. The 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD repairs were made necessary by the threat of Alaric's Visigoths, who finally attacked Athens in 396 AD.

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Zschietzschmann); *Agora* XXIV, 5-11; T. Tanoulas, *Ta Προπύλαια της Αθηναϊκής Ακρόπολης κατά τον Μεσαίωνα* (1997) 265; I. Tsirigoti-Drakotou, *ADelt* 55, 2000, A' Mel., 87-93; N. Gioles, *Η Αθήνα στους πρώτους χριστιανικούς αιώνες. Πολεοδομική εξέλιξη* (2005) 21-23, 24-28; E. Peppara-Papaioannou, in I. K. Prombonas – P. Valavanis (eds), *Ευεργεσίη. Τόμος χαριστήριος στον Παναγιώτη Ι. Κοντό* (2006) 629-642; N. Tsoniotis, in *Η Αθήνα κατά τη ρωμαϊκή εποχή*, 55-74; E. Greco, *ASAtene* 87, 2009, 217-220; M. G. Tofi, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 1, 193; A. M. Theocharaki, *Hesperia* 80, 2011, 71-156; Theocharaki, *Ta téχνη*.

#### The asty

The Acropolis and its slopes 7:C4,2  
FHG 2.254.59; *AB* 212.10, 247.24, 253.26, 286.26, 288.29, 295.5, 299.16, 355.14; Cic. *Ver.* 2.1.17.45, 2.4.32.71; Vitruv. 4.8.4, 7 prooem. 12; D.H. 1.28.4; Liv. 38.33.9-10; Str. 9.1.16; Apollod. 3.14.1, 3.14.6; Plin. *Nat.* 7.56.194, 36.4.32; Tac. *Ann.* 2.53; Plu. *Ant.* 34.1, 60.2-3, *Per.* 13; *Sull.* 13.3, 14.7, *Nic.* 3.3, *Num.* 9.6; D.Chr. 2.36, 6.4, 31.121, 31.148, 40.8, 48.12; Harp. s.v. ἑκατόμπεδον, ὀπισθοδόμος, Ταμίαι; App. *Mith.* 39; Aristid. *Or.* 1.16, 1.191; Luc. *Anach.* 17, *BisAcc* 9, *DDeor* 2.3, *Hist. Conscr.* 15, *Isar.* 10, *Inv.* 4, *Pisc.* 15, 42, 47, *Tim.* 51, 53; Paus. 1.22.4-1.27.3; Poll. 8.101, 8.128; *Ael. Nat.* 5.8, 6.49; *Ath.* 4.148c, 14.652d-e; D.C. 50.15.2-3, 54.7.2; Philostr. *VA* 4.17; D.L. 2.19, 3.5, 5.77; Alciphro. 18.11 (2.3); Hsch. s.v. Αἰδοῦς βωμός, ἀνθέμιον, Ἄρειος πάγος, ἀστὴ ἑλαία, δούριος ἵππος, Δράκαυλος, ἑκατόμπεδος, Ἐρμῆς ἀμύητος, κλεψύρρον ὕδωρ, οἰκουρὸν ὄφιν, ὀπισθοδόμος; Marin. *Procl.* 29-30; Suid. s.v. αἰδῶ, Δράκαυλος, Νίκη Ἀθηναῖα, ὀπισθοδόμος, προπύλαια ταῦτα, προστάσια, Σκίρον, ταμίαι; *EM* s.v. Γλαυκώπιον; Eust. *Com. in D.P.* 423; *Com. ad Iliadem* P 56, X 451, *Com. ad Odysseam* α 4, α 357, β 398; Schol. A.R. 1.211-215e; Schol. S. *OC* 701, 1600; Schol. Ar. *Eq.* 1093, *Av.* 832, 1128, 1139, 1695a, *Lys.* 913.

Inscriptions: *IG* II 464, 467, 471, 481; *IG* III 91, 92, 95, 398, 411, 536, 715, 70a; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 1006, 1028, 1035, 1039, 2891-2931, 5206=13291, 5183; *IG* II 1386, 1390-1392; *IG* III 166, 385-388, 659, 774a,b, 887, 902, 916-918; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 3199, 3474, 3488, 3496, 3497, 3515, 3516, 3528, 3554, 3555, 3556, 3593, 3634, 3804, 3805, 4247, 4758, 5173-5179; *IG* II/III<sup>3</sup> 4,1, 206; *CIL* III 551, 6105, 6106, 6110, 6112; *CIL* III *Suppl.* 7285, 7294, 14203<sup>17</sup>; *SEG* 59, 2009, no. 218; A. R. Ragavis, *AEPphem* 1837, 49, no. 22; K. S. Pittakis, *AEPphem* 1838, 92-94, 106-107, 110-112, 114, 125-130, 132-133, 134, 135-136, 136-137, 140, nos 41, 52-53, 59, 61, 78-80, 82, 84, 89,

91-92, 99; *id.*, *AEphem* 1839, 144, 158, 166, 169, 170, 171-172, 172-173, 173-174, 282, 290-291, nos 104, 121, 133, 139, 141, 145-147, 149, 151, 324, 541; *id.*, *AEphem* 1840, 318, 349, 364-365, nos 381, 428, 463, 465; *id.*, *AEphem* 1841, 411, 421, 422-423, 427-428, nos 559, 581, 583, 595; *id.*, *AEphem* 1842, 473-475, 481, 492-493, 545-546, 549, 549-550, 554, 558, 558-559, 562-563, 579-580, 584, 587-588, 591-592, 598-599, 600-601, nos 727-729, 750, 782, 917-918, 929, 932, 944, 952, 954-955, 963, 1007-1009, 1022, 1030, 1037, 1050, 1054; *id.*, *AEphem* 1853, 826-827, 841, 845-846, 1043, nos 1346-1348, 1360, 1365, 1958; *id.*, *AEphem* 1855, 1117, 1167, 1188-1189, 1196, nos 2131, 2253, 2305, 2323; *id.*, *AEphem* 1856, 1332, 1382-1383, 1399, 1407-1408, nos 2679, 2762-2764, 2817, 2833, 2836; *id.*, *AEphem* 1857, 1543, no. 3125; *id.*, *AEphem* 1858, 1738-1739, 1760, 1767-1768, 1770, 1777-1778, 1798, nos 3291, 3292, 3363, 3373, 3374, 3378, 3398, 3442; *id.*, *AEphem* 1859, 1869, 1902, nos 3618, 3695; *id.*, *AEphem* 1860, 1911, 1914-1915, 1917, 1920, 1965, 2008, nos 3715, 3724, 3733, 3743, 3820, 4018; S. A. Koumanoudis, *AEphem* 1885, 64; A. Stschoukareff, *AEphem* 1887, 47-50; *ADelt* 4, 1888, 113, no. 7, 137, no. 3, 175, no. 6, 183, no. 1, P. Kavvadias, *AEphem* 1898, 19-22, no. 16; *ADelt* 5, 1889, 19-21, nos 16-21, 53-56, nos 9-15, 20-22, 56-57, no. 1; H. G. Lolling, *ADelt* 5, 1889, 113, no. 10, 129-130, 132, 133-135, nos 4-5, 10, 13-14; R. Paribeni, *AEphem* 1901, 11-16; A. G. Woodhead, *Inscriptions: The Decrees, The Athenian Agora XVI* (1997) nos 267, 276, 312, 335; *APMA* 3, 51, no. 195; *ΣΕΜΑ*, nos 347, 1027, 1491, 1924; K. Romaios, *AEphem* 1906, 189-196; P. Groebe, *AM* 33, 1908, 135-140; P. Groebe, *AM* 34, 1909, 403-406; B. Tamaro, *ASAtene* 4-5, 1921-22, 55-67; B. Tamaro, *ASAtene* 4-5, 1921-22, 69-70; O. Broneer, *AJA* 36, 1932, 393-397, no. I; H. R. Immerwahr, *Hesperia* 11, 1942, 347-348, nos 4-5; †I. Threpsiadis, *AEphem* 1973, Chron., 66, no. 12; K. S. Alexandropoulos, *HOROS* 17-21, 2004-2009, 159-162; J. M. Müller, in *Die Akropolis von Athen*, 157-217; S. Aneziri, in *Die Akropolis von Athen*, 271-302; R. Krumeich, in *Die Akropolis von Athen*, 329-398.

Coins: M. Karamesini-Oikonomidou, *AEphem* 1961, 58-60; M. Oikonomidou, *Χρονικά Αισθητικής* 31-32 (1992-1993) 63-77.

The Acropolis hill is 156 m high and measures 270 X 150 m in its actual state. It was occupied since the Neolithic period. In the 13<sup>th</sup> c. BC (Late Helladic III B period) a fortification wall was built. At that time, the Acropolis was an important political centre. A second wall of the Mycenaean period, the Pelargicon, Pelasgicon

or Enneapylon protected the water supply of the Acropolis. The Acropolis was also called Glaukopion (*EM* s.v. Γλαυκόπιον; *Eust. Com. ad Odysseam* β 398) and Kekropia (*Plin. Nat.* 7.56.194; *Eust. Com. in D.P.* 423; *Schol. A.R.* 1.211-215e), after Kekrops.

In the Late Geometric period the Acropolis was a sanctuary, at least in part. In the Archaic period, intense building activity took place on the Acropolis: the entrance to the Acropolis was modified and several small buildings with rich sculptural decoration were erected. The foundations of a large building between the Parthenon and the Erechtheion and the discovery of a large number of architectural members and sculptures has given rise to two contradicting theories: one supporting the existence of a single temple with many building phases and another advancing the possibility of the existence of two temples. After the battle of Marathon in 490 BC the Athenians decided to build the Old Parthenon, which was destroyed by the Persians in 480 BC before its completion, together with most of the monuments of the Acropolis. Kimon enlarged the Acropolis to the south and built its south wall. In the middle of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC, Perikles financed a vast building programme on the Acropolis, which resulted in the construction of the Parthenon and the Propylaea. After the death of Perikles, the work continued with the erection of the Erechtheion and the temple of Athena Nike. When Sulla entered Athens in 86 BC, Aristion and his supporters fled to the Acropolis and burnt the Odeion of Perikles, to prevent its timber from falling into Roman hands (*App. Mith.* 38). Pausanias, however, writes that it was the Roman general who set fire to the Odeion (*Paus.* 1.20.4). After a short siege, Aristion and his followers surrendered and were executed (*Plu. Sull.* 14.7; *App. Mith.* 39; *Paus.* 1.20.6). Sulla took gold and silver from the Acropolis (*App. Mith.* 39). Not long after that, Verres took gold from the “temple of Minerva” in Athens (*Cic. Ver.* 2.1.17.45, 2.4.32.71).

According to Dio Cassius, the Athenians had set up statues of Antonius and Cleopatra dressed as gods (*D.C.* 50.15.2-3). The Erechtheion was restored in the beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD. At that time the monopteros of Roma and Augustus was built. Gaius Calligula (37-41 AD) had at least seven statues removed from the Acropolis for his own use. Claudius (41-54 AD) not only restored to the Acropolis the statues that Calligula had taken away (*IG* III 385-388; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 5173-5179), but he also financed the replacement of the Classical ramp

that gave access to the Acropolis by a flight of marble steps. He was honoured with a series of portraits and altars (*IG* III 457-459; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 3268-3276). Nero (54-68 AD) removed many statues from the Acropolis (D.Chr. 31.148).

In the late 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD the Post-Herulian Wall was built and access to the Acropolis was closed with the Beulé Gate. According to epigraphic evidence, another gate was built near the Propylaea in the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (*IG* III 398; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 5206=13291).

Plutarch mentions that the Palladion, dedicated by Nikias, was still visible in his time, although it had lost its gilding (Plu. *Nic.* 3.3).

During Alaric's raid in 396 AD, the Acropolis either surrendered or fell into the hands of the Visigoths who looted the temples and set fire to the Parthenon.

The reuse of earlier statues was a common practice during the Roman period (Cic. *Att.* 6.1). New inscriptions were added (*IG* III 609; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 4189), while the old ones were sometimes erased (*IG* I<sup>3</sup> 898; *IG* 574; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 4142). In general, 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC sculpture was respected, while the Late Classical and Early Hellenistic works were frequently reused.

E. Beulé, *L'Acropole d'Athènes* (1853-1854); E. Curtius – J. A. Kaupert, *Atlas von Athen* (1878) 20-23; R. Bohn, *AM* 5, 1880, 259-267; A. Boetticher, *Die Akropolis von Athen* (1888); J. Strzygowski, *AM* 14, 1889, 271-296; W. Miller, *AJA* 9, 1893, 473-556; H. Luckenbach, *Die Akropolis von Athen* (1905); P. Cavvadias – G. Kawerau, *Η ανασκαφή της Ακροπόλεως από του 1885 μέχρι του 1890* (1907); M. L. D'Ooge, *The Acropolis of Athens* (1908); W. Dörpfeld, *AM* 36, 1911, 39-72; W. Dörpfeld, *JdI* 34, 1919, 1-40; O. Walter, *Athen, Akropolis* (1929); Judeich, *Topographie*, 206-284; Travlos, *Πολεοδομική εξέλιξις*, 107; Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 52-71; Travlos, *Bildlexikon Attika*, 23-24; Brouskari, *Ακρόπολη*; Hurwit, *Acropolis*; *Bar-Atlas* Map 59, B3; Holtzmann, *Acropole*; M. G. Filetici – F. Giovanetti – F. Mallouchou-Tufano – E. Pallottino (eds), *Restoration of the Athenian Acropolis (1975-2003)* (2003); Chr. Vlassopoulou, *Η Ακρόπολη των Αθηνών. Τα μνημεία και το μουσείο* (2006); R. Krumeich, in *Η Αθήνα κατά τη ρωμαϊκή εποχή*, 353-370; *Die Akropolis von Athen*; Ch. Bouras, *Δελτ. Chr. A*, 33, 2012, 1-6; P. Valavanis, *Η Ακρόπολη μέσα από το Μουσείο της. Περιήγηση στα μνημεία του ιερού βράχου και στις εποχές των μεγάλων επιτευγμάτων* (2013); R. Krumeich, in J. Griesbach (ed.), *Polis und Porträt. Standbilder als Medien der öffentlichen Repräsentation im hellenistischen Osten* (2014) 141-153.

The entrance to the Acropolis 7:C4,3  
Inscriptions: *IG* III 159, 175, 398; II/III<sup>2</sup> 4719, 4995, 5206=13291; Sironen 1997, 104-106, n. 33.

In the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD, probably after the Herulian invasion, access to the Acropolis was blocked by a gate, known today as the Beulé Gate. The gate was made with material from the choragic monument of Nikias (*IG* II 1246; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 3055). Two towers stood on either side of the gate. Travlos attributes the construction of the Beulé Gate to emperor Valerianus (253-260 AD), but Tanoulas believes that the fortification of the Acropolis is contemporary with the Post-Herulian Wall.

A second gate was built at the same time to the west of the southwest corner of the tower of the temple of Athena Nike. The Klepsydra was fortified and associated with the retaining wall of Mnesikles.

In the second quarter of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD, another gate was built close to the Propylaea. Nothing remains of this gate, but its existence is confirmed by an inscription found in the vicinity according to which the gate was built between 325 and 350 AD by Flavius Septimius Marcellinus, a former agonothetes (*IG* III 398; II/III<sup>2</sup> 5206=13291).

E. Beulé, *L'Acropole d'Athènes* (1853) 107-122; A. S. Rousopoulos, *AEphem* 1862, 150, no. 3; RE I (1894) s.v. Agvievus 909-913 (Reisch); RE I (1894) s.v. Aides 942 (Wernicke); P. Graindor, *BCH* 38, 1914, 272-295; A. Keramopoulos, *AEphem* 1934-1935, 85-116; Judeich, *Topographie*, 211-212; Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 357-360; RE Suppl. XIII (1973) s.v. Athenai 90-125 (Willy Zschietzschmann); T. Tanoulas – M. Ioannidou – A. Moraitou, *Μελέτη Αποκαταστάσεως των Προπυλαίων*, vol. 1 (1994) 26; T. Tanoulas, in R. Ekonomakis (ed.), *Acropolis Restoration. The CCAM Interventions* (1994) 56; T. Tanoulas, *Τα Προπύλαια της Αθηναϊκής Ακρόπολης κατά τον Μεσαίωνα* (1997) 132, 240-242, 255, 265-267; Camp, *Athens*, 193; Holtzmann, *Acropole*, 218; Chr. Vlassopoulou, *Αρχαιολογικοί περίπατοι γύρω από την Ακρόπολη 1. Ακρόπολη και Μουσείο. Σύντομο ιστορικό και περιήγηση* (2004) 4; *Αρχαιολογικοί περίπατοι* 2, 26; M. C. Monaco, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 1, 75; Theodoraki, *Τα τείχη*, 414, YP30.

Propylaea 7:C4,4  
Plin. *Nat.* 36.4.32 ; Harp. s.v. προπύλαια ταῦτα; D.Chr. 2.36, 6.4, 40.8, 48.12; Plu. *Per.* 13.7; Paus. 1.22.4, 1.22.6-8; Ath. 14.652d-e; Suid. s.v. προπύλαια ταῦτα, προστασία.  
Inscriptions: *IG* III 70a, 1284; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 2292, 3198; *CIL* III 6106, 6110, 6112, 6112<sup>c</sup>, 6112<sup>d</sup>.

The Archaic entrance to the Acropolis was replaced by

a marble propylon after the battle of Marathon. The propylon was destroyed in 480 BC when the Persians entered the Acropolis, but was repaired afterwards. The construction of the Propylaia that we see today, designed by Mnesikles, began in 437 BC and was interrupted by the Peloponnesian War in 432 BC.

A gap in the foundation of the west façade of the Central Building was filled with Roman concrete, into which a few blocks were thrown. In the middle of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD, possibly in 52 AD under Claudius (*IG* III 1284; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 2292), a monumental marble stairway replaced the earthen ramp of the Propylaia. At that time, the entire central passage was paved with marble slabs, consisting of reused blocks. The paving was set in a continuous slope with occasional steps.

The revetment of the doors of the Gate Wall of the Propylaia was replaced in the Roman period. According to Dinsmoor, the original revetment was also made of marble, while Tanoulas writes that it was wood paneling. At least two Roman phases in the replacement of the revetment have been identified.

The doors were also changed in the Roman period, and repairs were made to the west ceiling of the Ionic Hall. Evidence for this is the presence of two ceiling coffers of Hymettian marble, a material never used during the period of the construction of the Propylaia. The door of the cross-wall of the Pinakothek was also replaced in the Roman period and the top enframing of the door was probably removed at this time. Other fragments of ceiling coffers of Roman workmanship have been identified. Traces of Roman working can be found in the upper part of the walls of the Pinakothek and on some blocks of the entablature of the northeast corner of the north wing, while two blocks must have been entirely made during the Roman period.

During the Roman period, stairways were added to the front sides of the foundations of the north and south wings of the Propylaia. They connected the Propylaia to the Beulé Gate.

According to Malacrino, an imperial *imago clipeata* was added to the west pediment of the Propylaia in the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD.

In 267 AD the Heruli removed the wooden roofs and ceilings of the lateral buildings. The wood from the ceilings must have been used to light the fires in the Erechtheion and the Parthenon. After the roofs were removed, three channels were cut into the floor of the east section of the north and south wings to drain rainwater. The original construction of the vaulted stairway

along the inner side of the north retaining wall of Mnesikles leading to the Klepsydra, and the repair of the central passage of the Propylaia also date to the time after the Herulian invasion. The marble slabs of the central passage visible today date to that repair.

R. Bohn, *Die Propyläen der Akropolis zu Athen* (1882); W. Doerpfeld, *AM* 10, 1885, 38-56, 131-144; H. G. Lolling, *ADelt* 5, 1889, 179-199; W. B. Dinsmoor, *AJA* 33, 1929, 101-102; Judeich, *Topographie*, 215-216, 225-233; G. P. Stevens, *Hesperia* 5, 1936, 446-458; *id.*, *Hesperia* 15, 1946, 73-92; Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 482-493; W. B. Dinsmoor Jr, *The Propylaia to the Athenian Acropolis I The Predecessors* (1980); T. Tanoulas – M. Ioannidou – A. Moraitou, *Μελέτη Αποκαταστάσεως των Προπυλαίων*, vol. 1 (1994); T. Tanoulas, in R. Ekonomakis (ed.), *Acropolis Restoration. The CCAM Interventions* (1994) 56; T. Tanoulas, *Τα Προπύλαια της Αθηναϊκής Ακρόπολης κατά τον Μεσαίωνα* (1997); C. G. Malacrino, *ASAtene* 79, 2001, 151-187; Holtzmann, *Acropole*, 217-218; W. B. Dinsmoor, W. B. Dinsmoor Jr, *The Propylaia to the Athenian Acropolis II The Classical Building* (2004); *APMA* 4, 30, 32, nos 110-113, 126; M. C. Monaco, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 1, 80-84.

Statue of Germanicus

Inscriptions: *IG* I<sup>2</sup> 400; *IG* I<sup>3</sup> 511; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 3260.

The deme of the Athenians offered an equestrian statue to emperor Germanicus (15-19 AD) on the occasion of his visit to Athens in 18 AD (*Tac. Ann.* 2.53). The statue was set up close to the south anta of the Propylaia, on the reused base of a monument for the Athenian cavalry, a work by Lykios son of Myron dating to the middle of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC. Another statue of Germanicus, dedicated by the Areos Pagos and the deme of the Athenians, might also have been standing in the area of the Propylaia (*IG* III 452, 453; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 3258, 3259).

R. Krumeich, in *Η Αθήνα κατά τη ρωμαϊκή εποχή*, 362; G. C. R. Schmalz, *Augustan and Julio-Claudian Athens. A new Epigraphy and Prosopography*, *Mnemosyne Suppl.*, 302 (2009) 109, no. 139; R. Krumeich – Chr. Witschel, in *Die Akropolis von Athen*, 23, 355-360.

The monument of Eumenes II/Agrippa 7:C4,5  
Inscriptions: *IG* III 575; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 4122.

A high rectangular marble base to the west of the north wing of the Propylaia supported a sculptural group comprising a chariot with four horses. It was set up by Eumenes II, king of Pergamon (197-158 BC), after his

victory at the Panathenaic Games of 178 BC. In the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC, the base was occupied by statues of Marcus Antonius and Cleopatra, represented as New Dionysos and Isis. Some years later, the Athenians honoured Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa, Augustus's son-in-law and three times consul, for the donation of the Odeion in the Agora by setting up his statue on top of the monument (IG III 575; IG II/III<sup>2</sup> 4122). Another base bearing a dedication to Agrippa was found close to the Propylaia (IG III 576; IG II/III<sup>2</sup> 4123).

A. R. Ragavis, *Prakt* 1845-1846, 226; R. Bohn, *Die Propylaeen der Akropolis zu Athen* (1882) 39-40; Judeich, *Topographie*, 216-217; Brouskari, *Ακρόπολη*, 53; Baldassarri, *ΣΕΒΑΣΤΩΙ ΣΩΤΗΡΙ*, 247-249; M. Korres, in A. Jacquemin (ed.), *Delphes. Cent ans après la grande fouille. Essai de bilan. Actes du colloque international organisé par l'École Française d'Athènes, Athènes-Delphes, 17 – 20 septembre 1992*, *BCH Suppl.* 36 (2000), 314-319; Camp, *Athens*, 189; Holtzmann, *Acropole*, 147, 185, 216; Chr. Vlassopoulou, *Αρχαιολογικοί περιπάτοι γύρω από την Ακρόπολη 1. Ακρόπολη και Μουσείο. Σύντομο ιστορικό και περιήγηση* (2004) 5; M. C. Monaco, in Greco, *Τοπογραφία di Atene* 1, 78, 80.

The temple of Athena Nike

7:C4,6

Harp. s.v. Νίκη Ἀθηνῶν; Paus. 1.22.4, 3.15.17, 5.26.6; *Suid.* s.v. Νίκη Ἀθηνῶν.

Inscriptions: IG III 70a; IG II/III<sup>2</sup> 3198.

A bastion with a small shrine was located on the spot later occupied by the temple of Athena Nike during the Mycenaean period. In the middle of the 6<sup>th</sup> c. BC an altar was dedicated to Athena Nike. The statue of Athena was housed in a wooden building during the Archaic period. The altar and the wooden building were destroyed by the Persians in 480 BC and afterwards were replaced by hastily built structures. In the middle of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC, Kallikrates designed the new temple of Athena Nike, which was finally built in 425-424 BC. In the late 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC a marble balustrade with rich sculptural decoration was added around the bastion on which the temple stood, protecting pilgrims against falling. There is no information regarding the temple during the Roman period. There are, however, several traces of repairs, such as two iron nails in the torso of a running female figure of the east frieze, intended to fasten a fallen piece. A fallen piece of marble from the lower part of a column of the west façade, now set up on the east façade, had been fastened to the shaft with iron nails, of which only the dowel holes remain. Finally, a square cutting in the marble crowning of the west side of the tower indicates

some kind of intervention to the slab of the balustrade there. The date of these repairs remains uncertain; they can be assigned either to the time of Augustus or to the time of Hadrian.

According to Brouskari, the sculptures of the balustrade were repeatedly repaired during the Roman period. At least four fragments have been identified as belonging to the balustrade on the basis of style and dimensions. The first dates to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC, the second to the time of Augustus, the third and the fourth to the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD.

Giraud believes that the dedication of a new cult statue by Poplios Herrenios Dexippus indicates that the old one must have been destroyed during the Herulian invasion of 267 AD. An inscription carved on the pier of the south wing of the Propylaia commemorates this dedication (IG III 70a; IG II/III<sup>2</sup> 3198). The reorganisation of the defence of the Acropolis transformed the area of the sanctuary of Athena Nike into a bastion. The Post-Herulian Wall was built 1.20 m to the south of the temple, leaving the balustrade visible.

M. Brouskari, in *Παρατηρήσεις σε αρχιτεκτονικά και ιστορικά ζητήματα του ναού της Αθηνάς Νίκης, Γ' Διεθνής Συνάντηση για την Αποκατάσταση των Μνημείων της Ακροπόλεως. Αθήνα, 31 Μαρτίου – 1 & 2 Απριλίου 1989* (1989) 16-18; D. Giraud, *Η ιστορία του ναού της Αθηνάς Νίκης. Κατά την Αρχαιότητα, τον Μεσαίωνα και την Τουρκοκρατία* (1992); D. Giraud, *Μελέτη αποκαταστάσεως του ναού της Αθηνάς Νίκης* (1994).

The Braurionion

7:C4,7

Paus. 1.23.7.

The sanctuary of Artemis Brauronia was founded at the time of Peisistratos. The stoa was modified in the Antonine period (1<sup>st</sup> c. AD).

F. Versakis, *Das Braurionion und die Chalkotheke im Zeitalter der Antoninen* (1910) 5-17; Judeich, *Topographie*, 244-245.

The Chalkotheke

7:C4,8

The building dates to the 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC and underwent many changes during the Roman period. Architectural members of the Ionic and Corinthian order belonging to the Roman phase of the Chalkotheke have been found on the Acropolis.

W. Dörpfeld, *AM* 14, 1889, 304-313; Ph. Versakis, *AEphem* 1909, 211-221; F. Versakis, *Das Braurionion und die Chalkotheke im Zeitalter der Antoninen* (1910) 18-30; Judeich, *Topographie*, 245-246; Brouskari, *Ακρόπολη*, 97; F. Camia, in Greco, *Τοπογραφία di Atene* 1, 94-95.

The Statue of Athena Promachos 7:C4,9  
Paus. 1.28.2.

During the decade of 460 BC, Pheidias created the colossal bronze statue of Athena Promachos, which was at least 10 m high. The foundations of its base have been found 40 m to the west of the Propylaea. A Roman reconstruction of the crowning moulding of the base is attested by a moulding that must date to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC. The statue was removed from Athens and sent to Constantinople between 465 and 470 AD.

W. B. Dinsmoor, *AJA* 25, 1921, 128; Judeich, *Topographie*, 106, 234-235; G. P. Stevens, *Hesperia* 5, 1936, 491-499; H. A. Thompson, in *Χαριστήριον εις Αναστάσιον Κ. Ορλάνδον*, vol. A' (1965) 314-323; W. B. Dinsmoor, in *Χαριστήριον εις Αναστάσιον Κ. Ορλάνδον*, vol. Δ' (1967-1968) 145-147; *Agora XXIV*, 76-77; Baldassarri, *ΣΕΒΑΣΤΩΙ ΣΩΤΗΡΙ*, 237-241; Holtzmann, *Acropole*, 99, 216; Di Cesare, in *Die Akropolis von Athen*, 240-242.

Two decorative friezes possibly date to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC. According to Möbius, one could have belonged to the altar of Athena Polias.

H. Möbius, *AM* 52, 1927, 181-189; Holtzmann, *Acropole*, 99, 216.

ΑΚΑΔΗΜΙΑ

Many honorific statues were set up at various places on the Acropolis.

R. Krumeich, in *H Αθήνα κατά τη ρωμαϊκή εποχή*, 353-370; G. C. R. Schmalz, *Augustan and Julio-Claudian Athens. A new Epigraphy and Prosopography*, *Mnemosyne Suppl.*, 302 (2009); R. Krumeich – Chr. Witschel, in *Die Akropolis von Athen*, 22-28; R. Krumeich, in J. Griesbach (ed.), *Polis und Porträt. Standbilder als Medien der öffentlichen Repräsentation im hellenistischen Osten* (2014) 141-153.

The first Roman who had certainly been honoured with the dedication of his statue on the Acropolis was Sextus Pompeius, in 118/7 BC (*IG II/III<sup>2</sup>* 4100). He was Proconsul of Macedonia in 118 AD and grandfather of Pompeius Magnus.

R. Krumeich, in *H Αθήνα κατά τη ρωμαϊκή εποχή*, 354; R. Krumeich – Chr. Witschel, in *Die Akropolis von Athen*, 26. The statue of Sarapion of Melite, archon in 116/115 BC was erected on a column (*IG II* 5, 1374b; *IG II/III<sup>2</sup>* 3881).

R. Krumeich, in *H Αθήνα κατά τη ρωμαϊκή εποχή*, 355; R. Krumeich – Chr. Witschel, in *Die Akropolis von Athen*, 24. The statue of Sulpicia, daughter of Servius Sulpicius Galba and, possibly, sister of Servius Sulpicius Galba,

proconsul of the Province of Achaia from 27 to 23 BC, was erected on the Acropolis (*IG III* 869, 870; *IG II/III<sup>2</sup>* 4236, 4237).

R. Krumeich, in *H Αθήνα κατά τη ρωμαϊκή εποχή*, 357; R. Krumeich – Chr. Witschel, in *Die Akropolis von Athen*, 26.

The statue of Paulus Fabius Maximus, proconsul of Asia in 9 BC, was erected on a column base of Hymettian marble, 3 to 4 m high (*IG III* 587; *IG II/III<sup>2</sup>* 4128).

R. Krumeich, in *H Αθήνα κατά τη ρωμαϊκή εποχή*, 356.

A bronze statue dedicated to Athena by Thrasyllus and Gnathios around 480/470 BC was rededicated to L. Aemilius Paulus at the time of Augustus (*IG I<sup>3</sup>* 833, *IG II/III<sup>2</sup>* 4147).

R. Krumeich, in *H Αθήνα κατά τη ρωμαϊκή εποχή*, 360-361.

A group of bronze statues (*IG II* 1395; *IG II/III<sup>2</sup>* 3829) representing five members of the family of Pandaites and Pasikles was erected to the west of the Parthenon in the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC. It was made by the Olynthian sculptor Sthennis and by Leochares. The group was dismantled in the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC. Four of its bases were reused for a group of statues in honour of Augustus, Tiberius, Drusus and Germanicus (*IG III* 447-450; *IG II/III<sup>2</sup>* 3253-3256) erected between 4 and 14 AD to the west of the Parthenon, probably in the courtyard of the Chalkotheke. Another base of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. group was used for the statue of Trajan (*IG III* 462; *IG II/III<sup>2</sup>* 3284).

Other statues of Drusus maior (*IG III* 443; *IG II/III<sup>2</sup>* 3249) and Tiberius (*IG III* 440; *IG II/III<sup>2</sup>* 3244) were set up on the Acropolis, but their exact location is not known.

Hurwit, *Acropolis*, 279; Holtzmann, *Acropole*, 186; R. Krumeich, in *H Αθήνα κατά τη ρωμαϊκή εποχή*, 356; R. Krumeich – Chr. Witschel, in *Die Akropolis von Athen*, 22-23.

A statue dedicated by Hegelochos and made by Kritios and Nesiotes a little after 480 BC was rededicated to L. Cassius, who may have been L. Cassius Longinus, *consul suffectus* in 11 AD, or L. Cassius, consul in 30 AD (*IG I<sup>2</sup>* 530; *IG I<sup>3</sup>* 850, *IG III* 605; *IG II/III<sup>2</sup>* 4168).

R. Krumeich, in *H Αθήνα κατά τη ρωμαϊκή εποχή*, 359-360. In the early or mid-1<sup>st</sup> c. AD the Athenians dedicated two statues on the Acropolis to the Syrian benefactor C. Iulius Nicanor (*IG III* 642, 643; *IG II/III<sup>2</sup>* 3786-3787), called “new Homer” and “new Themistocles”. Nicanor was also honoured with statues in Piraeus (*IG III* 644; *IG II/III<sup>2</sup>* 3788) and Eleusis (*IG II/III<sup>2</sup>* 3789). R. Krumeich – Chr. Witschel, in *Die Akropolis von Athen*, 26, 360-361.

The statue of Herculus, offered by the sophist Apronianos, was erected on the Acropolis close to the statue of Athena Promachos (*IG III 638; IG II/III<sup>2</sup> 4225*). Holtzmann, *Acropole*, 218; *APMA* 6, 20, no. 5.

The Parthenon 7:C4,10  
FHG 2.254.59; *AB* 247.24, 288.29; Vitr. 7 prooem. 12; Str. 9.1.16; D.Chr. 40.8, 48.12; Harp. s.v. ἀργυρόπους δίφρος, ἑκατόνπεδος; Plu. *Per.* 13.4, 13.9, *Mor.* 607A; Paus. 1.24.5-7; Ael. *NA*, 6.49; *EM* s.v. Ἐκατόμπεδος; Suid. s.v. ἀργυρόπεζα, ἑκατόμπεδος νεώς; Zos. 4.18.2-15; Marin. *Procl.* 30.

Inscriptions: *IG II* 5, 1393c; *IG III* 9; *IG II/III<sup>2</sup>* 1076, 1081, 3199, 3277, 3828; *CIL III* 6112e; N. Kyparissis, *ADelt* 11, 1927-28, 123-134.

The Parthenon was built between 447 and 438 BC on the remains of the Old Parthenon, the building which had begun to be constructed after the battle of Marathon only to be interrupted by the Persian invasion of 480 BC. Three architects have been associated with the construction of the Parthenon: Kallikrates (Plu. *Per.* 13.4), Iktinos (Vitr. 7 prooem. 12; Str. 9.1.16; Plu. *Per.* 13.4) and Karpion (Vitr. 7 prooem. 12).

In the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD the east pediment of the Parthenon was repaired, with the replacement of at least one block of the entablature.

Nero (54-68 AD) was honoured by Tiberius Claudius Novius, a pro-Roman Athenian magistrate, with a 25 m long inscription of gilded bronze letters (*litterae aureae*) attached to the east epistyle of the Parthenon (*IG II/III<sup>2</sup>* 3277). The occasion probably was the Roman military expedition against the Parthians in 61/62 AD. Plutarch writes that five centuries after its construction, the Parthenon looked as if it were newly built (Plu. *Per.* 13.3). Hadrian had his statue placed in the east hall of the Parthenon, close to the statue of Athena Parthenos (Paus. 1.24.7; *IG III* 9; *IG II/III<sup>2</sup>* 1081). At some time between 195 and 198 AD, the Athenians erected a golden statue of Julia Domna, wife of emperor Septimius Severus (192-211 AD), inside the Parthenon (*IG II/III<sup>2</sup>* 1076). In 375 AD the eparch Nestorios set up a statue of Achilles close to the base of the statue of Athena and saved Athens from an earthquake by praying to Achilles (Zos. 4.18.2-15). The statue of Athena was transported to Constantinople in 430 AD (Marin. *Procl.* 30).

Damages from fire or other causes have been detected in the Parthenon, but the date and the origin of the fire have been explained by different theories. Fragments of the colonnade of the cella, fragments of ceiling coffers

of the exterior pteron and a triglyph fragment of the Parthenon were discovered in the foundations of a 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD house in the Agora.

Dinsmoor argues that the Parthenon was damaged by fire in the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC and that it had been repaired immediately afterwards. The statue of Athena must have been destroyed and replaced by a new one. There are cuttings on the floor that correspond to a new, slightly smaller statue base. Korres and Bouras share this opinion.

Stevens thinks that the fire occurred in the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD. Travlos attributed the fire to the Heruli and dated the repairs to 361 AD, when emperor Julian (362-365 AD) reestablished the pagan religion. Korres accepted Travlos's interpretations and so did Bouras, at least in the beginning.

Korres and Bouras observed ancient damage caused by a large fire. The wooden parts of the roof were entirely burnt while the marble roof collapsed. The doors were destroyed and the lintels were severely damaged. The interior colonnade and the statue of Athena had been destroyed. The destruction must not date later than the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD, since the fragments were reused at that time.

The Parthenon was repaired in Late Antiquity before its transformation into a church. The restoration was a large scale operation, even if it was done in the most economical way. The details of the restoration indicate that it was planned by an experienced architect.

The interior space and the doors, which were made narrower, were restored at the same time.

The building material used for the restoration came from older buildings. The colonnade of the cella of the Parthenon was reconstructed using architectural members belonging to a very large Hellenistic Doric stoa. Monolithic columns were transformed into rectangular beams used to join the interior colonnade to the walls. The epistyles of the stoa were used for the restoration of the east doorsill and doorjambs. The remaining columns were also used for the restoration of the east stoa of the Asklepieion.

The new west door was made of a large number of reused marble blocks, mostly bases, coming from votive, honorary and funerary monuments that date from the Classical to the Roman period (*IG I<sup>2</sup>* 529, 534, *IG III* 112, 678; *IG II/III<sup>2</sup>* 1425, 3123, 3155, 3432, 4102, 4147, 4185). Their only common feature was their white colour. The lintel was formed by four marble blocks. The new door was set only on pivots and not on hinges, like the Classical door. Due to its weight, the door began

to lean and circular lines had to be cut into the floor to allow its opening.

Marble beams used for the roof of the pronaos, the sekos and the lintels of the doors probably came from the destroyed Ionic columns of the interior colonnade. The damaged surfaces of the walls and floor were reveted with marble plaques of various sizes. Other parts of the walls, as well as the columns, were repaired with plaster. Iron nails were used to fasten the restored parts of the capitals and the architraves of the porches.

The new roof covered only the sekos and was mostly made of terra cotta tiles. The roof of the exterior colonnade had been badly damaged and was removed. Gutters were then cut into the floor to help the evacuation of rainwater.

Even after the ancient restoration, the building was still fragile and parts of its elevation collapsed during later earthquakes or other destructions.

Frantz attributes the destruction of the Parthenon to the invasion of Alaric's Visigoths in 396 AD, and its reconstruction to Herculus between 407 and 412 AD. In a recent article, Bouras accepts Frantz's view, adding that the Visigoths were responsible for the defacing of the metopes. The destruction was systematic, and the south metopes were only spared because the destroyers ran out of time or means of destruction. The explanation for such methodical demolition was the religious fanaticism of the Visigoths, recently converted to Christianity.

The Parthenon was transformed into a Christian basilica under emperor Justinian (527-565 AD). The central part of the east pediment may have been destroyed at this time. The channels cut into the floor of the colonnades that drain rainwater into cisterns also date to this period. The partition wall dividing the cella in two was pierced by three doors. The east door was walled up and an apse with a window on axis was built against the east wall. The material used for the construction of the apse came largely from the east wall and also from a statue base (IG II 5, 1393c; IG II/III<sup>2</sup> 3828) and the east pediment. Two small doors were opened at the sides of the newly created narthex (the ancient west room). The later ceiling and roof of the pronaos were removed when the apse was built, and it was probably the builders of the Christian basilica who destroyed the metopes of the east, west and north side of the Parthenon. Windows were opened in the long sides of the new roof and a block of the frieze was removed below each window. The intercolumniation of the colonnade was blocked by a wall and

entrances were made in some places. The church was initially dedicated to Aghia tou Theou Sophia and later to the Panaghia Atheniotissa.

W. Dörpfeld, *AM* 6, 1881, 283-302; Judeich, *Topographie*, 247-256; W. B. Dinsmoor, *AJA* 38, 1934, 93-106; Fr.-W. Deichmann, *AM* 63-64, 1938-1939, 127-139; *RE* XVIII,4 (1949) s.v. Parthenon 1913-1932 (Joseph Wiesner); Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 444-457; T. L. Shear Jr, *Hesperia* 40, 1971, 275-277; W. B. Dinsmoor Jr, *AAA* 4, 1971, 264-268; I. Travlos, *AEphem* 1973, 218-236; *id.*, *AJA* 77, 1973, 211; *id.*, *Hesperia* 43, 1974, 132-155; A. K. Orlandos, *Η αρχιτεκτονική του Παρθενώνος*, vol. B', Γ' (1977-1978); A. Frantz, *AJA* 83, 1979, 395-401; K. K. Carroll, *The Parthenon Inscription* (1982); M. Korres – Ch. Bouras, *Μελέτη αποκαταστάσεως του Παρθενώνος* (1983) 136-149, 344-354; M. Korres, in *3<sup>η</sup> Διεθνής Συνάντηση για την Αποκατάσταση των Μνημείων της Ακροπόλεως. Αθήνα, 31 Μαρτίου – 2 Απριλίου 1989* (1990) 24-37; *id.*, *Μελέτη αποκαταστάσεως του Παρθενώνος 4. Ο Δυτικός τοίχος και άλλα μνημεία* (1994); *id.*, in P. Tournikiotis (ed.), *Ο Παρθενώνας και η ακτινοβολία του στα νεώτερα χρόνια* (1994) 140-148; Brouskari, *Ακρόπολη*, 100-152; Camp, *Athens*, 194; Hurwit, *Acropolis*, 279-281, 285-287; G. Nick, *Die Athena Parthenos. Studien zum Griechischen Kultbild und seiner Rezeption* (2002); Holtzmann, *Acropole*, 217-219; Chr. Vlassopoulou, *Αρχαιολογικοί περιπατητοί γύρω από την Ακρόπολη 1. Ακρόπολη και Μουσείο. Σύντομο ιστορικό και περιήγηση* (2004) 9-13; *APMA* 4, 29, no. 95; J. Pollini, *AM* 122, 2007, 207-228; M. Di Branco, *ASAtene* 87, 2009, 313-327; M. C. Monaco, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 1, 101-109; R. Krumeich – Chr. Witschel, in *Die Akropolis von Athen*, 23.

Pillar to the northeast of the Parthenon

In the first half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC, a tall pillar was erected in front of the northeast column of the Parthenon in honour of Eumenes II or of Attalos II. The pillar served as a base for a bronze statue group consisting of a chariot, four horses and two standing figures. It was reused in 41/2 or 42/3 AD, possibly for emperor Claudius (IG II/III<sup>2</sup> 3272).

M. Korres, in P. Tournikiotis (ed.), *Ο Παρθενώνας και η ακτινοβολία του στα νεώτερα χρόνια* (1994) 139; *id.*, in A. Jacquemin (ed.), *Delphes. Cent ans après la grande fouille. Essai de bilan. Actes du colloque international organisé par l'École Française d'Athènes, Athènes-Delphes, 17 – 20 septembre 1992*, *BCH Suppl.* 36 (2000) 320-325; R. Krumeich – Chr. Witschel, in *Die Akropolis von Athen*, 22, no. 122; G. C. R. Schmalz, *Augustan and Julio-Claudian Athens. A*



*new Epigraphy and Prosopography, Mnemosyne Suppl.*, 302 (2009) 117-119, no. 147; R. Krumeich, in *Die Akropolis von Athen*, 330-331, 355.

The Monopteros of Rome and Augustus 7:C4,11  
Inscriptions: *IG III* 63, 316; *IG II/III<sup>2</sup>* 3173, 5096; *IG II/III<sup>3</sup>* 4,1, 10.

A circular Ionic temple of Pentelic marble stood to the east of the Parthenon. The building had nine columns and a conical roof. The columns imitate those of the Erechtheion and it has thus been suggested that the architect of the temple was also in charge of the contemporary restoration of the Erechtheion. The last important monument built on the Acropolis, it is the only one dating to the Roman period. The temple is generally considered to have been built between 27 and 18 BC, dedicated to Rome and Augustus by the deme of the Athenians. The Monopteros is thought to have housed the statues of Rome and Augustus. Camp suggests that the temple housed an altar for the cult of Rome and Augustus while Graindor and Kajava associate the Monopteros with the cult of Vesta in Athens. Binder considers that the foundations located to the east of the Parthenon did not belong to the Monopteros at all, but to a building of medieval date. Rather, he places the Monopteros somewhere to the east of the Erechtheion.

A. R. Ragavis, *Prakt* 1839-1840, 86; P. Graindor, *Athènes sous Auguste* (1927) 154, 180-184; Judeich, *Topographie*, 256; W. Binder, *Der Roma - Augustus Monopteros auf der Akropolis in Athen und sein typologischer Ort* (1969); Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 494-497; G. C. R. Schmalz, *Public building and civic identity in Augustan and Julio-Claudian Athens* (1995) 12-23; P. Baldassarri, *Ostraka* 1995, 69-84; Brouskari, *Ακρόπολη*, 160-162; M. C. Hoff, in A. Small (ed.), *Subject and Ruler: The Cult of the Ruling Power in Classical Antiquity. Papers presented at a conference held in the University of Alberta on April 13-15, 1994, to celebrate the 65th anniversary of Duncan Fishwick* (1996) 185-194; Baldassarri, *ΣΕΒΑΣΤΩΙ ΣΩΤΗΡΙ*, 45-63; T. Schäfer, *Spolia et signa: Baupolitik und Reichskultur nach dem Parthererfolg des Augustus* (1998); M. Kajava, Vesta and Athens, in O. Salomies (ed.) *The Greek East in the Roman Context. Proceedings of a Colloquium organised by the Finnish Institute at Athens, May 21 and 22, 1999* (2001) 71-94; Camp, *Athens*, 187-188; Hurwit, *Acropolis*, 279-280; Holtzmann, *Acropole*, 216; Chr. Vlassopoulou, *Αρχαιολογικοί περιπάτοι γύρω από την Ακρόπολη 1. Ακρόπολη και Μουσείο. Σύντομο ιστορικό και περιήγηση* (2004) 16; H. Knell, *Bauprogramme römischer Kaiser*

(2004) 92-95; M. C. Monaco, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 1, 115-117.

Erechtheion 7:C4,12  
Paus. 1.26.5.

Inscriptions: *IG III* 133; *CIL III Suppl.* 14203<sup>17</sup>.

Construction of the Erechtheion began in 421 and was interrupted in 415 BC. Work resumed in 409 and was completed in 406 BC.

The Erechtheion was built to house the cult of ancient chthonic deities and the official cult of Athena. During Sulla's siege, the sacred lamp of Athena went out because of a lack of oil (*Plu. Sull.* 13.3; *Num.* 9.6). The building was damaged by fire towards the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC. The upper parts of the building as well as its west front suffered the most damage; the wooden roof of the central building and the north porch was entirely destroyed.

The Erechtheion was repaired under Augustus around 20 BC, but its west part had received a temporary covering before the Roman restorations. Burden argues that the temporary roof was erected at the time of Marcus Antonius.

The repairs concerned the doors, the windows, the ceiling, the cornices, the epistyles, the tympanum, the simas, the roofs and the cross walls.

Most of the repairs exactly imitated the original work, with the exception of relocation of the west cross wall further to the west. This means that there was probably only one room in the centre of the building instead of the original two. During the Roman repair, it is possible that for reasons of economy the upper monolithic sections of the Classical columns were used as semi-columns in the upper part of the west cross wall. The east cross wall also shows signs of Roman repairs. The niche was also repaired at that time, but there are some indications that the niche was built in the Roman period for technical reasons.

The restoration brought some changes to the original aspect of the west façade: the wooden grills were removed from the gaps between columns and one space was walled up, while windows were opened in the three central spaces.

The repair of the cornice is incompatible with both the Classical and the Augustan periods and seems to copy an early 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC model.

During the Roman restoration, all architectural members between the south and the north antae, from the base of the columns upward, were replaced. The west

epistyles belong to the Roman repair. The sculptured figures of the frieze were omitted at this time. The west frieze reused blocks from statue bases and they bear mason's marks. Much of the west cornice and the pediment were repaired. The west tympanum and the remaining pieces of the raking cornice are Roman. Very little of the original material was used for the repairs.

At the east end, the upper moulding on the inner face of the interbeams was removed. The ceiling of the east portico was reconstructed. On the east wall, there are traces of restorations dating to the Roman period on the lower parts of the wall, while the interbeams were replaced. The original surface of the underside of the lintels of the windows and the reveals of the jambs was cut away, indicating that the windows had been damaged by fire and that they were repaired in the most economical way by simply removing the damaged part. For the same reason, the architraves were cut to one half the thickness of a block.

The fire damage on the south wall was not as substantial and the blocks had to be remodelled in only a few parts. There was heavier damage to the epikranitis, which had to be reduced to half its initial size and then strengthened with the use of antithema blocks. The replacement of the single epikranitis with two blocks resulted in a weakening of the entablature. The cornice of the north and south walls was replaced.

The cornice blocks of the central building were removed and repaired and a few new blocks were also inserted. The tympanum also underwent repairs.

The lintel of the great door of the north wing had been damaged by fire and was replaced in 25 AD by a new lintel composed of two marble blocks. The middle beam of the roof had also been damaged and was replaced at the same time. The upper part of the west wall was also repaired in 25 AD. The blocks of the Roman repair bear traces of a second important fire that ruined the interior of the building. The repair included the replacement of some horizontal cornice blocks. It is very likely that in the last quarter of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD limited but visible repairs were made to the crowning blocks of the south colonnade and to the statues of the Caryatids. Roman interventions continued in later times, when the north door was repaired.

The crypt was covered with a vaulted roof.

The lower parts of the walls remained unaltered until the Late Ottoman period.

Mouldings of architectural elements of the Erechtheion were sent to Rome to serve as models for the decoration

of the Forum of Augustus and of the Temple of Mars Ultor. A statue of Julia Domna, wife of Septimius Severus (192-211 AD), was set up in the Erechtheion at the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD.

The Erechtheion was burnt during the Herulian invasion of 267 AD. Afterwards it was abandoned and pillaged.

In the late 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD the Erechtheion was transformed into a Christian basilica. At that time, the space between the Caryatids was filled by a wall. The doorway connecting the porch to the main building was partly transformed in Roman or Christian times.

Fr. Thiersch, *Ueber das Erechtheum auf der Akropolis zu Athen* (1851); R. Borrmann, *AM* 6, 1881, 372-392; A. R. Rangabé, *AM* 7, 1882, 258-273, 321-334; W. Dörpfeld, *AM* 12, 1887, 25-61, 190-211; *id.*, *AM* 15, 1890, 420-439; *RE* VI (1909) s.v. Erechtheus 404-411 (Milchhöfer); L. D. Caskey – H. N. Fowler – J. M. Paton – G. P. Stevens, *The Erechtheum* (1927); Judeich, *Topographie*, 270-284; W. B. Dinsmoor, *AJA* 36, 1932, 171-172; W. Dörpfeld, *AJA* 38, 1934, 249-257; J. Dell, *Das Erechtheion in Athen. Bauanalytisch untersucht, erklärt und ergänzt* (1934); W. Dörpfeld – H. Schleif, *Erechtheion* (1942); G. P. Stevens, *Hesperia* 15, 1946, 93-106; Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 213-227; I. Travlos, *AAA* 4, 1971, 77-84; Μελέτη αποκαταστάσεως του Ερεχθείου (1977); E. M. Stern, *Bonnas* 9, 1986, 51-64; Brouskari, *Ακρόπολη*, 172-200; Baldassarri, *ΣΗΒΑΣΤΟΙ ΣΩΤΗΡΙ*, 231-236; Harwit, *Acropolis*, 279; J. Chr. Burden, *Athens remade in the Age of Augustus: A Study of the Architects and Craftsmen at Work* (1999) 37-38; Holtzmann, *Acropole*, 170-171, 215-216; Chr. Vlassopoulou, *Αρχαιολογικοί περίπατοι γύρω από την Ακρόπολη 1. Ακρόπολη και Μουσείο. Σύντομο ιστορικό και περιήγηση* (2004) 13-16; *APMA* 4, 27, no. 74; M. C. Monaco, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 1, 132-136; A. Papanikolaou, *Η αποκατάσταση του Ερεχθείου (1979-1987). Η απόδοση του έργου* (2012); U. Weber, *Versatzmarken im antiken griechischen Bauwesen* (2013) 32-34.

The West slope 7:C4,19

A street led from the west slope of the Acropolis to the Propylaea. It was used from the Archaic period to the middle of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC and then again from the Classical period to the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD.

P. Cavvadias – G. Kawerau, *Η ανασκαφή της Ακροπόλεως από τον 1885 μέχρι τον 1890* (1907) 127-135; Costaki, *Road system*, 350-351, I. 65.

The Anavasis 7:C4,20

Inscriptions: *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 2292.

The last stepped section of the Panathenaic Way, from

the northwest slope of the Acropolis to the Propylaea, was called Anavasis according to numismatic and epigraphic evidence (*IG II/III*<sup>2</sup> 2292). The stairway, dating to the middle of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD, had marble steps and may be the stair depicted on Athenian coins of the Imperial period. It is possibly associated with the laying of the marble stairs of the Propylaea during the reign of Claudius (41-54 AD).

T. L. Shear, *Hesperia* 7, 1938, 333-334; G. Kavvadias – E. Giannikapani (eds), *Αρχαιολογικοί περίπατοι γύρω από την Ακρόπολη 3. Βόρεια, Ανατολική και Δυτική Κλιτύς Ακροπόλεως. Σύντομο ιστορικό και περιήγηση* (2004) 18; Costaki, *Road system*, 339-340, I. 59.

A Late Hellenistic funerary colonnette was found.

D. M. Robinson, *AJPh* 31, 1910, 381, no. 12.

The North slope 7:C4,13

Inscriptions: K. S. Pittakis, *AEphem* 1855, 1324, no. 2663; R. S. Stroud, *Hesperia* 40, 1971, 200-204, nos 52-53; *id.*, *Hesperia* 41, 1972, 431-432, 433-436, 437-439, 445-447, 448-450, nos 62, 70-77, 80-81, 104-110, 112-113, 120-121, 123-124, 128.

A fragment of a grave stele of the Roman Imperial period was found.

R. S. Stroud, *Hesperia* 41, 1972, 440-441, no. 84; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 241.

The upper part of a Late Hellenistic funerary colonnette was discovered.

R. S. Stroud, *Hesperia* 41, 1972, 441, no. 85; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 1546.

A fragment of a funerary colonnette dating to the Roman Imperial period was found.

R. S. Stroud, *Hesperia* 41, 1972, 441, no. 86; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 3153.

A fragment of a grave stele of the Roman Imperial period was found.

R. S. Stroud, *Hesperia* 41, 1972, 442, no. 92; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 2626.

Two fragments possibly belonging to a funerary colonnette of the Roman Imperial period were discovered.

R. S. Stroud, *Hesperia* 41, 1972, 442, no. 93; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 2627.

The heading of an ephobic catalogue, dating between 220 and 240 AD, was found.

M. Mitsos – E. Vanderpool, *Hesperia* 22, 1953, 178-179, no. 2.

A funerary colonnette of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC was found.

A. N. Oikonomidis, *Neon Athenaiion* 1955, 189, no. 11; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 1435.

Fragments of Roman funerary colonnettes were discovered.

O. Broneer, *Hesperia* 2, 1933, 413, nos 37-38; *ΣΕΜΑ*, nos 3277, 3372.

The Sanctuary of Apollo Hypoakraios 7:C4,14  
Harp. s.v. Ἀπόλλων Πατρῶος; Paus. 1.28.4.

Inscriptions: *IG II/III*<sup>2</sup> 2891-2931; *IG II/III*<sup>3</sup> 4,1, 128-205; *SEG* 54, 2004, no. 259; *Agora XVIII*, nos C45-C76; P. Kavvadias, *AEphem* 1897, 78-92.

Located in a cave on the north slope of the Acropolis, the sanctuary of Apollo Hypoakraios was established in the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD and was dedicated to Apollo Patroos. Inscribed reliefs dating to the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD bear the names of the most prominent citizens. The cult declined in the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD.

P. Kavvadias, *Prakt* 1896, 18-19; *id.*, *AEphem* 1897, 1-23; P. Kavvadias – G. Kawerau, *Η ανασκαφή της Ακροπόλεως από τον 1885 μέχρι του 1890* (1907) 45; Judeich, *Topographie*, 301-302; O. Broneer, *AEphem* 1960, 54-62; Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 91-95; Wickens, *Cave Use in Attica*, 364-367, no. 66; Holtzmann, *Acropole*, 201-203; P. E. Nulton, *The Sanctuary of Apollo Hypoakraios and Imperial Athens* (2003); G. Kavvadias – E. Giannikapani (eds), *Αρχαιολογικοί περίπατοι γύρω από την Ακρόπολη 3. Βόρεια, Ανατολική και Δυτική Κλιτύς Ακροπόλεως. Σύντομο ιστορικό και περιήγηση* (2004) 21-22; S. Savelli, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 1, 151-152; G. Malouchou, *Βόρεια και Δυτική κλιτύς Ακροπόλεως*, <http://archetai.gr/site/content.php?artid=78>.

The Cave of Pan 7:C4,15

Luc. *BisAc* 9, *DDeor* 2.3.

The easternmost of the three caves located on the northwest slope of the Acropolis was dedicated to Pan. The sanctuary must have been founded right after 490 BC and remained in use, according to the finds related to the cult of Pan on the Acropolis, until the Roman period.

E. Curtius – J. A. Kaupert, *Atlas von Athen* (1878) 32; P. Kavvadias, *AEphem* 1897, 1-23; P. Kavvadias – G. Kawerau, *Η ανασκαφή της Ακροπόλεως από τον 1885 μέχρι του 1890* (1907) 45; Judeich, *Topographie*, 302-303; Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 417-421; Wickens, *Cave Use in Attica*, 369-392, no. 66; Arapogianni, *Σπήλαια Πανός*, 14-37; Holtzmann, *Acropole*, 203-204; G. Kavvadias – E. Giannikapani (eds), *Αρχαιολογικοί περίπατοι γύρω από την Ακρό-*

πολη 3. Βόρεια, Ανατολική και Δυτική Κλιτύς Ακροπόλεως. Σύστημα ιστορικό και περιήγηση (2004) 19-20; S. Savelli, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 1, 152-153.

The Peripatos 7:C3,16

Inscriptions: *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 2639.

The Peripatos was one of the most ancient streets of Athens, encircling the Acropolis and giving access to numerous sanctuaries. With the erection of the Stoa of Eumenes in 170 BC to the south of the Peripatos, three of the perpendicular north-south streets went out of use. The construction of the Odeion of Herodes Atticus in 160-170 AD led to the replacement of a 70 m long section of the Peripatos with a new stretch that skirted the outer wall of the building.

S. A. Koumanoudis, *Prakt* 1876, 31; O. Broneer, *Hesperia* 1, 1932, 37-41; *id.*, *Hesperia* 2, 1933, 347-349; A. Keramopoulos, *AEPHem* 1934-1935, 102-116; O. Broneer, *Hesperia* 4, 1935, 117-118; M. Korres, in H. R. Goette (ed.), *Ancient Roads in Greece, Proceedings of a Symposium Organized by the Cultural Association Aigeas (Athens) and the German Archaeological Institute (Athens) with the Support of the German School at Athens, November 23, 1998* (2002) 8-12; Costaki, *Road system*, 341-342, 357, 362-364, I. 60, II. 8, II. 14; Ficuciello, *Strade*, 56, 65-66; A. P. Matthaiou, in *Αττικής Οδοί*, 23; M. Korres, in *Αττικής Οδοί*, 79-81; S. Savelli, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 1, 156-157; M. Korres, *Η στέγη του Ηρώδειου και άλλες γιγάντιες γεφυρώσεις* (2014) 49-52.

West of the Klepsydra 7:C4,16

There is a section of a wall considered to be of Late Roman date; however, Tanoulas dates this section to the Medieval period.

T. Tanoulas, *Ta Προπύλαια της Αθηναϊκής Ακρόπολης κατά τον Μεσαίωνα* (1997) 252.

The Klepsydra 7:C4,17

Plu. *Ant.* 34.1; Paus. 1.28.4; Schol. Ar. *Av.* 1695a, *Lys.* 913, *V.* 857; Hsch. s.v. κλεψίρρυτον ὕδωρ and Κλεψύδρα.

The Klepsydra, a fountain located at the west corner of the north slope of the Acropolis, was formerly called Empedo (Hsch. s.v. Κλεψύδρα). Its first use dates back to the Late Helladic III C. In the second quarter of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC, it took a monumental aspect. In the middle of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD, part of the roof collapsed and the fountain was reconstructed with a new entrance. A century later, landslides blocked the new entrance and water

could only be drawn from a well. After the Herulian invasion of 267 AD, the fountain was covered with a vaulted structure and was protected by the Post-Herulian Wall. At the same time, it was connected to the Mnesikleian terrace to the north of the Propylaea by means of a covered staircase with vaulted roof.

*RE* V (1905) s.v. Empedo 2506 (Hiller v. Gaertringen); Judeich, *Topographie*, 191-193; T. L. Shear, *Hesperia* 7, 1938, 334-335; *id.*, *Hesperia* 8, 1939, 223-226; A. W. Parsons, *Hesperia* 12, 1943, 191-267; *RE Suppl.* XI (1968) s.v. Klepsydra 856-858 (Ernst Meyer); G. Dontas, *ADelt* 25, 1970, B' 1 Chron., 26-28; Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 323-331; *Agora* XXIV, 128; Glaser, *KPHNAI*, 8-9, no. 2; Wickens, *Cave Use in Attica*, 354-361, no. 65; T. Tanoulas, in R. Ekonomakis (ed.), *Acropolis Restoration. The CCAM Interventions* (1994) 56; T. Tanoulas, *Ta Προπύλαια της Αθηναϊκής Ακρόπολης κατά τον Μεσαίωνα* (1997) 266; Holtzmann, *Acropole*, 201; G. Kavvadias – E. Giannikapani (eds), *Αρχαιολογικοί περιπάτοι γύρω από την Ακρόπολη 3. Βόρεια, Ανατολική και Δυτική Κλιτύς Ακροπόλεως. Σύστημα ιστορικό και περιήγηση* (2004) 3, 14; S. Savelli, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 1, 150-151.

A section of the Post-Herulian Wall connecting the Peripatos to the Klepsydra was found close to the Church of Aghioi Apostoloi (7:C3,8). The section dates to the time of emperors Probus (276-282 AD) or Maximianus (286-305 AD).

P. Kavvadias, *Prakt* 1896, 18; *id.*, *Prakt* 1897, 10; T. L. Shear, *Hesperia* 7, 1938, 331-333; *Agora* XXIV, 128; A. M. Theodoraki, *Hesperia* 80, 2011, 151, PH 1; Theodoraki, *Ta τείχη*, 406, YP1.

The sanctuary of Aphrodite and Eros 7:C4,18

Sanctuary of irregular rectangular plan. Niches cut into the rock date from the Classical to the Early Christian period. The sanctuary was thoroughly refurbished in the Roman period with the construction of new walls and its floor level was lowered. Some of the sculptures discovered in the sanctuary date to the Roman period.

O. Broneer, *Hesperia* 1, 1932, 31-55; *id.*, *Hesperia* 2, 1933, 329-349; *id.*, *Hesperia* 4, 1935, 123-132; Ch. H. Morgan II, *Hesperia* 4, 1935, 207-213; Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 228-232; K. T. Glowacki, *Topics concerning the North Slope of the Acropolis at Athens* (PhD thesis, Bryn Mawr College 1991) 46-64; Holtzmann, *Acropole*, 204-205; V. Machaira, *Το ιερό Αφροδίτης και Έρωτος στην Ιερά Οδό* (2008) 100-126; S. Savelli, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 1, 154-156.

The South slope 7:C4,1  
Plu. *Nic.* 3.3.

Inscriptions: M. Levensohn – E. Levensohn, *Hesperia* 16, 1947, 65, 66, nos 4, 6; G. E. Malouchou, *HOROS* 6, 1988, 32-37, nos 1-25; *ead.*, *HOROS* 8-9, 1990-91, 298-299; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 962.

The South slope of the Acropolis was inhabited from the Late Neolithic period. From the Archaic period onwards, important monuments, such as the sanctuary and theatre of Dionysos were installed. Later, the Odeion of Perikles and the sanctuary of Asklepios were built, and in the Hellenistic period the Stoa of Eumenes II was erected. The final major addition to the south slope was the Odeion of Herodes Atticus in the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD. Plutarch mentions the Choragic monument of Nikias, erroneously identifying it as a temple (Plu. *Nic.* 3.3).

Inscriptions dating to the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD referring to philosophers (*IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 3803, 3810) were discovered on the south slope of the Acropolis. The Odeion of Perikles was also used for philosophical discussions in the Hellenistic period (D.L. 7.184) and must have retained that function in the Early Imperial period. The construction of a bema in the Theatre of Dionysos in the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD agrees with its use as a place for large gatherings.

U. Köhler, *AM* 2, 1877, 171-188, 229-260; E. Curtius – J. A. Kaupert, *Atlas von Athen* (1878) 34-35; Judeich, *Topographie*, 305-328; Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 127-142, 357-360, 378-391; 523-526, 537-552, 562-565; A. Frantz, *Hesperia Suppl.* 20, 34-39; *Αρχαιολογικοί περίπατοι* 2; Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 1, 161-200; Caruso, *Akademia*, 146-151.

The Odeion of Perikles 7:D5,3  
FHG 2.254.59; *AB* 317.32; Vitr. 5.9.1; Str. 9.1.17; Plu. *Per.* 13.5, *Mor.* 605A; App. *Mith.* 38; Paus. 1.20.4; D.L. 7.184; Suid. s.v. Ὀιδεῖον; Schol. Ar. *V.* 1109a.

Inscriptions: *IG* III 541-543; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 968, 3426-3428; *ΣΕΜΑ*, nos 705α, 1122.

The Odeion was built by Perikles in the middle of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC, although Vitruvius attributes its construction to Themistocles (Vitr. 5.9.1). Its rectangular plan is considered to have imitated Xerxes's tent (Paus. 1.20.4), but Plutarch reports that the imitation was limited to the form of the roof (Plu. *Per.* 13.5). In 143/2 BC work was done on the Odeion with money lent to the city of Athens by Miltiades son of Zoilos from Marathon (*IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 968). In 86 BC the Odeion was burnt down by Aristion, who fled to the Acropolis when Sulla's troops

entered Athens. Aristion wanted to prevent Sulla from using the timber for the construction of siege engines (App. *Mith.* 38). Pausanias however writes that it was Sulla who set fire to the building (Paus. 1.20.4). Around 55 BC the Odeion was restored by Ariobarzanes II Philopator (63/2-52/1 BC), King of Cappadocia (Vitr. 5.9.1; *IG* III 541; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 3426), who was honoured as a benefactor by the Athenians (*IG* III 542, 543; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 3427, 3428). The architects Gaius and Marcos Stallios and Menalippos undertook the restoration (*IG* III 541; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 3426), during which the north wall of the Odeion was made double, abutting the wall of the Theatre of Dionysos. The Odeion was probably destroyed during the Herulian invasion (267 AD).

*RE* II (1896) s.v. Ariobarzanes 834 (Niese); P. Kastriotis, *Prakt* 1914, 81-124; *id.*, *AEphem* 1914, 141, 143-166; *id.*, *Prakt* 1915, 55-58; *id.*, *AEphem* 1915, 145-155; *id.*, *AEphem* 1916, 118; *id.*, *AEphem* 1917, 106-107, 229-230, 238; *id.*, *AEphem* 1918, 109-110; *id.*, *Prakt* 1919, 27-31; *id.*, *ADelt* 5, 1919, Parart. 1-14; *id.*, *AEphem* 1919, 97-98; *id.*, *Prakt* 1921, 27-29; *id.*, *AEphem* 1922, 25-38; *id.*, *Prakt* 1924, 82-96; *id.*, *Prakt* 1926, 98-103; *id.*, *Prakt* 1928, 34-40; P. Kastriotis, *Prakt* 1929, 52-57; A. K. Orlandos, *Prakt* 1931, 25-36; Judeich, *Topographie*, 306-308; Travlos, *Πολυεθνική εξέλιξις*, 107-108; Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 387-391; *RE Suppl.* XIII (1973) s.v. Athenai 126-127 (Willy Zschietzschmann); A. L. H. Robkin, *The Odeion of Pericles: Some Observations on its History, Form, and Functions* (1976); M. Korres, *ADelt* 35, 1980, B' 1 Chron., 14-18; R. Meinel, *Das Odeion. Untersuchungen an überdachten antiken Theatergebäuden* (1990) 135-154; M. C. Miller, *Athens and Persia in the fifth century BC. A study in cultural receptivity* (1997) 218-242; Camp, *Athens*, 185; Th. G. Papatheanopoulos, *Το πρόπαιο* (2003); *Αρχαιολογικοί περίπατοι* 2, 24-25; Sear, *Roman Theatres*, 389-390; S. Gogos, *Τα αρχαία Ωδεία της Αθήνας* (2008) 29-65; M. G. Tofi, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 1, 161-163; V. Di Napoli, *Teatri della Grecia romana: forma, decorazione, funzioni. La provincia d'Acaia* (2013) 17-19.

The Choragic Monument of Thrasyllus 7:D4,2  
Paus. 1.21.3.

Inscriptions: *IG* II 1247; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 3056.

It was built in 320/319 BC at the entrance to a cave in the rock of the Acropolis. In 271/270 BC, Thrasykles, son of Thrasyllus, added two tripods to celebrate his victory in that year's dramatic festival. The last building phase of the monument dates to the Roman period,

when a statue of Dionysos, now in the British Museum, was erected.

E. Reisch, *AM* 13, 1888, 383-401; Judeich, *Topographie*, 315; G. Welter, *AEphem* 1937, 419-422; *id.*, *AA* 1938, 33-68; Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 562-565; *Αρχαιολογικοί περίπατοι* 2, 23; M. G. Tofi, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 1, 163-164.

Two Roman columns (7:D4,3) bearing tripods are located to the north of the Choragic Monument of Thrasyllos. P. Amandry dates the columns to the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. BC. Judeich, *Topographie*, 315; P. Amandry, *BCH* 100, 1976, 79-87; *id.*, *BCH* 121.2, 1997, 446-463; *Αρχαιολογικοί περίπατοι* 2, 24.

A Late Hellenistic funerary colonnette was found near the Theatre of Dionysos (7:D4,4).

D. M. Robinson, *AJPb* 31, 1910, 382, no. 15.

A funerary colonnette of the Roman period was found to the south of the theatre.

*ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 1196.

A Roman funerary colonnette was found in a house on a street leading up to the Theatre of Dionysos.

*ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 1813.

A road on the east slope of the Acropolis (7:D4,5) extended eastward joining the road through the cavea of the Theatre of Dionysos. During the Roman period the road was paved with thin marble slabs. The paving has not been securely dated, but it may be contemporary to the modifications made to the theatre itself at the time of Nero. The road may have connected with the Street of the Tripods in the vicinity of the Monument of Lysikrates. O. Broneer, *AJA* 44, 1940, 252; Costaki, *Road system*, 358-359, II. 9.

The Theatre of Dionysos 7:D5,4  
FHG 2.254.59; D.Chr. 31.121; Plu. *Ant.* 60.2-3, *Mor.* 841C-D; Luc. *Icar.* 10; Paus. 1.20.3, 1.21.1; Poll. 8.133; D.L. 3.5; Philostr. *VA* 4.22; Marin. *Procl.* 29; Eust. *Com. ad Odysseam* γ 350.

Inscriptions: *IG* III 78, 82, 97, 158, 239-384, 464, 466-469, 521, 663; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 1330, 2949, 3112, 3118, 3182, 3286, 3287, 3410, 3605, 5021=13293, 5022-5164, 3382a; *IG* II/III<sup>3</sup> 4,1, 559, 563, 657; *CIL* III 550, 555, 6101, *CIL* III *Suppl.* 7287, 14203<sup>16</sup>; *SEG* 59, 2009, no. 200; K. S. Pittakis, *AEphem* 1862, 221-223, no. 211; A. S.

Rousopoulos, *AEphem* 1862, 271-272, nos 242-244; F. Münzer, *AM* 20, 1895, 216-219, no. 1; Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 1, 174-179.

Coins: *APMA* 2, 64, no. 56; Chr. Papastamati-von Moock, in E. Csapo – H. R. Goette – J. R. Green – P. Wilson (eds), *Greek Theatre in the Fourth Century B.C.* (2014) 44-45; *APMA* 6, 35-48, nos 63-67, 71-77, 79-84, 97-99.

The first structures related to theatrical performances in the area of the Theatre of Dionysos date to the 6<sup>th</sup> c. BC. The theatre was built against the south slope of the Acropolis next to the sanctuary of Dionysos. In the 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC, the theatre was a simple wooden construction. Under Perikles it began to be remodelled in stone, but this remained unfinished due to the Peloponnesian War. The remains that we see today date to the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC and have been associated with Lykourgos (338-326 BC). Recent finds somewhat change this picture, indicating that the stone remodelling of the theatre began around 350 BC.

The theatre underwent few later changes. In the Augustan period (last quarter of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC), two marble propyla must have replaced the wooden Late Classical gateways of the parodoi, probably damaged during Sulla's sack in 86 BC. The bases of the honorary monuments for the Three Tragedians and for Menander were erected in their current position, relocated from their original location a little to the east, in the last quarter of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC after construction was completed on the marble propylon. According to Fiechter, the proedria also dates to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC, but Maaß dates it to the Late Classical period.

The first substantial transformation of the scene building dates to 60/61 AD and is due to Tiberius Claudius Novius (*IG* III 158; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 3182). The scene building was dedicated to Dionysos and Nero.

The orchestra was paved with coloured marble at the time of Nero. Gladiatorial combat and wild beast hunts were introduced to the theatre already in the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD (D.Chr. 31.121; Philostr. *VA* 4.22; Marin. *Procl.* 29; Eust. *Com. ad Odysseam* γ 350) and a marble wall was constructed in front of the proedria to protect the spectators. Post holes cut around the orchestra and in front of the thrones facilitated the erection of a tent. However, Bressan dates the construction of the marble barrier to the 3<sup>rd</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

The first known statue of Hadrian was erected in the Theatre of Dionysos in 117/8 AD (*IG* III 466-469; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 3287). The theatre was renovated for the em-

peror's first visit to Athens, during the Great Dionysia of 125 AD. The renovation, connected to the newly founded cult of Hadrian as New Dionysos, consisted of the modification of the scene building, especially of the first storey where a new statue group personifying the Satyricon was added, probably including a statue of Hadrian in the middle of the first storey. 13 statues of the emperor were set up between the seats, as a result of the rearrangement of the tribes and the addition of the Hadrianis tribe. A seat for the emperor was installed in an eminent place in the cavea and a throne for Hadrian's priest was also added (*IG* III 253; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 5035).

The theatre was damaged during the Herulian invasion of 267 AD and its retaining walls began to be dismantled. In the late 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD a high bema replaced the proscenium. It was built by the archon Phaidros (*IG* III 239; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 5021=13293) and its façade was decorated with relief plaques. The sculptures belonged to the Hadrianic scene building and depicted episodes from the life of Dionysos. It has been argued that at a later time, the orchestra was transformed into a water basin for aquatic battles and spectacles, with the addition of a waterproof wall behind the bema. Pottery dating from the Late Classical to the Late Roman period was found on the east ramp of the theatre.

K. Pittakis, *Prakt* 1838-1839, 58; S. A. Koumanoudis, *Prakt* 1861-1862, 10-11; A. S. Rousopoulos, *AEphem* 1862, 64, 94-102, 128-147, 153-181, 209-220, 224, 277-279, 285-294; S. A. Koumanoudis, *Prakt* 1862-1863, 5-7; *id.*, *Prakt* 1866-1867, 4-5; *id.*, *Prakt* 1879, 6-7; W. Dörpfeld – E. Reisch, *Das griechische Theater* (1896) 1-96; O. Puchstein, *Die Griechische Bühne. Ein architektonische Untersuchung* (1901) 100-105; Fr. Versakis, *JdI* 24, 1909, 194-224; W. Dörpfeld, *JdI* 24, 1909, 224-226; *RE* X (1917) s.v. Kallion 1654 (v. Geisau); *RE* X (1917) s.v. Katatome 2493 (Fiechter); W. Dörpfeld, *AM* 49, 1924, 89-90; H. Bulle, *Untersuchungen an Griechischen Theatern* (1928) 15-81; Judeich, *Topographie*, 308-315; P. Graindor, *Athènes sous Hadrien* (1934) 245-246; E. Fiechter, *Das Dionysos-Theater in Athen I. Die Ruine* (1935); R. Herbig, *Das Dionysos-Theater in Athen II Die Skulpturen vom Bühnenbaus* (1935); E. Fiechter, *Das Dionysos-Theater in Athen III Einwelheiten und Baugeschichte* (1936); H. Schleif, *AA*, 1937, 26-51; A. von Gerkan, *JdI* 56, 1941, 163-177; A. W. Pickard-Cambridge, *The Theatre of Dionysus in Athens* (1946); E. Fiechter, *Das Dionysos-Theater in Athen. Das Theater im Piraeus. Das Theater auf Thera* (1950) 7-34; Travlos, *Πολοδομική εξέλιξις*, 132; Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 537-552; M. Maaß, *Die Prohedrie des Dionysostheaters in Athen* (1972); *RE Suppl.*

XIII (1973) s.v. Athenai 127-128 (Willy Zschietzschmann); M. C. Sturgeon, *AJA* 81, 1977, 31-53; W. Wurster, *Architectura* 1979, 58-76; D. J. Gaegan, *AJPh* 100, 1979, 279-287; M. Korres, *ADelt* 35, 1980, B' 1 Chron., 19; *id.*, *ADelt* 37, 1982, B' 1 Chron., 15-18; A. Frantz, *Hesperia Suppl.* 20, 34-39; L. Polacco, *Il teatro di Dioniso Eleutereo ad Atene* (1990); *APMA* 2, 63, no. 48.7; A. J. S. Spawforth, *The Romanization of Athens*, 183-186; Camp, *Athens*, 194-195, 207; Holtzmann, *Acropole*, 205-206; G. I. Despinis, *Hochrelieffriese des 2. Jahrhunderts n. Chr. aus Athen* (2003) 75-91; *Αρχαιολογικοί περίπατοι* 2, 21-23; Sear, *Roman Theatres*, 388-389; A. D. Samara – Chr. Papastamati-von Moock, in *Πρακτικά 1<sup>ου</sup> Συνεδρίου Αναστηλώσεων* (2006) ([www.etepam.gr/epsilonkappadelta972sigmaepsilonioniotasigmaf.html](http://www.etepam.gr/epsilonkappadelta972sigmaepsilonioniotasigmaf.html)); A. Mantis, in *Το Έργο των Επιστημονικών Επιτροπών Αναστήλωσης, Συντήρησης και Ανάδειξης Μνημείων* (2006) 100-105, 111-113; S. Moschonisioti, *ADelt* 62, 2007, B' 1 Chron., 85; S. Gogos, *Das Dionysostheater von Athen. Architektonische Gestalt und Funktion* (2008); M. Bressan, *Il teatro in Attica e Peloponneso tra età greca ed età romana. Morfologie, politiche edilizie e contesti culturali* (2009) 102-118; E. Santaniello, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 1, 167-169; L. Mercuri, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 1, 173; Chr. Papastamati-von Moock, in Th. Stephanidou-Tiveriou – P. Karanastasi – D. Damaskos (eds), *Κλασική παράδοση και νεοελληνικά στοιχεία στην πλαστική της ομαλής Ελλάδας, Πρακτικά Διεθνούς Συνεδρίου Θεσσαλονίκη, 7-9 Μαΐου 2009* (2012) 129-149; U. Weber, *Versatzmarken im antiken griechischen Bauwesen* (2013) 41-45; V. Di Napoli, *Teatri della Grecia romana: forma, decorazione, funzioni. La provincia d'Acacia* (2013) 8-17, 213-217; Chr. Papastamati-von Moock, in E. Csapo – H. R. Goette – J. R. Green – P. Wilson (eds), *Greek Theatre in the Fourth Century B.C.* (2014) 15-76; *APMA* 6, 49-51, nos 101-110; Theocharaki, *Ta τεύχη*, 413, YP26.

The head of the portrait of a Roman emperor, possibly Nero, was found close to the altar of Dionysos. Another head of a portrait of Lucius Verus was also found at the same place.

S. A. Koumanoudis, *Athenaion* 7, 1878, 290; *APMA* 1, 59, nos 273, 274; *APMA* 2, 123, nos 47-48.

The sanctuary of Dionysos Eleuthereus 7:D5,5  
Vitr. 5.9.1; Luc. Nav. 37; Paus. 1.20.3; Hsch. s.v. Ἐλευθερεός.

The first construction in the sanctuary, the Archaic temple of Dionysos, dates to the 6<sup>th</sup> c. BC. The enclosure wall dates to the 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC. The one that is now visible

belongs to the period of Lykourgos (second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC). Its east part was repaired with reused architectural material after Sulla's invasion in 86 BC.

A 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD funerary colonnette was found at the south-east corner of the enclosure wall of the sanctuary of Dionysos.

A. Philadelphus, *AEphem* 1921, 97; Judeich, *Topographie*, 316-318; G. Welter, *AA* 1939, 36-38; Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 537-552; *Αρχαιολογικοί περίπατοι* 2, 11; E. Santaniello, in Greco, *Τοπογραφία δι Ατене* 1, 166-167.

A foundation (11.50 x 3.30 m) located to the southeast of the second temple could have belonged to an altar or to a votive monument, possibly a round altar, dedicated around 100 BC.

E. Santaniello, in Greco, *Τοπογραφία δι Ατене* 1, 167.

Pottery and movable finds of the Late Roman period were discovered in the western section of the Street of the Tripods to the east of the propylon of the sanctuary of Dionysos. A Late Roman or Early Byzantine street layer was also found.

S. Moschonisioti, *ADelt* 62, 2007, B' 1 Chron., 85-87.

ΑΚΑΔΗΜΙΑ  
The Asklepieion 7:C5,2  
Plin. *Nat.* 2,106.225; Luc. *Nav.* 37, *Ign.* 16, *Pisc.* 42; Paus. 1.18.4, 1.21.4; Ael. *NA* 7.13, *VH* 5.17; Marin. *Procl.* 29. Inscriptions: *IG* III Add. 65a, 68a,b,c,f, 77a, 231a, 411a; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 1046, 3120, 3174, 3176, 3181, 3187, 3189, 3197, 4464, 4936, 4994, 5180; *IG* II/III<sup>3</sup> 4,1, 13; *IG* II/III<sup>3</sup> 4,1, 556; *ΣΕΜΑ*, nos 100, 970, 983, 1082, 1361, 1577, 1645, 3209; *Agora* XVIII, no. C106; S. A. Koumanoudis, *Athenaion* 5, 1876, 330, no. 11; U. Köhler, *AM* 7, 1882, 7; P. Roussel, *BCH* 52, 1928, 3-8; M. Segre, *ASAtene* 13-14, 1930-31, 27-31; R. O. Hubbe, *Hesperia* 28, 1959, 186-187, 188-194, 199-201, nos 8, 10, 12-13; N. Platon, *ADelt* 18, 1963, B' 1 Chron., 20; K. Bourazelis, in M. Lagogianni-Georgarakou – K. Bourazelis (eds), *ΕΛΘΞΕΝ ΤΗ ΒΟΥΛΗ ΚΑΙ ΤΩΙ ΔΗΜΩΙ. Η αθηναϊκή δημοκρατία μιλάει με τις επιγραφές της* (2007) 128-130.

Coins: M. Oikonomidou, *Χρονικά Αισθητικής* 31-32 (1992-1993) 68; *ead.*, in V. Ch. Petrakos (ed.), *Έπιναος Ιωάννου Κ. Παπαδημητρίου* (1997) 217-230.

The cult of Asklepios was brought to Athens from Epidaurus around 420/19 BC by Telemachos from Acharnai. The dedications to Asklepios indicate that the sanctuary ceased to operate around 260 AD. According to Travlos and Aleshire, the sanctuary ceased to function shortly be-

fore 485 AD and was transformed into a Christian sanctuary with the construction of a basilica.

The sanctuary developed on two terraces. The Doric stoa, the temple, the altar of Asklepios, the propylon and the Roman stoa were built on the east terrace, while the Ionic stoa, the small temples and the Archaic fountain were erected on the west terrace. The two small temples have been attributed to Themis and Isis, but these identifications cannot be considered as secure.

In 63/2 BC, Sokrates son of Sarapion from Kephisia dedicated a fountain and an entrance and its door to Asklepios and Hygeia (*IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 4464).

In 52/1 BC, the temple of Asklepios and Hygeia, the back roof and the doors of the propylon were repaired by Diokles from Kephisia (*IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 1046). The buildings had probably been damaged during Sulla's attack. An inscription dating to the time of Augustus bears a dedication to Asklepios, Hygeia and Augustus (*IG* III Add. 68b; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 3120; *IG* II/III<sup>3</sup> 4,1, 556). Aleshire believes that the dedication belonged to a stoa, while Baldassarri considers that the building to which the above inscription belonged was a propylon, the exact location of which remains unknown.

Five statues dating to the Late Hellenistic and Roman period and standing in the sanctuary were identified during the recent restoration project.

In the beginning of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD, Demetrios son of Antiochos from the deme of Sphettos dedicated the paved floor of the propylon and around the altar (*IG* III Add. 68a,f, 231a; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 3187, 3188).

The sanctuary was damaged during the raid of Alaric's Visigoths (396 AD), as indicated by the numerous statues cut to pieces. It must have been restored before the return of Proclus in 450 AD.

S. A. Koumanoudis, *Prakt* 1876, 14-35; P. Girard, *BCH* 2, 1878, 65-94; *id.*, *L'Asclépieion d'Athènes d'après de récentes découvertes* (1881); Ph. Versakis, *AEphem* 1912, 43-59; Judeich, *Topographie*, 320-324; I. N. Travlos, *AEphem* 1939-1941, 59-68; R. Martin – H. Metzger, *BCH* 73, 1949, 316-350; N. Platon, *ADelt* 20, 1965, B' 1 Chron., 33; Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 127-137; *RE Suppl.* XIII (1973) s.v. Athenai 128-129 (Willy Zschietzschmann); S. B. Aleshire, *The Athenian Asklepieion. The People, their Dedications, and the Inventories* (1989); M. Korres, in P. Tournikiotis (ed.), *Ο Παρθενώνας και η ακτινοβολία του στα νεώτερα χρόνια* (1994) 144; Baldassarri, *ΣΕΒΑΣΤΩΙ ΣΩΤΗΡΙ*, 64-74; L. Beschi, *ASAtene* 80, 2002, 19-29; Holtzmann, *Acropole*, 207-209; *Αρχαιολογικοί περίπατοι* 2, 30-32; *APMA* 4, 35, no. 150; J. E. Riethmüller, *Asklepios*.



*Heiligtümer und Kulte* 2/1 (2005) 241-273; A. Mantis, in *Το Έργο των Επιστημονικών Επιτροπών Αναστήλωσης, Συντήρησης και Ανάδειξης Μνημείων* (2006) 106-113; M. Melfi, *I santuari di Asclepio in Grecia. I* (2007) 313-433; A. Mantis, in E. De Miro et al. (eds) *Il culto di Asclepio nell'area Mediterranea. Atti del Convegno Internazionale. Agrigento 20-22 novembre 2005* (2009) 67-77; M. Saporiti, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 1, 180-183.

The west terrace 7:C5,3

The west Ionic temple 7:C5,4

Inscriptions: *IG* III 162; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 4771, 4994.

The temple dates to the time of Hadrian. It was distyle in antis, of Corinthian order. It has been identified with the temple of Isis.

U. Köhler, *AM* 2, 1877, 248-249, 256-257; Ph. Versakis, *AEphem* 1908, 274-277; *id.*, *AEphem* 1913, 73-74; S. Walker, *BSA* 74, 1979, 243-257; V. Pirenne-Delforge, *L'Aphrodite grecque, Kernos Suppl.* 4 (1994) 43-44; Holtzmann, *Acropole*, 209; L. Bricault, *Recueil des inscriptions concernant les cultes isiaques (RICIS)* (2005) 15-18, nos 101/0219-101/0223; M. C. Monaco, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 1, 187-188.

Altar 7:C5,5

Inscriptions: *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 4994.

A block of Hymettian marble, probably an altar, was found to the north of the Ionic stoa. The inscription dates to the second half of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC and bears the names of Hermes, Aphrodite, Pan, the Nymphs and Isis.

L. Bricault, *Recueil des inscriptions concernant les cultes isiaques (RICIS)* (2005) 15-16, no. 101/0219; M. C. Monaco, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 1, 186.

The east terrace 7:C5,6

The east stoa 7:C5,7

The two-storey Doric stoa, constructed in the early 3<sup>rd</sup> c. BC, was rebuilt in the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC, probably after Sulla's sack in 86 BC. It was remodelled after the Herulian invasion of 267 AD.

S. A. Koumanoudis, *Prakt* 1876, 19-21; U. Köhler, *AM* 2, 1877, 229-235; Ph. Versakis, *AEphem* 1908, 258-268; G. Allen, *AJA* 15, 1911, 32-43; Ph. Versakis, *AEphem* 1913, 52-65; R. Martin, *BCH* 68-69, 1944-45, 434-435; Wickens, *Cave Use in Attica*, 324-335, nos 60-61; *Αρχαιολογικοί περίπατοι* 2, 31.

The temple of Asklepios 7:C5,8

Inscriptions: *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 4936.

The temple had three building phases with the first dating to the Classical period. The second phase dates to

the Early Roman period, probably after 86 BC, together with the first repair to the Doric stoa. The temple was composed of a simple cella with two columns in antis. The temple of the Early Roman period had an Ionic door frame made of marble. The temple was repaired and enlarged after the Herulian invasion of 267 AD and it was modified into a prostyle tetrastyle plan. Architectural members of the Early Roman phase were used in this rebuilding.

The altar of Asklepios was also repaired after 86 BC, as the discovery of a ceiling coffer made of Pentelic marble from the east porch of the Erechtheion in its foundation shows.

Ph. Versakis, *AEphem* 1908, 268-271; *id.*, *AEphem* 1913, 65-69; *Επιτροπή θεάτρων και ιερού του Διονύσου – Ασκληπιείου, Νοτίου Κιτύος της Ακροπόλεως. Εργασίες αποκατάστασης 2002-2005* (2006) 29; V. Papaefthymiou, in J. T. Jensen et al. (eds) *Aspects of Ancient Greek Cult. Context, Ritual and Iconography* (2009) 67-89; A. Mantis, in E. De Miro et al. (eds), *Il culto di Asclepio nell'area Mediterranea. Atti del Convegno Internazionale. Agrigento 20-22 novembre 2005* (2009) 67-77; V. Papaefthymiou, in E. De Miro et al. (eds), *Il culto di Asclepio nell'area Mediterranea. Atti del Convegno Internazionale. Agrigento 20-22 novembre 2005* (2009) 79-89; V. Papaefthymiou – R. Christodouloupoulou, in R. Amedick – H. Frohning – W. Held (eds), *Marburger Winckelmann Programm 2014* (2014) 35-48.

The south stoa 7:C5,9

The stoa dates to the Roman period.

Ph. Versakis, *AEphem* 1908, 278-279; *id.*, *AEphem* 1913, 69-70; Baldassarri, *ΣΕΒΑΣΤΩΙ ΣΩΤΗΡΙ*, 73-74; *Αρχαιολογικοί περίπατοι* 2, 32.

Stoa of Eumenes II 7:C5,10  
Vitr. 5.9.1.

The stoa of Eumenes II (197-159 BC) was built around 160 BC. Part of the west wall of the stoa was demolished and rebuilt at the time of the erection of the Odeion of Herodes Atticus. During the Roman period, a system of drains brought the water of the fountain located at the 11<sup>th</sup> arch of the stoa to its outer krepis. The pottery collected dates from the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. BC to the post-Byzantine period. Pottery dating from the Hellenistic period to modern times was found in the fill of the 30<sup>th</sup> arch of the stoa. Excavations in the area of the 38<sup>th</sup> arch yielded pottery dating from the Roman period to modern times, and Roman pottery was also found in the fill of a terrace adjacent to the east wall of the stoa. The stoa was pro-

bably destroyed by the Heruli in 267 AD and its architectural material was used for the construction of the Post-Herulian Wall which incorporated the north side of the stoa. The cornices of the stoa were reused in the latest phase of the proscenium of the Theatre of Dionysos and one bears an inscription of Phaidros.

W. B. Dinsmoor, *AJA* 14, 1910, 481-483; Judeich, *Topographie*, 325-326; Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 523-526; M. Korres, *ADelt* 35, 1980, B' 1 Chron., 18-19; *Αρχαιολογικοί περίπατοι* 2, 26-27; M. Briana, *ADelt* 60, 2005, B' 1 Chron., 53; M. G. Tofi, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 1, 194-195; U. Weber, *Versatzmarken im antiken griechischen Bauwesen* (2013) 46-50; M. Briana-Protopapadaki, in *Αρχαιολογικές Συμβολές* B, 34-44; M. Korres, *Η στέγη του Ηρώδειου και άλλες γιγάντιες γεφυρώσεις* (2014) 129-146; Theocharakí, *Τα τείχη*, 413-414, YP27.

A nymphaeum, 25 m long and 6 m high, was built against the wall of the Stoa of Eumenes, 3 m from the Odeion of Herodes Atticus. The nymphaeum dates to the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

M. Korres, *Η στέγη του Ηρώδειου και άλλες γιγάντιες γεφυρώσεις* (2014) 146-149.

A Late Roman drain, cut into the rock, destroyed part of the foundations of the choragic Monument of Nikias. W. B. Dinsmoor, *AJA* 14, 1910, 482.

Two Late Roman storage pits were excavated to the south of the Stoa of Eumenes. The pottery collected dates to the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

N. Platon, *ADelt* 20, 1965, B' 1 Chron., 26.

A cave with an arched entrance, dating to the Roman period.

S. A. Koumanoudis, *Prakt* 1876, 16-19; *APMA* 2, 117, no. 2.

A Roman aqueduct was found in the area of the later street between the Odeion of Herodes Atticus and the Theatre of Dionysos. The aqueduct was destroyed during the construction of the street.

A. S. Rousopoulos, *AEphem* 1862, 150-151, no. 6.

The Odeion of Herodes Atticus 7:C5,11  
Paus. 7.20.6; Philostr. *VS* 551; Suid. s.v. Ἡρώδης Ἰούλιος. Inscriptions: K. S. Pittakis, *AEphem* 1856, 1549, 1593-1594, 1637-1638, nos 3140, 3161, 3182; G. E. Malouchou, *HOROS* 6, 1988, 38, no. 26; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 1696. Herodes Atticus financed the construction of an Odeion

between 160 and 170 AD, dedicated to the memory of his wife Regilla who died around 160 AD. The building, located at the west end of the south slope of the Acropolis, could seat 6,000 spectators. The inner diameter of its semi-circular cavea is 76 m. The roof of the building, made of cedar timbers, was famous in antiquity (Paus. 7.20.6; Philostr. *VS* 551; Suid. s.v. Ἡρώδης) and must be considered a technical achievement. The actual existence of a roof over the entire building has been a matter of controversy for modern scholars. Daumet, Tuckermann, Versakis, Galli and Gogos have argued that only a part of the Odeion was covered. Judeich, Travlos and Meinel believe that it was roofed. In his latest study, Korres demonstrates that the Odeion was fully covered. A staircase on its east aisle established communication between the odeion and the Stoa of Eumenes II, King of Pergamon (197-159 BC).

Three rectangular double rooms along the south façade of the building have been considered contemporary to the Odeion by Travlos and as Late Roman additions by Brouskari.

The Odeion was burned by the Heruli in 267 AD. After their departure, its south wall was incorporated into the Post-Herulian Wall.

A. R. Ragavis, *Prakt* 1849, 12-28; K. S. Pittakis, *AEphem* 1858, 1707-1714; S. A. Koumanoudis, *Prakt* 1878, 6-8; W. P. Tuckermann, *Das Odeum des Herodes Atticus und der Regilla in Athen* (1868); Ph. Versakis, *AEphem* 1912, 163-173; Judeich, *Topographie*, 326-328; A. K. Orlandos, *Ergon* 1956, 7; I. Miliadis, *Prakt* 1956, 262-263; A. K. Orlandos, *Ergon* 1959, 161; Travlos, *Πολεοδομική εξέλιξις*, 108-110; Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 378-386, 523; *RE Suppl.* XIII (1973) s.v. Athenai 129-130 (Willy Zschietzschmann); M. Korres, *ADelt* 35, 1980, B' 1 Chron., 19; R. Meinel, *Das Odeion. Untersuchungen an überdachten antiken Theatergebäuden* (1980) 80-117; *APMA* 2, 65, nos 59-61; M. Galli – D. Dinelli, *AIW* 29, 1998, 519-532; Camp, *Athens*, 215-218; M. S. Brouskari, *AEphem* 2002, 56-59; *Αρχαιολογικοί περίπατοι* 2, 28-29; Sear, *Roman Theatres*, 391-392; S. Gogos, *Τα αρχαία Ωδεία της Αθήνας* (2008) 97-137; M. Bressan, *Il teatro in Attica e Peloponneso tra età greca ed età romana. Morfologie, politiche edilizie e contesti culturali* (2009) 127-133; M. G. Tofi, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 1, 195, 197-200; M. Korres, *Anthemion* 23, 2012, 11-16; Caruso, *Akademia*, 151; V. Di Napoli, *Teatri della Grecia romana: forma, decorazione, funzioni. La provincia d'Acaia* (2013) 22-24; M. Korres, *Η στέγη του Ηρώδειου και άλλες γιγάντιες γεφυρώσεις* (2014); Theocharakí, *Τα τείχη*, 414, YP28.

Graves of the late 4<sup>th</sup> and early 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD were excavated in front of the west entrance to the Odeion of Herodes. G. Miliadis, *Prakt* 1959, 5.

#### Post-Herulian Wall

The southernmost section of the west branch of the Serpentzes Wall ends to the north of the Odeion of Herodes. At this point, the Serpentzes was founded upon the remains of the south part of the Post-Herulian Wall. T. Tanoulas, *Τα Προπύλαια της Αθηναϊκής Ακρόπολης κατά τον Μεσαίωνα* (1997) 255; Theocharaki, *Τα τείχη*, 414, ΥΡ29.

A fragment of a stele of the Roman period, now lost, was found reused in the Turkish fortification wall between the Propylaia and the Odeion of Herodes. *ΑΡΜΑ* 4, 34, no. 140.

A section of a Late Roman wall came to light on the western part of the south slope of the Acropolis. The wall was demolished. G. Dontas, *Prakt* 1960, 4.

A Late Hellenistic funerary colonnette was found above the Odeion of Herodes Atticus.

D. M. Robinson, *AJPh* 31, 1910, 395, no. 57.

Area to the south of the Odeion of Herodes Atticus

7:B5,1

A residential district to the south of the Odeion of Herodes Atticus was in use from the Neolithic to the Byzantine period. The area was reorganised during the Middle Imperial period with the installation of two private houses. With the construction of the Odeion of Herodes, the houses close to the new building went out of use, but the residential occupation continued further to the south.

I. Miliadis, *Prakt* 1955, 46-53 *id.*, 1956, 262-265; *id.*, *Prakt* 1957, 23-26; N. Vogeikoff-Brogan, *Hesperia* 69, 2000, 293-333; M. S. Brouskari, *AEphem* 2002, 90-92, 98-99, 112-114; C. Bernardini – D. Marchiandi, in *Greco, Topografia di Atene* 1, 200-203.

#### Cisterns

Two large cisterns were built during the Roman period. The water was brought in by terra cotta water pipes. The west cistern may date to 160 AD while the east cistern may have been built a little later. Both must have been destroyed during the Herulian invasion of 267 AD.

Another cistern contained pottery dating from the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC to the first quarter of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC. The main fill of the cistern dates to the time of Sulla's sack. I. Miliadis, *Prakt* 1955, 50; *id.* 1957, 25; N. Vogeikof, in *Γ' Επιστημονική Συνάντηση για την ελληνιστική κεραμική. Χρονολογημένα σύνολα – εργαστήρια. 24-27 Σεπτεμβρίου 1991 Θεσσαλονίκη* (1994) 39-45; M. S. Brouskari, *AEphem* 2002, 99-111.

A Roman drain cut through the lower part of a 6<sup>th</sup> c. BC terrace retaining wall was found. M. S. Brouskari, *AEphem* 2002, 38-39.

#### House Στ

The house remained unfinished, possibly because of the Herulian invasion of 267 AD.

I. Miliadis, *Prakt* 1955, 46-47; M. S. Brouskari, *AEphem* 2002, 59-62.

#### House X (The House of Proclos)

Marin. *Procl.*

Inscriptions: Sironen, *Inscriptions*, 365, no. 369.

Part of the residential area of the Classical – Hellenistic and of the Late Roman period was discovered under modern Dionysiou Areopagitou Street. The Late Roman houses date from the 3<sup>rd</sup> to the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD. The most important house of the district is the so-called House of Proclos, built in the late 4<sup>th</sup> or in the first quarter of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD and abandoned during the same century. It had a large apsidal room, paved with a mosaic floor. The lower parts of the walls of the apse were revetted with marble slabs. At the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> or in the beginning of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD, a small rectangular room was used as a sanctuary of Kybele. A 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC relief of Kybele and another of Pankrates, dating to the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> or to the beginning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. BC, were built into the walls of the room. A funerary table from a 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC family funerary monument was used as an offering table. This may have been the last sanctuary of the Mother of Gods – Kybele in Athens.

Miliadis proposes to identify the house with the residence of the philosopher Proclus (437/8 – 485 AD). According to the ancient sources, the house of Proclus was located close to the Asklepion and to the Theatre of Dionysos (Marin. *Procl.* 29). Those who object to this identification point out that there is no compelling evidence to recognize a philosophical school in any of the

houses around the Areopagos Hill. This particular house is not the only one that corresponds to the location found in Marinós's description. Moreover, the presence of the cult of Kybele is attested in other houses of the same period.

Baumer does not accept the existence of the cult of Kybele in the building and connects the sculptures found in the room with the funeral cult of philosophers.

A. K. Orlandos, *Ergon* 1955, 7-11; I. Miliadis, *Prakt* 1955, 47-50; *RE* XXIII,1 (1957) s.v. Proklos 186-247 (Rudolf Beutler); *Agora* XXIV, 42-44; A. Karivieri, in P. Castrén (ed.), *Post-Herulian Athens. Aspects of Life and Culture in Athens A.D. 267-529* (1994) 115-139; L. E. Baumer, *AntK* 44, 2001, 55-69; K. Preka-Alexandri, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 154; M. S. Brouskari, *AEphem* 2002, 62-75; P. Bougia, in *H Athína κατά τη ρωμαϊκή εποχή*, 220-221; C. Bernardini, F. Camia, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 1, 205-207; Caruso, *Akademia*, 174-183.

Dionysiou Areopagitou and Parthenonos  
Streets

7:C5,12

The remains of baths discovered in the Angelopoulos plot may have belonged to House X. The bath was built over earlier Roman houses.

G. Dontas, *ADelt* 17, 1961-62, A Mel., 89; M. S. Brouskari, *AEphem* 2002, 75.

Building Σ

Built after House X. Its mosaic floors date to the middle of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

M. S. Brouskari, *AEphem* 2002, 77.

House Q

The house was built in the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD, replacing an earlier Roman house. One of its walls was set on the south wall of the abandoned east cistern. The house had wall paintings and mosaic floors.

I. Miliadis, *Prakt* 1955, 50; M. S. Brouskari, *AEphem* 2002, 81-84.

House Δ

The house was built in the western part of the area. To the west was a 4 m wide street running in a north – south direction. Another house was built to the west of the street. The latter was destroyed during the construction of the west cistern.

M. S. Brouskari, *AEphem* 2002, 84-86.

Makrygiannis plot (excavations for the Acropolis Museum and for the Acropolis Metro Station) 6:C4,1  
Remains dating from the end of the Neolithic period (4<sup>th</sup> millennium BC) to the 19<sup>th</sup> c. AD were discovered during the excavations for the construction of the Acropolis Metro Station (1993-1996) and the Acropolis Museum (1997-2003). The area was systematically organised in the late 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC, possibly due to the Spartan raids during the Peloponnesian War, and remained in use until the 12<sup>th</sup> c. AD. It was densely populated and may have belonged to the deme of Kollytos.

The area was both residential and industrial, but in the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC industrial activity became more intense. Coroplastic workshops as well as a metal-working workshop were discovered. The Classical and Hellenistic houses were destroyed in the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC, probably during Sulla's siege. From the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC to the first half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD the area was occupied by workshops devoted to marble, metal and pottery working. An open air marble workshop was in use during the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC and the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD. Two metal-working workshops were built in the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD.

In the following centuries, the workshops were replaced by houses. In the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD the area was reorganised and new, larger and richly decorated peristyle houses replaced the old ones. The development of the area led to the narrowing of Streets I and V, to the abandonment of Streets VI and VII and to the partial abandonment of Street X. The other streets were restored and the sewage system was renewed and expanded. At that time, the West and Central Baths, possibly private, were built. A bakery dates to the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD.

Most of these buildings were destroyed in the late 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD, probably by the Heruli in 267 AD. Although the area lay outside the Post-Herulian Wall, 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD finds indicate that some activity took place there. In the late 4<sup>th</sup> and early 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD the area was reorganised once more. Building activity was very intense and large private houses with peristyle courts were erected. Many older sculptures and architectural members have been reused in their foundations. Some of the architectural members belonged to the Stoa of Eumenes. A rich house (Building Z) had its own private bath. These houses possibly belonged to philosophers and sophists. A small public bath, the East Bath, was built at this time. These buildings were destroyed in the late 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD, possibly during the Vandal invasion in 467 AD. The neighbourhood was abandoned in the 7<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

Five bathing establishments have been excavated in the area. Two date to the Roman period and were used until the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD. The other three date to the Late Roman or Early Christian period.

#### Street I

Street of east – west direction, 3.5 to 4.5 m wide with a central rock-cut drain with cleaning shafts. It was in use from the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC to the Middle Byzantine period. The street began at the east parodos of the Theatre of Dionysos and ended near the crossroads with the road leading to Phaleron. Three terra cotta conduits cross the street. The last repair of the drain of Street I dates to the 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

#### Street II

Street of northeast-southwest direction, 4 m wide and contemporary to Street I. It also has a drain with cleaning shafts.

The intersection of Streets I and II came to light on Chatzichristou Street.

#### Street III

Street of north – south direction, 3 m wide and with a central drain. It was in use from the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC to the Late Roman or Early Christian period.

#### Street IV

Street in use from the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. BC to the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD. It crossed Street II. A layer of the street containing large quantities of pottery dating to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC and the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD may have come from the destruction of the houses of the neighbourhood during Sulla's sack in 86 BC.

Streets from the Metro excavations

Streets II, III and V

The streets were in use from the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC to the 7<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

#### Street IV

It was one of the most important roads of ancient Athens, crossing the east part of the city and connecting the northern demes with the bay of Phaleron, through the Acharnian Gate to the north and another gate (Alade Gate?) to the south. It was in use from the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC to the 7<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

#### Area 1

Located to the south of Street I.

House A was in use from the 2<sup>nd</sup> to the 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD. It was built over the open space of a workshop that was in use from the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC to the 1<sup>st</sup>/2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD. The house had three phases, the first dating from the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD to the Herulian sack of 267 AD, the second in the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD, when it was slightly remodeled, and the third

from the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> to the beginning of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD. A large marble-working and sculpture workshop was found to the south of the street, in use from the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD.

House Δ, contemporary to House A, was located to the east of Street III.

A well dating to the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD was also excavated.

House Θ was in use from the late 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC to the 7<sup>th</sup> c. AD. It was destroyed in 86 BC. In the beginning of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD the house was rebuilt, and was refurbished in the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD. It was destroyed once again in 267 AD, and its history after the destruction is unclear.

Located to the west of the marble-working workshop, House Θ had undergone a restoration in the late 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC or early 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD, perhaps to be used by the owners of the workshop. To the south of the workshop, the remains of a metal-working establishment came to light. Another workshop of the same period, producing bronze items, was also discovered. The existence of these workshops indicates that the area was not inhabited for a long time after Sulla's sack.

The foundations of a building, perhaps a fountain, were discovered to the northeast of the houses. The structure dates to the second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC and was destroyed in the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD.

#### Area 2

House I was located at the intersection of Streets I and II. It was built at the beginning of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD, was remodeled in the late 5<sup>th</sup> or early 6<sup>th</sup> and was abandoned at the end of the 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

House ΣΤ was a peristyle house, abandoned at the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD.

#### Area 3

Located to the east of Street II. Street IV constitutes its southern limit. Roman, Late Roman and Early Christian architectural remains. A small Roman bath (West bath) has been identified; it was built in the 2<sup>nd</sup> – 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD and was destroyed in the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD. In the 4<sup>th</sup> or 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD the bath was repaired and reused as a house which was destroyed at the end of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

A Roman latrine was built against the east retaining wall of Street II.

A second latrine or workshop, dating to the Early Roman period, existed a little further south.

#### Area 4

Located to the west of Street II. A Late Roman or Early Christian building was built on the remains of a Roman

building. A Roman grain production workshop was identified. It was destroyed at the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD. A cistern, part of a larger hydraulic system, was also found. It contained large quantities of pottery dating to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC/1<sup>st</sup> c. AD. A wall of the Classical period was repaired in Roman times.

The rooms located to the west of Street II date to the Late Hellenistic period.

Building Φ dates to the 2<sup>nd</sup> – 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD.

Area 5

Located to the south of the Weiler building. Building Z was erected in the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD over earlier structures. The “central bath” occupied its northwest corner, to the east of the secondary street.

The southern section of the small 4<sup>th</sup>/5<sup>th</sup> c. AD bath (East bath) discovered during the Metro excavations was found at the southeastern limit of the area.

The remains of a pottery workshop, dating after Sulla’s invasion, were found to the north of Street I. The workshop remained in use until the beginning of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD.

M. Stavropoulou, *ADelt* 35, 1980, B’ 1 Chron., 25-27; E. Lygouri, *ADelt* 39, 1984, B’ Chron., 8-10; K. Tsakos – Ph. Tyrovouzi, *ADelt* 41, 1986, B’ Chron., 11-15; L. Palaiokrassa, *Archaio gnasia* 4, 1989, 141-147; P. G. Kalligas, *ADelt* 45, 1990, B’ 1 Chron., 18; *id.*, *Anthemion* 1, 1995, 5-11; S. Eleutheratou, *ADelt* 51-52, 1996-97, A’ Mel., 99-118; *ead.*, *ADelt* 52, 1997, B’ 1 Chron., 34-36; Leigh, *The Aqueduct of Hadrian*, 168 EE; I. A. Trianti, *Anthemion* 5, 1999, 13-15; S. Eleutheratou – N. Saraga, *ADelt* 54, 1999, B’ 1 Chron., 45-56; E. Kassotaki, in *Η πόλη κάτω από την πόλη*, 54-57; P. G. Kalligas, in *Η πόλη κάτω από την πόλη*, 28-39; N. Saraga, in *Η Αθήνα κατά τη ρωμαϊκή εποχή*, 231-246; A. Choremi-Spetsieri, in *Η Αθήνα κατά τη ρωμαϊκή εποχή*, 371-390; I. Trianti, in *Η Αθήνα κατά τη ρωμαϊκή εποχή*, 391-409; S. Eleutheratou, *ADelt* 55, 2000, A’ Mel., 285-328; S. Eleutheratou – N. Saraga, *ADelt* 55, 2000, B’ 1 Chron., 49-56; S. Eleutheratou, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B’ 1 Chron., 147-152; A. Choremi-Spetsieri, *Anthemion* 10, 2003, 13-14; S. Eleutheratou, *ADelt* 60, 2005, B’ 1 Chron., 41-45; S. Eleutheratou (ed.), *Το Μουσείο και η Ανασκαφή. Ευρήματα από το χώρο ανέγερσης του νέου Μουσείου της Αζρόπολης* (2006); O. Zachariadou, in N. Stambolidis (ed.), *Γενέθλιον. Αναμνηστικός τόμος για την συμπλήρωση είκοσι χρόνων λειτουργίας του Μουσείου Κυκλαδικής Τέχνης* (2006) 315-316; Costaki, *Road system*, 369-370, 378-388, II. 23, II. 34-46; S. Eleutheratou, *ADelt* 62, 2007, B’ 1 Chron., 81-

84; *ead.*, in *Η Αθήνα κατά τη ρωμαϊκή εποχή*, 185-205; *ead.*, *Anthemion* 20, 2009, 6-10; Ficuciello, *Strade*, 87-89; A. Kouveli, in *Κεραμική της Ύστερης Αρχαιότητας*, 610-632; E. Manoli, in *Κεραμική της Ύστερης Αρχαιότητας*, 633-648; D. Marchiandi, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 2, 397-403; *Ανασκαφικό έργο* 10-11.

Military Hospital (Weiler Building) 6:C4,2

A statue base bearing an honorary inscription for Caesar was found at the Military Hospital.

D. Philios, *Athenaion* 8, 1879, 527; *APMA* 1, 66, no. 319.

Dionysiou Areopagitou Street 6:C4,3

Nymphaeum probably belonging to a bath, the remains of which were found at the Kouremenos house between Karyatidon and Mitsaion Streets.

S. A. Koumanoudis, *Prakt* 1878, 11; Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 180 B; Leigh, *The Aqueduct of Hadrian*, 162.

Deposit containing 19 lamps dating from the 4<sup>th</sup> to the 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

K. Preka-Alexandri, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B’ 1 Chron., 153.

Dionysiou Areopagitou and Makrygianni Streets 6:C4,4

A well containing material from the 2<sup>nd</sup> to the 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD was discovered. Most of the material dates from the second half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> to the beginning of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD and comes from a house, which must have been located to the southeast of the sanctuary of Dionysos Eleuthereus.

M. I. Pologiori, *AEphem* 2008, 121-123.

Dionysiou Areopagitou and Vironos Streets 6:D4,1

A section of Street IV of the Acropolis Metro Station was found.

Ph. D. Stavropoulos, *ADelt* 20, 1965, B’ 1 Chron., 67; Costaki, *Road system*, 372-373, II. 26.

Dionysiou Areopagitou and 1 Makri Streets 6:D4,3

Classical, Hellenistic and Roman houses and a Late Roman or Early Christian apsidal building were excavated in the Giokaris plot. The last building remained in use until the 7<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

M. Zapheirou, *ADelt* 38, 1983, B’ 1 Chron., 19-23.

5 Dionysiou Areopagitou Street 6:D4,2

Part of a 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD luxurious house, in use until the 7<sup>th</sup> c. AD, was discovered. The house was built over an ear-

lier house with wall paintings, destroyed possibly during Alaric's invasion in 395 AD. These remains are the continuation of those discovered in the Giokaris plot on Dionysiou Areopagitou and 1 Makri Streets.  
†P. Bougia, *ADelt* 60, 2005, B' 1 Chron., 89-91.

3 Makri Street 6:C4,5  
Remains of buildings and drains of the Roman period were found in the Apostolopoulos plot. Traces of road surfaces have been found above the drains.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 28, 1973, B' 1 Chron., 34; Costaki, *Road system*, 373, II. 27.

12 Dionysiou Areopagitou Street 6:D4,4  
Remains of buildings dating from the Classical to the Roman period, built on either side of Street IV of the Makrygiannis plot, and a Roman drain related to the street were found in the Isaakidis plot. The street was in use from the 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC to the Roman period.  
Ph. D. Stavropoulos, *ADelt* 20, 1965, B' 1 Chron., 67;  
I. Threpsiadis, *AEphem* 1971, Chron., 23-25, no. 12;  
Costaki, *Road system*, 371-372, II. 25; Ficuciello, *Strade*, 85-86.

AKAΔHMIA  
Dionysiou Areopagitou and 2 Phrynichou Streets

7:E5,1  
Walls and a terra cotta water pipe of the Roman period were found in the Kallergis plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 27, 1972, B' 1 Chron., 104-105.

5 Phrynichou Street 7:E5,2  
A well and walls dating from the Late Roman to the Byzantine period were discovered in the Konstantinidis plot.  
T. Kokkoliou, *ADelt* 60, 2005, B' 1 Chron., 93-94.

Dionysiou Areopagitou and Propylaion Streets 7:C5,1  
Architectural remains belonging to seven building phases dating from the Early Classical to the Late Hellenistic period were found in the Papandreou plot. Part of a Late Roman villa with mosaic floors was also discovered. The area suffered during Sulla's raid of 86 BC and remained unoccupied until the construction of the Late Roman house.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 24, 1969, B' 1 Chron., 32-37; D. Marchiandi, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 1, 203-205.

3 Propylaion Street 6:C4,6  
A terra cotta water pipe and Hellenistic and Roman pottery were found in the Ioannidou-Bala plot.  
Ph. D. Stavropoulos, *ADelt* 20, 1965, B' 1 Chron., 72.

10 Propylaion Street 6:C4,7  
Remains of walls and a cistern were discovered in the Despinis plot. The pottery collected dates to the Roman period.  
I. Tsirigoti-Drakotou, *ADelt* 45, 1990, B' 1 Chron., 29.

Propylaion 11 Street 6:C4,8  
Two Late Roman walls were found.  
E. Chatzipouliou, *ADelt* 43, 1988, B' 1 Chron., 29-30.

21 Propylaion Street 6:C4,36  
Building remains of the Hellenistic and Roman period were found in the Morakis plot.  
E. Alexaki-Mantzouka, *ADelt* 64, 2009, B' 1 Chron., 80.

23 Propylaion Street 6:C4,9  
Architectural remains of the Early Roman period were found in the Votteas plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 28, 1973, B' 1 Chron., 41.

34 Propylaion Street 6:C5,14  
A section of the Classical wall of the city and part of a cemetery were discovered in the Papadimitriou plot. The cemetery was used from the Late Archaic period to the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC and then from the second half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD. 37 graves belong to the last phase of the cemetery. A terra cotta water pipe and a section of a Late Roman street were also found.  
E. Lygouri-Tolia, *ADelt* 45, 1990, B' 1 Chron., 29-33;  
Costaki, *Road system*, 402-403, II. 61; Theocharaki, *Ta τείχη*, 337, 388-389, ©101.

39 Propylaion Street 6:C5,15  
A section of the street dating to the late 2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC was excavated in the Kotronis plot. Two tile graves and one jar burial were found on the street and to the north of it. They date to the second half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD and belong to the cemetery also found in the Papadimitriou plot at 34 Propylaion Street.  
P. Bougia, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 273-274.

Kallisperi Street 6:C4,10  
The continuation of the Late Roman buildings found along Dionysiou Areopagitou Street came to light on

Kallisperi Street, between Parthenonos and Erechtheiou Streets.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 23, 1968, B' 1 Chron., 63-65.

An inscription was found reused in a Late Roman wall behind the Church of Aghia Sophia.

I. Threpsiadis, *AEphem* 1971, Chron., 26, no. 15.

Parthenonos and Kallisperi Streets **6:C4,11**

A Late Hellenistic or Roman funerary colonnette was discovered in the Kallisperi house. Another funerary colonnette dating to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD was found in the same house. G. A. Stamiris, *AM* 67, 1942, 221, nos 21, 25; *ΣΕΜΑ*, nos 1848, 2315/6.

35 Dionysiou Areopagitou and 16 Kallisperi Streets **6:C4,33**

Dating to the Hellenistic and Early Roman period are a street with drains and a cistern to the north and part of a house, found in the Barbaliis plot. A second street and the two houses bordering its east and west sides date to the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD. One of the houses incorporated the house of the previous building phase. A room with wall paintings and a bath was created in the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD.

V. Orphanou, *ADelt* 48, 1993, B' 1 Chron., 35-37; Costaki, *Road system*, 366-367, II, 18-II, 19; Ficucello, *Strade*, 94-95.

Kallisperi, Parthenonos and Dionysiou Areopagitou Streets **6:C4,12**

A Roman bath of the first quarter of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD was found in the Angelopoulos plot. It was built over an Early Roman building. An earlier bath, dating to the time of Augustus, was also found in the plot and in the neighbouring Zacharatos plot. It had been repaired three times before its abandonment a little before the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD.

Another building of the Middle Roman period was built partly over the Augustan bath and was destroyed by the Heruli in 267 AD.

A large drain, found in both the Angelopoulos and Zacharatos plots, was built in the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC and repaired in the Early Roman Imperial period. Further changes occurred in the Middle Roman period, and the drain went out of use during the Herulian raid. Two wells were also found. One contained vases from a nearby house, built after the Herulian invasion and abandoned in the middle of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

A Late Roman house, dating to the late 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD, was discovered in the northeast section of the plot and continued under the neighbouring Mantouvalos plot.

G. Dontas, *ADelt* 17, 1961-62, A' Mel., 87-89, 93-94; M. Karamesini-Oikonomidou, *ADelt* 17, 1961-62, A' Mel., 96-100; G. Dontas, *ADelt* 17, 1961-62, A' Mel., 87-89, 101-103; Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 180 A; Leigh, *The Aqueduct of Hadrian*, 158, 162.

A house with an apsidal room dating to the Roman Imperial period was excavated to the west of the previous house. It was destroyed during the Herulian invasion of 267 AD and may have remained unfinished. The House of Proclus was partially built over it.

A. K. Orlandos, *Ergon* 1955, 7; I. Miliadis, *Prakt* 1955, 46-47.

Erechtheiou and Propylaion Streets **6:C4,13**

A house of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD was excavated. A Roman cistern was built to the southeast of the Odeion of Herodes Atticus. Another Roman cistern was located to the south of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC retaining wall at the western part of the area of the Classical sanctuary of a Nymph.

A. K. Orlandos, *Ergon* 1955, 11; I. Miliadis, *Prakt* 1955, 50-51; A. K. Orlandos, *Ergon* 1956, 8; *Αρχαιολογικοί περριλάτοι* 2, 30.

A deposit containing pottery from the nearby Nymph's sanctuary was found to the west of the house. The deposit dates to the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD. The sanctuary of the Nymph must have been destroyed during Sulla's sack of 86 BC.

A. K. Orlandos, *Ergon* 1955, 11; I. Miliadis, *Prakt* 1955, 51-52; M. S. Brouskari, *AEphem* 2002, 32-37; K. Preka-Alexandri, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 155.

28-32 Athanasiou Diakou Street **6:D5,52**

Part of the Valerian Wall was discovered in the Papadimitriou plot.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 23, 1968, B' 1 Chron., 53; Theocharakis, *Ta τεύχη*, 404, B17.

17-21 Makrygianni, Porinou and Athanasiou Diakou Streets **6:C4,14**

Part of a Roman bath was discovered in the Kakavas and Chavatzoglou plots. A Roman house built in the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD and equipped with baths was excavated to the south of the Palladion.



O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 23, 1968, B' 1 Chron., 73; O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 24, 1969, B' 1 Chron., 56; D. Marchiandi, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 2, 403-404.

23-27 Makrygianni and Porinou Streets **6:C4,15**  
A Late Roman building with two phases was discovered in the Chaniotis plot.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 23, 1968, B' 1 Chron., 73-75.

5-7 Porinou Street **6:C4,16**  
Large bath. Its first building phase dates from the 2<sup>nd</sup> to the middle of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD. It must have been destroyed during the Herulian invasion and was rebuilt in the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD, and was used at least until the 4<sup>th</sup> or even the middle of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD. The bath was decorated with sculptures.

E. S. Banou, in *Αρχαιολογικές Συμβολές* B, 297; Ch. Charami, in *Αρχαιολογικές Συμβολές* B, 323-340.

Lembesi and Porinou Streets **6:C5,17**  
A Late Roman house, built over a Hellenistic house, was found in the Nikolopoulos plot.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 24, 1969, B' 1 Chron., 70-71.

5-7 Lembesi and Porinou Streets **6:C5,16**  
Architectural remains dating from the Late Geometric period to the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD. A mosaic floor dating to the 4<sup>th</sup> or 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD and belonging to a Late Roman house was found.

†P. Bougia, *ADelt* 60, 2005, B' 1 Chron., 79-81; N. Sakka – E. Tsalkou, *ADelt* 64, 2009, B' 1 Chron., 80-81.

2-4 Lembesi Street **6:C5,59**  
The corner of a Roman building was excavated.  
N. Sakka – E. Tsalkou, *ADelt* 64, 2009, B' 1 Chron., 80.

Kavallotti Street **6:C5,48**  
An ancient street and a cemetery were found. In the Hellenistic and Roman period, the abandoned cemetery was occupied by private houses.  
Ph. D. Stavropoulos, *ADelt* 20, 1965, B' 1 Chron., 75-80.

9 Kavallotti Street **6:C5,18**  
Walls of the Late Roman period, belonging to two building phases, came to light in the Stathaki plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 24, 1969, B' 1 Chron., 66.

14 Kavallotti Street **6:C5,19**  
A small Roman building was excavated.  
I. Threpsiadis, *AEphem* 1971, Chron., 11, no. 3.

18 Kavallotti Street **6:C5,20**

A section of a road leading from the Acropolis to Phaleron through the south gate was discovered in the Michopoulos plot. The gate and the street went out of use in the first half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC. Early Roman structures, including a cistern, which went out of use in the Late Roman period were also discovered.

D. Tsouklidou-Penna, *ADelt* 37, 1982, B' 1 Chron., 21-22.

Kavallotti, 11 Karyatidon and Rovertou Galli Streets, 21 Rovertou Galli Street **6:C4,17**

A bath built in the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD was excavated. It remained in use until the 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

*ADelt* 19, 1964, B' 1 Chron., 47-49; O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 31, 1976, B' 1 Chron., 41-43; Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 180 C; Leigh, *The Aqueduct of Hadrian*, 162; C. Bernardini – D. Marchiandi, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 2, 406-409.

33 Rovertou Galli Street **6:C4,19**

Architectural remains dating from the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC to the Byzantine period were discovered.

Th. Karagiorga-Stathakopoulou, *ADelt* 33, 1978, B' 1 Chron., 15.

10 Rovertou Galli and 14 Karyatidon Streets **6:C4,18**

An Early Roman drain was found.

Th. Karagiorga-Stathakopoulou, *ADelt* 34, 1979, B' 1 Chron., 16.

Rovertou Galli and Kavalloti Streets **6:C5,21**

Remains of buildings of the Hellenistic period, refurbished during the Roman period, were found in the Chatzitheodorou plot.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 31, 1976, B' 1 Chron., 41.

Rovertou Galli and Propylaion Streets **6:C4,20**

A Roman votif relief was found.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 23, 1968, B' 1 Chron., 89.

Rovertou Galli and Karyatidon Streets **6:C4,21**

Architectural remains dating from the Late Classical to the Roman period were excavated in the Stephanakis plot.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 30, 1975, B' 1 Chron., 18.

15 Rovertou Galli Street **6:C4,23**

Four Roman drains, remains of walls and a section of a street were excavated in the Pavlidis plot. The pottery

dates from the Middle Helladic to the Late Roman period. A Late Roman coin was also found.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 23, 1968, B' 1 Chron., 57; Costaki, *Road system*, 376-377, II. 32.

Rovertou Galli and Parthenonos Streets 6:C4,22  
Roman pottery and a coin dating to the 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD were found in the Markopoulos plot.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 22, 1967, B' 1 Chron., 112-114.

Two walls of Roman date were excavated.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 27, 1972, B' 1 Chron., 133-134.

Rovertou Galli and Webster Streets 6:C4,24  
Part of a Roman cistern was found.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 22, 1967, B' 1 Chron., 112.

Webster and 27 Rovertou Galli Streets

A Late Roman bath with four building phases was excavated in the Makris plot.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 27, 1972, B' 1 Chron., 48-52.

Webster and Garibaldi Streets 6:C4,25  
Architectural remains of the Roman and Late Roman period were discovered.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 32, 1977, B' 1 Chron., 18.

Webster and Phratti Streets 6:C4,26  
Parts of two rooms of a Late Roman house with mosaic floors were found in the Stratoudakis plot.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 31, 1976, B' 1 Chron., 29.

Phratti Street 6:C4,27  
A Roman apsidal building was excavated between Webster and Propylaion Streets.

Th. Iliopoulos, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 216.

Garibaldi, Phainaretos and Sophroniskou Streets 6:C5,22

Remains dating from the Early Helladic to the Late Roman period were discovered in the Thrapsimis plot. The Late Roman remains include a grave, pottery and a coin.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 23, 1968, B' 1 Chron., 48-50.

18 Erechtheiou Street 6:C5,23  
A section of the proteichisma, transformed into a wall in the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC, was found in the Divani-Acropolis plot. The Late Roman repairs to the wall are related to the

rebuilding of the city wall under Valerianus in the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD. Eight Roman tombs were excavated in the fill of the moat. They date from the 1<sup>st</sup> to the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

L. Parlama, *ADelt* 45, 1990, B' 1 Chron., 33-37; A. M. Theocharaki, *Hesperia* 80, 2011, 149, TH 88; Theocharaki, *Ta τεύχη*, 328, 385-386, Θ96.

21-25 Erechtheiou and Parthenonos Streets 6:C5,24  
Part of the city wall of Athens and Gate XIII was excavated. In the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD the wall underwent repairs.

I. Miliadis, *Prakt* 1955, 38-45; D. Marchiandi, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 2, 412-415.

24-26 Erechtheiou Street 6:C5,25  
Architectural remains dating from the Classical period to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC were found.

D. Tsouklidou, *ADelt* 40, 1985, Chron., 13-14.

33 Erechtheiou Street 6:C5,26  
A section of a Roman wall was found in the Dimakopoulos plot. A section of the road leading from the Acropolis to Phaleron through Gate XIII was also found.

*ADelt* 19, 1964, B' 1 Chron., 50; Ficuciello, *Strade*, 98-99.

35 Erechtheiou Street 6:C5,27  
A section of the road discovered in the previous plot was also found here. The road may have divided at this point. A funerary colonnette of Roman date was also found.

Ph. D. Stavropoulos, *ADelt* 20, 1965, B' 1 Chron., 80-82.

46 Erechtheiou Street 6:C4,28  
A house of the late 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC was excavated. A Late Roman wall was also found that may belong to the nearby House of Proclus or to another Late Roman house.  
†P. Bougia, *ADelt* 60, 2005, B' 1 Chron., 86-88.

53 Erechtheiou Street 6:C4,29  
A Roman wall was discovered.  
A. Kokkoliou, *ADelt* 51, 1996, B' 1 Chron., 50.

Erechtheiou Street 6:C5,49  
A room belonging to a Late Hellenistic building and a coin dating to 25 BC were found in the section of Erechtheiou Street between Kavallotti and Tsami Karatasou Streets.

The wall of a large Roman cistern was discovered in the section of Erechtheiou Street between Phratti and Rovertou Galli Streets.

D. Tsouklidou-Penna, *ADelt* 37, 1982, B' 1 Chron., 22-23.

49 Erechtheiou and Kallisperi Streets 6:C4,30  
A Roman wall was found.  
A. Kokkoliou, *ADelt* 51, 1996, B' 1 Chron., 50.

6 Promachou Street 6:C4,31  
Roman pottery was discovered.  
Th. Karagiorga-Stathakopoulou, *ADelt* 34, 1979, B' 1 Chron., 16.

Athanasίου Diakou Street 6:D4,5  
Fragments of a marble Roman statue were found.  
*ADelt* 18, 1963, B' 1 Chron., 38.

Phalirou and Athanasίου Diakou Streets  
A Late Hellenistic funerary colonnette was found.  
D. M. Robinson, *AJPh* 31, 1910, 390, no. 40.

1-3 Phalirou Street 6:C5,28  
A section of a street dating from the Classical to the Roman period. It may have been the road leading to the Alade Gate and Phaleron.  
A. Kokkoliou, *ADelt* 51, 1996, B' 1 Chron., 50; Costaki, *Road system*, 399-400, II. 58.

3 Phalirou Street  
A 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD workshop was excavated.  
A. Kokkoliou, *ADelt* 51, 1996, B' 1 Chron., 49.

5 Phalirou Street 6:C5,29  
The east retaining wall of the Phaleric Road came to light. Next to it was a building with multiple phases dating to the Roman and Late Roman period. This is the same building that contained a sanctuary of Kybele located at 7 Phalirou Street. There is evidence in the plot for metal and marble working in the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> and in the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD. The area of the workshops was covered by debris and abandoned in the late 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD, possibly following the Herulian invasion of 267 AD.  
E. S. Banou, in *Αρχαιολογικές Συμβολές* B, 295.

7-9 Phalirou Street 6:C5,31  
An urban villa was excavated in a plot lying to the south of the Makrygiannis plot, inside the Valerian Wall. The villa was built on the remains of a 2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC building and was renewed shortly before its destruction in the second half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD. The numismatic evidence indicates that the destruction of the house may be attributed to the Herulian invasion of 267 AD. Some of its rooms were repaired and reused in the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD. A

group of four rooms was isolated from the rest of the house, and the finds, such as vases for the ritual washing of hands before sacrifice, led to the conclusion that the rooms housed a private sanctuary of Kybele or the Mother of Gods. The male figurines discovered in these rooms may represent the Korybantes or Kouretes, followers of the goddess. A rectangular hearth lined with bricks and containing burnt animal bones was used as a sacrificial pit. A statuette and a relief of Kybele were also found in the house.

P. Bougia, in *Η Αθήνα κατά τη ρωμαϊκή εποχή*, 207-229; D. Marchiandi, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 2, 416; *Ανασκαφικό έργο* 17.

8 Phalirou Street 6:C5,30  
Two Late Roman graves were found at 8 Phalirou Street, opposite the urban villa.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 22, 1967, B' 1 Chron., 117; *ead.* *ADelt* 23, 1968, B' 1 Chron., 95.

Phalirou and Sp. Donta Streets 6:C5,32  
Two gates opened in the Themistoclean Wall at Koukaki through which two roads led to Phaleron. From the west Phaleric or South Gate a secondary road led to the port. The main Phaleric Road began at the east Phaleric Gate, at the intersection of Phalirou and Sp. Donta Streets, probably outside the Long Walls. Its course was similar to that of the modern Phalirou and Syngrou Avenues. The road ran for 20 stadia (3.6 km). Remains of Roman houses were also found.

I. Threpsiadis, *Prakt* 1953, 61; G. Steinhauer, in *Αττικής Οδοί*, 39; P. Taxiarchi, in *Αττικής Οδοί*, 212-219.

3 Koryzi Street 6:D5,53  
Part of a Late Roman building with a cistern was excavated in the Selemekis plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 24, 1969, B' 1 Chron., 69.

4 Koryzi Street 6:D5,54  
Several walls and a drain date to the Early Roman period (1<sup>st</sup> c. BC – 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD). A large vaulted drain was built later, possibly in the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD. Some walls were erected just after the construction of this drain. Leigh identifies the vaulted drain with a section of Hadrian's aqueduct.  
E. Chatzipoulou, *ADelt* 43, 1988, B' 1 Chron., 29; Leigh, *The Aqueduct of Hadrian*, 155.

8 Koryzi Street 6:D5,55  
A section of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC wall and moat, a section of a Roman street and foundations of walls dating to the

Classical and to the Roman period were discovered in the Mamalis plot. The upper layers of the proteichisma date to the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD. A 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD drain ran parallel to the wall in the moat, and belongs to the drain network discovered at 8 Iosiph ton Rogon and 4-6 Neri Streets. Walls of a Roman building were found on the fill of the moat. A section of a Late Roman wall was found. T. Kokkoliou, *ADelt* 55, 2000, B' 1 Chron., 78-80; Ch. Charami, *ADelt* 62, 2007, B' 1 Chron., 118; Theocharaki, *Ta veíχη*, 337, 376-377, Θ77.

21 Lembesi Street 6:D5,56  
 Unguentaria dating from the 3<sup>rd</sup> to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC were found in the TEAM 4 EE plot, along with a fragment of an inscribed marble stele. The stele bears three inscriptions that are not contemporary; the first dates to before the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC, the second to the middle of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC and the last, which must have been carved when the stele was lying on the ground, to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC. The inscribed marble base of a choragic monument was found together with the stele and it also bears a later (1<sup>st</sup> c. BC) inscription. The plot is located outside the city wall to the south of the enclosure wall of the Olympieion, in the area where the Python is considered to have been located.

T. Kokkoliou, *ADelt* 61, 2006, B' 1 Chron., 83-87.

23 Lembesi Street 6:D5,57  
 Terra cotta figurine and lamp dating to the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC.

E. Lygouri-Tolia, *ADelt* 40, 1985, Chron., 14-15.

3 Donta Street 6:C5,50  
 Part of the city fortification wall. It is unclear whether it is the Themistoclean or the Valerian Wall. Roman graves were found immediately outside the wall.

A. D. Keramopoulos, *AEphem* 1911, 257-258.

Chatzichristou Street 6:C5,33  
 Remains of buildings and a section of a Roman drain were found on Chatzichristou Street, between Makrygianni and Mitsaion Streets. The drain may be related to one of the baths discovered in the Makrygiannis plot.

E. Lygouri-Tolia, *ADelt* 42, 1987, B' 1 Chron., 17-19.

18-20 Chatzichristou Street 6:C5,34  
 A road which crossed the entire south part of the city was excavated. Roman pottery and a coin dating to the second half of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC were found.

Ph. D. Stavropoulos, *ADelt* 20, 1965, B' 1 Chron., 68-70; Costaki, *Road system*, 400-401, II. 59; Ficuciello, *Strade*, 97-98.

Tsokri Square and 29 Chatzichristou Street 6:C5,35  
 Two layers of a fill were discovered. The first yielded sherds and coins dating from the 3<sup>rd</sup> to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC while the second gave pottery and coins dating from the 2<sup>nd</sup> to the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD. Architectural remains of the Roman and Late Roman period were also found.

Th. Karagiorga-Stathakopoulou, *ADelt* 33, 1978, B' 1 Chron., 15.

Mitsaion Street 6:C4,34  
 An inscription of the late 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD was found.  
 A. Ch. Chatzis, *AEphem* 1925-1926, 94-97.

5-7 Mitsaion and Zitrou Streets 6:C5,36  
 A section of the Roman street leading to the area of the Theatre of Dionysos was discovered in the Bouras and Koronaiois plot.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 28, 1973, B' 1 Chron., 37; Costaki, *Road system*, 398-399, II. 56.

19 Mitsaion Street 6:C4,32  
 A Late Roman building and seven pithoi of Roman date were found in the Svoronos plot.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 31, 1976, B' 1 Chron., 35-37.

18 Zitrou Street 6:C5,37  
 Architectural remains dating from the 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC to the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD were discovered. A Late Hellenistic or Early Roman bath or cistern was found. After the abandonment of the building in the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD, two strong walls were erected in two building phases.

Th. Karagiorga-Stathakopoulou, *ADelt* 34, 1979, B' 1 Chron., 13-16.

Misaraliotou Street 6:C5,51  
 A section of the moat was found filled with material dating to Sulla's sack.  
 I. Threpsiadis, *Prakt* 1950, 73-81.

5-7 Veikou Street 6:C5,38  
 Part of a Roman bath was discovered in the Lombotesis and Kouvelos plot.  
 O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 27, 1972, B' 1 Chron., 36-38.

1 Misaraliotou and Veikou Streets 6:C5,63  
 A section of the Valerian Wall was discovered. Two in-

scribed funerary stelai were reused for the construction of the wall.

I. Threpsiadis, *Prakt* 1950, 64-74; Theocharaki, *Ta τείχη*, 404, B18.

16 Veikou and Misaraliotou Streets 6:C5,39

A section of the Valerian Wall was found opposite the Alexandrakis plot.

I. Threpsiadis, *Prakt* 1950, 64-65; Theocharaki, *Ta τείχη*, 405, B19.

18 Veikou and Misaraliotou Streets 6:C5,40

Part of a Roman bath was excavated in the Karavasilis plot.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 27, 1972, B' 1 Chron., 92.

24-26 Veikou Street 6:C5,41

Part of the south extension of the Valerian Wall, a continuation of the section discovered to the west at 28 Veikou Street, was found in the Koutsouros plot.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 25, 1970, B' 1 Chron., 43-44; A. M. Theocharaki, *Hesperia* 80, 2011, 151, V 20; Theocharaki, *Ta τείχη*, 333, 405, B20.

28 Veikou Street 6:C5,42

A section of the Valerian Wall was excavated in the Petsas plot. The wall was also identified in the Karastamatis plot.

I. Threpsiadis, *Prakt* 1950, 65; Ph. D. Stavropoulos, *ADelt* 20, 1965, B' 1 Chron., 101; A. M. Theocharaki, *Hesperia* 80, 2011, 151, V 21; Theocharaki, *Ta τείχη*, 333, 405, B21.

32 Veikou Street 6:C5,43

A section of the Valerian Wall was excavated in the Karastamatis plot.

E. Pernice, *AM* 17, 1892, 271-276; W. Dörpfeld, *AM* 17, 1892, 450-451; I. Threpsiadis, *Prakt* 1950, 65; A. M. Theocharaki, *Hesperia* 80, 2011, 151, V 22; Theocharaki, *Ta τείχη*, 405-406, B22.

Mitromara and Chatzichristou Streets 6:C5,45

The remains of a house dating to the second half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD were excavated.

I. Threpsiadis, *AEphem* 1971, Chron., 13-15, no. 5.

Veikou and Mitromara Streets 6:C5,46

Part of a house of the Roman period was excavated in the Avlami and Tolias plot.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 22, 1967, B' 1 Chron., 65.

4 Mitromara Street 6:C5,47

Part of a Late Roman building was found in the Antoniadis plot, located next to the Avlami and Tolias plot.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 23, 1968, B' 1 Chron., 76-78.

13 Misaraliotou Street 6:C5,52

A bath dating to the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD was discovered. Part of the bath was excavated in the Kalaitzaki plot. The Ionic column now standing in Kolonaki Square comes from this bath.

A. S. Rousopoulos, *AEphem* 1862, 149, no. 4; I. Threpsiadis, *Prakt* 1950, 81-99; G. Daux, *BCH* 84, 1960, 642-644; Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 180 D; I. Threpsiadis, *AEphem* 1971, Chron., 11-13, no. 4; Leigh, *The Aqueduct of Hadrian*, 163; C. Bernardini – D. Marchiandi, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 2, 406-409; *APMA* 6, 71, no. 227.

Misaraliotou and Tsami Karatasou Streets 6:C5,53

Pottery dating from the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC to the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD was discovered in the Koumbis plot.

Ph. D. Stavropoulos, *ADelt* 20, 1965, B' 1 Chron., 70-74.

Tsami Karatasou Street 6:C5,54

A nymphaeum, possibly dating to the Early Roman period, came to light.

E. Spathari, *ADelt* 36, 1981, B' 1 Chron., 17-18; Leigh, *The Aqueduct of Hadrian*, 169 GG.

6 Tsami Karatasou Street 6:C5,60

Late Roman building remains and a Late Roman drain came to light.

N. Sakka, *ADelt* 64, 2009, B' 1 Chron., 81-82.

7 Tsami Karatasou Street 6:C5,44

A fragment of a funerary monument and a fragment of a grave stele, both dating to the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD, were found in the Vamvakaris house. The fragment of the funerary monument had been reused in the segment of the Valerian Wall discovered in the foundations of the house.

I. Chr. Threpsiadis, *Prakt* 1950, 65, 67, nos 1-2; *ΣΕΜΑ*, nos 2049, 2133.

5-7 Tsami Karatasou Street 6:C5,55

A section of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC proteichisma, a section of the peripheral road around the wall and part of a large 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD building were discovered in the Pakis plot. The proteichisma was repaired in the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC. The fill of the moat gave pottery dating from the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC to the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD. The Roman building was

probably public and was destroyed in the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD, possibly by the Heruli.

E. Lygouri-Tolia, *ADelt* 44, 1989, B' 1 Chron., 27; *ead.*, *ADelt* 45, 1990, B' 1 Chron., 37-41; *ead.*, *ADelt* 47, 1992, B' 1 Chron., 26-29; Theocharaki, *Ta τεύχη*, 327-328, 382-383, Θ89.

Kokidou Street

A Roman funerary inscription was found.

*ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 243.

The Hill of the Muses

6:B5,1

Plu. *Thes.* 27.1, 27.3.

Inscriptions: *IG* III Add. 772c; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 3810.

E. Curtius – J. A. Kaupert, *Atlas von Athen* (1878) 27, 32. Hill, 161 m high, located to the southwest of the Acropolis.

An inscription dating to the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> or the beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC was found on the west slope of the Hill of the Muses.

D. M. Robinson, *AJPb* 28, 1907, 432, no. 5.

A funerary colonnette of the late 2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC was found near the Hill of the Muses.

D. M. Robinson, *AJPb* 28, 1907, 432, no. 6.

Dipylon above the gates

7:A5,2

Three Roman tile graves, one of which had a funerary colonnette, were discovered to the south of the Dipylon above the gates. One of the graves dates to 300 AD. They must have belonged to the cemetery of the Koile. S. I. Charitonidis, *AEphem* 1979, 165-166, 187; V. N. Bardani, *HOROS* 3, 1985, 75-76, no. 1; *ΣΕΜΑ*, nos 7, 1031; O. Dakoura-Vogiatzoglou, in *H Αθήνα κατά τη ρωμαϊκή εποχή*, 259.

Aghios Dimitrios Loumbardiariis

7:A5,1

Funerary colonnettes of the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD were found next to the Church of Aghios Dimitrios Loumbardiariis. V. N. Bardani, *HOROS* 3, 1985, 76-78, nos 2-3; *ead.*, *HOROS* 5, 1987, 173; *ΣΕΜΑ*, nos 539, 1256.

An imago clipeata of Appius Claudius Pulcher dating to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC was found close to the church of Aghios Dimitrios Loumbardiariis.

G. Sp. Dontas, in *Χαριστήριον εις Αναστάσιον Κ. Ορλάνδον*, vol. B' (1966) 121-137.

Katsikadika

7:A5,3

A Roman grave with an inscribed funerary colonnette

was found at Katsikadika, located to the west of Aghios Dimitrios Loumbardiariis.

K. Kourouniotis, *AEphem* 1911, 253-254.

Two funerary stelai of the 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD were found during the excavation for the construction of the Koutsoukos house, located at the foot of the Hill of the Muses. Roman graves were also found under the street passing in front of the house.

K. Kourouniotis, *AEphem* 1911, 252-253.

Philopappos Monument

6:B5,2

Paus. 1.25.8.

Inscriptions: *IG* III 557; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 3451; *CIL* III 552.

A funerary monument for Caius Julius Antiochos Epiphanes Philopappos was erected between 114 and 116 AD on the Hill of the Muses (*IG* III 557; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 3451). The monument is square in plan, set on a podium and composed of two storeys with a concave façade. The first storey encompasses the burial chamber decorated with a frieze. The upper storey has a niche for the statue of Philopappos.

Philopappos descended from the kings of Kommagene in Syria. He was a Roman citizen and served as consul in Rome in 109 AD during Trajan's reign. He became an Athenian citizen of the deme of Vesa of the Antiochis tribe. He served as archon at a time between 75/6 and 87/8 AD, as agonothetes of the Dionysia and as choregos (*IG* III 78; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 3112; *IG* II/III<sup>3</sup> 4,1, 559; Plu. *QC* 628A). He was a friend of Plutarch (Plu. *Quom. adu. ad amoco* 48E). As a benefactor, he was allowed to have his tomb erected inside the city.

A. N. Skias, *Prakt* 1898, 68-69; Judeich, *Topographie*, 388-389; *RE* XX,1 (1941) s.v. Philopappos 75 (Johannes Kirchner); M. Santagnelo, *ASAtene* 19-21, 1941-43, 153-253; Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 462-465; *RE Suppl.* XIII (1973) s.v. Athenai 130 (Willy Zschietzschmann); D. Kleiner, *The Monument of Philopappos in Athens* (1983); Camp, *Athens*, 198-199; O. Dakoura-Vogiatzoglou, *Αρχαιολογικοί περίπατοι γύρω από την Ακρόπολη 3. Λόφοι Φιλοπάππου – Πνύκας - Νυμφών. Σύντομο ιστορικό και περιήγηση* (2004) 38-39; E. Carando, in *Greco, Topografia di Atene* 2, 364-367.

Walls dating to the Roman period were discovered on top of the Hill of the Muses.

A. N. Skias, *Prakt* 1898, 70.

The tomb of Zosimianos

6:B4,1

Inscriptions: *IG* III 1432; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 13220.

Rock-cut tomb dating to the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD. According to the inscription carved on its façade, it belonged to a certain Zosimianos (*IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 13220).

E. Curtius – J. A. Kaupert, *Atlas von Athen* (1878) 28-29; Judeich, *Topographie*, 409-410; *APMA* 3, 107-108, no. 515; M. C. Monaco, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 2, 359.

A fragment of a Roman grave stele was found on the north slope of the Hill of the Muses.

D. M. Robinson, *AJPb* 28, 1907, 432, no. 5; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 554.

Spilia tou Kouphou 6:B4,6

The rock-cut funerary monument called Spilia tou Kouphou is located on the north-west slope of the Hill of the Muses. It has two funerary chambers. The tombs discovered in the first chamber date from the 1<sup>st</sup> to the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD, and those of the second chamber from the 1<sup>st</sup> to the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD.

O. Vogiatzoglou, *ADelt* 64, 2009, B' 1 Chron., 27-29.

The necropolis on the west slope of the Hill of the Muses 6:B4,4

With the construction of the White Poros Wall, the area was gradually abandoned as it lay outside the walls. It was transformed into a necropolis and an industrial area. Graves and inscribed funerary colonnettes of the Roman period were discovered on the west slope of the hill. The necropolis was in use until the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD.

P. Pervanoglou, *AEphem* 1862, 87-92; H. A. Thompson – R. L. Scranton, *Hesperia* 12, 1943, 372, 376, 379-381; D. Marchiandi, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 2, 353-354; *APMA* 6, p. 73-74, no. 241.

City wall Gate XIV 7:A5,4

The gate was built in the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. BC and was in ruins in the second half of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD. During the reign of Valerianus (253-260 AD), the gate was repaired.

H. A. Thompson – R. L. Scranton, *Hesperia* 12, 1943, 317-324, 352-356; Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 160-161 (XIV); D. Marchiandi, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 2, 355-357.

The Hill of the Nymphs

Hill, 104 m high, located to the southwest of the Acropolis.

E. Curtius – J. A. Kaupert, *Atlas von Athen* (1878) 27.

Sanctuary of Demos and the Nymphs 6:B3,2

Inscriptions: *IG* I<sup>2</sup> 854; *IG* I<sup>3</sup> 1065.

The sanctuary, located next to the Observatory, was in use from the Archaic period to the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC and declined in the Roman period. The Nymphs were either the *Hyakinthides* or the *Gerestai Genethliai*.

M. Ervin, *Platon* 11, 1959, 146-159; U. Kron, *AM* 94, 1979, 63-75; Cl. Ruggeri – P. Siewert – I. Steffebauer, *Die antiken Schriftzeugnisse über den Kerameikos von Athen, Teil 1 Der Innere Kerameikos, Tyche Sonderband* 5 (2007) 47-56; O. Dakoura-Vogiatzoglou, in *H Athina κατά τη ρωμαϊκή εποχή*, 256, no. 63; M. C. Monaco, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 2, 333.

Observatory 6:B3,1

A small Roman cemetery was found at the Observatory, outside Gate XV.

P. Kavvadias, *Prakt* 1898, 12; O. Dakoura-Vogiatzoglou, in *H Athina κατά τη ρωμαϊκή εποχή*, 259, no. 77.

Many Late Hellenistic funerary colonnettes were found in the garden of the Observatory.

D. M. Robinson, *AJPb* 31, 1910, 377-378, 380, 382-384, 390, 396, nos 1, 7-8, 18-19, 22, 25, 41, 63.

A Roman tile grave was found to the west of the Observatory.

*ADelt* 1961-1962, B' Chron., 26.

Sanctuary of Zeus 7:A3,8

A sanctuary of Zeus is located on Aghia Marina Hill. It dates to the 6<sup>th</sup> c. BC and was in use mostly from the Late Archaic to the Early Classical period. Although Roman sherds are few, and most date to the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD, the site was never abandoned.

O. Dakoura-Vogiatzoglou, *Αρχαιολογικοί περιπάτοι γύρω από την Ακρόπολη 3. Λόφοι Φιλοπάππου – Πνύκας - Νυμφών. Σύντομο ιστορικό και περιήγηση* (2004) 33-34; G. V. Lalonde, *HOROS DIOS. An Athenian Shrine and Cult of Zeus* (2006); O. Dakoura-Vogiatzoglou, in *H Athina κατά τη ρωμαϊκή εποχή*, 250, 256, no. 62.

Houses on the northeast slope of the Hill of the Nymphs 7:A3,9

The houses were in use from the Hellenistic period to the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD. They were destroyed in 86 BC during Sulla's sack and again in 267 AD during the Herulian invasion.

H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 17, 1948, 169-170; *id.*, *Hesperia* 18, 1949, 217.

Lower slopes of the Hill of the Nymphs 7:A3,10

Part of the street entering through the Piraeic Gate and

leading to the centre of the city came to light. A cross street, leading from the main street to the gate located between the Hill of the Nymphs and the Pnyx, was partly excavated.

The excavated area, which is the extension of the industrial district excavated to the southwest of the Agora, was inhabited from the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC to the Roman period. A large house occupied much of the area at the time of the Herulian invasion of 267 AD. The destruction of the house can be attributed to the Heruli, thanks to the discovery of coins dating between the reign of Valerianus (253-260 AD) and Gallienus (253-268 AD). The area remained abandoned for some time and was reoccupied by poorly built houses in the Late Roman period.

H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 26, 1957, 99-101.

Mycenaean chamber tomb 7:A3,11

Late Roman sherds were found in the fill of the circular chamber of an unfinished Mycenaean chamber tomb on the northeast foot of the Hill of the Nymphs.

H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 17, 1948, 165.

A limestone quarry, probably of Roman date, has been found on the slope of the Hill of the Nymphs.

H. A. Thompson – R. L. Scranton, *Hesperia* 12, 1943, 307; *Corpus αρχαίων κατασκευών*, 248-249, no. 946.

The Pnyx Hill 7:A4,3

*AB* 277.28, 292.30, 299.12; Harp. s.v. Προπύλαια ταῦτα, Πυκνί; Plu. *Thes.* 27.1, 27.3; Luc. *BisAcc.* 9, *JTr.* 11; Poll. 8.132-133; Ath. 5.213d; Alciph. 25.3 (3.61), 19.2 (3.22); St.Byz. s.v. Πνύξ; Hsch. s.v. Πνύξ, πυκναῖα; Suid. s.v. Πνύξ; *EM* s.v. Πνύξ; Eust. *Com. ad Iliadem* Ψ 660; Schol. Ar. *Ach.* 20, *Eq.* 42a-e, *Tb.* 658.

Inscriptions: *IG* I<sup>2</sup> 882; *ΣΕΜΑ*, nos 941, 1349, 1398, 1424, 1868, 2292; *ADelt* 8, 1892, 4, no. ε'; G. R. Davidson – D. B. Thompson, *Hesperia Suppl.* 7, 3-5, 8-10, nos 4-6, 11-16.

Coins: G. R. Davidson – D. B. Thompson, *Hesperia Suppl.* 7, 16-18, 19-22, 25-27.

Hill, 109 m high, located to the southwest of the Acropolis. Roman finds were isolated on the Pnyx. Coins dating from 229 to 30 BC were found in the fill of the east stoa, built in the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC. Pottery of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC was also found in the east stoa. Thompson dates the abandonment of the stoa to the second half of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD. Roman pottery was also found in some areas behind the curved retaining wall of the assembly place. Kourouniotis and Thompson had dated the third period of the

Pnyx to the time of Hadrian, but later Thompson, together with Scranton, revised this dating and attribute the third phase to Lycourgos, a date confirmed by the work of Rotroff and Camp. Forsén also accepts a 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC date for the third phase of the Pnyx but hesitates between the time of Lycourgos and that of Euboulos. Hansen believes that a dating to Hadrian's time remains more probable. The area was abandoned after the Herulian sack of 267 AD.

Dörpfeld excavated a rock-cut complex on the west side of Apostolou Pavlou Street and on the east slope of the Pnyx Hill, composed of wells, a fountain and water channels belonging to the aqueduct of Peisistratos. The complex remained in use until the Roman period.

E. Curtius, *Attische Studien I. Pnyx und Stadtmauer* (1862); E. Curtius – J. A. Kaupert, *Atlas von Athen* (1878) 26, 28; *RE* III (1899) s.v. Βήμα 264-265 (Reisch); Judeich, *Topographie*, 193, 391-396; K. Kourouniotis – H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 1, 1932, 90-217; H. A. Thompson – R. L. Scranton, *Hesperia* 12, 1943, 269-301; *RE* XXI,1 (1951) s.v. Pnyx 1106-1129 (Ernst Meyer); Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 204-209, 466-476; *RE Suppl.* XIII (1973) s.v. Athenai 89-90 (Willy Zschietzschmann); *Agora* XIV, 48-52; M. H. Hansen, *The Athenian Ecclesia II. A Collection of Articles 1983-1989* (1989) 144; B. Forsén, *Hesperia* 62, 1993, 507-521; B. Forsén – G. Stanton (eds), *The Pnyx in the History of Athens. Proceedings of an International Colloquium Organised by the Finnish Institute at Athens, 7-9 October, 1994* (1996); S. I. Rotroff – J. McK. Camp, *Hesperia* 65, 1996, 263-294; O. Dakoura-Vogiatzoglou, in *H Αθήνα κατά τη ρωμαϊκή εποχή*, 247-250.

Sanctuary of Zeus Hypsistos 7:A4,1

Inscriptions: *IG* I<sup>2</sup> 863; *IG* III 148-156, 237; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 4798-4807; B. D. Meritt, *Hesperia* 17, 1948, 43, no. 34; *id.*, *Hesperia* 23, 1954, 256, no. 40; *id.*, *Hesperia* 26, 1957, 89-90, no. 35.

A rock-cut sanctuary dedicated to Zeus Hypsistos was founded on the Pnyx to the east of the bema. It was in use from the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> to the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD.

K. Kourouniotis – H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 1, 1932, 193-200; H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 5, 1936, 154-156; Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 569-572; B. Forsén, *Tyche* 5, 1990, 9-12; *id.*, *Hesperia* 62, 1993, 507-521; *id.*, in B. Forsén – G. Stanton (eds), *The Pnyx in the History of Athens. Proceedings of an International Colloquium Organised by the Finnish Institute at Athens, 7-9 October, 1994* (1996) 47-55; O. Dakoura-Vogiatzoglou, *Αρχαιολογικοί περίπατοι*



γύρω από την Ακρόπολη 3. Λόφοι Φιλοπάππου – Πνύκας - Νυμφών. Σύντομο ιστορικό και περιήγηση (2004) 25; O. Dakoura-Vogiatzoglou, in *Η Αθήνα κατά τη ρωμαϊκή εποχή*, 250; M. C. Monaco, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 2, 342.

An unfinished statuette, a copy of the Athena Parthenos by Pheidias, was found on the Pnyx. It dates to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD.

*APMA* 2, 80, no. 199.

#### The Walls of the Pnyx

The Compartment Wall (Diateichisma), built in the second quarter of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. BC, connected the Hill of the Pnyx with the Hill of the Muses. The White Poros Wall, erected in the second quarter of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC, protected the southwest part of the Pnyx Hill. These walls were repaired soon after the sack of Sulla in 86 BC. The buttresses of the White Poros Wall had disappeared in the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD. The walls were subsequently abandoned for a long period of time. Another repair occurred in the late 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD. An inner and an outer gateway were established in the White Poros Wall and the Dipylon above the gates was remodeled. The Diateichisma was repaired once more during the reign of Valerianus (253-260 AD). The outer towers of the Dipylon above the gates must have been demolished after the Herulian invasion of 267 AD, during which they were probably damaged. The walls were no longer used in the beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD. A small family cemetery was established in front of the postern gate between the White Poros Wall and the bastion of the Compartment Wall. Graves dating to the reign of Augustus were found close to the Diateichisma and the Dipylon above the gates. Judeich, *Topographie*, 161-163; H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 5, 1936, 192-200; H. A. Thompson – R. L. Scranton, *Hesperia* 12, 1943, 301-381; O. Dakoura-Vogiatzoglou, in *Η Αθήνα κατά τη ρωμαϊκή εποχή*, 248, 259; A. M. Theodoraki, *Hesperia* 80, 2011, 84, 125-128, 150 D 1; D. Marchiandi, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 2, 326-331; Theodoraki, *Τα τείχη*, 397-398, ΔΤΧ.

Graves of the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD were excavated to the south of the wall of the Pnyx.

O. Dakoura-Vogiatzoglou, in *Η Αθήνα κατά τη ρωμαϊκή εποχή*, 259.

#### KOILE

6:B4,2

FHG 2.358; Hsch. s.v. Κόιλη.

Inscriptions: *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 2362, 13220; *IG* II/III<sup>3</sup> 4,1, 2.

Deme of the Hippothontis and, for a short period of time, of the Demetrias tribe (FHG 2.358; Hsch. s.v. Κόιλη), located between the Pnyx and the Hill of the Muses.

Trail, *Demos and Trittyis*, 136; *Barr. Atlas* Map 59, B3.

#### Dia Koiles Odos

6:B4,3

The main road of the deme of Koile connected the city to Piraeus. Its width varies from 3.50 to 8.50 m. The street passed through the Dipylon above the gates, where the Classical, Hellenistic and Roman phases of the street have been discovered. It continued its course towards Piraeus within the Long Walls. Sections have been found at Kallithea and at the limits with Tavros (Kyprou and Hydras, Pentelis Streets).

When the Diateichisma was erected, the area was left outside the city walls and a large cemetery was organised along the street, considerably reducing its width, especially after 200 BC. During the Roman period the cemetery expanded and the street was repaired. Coins dating from the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC to the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD were found on its surface. The cemetery consists of rock-cut tombs, cist graves, tetra cotta urns and jar burials for children. The graves, most of which were family tombs organised in small enclosures, developed from the Dipylon above the gates to the west gate of the Themistoclean Wall and beyond. The finds indicate that the cemetery was in use from the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. BC to the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD. The Tomb of Zosimianos is part of this cemetery.

S. A. Koumanoudis, *Prakt* 1862, 6; *RE* XI (1921) s.v. Koile 1049-1050 (Honigmann); H. A. Thompson – R. L. Scranton, *Hesperia* 12, 1943, 313-317, 369; O. Dakoura-Vogiatzoglou, *Αρχαιολογικοί περίπατοι γύρω από την Ακρόπολη 3. Λόφοι Φιλοπάππου – Πνύκας - Νυμφών. Σύντομο ιστορικό και περιήγηση* (2004) 14-15; Costaki, *Road system*, 581-584, XV. 3; O. Dakoura-Vogiatzoglou, in *Η Αθήνα κατά τη ρωμαϊκή εποχή*, 257-259; Ficuciello, *Strade*, 61, 99-102; K. Lazaridou – O. Dakoura-Vogiatzoglou, *ADelt* 63, 2008, B' 1 Chron., 96-98; G. Steinhauer, in *Αττικής Οδοί*, 40-41 O. Dakoura-Vogiatzoglou, in *Αττικής Οδοί*, 220-235; V. Consoli, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 2, 349-351; *Ανασκαφικό έργο* 8.

The streets of the Hill of the Nymphs and of the Pnyx Hill

The streets ensured communication between the demes of Melite and Koile. The second most important street of the area was found on the Hill of the Nymphs crossing the Dia Koiles Odos and going to the gate of the Diateichisma identified as the Melitidai Gate by Travlos.

The 3.50 m wide street ended at the southwest corner of the Agora, where it met the street of the marble-workers.

The south street of the Hill of the Muses runs parallel to the Koile. It is 260 m long and its width varies between 2.80 and 5 m.

Another important street was found to the north of the East stoa of the Pnyx. It is 2 to 2.50 m wide, began at the Dipylon of the Diateichisma and led to Melitidai pylai through the second terrace of the Pnyx, parallel to the East and West stoas.

The east street led from the centre of the Agora to the east entrance of the Pnyx. It is 5.30 m wide.

O. Dakoura-Vogiatzoglou, in *Αττικής Οδοί*, 232-233.

Houses on the west hills 6:B4,5

The houses of the Roman period probably had two storeys and used the rock-cut rooms of the earlier houses. Water was supplied by the aqueduct of Peisistratos, which was repaired and extended, by the Kallirrhoe spring and by wells and cisterns. In the time of Hadrian, water was brought to the Kallirrhoe fountain from the aqueduct of Peisistratos. The central chamber of the fountain was decorated with a mosaic floor. The houses were abandoned in the late 4<sup>th</sup> or early 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD, possibly after Alaric's attack in 395 AD.

O. Dakoura-Vogiatzoglou, in *Η Αθήνα κατά τη ρωμαϊκή εποχή*, 255-256.

The excavated residential area between the Acropolis and the Pnyx may have belonged to the deme of Melite or Kollytos. The area suffered from Sulla's sack, but was gradually reconstructed and prospered in the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD. Most of the houses ceased to be inhabited in the late 4<sup>th</sup> or early 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD, possibly because of Alaric's invasion of 395 AD.

W. Dörpfeld, *AM* 17, 1892, 439-445; W. Dörpfeld, *AM* 19, 1894, 143-151, 496-509; Costaki, *Road system*, 337-339, I. 57-58; O. Dakoura-Vogiatzoglou, in *Η Αθήνα κατά τη ρωμαϊκή εποχή*, 253-257; F. Longo, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 1, 249-253.

Areopagos, southwest side, main street or Stenopos Kollytos  
Him. 31.12.

Street, around 4 m wide, connecting the Agora to the Acropolis. It crosses the valley between the Pnyx, the Areopagos and the Hill of the Muses. It has been identified with the Stenopos Kollytos.

W. Dörpfeld, *AM* 17, 1892, 439; *id.*, *AM* 19, 1894, 501; *id.*, *AM* 20, 1895, 162-163, 166; Costaki, *Road system*, 345-348, I. 63; Ficuciello, *Strade*, 58, 102-105; A. P. Matthaïou, in *Αττικής Οδοί*, 23.

The sanctuary of Pan 7:A4,4

A rock-cut sanctuary was found at the modern intersection of Apostolou Pavlou and Dimitriou Aighinitou Streets, which corresponds to the intersection of the ancient Stenopos Kollytos and the East Road of the Pnyx. It was part of a luxurious private house dating to the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD. The complex was repaired in the 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD and was abandoned in the middle of the 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

O. Dakoura-Vogiatzoglou, *Αρχαιολογικοί περιπάτοι γύρω από την Ακρόπολη 3. Λόφοι Φιλοπάππου – Πνύκας - Νυμφών. Σύντομο ιστορικό και περιήγηση* (2004) 26-27; O. Dakoura-Vogiatzoglou, in *Η Αθήνα κατά τη ρωμαϊκή εποχή*, 250-253; M. C. Monaco, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 1, 255.

Fountain house 7:A4,2

A rock-cut fountain house of the 6<sup>th</sup> c. BC is located on the east slope of the Pnyx. It is composed of an almost square room with a mosaic floor dating to the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD. The structure seems to have been associated with Peisistratos.

F. Gräber, *AM* 30, 1905, 9-13; W. Dörpfeld, *AM* 16, 1891, 444-445; *id.*, *AM* 17, 1892, 92-93, 440-445; *id.*, *Alt-Athen und seine Agora 1. Untersuchungen über die Entwicklung der ältesten Burg und Stadt Athens und ihres politischen Mittelpunktes, des Staatsmarktes* (1937) 88-98; Glaser, *KPHNAI*, 21; O. Dakoura-Vogiatzoglou, *Αρχαιολογικοί περιπάτοι γύρω από την Ακρόπολη 3. Λόφοι Φιλοπάππου – Πνύκας – Νυμφών. Σύντομο ιστορικό και περιήγηση* (2004) 27-28; M. C. Monaco, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 1, 262-263.

Fountain

Dörpfeld proposes to locate the Enneakrounos fountain between the Pnyx and the Areopagos. He considers that it was in use from the 6<sup>th</sup> c. BC and that its present form is due to an Early Roman rebuilding. According to Thompson, however, the site identified by Dörpfeld as the area of the Enneakrounos was occupied by a large house from the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC to the Late Roman period and could not have housed a fountain. A small structure bordering the road to the south of the house may have been a modest fountain, in use from the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC to the Late Roman period. There is no suitable foundation for the Archaic blocks correctly attributed to a fountain by

Dörpfeld. Nikolaidis considers that the Kallirrhoe or Enneakrounos was located at the Ilissos.

W. Dörpfeld, *AM* 17, 1892, 439-445; G. Nikolaidis, *AEphem* 1893, 177-186; W. Dörpfeld, *AM* 19, 1894, 143-151, 504-505; *id.*, *AEphem* 1894, 1-10; F. Gräber, *AM* 30, 1905, 1-64; H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 35, 1966, 52-53; Glaser, *KPHNAI*, 117, no. 82.

Baccheion and triangular enclosure 7:A4,6

Inscriptions: *IG II/III<sup>2</sup>* 1368, 3363, 5004, 5005; S. Wide, *AM* 19, 1894, 248-282; F. Longo, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 1, 261.

The meeting-place of the Iobakchoi, a religious association worshiping Bacchos, was discovered to the west of the Acropolis. An inscription (*IG II/III<sup>2</sup>* 1368) reveals that Herodes Atticus was elected president of the association and that its members consumed large quantities of wine.

The building was identified by Dörpfeld as the Baccheion and the triangular enclosure a sanctuary of Dionysos. The date of the building is not entirely certain. According to the latest research, part of it can be dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD and it must have remained in use until the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD. Numerous sculptures and several altars and inscriptions of the Roman period were discovered. The building had been erected over earlier streets and structures, such as an Early Roman building and a Classical or Archaic, according to Karanastasi, sanctuary of triangular plan.

Dörpfeld, followed by Judeich, identifies the sanctuary as the Lenaion or the Dionysion en Limnais (*AB* 231.32, 278.8; Harp. s.v. ἐν λίμναις Διονύσιον; Ath. 10.437d, 11.465a; Hsch. s.v. γεραραί, λιμναγενές, λιμνομάχοι; St.Byz. s.v. Λίμνα; Suid. s.v. ἐν λίμναις Διονύσιον; Eust. *Com. ad Iliadem*  $\Lambda$  638-639; Schol. Ar. *Ra.* 215a, 217, 219; Schol. Call. *Dian.* 172b), while Frickenhaus identifies it as the sanctuary of Herakles Alexikakos. According to Dörpfeld, the Early Roman building was an earlier Baccheion, with a similar plan but of smaller dimensions. Schäfer considers almost certain the existence of an earlier Baccheion and believes that the Late Hellenistic finds came from that sanctuary. In the Early Roman period the area of the sanctuary was filled with earth 2.50 m deep. Dörpfeld identifies a room of the Baccheion as a sanctuary of Artemis.

In general, Dörpfeld's identifications were not accepted. Hooker places the Dionysion en Limnais in the area of the Ilissos, while Travlos thinks it was close to the Alade Gate, at the intersection of Veikou and Chatzichristou

Streets Frickenhaus locates the Lenaion in the area of the Kerameikos. Wycherley tends to believe that the Dionysion en Limnais was located somewhere to the southeast of the Acropolis and places the sanctuary of Herakles Alexikakos on the south slope of the Hill of the Nymphs.

W. Dörpfeld, *AM* 19, 1894, 147-151, 507; *id.*, *AM* 20, 1895, 161-206, 368-370, 176-180; H. Schrader, *AM* 21, 1896, 265-286; C. Watzinger, *AM* 26, 1901, 305-332; A. Frickenhaus, *AM* 36, 1911, 113-144; A. Frickenhaus, *JdI* 27, 1912, 80-88; W. Dörpfeld, *AM* 46, 1921, 81-104; *RE* XIII (1927) s.v. Limnai 701-705 (W. Kroll); Judeich, *Topographie*, 291-295; W. Dörpfeld, *Alt-Athen und seine Agora 1. Untersuchungen über die Entwicklung der ältesten Burg und Stadt Athens und ihres politischen Mittelpunktes, des Staatsmarktes* (1937) 99-104; R. E. Wycherley, *AJA* 63, 1959, 67-68; G. T. W. Hooker, *JHS* 80, 1960, 112-117; R. E. Wycherley, *AJA* 67, 1963, 78-79; *id.*, *GRBS* 4, 1963, 171; Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 274-277, 332-333; Camp, *Athens*, 218-219; P. Karanastasi, in *H Aθήνα κατά τη ρωμαϊκή εποχή*, 269-290; M. E. Gorrini, *ASAtene* 79, 2001, 306-308; F. Longo, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 1, 257-260; R. Di Cesare, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 2, 423-424.

Amynceion 7:B4,1

Inscriptions: *IG II/III<sup>2</sup>* 4457.  
At the intersection of the Stenopos Kollytos with a street leading to the Acropolis, the sanctuary of the healing hero Amynos was discovered. The sanctuary consisted of an enclosure wall with a propylon and a room with a marble offering table that could have served as a temple. A water basin and part of an aqueduct were also found. The sanctuary could have been built in the 6<sup>th</sup> c. BC, but most of the material, and especially the inscriptions, date from the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD. The deities mentioned are Amynos, Dexion, Asklepios and Hygieia. A. Körte, *AM* 18, 1893, 231-256; *id.*, *AM* 21, 1896, 287-332; Judeich, *Topographie*, 288-291; Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 76-78; M. E. Gorrini, *ASAtene* 79, 2001, 304-306; J. E. Riethmüller, *Asklepios. Heiligtümer und Kulte 2/1* (2005) 273-278; J. E. Riethmüller, *Asklepios. Heiligtümer und Kulte 2/2* (2005) 12-17; Costaki, *Road system*, 349-350, I. 64; E. Carando – F. Longo, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 1, 265-267.

The area between the Pnyx and the Areopagos Hills 7:A4,7

A large house, in use from the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC to the Late Roman period, was excavated on the slope of the Pnyx.

The House of the Greek Mosaics, occupied from 300 BC to the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD, was found on the east side of the street, under the west slope of the Areopagos. Further south and on the Pnyx side of the road, there was another house, dating to the 4<sup>th</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> c. BC. A mosaic floor of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD was found in one of its rooms. W. Dörpfeld, *AM* 19, 1894, 503-505; H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 35, 1966, 51-53; F. Longo, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 1, 263-264, 267.

Aqueduct at the foot of the Pnyx 7:A4,8  
An aqueduct existed between the Pnyx and the Areopagos. A section can be seen in front of the Odeion of Herodes and in front of the Theatre of Dionysos. E. Ziller, *AM* 2, 1877, 113-115.

10 Pnykos Street 7:A3,1  
A section of a street with a central drain leading from the Hill of the Nymphs to the Areopagos was found in the Logothetis plot. A 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC house was located to the northeast of the street. The house remained in use until 267 AD, when it was destroyed by the Heruli. I. A. Papapostoulou, *ADelt* 24, 1969, B' 1 Chron., 23-24. Hellenistic, Roman and Late Roman pottery was found in the Vasalakis plot, located next to the Logothetis plot. M. Pologiorgi, *ADelt* 52, 1997, B' 1 Chron., 33-34.

4 Pnykos and 1A Otryneon Streets 7:A3,2  
A 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD house with wall paintings was excavated in the Kavathas plot. K. Lazaridi, *ADelt* 60, 2005, B' 1 Chron., 60.

21 Iouliou Smith and Dimitriou Aighinitou Streets 7:A3,3  
A marble head of a statue of Zeus was found in the cistern of a house. It is the only copy of the Zeus of Dresden type found in Greece. In the same cistern were found fragments of statuettes that copy large statues. There are three copies of Aphodite Genitrix, of Knidian Aphrodite and of Aphrodite Anadyomene dating to the 2<sup>nd</sup> – 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD. O. Dakoura-Vogiatzoglou, in *H Athina κατά τη ρωμαϊκή εποχή*, 256.

19 Iouliou Smith 7:A3,4  
In a nearby plot a colossal head of Athena was found. According to Karouzou, it is a 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD copy of a lost work by Pheidias. V. D. Theophaneidis, *ADelt* 13, 1930-31, 171-176; *id.*,

*AEphem* 1939-1941, 9, no. 33; S. Karouzou, *Εθνικόν Αρχαιολογικόν Μουσείον. Συλλογή γλυπτών. Περιγραφικός κατάλογος* (1967) 66, no. 3718.

Athena of Lenormant, an unfinished statuette of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD copying Pheidias's Athena Parthenos, was also found in the area.

A. Hauvette-Besnault, *BCH* 5, 1881, 54-63; S. Karouzou, *Εθνικόν Αρχαιολογικόν Μουσείον. Συλλογή γλυπτών. Περιγραφικός κατάλογος* (1967) 68, no. 128.

3 Apostolou Pavlou Street 7:A4,5  
Layers dating from the Classical to the Late Roman period have been identified in a private plot. *Ανασκαφικό έργο*, 14.

5 Apostolou Pavlou Street 7:A3,5  
Plastered walls, a mosaic floor, a well and drains of the Roman period were discovered. O. Dakoura-Vogiatzoglou, in *H Athina κατά τη ρωμαϊκή εποχή*, 263, n. 50.

27 Apostolou Pavlou Street 7:A2,1  
The remains of a Late Roman house were excavated. O. Dakoura-Vogiatzoglou, in *H Athina κατά τη ρωμαϊκή εποχή*, 263, n. 50.

Apostolou Pavlou and 2 Aghias Marinas Streets 7:A2,2  
A double cistern was found in the Papakonstantinou plot. The cistern was in use until the early 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD. I. A. Papapostolou, *ADelt* 23, 1968, B' 1 Chron., 21-23.

Flammarion and Aghias Marinas Streets 7:A2,3  
Amphoras and pottery of the Roman period were found in a well in the Christodoulou plot. G. Dontas, *ADelt* 26, 1971, B' 1 Chron., 29.

The Areopagos Hill 7:B3,1  
*AB* 197.23, 212.9, 253.26, 444.1; *Cic. Balb.* 12.30; *Vitr.* 2.1.5; *Act. Ap.* 17.16-34; *Apollod.* 3.15.9; *Luc. Anach.* 19, 21, *Bis. Acc.* 4, 12, 14, *Pisc.* 15, 42, *Salt.* 39, *Tim.* 46; *Paus.* 1.28.5; *Poll.* 8.117; *D.L.* 1.110, 2.101, 2.116; *Solinus, Mir.* 7; *St. Byz.* s.v. Ἄρειος Πάγος; *Eust. Com. in D.P.* 653; *Schol. S. OC* 947.

It is a rocky hill to the northwest of the Acropolis, 115 m high. The hill was occupied by private houses. Pausanias mentions an altar of Athena Areia (*Paus.* 1.28.5). A Mithraeum may have existed on the Areopagos (*Agora XXIV*, 37). The sanctuary of Semnai Theai (*Paus.* 1.28.6-7) was probably located at the foot of the Areopagos.

E. Curtius – J. A. Kaupert, *Atlas von Athen* (1878) 32; A. F. Findlay, *BSA* 1, 1894-5, 78-89; *RE* II (1896) s.v. Ἄρειος Πάγος 627-628 (Wachsmuth); *RE Suppl.* XIII (1973) s.v. Athenai 88-89 (Willy Zschietzschmann); Judeich, *Topographie*, 300-301; Agora XXIV, 35-48; D. Harris-Cline, *BSA* 94, 1999, 314-318; M. Valdés Guía, *Ostraka* 2002, 223-242; F. Longo, M. G. Tofi, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 1, 209-218; R. Di Cesare, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 1, 221-222; G. Aversa, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 1, 222-223.

The north slope of the Areopagos 7:B3,2

Several humble houses of the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD were located to the west of the Panathenaic Way. Some were occupied by marble workers. After a long period of abandonment, the area to the northwest of the Areopagos was occupied by several large houses of the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD, possibly belonging to sophists. These houses were richly decorated, had more than one peristyle court and bathing facilities. Water was supplied by wells, most of which existed before the construction of the houses. Finds from House Omega attest to the conversion of its inhabitants from paganism to Christianity in the first half of the 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

Houses A to D were all built in the second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD and went out of use just before the middle of the 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD, with the exception of House B, which has a building phase dating to the 7<sup>th</sup> c. AD. A common feature of these houses was a large room entered from the peristyle court and usually terminating in an apse. House C had a nymphaeum, maybe a shrine and was luxurious. A large number of sculptures were found in Houses A, B and C. The houses have been identified with the famous philosophical schools of Athens.

Other similar buildings may have existed between Houses A to D and the Panathenaic Way. The wells excavated in this area contained deposits dating from the 6<sup>th</sup> c. BC to the Late Roman period.

T. L. Shear, *Hesperia* 7, 1938, 325; *id.*, *Hesperia* 8, 1939, 214-217; *id.*, *Hesperia* 9, 1940, 272-273; H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 17, 1948, 162-163; *id.*, *Hesperia* 28, 1959, 98-105; T. L. Shear Jr, *Hesperia* 40, 1971, 266-270; *id.*, *Hesperia* 42, 1973, 156-164; *Agora* XXIV, 38-48, 87-92; Camp, *Agora Guide*, 147-153; F. Longo – M. G. Tofi, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 1, 217; P. Bonini, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 1, 228-230.

A partly excavated house had a court paved with marble slabs surrounded by a garden. Water was supplied by a

fountain. The date of the house is uncertain, but it was in use in the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD. Three blocks of Egyptian granite were used in the walls of the house. They may have belonged to an Egyptian sanctuary located in the vicinity. H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 17, 1948, 162; *Agora* XXIV, 36-37.

A well of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD was excavated on the north slope of the Areopagos. In the 5<sup>th</sup> or 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD, the well was transformed into a spring house and a terra cotta channel led off from the well.

H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 27, 1958, 147.

Hellenistic and Roman houses were found on the north slope of the Areopagos, in the area of the Church of Aghios Dionysios. The Hellenistic houses were destroyed in 86 BC, during Sulla's sack.

E. W. Bodnar – J. Travlos – A. Frantz, *Hesperia* 34, 1965, 159-163.

A bath dating from the 2<sup>nd</sup> to the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD was excavated on the north side of the Areopagos.

Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 181 U; Leigh, *The Aqueduct of N Adrian*, 166.

An Early Roman drain, reused in the Late Roman period, marks the line of a street on the north – northwest slope of the Areopagos. The street began at a branch of the Panathenaic Way and led to the southwest corner of the Agora.

Costaki, *Road system*, 236-237, I. 48.

Streets at Section AA 7:B2,16, 7:B3,5 and 7:C3,17-18

The Panathenaic Way, a street parallel to it on the west, a street leading west from the Panathenaic Way on the north and a street on the south, also seen in section Omega. The streets were in use from the beginning of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC to the Late Roman period.

T. L. Shear, *Hesperia* 8, 1939, 217; Costaki, *Road system*, 327-328, I. 49.

A street, dating from the Hellenistic to the Late Roman period, branches off the Panathenaic Way in front of the place where the Hypapanti Church once stood and leads to the saddle between the Acropolis and the Areopagos.

Costaki, *Road system*, 332, I. 52.

The west slope of the Areopagos 7:A3,6

A house located to the west of House A was built in the 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC. It was damaged by the Heruli, but continued to be inhabited, at least partly, until the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

*Agora* XXIV, 36.

A square house of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD was found at the foot of Areopagos Hill. It was destroyed by the Heruli and

was partly reconstructed in the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD. Part of the house was cut in the bedrock. The house had a garden, a unique feature in the Roman architecture of Athens. It had an upper storey.

T. L. Shear, *Hesperia* 9, 1940, 272-273; *Agora* XIV, 184; *Agora* XXIV, 35; F. Longo, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 1, 236.

#### Roman bath

A small Roman bath was discovered on the northwest slope of the Areopagos. It was built in the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD and remained in use until the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

W. Dörpfeld, *AM* 22, 1897, 478; Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 181(U); *Agora* XXIV, 31-32; F. Longo, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 1, 232.

A 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC house, located near the southeast corner of the Agora, was destroyed during Sulla's sack in 86 BC. In the Late Roman period, the house was remodeled. One room was furnished with a marble paved floor and another with a mosaic floor.

T. L. Shear, *Hesperia* 8, 1939, 217-218; *Agora* XXIV, 36.

#### MELITE

FHG 2.358; Str. 1.4.7; Harp. s.v. Εὐρουσάκειον, Μελίτη; Plu. *Them.* 22.1-2, *Mor.* 601B, 869C-D; D.L. 10.17; Hsch. s.v. ἐκ Μελίτης μαστιγίας; St.Byz. s.v. Μελίτη; Suid. s.v. Μαστιγίας ἐκ Μελίτης, Μελίτη; Schol. Ar. *Av.* 998, *Ra* 494a, 501.

Inscriptions: *IG* III 413; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 2677.

Deme belonging to the Kekropis and, for a short period of time, to the Demetrias tribe. Stephanos Byzantios attributes Melite to the Oineis tribe (St.Byz. s.v. Μελίτη). Themistocles had a temple of Artemis Aristoboule built at Melite. His portrait was still visible in the temple at the time of Plutarch (Plu. *Them.* 22.1-2). Lalonde sets the limits of the deme on the line from the southwest corner of the Agora over the Nymphs/Pnyx saddle and from the northwest corner to the Panathenaic Way. Another limit of the deme was parallel to the west side of the Agora. The deme extended almost to the Themistoclean Wall and its border was parallel to it. To the north, it bordered the deme of Skambonidai, to the south the demes of Koile and Kollytos and to the west the deme of Keiriadai.

*RE* XV (1932) s.v. Melite 541-542 (Honigmann); Traill, *Demos and Trittyis*, 134; *Barr-Atlas* Map 59, B3; G. V. Lalonde, *Hesperia* 75, 2006, 83-119; M. C. Monaco, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 4, 1229-1232.

Aktaiou, Ephestion and Eptachalkou Streets 6:B2,1  
A large cistern found in the plot went out of use in the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC and was filled with discarded pottery from the nearby buildings until the beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC. A kiln with pottery dating from the Hellenistic period to the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD was also found. E. Lygouri-Tolia, *ADelt* 40, 1985, Chron., 25-27; A. Chatzipanagiotou – T. Panagou, *Archaïgnosia* 14, 2006, 59-94.

3 Ephestion Street 6:A2,2  
Walls of the Roman period were discovered. E. Lygouri-Tolia, *ADelt* 50, 1995, B' 1 Chron., 36.

11 Ephestion Street 6:B2,2  
A well that must be related to the kiln discovered on Aktaiou, Ephestion and Eptachalkou Streets was excavated. E. Lygouri-Tolia, *ADelt* 40, 1985, Chron., 27.

35 Pouloupoulou and Ephestion Streets 6:A2,3  
Two Late Roman cisterns, a Late Hellenistic well or deposit and a Late Roman deposit were found in the Stamos and Spathakis plot. The cisterns date to the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD and have a 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD phase.

D. Tsouklidou-Penna, *ADelt* 36, 1981, B' 1 Chron., 20-23.

Pouloupoulou Street 6:A2,11  
A funerary colonnette (*labellum*) of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD was found. G. A. Stamiris, *AM* 67, 1942, 222, no. 27; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 2013.

10 Pouloupoulou Street 6:B2,17  
Part of a Roman house and a Late Roman cistern were discovered in the Philios plot. O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 22, 1967, B' 1 Chron., 110.

16 Pouloupoulou Street 6:B2,3  
Remains of Roman buildings were excavated in the Selimekos brothers plot, located close to the Piraeic Gate. T. Kokkoliou, *ADelt* 60, 2005, B' 1 Chron., 103-106.

17-21 Pouloupoulou Street 6:B2,4  
A section of the street leading to the Piraeic Gate was discovered in the Selimegos plot. It was in use from the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC to the Roman period. Workshops were built on the street during the Roman period. O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 29, 1973-74, B' 1 Chron., 142-144; Costaki, *Road system*, 512-513, VII. 7.

- 18 Pouloupoulou Street **6:B2,5**  
Roman buildings were found in the Dounakis plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 24, 1969, B' 1 Chron., 64.
- 29 Pouloupoulou Street **6:B2,16**  
Late Roman pottery was found in a destruction layer in the Selimegos plot.  
Th. Karagiorga-Stathakopoulou, *ADelt* 33, 1978, B' 1 Chron., 10-12.
- 30 Igiou Street **6:A2,4**  
Pottery dating from the Geometric to the Roman period was found in the Androukakis plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 23, 1968, B' 1 Chron., 58-60.
- 9 Herakleidon Street **6:B2,6**  
A Roman bath was discovered in the Spathakis and Stamos plot.  
A. Liangouras, *ADelt* 29, 1973-74, B' 1 Chron., 37; Leigh, *The Aqueduct of Hadrian*, 169 HH.
- 11-13 Herakleidon Street **6:B2,7**  
A section of the street leading to the Piraic Gate was excavated in the Sigalas plot. It was in use from the Late Classical to the Late Roman period.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 30, 1975, B' 1 Chron., 21; Costaki, *Road system*, 517-518, VII. 14.
- 15-17 Herakleidon Street **6:B2,8**  
A section of the street leading to the Piraic Gate was excavated in the Katsikis plot. Seven layers were identified; they date from the Late Classical to the Roman period. The remains of a Hellenistic house with at least three later repairs were found to the north of the street. A coin dating to the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC was found during the demolition of the walls of the second phase of the house.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 25, 1970, B' 1 Chron., 64; Costaki, *Road system*, 516-517, VII. 13.
- 19 Herakleidon Street **6:B2,9**  
A section of the street leading to the Piraic Gate and workshops of the Roman period were discovered in the Stroumbis plot. The street layers date from the Late Classical to the Byzantine period. The workshops have two building phases, the later dating to the Late Roman period.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 31, 1976, B' 1 Chron., 32-33; Costaki, *Road system*, 515-516, VII. 12.
- 21-23 Herakleidon Street **6:B2,10**  
A section of the street leading to the Piraic Gate was discovered in the Photiadis plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 29, 1973-74, B' 1 Chron., 86-87.
- 28 Herakleidon Street **6:B2,11**  
Part of the Late Roman workshop also found at 19 Herakleidon Street. The pottery dates to the middle of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD.  
E. Lygouri-Tolia, *ADelt* 40, 1985, Chron., 20.
- 32 Herakleidon Street **6:B2,12**  
Amphora bearing a Latin inscription. Late Roman sherds were found in the drain of a street.  
E. Lygouri-Tolia, *ADelt* 40, 1985, Chron., 19-20.
- Neleos and Herakleidon Streets **7:A2,5**  
A sanctuary of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC was excavated. It remained in use until the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD, as indicated by the discovery of lamps. The sanctuary may have been that of Artemis Aristoboule in Melite, founded by Themistocles and where Plutarch had seen Themistocles' image (Plu. *Themist.* 22.2, *Mor.* 869d).  
Threpsiadis – E. Vanderpool, *ADelt* 19, 1964, A' Mel., 26-36; P. Amandry, in *Χαριστήριον εις Αναστάσιον Κ. Ουράνην*, vol. Δ' (1967-1968) 265-279; Camp, *Athens*, 62; O. Dakoura-Vogiatzoglou, in *Η Αθήνα κατά τη ρωμαϊκή εποχή*, 236; M. C. Monaco, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 4, 1242-1243.
- 23 Neleos Street **6:B2,13**  
Pottery dating from the second half of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC to the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC and a coin of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC were found in the Siganos plot.  
O. Zachariadou, *ADelt* 38, 1983, B' 1 Chron., 18-19.
- 32-34 Neleos Street **6:A2,5**  
A Hellenistic building was found in the Arvanitis plot. The building was enlarged in the Roman period.  
Ph. D. Stavropoulos, *ADelt* 20, 1965, B' 1 Chron., 44-47.
- Aktaiou and Neleos Streets **6:B2,14**  
The remains of Hellenistic and Roman houses were discovered in the Kolovos plot. Coins of the Roman Imperial period were also found.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 23, 1968, B' 1 Chron., 36-38.
- Herakleidon and Aktaiou Streets **6:B2,15**  
Architectural remains of the Hellenistic period, refurbishment.

bished in the Roman period, were excavated in the Giannaris plot.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 25, 1970, B' 1 Chron., 62-64.

13 Erysichthonos Street 6:A2,6

A section of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC proteichisma and of the moat were found in the Selimekos plot. The fill of the moat yielded Hellenistic and Roman pottery.

E. Chatzipouliou, *ADelt* 46, 1991, B' 1 Chron., 31; Theocharaki, *Ta τεύχη*, 332, 395, Θ119.

3 Amphiktyonos Street 7:A1,1

A Roman bath was found in the Sarris plot.

E. Lygouri-Tolia, *ADelt* 40, 1985, Chron., 23-25; Leigh, *The Aqueduct of Hadrian*, 169 II.

4 Amphiktyonos Street 6:B2,18

A Late Hellenistic house was found in the Kounadis plot. A wall of a Roman house was also excavated.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 25, 1970, B' 1 Chron., 42.

6 Amphiktyonos Street 6:B2,19

Part of a building complex with two phases was discovered. Its first phase dates to the Late Hellenistic or Early Roman period and its second to the Late Roman period. The complex incorporated Late Classical walls and was also found at 8 Amphiktyonos Street.

E. S. Banou, in *Αρχαιολογικές Συμβολές* B, 295.

8 Amphiktyonos Street 6:B2,20

Part of a house of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD with mosaic floors was excavated in the Kasimatis plot. The house was in use, with modifications, until the 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD. 42 coins dating from the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC to the 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD were discovered.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 22, 1967, B' 1 Chron., 49-51.

14 Amphiktyonos Street 6:B2,21

Rooms with mosaic floors dating to the Roman period were found.

A. Andreiomenou, *ADelt* 21, 1966, B' 1 Chron., 72-73.

17 Amphiktyonos and Vasilis Streets 6:B2,22

Roman pottery and Roman coins were discovered in the fill of a room on Vasilis Street.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 22, 1967, B' 1 Chron., 51-54.

47 Apostolou Pavlou and 1 Vasilis Streets 7:A1,2

An Early Roman drain and a Late Roman wall were discovered in the Katsadramis plot.

D. Tsouklidou-Penna, *ADelt* 36, 1981, B' 1 Chron., 20.

Vasilis Street 7:A1,3

Part of a Roman cistern was discovered in the Stamatakis plot.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 22, 1967, B' 1 Chron., 58-59.

18-20 Vasilis Street 6:B2,23

The area excavated in the Spathakis and Stamos plot was in use from the Geometric to the Byzantine period.

E. Spathari, *ADelt* 34, 1979, B' 1 Chron., 26-27.

19-21 Vasilis Street 6:B2,24

Roman and Late Roman houses were excavated in the Spathakis and Stamos plot.

M. Stavropoulou, *ADelt* 35, 1980, B' 1 Chron., 28.

30 Vasilis Street 6:B2,25

Walls and terra cotta water channels dating from the Hellenistic period to the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD were found in the Karakasis plot.

E. Korka, *ADelt* 36, 1981, B' 1 Chron., 23.

The Agora

FHG 2.621.8, 3.680.21; FGrH 100F28; *AB* 222.29, 242.3, 262.10, 316.23, 338.32, 339.1, 385.32; *Nep. Milt.* 6.3; *Str.* 9.1.17; *Plin. Nat.* 35.35.59; *Erot.* s.v. κενέβορεια; *Harp.* s.v. γέρορα, Ἑρομαί, κολωνέτας, θόλος, κύκλοι, μητροῖον, Πολυγνώτος; *Plu. Dem.* 30.5-31.2, *Cim.* 4.5, *Sull.* 14.4; *Mor.* 843C, 847A; *Apul. Fl.* 14, *Met.* 1.4; *Luc. Bis Acc.* 8, 21, *Demon.* 53, *DMeretr.* 8, 10.1, 10.2, *Icar.* 34, *JTr.* 16, 32, 33, *Lex.* 22, *Nav.* 13, 16, *Pisc.* 13, *Tim.* 10, 42; *Paus.* 1.2.4, 1.3.1-1.18.3, 5.11.6; *Poll.* 7.11, 7.78, 8.112, 8.121, 8.128, 9.47-48, 10.18-19; *Zen.* 1.5; *Ael. NA* 7.38, *VH* 2.1, 8.16, 13.12; *Ath.* 3.104b, 3.112b, 5.212f, 5.214e, 14.640b-c; *D.C.* 47.20.4; *Philostr. VS* 527; *D.L.* 2.40, 5.66, 6.23, 7.5, 9.114, 10.17; *Alciph.* 18.11 (2.3), 17.2 (3.53), 28.1 (3.64), 3.2 (1.3); *Syn. Alch. Ep.* 56, 136; *Hsch.* s.v. ἀγορά Κερκιάπων, ἀγοραῖος Ζεύς, αἰγείρου θεά, θόλος, κύκλος, Φερεφάττιον; *Suid.* s.v. Βασίλειος στοά, Ζήνων, κολωνέτας, κύκλος, μητροαγύρτης; *EM* s.v. ἐπάνουμοι; *Eust. Com. ad Iliadem* B 546s, Λ 631, *Com. ad Odysseam* α 395, β 7, κ 552; *Schol. Ar. Ach.* 19, 21-22, *Eq.* 137, *Lys.* 678, *Pl.* 385, 787; R. E. Wycherley, *Literary and Epigraphical Testimony, The Athenian Agora* III (1957).

Inscriptions: *IG* II 465, 476, 1170, 1406; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 1009, 1013, 1035, 1039, 1081; *SEG* 15, 1958, no. 104; 34, 1984, nos 176, 180, 182; 35, 1985, nos 213-227; 37, 1987, no. 135; 45, 1995, nos 181, 182; 57, 2007, no. 111; 59, 2009, nos 169, 171-176; K. S. Pittakis, *AEphem* 1838, 71-75; *id.*, *AEphem* 1840, 395, no. 519; *id.*, *AEphem* 1841,



420, no. 579; *id.*, *AEphem* 1853, 822-823, 914, nos 1343, 1468; *id.*, *AEphem* 1855, 1295-1296, 1297-1298, nos 2600, 2601, 2604; *id.*, *AEphem* 1856, 1406-1407, no. 2831; H. G. Lolling, *ADelt* 7, 1891, 111, no. 2, 128-129, no. 3; G. Oikonomos, *AEphem* 1911, 235-236, 237, 241-242, nos IX, XI, XV-XVIII; B. D. Meritt, *Hesperia* 2, 1933, 165-168, no. 10; J. H. Oliver, *Hesperia* 2, 1933, 505-511, no. 17; B. D. Meritt, *Hesperia* 3, 1934, 18-21, 37-38, 39-42, 54-59, 62, 67-68, 69-76, nos 18, 25, 27-30, 41-47, 52, 62, 64-75; J. H. Oliver, *Hesperia* 4, 1935, 38-41, 43-52, 58-60, 60-61, 63-65, nos 7-8, 10-13, 21-22, 24, 26-27; S. Dow, *Hesperia* 4, 1935, 71-90, no. 37; J. H. Oliver, *Hesperia* 5, 1936, 91-122; T. L. Shear, *AJA* 40, 1936, 407; *id.*, *Hesperia* 7, 1938, 328; M. MacLaren Jr., *Hesperia* 7, 1938, 473-475, no. 30; B. D. Meritt, *Hesperia* 8, 1939, 80-82, nos 26-27; *id.*, *Hesperia* 9, 1940, 86-96, no. 17; W. K. Pritchett, *Hesperia* 9, 1940, 126-133, no. 26; B. D. Meritt, *Hesperia* 10, 1941, 60-64, nos 25-30; J. H. Oliver, *Hesperia* 10, 1941, 72-90, 237-261, nos 32-65; W. K. Pritchett, *Hesperia* 10, 1941, 282-283, no. 77; J. H. Oliver, *Hesperia* 11, 1942, 29-90, nos 1-41; W. K. Pritchett, *Hesperia* 11, 1942, 247-249, no. 50; A. E. Raubitschek, *Hesperia* 12, 1943, 56-88, nos 14-26; B. D. Meritt, *Hesperia* 13, 1944, 254-264, nos 11-17; K. Pritchett, *Hesperia* 15, 1946, 138-142, nos 1-3; B. D. Meritt, *Hesperia* 15, 1946, 201-213, 217-219, 222-225, 226-228, 229-240, nos 41, 45-46, 51, 54, 57-74; *id.*, *Hesperia* 16, 1947, 170-183, nos 67-88; H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 16, 1947, 208-209; B. D. Meritt, *Hesperia* 17, 1948, 17-31, 41-44, 46, 47, 48-49, 50-51, 52, 53, nos 9-14, 29-35, 38-39, 41-42, 45, 47-49, 51, 53-54, 59, 64; S. Dow, *Hesperia Suppl.* 8, 116-125; A. W. Parsons, *Hesperia Suppl.* 8, 268-272; B. D. Meritt, *Hesperia* 23, 1954, 241-242, 245-249, 252-259, 260-283, nos 13-14, 18-26, 33-46, 54-70, 72-75, 78-80, 84-92, 94-97, 102, 105-106, 111-119, 121, 124-125, 127-129, 131, 133, 136-137, 139-140, 143, 145-146, 148, 151-153, 155-157, 159-161, 163-167, 170-173, 175-176, 178, 180; R. E. Wycherley, *Literary and Epigraphical Testimonia, The Athenian Agora* III (1957); M. Larson Lethen, *Hesperia* 26, 1957, 25-28, no. 1; B. D. Meritt, *Hesperia* 26, 1957, 77-78, 88-90, 91, 93, nos 23, 32-36, 40, 45-48; A. Benjamin – A. E. Raubitschek, *Hesperia* 28, 1959, 75-76, nos 1-2; A. G. Woodhead, *Hesperia* 28, 1959, 279-288, nos 8-15; B. D. Meritt, *Hesperia* 29, 1960, 21-23, 29-32, 34-36, 40-50, 59-64, 71, 72-76, nos 27-30, 37, 41-43, 51-61, 90-111, 133, 138-152; A. G. Woodhead, *Hesperia* 29, 1960, 85, no. 164; O. W. Reinmuth, *Hesperia* 30, 1961, 17-18, 20, 21-22, nos 10, 12, 14; B. D. Meritt, *Hesperia* 30, 1961, 205-207, 223-225, 229-237, 247-248, 251-257,

260, 261-262, 269-274, 281, 282, 289 nos 1, 20-22, 28-34, 45, 50-57, 68, 70-73, 97-116, 147, 151-183; *id.*, *Hesperia* 32, 1963, 21-30, 37-38, 42-43, 44, 47-50, 53-56, nos 21-27, 34-35, 46-48, 55-56, 68-75, 97-110; *id.*, *Hesperia* 33, 1964, 186-189, 192-201, 213-225, 226, 227, nos 37, 41-52, 58-71, 74, 77; *id.*, *Hesperia* 34, 1965, 89-90, 92-98, 99, nos 2, 4-9, 11-12; A. E. Raubitschek, *Hesperia* 35, 1966, 242-251, nos 2-12; B. D. Meritt, *Hesperia* 36, 1967, 65-72, 84-86, 88-93, 94-97, 234-241, nos 11-14, 16, 19-20A, 23-28, 44-50; S. V. Tracy, *Hesperia* 36, 1967, 242-248, nos 51-55; B. D. Meritt, *Hesperia* 37, 1968, 273-282, 287, 290-291, 292-294, 295-297, nos 12-17, 25, 30-31, 35-36, 41-46; A. S. Benjamin, *Hesperia* 37, 1968, 338-344, nos 47-48; S. V. Tracy, *Hesperia* 39, 1970, 309-311, nos 3-4; D. J. Gaegan, *Hesperia* 40, 1971, 96-108, nos 1-3; J. S. Traill, *Hesperia* 40, 1971, 315-329, nos 12-14; B. D. Meritt – J. S. Traill, *Inscriptions. The Athenian Councillors, The Athenian Agora* XV (1974); S. V. Tracy, *Hesperia* 45, 1976, 287-288, no. 3; A. G. Woodhead, *Inscriptions: The Decrees, The Athenian Agora* XVI (1997); D. W. Bradeen, *Inscriptions. The Funerary Monuments, The Athenian Agora* XVII (1974); *Agora* XVIII; M. Lang, *Graffiti and Dipinti, The Athenian Agora* XXI (1976); J. S. Traill, *Hesperia* 47, 1978, 286-331, nos 14-40; S. V. Tracy, *Hesperia* 48, 1979, 178-179, no. 2; *id.*, *Hesperia* 51, 1982, 63-64, no. 5; J. S. Traill, *Hesperia* 51, 1982, 204-235, nos 6-35; D. J. Gaegan, *Hesperia* 52, 1983, 155-172, nos 2-13; D. R. Jordan, *Hesperia* 54, 1985, 205-255; Al. N. Oikonomides, *HOROS* 4, 1986, 56, no. 16; *id.*, 1988, 41-42, 46-48, 49-52, nos 22, 28-30, 32-34; S. V. Tracy, *Hesperia* 57, 1988, 249-252; E. Sironen, *Hesperia* 59, 1990, 371-374; S. V. Tracy – Chr. Habicht, *Hesperia* 60, 1991, 187-236; G. V. Lalonde – M. K. Langdon – M. B. Walbank, *Inscriptions. Horoi, Poletai Records, Leases of Public Land, The Athenian Agora* XIX (1991); M. B. Walbank, *Hesperia* 63, 1994, 206-208, nos 47-48; S. Alipheri, *HOROS* 10-12, 1992-1998, 183-203; K. F. Daly, *Hesperia* 76, 2007, 545-554; *id.*, *Hesperia* 78, 2009, 405-419; *ΣΕΜΑ*.

Coins: J. P. Shear, *Hesperia* 2, 1933, 231-278; T. L. Shear, *Hesperia* 4, 1935, 395; J. P. Shear, *Hesperia* 5, 1936, 123-150, 285-332; T. L. Shear, *Hesperia* 9, 1940, 306-307; *id.*, *Hesperia* 10, 1941, 7; H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 17, 1948, 192; *id.* 27, 1958, 155-157; M. Thompson, *Coins. From the Roman through the Venetian Period, The Athenian Agora* II (1954); J. H. Kroll, *Hesperia* 42, 1973, 312-333; F. S. Kleiner, *Hesperia* 44, 1975, 302-330; *id.* 45, 1976, 1-40; J. H. Kroll, *The Greek Coins, The Athenian Agora* XXVI (1993).

The area of the Agora was used as a burial ground in the Bronze Age (3000 – 1100 BC) and as a residential area from 1100 to 700 BC. In the 6<sup>th</sup> c. BC it began to be used as a public space. In the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC, with the construction of the South Stoa, the square was divided into two unequal parts. In March of 86 BC, Sulla's troops sacked the Agora. Many buildings, such as the Arsenal, the Civic Offices, the East shops, the South Stoa II, the Southwest Fountain House, the Poros Building and the so-called *Strategeion* were destroyed. Others, such as the East Building, the New Bouleuterion, the Monument for the Eponymous Heroes, the *Aiakeion*, the Middle Stoa, the North shops, the Southwest baths, the Stoa *Basileios* and the *Tholos* were damaged.

After the destruction and the short period of abandonment that followed, the south part of the Agora was occupied by craftsmen. In 44 BC the statues of Caesar's murderers, Brutus and Cassius, were set up in the Agora, next to the statues of the *Tyrranicides* (D.C. 47.20.4). From the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC, the open space of the north part of the Agora was filled when the Temple of Ares was transferred there and the *Odeion* of Agrippa was constructed. In the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD the Southwest Temple was erected and an annex was built behind the Stoa of Zeus. Just outside the north part of the Agora, a large Ionic building replaced the Classical Shops. During the reign of Hadrian, the south part of the square was cleared and restored to public use. A large number of architectural members of Classical date were reused in the Agora during the Roman period. They originally stood in the sanctuaries of the demes of Attica that had been deserted at that time. In the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD the road leading from the Athenian to the Roman Agora was adorned with monumental colonnades. Stoas were also built along the Panathenaic Way. A Basilica was built outside the northeast corner of the square. The *Odeion* of Agrippa was radically reconstructed in the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD.

In 267 AD the Heruli invaded Athens and sacked the Agora, damaging most of its buildings. The monuments of the south and east side were almost completely destroyed. The *Odeion* was most heavily damaged, followed by the Middle Stoa, the Library of Pantainos and the Stoa of Attalos. The *Metroon* and the *Bouleuterion* were completely destroyed, while the *Tholos* was seriously damaged. On the north side of the Agora, the porch of the Roman Basilica burned, while the Stoa *Basileios* and the *Poikile* seem to have escaped with minor damage. The *Eleusinion* was also destroyed.

After the Herulian sack, the Agora remained desolate for a long period of time, after which small industrial establishments came to occupy the city centre. The Agora was not included within the new fortification wall, constructed during the reign of Probus (276-282 AD) and known as the Post-Herulian Wall. In the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD repairs were made to the *Tholos* and the *Metroon* and the houses of the industrial district continued to be in use. It was also in the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD that the series of paintings depicting Athenian military victories (Paus. 1.15), kept in the Stoa *Poikile*, was removed by a proconsul (Synesios, Epist. 56, 136). At that time, Athens was famous for its philosophical schools.

In the late 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD the *Tholos*, the Temple of Apollo *Patroos*, the Stoa of Zeus, probably the Stoa *Basileios* and the stoas bordering the road leading to the *Dipylon* were destroyed and abandoned. The destruction is probably due to the Goths of Alaric, who invaded Attica in 396 AD. Despite the destruction, the fame of the philosophical schools did not diminish and new buildings were erected in the Agora, such as the complex of the Stoa of the Giants and the square building at the north-west corner of the Agora.

A layer of ash and debris dating from 460 to 485 AD was found on the west side of the Agora and may be evidence of a destruction caused by a Vandal raid. A similar deposit was found at the southeast corner of the Late Roman Palace. The Late Roman building and the Stoa *Poikile* may have been destroyed by this attack. Building activity resumed almost immediately after this destruction. At that time, industrial establishments began to occupy the Agora once again.

*RE* I (1894) s.v. Agora 879-881 (Szanto); Judeich, *Topographie*, 328-358; T. L. Shear, *Hesperia* 2, 1933, 173-175, 178-183, nos 3, 5; D. Burr, *Hesperia* 2, 1933, 189-194; H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 2, 1933, 195-215; F. O. Waagé, *Hesperia* 2, 1933, 279-308; T. L. Shear, *Hesperia* 2, 1933, 531-541; *id.*, *Hesperia* 4, 1935, 390, 394-398, 402-420; V. Grace, *Hesperia* 4, 1935, 421-429; T. L. Shear, *Hesperia* 6, 1937, 351-352, 359; *id.*, *AJA* 41, 1937, 177-189; *id.*, *Hesperia* 7, 1938, 347-352, 356-358, 360; *id.*, *Hesperia* 8, 1939, 238-245; *id.*, *Hesperia* 9, 1940, 270, 292-293; H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 17, 1948, 181-184; E. Vanderpool, *Hesperia* 18, 1949, 128-137; H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 18, 1949, 220-222, 224-226; J. Travlos, *Hesperia Suppl.* 8, 382-393; R. E. Wycherley, *GRBS* 2, 1959, 21-44; A. E. Raubitschek, in *Atti del terzo congresso internazionale di epigrafia greca e latina (Roma 4-8 settembre 1957)* (1959) 15-21; H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 29, 1960, 365-368;

Travlos, *Πολεοδομική εξέλιξις*, 96-100, 130-132; Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 1-27, 577-578; *Agora XIV*; *RE Suppl. XIII* (1973) s.v. Athenai 68-86 (Willy Zschietzschmann); C. C. Mattusch, *Hesperia* 46, 1977, 340-379; G. V. Lalonde, *Hesperia* 49, 1980, 98-105; *Agora XXIV*; Travlos, *Bildlexikon Attika*, 24-25; M. Torelli, *Ostraka* 1995, 9-31; A. J. Ammerman, *AJA* 100, 1996, 699-715; V. Christopoulou, *Αρχαιολογικοί περίπατοι γύρω από την Ακρόπολη 4. Αρχαία Αγορά της Αθήνας – Άρειος Πάγος. Σύντομο ιστορικό και περιήγηση* (2004); E. Lippolis, *ASAtene* 81, 2006, 37-62; J. McK. Camp II, in *H Αθήνα κατά τη ρωμαϊκή εποχή*, 87-97; J. McK. Camp II – C.A. Mauzy (eds), *The Athenian Agora. New Perspectives on an Ancient Site* (2009); Camp, *Agora Guide*; N. Saraga, *Η στοά του Αττάλου. Το Μουσείο της αρχαίας Αγοράς* (2011); V. Christopoulou, *The Ancient Agora of Athens – The Areopagus* (2011); L. Gawlinski, *The Athenian Agora. Museum Guide* (2014); F. Longo, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 3\*\*.

#### *The west side of the Agora*

The road from Dipylon 7:A1,8  
Paus. 1.2.4-5.

According to Pausanias (1.2.4-5), bronze statues of famous men and women stood in front of the stoas lining the street leading from the Dipylon to the Agora. Behind the stoas were various shrines, a gymnasium of Hermes and a sanctuary of Dionysos installed in the house of Poulytion. The road was bordered by stoas and its surface was graveled.

Camp, *Agora Guide*, 87.

The Northwest Stoa 7:A1,9  
Paus. 1.2.4-5.

A two-aisled Doric stoa bordered the north side of the road leading from the Sacred Gate to the northwest corner of the Agora. Its construction began in the early 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD but went on for a long time, with many changes to the plan. Part of the stoa was transformed into shops. The stoa was destroyed by the Heruli in 267 AD. It was rebuilt in the middle of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD, only to be destroyed once again by the Goths in 396 AD. It was rebuilt once more and remained in use until the late 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD, when it was destroyed during the Slavic invasions of the 580's. The street may have existed already in the 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC and remained in use until the 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD. In its earlier form, it was only 1.85 m wide, while the later street was 6.50 m wide.

A Roman bath, possibly dating to the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD, was built over a part of the stoa.

T. L. Shear, *Hesperia* 6, 1937, 338-339; Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 579-580; T. L. Shear Jr, *Hesperia* 40, 1971, 260-261; *id.*, *Hesperia* 42, 1973, 370-382; *Agora XXIV*, 28, 54; Costaki, *Road system*, 256-258, I. 4; Camp, *Agora Guide*, 87-89; M. C. Monaco, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 4, 1255-1257.

Commercial building and section BZ 7:B1,4

A Classical commercial building was excavated to the north of the Stoa Poikile and to the east of a road leading to the Agora. It was built in the late 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC and remained in use until the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD. At that time, some of its rooms were occupied by coroplasts. In the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD, the commercial building was replaced by other shops which functioned until the Late Roman period. Statuettes of Aphrodite discovered in the area and dating from the 1<sup>st</sup> to the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD strengthen the identification of the nearby altar and structures as the sanctuary of Aphrodite Ourania.

A section of the north – south street was excavated. A terra-cotta and a lead pipe for fresh water were installed in the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD, while another lead pipe was slightly earlier. The late drain along the east side of the street was in use until the late 6<sup>th</sup> or early 7<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

T. L. Shear Jr, *Hesperia* 53, 1984, 43-50; J. McK. Camp, *Hesperia* 64, 1995, 238-241; *id.*, in *H Αθήνα κατά τη ρωμαϊκή εποχή*, 94; *id.*, *Hesperia* 68, 1999, 281; *id.*, *ADelt* 60, 2005, B' 1 Chron., 70-73; *id.*, *ADelt* 61, 2006, B' 1 Chron., 80-81; *id.*, *Hesperia* 76, 2007, 640-642; Camp, *Agora Guide*, 101; R. Di Cesare, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 3\*\*, 964-966; J. McK. Camp II, *Hesperia* 84, 2015, 470.

Sections BZ and BE (west of the commercial building) 7:B1,5

Roman shops and houses developed along both sides of the north – south street. The area suffered from the invasions of the Heruli (267 AD), the Visigoths (396 AD), the Vandals (467 AD) and the Slavs (580 AD). A latrine located near the southeast entrance to the Agora was destroyed by the Heruli in 267 AD.

*Agora XXIV*, 33; J. McK. Camp II, *Hesperia* 72, 2003, 246; *id.* 76, 2007, 633-645; *id.*, in *H Αθήνα κατά τη ρωμαϊκή εποχή*, 94-96.

Street to the west of the Stoa Poikile 7:B1,20

Street of north-south direction beginning at the Panathenaic Way and going to the gate at the corner of Leokoriou and Dipylou Streets. It was in use from the middle of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC to the 15<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

T. L. Shear Jr, *Hesperia* 53, 1984, 5, 20-21, 33, 43, 47; *id.*, *Hesperia* 66, 1997, 512, 521, 531; Costaki, *Road system*, 469-472, V. 28.

Street 7:B1,21

Street possibly connecting the Panathenaic Way with the Library of Hadrian. The street begins at the Panathenaic Way in front of the Stoa Poikile. It was in use from the 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC to Late Antiquity. The channel of the Eridanos River passed under the street. A semi-circular construction with massive foundations was set up in the street in the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

T. L. Shear Jr, *Hesperia* 66, 1997, 515, 519-520; Costaki, *Road system*. 479-481, V. 37.

Roman temple 7:B1,6

In the early 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD a small prostyle temple was built to the west of the Stoa Poikile and to the east of the stoas of the Dipylon road, just north of the altar of the sanctuary of Aphrodite Ourania. The crosswall and the east flank wall of the temple were rebuilt in the early 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD. Both the temple and the altar were destroyed by Alaric in 396 AD and were replaced in the first half of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD by a stoa reaching the west wall of the Stoa Poikile. P. Baldassarri proposes to identify the building as the temple of Hermes Agoraios.

J. Travlos, *Hesperia Suppl.* 8, 1949, 391-392; T. L. Shear Jr, *Hesperia* 53, 1984, 15-16, 33-40; *Agora XXIV*, 28; T. L. Shear Jr, *Hesperia* 66, 1997, 495-508; Baldassarri, *ΣΕΒΑΣΤΩΙ ΣΩΤΗΡΙ*, 180-197; Camp, *Agora Guide*, 103; R. Di Cesare, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene 3\*\**, 968-969.

A poros platform was discovered to the west of the Roman temple. The structure may be dated to the late 2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC and was destroyed at the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD, probably during the raid of Alaric's Visigoths in 396 AD. The function of the building that stood on the platform is unknown.

T. L. Shear Jr, *Hesperia* 66, 1997, 508-509; R. Di Cesare, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene 3\*\**, 973.

Bath to the northwest of the Agora 7:B1,7

A large bath occupied much of the area to the northwest of the Agora and a public latrine was located nearby, to the west of the Roman temple and north of the late 2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC building. The latrine used the west flank wall of the Roman temple. The date of construction of these two buildings is not securely established, but they were both destroyed in the first half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD.

The bath had a second building phase in the Late

Roman period. At that time, the ruins of the latrine were incorporated into the bath. The bath was destroyed by Alaric's Visigoths in 396 AD. It remained in ruins until the third quarter of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD, when its remains served as building material.

E. Vanderpool, *Hesperia* 28, 1959, 297; J. Threpsiadis – E. Vanderpool, *ADelt* 18, 1963, A' Mel., 99-114; Leigh, *The Aqueduct of Hadrian*, 170 KK; T. L. Shear Jr, *Hesperia* 66, 1997, 509-512; J. McK. Camp II, *Hesperia* 76, 2007, 638-640; R. Di Cesare, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene 3\*\**, 973-974.

Sanctuary of Demos and the Graces 7:B1,8

Inscriptions from the sanctuary of Demos and the Graces dating from the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. BC to the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC. were found in the railway trench. The sanctuary is located at the foot of the north slope of the Kolonos Agoraios. Its altar bears a dedication to Aphrodite Hegemone, Demos and the Graces (*IG II/III*<sup>2</sup> 2798). The cult of Rome was added later (*IG II/III*<sup>2</sup> 5047). The cult remained active until the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD.

K. S. Pittakis, *AEphem* 1858, 1747-1748, no. 3328; Th. Homolle, *BCH* 15, 1891, 344-369; *ADelt* 7, 1891, 25-27; H. G. Lolling, *ADelt* 7, 1891, 40-63, 126-128, no. 1; Judeich, *Topographie*, 363; Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 79-82; M. C. Monaco, *ASAtene* 79, 2001, 103-150; Camp, *Agora Guide*, 42; A. Stewart, *Hesperia* 81, 2012, 289-298; M. C. Monaco, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene 4*, 1255.

A cistern cut into the rock and lined with stucco was explored on the plateau south of the Hephaisteion (7:A1,4). It contained coins dating from the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC to the reign of emperor Constantius II (337-361 AD), sculptures, including a 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD herm, and Roman lamps of the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD.

T. L. Shear, *AJA* 39, 1935, 443-444; *id.*, *AJA* 40, 1936, 198; *id.*, *Hesperia* 5, 1936, 16-19.

Greek and Roman pottery was found in cuttings in the bedrock south of the cistern.

T. L. Shear, *AJA* 39, 1935, 444.

A well on the Kolonos contained material dating from the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD.

T. L. Shear, *AJA* 42, 1938, 8.

Two additional wells on the Kolonos contained material of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD.

T. L. Shear, *AJA* 42, 1938, 8-9.

Roman sculptures were found in wells on the Kolonos.

T. L. Shear, *AJA* 42, 1938, 9.

A street to the west of the Hephaisteion was found (7:A1,7). A great stairway, dating to the Early Roman period, connected the street to the Kolonos Agoraios. T. L. Shear, *Hesperia* 7, 1938, 339; Costaki, *Road system*, 254-256, I. 3.

The temple of Hephaistos and Athena 7:A1,5  
*AB* 1.316.23; Cic., *N.D.* 1.30.83; Harp. s.v. κολωνέτας; Paus. 1.14.6; Suid. s.v. κολωνέτας.

Inscriptions: *CIL* III 6112f.

The Doric peripteral temple is located on top of the Kolonos Agoraios and dates to the middle of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC. In the Hellenistic and Early Roman period a garden surrounded the temple. The pediment must have suffered during Sulla's sack, possibly from catapult balls, since two fragments were found in an Early Roman context. Shortly after the Herulian sack of 267 AD the roof and the columns of the cella were removed. The monumental stairway that gave access to the temple from the Agora was built in Roman times, replacing an earlier ramp.

T. L. Shear, *AJA* 40, 1936, 190; D. Burr Thompson, *Hesperia* 6, 1937, 396-425; W. B. Dinsmoor, *Hesperia Suppl.* 5; Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 261-273; *Agora XIV*, 140-149; Camp, *Agora Guide*, 37-41; F. Longo, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene 3\*\**, 923-929.

Aqueduct of the garden of the "Theseion" 7:A1,6

The water came from a spring on the east slope of the Acropolis. The aqueduct turned north, passed under the houses on Adrianou Street, turned west to the Church of Aghios Philippos and reached the Hephaisteion.

E. Ziller, *AM* 2, 1877, 115.

Mycenean chamber tomb 7:B2,18

A Late Roman retaining wall cut the dromos of the tomb.

T. L. Shear, *AJA* 43, 1939, 578.

A Roman drain had been laid across the floor of another Mycenean tomb, located close to the previous one.

T. L. Shear, *AJA* 43, 1939, 586.

Royal Stoa 7:B1,9

*AB* 222.29; Harp. s.v. Βασίλειος στοά, κέρβει; Paus. 1.3.1-3 and 1.14.6; Poll. 8.86; Ael. *VH* 6.1; Philostr. *VA* 4.20; Hsch. s.v. Βασίλειος στοά; Suid. s.v. Βασίλειος στοά; Eust. *Com. ad Odysseam* α 395.

Located at the northwest corner of the Agora, the Royal Stoa dates to 500 BC or after 480/479 BC. The stoa was abandoned around 400 AD. Herms, dating from the 5<sup>th</sup>

c. BC to the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD, were set up in the vicinity.

T. L. Shear Jr, *Hesperia* 40, 1971, 243-259; *Agora XIV*, 83-90; Camp, *Agora Guide*, 75-81; R. Di Cesare, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene 3\*\**, 981-987.

Fountain 7:B1,10

Part of the basin of a fountain was found against the north retaining wall of the Stoa of Zeus, between the Stoa of Zeus and the Royal Stoa. The pottery collected dates to the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

K. Tsoga, in *Αρχαιολογικές Συμβολές B*, 123-124.

Stoa of Zeus Eleutherios 7:B1,11

*AB* 222.29; Harp. sv. ἔλευθέριος Ζεύς; Paus. 1.3.3-4, 1.26.2, 10.21.5-6; D.L. 6.22; Hsch. s.v. ἔλευθέριος Ζεύς; Suid. s.v. Βασίλειος στοά, ἔλευθέριος; *EM* s.v. ἔλευθέριος; Eust. *Com. ad Odysseam* α 395.

Inscriptions: *IG* III 7; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup>, 1075.

The stoa is located to the north of the Temple of Apollo Patroos and dates to the last third of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC. The outer colonnade was Doric and the inner Ionic. Shields of Athenian warriors who died defending Athens were hung in the stoa; some were carried off by Sulla in 86 BC (Paus., 10.21.5-6). In the Early Roman period, the original earthen floor of the stoa was replaced by marble paving, which was also removed in Late Antiquity. Also at this time, a two-roomed annex was added to the back of the stoa which may have been the seat of an imperial cult. Various opinions have been expressed regarding the cult in the annex. Thompson dates the annex to the late Augustan period or a little later, and argues that one room was dedicated to the imperial cult while the cult of the other room is unknown. Clinton proposes that the annex was used for the cult of Tiberius (14-37 AD) and Livia. Kantirea thinks that Rome and Augustus were worshiped in the annex of the stoa, while Baldassarri says it was used for the cult of Augustus. Camia proposes that the annex became a place of cult for the Sebastoi. A statue of Hadrian had been set up in front of the stoa. The stoa and its annex were destroyed in 267 AD by the Heruli. It seems that the stoa was repaired and used in the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD, to be finally destroyed in the late 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD with Alaric's invasion. The material of the stoa was recovered in the early 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD to be used elsewhere.

R. Stillwell, *Hesperia* 2, 1933, 110-126; T. L. Shear, *Hesperia* 4, 1935, 354-355; H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 6, 1937, 5-77, 225-226; *id.*, *Hesperia* 35, 1966, 171-187; Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 527-533, 580; *Agora XIV*, 96-103;

*Agora XXIV*, 53-54; K. Clinton, in *The Romanization of Athens*, 168; Baldassarri, *ΣΕΒΑΣΤΩΙ ΣΩΤΗΡΙ*, 142-152; J. Chr. Burden, *Athens remade in the Age of Augustus: A Study of the Architects and Craftsmen at Work* (1999) 142-149; M. Kantiréa, *Les dieux et les dieux augustes. Le culte impérial en Grèce sous les Julio-claudiens et les Flaviens. Etudes épigraphiques et archéologiques* (2007) 119-123; Camp, *Agora Guide*, 73-75; F. Camia, *Theoi Sebastoi. Il culto degli imperatori romani in Grecia (Provincia Achaia) nel secondo secolo D.C.* (2011) 48-54; R. Di Cesare, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene 3\*\**, 992-997.

A 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD exedra is located in front of the south end of the central part of the Stoa of Zeus. Another monument, dating to the early 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD, existed there before the construction of the exedra. The foundations of two monuments built after 86 BC were found on the north end of the central part of the stoa.

H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 6, 1937, 58-59.

The stone surface gutters of the Panathenaic Way and of the west street were found at the northwest corner of the Agora. They date to the late 2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC.

Camp, *Agora Guide*, 84.

Crossroads enclosure 7:B1,12

A small shrine of the late 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC was discovered opposite the south wing of the Royal Stoa. The sanctuary had been abandoned in the Hellenistic period and in the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD a tile-lined drain disturbed its southwest corner. In the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD, only the top of the parapet was still visible, as the ground level had risen.

T. L. Shear Jr, *Hesperia* 42, 1973, 127-128; Camp, *Agora Guide*, 84-86; R. Di Cesare, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene 3\*\**, 978-979.

Late Roman round building 7:B1,13

A short-lived round building was erected on top of the remains of the Crossroads enclosure in the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD. Its purpose remains unknown. The building did not survive the invasion of the Vandals in 467 AD.

T. L. Shear Jr, *Hesperia* 42, 1973, 125-126; *Agora XXIV*, 60; Camp, *Agora Guide*, 86; N. Saraga, in *Αρχαιολογικές Συμβολές* B, 145; S. Leone, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene 3\*\**, 1061-1062.

Late Roman building 7:B1,14

Located to the east of the Stoa of Zeus Eleutherios, it was built in the beginning of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD and may have been connected to the Late Roman Complex erected in

the middle of the square. The building was destroyed by the Vandals in 467 AD.

T. L. Shear, *Hesperia* 4, 1935, 315-317; H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 22, 1953, 43; *Agora XXIV*, 60, 66, 109-110; Camp, *Agora Guide*, 89; *Ανασκαφικό έργο*, 8; N. Saraga, in *Αρχαιολογικές Συμβολές* B, 145; S. Leone, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene 3\*\**, 1061-1062.

A large statue base of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD is found to the west of the Panathenaic Way. The base must have been destroyed during the invasion of the Vandals in 467 AD.

*Agora XXIV*, 60.

The Bouleuterion 7:B2,19

The new Bouleuterion was built at the end of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC. The scarps cut in the rock to the west and south were lined with a wall made of reused blocks in the late 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC. The building was damaged by Sulla and the Heruli. It was rebuilt in Late Antiquity, but its purpose was then entirely different.

H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 6, 1937, 168-172; *Agora XIV*, 33; F. Longo, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene 3\*\**, 1023-1025.

Fountain 7:B2,20

A fountain was built to the south of the Bouleuterion in the late 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC. It went out of use in the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD.

H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia Suppl.* 4, 102-103.

Temple of Zeus Phratrios and Athena Phratria 7:B1,15

In the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC a porch was added to the temple, which dates to the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC.

H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 6, 1937, 84-90; *Agora XIV*, 139-140; Ch. W. Hedrick Jr, *AJA* 92, 1988, 191-194; Camp, *Agora Guide*, 73; F. Longo, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene 3\*\**, 1010-1011.

Temple of Apollo Patroos 7:B1,16

Harp. s.v. Ἀπόλλων πατρῶος; Plu. *Mor.* 843F; Paus. 1.3.4. Inscriptions: *IG* III 175, 176, 279, 456, 647, 687, 720a; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 3274, 3530, 3630, 3697, 4726, 4995, 5061.

The Ionic temple dates to the late 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC and replaced an earlier building. The temple is thought to have been used for an imperial cult. It survived the Herulian invasion but was destroyed by Alaric in 396 AD.

H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 6, 1937, 77-115; Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 96-99; *Agora XIV*, 136-139; *Agora XXIV*, 53-54; Ch. W. Hedrick Jr, *AJA* 92, 1988, 185-

210; E. Lippolis, *ASAtene* 76-78, 1998-2000, 142-162; Camp, *Agora Guide*, 70-72.

Stairway 7:B1,17

A monumental stairway, 10 m wide, was built between the Temple of Apollo Patroos and the Hellenistic Metroon shortly after 86 BC. The stairway led from the market place to the top of Kolonos Agoraios. It went out of use in the first half of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD.

H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 6, 1937, 221-222; Costaki, *Road system*, 263-264, I. 8; F. Longo, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 3\*\*, 1011-1014.

The Metroon 7:B1,18

Plin. *Nat.* 36.4.17; Harp. s.v. μητροῶν; Arr. *An.* 3.16.8; Paus. 1.3.5; Poll. 3.11; Ath. 5.214e, 9.407c, 10.422d; D.L. 2.40, 6.23, 10.17; Suid. s.v. μητραγύρτης; Schol. Aeschin. 3.187.

Inscriptions: *IG* II 471; *IG* III 1062, 1085; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 956, 971, 1006, 1013, 1132, 1817, 1990; A. G. Woodhead, *Inscriptions: The Decrees, The Athenian Agora* XVI (1997) nos 275, 322, 327.

Built in the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC on the site of the Old Bouleuterion and the Temple of the Mother of Gods, the Metroon housed the state archives and the sanctuary of the Mother of Gods. It was destroyed in 267 AD by the Heruli and some of its blocks were used as building material for the construction of the Post-Herulian Wall. Two rooms were repaired after that date. In the early 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD the building was partially reconstructed: the north room took the form of a basilica and the south room, paved with mosaic, was transformed into a dining hall. The purpose of the building at that time is not clear, but the room may have been used as a synagogue. These two rooms were destroyed or damaged in 396 AD, during Alaric's invasion.

*RE* XV (1932) s.v. Metroon 1488-1490 (Kroll); T. L. Shear, *Hesperia* 4, 1935, 350-352; H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 6, 1937, 172-212; Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 352-355; *Agora* XIV, 36-38; *Agora* XXIV, 25, 131; P. Valavanis, *AM* 117, 2002, 221-255; Camp, *Agora Guide*, 60-61; F. Longo, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 3\*\*, 1026-1030.

A row of monument bases was discovered in front of the Metroon. Some bases had been stripped after Sulla's siege in 86 BC, while others date to the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 6, 1937, 202-203; *Agora* XXIV, 60; Camp, *Agora Guide*, 63.

A statue of the emperor Hadrian (117-138 AD) was

found near the northeast corner of the Metroon. It may have been the statue of Hadrian that Pausanias saw near the Stoa of Zeus (Paus. 1.3.2).

T. L. Shear, *Hesperia* 2, 1933, 178-183; *id.*, *Hesperia* 6, 1937, 352-354; Camp, *Agora Guide*, 63.

Two other bases for Roman Imperial statues were found in the same area.

T. L. Shear, *Hesperia* 6, 1937, 354; M. Crosby, *Hesperia* 6, 1937, 464-465, no. 12.

To the east of the Great Drain the base of a marble statue was discovered. It dates to the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD and belongs to Quintus Trebellius Rufus, a benefactor of the Athenians originally from Toulouse in Narbonne Gaul.

J. H. Oliver, *Hesperia* 10, 1941, 72-77; Camp, *Agora Guide*, 64-65.

The Altar of Zeus Agoraios (?) 7:B2,21

*AB* 338.13; Hsch. s.v. ἄγοραῖος Ζεὺς; Schol. Ar. *Eq.* 410. Located opposite the Metroon, the altar dates to the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC but was dismantled and reerected in the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC or the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD. It may have been dedicated to Zeus Agoraios. Its original location may have been the Pnyx. Burden argues that the relocation of the altar may date as early as the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC, although he does not exclude an Augustan date.

R. Sullwell, *Hesperia* 2, 1933, 140-148; H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 37, 1968, 67-68; *Agora* XIV, 160-162; Baldassarri, *ΣΕΒΑΣΤΩΙ ΣΩΤΗΡΙ*, 173-179; J. Chr. Burden, *Athens remade in the Age of Augustus: A Study of the Architects and Craftsmen at Work* (1999) 155; O. Dakoura-Vogiatzoglou, *Αρχαιολογικοί περιπάτοι γύρω από την Ακρόπολη 3. Λόφοι Φιλοπάππου - Πνύκας - Νυμφών. Σύντομο ιστορικό και περιήγηση* (2004) 25; Camp, *Agora Guide*, 65-66; R. Di Cesare, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 3\*\*, 1070-1072.

The Monument of the Eponymous Heroes 7:B2,22

Paus. 1.5.1-5; Luc. *Anach.* 17; Lib. *Decl.* 1.43; *EM* s.v. ἐπώνυμοι.

The actual monument, located in front of the Metroon and the Bouleuterion, must have been erected after 350 BC, replacing an earlier monument that stood at another location. It was dedicated to the ten heroes who became patrons of the ten Athenian tribes. The addition of Hadrian, around 125 AD, led to the extension of the pedestal and its fence to the south. The fence was reconstructed in the Roman period and white marble was used for its east side.

H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 37, 1968, 64-67; T. L. Shear Jr, *Hesperia* 39, 1970, 145-222; Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*,

210-212; *Agora XIV*, 38-41; Cl. Vatin, *Ostraka* 1995, 33-41; Camp, *Agora Guide*, 66-68; E. Carando, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene 3\*\**, 1082-1084.

#### The Tholos 7:B2,23

Harp. s.v. θόλος; Paus. 1.5.1; Poll. 8.155; Hsch. s.v. θόλος; Suid. s.v. θόλος; *EM* s.v. θόλος; Schol. Ar. *Pax* 1183.

Inscriptions: *IG II/III*<sup>2</sup> 1013.

Located at the southwest corner of the Agora, the Tholos was built around 465 BC to replace an earlier structure. It served as a dining place for the prytaneis and in it were kept the official weights and measures. At the time of Augustus, a Doric propylon was added to the Tholos and some time later its floor was paved with mosaic. In the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD the Tholos was remodelled: the interior columns were removed and the building was domed. Marble was used to pave the floor and face the walls. The strengthening of the walls with concrete may have occurred after the Herulian sack of 267 AD, which had caused severe damage to the Tholos. The building was abandoned at 400 AD, probably after Alaric's attack of 396 AD.

A U-shaped drain, dating after Sulla's sack, drained water from the Tholos into the west branch of the Great Drain. The drain was disturbed by the construction of a rectangular monument base at its east end, making the creation of a new drain necessary. Another drain was laid after the erection of the porch of the Tholos. It remained in use until the destruction of the Tholos in the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD.

A cistern supplied water to the Tholos until Sulla's sack. A well was dug in the cistern in the late 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD.

Judeich, *Topographie* 347-348; T. L. Shear, *Hesperia* 4, 1935, 343-348; H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia Suppl.* 4; Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 553-561; *Agora XIV*, 41-46; *Agora XXIV*, 25; Baldassarri, *ΣΕΒΑΣΤΩΙ ΣΩΤΗΡΙ*, 223-225; Camp, *Agora Guide*, 48-50; F. Longo, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene 3\*\**, 1032-1038.

#### Exedra

A rectangular exedra was built to the east of the Tholos in the late 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC.

H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia Suppl.* 4, 94-95.

#### Fountain of the Tholos 7:B2,24

A fountain was built against the precinct wall to the southeast of the Tholos in the late 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC.

H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia Suppl.* 4, 96-98.

#### House to the southeast of the Tholos 7:B2,25

It was erected in the beginning of the 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD and destroyed in the late 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia Suppl.* 4, 121-126.

A Roman statue of Artemis was found beneath the floor of a Roman house close to the Tholos that was destroyed in the early 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

T. L. Shear, *AJA* 42, 1938, 9.

A group of small buildings has been excavated to the south of the Tholos (7:B2,26). They date to the 5<sup>th</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC and one of them, Early Building II, was still in use in the Early Roman period. Their function remains uncertain, as they have been identified as either administrative buildings or shops.

*Agora XIV*, 73-74; Camp, *Agora Guide*, 51-52; S. I. Rotroff, *Industrial Religion. The Saucer Pyres of the Athenian Agora*, *Hesperia Suppl.* 47 (2013) 130-131, 136-139.

Terra cotta drains of the Hellenistic and Roman period were found to the south of the Tholos. They must have carried water from the Southwest Fountain House.

J. McK. Camp II, *Hesperia* 84, 2015, 476.

#### The Civic Offices 7:B2,1

Located against the west part of the Middle Stoa terrace, the Civic Offices were erected in the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD. A small colonnade corresponded to the east room of the building. The Civic Offices were not rebuilt after 267 AD.

H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 17, 1948, 151-153; *Agora XIV*, 79-80; Camp, *Agora Guide*, 69.

#### The so-called Strategeion 7:B2,2

Schol. Aeschin. 2.85.

Inscriptions: *IG II/III*<sup>2</sup> 1035.

It is now considered to be a commercial building based on its closest parallels. According to Baldassarri, a Doric propylon with four columns was built at the time of Augustus.

Baldassarri, *ΣΕΒΑΣΤΩΙ ΣΩΤΗΡΙ*, 225-226; S. I. Rotroff, in J. McK. Camp II – C. A. Mauzy (eds), *The Athenian Agora. New Perspectives on an Ancient Site* (2009) 45-46; J. McK. Camp, *Hesperia* 76, 2007, 657-660; Camp, *Agora Guide*, 51-52; F. Longo, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene 3\*\**, 1042-1044.

#### The Great Drain 7:B2,27

The Great Drain crosses the Agora from north to south, under the street on its west side. The drain was built around 500 BC and remained in use until the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD



with constant modifications. Two branches were built in the beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC, one to the northeast through the valley between the Areopagos and the Hill of the Nymphs and one to the southwest through the Industrial district. The southwest branch of the Great Drain was in use until Sulla's sack of 86 BC. In the late 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC the drain was repaired, and at the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> or beginning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD it was replaced by smaller channels made of tiles and set at a higher level. The construction of the bath on the Great Drain led to a remodelling of the channel lines.

T. L. Shear, *Hesperia* 2, 1933, 103-105; H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 6, 1937, 3-4; *id.*, *Hesperia Suppl.* 4, 111-114; *id.*, *Hesperia* 16, 1947, 205; R. S. Young, *Hesperia* 20, 1951, 253-267, 285; H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 37, 1968, 67; *Agora* XIV, 194-196; *Agora* XXIV, 29-30; F. Longo, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 3\*\*, 997-1001.

Street of the west side of the Agora 7:B2,31

The street begins in the northwest corner of the Agora at the intersection with the Panathenaic Way and goes to the southwest part of the city, around the western end of the Areopagos to the Acropolis. It was in use from the 8<sup>th</sup> c. BC to the late 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

T. L. Shear, *Hesperia* 2, 1933, 105; H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia Suppl.* 4, 106-114; Costaki, *Road system*, 270-274, I, 15.

Agora southwest street 7:B2,32

The street begins at the intersection with the street running along the west side of the Agora and goes to southwest Athens. It was in use from the Geometric period to the 7<sup>th</sup> c. AD. The southwest branch of the Great Drain ran under this street.

T. L. Shear, *Hesperia* 2, 1933, 463; *id.*, *Hesperia* 8, 1939, 205-206; H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia Suppl.* 4, 106-114; Costaki, *Road system*, 275-279, I, 17.

The Piraic Street 7:A2,4

The street began at the southwest corner of the Agora and led to the Piraic Gate. A Roman tile drain has been found under the street. The bridge that crossed the Great Drain on the Piraic Street was repaved in the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC, probably before the reign of Augustus, and the channel of the Great Drain was also rebuilt at this time. Terra cotta conduits were laid in the course of the Great Drain in the Late Hellenistic or Early Roman period. Stones from buildings and funerary monuments destroyed by Sulla were reused in the bridge, in the Great Drain and in the street. A tile drain was connected to

the main channel in Late Roman times. One channel block was laid after the Herulian sack of 267 AD.

The Piraic Street was very wide between the Melite and the Areopagos Streets, and remained so until the Early Roman period when a private house encroached on the street. After the Herulian invasion, other houses occupied parts of the street. Young tentatively identifies the symbolon (Plu. *Mor.* 580D8) with that section of the Piraic Street.

Judeich, *Topographie*, 178, 186; R. S. Young, *Hesperia* 20, 1951, 149-160, 284; H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 26, 1957, 99-100; Costaki, *Road system*, 295-300, I, 29; A. P. Matthaiou, in *Αττικής Οδοί*, 28; Ficuciello, *Strade*, 63, 119-122.

*The south side of the Agora*

The Southwest temple 7:B2,28

Located to the north of the west part of the Middle Stoa, the temple dates to the Early Roman period. It was built after the Odeion and before the Civic Offices. Thompson argues that the temple was related to the imperial cult. Baldassarri dates the construction of the temple to the time of Tiberius (14-37 AD) and believes it was dedicated to the cult of Livia. It was built using the blocks of a Classical Doric building that originally stood at Thorikos. After the destruction of the temple, its building material was used in the Post-Herulian Wall. Dinsmoor Jr dates the temple to the Augustan period and considers it part of an architectural programme that included the transfer of the Temple of Ares and the altar of Zeus Agoraios. He believes the temple to be certainly older than the Civic Offices.

H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 21, 1952, 90-91; *id.*, *Hesperia* 37, 1968, 41-43; Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 104; *Agora* XIV, 165-166; *Agora* XXIV, 131; Baldassarri, *ΣΕΒΑΣΤΩΙ ΣΩΤΗΡΙ*, 202-208; Camp, *Agora Guide*, 68, 136-137; G. Rignanese, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 3\*\*, 1095-1096.

The Aiakeion 7:B2,3

*AB* 212.15, 360.10; Hsch. s.v. Αἰάκειον.

The building was erected in the 6<sup>th</sup> c. BC. In the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC it was incorporated into the South Square. It suffered severe damage in 86 BC and Roman stone catapult balls were discovered in the excavation. After Sulla's sack it was occupied by small workshops. A bronze workshop was set up in the building after the Herulian sack of 267 AD.

*RE* I (1894) s.v. Aiakeion 921-922 (Toepffer); *Agora* XIV, 190; R. S. Stroud, *The Athenian Grain-tax Law* of

374/3 B.C., *Hesperia Suppl.* 29 (1998) 85-104; Camp, *Agora Guide*, 171; G. Marginescu, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene 3\*\**, 1101-1103.

South Square 7:B2,4

At the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> or the beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC two temples were erected in the middle of the South Square. The one to the east was peripteral. Sulla's sack in 86 BC caused damage to most of the buildings of the South Square, including the temples that lay at its centre. In the 1<sup>st</sup> and in the early 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD, a large part of the South Square was occupied by workshops. In the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD these establishments were closed down. At that time, the west temple of the middle of the square was rebuilt. After the Herulian sack of 267 AD a bronze workshop occupied the middle of the South Square, melting down the bronze statues destroyed by the Heruli.

H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 22, 1953, 38; *id.*, *Hesperia* 35, 1966, 40-48; *Agora XIV*, 70-71, 187-188, 190; *Agora XXIV*, 80; Camp, *Agora Guide*, 164-165; G. Marginescu, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene 3\*\**, 1108-1111.

South Stoa II 7:B2,5

Built in the Doric order in the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC on the south side of the Agora, the stoa replaced the 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC South Stoa I. The building was damaged in Sulla's sack of 86 BC and was subsequently dismantled. The area was occupied by workshops in the 1<sup>st</sup> and in the early 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD, but these were evicted at the time of Hadrian (117-138 AD). It was then that the back wall of the stoa was rebuilt to support an aqueduct carrying water to a bath complex located to the west.

H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 23, 1954, 48-50; *id.*, *Hesperia* 29, 1960, 359-363; *Agora XIV*, 68, 71; Camp, *Agora Guide*, 166-167.

Fountain 7:B2,6

A fountain was built in the rear wall of the stoa. It outlived the stoa as it continued to be in use until the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD.

*Agora XIV*, 202; Glaser, *KPHNAI*, 37, no. 28.

Street at the southwest corner of the Agora 7:B2,9

Street beginning at the Agora and leading to southern Athens, in use from the Archaic to the Roman period. Its course was diverted to the west in the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC.

H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 18, 1949, 213; *id.*, *Hesperia* 24,

1955, 52, 53-54; T. L. Shear Jr, *Hesperia* 38, 1969, 415-416; Costaki, *Road system*, 279-282, 300-302, I. 31.

Middle Stoa 7:B2,7

The Middle Stoa was built in the first half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC in the Doric order. The stoa was damaged in 86 BC during the sack of Sulla. A stairway was built at the west end of the stoa terrace in the Augustan period.

H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 21, 1952, 86-90; *Agora XIV*, 66-68; V. R. Grace, *Hesperia* 54, 1985, 1-54; Camp, *Agora Guide*, 168-170.

A late road covered the ruined west end of the Middle Stoa. In Roman times, its drainage was accomplished by a terra cotta channel.

H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 17, 1948, 151; Costaki, *Road system*, 279-282, I. 18-I. 19.

Nymphaeum 7:B2,10

Located immediately to the west of the Southeast temple, it lies partly beneath the Church of the Holy Apostles. Water came from the aqueduct opposite the Eleusinion. The Nymphaeum was richly decorated with marble revetment and statues displayed in niches. It dates to the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD.

H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 24, 1955, 57-59; *Agora XIV*, 202-203; Glaser, *KPHNAI*, 109, no. 74; Camp, *Agora Guide*, 154; E. Carando, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene 3\*\**, 1123-1124.

Well containing a deposit dating to the 2<sup>nd</sup> and the beginning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD. Several lead curse tablets were among the finds.

T. L. Shear, *Hesperia* 4, 1935, 325.

A well was dug immediately to the south of the Southwest Fountain house in the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD.

H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 22, 1953, 33.

Southeast temple 7:B2,11

The Southeast temple is located on the west side of the Panathenaic Way, to the southwest of the Library of Pantainos. It dates to the Early Roman period and is composed of a cella and an Ionic porch. The Ionic columns for the porch were brought from the 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC temple of Athena at Sounion. Fragments of a colossal female marble statue of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC were found in the cella. After its destruction, the material of the temple was reused in the Post-Herulian Wall. Dinsmoor Jr, who dates the temple to the first half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD, relates

it to the architectural programme that led to the remodelling of the southeastern part of the Agora with the construction of the Library of Pantainos, the Nymphaeum and the Southeast stoa.

H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 29, 1960, 339-343; E. B. Harrison, *Hesperia* 29, 1960, 371-373; H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 37, 1968, 41-43; Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 104; *Agora* XIV, 167-168; W. B. Dinsmoor Jr, *Hesperia* 51, 1982, 410-452; *Agora* XXIV, 131; Baldassarri, *ΣΕΒΑΣΤΩΙ ΣΩΤΗΡΙ*, 209-215; Camp, *Agora Guide*, 140-142; E. Carando, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene 3\*\**, 1124-1125. A rectangular monument base located to the east of the Southeast temple dates to the same period as the temple itself.

H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 37, 1968, 42.

South Mill 7:B2,12

The mill was built over the remains of the Southeast temple in the Late Roman period.

*Agora* XXIV, 80-81.

*The East side of the Agora*

Late Roman water mill and olive press 7:B2,13

A water mill was found to the west of the Post-Herulian Wall. It was in use from 450 to 580 AD. A channel of rubble masonry brought water to the mill, as well as to two other mills, one located in the area of the porch of the Southeast temple and another to the northwest, totally destroyed by the construction of the railway. Opposite the well-preserved water mill, on the other side of the Panathenaic Way, stood a contemporary olive press. A. W. Parsons, *Hesperia* 5, 1936, 70-90; H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 29, 1960, 349; R. J. Spain, *Hesperia* 56, 1987, 335-353; *Agora* XXIV, 81; Camp, *Agora Guide*, 137-138.

Southeast stoa 7:C2,16

The Southeast stoa, of Ionic order, was located along the Panathenaic Way to the south of the Library of Pantainos. 11 shops occupied the rear of the stoa, which stood on two levels due to the sloping ground. It dates to the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD. A wall of reused poros blocks was added in the late 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD.

The Post-Herulian Wall was founded on the portico of the Southeast Stoa, and here the wall was built almost entirely with blocks coming from the stoa. At that time, the ruins of the stoa were occupied by craftsmen.

H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 29, 1960, 344-347; R. R. Holloway, *Hesperia* 35, 1966, 80-82; Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*,

432; *Agora* XXIV, 130; Camp, *Agora Guide*, 138-139; C. G. Malacrino, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene 3\*\**, 1133-1134. A Late Roman building was found 8 m east of the stoa. 15 bronze coins were also discovered, the latest dating to the reign of emperor Leo (457-474 AD).

Another Late Roman building was excavated in the north/northeast part of the area.

R. R. Holloway, *Hesperia* 35, 1966, 82.

Street behind the Library of Pantainos 7:C2,19

It crosses the Plateia Odos and is 4.40 m wide at that point. All the layers date from the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD onwards. The street, open to wheeled traffic, was paved with poros stone with an aqueduct running beneath. There may have been an arch at the intersection with the Plateia Odos. Access to the Agora was blocked by a gate after the Herulian invasion. The street underwent repairs and remained in use until the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD. A section of this street was found to the south of the Roman Agora. H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 29, 1960, 344-347; T. L. Shear Jr, *Hesperia* 44, 1975, 337; Costaki, *Road system*, 316-317, I. 39; Ficuciello, *Strade*, 187.

The Library of Pantainos 7:C2,17

Inscriptions: *SEG* 19, 1963, no. 703; 23, 1968, no. 114; T. L. Shear, *Hesperia* 5, 1936, 42; B. D. Meritt, *Hesperia* 15, 1946, 233, no. 64; *Agora* XVIII, no. C217.

The Library was donated around 100 AD by Titus Flavius Pantainos, his son and his daughter. The Ionic colonnades facing the Panathenaic Way and the Street leading to the Roman Agora were also part of the Library project. The floor and the walls of the principle room were reveted with marble. Some of the rooms behind the colonnades were shops or workshops.

The Library was almost completely demolished and its material was used for the erection of the Post-Herulian Wall, a section of which was built on the west part of the colonnade. A tower of the wall was erected at the southwest corner of the Library.

The statues of the Iliad (*Agora* I 6628; *SEG* 29, 1979, no. 192; *Agora* XVIII, no. C29) and the Odyssey, found at the southwest corner of the Stoa of Attalos, may have belonged to the Library.

T. L. Shear, *AJA* 37, 1933, 541; *id.*, *Hesperia* 4, 1935, 330-332; *id.*, *Hesperia* 9, 1940, 294-295; H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 16, 1947, 202-203; Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 432-438; T. L. Shear Jr, *Hesperia* 42, 1973, 145-146, 391; *Agora* XIV, 114-116; *Agora* XXIV, 67, 130; Camp, *Athens*, 197-198; N. Saraga, *Αρχαιολογικοί περίπατοι γύρω από την Ακρόπολη 5. Μουσείο Αρχαίας Αγοράς. Σύντομο*

ιστορικό και περιήγηση (2004) 2-4; Camp, *Agora Guide*, 132-134; C. G. Malacrino, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene 3\*\**, 1125-1128.

Classical buildings under the stoa of the Library of Pantainos 7:C2,18

Two Classical commercial buildings existed at the south-east corner of the Agora before the erection of the Library of Pantainos. They were built in the 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC and destroyed during Sulla's sack in 86 BC. The west building may have remained in use until the last decade of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC, when it was demolished.

T. L. Shear Jr, *Hesperia* 44, 1975, 346-361; S. Leone, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene 3\*\**, 1131-1133.

A rectangular pit contained Roman coarse pottery, lamps and coins dating to the late 2<sup>nd</sup> and early 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD.

T. L. Shear, *Hesperia* 4, 1935, 337.

A Late Roman wall set against the tower of the Post-Herulian Wall close to the Stoa of Attalos ran parallel to the Panathenaic Way and ended at the west end of the south stoa of the street leading to the Library of Hadrian. It dates to the middle or the third quarter of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD and contained architectural members of the Stoa Poikile. The aqueduct turning the Late Roman mills was built against a section of the west face of the wall. The wall may have belonged to a large house located in the triangle between the Stoa of Attalos and the Panathenaic Way. The house may have been connected to the system of water mills.

*Agora XXIV*, 81-82.

The architectural members of a monument of the first quarter of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD were found incorporated in the north tower of the Post-Herulian Wall at the south end of the Stoa of Attalos, at the location of the gate of the wall. The monument must have stood in that area, but its exact location has not been identified.

S. G. Miller, *Hesperia* 41, 1972, 50-95, 475-476.

Public latrines of Roman date were found behind the south end of the Stoa of Attalos. An Early Roman well was cleared behind the stoa.

H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 20, 1951, 50.

Pyrgiotissa area 7:B2,14

Architectural members, a statue base and a female statue of Pentelic marble, all dating to the Roman period, were discovered near the church of Pyrgiotissa.

*APMA* 2, 51, nos 1.1, 1.4, 3.

The Stoa of Attalos 7:B2,33  
Ath. 5.212f.

Inscriptions: *IG* II 1170, 1406; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 1043, 3171, 3781; *Agora XVIII*, nos C212, H331; B. D. Meritt, *Hesperia* 26, 1957, 83-88, no. 31; N. Kaye, *Hesperia* 85, 2016, p. 537-558.

The Stoa of Attalos was donated by Attalos II king of Pergamon (159-138 BC) and borders the east side of the Agora. The stoa is 111.96 m long, 19.52 m wide and 11.42 m high. It had two storeys with a row of 21 shops on each storey. The outer colonnade of the ground floor was of the Doric order, while the inner colonnade belonged to the Ionic order. On the upper level, the outer colonnade was made of two Ionic half columns and the inner columns had an adaptation of the Egyptian palm capital. Because of the difference in ground level between the two ends of the stoa, a terrace was built in front of it. At the extreme south end of the terrace there was a fountain house that belonged to the original phase of the monument. Mezzanine floors were inserted in many of the ground floor shops in the Roman period. When the Library of Pantainos was built, the south stairway was removed and replaced by a new one, built inside the southernmost shop. When the street leading to the Roman Agora was modified, around 100 AD, the south end of the stoa was refitted with marble. The stoa was destroyed by fire during the Herulian sack of 267 AD and a few years later it was incorporated into the Post-Herulian Wall. The colonnades of the stoa, the retaining wall of its terrace and the monuments that stood in front of it were all used as building material. Column drums of the Middle stoa were also used in that part of the wall. A gate, protected by two towers stood at the south end of the stoa. Two more towers were built against the stoa, one at its middle and another at its north end. A small gate must have existed on the south side of the tower at the north end of the Stoa.

S. A. Koumanoudis, *Prakt* 1859-1860, 8-13; *id.*, *Prakt* 1860-1861, 14-18; *id.*, *Prakt* 1861-1862, 7-10; *id.*, *Prakt* 1868-1869, 7-9; *id.*, *Prakt* 1869-1870, 7-8; *id.*, *Prakt* 1870-1871, 11-12; *id.*, *Prakt* 1873-1874, 18-23; Fr. Adler, *Die Stoa des König Attalos II zu Athen* (1875); U. Köhler, *AM* 5, 1880, 284-286; K. D. Mylonas, *Prakt* 1898, 65-68; *id.*, *Prakt* 1899, 70-75; *id.*, *Prakt* 1902, 46; Judeich, *Topographie*, 354-358; T. L. Shear, *AJA* 40, 1936, 198; *id.*, *AJA* 41, 1937, 412; H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 19, 1950, 316-319; *id.*, *Hesperia* 20, 1951, 50; *id.*, *Hesperia* 29, 1960, 359; Travlos, *Πολεοδομική εξέλιξις*, 87; Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*,

505-519; *Agora XIV*, 103-108, 114; *Agora XXIV*, 131-136, 141; Camp, *Athens*, 173; Camp, *Agora Guide*, 123-128; C. G. Malacrino, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene 3\*\**, 1140-1143.

Brick building 7:B2,34

A small commercial building composed of five rooms was found underneath the central part of the Stoa of Attalos. It was built after the demolition of the Square Peristyle (175/165 BC) and was destroyed for the construction of the Stoa of Attalos (157 BC).

R. F. Townsend, *The East Side of the Agora. The remains beneath the Stoa of Attalos*, *The Athenian Agora XXVII* (1995) 107-112; Camp, *Agora Guide*, 121-122; R. Di Cesare, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene 4*, 1144.

Bema 7:B2,35

Ath. 5.212f.

Located on axis with the Stoa of Attalos, the Bema was the platform on which the orators stood when addressing the crowd. It must have been set up between 150 and 88 BC.

RE III (1899) s.v. Βήμα 265 (Reisch); T. L. Shear, *Hesperia* 7, 1938, 324; Camp, *Agora Guide*, 122.

ΑΚΑΔΗΜΙΑ

Monopteros 7:B1,25

Located close to the northwest corner of the Agora, opposite the Stoa of Attalos, it dates to the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD and was demolished during the Herulian invasion of 267 AD or shortly after. The building, of Corinthian order, had a diameter of 8 m and may have sheltered the statue of a divinity. It has also been identified as a fountain house.

More than 100 lead seals were found just north of the monopteros, in a layer dating between the 3<sup>rd</sup> and the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

T. L. Shear, *Hesperia* 6, 1937, 354-357; W. B. Dinsmoor Jr, *Hesperia* 43, 1974, 412-427; A. Choremi-Spetsieri, *Anthemion* 10, 2003, 9; Camp, *Agora Guide*, 118-119; C.G. Malacrino, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene 3\*\**, 1145.

Donor's Monument 7:B1,26

Inscriptions: *IG III* 953; *IG II/III<sup>2</sup>* 4209.

The monument was set against the terrace wall of the Stoa of Attalos. Its building material was found reused in the Post-Herulian Wall. It was a tall pedestal similar to the Monument of Agrippa on the Acropolis and bore a bronze sculptural group of a chariot. Presumably

erected in honour of Attalos II, the monument was dedicated to the emperor Tiberius between 14 and 57 AD. H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 19, 1950, 317-318; B. D. Meritt, *Hesperia* 26, 1957, 87, no. 31; E. Vanderpool, *Hesperia* 28, 1959, 86-90; Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 505; *Agora XXIV*, 134; M. Korres, in A. Jacquemin (ed.), *Delphes. Cent ans après la grande fouille. Essai de bilan. Actes du colloque international organisé par l'École Française d'Athènes, Athènes-Delphes, 17 – 20 septembre 1992*, *BCH Suppl.* 36 (2000), 320; Ch. Bouras, in E. Simantoni-Bournia – A. A. Laimou – L. G. Mendoni – N. Kourou (eds), *αμόμωνα έργα. Τιμητικό τόμος για τον καθηγητή Βασίλη Κ. Λαμπροβουδάκη* (2007) 297-304; Camp, *Agora Guide*, 122-123; J. M. Højte, *Roman Imperial Statue Bases from Augustus to Commodus* (2005), 277, nos 89.

A wall was discovered on the east side of the Panathenaic Way, built in the late 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD and partially destroyed in the 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD. Five Late Roman statues of philosophers or statesmen were discovered close to the wall, and were perhaps set up along the wall.

Judeich, *Topographie*, 184-185; T. L. Shear, *Hesperia* 7, 1938, 322-324; H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 20, 1951, 49, 56; Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 422-428; *Agora XIV*, 108-109; T. L. Shear Jr, *Hesperia* 42, 1973, 122-125.

Choragic monument 7:B2,36

Set close to the Stoa of Attalos was a triangular marble pillar that supported a bronze tripod. The monument commemorated a victory in choral singing won by the Kekropis tribe in the late 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD (*IG III* 80; *IG II/III<sup>2</sup>* 3114; *IG II/III<sup>3</sup>* 4,1, 558).

Camp, *Agora Guide*, 123.

A column, carrying a Corinthian capital and a statue according to Thompson, was set up at the north end of the stoa of Attalos (7:B1,27). It bears a dedication to Quintus Lutatius, son of Quintus, dating to the second quarter of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC. The Quintus Lutatius thus honoured may have been the consul of 78 BC and supporter of Sulla, who is thought to have travelled to Greece with him.

H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 19, 1950, 318.

A large monument located immediately in front of the terrace of the Stoa of Attalos was shifted to the west in order to leave room for a stairway between the monument and the terrace. This change may have occurred at the time of the erection of the Northeast stoa.

H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 20, 1951, 55.

A Late Roman well was excavated near the northwest corner of the terrace of the Stoa of Attalos (7:B1,28).  
H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 21, 1952, 85.

*The North side of the Agora*

The Stoa Poikile

In the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD the colonnade of the stoa was closed with rubble walls which formed rooms used as private shops. Two Late Roman wells were found at the eastern end of the stoa. They contained pottery dating from the 4<sup>th</sup> to the 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

Camp, *Agora Guide*, 95-101; J. McK. Camp II, *Hesperia* 84, 2015, 480-493.

The street to the south of the commercial Building Δ was renewed after Sulla's sack and was resurfaced twice before the construction of the Basilica.

T. L. Milbank, *A Commercial and Industrial Building in the Athenian Agora. 480 B.C. to A.D. 125* (2002) 79-80.

A drain was built down the centre of the street to the west of the commercial Building Δ in the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC. The road was resurfaced four times through the end of the century in the area of the intersection with the previous street. The drain was repaired and the street was resurfaced after Sulla's sack. Three more road surfaces were laid from the middle to late 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC. The street went out of use in the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD, during the construction of the Basilica.

T. L. Milbank, *A Commercial and Industrial Building in the Athenian Agora. 480 B.C. to A.D. 125* (2002) 83-84.

Street to the north of the Stoa of Attalos

During the Roman period a street led from the Dipylon and the Sacred Gate to the Library of Hadrian. The road was in use from the Prehistoric to Byzantine times.

H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 21, 1952, 100; *id.*, *Hesperia* 29, 1960, 359; T. L. Shear Jr, *Hesperia* 40, 1971, 262, 265; Costaki, *Road system*, 265-267, I. 10.

A street, leading to the north of the Agora, existed to the east of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. BC extension of the commercial Building Δ and to the north of the Stoa of Attalos. It had a terra cotta drain and was used for centuries. Its uppermost layer dates to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC.

T. L. Milbank, *A Commercial and Industrial Building in the Athenian Agora. 480 B.C. to A.D. 125* (2002) 84-85.

In the first half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD an alley with a drain was created between the Basilica and the peristyle house. It was resurfaced at the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD and at least once more. The alley was buried under the debris of the destruction of the nearby buildings during the Herulian invasion of 267 AD and went out of use.

T. L. Milbank, *A Commercial and Industrial Building in the Athenian Agora. 480 B.C. to A.D. 125* (2002) 85-87.

Commercial buildings and the Northeast complex

7:B1,29

Two commercial buildings were erected just after 480/79 BC to the north of the street bordering the north side of the Agora. They remained in use until Sulla's sack in 86 BC. In the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD, a large public building, the Northeast complex, took their place. It was made of reused material and only its Ionic colonnade has been excavated.

T. L. Shear Jr, *Hesperia* 40, 1971, 260-266; *id.*, *Hesperia* 42, 1973, 138-142; Baldassarri, *ΣΕΒΑΣΤΩΙ ΣΩΤΗΡΙ*, 198-201; T. L. Milbank, *A Commercial and Industrial Building in the Athenian Agora. 480 B.C. to A.D. 125* (2002); Camp, *Agora Guide*, 93; R. Di Cesare, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene 3\*\**, 1155-1156.

House

7:B1,30

To the north of the Stoa of Attalos, a large Roman house that included a row of shops was discovered. It was built in the first half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD, right after the completion of the Basilica. The house was remodelled in the middle of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD, but was destroyed shortly after by the Heruli in 267 AD.

T. L. Shear Jr, *Hesperia* 42, 1973, 142-144; Camp, *Agora Guide*, 93; C. G. Malacrino, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene 3\*\**, 1156-1157.

Basilica

7:B1,31

In the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD a large Basilica was built to the east of the public building. The Ionic colonnade of the older building was extended in front of the Basilica.

T. L. Shear Jr, *Hesperia* 40, 1971, 260-265; *id.*, *Hesperia* 42, 1973, 134-138; *Agora XXIV*, 79; Camp, *Agora Guide*, 93; N. Saraga, in *Αρχαιολογικές Συμβολές B*, 131; C. G. Malacrino, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene 3\*\**, 1153-1154.

Northeast stoa

7:B1,32

Stoa of the Early Roman period, located to the northwest of the north end of the Stoa of Attalos. It was destroyed by fire, probably in 267 AD.

T. L. Shear, *Hesperia* 8, 1939, 213; H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 20, 1951, 53-56.

Late Roman stoas

7:B1,33

The house and the Basilica suffered from the Herulian

invasion of 267 AD. In the early 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD, a stoa was probably built to the south of the ancient road. Another stoa possibly bordered the north side of the road.

*Agora XXIV*, 79; Camp, *Agora Guide*, 93-94.

An Early Hellenistic round altar was found to the west of the north entrance of the Agora archaeological site, encroaching on the Panathenaic Way. The altar must have been transferred there from another location in Late Antiquity.

Camp, *Agora Guide*, 94.

North mill 7:B1,34

It must have stood in the middle of the railway cutting. The aqueduct was carried on arches at that point.

*Agora XXIV*, 81.

#### *The central part of the Agora*

The Panathenaic Way 7:B2,37  
Him. 47.12.

The Panathenaic Way is 1 km long and no more than 10 m wide. It starts at the Pompeion in the Kerameikos and reaches the entrance of the Acropolis, passing through the Agora. It was in use at all times. Its surface was gravelled and only in the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD was its section between the southeast corner of the Agora and the Eleusinion paved with stone. The paving was made of reused architectural poros blocks. An earlier, more irregular paving dates to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD. At that time, the poros gutter was moved southward. The erection of the Post-Herulian Wall led to the tearing out of the paving slabs from the east side of the street and to the partial obstruction of the street by the wall's towers.

Judeich, *Topographie*, 184; T. L. Shear, *Hesperia* 7, 1938, 327; *id.*, *Hesperia* 8, 1939, 207; *id.*, *Hesperia* 9, 1940, 299-300; H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 20, 1951, 56; *id.*, *Hesperia* 21, 1952, 86, 97; *id.*, *Hesperia* 28, 1959, 93-95; E. Vanderpool, *Hesperia* 28, 1959, 294-295; H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 29, 1960, 328-332; Travlos, *Πολεοδομική εξέλιξις*, 104-107; D. Ohly, *AA* 1965, 297-298; Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 422-428, 579-580; *Agora XIV*, 193; T. L. Shear Jr, *Hesperia* 42, 1973, 122-125, 370; *id.*, *Hesperia* 44, 1975, 362-365; *id.*, *Hesperia* 53, 1984, 4; *id.*, *Hesperia* 66, 1997, 508; Costaki, *Road system*, 258-262, 283-285, 317-321, 463-464, 476-479, I.5-I.6, I. 20, I. 40, V. 23, V. 34-V. 36; Ficuciello, *Strade*, 136-153; A. P. Matthaiou, in *Αττικής Οδοί*, 24; Camp, *Agora Guide*, 106-110; N. Saraga, in *Αρχαιολογικές Συμβολές* B, 134; R. Di Cesare, in Greco,

*Topografia di Atene 3\*\**, 975-978.

Monument bases

The bases of honorific statues were found in the Post-Herulian Wall. They date to the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD and originally stood on either side of the Panathenaic Way.

Camp, *Agora Guide*, 118.

Temple of Ares 7:B1,19  
Paus. 1.8.4.

Located between the Altar of the Twelve Gods and the Odeion, the temple of Ares dates to the third quarter of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC and was possibly designed by the architect of the temple of Hephaistos. It measures 14.32 x 33.05 m (6x13 columns). The temple and its altar were transplanted to their present location at the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC. The temple may originally have stood at Pallene, where the foundations of a temple of Athena have been found, without its superstructure. The marble gutter of the temple of Poseidon at Sounion was reused on the roof of the temple of Ares. Spawforth has argued that the temple was transferred with Roman and not Athenian initiative and he has seen a connection between the temple of Ares and the cult of emperor Augustus in Athens. Baldassarri believes that Athena was worshipped in the temple as Athena Areia. The temple was damaged by the Heruli in 267 AD and some of its material was reused in the Post-Herulian Wall.

T. L. Shear, *Hesperia* 7, 1938, 320-322; W. B. Dinsmoor, *Hesperia* 9, 1940, 1-52; T. L. Shear, *AJA* 42, 1938, 1-4; W. B. Dinsmoor, *AJA* 47, 1943, 383-384; H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 20, 1951, 56-59; *id.*, *Hesperia* 21, 1952, 93-94; M. Holland McAllister, *Hesperia* 28, 1959, 1-64; Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 104-111; *Agora XIV*, 162-165; W. B. Dinsmoor Jr, *AJA* 78, 1974, 211-238; *Agora XXIV*, 131; M. Platonos-Giota, *ADelt* 49, 1994, B' 1 Chron., 71-73; A. J. S. Spawforth, in *The Romanization of Athens*, 186-188; M. Platonos, *ADelt* 52, 1997, B' 1 Chron., 90-91; M. Korres, *HOROS* 10-12, 1992-1998, 83-104; Camp, *Athens*, 116-117, 189-191; A. Choremi-Spetsieri, *Anthemion* 10, 2003, 9; Baldassarri, *ΣΕΒΑΣΤΩΙ ΣΩΤΗΡΙ*, 153-172; H. Knell, *Bauprogramme römischer Kaiser* (2004) 101-102; Platonos-Giota, *Αχαρναι*, 40-43; Camp, *Agora Guide*, 110-112; U. Weber, *Versatzmarken im antiken griechischen Bauwesen* (2013) 27-31; R. Di Cesare, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene 3\*\**, 1055-1061.

A marble block with an iron ring, probably related to an altar, was found to the north of the altar of Ares, bordering the Panathenaic Way.

H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 21, 1952, 96-97.

Monument bases were found to the north and west of the temple of Ares. They were all stripped to their foundations in the Late Roman period.

H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 22, 1953, 43.

The Odeion of Agrippa 7:B2,29  
Paus. 1.8.6; Philostr. *VS* 571, 579.

It stands at the present location of the main court of the Palace. Built around 15 BC in the central part of the Agora square, it measured 51.40 x 43.20 m and originally housed 1000 spectators. It was donated by Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa, Augustus's minister and son-in-law. The roof of the auditorium initially had no interior supports, but after it collapsed in the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD it was rebuilt with a cross wall that reduced the seating capacity to about 500. The north façade was remodelled; the propylon was removed and the north side was transformed into a stoa with three giants and three tritons. After its reconstruction, the Odeion seems to have been used for lectures (Philostr. *VS* 571). In 267 AD the Odeion was burnt down and most of its blocks were reused in the Post-Herulian Wall. Around 400 AD it was covered over by the Late Roman Palace.

S. A. Koumanoudis, *Prakt* 1870-1871, 12-15; Judeich, *Topographie*, 330, 350; T. L. Shear, *AJA* 39, 1935, 437-439; *id.*, *Hesperia* 4, 1935, 362; *id.*, *Hesperia* 5, 1936, 6-16; *id.*, *Hesperia* 9, 1940, 304-305; H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 16, 1947, 200-202; *id.*, *Hesperia* 19, 1950, 31-141; Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 365-377; *Agora* XIV, 111-114; R. Meinel, *Das Odeion. Untersuchungen an überdachten antiken Theatergebäuden* (1990) 44-59; F. Tomasello, *CronA* 31, 1992, 107-115; *Agora* XXIV, 131; Baldassarri, *ΣΕΒΑΣΤΩΙ ΣΩΤΗΡΙ*, 115-141; Camp, *Athens*, 188-189, 217-218; S. Gogos, *Ta arxaiá Ωδεία της Αθήνας* (2008) 69-93; M. Bressan, *Il teatro in Attica e Peloponneso tra età greca ed età romana. Morfologie, politiche edilizie e contesti culturali* (2009) 119-126; Camp, *Agora Guide*, 114-115; V. Di Napoli, *Teatri della Grecia romana: forma, decorazione, funzioni. La provincia d'Acaia* (2013) 19-22; S. Leone, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 3\*\*, 1084-1089.

The Late Roman Palace (?) 7:B2,30

Large building complex located in the middle of the Agora square. It was built shortly after 400 AD, covering the remains of the Odeion of Agrippa and parts of the Middle Stoa, the South Stoa II and the South Square. The tritons and giants of the Odeion were reused in the north façade of the Palace. The complex was composed

of four parts: the North Court, the Southeast Court complex, the South Court complex and the Bath at the northwest corner of the South Court. The building was never completed, since the mosaic floor was never laid on the central court. Moreover, there was not an adequate approach to the façade of the North Court and some walls of ground-floor rooms were not plastered. The Palace had numerous courts, baths and gardens. Its purpose is not clear, but it has been proposed that it was an official residence, intended to occasionally accommodate the emperor or high-ranking officials. When industrial establishments began to encroach on the Agora square, the south section of the complex was enclosed by walls. It was abandoned in the 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD after the closing of the philosophical schools by decree of emperor Justinian in 529 AD.

E. Kastorchis, *Prakt* 1858-1859, 14-19; P. Kastriotis, *Prakt* 1912, 91-99; Ch. van Essen, *BCH* 50, 1926, 183-212; Judeich, *Topographie*, 330; T. L. Shear, *Hesperia* 4, 1935, 361; H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 19, 1950, 134-139; *id.*, *Hesperia* 22, 1953, 40-41; Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 181 T; *Agora* XIV, 211-213; *Agora* XXIV, 32, 65, 67, 79-80, 95-116; M. Pagano, *ASAtene* 66-67, 1988-89, 159-161; Leigh, *The Aqueduct of Hadrian*, 165-166; Camp, *Athens*, 232; H. Knell, *Bauprogramme römischer Kaiser* (2004) 98-101; Sear, *Roman Theatres*, 390-391; Camp, *Agora Guide*, 115-118; P. Bonini, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 3\*\*, 1090-1092.

Foundations for monuments were set up at the extremities of the north façade of the Odeion and were contemporary with its original phase. One of them supported a chariot group.

H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 19, 1950, 71-72.

Fountain at the northeast corner of the Odeion, located close to the north side of the foundation of the quadriga. It dates to the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD.

H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 19, 1950, 72; *Agora* XIV, 202, n. 54; Glaser, *KPHNAI*, 36, no. 27.

The area around the northwest corner of the Odeion seems to have been planted in the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD.

H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 22, 1953, 42.

Four monument bases were placed between the Odeion and the terrace of the Middle Stoa. They date to the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC, after the construction of the Odeion.

The level of the area appears to have been adjusted on several occasions during the first three centuries AD. The area may have been planted.

Several U-shaped Hellenistic and Roman water channels crossed the area.

H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 22, 1953, 40.



Houses of the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD were built in the area between the Late Roman Palace and the Stoa of Attalos. H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 21, 1952, 99.

*To the southwest of the Agora*

The Poros Building 7:A3,12  
The building was erected in the 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC and was destroyed during Sulla's sack in 86 BC. Houses P, Q and R were built on the ruins of the building. Houses Q and R date to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC, after Sulla's sack. They were both remodelled in the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD. House P was built in the late 2<sup>nd</sup> or in the early 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD. Marble workers were active in the area until the Herulian invasion. The area continued to be occupied after the Herulian sack and until Late Roman times.

H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 17, 1948, 167-169; M. Crosby, *Hesperia* 20, 1951, 168-187; R. S. Young, *Hesperia* 20, 1951, 270, 277, 286; V. Hunter, *Phoenix* 51, 1997, 296-326; S. I. Rotroff, in J. McK. Camp II – C. A. Mauzy (eds), *The Athenian Agora. New Perspectives on an Ancient Site* (2009) 44-45; Camp, *Agora Guide*, 176-177; F. Longo, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 1, 241-242.

The East Bath 7:A3,17  
It was built at the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> or the beginning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD, on top of a part of the Great Drain, a Hellenistic house and a house dating after Sulla's sack. The bath was destroyed in 267 AD by the Heruli and was rebuilt in the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD. Five bronze statuettes of Roman date were found in a well associated with the bath. They must have been cult statuettes from the nearby houses, thrown in the well after the Herulian sack of 267 AD. T. L. Shear, *Hesperia* 9, 1940, 301; H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 17, 1948, 169; *id.*, *Hesperia* 19, 1950, 332-333; M. Crosby, *Hesperia* 20, 1951, 183; R. S. Young, *Hesperia* 20, 1951, 279-282; Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 181(W); *Agora XXIV*, 30-31; Leigh, *The Aqueduct of Hadrian*, 166; F. Longo, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 1, 244; H. F. Sharpe, *Hesperia* 83, 2014, 154-167.

The West Bath 7:A3,16  
Small bath, built to the west of the Street of the Marble Workers at the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD or slightly later. It remained in use until the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD. H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 17, 1948, 169; R. S. Young, *Hesperia* 20, 1951, 279, 283; Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 181(X); *Agora XXIV*, 30-31; Leigh, *The Aqueduct of Hadrian*, 166; F. Longo, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 1, 244.

The Southwest Bath 7:A3,15  
Located immediately to the east of the Poros Building and at a higher level on the northwest foot of the Areopagos, the bath was built in the late 2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC and remained in use until the late 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD. It had five building phases. The first bath suffered damage during Sulla's sack in 86 BC and was rebuilt at the late 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC. In the middle of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD the bath was completely remodelled. The fourth building phase dates to the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD. The bath was seriously damaged by the Heruli in 267 AD and was rebuilt in the middle of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD. The end of the bathing establishment probably came with the Slavic invasion of 580 AD.

H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 27, 1958, 146; T. L. Shear Jr, *Hesperia* 38, 1969, 394-415; Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 181(V); *Agora XXIV*, 32-33; Leigh, *The Aqueduct of Hadrian*, 166; Camp, *Agora Guide*, 179; F. Longo, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 1, 242-244.

The Industrial District 7:A3,14  
A large number of craftsmen's residences were discovered to the west of the Areopagos. The earliest houses date to the 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC and the neighbourhood continued to be in use until the Roman period. At that time, large houses occupied the slopes of the Areopagos hill. Most were damaged during the Herulian invasion of 267 AD, but some were repaired and used until the 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

An industrial establishment occupied House M in Roman times. House N was built along the Areopagos road in the late 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD. The house was abandoned in the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD. House O was built towards the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD and was destroyed in the second half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD, possibly by the Heruli. House S was built in the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD and was also destroyed by the Heruli. House T was built on the ruins of Houses B and C in the early 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD. House U occupied part of the Archaic and Classical funerary enclosure located to the southeast of the quarter. It produced pottery of the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD. After the Herulian invasion, the area must have been left desolate for some time, but there was renewed building activity in the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD. H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 16, 1947, 206; *id.*, *Hesperia* 17, 1948, 169, 179; R. S. Young, *Hesperia* 20, 1951, 135-288; *Agora XXIV*, 36; Camp, *Agora Guide*, 180-182; F. Longo – M. G. Tofi, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 1, 214-217; F. Longo, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 1, 238-241, 246.

Street of the Marble Workers 7:A3,13  
The street began at the southwest corner of the Agora, close to the Tholos. It continued to the southwest and

met with the Piraic Street. The street replaced a Geometric road that lay a little to the west. Its west branch was in use from the Archaic to the Late Roman period. A street drain was laid in the Early Roman period, and also at this time the route of the street north of the bridge was shifted to the east and a double line of tile conduits was installed. Roman houses encroached on the road. According to the Lalonde it was the same street as the Nymphs/Pnyx Street.

H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia Suppl.* 4, 106; R. S. Young, *Hesperia* 20, 1951, 160-167, 284; Costaki, *Road system*, 291-295, I. 28; G. V. Lalonde, *Hesperia* 75, 2006, 106; Ficuciello, *Strade*, 114-116.

A small street or alley with a drain ran from the Street of the Marble Workers to the east, up the slope of the Areopagos.

R. S. Young, *Hesperia* 20, 1951, 166.

Another small street or alley with a drain ran from the Street of the Marble Workers on the lower slope of the Hill of the Nymphs to the south. Its retaining wall dates to the 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC and was repaired in Roman times.

R. S. Young, *Hesperia* 20, 1951, 166; Costaki, *Road system*, 291, I. 27.

A street on the northeast slope of the Hill of the Nymphs ran parallel to the street leading out of the southwest corner of the Agora, around the west shoulder of the Areopagos. The street connected the Agora to the Pnyx and to southwest Athens. It began at the southwest corner of the Agora and ended close to the crossroads at the south slope of the Pnyx. At the north slope of the Areopagos the street was graveled and 3 to 4 m wide. The street was built in the 6<sup>th</sup> c. BC. The drains of the street were repeatedly repaired until the middle of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD, but they were allowed to silt up after the Herulian invasion of 267 AD and only some sections were repaired and used until the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 16, 1947, 205-206; *id.*, *Hesperia* 17, 1948, 167; *id.*, *Hesperia* 18, 1949, 213; R. S. Young, *Hesperia* 20, 1951, 144-149; H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 27, 1958, 146; J. McK Camp II, *Hesperia* 68, 1999, 256-257; Costaki, *Road system*, 302-304, I. 32; Ficuciello, *Strade*, 105-109.

#### *To the south of the Agora*

South road of the Agora 7:B2,17 and 7:C3,19  
The street delimited the south border of the Agora. It was found under modern Asteroskopiou Street. The

south road began at the southwest corner of the Agora and ran along the foot of the north slope of the Areopagos and then on the slopes of the Acropolis. The street crossed the Panathenaic Way at the southeast corner of the Agora. It was in constant use from the 7<sup>th</sup> c. BC to Byzantine and modern times. It was 6 to 7 m wide in the Classical period, but in the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD rebuilding that followed the Herulian invasion of 267 AD, its width was reduced to ca. 2.50 to 3 m because of the construction of private houses. The stone aqueduct that ran under the road was in use from the 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC until shortly after the Herulian invasion of 267 AD. In the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC a flight of stairs was inserted to facilitate the communication between the South road and the street going northward past the west side of the Southeast Fountain House. At the same time, a flight of steps was built in the latter road, opposite the southwest corner of the Middle Stoa. To the east, the South road reached the north side of the Eleusinion, where a gate of the Post-Herulian Wall was located.

T. L. Shear, *Hesperia* 8, 1939, 221; H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 25, 1956, 47-49, 52-53; *id.*, *Hesperia* 29, 1960, 332-333; *id.*, *Hesperia* 35, 1966, 49; *id.*, *Hesperia* 37, 1968, 56-58; *Agora* XXIV, 15; Costaki, *Road system*, 307-312, 321-322, I. 34, I. 41; Ficuciello, *Strade*, 187-190.

Pieces of marble sculpture and three bronze statuettes were found in a well located between the South Stoa and the Areopagos (7:B2,8). They date to the late 2<sup>nd</sup> and early 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD and must have been thrown into the well at the time of the Herulian sack of 267 AD.

T. L. Shear, *AJA* 41, 1937, 181-184; H. F. Sharpe, *Hesperia* 83, 2014, 147-154.

Three wells were found in houses and shops to the south of the South road (7:B3,3). Two yielded Roman material, one from the Late Roman period and the other from the whole of the Roman period.

H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 25, 1956, 53-57.

#### Upper South road of the Agora

The street began at the intersection with the Piraic Street and the Areopagos Street and led to the north slopes of the Areopagos. Its width in the west part is 2.50 m. The street must have been used from the Mycenaean period, although the first definite evidence dates to the 6<sup>th</sup> c. BC. It remained in use throughout antiquity.

T. L. Shear, *Hesperia* 8, 1939, 215-217; H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 28, 1959, 99, 104; Costaki, *Road system*, 305-307, 328-330, I. 33, I. 50.

To the southeast of the Agora towards the Eleusinion

The section of the Post-Herulian Wall  
in the Agora

7:B2,15

The area of the Agora was left out of the Post-Herulian Wall, which was set on the foundations of older buildings such as the Library of Pantainos, the Southeast Stoa and the Eleusinion. The walls of the Stoa of Attalos and the Library of Hadrian stood tall at the time of the construction of the wall and were incorporated into it. Many blocks from buildings which had been destroyed during the raid were used in its construction; blocks from the Metroon, the Temple of Ares, the Southeast temple, the South and the Middle Stoa have been identified. The drums of four columns that had been transported to the Agora from a Classical building at Thorikos were also used as building material for the wall, as were slabs from the paving of the Panathenaic Way.

Three gates opened in the section of the wall from the northwest corner of the Acropolis to the Stoa of Attalos. The most important gate was between the Stoa of Attalos and the Library of Pantainos. The other two gates opened on the streets passing to the north and south of the Eleusinion. A small gate may have existed at the north end of the Stoa of Attalos.

There were seven towers on the west side of the wall. Two were erected on each side of the Agora gate. There was a tower between the Southeast Stoa and the Library of Pantainos.

S. A. Koumanoudis, *Prakt* 1890, 9-11; K. D. Mylonas, *Prakt* 1900, 33-34; T. L. Shear, *AJA* 37, 1933, 541-542; *id.*, *Hesperia* 4, 1935, 329-334; *id.*, *AJA* 42, 1938, 4; *id.*, *Hesperia* 7, 1938, 327-328, 329; *id.*, *Hesperia* 8, 1939, 207, 218; *id.*, *Hesperia* 9, 1940, 297; H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 28, 1959, 95-96; *id.*, *Hesperia* 29, 1960, 350-359; E. B. Harrison, *Hesperia* 29, 1960, 373-380; *Agora* XIV, 209-210; T. L. Shear Jr, *Hesperia* 42, 1973, 391; *Agora* XXIV, 5-11, 125-141; Camp, *Athens*, 186, 222-226; Camp, *Agora Guide*, 135-137; A. M. Theodoraki, *Hesperia* 80, 2011, 151, PH 2; G. Rignanesi, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 3\*\*, 1137; *APMA* 6, 20-22, nos 6-12; Theodoraki, *Ta τέιχη*, 406, ΥΡ2.

The crossroads shrine

7:C3,9

Located at the junction of the Panathenaic Way and the street to the south of the Agora. It may have been dedicated to Hekate. The sanctuary must have been built in the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD. Its fence was replaced by a wall after the Herulian invasion of 267 AD. The sanctuary was abandoned and dismantled in the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 28, 1959, 95-96; *id.*, *Hesperia* 29, 1960, 333; Camp, *Agora Guide*, 143.

Remains of houses and shops have been identified at the southwest corner of the junction between the Panathenaic Way and the street bordering the south side of the Agora (7:B3,4). They were in use from the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC until the Herulian sack. Some were occupied by sculptors. The unfinished sculptures used in the Post-Herulian Wall come from these rooms.

H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 29, 1960, 333.

Roman shops

7:C3,10

To the east of the Panathenaic Way and immediately to the north of the Eleusinion, five rooms, probably shops, were erected in the Early Roman period on the site of an abandoned Hellenistic sanctuary.

H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 29, 1960, 334; Camp, *Agora Guide*, 143.

Aqueduct

7:C3,11

Part of the aqueduct that brought water to the Nymphaeum located at the southeast corner of the Agora was discovered along the west side of the Panathenaic Way opposite the Eleusinion. The aqueduct began at the north slope of the Acropolis and followed the east-west road to the south of and above the Eleusinion. Part of its course was supported on arches and part was underground, beneath the paving of the Panathenaic Way. The east-west road that bordered the south side of the Agora passed through one of the arched openings of the aqueduct. An underground settling basin related to the aqueduct existed on the west side of the Panathenaic Way. Two lines left the basin, one going westward and one northward along the Panathenaic Way.

The aqueduct must have been part of the Hadrianic water supply system and therefore can be dated to 140 AD. The stones of the aqueduct were reused in the Post-Herulian Wall, but in the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD this section of the aqueduct was rebuilt and was used to bring water to the new buildings of the Agora.

H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 28, 1959, 97-98; *id.*, *Hesperia* 29, 1960, 348-349; *Agora* XXIV, 202; *Agora* XXIV, 29, 108; Leigh, *The Aqueduct of Hadrian*, 191-219; Camp, *Agora Guide*, 143.

The Eleusinion

7:C3,12

Plu. *Mor.* 607A; Paus. 1.14.1; Poll. 10.97; Philostr. *VS* 551; Schol. Ar. *Eq.* 566.

Inscriptions: *IG* III 5, 6, 966; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 1045, 1072, 1078, 1079, 2314; *SEG* 19, 1963, no. 124; 47, 1997, no. 235; A. Benjamin – A. E. Raubitschek, *Hesperia* 28, 1959, 77, nos 4-5; E. Vanderpool, *Hesperia* 35, 1966, 275-276, no. 2; A. G. Woodhead, *Inscriptions: The Decrees, The Athenian Agora* XVI (1997) nos 306, 331.

The sanctuary is located on the east side of the Panathenaic Way, to the south of the Agora. It was dedicated to Demeter and Kore and was an annex of their sanctuary in Eleusis. The earliest structure is the 6<sup>th</sup> c. BC enclosure wall of the sanctuary. The temple of Triptolemos was amphiprostyle and dates to the second quarter of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC, while its platform is a little earlier and can be dated to the early 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC. A marble propylon was built in the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC at the southwest corner of the sanctuary. At the same time, a stoa, presumably Doric, was built along the south side, which was expanded. A terrace lay in front of the stoa and a road was established behind it.

Four rooms were built in the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD at the northwest corner of the retaining wall of the sanctuary, possibly serving as grain storerooms. The rooms opened onto an open area with a well of Roman date. Bases for monuments of the Late Hellenistic and Roman period were found in the open area.

The part of the Panathenaic Way passing in front of the Eleusinion was paved in the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD.

During the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD, the officials of the Panhellenion took particular interest in the Eleusinion. Hadrian's aqueduct, completed in the Antonine period, ran behind the stoa of the sanctuary. A new inner propylon with Caryatids may have been added by Hadrian or by the members of the Panhellenion. It was built according to the inner propylon of the sanctuary of Eleusis.

In the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD a small enclosure was built near the northwest corner of the complex of the four rooms. It may have been dedicated to Hekate.

The temple may not have been damaged by the Heruli in 267 AD. The sanctuary was included inside the Post-Herulian Wall and the foundations of the propylon were incorporated into it. The poros blocks of the retaining wall of the Eleusinion were largely used for the construction of the wall. A gate was opened at the point where the street behind the stoa met the Panathenaic Way. The Eleusinion continued to be in use until the late 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD, when it was destroyed by the Visigoths of Alaric and was subsequently abandoned. It was at that time that the stoa and its terrace were destroyed.

*RE* V (1905) s.v. Eleusinion 2333-2335 (Wachsmuth);

Judeich, *Topographie*, 287-291; H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 29, 1960, 334-338; Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 198-203; *Agora* XIV, 150-155; *Agora* XXIV, 128-129; M. M. Miles, *The City Eleusinion, The Athenian Agora* XXXI (1998); Baldassarri, *ΣΕΒΑΣΤΩΙ ΣΩΤΗΡΙ*, 217-222; Camp, *Agora Guide*, 144-147; C. G. Malacrino, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 1, 145-150; M. M. Miles, in B. D. Westcoat – R. G. Ousterhout (eds), *Architecture of the Sacred. Space, Ritual, and Experience from Classical Greece to Byzantium* (2012) 114-151.

8-12 Metroou Street 7:C3,1

A wall that may have been the continuation of the south wall of the south stoa of the Eleusinion was excavated.

A. Choremi, *ADelt* 45, 1990, B' 1 Chron., 19-21.

A well containing pottery of the second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD was found just inside the Post-Herulian Wall, to the south of the Eleusinion (7:C3,13).

J. McK. Camp II, *Hesperia* 76, 2007, 654.

The Circular Building 7:C3,14

A circular building (inner diameter of 7.75 m) of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC existed to the south of the Eleusinion. At the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> or the beginning of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD part of the wall of the building was reconstructed and it received a new floor. The rebuilding may have been connected with the installation of a water channel around the east side of the building. In the late 2<sup>nd</sup> or in the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD the building was partly dismantled. Its use is not clear, but it could have been a dining hall, like the Tholos. Five altars have been found in the vicinity, indicating the sacred character of the area. A vaulted Roman drain was also found in the area.

T. L. Shear, *Hesperia* 7, 1938, 329; *id.*, *Hesperia* 8, 1939, 220; M. M. Miles, *The City Eleusinion, The Athenian Agora* XXXI (1998) 81-83.

Hypapanti Church 7:C3,15

The Hypapanti Street began at its intersection with the Panathenaic Way and passed to the south of the Eleusinion and parallel to the stoa of the 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD. It was 3.50 m wide.

An underground system of water channels was found under the street. The small church of Hypapanti was demolished, revealing the Roman paving of the Panathenaic Way at its intersection with the Hypapanti Street, which at this point is 6 m wide. When the Post-Herulian Wall was built, a gateway, 2.50 m wide, was opened at the intersection. This street existed in the Hellenistic period and was in use in Roman and Byzantine times.

T. L. Shear, *Hesperia* 8, 1939, 220-221; *id.*, *Hesperia* 9, 1940, 295-296; H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 29, 1960, 334; M. M. Miles, *The City Eleusinion, The Athenian Agora* XXXI (1998) 79; Costaki, Road system, 330-331, I. 51; Ficuciello, *Strade*, 192-194.

Plateia Odos 7:C2,1

Inscriptions: *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 2628; *IG* II/III<sup>3</sup> 4,1, 15; T.L. Shear Jr, *Hesperia* 42, 1973, 389-390, no. 3.

Street leading from the Athenian to the Roman Agora, in use from the 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC to the 12<sup>th</sup> c. AD. It was 5 to 6 m wide in the Classical period. The street is composed of three sections with a total length of ca. 460 m. The middle section no longer exists, since the Roman Agora occupies its location. The section from the Classical to the Roman Agora was paved with marble and was 10 m wide. A little before the entrance to the Roman Agora, a north-south street, descending from the north slope of the Acropolis and leading north past the west side of the Roman Agora and the Library of Hadrian, interrupted the main street.

At around 100 AD the street was rearranged. An archway and a little fountain were erected between the Library of Pantainos and the Stoa of Attalos. A flight of steps reached the higher level of the paved area between the Stoa of Attalos and the Library of Pantainos, while a monumental stairway gave access to the propylon of the Roman Agora to the east. An Ionic stoa with twelve rooms was built to the south of the street, in close relation to the Library of Pantainos. Most of the rooms must have been shops, but one may have been a shrine for the imperial cult. Both the colonnade and the rooms suffered in the Herulian sack of 267 AD but were rebuilt in the first quarter of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD. Many architectural members from the ruined buildings were used for the reconstruction of the stoa. At the same time a building resembling a house was built to the south of the colonnade and at a higher level. The building was probably public and used part of the rebuilt colonnade as its façade. It had a large room with an apse at one end opposite a square peristyle on the other. The colonnade itself was partly restored and a second storey was added, also of Ionic order. Across the street are remains of a Late Roman bath.

T. L. Shear, *Hesperia* 4, 1935, 328-330; H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 16, 1947, 203; *Agora* XIV, 110, 114, 202; T. L. Shear Jr, *Hesperia* 42, 1973, 145, 385-398; *id.*, *Hesperia* 44, 1975, 332-345; Glaser, *KPHNAI*, 93-94, no. 65; *Agora*

XXIV, 67; M. Korres, in H. R. Goette (ed.), *Ancient Roads in Greece, Proceedings of a Symposium Organized by the Cultural Association Aigeas (Athens) and the German Archaeological Institute (Athens) with the Support of the German School at Athens, November 23, 1998* (2002) 18-29; Costaki, Road system, 285-287, 288-289, I. 21, I. 23; M. Korres, in *Αττικής Οδοί*, 85-87; Ficuciello, *Strade*, 58, 179-185; Camp, *Agora Guide*, 128-132; C. G. Malacrino, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 3\*\*, 1128-1131.

Areos and 4 Poikilis Streets 7:C2,2

A section of the stylobate of the stoa bordering the street connecting the Agora with the Roman Agora was excavated in the basement of the Leventis house. A Late Roman or Early Christian grave was found in the basement of the same house. The grave must have been located on the west side of the street that descended north from the Acropolis, passing to the west of the Roman Agora and the Library of Hadrian. Two Late Roman drains were found outside the Leventis house.

A. Spetsieri-Choremi, *ADelt* 48, 1993, B' 1 Chron., 18.

Latrine

A public latrine is located inside the Post-Herulian Wall, at the intersection of the East Colonnaded Street and the narrower street leading to the south, just before the monumental stairway leading to the Roman Agora. It was built in the late 4<sup>th</sup> or 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

*Agora* XXIV, 34, 67.

Poikilis Street 7:C2,3

A funerary colonnette of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC or of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD was found close to the Roman Agora.

V. N. Bardani, *HOROS* 4, 1986, 41, no. II. 4; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 1263.

A funerary colonnette of the 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD was found built into a wall of a house.

A. N. Oikonomidis – S. N. Koumanoudis, *Polemon* 5, 1952-1953, 23, no. 5; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 1879.

6 Poikilis Street 7:C2,20

An inscribed base bearing a 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD epigram relating to the Eleusinian Mysteries was found. An inscribed epistyle, belonging to an honorary monument, was also discovered. It dates to the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> or the beginning of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD.

N. Papazarkadas, *HOROS* 17-21, 2004-2009, 197-204, no. 1; *id.*, *ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΕΙΟΝ* 1, 2012, 17-20.

2-4 Areos Street 7:C1,1  
Architectural members probably belonging to the Library of Hadrian were discovered.  
V. Vasilopoulou, *ADelt* 53, 1998, B' 1 Chron., 27.

2-4 Areos Street (Entrance to the Monastiraki Metro station)  
Part of a peristyle building and part of a room of the Late Hellenistic and Roman period were excavated. A large building complex was built in the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD and remained in use until the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD.  
V. Orphanou, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 201-202.

14 Areos Street 7:C2,21  
A Roman funerary stele was found.  
V. Vasilopoulou, *ADelt* 54, 1999, B' 1 Chron., 43.

Monastiraki Square 7:C1,2  
Fragment of funerary colonnette dating to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC.  
A. N. Oikonomidis – S. N. Koumanoudis, *Polemon* 5, 1952-1953, 22, no. 1; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 62.  
A section of the Eridanos River channel came to light under Monastiraki Square. In the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD it received a vaulted roof and was transformed into a drain.  
E. Gini-Tsophopoulou, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 506-508.  
A Roman relief was found during the construction of the railway.  
*ADelt* 8, 1892, 40, no. 1.

2 Monastiraki Square and 88 Metropoleos Street 7:C1,9  
A section of a street in use from the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. BC to the 5<sup>th</sup>/6<sup>th</sup> c. AD was found in the Bairaktaris plot. Remains of workshops were excavated on both sides of the street. They date from the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC/1<sup>st</sup> c. AD to the 4<sup>th</sup>/6<sup>th</sup> c. AD. In the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD and until the Herulian invasion of 267 AD, the workshops underwent modifications. The constructions to the west of the street were abandoned after the Herulian invasion. The building to the east of the street was rebuilt in the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD and remained in use until the 5<sup>th</sup> or 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD. The street was abandoned in the 6<sup>th</sup> or 7<sup>th</sup> c. AD.  
E. Servetopoulou, *ADelt* 64, 2009, B' 1 Chron., 86-90.

Ploutonos Street  
Part of a cylindrical marble base bearing an inscription mentioning Augustus and dating after 27 BC was found near Monastiraki Square.

A. Benjamin – A. E. Raubitschek, *Hesperia* 28, 1959, 78-80, no. 7.

Pelopida and Panos Streets 7:C2,22  
A funerary colonnette of the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC was found close to the entrance to the Roman Agora. A fragment of a marble stele, dating to the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> or the beginning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD, was also found at the same place.  
M. Th. Mitsos, *Hesperia* 16, 1947, 265-266, nos 21-22; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 147.

22 Panos Street 7:C3,2  
A Late Roman burial was found.  
A. Spetsieri-Choremi, *ADelt* 51, 1996, B' 1 Chron., 32.

Thrasylvoulou and Klepsydras Streets 7:C3,3  
A small herm of the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD was found.  
A. Spetsieri-Choremi, *ADelt* 48, 1993, B' 1 Chron., 20.

Mousaiou and Klepsydras Streets 7:C3,4  
A small cylindrical marble base was found in the wall of a house. It bears an inscription dating to the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC.  
D. S. Sourlas, *HOROS* 17-21, 2004-2009, 153-158.

Mousaiou Square 7:C3,5  
A portrait head of emperor Hadrian made of Pentelic marble was found at Mousaiou Square to the south of the Roman Agora, and it must have been set up close by.  
A. Choremi-Spetsieri, in O. Palagia – H. R. Goette (eds) *Sailing to Classical Greece. Papers on Greek Art, Archaeology and Epigraphy Presented to Petros Themelis* (2011) 85-92.  
A fragment of a funerary colonnette dating to the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC was found.  
N. Papazarkadas, in E. P. Sioumpara – K. Psaroudakis (eds) *Θεμέλιον. 24 μελέτες για τον Δάσκαλο Πέτρο Θέμελη από τους μαθητές του και τους συνεργάτες του* (2013) 240-241, no. ΠΛ 2161.

Dioskouron Street 7:C3,6  
A Roman marble portrait and inscriptions dating to the Roman period were found in the excavation of the Medieval Wall, close to the Church of Aghioi Apostoloi.  
K. Kourouniotis, *Prakt* 1910, 140-143  
A marble base bearing a 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD inscription was found.  
E. Kapetanopoulos – G. E. Malouchou, *HOROS* 17-21, 2004-2009, 185-1190, no. 5.

A fragment of a Roman copy of a statue of Artemis was found in an electrical works trench (DEI) along Dioskouron Street, to the south of Polygnotou Street until Theorias Street (7:C3,21).

N. Tsoniotis, *ADelt* 62, 2007, B' 1 Chron., 79.

5 Dioskouron Street 7:C3,22

A male portrait of the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD was discovered.

N. Tsoniotis, *ADelt* 63, 2008, B' 1 Chron., 81-82.

7 Dioskouron Street 7:C3,7

Two fragments of a Roman funerary stele were found during the demolition of a wall.

G. Dontas, *ADelt* 23, 1968, B' 1 Chron., 19-21.

17 Tholou Street 7:C3,20

The remains of a house dating to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC and the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD were excavated. Late Hellenistic pottery and pottery dating to the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD was also found. Pottery dating from the middle of the 3<sup>rd</sup> to the beginning of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD was found in a room of the house. Pottery dating to the end of the 5<sup>th</sup> and the beginning of the 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD was associated with a drain.

N. Tsoniotis, *ADelt* 62, 2007, B' 1 Chron., 77-78.

3 Polygnotou Street 7:C2,4

Roman sculptures were found. A section of a stone paved road, passing to the south of the Roman Agora, was also discovered. The south peristyle of the Roman Agora is 6 m away from this spot.

A. Choremi, *ADelt* 45, 1990, B' 1 Chron., 21; Costaki, *Road system*, 323, I. 43.

6 Kladou Street 7:C2,23

The remains of a Late Roman bath were found in the Nomikos plot on Kladou Street. According to the excavators, the remains may be related to Hadrian's Gymnasium.

N. Saraga – K. Tsoga, *ADelt* 63, 2008, B' 1 Chron., 79-81; N. Saraga – K. Tsoga, *ADelt* 64, 2009, B' 1 Chron., 33-34; *Ανασκαφικό έργο* 11.

Areos and Dexippou Streets 7:C2,24

A funerary colonnette dating to the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD was discovered.

S. N. Koumanoudis, *ADelt* 25, 1970, A' Mel., 76, no. 33; I. Threpsiadis, *AEphem* 1971, Chron., 29-30, no. 19; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 1336.

The Roman Agora 7:C2,5

Inscriptions: *IG* III 38, 65, 445, 461; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 1100, 3121, 3175, 3238, 3251, 3391; *IG* II/III<sup>3</sup> 4,1, 12; *SEG* 56, 2006, no. 316; *ΣΕΜΑ*, nos 57, 117, 315, 338, 390, 529, 599, 705, 707, 735, 947, 966, 974, 998, 1007, 1030, 1035, 1067, 1190, 1252, 1264, 1283, 1514, 1736, 1741, 1748, 1757, 1836, 1844, 1898, 1994, 2237, 2318, 2341, 2383, 2499, 2635, 2645; K. S. Pittakis, *AEphem* 1840, 346, no. 422; *id.*, *AEphem* 1841, 414, 467, nos 568, 716; *id.*, *AEphem* 1842, 526-527, no. 883; *id.*, *AEphem* 1858, 1689-1690, no. 3240; *id.*, *AEphem* 1859, 1875, no. 3628; R. Dessau, *AM* 7, 1882, 398-400; *ADelt* 4, 1888, 190-191, nos 3-5; S. A. Koumanoudis, *AEphem* 1890, 141-150, 153-154, nos 1, 5-6; N. M. Verdelis, *BCH* 71-72, 1946-47, 39-46; M. Th. Mitsos, in D. W. Bradeen† – M. F. McGregor (eds), *ΦΟΡΟΣ. Tribute to Benjamin Dean Meritt* (1974) 119-120, no. 5; M. Hoff, *ZPE* 155, 2006, 176-182.

The Roman Agora is located at the foot of the north slope of the Acropolis, approximately 80 m east of the Ancient Agora. Before the construction of the agora the site was levelled; the bedrock along the south side was cut and the north and west sides were raised by landfill. The Hellenistic buildings that stood on the west side were demolished or filled with earth.

According to the literary and epigraphic evidence, construction of the agora began in 51 BC by the deme of the Athenians, financed by a donation of J. Caesar to Athens (*IG* III 65; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 3175; *IG* II/III<sup>3</sup> 4,1, 12). Construction temporarily ceased in 47 BC. It resumed in 19 BC and was completed in 11/10 BC, financed by emperor Augustus (*IG* III 65). The archaeological evidence, however, indicates that the whole complex was built in a single phase.

The plan of the Roman Agora is almost square (111 x 104 m). It is composed of four stoas around a paved courtyard and two monumental entrances, one on the east and one on the west. The west propylon had a large central corridor. The east propylon now has a continuous krepis, but the central part seems to be a later addition. In its initial phase, the east propylon also had a central corridor. The building was therefore designed for the passage of carts, but the absence of wheel ruts shows that it was never or rarely used in that way. When the arched entrance and monumental staircase in front of it were constructed, the central corridor of the east propylon was replaced by steps and a level floor; it was no longer possible for carts to come through the gate.

The east side of the Agora is occupied by shops. Merchants were also installed in the south peristyle, where the spaces between columns were closed with doors. Sourlas argues that at least part of the oil sold in the Agora was stored in the west stoa. He also thinks that the office of the agoranomoi may be placed in one of the rooms located on each side of the east propylon or in one of the two rooms opening in the middle of the south stoa, to the east of the fountain.

The Roman Agora has frequently been connected to the imperial cult. Hoff argues cult practice may have been concentrated in the three-room complex now housing a later fountain. Sourlas points out that there is no evidence for an imperial cult in the Agora, but even so its existence cannot be excluded.

The decree (*IG* III 38; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 1100) carved on the north jamb of the central door of the east propylon, referring to the sale of olive oil, dates to the time of Hadrian. It was at that time, or in the last quarter of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD, that the courtyard was paved with marble slabs. The Roman Agora does not seem to have suffered severe damage during the Herulian invasion of 267 AD and was included inside the Post-Herulian Wall. In the 3<sup>rd</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD a network of drains was set up in the east colonnade of the monument. At the same time, or shortly afterwards, the floor of the room south of the east propylon was paved with terra cotta slabs. A similar floor in the west peristyle of the Library of Hadrian dates to the beginning of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD. The floor of the east shops was repaired in the 5<sup>th</sup> or 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

A. R. Ragavis, *Prakt* 1839-1840, 88; S. A. Koumanoudis, *Prakt* 1890, 16-19; *ADelt* 6, 1890, 100, no. 3; *id.*, *Prakt* 1891, 7-11; A. Philadelphus, *Prakt* 1910, 112-126; P. Graindor, *Athènes sous Auguste* (1927) 184-198; Judeich, *Topographie*, 371-374; Ph. D. Stavropoulos, *ADelt* 13, 1930-31, Parart, 1-14; H. S. Robinson, *AJA* 47, 1943, 291-305; W. B. Dinsmoor, *AJA* 47, 1943, 383-384; H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 29, 1960, 360; Travlos, *Πολυδομική εξέλιξις*, 100-102; A. K. Orlandos, *AEphem* 1964, Chron., 9-20; *id.*, *ADelt* 20, 1965, B' 1 Chron., 34-37; N. Platon, *ADelt* 21, 1966, B' 1 Chron., 44-48; I. A. Papapostolou, *ADelt* 22, 1967, B' 1 Chron., 36; Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 28-36; *RE Suppl.* XIII (1973) s.v. Athenai 86 (Willy Zschietzschmann); Glaser, *KPHNAI*, 106-108, no. 73; A. Choremi, *ADelt* 40, 1985, Chron., 8-9; M. C. Hoff, *The Roman Agora at Athens* (1988); *id.*, *AA* 1994, 112; *id.*, in *The Greek Renaissance*, 1-8; A. Choremi, in *Αρχαιολογία της πόλης των Αθηνών. Επιστημονικές – Επιμορφωτικές διαλέξεις* (1996) 119-135; A. Spetsieri-

Choremi, *ADelt* 53, 1998, B' 1 Chron., 42-48; Baldassarri, *ΣΕΒΑΣΤΩΙ ΣΩΤΗΡΙ*, 99-113; Camp, *Athens*, 192-193; M. Korres, in H. R. Goette (ed.), *Ancient Roads in Greece, Proceedings of a Symposium Organized by the Cultural Association Aigeas (Athens) and the German Archaeological Institute (Athens) with the Support of the German School at Athens, November 23, 1998* (2002) 21-29; A. Choremi-Spetsieri, *Anthemion* 10, 2003, 11; A. Spetsieri-Choremi, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 139-140; †G. Knithakis – I. Tiginaga, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 189; H. Knell, *Bauprogramme römischer Kaiser* (2004) 95-98; A. Choremi-Spetsieri, *Αρχαιολογικοί περίπατοι γύρω από την Ακρόπολη 6. Ρωμαϊκή Αγορά – Βιβλιοθήκη Αδριανού. Σύντομο ιστορικό και περιήγηση* (2004) 3-12; A. Choremi-Spetsieri, *Anthemion* 13, 2005, 9; D. Sourlas, in *Η Αθήνα κατά τη ρωμαϊκή εποχή*, 99-114; M. Korres, in *Αττικής Οδοί*, 87-93; D. S. Sourlas, in V. Chankowski – P. Karvonis (eds), *Tout vendre, tout acheter. Structures et équipements des marchés antiques, Actes du colloque d'Athènes, 16-19 juin 2009* (2012) 119-138; *Ανασκαφικό έργο 9*; D. Sourlas, in *Αρχαιολογικές Συμβολές* B, 164; N. Tsioniotis, in *Αρχαιολογικές Συμβολές* B, 173; C. G. Malacrino, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 3\*, 770-776.

13 Polygnotou Street 7:C2,6

The foundation of the wall of the façade of the south-east stoa was discovered.

V. Nasilopoulou, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 170-171.

Dioskouron and Polygnotou Streets 7:C2,7

A column of the peristyle of the Roman Agora was found. A drain, possibly related to the one visible at the south-western end of the Roman Agora, was also discovered. A. Choremi, *ADelt* 40, 1985, Chron., 8.

4 Epameinonda Street 7:C2,8

Blocks of the north wall of the Roman Agora were discovered.

A. Spetsieri-Choremi, *ADelt* 48, 1993, B' 1 Chron., 19.

Dexippou and Panos Streets 7:C2,25

Parts of the foundation of the north peristyle of the Roman Agora were found in the basement of a shop at the Oikonomeas plot, as well as on Taxiarchon Square. N. Platon, *ADelt* 20, 1965, B' 1 Chron., 36 A. Choremi, *ADelt* 44, 1989, B' 1 Chron., 21; D. Sourlas, in *Η Αθήνα κατά τη ρωμαϊκή εποχή*, 106.



Dexippou Street 7:C2,26

A section of the north enclosure wall was found.

D. Sourlas, in *H Aθήνα κατά τη ρωμαϊκή εποχή*, 106.

2 Taxiarchon and Dexippou Streets 7:C2,27

Part of the foundation of the stylobate and the wall of the west stoa of the Roman Agora were found under the Lyras house.

A fragment of an inscribed base was found in a wall of the Lyras building. The inscription dates to the reign of emperor Hadrian (138-161 AD). The base probably supported an honorific statue.

D. Sourlas, in *H Aθήνα κατά τη ρωμαϊκή εποχή*, 106; N. Papazarkadas, *ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΕΙΟΝ* 1, 2012, 20-25.

Epameinonda and 4 Taxiarchon Streets 7:C2,9

A section of the west peristyle and of the west wall of the shops of the Roman Agora was found under the Lyras house. The majority of the pottery found in the excavation dates to the Hellenistic and early Roman period, not later than the time of Augustus.

An earlier wall had been incorporated into the foundation of the west stylobate of the Roman Agora. It must have belonged to a house or shop, which was probably part of the Late Hellenistic and Early Roman neighbourhood discovered under the west side of the Library of Hadrian. The building was damaged between 90 and 70 BC, possibly during Sulla's sack, and was subsequently abandoned. It was then filled with earth for the construction of the Roman Agora.

P. G. Kalligas, *ADelt* 46, 1991, B' 1 Chron., 23; A. Spetsieri-Choremi, *ADelt* 48, 1993, B' 1 Chron., 17; D. Sourlas, in *H Aθήνα κατά τη ρωμαϊκή εποχή*, 106-108.

'Kalamia' 7:C2,28

The site is located to the north of the Roman Agora next to the building of the Third Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities, and is bordered by Adrianou, Pelopida and Panos Streets. The excavation of the plot led to the discovery of remains belonging to the Roman Agora (the northeast corner of the Roman Agora, sections of its north enclosure wall, part of the foundations of the north and east peristyles) and the Library of Hadrian (part of the enclosure wall, the southeast exedra and auditorium). Part of the drainage system and fragments of the marble paved courtyard of the Agora were also found. Part of the Late Roman drain was also discovered in the area. The distance between the Roman Agora and the Library of Hadrian at that point was only

10 m. The exedra of the Library had been transformed into a cistern and was used as such until the middle of the 5<sup>th</sup> or the beginning of the 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

Th. Kyriakou, *ADelt* 39, 1984, B' 1 Chron., 7; A. Choremi, *ADelt* 49, 1994, B' 1 Chron., 21-22; A. Spetsieri-Choremi, *ADelt* 53, 1998, B' 1 Chron., 44-47; A. Spetsieri-Choremi, *ADelt* 54, 1999, B' 1 Chron., 63; †G. Knithakis – I. Tiginaga, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 189; A. Choremi-Spetsieri, *Αρχαιολογικοί περιπάτοι γύρω από την Ακρόπολη 6. Ρωμαϊκή Αγορά – Βιβλιοθήκη Αδριανού. Σύνομο ιστορικό και περιήγηση* (2004) 16-17; D. Sourlas, in *H Aθήνα κατά τη ρωμαϊκή εποχή*, 103-106; A. Choremi-Spetsieri – I. Tiginaga, in *H Aθήνα κατά τη ρωμαϊκή εποχή*, 123-124.

Pelopida, Panos and Dexippou Streets 7:C2,29

A Late Hellenistic headless statue of Asklepios was found.

A. Choremi, *ADelt* 44, 1989, B' 1 Chron., 21.

Aiolou and Dexippou Streets 7:C2,10

Part of the foundation of the east enclosure wall of the Roman Agora, as well as the foundation of the partition wall of one of the shops were discovered in the basement of the building of the Third Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities.

D. Sourlas, in *H Aθήνα κατά τη ρωμαϊκή εποχή*, 101.

Pelopida Street 7:C2,11

A section of the east peristyle of the Roman Agora was discovered.

*BCH* 79, 1955, 218-220.

Aiolos Hotel 7:C2,30

The hotel was built on the remains of the northeast corner of the Roman Agora.

D. Sourlas, in *Αρχαιολογικές Συμβολές* B, 151, 159.

“Agoranomeion” or Arcuated Building 7:C2,12

Inscriptions: *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 3183; H. Dessau, *AM* 7, 1882, 398-400; *ADelt* 4, 1888, 188-190, no. 1.

An important public building, dating to the middle of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD, was located to the east of the Roman Agora at a level 4.50 m higher than the latter. The east and south side of the building are unexcavated. Its north wall was set upon a foundation that could have belonged to a Hellenistic stoa, destroyed by Sulla in 86 BC. It had been identified as the Agoranomeion, but this identification is no longer accepted. Another possibility is that

it was the Sevasteion, a building devoted to the imperial cult. An inscription (*IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 3183) reveals that the building was dedicated to Athena Archegetis and to the Theoi Sevastoi, possibly emperor Claudius and his wife, both deified around 60 AD. Hoff suggests that the building may have been used for the imperial cult.

Korres does not believe that the three arches were part of a building but interprets them as a monumental means of accentuating the intersection of the north part of the street crossing the Roman Agora with another street. The north side of this street was bordered by a long stoa, maybe the one from which the columns for the Late Roman restoration of the Parthenon and the Asklepieion had been taken. Miller has proposed to identify this stoa with the Gymnasium of Ptolemy (*Cic. Fin.* 5.1.1; *Paus.* 1.17.2; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 1006, 1029, 1041, 1043, 1070), probably named after Ptolemy VI Philometor (184-145 BC). Korres accepts this identification and associates a propylon, located to the north of the Horologion of Andronikos and formerly considered a statue base, to the Gymnasium. According to Korres, the propylon was of Ionic order. Sourlas accepts the identification of the building as a propylon and dates it to the Hellenistic period. He considers that its attribution to the Gymnasium of Ptolemy was a possibility that needed further investigation to be confirmed.

Travlos proposes to place the Gymnasium of Ptolemy to the east of the Roman Agora. Some have tried to locate it close to the Stoa of Attalos. Others believe that the Gymnasium and the Theseion were located to the east of the Horologion of Andronikos, in the area later occupied by the church of Aghios Dimitrios Katiphoris. Lippolis identifies the Gymnasium of Ptolemy with the building excavated on Adrianou Street and says that the Diogeneion was a heroon.

Judeich, *Topographie*, 353-354; Travlos, *Πολεοδομική εξέλιξις*, 90; Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 37-41, 233-241, 578-579; *RE Suppl.* XIII (1973) s.v. Athenai 87 (Willy Zschietzschmann); M. C. Hoff, *AA* 1994, 93-117; E. Lippolis, *Ostraka* 1995, 43-55; A. Choremi, in *Αρχαιολογία της πόλης των Αθηνών. Επιστημονικές – Επιμορφωτικές διαλέξεις* (1996) 128-129; M. C. Hoff, in A. Small (ed.), *Subject and Ruler: The Cult of the Ruling Power in Classical Antiquity. Papers presented at a conference held in The University of Alberta on April 13-15, 1994, to celebrate the 65th anniversary of Duncan Fishwick* (1996) 194-200; A. Choremi-Spetsieri, *Αρχαιολογικοί περιπάτοι γύρω από την Ακρόπολη 6. Ρωμαϊκή Αγορά – Βιβλιοθήκη Αδριανού. Σύντομο ιστορικό και περιήγηση* (2004) 13-14; N. Tsoniotis, *ADelt* 62, 2007, B'

1 Chron., 73; M. Korres, in *Αττικής Οδοί*, 86-87; D. Sourlas, in *Αρχαιολογικές Συμβολές* B, 162-164; R. Di Cesare, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 3\*, 749-751; C. G. Malacrino, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 3\*, 759-761; R. Di Cesare, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 3\*, 762-765.

Kyrrestou, Lysiou and Markou Aureliou Streets

7:D3,1

The east part of the so-called Agoranomeion was discovered in the Tsimbilis – Karambozas plot, located 12 m to the east of the Roman Agora. The building continues in the neighbouring Papastephanatou plot. G. Dontas, *ADelt* 27, 1972, B' 1 Chron., 17-21.

The Horologion of Andronikos from Kyrrhos (Tower of the Winds)

7:C2,13

Vitr. 1.6.4; Var. R. 3.5.17.

Inscriptions: *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup>, 1035; *SEG* 47, 1997, no. 234. The Horologion of Andronikos lies to the east of the Roman Agora. Andronikos, from Kyrrhos in Macedonia, had also designed a sundial found on Tenos (*IG* XII 5, 891). The Horologion is a 14 m high octagonal tower made of Pentelic marble. It had two propyla and a circular annex housing the water reservoir for the water clock installed in the interior of the tower. The exterior walls served as sundials. A frieze around the top of the external walls depicting the eight winds gave the monument its modern name. The marble roof of the building is unique in its construction: on the exterior it takes the form of an eight-sided pyramid. A bronze Triton on top of the roof indicated the direction of the wind. The Horologion can be dated around 150-125 BC. When the archway, usually called Agoranomeion, was built to the south of the Horologion, water came into the tower from an aqueduct on top of the arches and the circular annex was no longer used to supply water.

A. R. Ragavis, *Prakt* 1838-1839, 56-58; *id.*, *Prakt* 1839-1840, 86; I. Rizos, *Prakt* 1840-1841, 118-120; A. R. Ragavis, *Prakt* 1844-1845, 194-196; *id.*, *Prakt* 1845-1846, 232-234; S. A. Koumanoudis, *Prakt* 1890, 11-16; *RE* I (1894) s.v. Andronikos 2167-2168 (Fabricius); P. Kastriotis, *ADelt* 5, 1919, Parart., 14-16; Judeich, *Topographie*, 374-375; H. S. Robinson, *AJA* 47, 1943, 291-305; Travlos, *Πολεοδομική εξέλιξις*, 102; J. V. Noble – D. J. de Solla Price, *AJA* 72, 1968, 345-355; Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 281-288; *RE Suppl.* XIII (1973) s.v. Athenai 86-87 (Willy Zschietzschmann); D. B. Small, *ALA* 84, 1980, 96-99; J. von Freeden, *OIKLA KYPPHΣTOY. Studien zum sogenannten Turm der Winde in Athen* (1983); R. C. A. Rott-

länder – W. Heinz – W. Neumaier, *ÖJb* 59, 1989, 55-92; H. J. Kienast, *AA* 1993, 271-275; A. Choremi, in *Αρχαιολογία της πόλης των Αθηνών. Επιστημονικές – Επιμορφωτικές διαλέξεις* (1996) 130-133; H. Kienast, in *The Romanization of Athens*, 53-65; Camp, *Athens*, 176-180; A. Choremi-Spetsieri, *Αρχαιολογικοί περιπάτοι γύρω από την Ακρόπολη 6. Ρωμαϊκή Αγορά – Βιβλιοθήκη Αδριανού. Σύντομο ιστορικό και περιήγηση* (2004) 14-15; H. J. Kienast, *Ο Πύργος των Ανέμων. Οι Αέρηδες* (2007); K. A. Damianidis, *Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt* 41, 2011, 85-99; V. Saladino, *ASAtene* 90, 2012, 167-195; C. G. Malacrino, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 3\*, 765-768; H. Kienast, *Der Turm der Winde in Athen* (2014).

Latrine 7:C2,14

A public latrine dating to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD was excavated just outside the Roman Agora, to the north of the Horologion of Andronikos. It was made of marble and could accommodate about 60 persons. It was destroyed during the Herulian raid of 267 AD and was never rebuilt.

A. Orlandos, *PA* 15, 1940, 251-260; Travlos, *Πολοδομική εξέλιξις*, 102; Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 342-344; *RE Suppl.* XIII (1973) s.v. Athenai 87 (Willy Zschierzschmann); *Agora* XXIV, 33; A. Choremi, in *Αρχαιολογία της πόλης των Αθηνών. Επιστημονικές – Επιμορφωτικές διαλέξεις* (1996) 129-130; A. Choremi-Spetsieri, *Anthemion* 10, 2003, 11-12; A. Choremi-Spetsieri, *Αρχαιολογικοί περιπάτοι γύρω από την Ακρόπολη 6. Ρωμαϊκή Αγορά – Βιβλιοθήκη Αδριανού. Σύντομο ιστορικό και περιήγηση* (2004) 16; C. G. Malacrino, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 3\*, 768-770.

Lysiou Street 7:D3,2

An inscription dating to 120 BC was found on the sidewalk of Lysiou Street.

V. N. Bardani, *HOROS* 7, 1989, 17-21.

Medrese 7:C2,15

Roman inscriptions were found during the demolition of the Medrese.

A. D. Keramopoulos, *Prakt* 1914, 125-126.

Part of the Post-Herulian Wall was discovered after the demolition of the Medrese. It was 2.30 m high and 3.50 m thick, composed of *opus mixtum* and pseudo-isodomic masonry. While this part of the wall cannot be certainly dated, it seems that it could belong to the original phase of the Post-Herulian Wall. The pottery collected dates from the first half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC to the first half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD.

*ADelt* 1, 1915, Parart, 55; *Agora* XXIV, 137; A. Spet-

sieri-Choremi, *ADelt* 53, 1998, B' 1 Chron., 48; N. Tsoniotis, *ADelt* 61, 2006, B' 1 Chron., 64-66; *id.*, *ADelt* 62, 2007, B' 1 Chron., 73-75; *id.*, in *Η Αθήνα κατά τη ρωμαϊκή εποχή*, 61-63; Theocharaki, *Ta téχh*, 408-409, YP9.

Library of Hadrian 7:C1,3  
Paus. 1.18.9.

Inscriptions: *IG* III 10, 470, 509, 512, 513, 516, 518, 637, 638, 717; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 1077, 3288, 3328, 3329, 3332, 3360, 4224=13283; *CIL* III 6102, 6103; *CIL* III *Suppl.* 7282, 7283, 7286; *SEG* 49, 1999, no. 214; BA 1109; *ΣΕΜΑ*, nos 366, 614, 1213, 1250, 1251, 1418, 2283; Sironen, 78-81 n. 21; K. S. Pittakis, *AEphem* 1839, 260-261, nos 278-279; *id.*, *AEphem* 1840, 396-397, no. 521; *id.*, *AEphem* 1841, 411, no. 560; S. A. Koumanoudis, *AEphem* 1885, 205-220; *id.*, *AEphem* 1886, 15-18; G. Dontas, *ADelt* 23, 1968, B' 1 Chron., 19; E. A. Choremi, *HOROS* 14-16, 2000-2003, 177-179, 181-183, 186, 187-188, nos 1, 4, 7, 9. Construction of the Library was financed by Hadrian (*IG* III 470; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 3288) between 131 and 132 AD. The building housed a large library, the city archives and many educational and cultural activities.

The Library of Hadrian was built on sloping ground, just like the Roman Agora. The building was set on two levels with the courtyard occupying the higher, created partly by cutting away the bedrock and partly by shoring up the soil. The lower level was created by cutting the bedrock.

The site of the Library was previously occupied by a Late Hellenistic – Early Roman neighbourhood, as the discovery of parts of two houses of the late 2<sup>nd</sup> – early 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD under its west peristyle shows. Part of a street was also discovered. A mutilated horos inscription was found in the area. It must have bore the name of Nero, who considered himself the new Apollo.

The library is rectangular in plan (82 x 122 m) with a monumental propylon in the Corinthian order on the west side. The north, east and south walls are built of poros blocks. The west wall and the columns of the propylon are of Pentelic marble. The columns flanking the propylon are made of green Karystian marble (cipollino), set on bases of white Pentelic marble. A large paved courtyard extended in front of the entrance with a large peristyle with a water basin. According to Pausanias the peristyle was composed of a hundred columns of Phrygian stone, now lost. Another water basin, of the same form but smaller dimensions, was found next to the north peristyle and parallel to it. The basin was built a little after the construction of the library itself. One

rectangular niche and two semi-circular exedras open on the north and south side of the building. They must have been used for lessons and leisure. The library, two reading rooms and two lecture halls (auditoria) occupied the east part of the building.

The Library was destroyed during the Herulian invasion of 267 AD and it was subsequently incorporated into the Post-Herulian Wall (276-282 AD). The wall was 3.40 to 4.20 m thick at the section between the western façade of the Library and Areos Street.

The Library may also have been damaged by the Visigoths of Alaric, who invaded Athens in 396 AD. In the early 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD it was partly restored by Herculus, eparch of the Illyricum (407-412 AD). The part of the courtyard floor composed of thin grey marble slabs may be attributed to Herculus' restorations. The sophist Plutarchos (*IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 3818=13281) honoured Herculus with the dedication of a statue, as an inscription to the left of the entrance of the Library indicates (*IG* III 637; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 4224=13283). Herculus' restorations include the repair of the west stylobate, which was transformed into a series of rooms with a floor made of clay plaques. The axial spacing of the columns of the east and south peristyle was reduced and the columns were set upon bases of reused material; one bore an honorary inscription to Hadrian (*CIL* III *Suppl.* 7282). A series of four poros column drums from the Middle Stoa of the Ancient Agora were discovered under the paved floor. They must have served as the foundation for a shed or a small stoa that used the north face of the Post-Herulian Wall as back wall. Some scholars attribute to Herculus the construction of the quatrefoil Christian church erected in the courtyard on top of the water basin, but it seems more likely that the church was built during the second quarter of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD by the empress Eudokia, wife of emperor Theodosios II (408-450 AD).

Important discoveries were made when Medieval and modern structures at the site of the Library were dismantled, including a part of the north sector of the Post-Herulian Wall, which was built with reused material in an effort to imitate the masonry of the Library. The wall was 2.90 m high and its thickness ranged from 3.40 to 4.20 m. A gate existed at the west end of the south wall of the Library. It dates either to the time of the construction of the Wall or to the early 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD. If the latter is the case, it should be related to the works carried out under the eparch Herculus. At the east side of the Library close to the northeast corner of the south amphitheatre, part of a wall that could belong to the

Post-Herulian Wall was excavated. The excavations led to the discovery of the stretch connecting the northwest part of the Wall at the Stoa of Attalos to that at the Library of Hadrian.

The most important find was a large statue of Nike of the type of Victoria Romana, dating to the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC. It may have been set up in front of the Roman Agora, close to the Gate of Athena, to commemorate a victory of Augustus against the Parthians. It may have been transferred to the Library and set up in front of the Post-Herulian Wall during the restoration by Herculus. An inscribed statue base of an agonothetes of the Panhellenia and high priest, dating between 180 and 184 AD, was also found.

The head of a female statue of Roman date was found in the Library of Hadrian.

The identification of the building is the subject of an ongoing debate. Koumanoudis, Nikolaidis and Sisson think that it was a library, while Shear Jr, Castrén and Karivieri identify it as a forum. Martini and De Bernardi Ferrero call it the Pantheon. Willers interprets the building not only as a library but also as a cultural centre. Caruso interprets the central hall as a room for imperial cult. Corcella, Monaco and Nuzzo identify the building as the Panhellenion. According to their interpretation, it was used for administrative, cultural and political purposes and part of it was also used as a library.

S. A. Koumanoudis, *Prakt* 1885, 13-25; *id.*, *Prakt* 1886, 10-11; G. Nikolaidis, *AEphem* 1888, 57-66; M. A. Sisson, *The Stoa of Hadrian at Athens*, *BSR* 11, 1929, 50-72; Judeich, *Topographie*, 375-378; P. Graindor, *Athènes sous Hadrien* (1934) 230-245; I. N. Travlos, *Prakt* 1950, 41-63; I. Knithakis – E. Symvoulidou, *ADelt* 24, 1969, A' Mel., 107-117; A. Kokkou, *ADelt* 25, 1970, A' Mel., 162-165; Travlos, *Πολεοδομική εξέλιξις*, 132; A. K. Orlandos, *AEphem* 1964, Chron., 6-9; G. Dontas, *AAA* 3, 1970, 170; Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 244-252, 579; I. Threpsiadis, *AEphem* 1971, Chron., 27-30, no. 19; *RE Suppl.* XIII (1973) s.v. Athenai 87-88 (Willy Zschietzschmann); G. Knithakis – G. Tiginaga, *ADelt* 35, 1980, B' 1 Chron., 21-22; *id.*, *ADelt* 36, 1981, B' 1 Chron., 4-5; G. Knithakis – G. Tiginaga – F. Mallouchou-Tufano, *ADelt* 37, 1982, B' 1 Chron., 6-9; *id.*, *ADelt* 38, 1983, B' 1 Chron., 12-14; *id.*, *ADelt* 39, 1984, B' Chron., 3-6; G. Knithakis – G. Tiginaga, *ADelt* 41, 1986, B' Chron., 10-11; *Agora* XXIV, 63, 79, 136-137; A. Choremi, *ADelt* 44, 1989, B' 1 Chron., 10-14; *ead.*, *ADelt* 45, 1990, B' 1 Chron., 16; Willers, *Hadrians panhellenisches Programm*, 14-21; A. Choremi, *ADelt* 46, 1991, B' 1 Chron., 17-20; A.

Spetsieri-Choremi, *ADelt* 48, 1993, B' 1 Chron., 12-17; *APMA* 2, 124, no. 53; A. Choremi, *ADelt* 49, 1994, B' 1 Chron., 18-20; A. Karivieri, in P. Castrén (ed.), *Post-Herulian Athens. Aspects of Life and Culture in Athens A.D. 267-529* (1994) 89-113; A. Spetsieri-Choremi, *ADelt* 50, 1995, B' 1 Chron., 16, 22-24; *ead.*, *Ostraka* 1995, 137-147; *ead.*, *ADelt* 51, 1996, B' 1 Chron., 25-32; *ead.*, *AM* 111, 1996, 363-390; *ead.*, *ADelt* 53, 1998, B' 1 Chron., 48-50; I. Tiginaga, *ADelt* 54, 1999, A' Mel., 285-326; A. Spetsieri-Choremi, *ADelt* 54, 1999, B' 1 Chron., 63-67; I. A. Trianti, *Anthemion* 5, 1999, 10-11; Camp, *Athens*, 202-203; W. Hoepfner, in W. Hoepfner (ed.), *Antike Bibliotheken* (2002) 63-66; G. Knithakis – G. Tiginaga, *Anthemion* 11, 2004, 5-16; A. Choremi-Spetsieri, *Αρχαιολογικοί περιπάτοι γύρω από την Ακρόπολη 6. Ρωμαϊκή Αγορά – Βιβλιοθήκη Αδριανού. Σύντομο ιστορικό και περιήγηση* (2004) 19-31; A. Spetsieri-Choremi, *ADelt* 60, 2005, B' 1 Chron., 61-64; N. Tsoniotis, *ADelt* 61, 2006, B' 1 Chron., 61-64; *APMA* 4, 37, 39, nos 173, 180; Costaki, *Road system*, 268-269, I. 12; Ficuciello, *Strade*, 173-175; H. Knell, *Des Kaisers neue Bauten. Hadrians Architektur in Rom, Athen und Tivoli* (2008) 61-67; N. Tsoniotis, in *H Αθήνα κατά τη ρωμαϊκή εποχή*, 58-61; A. Choremi-Spetsieri – I. Tiginaga, in *H Αθήνα κατά τη ρωμαϊκή εποχή*, 115-131; G. Tiginaga, in *H Αθήνα κατά τη ρωμαϊκή εποχή*, 133-152; D. Sourlas, *ADelt* 63, 2008, B' 1 Chron., 76-78; N. Tsoniotis, *ADelt* 64, 2009, B' 1 Chron., 43-44; *Ανασκαφικό έργο* 9-10, 11; Caruso, *Akademia*, 167-171; S. Leone, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 3\*, 778-780; C. G. Malacrino, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 3\*, 780-787; A. Corcella – M. C. Monaco – E. Nuzzo, *ASAtene* 91, 2013, 111-156; Theocharaki, *Ta téixh*, 407-408, YP5-YP7.

#### Aiolou and Dexippou Streets (Aiolos

Hotel excavation) 7:C2,31

The southeast corner of the enclosure wall of the Library of Hadrian was discovered in the basement of the Aiolos Hotel. The southeast exedra of the Library had been transformed into a cistern, which was in use from the middle of the 5<sup>th</sup> to the beginning of the 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD. A section of the Post-Herulian Wall was found against the east wall of the Library of Hadrian. Part of a building, possibly a bathing establishment, was also found. Its construction dates between the 4<sup>th</sup> and the 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD. A section of the working floor for the erection of the Library and a lead water pipe were also discovered. Part of the north pier of a gate in the Post-Herulian Wall was identified. The pier was located at the southeast corner of the Library and was made of reused large architectural

members and inscribed marble statue bases of the Late Roman period. The gate is associated with the street crossing the area between the Roman Agora and the Library of Hadrian leading to the Pantheon or to the Panhellenion. Parts of the upper surfaces of the street were found.

A. Choremi-Spetsieri – I. Tiginaga, in *H Αθήνα κατά τη ρωμαϊκή εποχή*, 123-124; D. Sourlas, *Deltion of the Epigraphic Society*, Jan. 2012 [www.greekepigraphicsociety.org.gr]; D. Sourlas, in *Αρχαιολογικές Συμβολές* B, 149-160; *Ανασκαφικό έργο* 11; D. Sourlas, in L. M. Caliò – E. Lippolis – V. Parisi (eds), *Gli ateniese e il loro modello di città* (2014) 299-306; Theocharaki, *Ta téixh*, 408, YP8.

#### Pelopida, Panos and Adrianou Streets 7:C2,32

The remains of the southeast exedra of the Library of Hadrian were discovered.

A. Choremi-Spetsieri, *Αρχαιολογικοί περιπάτοι γύρω από την Ακρόπολη 6. Ρωμαϊκή Αγορά – Βιβλιοθήκη Αδριανού. Σύντομο ιστορικό και περιήγηση* (2004) 16-17.

The pediment of a Roman funerary stele was found to the east of the Library of Hadrian.

*ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 2038.

#### Areos Street

The northwest limit of the court in front of the Library was discovered under Areos Street. A cryptoporticus of unknown use was formed in front of the north wing of the Library.

D. Sourlas, *ADelt* 63, 2008, B' 1 Chron., 75-76; I. Tiginaga, *ADelt* 64, 2009, B' 1 Chron., 39-41.

#### Theseion

Aghioi Asomatoi 6:B2,26

A fragment of a funerary colonnette of the 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD was reused in the walls of the Church of Aghioi Asomatoi. A funerary colonnette of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC or the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD was also found reused in the walls of the church. A funerary colonnette of the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC was also found.

E. Stikas, *DeltChrA* 1959, 122, 125-126, nos 1, 4-5; E. Mastrokostas, *AEphem* 1961 Chron., 17-18, nos 64-65; *ΣΕΜΑ*, nos 408, 1095.

A fragment of a Roman stele was found.

K. S. Pittakis, *AEphem* 1842, 560, no. 958; *APMA* 4, 21, no. 3.

A Roman stele was found.

*APMA* 4, 41, no. 193.

A fragment of a Roman stele was found.  
*APMA* 4, 43, no. 203.

9 Astigos Street 6:B2,27  
A Hellenistic cistern was discovered in the Veroutis plot. The cistern was repaired and continued to be in use in Roman times. Four Late Roman pithoi were set on destroyed Hellenistic houses.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 27, 1972, B' 1 Chron., 30.

11 Astigos Street 6:B2,29  
Street connecting the northwest corner of the Agora with the Hippios Kolonos. It dates from the 6<sup>th</sup> c. BC to the 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD. In its suburban course, the street passes by the Metaxourgeion Square.  
E. Vanderpool – J. Threpsiades, *Hesperia* 28, 1959, 295-297; Costaki, *Road system*, 468-469, V. 27; Ficuciello, *Strade*, 156-160.

Astigos Street 6:B2,28  
A section of the street to the Hippios Kolonos was discovered between Ermou and Theseiou Streets. A Late Roman cistern destroyed part of the street.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 24, 1969, B' 1 Chron., 26.

117 Ermou and Astigos Street 6:B2,30  
A Late Roman house was excavated in the Tournikiotis property. The house had a cistern and three wells.  
T. Kokkoliou, *ADelt* 61, 2006, B' 1 Chron., 90-91.

Aghiou Philippou Street 7:B1,1  
An ancient street, located close to the northwest corner of the Agora and corresponding to the modern Aghiou Philippou Street, was excavated.  
Ph. D. Stavropoulos, *ADelt* 20, 1965, B' 1 Chron., 54; O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 22, 1967, B' 1 Chron., 43; T. L. Shear Jr, *Hesperia* 53, 1984, 17-18; Ficuciello, *Strade*, 160-161.

Sanctuary of Herakles  
Inscriptions: B. D. Meritt, *Hesperia* 3, 1934, 64-65, no. 56. A shrine of Herakles was found on Aghiou Philippou Street. As the inscription was not found in situ, Meritt thinks it probably belonged to the sanctuary of Herakles at Melite. An inscribed funerary colonnette of Roman date, three 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD bronze coins and a coin dating from 229 to 30 BC were also found.  
Ph. D. Stavropoulos, *ADelt* 20, 1965, B' 1 Chron., 52-55; Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 274 and 169, fig. 219, no. 242; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 1564; C. Bernardini – F. Longo, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 3\*, 812-813.

7 Aghiou Philippou Street and Avissynias Square 6:C2,1

A wall belonging to a Roman building was found in the Kapotanis plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 32, 1977, B' 1 Chron., 16.

5 Kynetou Street and Avissynias Square 7:B1,23  
A Late Roman pithos was discovered.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 24, 1969, B' 1 Chron., 70.

Ermou and Normanou Streets 6:C2,2  
Three fragments belonging to a funerary stele of the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD were found.  
J. S. Creaghan – A. E. Raubitschek, *Hesperia* 16, 1947, 33-35, no. IX; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 2962.

Hephaistou Street 7:C1,4  
Roman funerary plaques and stelai and a base bearing a dedication to emperor Hadrian were found during the excavations for the construction of the Athens – Piraeus railway.  
*ADelt* 6, 1890, 141, 142-143, nos 21-22, 32; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 2632.

Aghion Asomaton Street 6:B1,13  
The laying of a Roman terra cotta water pipe partially destroyed a 3<sup>rd</sup> c. BC building, excavated in the Sarakos plot.  
*ADelt* 18, 1963, B' 1 Chron., 31.

24 Aghion Asomaton Street 6:B1,14  
A square tower of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC proteichisma, repaired in the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD, was excavated.  
E. S. Banou, in *Αρχαιολογικές Συμβολές* B, 293.

22 Aghion Asomaton and 12-14 Dipyrou Streets 6:B1,15  
The moat of the wall was filled between the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC and the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD. Seven graves, mostly tile graves, dating to the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD were found in the fill of the moat. The 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC peripheral street was also covered during the Roman period. A section of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC proteichisma, transformed into a wall during the construction of the Valerian Wall, was discovered under the Benaki Museum buildings. The Eriai Gates are only a few metres away from this point.  
I. Tsirigoti-Drakotou, *ADelt* 55, 2000, A' Mel., 87-93; *ead.*, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 237-239; Theocharakaki, *Ta τείχη*, 321, 349-350, Θ4.

Dipyrou and Leokoriou Streets 6:B1,16  
A Late Roman tower to the north of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC tower

- of the city wall was found. Many funerary inscriptions were found incorporated into the wall. A Late Roman structure, made of reused architectural material, was also found.  
N. Kyparissis, *ADelt* 11, 1927-28, Parart, 56-58; O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 24, 1969, B' 1 Chron., 45.
- Dipyrou and Kalogirou Samouil Streets **6:B1,17**  
The fill of the moat of the city wall was excavated. It contained a bronze coin of the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC and three lamps dating to the middle of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 24, 1969, B' 1 Chron., 45.
- 3 Dipyrou Street **6:B1,18**  
A section of the moat, filled after Sulla (1<sup>st</sup> c. BC – 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD), was discovered in the Malindretos plot.  
E. Spathari, *ADelt* 37, 1982, B' 1 Chron., 25.
- 5-7-9 Dipyrou Street **6:B1,19**  
A section of the wall was discovered in the plot, located to the east of the gate. Roman structures were built on the inner peripheral street. The proteichisma was destroyed during Sulla's sack and the moat was filled in the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD.  
E. Spathari, *ADelt* 35, 1980, B' 1 Chron., 35-36; Theodoraki, *Τα τείχη*, 324-327, 352, ©10.
- 10-12 Dipyrou Street **6:B1,20**  
A section of the Valerian Wall was discovered in the Benaki Museum plot.  
*Ανασκαφικό έργο* 16.
- Aiolou and Pandrosou Streets **7:D1,1**  
A funerary relief of Roman date was found in the Kanaris plot.  
*ADelt* 18, 1963, B' 1 Chron., 32-33.
- 5 Adrianou and Theseiou Streets **7:B1,2**  
Inscriptions: *SEG* 51, 168  
A section of the Panathenaic Way was discovered in the Bountros plot. In this area, the Panathenaic Way was in use from the middle of the 6<sup>th</sup> c. BC to the Late Roman period. In the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD the limit of the street was moved 5 m to the south and a stoa was built. At that time, the street was 20 m wide. The stoa was destroyed during the Herulian invasion of 267 AD and a bathing establishment was erected on its ruins.  
Y. Ph. Nikopoulou, *AAA* 4, 1971, 1-9; O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 27, 1972, B' 1 Chron., 23-27; Leigh, *The Aqueduct of Hadrian*, 169-170 JJ; Costaki, *Road system*, 464-466, V. 24.
- 7 Adrianou Street **7:B1,3**  
A section of the Panathenaic Way was found. Only Roman levels have been excavated there.  
E. Vanderpool, *Hesperia* 28, 1959, 293; Costaki, *Road system*, 467-468, V. 26.
- 11 Adrianou Street **7:B1,22**  
A section of the Panathenaic Way, dating to the Late Roman period, was discovered under the Grigoriadis property.  
E. Servetopoulou, *ADelt* 63, 2008, B' 1 Chron., 108-110.
- Aghion Asomaton and Tournavitou Streets **6:B1,21**  
Remains of houses dating from the 6<sup>th</sup> c. BC to the Late Roman period were discovered in the Achaia plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 23, 1968, B' 1 Chron., 43.
- Kerameikos **6:B1,22**  
FHG 2.358; *AB* 275.19; Cic. *Fin.* 5.1.1; Liv. 31.24.9; Plin. *Nat.* 36.5.20; Harp. s.v. Κεραμεις, Κεραμεικος, Λεωκόριον; Plu. *Sull.* 14.1, 14.4, *Mor.* 843C; Arr. *An.* 3.16.8; Luc. *DMeretr.* 4.1, 4.3, 10.3, 10.4, *Icar.* 34, *Nav.* 24, *JTr.* 15, *Phoc.* 13, *Scyth.* 3; Paus. 1.2.4; Poll. 8.112; Ael. *NA* 12.40; Ath. 5.212e; Philostr. *VS* 549, 550; D.L. 6.22, 6.35, 7.11, 7.15, 7.182; Alciphr. 18.11 (23), 22.2 (3,25), 12.3 (3.48), 28.3 (3.64); Hm. 47.12; Hsch. s.v. Ἀκαδημία, ἐπὶ Ἐυρύτου ἁγῶν, Ἐρμῆς τρικεφαλος, Καλλιόστη, κεραμεικῆ, Κεραμεικος, Λεωκόριον; St.Byz. s.v. Ἐκαδήμεια; Suid. s.v. Κεραμεικος, Κεραμεικοῖ, Κεραμῆς, Λεωκόριον; *EM* s.v. Κεραμεικος; Eust. *Com. ad Iliadem* Ω 334; Schol. *Ar. Av.* 395, *Eq.* 772c, e, *Ra.* 129, 135a, 399, 1087, 1093. Inscriptions : *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 968, 2362, 2617-2619, 5194; *CIL* III 556a, 6107; *CIL* III *Suppl.* 7296; *SEG* 41, 1991, no. 238; 48, 1998, no. 286; 58, 2008, no. 215; *ΣΕΜΑ*, nos 49, 53, 422, 512, 514, 942, 1001, 1181, 1229, 1234, 1240, 1273, 1309, 1371, 1436, 1485, 1685, 1989, 2108, 2282, 2373, 2448; K. S. Pittakis, *AEphem* 1840, 362, 363-364, nos 457, 460-461; S. A. Koumanoudis, *Athenaion* 3, 1874, 267-273; P. Kavvadias, *ADelt* 4, 1888, 25-26, nos 1-14; *ADelt* 6, 1890, 136-138, nos 1-7; K. D. Mylonas, *AEphem* 1893, 170-174, 221-224; D. M. Robinson, *AJPh* 31, 1910, 392, no. 47; S. N. Koumanoudis –A. N. Oikonomidis, *Polemon* 5, 1952-1953, 69, στ'; F. Willemsen, *AM* 85, 1970, 105, 107-113, nos 8, 10, 11; U. Knigge, *AA* 1975, 461; R. H. W. Stichel, *AM* 97, 1982, 185-194; K. Hallof, *AA* 1999, 166-168, nos 1-2; K. Hallof, *AA* 2000, 479-481, nos 1-2; Stroszeck, *Kerameikos*; *APMA* 6, 65-68, nos 186-207.

Coins: S. A. Koumanoudis, *Athenaion* 3, 1874, 691; *APMA* 1, 65, no. 308; W. Fischer-Bossert, *AM* 114, 1999, 235-256; Stroszeck, *Kerameikos*.

The Kerameikos, located to the northwest of the Agora, constituted the northwest limit of the city of Athens. The Eridanos River passed through the Kerameikos. The deme was called Kerameis and belonged to the Akamantis tribe (FHG 2.358; Harp. s.v. Κεραμείς, Suid. s.v. Κεραμείς; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 2362). A necropolis had been established in the Kerameikos since the end of the 11<sup>th</sup> c. BC. With the construction of the Themistoclean Wall in 479/478 BC, the area was divided into the inner and outer Kerameikos.

In the beginning, the name Kerameikos designated the large street defined by the horoi and its surrounding area. The Kerameikos occupied a long and narrow stretch of land beginning at the northwest corner of the Agora and following the Eridanos River along the street leading to the Akademia. After Sulla's sack in 86 BC, the word Kerameikos took a new meaning and designated the area inside the walls and the agora (Paus. 1.2.6).

The cemetery, the bathhouse outside the Dipylon Gate, the city walls, the gates and the Pompeion were damaged in 86 BC (Plu. *Sull.* 14.4). The buildings to the south and to the east of the Sacred Gate also suffered at that time. After Sulla, potters established their workshops and kilns in the Kerameikos. In the area of the Pompeion they were removed in the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD to make room for the construction of a warehouse. In 267 AD the Heruli destroyed the warehouses and the workshops to the south of the Sacred Gate. Potters returned to the ruins of the warehouses and settled once more to the south of the Sacred Gate. Potters' establishments were destroyed by the Visigoths of Alaric in 396 AD and the craftsmen moved to another part of the city.

A section of the wall of the city has been excavated in the Kerameikos. Two gates of the wall corresponded to two important roads: to the east, the road to the Akademia, the Dromos, passed through the Dipylon Gate; to the west the Hieria Odos, leading to Eleusis.

A. S. Rousopoulos, *AEphem* 1862, 279-284, 295-301, 312-313; S. A. Koumanoudis, *Prakt* 1870-1871, 8-11; *id.*, *Prakt* 1871-1872, 8-11; *id.*, *Prakt* 1872-1873, 15-24; *id.*, *Prakt* 1873-1874, 9-18; *id.*, *Prakt* 1874-1875, 13-21; E. Curtius – J. A. Kaupert, *Atlas von Athen* (1878) 24-25; G. von Alten, *AM* 3, 1878, 28-48; S. A. Koumanoudis, *Prakt* 1879, 7-14; *id.*, *Prakt* 1880, 7-18; P. Kavvadias, *ADelt* 4, 1888, 13-14, 32-33; K. D. Mylonas, *Prakt* 1890, 22; A. Brückner – E. Pernice, *AM* 18, 1893, 73-191; A.

Brueckner, *Der Friedhof am Eridanos bei der Hagia Triada zu Athen* (1909); *RE* VI (1909) s.v. Ηοῖαι πύλαι 437 (Wachsmuth); A. Brueckner, *AA* 1914, 91-93; *RE* XI (1921) s.v. Kerameis 254 (Ziebarth); *RE* XI (1921) s.v. Keramos 255-256 (Scherling); A. Conze (ed.), *Die attischen Grabreliefs IV* (1911-1922); Judeich, *Topographie*, 400-410; W. Hoepfner, *AM* 85, 1970, 287-290; W. Hoepfner, *AA* 1970, 210-213; Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 299-322; *RE Suppl.* XIII (1973) s.v. Athenai 62-63, 64-68 (Willy Zschietzschmann); Travlos, *Bildlexikon Attika*, 26; G. Hübner, *AM* 91, 1976, 175-183; Knigge, *Κεραμεικός*; A. Rügler, *AM* 104, 1989, 219-224; H. R. Goette, *AM* 106, 1991, 321, no. 1a; S. Houby-Nielsen, *ProcDanInstAth* 2, 1998, 127-145; *BarrAtlas* Map 59, B3; J. Stroszeck, *Polis* 1, 2003, 53-83; Cl. Ruggeri – P. Siewert – I. Steffelbauer, *Die antiken Schriftzeugnisse über den Kerameikos von Athen, Teil 1 Der Innere Kerameikos, Tyche Sonderband* 5 (2007); I. Steffelbauer, *AM* 122, 2007, 229-261; Th. Iliopoulos, *Το Αρχαιολογικό Μουσείο του Κεραμεικού* (2009); Cl. Ruggeri (ed.), *Die antiken Schriftzeugnisse über den Kerameikos von Athen, Teil 2 Das Dipylongebiet und der Äussere Kerameikos, Tyche Sonderband* 5 (2013); Stroszeck, *Kerameikos*; E. S. Banou – L. K. Bournias, *Κεραμεικός* (2014); M. C. Monaco, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 4, 1232-1239.

Building Z 6:B1,37

Building Z was built around 430 BC and underwent many modifications until its final destruction by the troops of Sulla in 86 BC. After the building was destroyed, a metal worker may have been established in its ruins for a short period of time. In the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC – 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD, the neighbourhood that included houses X, Y and Z was transformed into a potters' and metalworkers' quarter. The craftsmen remained in the area until the Late Roman period. Building Z may have been reused for a short period of time at the end of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

U. Knigge, *AA* 1980, 260-263; G. Zimmer, *AA* 1984, 76-83; U. Knigge, *AA* 1987, 481-484; Knigge, *Κεραμεικός*, 88-94; U. Knigge, *Der Bau Z, Kerameikos XVII* (2005); Th. Iliopoulos, *Το Αρχαιολογικό Μουσείο του Κεραμεικού* (2009) 11-12; Stroszeck, *Kerameikos*, 111-116; M. C. Monaco, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 4, 1268-1270.

Building Y 6:B2,37

Building Y was erected in the second half of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC and had many building phases. Its history is unknown from 300/290 BC until its destruction during the Herulian invasion of 267 AD. Shortly afterwards, the area was occupied by potters, who remained until the



4<sup>th</sup> c. AD. The potters' workshops also extended immediately to the east of the building. In the late 4<sup>th</sup> or early 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD the area was destroyed and the ground was leveled for the construction of a house, occupied until at least the end of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD, when it was destroyed.

A. Rügler, *AA* 1989, 84-99; Knigge, *Κεραμεικός*, 94; A. Rügler, *AA* 1991, 371-373; Th. Iliopoulos, *Το Αρχαιολογικό Μουσείο του Κεραμεικού* (2009) 11-12; Stroszeck, *Kerameikos*, 117-120, 129-130; M. C. Monaco, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 4, 1271.

#### Building X 6:B2,38

The building dates to the last quarter of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC. It was destroyed during Sulla's sack in 86 BC. In early Augustan times, it was covered with a thick fill containing quantities of pottery. After the Herulian invasion, potters' workshops were established in the ruins. A double cistern was built on the interior of the building in the late 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD. The area was leveled for a second time in the second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

B. von Freytag-Löringhoff, *AA* 1987, 488-492; Knigge, *Κεραμεικός*, 95; B. von Freytag-Löringhoff 1991, 381-385; Th. Iliopoulos, *Το Αρχαιολογικό Μουσείο του Κεραμεικού* (2009) 11-12; Stroszeck, *Kerameikos*, 121-122, 129-130.

#### Houses to the northeast of the Dipylon Gate 6:B1,38

The richly decorated houses date to the Late Hellenistic period and were destroyed by Sulla's troops in 86 BC. A hoard containing 54 silver Athenian coins and 4 silver coins of Mithridates was found in one of the houses.

S. A. Koumanoudis, *Prakt* 1874, 13; *id.*, *Prakt* 1876, 18-19; Knigge, *Κεραμεικός*, 87; W. Fischer-Bossert, *AM* 114, 1999, 235-256; Stroszeck, *Kerameikos*, 123.

#### The Pompeion 6:B1,39

Paus. 1.2.4; D.L. 6.22.

The Pompeion is located between the Sacred Gate and the Dipylon. The first Pompeion was built around 400 BC. Two thirds of the building were completely destroyed during Sulla's sack in 86 BC, leaving only the propylon and the east wall upright. In more recent times, people living in the nearby houses found building material in the ruins of the Pompeion so that nothing remained of its west part. The site of the Pompeion continued in a desolate state for some time before craftsmen occupied the area. The first to be established on its ruins were the metal workers in the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD. In the beginning of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD, potters moved in. The sewage

system in the area of the Pompeion was reorganised in the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD.

A new building, the *Magazinbau*, was erected between 140 and a little after 150 AD, during the reign of Antoninus Pius (138-161 AD). It had the form of a basilica and was closed on all four sides. Its foundation was made of *opus caementicium* and the walls were of Piraeus limestone. The building had a wooden floor and was divided into three aisles by two series of pillars. The upper floor was likewise divided into three parts by two rows of columns. The Classical propylon served as an entrance to the complex. A quadrangular base was erected to the north of the propylon. The new building must have served for the preparation of the Panathenaic procession, as well as for the storage of objects related to it. The *Magazinbau* was destroyed by fire during the Herulian raid in 267 AD. The building material was reused, some of it in the Late Roman Wall. The propylon was demolished at that time.

The area was taken over by lamp makers until the middle of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD. At that time the lamp makers moved out and two Ionic stoas, made of reused material, as well as a triple arch or gateway, located six metres to the east of the stoas, were erected. They housed retail trade and must have played a role in the preparation of the Panathenaic procession. The stoas were probably destroyed by the earthquake of 375 AD and not by Alaric in 396 AD, since their excavation yielded no sign of violent destruction. The gateway was destroyed in the first half of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD. Afterwards, the lamp makers returned and reoccupied the area.

K. Kübler, *AM* 53, 1928, 177-183; A. Brueckner, *AM* 56, 1931, 3-24; W. Zschietzschmann, *AM* 56, 1931, 90-97; Judeich, *Topographie*, 360-362; D. Ohly, *AA* 1965, 286-301; W. Hoepfner, *AM* 85, 1970, 270-286; W. Hoepfner, *AM* 86, 1971, 141-146; Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 477-481; *Agora* VII, 62; W. Hoepfner, *Das Pompeion und seine Nachfolgerbauten*, *Kerameikos* X (1976); *Agora* XXIV, 26-28; Knigge, *Κεραμεικός*, 79-86; A. Rügler, *AM* 105, 1990, 279-294; B. Böttger, *Die Kaiserzeitlichen Lampen vom Kerameikos*, *Kerameikos* XVI (2002) 15-81; Stroszeck, *Kerameikos*, 88-93, 129; M. C. Monaco, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 4, 1263-1268.

After the destruction of the Pompeion by Sulla, the Hieria Odos ran parallel to the Kerameikos Street towards the Agora. In the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD the street was destroyed by the construction of a deep channel (au) covered with marble slabs, including a reused funerary stele dating to the time of Trajan. By that time the Hieria

Odos and the Sacred Gate were out of use. The Eridanos channel continued to be in use for water transport until the 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD. A round kiln operated in the same area from the 4<sup>th</sup> to the 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

U. Knigge, *AA* 1979, 184-187; Stroszeck, *Kerameikos*, 30.

The City Wall 6:B1,40

The construction of the wall began in 478 BC under Themistocles. It was destroyed by Sulla in 86 BC, but a part of it (not in the Kerameikos) was quickly repaired, since it withstood the attack of Caesar's general Callenus in 48 BC (D.C. 42.14.1). The wall was neglected for a long time, until the Herulian threat forced emperor Valerianus (253-260 AD) to repair it. A 3 m large trench in front of the Dipylon Gate may have been part of that repair.

F. Noack, *AM* 32, 1907, 123-160, 473-500; D. Ohly, *AA* 1965, 360-376; G. Gruben, *AA* 1969, 36; W. Hoepfner, *Das Pompeion und seine Nachfolgerbauten*, *Kerameikos* X (1976) 166, 188; Knigge, *Κεραμεικός*, 49-56; Stroszeck, *Kerameikos*, 56-65; M. C. Monaco, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 4, 1271-1274.

Pottery dating to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC was found in the aqueduct under the bottom of the moat.

U. Knigge, *AA* 1974, 190.

The Sacred Gate 6:B1,41  
Plu. *Sull.* 14.3.

The Sacred Gate was built in 479/478 BC over the Hieria Odos and Eridanos River. It underwent many modifications. Before Sulla's sack, the city wall was opened at the point where it crossed the Eridanos and a channel was built in the riverbed. A bridge was built over the river and the tower over the Eridanos was refurbished. A square tower was built to protect the gate. At the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC the riverbank was reveted with stone. Another bridge was built over the river. A drainage channel was constructed at the south border of the Hieria Odos. The gate was remodelled in the beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD. A vaulted tower-like construction was built over the Eridanos River and the entrance was closed with a double grille. The vault was made of brick set on a stone substructure, in which older architectural members were reused. The southwest tower C was enlarged and the width of the southwest wall was reduced.

W. Hoepfner, *Das Pompeion und seine Nachfolgerbauten*, *Kerameikos* X (1976) 166, 188; U. Knigge, *AA* 1979, 185; Knigge, *Κεραμεικός*, 56-68; Stroszeck, *Kerameikos*, 70-76; M. C. Monaco, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 4, 1275-

1277; G. Kuhn, *Das Heilige Tor*, *Kerameikos* XX (forthcoming).

A funerary stele dating to the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD was found close to the Sacred Gate.

W. D. Niemeier – K. Hallof, in *Η Αθήνα κατά τη ρωμαϊκή εποχή*, 425-435.

The Dipylon Gate 6:B1,42

Cic. *Fin.* 5.1.1; Plb. 16.25.7; Liv. 31.24.9; Plu. *Sull.* 14.4, *Per.* 30.4; Luc. *DMeretr.* 10.2, 10.3, *Nav.* 24, *Scyth.* 2; Alciph. 13.2 (3.49).

The Dipylon Gate, built in 478 BC, was the main west gate of the city of Athens. It was previously called Thriasian Gate (Plu. *Per.* 30.4). In 200 BC Philip V of Macedonia attacked the Dipylon, but failed to enter the city (Liv. 31.24.9). A wall with two doors, made of reused blocks, closed the west side of the gate in the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC. The doors were crowned by two monumental arches, one of which was later reused over the Eridanos channel at the Sacred Gate. The gate seems to have collapsed soon after the Herulian invasion of 267 AD. Craftsmen, mostly lamp makers, settled on its ruins.

Many aqueducts and water channels crossed the area of the Dipylon Gate from the 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC to the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

G. von Alten, *AM* 3, 1878, 28-48; G. Gruben, *ADelt* 18, 1963, B<sup>1</sup>-1 Chron., 22-27; *id.*, *AA* 1964, 390, 416-419; *id.*, *AA* 1969, 39-40; Knigge, *Κεραμεικός*, 71; Stroszeck, *Kerameikos*, 77-81; M. C. Monaco, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 4, 1277-1280.

Bronze coins dating after 167 BC were found in a well located at the southeast corner of the Dipylon court. The well was built around 300 BC and went out of use around 150 BC.

K. Braun, *AM* 85, 1970, 165, 196, nos 217-220; Stroszeck, *Kerameikos*, 82.

A large square base of Pentelic marble exists in front of the middle pier of the west entrance of the Dipylon. It dates to the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD and may have supported the statue of an emperor. On its west side there is a bench cut in Hymettian marble. Some of the blocks constituting the square base come from a Hellenistic base of a quadriga. The base was originally located in the area of the Dipylon and was destroyed in the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC.

S. A. Koumanoudis, *Prakt* 1874, 13-21; G. P. Oikonomos, *AM* 37, 1912, 230-231; G. Gruben, *AA* 1964, 390; H. R. Goette, *AM* 105, 1990, 269-278; Stroszeck, *Kerameikos*, 83.

The statue of Memmia, wife of the Roman senator Lucius Pomponius Flaccus, must have stood in front of the Dipylon Gate (I 437). It dates to 18 – 32 AD.

F. Willemsen, *AM* 85, 1970, 111-113, no. 11; Stroszeck, *Kerameikos*, 84.

The Dipylon fountain **6:B1,43**

A fountain house existed on the east side of the Dipylon Gate. It was built in the 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC and underwent many modifications. In 86 BC, it was destroyed by the troops of Sulla. The fountain was rebuilt afterwards and remained in use until its final destruction by the Heruli in 267 AD.

S. A. Koumanoudis, *Prakt* 1874, 13-15; G. von Alten, *AM* 3, 1878, 37-39; Knigge, *Κεραμεικός*, 75-76; Stroszeck, *Kerameikos*, 85-87; M. C. Monaco, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 4, 1280-1281.

Aghion Asomaton Square – Syntagma (Metro tunnel)  
120 wells were excavated yielding mostly Roman and Late Roman pottery.

Syntagma to Nikis Street **6:D2,8**

Three wells with Roman material were excavated.

Ermou Street to Syntagma **7:E1,1**

Four wells containing Roman and Late Roman pottery were excavated.

Metropolis to Ermou Street **7:E1,2**

Three wells with Roman material were excavated.

Ermou Street to Monastiraki **7:D1,2**

20 wells with Roman and Late Roman pottery were excavated.

Monastiraki **7:C1,5**

Eight wells with Roman pottery were excavated. Roman coins were found in one well.

Monastiraki to Miaouli Street **6:C2,3**

Six wells were excavated. One of them yielded pottery dating to the Early and Late Roman period.

Asomaton Square to Monastiraki **6:C2,4**

Three wells with Roman and Late Roman material were excavated.

Asomaton Square tunnel towards Aigaleo **6:B2,31**

Two wells with Roman and Late Roman material were excavated.

O. Zachariadou, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 218-219.

Ermou Street (Theseion Metro ventilation shaft) **6:B2,32**

Pottery dating from the Classical to the Late Roman period was found.

I. Tsirigoti-Drakotou, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 257.

Ermou Street **6:C2,6**

A fragment of a statue of the Roman period and an honorary inscription for Hadrian were discovered.

*ADelt* 1961-1962, B' Chron., 28.

31 Ermou Street **7:E1,12**

Six Roman statues of Roman date were discovered.

G. Dontas, *AAA* 2, 1969, 73-74; *id.*, *ADelt* 26, 1971, A' Mel., 16-17.

Sarri Street **6:B1,23**

A bath dating to the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD was discovered in the Kyritsis plot, located on the section of Sarri Street between Louka and Ogygou Streets, north of the Hephaisteion and northeast of the Kerameikos. Two coins of the second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD were found in it.

Ph. D. Stavropoulos, *ADelt* 20, 1965, B' 1 Chron., 49-52; Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 181 S. Leigh, *The Aqueduct of Hadrian*, 165; *Agora* XXIV, 68; S. Leone, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 3\*, 831-832.

4 Sarri Street **6:C1,6**

Two rooms belonging to a 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD house were excavated in the Katsoulas plot.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 24, 1969, B' 1 Chron., 70-72; S. Leone, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 3\*, 831.

30 Sarri Street **6:B1,24**

A small part of a building of Roman date was found.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 29, 1973-74, B' 1 Chron., 97.

Athinas Street **6:C1,7**

Roman and Byzantine walls were excavated opposite the municipal market building. A head of Dionysos was discovered.

K. Kourouniotis, *AEphem* 1913, 199-201.

A Roman funerary colonnette was found in the foundations of the Alexandropoulos house.

*ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 1091.

Aghia Mavra Chapel **6:C1,8**

A Latin inscription was found close to the Aghia Mavra Chapel.

H. G. Lolling, *ADelt* 7, 1891, 128, no. 2.

Varvakeio High School **6:C1,10**

A 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD copy of the statue of Athena Parthenos by Pheidias was discovered at Varvakeio High School.

E. Kastorchis, *Athenaion* 9, 1880, 321-323; *APMA* 1, 66, no. 317.2; *APMA* 2, 123, no, 50.

30 Athinas Street **6:C1,9**  
Two mosaic floors of the Roman period were found.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 32, 1977, B' 1 Chron., 16.

Ermou, Arionos and Karaiskaki Streets (Theseion Metro ventilation shaft) **6:C2,5**  
Building remains dating from the Classical to the Late Roman period.  
L. M. Parlama, *HOROS* 10-12, 1992-1998, 541; I. Tsirigoti-Drakotou, *ADelt* 54, 1999, B' 1 Chron., 72; *ead.*, in *Η πόλη γάτω από την πόλη*, 260-262.

12 Arionos Street **6:B2,33**  
Pottery dating from the second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC to the Early Roman period was discovered.  
E. Lygouri, *ADelt* 38, 1983, B' 1 Chron., 18.

3 Lepeniotou Street **6:B1,25**  
A Late Roman wall and a well were discovered.  
T. Kokkoliou, *ADelt* 61, 2006, B' 1 Chron., 91.

5-7 Lepeniotou Street **6:B1,26**  
A room with a hypocaust floor of the Late Roman period was found in the Spheriadis plot. A street, drains and terra cotta water pipes were also found.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 30, 1975, B' 1 Chron., 24; S. Leone, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 3\*, 831-832.

6 Lepeniotou Street **6:B1,27**  
The remains of a Late Roman building came to light in the Vourtsis plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 23, 1968, B' 1 Chron., 71.

8 Lepeniotou Street **6:B1,28**  
A wall, a cistern and water pipes dating to the Late Roman period were found in the Kotzias plot.  
A. Kokkoliou, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 269.

12 Lepeniotou Street **6:B1,29**  
Remains of a Late Roman building with cistern were excavated.  
Th. Karagiorga-Stathakopoulou, *ADelt* 33, 1978, B' 1 Chron., 12.

Agatharchou and Lepeniotou Streets **6:B1,30**  
A building with a mosaic floor succeeded an earlier

building, both dating to the Roman period. A drain was also found in the Katsoulas plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 28, 1973, B' 1 Chron., 25-26.

27 Lepeniotou and Leokoriou Streets **6:B2,39**  
A well and a cistern associated with a water channel, a drain and remains of walls were discovered. The pottery of the fill dates to the Hellenistic and Roman period.  
Th. Karagiorga-Stathakopoulou, *ADelt* 33, 1978, B' 1 Chron., 12.

16 Aghion Anargyron Street **6:C1,11**  
Remains of Roman buildings and coins dating to the Roman Imperial period were found in the Benetatos plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 22, 1967, B' 1 Chron., 43-46.

20-22 Aghion Anargyron Street **6:C1,12**  
A well and three aqueducts of the Roman period were excavated.  
Th. Karagiorga-Stathakopoulou, *ADelt* 34, 1979, B' 1 Chron., 26.

1 Riga Palamidi and Aghion Anargyron Streets **6:C1,13**  
Remains of Roman buildings were found in the Manolissos plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 23, 1968, B' 1 Chron., 89.

Leokoriou Street **6:B1,31**  
Architectural remains dating from the Late Classical to the Late Roman period were found.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 24, 1969, B' 1 Chron., 55.

Leokoriou Street (close to no. 21) **6:B1,32**  
A Roman wall destroyed part of a drain of an ancient street. Roman amphoras were found adjacent to the wall.  
T. Kokkoliou, *ADelt* 61, 2006, B' 1 Chron., 99-100.

Leokoriou and Tournavitou Streets **6:B1,33**  
Part of a Late Roman cistern was excavated.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 24, 1969, B' 1 Chron., 55-56.

4-6-8 Leokoriou and Ivis Streets **6:B2,34**  
The remains of a Roman building and a section of a street were excavated in the Petropoulos plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 23, 1968, B' 1 Chron., 71-73; Costaki, *Road system*, 461, V. 20.

Ivis and Navarchou Apostoli Streets **6:B2,35**  
Remains of buildings dating from the Hellenistic to the

- Byzantine period were excavated in the Pigi plot. A room dates to the Late Roman period.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 24, 1969, B' 1 Chron., 49.
- Ivis and Lepenioutou Streets **6:B1,34**  
Pottery dating from the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC to the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD was found.  
Ph. D. Stavropoulos, *ADelt* 20, 1965, B' 1 Chron., 47-49.
- 10 Auliton Street **6:B2,36**  
A Late Roman building was excavated in the Angelopoulos plot.  
Th. Karagiorga-Stathakopoulou, *ADelt* 34, 1979, B' 1 Chron., 27.
- 1 Mikonos Street **6:C1,14**  
A Late Roman wall was discovered.  
T. Kokkoliou, *ADelt* 60, 2005, B' 1 Chron., 103.
- 18 Mikonos Street **6:C1,15**  
A 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD building was excavated.  
Th. Karagiorga-Stathakopoulou, *ADelt* 34, 1979, B' 1 Chron., 27.
- 6 Pittaki Street **6:C2,7**  
Remains of Late Roman houses were found in the Philippidis plot.  
V. Philippaki, *ADelt* 21, 1966, B' 1 Chron., 63-64.
- 11 Pittaki Street **6:C2,8**  
A Hellenistic house, which underwent modifications during the Roman period, and other structures of Roman date were discovered in the Photiadis plot. A marble head of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD and Roman coins were also found.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 22, 1967, B' 1 Chron., 108-110; F. Longo, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 3\*, 809-810.
- Aghias Theklas and Pittaki Streets **6:C2,9**  
Two Roman vases were found in the Dimas plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 31, 1976, B' 1 Chron., 25.
- 11 Aghias Theklas and Pittaki Streets **6:C2,10**  
Architectural remains of the 3<sup>rd</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD were discovered in the Spetzakis plot.  
Th. Karagiorga-Stathakopoulou, *ADelt* 34, 1979, B' 1 Chron., 27-28.
- 3 Aghias Theklas Street **6:C2,11**  
A Late Roman cistern was excavated. It contained a marble female head of the Julio-Claudian period.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 29, 1973-74, B' 1 Chron., 115.
- 9-11 Aghias Theklas Street **6:C2,12**  
A Late Roman wall was found.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 30, 1975, B' 1 Chron., 15.
- 10-12 Aghias Theklas Street **6:C2,13**  
Ruins of houses in use from the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC to the Early Christian period were discovered in the plot belonging to the Armenian Church and in the Papamarkos plot. A section of a street was also found. Houses were built along a street in the Hellenistic period. The houses were destroyed and in the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD were replaced by new houses. A small votive base of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD and a 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC cylindrical altar were found.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 22, 1967, B' 1 Chron., 39-43; P. A. Pantos, *AEphem* 1973, 176-180, 185-186, nos 2, 5; Costaki, *Road system*, 441-442, IV. 24.
- 3 Christokopidou Street **6:C2,14**  
Part of the floor of a Late Roman bath was discovered in the Benetos plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 25, 1970, B' 1 Chron., 91.
- 9 Christokopidou Street **6:C2,15**  
A Late Roman building was discovered.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 25, 1970, B' 1 Chron., 91.
- 14 Christokopidou Street **6:C1,49**  
A drain of the Roman period was excavated.  
E. Servetopoulou, *ADelt* 63, 2008, B' 1 Chron., 105.
- 21 Christokopidou Street **6:C1,16**  
A street dating from the Classical (end of 6<sup>th</sup> – beginning of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC) to the Roman period was excavated in the Phragoulis plot. A Roman building was constructed on an earlier building, dating to the 6<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC. In the Roman period, the street was 2.65 m wide.  
*ADelt* 19, 1964, B' 1 Chron., 50-52; Costaki, *Road system*, 462, V. 21; C. Di Nicuolo, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 3\*, 810-811.
- 7 Aghion Anargyron Street **6:C1,50**  
Pottery dating from the Late Geometric period to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD was found in pits in the Tsiakalos plot. Walls of Hellenistic and Roman houses were also found. A

dense network of terra cotta water pipes of the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD has been considered to indicate the presence of workshops. A section of a street with 13 layers, dating from the Hellenistic to the Late Roman period (3<sup>rd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> c. AD), came to light.

E. Servetopoulou, *ADelt* 64, 2009, B' 1 Chron., 90-93.

Miaouli Street 6:C2,16

Remains of buildings dating to the Roman period were found in the Kourabas plot.

*ADelt* 1961-1962, B' Chron., 28-29.

8 Miaouli Street 6:C2,17

A large drain, dating to the time of Hadrian and joining the Eridanos River, was discovered in the Kallaniotis plot.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 22, 1967, B' 1 Chron., 100-102.

9 Miaouli Street 6:C2,18

The continuation of the drain found at 8 Miaouli Street was found in the Koudounis plot. The architectural remains that came to light date from the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC to the Byzantine period.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 24, 1969, B' 1 Chron., 60-61.

13 Miaouli Street 6:C2,19

Part of a Late Roman cistern was excavated.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 31, 1976, B' 1 Chron., 37.

15 Miaouli Street 6:C2,20

Walls belonging mostly to the Late Roman period were excavated in the Albanis plot.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 27, 1972, B' 1 Chron., 123-124.

16 Miaouli Street 6:C2,21

Buildings of the Roman and Late Roman period were found in the Bouras plot.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 22, 1967, B' 1 Chron., 102.

18 Miaouli and Protogenous Streets 6:C2,22

The continuation of the Roman building found at 16 Miaouli Street was discovered in the Levantis and Zacharis plot.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 23, 1968, B' 1 Chron., 79.

23 Miaouli Street 6:C1,17

A Roman well was found in the Papoulias plot.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 24, 1969, B' 1 Chron., 61.

12-14 Miaouli and Aghias Eleousis Streets 6:C2,23

The continuation of the Late Roman building found at 16 and 18 Miaouli Street came to light in the Bouras plot. A Roman funerary inscription was also discovered.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 24, 1969, B' 1 Chron., 61; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 167; S. Leone, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 3\*, 804-805.

3 Papanikoli Street 6:C2,24

A Late Roman building was discovered in the Tsagaris plot.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 22, 1967, B' 1 Chron., 105.

16-18 Karaiskaki Street 6:C2,25

Pottery dating from the Protogeometric to the Roman period was collected in the Stathakis plot.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 24, 1969, B' 1 Chron., 67.

27-31 Karaiskaki Street 6:C1,18

Two Late Roman walls were found.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 30, 1975, B' 1 Chron., 23.

14-16 Aristophanous Street 6:C1,19

Roman pottery was discovered.

Ph. D. Stavropoulos, *ADelt* 20, 1965, B' 1 Chron., 56.

15 Aristophanous Street 6:C1,20

Roman pottery was found.

Th. Karagforgia-Stathakopoulou, *ADelt* 33, 1978, B' 1 Chron., 13.

31 Aischylou Street 6:C1,21

Two wells, one of which contained a 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD lamp, were discovered.

Ph. D. Stavropoulos, *ADelt* 20, 1965, B' 1 Chron., 56-60.

14 Aghias Eleousis Street 6:C1,22

Two walls dating to the Roman period were discovered in the Kolokythas plot.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 27, 1972, B' 1 Chron., 22-23; S. Leone, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 3\*, 805-806.

3 Pallados Street 6:C1,23

Three Late Roman pithoi, a well and a water channel were found in the Spyros plot.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 25, 1970, B' 1 Chron., 79.

Sapphous Street 6:C1,24

A Late Hellenistic well was discovered in the Belitsis plot.

*ADelt* 1961-1962, B' Chron., 25.

24 Nikiou, 11 Chrysospiliotissis and Aioulou Streets **6:C1,25**  
Part of a marble stylobate with two Ionic column bases of the Late Roman period were discovered.  
T. Kokkoliou, *ADelt* 60, 2005, B' 1 Chron., 101.

10 Sokratous and Sophokleous Street **6:C1,26**  
Roman sherds were found in the fill of the moat of the city wall.  
A. Andreiomenou, *ADelt* 21, 1966, B' 1 Chron., 78-79; Theocharaki, *Ta τεύχη*, 321-322, 356, Θ23.

17 Sokratous Street **6:C1,27**  
A small section of the city wall and the proteichisma was found in the Platonos and Tzoretlis plot. The pottery found in the fill of the moat dates from the 1<sup>st</sup> to the beginning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD. Seven burials, dating from the 2<sup>nd</sup> to the 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD, were found in the same plot. A 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC drain was found to the north of the proteichisma. A Late Roman structure was excavated to the north and south of the proteichisma.  
T. Kokkoliou, *ADelt* 53, 1998, B' 1 Chron., 70-71; Theocharaki, *Ta τεύχη*, 329, 355, Θ21.

Sokratous and Armodiou Streets **6:C1,28**  
A Roman cistern was found.  
I. Threpsiadis, *AEphem* 1971, Chron., 30, no. 20.

16 Armodiou Street **6:C1,29**  
The remains of a Late Hellenistic building with a pebble mosaic floor were excavated in the Diamantopoulos plot. A Roman drain and an apsidal building of the Late Roman period destroyed part of the mosaic floor. A Late Hellenistic marble male head was also found.  
A. Kokkoliou, *ADelt* 51, 1996, B' 1 Chron., 52.

Sarri and Epikourou Streets **6:C1,30**  
Two Late Roman drains were found in the Kasoulas plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 31, 1976, B' 1 Chron., 43.

Aristophanous and Sarri Streets **6:C1,31**  
A section of a Roman aqueduct was found in the Georgakopoulos plot. The pottery found in the plot dates from the 1<sup>st</sup> to the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 32, 1977, B' 1 Chron., 18.

6-8 Theatrou Square **6:C1,32**  
Architectural remains dating from the Late Classical to the Early Byzantine period were discovered in the Sa-

pounakis plot. Most remains belong to a 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD building with a mosaic floor. Part of the house was also found in the Kallianis plot at 12 Theatrou Square and Diplari Street.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 29, 1973-74, B' 1 Chron., 92-95; O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 31, 1976, B' 1 Chron., 33-34.

65 Aioulou Street **6:C1,5**  
A section of a street and an inscribed funerary stele of Roman date were found.  
Th. Karagiorga-Stathakopoulou, *ADelt* 33, 1978, B' 1 Chron., 13; Ficuciello, *Strade*, 196-197.

Euripidou Street **6:C1,33**  
A Roman bath was found near Sarri Street.  
Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 181 R; Leigh, *The Aqueduct of Hadrian*, 165.

4 Euripidou Street **6:C1,34**  
A wall and a cistern dating to the Late Roman period were discovered in the Lekopoulos plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 23, 1968, B' 1 Chron., 58.

28 Euripidou Street **6:C1,35**  
The foundation of a wall and the mosaic floor of a private house of the Late Roman period were discovered. Remains of a Late Roman building were found in the Theodoridis plot.  
M. Stavropoulou, *ADelt* 35, 1980, B' 1 Chron., 24; T. Kokkoliou – L. Bournias – E. Servetopoulou, *ADelt* 61, 2006, B' 1 Chron., 88-90.

64 Euripidou Street **6:C1,36**  
The remains of a Late Roman house were found in the Mitropoulos plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 24, 1969, B' 1 Chron., 47-49.

70 Euripidou Street **6:C1,48**  
Aghios Ioannis stin Kolona Church  
The church is built around a Corinthian column of Roman date.  
I. N. Svoronos, *AEphem* 1917, 94-104; Judeich, *Topographie*, 378-379; P. Papagiannopoulos-Palaios, *Polemon* 3, 1947-1948, 22-24; Travlos, *Πολεοδομική εξέλιξις*, 160; D. Marchiandi, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 3\*, 827-828.

75 Euripidou Street **6:C1,37**  
Late Roman walls were found in the Pantelas plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 24, 1969, B' 1 Chron., 49.

90 Euripidou Street **6:B1,35**  
A section of the city wall and moat was discovered in the Skoutas and Pidakis plot. A Roman cistern, Late Roman and Early Byzantine graves and another Roman structure were also found.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 31, 1976, B' 1 Chron., 30-32.

Euripidou and Sachtouri Streets **6:B1,36**  
Part of the wall of the city and of a street parallel to it came to light in the Mallindretos plot. The street was not used in Roman times, since a jar burial was found in its latest level.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 27, 1972, B' 1 Chron., 58-60; Costaki, *Road system*, 446-447, V. 6.

Euripidou and Aghion Theodoron Streets **6:C1,38**  
A section of the street leading, according to the excavators, to the Acharnian Gate was discovered in the Gremounis plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 24, 1969, B' 1 Chron., 47.

5 Euripidou and 42-44 Praxitelous Streets **6:C1,39**  
The foundations and the mosaic floor of a 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD building were found.  
Th. Karagiorga-Stathakopoulou, *ADelt* 33, 1978, B' 1 Chron., 13.

2-4 Karytsi Square **6:D1,11**  
A Late Roman pithos and a street with six Roman and Late Roman layers were excavated. The street was in use at least until the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD.  
E. M. Chatzioti, *ADelt* 36, 1981, B' 1 Chron., 13-14; Costaki, *Road system*, 440-441, IV. 23.

8-10 Karytsi Square **6:D2,33**  
Two wells cut into the bedrock yielded pottery dating from the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC to the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD.  
Th. Karagiorga-Stathakopoulou, *ADelt* 33, 1978, B' 1 Chron., 14.

6-12 Aghiou Markou Street **6:C2,26**  
A well that yielded Roman finds and a Roman aqueduct were discovered in the Bitsos plot.  
*ADelt* 19, 1964, B' 1 Chron., 56.

20 Aghiou Markou Street **6:C1,51**  
Architectural remains dating to the Hellenistic and Roman period were found in the Sarantopoulos bro-

ers plot. Coins dating from the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. BC to the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD were also found.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 31, 1976, B' 1 Chron., 25-26.

Klauthmonos Square **6:D1,12**  
The city wall and the street between the wall and the proteichisma were excavated. The fill of the moat dates from the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD, and an inscribed grave stele of the Roman period was found there. The moat served as a cemetery in the Late Roman period. 18 stone or brick-lined tombs, cist graves and shaft graves were identified. Sections of the peripheral streets, both outside and inside the wall, were discovered.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 29, 1973-74, B' 1 Chron., 138-141; Costaki, *Road system*, 435-437, IV. 18-IV. 19; ΣΕΜΑ, no. 1243; D. Marchiandi, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene 3\**, 630-631; Theocharaki, *Ta τείχη*, 323-324, 336, 361-362, Θ37.

5-7 Christou Lada Street **6:D1,13**  
The moat of the wall was discovered in the Melissinos plot. It was filled in the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 23, 1968, B' 1 Chron., 99-100.

Old Parliament Building **6:D2,34**  
A section of the Valerian Wall was discovered.  
A. Rusopoulos, *BdI* 1864, 225-226; Theocharaki, *Ta τείχη*, 398, B1.

1 Kolokotroni Street **6:D2,9**  
A section of the Valerian Wall was discovered.  
S. A. Koumanoudis, *Prakt* 1886, 12; A. M. Theocharaki, *Hesperia* 80, 2011, 150, V 1; Theocharaki, *Ta τείχη*, 399, B2.

1 Kolokotroni and Stadiou Streets **6:D2,35**  
A section of the Valerian Wall was discovered.  
A. R. Rangabe, *BdI* 1850, 121; A. Rusopoulos, *BdI* 1864, 226; Theocharaki, *Ta τείχη*, 398, B3.

7 Kolokotroni Street **6:D2,10**  
The fill in the moat dates to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 27, 1972, B' 1 Chron., 65.

Karamanou Square **6:C1,40**  
A sanctuary of Zeus Phratrios and Athena Phratria was discovered at Karamanou Square. The altar dates to the second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> or to the early 3<sup>rd</sup> c. BC. A section of a street was discovered close to the altar. It was 3 m wide and remained in use from the Classical to the



Byzantine period. The street was bordered by a drain built in the Hellenistic period, but its covering was replaced in Roman times by a brick vault. The street must have led from the northeast corner of the Agora to the Acharnian Gate.

Part of a 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC or Hellenistic building was also found. In the centre of the excavated area, part of a Late Roman building came to light. The buildings have not been identified. Small sculptures and grave stones were found in the excavation.

N. Kyparisses – H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 7, 1938, 612-625; Costaki, *Road system*, 438-440, IV. 22; Ficuciello, *Strade*, 166-167; C. Bernardini, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 3\*, 797-799.

14 Aristeidou and Psmazoglou Streets **6:D1,14**  
A section of the street between the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC wall and the proteichisma was excavated. Eight layers were identified under a Roman fill.

Th. Karagiorga-Stathakopoulou, *ADelt* 33, 1978, B' 1 Chron., 14; Theocharaki, *Ta τείχη*, 321, 359-360, Θ32.

Aristeidou Street **6:C1,41**  
A 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC house, in use until the Late Roman period, was found in the Lefhas-Tetenes plot. A Roman inscription and an aqueduct were also discovered; the aqueduct went out of use in the Late Roman period.  
I. Threpsiadis, *ADelt* 16, 1960, Chron. 29-32.

5 Aristeidou Street **6:C1,42**  
Roman sculptures were found in a well in the Public Power Corporation (DEI) plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 31, 1976, B' 1 Chron., 27.

25 Praxitelous and 2 Miltiadou Streets **6:C1,43**  
A Late Roman building and two drains were discovered in the Danalis plot.  
E. M. Chatzioti, *ADelt* 36, 1981, B' 1 Chron., 14-15.

17 Miltiadou Street **6:C1,44**  
A house with two building phases, both dating to the Roman period, was excavated in the Kremmydis plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 24, 1969, B' 1 Chron., 61.

Praxitelous Street **6:C1,45**  
Roman coins were found in the Vapheiadis plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 24, 1969, B' 1 Chron., 68.

29 Praxitelous Street **6:C1,46**  
Architectural remains including cisterns were discovered

in the Vlesinis, Tsagaris and Galphas plot. They date from the Classical to the Late Roman period and were located along the street leading to the northeast gate of the city wall.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 27, 1972, B' 1 Chron., 136-139; Ficuciello, *Strade*, 167-168.

21 Polykleitou Street **6:C1,47**  
Architectural remains belonging to five building phases from the Hellenistic to the Roman period were excavated in the Zaphrakopoulos plot.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 28, 1973, B' 1 Chron., 39-40.

12-14 Theseos Street **6:D2,11**  
A fragment of a Roman lamp was found in the Papachrysanthis plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 32, 1977, B' 1 Chron., 21.

23-25 Lekka and Perikleous Streets **6:D2,12**  
A Late Roman building with five building phases was discovered in the Zerbini plot. The first phase dates to the Classical period. An honorary inscription for emperor Nero, in which his name has been erased, was found reused in the Late Roman building.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 23, 1968, B' 1 Chron., 69-71; E. I. Mastrokostas, *ΑΑΑ* 3, 1970, 426-427, no. 1; C. Di Nicola, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 3\*, 793-794.

30-32 Perikleous Street **6:D2,13**  
Continuation of the excavation at 23-25 Lekka and Perikleous Streets. The Late Roman building continued to the north. Terra cotta water pipes were discovered under its floors, covered with mortar. The wall of an earlier building, possibly a bath, was found partly incorporated into the wall of the Late Roman building.  
Th. Karagiorga-Stathakopoulou, *ADelt* 33, 1978, B' 1 Chron., 14-15; Leigh, *The Aqueduct of Hadrian*, 166 AA.

29 Adrianou Street **7:B1,24**  
The remains of a Roman building erected over the Great Drain of the Agora were discovered. The building was destroyed during the Herulian invasion and was covered with earth in the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD.  
E. S. Banou, in *Αρχαιολογικές Συμβολές* B, 297.

Kyrrhestou Street **7:D2,1**  
A funerary colonnette dating to the 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD was found in a private house on Kyrrhestou Street.  
G. A. Stamiris, *AM* 67, 1942, 219, no. 8; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 685.

8 Kyrrhestou Street 7:D2,2  
A marble female head and an inscribed base, both dating to the Roman period, were collected.  
A. Choremi, *ADelt* 49, 1994, B' 1 Chron., 20-21.

15 Kyrrhestou Street 7:D3,3  
A small part of a large building was excavated, dating to the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> or the beginning of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD. The building was decorated with Hellenistic and Roman sculptures and probably included a bath.  
V. Vasilopoulou, *ADelt* 53, 1998, B' 1 Chron., 27-30.

Erechtheos Street 7:D3,4  
A section of the Post-Herulian Wall was discovered in the area of the Church of Aghios Dimitrios Katiphoris. Architectural members, sculptures and herms dating to the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD were found incorporated into the wall.  
S. A. Koumanoudis, *Prakt* 1861, 18-21; *id.*, *Prakt* 1863, 7; R. Di Cesare, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 3\*, 745-749; *APMA* 6, 83-85, nos 301, 303-306, 308-312.

11 Erechtheos, Erotokritou and Prytaneiou Streets 7:D3,5  
An inscribed statue base honouring emperor Hadrian was found incorporated into a Late Byzantine wall in the Philippaios-McCabe plot.  
A. Choremi, *ADelt* 44, 1989, B' 1 Chron., 19-20.

52 Adrianou Street 7:C1,6  
Remains of a building were found in the Barbalias plot. The pottery collected dates from the Late Hellenistic to the Early Byzantine period. A Roman copy of a Hellenistic statue of Dionysos was also found.  
A. Spetsieri-Choremi, *ADelt* 48, 1993, B' 1 Chron., 19.

97 Adrianou Street 7:E3,1  
Part of a building with a mosaic floor was discovered, possibly dating to the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD. The room continues under the neighbouring plot at 99 Adrianou Street.  
Th. Iliopoulos, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 240-241.

Deka and Mnesikleous Streets  
A pithos containing a coin of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD was found in the Grammenidis plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 22, 1967, B' 1 Chron., 105.

14 Deka Street  
A pithos and a water channel of the Roman period were found in the Panopoulos plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 24, 1969, B' 1 Chron., 79.

Metropoleos, Pentelis and Petraki Streets 7:E1,3  
A section of the city wall and a street were discovered in the Koumantaros plot. A Roman cistern had destroyed part of the street.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 28, 1973, B' 1 Chron., 36-37.

11 Kapnikareas Street 7:D1,3  
Architectural remains of the Roman period, belonging to several building phases, were found in the Lambros plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 27, 1972, B' 1 Chron., 64-65.

Metropoleos, Evangelistrias and Ermou Streets 7:D1,4  
A Roman funerary inscription was found.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 24, 1969, B' 1 Chron., 72.

33-35 Ermou and Phokionos Streets 7:E1,4  
A cistern dating to the Roman period was found in the Diamantis plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 22, 1967, B' 1 Chron., 78-79.

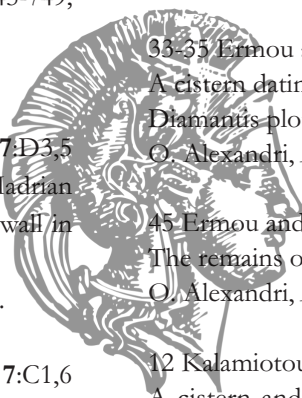
45 Ermou and Evangelistrias Streets 7:D1,5  
The remains of a wall and a Roman pithos were found.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 27, 1972, B' 1 Chron., 58.

12 Kalamiotou Street 6:C2,27  
A cistern and a Late Roman wall were found in the Gogos plot. The cistern contained a 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD marble male portrait head.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 31, 1976, B' 1 Chron., 34.

Kapnikarea Church 7:D1,6  
A funerary colonnette of the Roman period was seen against the back wall of the Kapnikarea Church.  
*ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 154.

90 Ermou and Pittaki Streets 6:C2,28  
Part of a Roman building was discovered.  
T. Kokkoliou, *ADelt* 61, 2006, B' 1 Chron., 98.

Ermou Street 7:D1,7  
Two inscriptions mentioning emperor Hadrian were found in the foundations of the Lizieros stoa, close to the Kapnikarea Church.  
*ADelt* 1, 1885, 12, no. 8.



- 93 Ermou Street 6:C2,29  
Architectural remains of the Roman period were found in the Synetos plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 30, 1975, B' 1 Chron., 20-21.
- 96 Ermou Street 6:C2,30  
A Roman house, built on a Hellenistic house, was excavated.  
E. S. Banou, in *Αρχαιολογικές Συμβολές* B, 295.
- The aqueduct of the Philimon house  
An underground rock-cut aqueduct and a ventilation or cleaning shaft were discovered.  
E. Ziller, *AM* 2, 1877, 127.
- Metropoleos and Phokionos Streets (Metro ventilation shaft) 7:E1,5  
Buildings of the Late Roman or Early Christian period with mosaic floors were found.  
V. Orphanou, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 202-204.
- Metropoleos and 1 Phokionos Streets 7:E1,6  
A Late Roman cistern was discovered in the Hondos plot.  
T. Kokkoliou, *ADelt* 60, 2005, B' 1 Chron., 99.
- 34 Metropoleos Street 7:E1,7  
Parts of Late Roman buildings were excavated in the Barbalias plot.  
T. Kokkoliou, *ADelt* 60, 2005, B' 1 Chron., 100.
- Metropoleos Square, Pandrosou and Deka Streets 7:D2,17  
Architectural remains dating to the Late Hellenistic or Early Roman period and to the Late Roman period were excavated.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 27, 1972, B' 1 Chron., 136.
- Metropoleos Street 7:E2,11  
A Roman funerary relief and a Late Roman funerary stele, both inscribed, and three Roman male marble heads were found incorporated in the walls of the Venetsanos house.  
K. Kourouniotis, *AEphem* 1911, 255-256.  
Part of the Roman bath discovered at the intersection of Nikis and Apollonos Streets was found under the Kalligas house.  
I. Threpsiadis, *ADelt* 16, 1960, Chron., 27.
- Metropoleos and Patroou Streets 7:E1,8  
Fragments of an inscribed honorary base of the Roman Imperial period were found.  
Ph. D. Stavropoulos, *ADelt* 20, 1965, B' 1 Chron., 64-65.
- 23 Metropoleos and Patroou Streets 7:E1,9  
Architectural remains were found. The pottery collected dates mostly from the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC to the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD.  
E. Chatzipoulou, *ADelt* 47, 1992, B' 1 Chron., 24.
- Metropolitan Cathedral of Athens 7:D1,8  
Part of a large Roman building with a marble paved floor was excavated under the Metropolis. The building may have been destroyed by the Heruli in 267 AD. A street with two drains was also found. The street continued to be in use after the destruction of the building.  
G. S. Dontas, *AEphem* 1953-1954 Γ', 94-97; Costaki, *Road system*, 414-415, III. 2; F. Longo, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 3\*, 789-790.  
The floor of a building of the Middle Roman period, paved with terra cotta slabs, was found under the pavement between the Metropolis and the Church of Aghios Eleutherios (7:D2,18). A Late Roman or Early Byzantine wall was also found.  
P. Lazaridis, *ADelt* 28, 1973, B' 1 Chron., 53-57.
- A funerary colonnette of the Roman period was found to the south of the Metropolis (7:D2,19).  
*ΣΕΜ* 4, no. 3246.
- The mosaic floor of a Roman house was discovered under a secondary street to the north of Ermou Street and to the northwest of the Metropolis (7:D1,9).  
W. Dörpfeld, *AM* 14, 1889, 415.
- Aghios Eleutherios or Little Metropolis or Panaghia Gorgoepikoos 7:D2,23  
The relief frieze built into the west wall of the church is generally dated to the 1st c. BC. Palagia proposes to associate it with Herodes Atticus and to date it to 138/9 AD.  
P. Steiner, *AM* 31, 1906, 325-341, E. Simon, *Jdl* 1965, *Jdl* 113-115; O. Palagia, *Jdl* 123, 2008, 215-237; E. Simon, *AA* 2011, 1-19.
- Building to the east of the Post-Herulian Wall  
Inscriptions: *IG* II/ <sup>2</sup> 5205.  
An epistyle block discovered close to the Little Metropolis bore an inscription (*IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 5205) dating to the time of emperors Arcadius (395-408 AD) and Honorius

(393-423 AD). According to A. Franz, the epistyle block may have been related to the final rebuilding of the Diogeneion Gymnasium.

A. Frantz, *Hesperia* 48, 1979, 194-203; *Agora* XXIV, 61. Another important building is known only from inscriptions (EM 70; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 5184). It was W. Judeich who first attributed these inscriptions to a single building. The three blocks originally belonged to a doorframe and were inscribed at a time when they no longer served this purpose. It is not certain how these inscribed blocks were used, but they seem to have belonged to a building associated with education.

Judeich, *Topographie*, 105; *Agora* XXIV, 61-63.

Apollonos and Hypatias Streets 7:E2,1  
Late Roman pottery was found in the Papakyriakopoulos plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 23, 1968, B' 1 Chron., 42.

9B Apollonos Street 7:E2,2  
A section of a street was found in the Kouris plot. All the street layers date to the Hellenistic period. A Roman drain replaced an earlier one.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 27, 1972, B' 1 Chron., 89-90.

5 Benizelou Street 7:D2,6  
Part of a Late Roman building. A section of an aqueduct dating to the time of Hadrian was found under one of the rooms of the building. The aqueduct was cut into the rock and covered with marble slabs. The upper part of a Late Roman funerary stele was also found.  
Ph. D. Stavropoulos, *ADelt* 20, 1965, B' 1 Chron., 62-64; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 1366; C. Di Nicuolo, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 3\*, 791.

22 Voulis and Petraki Streets 7:E1,10  
A section of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC city wall was discovered in the Gavriil plot. The moat was filled in the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD and a drain was built in it.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 22, 1967, B' 1 Chron., 66-70.

Voulis and Petraki Streets 7:E1,11  
Two Late Roman pithoi were found.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 24, 1969, B' 1 Chron., 28.

Voulis Street 6:D2,14  
The remains of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC city wall and a Late Roman wall were excavated.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 22, 1967, B' 1 Chron., 66.

Part of a cemetery was excavated on Voulis Street under the Royal Stables, continuing towards Panepistimiou (Eleutheriou Venizelou) Street. The cemetery was in use during the Roman period. The Roman graves consist of tile graves and also cist tombs, discovered in the Kalligas plot.

I. Threpsiadis, *ADelt* 16, 1960, Chron. 25; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 1300.

7 Voulis Street 6:D2,15  
A house of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD, built on the fill of the moat, was found in the Boulanis plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 27, 1972, B' 1 Chron., 38-43.

36 Voulis Street 7:E2,3  
Scanty remains of Roman walls were found in the Giatrakou plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 22, 1967, B' 1 Chron., 66.

47 Voulis Street 7:E2,4  
Half a Roman pithos was discovered in the Vlachiotis plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 23, 1968, B' 1 Chron., 48.

Metropoleos, Voulis, Apollonos and Pentelis Streets 7:E2,12  
A fragment of a funerary colonnette of the Roman period was found.  
I. Threpsiadis, *ADelt* 16, 1960, Chron. 25; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 1300.

Voulis and Apollonos Streets 7:E2,13  
Remains of walls, Hellenistic and Roman sherds were found.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 27, 1972, B' 1 Chron., 30.

31-33 Voulis and Apollonos Streets 7:E2,14  
A round building, possibly open air, with a mosaic floor was found in the Malliopoulos and Bakas plot. The building dates to the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> or to the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC. The building was refurbished and roofed in the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC. Another building phase dates to the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD. A second mosaic floor of the 3<sup>rd</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC may have been related to the round building, but went out of use in its second phase. A third mosaic floor of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC was related to the first phase of the round building. It was refurbished during the second building phase and abandoned in the Roman period. A pit cut into the rock,

yielding pottery dating from the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD, must have served for the installation of an aqueduct in the Late Archaic or Early Classical period. A 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD well was excavated and a 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD floor was also found. It is unclear if the latter is related to the other structures.

D. Tsouklidou-Penna, *ADelt* 34, 1979, B' 1 Chron., 28-31; C. Di Nicuolo, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene 3\**, 649-651.

10 Skouphou Street 7:E2,5  
Remains of Roman houses were found in the Psychogios plot.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 23, 1968, B' 1 Chron., 94.

Nikis and Apollonos Streets 7:E2,15  
Remains of a Roman bath, also found on Metropoleos Street.

Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 181 M; Leigh, *The Aqueduct of Hadrian*, 164.

A house of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD with a nymphaeum, which probably belonged to the bath, was excavated. It has also been proposed that the two buildings were part of a single 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD house, with a 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD phase.

I. Ch. Threpsiadis, *Polemon* 5, 1952-1953, 126-141; Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 181 N; *Agora XXIV*, 68; Leigh, *The Aqueduct of Hadrian*, 165; F. Longo, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene 3\**, 655.

3-5-7 Karageorgi Servias and 2 Nikis Streets 6:D2,16  
The fill in the moat of the city wall dates to the Early Roman period.

E. Vanderpool, *AJA* 60, 1956, 267.

Nikis Street 7:E2,16  
A Roman funerary colonnette was found in the foundations of a building.

I. Ch. Threpsiadis, *Polemon* 5, 1952-1953, 138; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 1009.

A Late Roman wall was found.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 22, 1967, B' 1 Chron., 105.

A vaulted funerary building dating to the Roman period was found.

P. Lazaridis, *ADelt* 22, 1967, B' 1 Chron., 149-152.

Part of the wall was discovered between Xenophontos and Lamachou Streets (7:E3,2). Two stelai and a loutrophoros, dating to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC or the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD, also came to light. A Late Roman wall was discovered in a trench on Xenophontos Street.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 22, 1967, B' 1 Chron., 103-105.

27 Nikis Street 7:E3,3  
Roman pottery and coins of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC were found in the fill of the moat in the Koukoutsidis plot.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 24, 1969, B' 1 Chron., 77-79.

30 Nikis Street 7:E2,6  
A section of the city wall was found in the Doris plot. The fill in the moat dates to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 31, 1976, B' 1 Chron., 37.

Diogenous Street 7:D2,7  
A funerary colonnette of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD was discovered. V. N. Bardani, *HOROS* 4, 1986, 41, no. II. 5; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 257.

10 Diogenous Street 7:D2,8  
An inscription of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC or the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD was found.

M. Th. Mitsos, in D. W. Bradeen† – M. F. McGregor (eds), *ΦΟΡΟΣ. Tribute to Benjamin Dean Meritt* (1974) 118-119, no. 3.

17 Diogenous Street 7:D2,9  
An inscription of the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD was found. M. Th. Mitsos, in D. W. Bradeen† – M. F. McGregor (eds), *ΦΟΡΟΣ. Tribute to Benjamin Dean Meritt* (1974) 117-118, no. 2.

46 Adrianou and Vrysakiou Streets 7:C1,7  
A section of the Post-Herulian Wall was excavated. A. M. Theocharaki, *Hesperia* 80, 2011, 151, PH 3; Theocharaki, *Ta τεύχη*, 332-333, 406, YP3.

72 Adrianou Street 7:D2,20  
A section of the Post-Herulian Wall was excavated. The northwest corner of the building identified by G. Dontas as the Pantheon was found; it was incorporated into the wall.

G. Dontas, *ADelt* 24, 1969, B' 1 Chron., 21; A. M. Theocharaki, *Hesperia* 80, 2011, 151, PH 9; Theocharaki, *Ta τεύχη*, 316, 409, YP10.

74 Adrianou Street 7:D2,21  
A section of the Post-Herulian Wall was excavated in the Berachas plot. *ADelt* 1961-1962, B' Chron., 28; Theocharaki, *Ta τεύχη*, 321, 409, YP11.

78-80 Adrianou Street 7:D2,10  
Part of a large Hadrianic building was discovered in the Psaridis plot. Dontas identifies the building as the Pantheon. A section of the Post-Herulian Wall was also excavated. Two Late Hellenistic and two Roman constructions preceded the Pantheon. Four layers of a street came to light to the north of the Pantheon; the last is associated with the Hadrianic building while the earlier layers correspond to its predecessors. A U-shaped aqueduct, later than the Pantheon, was found.  
G. Dontas, *ADelt* 24, 1969, B' 1 Chron., 19-23; Costaki, *Road system*, 289-290, I. 25; C. G. Malacrino, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene 3\**, 753-756; S. Leone, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene 3\**, 756-757; Theocharaki, *Ta téixh*, 343, 409-410, YP12.

80 Adrianou and 3 Diogenous Streets 7:D2,3  
A section of a fortification wall dating to the time of emperor Justinian (527-565 AD), founded on the wall of the Hadrianic building also discovered in the plot at 78 Adrianou Street, was excavated.  
D. Sourlas, *ADelt* 62, 2007, B' 1 Chron., 79-81; *Ανασκαφικό έργο* 11.

Adrianou and Mnesikleous Streets 7:D2,5  
Fragment of the top of a cylindrical marble base bearing an inscription mentioning Augustus. It dates after 27 BC.  
A. Benjamin – A. E. Raubitschek, *Hesperia* 28, 1959, 76-77, no. 3.

84 Adrianou and Mnesikleous Streets 7:D2,11  
A section of the Post-Herulian Wall was discovered after the demolition of the Armoutis house. The northeast corner of the building identified by Dontas as the Pantheon was found in the plot.  
I. A. Papapostolou, *ADelt* 23, 1968, B' 1 Chron., 23; *id.*, *AAA* 1, 1968, 19; Theocharaki, *Ta téixh*, 333, 410, YP14.

86 Adrianou and Mnesikleous Streets 7:D2,25  
A section of the Post-Herulian Wall was discovered.  
G. Dontas, *AAA* 2, 1968, 2; Theocharaki, *Ta téixh*, 338, 410, YP16.

88a and 88b Adrianou Street 7:D2,12  
The northeast corner of the Pantheon was discovered in the Zographos property, and part of the north face of the Post-Herulian Wall was also found. A small section of the Post-Herulian Wall was found in the Eleutheriou property.

A. Spetsieri-Choremi, *ADelt* 48, 1993, B' 1 Chron., 19; N. Tsoniotis, in *H Athína κατά τη ρωμαϊκή εποχή*, 63; Theocharaki, *Ta téixh*, 328, 339, 411, YP17-YP18.

92 Adrianou Street 7:D2,13  
Parts of two walls forming a corner were found in a private plot at 92 Adrianou Street. It has been considered that they belong to the Post-Herulian Wall, but this is not certain. A Late Hellenistic wall had been incorporated into the Late Roman fortification.  
V. Vasilopoulou, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 167-169; N. Tsoniotis, in *H Athína κατά τη ρωμαϊκή εποχή*, 63-64; Theocharaki, *Ta téixh*, 342, 411, YP19.

94 Adrianou Street 7:D2,14  
A section of the Post-Herulian Wall and of a small gate were found in the Vapheiadakis – Georgiou plot. Part of a street was also found.  
G. Dontas, *ADelt* 27, 1972, B' 1 Chron., 16-17; Costaki, *Road system*, 417-418, III. 6; N. Tsoniotis, in *H Athína κατά τη ρωμαϊκή εποχή*, 65; Theocharaki, *Ta téixh*, 323, 411-412, YP20.

96 Adrianou Street 7:D2,4  
The continuation of the Post-Herulian Wall discovered at 94 Adrianou Street was found in the Benizelos plot at 96 Adrianou Street. Part of a tower of the wall came to light in this plot. Two inscribed torch bases, the first dating to the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC or the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD and the second dating to 53/2BC were also found.  
N. Tsoniotis, in *H Athína κατά τη ρωμαϊκή εποχή*, 65-66; *id.*, *ADelt* 63, 2008, B' 1 Chron., 82-84; *Ανασκαφικό έργο* 11; G. E. Malouchou – D. S. Sourlas, *HOROS* 22-25, 2010-2013, 163-168; D. S. Sourlas, *HOROS* 22-25, 2010-2013, 169-174; Theocharaki, *Ta téixh*, 327, 412, YP21.

98 Adrianou Street 7:D3,12  
Part of the tower and the Post-Herulian Wall discovered in the previous plot were also found in the Spyridakis plot.  
A. Choremi, *ADelt* 40, 1985, Chron., 6; N. Tsoniotis, in *H Athína κατά τη ρωμαϊκή εποχή*, 66; Theocharaki, *Ta téixh*, 338, 413, YP23.

Mnesikleous Street 7:D2,15  
Part of the building identified by Dontas as the Pantheon was excavated.  
G. Dontas, *ADelt* 24, 1969, B' 1 Chron., 21.

14 Mnesikleous Street 7:D2,22  
A well, possibly Hellenistic or Roman, was found in the Stavropoulou plot.  
*ADelt* 1961-1962, B' Chron., 28.

14 Krevvata Street 7:C1,8  
A section of the Post-Herulian Wall was excavated.  
A. M. Theocharaki, *Hesperia* 80, 2011, 151, PH 4;  
Theocharaki, *Ta τείχη*, 343, 406-407, ΥΡ4.

Hill Street 7:D3,13  
Two marble heads belonging to Roman sculptures were found.  
G. Dontas, *ADelt* 26, 1971, B' 1 Chron., 29.

107 Adrianou, Kekropos and Hypereidou Streets 7:E3,4  
The wall of a Roman building was excavated.  
Th. Karagiorga-Stathakopoulou, *ADelt* 34, 1979, B' 1 Chron., 31.

111-113 Adrianou Street 7:E4,3  
Architectural remains dating to the Roman and Late Roman period were found in the Trichas and Kliman-topoulos plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 30, 1975, B' 1 Chron., 15-17.

117 Adrianou Street 7:E4,4  
A Roman bath was discovered; it may have been destroyed by the Heruli in 267 AD.  
D. Ziro, *ADelt* 37, 1982, B' 1 Chron., 11-13; Leigh, *The Aqueduct of Hadrian*, 167-168 DD; F. Longo, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 2, 554.

146-150 Adrianou Street 7:E4,5  
A sculpture and lamps of the Roman period were found in the Angelakos plot.  
*ADelt* 1961-1962, B' Chron., 27-28.

6 Phlessa Street 7:D3,6  
An inscription of the 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD was found.  
M. Th. Mitsos, in D. W. Bradeen† – M. F. McGregor (eds), *ΦΟΡΟΣ. Tribute to Benjamin Dean Meritt* (1974) 119, no. 4.

Adrianou and Phlessa Streets, 11 Phlessa Street 7:D3,7  
Architectural members probably belonging to a Late Roman building were destroyed during the construction of the 74<sup>th</sup> Elementary School and were discovered later in the School's basement and in the Papacheimonas plot at 11 Phlessa Street.  
I. Threpsiadis, *AEphem* 1971, Chron., 26-27, no. 17.

Kyrrhestou and 4 Phlessa Streets 7:D3,8  
A section of the east face of the Post-Herulian Wall and

of a tower were found in the Stratigis plot. Three inscriptions of the Roman period were also found.  
P. G. Kalligas, *ADelt* 46, 1991, B' 1 Chron., 21; A. Spetsieri-Choremi, *ADelt* 48, 1993, B' 1 Chron., 20; N. Tsoniotis, in *Η Αθήνα κατά τη ρωμαϊκή εποχή*, 67; E. Kapetanopoulos – G. E. Malouchou, *HOROS* 17-21, 2004-2009, 163-174, nos 1-3; Theocharaki, *Ta τείχη*, 413, ΥΡ25.

Adrianou and Phlessa Streets 7:D3,9  
A fragment of an Ionic column bearing three letters and its base were found. They may have belonged to the same building as the architectural members found on Kyrrhestou and 4 Phlessa Streets.  
I. Threpsiadis, *AEphem* 1971, Chron., 27, no. 18.

The Diogeneion Gymnasium 7:D3,10  
Inscriptions: *IG* II 470; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 1078, 2130.

It is generally accepted that the Diogeneion Gymnasium is located in the plot surrounded by Adrianou, Phlessa, Lysiou and Erechtheos Streets. Part of the Post-Herulian Wall was discovered in the plot. The wall was built with reused material, such as inscriptions and architectural members. Many inscriptions bear the names of young Athenians and of Gymnasium magistrates; some mention the Diogeneion Gymnasium. The Gymnasium had been erected in the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. BC in honour of Diogenes, commander of the Macedonian guard in Athens. The inscriptions, however, date to the very end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC and to the Roman period. Other stelai and portraits of the kosmetai of the Gymnasium date from 100 AD to the reign of Gallienos (253-268 AD). During recent research in the plot, an inscribed statue base of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD was found incorporated into the Late Roman Wall. The inscriptions on the base indicate that it had been reused at least twice.

*RE* V (1905) s.v. Diogeneion 734-735 (Wachsmuth); G. Guidi, *ASAtene* 4-5, 1921-22, 33-54; Travlos, *Πολεοδομική εξέλιξις*, 90; Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 244-245; A. Choremi, *ADelt* 40, 1985, Chron., 6-7; E. Peppia-Papaioannou, in I. K. Promponas – P. Valavanis (eds), *Ενεργεσία. Τόμος χαριστήριος στον Παναγιώτη Ι. Κοντό* (2006) 629-642; N. Tsoniotis, in *Η Αθήνα κατά τη ρωμαϊκή εποχή*, 66-67; R. Di Cesare, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 3\*, 752-753; Theocharaki, *Ta τείχη*, 412-413, ΥΡ24.

An inscription of the late 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD was found close to the Diogeneion Gymnasium.

E. Kapetanopoulos – G. E. Malouchou, *HOROS* 17-21, 2004-2009, 174-184, no. 4.

2 Aghias Philotheis Street 7:D2,24  
A few Late Roman architectural remains were found in the Pavlidis plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 24, 1969, B' 1 Chron., 26.

11 Philotheis Street 7:E2,9  
A 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC votive inscription was found in the Argyropoulos house.  
K. Kourouniotis, *AEphem* 1913, 197-199.

12 Aghias Philotheis Street 7:D2,16  
A Late Roman wall was found under the Linco building.  
T. Kokkoliou, *ADelt* 54, 1999, B' 1 Chron., 71-72.

Thoukydidou and Kekropos Streets 7:E3,5  
The wall of a Late Roman or Early Byzantine building was found.  
Th. Karagiorga-Stathakopoulou, *ADelt* 34, 1979, B' 1 Chron., 31.

4 Thoukydidou Street 7:E2,7  
Foundations of Late Roman walls were found in the Maounis plot.  
T. Kokkoliou, *ADelt* 54, 1999, B' 1 Chron., 72.

6 Thoukydidou Street 7:E2,8  
Architectural remains belonging to three phases were excavated. One peristyle dates to the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD. It was remodeled at a later date and a mosaic floor was laid on a corridor related to the peristyle in the 5<sup>th</sup> or 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD. A large part of the peristyle was later occupied by a bath. A second peristyle is later than the first. Its floor had three phases, one of which had a mosaic floor and dates to the 5<sup>th</sup> or 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD. A small complex with mosaic floor was found to the north of the second peristyle.  
P. Vasilopoulou, *ADelt* 38, 1983, B' 1 Chron., 16-18; Leigh, *The Aqueduct of Hadrian*, 167 CC; C. Di Nicuolo, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene 3\**, 657-658.

5 Ipitou Street 7:E2,10  
The remains of a Late Roman house were excavated in the Kazamias plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 22, 1967, B' 1 Chron., 83; *ead.*, *ADelt* 23, 1968, B' 1 Chron., 60-61.

Scholeiou Street 7:D3,11  
The head of a Roman copy of a statue of Apollo Lykeios was found.  
P. G. Kalligas, *ADelt* 46, 1991, B' 1 Chron., 20.

20 Thrasyllou Street 7:D5,1  
A poros block with a dedication to Isis was found.  
I. Trianti, in *H Athina κατά τη ρωμαϊκή εποχή*, 402, n. 61.

20 Tripodon Street 7:D4,6  
A Latin inscription of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD was found in the courtyard of a house.  
E. J. Doyle, *Hesperia* 37, 1968, 178-181.

3 Hypereidou Street 7:E3,6  
The remains of a Late Roman building were discovered in the Galinos plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 22, 1967, B' 1 Chron., 116-117.

11 Hypereidou Street 7:E3,7  
Architectural remains dating from the Hellenistic to the Late Roman period were discovered.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 29, 1973-74, B' 1 Chron., 97.

12 Hypereidou Street 7:E3,8  
A Roman pithos was found in the Paraskevopoulos plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 27, 1972, B' 1 Chron., 140-141.

19 Hypereidou Street 7:E3,9  
Pottery dating from the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC to the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD was found in the Papathanasiou plot. A house and a drain, in use until the late 4<sup>th</sup> or the early 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD, were also discovered. A new house replaced it in the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD.  
E. M. Chatzioti, *ADelt* 36, 1981, B' 1 Chron., 15-16.

Kodrou Street 7:E3,10  
A well containing Roman pottery, a mosaic floor, two drains and a cistern were discovered in the Monogios plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 22, 1967, B' 1 Chron., 92.

Kodrou and 13 Hypereidou Street 7:E3,11  
A building with a mosaic floor and a structure that could have been a cistern was excavated in the Kleisaris plot. It was built in the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD and was destroyed at the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD.  
Th. Karagiorga-Stathakopoulou, *ADelt* 34, 1979, B' 1 Chron., 32.

5 Kekropos and Hypereidou Streets 7:E3,12  
The remains of a house of Roman date were found in the Karvounidis plot. A funerary colonnette of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD was incorporated into a wall of the house.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 22, 1967, B' 1 Chron., 86.



- 7-9 Kekropos Street 7:E3,13  
A house of the early 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD was discovered in the Malandrettos plot. The house had a private sanctuary of Kybele, as the discovery of two Hellenistic reliefs of Kybele indicates. It was destroyed a century later, maybe during Alaric's invasion in 396 AD.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 24, 1969, B' 1 Chron., 50-53; P. Bougia, in *H Athina κατά τη ρωμαϊκή εποχή*, 220.
- Kekropos Street 7:E3,14  
A section of a Late Roman wall incorporating a reused 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD male statue was discovered. The architectural remains found here may be related to the Roman house at 5 Kekropos and Hypereidou Streets or to the Late Roman house at 7-9 Kekropos Street.  
E. Lygouri-Tolia, *ADelt* 45, 1990, B' 1 Chron., 42.
- 3 Lamachou Street 6:D3,1  
Pottery dating to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC and the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD was found in the fill of the moat, discovered in the Photiadis plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 24, 1969, B' 1 Chron., 53-55.
- 5 Lamachou Street 6:D3,2  
A Roman wall was found.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 24, 1969, B' 1 Chron., 55.
- 2 Pharmaki and Aphrodites Streets 7:E4,6  
Late Roman or Early Christian buildings were found in the Dontas plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 24, 1969, B' 1 Chron., 74.
- Pharmaki Street 7:E4,7  
Two Late Roman walls were found.  
Th. Karagiorga-Stathakopoulou, *ADelt* 37, 1982, B' 1 Chron., 19.
- 4 Pharmaki Street 7:E4,8  
The remains of a Late Roman or Early Christian house were discovered in the Spiliopoulos plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 24, 1969, B' 1 Chron., 74.
- 5 Pharmaki Street 7:E4,9  
The foundations of a Late Roman building were found in the Skalidis plot, located next to the Church of Aghia Aikaterini in Plaka.  
Th. Iliopoulos, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 224-225.
- Aphrodites Street 7:E4,10  
A Late Roman wall and a street surface of Roman date were found.  
Th. Karagiorga-Stathakopoulou, *ADelt* 37, 1982, B' 1 Chron., 19; Costaki, *Road system*, 362, II. 13.
- Chairephontos Street 7:E4,1  
A Late Roman wall was found. Other Late Roman walls were found at 12 Chairephontos Street. A large number of sculptures, bases, some inscribed, and architectural members were also discovered.  
Th. Karagiorga-Stathakopoulou, *ADelt* 37, 1982, B' 1 Chron., 19-20.  
A funerary colonnette of the Roman period was found in the Drosos house.  
*ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 1269.  
A funerary colonnette of the Roman period was found in the Chasiotis house.  
*ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 3213.
- Olympiou Dios and Chairephontos Streets 7:E4,11  
Late Roman architectural remains were found in the Pappiopoulos plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 27, 1972, B' 1 Chron., 71.
- Lysikratous Square 7:D5,2  
Inscriptions: K. S. Pittakis, *AEphem* 1842, 492, no. 779.  
The Street of the Tripods begins at the Prytaneion or the Agora and goes to the east propylon of the Sanctuary of Dionysos Eleuthereus. It was in use from the 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC to the Byzantine period.  
Drains and water channels of the Roman period were found during excavations close to the Monument of Lysikrates. Late Roman tombs were also discovered. An inscription of the early 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC and a herm dating to 200 AD were found.  
A. Philadelphus, *Prakt* 1921, 25-26; *id.*, *AEphem* 1921, 83-91; M. Korres, *ADelt* 36, 1981, B' 1 Chron., 5-7.  
A 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD inscription was found in Lysikratous Square.  
M. G. Vasilarou, *HOROS* 4, 1986, 35-37; E. A. Kapetanopoulos, *HOROS* 6, 1988, 21-31.
- Lysikrates Monument 7:D4,1  
Excavations around the monument led to the discovery of Roman coins and Late Roman pottery.  
E. Pottier, *BCH* 2, 1878, 414; D. Grigoropoulos, *AM* 124, 2009, 484, FO 098 and 099.

Lysikratous and Adrianou Streets 7:E5,3  
A Roman statue was found.  
*ADelt* 18, 1963, B' 1 Chron., 37.

Aghias Aikaterinis Square 7:E5,4  
Monumental Roman building composed of a courtyard surrounded by an Ionic colonnade made of Pentelic and Hymettian marble. A cistern was found in the courtyard and several rooms opened on the peristyle. The west colonnade had been walled in, probably in the Late Roman period. Travlos has proposed to identify the building as a bath complex related to the remains of a hypocaust excavated under Lysikratous Street. It has also been identified as the Sarapieion by Lippolis and as the Prytaneion by Schmalz, who dated the building to the 6<sup>th</sup> c. BC with successive rebuildings until the Roman period.

Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 181H; E. Lippolis, *Ostraka* 1995, 59-67; G. C. R. Schmalz, *AJA* 102, 1998, 408; *id.*, *Hesperia* 75, 2006, 33-81; M. Saporiti, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 2, 525-526.

Aghia Aikaterini Church 7:E4,2  
A room with a mosaic floor belonging to a Roman bath probably destroyed by the Heruli was found under the floor of the church. The room had two building phases. The pottery collected dates to the Late Roman period. T. Kokkoliou – E. Servetopoulou, *ADelt* 61, 2006, B' 1 Chron., 87.

6 Galanou Street 7:E5,5  
A 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD building was found in the Tzimbres plot, founded over an Early Roman layer. A wall and a mosaic floor were found belonging to another Late Roman building, of earlier date than the first. These buildings are related to the remains of the peristyle discovered in Aghias Aikaterinis Square. The stylobate of the Roman building under the square, as well as two Ionic columns came to light.  
Th. Karagiorga-Stathakopoulou, *ADelt* 34, 1979, B' 1 Chron., 32-33; P. Vasilopoulou, *ADelt* 37, 1982, B' 1 Chron., 20.

27 Vyronos Street 7:D5,6  
A section of the street leading to the Itonian Gate was discovered in the Papangeletos plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 24, 1969, B' 1 Chron., 32.

15 Lysikratous Street 7:E5,6  
A 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD bath was discovered. It probably belonged to the building on Aghias Aikaterinis Square.

A.D. Keramopoulos, *AEphem* 1911, 259-260; *ADelt* 18, 1963, B' 1 Chron., 37; Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 181 H; Th. Karagiorga-Stathakopoulou, *ADelt* 34, 1979, B' 1 Chron., 33; P. Vasilopoulou, *ADelt* 37, 1982, B' 1 Chron., 20; Leigh, *The Aqueduct of Hadrian*, 163; R. Di Cesare, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 2, 526-527.

Lysikratous Street 7:E5,7  
An inscription dating to the middle of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC was found in the Dragoumis plot.  
S. N. Dragoumis, *AEphem* 1905, 181-186.

Vasilissis Amalias Avenue and Lysikratous Street 7:E5,8  
A coin of the middle of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC and a coin of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD were found in the NESTOR plot.  
†I. Threpsiadis, *AEphem* 1973, Chron., 62-66, no. 10.

3 Isidorou Street  
A Late Hellenistic funerary colonnette was found.  
D. M. Robinson, *AJPb* 31, 1910, 397, no. 66.

6 Chrysostomou Street 7:E4,12  
The remains of a Late Roman cistern were found in the Rantopoulos plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 24, 1969, B' 1 Chron., 74-76.

Monis Asteriou Street 7:E4,14  
A funerary colonnette of the Roman Imperial period was found.  
D. M. Robinson, *AJPb* 31, 1910, 389, no. 36.

3 Monis Asteriou Street 7:E4,13  
Walls of a Late Roman building were found.  
E. Lygouri-Tolia, *ADelt* 53, 1998, B' 1 Chron., 75-76.

Karageorgi Servias Street 6:D2,17  
A funerary colonnette of the 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD was found.  
*ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 1206.

9 Stadiou Street 6:D2,36  
A section of the Valerian Wall was discovered.  
A. P. Conze, *BdI* 1858, 177-178; Theocharaki, *Ta τείχη*, 399, B4.

Stadiou, Voukourestiou, Panepistimiou (Eleutheriou Venizelou) and Amerikis Streets 6:D2,18  
Karouzou dates the wall and the tower found here to the Late Roman period, while Travlos dates the wall to the period of Hadrian and the tower to the period of

Justinian. Kyparissis dates both to the period of Hadrian, while Theocharaki considers the wall as part of the Valerian Wall.

N. Kyparissis, *ADelt* 9, 1924-25, 68-69; R. Martin, *BCH* 71-72, 1947-48, 391; A. M. Theocharaki, *Hesperia* 80, 2011, 150, V 5; Theocharaki, *Ta τείχη*, 399-400, B5.

#### Voukourestiou Street

A section of the Valerian Wall was discovered.

F. Noack, *AM* 32, 1907, 510; Theocharaki, *Ta τείχη*, 400, B6.

#### 6 Voukourestiou Street 6:D2,19

A section of the Valerian Wall was discovered behind the Grande Bretagne Hotel.

N. Kyparissis, *ADelt* 9, 1924-25, 68; Theocharaki, *Ta τείχη*, 400, B7.

#### Karageorgi Servias and Stadiou Streets 6:D2,20

A large part of a Classical cemetery was excavated at Stadiou and Karageorgi Servias Streets. The cemetery was abandoned after 400 BC. A fragment of a Roman funerary relief and two funerary colonnettes of the late 2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC were also discovered. The site may have been used as a cemetery once again from the 3<sup>rd</sup> to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC. Part of a Late Roman building, including a niche, was identified.

A section of a Roman aqueduct revetted with terra cotta slabs and many wells full of water were also found.

N. Kyparissis, *ADelt* 9, 1924-25, 69-72; S. I. Charitonidis, *AEphem* 1958, 1-152; I. Threpsiadis, *ADelt* 16, 1960, Chron. 27-29.

A Roman funerary colonnette was found in the foundations of a private house to the north of Syntagma Square. *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 532.

#### Metro Syntagma-Syngrou 6:C4,35

A trench 600 m long was opened during the construction of the subway. 17 wells and one cistern were found. Most of the finds date to the Roman and Late Roman period.

I. A. Trianti, *Anthemion* 5, 1999, 13.

#### Othonos Street 6:D2,22

Roman graves and a funerary colonnette were found. A section of a Roman street was also identified.

†I. Threpsiadis, *AEphem* 1973, Chron., 68-69, no. 16; Costaki, *Road system*, 595, XXI. 3.

#### 4 Othonos Street 6:D2,21

Late Hellenistic and Early Roman pottery was found.

A. Andreiomenou, *ADelt* 21, 1966, B' 1 Chron., 80.

#### 6 Othonos Street 6:D2,23

A funerary colonnette of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD was found on Othonos Street.

E. Mastrokostas, *AEphem* 1961 Chron., 15, no. 49; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 1008.

#### Syntagma Square 6:D2,24

Two Roman walls, Roman pottery and fragments of architectural ornaments and sculptures were found.

E. Chatzipoulou, *ADelt* 45, 1990, B' 1 Chron., 42-43.

#### Grande Bretagne Hotel 6:D2,25

Part of a Roman cistern was excavated opposite the entrance to the Grande Bretagne Hotel.

†I. Threpsiadis, *AEphem* 1973, Chron., 69-70, no. 17.

#### Syntagma Square, southwest part 6:D2,26

Six graves, dating from the Classical to the Roman period, were excavated in the southwest part of the square. They belong to the cemetery along the street leading to the demes of Mesogaia.

O. Zachariadou, *ADelt* 51, 1996, B' 1 Chron., 42-43.

#### Vasilissis Amalias Avenue 6:D3,3

The area was inhabited without interruption from the 11<sup>th</sup> c. BC until the 19<sup>th</sup> c. AD. The riverbed of the Eridanos River and a street leading from the Diochares Gate to the demes of Mesogaia were discovered in the excavated area. The road, in use from the 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC to the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD, ran along the Eridanos River. It divided into two sections likely going on either side of the low hill of Aghios Athanasios or Aghios Thomas, which stood at the site of the Parliament Building. In the Early Roman period the riverbed was covered by a large stone vaulted conduit and was diverted to the south. An aqueduct was built against its south bank. The drain went out of use in the 3<sup>rd</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD. Conduits of this type have been found at many places in Athens, Neos Kosmos, Psyri, Koukaki, Regilles Street and close to the Olympieion. They must have been part of a central drainage system of the Early Roman period.

The presence of the river and the street led to the development of industrial activity in the area from the second half of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC. From the first half of the 4<sup>th</sup>

c. BC the area to the north of the road began to be used as a cemetery. During the Roman period, the site of the Classical burials was reused and the cemetery grew further to the north and east, as far as the intersection of Amalias Avenue and Panepistimiou (Eleutheriou Venizelou) Street. Parts of the same cemetery have been excavated under the garden of the Parliament Building, Vasilissis Sophias Avenue, the Presidential Guard, the shaft of Herodou Attikou and around Regilles Square. 246 graves of the Roman period were discovered, dating from the late 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC to the third quarter of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD. Most of the graves were shaft graves and tile graves. The graves of two dogs were also discovered. One dates to the 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD, and the other belongs to a 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC – 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD burial under the west forecourt of the Parliament, where a small dog accompanied the deceased.

After the Herulian invasion of 267 AD the cemetery was abandoned and the area to the north of the Eridanos River was occupied by a very large bath, measuring at least 5,500 m<sup>2</sup>, built on the cemetery and on the street, which went out of use. Parts of the hypocaust of the bath were found to the east in front of the Parliament Building. The bath was built at the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> or the beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD. In the late 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD it was greatly damaged, possibly during Ataric's raid of 396 AD, and was rebuilt in the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD. Part of a Roman street giving access to the bath was discovered close to the Grande Bretagne Hotel.

A vaulted drain of Roman date with cleaning shafts was also discovered.

The Eridanos River bed came to light on Amalias Avenue, close to the entrance to the parking of the Parliament Building, during the construction of Entrance F of the Syntagma Metro Station. A section of the Early Roman drain, also found close to the west courtyard of the Parliament, was discovered. A pillar of the Roman aqueduct also came to light.

Grande Bretagne Hotel, Entrance D **6:D2,27**

55 graves belonging to the cemetery developing along the road leading to the demes of Mesogaia were excavated during the construction of the Syntagma Metro Station. There are cist graves, tile graves, shaft graves and jar burials. 21 graves date to the Roman period. 13 rooms of the bathing establishment excavated on Vasilissis Amalias Avenue also came to light here. The rooms date mostly to the later phase of the building, to the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD. One room had a mosaic floor.

Vasilissis Amalias and Vasileos Georgiou 1<sup>st</sup>

Avenues **6:D2,28**

A cistern and two water pipes of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD were excavated.

Vasilissis Amalias Avenue and Othonos

Street **6:D2,29**

Burials dating from the 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC to the Early Roman period were excavated.

Vasilissis Amalias Avenue, between Vasilissis

Sophias Avenue and Xenophontos Street **6:D2,30**

Streets I and II were discovered.

G. E. Mylonas, *ADelt* 14, 1931-32, Parart, 46-48; Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 181 O; I. Tsirigoti-Drakotou – E. Chatzipouliou, *ADelt* 47, 1992, B' 1 Chron., 22-23; O. Zachariadou, *ADelt* 49, 1994, B' 1 Chron., 27-32; *ead.*, *ADelt* 52, 1997, B' 1 Chron., 45-47; L. M. Parlama, *HOROS* 10-12, 1992-1998, 524-528; Leigh, *The Aqueduct of Hadrian*, 165; O. Zachariadou, in *H πόλη κάτω από την πόλη*, 148-161; Costaki, *Road system*, 595-597, 599-600, XXI. 4, XXI. 8; O. Zachariadou, in *H Αθήνα κατά τη ρωμαϊκή εποχή*, 158; E. Giatroudaki – E. Servetopoulou – P. Panagiotopoulos, in *H Αθήνα κατά τη ρωμαϊκή εποχή*, 167-169, 173-184; Ficuciello, *Strade*, 170-173; P. Taxiarchi, in *Αττικής Οδοί*, 175-177; F. Longo, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 3\*, 659-669; A. D'Amico, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 3\*, 685-687.

Xenophontos Street **6:D3,5**

A terra cotta water pipe of the Roman period, four Late Roman storage pits and three walls of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD were found.

E. Chatzipouliou, *ADelt* 48, 1993, B' 1 Chron., 35.

4 Xenophontos Street **6:D3,4**

An inscribed marble base with a dedication to Isis and Anoubis was found. It dates to the late 2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC.

Street III, dating the Classical period, was found in the plot of the new building of the Embassy of Cyprus. The street was displaced to the west in the Early Hellenistic period. A child's jar burial of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC or 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD was found very close to its east retaining wall. Four pillars of an aqueduct dating to the Roman period were also found. They belong to the aqueduct excavated on Amalias Avenue during the construction of the Syntagma Metro Station. An Early Roman channel crossed the plot. A Late Roman wall was also discovered.

Ph. D. Stavropoulos, *ADelt* 20, 1965, B' 1 Chron., 97; O. Zachariadou – E. Giatroudaki – K. Papagiannakis, *ADelt* 60, 2005, B' 1 Chron., 94-96.

Parliament Building 6:E2,9-10

The Parliament Building was built on a small hill a little outside the eastern section of the Themistoclean Wall. A cemetery, dating from the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD, was found under the west and south enclosure walls of the Parliament Building. Graves of the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC were found under the northwest corner of the enclosure wall. The Hellenistic and Early Roman burials are mostly tile and cist graves. A workshop of the 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD producing lamps was found under the north forecourt. A stream that met the Eridanos River under Amalias Avenue was transformed into a street, with a drain on one side, in the 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD. The street met the road leading to the demes of Mesogaia. This street was not used frequently and soon was covered with material from the nearby cemeteries and from a 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD bath. The street went out of use when it was crossed by a large drain. Sections of vaulted drains of the Early Roman period also came to light. One had been found under Amalias Avenue.

The area became part of the city during Hadrian's expansion, and was transformed; the workshops and cemeteries were replaced by luxurious buildings. A large Late Roman building with wall paintings was excavated under the west forecourt of the Parliament. It was destroyed by fire.

A Late Roman building located a little further to the south gave evidence of destruction by earthquake. A 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD herm bearing the name of the comic writer Eupolis was found reused in one of its walls. Another herm, dating to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD, with the portrait of the philosopher Chrysippos was also discovered incorporated into a wall of the building. The building dates to the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> or the first half of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD, according to the evidence of its roof tiles.

A luxurious Late Roman building replaced the Early Roman lamp factory.

Part of a Late Roman bath was excavated on the street connecting Vasilissis Amalias Avenue with the west forecourt of the Parliament Building. The bath continues under the National Garden (6:D4,6), where cisterns belonging to it have been excavated.

The Late Roman buildings remained in use without radical changes in plan until the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD. They may have been private houses or philosophical schools.

O. Zachariadou – G. Kavvadias, *ADelt* 53, 1998, B' 1 Chron., 54-58; Costaki, *Road system*, 597-598, XXI. 5; D. Marchiandi, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene 3\**, 689-691.

Vasilissis Sophias Avenue 6:D2,7

A 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD cist grave was excavated near the intersection with Vasilissis Amalias Avenue. It belongs to the cemetery excavated on Vasilissis Amalias Avenue during the construction of the Syntagma Square Metro Station. Two Roman walls were also found. They belong to the Roman buildings and workshops discovered under the north forecourt of the Parliament Building.

A section of the Valerian Wall was found to the west of the entrance to the Parliament (6:D2,31). Three tile graves dating to the Late Roman or Early Christian period were excavated close to the intersection with Akademias Street (6:E2,11).

T. Kokkoliou, *ADelt* 52, 1997, B' 1 Chron., 49.

A section of the Valerian Wall was excavated during the construction of the underground parking lot of the Parliament Building. Twelve graves were also discovered, three containing pottery of the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD and one with Late Roman pottery. They belong to the cemetery excavated under the north forecourt of the Parliament Building. Parts of Roman buildings and workshops, already discovered under the north forecourt of the Parliament Building, were found here.

O. Zachariadou, *ADelt* 53, 1998, B' 1 Chron., 53-54; Theocharaki, *Ta τείχη*, 401, B9.

Vasilissis Sophias Avenue and 2 Panepistimiou (Eleutheriou Venizelou) Street 6:D2,32

A section of the Valerian Wall, 2.70 m thick, and rectangular tower were discovered. Roman grave stelai were discovered. A marble male head of the Roman period was also found.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 29, 1973-1974, B' 1 Chron., 124-127; *ΣΕΜΑ*, nos 724, 2270; A. M. Theocharaki, *Hesperia* 80, 2011, 150, V 8; D. Marchiandi, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene 3\**, 687-689; Theocharaki, *Ta τείχη*, 333-336, 400-401, B8.

Vasilissis Sophias Avenue, opposite Merlin Street 6:E2,12

Part of a tower of the Valerian Wall was found.

I. Threpsiadis, *AEphem* 1971, Chron., 31, no. 24; Theocharaki, *Ta τείχη*, 401, B10.

National Garden 6:E3,3

Three Late Roman graves, two of which were tile graves and one stone or brick-lined, and two storage pits were excavated.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 27, 1972, B' 1 Chron., 55-56.  
Fragments of stelai of the Roman period were discovered.  
*APMA* 4, 37, nos 167-169.

Parts of cisterns belonging to the Late Roman bath discovered under the Parliament Building were excavated.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 24, 1969, B' 1 Chron., 45-47; O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 25, 1970, B' 1 Chron., 61-62.

A section of the Valerian Wall was discovered under the National Garden, during the opening of a Metro tunnel.  
E. Lygouri-Tolia, *ADelt* 51, 1996, B' 1 Chron., 44-46; Theocharaki, *Ta τεύχη*, 402, B11.

Zappeion, Roman bath **6:E3,4**  
A large bath was excavated and destroyed when the Zappeion was built.

A. S. Rousopoulos, *AEphem* 1862, 150, no. 5; S. A. Koumanoudis, *Prakt* 1873-1874, 33-34, 37-45; Judeich, *Topographie*, 381; Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 181 K; *Agora* XXIV, 68; Leigh, *The Aqueduct of Hadrian*, 164; F. Longo, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 2, 443-444; *APMA* 6, 55, no. 137.

Another Roman bath was found at the southwest edge of Hadrian's city.

A. S. Rousopoulos, *AEphem* 1862, 150, no. 6; Judeich, *Topographie*, 381; *APMA* 6, 55-56, 78, nos 138-140, 261.  
A Roman house with richly decorated mosaic pavements was discovered in the north part of the National Garden. The house may have been in use from the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> to the 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

L. Ussing, *BdI* 1846, 177-178; Judeich, *Topographie*, 381; F. Longo, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 3\*, 691-693.

Monumental building **6:E4,8**  
A large building was found to the north of the Olympieion, inside the National Garden to the east of the Parliament Building. It had a peristyle court, a semi-circular nymphaeum, mosaic floors and more than 90 rooms. The initial construction of the building may be dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD. The building underwent a series of repairs and modifications in the 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD. Part of the building had been uncovered north of Vasilissis Olgas Avenue.

S. A. Koumanoudis, *AEphem* 1888, 199-200; *id.*, *Prakt* 1889, 9-17; F. Longo, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 2, 441-443.

Southwest corner of the National Garden **6:D4,7**  
An aqueduct was visible at the southwest corner of the

National Garden. It went towards the Russian Church and thereafter its course is unknown.  
E. Ziller, *AM* 2, 1877, 112-113.

National Garden precinct **6:E4,9**  
A section of the Valerian Wall was discovered in the National Garden precinct, on axis with the Panathenaic Stadium.

A. R. Rangabe, *BdI* 1850, 116; A. M. Theocharaki, *Hesperia* 80, 2011, 150, V 14; Theocharaki, *Ta τεύχη*, 402-403, B14.

Philellinon and Sourri Streets **6:D3,6**  
A bath was discovered under the Church of Sotera Lykodimou (Russian Church). Travlos dates it to the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD and suggests that it belongs to the Lykeion.

Archimandrite Antoninos, *AEphem* 1856, 1449-1456; Judeich, *Topographie*, 381; P. Lazaridis, *ADelt* 16, 1960, Chron. 65; P. Lazaridis, *ADelt* 24, 1969, B' 1 Chron., 95; P. Lazaridis, *ADelt* 25, 1970, B' 1 Chron., 138; Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 181 L, 345; †I. Threpsiadis, *AEphem* 1973, Chron., 67-68; no. 15; Leigh, *The Aqueduct of Hadrian*, 164; *APMA* 2, 81-82, no. 206.1; D. Marchiandi, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 2, 445-447.

Psylla Street and Vasilissis Amalias Avenue **6:D3,7**  
A section of a wall may have belonged to the bath under the Russian Church.  
M. Stavropoulou, *ADelt* 35, 1980, B' 1 Chron., 27.

22-24 Vasilissis Amalias Avenue **6:D3,8**  
Part of the Roman bath under the Russian Church was found in the excavation of the plot belonging to the Parliament Building.  
T. Kokkoliou, *ADelt* 60, 2005, B' 1 Chron., 94.

Vasilissis Amalias Avenue, opposite no. 24 **6:D3,9**  
Section of a street dating from the Late Classical to the Early Roman period and terra cotta water pipes, one of which dates to the Early Roman period, possibly relating to a bathing establishment, were excavated.  
O. Zachariadou, *ADelt* 53, 1998, B' 1 Chron., 58-59.

52 Vasilissis Amalias Avenue **7:E5,9**  
Remains of buildings dating from the Late Classical to the Late Roman period were discovered in the Nantsos and Tsakalotos plot. A Hellenistic wall had been reused in the Roman period. A Roman cistern and four Late Roman pithoi were also found.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 25, 1970, B' 1 Chron., 42.

Vasilissis Amalias and Vasilissis Olgas

Avenues

6:D4,8

A Roman bath was found in the excavation for the Metro ventilation shaft. It continues to the east under the National Garden, and to the west under Amalias Avenue. It is related to Travlos's Bath J. The bath was built at the late 3<sup>rd</sup> or the early 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD. It was destroyed, but in the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD it was rebuilt and expanded.

A street was excavated to the south of the bath and the four or five successive layers that have been identified have yielded only Roman and Late Roman pottery. The street had been opened to give access to the bath.

BCH 49, 1925, 440; Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 181 J; O. Zachariadou, *ADelt* 49, 1994, B' 1 Chron., 32-34; L. M. Parlama, *HOROS* 10-12, 1992-1998, 527, 529-531; Leigh, *The Aqueduct of Hadrian*, 164; Costaki, *Road system*, 600-601, XXI. 10; O. Zachariadou, in *Η πόλη κάτω από την πόλη*, 132-137; A. D'Amico, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 2, 441.

Vasilissis Olgas Avenue

6:D4,9

Walls and a vaulted drain, possibly of Late Roman date. O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 27, 1972, B' 1 Chron., 107.

Roman sculptures were discovered during the construction of the avenue.

S. A. Koumanoudis, *Prakt* 1889, 8.

Late Roman buildings, drains, cisterns and terracotta pipes were found. A section of the Valerian Wall was also discovered.

D. Tsouklidou-Penna, *ADelt* 38, 1983, B' 1 Chron., 26; Theocharaki, *Ta τείχη*, 403, B15.

Hadrian's city/East part of Athens

6

FGH 257 F 19.

Inscriptions: *IG* III 401, 402; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 5185.

The east part of Athens was irrigated by the Ilissos, the Eridanos and a tributary of the latter, which flowed from Lykabettos to the Kerameikos. Several small hills existed in the area, but they were levelled when the Zappeion Garden and Othon's palace were built. The area was outside the city walls of the Classical period. An important road began at Diochares Gate (Str. 9.1.19) and connected Athens to the demes of Mesogaia. Several cemeteries developed in the area. When Hadrian extended the city of Athens, this area became its most beautiful part, with the construction of luxurious houses, baths, gymnasia and fountains. After the Herulian sack of 267 AD, the area was no longer used as a burial ground and became exclusively residential. The

luxurious buildings erected after the Herulian invasion and comprising bathing facilities and apsidal rooms, may have been private schools.

Adams questions the existence of a part of the city of Athens named after Hadrian. Adams and Willers point out that few buildings of this area date to the time of Hadrian and Willers concludes that this part of the city had kept its suburban character. Leigh argues there is little or no archaeological evidence for the creation of a new neighbourhood in the city of Athens by Hadrian. She believes the mention of a New Athens in the inscription refers to the new life given to the city by Hadrian's building programme.

P. Graindor, *Athènes sous Hadrien* (1934) 226-228; Travlos, *Πολεοδομική εξέλιξις*, 111-116; M. Zahrnt, *Chiron* 9, 1979, 393-398; D. Willers, in A. Delivorrias – E. Zervoudaki (eds), *Πρακτικά του XII Διεθνούς Συνεδρίου Κλασικής Αρχαιολογίας, Αθήνα, 4-10 Σεπτεμβρίου 1983*, vol. Δ' (1988), 224; Willers, *Hadrians panhellenisches Programm*, 68-72; A. Adams, in *The Greek Renaissance*, 10-12; Leigh, *The Aqueduct of Hadrian*, 225-227; H. Knell, *Des Kaisers neue Bauten. Hadrians Architektur in Rom, Athen und Tivoli* (2008) 74-77; O. Zachariadou, in *Η Αθήνα κατά τη ρωμαϊκή εποχή*, 153-166.

Hadrian's Gate

Spartianus, *Vita Hadriani*, 20.4.

Inscriptions: *IG* III 401, 402; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 5185.

Hadrian's Gate lies at the northwest corner of the Olympieion enclosure, spanning a very old thoroughfare leading to the upper valley of the Ilissos River. It stands 18 m high and is made of white Pentelic marble. The exact date of its construction is not known, but it must have been in place in 131/2 AD, when Hadrian came to Athens for the inauguration of the Olympieion. The gate was considered to mark the boundary between the old city of Athens and the new city, built by the emperor and named Hadrianopolis (Spartianus, *Vita Hadriani*, 20.4). Adams, on the other hand, believes that the real meaning of the inscription is that Hadrian replaced Theseus as founder of the city of Athens, and that the gate is simply a Roman honorary arch in the tradition of the arches of the eastern Roman Empire. She accepts the traditional opinion according to which it was the Athenians who built the gate, while Willers argues that the gate was erected by the Panhellenes.

Judeich, *Topographie*, 381-382; P. Graindor, *Athènes sous Hadrien* (1934) 228-229; E. Brann, *Hesperia* 28, 1959,

251-252; A. Kokkou, *ADelt* 25, 1970, A' Mel., 167-169; Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 253-257; *RE Suppl.* XIII (1973) s.v. Athenai 136 (Willy Zschietzschmann); D. Willers, in A. Delivorrias – E. Zervoudaki (eds), *Πρακτικά του XII Διεθνούς Συνεδρίου Κλασικής Αρχαιολογίας, Αθήνα, 4-10 Σεπτεμβρίου 1983*, vol. Δ' (1988), 222-226; Willers, *Hadrians panhellenisches Programm*, 72-92; A. Adams, in *The Greek Renaissance*, 10-16; A. Post, *Boreas* 21-22, 1998-1999, 171-183; Camp, *Athens*, 201-202; Costaki, *Road system*, 365-366, II. 16; H. Knell, *Des Kaisers neue Bauten. Hadrians Architektur in Rom, Athen und Tivoli* (2008) 74-78; F. Camia – D. Marchiandi, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 2, 449-451; *APMA* 6, 55, no. 136.

Two portraits, probably dating to the time of Hadrian, Roman pottery and a fragment of a lamp were found in a well next to Hadrian's Gate.

I. Threpsiadis, *ADelt* 16, 1960, Chron. 22; †I. Threpsiadis, *AEphem* 1973, Chron., 60, no. 6.

Houses of the 5<sup>th</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC were found along the road leading to Hadrian's Gate. They remained in use at least until the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD.

Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 289.

Vasilissis Amalias Avenue 7:E5,11  
A section of the road passing through Hadrian's Gate was discovered. The street yielded pottery dating from the Classical to the Late Roman period. Remains of buildings and drains of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD were excavated to the north and northwest of the Gate.

Th. Kyriakou, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 222.

Herodou Attikou and Vasileos Georgiou Streets 6:E3,5

A section of the Valerian Wall was found.

A. M. Theocharaki, *Hesperia* 80, 2011, 150, V 13; Theocharaki, *Ta τείχη*, 402, B13.

Palladion 6  
Plu. *Thes.* 27.4, *Mor.* 605A.

Inscriptions: *IG* III 71, 72 ; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 3177, 3178.

A large building surrounded by Doric stoas was found west of the Olympieion. It dates to the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> or the beginning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. BC and it remained in use until its destruction in the middle of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD. Travlos has identified the building as the lawcourt at the Palladion (Paus. 1.28.8; Poll. 8.118).

*RE* XVIII,3 (1949) s.v. ἐπί Παλλαδίου 168-171 (Thomas

Lenschau) and s.v. Palladion 174 (L. Ziehen); Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 412-416; J. Travlos, *Hesperia* 43, 1974, 500-511; M. Krumme, *AA* 1993, 213-227; C. Bernardini – D. Marchiandi, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 2, 403-404.

Parts of the Palladion have been found at the following streets:

10 Makri Street 6:D4,10

In the Late Hellenistic and Early Roman period, the site was used for cult practises. Part of the Palladion was discovered in the same plot.

E. S. Banou, in *Αρχαιολογικές Συμβολές* B, 293.

12 Makri Street 6:D4,11

Roman fill and the foundation of a building also found at the nearby 8 Makri plot.

A. Andreiomenou, *ADelt* 21, 1966, B' 1 Chron., 81-83.

Dionysiou Areopagitou and 2 Makri Streets 6:D4,12

Remains possibly belonging to the building identified as the Lawcourt at the Palladion were discovered in the Loukatis plot.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 27, 1972, B' 1 Chron., 102-104.

9 Athanasiou Diakou Street 6:D4,13

Part of the Palladion was excavated in the Chaniotis plot. The pottery collected dates from the Geometric to the Roman period.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 25, 1970, B' 1 Chron., 58-59.

Aqueduct Olympieion and Athanasiou Diakou Street 6:D4,14

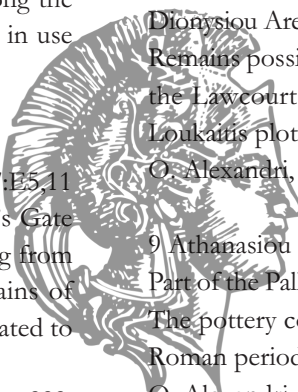
An aqueduct of Roman date was discovered in the western part of the area between the south retaining wall of the Olympieion and Athanasiou Diakou Street.

O. Walter, *AA* 1940, 167-168.

16-18 Athanasiou Diakou Street 6:D4,15

The remains of private houses dating from the Hellenistic to the Roman period were discovered in the Leousis plot. A funerary colonnette, dating to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC or the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD, was found built in a wall in the plot. Nine coins dating from the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. BC to the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD were discovered.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 25, 1970, B' 1 Chron., 59-62; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 1313.



ΑΚΑΔΗΜΙΑ ΑΘΗΝΩΝ



Roman bath 6:D4,26

Inscriptions: *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 4492/4493.

The bath located to the north of the Olympieion occupied an area of approximately 500 m<sup>2</sup>. It was built between 124 and 131 AD and remained in use at least until the end of the 7<sup>th</sup> c. AD. According to D'Amico, a first building phase may date to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD, while the construction of the bath itself dates to the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD. A place for the cult of Asclepios may have existed in the vicinity, as an inscribed altar base of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD indicates (*IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 4492/4493).

S. A. Koumanoudis, *Prakt* 1888, 16-19; Judeich, *Topographie*, 381; I. Travlos, *Prakt* 1949, 29-35; G. Daux, *BCH* 84, 1960, 637; Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 181, I; Glaser, *KPHNAI*, 46, no. 37; Leigh, *The Aqueduct of Hadrian*, 164; Camp, *Athens*, 206; A. D'Amico, *ASAtene* 84, 2006, 689-738; D. Κυριακου, *Το Ολυμπεϊόν και η ευρύτερη περιοχή* (2008) 18-19; A. D'Amico, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 2, 454-458.

Houses to the north of the Olympieion 7:E5,12

Houses located to the west of the baths of the Olympieion and to the north of the street leading to Gate IX. They date to the 5<sup>th</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC and remained in use until the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD.

G. Daux, *BCH* 84, 1960, 635; E. Vanderpool, *AJA* 64, 1960, 268; F. Longo, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 2, 452-453.

Vasilissis Amalias Avenue 7:E5,13

The west corner of a Roman building was found to the west of the retaining wall of the Olympieion.

†I. Threpsiadis, *AEphem* 1973, Chron., 59-60, no. 5.

A Roman mosaic floor was discovered.

†I. Threpsiadis, *AEphem* 1973, Chron., 66, no. 11.

The Olympieion 6:D4,16

FHG 2.254.59; *AB* 273.20; Vell. 1.10.1; Vitruvius 3.2.8, 7 prooem. 15, 17; Str. 9.1.17; Plin. *Nat.* 36.6.45; Liv. 36.20.8, 41.20.8; Plu. *Sol.* 32.2; Suet. 2.60; Luc. *Icar.* 24; Paus. 1.18.6, 1.40.4; D.C. 69.16.1; Philostr. *VS* 533; *Scriptores Historiae Augustae*, 1.13; Spartianus, *Vita Hadriani*, 13.6; Hsch. s.v. 'Ολύμπιον; St.Byz. s.v. Καπετώλιον, 'Ολυμπεϊον.

Inscriptions: *IG* III, 127, 128, 479, 480-487, 488a, 491, 494, 504, 682; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 3162, 3163, 3297, 3299-3304, 3306, 3307, 3310, 3313, 3315, 3318-3320, 3381, 3649, 4099, 5186, 5192; *IG* II/III<sup>3</sup> 4,1, 613, 614; *IG* XII 5, 444; *CIL* III 548; K. S. Pittakis, *AEphem* 1840, 366-367, 404,

nos 467, 544; *id.*, *AEphem* 1854, 1102, 1193-1194, no. 2080, 2318; S. A. Koumanoudis, *AEphem* 1889, 61-64, no. 7-9; M. Th. Mitsos, *Hesperia* 16, 1947, 263, no. 12; A. Benjamin – A. E. Raubitschek, *Hesperia* 28, 1959, 81, no. 10; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 1359.

Construction of the temple began in the Early Archaic period but was not completed. It was destroyed by fire and only its foundation survived. A Late Archaic and a Classical building phase are attested. According to Vitruvius, the architects Antistates, Kallaischros, Antimachides and Porinos were responsible for the planning and building of the temple (Vitr. 7 prooem. 15). In 174 BC, king Antiochos Epiphanes (175-164 BC) assigned the supervision of the construction of the temple to the Roman architect Cossutius (Vitr. 7 prooem. 15, 17; Vell. 1.10.1), who was honoured with a statue (*IG* III 561; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 4099). The temple was not finished when Antiochos died in 164 BC.

In 84 BC, Sulla had columns or capitals of the Olympieion brought to Rome to be reused in the temples of the Capitoline Hill (Plin. *Nat.* 36.6.45).

In the time of Augustus, there was a plan to resume construction (Suet. 2.60). On the temple itself, only one capital can be dated to the time of Augustus.

During his first visit to Athens in 124/5 AD, Hadrian ordered the completion of the temple. Construction finished in 131/2 AD and Hadrian himself performed the ceremony of its dedication. The emperor invited the sophist Polemon to make an oration at the sacrifice (Philostr. *VS* 533). He also dedicated a statue of himself and a serpent brought from India (D.C. 69.16.1). The paved court around the temple and the enclosure wall of the sanctuary were also built by Hadrian. The sanctuary was full of statues of the emperor (Paus. 1.18.6), offered by the Greek cities.

In the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD, buildings and the enclosure wall of the Olympieion were dismantled for the construction of the Valerian Wall (253-268 AD). The temple survived for another two or three centuries.

A. S. Rousopoulos, *AEphem* 1862, 26-35, 41-53; K. D. Mylonas, *AEphem* 1883, 195-196; S. A. Koumanoudis, *Prakt* 1886, 13-17; P. Kavvadias, *ADelt* 4, 1888, 73-74, no. 2, 98, no. 4, 178, no. 17; *id.*, *ADelt* 8, 1892, 113-117; A. N. Skias, *AEphem* 1893, 103-104; *RE* I (1894) s.v. Cossutius 1673-1674 (Fabricius); G. Nikolaidis, *Prakt* 1897, 14-15; *id.*, *Prakt* 1898, 62-64; *ADelt* 6, 1890, 138-139, nos 9, 11; G. Nikolaidis, *Prakt* 1900, 29-30; G. Welter, *AM* 48, 1923, 182-189; Judeich, *Topographie*, 382-385; P. Graindor, *Athènes sous Hadrien* (1934) 218-225; M. Th.

Mitsos, *AEphem* 1948-1949, 5-9; G. Daux, *BCH* 84, 1960, 637; A. Kokkou, *ADelt* 25, 1970, A' Mel., 154-157; Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 289-297, 402-411; *RE Suppl.* XIII (1973) s.v. Athenai 131-133 (Willy Zschietzschmann); Willers, *Hadrians panhellenisches Programm*, 26-53; R. Tölle-Kastenbein, *Das Olympieion in Athen* (1994); Baldassarri, *ΣΕΒΑΣΤΩΙ ΣΩΤΗΡΙ*, 75-97; Camp, *Athens*, 36, 174-176, 200-201; H. Knell, *Des Kaisers neue Bauten. Hadrians Architektur in Rom, Athen und Tivoli* (2008) 69-73; E. Santaniello in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 2, 458-463; U. Weber, *Versatzmarken im antiken griechischen Bauwesen* (2013) 51-54; *APMA* 6, 78-83, nos 260, 262-275, 285-289, 299.

Delphinion? 6:D4,17

Peripteral Doric temple made of poros and dating to the middle of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC. In the middle of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD the building was dismantled and its material was used for the construction of the Valerian Wall. Travlos identifies the temple as the Delphinion (Paus. 1.19.1). Wycherley considers Travlos's identification attractive, although unconfirmed.

*RE* IV (1901) s.v. Delphinios 2512-2513 (Wachsmuth); Judeich, *Topographie*, 387; Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 83-90; R. E. Wycherley, *GRBS* 4, 1963, 167-168; S. Di Tonto – D. Marchiandi, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 2, 468-470.

A section of a Late Roman terracotta water pipe or drain was found at the northwest corner of the Classical temple.

Th. Kyriakou, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 281.

Sanctuary of Kronos and Rea 6:D4,18  
Paus. 1.18.7.

The sanctuary of Kronos and Rea mentioned by Pausanias (Paus. 1.18.7) was identified to the south of the Olympieion, near the Ilissos River. Inside the enclosure wall was a peripteral, amphidistyle in antis Doric temple, built on a podium, an altar, a large statue base and a square building. These structures all date to the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD. The sanctuary was destroyed during the construction of the Valerian Wall.

A. N. Skias, *Prakt* 1893, 130-133; Judeich, *Topographie*, 385; I. Threpsiadis – I. Travlos, *ADelt* 17, 1961-62, B' Chron., 12; Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 335-339; D. Marchiandi, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 2, 463-465; D. Marchiandi – S. Savelli, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 2, 475-476.

The Panhellenion 6:D5,58

Paus. 1.18.9; D.C. 61.16.2.

Travlos identifies a large peristyle building excavated to the south of the Olympieion as the Panhellenion, the temple of Hera and Zeus Panhellenios, erected by Hadrian in 131/132 AD. The trenches for the foundations of a large rectangular peristyle and of a Corinthian temple have been found. The temple and the peristyle were demolished when the Valerian Wall was built (253-268 AD). The wall followed the east and south sides of the building. Willers does not accept Travlos's identification and Camp thinks that the Panhellenion is located to the east of the Roman Agora.

I. Threpsiadis – I. Travlos, *ADelt* 17, 1961-62, B' Chron., 12; *ADelt* 18, 1963, B' 1 Chron., 38; A. Kokkou, *ADelt* 25, 1970, A' Mel., 157-159; Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 429-431; Willers, *Hadrians panhellenisches Programm*, 54-67; Camp, *Athens*, 203; F. Camia, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 2, 470-471.

The Valerian Wall and Gate X to the south of the Olympieion 6:D4,19

A section of the Valerian Wall with a tower and a gate were found to the south of the enclosure wall of the Olympieion and close to the sanctuary of Kronos and Rea. The wall was built with material from the enclosure wall of the sanctuary and from the Classical temple of Apollo. Just outside Gate X, identified as the Diomeian Gate by Travlos, a large Late Roman necropolis was found. It was in use for a brief period from the middle of the 3<sup>rd</sup> to the beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD. Late Roman graves were also found in the moat of the Valerian Wall. The tower of the gate dates to the reign of Justinian (527-565 AD).

A. N. Skias, *Prakt* 1893, 133; I. Threpsiadis – I. Travlos, *ADelt* 17, 1961-62, B' Chron., 12-13; Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 160; E. Chatzipouliou, *ADelt* 42, 1987, B' 1 Chron., 15; Th. Kyriakou, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 280-281; Costaki, *Road system*, 587-588, XVII. 1; D. Marchiandi, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 2, 466-467; Theocharaki, *Ta τείχη*, 403-404, B16.

5-7-9 Vourvachi and 8 Iosiph ton Rogon Streets 6:D5,59-60  
Wall Gates XVIII and XI

An important stretch of the city wall came to light. After the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD, the proteichisma was reused as a foundation for a new wall, with a slightly different orientation. In the middle of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD Gate XVIII was walled

up. The Gate at 8 Iosiph ton Rogon Street has been tentatively identified as the “Gate close to the baths of Isthmonikos” or the “Gate of Aigeus”. Gate XI is the most likely candidate for the Diomeian Gate, but Travlos identifies it as the Itonian Gate and considers Gate X to have been the Diomeian Gate.

Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 160; D. Marchiandi, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene 2*, 426-430.

5-7-9 Vourvachi Street **6:D5,59**

Parts of the Themistoclean Wall and of the proteichisma were found in the Pasgiannis and Varellis plot. The proteichisma was transformed into the main city wall in the Late Roman period.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 27, 1972, B' 1 Chron., 43-47; Theocharaki, *Ta teixh*, 323, 371-372, Θ67.

8 Iosiph ton Rogon Street **6:D5,60**

Parts of the Valerian Wall as well as a tower were found. The tower may also be dated to the 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD and it destroyed a Roman drain.

V. Philippaki, *ADelt* 21, 1966, B' 1 Chron., 65-68.

A section of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC proteichisma was discovered in the Argyrokostas plot, located to the south of the Olympieion. A 2<sup>nd</sup>–3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD underground aqueduct was discovered to the west of the wall. It belongs to the network found at 8 Koryzi and 4-6 Neri Streets.

T. Kokkoliou, *ADelt* 60, 2005, B' 1 Chron., 81-83.

9 Iosiph ton Rogon Street **6:D5,61**

Area of the Pythion. Part of a Roman cistern with two building phases was excavated.

†P. Bougia, *ADelt* 60, 2005, B' 1 Chron., 85.

2 Vourvachi Street and 21 Syngrou Avenue **6:D5,62**

A section of the moat of the wall was discovered in the Pharakoukis plot. The fill dates to the time of Sulla. A cistern and a stoa, later than the cistern, were erected on the fill. The stoa was destroyed during the construction of the Valerian Wall (253-260 AD), which reused a wall of the stoa. Other walls and a drain, also later than the fill of the moat, were excavated. A Roman funerary colonnette was also found.

S. N. Koumanoudis, *ADelt* 25, 1970, A' Mel., 77, no. 37; I. Threpsiadis, *AEphem* 1971, Chron., 16-18, no. 8; E. Chatzipouliou, *ADelt* 46, 1991, B' 1 Chron., 32; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 1690; Theocharaki, *Ta teixh*, 320, 374, Θ73.

15 Iosiph ton Rogon Street **6:D5,63**

A Roman street was found.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 23, 1968, B' 1 Chron., 61-63; Costaki, *Road system*, 410, II. 69.

17 Iosiph ton Rogon Street **6:D5,64**

A Roman street set on a destroyed 3<sup>rd</sup> c. BC building was found.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 24, 1969, B' 1 Chron., 50; Costaki, *Road system*, 410-411, II. 70.

16-18 Iosiph ton Rogon Street **6:D5,65**

Four shallow pits, probably belonging to a workshop, yielded Classical and Roman pottery.

Th. Kyriakou, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 223-224.

19 Lembesi and Iosiph ton Rogon Streets **6:D5,66**

A few Roman sherds were found.

Th. Karagiorga-Stathakopoulou, *ADelt* 33, 1978, B' 1 Chron., 17.

Lembesi Street **6:D5,67**

A section of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC wall was discovered. Roman pottery was also found.

Th. Kyriakou, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 223.

6 Lembesi Street **6:C5,56**

A Roman drain was found in the Pantelis plot. A Late Roman lamp was found in the section of Lembesi Street between Porinou and Makrygianni Streets.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 23, 1968, B' 1 Chron., 71.

13 Syngrou Avenue and Lembesi Street **6:D5,68**

A section of a street, in use from the 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC to the Roman period, came to light. The foundations of Late Hellenistic and Roman houses and a terra cotta drain were discovered to the east of the street. Two Roman floors were found to the west of the street.

Th. Karagiorga-Stathakopoulou, *ADelt* 33, 1978, B' 1 Chron., 15-17; Costaki, *Road system*, 401-402, II. 60.

Syngrou Avenue and Negri Street **6:C5,57**

The fill of the moat of the city wall was found in the Vasileiou plot. It yielded Roman lamps and pottery.

*ADelt* 18, 1963, B' 1 Chron., 39-40.

4 Syngrou Avenue 6:D4,20  
A section of the street leading to the Ilissos was discovered. Seven street layers, dating to the Late Hellenistic and Roman period, were identified. Two drains of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD were excavated.

Th. Karagiorga-Stathakopoulou, *ADelt* 34, 1979, B' 1 Chron., 11; Costaki, *Road system*, 375, II. 29.

5 Syngrou Avenue 6:D5,69  
A 4<sup>th</sup> c. retaining wall of an enclosure was excavated in the Pappas plot. The wall was repaired in the late 2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC. A shaft grave of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD was also found.

Th. Karagiorga-Stathakopoulou, *ADelt* 34, 1979, B' 1 Chron., 13.

6 Syngrou Avenue 6:D4,21  
Architectural remains of the Roman period came to light.

Th. Karagiorga-Stathakopoulou, *ADelt* 34, 1979, B' 1 Chron., 11-13.

23 Syngrou Avenue 6:D5,70  
Sections of the wall of the city and of the moat were discovered. The moat contained material of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC and the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD. The street between the wall and the proteichisma was also found. A Roman wall interrupted the street.

Th. Karagiorga-Stathakopoulou, *ADelt* 33, 1978, B' 1 Chron., 17-18; Costaki, *Road system*, 406-407, II. 65.

25 Syngrou Avenue 6:D5,71  
Sections of the Themistoclean and of the Valerian Wall and a cistern dating to the Roman period were discovered in the Matinopoulos plot. The Valerian Wall was founded on the surface of an ancient street.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 29, 1973-74, B' 1 Chron., 97-98; Costaki, *Road system*, 407-408, II. 66.

31 Syngrou Avenue 6:C5,61  
Two shaft graves of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC – 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD were found. At the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> or the beginning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD a large building, possibly of commercial use, was erected. A section of the vaulted drain found at 4 Koryzi Street was also discovered. The drain was abandoned in the late 3<sup>rd</sup> or early 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD. The area was then occupied by workshops which remained in use until the 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD. N. Sakka, *ADelt* 64, 2009, B' 1 Chron., 82-84.

38-40 Syngrou Avenue and Sp. Donta Street 6:C5,58  
Sections of the Themistoclean Wall. The fill of the moat

dates to the Hellenistic and Roman period. Remains of private houses, drains and wells of Hellenistic and Roman times were also found.

Ph. D. Stavropoulos, *ADelt* 20, 1965, B' 1 Chron., 87-93.

10 Syngrou Avenue, D'Anze David and Tziraion Streets 6:D4,22

A section of a street, in use from the Late Hellenistic to the Late Roman period, and the remains of buildings of the Roman period were found in the Proukakias and Vranas plot. Coins dating from the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC to the Byzantine period were collected.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 28, 1973, B' 1 Chron., 41-45; Costaki, *Road system*, 389-390, II. 48.

4 Tziraion Street 6:D4,23

A rectangular structure and two Roman aqueducts were discovered in the Oikonomou plot. The rectangular structure underwent a modification in the Late Roman period. A section of a street was excavated to the north of the aqueducts. Also found was part of a Roman bath, built on a 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC bath that is associated with the rectangular structure and the aqueducts. Another Roman wall and a third aqueduct came to light.

I. Threpsiadis, *AEphem* 1971, Chron., 18-21, no. 9.

8-10 Tziraion Street 6:D4,24

An inscribed base of the Roman Imperial period was found.

E. Chatzipouliou, *ADelt* 47, 1992, B' 1 Chron., 24-26.

Tziraion Street, opposite no. 8 6:D4,25

A fragment of a baked brick of Roman date was found in the fill of a well.

I. Threpsiadis, *AEphem* 1971, Chron., 21-22, no. 10.

Ypsila Alonia

Part of a Roman mosaic floor was excavated.

*APMA* 2, 127, no. 67.

Sam Street

A Late Hellenistic funerary colonnette was found.

D. M. Robinson, *AJPb* 31, 1910, 385, no. 29.

### Athens outside the city walls

*West sector*

Kerameikos

To the north of the moat 6:B1,51

The area provided evidence for the presence of indus-

trial establishments, potters' workshops and tombs, dating to the Roman Imperial period.

Knigge, *Κεραμειός*, 165.

An Early Roman basin was found close to the Dipylon Gate.

A. Brueckner, *AA* 1914, 93.

A small stoa, identified as a thermopolion, was excavated to the northeast of the Dipylon Gate (6:B1,52). The thermopolion was in use in the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC.

D. W. von Moock, *AM* 114, 1999, 257-267; Stroszeck, *Kerameikos*, 131.

The wall of a water basin dating to the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD was excavated in front of the city wall. The basin went out of use in the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD. Three water channels may have been related to the basin.

K. Gebauer, *AA* 1940, 315-318.

The Kerameikos Street (Dromos) 6:B1,50  
Cic. *Fin.* 5.1.1 ; Liv. 31.24.9; Paus. 1.29.3-16; Philostr. *VS* 549.

The road, which connected the city to the Akademia, existed already in the prehistoric period. The road led to the deme of Kerameis and was thus called the Kerameikos Street. With the construction of the Wall of Themistocles, the area was divided into the inner (from the Dipylon to the Agora) and the outer (from the Dipylon to the Akademia) Kerameikos. The name Dromos is attested for the first time in the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (Him. 47.12-14). A cemetery developed along the road.

After Sulla's sack, a retaining wall was built and the width of the street was reduced. Workshops were established on the southwest part of the Kerameikos Street, in front of the Dipylon Gate in the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC. Vats belonging to a tannery or purple-dye workshop were found on the Kerameikos Street. Terra cotta water pipes brought water to the vats. An aqueduct of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC supplied the workshops with water. A second contemporary U-shaped aqueduct with cleaning shafts was found at a deeper level.

Until the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD the necropolis was composed mostly of isolated tombs and family monuments. In the last third of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD the workshops were levelled and two large funerary buildings and a grave monument were erected in the area. The width of the Kerameikos Street was reduced even further by the construction of a second retaining wall in the late 1<sup>st</sup> or early 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD. From the late 1<sup>st</sup> until the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD monumental funerary buildings were erected. They belong to three types: funerary buildings containing sarcophagi and urns, fu-

nerary enclosures containing several burials and individual funerary monuments.

The funerary monuments were probably removed shortly before the Herulian invasion of 267 AD. After the departure of the Heruli, the area in front of the Dipylon Gate was reorganised and the street was resurfaced. Two large funerary buildings of the late 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD stood immediately in front of the Dipylon, to the southwest of the street. They were built on the levelled area formerly occupied by workshops. One of these monuments, located on the southwest side of the street, supported the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD sarcophagus of Philotera. The monument contained two burials, jewels and a gold coin of Hadrian. It was destroyed in 267 AD during the Herulian sack.

In front of the monument stood a rectangular base of Hymettian marble. One of the few Latin inscriptions found in Athens was reused in its foundations (I 536). The inscription can be dated between the 1<sup>st</sup> and the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD.

Two funerary buildings stood close to the monument of Philotera. The first dates to the late 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD and contained the sarcophagus of Flavia Nike. It had a single burial chamber and the terra cotta figurines discovered there show that it remained in use until the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD. The second monument had a double burial chamber and must have occupied the centre of a family or group funerary enclosure.

Next to these monuments a funerary colonnette marked the grave of Lucius Cincius Hermon. The colonnette was already in secondary use on this grave.

A badly preserved funerary enclosure lies close to the colonnette and the Cross Street. 14 burials and 3 urns were discovered in the enclosure. The earliest burial dates to the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC or the beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD.

The earliest funerary monument of the Roman Imperial period was found at the intersection of the Cross Street with the Kerameikos Street. It dates to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC and contained a sarcophagus. After its destruction, the street leading to Piraeus passed over its south corner.

Several pieces of inscriptions (*IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 13211) discovered in a retaining wall of the Eridanos River belonged to the funerary monument (heroon according to the inscription) of Claudia Lyde Ventidia Claudiane, which must have been located in the area of the Kerameikos. The inscriptions date to the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD. Another heroon, dating to the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD, belonged to Demylas and Zopyras (*IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 11133).

Roman terra cotta water channels were found under the Dromos close to the Dipylon Gate.

S. A. Koumanoudis, *Athenaion* 3, 1874, 596-598; A. Brueckner, *AA* 1914, 91-95; *id.*, *AA* 1915, 109-124; *ADelt* 1, 1915, Parart 73-76; A. Brueckner, *ADelt* 2, 1916, Parart 58-61; Judeich, *Topographie*, 404-409; A. Brueckner, *AM* 56, 1931, 29-31; K. Gebauer – H. Johannes, *AA* 1936, 208-214; G. Gruben, *AA* 1964, 413; D. Ohly, *AA* 1965, 297-327; B. von Freytag-Löringhoff, *AA* 1974, 197-198; A. Rügler, *AM* 105, 1990, 279-294; *APMA* 1, 64-65, no. 305; J. Stroszeck, *AM* 114, 1999, 286-289; A. Lagia, *AM* 114, 1999, 291-303; J. Stroszeck, *AA* 1999, 153-166; *ead.*, *AA* 2000, 455-478; A. Lagia, *AA* 2000, 481-493; *AA* 2002, 141-143; Costaki, *Road system*, 455-459, V. 16; J. Stroszeck, in *H Aθήνα κατά τη ρωμαϊκή εποχή*, 291-309; N. T. Arrington, *Hesperia* 79, 2010, 499-539; Stroszeck, *Kerameikos*, 33-39, 131, 266-270; D. Marchiandi, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 4, 1319-1324, 1423-1433.

Wall paintings of the first Pompeian style were found in front of the Dipylon Gate, to the west of the street leading to the Akademia.

F. Wirth, *AM* 56, 1931, 32-42.

A burial complex located between the second and third horos of the Kerameikos dates to the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

A. Brueckner, *AA* 1915, 122.

Kilns and funerary buildings were erected to the south-west of the Lacedaemonians' grave.

K. Gebauer, *AA* 1942, 224-251; Stroszeck, *Kerameikos*, 260.

Aghia Triada 6:B1,49

A Roman inscription was found close to the Church of Aghia Triada.

S. A. Koumanoudis, *Athenaion* 8, 1879, 141-142, no. 4; *APMA* 1, 65, no. 306.

A 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC mould for the arm of a male statue was found in front of the entrance to the Church of Aghia Triada.

*APMA* 2, 76, no. 163.

An inscribed funerary colonnette of Roman date was found close to the Church of Aghia Triada.

*APMA* 2, 125, no. 57.

Graves and pottery dating from the Late Hellenistic to the Late Roman period were found under the Aghia Triada Church. The remains of Late Hellenistic houses were also discovered. Three Roman funerary monuments of the Roman Imperial period were also found.

K. Kübler, *AA* 1932, 187-190; Knigge, *Κεραμειός*, 149; Stroszeck, *Kerameikos*, 232.

A well of the Early Roman period was excavated close to the Church of Aghia Triada.

A. Rousopoulos, *AEphem* 1862, 295; A. Brueckner, *Der Friedhof am Eridanos bei der Hagia Triada zu Athen* (1909) 27; *APMA* 6, 59, no. 157.

A kiln dating to the 3<sup>rd</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD was found to the south of the Dipylon Gate.

S. A. Koumanoudis, *Athenaion* 1, 1872, 398-400; *APMA* 1, 59, no. 279.1.

Aqueduct of the Church of Aghia Triada

It runs almost parallel to the aqueduct of the garden of the Hephaisteion. The aqueduct begins at the Gorkschen House and follows a course to the Turkish bath, the Metropolis and under Aioulou Street. It runs parallel to the square of Aghios Philippos. It may be associated with the aqueduct of the Pnyx.

E. Ziller, *AM* 2, 1877, 116-117.

Transverse or Cross Street 6:B1,45

Road connecting the Kerameikos Street to the Hieria Odos. It was opened after the end of the Peloponnesian War and was in use until the Late Hellenistic period. In the Roman period, monumental funerary buildings were erected to the south of the street.

The foundation of a Roman funerary building was found on the south side of the Cross Street.

In the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD the wall of the transverse street disappeared under a layer of debris, including fragments of glass and pottery of the middle Roman Imperial period. Water channels and aqueducts were also discovered.

A Late Antique foundation was found to the west of the Roman funerary buildings.

To the south of the Roman tombs and to the west of the Round Bath, there is a series of water basins dating from the Early to the Late Roman period. Their outer walls resemble those of the basin located to the east of the Round Bath and dating to the time before Sulla's siege. The tanks were first thought to have belonged to baths and then to potters' workshops.

K. Gebauer, *AA* 1938, 607-608; K. Gebauer, *AA* 1940, 319-320, 323-324; Knigge, *Κεραμειός*, 153; J. Stroszeck, *AA* 2000, 459-462, 463-470; Costaki, *Road system*, 498-500, VI. 18; Stroszeck, *Kerameikos*, 49-50, 52, 253; D. Marchiandi, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 4, 1324-1327.

The Eridanos River 6:B1,47

A pit, probably dug after Sulla's invasion in 86 BC, de-

stroyed an aqueduct located close to the Eridanos River. An inscribed 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC funerary colonnette was found in the pit.

U. Knigge, *AA* 1975, 459-461.

A U-shaped aqueduct of Roman date ran along the Eridanos River, over the funerary enclosures and the retaining walls of the riverbank.

U. Knigge, *AA* 1975, 464-465.

Remains of pottery making, mostly lamps, dating to the Late Roman period were found at the southeast corner of the area between the Eridanos and the city wall. A few Late Roman tile graves and urns were also found.

G. Karo, *AA* 1916, 158.

A funerary monument of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD was discovered on the northeast bank of the Eridanos River.

K. Gebauer, *AA* 1940, 316.

A Roman water basin was built in the ruins of a round funerary building close to the Eridanos River. The pottery discovered in its foundation dates to the Late Hellenistic period and a funerary colonnette of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC or the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD was found built into its wall.

K. Gebauer, *AA* 1940, 336.

Hiera Odos 1:C2, B2, B1, 6:B1,48  
FHG 2.254.59; *AB* 266,6; Harp. s.v. Ἱερόν Ὀδός; *Plu. Mor.* 837D; Paus. 1.36.3; *Arrh.* 13.594f; *Suid.* s.v. Ἱερόν Ὀδός; *EM* s.v. Ἱερόν Ὀδός.

Inscriptions: *IG* II 1075; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 2624.

The 21 km long processional road led from the Eleusinion at the foot of the Acropolis to the sanctuary of Demeter and Kore in Eleusis. It crossed the Sacred Gate at the Kerameikos, passed through the Elaionas, the deme of Hermos (Chaidari) and divided into two branches in front of the sanctuary of Aphrodite at Daphni. The main branch went on towards the sea and the secondary branch went up Poikilon Mountain and down to the Rheitoi (Koumoundourou Lake), where it met the main branch. The Hiera Odos then crossed the Thriasion plain and forded the Eleusinian Kephisos River. The road was in use at least until the 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

The width of the road does not exceed 5.50 m, with the exception of two points close to its beginning: The road is 8 – 8.50 m wide at 14 Iera Odos and 10 m wide at Artemisiou Street. In the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD, inscribed herms were erected along the Hiera Odos from Athens to Eleusis (*IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 5181, 5182) recording the distance. A. Milchhoefer, in E. Curtius – J. A. Kaupert (eds), *Karten von Attika* II (1883) 15-17, 46; *RE* VII (1912) s.v. Γεφυροισμοί 1229 (Kern); Judeich, *Topographie*, 186; K.

Kourouniotis – I. Travlos, *Prakt* 1936, 27-34; Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 299-300; Travlos, *Bildlexikon Attika*, 177-190; B. von Freytag-Löringhoff, *AA* 1984, 45-50; Costaki, *Road system*, 492-498; I. Tsirigoti-Drakotou, in *H Aθήνα κατά τη ρωμαϊκή εποχή*, 311-321; Ficuciello, *Strade*, 60, 126-136; A. P. Matthaiou, in *Αττικής Οδοί*, 27; I. Drakotou, in *Αττικής Οδοί*, 112-123; K. Papangeli, in *Αττικής Οδοί*, 124-137; K. Papangeli – E. A. Chlepa, *Οι Μεταμορφώσεις του Ελευσινιαίου Τοπίου. Αρχαιότητες και Σύγχρονη Πόλη* (2011) 34-39; Stroszeck, *Kerameikos*, 40-42; D. Marchiandi, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 4, 1385-1396. Early 7<sup>th</sup> c. BC graves and then continuous occupation from the 6<sup>th</sup> c. BC to the Late Hellenistic period were found on the north side of the Hiera Odos. The graves of the Early Imperial period have not been preserved. K. Vierneisel, *AA* 1964, 420-421.

Graves dating from the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC to the Early Roman period were found to the west of the Hiera Odos.

B. Schlörb-Vierneisel, *AM* 81, 1966, 108-111, nos 200-204. Hellenistic and Roman channels

The 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC poros channel of the Hiera Odos was renewed in the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD and remained in use until the 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD (channel au). Architectural members and sculptures, some of Roman date, were reused in the channel. The channel was repaired in the late 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD. Most of the channels of the area were filled with material from the potters' workshops dating to the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD. 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC pottery was also found.

E. Knigge, *AA* 1980, 259; B. von Freytag-Löringhoff, *AA* 1984, 36, 38-41; *ead.*, *AA* 1987, 485-494; A. Rügler, *AA* 1989, 95-99; B. von Freytag-Löringhoff, *AA* 1991, 385-386; U. Knigge, *AA* 1993, 125-126; *ead.*, *Der Bau Z, Kerameikos* XVII (2005) 101.

South Hill 6:B1,46

The south hill continued to be used for burials in the Hellenistic period and until the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD.

U. Knigge, *Der Südhügel, Kerameikos* IX (1976) 60, 187-189, 195-196; Stroszeck, *Kerameikos*, 158; D. Marchiandi, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 4, 1356.

Two water channels of the Late Hellenistic or Early Imperial period were found under the north and east foot of the hill.

U. Knigge, *AA* 1972, 626-629.

South terrace 6:B1,66

The sanctuary of Artemis Soteira/Hekate Sanctuary was located on the south terrace. It must have

existed for a long time before its reconstruction in the late 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD.

K. D. Mylonas, *Prakt* 1890, 22-24; A. Brueckner, *Der Friedhof am Eridanos bei der Hagia Triada zu Athen* (1909) 43-47, 53-55; Knigge, *Κεραμειός*, 129; Stroszeck, *Kerameikos*, 108-110; D. Marchiandi, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 4, 1413-1419.

Hellenistic and Roman tombs occupied the rear part of the terrace.

W. K. Kovacovics, *Die Eckterrasse an der Gräberstrasse des Kerameikos, Kerameikos XIV* (1990) 83-84, 97, 130; Knigge, *Κεραμειός*, 127-129; Stroszeck, *Kerameikos*, 207-210.

#### 8 Dipylou Street 6:B1,65

A section of the street leading to the Hippios Kolonos was found in the Ierapetritis plot.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 24, 1969, B' 1 Chron., 41.

#### Dipylou and Kriezī Streets 6:B1,60

Six Roman tile graves were discovered in the Makrygiorgos plot.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 22, 1967, B' 1 Chron., 73-75.

#### Kriezī Street 6:B1,62

Foundations of walls and drains dating to the Roman period were excavated.

E. Lygouri-Tolia, *ADelt* 51, 1996, B' 1 Chron., 51.

#### 4 Tombazi Street 6:B1,61

Late Hellenistic building remains were found in the F.A. Hellas plot. A small section of a street, dating from the Late Hellenistic to the Late Roman period, was also found.

T. Kokkoliou, *ADelt* 61, 2006, B' 1 Chron., 92-93.

#### 5 Tombazi Street 6:B1,44

The north end of the Roman – Late Roman bath at 29-31 Sarri Street was discovered in the Pantazis plot.

*ADelt* 63, 2008, B' 1 Chron., 122-124.

#### Psaromilingou Street 6:B1,53

The upper part of a funerary colonnette dating to the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD was found in a wall to the south of the large kiln.

F. Willemsen, *AM* 85, 1970, 104-105, no. 7; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 1412.

Close to the Dipylon Gate and to the northeast of the Dromos. The earliest phase of the excavated area dates

to the Hellenistic and Late Hellenistic period, but the buildings and graves of this phase were destroyed and no identification is possible. The second phase, dating to the Early Imperial period, included some buildings of simple workshops that remained in use until the Late Imperial period. 16 graves of the Hellenistic and the Roman Imperial period were excavated.

K. Gebauer, *AA* 1942, 251-258; F. Willemsen, *ADelt* 21, 1966, B' 1 Chron., 53-54.

#### 9 Psaromilingou and Kalogirou Samouil Streets 6:B1,56

A Late Roman cistern disturbed a Classical building excavated in the Kakavas plot. A water channel was connected to the cistern, which was related to two rooms. A coin of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD was found in the complex with the cistern.

*ADelt* 18, 1963, B' 1 Chron., 31; D. Skilardi, *AEphem* 1968, Chron., 30-31, 33.

#### Aghion Asomaton, Psaromilingou and Kalogirou Samouil Streets 6:B1,55

A street dating from the Early Classical to the Roman period was excavated. A section of a street leading from the Eritar Gate to the Hippios Kolonos was also discovered. Its west retaining wall dates from the Classical to the Late Hellenistic period. Two Late Roman walls were found to the southwest of this street. The head of a statue of Caracalla was reused in one of these walls as building material. The foundation of a 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD funerary monument was found to the north.

Three channels of Roman date. A little further away, a section of a street in use from the Classical to the Roman period was excavated.

*EYTIPIO* 3, 1999, 84; Chr. Müller, *BCH* 124.2, 2000, 765; A. Kokkoliou, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 243-245; Costaki, *Road system*, 448, V. 8.

#### Psaromilingou and 22 Kriezī Streets 6:B1,59

A section of the street leading to the Hippios Kolonos and to Mount Parnes was excavated.

Th. Karagiorga-Stathakopoulou, *ADelt* 34, 1979, B' 1 Chron., 23.

#### 21 Psaromilingou and 33 Aghion Asomaton Streets 6:B1,54

A 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD drain was excavated.

I. Tsigirigoti-Drakotou, *ADelt* 54, 1999, B' 1 Chron., 74.



- Kalogirou Samouil and 59 Peiraios  
(Panagi Tsaldari) Streets **6:B1,58**  
A section of the street leading from the Agora to the Hippios Kolonos was found in the Mileounis plot. 13 street layers, dating from the beginning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> to the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC have been identified. Five cist graves were also found. One contained 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC pottery.  
Th. Karagiorga-Stathakopoulou, *ADelt* 34, 1979, B' 1 Chron., 23; Costaki, *Road system*, 444, V. 3.
- Eleutherias Square **6:B1,63**  
Part of a Roman building, possibly a cistern, came to light on Eleutherias Square.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 23, 1968, B' 1 Chron., 84.  
13 Hellenistic and Roman graves were discovered in the Malliaros plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 24, 1969, B' 1 Chron., 64.
- 11 Korinis and Eleutherias Square **6:B1,64**  
A Late Roman cist grave was found in the Rasogiannis plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 32, 1977, B' 1 Chron., 22.
- 1 Peiraios (Panagi Tsaldari) Street **5:E1,91**  
Two graves were excavated. One contained Roman pottery. Two Roman funerary colonnettes were found close to the graves.  
†I. Threpsiadis, *AEphem* 1973, Chron., 72-73, no. 22; *ΣΕΜΑ*, nos 125, 964, 1012.
- 68 Peiraios (Panagi Tsaldari) Street **6:B1,57**  
A section of the street leading to the Hippios Kolonos was discovered in the Lephass – Tetenes plot. Graves dating from the Geometric period to Late Antiquity were found along the street, but the majority date to the Classical period.  
V. Philippaki, *ADelt* 21, 1966, B' 1 Chron., 61-63.
- 85-87 Peiraios (Panagi Tsaldari) Street **6:B1,1**  
A section of the street leading from the Dipylon to the Akademia was excavated. The street was in use from the Classical period to the 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD. In the Late Roman – Early Byzantine period the street was 2.50 to 3 m wide.  
E. Baziotopoulou-Valavani, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 253-254.
- 86 Peiraios (Panagi Tsaldari) Street **6:A1,1**  
A section of the street connecting the Dipylon to the Akademia was excavated in the Theocharis plot. Six Late Roman graves occupied part of the surface of the street.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 29, 1973-74, B' 1 Chron., 134-135.
- 168 Peiraios Street **5:E1,84**  
Roman graves were discovered outside the Thanopoulos factory.  
A. K. Andreiomenou, *ADelt* 1961-1962, B' Chron., 36-37.
- Peiraios (Panagi Tsaldari) Street **6:A2,13**  
A funerary stele of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC or the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD was found.  
*ADelt* 18, 1963, B' 1 Chron., 30; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 1241.  
A Roman grave stele was found in the Mourouzis house.  
*ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 2149.  
Graves dating from the Geometric to the Roman period were found along Peiraios Street from Eleutherias (Koumoundourou) Square to the Lachanagora. Many funerary colonnettes were discovered. The graves belong to the cemeteries of the Kerameikos.  
*ADelt* 17, 1961-1962, B' Chron., 22-23.  
Two inscribed funerary stelai of the Roman period were discovered during the excavation of the Mantzounis house, opposite the Gas factory.  
A. D. Ketamopoulos, *AEphem* 1911, 258-259.
- The aqueduct of Peiraios (Panagi Tsaldari) Street **5:E1,89**  
An underground rock-cut channel was found in the basement of a private house. The channel was 60 cm wide and 1.30 m high. Its ventilation or cleaning shaft measures 1.15 m by 60 cm and was 7.60 m deep. The channel comes from the south.  
E. Ziller, *AM* 2, 1877, 127.
- Plataion and Peiraios (Panagi Tsaldari) Streets **6:B1,2**  
Fragments of a Roman statue were discovered.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 24, 1969, B' 1 Chron., 63-64.
- Plataion and Paramythias Streets **8:C4,11**  
Part of a Hellenistic and Roman cemetery was excavated in the Isaakidis plot.  
*ADelt* 19, 1964, B' 1 Chron., 60-61.
- 39 Herakleidon Street **6:A2,9**  
Fills containing pottery dating from the Hellenistic period to the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD were found in the Spanos plot. In the Roman period, the area of the fill may have been used as a street.  
D. Tsouklidou-Penna, *ADelt* 37, 1982, B' 1 Chron., 23; Costaki, *Road system*, 513, VII. 8.

40 Herakleidon Street **6:B2,40**  
The excavation of the Nikoloutsopoulos plot led to the conclusion that a house or a bath was built in the Roman period. A Late Roman street may have existed. A cistern dates to the Roman or to the Late Roman period.  
Th. Iliopoulos, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 214-216.

42 Herakleidon Street **6:B2,41**  
A street which in use from the Early Archaic period to the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC was discovered.  
E. Lygouri-Tolia, *ADelt* 40, 1985, Chron., 19.

50 Herakleidon Street **6:A2,8**  
The Piraeic Gate and the road leading from the Agora to Piraeus were found in the Sapetas plot. The road and the gate were in use in Roman times.  
E. Spathari, *ADelt* 37, 1982, B' 1 Chron., 23-24; Theocharaki, *Ta τεύχη*, 336-337, 394, Θ117.

45-47 Pouloupoulou Street **6:A2,10**  
A section of the street leading to the Piraeic Gate came to light in the Charvalias and Kolovos plots. The street was built in the Early Hellenistic period and remained in use until the Early Byzantine period.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 24, 1969, B' 1 Chron., 64-68; Costaki, *Road system*, 507-508, VII. 1.

Kerameikos Metro Station **6:A1,18**  
The excavation led to the discovery of a large number of graves, dating from the early 7<sup>th</sup> c. BC to the Roman period. The cemetery, belonging to the west part of the necropolis of Kerameikos, bordered the Hieria Odos to the south.  
E. Baziotopoulou-Valavani – I. Tsirigoti-Drakotou, in *Η πόλη κάτω από την πόλη*, 264-274; I. Drakotou, in *Αττικής Οδοί*, 113-114.

Metro ventilation shaft at Iakchou Street **6:A1,19**  
Excavation located at the intersection of Iera Odos and Iakchou Streets. A section of the Hieria Odos leading to Eleusis was discovered. A Roman cemetery enclosure wall came to light. 28 tile graves, 8 cist graves, 7 shaft graves, 1 jar burial, 1 beehive used for burial and 4 graves, the type of which could not be recognized, were found. Only the cist graves can be precisely dated; they belong to the Roman period. The cemetery was in use from the 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC to the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD. During the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD the cemetery seems to have occupied the place of

the earlier, then destroyed, cemetery. The 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD cemetery was destroyed by the Heruli in 267 AD and was reorganised in the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD. Grave stelai of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD cemetery were reused, as well as an inscribed stele of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. BC that belonged to the nearby sanctuary of Ariste and Kalliste.

Part of the same enclosure wall and of the same cemetery was also found to the north of the Hieria Odos, in another excavation related to the Metro. 18 tile graves, 9 shaft graves and 9 jar burials, most of them of Roman date, were discovered.

I. Drakotou, *ADelt* 50, 1995, B' 1 Chron., 35; L. M. Parlama, *HOROS* 10-12, 1992-1998, 536; I. Tsirigoti-Drakotou, in *Η πόλη κάτω από την πόλη*, 390-392; *ead.*, in *Η Αθήνα κατά τη ρωμαϊκή εποχή*, 312-313; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 84; I. Drakotou, in *Αττικής Οδοί*, 114.

Iera Odos **6:A1,17**  
A Late Hellenistic funerary colonnette was found.  
D. M. Robinson, *AJPh* 31, 1910, 384, no. 23.  
A section of the Hieria Odos was discovered.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 28, 1973, B' 1 Chron., 31.

14 Iera Odos **6:A1,2**  
A section of the Hieria Odos was found in the Tsviloglou plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 32, 1977, B' 1 Chron., 21.

25-29 Iera Odos **6:A1,3**  
Part of a cemetery dating from the Hellenistic to the Early Roman period was excavated in the Ethniki Trapeza plot. Most of the graves are shaft graves but there are also 5 cist graves dating to the Roman period. Two wells were also excavated, containing pottery dating to the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD. Three small shallow pits of rectangular or trapezoidal plan, lined with hydraulic plaster, were found among the graves. They may have been used for some funerary ritual. A section of a street, two 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD wells and three drains that gave 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD pottery were also excavated.

Ph. Pachygianni-Kaloudi, *ADelt* 37, 1982, B' 1 Chron., 25-28; E. Lygouri-Tolia, *ADelt* 40, 1985, Chron., 29-31; I. Tsirigoti-Drakotou, in *Η Αθήνα κατά τη ρωμαϊκή εποχή*, 314.

Iera Odos and Triptolemou Street **6:A1,5**  
Part of a cemetery was discovered in the Diamantopoulos plot. The cemetery was in use in the Roman period

and after 267 AD, when fragments of 2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC funerary monuments were reused. Many grave stelai and inscriptions came to light.

N. Kyparissis, *ADelt* 10, 1926, Parart, 65-74.

Iera Odos and Peiraios Street **6:A1,4**

A 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD grave was found in the area of a cemetery of the Archaic and Classical period. Part of a Late Roman building was also discovered in the excavation for the aborted Kerameikos Metro Station.

M. Platonos – E. Chatzipoulidou, *ADelt* 39, 1984, B' Chron., 11-14.

Iera Odos and Spyrou Patsi Street **8:B4,5**

A section of the Hieria Odos was discovered.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 27, 1972, B' 1 Chron., 62-64.

Iera Odos **8:A4,2**

A section of the Hieria Odos was found at the underpass of the School of Horticulture. The street was in use from the 6<sup>th</sup> c. BC to modern times, but the best preserved phase is that of the Roman period.

A section of the Hieria Odos and its north retaining wall were discovered during the construction of a ventilation shaft for the underground railway, a few meters to the west of the previous excavation. The later layer of the street dates to the Roman period.

E. Lygouri-Tolia, *ADelt* 40, 1985, Chron., 32-33; I. Tsirigoti-Drakotou, in *H Athina κατά τη ρωμαϊκή εποχή*, 316.

Horticulture School Metro ventilation shaft **8:A4,1**

A section of the Hieria Odos was excavated.

I. Tsirigoti-Drakotou, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 259.

Prophitis Daniil Metro ventilation shaft **5:E1,81**

Further to the west, a little before the Elaionas Metro station, another section of the Hieria Odos came to light. Due to the flooding of the Kephisos River which flows nearby, the street was moved to higher ground further south in the Archaic period. Eight layers of the street, dating from the Classical to the Late Roman period, came to light. During the last phase of the street, fragments of marble funerary monuments were used to pack the street surface which had been damaged by the river. A tall retaining wall, presenting three different building phases, protected the street during its last period of use. In its initial phase, the wall was probably connected to a sanctuary dedicated to Demeter and Kore. The area can be identified with the deme of Lakiadai.

I. Tsirigoti-Drakotou, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 260-263; *ead.*, in *H Athina κατά τη ρωμαϊκή εποχή*, 316; *ead.*, in *Αττικής Οδοί*, 115-116.

Elaionas Metro Station **5:E1,82**

Metal working workshops were discovered to the north of the Hieria Odos and were in use from the Hellenistic to the Byzantine period. The area suffered repeated floods. The facilities were temporarily abandoned and reoccupied as soon as the water level dropped. Some of the building material came from a nearby Classical cemetery. The cemetery must have been in use during the Roman period, but nothing remains of this phase. Three piers of the bridge crossing the Kephisos River were found during the construction of the east ventilation shaft of the station. They are made of limestone and bear traces of erosion from water.

I. Tsirigoti-Drakotou, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 263-265; *ead.*, in *H Athina κατά τη ρωμαϊκή εποχή*, 316-318; *ead.*, in *Αττικής Οδοί*, 116-118; *Ανασκαφικό έργο* 15.

West ventilation shaft of the Elaionas Metro Station **5:E1,83**

A section of the Hieria Odos was discovered. The area, in use from the Classical to the Roman period, was also affected by the floods of the Kephisos River.

I. Tsirigoti-Drakotou, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 266-267; *ead.*, in *Αττικής Οδοί*, 118.

3 Melandryou Street **8:C4,19**

The plot is located on the northwest border of the road connecting the Dipylon to the Akademia. Part of a 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD cistern was discovered. The cistern was destroyed in the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

Ch. Stoupa, *ADelt* 61, 2006, B' 1 Chron., 112-113.

55 Kastorias Street **8:B4,3**

A cemetery along the Hieria Odos, in use from the end of the 8<sup>th</sup> c. BC to the Late Roman period, was excavated in the Lountzis plot.

I. Tsirigoti-Drakotou, *ADelt* 42, 1987, B' 1 Chron., 21-24.

71 Kastorias and Kassandras Streets **8:B4,4**

Part of a cemetery, in use from the Classical to the Roman period, was excavated in the plot located on the north border of the Hieria Odos. 132 graves (shaft graves, tile graves, cist graves and sarcophagi) were discovered. Ch. Stoupa, *ADelt* 61, 2006, B' 1 Chron., 116.

Leonidou Street and Iera Odos **6:A1,6**  
A funerary colonnette of the Roman period was found in the Kourepis plot, close to the entrance of the Kerameikos archaeological site.  
I. Threpsiadis, *AEphem* 1971, Chron., 35, no. 32; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 118.

Leonidou Street **8:D4,31**  
Late Hellenistic funerary colonnettes were found.  
D. M. Robinson, *AJPb* 31, 1910, 384, 395, nos 26, 59.

9 Leonidou Street **8:E4,8**  
A well containing Late Roman pottery was excavated.  
T. Kokkoliou, *ADelt* 61, 2006, B' 1 Chron., 100.

25 Leonidou Street **8:E4,7**  
Part of a Roman villa was excavated in the Thalassinos plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 29, 1973-74, B' 1 Chron., 133.

3 Artemisiou Street **6:A1,7**  
A section of the Hiera Odos was found in the Amoiridis plot. The street was in use from the Late Archaic to the Early Roman period. The north retaining wall of the street was repaired in the Early Roman period. After the Early Roman period the street was moved to the north, probably because of flooding. A fragment of an inscribed Late Hellenistic or Early Roman grave stele was found.  
Th. Iliopoulos, *ADelt* 54, 1999, B' 1 Chron., 74-77; *ΕΥΤΙΠΙΟ* 3, 1999, 84; Chr. Müller, *BCH* 124.2, 2000, 766; Costaki, *Road system*, 487, VI. 7.

4-6 Dameou Street **6:A1,8**  
Layers of the road leading from the Sacred Gate to the Akademia were discovered in the Derpanopoulos plot. The street was destroyed in Roman times.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 31, 1976, B' 1 Chron., 29; Costaki, *Road system*, 487, VI. 8.

82 Peiraios (Panagi Tsaldari) and Salaminos Streets **6:B1,3**  
Road leading to the Demosion Sema. It was in use from the Classical to the Early Roman period.  
E. Chatzipouliou, *ADelt* 43, 1988, B' 1 Chron., 34-36; Costaki, *Road system*, 447-448, V. 7.

4 Granikou Street **6:B1,4**  
A Late Hellenistic funerary colonnette was found.  
D. M. Robinson, *AJPb* 31, 1910, 379, no. 4.

7 Granikou Street **6:B1,11**  
A Roman terra cotta water channel was found. To the west of the water channel, the bed of a stream was identified. A Late Hellenistic jar burial was found to the west of the stream bed.  
Ch. Stoupa, *ADelt* 61, 2006, B' 1 Chron., 101-102.

Plataion and Granikou Streets **6:B1,5**  
A section of the road connecting the Dipylon to the Akademia was found in the Gavvaris plot. It was in use from the Classical to the Late Roman period.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 30, 1975, B' 1 Chron., 27-28; Costaki, *Road system*, 485-486, VI. 5.

Plataion, Granikou and Salaminos Streets **6:B1,6**  
A section of the road leading from the Dipylon to the Akademia was discovered in the Magakis plot.  
Th. Karagiorga-Stathakopoulou, *ADelt* 33, 1978, B' 1 Chron., 21; Costaki, *Road system*, 486-487, VI. 6.

15 Voulgari Street **6:E5,3**  
A deposit containing pottery dating from the last quarter of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC to the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD was excavated.  
G. Michalopoulos, *ADelt* 64, 2009, B' 1 Chron., 90.

4 Plataion and Agesilaou Streets **6:B1,7**  
A section of the road connecting the Dipylon to the Akademia was found in the Nomikos and Kechrimbaris plot, located 200 m from the Dipylon. 17 street layers, dating from the 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC to the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD, were discovered. A terra cotta drain was installed in the Late Hellenistic period. In the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD, it was replaced by a drain made of stone masonry. The drain was blocked by sand in the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD and its destruction was complete in the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD with the intrusion of 14 graves.  
Th. Karagiorga-Stathakopoulou, *ADelt* 33, 1978, B' 1 Chron., 19-21; Costaki, *Road system*, 489-490, VI. 11.

Kerameikou and Plataion Streets **6:B1,8**  
A section of the road leading from the Dipylon to the Akademia was discovered in the Athanasopoulos – Sylladavos plot. Roman tile graves were found along the street.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 22, 1967, B' 1 Chron., 86-88.

93 Kerameikou and Plataion Streets **6:B1,9**  
A section of the road connecting the Dipylon to the Akademia was discovered in the Skolarikis plot. The oldest road surface dates to the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC. The remains of 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD buildings were also found.

Th. Karagiorga-Stathakopoulou, *ADelt* 34, 1979, B' 1 Chron., 22-23; Costaki, *Road system*, 483, VI. 3.

117-119 Kerameikou and Megaron Streets 6:A1,9  
A funerary enclosure with a tile grave and a marble sarcophagus of the beginning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD were found in the Georgatos plot. The funerary enclosure had two building phases, the second of which was contemporary with the grave.

E. Lygouri-Tolia, *ADelt* 40, 1985, Chron., 28-29; H. R. Goette, *AM* 106, 1991, 325-326, no. 5; I. Tsirigoti-Drakotou, in *H Athina κατά τη ρωμαϊκή εποχή*, 315-316; *ead.*, in *Αττικής Οδοί*, 114.

Plataion Street 6:B1,12  
A Late Hellenistic funerary colonnette was found.  
D. M. Robinson, *AJPb* 31, 1910, 387, no. 32.

21 Plataion Street 6:A1,10  
A section of the road connecting the Dipylon to the Akademia was discovered. It was in use from the Classical to the Roman period.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 31, 1976, B' 1 Chron., 39; Costaki, *Road system*, 482-483, VI. 2.

30-32 Plataion Street 8:D4,12  
A section of the road connecting the Dipylon to the Akademia was found in the Papadimas plot. A part of the east retaining wall of the road was also found. 21 Late Roman or Early Byzantine graves occupied part of the road.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 29, 1973-74, B' 1 Chron., 91-92.

37 Plataion Street 8:D4,13  
A small section of the road connecting the Dipylon to the Akademia, a drain and four Roman or Late Roman graves came to light in the Pharatsolis plot.  
Ph. Pachygianni-Kaloudi, *ADelt* 37, 1982, B' 1 Chron., 29-30.

39 Plataion Street 8:D4,14  
A section of the road connecting the Dipylon to the Akademia was excavated in the Raikos plot. Hellenistic and Roman layers of the road have been identified.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 32, 1977, B' 1 Chron., 25-26.

41 Plataion Street 8:D4,15  
A section of the road connecting the Dipylon to the Akademia was found in the Raikos plot. Seven Late Roman graves (two stone or brick-lined and five shaft

graves) were opened into the road. The fragments of two funerary stelai dating to the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. BC and to the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD and a mid-4<sup>th</sup> c. BC sculpture were reused as building material for the tombs. A marble male head of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD was also found. Two cist graves dating to the 5<sup>th</sup> or 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD were found in the funerary enclosure using the east retaining wall of the street. The graves belonging to the enclosure were not found and must have been destroyed.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 29, 1973-74, B' 1 Chron., 135-138; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 1635.

50 Plataion Street 8:D4,17  
A section of the road leading to the Akademia was found in the Zaboras plot. The street was in use from the Classical period and maybe even from the Archaic period. The Roman layers of the road are uncertain.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 27, 1972, B' 1 Chron., 135-136; Costaki, *Road system*, 536-537, VIII. 21.

59 Plataion Street 8:C4,10  
A section of the road leading from the Dipylon to the Akademia was excavated.  
E. Chatzipouliou, *ADelt* 43, 1988, B' 1 Chron., 36.

54 Plataion and Zographou Streets 8:C4,9  
A section of the road leading from the Dipylon to the Akademia was discovered in the Chaniotis plot. The road was in use a little before the middle of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC to the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC. A cistern was built on the street and its retaining wall in the beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC. At the same time, a house was built to the east of the road. The cistern and the house were destroyed before the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC and the area was abandoned. It was used as a cemetery in the late 4<sup>th</sup> and early 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD.  
Th. Karagiorga-Stathakopoulou, *ADelt* 33, 1978, B' 1 Chron., 21-22.

52 Plataion and Paramythias Streets 8:D4,18  
Road leading from the Dipylon to the Akademia. It was in use from the Classical period, and possibly even from the Archaic period, to Roman times. Four Roman layers have been identified.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 27, 1972, B' 1 Chron., 75-77; Costaki, *Road system*, 535-536, VIII. 20.

43 Plataion and 95 Megalou Alexandrou Streets 8:D4,16  
A section of the road connecting the Dipylon to the Akademia was found in the Raikos plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 30, 1975, B' 1 Chron., 28.

92-94 Megalou Alexandrou Street 8:D4,8  
Walls, a cistern and two shaft graves, all dating to the Late Roman period, were found in the Raikos plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 27, 1972, B' 1 Chron., 122.

127-129 Megalou Alexandrou and Eurymedontos Streets 6:A1,11  
Part of a cemetery located to the northeast of the Hiera Odos was discovered. 268 burials were excavated (shaft graves, pit graves, sarcophagi and a few jar burials), dating from the early 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC to the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD. The graves dating from the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC to the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD are relatively few. A 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD shaft grave was dug in a small 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC street, running inside the cemetery. Two cisterns and five water pipes were also part of the cemetery complex. A cist grave, containing a 1<sup>st</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD unguentarium was built on the east side of a 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC cistern. A 2<sup>nd</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD layer contained pottery, coins and waste material from industrial activities related to the working of iron and clay. No architectural remains of the workshops were found in the plot. In the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD a large structure, possibly the base of a funerary monument, occupied the west end of the Classical cistern and covered a 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC water pipe, which had already been abandoned in the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC. 16 vaulted graves were built in the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD. *Ανασκαφικό έργο*, 18; Gh. Stoupa, *ADelt* 61, 2006, B' 1 Chron., 106-111.

3 Eurymedontos Street 6:A1,12  
A Roman funerary complex containing four tombs was found in the Kyritsis plot. It belongs to the cemetery west of the road connecting the Sacred Gate to the Akademia.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 31, 1976, B' 1 Chron., 32.

4 Eurymedontos Street 6:A1,13  
A section of a street running parallel to the Hiera Odos was found in the Koutouzoglou plot.  
Ph. Pachygianni-Kaloudi, *ADelt* 37, 1982, B' 1 Chron., 28-29.

Megalou Alexandrou and 47 Salaminos Street 8:D4,9  
28 graves, most of which were shaft graves, were discovered in the Raikos plot, located at the Demosion Sema. The graves date from the Hellenistic to the Roman period.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 23, 1968, B' 1 Chron., 75.

Salaminos Street 8:D4,21  
A Roman funerary colonnette was found.  
D. M. Robinson, *AJPb* 31, 1910, 392, no. 49.

80 Salaminos Street 8:D4,19  
A Late Roman funerary complex was discovered in the Papageorgiou plot. It belongs to the cemetery east of the road leading to the Akademia.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 31, 1976, B' 1 Chron., 43.

Salaminos and Zographou Streets 8:D4,20  
Five cist graves of the Late Hellenistic and Early Roman period were found in the Angelidis and Stephanouris plot. They belong to the cemetery located to the east of the road leading from the Dipylon to the Akademia.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 31, 1976, B' 1 Chron., 43.

Achilleos and Salaminos Streets 8:D4,4  
Graves of the Roman period were found in the Sakkoulas plot, located to the east of the road connecting the Dipylon to the Akademia. There were two marble urns, a cist grave and two shaft graves. The same cemetery was found at 6-8 Platonos Street.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 25, 1970, B' 1 Chron., 43.

44 Achilleos Street 8:D4,1  
16 graves, four of which are Roman in date, were excavated in the Kaphounis plot. A 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC or 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD funerary colonnette and a Roman wall were also found.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 27, 1972, B' 1 Chron., 30- 32; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 382.

52-54 Achilleos Street 8:D4,2  
A Roman statue was found in the Tsoumanis plot.  
*ADelt* 19, 1964, B' 1 Chron., 64; G. Dontas, *ADelt* 26, 1971, A', 18.

67 Achilleos Street 8:D4,3  
Eight Roman cist graves and the remains of a bath were discovered in the Tolios plot. A Roman marble funerary urn was also found.  
Th. Karagiorga-Stathakopoulou, *ADelt* 33, 1978, B' 1 Chron., 22.

Metaxourgeio Square. 15-17 Odysseos Street 8:E4,9  
An aqueduct of the Roman Imperial period was discovered.  
T. Kokkoliou, *ADelt* 62, 2007, B' 1 Chron., 109.

- 23 Sphakterias Street **8:D4,22**  
A section of the road leading from the Dipylon to the Akademia was discovered in the Moustakas plot. Part of the road was destroyed in the Late Roman period when 13 graves were dug in the street.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 23, 1968, B' 1 Chron., 94-95; Costaki, *Road system*, 544-545, VIII. 32.
- 24 Sphakterias Street **8:D4,23**  
Five graves of the Roman period were excavated in the Philis plot, located near and to the east of the road leading from the Dipylon to the Akademia.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 28, 1973, B' 1 Chron., 45.
- 89 Megalou Alexandrou Street **8:D4,7**  
Three funerary complexes of Roman date were discovered in the Kegchris plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 24, 1969, B' 1 Chron., 71-72.
- Megalou Alexandrou Street **8:D4,11**  
A section of the road leading from the Dipylon to the Akademia was excavated.  
E. Lygouri-Tolia, *ADelt* 47, 1992, B' 1 Chron., 30-31.
- 104-106 Megalou Alexandrou Street **8:D4,6**  
A section of the road leading from the Sacred Gate to the Akademia was found in the Balaskas plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 31, 1976, B' 1 Chron., 35.
- Agesilaou, Myllerou, Kerameikou and Marathonos Streets **8:D4,5**  
A section of the road to the Hippios Kolonos was found in the Public Power Corporation (DEI) plot. The street was in use from the Classical to the Roman period.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 27, 1972, B' 1 Chron., 85-86; *ead.*, *ADelt* 29, 1973-74, B' 1 Chron., 112-115; Costaki, *Road system*, 546-547, VIII. 35-VIII. 36.
- 61 Marathonos Street **8:D4,10**  
Four portraits dating to the late 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD depicting Epikouros and another philosopher of his school were found in the Kamaris plot, reused as building material in the walls of a Late Roman building. According to Dontas, there may be a connection between these portraits and a building excavated on Elaiotriveion Street (now Zographou Street) by the Archaeological Society at Athens along the road leading to the Academy. The building is not dated by its excavator, but Dontas assumes it could have been Roman, proposing to identify it as the Gardens of Epikouros; the portraits would have decorated the building. Dontas's identification has been contested but researchers tend to agree that the Gardens of Epikouros must have been located in this area.  
S. Koumanoudis, *Prakt* 1871-1872, 6-7; G. Dontas, *ADelt* 26, 1971, A' Mel., 18-19; G. Chr. Mandl, *Thetis* 9, 2002, 61-73; Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 4, 1462-1464.
- 16-18 Myllerou Street **8:E4,10**  
The remains of a Late Roman building, four Hellenistic graves and one Late Roman sarcophagus were found in the Thomopoulos plot. The tombs were located to the east of the road leading to the Hippios Kolonos.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 25, 1970, B' 1 Chron., 74-76.
- 17 Myllerou Street **8:E4,11**  
A section of the road leading to the Hippios Kolonos was discovered in the Skoulakis plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 30, 1975, B' 1 Chron., 27.
- 38 Myllerou and Megalou Alexandrou Streets **8:D4,30**  
Excavations under the building of the old Silk Factory (Metaxourgeio) brought to light two Late Roman cisterns, part of a Roman house, nine Late Hellenistic or Early Roman graves, a Late Hellenistic and a Roman wall.  
*ADelt* 63, 2008, B' 1 Chron., 118-120.
- Kolokythous Street **8:E4,6**  
A Roman grave and an inscribed funerary colonnette were found in the Zalonis plot, located to the southwest of the Church of Aghios Konstantinos.  
K. Kourouniotis, *AEphem* 1911, 254.
- 24 Kolokythous Street **8:E4,4**  
Part of a hypocaust of a Roman bath was found.  
Th. Karagiorga-Stathakopoulou, *ADelt* 34, 1979, B' 1 Chron., 23; Leigh, *The Aqueduct of Hadrian*, 171 MM.
- 34 Kolokythous Street **8:E4,5**  
Fragment of an Early Roman funerary stele.  
Th. Karagiorga-Stathakopoulou, *ADelt* 34, 1979, B' 1 Chron., 23; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 2240.
- 43-45 Mykalis Street **8:C4,7**  
Late Hellenistic walls were excavated in the Raikos plot.  
P. Vasilopoulou, *ADelt* 35, 1980, B' 1 Chron., 36.

64 Mykalis Street **8:C4,8**  
A section of the road leading from the Sacred Gate to the Akademia and graves dating from the Classical to the Roman period were discovered in the Papaoikonou plot.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 24, 1969, B' 1 Chron., 73-74.

5 Dameou Street **6:A1,14**  
A section of the road leading to the Akademia was found in the Koutsouvelis plot.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 27, 1972, B' 1 Chron., 99-100.

Kerameikou Street **6:A1,16**  
A section of a road, in use during the Roman period, was excavated. Roman graves and inscribed funerary colonnettes were found.

P. Kavvadias, *ADelt* 4, 1888, 14, 33; Costaki, *Road system*, 546, VIII. 34.

91 Kerameikou Street **6:A1,15**  
A Late Roman wall, built on a possibly funerary Late Classical enclosure wall, was found in the Giannatos plot, located to the northeast of the road connecting the Dipylon with the Akademia.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 31, 1976, B' 1 Chron., 35.

Thermopylon Street **8:D4,29**  
A Late Hellenistic funerary colonnette was found.

D. M. Robinson, *AJPh* 31, 1910, 396, no. 61.

Thermopylon and Agesilaou Streets **6:B1,10**  
Five Late Roman graves, three of which were tile graves, were discovered in the Makris – Konstantinidis plot.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 23, 1968, B' 1 Chron., 33.

42 Thermopylon and Germanikou Streets **8:D4,24**  
A section of a street that must have connected the roads leading to Kolonos and to the Akademia was found in the Douroutis plot.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 29, 1973-74, B' 1 Chron., 128.

84-86 Thermopylon and Thespion Streets **8:D4,25**  
An Early Roman funerary stele was found in the Aktypis and Vourtsis plot.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 27, 1972, B' 1 Chron., 108-109.

Palamidiou and Monastiriou Streets **8:C3,25**  
The excavation to the south of the Church of Aghios Georgios led to the discovery of the ancient road leading

to the Akademia. Graves, dating from the 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC to the Roman period, were found on both sides of the road. K. Kourouniotis, *PA* 3, 1930, 423; P. Aristophron, *PA* 6, 1933, 245-246.

36 Astrous Street **8:D3,2**  
Part of an Early Roman building was excavated in the Zeugolis plot.

E. Alexaki-Mantzouka – G. Maurokephalidis – G. Michalopoulos, *ADelt* 64, 2009, B' 1 Chron., 75.

60-64 Keratsiniou Street **8:C3,33**  
A section of the road leading from the Dipylon to the Akademia was found in the Sakellaridis plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 31, 1976, B' 1 Chron., 35.

Platonos and Keratsiniou Streets **8:C3,22**  
Graves probably belonging to a cemetery along the road leading from the Dipylon to the Akademia were excavated. A Late Hellenistic funerary colonnette and glass vases of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC – 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD were found.

E. Lygouri-Tolia, *ADelt* 44, 1989, B' 1 Chron., 23-24.

54 Keratsiniou and Platonos Streets **8:C3,23**  
14 shaft graves of the Roman period have been excavated in the Zorbas plot, located to the east of the road leading to the Akademia.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 27, 1972, B' 1 Chron., 115-118.

20 Platonos and 29 Pythodorou Streets **8:C3,21**  
An inscribed marble funerary colonnette of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC was found in the Karadimos plot.

E. Lygouri-Tolia, *ADelt* 44, 1989, B' 1 Chron., 24-25; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 1255.

45-47 Platonos Street **8:C3,27**  
A section of the road leading from the Dipylon to the Akademia was discovered in the Maleas plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 27, 1972, B' 1 Chron., 77-80.

51-53 Platonos Street **8:C3,28**  
A section of the road leading from the Dipylon to the Akademia was discovered in the Goumas plot. The road was in use from the 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC to Roman times.

A. Liangouras, *ADelt* 29, 1973-74, B' 1 Chron., 47-49; Costaki, *Road system*, 568, X. 22.

67 Platonos Street, Platonos and 92 Argous Streets **8:C3,30-31**  
A section of the road leading from the Sacred Gate to



the Akademeia was found in the Christakopoulos plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 25, 1970, B' 1 Chron., 89-90.

**Epidaurou and Platonos Streets** **8:C2,6**  
A section of the road leading from the Dipylon to the Akademia was excavated.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 27, 1972, B' 1 Chron., 56.

**75 Platonos and Tritaias Streets,  
Platonos Street, 65 Platonos and  
Charmidou Streets** **8:C3,29 and 32**  
A section of the road leading from the Dipylon to the Akademia, 40 m wide, was excavated in the Papadimitropoulos plot on Platonos Street and in the Zorbas plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 27, 1972, B' 1 Chron., 136.

**75-81 Palamidiou Street** **8:C3,24**  
A section of the road leading from the Sacred Gate to the Akademia and tombs dating to the Hellenistic and Early Roman period were found in the Goumas plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 32, 1977, B' 1 Chron., 25.

**Pylou Street** **8:C3,26**  
A section of the road leading to the Akademia was found under Pylou Street, between Phaiakon and Platonos Streets. 55 m to the west of this road, a section of a secondary road leading to the Akademia was excavated between Monastiriou and Timaiou Streets. The same road has been found at 64 Mykalis Street.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 27, 1972, B' 1 Chron., 80.

**19 Pythodorou and Pierias Streets** **8:C3,19**  
A Late Roman pithos was found in the Danalis plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 25, 1970, B' 1 Chron., 90.

**26 Pythodorou Street** **8:C3,20**  
Three cist graves and one shaft grave were found in the Grapsas plot. They date to the Late Hellenistic or Early Roman period. A deposit, filled in the Late Roman period, was also found.  
Ch. Stoupa, *ADelt* 52, 1997, B' 1 Chron., 57-58.

**55 Plataion and Propfitou Daniil Streets** **8:C4,18**  
A section of the road leading from the Kerameikos to the Akademia was found in the Alexopoulos plot.  
P. Vasilopoulou, *ADelt* 36, 1981, B' 1 Chron., 23.

**18 Propfitou Daniil Street** **8:C4,17**  
The foundation of a 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC wall was found in the Ka-

patos plot. The area was used from the 8<sup>th</sup> to the 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC and then from the Hellenistic to the Late Roman period. A marble female statue head of the Roman period was also found.

Th. Karagiorga-Stathakopoulou, *ADelt* 33, 1978, B' 1 Chron., 21.

**Konstantinoupoleos Street and Iera Odos** **8:C5,2**  
A fragment of a 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC funerary colonnette was found 20 m south of the intersection of Konstantinoupoleos and Iera Odos Streets. A 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD funerary stele was found in the same area, used to cover a grave.  
A. K. Andreiomenou, *ADelt* 23, 1968, A' Mel., 136-137, nos 14, 16; *ΣΕΜΑ*, nos 1173, 1304.

**57 Chalkidikis Street** **8:C4,20**  
The plot is located on the northeast border of the Hiera Odos. The area was first occupied by a cemetery and later by a building, probably a workshop. A well containing pottery dating from the Classical to the Roman period was used as a repository for waste.  
Ch. Stoupa, *ADelt* 61, 2006, B' 1 Chron., 111-112.

**56-58 Chalkidikis Street and Iera Odos** **8:B4,1**  
A section of the north retaining wall of the Hiera Odos and a section of the road itself were found in the Kapsis plot. The road was in use from the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC to the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD, but it had gone out of use in the Late Roman period. Part of a cemetery, in use mainly in the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC, also came to light. Part of a Late Roman building was discovered. A Late Hellenistic funerary colonnette had been reused in its walls.  
Ch. Stoupa, *ADelt* 50, 1995, B' 1 Chron., 40-42; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 1088α.

**Iera Odos** **8:C5,1**  
Part of a cemetery along the Hiera Odos was excavated in the Moraitis and Oikonomos plot, located close to the Piraeus – Peloponnese railway and 400 m from Aghia Triada. One grave dates to the early 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC, while the others date to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD. Inscribed funerary colonnettes were found.  
D. Philios, *AEphem* 1904, 61-88.

**4 Phalaisias Street** **8:B4,2**  
A Late Roman cemetery, set over a Classical one, was excavated in a plot to the south of the Hiera Odos.  
E. S. Banou, in *Αρχαιολογικές Συμβολές* B, 295.

Ermou and Peiraios Streets (Metro ventilation shaft) **6:A2,12**

Pottery dating from the Classical to the modern period was discovered.

I. Tsirigoti-Drakotou, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 257.

102-104 Peiraios Street **6:A2,7**

Part of a cemetery dating from the beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> to the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. BC was excavated. One tile grave, however, dates to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC or the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD.

M. Tsihli, *ADelt* 64, 2009, B' 1 Chron., 97-102.

111-113 Demophontos Street **6:A5,11**

A section of a road, in use from the Classical to the Late Hellenistic period, was discovered in the Poullos plot. It may have been a section of the Dia Koiles Odos. Late Hellenistic graves were found to the north of the road. T. Kokkoliou, *ADelt* 55, 2000, B' 1 Chron., 80-81.

24 Akamantos Street **6:B3,3**

Part of a building was excavated in a plot located on the north foot of the Hill of the Nymphs. The building was in use from the Late Classical to the Late Hellenistic period and was repaired in Early Roman times. It had a mosaic floor of the 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD and wall paintings. E. S. Banou, in *Αρχαιολογικές Συμβολές Β*, 295.

A funerary colonnette of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC was found in the valley southwest of the Pnyx.

M. Mitsos – E. Vanderpool, *Hesperia* 22, 1953, 180-181, no. 6.

15 Deinocharous Street **6:A5,9**

A Late Hellenistic funerary colonnette was discovered in the Koretzelis plot.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 24, 1969, B' 1 Chron., 37; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 992.

34 Dryopon Street **6:A5,10**

A wall of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD was discovered in the Kanellos plot.

D. Tsouklidou-Penna, *ADelt* 36, 1981, B' 1 Chron., 19.

Panagi Tsaldari (Peiraios) Street **5:E1,92**

Funerary colonnette of Hymettian marble, dating to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD, was found close to the chapel of Aghios Konstantinos. Another funerary colonnette found at the same place dates to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC or to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD.

G. A. Stamiris, *AM* 67, 1942, 219, no. 10, 221, no. 19.

#### Northwest sector

11 Virginias Benaki Street **8:D4,26**

Part of a building in use from the 2<sup>nd</sup> to the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD was excavated. Five funerary colonnettes, dating to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC/1<sup>st</sup> c. AD, were reused in the walls of the building. A section of a street, possibly connecting the road leading to the Akademia to the road leading to the Hippios Kolonos, was also discovered. The street was in use until the construction of the Roman building. It was also found in the neighbouring plots at 13 and 15-17 Virginias Benaki Street.

G. Kavvadias, *ADelt* 55, 2000, B' 1 Chron., 73-76.

13 Virginias Benaki Street **8:D4,27**

A section of the Late Classical street, also found at 11 and 15-17 Virginias Benaki Street, was discovered in the Chatziarapoglou plot. The street was in use until the Roman period, when a building, incorporating funerary colonnettes, was erected. A Late Roman grave was found in a shaft of the Public Power Corporation (DEI). O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 23, 1968, B' 1 Chron., 43-48; *ead.*, *ADelt* 24, 1969, B' 1 Chron., 27; Costaki, *Road system*, 529-530, VIII. 12.

15-17 Virginias Benaki Street **8:D4,28**

A section of the street, also found at 11 and 13 Virginias Benaki Street, was discovered in the Koronis and Poulos plot. It dates to the second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC and was still in use in the Roman period.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 29, 1973-74, B' 1 Chron., 86; Costaki, *Road system*, 528-529, VIII. 11.

Konstantinoupoleos and Eleusinion Streets **8:D3,5**

28 graves dating from the Late Archaic to the Roman period were discovered.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 22, 1967, B' 1 Chron., 97-98.

Lenormant and Eleusinion Streets **8:D3,9**

A section of the road leading to the Hippios Kolonos was discovered in the Koukas plot.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 32, 1977, B' 1 Chron., 22-23.

Lenormant and Keratsiniou Streets **8:D3,10**

A Late Hellenistic funerary colonnette was found.

D. M. Robinson, *AJPh* 31, 1910, 387, no. 34.

Lenormant and Konstantinoupoleos Streets **8:D3,11**

Three ancient streets. The first and the third roads led

to the Hippios Kolonos. The second connected Street I to Street III. Street I was in use from the end of the 6<sup>th</sup> c. BC to the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD. Street II was in use from the Classical until the Late Hellenistic – Roman period. Street III dates to the Late Archaic or Early Classical period and went out of use in the Late Hellenistic or Roman period.

A Classical cemetery and 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC potters' workshops were found in the area. The cemetery continued in use in the Late Hellenistic and Early Roman period, when it covered Street II. A funerary enclosure was built on Street III. 187 graves of the Late Hellenistic and Early Roman period were excavated, comprising 89 shaft-tile graves, 43 pits that may have been tile graves, 37 cist graves, some of which were rock-cut, and 5 tile graves.

O. Zachariadou – D. Kyriakou – E. Baziotopoulou, *AAA* 18, 1985, 39-50; Costaki, *Road system*, 521-524, VIII. 2-VIII. 4; D. Marchiandi, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 4, 1511-1513.

Konstantinoupoleos Street and  
Kavalas (Athinon) Avenue

8:C4,2

Three Late Hellenistic cist graves were located to the west of the road leading to the Akademia.

E. Lygouri-Tolia, *ADelt* 45, 1990, B' 1 Chron., 43-44.

28(30) Lenormant Street

8:D3,6

Road connecting the Agora to the Hippios Kolonos. It dates to the Greek and Roman period. Greek and Roman burials were found in the Christodoulos plot. The burials date from the Persian Wars to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD. Seven inhumation burials date from the late 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD.

T. L. Shear, *Hesperia* 6, 1937, 360-376; C. G. Boulter, *Hesperia* 32, 1963, 113-137; V. Grace, *AEphem* 1968, Chron., 44-48; Costaki, *Road system*, 524-525, VIII. 5.

40-44 Lenormant Street

8:D3,7

Roman pottery was found.

Th. Karagiorga-Stathakopoulou, *ADelt* 33, 1978, B' 1 Chron., 25.

84 Lenormant Street

8:D3,8

A section of the road leading to the Hippios Kolonos and to Mount Parnes was discovered in the Michalakis plot. Its west retaining wall was rebuilt in the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC and the street was enlarged, reaching 11 m in width.

Th. Karagiorga-Stathakopoulou, *ADelt* 33, 1978, B' 1 Chron., 25-26; Costaki, *Road system*, 574, XI. 1.

185 Lenormant Street

8:B1,4

A funerary inscription of the 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD, a funerary colonnette dating to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC or the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD and another funerary colonnette of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD were discovered.

A. K. Andreiomenou, *ADelt* 23, 1968, A' Mel., 137-138, nos 17, 19, 20; *ΣΕΜΑ*, nos 10, 339, 340.

191-193 Lenormant, Amphiarau and

Philodameias Streets

8:B1,5

A funerary enclosure and a deposit of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC were discovered in the Charalambakis plot. In the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD, a wall was built to protect the deposit. In the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD, a marble funerary urn was buried close to the north side of the enclosure wall.

Th. Karagiorga-Stathakopoulou, *ADelt* 33, 1978, B' 1 Chron., 26.

Amphiarau, 16 Erous and Philodameias

Streets

8:B1,2

The plot is located on the west border of the road leading from the Eriai Gate to the Hippios Kolonos. Two walls, dating to the Late Roman or Early Byzantine period, were found. They were probably related to the building excavated at 195 Lenormant and Amphiarau Streets.

Ch. Stoupa, *ADelt* 61, 2006, B' 1 Chron., 114-115.

195 Lenormant and Amphiarau Streets

8:B1,6

A Late Roman or Early Byzantine building was excavated. The building was erected in the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD and was abandoned in the late 6<sup>th</sup> or early 7<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

Ch. Stoupa, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 231-233.

Antigonis, Amphiarau and Aghiou Dimitriou

Streets

5:E1,12

An open air water channel of the Roman period was discovered. It probably carried the water of the Kephisos River.

Th. Karagiorga-Stathakopoulou, *ADelt* 34, 1979, B' 1 Chron., 33.

18 Chaonias Street

8:D3,3

The plot is located on the west border of the road leading from the Eriai Gate to the Hippios Kolonos. A Roman building, probably a farmhouse, was found.

Ch. Stoupa, *ADelt* 61, 2006, B' 1 Chron., 115-116.

Kolokynthou 5:E1,11  
A Roman funerary colonnette was found in the Photiada house.  
*ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 1092.

Two Late Hellenistic funerary colonnettes were found near the Church of Aghia Paraskevi.  
D. M. Robinson, *AJPh* 31, 1910, 382, 393, nos 16, 50.

Antigonis and Kephisou Street 5:E1,13  
A funerary colonnette, dating to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC or the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD, was found in the Valsamis house.  
A. N. Oikonomidis, *Neon Athenaiion* 1955, 189-190, no. 13; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 1301.

58 Amphiaraou and Diodorou Streets 8:B1,1  
A Roman funerary enclosure with three cist graves was excavated in the Sierros plot.  
V. Orphanou, *ADelt* 48, 1993, B' 1 Chron., 38-39.

9 Erous and Diodorou Streets 8:B1,3  
A Late Roman enclosure wall, possibly belonging to a farmhouse, was discovered in the Tatarakis and Mourginakis plot.

E. Alexaki-Mantzouka – G. Maurokephalidis – G. Michalopoulos, *ADelt* 64, 2009, B' 1 Chron., 75.

7 Monastiriou Street 8:C4,4  
Part of a cemetery was found in the plot located on the eastern border of the street of the Demosion Sema. Nine burials and two funerary constructions date to the Roman period. They are mostly tile graves, but there is also a jar burial.  
Ch. Stoupa, *ADelt* 62, 2007, B' 1 Chron., 109-112.

Monastiriou and Serron Streets 8:C4,6  
Architectural remains of the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC and pottery dating from the Archaic to the Roman period were excavated.  
Th. Karagiorga-Stathakopoulou, *ADelt* 34, 1979, B' 1 Chron., 22.

9-13 Monastiriou and Serron Streets 8:C4,5  
83 graves, mostly of the Classical and Roman period, were excavated. They are located along the eastern border of the street of the Demosion Sema. Most of the 33 Roman graves were shaft graves, but there were three cist graves and one jar burial for a baby. Three walls, possibly belonging to a funerary enclosure, also date to the Roman period. A Late Roman building with six

rooms, a Late Roman cistern and water channels were also excavated.  
Ch. Stoupa, *ADelt* 60, 2005, B' 1 Chron., 107-108.

12 Monastiriou and Siatistis Streets 8:C4,3  
A section of the road leading to the Akademia was discovered in the Zotos plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 27, 1972, B' 1 Chron., 127.

7 Siatistis Street 8:C4,16  
Two Roman graves and a funerary colonnette of the Roman period were discovered in the Grammatikakis plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 22, 1967, B' 1 Chron., 114; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 1041.

16-18 Siatistis Street 8:C4,15  
A section of the road leading from the Dipylon to the Akademia and a cist grave dating to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD were excavated.  
E. Lygouri-Tolia, *ADelt* 40, 1985, Chron., 31.

Serron Street 8:C4,14  
A fragment of a funerary colonnette of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC was found.  
G. A. Stamiris, *AM* 67, 1942, 220, no. 15; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 1207.

A section of the road leading from the Dipylon to the Akademia came to light. A Roman sarcophagus was found in front of the buildings at 3-5 Serron Street. The material collected dates from the 1<sup>st</sup> to the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD.  
E. Lygouri-Tolia, *ADelt* 45, 1990, B' 1 Chron., 44-46.

2 Serron, Konstantinoupoleos and Platonos Streets 8:C4,13  
A section of a street dating from the Classical to Late Hellenistic or Early Roman period was excavated in the Skazikis and Maragos plot. The street crossed the road leading from the Dipylon to the Akademia and may have connected it to the road leading to the Hippios Kolonos.

A cemetery developed along the street. 15 graves dating from the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC to the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD were found to the south of the street and 8 graves were found to the north. Two yielded material of the 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD.  
Ch. Stoupa, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 227-231.

53 Monastiriou Street 8:C3,11  
A section of the road leading from the Sacred Gate to the Akademia was discovered in the Daskalakis plot.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 32, 1977, B' 1 Chron., 23.

42 Monastiriou and Phaiakon Streets **8:C3,10**

The area is located on the eastern border of the secondary road leading from the Dipylon to the Akademia. It was used as a cemetery from the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. BC to the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD, especially in the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC and 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD. All of the 36 graves excavated belong to that period. The upper half of a funerary stele dating to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC or the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD was also discovered.

Th. Karagiorga-Stathakopoulou, *ADelt* 34, 1979, B' 1 Chron., 20-22; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 1339.

4 Phaiakon Street **8:C3,18**

A section of the road leading to the Akademia was found in the Bastas plot.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 27, 1972, B' 1 Chron., 141-142.

Argous and Monastiriou Streets **8:C3,5**

Two Roman cisterns and a marble head of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD were found in the Karamousadakis plot.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 22, 1967, B' 1 Chron., 56.

63 Monastiriou and Argous Streets **8:C3,12**

A section of the street of the Demosion Sema was discovered. A retaining wall of the street was found, indicating that its width was reduced in the Hellenistic, Roman and Late Roman period. Other Roman and Late Roman walls were also found.

Ch. Stoupa, *ADelt* 62, 2007, B' 1 Chron., 116-117.

106 Argous Street **8:B3,1**

The remains of Late Roman structures, belonging to two building phases, came to light in the Papanikolaou plot.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 25, 1970, B' 1 Chron., 42-43.

Alikarnassou Street **8:C3,4**

Two Roman graves were found on Alikarnassou Street between Monastiriou and Serron Streets. The graves lay to the west of the road leading from the Sacred Gate to the Akademia.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 23, 1968, B' 1 Chron., 38.

21 Alikarnassou Street **8:D3,1**

A cistern was found on the northwestern border of the road leading to the Hippios Kolonos. Parts of two walls and a rock-cut water channel were also discovered. These remains may belong to a bath, but this is not cer-

tain. The cistern and the water channel date to the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD. They were in use at least until the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD and they were destroyed in the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

Ch. Stoupa, *ADelt* 61, 2006, B' 1 Chron., 113-114.

79 Alikarnassou Street **8:C3,1**

Part of a Roman cemetery was excavated. Two cist graves and a marble sarcophagus of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD came to light. Part of a Late Roman building was also found.

Ch. Stoupa, *ADelt* 61, 2006, B' 1 Chron., 100-101.

82-88 Alikarnassou Street **8:C3,2**

A Roman funerary colonnette was found on a destroyed cist grave.

E. Lygouri-Tolia, *ADelt* 40, 1985, Chron., 31-32; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 1258.

94 Alikarnassou Street **8:C3,3**

Two Roman graves were excavated in the Theodorakopoulos plot.

R. Vasilopoulou, *ADelt* 35, 1980, B' 1 Chron., 36-37.

15 Monastiriou and 39 Keratsiniou Streets **8:C3,8**

Six cist graves and four tile graves of the Roman period were discovered in the Torosian plot.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 22, 1967, B' 1 Chron., 92.

Keratsiniou Street **8:C3,6**

Part of the road leading from the Dipylon to the Akademia was discovered. A Roman grave and a funerary colonnette of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC or the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD were also found.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 22, 1967, B' 1 Chron., 88-92; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 1166.

4-6 Keratsiniou Street **8:D3,4**

Part of a cistern and a wall dating to the Late Roman or the Early Christian period were found in the Smyrniotakis – Stergiou plot. the cistern was in use from the middle of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD to the 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

M. Kontopanagou, *ADelt* 63, 2008, B' 1 Chron., 116-118.

6-8 Platonos Street **8:C4,12**

17 Roman graves were discovered in the Karamouzis plot to the northeast of the road connecting the Dipylon to the Akademia. Funerary colonnettes stood on the tombs.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 23, 1968, B' 1 Chron., 84-88; *ΣΕΜΑ*, nos 1405, 1430.

155 Konstantinoupoleos and Platonos Streets **8:C4,1**

Part of the cemetery located on the east side of the road

leading from the Dipylon to the Akademia was discovered in the Tziphas plot. A section of a funerary enclosure wall and 14 graves of the Roman period came to light. There were five shaft graves, four tile graves and five cist graves. An inscribed 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD grave stele was reused in one of the graves. Another grave contained a fragment of an inscribed funerary colonnette.

Th. Karagiorga-Stathakopoulou, *ADelt* 33, 1978, B' 1 Chron., 22-23; *ΣΕΜΑ*, nos 412, 2098.

Naupliou and 59 Platonos Streets 8:C3,17

A section of the road connecting the Dipylon to the Akademia came to light in the Phanariotis plot.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 27, 1972, B' 1 Chron., 70-71.

75 Naupliou and Platonos Street 8:C3,14

A section of the road leading from the Dipylon to the Akademia was discovered under Naupliou Street between Platonos and Monastiriou Streets. A section of the road connecting the Sacred Gate to the Akademia was discovered close to the intersection of Platonos and Monastiriou Streets.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 27, 1972, B' 1 Chron., 130-132.

Korinthou and 96 Platonos Streets 8:C3,7

A section of the road connecting the Dipylon to the Akademia came to light in the Papadimitropoulos plot.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 27, 1972, B' 1 Chron., 68.

78 Naupliou Street 8:C3,15

A section of the road leading to the Akademia was discovered in the Tsigos plot.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 27, 1972, B' 1 Chron., 130.

80 Naupliou Street 8:C3,16

A section of the road leading to the Demosion Sema was discovered in the Goumas plot.

Th. Karagiorga-Stathakopoulou, *ADelt* 33, 1978, B' 1 Chron., 23.

31 Monastiriou and Naupliou Streets 8:C3,9

A section of the road leading from the Sacred Gate to the Akademia was discovered in the Matsoukas plot.

E. Lygouri-Tolia, *ADelt* 42, 1987, B' 1 Chron., 19-20.

Monastiriou Street 8:C3,13

The head of a male statue of the Roman period was found opposite the Church of Aghios Georgios.

V. D. Theophanidis, *AEphem* 1939-1941, 15, no. 53.

Antiphanous, Distomou and Dramas Streets 8:C1,1

An inscription of Roman date was found.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 29, 1973-74, B' 1 Chron., 84.

Kalavryton Street 8:D1,2

A Roman mosaic floor was discovered.

*APMA* 2, 127, no. 65.

Ioanninon Street 8:D1,1

A funerary colonnette of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD, was found in a Roman cemetery composed of more than 30 graves.

N. Ch. Kotzias, *Polemon* 6, 1956-1957, μζ'-μη', no. 16; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 1296.

49 Voreiou Epirou Street 8:D1,3

A section of a road passing to the east of Kolonos and crossing the main road leading to the Hippios Kolonos was excavated in the Apostolidis plot.

D. Skilardi, *AEphem* 1968, Chron., 48; O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 24, 1969, B' 1 Chron., 27-28.

Voreiou Epirou and Adrianoupoleos Streets 8:D1,4

A Late Roman or Early Christian grave was discovered in the Kanalis plot.

D. Skilardi, *AEphem* 1968, Chron., 49.

Alexandreias and Marathonomachon Streets 8:B2,4

A corner of an Early Roman building was found in the Kazakos plot. Pottery dating to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC – 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD was discovered in its foundations. The building was abandoned in the Late Roman period and was covered with a layer containing sherds dating from the 4<sup>th</sup> to the 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

Th. Karagiorga-Stathakopoulou, *ADelt* 33, 1978, B' 1 Chron., 23.

107 Alexandreias Street 8:B2,3

A stone paved floor with Roman tiles on it and a coin dating to 30 BC were found in the Vatikiotis plot.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 32, 1977, B' 1 Chron., 16.

7 Eukleidou Street 8:C1,2

An Early Roman pottery workshop was built on a Hellenistic building.

E. Lygouri-Tolia, *ADelt* 49, 1994, B' 1 Chron., 42.

## HIPPIOS KOLONOS

Soph. *OC* 711, 712; Harp. s.v. κολωνέτας; Paus. 1.30.4; Poll. 7.132; Eust. *Com. ad Iliadem* Z 469.

Pausanias mentions an altar of Poseidon Hippios and of Athena Hippias, heroa of Theseus, Peirithoos, Oedipus and Adrastus, a grove and a temple of Poseidon (Paus. 1.30.4).

*BarrAtlas* Map 59, B2.

The Akademia 8:B2,2  
FHG 2.254.59; *AB* 212.15, 363.18; *Plb.* 16.27.1; *Cic. Att.* 6.1, 6.6, *de Orat.* 1.10.43, 1.11.45, 1.18.84, 1.21.98, 3.17.62, 3.18.68, 3.20.75, 3.28.109, 3.36.145, *Fam.* 4.12.2-3, *Fin.* 5.1.1, 5.3.7; *Str.* 9.1.17; *Liv.* 31.24.9; *Harp.* s.v. Ἀκαδημία; *Plu. Mor.* 603B-C, 605A; *App. Mith.* 30; *Apul. Pl.* 1.4; *Luc. BisAcc.* 8, 15, 18, 32, *DMeretr.* 10.2, *Icar.* 21, *Pisc.* 13, 52, *Scyth.* 2; Paus. 1.29.2-4, 1.30.1-3; *Ael. Fr.* 86, *VH* 3.35, 4.9, 9.10, 9.29; *Ath.* 4.137f, 13.561e, 13.609d; *Philostr. VS* 549; *D.L.* 3.5, 3.7, 3.8, 3.20, 3.25, 3.41, 4.1, 4.16, 4.19, 4.60, 5.2, 7.11, 7.184; *Alciph.* 11 (3.14), 7.1 (1.34), 18.10 (2.3); *Hsch.* s.v. Ἀκαδημία; *St.Byz.* s.v. Ἀκαδήμεια, Ἐκαδήμεια; *Synesios* 56, 136; *Suid.* s.v. Ἀκαδήμεια, γυμνάσια, Ἐκαδημία, τὸ Ἰππάρχου τεῖχιον, Πλάτων; *EM* s.v. Ἀκαδήμιον; *Eust. Com. ad Iliadem* B 546s; *Schol. S. OC* 56, 687, 701, 705; *Schol. Ar. Nu.* 1005a-b, 1007; *Schol. D.* 24.231.

Inscriptions: *IG* II 471; *IG* III 61; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 1006, 2776; *SEG* 19, 1963, no. 97.

The Akademia was located to the northwest of Athens in the Outer Kerameikos, approximately 600 m to the southwest of Hippios Kolonos. Occupying an area of 135,000 m<sup>2</sup>, it was the sanctuary of the hero Akademos or Ekaademos (*D.L.* 3.7) and may have housed many more shrines, such as the sanctuary of Zeus Morios, the sanctuary of Athena and the altar of Zeus Kataivates (*Schol. S. OC* 705). The olive trees growing in the Akademia descended from the olive tree of the Acropolis (*Schol. S. OC* 701). One of the three gymnasia of the city was located at the Akademia. Plato, who taught in the Akademia, was buried there (*D.L.* 3.41).

In 86 BC, Sulla had the trees of the Akademia cut down to build siege engines (*Plu. Sull.* 12.3). There are no testimonies for activity in the gymnasium or the philosophical school during the rest of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC and until the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD, at least according to Caruso. Philosophical activity was renewed in the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD, but came to a definitive end in 529 AD with the Edict of emperor Justinian.

Caruso proposes to identify the gymnasium in which Plato started to teach in 387 BC with the Square Peristyle. Plato then bought a plot in the area and founded a sanctuary of the Muses and a school which also included a garden and an exedra used for lectures. The school op-

erated on the interior of the Akademia until Sulla's sack in 86 BC. From that time until the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD, the area was not occupied by the philosophical school. The 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD is characterized by the renaissance of the Neoplatonic School under Plutarchos. At that time, a large residential complex was constructed at the Akademia.

In February of 50 BC, when Cicero heard that Appius was going to finance the erection of a propylon at Eleusis, he asked his friend Titus Pomponius Atticus if he thought it was a good idea to finance the construction of a propylon at the Akademia, because he had grown fond of Athens and wanted it to have a memorial of himself. He added that he did not approve of the practice of carving his name on the bases of statues of other men (*Cic. Att.* 6.1). In August of the same year, Cicero asked Herodes if he still urged him to go on with his plan to dedicate a propylon to the Akademia, when Appius had abandoned his idea of erecting one at Eleusis (*Cic. Att.* 6.6).

In 45 BC, right after the murder of Marcellus in Athens, Cicero's friend Servius Sulpicius Rufus asked the Athenians for permission to bury him in the city. The permission was not granted for religious reasons, but the Athenians granted him burial close to the gymnasium of his choice and so Cicero had him buried near the Akademia (*Cic. Fam.* 4.12.2-3).

Pausanias mentions the road leading to the Akademia, bordered with cemeteries (Paus. 1.29.4), the altars of Eros (Paus. 1.30.1; *Ath.* 13.561e; *Apul. Pl.* 1.4), Prometheus, Athena, Herakles, the Muses and Hermes (Paus. 1.30.2), as well as the tomb of Plato (Paus. 1.30.3). *RE* I (1894) s.v. Akademia 1132-1137 (Natorp); *RE* I (1894) s.v. Akademos 1137-1138 (Toepffer); P. Kastriotis, *AEphem* 1922, 89-100; Judeich, *Topographie*, 412-415; P. Aristophron, *PAA* 6, 1933, 70-71, 243-246; A. Papaniannopoulos-Palaios, *Polemon* 5, 1952-1953, 74-80; Travlos, *Πολεοδομική εξέλιξις*, 90-91; A. Cameron, *Proc-CambrPhilSoc* 15, 1969, 7-29; Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 42-51; *RE Suppl.* XIII (1973) s.v. Athenai 63-64 (Willy Zschietzschmann); D. Marchiandi, *ASAtene* 81, 2003, 11-81; L. Threatte, *The Inscribed Schist Fragments from the Athens Academy Excavations* (2007); Caruso, *Akademia*; D. Marchiandi, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 4, 1480-1491; A. Caruso, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 4, 1501-1505.

A well was found in the Bekiaris plot, close to Aghios Nikolaos Chapel. The well was possibly of Classical date and was in use during the Roman and Byzantine period. P. Kastriotis, *AEphem* 1922, 91.

105 Platonos Street **8:B2,11**  
A section of the southeast end of the enclosure wall of the Akademia came to light.  
E. Lygouri-Tolia, *ADelt* 43, 1988, B' 1 Chron., 36-38.

107 Platonos Street **8:B2,12**  
A section of the enclosure wall of the Akademia was excavated in the Andreadakis plot. The wall was covered in the second half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD by a layer that also covered a tile grave of the second half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD.  
E. Lygouri-Tolia, *ADelt* 45, 1990, B' 1 Chron., 47-48.

Gymnasium **8:B2,5**  
A large building, considered to be a gymnasium, has been excavated in the Akademia. It measures 72 by 42 m and its courtyard is 44.40 m long and 23.40 m wide. Four building phases can be distinguished. The initial phase dates to the Archaic and Classical period, the next two to the Hellenistic period and the fourth phase belongs to the Roman period.

According to Caruso, the courtyard of the so-called gymnasium was the result of a transformation dating to the 4<sup>th</sup> or 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD, a time when the other Athenian gymnasia were no longer in use. Following Papagiannopoulos-Palaios, she identifies the Square Peristyle with the gymnasium of the Akademia, dating to the time of Plato.

Thompson proposes to locate the library of the Akademia in the north part of the so-called gymnasium. Hoepfner elaborates on Thompson's idea and proposes the following function for the different parts of the building: the large central room of the north part of the building was the library, the lateral rooms served to store books, the lateral rooms at the west and east end of the north part of the building were lecture halls and the two lateral rooms of the north portico were dining halls. Tables for reading were located under the stoas of the courtyard.

Caruso suggests that the so-called gymnasium was a residential complex with a bath annexed to it. This would have occurred in the 4<sup>th</sup> or 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD, after three centuries of desolation.

W. Hoepfner, in W. Hoepfner (ed.), *Antike Bibliotheken* (2002) 56-62; Caruso, *Akademia*, 66-73, 90-100, 104-106, 110-115; D. Marchiandi, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 4, 1494-1501.

A Roman layer was found to the south of the Hiera Oikia (**8:A2,1**).  
A. K. Orlandos, *Ergon* 1962, 3; Ph. D. Stavropoulos, *Prakt* 1963, 5.

Northwest of the Square Peristyle **8:B2,1**  
A Late Roman building is located to the northwest of the Square Peristyle.  
M. Chatzioti, *ADelt* 35, 1980, B' 1 Chron., 39-41; Caruso, *Akademia*, 76.

Northwest of the Gymnasium **8:B2,9**  
Several Late Antique structures have been excavated to the northwest of the Gymnasium.

O. Walter, *AA* 1940, 164; Caruso, *Akademia*, 80.  
A building that could have been used for lectures was excavated to the north of the bath and east of the Gymnasium. The building is no longer visible. It dates to the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD.  
O. Walter, *AA* 1940, 164; Caruso, *Akademia*, 79.

Vasilikon and Monastiriou Streets **8:B2,16**  
Walls belonging to the Late Roman Gymnasium were excavated. A street, 10.5 m wide, was also found. It was bordered by graves.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 22, 1967, B' 1 Chron., 59-62.

73 Vasilikon and Timaiou Lokrou Streets **8:B2,14**  
A section of the enclosure wall of the Akademia and Late Roman walls, belonging to a workshop or to a bath, possibly dating to the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD, came to light to the south-east of the Gymnasium. A Late Roman street with a terra cotta water pipe was also discovered.  
O. Walter, *AA* 1940, 164-165; E. Lygouri-Tolia, *ADelt* 43, 1988, B' 1 Chron., 38-39; Costaki, *Road system*, 560, X. 7; Caruso, *Akademia*, 79, 110-114.

Aimonos and Tripoleos Streets **8:C2,1**  
A section of the road leading to the Akademia and a boundary stone of the Akademia were discovered. In the Roman period, a grave was dug in a Hellenistic cistern.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 22, 1967, B' 1 Chron., 46-49.

Lenormant, Vasilikon and Tripoleos Streets **8:C1,4**  
A section of a road leading to the Hippios Kolonos and the demes of Mount Parnes was excavated. 5 road surfaces, dating from the 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC to the Byzantine period, have been identified.  
E. S. Banou, in *Αρχαιολογικές Συμβολές* B, 288.

Aimonos and Vasilikon Streets **8:C2,2**  
A drain and a tomb, dating to the Late Roman period, were found in the Kostopoulos plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 27, 1972, B' 1 Chron., 27.



43 Vasilikon Street **8:B2,13**  
Part of a cemetery bordering the road of the Demosion Sema was found close to the enclosure wall of the Akademia. A funerary monument of the late 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC and two cist graves belong to the Roman period.  
Ch. Stoupa, *ADelt* 62, 2007, B' 1 Chron., 114-116.

82 Demosthenous Street **8:C2,3**  
Part of a Late Roman building was excavated in the Karagiannopoulos plot located on the eastern limit of the Akademia.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 31, 1976, B' 1 Chron., 29.

84 Demosthenous Street **8:C2,4**  
Part of a building and a kiln were discovered, belonging to a large workshop located to the east of the Akademia. The kiln continued to be in use after the abandonment of the building in the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD.  
L. Panagopoulou-Roka, *ADelt* 62, 2007, B' 1 Chron., 106-107.

85 Demosthenous Street **8:C2,5**  
Late Roman walls were found. A Late Roman funerary complex, part of a Late Roman cemetery located close to the Akademia, was also excavated. The cemetery was abandoned in the 5<sup>th</sup> or 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD.  
L. Panagopoulou-Roka, *ADelt* 63, 2008, B' 1 Chron., 112-113.

103 Platonos, Vasilikon and Kratylou Streets **8:B2,10**  
A section of the Archaic road, possibly connecting the Akademia with the Hippios Kolonos, was discovered in the Mavrommatis plot. The road was in use until the Early Roman period. The road leading from the Dipylon to the Akademia was in use from the Classical to the Roman period. A drain for the Dipylon – Akademia road was built in the Late Hellenistic period. Another drain for the same road and a wall were built in the first centuries AD. In the Late Roman period, the southwest border of the road leading from the Dipylon to the Akademia was used as a cemetery. The cemetery had gone out of use in the 5<sup>th</sup> or 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD, when a building, probably public, was erected.  
Ch. Stoupa, *ADelt* 51, 1996, B' 1 Chron., 53-56; Costaki, *Road system*, 554-556, X.1-X.2; Caruso, *Akademia*, 79-80.

106 Monastiriou, Vasilikon and Vlachorrhaptiou Streets **8:B2,7**  
An Early Roman grave and a fragment of a funerary

colonnade of the Early Roman period were found in the Nikolaidis plot.  
E. Lygouri-Tolia, *ADelt* 47, 1992, B' 1 Chron., 31; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 675.

58 Vasilikon Street **8:B2,17**  
Remains of building and a tile grave, dating to the Roman period, were found in the Ninos plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 22, 1967, B' 1 Chron., 63-65.

Kratylou Street **8:B2,6**  
Roman graves, a Roman deposit, sculptures of the Roman period and the cover of a sarcophagus dating to the first half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD were discovered in the Venetas plot. Another Roman sarcophagus of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD was found on the east side of the plot. A Hellenistic house was also found, remodeled and equipped with a bath in the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD.

A. K. Orlandos, *Ergon* 1962, 13-14; Ph. D. Stavropoulos, *Prakt* 1962, 9; A. K. Orlandos, *Ergon* 1963, 4-16; Ph. D. Stavropoulos, *Prakt* 1963, 7-9, 15-19; Caruso, *Akademia*, 81-82; D. Marchiandi, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 4, 1479-1480.

An inscribed round marble funerary altar of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD came to light in the Mavrikis plot, located to the west of a small street connecting the extension of Kratylou Street with Kavalas Avenue. Roman sculptures, a 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD tomb, Roman cisterns, a Roman well and a Roman funerary enclosure with an early 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD sarcophagus were also found in the plot.

Ph. D. Stavropoulos, *Prakt* 1963, 19-28; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 626.

Vasilikon and 56 Kratylou Streets **8:B2,15**  
The continuation of the cemetery in use from the Classical to the Roman period was discovered inside the enclosure wall of the Akademia, on the extension of the road connecting the Dipylon to the Akademia. Two cist graves of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD were excavated.  
Th. Karagiorga-Stathakopoulou, *ADelt* 34, 1979, B' 1 Chron., 18-20.

Monastiriou and Mylon Streets **8:B2,8**  
The remains of a Roman building were found.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 22, 1967, B' 1 Chron., 102.

29 Iokastis Street **8:C1,3**  
A Late Roman cistern was discovered in the plot. Roman pottery was also found.  
T. Kokkoliou, *ADelt* 62, 2007, B' 1 Chron., 108.

North sector

Menandrou and Xouthou Streets 5:E1,25  
A Late Hellenistic funerary colonnette was discovered.  
D. M. Robinson, *AJPb* 31, 1910, 384, no. 24.

Sophokleous Street 6:C1,1  
A funerary colonnette of the Roman period was found.  
*ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 1245.  
A male head of Roman date was found in the Vrontisis house.  
*ADelt* 6, 1890, 138, no. 8.

Kotzia Square 5:E1,86  
Three streets, a cemetery and a large complex of Late Roman potters' workshops came to light at Kotzia Square. The plot was located just outside the Acharnian Gate (*IG* III 61; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 2776; Hsch. s.v. Ἀχάρνη) of the Classical fortification wall of Athens. One of the streets (Street I) was identified with the Acharnian Road. The Acharnian Road was planned after 480 BC and was used without interruption until the second half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD. The street was 6 m wide at the point that it crossed the wall, 12 m wide outside the wall and reached a width of 15 m further away from the wall.  
Street II, also dating to the initial planning of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC, branches off from the Acharnian Road to the east and roughly follows the course of modern Georgiou Stavrou Street.

To the north, the Acharnian Road crossed Street III, which was planned in the late 6<sup>th</sup> c. BC and was systematically used until the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> or the beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD. Street III was 4.50 to 4.80 m wide and its course corresponds to modern Streit Street.

On both sides of the Acharnian Road and Street III was a large cemetery. 680 graves dating from the 9<sup>th</sup> c. BC to the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD were excavated. In the Early Roman period, some potters settled close to the cemetery, producing lamps and household vases. The Herulian invasion of 267 AD temporarily put an end to this activity, but pottery production resumed in the second half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD when the workshops occupied part of the cemetery, and they remained in use until the first quarter of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD. The workshops encroached upon the streets that gradually went out of use. 31 kilns, over 20 rooms for the cleaning of the clay, 5 cisterns, 10 wells, 8 underground aqueducts and many clay water pipes were found.

O. Zachariadou – D. Kyriakou, *ADelt* 43, 1988, B' 1 Chron., 22-29; V. Orphanou, *ADelt* 53, 1998, B' 1

Chron., 65-68; E. Lygouri-Tolia, *Το νέο κτήριο διοικήσεως. Από την κατοικία του Γεωργίου Σταύρου στο επιτελικό κέντρο του Ομίλου της Εθνικής Τράπεζας* (1999) 57-63; O. Zachariadou, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 289; *ead.*, in N. Stambolidis (ed.), *Γενέθλιον. Αναμνηστικός τόμος για την συμπλήρωση είκοσι χρόνων λειτουργίας του Μουσείου Κυκλαδικής Τέχνης* (2006) 315-323; Costaki, *Road system*, 424-428, IV. 6-IV. 8; Ficuciello, *Strade*, 197-199; D. Marchiandi, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene 3\**, 815-818, 825-826; C. Bernardini – F. Longo, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene 3\**, 821-825; *APMA* 6, 87, no. 321.

82-84 Aioulou and Sophokleous Streets 6:C1,2  
The wall, a section of the internal peripheral street, the proteichisma, the moat and the external peripheral street were discovered in the National Bank plot. A Late Roman addition to the wall was identified. The moat had been totally covered after the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD. A Late Roman cistern and four terra cotta water pipes were also found. A stone drain was built at the same time as the Valerian Wall. A street running parallel to the wall was also found; its fill yielded pottery dating from the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD. This is the location of the Acharnian Gate.

N. Kyriakou, *ADelt* 11, 1927-28, Parart. 51; O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 29, 1973-74, B' 1 Chron., 115-120; Th. Karagiorga-Stathakopoulou, *ADelt* 33, 1978, B' 1 Chron., 13-14; E. Lygouri-Tolia, *Το νέο κτήριο διοικήσεως. Από την κατοικία του Γεωργίου Σταύρου στο επιτελικό κέντρο του Ομίλου της Εθνικής Τράπεζας* (1999) 57-63; O. Zachariadou, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 268-269; Costaki, *Road system*, 428-432, IV. 10-IV. 12; D. Marchiandi, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene 3\**, 815-818; Theocharakis, *Ta téleia*, 339-342, 358-359, Θ29.

Aioulou Street 6:C1,3  
Part of a cemetery developing just outside the Acharnian Gate was excavated. The cemetery followed the main road exiting the Acharnian Gate.  
*ADelt* 18, 1963, B' 1 Chron., 33.

Lykourgou Street 5:E1,97  
25 Hellenistic and Roman graves were found in the Lambropouloi brothers plot. Funerary colonnettes of the 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD and a 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD funerary monument were also discovered.  
*ADelt* 18, 1963, B' 1 Chron., 35-36; *ΣΕΜΑ*, nos 359, 1347.

A funerary colonnette of the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC was found on Lykourgou Street.

S. N. Koumanoudis, *Neon Athenaiou* 1958-1960, 10, no. 2; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 1193.

A section of the Acharnian Road was discovered between Athinas and Aioulou Streets.

Ph. D. Stavropoulos, *ADelt* 20, 1965, B' 1 Chron., 100.

Aioulou and Lykourgou Streets 5:E1,95

A section of the Acharnian Road was found in the Roza-kis plot. Eight layers dating from the Classical to the Late Roman period came to light.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 29, 1973-74, B' 1 Chron., 120-123; Costaki, *Road system*, 424, IV. 5.

Lykourgou and Apellou Streets 5:E1,96

Part of a Roman cemetery was found.

N. Kyparissis, *ADelt* 11, 1927-28, Parart, 53-54.

Apellou, Eupolidos and Lykourgou Streets 5:E1,98

A section of the Acharnian Road was discovered. It was in use from the Late Classical to the Late Hellenistic period.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 23, 1968, B' 1 Chron., 39-42; Costaki, *Road system*, 422-423, IV. 4.

Eupolidos and Apellou Streets 5:E1,99

Sections of the Acharnian Road and of Street III were found. A Roman workshop had used the retaining wall of the Acharnian Road. In the second half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD the streets went out of use and were occupied by an area associated with the potters' workshops.

Th. Kyriakou-Zapheirou, *ADelt* 53, 1998, B' 1 Chron., 68-69.

Streit and Kratinou Streets 5:E1,85

A section of Street III was excavated. Four layers dating from the Classical to the Roman period were identified. The street went out of use with the erection of potters' workshops.

Th. Kyriakou-Zapheirou, *ADelt* 53, 1998, B' 1 Chron., 69-70.

Stoa Pappou 6:C1,4

The remains of a Roman cistern were found.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 27, 1972, B' 1 Chron., 84.

Ermou and Georgiou Stavrou Streets

Graves and funerary colonnettes were found in the National Bank plot.

K. Kourouniotis, *AEphem* 1913, 194-196.

Geraniou Street 5:E1,87

A funerary stele of the second half of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC was found in a private house.

A. Wilhelm, *ZPE* 29, 1978, 88-89; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 1404.

6-10 Geraniou Street 5:E1,88

Fragments of a 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD storage pithos were found.

E. Chatzipouliou, *ADelt* 42, 1987, B' 1 Chron., 16.

Geraniou and Aghiou Konstantinou Streets 5:E1,26

Part of a large cemetery dating from the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC to the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD was excavated.

G. Kavvadias, *ADelt* 54, 1999, B' 1 Chron., 77-80.

Church of Aghios Konstantinos 5:E1,90

A funerary colonnette of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD was found. Another funerary colonnette, dating to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC or to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD was discovered.

*ΣΕΜΑ*, nos 948, 1312.

7 Akominatou Street 8:E4,3

A funerary colonnette of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD and a Roman pithos were found between Aghiou Konstantinou and Zenonos Streets.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 23, 1968, B' 1 Chron., 33; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 415.

12 Akominatou Street 8:E4,1

A Roman cistern, built in a larger Hellenistic cistern, was found in the Manios plot.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 25, 1970, B' 1 Chron., 41-42.

13 Akominatou Street 8:E4,2

Part of a Roman bath was excavated.

V. Philippaki, *ADelt* 21, 1966, B' 1 Chron., 60.

Panepistimiou (Eleutheriou Venizelou), Arsaki and Santaroza Streets 5:E1,101

Cisterns, wells and water pipes dating from the Classical to the Late Roman period were discovered during the construction of a Metro ventilation shaft.

E. Chatzipouliou, *ADelt* 52, 1997, B' 1 Chron., 47.

Panepistimiou (Eleutheriou Venizelou) Street 5:E1,93

An inscribed Roman funerary relief was found at the northwest end of Panepistimiou (Eleutheriou Venizelou) Street.

*ADelt* 1, 1885, 11-12, no. 7.

Patision (28th October) and  
Kapidistriou Streets 5:E1,24  
Nine graves of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC were found in the Kanel-  
lakis plot. The graves probably belong to a cemetery  
along the road leading to Acharnai. One of the tombs  
was reused for a burial in the Roman period.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 25, 1970, B' 1 Chron., 87-89.

29 Patision (28<sup>th</sup> October) Street 5:E1,23  
An Early Roman funerary colonnette was discovered.  
D. M. Robinson, *AJPh* 31, 1910, 398, no. 70.

3 Maurommataion Street 5:E1,22  
A funerary colonnette of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD was found.  
A. N. Oikonomidis, *Athenaika* 21, 1963, 35, no. 17;  
*ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 1292.

The aqueduct of Aghios Theodoros  
A small underground aqueduct cut into the bedrock  
came to light. The source is unknown.  
E. Ziller, *AM* 2, 1877, 127.

Stadiou and Aioulou Streets 5:E1,94  
Part of a cemetery was discovered at the intersection of  
Stadiou and Aioulou Streets. It was in use from the Clas-  
sical to the Late Roman period. Most of the inscribed  
funerary colonnettes date from the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC to the 2<sup>nd</sup>  
c. AD.  
Th. Arvanitopoulou, *Αρχαιολογικά ποινίλα* (1960) 7-17;  
*ΣΕΜΑ*, nos 126, 341, 666, 1050, 1823.

Scholi Evelpidon 4:A1,39, 5:E1,55  
A 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC votive inscription, a fragment of an inscribed  
funerary colonnette of Roman date and two blocks be-  
longing to an altar of Roman date were found in the  
Metamorphosis Chapel.  
K. Kourouniotis, *AEphem* 1913, 196-197.

**Kato Patisia**-Κάτω Πατήσια 5  
Athens Mun. / Central sector of Athens R.Un.

A Roman funerary colonnette was discovered in front  
of the Skouphos garden.  
*ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 431.

Leukosias Street 5:E1,10  
An inscribed crowning of a 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD funerary monu-  
ment was discovered. It was reused next to the door of  
the Church of Aghios Andreas.

M. Mitsos – E. Vanderpool, *Hesperia* 22, 1953, 179-180,  
no. 4; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 322.

Leukosias and Kyprou Streets 5:E1,71  
A fragment of a 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD funerary stele is reused as a  
lintel of a window in the north wall of the Church of  
Aghios Andreas.  
S. N. Koumanoudis, *Neon Athenaiion* 1, 1955, 4, no. 4;  
*ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 2624.

**Kypseli**-Κυψέλη 4  
Athens Mun. / Central sector of Athens R.Un.

A funerary stele of the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD was discovered  
in a house.  
V. Papaefthymiou, in E. P. Sioumpara – K. Psaroudakis  
(eds), *Θεμέλιον. 24 μελέτες για τον Δάσκαλο Πέτρο Θέμελη  
από τους μαθητές και τους συνεργάτες του* (2013) 87-105.

**Nea Philadelphia**-Νέα Φιλαδέλφεια 2  
Philadelpia - Chalkidona Mun. / Central sector  
of Athens R.Un.

Chrysostomou Smyrnis Street 2:E5,28  
Pottery of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC was found in the Athanasiadis  
plot.  
A. K. Andreiomenou, *ADelt* 1961-1962, B' Chron., 41;  
Petropoulakou – Pentazos, *Αττική*, 178, no. 24.

**Patisia**-Πατήσια 5  
Athens Mun. / Central sector of Athens R.Un.

Five Roman graves were found during the construction  
of the Chouvardas factory, located to the northwest of  
the Leonteion Lykeion High School (5:E1,5).  
N. Ch. Kotzias, *Polemon* 4, 1949, ιστ'.

132A Acharnon Street 5:E1,14  
A well containing Late Roman pottery was excavated.  
†I. Threpsiadis, *AEphem* 1973, Chron., 78, no. 29.

282 Acharnon Street 5:E1,9  
Four Roman graves were discovered.  
†I. Threpsiadis, *AEphem* 1973, Chron., 76, no. 27;  
Petropoulakou – Pentazos, *Αττική*, 180, no. 38.

The aqueduct of Patisia 4:A1,37  
The water source must be located close to the Church  
of Aghia Glykeria. The aqueduct was built with stones

and hydraulic plaster and was covered with slabs. It was 30 cm wide.

E. Ziller, *AM* 2, 1877, 124.

The local aqueduct of Patisia

Underground aqueduct beginning at Patisia with shafts 1.30 m in diameter. A large cistern at the east side of Patisia was connected to an aqueduct running in the stream of Patisia. A small underground aqueduct from Kypseli fed the cistern. Many other aqueducts with cleaning shafts were found in the Patisia stream.

E. Ziller, *AM* 2, 1877, 124-125.

The underground aqueduct of Patisia

On the right side of the road leading from Athens to Patisia are cleaning shafts belonging to an underground aqueduct coming from Mount Parnes.

E. Ziller, *AM* 2, 1877, 125.

#### **Perissos-Περισσός**

2

Athens Mun. / Central sector of Athens R.Un.

According to Leigh, the bridge at Perissos although Roman does not belong to Hadrian's aqueduct and does not date to the time of Hadrian.

Kordellas, *Αθήνα*, 92; Leigh, *The Aqueduct of Hadrian*, 62, 65, 238-241.

#### **Rizoupoli-Ριζούπολη**

4

Athens Mun. / Central sector of Athens R.Un.

Middle Roman pottery was found on the east side of a hill between Rizoupoli and Omorphokklisia (4:A1,38).

D. Grigoropoulos, *AM* 124, 2009, 472, FO 035.

*Northeast sector*

Stadiou Street

6:D2,1

A portrait, probably of Roman date, was found in the courtyard of the Royal Stables.

*APMA* 2, 81, no. 204.

A Roman funerary colonnette was discovered under a private house.

*ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 358.

A Roman funerary colonnette was found in the Merkatis house.

*ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 1302.

A Roman grave stele was discovered in a demolished house.

*ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 1686.

A Roman funerary colonnette was found in the Dallas house.

*ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 1902.

The aqueduct of the Vouros house

Underground and rock-cut aqueduct begins at Stadiou Street, runs under the north side of the houses on Sophokleous Street, and then can be seen close to the ancient theatre, where the water deposits into two cisterns.

E. Ziller, *AM* 2, 1877, 126-127.

Edouardou Lo and Stadiou Streets

6:D1,1

Seven graves, six of which are shaft graves, dating to the Roman period were excavated in the Bank of Greece plot.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 27, 1972, B' 1 Chron., 105-107.

Korai Street

6:D1,2

A well containing pottery from the Classical to the Roman period was excavated.

E. Chatzipoulou, *ADelt* 48, 1993, B' 1 Chron., 32-33.

2 Korai and Stadiou Streets

6:D1,3

A small part of the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD cemetery located to the northeast of the city outside the city walls was discovered. A poros sarcophagus, two tile graves, a vaulted tomb and a jar burial were identified.

T. Kokkoiou, *ADelt* 60, 2005, B' 1 Chron., 97-98.

10 Korai and Panepistimiou

(Eleutheriou Venizelou) Streets

6:D1,4

62 Late Roman graves, mostly tile graves, but also stone or brick-lined and jar burials, were excavated. This is the northern limit of the cemetery discovered in front of the northeast section of the walls.

V. Orphanou, *ADelt* 50, 1995, B' 1 Chron., 36-39; *APMA* 6, 89, no. 342.

Dikaiosynis Square

5:E1,100

Roman pottery was found.

E. Chatzipoulou, *ADelt* 42, 1987, B' 1 Chron., 16.

31 Panepistimiou

(Eleutheriou Venizelou) Street

6:D1,5

A section of a road of Roman date and a cemetery were excavated. The burials date from the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC to the 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

E. M. Chatzioti, *ADelt* 36, 1981, B' 1 Chron., 10-13; Costaki, *Road system*, 437-438, IV. 20.

33 Panepistimiou (Eleutheriou Venizelou) Street **6:D1,6**  
Part of the cemetery along Panepistimiou (Eleutheriou Venizelou) and Stadiou Streets was discovered, confirming its western limit.  
O. Zachariadou, in *Η πόλη κάτω από την πόλη*, 248-249.

Panepistimiou (Eleutheriou Venizelou) and Grigoriou 5<sup>th</sup> Streets **6:D1,7**  
The western limit of the large cemetery developing along Panepistimiou (Eleutheriou Venizelou) and Stadiou Streets, dating from the Classical to the Roman period, was found during the excavation for the Panepistimio Metro Station. 38 tombs were excavated. Six graves can be dated to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC – 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD and four to the late 3<sup>rd</sup> – early 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD.  
E. Chatzipouliou, *ADelt* 48, 1993, B' 1 Chron., 33; O. Zachariadou, in *Η πόλη κάτω από την πόλη*, 248.

17 Panepistimiou Avenue **6:D1,8**  
A part of the cemetery of Syntagma Square was discovered under the Athinaiki Leschi.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 25, 1970, B' 1 Chron., 84-87.

3 Amerikis Street **6:D2,2**  
Part of the early 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC cemetery, which developed to the east of the walls and close to Syntagma Square, was excavated. The cemetery was in use in the Hellenistic and Roman period.  
A Roman drain, dating from the 1<sup>st</sup> to the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD, was built on Hellenistic graves and funerary colonnettes were reused for its construction. It was abandoned in the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD and part of it was destroyed by a Late Roman pottery deposit. The drain is part of a large network, sections of which were found at Koukaki, Neos Kosmos, Psyrri and the Olympieion. Another drain, of later date, was also found.  
Potters' workshops were built with material from the Classical tombs after the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD.  
The bed of a stream, also found during the construction of the Metro ventilation shaft on Amerikis Street, was excavated.  
Th. Kyriakou-Zapheirou, *ADelt* 53, 1998, B' 1 Chron., 61-65.

Amerikis Street **6:D2,3**  
A fragment of a funerary colonnette of the 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD was found.  
S. N. Koumanoudis, *ADelt* 25, 1970, A' Mel., 75, no. 27; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 1145.

11 Amerikis Street **6:D1,9**  
Three Roman graves and an inscribed funerary colonnette were found.  
I. Threpsiadis, *AEphem* 1971, Chron., 30-31, no. 23.

11-13 Panepistimiou (Eleutheriou Venizelou) and 5 Amerikis Streets **6:D1,10**  
57 graves, most of them dating to the 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC, were excavated in the Athenaiki Leschi plot. A funerary colonnette of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC or the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD was found.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 25, 1970, B' 1 Chron., 79-84; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 1101.  
Ten Roman graves were found during the excavation for the Metro ventilation shaft. They belong to the large cemetery discovered under Karageorgi Servias, Stadiou, Panepistimiou (Eleutheriou Venizelou), Amerikis and as far as Grigoriou 5<sup>th</sup> Streets.  
L. M. Parlama, *HOROS* 10-12, 1992-1998, 533; E. Chatzipouliou, *ADelt* 51, 1996, B' 1 Chron., 44; *ead.*, in *Η πόλη κάτω από την πόλη*, 224-225.

Panepistimiou (Eleutheriou Venizelou) Street **6:D2,4**  
A mosaic floor came to light after the intersection of Panepistimiou (Eleutheriou Venizelou) and Voukourestiou Streets. Remains of hypocausts were discovered opposite the mosaic floor. A cistern was excavated opposite Zonar's café. These remains belong to a bath dating to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD. The mosaic floor has been removed and installed in the court of the Byzantine Museum.  
G. Daux, *BCH* 83, 1959, 574; I. Threpsiadis, *ADelt* 16, 1960, Chron. 28-29; Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 181 Q; Leigh, *The Aqueduct of Hadrian*, 165.

Voukourestiou Street **6:D2,5**  
The continuation of the cemetery discovered under the Royal Stables on Voulis Street was found in the Skouloudis plot.  
N. Kyparissis, *ADelt* 11, 1927-28, Parart, 55.

Panepistimiou (Eleutheriou Venizelou) Street **6:D2,6**  
The remains of a Roman wall were found close to Vasilissis Sophias Avenue. A funerary enclosure and a 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD jar burial were also found. They belong to the cemetery excavated along Panepistimiou (Eleutheriou Venizelou) and Stadiou Streets, from Korai Street to Syntagma Square.  
T. Kokkoliou, *ADelt* 52, 1997, B' 1 Chron., 47-49.

The aqueduct of the Akademia 6:E1  
 A channel, 30 cm wide and 80 cm high, was discovered in the garden of the Academy building financed by Sinas. The head of a Roman portrait was found in a cleaning or ventilation shaft. The beginning and the destination of the channel are not known.  
 E. Ziller, *AM* 2, 1877, 126.

Vasilissis Sophias (former Kephisias) and Merlin Street (former Akademias) 6:E2,5  
 Grave reliefs, sarcophagi and funerary columns of the Roman period were discovered during the construction of a private house. A cemetery, in use during the Roman Imperial period, was found at the intersection of Vasilissis Sophias and Merlin Street.  
 T. D. Goodell, *AJA* 10, 1895, 469-479; T. W. Heermance, *AJA* 10, 1895, 479-484; S. Dow – C. C. Vermeule III, *Hesperia* 34, 1965, 273-297; W. E. D. Coulson – I. Leventi, in A. Alexandri – I. Leventi (eds), *Καλλίστευμα. Μελέτες προς τιμήν της Όλγας Τζάχου-Αλεξάνδρη* (2001) 301-318.

Merlin Street, Vasilissis Sophias Avenue and Sekeri Street 6:E2,6  
 Two cist graves and three tile graves were excavated in the Kouréntakis plot. They date to the Roman and Late Roman period.  
 E. Chatzipouliou, *ADelt* 42, 1987, B' 1 Chron., 15.

3 Sekeri Street 6:E2,7  
 Part of a Roman cistern was excavated.  
 O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 23, 1968, B' 1 Chron., 93.

Kanari Street 6:E2,8  
 Two Roman graves were found.  
 O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 31, 1976, B' 1 Chron., 34.

Nosokomeiou Street  
 An inscription of Roman date was discovered.  
 S. A. Koumanoudis, *Athenaion* 9, 1880, 170, no. 2; *APMA* 1, 32, no. 20.

Kleomenous and Evelpidos Rogakou Streets 6:E1,1  
 A Late Roman grave was found on the southeast foot of the Lykabettos Hill.  
 E. Lygouri, *ADelt* 39, 1984, B' Chron., 7-8.

The aqueduct of Strephi  
 An underground channel covered with terra cotta arches was found on the west slope of Mount Lykabettos. Its

beginning and destination are unknown, but it may be related to the channel under the road leading to the Akademia.  
 E. Ziller, *AM* 2, 1877, 125-126.

Hadrian's aqueduct 6:E1,2  
 Inscriptions: *CIL* III, 549.

In 130 AD, Hadrian started building an underground aqueduct to bring water to Athens from Mount Parnes. The construction was finished by Antoninus Pius in 140 AD. The central part was underground and ran from the springs of Parnes. The tunnel initially had two branches: the west branch, which began at the monastery of Aghia Triada on Mount Parnes, and the north branch, which began at Amboulthi or Amboli gorge, near Varymbobi, not far from the southern limit of the royal estate at Dekeleia. The two branches came down through Varymbobi, Patima Moustakatou and Dimogli estates and reached Souna Acharnon. The aqueduct then ran under the bed of the Kephisos to Metamorphosi and Neo Herakleio to the circular reservoir of Chalandri. Then it continued to Ambelokipoi and ended on the southwest slope of Lykabettos Hill, 136 m above sea level. Other underground channels fed the central part with the water of Pentele and Kephisos.

The aqueduct was 17,657 km long and had a section varying from 0.85 to 0.95 m wide. The main channel reaches a depth of 10 to 40 m, it is of ellipsoidal profile with a width of 70 to 80 cm and a maximum height of 1.60 m. It is mostly cut into the bedrock and at some points built with stone or tile masonry and covered with waterproof stucco. Shafts allowed access to the channel during its construction and later for its maintenance. The section from Metamorphosi to Acharnai had man-holes every 37.50 m.

The reservoir measured 26.10 x 9.10 m and was 2 m deep. It had an Ionic propylon, indicating that it must have served as a nymphaeum. The aqueduct could have also supplied water to the large nymphaeum located at the southeast corner of the Agora. Leigh proposes that the reservoir functioned as a settling and dividing basin and probably as a nymphaeum.

Kordellas, *Αθήναι*, 78-90; E. Ziller, *AM* 2, 1877, 120-122; Judeich, *Topographie*, 203-204; P. Graindor, *Athènes sous Hadrien* (1934) 251-252; Travlos, *Πολεοδομική εξέλιξις*, 116-118; A. Kokkou, *ADelt* 25, 1970, A' Mel., 169-171; Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 242-243; S. Leigh, *JRA* 10, 1997, 279-290; Leigh, *The Aqueduct of Hadrian*; Camp, *Athens*, 204-206; A. Borlenghi, *ASAtene* 84, 2006, 63-100; Platonos-Giota, *Αχαρνάι*, 59-62; L. Lambrou, in

*Από τα Μεσόγεια στον Αργοσαρωνικό*, 359-372; E. Asimakou – K. Kalliga, in *Αρχαιολογικές Συμβολές Α*, 161-171; A. D’Amico – F. Longo, in Greco, *Τοπογραφία δι Ατене 3\**, 638-642; D. Marchiandi, *Τοπογραφία δι Ατене 3\**, 642-646.

Moni Petraki 4:A1,18  
A marble statuette of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD was found reused in the walls of Moni Petraki.  
P. Lazaridis, *ADelt* 16, 1960, Chron., 65-66.

Ambelokipoi  
Paraschou Street 4:A1,19  
A funerary colonnette of the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC was found in a private house.  
A. N. Oikonomidis – S. N. Koumanoudis, *Polemon* 5, 1952-1953, 22-23, no. 3; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 380.

Dorylaiou Street 4:A1,20  
The remains of a Late Roman stone paved floor were found.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 23, 1968, B’ 1 Chron., 55.

Maiandroupoleos Street 4:A1,21  
Five rock-cut graves were discovered.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 22, 1967, B’ 1 Chron., 98.

Amaliados Street 4:A1,22  
Two Late Roman pithoi were found.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 23, 1968, B’ 1 Chron., 39; Petropoulakou – Pentazos, *Αττική*, 142-143, no. 7.

Tsocha Street 4:A1,23  
Two fragments of a grave stele were found in the court of the Aghion Panton Church. The stele bears three inscriptions; the first dates to the middle of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD and the other two to the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> or to the beginning of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD. The stele must have been taken from a nearby cemetery in which both Christians and pagans were buried. It has been proposed to locate the sanctuary of Aphrodite en Kepois or a sanctuary of Dionysos in this area.  
Y. Kalliontzis, *HOROS* 14-16, 2000-2003, 163-167; Ch. B. Kritzas, in *Θωράκιον. Αφιέρωμα στη μνήμη του Παύλου Λαζαρίδη* (2004) 205-218.

37 Tsocha and Papadopoulou Streets 4:A1,24  
Walls and a drain dating to the Late Roman and Early Christian period were discovered in the PANHLOR plot.  
T. Chatzieuthimiou, *ADelt* 61, 2006, B’ 1 Chron., 97.

Kyriakou Street 4:A1,25  
Deposit of statues dating to the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD. Some of the statues were small scale copies of famous 5<sup>th</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC sculptures. The statues may have belonged to a nearby sanctuary of Dionysos and must have been concealed before the Herulian invasion of 267 AD or before Alaric’s attack at the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD.  
Ph. D. Stavropoulos, *ADelt* 20, 1965, B’ 1 Chron., 103-107; Petropoulakou – Pentazos, *Αττική*, 129, no. 9; P. Krystalli-Votsi, *Τα χαλικά των Αμπελοκήπων* (2014).

Ermolaou Street  
A fragment of a stele bearing an inscription was found in the Alexiou house.  
Th. A. Arvanitopoulou, *Polemon* 4, 1949, 37-40, no. 1.

The water from Hadrian’s aqueduct passed through a reservoir and then continued into the city in a covered channel lined with tiles. The channel ran along Kephisias Avenue. Access shafts were built 33 to 37 m apart.  
Leigh, *The Aqueduct of Hadrian*, 71.

Panormou Street 4:A1,26  
An inscription dating to the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD is incorporated in the wall of the Church of Aghios Dimitrios. It mentions a Syrian who could be the philosopher, successor to Plutarchos as head of the Neoplatonic Academy and teacher of Proclus.  
G. Kalliontzis, *HOROS* 14-16, 2000-2003, 157-163.

Panormou and Louizis Riankour Streets 4:A1,27  
A section of Hadrian’s aqueduct was found during the excavation for the Panormou Metro Station.  
L. M. Parlama, *HOROS* 10-12, 1992-1998, 539; O. Zachariadou, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B’ 1 Chron., 219.

Louizis Riankour Street 4:A1,28  
Four cleaning shafts of Hadrian’s aqueduct were discovered.  
E. Spathari, *ADelt* 37, 1982, B’ 1 Chron., 30-31.

Kephisias Street 4:A1,29  
A funerary colonnette of the Roman period was found on Kephisias Street in front of the Zinziphos house. The monument had been used twice during the Roman period.  
*ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 363.  
A Late Hellenistic funerary colonnette was found.  
D. M. Robinson, *AJPb* 31, 1910, 394, no. 53.



Papadiamantopoulou Street 4:A1,30  
A funerary colonnette dating to the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD was found.

M. Th. Mitsos, *Polemon* 4, 1949, 33, no. 28; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 26.

Pontou and Pontoherakleias Streets 4:A1,31  
A Roman cist grave was found.

*ADelt* 18, 1963, B' 1 Chron., 42; Petropoulakou – Pentazos, *Αττική*, 142, no. 5.

Gunpowder Factory (close to Evrou Street) 4:A1,32  
Funerary inscriptions dating to the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC were discovered.

M. Th. Mitsos, in *Γέρας Αντωνίου Κεραμόπουλλου* (1953) 513-514, nos 10-13; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 233.

#### East sector

Herodou Attikou and Mourouzi Streets 6:E2,1  
The remains of a Roman bath were found a few metres to the north of the northeast corner of the National Garden. The bath was built in the beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD and was destroyed by fire at the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 181 P; Leigh, *The Aqueduct of Hadrian*, 165; O. Zachariadou, in *Η Αθήνα κατά τη ρωμαϊκή εποχή*, 160.

Herodou Attikou Street 6:E2,2  
A Late Roman drain was found close to the intersection with Vasilissis Sophias Avenue.

T. Kokkoliou, *ADelt* 52, 1997, B' 1 Chron., 50.

Herodou Attikou Metro ventilation shaft 6:E2,4  
A grave stele in the form of a naiskos, dating to 150 AD, and a funerary colonnette dating to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC or the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD were found.

E. Lygouri-Tolia, in *Η πόλη κάτω από την πόλη*, 196-197, 205-206, nos 179, 183; *ΣΕΜΑ*, nos 73, 1306.

Vasilissis Sophias Avenue and 2 Herodou Attikou Street (Presidential Guard in the National Garden, Metro ventilation shaft) 6:E2,3

Part of the road leading to Mesogaia through Gate VIII was excavated at the northeast corner of the National Garden, on Herodou Attikou Street. It was in use from the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC to the Late Hellenistic period, when a cemetery occupied the street. 92 burials, mostly shaft graves, but also cist graves, tile graves and urns, dating from the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD were found.

The cemetery went out of use in the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD when a large building complex, probably public, was erected on the site. The building was destroyed in the middle of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD and was rebuilt in the 3<sup>rd</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD. The building of this phase housed a sanctuary of Kybele. The building was destroyed by fire at the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> or the beginning of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD. It was immediately replaced by another building, which remained in use until the first half of the 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD. The building may have developed further north and may have been related to the bath at the intersection of Mourouzi and Herodou Attikou Streets (P in Travlos).

Two sections of Hadrian's aqueduct were discovered. Many drains and water channels were found, mostly dating to the Roman and Late Roman period. An Early Roman drain with vaulted roof was also found. A large stone Roman drain went out of use in the late 3<sup>rd</sup> or early 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 181 P; E. Spathari – M. Chatzioti, *ADelt* 38, 1983, B' 1 Chron., 23-25; O. Zachariadou, *ADelt* 50, 1995, B' 1 Chron., 32-35; L. M. Parlama, *ΗΡΟΣ* 10-12, 1992-1998, 531-532; Leigh, *The Aqueduct of Hadrian*, 153-154; O. Zachariadou, in *Η πόλη κάτω από την πόλη*, 190-194; Costaki, *Road system*, 590-591, XVIII. 2; E. Giatroudaki – E. Servetopoulou – P. Panagiotoopoulos, in *Η Αθήνα κατά τη ρωμαϊκή εποχή*, 170-171, 173-184; P. Bougia, in *Η Αθήνα κατά τη ρωμαϊκή εποχή*, 220-221; P. Taxiarchi, in *Αττικής Οδοί*, 175-177; F. Longo, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 3\*, 694-698.

29 Vasileos Georgiou 2<sup>nd</sup> Street 4:A1,9

A section of a 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD enclosure wall was found.

E. Lygouri-Tolia, *ADelt* 53, 1998, B' 1 Chron., 61.

8 Stesichorou Street 6:E3,2

Late Roman cisterns were excavated.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 25, 1970, B' 1 Chron., 90-91.

Regillis Street 4:A1,10 and 6:E3,1

The Lykeion

FHG 2.254.59; *AB* 277.13, 363.18; *Cic. de Orat.* 1.21.98; *Str.* 9.1.19, 9.1.24; *Liv.* 31.24.18; *Harp.* s.v. Ἀκαδημεία, Λύκειον; *Plu. Sull.* 12.3, *Thes.* 27.4, *Mor.* 605A, 724C, 841C-D; *Luc. Anach.* 7, 29, *BisAcc.* 32, *DMort.* 1.1, *Lex.* 2, *Pisic.* 52; *Paus.* 1.19.3, 1.29.16; *Ael. VH* 9.10, 9.29; *D.L.* 5.2, 5.10, 5.51-57, 7.11, 7.185, 9.54; *Alciph.* 7.8 (1.34), 18.10 (2.3); *Hsch.* s.v. Λύκειον; *St.Byz.* s.v. κάναστρον, Λύκειον; *Syn.Alch. Ep.* 56, 136; *Suid.* s.v. Ἀκαδημεία, ἄρχων, γυμνάσια, Λύκειον; *Schol. Ar. Pax* 356; *Ath.* 4.137f; *Schol. S. OC* 919; *Schol. D.* 24.231.

Inscriptions: *IG* II 444-447, 471; *IG* III 89; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup>, 956-958, 961, 1006, 2875.

A garden, a shrine devoted to the Muses, two stoas, an altar and the statues of Aristotle and Nikomachos existed in the area of the Lykeion (D.L. 5.51-57). There was a sanctuary of Apollo Lykoktonos, the Wolf-killer (Schol. D. 24.231). Lucianus provides a description of the cult statue of Apollo as well as the information that there was a cold water basin in the Lykeion (Luc. *Anach.* 7). The area was also the training ground for the Athenian cavalry and infantry. Aristotle founded his school there in 335 BC (D.L. 5.2). Theophrastos, observing the plants and trees in his garden in the Lykeion, wrote his books on botany.

In 200 BC, the Lykeion was destroyed by Philip V of Macedonia during his attempt to besiege Athens (Liv. 31.24.18).

Vanderpool identifies Syntagma Square as the Gardens of Theophrastos, but this identification has been rejected.

Pittakis proposes to locate the Lykeion close to the Russian church and this was accepted by Vanderpool, Wycherley and Travlos, who locates the Lykeion close to the Church of Aghios Nikodemos. Lynch locates the Lykeion immediately outside the southeast section of the walls, identifying the monumental building found in the northwest part of the National Garden as the Lykeion in Hadrian's era. Ritchie accepts this identification and places Theophrastos' Gardens close to it. He believes that the Gardens of Theophrastos must be dissociated from the Garden of the Muses and from the Mouseion of Theophrastos and that they cannot be placed close to Syntagma. Curtius and Kaupert locate the Lykeion on the exact site of Rigillis Street, where the palaestra was found, a theory accepted by Miliadis. Judeich locates the Lykeion to the south of Lykabetos.

According to the written sources, the Lykeion included an apodyterion by the entrance of the Gymnasium and a katastegos dromos, possibly a covered running track. Pausanias says the Gymnasium was a work of the orator Lykourgos (Paus. 1.29.16).

A large building, identified as the palaestra of the Lykeion, was excavated at Regillis Street on the east side of Athens behind the Parliament Building, close to the old bed of the Ilissos River. It was built in the last quarter of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC. A second building phase dates to the early 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC, after Sulla's sack. At that time two hypocaust systems replaced the Classical baths. A cistern was built in the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD. In the middle of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD the hypocausts ceased to function. The building under-

went repairs in the late 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD, after the Herulian invasion of 267 AD. At the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD, the building was destroyed and abandoned.

K. Pittakis, *AEphem* 1854, 1141-1144; E. Curtius – J. A. Kaupert, *Atlas von Athen* (1878) Pl. 2; S. A. Koumanoudis, *Prakt* 1889, 9-31; *RE* XIII (1927) s.v. Lykeion 2267-2268 (W. Kroll); Judeich, *Topographie*, 415; I. Miliadis, *Prakt* 1953, 47; E. Vanderpool, *AEphem* 1953-1954 B', 126-128; R. E. Wycherley, *Greece and Rome* 9, 1962, 2-21; Travlos, *Πολεοδομική εξέλιξις*, 91; J. P. Lynch, *Aristotle's School. A Study of a Greek Educational Institution* (1971); Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 345-347; *RE Suppl.* XIII (1973) s.v. Athenai 133-134 (Willy Zschietzschmann); C. E. Ritchie Jr, in *Φύλια Έπη εις Γεώργιον Ε. Μυλωνάν*, vol. Γ' (1989) 250-260; E. Lygouri-Tolia, *ADelt* 51, 1996, B' 1 Chron., 46-48; *ead.*, in M. Stamatopoulou – M. Yeroulanou (eds), *Excavating Classical Culture. Recent Archaeological Discoveries in Greece* (2002) 203-212; A. P. Matthaïou, in E. Simantoni-Bournia – A. A. Laimou – L. G. Mendoni – N. Kourou (eds), *αμόνονα έργα. Τριτημιάς τόμος για τον καθηγητή Βασίλη Κ. Λαμπρινουδάκη* (2007) 501-508; D. Marchiandi, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 3\*, 698-702; F. Camia, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 3\*, 703-705.

Byzantine and Christian Museum 4:A1,57  
A cist grave and a cistern of the Roman period were excavated to the south of the central building of the Museum.

E. Servetopoulou, *ADelt* 62, 2007, B' 1 Chron., 127-130.

Rizari Park and Vasilissis Sophias Avenue 4:A1,11  
Potters' workshops were discovered during the construction of the Evangelismos Metro Station. They date from the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC to the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD. A cemetery, in use from the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC to the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD, was also found in the excavated area. The majority of the graves were tile graves and shaft graves. A street discovered in the excavation could be identified with the road leading to Mesogaia. It must have been moved in the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC, when the cemetery and the pottery workshop were established in the area. E. Lygouri-Tolia, *ADelt* 50, 1995, B' 1 Chron., 29-32; L. M. Parlama, *HOROS* 10-12, 1992-1998, 538-539; E. Lygouri-Tolia, in *Η πόλη κάτω από την πόλη*, 208-214; Costaki, *Road system*, 592-593, XX. 1; E. Giatroudaki – E. Servetopoulou – P. Panagiotopoulos, in *Η Αθήνα κατά τη ρωμαϊκή εποχή*, 171-184; P. Taxiarchi, in *Αττικής Οδοί*, 177; F. Longo, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 3\*, 705-707; *APMA* 6, 91-92, nos 350-352, 354.

The sanctuary of Herakles Pankrates 4:A1,12  
Inscriptions: *SEG* 16, 1959, no. 183; *SEG* 41, 1991, no. 247.

The sanctuary of Herakles, Pankrates and Palaimon was discovered during the construction of Vasileos Konstantinou Avenue. The sanctuary was located 1 km east of the city, on the east bank of the Ilissos River. The finds date to the late 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC, but it seems that the sanctuary was much older. After a period of abandonment, the sanctuary was reoccupied in the late 2<sup>nd</sup> and mostly in the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD. It was probably destroyed during the Herulian sack of 267 AD. Late Roman walls and graves were dug into the destroyed sanctuary.

G. Miliadis, *Prakt* 1953, 47-60; *id.*, *Prakt* 1954, 41-49; Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 278-280; M.-F. Billot, *BCH* 116, 1992, 155-156; D. Marchiandi – S. Privitera, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 2, 501-503.

Houses dating to the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD were found close to the sanctuary of Pankrates. Reliefs and inscriptions belonging to the sanctuary were built into the walls of the houses.

A. K. Orlandos, *Ergon* 1954, 4-5.

16 Eratosthenous Street 4:A1,33  
A 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD tomb was excavated. A 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC coin was also found.

Th. Karagiorga-Stathakopoulou, *ADelt* 33, 1978, B' 1 Chron., 19.

17 Eratosthenous Street 4:A1,34 and 6:E4,1  
Two shaft graves dating to the 3<sup>rd</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD were discovered.

Th. Karagiorga-Stathakopoulou, *ADelt* 33, 1978, B' 1 Chron., 19.

Eratosthenous and 2 Ktesiviou Streets 4:A1,35 and 6:E4,2

Two tile graves, two shaft graves, a cist grave and a jar burial dating to the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD were excavated. The foundations of a 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD building were also discovered.

Th. Karagiorga-Stathakopoulou, *ADelt* 34, 1979, B' 1 Chron., 33.

#### **HYMETTOS Mountain-ΥΜΗΤΤΟΣ 4**

Thphr. *HP* 6.7.2; Str. 9.1.23; Plin. *Nat.* 4.7.24, 19.45.172; Stat. *Theb.* 12.621; Luc. *Bis.Acc.* 8, *Icar.* 11, *JTr.* 10, *Tim.* 7; Paus. 1.32.1-2; Solinus *Mir.* 7; Ptol. 3.14.11.8; Athen. 1.28d, 13.582f; Syn.Alch. *Ep.* 56, 136; Hsch. s.v.

Υμηττός; St.Byz. s.v. Υμηττός; Suid. s.v. Κυλλοῦ Πήραν, Υμηττιον μέλι; *EM* s.v. ἐπάκριος Ζεὺς, Υμηττιον μέλι; Eust. *Com. ad Iliadem* Λ 638.

Inscriptions: *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 1035, 2776; *SEG* 33, 1983, no. 136.

Many marble quarries are found on the west slope of Hymettos Mountain. The small quarries of white marble date to the Archaic and Classical periods, while the large quarries of grayish-blue marble are mostly Hellenistic and Roman.

A “Dragon-house” located close to a quarry must have been related to the work there.

#### **Bibliography**

A. Milchhoefer, in E. Curtius – J. A. Kaupert (eds), *Karten von Attika* II (1883) 18-32.

*RE* IX (1916) s.v. Hymettos 135-140 (Kolbe).

C. W. J. Eliot s.v. Hymettos, in *Princeton Encyclopedia*, 400.

J. Carpenter – D. Boyd, *AJA* 81, 1977, 179-215.

J. Ober, *Hesperia* 50, 1981, 68-73, no. 1.

M. K. Langdon, *AJA* 92, 1988, 75-83.

Travlos, *Bildlexikon Attika*, 191-196.

*Barr Atlas* Map 59, C3.

H. R. Goette, in H. R. Goette (ed.), *Ancient Roads in Greece. Proceedings of a Symposium Organized by the Cultural Association Aigeas (Athens) and the German Archaeological Institute (Athens) with the Support of the German School at Athens, November 23, 1998* (2002) 96-98.

Young proposed to identify the remains excavated on Hymettos Mountain with the enclosure walls and the altar of the sanctuary of Zeus Omvrios mentioned by Pausanias (1.32.2). The identification has been confirmed by Langdon. The sanctuary was in use from the Geometric period to the 6<sup>th</sup> c. BC. From the 5<sup>th</sup> to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC there is evidence only for sporadic offerings. Late Roman lamps were found in the sanctuary but do not offer information on the nature of the cult.

R. S. Young, *AJA* 44, 1940, 3-5; M. K. Langdon, *A Sanctuary of Zeus on Mount Hymettos*, *Hesperia Suppl.* 16 (1976).

Early Roman pottery was found in the hollow close to the sanctuary of Zeus. Langdon thinks that a white limestone stele may be related to the statue of Zeus Hymettios.

M. K. Langdon, *A Sanctuary of Zeus on Mount Hymettos*, *Hesperia Suppl.* 16 (1976) 96.

Zeze 4:A2,8

A quarry, probably of Roman date, was found at Zeze on the east side of Mount Hymettos.

M. K. Langdon, *AJA* 92, 1988, 75-83.

- Aghios Nikolaos 4:B1,45  
A colossal marble lion, probably of Roman date, was found close to the Church of Aghios Nikolaos on eastern Hymettos.  
Petropoulakou – Pentazos, *Αττική*, 145, no. 20.
- Karavi 4:A2,12  
A marble quarry in use from the Classical to the Roman period was found opposite the Saketas military camp.  
*Corpus archaïων λατομείων*, 251-252, no. 956.
- Lion Cave 4:B1,46  
Cave located on Korakovouni, at the north end of Mount Hymettos. Roman pottery of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD has been found inside and outside the cave.  
Wickens, *Cave Use in Attica*, 175-183, no. 33.
- Korakovouni 4:B2,2  
Cave located on the northwest slope of Korakovouni. Pottery dating from the 3<sup>rd</sup> to the 7<sup>th</sup> c. AD has been found in the cave.  
Wickens, *Cave Use in Attica*, 183-189, no. 34.
- Cave located 100 m southwest of Korakovouni. Pottery dating from the 4<sup>th</sup> to the 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD has been found in the cave.  
Wickens, *Cave Use in Attica*, 189-192, no. 35.
- Late Roman pottery was found (4:B1,39).  
D. Grigoropoulos, *AM* 124, 2009, 472, FO 038.
- The fragment of a Roman lamp was found in a tower located on a secondary peak (726 m) at the north end of the mountain (4:B1,47).  
J. Ober, *Hesperia* 56, 1987, 201, no. 1.
- Prophitis Ilias 4:B2,5  
Roman pottery, tiles and a Corinthian capital were discovered during the excavation of the Church of Prophitis Ilias, located close to Kaisariani.  
N. Kotzias, *Prakt* 1949, 61, 73; *id.*, *Prakt* 1950, 148.
- Kareas 4:A2,10  
Quarries over the Karyes Monastery. They were in use in Roman times.  
Petropoulakou – Pentazos, *Αττική*, 149, no. 43.
- Hymettos-Ύμηττός** 4  
Daphne-Hymettos Mun. / Central sector of Athens R.Un.
- Papastratou Street 4:A1,13  
A Late Roman or Early Byzantine cistern was found in the Guesthouse for the elderly people (KAPI Hymettou) and Sideratos plots.  
K. Kaza-Papageorgiou, *ADelt* 49, 1994, B' 1 Chron., 80-81.
- Kaisariani-Καισαριανή** 4  
Kaisariani Mun. / Central sector of Athens R.Un.  
Inscriptions: A. Milchhoefer, in E. Curtius – J. A. Kaupert (eds), *Karten von Attika* II (1883) 25; Sironen, *Inscriptions*, 47-51, no. 3.  
C. W. J. Eliot s.v. Kaisariani, in *Princeton Encyclopedia*, 431.
- Aghios Markos 4:A1,56  
Peak to the southwest of the monastery where architectural members belonging to a 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD building, probably a temple, are found.  
Goette, *Athens, Attica*, 152.
- Alekovouni 4:A1,17,41-55  
Inscriptions: *SEG* 31, 1981, no. 148.  
Small hill (299 m) below the west slopes of Hymettos Mountain, east of Kaisariani. Horoi inscriptions of Roman date, cut into the bedrock, have been discovered on the hill. A Roman limestone quarry was also discovered.  
J. Ober, *Hesperia* 50, 1981, 73-77; M. K. Langdon, *Hesperia* 54, 1985, 257-260; *id.*, *Hesperia* 68, 1999, 481-508, nos 5-19; *Corpus archaïων λατομείων*, 250, no. 951.  
A marble quarry was found on the west slope of Mount Hymettos towards Kakorrevma gorge. It was in use from the Archaic to the Roman period. The name Kethegos was carved on the front of the quarry and may have been that of the owner. The inscription dates to the time of Augustus.  
Another marble quarry, possibly Roman, was found below Kakorrevma.  
J. Ober, *Hesperia* 50, 1981, 68-73, no. 1; H. R. Goette, in H. R. Goette (ed.), *Ancient Roads in Greece, Proceedings of a Symposium Organized by the Cultural Association Aigeas (Athens) and the German Archaeological Institute (Athens) with the Support of the German School at Athens, November 23, 1998* (2002) 96-98; *Corpus archaïων λατομείων*, 251, no. 955.
- Neos Kosmos-Νέος Κόσμος** 4, 5, 6  
Athens Mun. / Central sector of Athens R.Un.

Drakou Street 6:C5,1  
Three Roman tile graves were excavated.  
L. M. Parlama, *HOROS* 10-12, 1992-1998, 537-538.

Phalirou Street, between Drakou and  
T. Botsari Streets 6:C5,62  
Ten Roman graves and a section of a road were discovered.  
L. M. Parlama, *HOROS* 10-12, 1992-1998, 537-538.

Syngrou and Phrantzi Streets 5:E1,41  
Six tile graves and a jar burial dating to the Roman period were found.  
L. M. Parlama, *HOROS* 10-12, 1992-1998, 537-538.

Mysonos Street opposite no. 39 5:E1,49  
An unfinished marble sarcophagus of the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD was found.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 24, 1969, B' 1 Chron., 63.

Church of Aghios Ioannis Kynigos 4:B1,48  
Late Roman pottery was discovered.  
D. Grigoropoulos, *AM* 124, 2009, 472, FO 037.

**Pagratī-Παγκράτι** 7  
Athens Mun. / Central sector of Athens R.Un.

Five graves and two funerary colonnettes dating to the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC were found on the street bordering the back side of the Panathenaic Stadium. The torso of a Roman male statue was found 200 m east of the graves.  
A. N. Skias, *AEphem* 1919, 38-39.

**Vyronas-Βύρωνας** 4  
Vyronas Mun. / Central sector of Athens R.Un.

Cheimarras Street 4:A1,14  
A marble Roman sarcophagus was found.  
Petropoulakou – Pentazos, *Αρτυρή*, 130, no. 13.

Hymettou Street 4:A1,15  
A funerary colonnette of the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD was discovered.  
G. Manganaro, *ArchCl* 16, 1964, 294, no. 3; †I. Threpsiadis, *AEphem* 1973, Chron., 60-61, no. 8; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 1294.

Hymettou Avenue and Ekphantidou Street 4:A1,16  
A Roman sculpture was found.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 22, 1967, B' 1 Chron., 116.

Kopanas 4:A2,9  
Late Roman pottery was discovered.  
D. Grigoropoulos, *AM* 124, 2009, 472, FO 039.

*Southeast sector*

17-19 Georgiou Olymbiou Street 5:E1,38  
A Late Roman drain and possibly a Late Roman road were found in the Georgakarakos plot. The drain went out of use in the 5<sup>th</sup> or 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD.  
D. Tsouklidou-Penna, *ADelt* 36, 1981, B' 1 Chron., 19; Costaki, *Road system*, 585, XVI. 2.

8 Automedontos Street 6:E4,3  
A Late Roman cistern was excavated in the Dalezos plot.  
T. Kokkoliou, *ADelt* 55, 2000, B' 1 Chron., 78.

Phokianou Street 6:E4,4  
Architectural remains of the Roman period were discovered on Phokianou Street, between Agras Street and Stadiou Square.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 23, 1968, B' 1 Chron., 95-97.

Pylarou Street 4:A1,36  
Two graves of the Roman period were discovered along the road connecting the city of Athens with the south-east demes of Attica.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 24, 1969, B' 1 Chron., 69-70.

The Panathenaic Stadium 6:E4,5  
Paus 1.19.6; Philostr. *VS* 550, 566; Spartianus, *Vita Hadriani*, 19.3; Suid. s.v. Ἡρώδης Ἰούλιος.  
Inscriptions: *IG* II 482; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 1035, 1043.

The stadium was built by Lykourgos in the late 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC (330/329 BC). Roman repairs are attested by inscriptions (*IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 1035). During the Panathenaic Games of 139/40 AD, Herodes Atticus, who was at that time serving as agonothetes, promised the Athenians to build a new marble stadium. He kept his promise and in 143/4 AD a stadium of Pentelic marble replaced the previous one (Paus. 1.19.6; Suid. s.v. Ἡρώδης Ἰούλιος). The new stadium had a capacity of fifty thousand spectators. Its supporting walls were built of Piraeus limestone and a marble propylon with Corinthian columns occupied the façade of the Stadium. Athletes entered the stadium through a tunnel with an arched roof. Eleven marble thrones have been associated with the stadium. A marble wall, 1.30 m high, surrounded the track. Hadrian organised animal hunts with 1000 wild

beasts in the Stadium (Spartianus, *Vita Hadriani*, 19.3). In the Late Roman period, an arena was built.

E. Ziller, *Ausgrabungen am Panathenäischen Stadion auf Kosten seiner Majestät des Königs von Griechenland* (1870); Judeich, *Topographie*, 417-418; Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, C. Gasparri, *ASAtene* 52-53, 1974-75, 498-504; 313-392; M. Korres, *ADelt* 37, 1982, B' 1 Chron., 18; J. Tobin, *AJA* 97, 1993, 81-89; Camp, *Athens*, 213-215; A. Papanikolaou-Christensen, *To Παναθηναϊκόν Στάδιον* (2003); D. Williams, in O. Palagia – A. Choremi-Spetsieri (eds), *The Panathenaic Games. Proceedings of an international conference held at the University of Athens, May 11-12, 2004* (2007) 147-157; S. Di Tonto, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 2, 495-497; A. Papanikolaou-Christensen, *Anthemion* 23, 2012, 27-29.

Bridge over the Ilissos River 6:E4,6

A bridge with three arches, dating to the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD, connected the Stadium to the city of Athens. The bridge was dismantled in 1778 to provide building material for the construction of a wall around Athens.

E. Ziller, *Ausgrabungen am Panathenäischen Stadion auf Kosten seiner Majestät des Königs von Griechenland* (1870) 1; O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 23, 1968, B' 1 Chron., 84; Camp, *Athens*, 215; Costaki, *Road system*, 589, XVIII. 1; S. Di Tonto, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 2, 497; A. Papanikolaou-Christensen, *Anthemion* 23, 2012, 29.

Vatrachonisi

A stele of the Roman period was found in the neighbourhood of Vatrachonisi at Ilissos.

*APMA* 4, 44, no. 211.

Temple of Tyche 6:E5,1  
Philostr. *VS* 551.

Inscriptions: *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 3607.

The remains of a temple possibly dedicated to Tyche can be seen on the hill to the west of the Panathenaic stadium.

E. Ziller, *Ausgrabungen am Panathenäischen Stadion auf Kosten seiner Majestät des Königs von Griechenland* (1870) 4; Judeich, *Topographie*, 419; C. Gasparri, *ASAtene* 52-53, 1974-75, 367-375; Camp, *Athens*, 214; S. Di Tonto, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 2, 500.

The so-called Grave of Herodes Atticus 6:E4,7  
Philostr. *VS* 566.

A rectangular building located on the hill to the east of the Panathenaic Stadium has been identified as the tomb of Herodes Atticus, erected in 177/8 AD by the Athenians in the Panathenaic Stadium (Philostr. *VS* 566).

The tomb contained a marble sarcophagus and a coin dating to the middle of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD. J. Tobin dissociates the sarcophagus from Herodes Atticus and proposes that the building was used to house the ship of the Panathenaic procession. She also suggests that Herodes was buried under the track of the Stadium.

After the Herulian invasion of 267 AD, a cemetery occupied the hill.

E. Ziller, *Ausgrabungen am Panathenäischen Stadion auf Kosten seiner Majestät des Königs von Griechenland* (1870) 4; S. P. Lambros, *Neos Ellenomnemon* 2, 1905, 257-265; C. Gasparri, *ASAtene* 52-53, 1974-75, 376-383; H. R. Goette, *AM* 106, 1991, 321-322, no. 2; J. Tobin, *AJA* 97, 1993, 81-89; S. Di Tonto, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 2, 500-501.

**AGRA/AGRAI**

**6**

FHG 1.359.1; *AB* 274.21, 334.11; Str. 9.1.24; Paus. 1.19.6; Hsch. s.v. Ἄγρα; St.Byz. s.v. Ἄγρα, Ἄγρα; Suid. s.v. Ἄγρα; *EM* s.v. Ἄγρα; Eust. *Com. ad Iliadem* B 852.

Inscriptions: *IG* III 319, 1147; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 2119, 5099.

Area to the southeast of the city of Athens, belonging to the deme of Agryle. A temple of Artemis Agrotera was located there (Paus. 1.19.6; Eust. *Com. ad Iliadem* B 852; Schol. Ar. *Eq.* 660a). The area was formerly called Elikon and took the name Agrai after the sanctuary of Artemis (*AB* 274.21, 334.11).

*RE* I (1894) s.v. Agrai 887-888 (Wachsmuth); *RE* I (1894) s.v. Agrotera 906-907 (Wentzel); I. N. Svoronos, *ZEN* 18-19, 1916-1919, 1-159; Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 340; H. Möbius, *AM* 60-61, 1935-1936, 234-268;

E. Freund s.v. Agrai, in *Lexikon*, 80; M.-F. Billot, *BCH* 116, 1992, 140; *BarrAtlas*, Map 59, B3; S. Privitera, *ASAtene* 80, 2002, 58, n. 59; Ficuciello, *Strade*, 60; D. Marchiandi, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 2, 486-495.

Aqueduct under the Ilissos River

Aqueduct close to the Kallirrhoe spring. Many shafts. Ziller supposes that the aqueduct brought water to Piraeus through the Long Walls.

E. Ziller, *AM* 2, 1877, 108-110.

The Hymettos aqueduct

Aqueduct on the left bank of the Ilissos River, crossing the previous aqueduct and bringing water to the right bank. Its course is not clear after that point.

E. Ziller, *AM* 2, 1877, 110.

Remains of an aqueduct were discovered on the upper course of the Ilissos River

Ziller associates the aqueducts seen in this area with the Kallirrhoe/Enneakrounos spring.  
E. Ziller, *AM* 2, 1877, 110-112.

Roman graves of the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD were found to the east of the Ionic temple (of Artemis Agrotera).  
A. N. Skias, *Prakt* 1897, 78-81.

A Late Hellenistic funerary colonnette was found close to the Ilissos.  
D. M. Robinson, *AJPb* 31, 1910, 382, no. 14.

Roman or Early Byzantine water channel close to the bank of the Ilissos River, to the west of Aghia Photeini and to the east of the sanctuary of Kronos and Rea.  
A. N. Skias, *Prakt* 1893, 129.

Church of Aghia Photeini **6:D5,1**  
Hellenistic and Roman pottery was found in a well 35 m to the south of the Church of Aghia Photeini.  
*ADelt* 18, 1963, B' 1 Chron., 38-39.

11 Ilissou Street  
A Roman colonnette was found.  
E. A. Pezopoulos, *AEphem* 1937 B', 543.

Church of Aghios Panteleimon **6:C5,2**  
An inscription of the Roman Imperial period was discovered.  
E. A. Pezopoulos, *AEphem* 1937 B', 543-555, no. 3.

11 Neri Street and Vouliagmenis Avenue **6:D5,2**  
A Late Roman aqueduct was discovered in the Kouroupi plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 25, 1970, B' 1 Chron., 77.

Vouliagmenis Avenue and Spyromiliou Street  
Three Roman graves were found during the construction of the Prionas house, located close to the ancient road leading to Sounion.  
A. Keramopoulos, *AEphem* 1911, 257.

Photiadou and Papatsoni Streets **6:E5,2**  
A reservoir related to Hadrian's aqueduct was discovered in the Stegastiki plot. According to Bougia, the reservoir may have provided water to the bath at Theophilopoulou and Kokkini Streets.  
O. Zachariadou, *ADelt* 38, 1983, B' 1 Chron., 26; Leigh, *The Aqueduct of Hadrian*, 157; P. Bougia, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 272.

23-25 Aristonikou and Charvouri Streets **6:D5,3**  
Part of a building complex, a vaulted aqueduct and two cisterns came to light in the Paximadas plot. Leigh associates these remains with Hadrian's aqueduct.  
A. Liangouras, *ADelt* 29, 1973-74, B' 1 Chron., 34-35; Leigh, *The Aqueduct of Hadrian*, 157.

16 Charvouri Street **6:D5,4**  
Late Roman building remains were found.  
E. Alexaki – Ch. Charami, *ADelt* 61, 2006, B' 1 Chron., 97-98; E. Alexaki – Ch. Charami, *ADelt* 62, 2007, B' 1 Chron., 103-104.

An Early Roman funerary colonnette was found in a house near the Panathenaic Stadium.  
D. M. Robinson, *AJPb* 31, 1910, 378-379, no. 3.

Vourvachi and Koryzi Streets **6:D5,6**  
A well and a cistern belonging to a large Roman house were discovered in the Argyropoulos plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 22, 1967, B' 1 Chron., 70.

20 Vourvachi Street **6:D5,5**  
28 vaulted graves dating from the 4<sup>th</sup> to the 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD were excavated in the Arsinoe EPE plot. They belong to the Late Roman cemetery of Kynosarges, located to the east of the city at 8 Paraskevopoulou Street. Most of the graves must have belonged to Christians. The plot is just outside the southwest corner of the Gymnasium of Kynosarges (Perraivou, Diamantopoulou and Kokkini Streets).  
T. Kokkoliou, *ADelt* 60, 2005, B' 1 Chron., 78-79.

The Kynosarges  
FHG 2.254.59; *AB* 274.21, 334.11, 363.18; D.S. 28.7; Liv. 31.24.17-18; Harp. s.v. Ἀκαδημία, Ἡράκλεια, Κυνόσαργες; Plu. *Them.* 1.3; Paus. 1.18.9, 1.19.3; Ath. 6.234d-e; D.L. 6.13, 7.161; Alciphr. 6.2 (3.42); Hsch. s.v. Κυνόσαργες; St.Byz. s.v. Κυνόσαργες; Suid. s.v. Ἀκαδημία, γυμνάσια, εἰς Κυνόσαργες, Κυνόσαργες; Eust. *Com. ad Odysseam* β 11, ν 408; Schol. D. 24.231.  
Inscriptions: *IG* II 852; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 1592, 1665.

The area of Kynosarges belonged to the deme of Diomeis. It was located to the south of the city, outside but not far from the city walls, and included at least part of the hills to the south of the Olympieion.  
There was a Herakleion at Kynosarges (Harp. s.v. Ἡράκλεια; Schol. D. 24.231). Pausanias mentions a sanctuary of Herakles, the altars of Herakles, Ivi, Alkmini, and Iolaos and a sanctuary of Apollo (Paus. 1.19.3; Ath.

6.234d-e). The sanctuary of Herakles, the gymnasium and a grove are also known from Titus Livius (Liv. 31.24.17). Travlos locates the sanctuary of Herakles close to the bank of the Ilissos River, close to the Kallirrhoe. The dromos must be along Vouliagmenis Avenue.

In 200 BC, when Philip V of Macedonia attacked Athens, he set his camp at Kynosarges and destroyed both Kynosarges and the Lykeion (D.S. 28.7; Liv. 31.24.18).

Dyer locates Kynosarges to the south of the Olympieion, on the right bank of the Ilissos, between the wall of the city and the river. Skias locates it on the left bank. According to the latter, the gymnasium was located above Kallirrhoe spring, between the Ardettos Hill and Anapauseos Street. Judeich locates the Diomeia on the left bank of the Ilissos River. Travlos places Kynosarges between the Churches of Aghios Panteleimon and Aghia Photeini. Dörpfeld locates Kynosarges to the south of the city, close to the Aghia Marina Chapel. A large Roman building has been identified as the gymnasium built by Hadrian (Paus. 1.18.9). The site of this building was previously occupied by a necropolis, dating from the Geometric period to the 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD.

W. Dörpfeld, *AM* 20, 1895, 507; *RE* XII (1925) s.v. Κυνόσαργες 33 (Honigmann); Judeich, *Topographie*, 422-423; Travlos, *Πολεοδομική εξέλιξη*, 91-92; I. Travlos, *AA* 43, 1970, 6-14; Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 340-341, 579; *RE Suppl.* XIII (1973) s.v. Athenai 133-134 (Willy Zschietzschmann); Willers, *Hadrians panbellenisches Programm*, 13-14; M.-F. Billot, *BCH* 116, 1992, 119-156; S. Privitera, *ASAtene* 80, 2002, 51-66; Th. Iliopoulos, in H. Frielinghaus – J. Stroszcek (eds), *Neue Forschungen zu griechischen Städten und Heiligtümern, Festschrift für Burkhardt Wesenberg zum 65. Geburtstag* (2010) 85-91; S. Privitera, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 2, 503-506; D. Marchiandi, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 3\*, 617-619.

#### “Gymnasium of Hadrian”

A large Roman building, located to the east of the Church of Aghios Panteleimon, was identified as the Gymnasium of Hadrian.

C. Smith, *BSA* 1895-6, 25; A. Kokkou, *ADelt* 25, 1970, A' Mel., 165-167.

Perraivou, Kokkini, Diamantopoulou, Ilisou and Vourvachi Streets **6:D5,7**  
Parts of the so-called Gymnasium of Hadrian were excavated.

I. Travlos, *AA* 3, 1970, 9.

4 Diamantopoulou, 17 Vourvachi and 1 Kokkini Streets **6:D5,8**

Part of the building identified as the Gymnasium of Kynosarges dating to the time of Hadrian. The building dates after the 1<sup>st</sup> or the beginning of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD. A section of a Hellenistic street and a drain were also found. A deposit containing pottery dating mostly to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC and the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD, as well as some sherds of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD, was dug into the street.

N. Sakka, *ADelt* 63, 2008, B' 1 Chron., 113-116; E. S. Banou, in *Αρχαιολογικές Συμβολές* B, 297.

Kokkini, Perraivou and Diamantopoulou Streets **6:D5,9**  
Parts of the building identified by Travlos as Hadrian's Gymnasium were found in the Konstantinidis plot. O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 24, 1969, B' 1 Chron., 67-69.

Diamantopoulou, Kallirrois and Perraivou Streets **6:D5,10**  
The outer enclosure wall of the Late Roman gymnasium and graves dating from the Late Classical to the Late Roman period were discovered in the Kotsakis plot. Three graves (two cist graves and one shaft grave) date to the Roman period and another three (all cist graves) date to the Late Roman or Early Byzantine period. O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 29, 1973-74, B' 1 Chron., 128-131.

1 Diamantopoulou Street **6:D5,11**  
A part of the Roman building (Hadrian's Gymnasium) was discovered. It is the continuation of the part discovered on Kallirrois, Vourvachi and Diamantopoulou Streets. Th. Iliopoulos, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 206-207.

3B Diamantopoulou and 5 Kallirrois Streets **6:D5,12**  
Parts of the building identified by Travlos as Hadrian's Gymnasium, including part of the courtyard, were found in the Chatzitheodorou plot. Seven Late Roman graves were discovered to the west of the gymnasium. They had been placed there after its abandonment. Part of the Gymnasium had been excavated in the nearby plot on Ilisou, Vourvachi and Diamantopoulou Streets. O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 27, 1972, B' 1 Chron., 100-102.

Kokkini and Perraivou Streets **6:D5,13**  
Sections of the north and east wall of the so-called Hadrian's Gymnasium came to light. O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 27, 1972, B' 1 Chron., 65.



A Roman bath built on a Classical palaestra was found. It belongs to the Kynosarges Gymnasium.

Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 180; Travlos, *Pictorial Dictionary*, 340-341.

Diamantopoulou and Vourvachi Streets 6:D5,14

The southwest corner of the so-called Gymnasium of Hadrian was discovered.

*Ανασκαφικό έργο*, 17.

Diamantopoulou Street 6:D5,15

A part of the so-called Gymnasium of Hadrian was discovered.

Th. Iliopoulos, in H. Frielinghaus – J. Stroszcek (eds), *Neue Forschungen zu griechischen Städten und Heiligtümern, Festschrift für Burkhardt Wesenberg zum 65. Geburtstag* (2010) 86; *Ανασκαφικό έργο*, 17.

The most important part of the Kynosarges cemetery came to light in a plot on Diamantopoulou Street, with burials dating from the Geometric to the Roman period. The number of graves decreased in Hellenistic and Roman times. The graves of that period were tile graves, cist graves and simple inhumations in shallow pits. At the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> or the beginning of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD, the area of the cemetery was covered with a layer of lime plaster and was probably used as a work surface for the construction of the so-called Gymnasium of Hadrian. The excavators thought that the building may have remained unfinished. In the Late Roman – Early Christian period, the area was reoccupied by cemeteries.

Th. Iliopoulos, in H. Frielinghaus – J. Stroszcek (eds), *Neue Forschungen zu griechischen Städten und Heiligtümern, Festschrift für Burkhardt Wesenberg zum 65. Geburtstag* (2010) 86-87.

Two walls, possibly belonging to the Gymnasium of Kynosarges built under Hadrian, were excavated. The pottery collected dates to the Hellenistic and Roman period. E. Chatzipoulou, *ADelt* 46, 1991, B' 1 Chron., 32-33.

Vourvachi, Kallirrois and Diamantopoulou Streets 6:D5,16

The remains of a building identified as the Gymnasium of Hadrian were discovered in the Papageorgiou plot. The building was destroyed in the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD and the site was used for burials. Five tile graves and two stone or brick-lined graves were excavated. A grave stele of the Roman Imperial period was also found.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 25, 1970, B' 1 Chron., 53; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 2444.

Vourvachi, Diamantopoulou and Kokkini Streets 6:D5,17

The remains of a building identified as the Gymnasium of Hadrian came to light.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 25, 1970, B' 1 Chron., 53.

The necropolis close to Kynosarges

Necropolis dating from the Geometric to the Early Byzantine period. The number of burials decreases in the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD and increases again in the 3<sup>rd</sup> and especially in the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

D. Marchiandi, in Greco, *Topografia di Atene* 2, 506-507.

10 Diamantopoulou Street 6:D5,18

A large part of the cemetery was excavated in the Dinopoulos plot. The cemetery was in use from the 6<sup>th</sup> c. BC to the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD, but most of the burials date to the 5<sup>th</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC. The Roman graves are mostly shaft graves and tile graves, but there are two cist graves.

Th. Iliopoulos, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 208-214.

4 Margariti Street 6:D5,19

Four Late Roman cist graves were excavated in the Kyriakidis plot. Leigh associates the water channel that crosses the plot with Hadrian's aqueduct.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 27, 1972, B' 1 Chron., 118-120; Leigh, *The Aqueduct of Hadrian*, 156.

5 Margariti Street 6:D5,20

23 tombs dating from the Classical to the Late Roman period were discovered in the Mallis plot. The Late Roman tombs include simple graves and three funerary complexes.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 27, 1972, B' 1 Chron., 120-122.

Margariti and Paraskevopoulou Streets 5:E1,43

15 cist graves dating from the 5<sup>th</sup> to the 7<sup>th</sup> c. AD were excavated. Three cist graves and one tile grave of the Late Roman period were found in the Trakadas brothers plot.

Th. Karagiorga-Stathakopoulou, *ADelt* 33, 1978, B' 1 Chron., 18; M. Stavropoulou, *ADelt* 35, 1980, B' 1 Chron., 27-28.

Paraskevopoulou Street **6:D5,76**  
47 graves dating from the Late Hellenistic to the Early Christian period were excavated in the Asimomytis plot. They belong to the Late Roman cemetery of Kynosarges. A. Kokkoliou, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 269-271.

Menaichmou and Paraskevopoulou Streets **5:E1,42**  
A section of an aqueduct was found in the Chrysophakis plot. The aqueduct is the continuation of that discovered in the Kyriakidis plot at 4 Margariti Street. O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 28, 1973, B' 1 Chron., 35; Leigh, *The Aqueduct of Hadrian*, 156-157.

7 Menaichmou Street **5:E1,72**  
A Late Roman drain was excavated. N. Sakka – E. Tsalkou, *ADelt* 64, 2009, B' 1 Chron., 76-77.

1-5 Theophilopoulou and 24 Paraskevopoulou Streets **6:D5,21**  
Four stone or brick-lined tombs and one shaft grave, all dating to the Late Roman period, were found in the Dounoukos and Tsirakis plot. O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 28, 1973, B' 1 Chron., 30-31.

6-8 Theophilopoulou Street **6:D5,22**  
Three groups of Roman graves were found in the Smyrlis plot. A Late Hellenistic funerary colonnette and another funerary colonnette dating to the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC were found. O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 25, 1970, B' 1 Chron., 64-66; *ΣΕΜΑ*, nos 1028, 2106.

7 Theophilopoulou Street **6:D5,23**  
Five Late Roman tombs were discovered in the Kastrisianakis plot. O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 32, 1977, B' 1 Chron., 20.

11 Theophilopoulou Street **6:D5,24**  
11 cist graves and 4 tile graves were excavated. They belonged to a cemetery of the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> and the beginning of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD. The cemetery was in use from the Geometric period onwards. A. Liangouras, *ADelt* 29, 1973-74, B' 1 Chron., 38-40.

13 Theophilopoulou Street **6:D5,25**  
Part of the cemetery dating to the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> and the

beginning of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD was found in the Marakis plot. The same cemetery was discovered at 11 Theophilopoulou Street. E. Chatzipouliou, *ADelt* 42, 1987, B' 1 Chron., 15-16.

16 Theophilopoulou Street **6:D5,26**  
The construction of a Roman building caused the destruction of the graves found in the Danos plot. O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 23, 1968, B' 1 Chron., 61.

Theophilopoulou Street **6:D5,27**  
Five graves of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD were found at the section of Theophilopoulou Street between Menaichmou and Kokkini Streets. O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 27, 1972, B' 1 Chron., 62.

Theophilopoulou and Kokkini Streets **6:D5,28**  
A cistern and a double grave, both dating to the Late Roman period, were discovered in the Zisopoulos and Tsitos plot. O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 24, 1969, B' 1 Chron., 49-50.

8 Diamantopoulou and Kokkini Streets **6:D5,29**  
Two cist graves and a section of an enclosure wall were discovered. The pottery from the graves dates from the 5<sup>th</sup> to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC. E. Chatzipouliou, *ADelt* 46, 1991, B' 1 Chron., 33.

Kokkini Street **6:D5,30**  
Late Roman cist graves and a funerary colonnette were found under Kokkini Street, between Theophilopoulou and Vourvachi Streets. O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 28, 1973, B' 1 Chron., 33. Four cist graves and three shaft graves were discovered at Kokkini Street between Theophilopoulou and Vourvachi Streets. They date to the Late Roman period. O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 29, 1973-74, B' 1 Chron., 90.

24-26 Vourvachi and Kokkini Streets **6:D5,31**  
A section of a road, tombs and funerary complexes of the Late Roman period were found in the Lavrentiadis and Athanasopoulos plot. Some tombs are tile graves and others stone or brick-lined. The road connected the city to the southwestern demes of Attica from the Hellenistic until the Late Roman period, when it went out of use. A Roman funerary colonnette was found reused in the retaining wall of the street. O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 25, 1970, B' 1 Chron., 49-52; Costaki, *Road system*, 412-413, II. 75; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 1653.

- 16 Vourvachi Street **6:D5,32**  
17 graves dating from the 4<sup>th</sup> to the 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD and belonging to the Late Roman cemetery of Kynosarges were excavated in the Marangoudakis plot.  
A. Kokkoliou, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 271-272.
- 21 Vourvachi Street **6:D5,33**  
A Late Roman wall crosses the Anastasiou plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 27, 1972, B' 1 Chron., 47.
- 26 Vourvachi Street **6:D5,34**  
20 graves dating to the Late Roman and Early Byzantine period were excavated in the Koulgatos plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 29, 1973-74, B' 1 Chron., 128.
- 30 Vourvachi and 10 Theophilopoulou Streets **6:D5,35**  
Simple and double stone or brick-lined graves, three shaft graves and three funerary complexes, all dating to the Late Roman period, were excavated in the Ninos plot. A large vaulted aqueduct was found to the north of the graves, which Leigh identifies as Hadrian's aqueduct.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 27, 1972, B' 1 Chron., 97-99; Leigh, *The Aqueduct of Hadrian*, 156.
- 5 Kalirrois, Peraivou and Kokkini Streets **6:D5,36**  
65 graves dating from the 3<sup>rd</sup> to the 7<sup>th</sup> c. AD were excavated in the Laiki Asphalistiki plot. A section of Hadrian's aqueduct was found in the plot. A later aqueduct was discovered close to the section of Hadrian's aqueduct.  
E. Spathari, *ADelt* 35, 1980, B' 1 Chron., 31-34; Leigh, *The Aqueduct of Hadrian*, 154-155.
- Vourvachi, Ilissou and Nezer Streets **6:D5,37**  
The remains of Late Roman buildings and a fragment of a 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC funerary colonnette were found in the Strouklos and Skalaïos plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 24, 1969, B' 1 Chron., 31; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 1298.
- 2 Phoivou and Chelidonon Streets **5:E1,45**  
Part of a Late Hellenistic – Early Roman building was excavated in the Kremmydas plot, located close to the following plot.  
T. Kokkoliou, *ADelt* 60, 2005, B' 1 Chron., 77-78.
- 8 Paraskevopoulou Street **5:E1,44**  
47 graves were found in the Asimomytis plot, located at the limit of the Kynosarges cemetery. The graves date from the Late Hellenistic to the Early Christian period, but most of them are of Late Roman date.  
T. Kokkoliou, *ADelt* 60, 2005, B' 1 Chron., 77, 78.
- 6 Glaukou Street **6:D5,38**  
Part of a Late Roman building, possibly a bath, was excavated in the Kontos plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 27, 1972, B' 1 Chron., 99.
- 3-5 Gorgiou Street **6:D5,39**  
Part of a Roman bath was found in the Despotidis plot.  
Th. Iliopoulos, *ADelt* 55, 2000, B' 1 Chron., 76-78.
- 10A Gorgiou Street **6:D5,40**  
Walls belonging to the Roman bath excavated in the Despotidis plot were discovered in the Zapheiriou, Kouphopoulos and Nikolopoulos plot.  
Th. Iliopoulos, *ADelt* 55, 2000, B' 1 Chron., 78.
- Aristonikou Street **6:D5,41**  
A funerary colonnette dating to the Roman Imperial period was found in the Ladopoulos plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 29, 1973-74, B' 1 Chron., 85; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 2365.  
Remains of Roman houses and Roman pottery were found.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 23, 1968, B' 1 Chron., 42.
- 29 Aristonikou and Evgeniou Voulgareos Streets **6:D5,42**  
Late Roman remains were found in the Sagriotis plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 25, 1970, B' 1 Chron., 43.
- Aristonikou and Evgeniou 5 Voulgareos Streets **6:D5,43**  
Walls and a drain of the Roman period were found in the Milios plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 27, 1972, B' 1 Chron., 90-92.
- Evgeniou Voulgareos Street **6:D5,44**  
A funerary colonnette of Hymettian marble dating to the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC was discovered.  
G. A. Stamiris, *AM* 67, 1942, 218, no. 2; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 66.
- 10 Evgeniou Voulgareos Street **6:D5,45**  
A section of a Late Roman vaulted aqueduct was excavated. It may be connected to the aqueducts at Vouliagmenis Avenue and 11 Neri Street and at 5 Kallirrois, Perraiou and Kokkini Streets.  
P. Bougia, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 272-273.

12 Evgeniou Voulgareos Street **6:D5,72**  
A section of the aqueduct discovered at 10 Evgeniou Voulgareos Street was also found here. It went out of use in the 3<sup>rd</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD. To the west of the aqueduct, part of a Late Roman building was found. The same building was also found at Aristonikou and 5 Evgeniou Voulgareos Streets and at 29 Aristonikou and Evgeniou Voulgareos Streets.  
N. Sakka, *ADelt* 62, 2007, B' 1 Chron., 101-102.

Evgeniou Voulgareos and Kambouri Streets  
A funerary colonnette of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD was discovered.  
G. A. Stamiris, *AM* 67, 1942, 220, no. 13; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 1175.

14-18 Karea and 5 Razikotzika Streets **6:D5,73**  
Late Roman buildings were found in the plot. They continued under Eupompou Street.  
S. Asimakopoulou – N. Sakka, *ADelt* 62, 2007, B' 1 Chron., 102-103.

3 Eupompou Street **6:D5,74**  
The Late Roman buildings found at 14-18 Karea and 5 Razikotzika Streets were also discovered here. They date to the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD and continue to the south and east.  
S. Asimakopoulou – N. Sakka, *ADelt* 63, 2008, B' 1 Chron., 106-107.

2 Tyrtaïou and 2 Neri Streets **6:D5,46**  
A section of the Roman aqueduct found at 4-6 Neri Street was discovered in the Papaioannou plot.  
A. Kokkoliou, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 226-227.  
A section of an aqueduct dating to the time of Hadrian was excavated to the south of the Kokkinakis and Papaioannou plots.  
A. Kokkoliou, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 226.

3 Tyrtaïou Street **6:D5,47**  
A grave, probably of Roman date, was excavated in the Chatzidimitriou plot.  
T. Kokkoliou, *ADelt* 60, 2005, B' 1 Chron., 77.

4-6 Neri Street **6:D5,48**  
A section of a Roman aqueduct was discovered in the Kokkinakis plot.  
A. Kokkoliou, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 226-227.

Defner and Iolis Street **5:E1,47**  
A funerary colonnette of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC and another dating to the Roman Imperial period were found.  
G. A. Stamiris, *AM* 67, 1942, 220, no. 17, 221, no. 20; *ΣΕΜΑ*, nos 1275, 1397.

3-5 Iolis Street **5:E1,46**  
A cemetery dating from the Late Hellenistic to the Late Roman period was found. 36 tombs have been excavated, comprising tile graves, cist graves, one jar burial, three cremations and one cinerary urn. Two inscribed grave stelai of the 1<sup>st</sup> and of the 2<sup>nd</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD were reused to cover a 3<sup>rd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> c. AD grave. The latest burial dates to the 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD.  
E. S. Banou, in *Αρχαιολογικές Συμβολές* B, 297.

3 Koutsodimou Street **6:D5,75**  
Part of a cemetery dating from the Hellenistic to the Late Roman period and a Late Roman house were found in the Oikonomou plot. The graves are mostly shaft graves. Three fragments of inscribed funerary colonnettes were also discovered, dating from the late 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC to the early 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD. A Roman or Late Roman drain was excavated.

E. Alexaki-Mantzouka, *ADelt* 64, 2009, B' 1 Chron., 77-79.

Anapauseos Street **6:D5,50**  
A funerary colonnette of the Late Hellenistic or Roman period was discovered.  
G. A. Stamiris, *AM* 67, 1942, 222, no. 26; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 1978.

6 Anapauseos Street **6:D5,49**  
Part of a Late Roman cistern was excavated in the Karakasis plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 27, 1972, B' 1 Chron., 29-30.

10 Anapauseos Street **6:D5,51**  
A vaulted tunnel cut into the rock was found in the Delilambros plot. Leigh identifies it as Hadrian's aqueduct.  
D. Tsouklidou – Penna, *ADelt* 38, 1983, B' 1 Chron., 26; Leigh, *The Aqueduct of Hadrian*, 157.

3 Chatzimichali Street **5:E1,48**  
A Late Roman building with a mosaic floor of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD was discovered in the Damigos plot.  
E. Lygouri-Tolia, *ADelt* 40, 1985, Chron., 15-16.

Amvrosiou Phrantzi Street 5:E1,50  
A marble funerary urn of the Roman period was discovered.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 27, 1972, B' 1 Chron., 84.

Vouliagmenis Avenue and Kasomouli Street 5:E1,52  
A 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD cist grave was found.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 25, 1970, B' 1 Chron., 38.

Pytheou Street 5:E1,53  
15 graves dating from the Classical to the Early Christian period were discovered opposite the Church of Aghios Ioannis.  
V. Philippaki, *ADelt* 21, 1966, B' 1 Chron., 65.

Machis Anatou and Clemenceau Streets 5:E1,56  
A funerary enclosure of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC contained 11 burials dating from the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC were found.  
E. Lygouri, *ADelt* 39, 1984, B' Chron., 10.

#### South sector

Negri Street 6:C5,3  
A section of the city wall and possibly part of the tower of a gate were excavated at the intersection of Phalirou Street and Syngrou Avenue, during the construction of the Maltsiniotis house. Roman graves were found just outside the wall. A 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD grave stele of a priestess of Isis was also discovered.  
A. D. Keramopoulos, *AEphem* 1911, 257-258.

Phalirou Street  
Funerary colonette of the 3<sup>rd</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD.  
M. Th. Mitsos, in *Γέρας Αντωνίου Κεραμόπουλλου* (1953) 515, no. 15.  
A sarcophagus dating to 230-240 AD was found close to the modern 1<sup>st</sup> Cemetery.  
H. R. Goette, *AM* 106, 1991, 323-324, no. 4.  
A funerary colonette of the Late Hellenistic or Early Roman period was found.  
G. A. Stamiris, *AM* 67, 1942, 221, no. 23.

15 Phalirou Street 6:C5,4  
A stone drain of the Roman period was found.  
A. Kokkoliou, *ADelt* 51, 1996, B' 1 Chron., 49.

Phalirou Street opposite no. 54 5:E1,80  
A grave containing figurines dating to the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD was discovered.  
V. Philippaki, *ADelt* 21, 1966, B' 1 Chron., 68-69.

Phalirou and Petmeza Streets 6:C5,5  
A Late Roman building was found in the Spyridis plot.  
*ADelt* 18, 1963, B' 1 Chron., 40.

11 tile graves and 4 stone or brick-lined graves of the Roman period were found during the excavation for the Metro shaft. A large Late Roman or Early Christian building of rectangular plan was found in the same plot.  
L. M. Parlama, *HOROS* 10-12, 1992-1998, 541; E. Lygouri-Tolia, *ADelt* 55, 2000, B' 1 Chron., 81-83; *ead.*, in *Η πόλη γάτω από την πόλη*, 118-122.

52 Phalirou and 3 O. Androutsou Streets 5:E1,73  
Plot located 350 m outside the Alade Gate and on the south side of the road leading to Phaleron. A Roman drain used to channel the waters of the Ilissos River was found in this plot and in two trenches opened to the west on M. Botsari Street. The drain fed a bathing establishment discovered in the plot. These remains had been destroyed by fire in the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD. The fill also yielded four Early Roman funerary colonettes, coming from the nearby cemetery on both sides of the road leading to Phaleron. Leigh considers that the channel belonged to Hadrian's aqueduct.

Th. Karagiorga-Stathakopoulou, *ADelt* 34, 1979, B' 1 Chron., 17; Leigh, *The Aqueduct of Hadrian*, 168-169 ff.

O. Androutsou, Phalirou and 44 M. Botsari Streets 5:E1,75  
The plot is located outside the walls, on the east side of the Phaleric Road, where Classical tombs were found. In the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC – 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD the site was occupied by potters. Three kilns were discovered. A tile grave of the 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD was built on one of the kilns after its abandonment. In the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD, the south part of the excavated site was still occupied by workshops. One has also been found at 52 Phalirou and 3 O. Androutsou Streets. Two inscribed marble funerary stelai of the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC were reused in the pavement of the workshop. A large drain was found on the west side of the plot. At the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> or the beginning of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD, the drain was covered with stone and marble slabs coming from the nearby cemeteries.  
N. Sakka – E. Tsalkou, *ADelt* 64, 2009, B' 1 Chron., 93-95.

4 O. Androutsou Street 5:E1,74  
A Late Roman floor of stamped earth was discovered in the Philippas plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 32, 1977, B' 1 Chron., 18.

32 O. Androutsou Street 5:E1,39  
A section of a Late Roman road and three drains were discovered. The first drain was built in the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD, the second in the second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD and the last was built a little later. The third drain went out of use in the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD and the second was repaired.  
Th. Karagiorga-Stathakopoulou, *ADelt* 34, 1979, B' 1 Chron., 17; Costaki, *Road system*, 585, XVI. 1.

32 Zinni and 30 O. Androutsou Streets 5:E1,40  
Part of a Roman and Late Roman cemetery was excavated. Three sarcophagi of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD and a funerary complex of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD with three graves were discovered. An inscribed grave stele of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD was also found.  
E. Chatzipouliou, *ADelt* 46, 1991, B' 1 Chron., 32; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 418.

M. Botsari and O. Androutsou Streets 5:E1,76  
A vaulted aqueduct and a terra cotta water pipe, both of Roman date, were found in the Zamanos plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 28, 1973, B' 1 Chron., 38.

Kallirrois and Petmeza Streets 6:C5,6  
The remains of a Late Roman wall were found in the Valatas plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 28, 1973, B' 1 Chron., 32.

50 Dimitrakopoulou Street 6:C5,7  
Six Late Roman graves, which may belong to the necropolis along the Phaleric Road, were excavated. A funerary colonnette of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC or the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD was found.  
A. Andreiomenou, *ADelt* 21, 1966, B' 1 Chron., 85-88; *ead.*, *ADelt* 23, 1968, A' Mel., 135-136, no. 12; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 1406.

23-34 M. Botsari and 56 Dimitrakopoulou Streets 6:C5,8  
A Late Roman tomb was found in the Chiotakis and Karagatslis plot. The tomb belongs to the cemetery along the road leading to Phaleron.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 32, 1977, B' 1 Chron., 23-24.

35 M. Botsari Street 6:C5,9  
Part of the cemetery along the road leading to Phaleron was discovered. 5 Roman shaft graves and one Late Roman grave were found. A Late Roman wall was identified. A cistern went out of use in the late 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD. Another Late Roman floor, possibly related to the cis-

tern, was found. The area was in continuous use from the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC to the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD.  
Ch. Stoupa, *ADelt* 53, 1998, B' 1 Chron., 73-75.

40 M. Botsari Street 5:E1,77  
The plot is located along the Phaleric Road. In the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC – 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD, a workshop producing mudbricks was built. The workshop underwent modifications in the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD and was destroyed by fire in the 3<sup>rd</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD.  
N. Sakka, *ADelt* 64, 2009, B' 1 Chron., 85-86.

Dimitrakopoulou and 49 M. Botsari Streets 6:C5,10  
An unidentified Roman structure was found in the Skiadas plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 27, 1972, B' 1 Chron., 52-53.

41 M. Botsari and 47 Dimitrakopoulou Streets 6:C5,11  
Graves dating from the Mycenaean to the Roman period were excavated in the Tomaropoulos plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 24, 1969, B' 1 Chron., 71.

31 N. Botsari Street 5:E1,78  
A 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD tomb was found in the Kanellopoulos plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 27, 1972, B' 1 Chron., 71.

37 N. Botsari Street 6:C5,12  
Part of the cemetery close to the Alade Gate and to the roads leading to Phaleron was excavated in the Karapanos plot. The graves, comprising four tile graves, one stone or brick-lined grave, one cist grave and one shaft grave, date to the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> and the beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD.  
Th. Karagiorga-Stathakopoulou, *ADelt* 33, 1978, B' 1 Chron., 18-19.

19 Drakou Street 6:C5,13  
23 graves dating from the Submycenaean to the Late Roman period were discovered in the Strigaris plot. The graves belong to a cemetery located on both sides of the road leading to Phaleron. One family grave and three cist graves date to the Roman period.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 32, 1977, B' 1 Chron., 18-20.

5 Gennaiou Kolokotroni Street 5:E1,37  
A Classical cemetery, also in use during the Roman period, has been excavated in the area.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 27, 1972, B' 1 Chron., 99.

4 Pyrras Street 5:E1,57  
A cistern, which went out of use in the Late Hellenistic

or Early Roman period, was found in the ASTY Hotel plot.

D. Tsouklidou-Penna, *ADelt* 37, 1982, B' 1 Chron., 24-25.

**Daphne (ALOPEKE)-Δάφνη (ΑΛΩΠΕΚΗ) 5, 6**  
Daphne – Hymettos Mun. / Central sector of Athens R.Un.

*AB* 381.17; *FHG* 2.357; *Harp.* s.v. Ἄλωπεκῆ; *Hsch.* s.v. Ἄλωπεκῆ; *St.Byz.* s.v. Ἄλωπέκη; *Suid.* s.v. Ἄλωπεκῆθεν.  
Inscriptions: *IG* III 61; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 2776.

The ancient deme of Alopeke, belonging to the Antiochis tribe (*IG* III 61; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 2776; *AB* 381.17; *FHG* 2.357; *Harp.* s.v. Ἄλωπεκῆ; *Hsch.* s.v. Ἄλωπεκῆ; *St.Byz.* s.v. Ἄλωπέκη; *Suid.* s.v. Ἄλωπεκῆθεν), has been identified with Daphne (Katsipodi).

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Truill, *Demos and Trittyis*, 139.

E. Freund s.v. Alopeke, in *Lexikon*, 97.

*Barr Atlas* Map 59, B3.

Karaiskaki Street

5:E1,54

Building remains dating from the Late Classical to the Late Roman period were found in the Tsirbeas plot.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 23, 1968, B' 1 Chron., 65-66;

Petropoulakou – Pentazos, *Αττική*, 130, no. 16.

Karpou and Pytheou Streets

5:E1,51

A small vaulted structure, possibly a 4<sup>th</sup> or 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD tomb, was found.

P. Lazaridis, *ADelt* 20, 1965, B' 1 Chron., 132.

*Southwest sector*

Petralona

Kallisthenous and Achaion Streets

6:A5,1

A Roman grave was found.

Ph. D. Stavropoulos, *ADelt* 20, 1965, B' 1 Chron., 97.

Dorieon Street

5:E1,31 and 6:A5,2

A funerary colonnette of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD was discovered.

G. A. Stamiris, *AM* 67, 1942, 220, no. 12; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 1164.

Dorieon and Troon Streets

5:E1,32 and 6:A5,3

Two graves were discovered. One was covered by a deposit containing Hellenistic and Roman sherds, but the grave itself contained Roman pottery and a coin dating to 89-88 BC. The second grave also yielded Roman pottery.

Ph. D. Stavropoulos, *ADelt* 20, 1965, B' 1 Chron., 98.

19 Antaiou Street

6:A5,4

A section of a road and two funerary enclosures, dating later than the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD, were discovered.

A. Andreiomenou, *ADelt* 21, 1966, B' 1 Chron., 90-91.

A funerary colonnette of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC or the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD and a grave stele of the same date were found. The colonnette was reused as a cover of a Roman grave. Another two funerary colonnettes of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC or 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD found on the same street were also used as a cover for a Roman grave.

A. K. Andreiomenou, *ADelt* 23, 1968, A' Mel., 138-140, nos 22-24, 27; *ΣΕΜΑ*, nos 98, 553, 1003, 1288.

Demophontos and Silanionos Streets

5:E1,36 and 6:A5,5

A funerary colonnette dating to the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC was found.

G. A. Stamiris, *AM* 67, 1942, 218, no. 2; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 112.

Demophontos Street

5:E1,34 and 6:A5,6

A funerary colonnette of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC or the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD was found.

A. Kokkoliou, *ADelt* 51, 1996, B' 1 Chron., 50; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 567α.

A Late Hellenistic or Early Roman funerary colonnette of Hymettian marble was found.

G. A. Stamiris, *AM* 67, 1942, 218, no. 4.

Two Early Roman cist graves were discovered.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 31, 1976, B' 1 Chron., 29.

5 Demophontos Street

6:A2,1

A Late Roman pottery workshop was discovered in the Yphantides plot. The workshop was built at the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD, after the Herulian invasion of 267 AD, and was probably destroyed during Alaric's raid in 396 AD.

O. Alexandri, *AAA* 1, 1968, 224-229; *ead.*, *ADelt* 24, 1969, B' 1 Chron., 37-39.

Achaion Street 5:E1,30 and 6:A4,1  
A fragment of a funerary colonnette of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD was found.

G. A. Stamiris, *AM* 67, 1942, 221, no. 18; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 1286.

A funerary column of the 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD was found close to the chapel of Aghios Andreas, a few blocks to the south of the Church of Treis Hierarches. The upper part of a funerary stele was also found in front of Aghios Andreas. A marble statuette of the Roman period was found during the same excavation.

M. Mitsos – E. Vanderpool, *Hesperia* 22, 1953, 180, no. 5; *ADelt* 18, 1963, B' 1 Chron., 41; *ΣΕΜΑ*, nos 414, 1307.

Dryopon and Kyklopon Streets 5:E1,33 and 6:A5,7

A section of the northeast retaining wall of the Dia Koiles Odos and a cemetery dating to the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC were discovered. The cemetery contains four cist graves, five tile graves, two jar burials, one pyre and one urn.

E. S. Banou, in *Αρχαιολογικές Συμβολές* B, 291.

Kyklopon Street 5:E1,35 and 6:A5,8

A funerary colonnette of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC was found.

G. A. Stamiris, *AM* 67, 1942, 220, no. 16; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 1227.

## REGIONAL UNIT OF THE SOUTH SECTOR OF ATHENS

**Aghios Dimitrios (Brachami)**-Άγιος Δημήτριος  
(Μπραχάμι) 5

Aghios Dimitrios Mun. / South sector of Athens  
R.Un.

A Roman statue was discovered in a plot close to the square of Brachami (5:E2,3).

*ADelt* 21, 1966, B' 1 Chron., 103.

Phsychogiou Street 5:E2,2

A Roman marble sarcophagus containing pottery dating to the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD was found in front of the Kakolyris plot.

P. Themelis, *ADelt* 26, 1971, B' 1 Chron., 33.

A Late Hellenistic or Roman funerary colonnette was discovered.

*ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 1738.

An inscribed stele dating to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC was found close to the Church of Aghios Thomas.

W. Peek, *AM* 67, 1942, 30-31, no. 29.

**Aghios Ioannis Rentis**-Άγιος Ιωάννης Ρέντης 5, 9

Nikaia – Aghios Ioannis Rentis Mun. /

South sector of Athens R.Un.

Alkiviadou Street 5:E1,70

A cist grave of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD was found.

M. Petritaki, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 449; Petritaki, in *Από τα Μεσόγεια στον Αργοσαρωνικό*, 473, no. 36.

Aghiou Ioanni Renti and Palaiologou Streets 5:E1,69

Three Late Roman graves were found.

V. G. Kallipolitis, *ADelt* 20, 1965, B' 1 Chron., 110-111; Petropoulakou – Pentazos, *Αττική*, 138, no. 51; Petritaki, in *Από τα Μεσόγεια στον Αργοσαρωνικό*, 473, no. 37.

Themidos and Polykratous Streets 5:E1,68

A bronze coin of the emperor Konstas (341-346 AD) was found in the Idryma Meizonos Ellinismou plot. A burial dating to the middle of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD was also found. A farmhouse of the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD, founded on a Hellenistic farmhouse, was excavated.

M. Petritaki, *ADelt* 63, 2008, B' 1 Chron., 232-236.

A funerary colonnette of the Roman Imperial period was found close to the chapel of Aghios Vlasios, to the west of Aghia Anna (5:E1,27).

*ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 676.

137 and 145 Peiraios Street 9:D1,6-7

A tower of the north section of the Long Walls was used as a foundation in the Roman period. A street outside the Long Walls with a Late Roman phase was found in the OIKO EMKA and Tsakiris plots.

M. Petritaki, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 449-451; *ead.*, in *Από τα Μεσόγεια στον Αργοσαρωνικό*, 473, nos 49-50; *ead.*, *ADelt* 60, 2005, B' 1 Chron., 211-212.

Peiraios Street 9:D1,12

Part of the north section of the Long Walls, road surfaces to its south and the foundations of piers of a Late Roman aqueduct.

M. Petritaki, in *Από τα Μεσόγεια στον Αργοσαρωνικό*, 476, no. 54; *ead.*, *ADelt* 60, 2005, B' 1 Chron., 212-214.



**Aghios Kosmas (KOLIAS)**-Άγιος Κοσμάς  
(ΚΩΛΙΑΣ) 5  
Elliniko – Argyroupoli Mun. / South sector of Athens  
R.Un.

*AB* 254.19, 275.20; *Str.* 9.1.21; *Harp.* s.v. Κωλιάς; *Paus.* 1.1.5; *St.Byz.* s.v. Κωλιάς; *Suid.* s.v. Κωλιάς, Κωλιάδος κερραμῆς, Κωλιάς; *EM* s.v. Κωλιάδος Ἀφροδίτης; *Schol. Ar. Nu.* 51a.

A promontory in Attica located 5 km to the southeast of Phaleron. It belonged to the deme of Alimous.

### Bibliography

P. Kastriotis, *AEphem* 1897, 93-96.  
*RE XI* (1921) s.v. Koliás 1074-1075, 1077 (Tamborino, Honigmann).  
J. Day, *AJA* 36, 1932, 1-3.  
Travlos, *Bildlexikon Attika*, 6-14.  
E. Freund s.v. Hag. Kosmas, in *Lexikon*, 250.  
*BarrAtlas* Map 59, B3.

Late Roman pottery was found (5:E2,10).  
D. Grigoropoulos, *AM* 124, 2009, 481, FO 085.

**Alimos (ALIMOUS)**-Άλιμος (ΑΛΙΜΟΥΣ)  
Alimos Mun. / South sector of Athens R.Un.

*FHG* 2.357; *AB* 376.25; *Paus.* 1.31.1; *Str.* 9.1.21; *St.Byz.* s.v. Ἄλιμοῦς; *Suid.* s.v. Ἄλιμούσιος; *EM* s.v. Ἄλιμοῦς; *Schol. Ar. Av.* 496, *Tb.* 80.

Inscriptions: *IG III* 61; *IG II/III<sup>2</sup>* 2362, 2776.

The area of the modern deme of Alimos belonged partly to the ancient deme Alimous and partly to the ancient deme of Euonymon. The deme of Alimous belonged to the Leontis tribe (*Suid.* s.v. Ἄλιμούσιος; *Schol. Ar. Av.* 496). Pausanias mentions a sanctuary of Demetra Thesmophoros and Kore (*Paus.* 1.31.1). The deme extended along the coastal zone to the west of Euonymon from Phaleron to Aixone. The centre of the deme must have been located at Aghia Anna Hill. Pani Hill may also have belonged to Alimous, but this has not yet been confirmed. Two main roads gave access to Alimous and Euonymon. The first began in Athens, crossed Alopeke, Euonymon, the eastern limits of Alimous and continued southward to Aixone (Glyphada) and Alai Aixonides (Voula). The second road followed the coastline from Piraeus through Phaleron, Alimous and went on to

Aixone, where it met the first, inland road at Pigadakia Voulas. Another important road must have connected the two main roads, following the course of modern Alimou Avenue.

### Bibliography

*RE VII* (1912) s.v. Halimus 2266-2267 (Kolbe).  
Traill, *Demos and Trittyis*, 130.  
E. Freund s.v. Halimus, in *Lexikon*, 255-256.  
*BarrAtlas* Map 59, B3.  
K. Kaza-Papageorgiou, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 463-464.  
K. Kaza-Papageorgiou – M. Kladia, *Άλιμος. Όψεις της ιστορίας της πόλης και του δήμου* (2006).  
K. Kaza-Papageorgiou, in *Αττικής Οδού περιήγηση*, 200, 202-203.

7 Kleious Street 5:E2,7  
A section of a road was discovered in the Raptis and Plevris plot.  
K. Kaza-Papageorgiou, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 469.

Zographείου-Lykeiou Street 5:E2,6  
A few Roman sherds were found in the Tsangaris plot at Iloutro Alimou.  
K. Kaza-Papageorgiou, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 464-465.

22 Aghiou Nikolaou Street 5:E2,8  
A section of the road discovered in the Raptis and Plevris plot was also found in the Baxevanidis and Theodoropoulos plot, located to the southeast of the Aghia Anna Hill. A second road crossed the first.  
K. Kaza-Papageorgiou, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 475-476.

Elikonidon and Palaistinis Streets 5:E2,9  
A Byzantine building incorporating sections of Roman walls was excavated in the Mavroukakis and Phousaras plots. A 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC coin was also found.  
K. Kaza-Papageorgiou, *ADelt* 44, 1989, B' 1 Chron., 57-59.

1-3 Papadiamanti Street 5:E2,12  
A fragment of a funerary stele and Roman pottery were found.  
S. Psarri, *ADelt* 64, 2009, B' 1 Chron., 230.

**Alimos (EUONYMON)**-Άλιμος (ΕΥΩΝΥΜΟΝ) 5  
Alimos Mun. / South sector of Athens R.Un.

*Ano Kalamaki*

Seriphou Street 5:E2,4

A Roman tomb, made of reused blocks from a Classical funerary monument, was found.

K. Kaza-Papageorgiou – M. Kladia, *Άλιμος. Όψεις της ιστορίας της πόλης και του δήμου* (2006) 139.

**Argyroupoli (EUONYMON)**-Αργυρούπολη (ΕΥΩΝΥΜΟΝ) 4, 5  
Elliniko – Argyroupoli Mun. / South sector of Athens R.Un.

FHG 2.357; Harpocr. s.v. Εὐωνυμεῖς; Hsch. s.v. Εὐώνυμον; St.Byz. s.v. Εὐωνυμία.

Inscriptions: *IG II/III*<sup>2</sup> 2362.

The area of the modern deme of Argyroupoli belonged partly to the ancient deme of Euonymon and partly to the ancient deme of Alimos. Euonymon was a deme of the Erechtheis and then of the Aiantis and Aigeis tribe (*IG II/III*<sup>2</sup> 2362; FHG 2.357; Harp. s.v. Εὐωνυμεῖς; St.Byz. s.v. Εὐωνυμία). It had two centres, one located on the hill of the Geroulanos residence at Trachones (Ano Kalamaki) and another at Chasani (Elliniko airport). The deme also occupied Troumbari Hill.

### Bibliography

*RE VI* (1909) s.v. Euonymon 1156-1158 (Milchhöfer).  
Traill, *Demos and Tritys*, 125.

E. Freund s.v. Trachones, in *Lexikon*, 690.

*Barr. Atlas* Map 59, B3.

K. Kaza-Papageorgiou – M. Kladia, *Άλιμος. Όψεις της ιστορίας της πόλης και του δήμου* (2006) 63, 110-139.

K. Kaza-Papageorgiou – A. Mourouglou – M. Kladia, *Αργυρούπολη. Όψεις της ιστορίας της πόλης* (2006).

Argyroupoli Metro Station 4:A2,13

A well of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD was excavated.

K. Kaza-Papageorgiou, *ADelt* 63, 2008, B' 1 Chron., 203-205.

Marathonomachon Square 4:A2,2

A funerary enclosure and a ceramic workshop have been found on Marathonomachon Street. A tile grave, containing 31 coins, dates to the Roman period.

The ceramic workshop was discovered at the intersection of Alimou and Vouliagmenis Avenues. It was in use from the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC to the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD.

K. Kaza-Papageorgiou – M. Kladia, *Άλιμος. Όψεις της ιστορίας της πόλης και του δήμου* (2006) 119-121; K. Kaza-Papageorgiou – A. Mourouglou – M. Kladia, *Αργυρούπολη. Όψεις της ιστορίας της πόλης* (2006) 42-43; K. Kaza-Papageorgiou, in *Αττικής Οδού περιήγηση*, 202.

Vouliagmenis Avenue

A pottery workshop, in use from the Hellenistic period to the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD, was excavated. The workshop produced mainly terra cotta building material.

S. Michalopoulou, *ADelt* 44, 1989, B' 1 Chron., 55-56.

Vouliagmenis Avenue, Kyprou and Antypa Streets 4:A2,11

The remains of a Late Roman farm were discovered.

A. Liangouras, *ADelt* 22, 1967, B' 1 Chron., 140-141; Petropoulakou – Pentazos, *Αττική*, 133, no. 28; K. Kaza-Papageorgiou – A. Mourouglou – M. Kladia, *Αργυρούπολη. Όψεις της ιστορίας της πόλης* (2006) 39.

Eleutherias and Leontos Streets 4:A2,3

A section of the Astike Odos has been excavated in the Kontellis plot.

The Astike Odos was also found at the square of Argyroupoli in 1999-2000, and also a little further to the north at the east entrance of the Argyroupoli Metro Station.

K. Kaza-Papageorgiou, *ADelt* 61, 2006, B' 1 Chron., 209-210; *ead.*, in *Αττικής Οδοί*, 199-200.

Trachones 5:E2,5

Agricultural settlement with two phases; the first phase dates from the 5<sup>th</sup> to the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC and the second from the 3<sup>rd</sup> to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC.

J. E. Jones, *BSA* 68, 1973, 443.

Theatre of Trachones 4:A2,4

Roman pottery was found in the theatre of Trachones. The theatre itself dates to the middle of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC and was in use for 150 years. A wall was built in the Roman period after the abandonment of the theatre.

O. Tzachou-Alexandri, *Prakt* 1980, 64-67; G. E. Mylonas, *Ergon* 1981, 44; O. Tzachou-Alexandri, *Prakt* 1981, 154.

**Argyroupoli (ALIMOUS)**-Αργυρούπολη (ΑΛΙΜΟΥΣ) 4  
Elliniko – Argyroupoli Mun. / South sector of Athens R.Un.

Vouliagmenis Avenue and Pontou Street 4:A2,5  
 An ancient road was discovered at the east entrance of the Argyroupoli Metro Station, running parallel to modern Vouliagmenis Avenue. The road was in use from the 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC to the Late Roman period. A section of the same road has come to light 154 m to the south, at the intersection of Thoukydidou and Konstantinoupoleos Streets (Leukosias Square).  
 The road can be indentified as the Astike Odos leading from the city to Sounion and Laureion, through the Diomeian Gate.  
 K. Kaza-Papageorgiou, in *Αττικής Οδοί*, 199-200; A. Dova, in *Αρχαιολογικές Συμβολές Α*, 220-222.

Megalou Alexandrou Street and 566 Vouliagmenis Avenue 4:A2,6  
 A well found in the KOSMOCAR plot yielded household pottery dating from the 1<sup>st</sup> to the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD.  
 K. Kaza-Papageorgiou, *ADelt* 60, 2005, B' 1 Chron., 244.

**Glyphada (AIXONE)-Γλυφάδα (ΑΙΞΩΝΗ)** 4, 5  
 Glyphada Mun. / South sector of Athens R.Un.

FHG 2.357; *AB* 358.23; Str. 9.1.21; Harp. s.v. Αἰζωνῆσιν; Ath. 7.325d-f; Hsch. s.v. Αἰζωνίδα τριγλήν; Suid. s.v. Αἰζωνῆς; Eust. *Com. ad Iliadem* I 129.  
 Inscriptions: *IG III* 61; *IG II/III* 2776.

Glyphada, located on the west coast of Attica, coincides with the ancient deme of Aixone belonging to the Kekropis tribe (Harp. s.v. Αἰζωνῆσιν; Suid. s.v. Αἰζωνῆς). Aixone was known for its delicious red mullet (Ath. 7.325d-f; Hsch. s.v. Αἰζωνίδα τριγλήν), and its inhabitants were accused of being disparaging (Eust. *Com. ad Iliadem* I 129).

### Bibliography

*RE* I (1894) s.v. Aixone 1130-1131 (Milchhoefer).  
 Eliot, *Coastal Demes*, 6-24.  
 Traill, *Demos and Trittyis*, 136.  
 E. Freund s.v. Glyphada, in *Lexikon*, 235.  
*Αρχαιολογικός Άτλας του Αιγαίου*, 249.

Astir Palace Hotel 4:A3,20  
 31 Pandoras Street  
 Late Roman cemetery, established on a Prehistoric enclosure wall.  
*Ανασκαφικό έργο*, 30.  
 The hotel is located on the Pounta peninsula. 34 graves were identified, 29 of which were excavated: 23 tile graves, 3 stone or brick-lined graves, one shaft grave and

two jar burials. They date from the 4<sup>th</sup> to the 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD.  
 K. Kaza-Papageorgiou, *ADelt* 55, 2000, B' 1 Chron., 112-114.

Aliki – Nisi (Pounta)  
 A Roman settlement must have existed in the area. Remains of Late Roman hydraulic facilities have been found on the north side of Cape Pounta (4:A3,39).  
 Eliot, *Coastal Demes*, 20; Petropoulakou – Pentazos, *Αττική*, 101, no. 8.

The remains of a large house with mosaic floors were discovered on the east side of Pounta (4:A3,21). The house was in use in the Roman and Early Christian period. Roman pottery was found.

A. D. Keramopoulos, *Prakt* 1919, 37-43.  
 Late Roman pottery was found in a building complex to the east of Nisi (4:A3,32).  
 D. Grigoropoulos, *AM* 124, 2009, 482, FO 088.  
 Middle and Late Roman pottery was found in a funerary enclosure ca. 300 m to the west of Aghios Nikolaos (4:A3,33).

D. Grigoropoulos, *AM* 124, 2009, 482, FO 089.  
 Late Roman pottery was discovered on the Nisi peninsula close to Aliki (4:A3,34).

D. Grigoropoulos, *AM* 124, 2009, 482, FO 090.  
 Middle Roman pottery was found at Aliki, 65 m to the north of the Hospital of Voula (4:A3,35).

D. Grigoropoulos, *AM* 124, 2009, 483, FO 091.  
 Late Roman pottery was found to the west of Aghios Nikolaos.

D. Grigoropoulos, *AM* 124, 2009, 483, FO 092 (4:A3,36).

Early and Middle Roman pottery was found on the Nisi peninsula (5:E3,3).

D. Grigoropoulos, *AM* 124, 2009, 483, FO 093.

Kritis Square 4:A3,22  
 Two drains and several pits were found on the east side of the square. They yielded pottery dating from the Archaic to the Roman period.  
 K. Kaza-Papageorgiou, *ADelt* 61, 2006, B' 1 Chron., 210-211.

Kyprou Street 4:A3,23  
 Roman sherds were found.  
 M. Petritaki, *ADelt* 35, 1980, B' 1 Chron., 67.  
 Classical and Roman sherds were found in a grave in the Karamichos plot.  
 K. Kaza, *ADelt* 39, 1984, B' Chron., 33.

A stele mentioning emperor Hadrian was found on the southwest side of the football field of Glyphada (4:A3,24).

M. I. Pologorgi, *ADelt* 46, 1991, B' 1 Chron., 58.

Heras, Aghiou Nikolaou and Nezer Streets 4:A3,25

A section of the Astike Odos was found in the Meleounes brothers plot.

K. Kaza-Papageorgiou, *ADelt* 55, 2000, B' 1 Chron., 107-110; *ead.*, in *Αττικής Οδοί*, 200, 203.

Pandoras Street, Phoivis Street 4:A3,26-27

The Astike Odos was connected to the coastal road by a secondary northeast-southwest road, discovered in several private plots on Pandoras Street, close to the Astike Odos, and on Phoivis Street, close to the coastal road.

K. Kaza-Papageorgiou, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 470-471; *ead.*, in *Αττικής Οδού περιήγηση*, 203.

Phoivis and I. Metaxa Streets

A Classical cemetery, also in use in the Roman period, and a road of Roman date were found in the Papathanos plot. The Roman tombs are mostly cist graves.

M. Petritaki, *ADelt* 34, 1979, B' 1 Chron., 72-76.

I. Metaxa Street

A Roman kiln and building remains possibly related to it were discovered.

M. Petritaki, *ADelt* 35, 1980, B' 1 Chron., 69-70.

Very few Roman sherds were found in the Maltabes and Chachalis plot.

M. Petritaki, *ADelt* 35, 1980, B' 1 Chron., 73-74.

32A I. Metaxa Street

Two building complexes of Roman date were discovered in the Papadopoulos plot.

I. Tsirigoti, *ADelt* 37, 1982, B' 1 Chron., 52-53.

Themistokleous and Aiginis Streets

(Pyrrou Square) 4:A3,28

A cist grave containing Roman pottery was found in the Mainemenlis plot.

D. Kaza, *ADelt* 42, 1987, B' 1 Chron., 72-73.

Pyrnari

4:A3,31

Late Roman pottery was found close to a cistern on the old road connecting Pyrnari to Voula.

D. Grigoropoulos, *AM* 124, 2009, 482, FO 087.

M. Alexandrou and Patriarchou Grigoriou

Streets 4:A3,29

Part of a house and a funerary enclosure of the Roman period were found in the Mylonas plot.

D. Kaza, *ADelt* 42, 1987, B' 1 Chron., 72.

Ano Glyphada

4:A2,7

A Late Hellenistic and Roman cemetery was excavated in the Karvelas area.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 27, 1972, B' 1 Chron., 160-162.

6 Meropis Street

5:E3,1

A wall, possibly related to the architectural remains found at 8 Meropis Street, was excavated.

E. Chatzipouliou, *ADelt* 43, 1988, B' 1 Chron., 34.

8 Meropis Street

5:E3,2

Walls dating to the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD were found in the Karabogias plot.

Th. Karagiorga-Stathakopoulou, *ADelt* 33, 1978, B' 1 Chron., 23.

Kallithea-Καλλιθέα

5

Kallithea Mun. / South sector of Athens R.Un.

Patriarchou Gregoriou-E and Spetson Streets

5:E1,62

A section of a road dating from the Hellenistic to the Late Roman period was discovered in the OSK plot. The width of the road varied from 3.70 to 6.30 m in the Late Roman period. The Late Roman retaining wall also came to light. A Roman drain was excavated a short distance from the retaining wall of the road.

M. Petritaki, *ADelt* 61, 2006, B' 1 Chron., 206.

Thessalonikis, Spetson and Psaron Streets 5:E1,61

A road in use from the Hellenistic to the Late Roman period was found.

M. Petritaki, in *Από τα Μεσόγεια στον Αργοναυονικό*, 479, no. 165.

Charokopou and Aristeidou Streets 5:E1,58

A Roman aqueduct was discovered.

M. Petritaki, in *Από τα Μεσόγεια στον Αργοναυονικό*, 479, no. 174.

109 Aristeidou Street

5:E1,59

A grave containing a 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD vase was excavated.

V. Ch. Petrakos, *ADelt* 32, 1977, B' 1 Chron., 38.

ΑΚΑΔΗΜΙΑ



ΑΘΗΝΩΝ

96 Sophokleous Street 5:E1,60  
Building remains dating to the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD were excavated in the Chapsis plot.  
M. Petritaki, in *Από τα Μεσόγεια στον Αργοσαρωνικό*, 479, no. 177; *ead.*, *ADelt* 64, 2009, B' 1 Chron., 256-257.

90 Priamou Street 5:E2,14  
A funerary colonnette dating to the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC was found.  
E. Mastrokostas, *AEphem* 1961 Chron., 16, no. 52; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 2506.

47 Agamemnonos Street 5:E2,13  
A tile grave of a child was excavated. It dates to the Roman period.  
M. Petritaki, *ADelt* 64, 2009, B' 1 Chron., 257.

**Moschato (ΧΥΠΕΤΕ)-Μοσχάτο (ΞΥΠΙΕΤΗ) 5, 9**  
Moschato – Tavros Mun. / South sector of Athens  
R.Un.

FHG 2.358; Harp. s.v. *Ἐυπεταῖονες*; St.Byz. s.v. *Ἐυπέτη, Τροία*; Suid. s.v. *Ἐυπεταίωνες*.  
Moschato may be identified with the deme of Xypete, which was part of the Tetrakomon that also included Piraeus, Phaleron and Thymaitadaí. The ancient deme of Xypete belonged to the Kekropis and, for a short period of time, to the Demetrias tribe (FHG 2.358; Harp. s.v. *Ἐυπεταῖονες*; St.Byz. s.v. *Ἐυπέτη, Τροία*; Suid. s.v. *Ἐυπεταίωνες*).

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*RE IX*<sup>A,2</sup> (1967) s.v. Xypete 2178-2182 (Ernst Meyer).  
Traill, *Demos and Trittyis*, 134.  
Travlos, *Bildlexikon Attika*, 288-300.  
*BarrAtlas* Map 59, B3.

Sanctuary of Kybele 9:E1,1  
The sanctuary was found in the Michalodimitrakis plot, at the intersection of Chrysostomou Smyrnis and Thermopylon Streets. The temple dates to the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC. In the Late Roman period the south side of the temple was enlarged and the cult statue was placed in the southwest corner of the cella. The statue of a Roman Empress may have been erected on axis with the temple.  
I. Papachristodoulou, *AAA* 4, 1971, 140-143; *id.*, *ADelt* 26, 1971, B' 1 Chron., 37; *id.*, *ADelt* 27, 1972, B' 1 Chron., 182; *id.*, *ADelt* 28, 1973, B' 1 Chron., 48-49; A.

K. Orlandos, *Ergon* 1973, 7-10; I. Ch. Papachristodoulou, *Prakt* 1973, 5-10; *id.*, *AEphem* 1973, 189-217; A. K. Orlandos, *Ergon* 1974, 7-10; I. Ch. Papachristodoulou, *Prakt* 1974, 5-8; Travlos, *Bildlexikon Attika*, 288; M. Petritaki, in *Από τα Μεσόγεια στον Αργοσαρωνικό*, 477, no. 103.

Chrysostomou Smyrnis Street 9:E1,3  
A Roman building was excavated.  
M. Petritaki, in *Από τα Μεσόγεια στον Αργοσαρωνικό*, 477, no. 104.  
An aqueduct was built on top of the destroyed Long Walls in the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD. It may have been part of Hadrian's aqueduct.  
Travlos, *Bildlexikon Attika*, 289.

Karaoli and Dimitriou (former Eleutherias) Street 9:E1,4  
A Roman aqueduct came to light.  
M. Petritaki, in *Από τα Μεσόγεια στον Αργοσαρωνικό*, 477, no. 91.

75 Eleutherias Street  
A section of the south leg of the Long Walls was discovered in the Nikolopoulou plot. Two Late Roman floors were set on top of the Walls.  
M. Petritaki, *ADelt* 63, 2008, B' 1 Chron., 229-230.

105 Eleutherias Street 9:E1,2  
A stretch of the south section of the Long Walls and a tower were found in the Orphanoudakis plot. A section of a road was excavated just outside the Walls, in use from the Classical to the Byzantine period. A cemetery of the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD was found along the road. There were 22 tile graves, two jar burials, a cist grave and two shaft graves containing animal burials.  
M. Petritaki, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 453-454.

4 (7) Kyprou Street 5:E1,64  
Remains dating from the Late Geometric to the Late Roman – Early Christian period came to light in the Kazakos ABEE plot. A section of the road leading from Koile to Piraeus was discovered. Two Late Roman children's tile graves were found close to the road. A rectangular building, dating from the 3<sup>rd</sup> to the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD, was also excavated. The building possibly had an industrial use. Pottery, glass vases, metal objects and coins dating from the 3<sup>rd</sup> to the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD were found.  
M. Petritaki, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 451-452; *ead.*, in *Από τα Μεσόγεια στον Αργοσαρωνικό*, 478, no. 134; *ead.*, *ADelt* 61, 2006, B' 1 Chron., 204-205.

Thessalonikis Street 5:E1,65  
Sections of Late Roman walls were excavated.  
M. Petritaki, *ADelt* 60, 2005, B' 1 Chron., 195.

74-78 Thessalonikis and 51-53 Taxiarchon Streets 5:E1,66  
A wall, constituting the southern border of a Roman road, was discovered in the Vaenis plot.  
M. Petritaki, *ADelt* 60, 2005, B' 1 Chron., 206-210.

67A Peiraios and Andrianopoulou Streets 5:E1,67  
A funerary monument of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC was discovered in the Benakopoulos plot. The monument was reused in the Roman period. A Late Roman vase and a 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD coin were also discovered.  
M. Petritaki, in *Από τα Μεσόγεια στον Αργοσαρωνικό*, 465; *ead.*, *ADelt* 60, 2005, B' 1 Chron., 205-206.

Korai Street 9:E1,5  
A section of a road was excavated.  
M. Petritaki, in *Από τα Μεσόγεια στον Αργοσαρωνικό*, 477, no. 98.

grave of Aristides (Plu. *Arist.* 27). Hesychios locates the sanctuary of Athena at a place called Oschophorion (Hsch. s.v. Ὠσχοφόριον).

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*Αρχαιολογικός Άτλας του Αιγαίου*, 250.  
*BarrAtlas* Map 59, B3.

Aghios Georgios 5:E2,1  
The remains of a Roman pier were found.  
Petropoulakou – Pentazos, *Αττική*, 135, no. 37

7 Themistokleous Street 5:E2,11  
Remains of buildings and pottery dating to the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD were discovered.  
S. Psarri, *ADelt* 64, 2009, B' 1 Chron., 232.

Tavros-Γαυρος 5  
Moschato – Tavros Mun. / South sector of Athens R.Un.

Chamosterna  
A funerary relief of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD was found on the street leading to Kolokyntou, at Chamosterna.  
V. D. Theophanidis, *AEphem* 1939-1941, 11, no. 39; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 2186.

24 Petrou Ralli 5:E1,29  
A Roman grave was excavated.  
A. K. Andreiomenou, *ADelt* 17, 1961-62, B' 1 Chron., 43.

24 Petrou Ralli and Salaminias Streets 5:E1,28  
A drain and walls of the Roman period were found in the KED plot.  
M. Petritaki, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 454.

6 Archimidous Street 5:E1,63  
A road with its retaining walls was discovered between the Long Walls in the Vogiatzis plot. The street was abandoned in the 2<sup>nd</sup> or in the middle of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD.  
A. M. Anagnostopoulou – M. Rautopoulou, *ADelt* 64, 2009, B' 1 Chron., 223-224.

PHALERON-Φάληρο (ΦΑΛΗΡΟΝ) 5  
Palaió Phalero Mun. / South sector of Athens R.Un.

FHG 2.359; *AB* 285.29, 300.23, 318-22-228; Nep. *Them.* 6.1; Str. 9.1.21, 9.1.24; Plin. *Nat.* 2.106.225, 4.7.24; Harp. s.v. Φάληρον; Plu. *Arist.* 27; Paus. 1.1.2, 1.1.4-5, 1.36.4; Athen. 7.285b; Philostr. *VA* 4.17; D.L. 1.3; Alciphr. 1.5 (1.1), 14.2 (1.11); Synesios 136; Hsch. s.v. Κλεψύδρα, Φαληρεύς, Φαληρικαί, Ὠσχοφόριον; St.Byz. s.v. Κωλιάς, Φάληρον; Suid. s.v. Φαληρεύς, Φάληροι; Schol. Ar. *Ach.* 901, *Av.* 76c-d, *Lys.* 913.  
Inscriptions: *IG* II 469, 471; *IG* III 61; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 1006, 1008, 2776.

Port and deme of the Antiochis and then of the Aiantis tribe (FHG 2.359; Harp. s.v. Φάληρον; Suid. s.v. Φάληροι; St.Byz. s.v. Φάληρον; Schol. Ar. *Av.* 76d). Pausanias mentions the shipsheds, the grave of Themistocles (Paus. 1.1.2), the port, the sanctuary of Demeter, the temples of Zeus and of Athena Skiras, the altars of the Unknown gods, of the children of Theseus and of Phaleros (Paus. 1.1.4 and 1.36.4). Pausanias also mentions a temple of Hera along the road connecting Phaleron to Athens (Paus. 1.1.5). Plutarch mentions the

## REGIONAL UNIT OF PIRAEUS

### Keratsini (THYMAITADAI or THYMATADAI)-

Κερατσίνι (ΘΥΜΑΙΤΑΔΑΙ, ΘΥΜΑΤΑΔΑΙ) 5  
Keratsini – Drapetsona Mun. / Piraeus R.Un.

The ancient deme of Thymaitadai, belonging to the Hippothontis tribe (FHG 2.357; Harp. s.v. Θυμαϊτάδαι; St.Byz. s.v. Θυματάδαι; Suid. s.v. Θυμαϊτάδαι), was located at Keratsini.

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Traill, *Demos and Trittyis*, 136.  
*Barr:Atlas* Map 59, B3.

Gionas and Kissavou Streets 5:D1,12  
A shaft grave discovered during the excavation for the construction of a Public Power Corporation (DEI) trench contained seven coins and two Late Roman vases. M. Petritaki, *ADelt* 62, 2007, B' 1 Chron., 250.

9 Perikleous Street 5:D1,8  
Remains of Roman buildings, set on earlier Classical and Hellenistic buildings, were discovered in the Mourkakos plot. S. Michalopoulou, *ADelt* 60, 2005, B' 1 Chron., 225-226.

Palia Kokkinia 5:D1,9  
Roman graves were found. D. R. Theocharis, *Prakt* 1951, 93.

Neo Phalero (XYPETE)-Νέο Φάληρο  
(ΞΥΠΙΕΤΗ) 5, 9  
Piraeus Mun. / Piraeus R.Un.

Kephisos Avenue 9:D1,5  
A sanctuary of Kybele came to light. It was in use from the end of the 6<sup>th</sup> or the beginning of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC to the end of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC. Outside the enclosure wall of the sanctuary, a cemetery was discovered. It was in use from the 4<sup>th</sup> to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC.

The area can be identified with the deme of Xypete and with the village of Echelidai (St.Byz. s.v. Ἐχελίδα).

The area remained in use for a long period of time, until the Late Roman and Early Christian period. A Roman aqueduct was built on the north sector of the Long Walls.

M. Petritaki, in *Από τα Μεσόγεια στον Αργοσαρωνικό*, 467-471, 476, no. 81.

Athinon-Peiraios Street 9:C1,1  
Remains of Roman date found on the north section of the Long Walls on Peiraios Street, close to the intersection with Karaoli and Dimitriou Streets, may have been piers carrying an aqueduct channel to the port. I. Papachristodoulou – A. Liangouras, *AAA* 5, 1972, 342-345; Y. A. Lolos, *Hesperia* 66, 1997, 306; D. Grigoropoulos, *After Sulla. A study in the settlement and material culture of the Piraeus peninsula in the Roman and Late Roman period* (PhD, University of Durham 2005) 99-100.

A road and cemetery within the north sector of the Long Walls were found opposite the Elais factory. M. Petritaki, in *Από τα Μεσόγεια στον Αργοσαρωνικό*, 473, no. 47.

36 Kanellopoulou and Christophi Streets 9:D1,13  
A section of the south leg of the Long Walls was discovered in the Douzoglou plot. At the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> or the beginning of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD, a road was built on the abandoned wall. 15 graves of the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD were found along the road. A fragment of an inscribed funerary colomette of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC was also found. A. Syrogianni, *ADelt* 62, 2007, B' 1 Chron., 235-238.

50 Athinon-Peiraios Street 9:C2,2  
Part of a cemetery in use from the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC to the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD was discovered in the Paraschos – KTEO HELLAS IKTEO AE plot. 49 tile graves, 41 simple burials and 3 pyres were found. Three of the funerary inscriptions discovered date from the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD. The excavated plot is located between the north section of the Long Walls and the Dia Mesou Teichous. A section of a road leading from the city to the port was also found in the plot. V. N. Bardani – A. Tsaravopoulos, *HOROS* 17-21, 2004-2009, 211-212, 217, 219-220, 221, nos 7, 11, 15; A. Syrogianni, *ADelt* 62, 2007, B' 1 Chron., 239.

54 Athinon-Peiraios and Thessalonikis Streets 5:E1,79  
A cemetery in use from the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC to the Roman period was found in the Helios Plaza BIS plot, along a road leading to the sanctuary of Kybele. M. Petritaki, *ADelt* 60, 2005, B' 1 Chron., 214-215.

Athinon-Peiraios and Zakynthou Streets 9:C1,3  
A section of the north leg of the Long Walls and a Roman structure built on it were discovered.  
A. Syrogianni, *ADelt* 62, 2007, B' 1 Chron., 234-235.

7 Mitsa Street 9:D1,1  
A Late Roman kiln, built on a 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC funerary monument, was found in the Kaikas plot. The area was located just outside the south section of the Long Walls, close to a road.  
M. Petritaki, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 448-449; *ead.*, in *Από τα Μεσόγεια στον Αργοσαρωνικό*, 476, no. 71.

Tziropoulou Street 9:D2,1  
Late Roman buildings were excavated.  
M. Petritaki, in *Από τα Μεσόγεια στον Αργοσαρωνικό*, 476, no. 72.

Kechagia and Athinon-Peiraios Streets  
An Early Roman sculpture was found.  
*ADelt* 19, 1964, B' 1 Chron., 69.

Athinon-Peiraios Street 9:D1,2  
A section of a road was found in the Public Gas Corporation (DEPA) plot. The discovery of a 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD coin indicates that the road was in use at that time.  
M. Petritaki, *ADelt* 55, 2000, B' 1 Chron., 100-101.  
2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD coins were found in the riverbed of the Kephisos River in the Public Power Corporation (DEI) plot, to the south of the Athens-Piraeus railway.  
M. Petritaki, *ADelt* 60, 2005, B' 1 Chron., 203.  
Part of the foundations of the piers of a Roman aqueduct were discovered to the east of the Kephisos River.  
M. Petritaki, *ADelt* 60, 2005, B' 1 Chron., 204.

Grigoriou Lambraki, Eponiton and Phokaias Streets 9:C2,1  
Late Hellenistic and Roman pottery was found in the OSK plot.  
M. Petritaki, *ADelt* 61, 2006, B' 1 Chron., 202.

**PIRAEUS-Πειραιάς (ΠΕΙΡΑΙΕΥΣ)** 9  
Piraeus Mun. / Pireaus R.Un.

FHG 2.358; FGH I, 4 F 42b; *AB* 237.20, 253.26, 261.3, 262.25, 266.28, 271.7, 279.23, 288.31, 301.16, 316.15, 376.14; *Plb.* 16.25.2; *Scyl.* 57; *Cic. Att.* 5.12, 7.1, 7.3, *Fam.* 4.5.4, 4.12.1-2; *D.S.* 11.41, 13.107, 14.33.2, 18.64,

20.45.6; *Nep. Them.* 6.1; *Vell.* 2.23.4; *Vitr.* 7 prooem. 12, 8.3.6; *Str.* 9.1.2, 9.1.14-15, 14.2.9; *Mela* 2.3.4.7; *Plin. Nat.* 2.87.201, 4.7.24, 7.37.125; *Liv.* 31.24-26, 31.30.9, 31.45.1-3, 31.47.1, 32.16.5-9, 35.50.4, 36.20.8, 37.14.1, 38.39.4, 45.27.11; *Stat. Theb.* 12.616; *D.Chr.* 6.3-6.4, 48.12; *Harp. s.v.* Ἀκτὴ, Ἀλίπεδον, ἀριτεῦσαι, δείγμα, διὰ μέσου τείχους, ἐν Φρεάτου, Ἡετιώνεια, Ἴπποδάμεια, Κτησίου Διός, Μουνυχία, Σηράγγειον; *Plu. Them.* 32.4-5, *Brut.* 28.4, *Sull.* 11.3, 12.1, 14.7, 15.1, 26.1; *App. Mith.* 30, 33, 36-37, 40; *Flor.* 1.4.10; *Luc. DMeretr.* 4.1, *Nav.* 1, 9, 14, 35; *Paus.* 1.1.2-5; *Poll.* 4.105, 8.120; *Ptol.* 3.14.7.3, 3.14.7.5; *Ael. Fr.* 22; *Ath.* 2.39c; *D.C.* 42.14.1; *Philostr. VA* 4.17; *D.L.* 2.127; *Alciph.* 18.4 (2.3), 19.17 (2.4), 6.2 (1.6), 14.2 (1.11), 16.3 (1.13), 4.5 (3.7), 11.3 (3.47); *Lib. Decl.* 5.30; *Orosius* 6.2.5; *Hsch. s.v.* ἐν Φρεάτου, Ζέα, Κανθάρου λιμῆν; *St.Byz. s.v.* Ἀταλάντη, Ἐχελίδα, Ἡετιώνεια, Μουνυχία, Μωνυχία, Πειραιός; *Suid. s.v.* Ἀλίπεδον, ἀνάστατοι, δείγμα, Ἐμβαρὸς εἶμι, ἐπίνειον, Ἡετιώνεια, Ἴπποδάμεια, Μουνυχία, Μουνυχιών, Ναξιουργῆς κἀνθάρος, Σηράγγειον; *EM s.v.* ἐν Φρεάτοι, Πειραιεύς; *Eust. Com. ad Iliadem* B 656; *Schol. Ar. Ach.* 548, *Av.* 872a, *Eq.* 815, 979, *Lys.* 808, *Pax* 145; *Schol. E. Hipp.* 758; *Schol. Call. Dian.* 259.

Inscriptions: *IG I<sup>2</sup>* 887, 890-896; *IG I Suppl.* 519a, 521a, d; *IG II* 467, 468, 470, 471, 476, 481, 1059, 1336, 1337; *IG III* 134-137, 644; *IG II/III<sup>2</sup>* 903, 1006, 1008, 1011, 1013, 1028, 1029, 1035, 1039, 2498, 2948, 2950/2951, 3172, 3788, 3978, 4703, 4714, 4759, 4760; *IG II/III<sup>3</sup>* 4, 1, 214, 320-321; *CIL III* 556-558; *CIL III Suppl.* 7290-7292, 7298, 14203<sup>15</sup>; *SEG* 15, 1958, no. 104; 25, 1971, no. 112; 32, 1982, no. 132; 34, 1984, no. 94; 37, 1987, no. 136; 41, 1991, no. 59; 47, 1997, no. 196, 50, 2000, no. 188; K. S. Pittakis, *AEphem* 1839, 258, no. 268; *id.*, *AEphem* 1842, 517, no. 851; *id.*, *AEphem* 1855, 1287, no. 2586; *id.*, *AEphem* 1858, 1808, no. 3454; P. Foucart, *BCH* 6, 1882, 278-282, nos II and III; I. Ch. Dragatsis, *AEphem* 1885, 91; D. M. Robinson, *AJPh* 28, 1907, 433, no. 11; A. G. Woodhead, *Inscriptions: The Decrees, The Athenian Agora XVI* (1997) nos 261, 315, 322; U. Köhler, *AM* 4, 1879, 324-336; H. G. Lolling, *AM* 6, 1881, 309-311; J. Schmidt, *AM* 6, 1881, 341, no. 9, 343, no. 16; S. A. Koumanoudis, *AEphem* 1883, 245-250; Sironen, *Inscriptions*.

Coins: F. S. Kleiner, *ADelt* 28, 1973, *Mel.*, 169-186; *Greek Coin Hoards*, 40, 49, 51, nos 249, 316, 337.

Piraeus is a deme of the Hippothontis tribe (FHG 2.358; *St.Byz. s.v.* Πειραιός) and the port of Athens, located 7 km to the southwest of Athens. It was also called Halipedon (*AB* 376.14; *Harp. s.v.* Ἀλίπεδον; *Suid. s.v.*



Ἀλίπεδον). It has three natural harbours (Scyl. 57; Paus. 1.1.2), Mounychia (Mikrolimano or Tourkolimano) (*AB* 279.23; Paus. 1.1.4; Ptol. 3.14.7.5; Alciph. 19.17; St.Byz. s.v. Μουνυχία; Schol. E. *Hipp.* 758; *IG* II 467, 470, 471; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 1006, 1011, 1028), Zea (Pasalimani) and Kantharos (*AB* 261.3, 271.7; Suid. s.v. Νάξιουργῆς κάλυθαρος), which was the largest. Piraeus has two hills, the Mounychia or Kastella (86 m) and Akte Hill (58 m). Strabo mentions the hill of Mounychia that forms a promontory, three harbours, the shipsheds, the arsenal of Philo, the Long Walls and the sanctuary of Zeus Soter (Str. 9.1.15). Scylax (57.4) mentions that Piraeus had three harbours without naming them. Strabo says that the Long Walls were destroyed a first time by the Laedemonians and a second by Sulla (Str. 9.1.15). Pausanias mentions a sanctuary of Athena and Zeus in Piraeus, the agora close to the sea, a long stoa and the agora away from the sea (Paus. 1.1.3). A large part of the territory was occupied by marshes. A temple of Artemis was located at Mounychia (Harp. s.v. ἄρκτεῦσαι; Paus. 1.1.4), which was fortified (D.S. 20.45.6). Eetioneia was a promontory of Piraeus (Harp. s.v. Ἡετιώνεια; St.Byz. s.v. Ἡετιώνεια; Suid. s.v. Ἡετιώνεια). Pliny says that the arsenal of Philo housed 400 ships (Plin. *Nat.* 7.37.125).

There was a road leading from Piraeus to Sounion and Zoster (Schol. Ar. *Lyr.* 808).

During the Second Macedonian War (200-196 BC), Piraeus served as a naval base for the Roman and Pergamene fleet against Philip (Liv. 31.25.1, 31.45.1-3, 31.47.1).

Sulla destroyed the remaining parts of the Long Walls (Str. 9.1.15; App. *Mith.* 30). Pausanias mentions the walls of Konon and the cemeteries along them (Paus. 1.1.5). In 88 BC Archelaos, one of Mithridates' generals, came to Piraeus with his fleet and used the port as his naval base (Plu. *Sull.* 11.3). Sulla came to Attica chasing Archelaos and led the attack against Piraeus. His men cut down the trees of the Akademia (App. *Mith.* 30) to build catapults that were set on a large mound, made from the material of the demolished Long Walls. Not being able to break through the walls, Sulla encircled the city and went to Eleusis to spend the winter (App. *Mith.* 33).

The battle between Sulla and Archelaos was fierce. Sulla attacked the city, Archelaos counterattacked, but they both failed to deal a decisive blow to their opponent (App. *Mith.* 33, 36-37). In 86 BC, after the fall of Athens, Sulla launched the final attack against Piraeus, protected, according to Orosius and Florus, by six or seven walls (Flor. 1.4.10; Orosius 6.2.5). Archelaos left the city and

Sulla's troops entered and destroyed Piraeus. Not even the neoria and the skeuotheke were spared (Plu. *Sull.* 14.7; App. *Mith.* 40-41) and the city was left in a desolate state (Str. 14.2.9), although recent studies show that Roman Piraeus regained much of its vitality.

In 62 BC Pompeius offered 50 talents for the reconstruction of the city of Athens after Sulla's sack (Plu. *Pomp.* 42.6). Part of that money was used for the rebuilding of the deigma (*IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 1035).

In 48 BC, Caesar's general Calenus attacked and conquered Piraeus (D.C. 42.14.1).

In the Hellenistic and Roman period, the settlement of Piraeus began to move away from Mounychia and Akte towards the isthmus, with a concentration between the harbours of Zea and Kantharos. According to an inscription (*IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 1035, l. 37), the Eetioneia was still in use in the Roman period, although archaeological evidence is missing. The discovery of graves and quarries on the Akte and on the slopes of the Mounychia Hill indicate that they probably constituted the limits of the settlement of the Roman period. In the Early Imperial period the cemeteries of Piraeus developed outside the walls to the north and were frequently in continuous use from the Classical or Hellenistic period.

After Sulla's sack and during the Roman Imperial period, Kantharos became the main port of Piraeus. The deigma had already been restored by the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC, probably by Pompeius (*IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 1035, l. 36-47). If this is correct, this restoration must have been one of the first after Sulla. Zea harbour ceased to function as a military port, while the port of Mounychia maintained some docking infrastructure and sheds for the boats.

In the Late Roman period, the settlement moved towards the area of the emporion, which must have formed the core of the port at that time. The construction of stoas near the harbour indicates that it retained its commercial importance.

There was intense building activity in the port during the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD. The port must have continued to play an important role in the supply of Athens. Grigoropoulos suggests that Piraeus may have played the role of a major maritime station in the transport of annony shipments from Africa to Constantinople.

It seems that a private Metroon (sanctuary of the Mother of Gods – Kybele) existed in the Piraeus from the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. BC to 163/4 AD (*IG* III 1337; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 2950/2951). In its initial phase, it was associated with a house. An altar dedicated to the Mother of Gods from the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD was also found in Piraeus (*IG* III 135; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 4703). There are two further dedications to the

Mother of Gods (*IG* III 136 and 137; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 4714 and 4759).

Inscriptions attest the existence of a sanctuary of Dionysos (*IG* II 470, 1336; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 1011, 2948; *SEG* 15, 1958, no. 104).

An honorific statue of Caius Iulius Nicanor stood in the Piraeus (*IG* III 644; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 3788).

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*RE* XVI (1935) s.v. Munichia 565-568 (W. Wrede).

*RE* XIX (1938) s.v. Peiraeus 71-100 (Johanna Schmidt).

*RE* XX,1 (1941) s.v. Phreatos 759-760 (v. Geisau and Kurt Latte).

*RE* IX<sup>A</sup>,<sup>2</sup> (1967) 2332-2335 s.v. Zea (Ernst Meyer).

Traill, *Demos and Tritty*, 136.

M. H. Mc Allister s.v. Piraeus, in *Princeton Encyclopedia*, 683-684.

Travlos, *Bildlexikon Attika*, 340-363.

H. Kaletsch s.v. Kastri, in *Lexikon*, 311-312.

E. Freund s.v. Piräus, in *Lexikon*, 550-552.

von Eickstedt, *Piräus*.

Chr. Th. Panagos, *Ο Πειραιεύς. Οικονομική και ιστορική έρευνα από των αρχαιολογικών χρόνων μέχρι του τέλους της ρωμαϊκής αυτοκρατορίας* (1995).

G. Steinhauer, *Τα μνημεία και το αρχαιολογικό Μουσείο του Πειραιά* (1998).

*Αρχαιολογικός Άτλας του Αιγαίου*, 253-254.

*BarrAtlas* Map 59, B3.

Camp, *Athens*, 294-299.

D. Grigoropoulos, *After Sulla. A study in the settlement and*

*material culture of the Piraeus peninsula in the Roman and Late Roman period* (PhD, University of Durham 2005).

R. Krumeich – Chr. Witschel, in *Die Akropolis von Athen*, 26.

M. Petritaki, in *Από τα Μεσόγεια στον Αργοσαρωνικό*, 451-480.

G. Steinhauer, in *Από τα Μεσόγεια στον Αργοσαρωνικό*, 481-487.

D. Grigoropoulos, *The Population of the Piraeus in the Roman Period: a Re-assessment of the Evidence of Funerary Inscriptions*, *Greece and Rome* 56, 2009, 164-182. Grigoropoulos, Piraeus.

D. Grigoropoulos, *A seat for eternity: a Roman marble throne from the Piraeus and its Epikurean connections*, in G. Tsiligianni – E. Frangou – Ch. Milionis (eds), *Μελέτες προς τιμήν του Άρη Τσαραβόπουλου* (forthcoming).

### The Tetrakomon

The Tetrakomon was composed of the demes of Piraeus, Phaleron (Palaio Phalero), Xypete (Neo Phalero, Moschato) and Thymaitadai (Keratsini). A sanctuary of Herakles was located at the Tetrakomon (St.Byz. s.v. Ἐρελίδα). Papagiannopoulos-Palaioi places it at Kamina, close to the Church of Zoodochos Pigi.

A. A. Papagiannopoulos-Palaioi, *Polemion* 7, 1958/59, 62-64; Chr. Th. Panagos, *Ο Πειραιεύς. Οικονομική και ιστορική έρευνα από των αρχαιολογικών χρόνων μέχρι του τέλους της ρωμαϊκής αυτοκρατορίας* (1995) 124-126.

### The roads of Piraeus

There were two main streets in Piraeus. The first followed a northeast-southwest course, which is roughly the course of modern Iroon Polytechniou Avenue. Its width has been calculated at 14 m. The other important street crossed the previous one in the middle of the Piraic peninsula. It connected the Kantharos port with the hill of Mounychia and the military ports of Zea and Mounychia, passing through the agora. Its course has not been traced through excavations. Its width must have been around 30 m.

G. Steinhauer, in *Αττικής Οδοί*, 236-243.

One section of the road within the Long Walls coincides with modern Peiraios Street. Close to the north section of the Long Walls and running parallel to it, the layers of the road date up to the Late Roman and Early Christian period.

M. Petritaki, in *Από τα Μεσόγεια στον Αργοσαρωνικό*, 462, nos 44, 47, 54.

A Roman grave relief was found.

*ADelt* 5, 1889, 146, no. 43.

An inscribed grave stele of Roman date was discovered.

*ADelt* 5, 1889, 147, no. 48.

Two heads of Roman date were found.

*ADelt* 5, 1889, 158, no. 4.

Port of Piraeus 9:A3,2

A portrait of emperor Balbinus (238 AD) was discovered.

A. Gräfin von Schlieffen, *ÖJb* 29, 1935, 97-108.

The head of a statue of emperor Claudius (41-54 AD) was discovered in the port of Piraeus, near the site of the emporion.

J. M. C. Toynbee, *BSA* 53-54, 1958-1959, 285-286, no. I.

74 Athinon-Peiraios Street 9:D1,3

Two funerary colonnettes of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC were found in front of the Elais Factory.

A. Lembesi – R. Etzeoglou – M. Kazanaki-Lappa, *ADelt* 46, 1991, B' 2 Chron., 534-535; *ΣΕΜΑ*, nos 954, 967.

133-137 Athinon-Peiraios Street 9:C1,2

The road outside the north part of the Long Walls was in use in the Late Roman period. Wheel ruts of the Roman period discovered on the road surface seem to indicate that after the north section of the Long Walls went out of use, the road was connected to the rest of the road network.

M. Petritaki, in *Από τα Μεσόγεια στον Αργοναυτικό*, 461-462, no. 46.

180 Athinon-Peiraios Street 9:D1,8-10, C2,5

Part of a road with layers dating from the Geometric to the Late Roman period was discovered.

M. Petritaki, in *Από τα Μεσόγεια στον Αργοναυτικό*, 462, 473 nos 57, 85-87.

161 Athinon-Peiraios and Fleming Streets 9:D1,14

Long sections of an Early Roman road leading to Piraeus came to light in the Jumbo and House Market plots.

V. N. Bardani – A. Tsaravopoulos, *HOROS* 17-21, 2004-2009, 211.

3 and 5 Atalantis Street, Metamorphoseos Street 9:D1,11

A section of a road was discovered.

M. Petritaki, in *Από τα Μεσόγεια στον Αργοναυτικό*, 476, nos 85, 86, 87.

Omiridou Skylitsi Street 9:A5,2

The lower part of a 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC funerary stele was found on Omiridou Skylitsi Street.

Th. A. Arvanitopoulou, *Polemon* 8, 1965-1966, 40-42; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 615.

4-6 Omiridou Skylitsi Street 9:A5,1

A section of a road and three rooms were excavated in the Tragoudakis, Kavousis and Manolesos plots. A coin dating to the middle of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (Constantine II) was found.

*ADelt* 33, 1978, B' 1 Chron., 48; von Eickstedt, *Piräus*, 183-184, no. 1.118.

48 Omiridou Skylitsi Street 9:A5,3

Fragments of three grave stelai dating to the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD were found in a private property.

A. K. Andreiomenou, *ADelt* 23, 1968, A' Mel., 134, nos 6-8; *ΣΕΜΑ*, nos 423, 1260, 1410.

Poseidonos and 1 Gounari Streets 9:A2,1

Part of the Long Stoa of the emporion of Piraeus was discovered in the Tzaneio Hospital plot. The stoa was built in the Classical period, but two Roman phases have been identified.

M. Petritaki, *ADelt* 61, 2006, B' 1 Chron., 199-201.

5 Gounari and 22-24 Aristeidou Streets 9:A2,2

A section of the northern city wall of Piraeus and a cemetery were found in the Charagionis plot. The cemetery was in use from the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC to the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD.

M. Petritaki, *ADelt* 55, 2000, B' 1 Chron., 95.

16 Gounari Street 9:A2,3

Sections of three water pipes were discovered in the Diakodimitris plot. They must be related to cisterns located outside the limits of the plot. The pottery associated with the pipes dates to the Late Classical and Roman period.

M. Petritaki, *ADelt* 52, 1997, B' 1 Chron., 71.

Grigoriou Lambraki, Distomou and Androutsou Streets 9:B2,5

A Late Hellenistic building was erected at the site of a quarry in the ΜΕΚΤΗΜΑ ΑΕ plot.

K. Axioti, *ADelt* 63, 2008, B' 1 Chron., 220-221.

7 Distomou Street 9:B2,1

Part of a large Roman cemetery was excavated in the Athinaios plot. Most of the 33 tombs are shaft graves.

There is also a jar burial. An inscribed funerary stele was also discovered.

S. Michalopoulou, *ADelt* 60, 2005, B' 1 Chron., 229-230.

54-56 Kountourioti Street 9:B2,2

A section of a vaulted aqueduct of Roman date crossed the south part of the Dendrakis plot.

M. Petritaki, *ADelt* 52, 1997, B' 1 Chron., 75-76.

58 Kountourioti Street 9:B2,3

A vaulted Roman aqueduct was found in the Kaparos plot. The remains from Kountourioti Street may be related to those discovered on the north section of the Long Walls on Peiraïos Street at Neo Phalero.

S. Michalopoulou, *ADelt* 60, 2005, B' 1 Chron., 230-231.

212 Kountourioti Street 9:B4,1

A small part of a Roman building was found in the Roussounelos plot. Roman pottery and a Late Hellenistic or Roman statuette of Kybele were also found.

M. Petritaki, *ADelt* 52, 1997, B' 1 Chron., 74.

Phlessa and Salaminomachon Streets 9:A5,4

A clay mould for a late 2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC statuette was found in the Argoudelis plot.

S. Michalopoulou, *ADelt* 60, 2005, B' 1 Chron., 223-224.

168 Praxitelous Street 9:B3,1

Part of a house with three building phases, dating to the Classical, Hellenistic and Roman period, was excavated.

G. Steinhauer, *ADelt* 44, 1989, B' 1 Chron., 50-52.

The emporion 9:A4,1

The Classical emporion of the Piraeus was located along the north and east coastline of Kantharos, between the modern Custom's Office to the south and Karaiskaki Square to the north and between Akti Miaouli Avenue and Notara Street. The emporion was bordered by stoas and was limited by an enclosure wall, destroyed in the late 4<sup>th</sup> or 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

von Eickstedt, *Piräus*, 62-68; D. Grigoropoulos – A. Tsaravopoulos, in V. Chankowski – P. Karvonis (eds), *Tout vendre, tout acheter. Structures et équipements des marchés antiques, Actes du colloque d'Athènes, 16-19 juin 2009* (2012) 277-298.

Akti Miaouli 9:A3,1

A section of a wall of the Roman quay of the port of Piraeus was excavated. It was built on the foundation of

the Classical quay. According to Grigoropoulos, the substructure of the Classical wall is comparable to the foundations of the south stoa of the port.

G. Steinhauer, *ADelt* 39, 1984, B' Chron., 29; Grigoropoulos, Piraeus.

Kantharou 53-55 Street 9:A5,5

A limestone quarry, now located below sea level, was in use from 500 to 30 BC.

*Corpus αρχαίων λατομείων*, 216, no. 795.

Charilaou Trikoupi and Notara Streets 9:A4,2

A quarry in use from the Classical to the Roman period was found.

M. K. Langdon, *ADelt* 55, 2000, A' Mel., 239; *Corpus αρχαίων λατομείων*, 244, no. 934.

Notara and Charilaou Trikoupi Streets 9:A4,3

A wall of the Roman period was found in the Antiochos plot. Another wall, parallel to the first, was also found. These walls must belong to a stoa of the emporion, dating to the late 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC, that had been repaired in the Imperial period and in the Late Roman period.

I. Ch. Dragatsis, *Prakt* 1886, 82-84; O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 31, 1976, B' 1 Chron., 48-49; von Eickstedt, *Piräus*, 182-183, nos 1.116-1.117; G. Steinhauer, in *Από τα Μεσογειακά Αρχαιολογικά*, 483; Grigoropoulos, Piraeus.

110-112 Notara Street 9:A3,3

Foundations of a building and wall. Coins dating to the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD. The building may have been a bath, related to the one discovered at 118 Kolokotroni Street.

L. Kranioti, *ADelt* 34, 1979, B' 1 Chron., 63; G. Steinhauer, *ADelt* 35, 1980, B' 1 Chron., 64-65; von Eickstedt, *Piräus*, 182, no. 1.112.

118 Kolokotroni Street 9:A4,4

A bath dating to the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD was excavated in the Eletson Real Estate plot. Earlier architectural members and sculptures, such as a fragment of a 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD sarcophagus, were used in its construction. The building had been abandoned for some time and then was repaired and refurbished in the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD. It was definitively abandoned in the 5<sup>th</sup> or 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

G. Steinhauer, *ADelt* 35, 1980, B' 1 Chron., 64-67; von Eickstedt, *Piräus*, 172, no. 1.77.

22 Akti Koumoundourou Street 9:C4,1

Four shipsheds were discovered in the Moutsatsos plot.

They date to the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC and were in use during the Roman period, even after 86 BC.

M. Petritaki, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 443-444.

Iroon Polytechniou (Vasileos Konstantinou), Philellinon, Skouze and Leosthenous Streets **9:A4,5**

Inscriptions: MII 4627; G. Steinhauer, *BCH* 118, 1994, 51-68; A. Makri, in V. Chankowski – P. Karvonis (eds), *Tout vendre, tout acheter. Structures et équipements des marchés antiques, Actes du colloque d'Athènes, 16-19 juin 2009* (2012) 297-298.

The Dikastiko Megaro plot is located in the centre of Piraeus, between the ports of Kantharos and Zea. The Hellenistic theatre of Zea lies to the east, while the port of Kantharos and the emporion are located to the west. Excavations there brought to light two houses and part of a third, with shops and workshops occupying the front part of the houses. They were built at the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> or the first half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD and were severely damaged after the middle of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD, maybe by the Heruli. In the first half of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD the constructions were repaired and remodelled. Further remodelling occurred in the second half of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD. The constructions remained in use until the middle of the 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD or a little later.

G. Steinhauer, *ADelt* 36, 1981, B' 1 Chron., 41-44; von Eickstedt, *Piräus*, 165-167, no. 1.57; D. Grigoropoulos, in *Κεραμική της Υστερης Αρχαιότητας*, 671-688; D. Grigoropoulos – A. Tsaravopoulos, in V. Chankowski – P. Karvonis (eds), *Tout vendre, tout acheter. Structures et équipements des marchés antiques, Actes du colloque d'Athènes, 16-19 juin 2009* (2012) 277-298.

18 Skouze and Leosthenous Streets **9:A4,6**

Part of a house dating to the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD was excavated in the Lapithos AE building. Two walls and a well may be the remains of another house, dating to the Late Roman period. The building is located opposite the northwest corner of the Dikastiko Megaro plot. K. Axioti, *ADelt* 61, 2006, B' 1 Chron., 188-189.

67 Iroon Polytechniou (Vasileos

Konstantinou) Street **9:A4,7**

Four cisterns were discovered in the Polymeropoulos – Asitzoglou plot. Most of the finds come from cistern Γ. The pottery dates from the end of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC to the Late Roman period.

A. G. Liangouras, *ADelt* 27, 1972, B' 1 Chron., 175; von Eickstedt, *Piräus*, 210, no. 2.107.

81 Iroon Polytechniou (Vasileos

Konstantinou) Street **9:A4,8**

A Late Roman shaft grave was found.

G. Steinhauer, *ADelt* 38, 1983, B' 1 Chron., 43; von Eickstedt, *Piräus*, 255, no. 4.4.

Iroon Polytechniou and Boumboulinas

Streets **9:B3,2**

Roman pottery was found in a cistern in the Vitogiannis Building.

*ADelt* 19, 1964, B' 1 Chron., 68-69; von Eickstedt, *Piräus*, 212, no. 2.114.

161 Alkiviadou Street **9:B3,3**

The remains of a house and two coin hoards, one dating to the late 5<sup>th</sup> or early 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC and the other to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC, were found.

V. Ch. Petrakos, *ADelt* 32, 1977, B' 1 Chron., 38; von Eickstedt, *Piräus*, 152, no. 1.8.

Soterios Dios and Ypsilantou Streets **9:B3,4**

A cistern, used as a deposit for a potter's workshop, was excavated in the Voudris plot. The pottery dates to the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC.

M. Petritaki, *ADelt* 55, 2000, B' 1 Chron., 98-99.

174-176 Ypsilantou Street **9:B4,2**

A wall of the Roman period was found in the Atsalis, Petrakis and Paydas plot.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 31, 1976, B' 1 Chron., 49-50; von Eickstedt, *Piräus*, 189, no. 1.140.

Chatzikonstanti, Aigeos and Podaleiriou

Streets **9:B5,1**

Coins of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC were found in the Tzaneion Hospital plot.

M. Petritaki, *ADelt* 55, 2000, B' 1 Chron., 100.

Praxitelous, Philellinon and Charilaou

Trikoupi Streets **9:A4,9**

The theatre of Zea has been dated to the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC, but Weber has argued that its present form may be the result of a reconstruction of the Early Augustan period.

D. Philios, *Prakt* 1880, 47-61; *id.*, *AEphem* 1885, 62-64; W. Dörpfeld – E. Reisch, *Das griechische Theater* (1896) 97-100; O. Puchstein, *Die Griechische Bühne. Ein architektonische Untersuchung* (1901) 105-107; H. Bulle, *Untersuchungen an Griechischen Theatern* (1928) 203-204; Judeich,

*Topographie*, 442; E. Fiechter, *Das Dionysos-Theater in Athen. Das Theater im Piräeus. Das Theater auf Thera* (1950) 35-41; D. Lazaridis, *ADelt* 22, 1967, B' 1 Chron., 143; Travlos, *Bildlexikon Attika* 342-343; von Eickstedt, *Piräus*, 185, no. 1.126; Sear, *Roman Theatres*, 404; U. Weber, *Versatzmarken im antiken griechischen Bauwesen* (2013) 55-57; V. Di Napoli, *Teatri della Grecia romana: forma, decorazione, funzioni. La provincia d'Acaia* (2013) 24-25.

A statue of Kybele was found at Zea. It dates to the Roman period.

*APMA* 2, 128, no. 72.

7 Perikleous Street 9:A4,10

Two Late Roman graves were found in an earlier building in the Laimos plot.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 31, 1976, B' 1 Chron., 47-48; von Eickstedt, *Piräus*, 256, no. 4.9.

Karaiskou, Skouze and Perikleous Streets 9:A4,11

Two ancient roads and building remains came to light in a plot next to Terpsithea Square. A central drain was cut in the bedrock under the main street. The wells that sent waste water into the drain were modified in the Roman period. At that time, the south building plot was enlarged and the width of the street was reduced to 3 m. In the Roman period a large house replaced four houses of the Classical period, at the east sector of the ancient building plot. The Roman house was destroyed during the Herulian invasion of 267 AD.

Hadrian's aqueduct crossed the plot. Its course was parallel to Perikleous Street.

Almost 2,000 coins, dating from the 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC to the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD, were found in the plot.

K. Axioti, in *Από τα Μεσόγεια στον Αργοσαρωνικό*, 489-495.

Philonos Street 9:A3,5

The base of a statue of the son of Herodes Atticus was discovered in the Sapounakis house.

H. G. Lolling, *AM* 6, 1881, 309-310.

56 Philonos Street 9:A3,4

Building remains of the Roman period, a section of a secondary road and a section of a drain crossing the road were excavated in the Multicomunale Maritime plot.

M. Petritaki, *ADelt* 50, 1995, B' 1 Chron., 57.

70 Philonos Street 9:A3,6

Four rectangular rooms belonging to two Late Antique

buildings were discovered in the Ioannidis plot. They were made mostly of reused material and may have been connected to the function of the port in the Late Roman period. Fragments belonging to two colossal statues of Hadrian were also discovered. A near-square foundation found in the plot has been interpreted as a substructure for the base of one of the statues of Hadrian. The discovery of these statues indicates that imperial statuary was present at the port.

G. Steinhauer, *ADelt* 38, 1983, B' 1 Chron., 44; von Eickstedt, *Piräus*, 190, no. 1.143.

86 Philonos Street 9:A4,12

Remains of building dating to the Late Roman period were discovered in the Vourakis plot.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 30, 1975, B' 1 Chron., 33-35; von Eickstedt, *Piräus*, 190, no. 1.144.

131 Philonos Street 9:A4,13

The remains of a Roman building were excavated in the Chalkiopoulos brothers and Sardis plot. The pottery recovered dates to the Roman and Late Roman period.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 30, 1975, B' 1 Chron., 35; von Eickstedt, *Piräus*, 191, no. 1.146.

Philonos and Aigeos (II Merarchias) Streets 9:A3,7

A small part of a large Late Roman building constructed of reused architectural material from a stoa located close to the port was discovered. According to Grigoropoulos, the building may have not been one of the stoas of the port, as had originally been suggested, because of its distance from it.

I. Ch. Dragatsis, *Prakt* 1910, 147-148; Grigoropoulos, *Piraeus*.

Philonos and Vasileos Georgiou A Streets 9:A3,8

Bronze statues of the Archaic and Classical period were found stored in rooms of a warehouse of the emporion of Piraeus, awaiting shipment, probably to Rome. They were buried when the warehouse was destroyed, probably in the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC. According to Piteros, the statues discovered in the plot likely came from Attica and the sanctuary of Apollo Delios at Dileisi.

A. K. Orlandos, *Ergon* 1959, 161-169; Chr. Piteros, in P. Valavanis (ed.), *Ταξιδεύοντας στην Κλασική Ελλάδα. Τόμος προς τιμήν του καθηγητή Πέτρου Θέμελη* (2011) 233-253.

Vasileos Georgiou A Street 9:B3,5

Two Roman walls were excavated.

O. Zachariadou, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 269.

- Karaiskou and Philellinon Streets **9:A4,14**  
A cistern was found in the Giannopoulos plot containing pottery dating from the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC to the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD. *ADelt* 19, 1964, B' 1 Chron., 67-68; von Eickstedt, *Piräus*, 216, no. 2.143.
- Vasileos Georgiou A and Karaiskou Streets **9:B3,6**  
A cistern was found at the intersection of these streets. It contained pottery dating from the 5<sup>th</sup> to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC. I. Metzger, *ADelt* 26, 1971, A' Mel., 41-94; von Eickstedt, *Piräus*, 200-201, no. 2.41.
- Vasileos Konstantinou, Vasileos Georgiou A, Kolokotroni and Dragatsi Street **9:B3,7**  
Hellenistic building, destroyed in 86 BC during Sulla's attack. A hoard of 210 bronze coins dating from the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. BC to 86 BC was found in the building. O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 29, 1973-74, B' 1 Chron., 146-149; M. Oeconomides-Caramessini, *AAA* 9, 1976, 220-223.
- Akti Moutsopoulou – Philellinon Streets **9:B4,3**  
Building complex with mosaic floors erected between Sulla's sack and the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD, located on the west shore of Zea harbour, 100 m to the south of the theatre. Bronze coins of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD were discovered. The building has been identified as a bath, but Grigoropoulos identifies it as a house. I. Ch. Dragatsis, *Prakt* 1892, 17-29; von Eickstedt, *Piräus*, 150-151, no. 1.4; Grigoropoulos, Piraeus.
- Akti Themistokleous  
Fragments of a colossal statue of Hadrian were discovered during the excavation of the Laimos building. *ADelt* 19, 1964, B' 1 Chron., 69.
- Kolokotroni – Skouze Streets **9:A4,15**  
Building remains and pottery dating to the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC and to the Late Roman period. A gem of the time of Severus (193-211 AD) was also found. von Eickstedt, *Piräus*, 172-173, no. 1.79.
- Terpsithea Square **9:A3,9**  
Building remains, possibly belonging to houses. They date from the 4<sup>th</sup> to the 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD. D. Grigoropoulos, *After Sulla. A study in the settlement and material culture of the Piraeus peninsula in the Roman and Late Roman period* (PhD, University of Durham 2005) 258-259, no. 10.
- Serangeion **9:B4,4**  
*AB* 301.16; Harpocr. s.v. Σηράγγειον; Suid. s.v. Σηράγγιον. A location on the east coast of Mounychia Hill. There may have been a bathing establishment with a Roman phase. P. Kavvadias, *Prakt* 1897, 15-16; I. Ch. Dragatsis, *Prakt* 1922-1923, 20; *RE* II<sup>A</sup> (1923) s.v. Serangeion 1663-1664 (Geyer); *RE* II<sup>A</sup> (1923) s.v. Serangos 1664 (Gunning); I. Ch. Dragatsis, *AEphem* 1925-1926, 1-8; Judeich, *Topographie*, 435-436; von Eickstedt, *Piräus*, 178-179, no. 1.99; Chr. Th. Panagos, *Ο Πειραιεύς. Οικονομική και ιστορική έρευνα από των αρχαιολογικών χρόνων μέχρι του τέλους της ρωμαϊκής αυτοκρατορίας* (1995) 118-121.
- 10 Aktis Miaouli Street **9:A3,10**  
11 rooms in a linear arrangement with a total length of 117 m were found in the OLP plot, located close to the port of Kantharos. The rooms date to the 4<sup>th</sup> or 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD and were used as warehouses. M. Petritaki, *ADelt* 61, 2006, B' 1 Chron., 198-199.
- Akti Miaouli, Botsari, Chatzikyriakou and Phlessa Streets **9:A4,16**  
Part of the Classical and Early Hellenistic and of the Roman city of Piraeus was found in the NAT plot. The plot is located to the west of the Kantharos port, outside the emporion. A building complex dating to the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD was discovered. The complex opened onto an important street close to the sea and is composed of 27 shops and workshops, arranged in three rows. Two or three phases of use are attested. One room yielded a coin hoard of 837 silver coins of emperors Trajan (98-117 AD), Commodus (177-192 AD), Philippus Augustus (244-249 AD), Gallienus (260-268 AD) and Claudius Augustus (268-270 AD). Another hoard of 236 coins was found in a nearby room. One of the rooms was transformed into a tablinum and was decorated with wall paintings. A water basin, revetted with marble, was found near the tablinum. M. Petritaki, *ADelt* 61, 2006, B' 1 Chron., 196-198.
- 3 Chatzikyriakou Street **9:A4,17**  
A few Roman sherds were found in the Polyzois plot. M. Petritaki, *ADelt* 50, 1995, B' 1 Chron., 55.
- 17 Theochari Street **9:A5,6**  
A square and a circular room, cut into the bedrock, may have been graves. The pottery collected was mostly of Roman date. von Eickstedt, *Piräus*, 255, no. 4.1.

9 Distomou Street **9:B2,4**  
21 Roman graves were found in the Katsikaros plot.  
A. Spathatou, *ADelt* 35, 1980, B' 1 Chron., 62; von Eickstedt, *Piräus*, 255, no. 4.3.

A Roman funerary colonnette was found in the Zervas plot at Lakka Varvoula.  
*ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 1801.

Deligiorgi – Tsamadou – Theatrou – Karaoli and Dimitriou Streets **9:B3,8**  
A Roman chamber tomb was discovered in the ASVE plot.  
G. Steinhauer, *ADelt* 39, 1984, B' Chron., 26.

76 Eleutheriou Venizelou Street **9:B3,9**  
A quarry, part of which was used as a waste deposit from the 5<sup>th</sup> to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC, was excavated in the Pitsos – Stambolis OE plot. Pottery, lamps, terra cotta figurines and other small objects were found.  
K. Axioti, *ADelt* 61, 2006, B' 1 Chron., 188-189.

Mounychia (Kastella) **9:C4,2**  
Inscriptions: *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 1006, 1009, 1011, 1028, 2130.  
Hill 87 m high and harbour on the northeast side of the Piraeus peninsula.  
The round tower and the walls date to the early 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC. They were repaired after Sulla's sack of 86 BC.  
Rectangular building B was built after the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC. Threpsiadis thought that it was Roman, but the presence of mortar on the walls can also be the result of a Roman restoration.  
L. Palaiokrassa, *Το ιερό της Αρτέμιδος Μουνυχίας* (1991) 42, 45.

Prophitis Ilias Hill **9:C4,3**  
The site was first used as a quarry and then for the erection of a group of buildings with two phases, the second of which dates to the Late Hellenistic period.  
I. Papachristodoulou, *ADelt* 28, 1973, B' 1 Chron., 46-48.

The sanctuary of Artemis Mounychia **9:C4,4**  
FHG I, 4 F 42b; *AB* 279.23; Harp. s.v. ἀρτεμιῶσαι and Μουνυχιών; Paus. 1.1.4; Lib. *Decl.* 5.30; Suid. s.v. ἀνάστατοι.  
Inscriptions: *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 1009, 1028, 1029.  
The temple of Artemis has not been identified. The sanctuary started to decline at the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. BC and even more so in the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC. It may have func-

tioned as late as the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD. Terra cotta figurines found at the sanctuary date from the Late Helladic III period to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD. The pottery from the area of the sanctuary dates from the Middle Helladic period to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD. Sculptures of Roman date have also been found.

I. Threpsiadis, *Prakt* 1935, 159-195; *RE* XVI (1935) s.v. Munychia 568 (Kruse); L. Palaiokrassa, *AM* 104, 1989, 1-40; L. Palaiokrassa, *Το ιερό της Αρτέμιδος Μουνυχίας* (1991); von Eickstedt, *Piräus*, 176, no. 1.94.

Asklepieion **9:B4,5**  
Schol. Ar. *Pl.* 621.  
Inscriptions: *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 1035; V. Bérard, *BCH* 14, 1890, 649-650, no. 2.

The sanctuary of Asklepios was discovered in the plot of the Tsocha theatre at Zea. The Asklepieion was founded around 420 BC and remained in use until the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD. Inscriptions, sculptures and votif reliefs count among the finds dating to the Roman period.

P. Wolters, *AM* 17, 1892, 10; I. Ch. Dragatsis, *Prakt* 1922-1923, 20-21; von Eickstedt, *Piräus*, 187, no. 1.131; Kl.-V. von Eickstedt, *Το Ασκληπιείον του Πειραιώς* (2001); J. E. Riethmüller, *Asklepios. Heiligtümer und Kulte* 2/2 (2005) 25-35.

Meletopoulos neighbourhood (northwest Piraeus)  
A 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC funerary stele was found in the Phoutris plot, located opposite the Sklavounos soap factory.  
K. Kourouniotis, *AEphem* 1913, 203.  
A fragment of a Roman sarcophagus was found in the Kantzas house.  
K. Kourouniotis, *AEphem* 1913, 208-209.

Kaminia **5:D1,11**  
Poll. 4.105.  
According to epigraphic information, a sanctuary of Herakles was located at the site of the Church of Zoodochos Pigi at Kaminia. It was the Tetrakomon Herakleion of the ancient sources (Poll. 4.105), the common sanctuary of the komai of Peiraieon, Phaleraion, Thymaitadon and Xypetaionon.  
P. D. Rediadis, *AEphem* 1906, 239-244; A. A. Papagianopoulos-Palaios, *Polemon* 7, 1958/59, 62-64; M. Petritaki, in *Από τα Μεσόγεια στον Αργοσαρωνικό*, 467, 473, no. 33.

Athinon-Peiraios and Kastanitsis Streets **9:C2,3**  
A section of the road outside the north section of the



Long Walls was discovered in the National Bank plot. The latest road layer dates to the Late Roman period. M. Petritaki, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 447; *ead.*, in *Από τα Μεσόγεια στον Αργοσαρωνικό*, 473, no. 39.

83 Athinon-Peiraios and Kastanitsis Streets 9:C2,4  
A section of the road outside the north section of the Long Walls came to light in the Fashion Car plot, located opposite the previous plot. A Late Roman layer was identified.

M. Petritaki, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 447-448; *ead.*, in *Από τα Μεσόγεια στον Αργοσαρωνικό*, 473, no. 40.

6-8 Erythraias Street 9:D1,4  
Shaft graves and cist graves dating from the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD were found in the Chaliasos and Chaloulakos plot. The funerary inscriptions found in the plot may come from these graves. They date from the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC to the 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD.

A. Syrogianni, *ADelt* 61, 2006, B' 1 Chron., 195-196; V. N. Bardani – A. Tsaravopoulos, *HOROS* 17-21, 2004-2009, 211-212, 217, 219-220, 221, nos 2-4, 9, 13.

Theras and Chiou Streets 5:D1,10  
A sarcophagus containing a 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD burial was discovered.

E. Rautopoulou, *ADelt* 39, 1984, B' Chron., 30-31.

**PSYTTALEIA – ΨΥΤΤΑΛΕΙΑ** 5  
Piraeus Mun. / Piraeus R.Un.

Str. 9.1.14; Paus. 1.36.2; Alciph. 18.11 (2.3); St.Byz. s.v. Ψυττάλεια; Schol. A. *Pers.* 450.

Islet located in the Saronic Gulf to the west of Piraeus and east of Salamis. According to Strabo, Psyttaleia was desolate and rocky (Str. 9.1.14). The islet Atalanti and another islet were close by.

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K. J. Beloch, *AEphem* 1910, 383-394.  
P. W. Wallace, *AJA* 73, 1969, 293-303.  
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*BarrAtlas* Map 59, B3.

G. A. Lolos, in A. Vlachopoulos (ed.) *Αρχαιολογία. Νησιά του Αιγαίου* (2005) 181.

A large building complex was excavated on the north side of the northwest part of the island (5:C2,2). Abundant 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD pottery came to light. The complex was abandoned in the 5<sup>th</sup> or 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

G. E. Mylonas, *Ergon* 1986, 96-97.

## REGIONAL UNIT OF THE ISLANDS

**SALAMIS – Σαλαμίνα (ΣΑΛΑΜΙΣ)** 5

Salamina Mun. / Islands R.Un.

*AB* 360.13; Scyl. 57; Str. 2.5.21, 9.1.9-11, 9.3.16, 10.1.5; Stat. *Theb.* 12.627; D.Chr. 31.116-117; Plu. *Sol.* 10.4; Paus. 1.35.1-1.36.1; Ptol. 3.14.44.11; Solinus *Mir.* 7; Alciph. 18.11 (2.3); Hsch. s.v. Αϊάντεια, Βώναρος, Ἐπιλονίος, Σολωνίαι; St.Byz. s.v. Βούδωρον, Κυχρεῖος πάγος, Σαλαμίς, Φαρμακοῦσσα; Suid. s.v. Σαλαμίνο; *EM* s.v. Βώναρος, Σαλαμίς; Eust. *Com. in D.P.* 506, *Com. ad Nudem* B 557; Schol. A. *Pers.* 305, 322; Schol. S. *Ajax* 202; Schol. A. R. 1.90-94; Schol. A. *Eg.* 785, 1334a.

Inscriptions: *IG II* 465, 467-471, 594-595; *IG II/III* 1006, 1008, 1009, 1011, 1028, 1029, 1227-1228; *SEG* 15, 1958, no. 104; K. S. Pittakis, *AEphem* 1842, 625, no. 1100; E. Mastrokostas, *AEphem* 1961 Chron., 19, no. 74; A. G. Woodhead, *Inscriptions: The Decrees, The Athenian Agora XVI* (1997) no. 337; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 1411; Sironen, *Inscriptions*, 251-254, no. 216-219; K. Clinton, *Eleusis. The Inscriptions on Stone. Documents of the Sanctuary of the two Goddesses and public Documents of the Deme, Volume II: Commentary* (2008) no. 360.

Coins: B. V. Head, *A Catalogue of the Greek Coins in the British Museum. Attica – Megaris – Aegina* (1888) 116; *Greek Coin Hoards*, 45, no. 288; *SNG Denmark* 1, Pl. 23.

The island of Salamis is located in the Saronic Gulf to the east of Piraeus and south of Eleusis. It has a surface area of 95 km<sup>2</sup>. Scylax (57) mentions the city and the port of Salamis. Its first name was Kychrea or Kychreia (Str. 9.1.9; Paus. 1.25.1; St.Byz. s.v. Κυχρεῖος πάγος; Eust. *Com. in D.P.* 506). Salamis was also called Skiras (Str. 9.1.9; Eust. *Com. in D.P.* 506), Pityoussa (Str. 9.1.9) and Iaonia (Plu. *Sol.* 10.4). It had a river called Vokaros (*EM* s.v. Βώναρος) that took its source at Mount Akamas (Hsch. s.v. Βώναρος). A seashore of Salamis, called Sileniai, was located close to the trophy of the naval battle

of Salamis (Schol. A. *Pers.* 305). Stephanos Byzantios mentions cape Voudoron (St.Byz. s.v. Βούδωρον). Strabo mentions Mount Voudoros (Str. 10.1.5) and the river Vokaros or Vokalia (Str. 9.1.9). According to Strabo (9.1.13), the passage between Salamis and the Thriasian plain was two stadia long. A Scholiast of Aischylos called Salamis rocky (Schol. A. *Pers.* 322).

Pausanias mentions the remains of the agora, the temple of Ajax with its wooden statue, the tomb of Ajax (Paus. 1.35.3-4), the temple of Artemis, the trophy of Themistocles and the sanctuary of Kychreas (Paus. 1.36.1).

Salamis belonged to Athens until the reign of Augustus. Afterwards, the island was lost to the Athenians. In 22/21 BC Salamis was integrated into the Roman *ager publicus*. Before 2 BC, the epic poet Caius Iulius Nicanor, who came from Hierapolis Bambyke of Syria, restored Salamis to Athens and was honoured by the Athenians as a new Homer and a new Themistocles (*IG* III 444a, 642-644; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 3785-3789; *SEG* 31, 1981, no. 108). At the death of Nicanor and perhaps of his children, an edict of the governor of the province redefined the statue of the island as an *ager publicus*.

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A. Ch. Chatzis, Τα αρχαία ονόματα της νήσου Σαλαμίνας, *AEphem* 1930, 60-73.  
N. G. L. Hammond s.v. Salamis, in *Princeton Encyclopedia*, 796-797.  
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*BarrAtlas* Map 59, A3.

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### Aianteion (Moulki) – Αιάντειον (Μούλκι) 5:B2,1

Doorsills were found close to the Church of Aghios Dimitrios. They may have belonged to a temple and are possibly of Roman date. A Roman marble relief had been found in the foundations of the building. Furthermore, a Roman Corinthian capital was reused in the church of Aghios Dimitrios. A settlement must have existed at Moulki until at least the Roman period.

D. Pallas, *AEphem* 1948-1949, 113, n. 3, 114, 121; Petropoulakou – Pentazos, *Αττική*, 123, no. 16.

### Ampelakia – Αμπελάκια 5:C2,1

Salamina Mun. / Islands R.Un.  
An inscribed Late Roman stele was found in the Diolis house.

A. N. Skias, *AEphem* 1919, 41.

90 Eleutheriou Venizelou Avenue

A Late Roman farmhouse may have existed in the Gikas plot, according to the pottery collected.

M. I. Pologorgi, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 481-483.

Eleutheriou Venizelou Avenue

Two Late Hellenistic coins were discovered in the Koutrakis and Zougris plot, where part of the Classical and Hellenistic city was found.

M. I. Pologorgi, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 485.

### Gouva Batsi – Γούβα Μπατσί 5:B1,1

A location northeast of Aghios Dimitrios, close to Paliambela and Aghios Grigorios where Late Roman graves were found.

D. Pallas, *AEphem* 1948-1949, 115.

### Kolones – Κολώνες 5:A2,1

Hill on a promontory at the south end of the island.

Foundations of buildings dating to the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD were found to the east of the hill.

I. Dekoulakou, in E. Konsolaki-Giannopoulou (ed.) *Αργοσαρωνικός. Πρακτικά 1<sup>ου</sup> Διεθνούς Συνεδρίου Ιστορίας και Αρχαιολογίας του Αργοσαρωνικού. Πόρος, 26-29 Ιουνίου 1998*, vol. B' *Από τους Σκοτεινούς Χρόνους έως το τέλος της Ρωμαϊκρατίας* (2003) 30.

Between Aianteion and Perani **5:B2,2**  
An inscribed funerary stele of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD was found.  
E. Mastrokostas, *AEphem* 1961, Chron., 20, no. 77;  
*ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 240.

**Peristeria bay** – Κόλπος Περιστερία **5:B2,3**  
The cave of Euripides (Gel. 15.20.5) is located on the slope of a hill above Peristeria bay. It was used as a cult place from the Classical to the Roman period. A 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC skyphos bears a graffito with the name of Euripides, probably of Roman date. A treasure of 39 coins of Emperor Gallienus (260-268 AD) must have been hidden during the Herulian invasion of 267 AD.

G. Lolos, *Dodoni* 26, 1997, 291, 301-305; *id.*, in E. Konsolaki-Giannopoulou (ed.), *Αργοσαρωνικός. Πρακτικά 1<sup>ου</sup> Διεθνούς Συνεδρίου Ιστορίας και Αρχαιολογίας του Αργοσαρωνικού. Πόρος, 26-29 Ιουνίου 1998* (2003) 93-94; *id.*, in *Αρχαιολογικές Συμβολές Α*, 82.

**Salamina** – Σαλαμίνα **5:B1,2**  
Salamina Mun. / Islands R.Un.  
An inscription of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD was found in the court of the Church of Aghios Andreas.  
P. Monceaux, *BCH* 6, 1882, 535-539, no. 7.

Zoodochou Pigis Street  
A Late Roman grave was found close to the Church of Aghia Kyriaki.  
M. Pologori, *ADelt* 42, 1987, B' 1 Chron., 67.

Aktis Karaiskaki and 15 Kritsiki Streets **5:B1,3**  
Late Roman walls were discovered in the Kyriakidis plot.  
A. Kapetanopoulou, *ADelt* 63, 2008, B' 1 Chron., 211-213.

## REGIONAL UNIT OF EAST ATTICA

**Acharnai, Menidi (ACHARNAI)**-Αχαρνές, Μενίδι (AXAPNAI) **2, 3**  
Acharnai Mun. / East Attica R.Un.

FHG 2.357; Stat. *Theb.* 620; Luc. *Icar.* 18; Paus. 1.31.6;

Hsch. s.v. Ἀχάρνη; St.Byz. s.v. Ἀχάρνα; Schol. Ar. *Ach.* 34, 234a, *Lys.* 62.

Inscriptions: *IG* III 61; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 2776.

The largest deme of Attica, belonging to the Oineis (St.Byz. s.v. Ἀχάρνα) tribe. Its southeast limits are at Monomati and Kephisos River, its northeast limits are at Varymbobi and Thrakomakedones, the northwest limits are at Ano Liosia, Zophria and Kamatero and its south limits at Pyrgos Vasilissis and Aghioi Anargyroi. The cultural and religious centre of the deme must have been located at Avliza.

Pausanias mentions the cult of Apollo Agyieus and of Herakles and an altar of Athena Hygeia (Paus. 1.31.6).

The road which began at the Acharnian Gate must have reached the deme of Acharnai a little to the west of modern Philadelphias Street. Another road must have followed the course of modern Dekeleias Street.

During the Roman period, agricultural land was in the hands of a few rich proprietors, settled in luxurious farmhouses composed of more than one courtyard, workrooms, large storerooms, stables and baths. One of the main neighbourhoods of Acharnai must have been located at Avliza, to the east and southeast of the hills of Aghioi Saranta and Prophiti Ilia, where the centre of Acharnai was located.

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Menidi **3:A5,43**  
A side channel of Hadrian's aqueduct runs from Menidi to the southwest. It may have ended at Glykotrypa, near Lykotrypa.  
Leigh, *The Aqueduct of Hadrian*, 38, 55.

Three Late Hellenistic funerary colonnettes were found at Aghioi Saranta Church, located between Kato Liosia and Menidi.

D. M. Robinson, *AJPb* 31, 1910, 380, 385-389, nos 9, 31, 35.

#### Kontitsa or Kontita Varymbobis

A Late Roman or Early Byzantine grave was found at Kontitsa.

M. Platonos-Giota, *ADelt* 49, 1994, B' 1 Chron., 70-71; Platonos-Giota, *Αχαρνάι*, 175.

Funerary column dating to the Hellenistic or to the Roman period (CIA III 1851).

A. Milchhoefer, *AM* 13, 1888, 342, no. 541; Platonos-Giota, *Αχαρνάι*, 228.

#### Patima Dimogli and Lekanis 3:A4,1

A series of 20 shafts belonging to the main part of Hadrian's aqueduct were discovered during the construction of the Olympic village. Three underground branches related to the aqueduct were also found. Two stone-built aqueducts at ground level were connected to the main aqueduct.

M. Platonos-Giota, in *Αρχαιολογικές Συμβολές Α*, 165-167.

#### Stravo Skino

##### Aghiou Ioannou Street 2:E5,36

One stone or brick-lined and two cist graves were found in the Katsandris plot. They date to the Late Roman period.

M. Platonos, *ADelt* 46, 1991, B' 1 Chron., 65; Platonos-Giota, *Αχαρνάι*, 174.

#### Neapoli

##### Kilikias Street 2:E5,1

Five Late Roman tombs, comprising four shaft graves and one cist grave, were found in the Eleutheriadis plot.

M. Platonos, *ADelt* 55, 2000, B' 1 Chron., 124-125; Platonos-Giota, *Αχαρνάι*, 44, 179-181.

#### Aghios Petros

##### Aghiou Petrou and 146 Iroon Polytechniou Streets 2:E5,32

Part of a Roman building was excavated in the TEMKA EPE – A. Papathanasiou plot.

M. Platonos – G. Panousopoulos, *ADelt* 62, 2007, B' 1 Chron., 175-178.

##### 4 Themistokleous Street 2:E5,2

A large part of an important cemetery was excavated in the Kousidis plot. The cemetery was in use from the end

of the 8<sup>th</sup> c. BC to the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD. Two poros sarcophagi and an enclosure wall date to the Roman period. A square cistern, dating to the Roman period, was also found.

M. Platonos, *ADelt* 42, 1987, B' 1 Chron., 64-67; *ead.*, *ADelt* 44, 1989, B' 1 Chron., 75-76; Platonos-Giota, *Αχαρνάι*, 142-150, 172-173, 186-187, 287-288.

##### Eurytanias Street 2:E5,3

A tile grave containing an unguentarium of the early 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD was discovered in the Stamidis plot. Roman pottery was found around the grave.

M. Platonos, *ADelt* 61, 2006, B' 1 Chron., 150.

#### Lathea

##### Ephiveias and Dede Streets 3:A5,1

Four storage pits were found in the Vrettos plot. The pottery collected dates mostly to the Roman period.

M. Platonos, *ADelt* 61, 2006, B' 1 Chron., 148.

##### Saranta Martyres 2:E5,4

A Roman tile grave was found on Liosion (now Acharnon) Street.

K. Davaras, *ADelt* 20, 1965, B' 1 Chron., 122-123.

##### Palaio Mendi 2:E5,5

A wall and three small irregular pyres were found in the Phytas plot. The pottery dates to the Late Roman period.

M. Platonos, *ADelt* 46, 1991, B' 1 Chron., 65; Platonos-Giota, *Αχαρνάι*, 175.

##### Aristotelous and Parnethos Streets 2:E5,6

A marble funerary stele of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC was discovered. Platonos-Giota, *Αχαρνάι*, 223.

##### Liosion Street 2:E5,31

A section of a Roman road was discovered in the court of the Church of Aghios Ioannis Theologos. A branch of this road led to Dekeleia and to northeast Parnes. The road probably followed the course of modern Dekeleias Street. A section of a wall and part of a cemetery were also found there. The walls may be connected to the Roman bath discovered immediately to the north of Aghios Ioannis. A Roman inscription was reused in the foundations of the north wall of the church. The cemetery was composed of twenty graves, some of which

were tile graves. A Roman inscription was found on the forecourt of the church.

D. Kazianis, *ADelt* 37, 1982, B' 1 Chron., 67-68; Platonos-Giota, *Αχαρνάι*, 171, 176; M. Platonos, in *Αττικής Οδοί*, 142-143, 265.

Late Roman pottery was found.

Platonos-Giota, *Αχαρνάι*, 165.

Liosion and Salaminos Streets 2:E5,7

A wall dating to the Hellenistic or Early Roman period and a cistern dating from the Hellenistic to the Byzantine period were found in the Gikas plot. A coin of Theodosios II (378-383 AD) was also found.

A. Patrianakou-Iliaki, *ADelt* 35, 1980, B' 1 Chron., 78; Platonos-Giota, *Αχαρνάι*, 164, 186.

21 Salaminos Street 2:E5,33

Part of the theatre of the deme of Acharnai was discovered in the Trivellas plot. The theater was in use until the Early Roman period. Roman pottery and tiles were found. M. Platonos – G. Panousopoulos, *ADelt* 62, 2007, B' 1 Chron., 184-186.

36 Liosion Street 2:E5,8

A large part of a Roman public bath was excavated in the Skiadopoulos brothers plot.

M. Platonos, *ADelt* 42, 1987, B' Chron., 62-64; Platonos-Giota, *Αχαρνάι*, 188-192.

Liosion and 2 Aghiou Ioannou Streets

Part of the previous Roman bath was found in the Siskas plot.

M. Platonos, *ADelt* 48, 1993, B' 1 Chron., 72-73; Platonos-Giota, *Αχαρνάι*, 193-194.

45 Liosion Street 2:E5,9

A third part of the Roman bath was found in the Papadopoulos plot.

M. Platonos, *ADelt* 48, 1993, B' 1 Chron., 73; Platonos-Giota, *Αχαρνάι*, 195.

Pouraimis Street 2:E5,10

Two Late Roman cist graves were found.

A. K. Andreiomenou, *ADelt* 26, 1971, B' 1 Chron., 30-31.

Aghias Triados Square

Aristotelous and Aghias Triados Streets 3:A5,52

Late Roman sherds were discovered.

M. Platonos – G. Panousopoulos, *ADelt* 62, 2007, B' 1 Chron., 164-174.

Aghias Triados Street 3:A5,2

A marble urn containing an Early Roman vase was found in the Papadakis plot.

I. Papachristodoulou, *ADelt* 25, 1970, B' 1 Chron., 123.

Aghias Triados and Voulgaroktonou Streets 3:A5,3

A tile grave containing unguentaria, probably dating to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC, was found in the Kalantzis plot.

M. Platonos, *ADelt* 61, 2006, B' 1 Chron., 150-151.

Theophrastou Street 2:E5,11

A male statue of Roman date was found at the Menidi High School.

Th. Arvanitopoulou, *Αρχαιολογικά ποιήματα* (1960) 44-45.

Vrettou Street 2:E5,12

A deposit and five storage pits containing Classical, Roman and Late Roman pottery were discovered in the Papasotiriou plot, close to the square of Acharnai.

M. Platonos, in *Αττική* 2004, 24.

Karaoli Street 3:A5,4

A grave containing late 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD pottery was excavated in the Savvidis – Periklitis plot.

M. Platonos, *ADelt* 61, 2006, B' 1 Chron., 145-146.

Charavgi – Kokkinos Mylos 3:A5,5

Limits of properties dating to the Roman period were found to the west of the railroad and to the south of the Acharnian Road. A workshop was possibly located there.

M. Platonos, in *Αττικής Οδοί*, 142.

Ippiou Street 2:E5,13

Part of an ancient road, possibly the Acharnian Road, and three buildings to its northeast were found to the north of the Athens – Thessaloniki railway. One of these buildings was a Classical and Hellenistic sanctuary of Demeter and Kore and another dates to the Roman period and yielded pottery and loomweights.

The road continues to the west of the railway. At the southeast part of the road, Late Roman retaining walls were found. A branch of this road led to Dekeleia and to the northeast part of Mount Parnes.

M. Platonos, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 389-392, 414-415, 427, 437; Platonos-Giota, *Αχαρνάι*, 425-426; *ead.*, in *Αττικής Οδού περιήγησης*, 38-39; *ead.*, in *Αττικής Οδοί*, 142.

Herakleous and Zaimi Streets 3:A5,6  
A stone-paved road was discovered to the northwest of an Archaic and Classical cemetery. A Late Roman terra cotta pipe was found to the east of a group of tombs. Thirteen tile graves and two shaft graves were found to the north of the group of tombs, under Philadelphias Street. They date to the Late Roman period.

M. Platonos, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 399-401; Platonos-Giota, *Αχαρνάι*, 428-429; *ead.*, in *Αττικής Οδού περιήγησης*, 42-43.

Philadelphias Street 2:E5,14  
Part of an ancient central road, possibly the Acharnian Road, was discovered 100 m to the west of Philadelphias Street and to the east of the Athens – Thessaloniki railway. Seven road layers were recognized, two of which were of Roman and Late Roman date. The road had a retaining wall with a Classical, a Hellenistic and a Roman phase. During its Roman period of use, the road was widened.

M. Platonos, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 389-391; Platonos-Giota, *Αχαρνάι*, 424-425; *ead.*, in *Αττικής Οδού περιήγησης*, 36-37; *ead.*, in *Αττικής Οδοί*, 141.

Philadelphias Street 2:E5,35  
The same road has also been found to the north and east of Philadelphias Street.

M. Platonos, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 389-391; Platonos-Giota, *Αχαρνάι*, 430.

Kamvouni Street 2:E5,37  
A terra cotta water channel and Roman sherds were found in the Dantos plot.

M. Platonos, *ADelt* 48, 1993, B' 1 Chron., 72.

Part of a U-shaped terra cotta water channel was discovered. The pottery collected dates to the Late Roman period.

Platonos-Giota, *Αχαρνάι*, 185.

Customs House 2:E5,15  
Architectural remains dating to the Classical and Roman period came to light to the northeast of the Customs House.

Platonos-Giota, *Αχαρνάι*, 431.

Cheiletzaris Street 3:A5,7  
A U-shaped terra cotta water channel was discovered. The pottery collected dates to the Roman period.  
Platonos-Giota, *Αχαρνάι*, 186.

Aghios Nikolaos – Aghia Sotira (east of Charavgi) 3:A5,8  
A tumulus was excavated in the Boukis brothers plot. The tumulus first covered a marble sarcophagus of the Classical period and then was enlarged to cover a Roman marble sarcophagus.  
M. Platonos, *ADelt* 44, 1989, B' 1 Chron., 74-75.

Neromylos (Chamomilo – Kokkinos Mylos) (southeast limit of the deme) 3:A5,9  
A Roman terra cotta pipe was found.

M. Platonos, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 401-402; Platonos-Giota, *Αχαρνάι*, 431; M. Platonos, in *Αττική 2004*, 19.

Kokkinos Mylos 55-25<sup>th</sup> Martiou Street 3:A5,10  
Two Late Roman graves were excavated in the Kouphali plot.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 30, 1975, B' 1 Chron., 35.

Lykotrypa Philadelphias and Alpheiou Streets 2:E5,16  
Part of a Late Roman farmhouse, a deposit of Late Roman pottery and two tile graves of Late Roman or later date were excavated in the Diellas plot. The Late Roman farmhouse may have been built on a Classical house.

M. Platonos-Giota, *ADelt* 60, 2005, B' 1 Chron., 142-148.

Konstantinoupoleos Street 2:E5,17  
Parts of an ancient road and of a cemetery with its enclosure wall were discovered to the east of Konstantinoupoleos Street and of the Athens – Thessaloniki railway. The road was in use from the Archaic to the Late Roman period. Most of the graves date to the Classical period, but there is a Roman jar burial and a Roman shaft grave.

M. Platonos, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 429-433; *ead.*, in *Αττική 2004*, 20.

Gerovouno – Avliza G. Ritsou and Chalkidikis Streets 2:E5,19  
A large Roman farmhouse (A) was excavated. Houses

of this type have also been found in other rural demes of Attica. The house had at least two phases, dating to the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD. Fragments of Classical funerary lekythoi, stelai and inscriptions had been reused for the construction of the walls of the house. Two jar burials indicate that the farmhouse was used as a cemetery in Late Antiquity. In the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD the house was restored or remodelled. Hellenistic and Early Roman pottery and a Classical female head of a funerary relief were found in a waste deposit to the west of the house.

M. Platonos, *ADelt* 45, 1990, B' 1 Chron., 78-80; *ead.* 52, 1997, B' 1 Chron., 94; *ead.* 55, 2000, B' 1 Chron., 121-124; *ead.* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 396-397; Platonos-Giota, *Αχαρναί*, 165-171, 418-419; *ead.*, in *Αττικής Οδοῦ περιήγησης*, 29-30.

A large rectangular Roman cistern was found to the west of Farmhouse A. Its walls were made of an opus mixtum. The cistern dates to the 4<sup>th</sup> or 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD and must have functioned together with the last phase of the farmhouse.

M. Platonos, *ADelt* 52, 1997, B' 1 Chron., 94; *ead.* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 396-397; Platonos-Giota, *Αχαρναί*, 420-421; *ead.*, in *Αττικής Οδοῦ περιήγησης*, 29, 30-32.

126 Dimokratias Avenue 2:E5.18  
Part of another Roman farmhouse (B) was excavated 300 m to the east of Farmhouse A. The house had two or three building phases in the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD and was repaired in the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD. A road ran along the south side of the farmhouse.

M. Platonos, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 419-421; *ead.*, in *Αττική 2004*, 19, 418, 420; *ead.*, in *Αττικής Οδοῦ περιήγησης*, 29, 32.

Dimokratias Avenue (Railway centre of Acharnai) 2:E5.20  
Walls of Classical and Roman date were found.  
M. Platonos, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 416-417.

245 Dimokratias Avenue 2:E5.21  
A pyre with Roman pottery and a Roman inscription on its top were found.  
Platonos-Giota, *Αχαρναί*, 133, 223.

Avliza  
Segments of terra cotta water pipes and part of a Roman cemetery with thirteen tile graves were found in the east section of Avliza.

Platonos-Giota, *Αχαρναί*, 418; *ead.*, in *Αττικής Οδοῦ περιήγησης*, 29.

Karamanli Avenue and Konstantinoupoleos Street 3:A5.44

A Roman farmhouse was excavated in the Kataras plot. M. Platonos, *ADelt* 46, 1991, B' 1 Chron., 65; Platonos-Giota, *Αχαρναί*, 44, 161-163.

**Aghia Triada (AGELE)**-Αγία Τριάδα (ΑΙΤΕΛΗ) 4  
Markopoulo Mun. / East Attica R.Un.

FHG 2.357; *AB* 335.20; Hsch. s.v. Ἄγγελῆς; St.Byz. s.v. Ἄγγελή.

Inscriptions: *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 2362.

Agele, a deme of the Pandionis tribe (*IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 2362; FHG 2.357; *AB* 335.20; Hsch. s.v. Ἄγγελῆς; St.Byz. s.v. Ἄγγελή), was located at Angelisi or Aghia Triada.

## Bibliography

RE I (1894) 2188 s.v. Angele (Milchhoefer).  
Traill, *Demos and Trittyis*, 129.

Roman architectural members were found at the Monastery of Aghia Triada (4:D2.1), to the northeast of Aghia Merenta.

J. Schmidt, *AM* 6, 1881, 345, no. 21.

**Anavyssos (ANAPHLYSTOS)**-Ανάβυσσος 4  
(ΑΝΑΦΛΥΣΤΟΣ)  
Saronikos Mun. / East Attica R.Un.

FHG 2.357; Scyl. 57; Str. 9.1.21; Harp. s.v. Ἀναφλύστιος; Hsch. s.v. Κωλιάς; Ptol. 3.14.21.6; St.Byz. s.v. Ἀνάφλυστος; Suid. s.v. Ἀναφλύστιοι; Eust. *Com. ad Iliadem* B 546s; Schol. Ar. *Nu.* 51a, 52f-g, *Ra.* 427b.

Inscriptions: *IG* III 61; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 2776.

The ancient deme of Anaphlystos, belonging to the Antiochis tribe, has been identified with the modern deme of Anavyssos. Traill locates Anaphlystos at Aghios Georgios. Lohmann suggests that the eastern limit of Anaphlystos was from Prophitis Ilias to Skasmeni Petra and Lulje Kuki, its northern limit reached the Marisa stream and Ary, while to the east the deme extended until Mount Olympos. A sanctuary of Aphrodite Kolias (Str. 9.1.21; Paus. 1.1.5; Harp. s.v. Κωλιάς; Hsch. s.v. Κωλιάς; Eust. *Com. ad Iliadem* B 546s, B 695; Schol. Arist. *Nubes* 51a, 52f-g) and a sanctuary of Pan (Str. 9.1.21)

were located at Anaphlystos. Hesychios also mentions a sanctuary of Demeter (Hsch. s.v. Κωλιάς). Scylax (57) mentions the port and the wall of Anaphlystos. Velvina was the name of the island located opposite Anaphlystos (Str. 9.1.21).

From the Classical period onwards, the centre of the deme was located at Aghios Georgios on the coast of Aghios Nikolaos bay. The 2<sup>nd</sup> and the first quarter of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC was a period of relative prosperity for the deme. The next two centuries saw a period of decline, but there was an increase in population in the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD that lasted until around 160 AD, when the definitive decline began. The few remaining inhabitants withdrew inland and formed two small settlements at Kataphygi and Dasomenos Lophos.

### Bibliography

RE I (1894) s.v. Anaphlystos 2061 (Milchhoefer).

Eliot, *Coastal Demes*, 106-107.

Traill, *Demos and Tritys*, 140.

Travlos, *Bildlexikon Attika*, 16.

E. Freund s.v. Anavyssos, in *Lexikon*, 113.

Lohmann, *Atene*, 62-74.

Chr. D. Pantelis, *Ανάφλυστος. Η ιστορία του αρχαίου δήμου από τους Προϊστορικούς χρόνους ως τη Ρωμαιοκρατία* (1995). *Barr.Atlas* Map 59, C4.

Anavyssos

4:C4,12

Foundations of buildings have been found on the beach and on the slopes of the hills, indicating the presence of a settlement. According to the pottery finds, the settlement was in use during the Classical and Roman period. Petropoulakou – Pentazos, *Αττική*, 90, no. 16.

Aghios Dimitrios Trapourias

4:C4,1

A sanctuary in use from the Classical to the Roman period was located on the top of a hill, close to the chapel of Aghios Dimitrios Trapourias.

Chr. D. Pantelis, *Ανάφλυστος. Η ιστορία του αρχαίου δήμου από τους Προϊστορικούς χρόνους ως τη Ρωμαιοκρατία* (1995) 63. A large Late Roman cemetery was discovered to the east of the Church of Aghios Dimitrios at Trapouria.

A. Tsaravopoulos – Ch. Tselios – K. Papatthanasiou – A. Syrogianni – Ph. Nezeri, in *Πρακτικά Η'Επιστημονικής Συνάντησης Ν.Α. Αττικής, Κερατέα Αττικής 30 Οκτωβρίου – 2 Νοεμβρίου 1997* (2001) 185; A. Tsaravopoulos – K. Papatthanasiou, in *Από τα Μεσόγεια στον Αργοσαρωνικό*, 208.

Dasomenos Lophos

4:C4,11

A shaft grave containing two levels of burials was found on the southeast slope of the hill in the Chatziparaskevas plot. The pottery indicates that one of the burials dates to the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD. Some walls were found on top of the hill, while Roman sherds were found on the west part of the hill.

P. Åström, *ADelt* 18, 1963, B' 1 Chron., 52-54; P. Åström – N. G. Gejvall – P. Håkanson, *OpAth* 8, 1968, 195-201; Petropoulakou – Pentazos, *Αττική*, 91, no. 19. A Late Antique roof tile was found.

Lohmann, *Atene*, 498 AN 10.

Asvestokaminos

4:D5,14

A Classical farmhouse was found ca. 500 m south of Kataphygi, on the southwestern spur of the hill of Asvestokaminos. The presence of Late Antique pottery indicates that the farmhouse was reused at that time.

Lohmann, *Atene*, 495-496 AN 3.

Remains of walls, Classical and Late Antique sherds were found 1 km southwest of Mesochori and 1.25 km east of Aghios Georgios.

Lohmann, *Atene*, 497 AN 7.

Cave

4:D5,15

Late Antique pottery was found.

Wickens, *Cave Use in Attica*, 15-20, no. 2; Lohmann, *Atene*, 499 AN 12.

Remains of walls and Late Antique pottery were found immediately to the north of the road connecting Kalyvia to Anavyssos, south of Trapouria.

Lohmann, *Atene*, 503 AN 19.

Remains of walls and pottery of many periods, including Late Antiquity, were found on the southwest and southeast slope of Mokriza.

Lohmann, *Atene*, 505 AN 25.

Remains of walls, Late Antique pottery and roof tiles were found on the west hill of the bay of Anavyssos.

Lohmann, *Atene*, 506 AN 28.

Aghia Photeini valley

A fortified farmhouse and a Late Antique building were found (4:D5,20). The pottery dates to the Classical, Roman Imperial and Late Antique period.

Lohmann, *Atene*, 408-409 PH 1.



A fortified farmhouse and other buildings, enclosure walls and houses were found on the northeastern side of the valley (4:D5,32). The pottery dates to the Classical and Late Antique period.

Lohmann, *Atene*, 409-414 PH 2.

The remains of a house and of an enclosure wall, together with Classical and Late Antique pottery, were found on the east side of the valley (4:D5,36).

Lohmann, *Atene*, 417 PH 7.

A boundary was found in the southeast part of the valley of Aghia Photeini. Its closest parallels date to the Late Antiquity (4:D5,40).

Lohmann, *Atene*, 447 PH 61.

Late Antique or Medieval pottery was found in the southeast part of the valley (4:D5,38).

Lohmann, *Atene*, 448 PH 63.

A Late Antique enclosure wall was found in the southeast part of the valley (4:D5,39).

Lohmann, *Atene*, 449 PH 64.

Aghia Photeini central valley

Classical and Late Antique pottery was found close to an enclosure wall (4:D5,24).

Lohmann, *Atene*, 435 PH 37.

Late Antique pottery was found in the centre of the valley of Aghia Photeini (4:D5,25).

Lohmann, *Atene*, 437 PH 42.

Late Antique pottery was found close to an enclosure wall in the northern part of the central valley of Aghia Photeini (4:D5,21).

Lohmann, *Atene*, 438 PH 44.

Remains of walls, a farmhouse and one Late Antique roof tile were found in the northern part of the central valley of Aghia Photeini (4:D5,23).

Lohmann, *Atene*, 439-440 PH 46.

Remains of walls, a farmhouse, Classical and Late Antique sherds were found in the northeast part of the valley (4:D5,31).

Lohmann, *Atene*, 444 PH 56.

Late Antique pottery was found in the southern part of the central valley of Aghia Photeini (4:D5,30).

Lohmann, *Atene*, 456-457 PH 84.

Aghia Photeini valley west part 4:D5,29

Wells and a burial plot, possibly of Classical date, were found at the centre of the western part of the valley. Pottery dating from the 4<sup>th</sup> to the 7<sup>th</sup> c. AD and possibly to the Roman Imperial period was also found.

Lohmann, *Atene*, 450-452 PH 70.

Two Late Antique sherds were found in the western part of the valley of Aghia Photeini (4:D5,19).

Lohmann, *Atene*, 455 PH 80.

Aghia Photeini valley southwest part

A farmhouse was found (4:D5,12). The pottery dates to the Classical and to the Late Antique period.

Lohmann, *Atene*, 453-454 PH 76.

Late Antique enclosure wall (4:D5,13).

Lohmann, *Atene*, 454 PH 77.

Aghia Photeini valley north part 4:D5,22

A Late Antique circular building was found in the northern part of the valley of Aghia Photeini.

Lohmann, *Atene*, 456 PH 81.

South of Aghia Photeini 4:D5,28

Classical and Late Antique pottery was found.

Lohmann, *Atene*, 455 PH 79.

Megalo Baphi 4:D5,37

A Late Antique boundary was found behind Megalo Baphi.

Lohmann, *Atene*, 418 PH 9.

East slope of Phrekeri Hill

The platform of a statue was found in the western part of the valley of Aghia Photeini (4:C5,13). The pottery collected dates to the Classical and possibly to the Late Antique period.

Lohmann, *Atene*, 421-422 PH 18.

An enclosure wall and Classical, Late Antique and Medieval pottery were found (4:C5,14).

Lohmann, *Atene*, 422-423 PH 19.

Mikro Baphi 4:D5,35

An enclosure wall and Late Antique pottery were found on the north slope of Mikro Baphi.

Lohmann, *Atene*, 426 PH 24.

Mikro Baphi 4:D5,11

A house, Classical, Late Antique and Medieval pottery were found on the north slope of Mikro Baphi.

Lohmann, *Atene*, 427-428 PH 27.

A Late Antique boundary was found on the north slope of Mikro Baphi (4:D5,27).

Lohmann, *Atene*, 428 PH 28.

Valley connecting Thymari to Aghia Photeini  
4:C5,12  
Remains of walls and Late Antique pottery were found.  
Lohmann, *Atene*, 429-431 PH 30, PH 32.

Phrekeri Hill 4:C5,11  
A fortified farmhouse, wells, a Late Antique settlement  
and enclosure walls were found. Large quantities of pot-  
tery dating from the 5<sup>th</sup> to the 7<sup>th</sup> c. AD were collected.  
Lohmann, *Atene*, 431-433 PH 33.

Charakas centre of the valley 4:D5,26  
Late Antique or Medieval pottery was found close to an  
enclosure wall and a house.  
Lohmann, *Atene*, 436-437 PH 40.

Thymari  
Centre of the valley of Thymari 4:C5,10  
Remains of walls and Late Antique pottery were found.  
Lohmann, *Atene*, 462-463 TH 6.

Kolymbithra 4:C5,4  
Remains of walls, an enclosure wall and a house, to-  
gether with Prehistoric, Classical, Late Antique and Me-  
dieval pottery were found at Kolymbithra.  
Lohmann, *Atene*, 463-465 TH 8.

Kolymbithra 4:C5,6  
One Late Antique sherd was found at the east part of  
Kolymbithra.  
Lohmann, *Atene*, 466 TH 12.

Between Kolymbithra and Souvlero 4:C5,7  
A farmhouse, Archaic, Classical, possibly Hellenistic and  
Late Antique pottery, as well as Late Antique roof tiles  
were found between Kolymbithra and Souvlero.  
Lohmann, *Atene*, 467-470 TH 16.

North part of the valley of Thymari 4:C5,8  
Remains of a house and Late Antique pottery were  
found.  
Lohmann, *Atene*, 470 TH 17.

South slope of Souvlero 4:C5,9  
A Classical farmhouse, Classical and Late Antique pot-  
tery were found in the north part of the valley of Thy-  
mari, on the south slope of Souvlero.  
Lohmann, *Atene*, 470-471 TH 18.

Kastela i spilia 4:D5,16  
A farmhouse and one Late Antique sherd were found  
at the south foot of Kastela i spilia.  
Lohmann, *Atene*, 472 TH 21.

Kastela 4:D5,17  
A burial plot, architectural members and two Late An-  
tique sherds were found in the north part of the central  
valley of Kastela.  
Lohmann, *Atene*, 474-475 TH 29.

Kastela southeast hill 4:D5,18  
A farmhouse, an enclosure wall, Classical and Late An-  
tique pottery were found on the southeast hill of  
Kastela.  
Lohmann, *Atene*, 478-479 TH 35.

Souvlero 4:C5,5  
One Late Antique sherd was found on the west slope  
of Souvlero.  
Lohmann, *Atene*, 481 TH 38.

Ανίκι-Αγοστή 3  
Dionysos Mun. / East Attica R.Un.

Αγίου Αθανασίου Street 3:B4,6  
Roman pottery was found.  
A. Chatzidimitriou, *ADelt* 62, 2007, B' 1 Chron., 141.

Aphidnes / Kiourka (APHIDNA / APHIDNAI) – 3  
Αφίδνες / Κιούρκα (ΑΦΙΔΝΑ / ΑΦΙΔΝΑΙ)  
Oropos Mun. / East Attica R.Un.

FHG 2.357; Str. 9.1.17, 9.1.20; Luc. *Gall.* 17; Hsch. s.v.  
Ἄφιδνα; St.Byz. s.v. Ἄφιδνα; Eust. *Com. ad Iliadem* B 546s,  
B 547.  
Inscriptions: *IG* III 61; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 2776.  
Deme of the Aiantis or of the Leontis (St.Byz. s.v.  
Ἄφιδνα), then of the Ptolemais and then of the Hadria-  
nis tribe, named after Aphidnos (St.Byz. s.v. Ἄφιδνα).  
Traill locates the ancient deme at Kotroni.

### Bibliography

*RE* I (1894) s.v. Aphidna 2719-2720 (Milchhoefer).  
Traill, *Demos and Trittyis*, 138.  
E. Freund s.v. Aphidnai, in *Lexikon*, 123.  
*Αρχαιολογικός Άτλας του Αιγαίου*, 239.  
*BarrAtlas* Map 59, C2.

Bletsí 3:B4,4  
Late Roman pottery was discovered at Bletsí, close to Kiourka.  
D. Grigoropoulos, *AM* 124, 2009, 474, FO 048.

Mount Beletsí 3:B3,3  
Roman sherds were found in the fortification on Mount Beletsí (841 m).  
J. Ober, *Hesperia* 56, 1987, 204-205, no. 5; *Barr:Atlas* Map 59, C2.

**Ari or Ary (PHREAR or PHREARROI or PHREARRIOI)**-Αρί, Αρύ  
(ΦΡΕΑΡ, ΦΡΕΑΡΡΟΙ, ΦΡΕΑΡΡΙΟΙ) 4:D4,1  
Laureion Mun. / East Attica R.Un.

Roman pottery was found in the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC ore washery.  
K. G. Tsaimou, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 369.  
A smelting workshop was found at Ary. Its last period of use dates to Roman times.  
K. G. Tsaimou, *ADelt* 62, 2007, B' 1 Chron., 221-225.

**Artemis, Loutsá (ALAI ARAPHENIDES)**-  
Ἄρτεμις Λούτσα (ΑΛΑΙ ΑΡΑΦΗΝΙΔΕΣ) 4  
Spata – Artemis Mun. / East Attica R.Un.

FHG 2.357; Str. 9.1.22, 10.1.6; Hsch. s.v. Ἄλαι; St.Byz. s.v. Ἄλαι Ἀραφηνίδες καὶ Ἄλαι Αἰζωνίδες; Schol. Call. *Dian.* 173.  
The ancient deme of Alai Araphenides, belonging to the Aigeis tribe and located between Phegous and Brauron (St.Byz. s.v. Ἄλαι Ἀραφηνίδες καὶ Ἄλαι Αἰζωνίδες), has been identified with the modern deme of Artemis or Loutsá. The sanctuary of Artemis Tauropolos was located at Alai Araphenides (Str. 9.1.22).

### Bibliography

*RE* VII (1912) s.v. Halai 2227 (Bölte).  
N. Ch. Kotzias, *AEphem* 1925-1926, 168-177.  
C. W. J. Eliot s.v. Halai Araphenides, in *Princeton Encyclopedia*, 373-374.  
E. Freund s.v. Halai Araphenides, in *Lexikon*, 253-254.  
Travlos, *Bildlexikon Attika*, 211-215.  
*Barr:Atlas* Map 59, D3.  
K. Kalogeropoulos, *Το ιερό της Αρτέμιδος Ταυροπόλου στις Ἀλές Ἀραφηνίδες (Λούτσα)* (2013) 45.

Loutsá-Alyki 4:D1,11  
Middle and Late Roman pottery was discovered.  
D. Grigoropoulos, *AM* 124, 2009, 477, FO 061.

An Ionic capital dating to the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD found at Loutsá is in the Museum of Brauron.  
N. Papagiannakos – E. Chairi-Papagiannakou, in *Πρακτικά ΙΓ' Επιστημονικής Συνάντησης Ν.Α. Αττικής. Παιανία, 29-31 Οκτωβρίου – 1-2 Νοεμβρίου 2008* (2010) 556.

Alyki tou Spata 4:D1,12  
A Roman building was found in the Chountas plot, located to the southwest of Alyki tou Spata.  
N. Ch. Kotzias, *AEphem* 1925-1926, 168, 172.

Sanctuary of Artemis Tauropolos 4:D1,1  
The site of the sanctuary was in use from the 17<sup>th</sup> c. BC to the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD. From the middle of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC onwards the finds do not relate to cult practices, but it seems that the sanctuary still functioned in the late 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC.  
V. Skaraki – M. Stathi, in *Αρχαιολογικές Συμβολές* Α, 242; K. Kalogeropoulos, *Το ιερό της Αρτέμιδος Ταυροπόλου στις Ἀλές Ἀραφηνίδες (Λούτσα)* (2013).

Loutsá – Raphina road 4:D1,2  
A small building was discovered in the Tountas plot, located opposite the temple of Artemis Tauropolos. The building could have been a propylon. The sherds found in its fill date from the Classical to the Roman period.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 30, 1975, B' 1 Chron., 37

Proodou Street 4:D1,3  
The scanty remains of a Roman farmhouse were found in the Synodinos plot. The farmhouse is less than a kilometer away from the sanctuary of Artemis Tauropolos.  
V. Skaraki, in *Αττική 2004*, 78-80.

Vravronos Avenue and Ivis Street 4:D1,4  
A quarry was excavated in the Demertzidis plot, located at the border of the modern demes of Markopoulo and Artemis (Loutsá). It was in use from the 6<sup>th</sup> to the end of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC. The quarry lay 1.5 km away from the sanctuary of Artemis at Brauron and may have provided building material for the construction of the Classical phase of the sanctuary. After a period of abandonment, the site of the quarry was reoccupied in the Late Roman period by houses, small workshops or storerooms. The north part of the plot was used as a dump for the waste material from quarrying activity. Two levels of use have been identified, the first dating to the end of the 5<sup>th</sup> and

to the beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC and the other from the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC to the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD. Two bronze coins, dating to the time of Vespasianus (70 AD) and to the time of Constantine the Great (first half of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD), were also found.

V. Skaraki, in *Αττική 2004*, 75-78; V. Skaraki – M. Stathi, in *Αρχαιολογικές Συμβολές Α*, 245-246.

Eirinis Street 4:D1,5

A Late Roman farmhouse was discovered in the Zouganelis plot, located to the northwest of the sanctuary of Artemis Tauropolos.

V. Skaraki – M. Stathi, in *Αρχαιολογικές Συμβολές Α*, 242. The southern part of the Roman farmhouse discovered in the Zouganelis plot was found in the Chatzakis plot. O. Kakavogianni, *ADelt* 55, 2000, B' 1 Chron., 132.

Koumboura Street

A farmhouse in use from the Hellenistic to the Roman period was excavated in the Dimopoulos and Gerasi plot, located 3 km from the centre of the deme.

V. Skaraki – M. Stathi, in *Αρχαιολογικές Συμβολές Α*, 243.

Kosma Aitolou and Ierapetras Streets 4:D1,6

Seven Roman graves were found in the Gakis plot, 100 m to the south of the previous site.

V. Skaraki – M. Stathi, in *Αρχαιολογικές Συμβολές Α*, 243.

Artemidos Avenue 4:D1,7

22 tile graves and a terracotta sarcophagus were discovered. Only three graves contained pottery, including relief bowls of the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC.

V. Skaraki – M. Stathi, in *Αρχαιολογικές Συμβολές Α*, 241.

Makedonias (Vakchon) Street 4:D2,2

Burnt fragments of marble sculptures of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC were found cast in a pit in the Rombotis plot. The discovery of a 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD coin indicates that the sculptures were thrown into the pit sometime in the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD.

V. Skaraki – M. Stathi, in *Αρχαιολογικές Συμβολές Α*, 242.

Galinis Street 4:D1,8

A wall, fragments of glass vases, sherds and part of a terra cotta male figurine were found in the Chatzakos plot. They probably date to the Roman period.

E. Methodiou – M. Stathi, *ADelt* 61, 2006, B' 1 Chron., 175-177.

Alyko (Makrya Peuka) 4:B3,1

A funerary colonnette dating to the Roman period was found in the Papamichalis or Sourtoukis plot.

N. Ch. Kotzias, *Polemon* 6, 1956-1957, μγ', no. 12; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 1282.

**BRAURON-BPAYPΩN**

**4**

Spata – Artemis Mun. / East Attica R.Un.

*AB* 220.26; Str. 8.6.8, 9.1.20-22; Mela, 2.3.4.6; Plin. *Nat.* 4.7.24; Stat. *Theb.* 12.615; Harp. s.v. ἀρκτεῦσαι; Paus. 1.23.7, 1.33.1; Poll. 8.107; St.Byz. s.v. Βραύρων; Suid. s.v. ἄρκτος, Βραυρών; Schol. Ar. *Av.* 872a, *Nu.* 985a, *Pax* 874b.

Deme of Attica named after the hero Brauron (St.Byz. s.v. Βραύρων). Pliny calls Brauron a “former town” (*Nat.* 4.7.24). According to ancient literary sources (Suid. s.v. Βραυρών; Schol. Ar. *Pax* 874b), there were many prostitutes at Brauron and their presence was associated with the celebration of the cult of Dionysos. There is little activity in Roman times, mostly in the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD. A relief of Polydeukion was found close to Brauron.

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*RE* III (1899) s.v. Brauron 822-824 (Milchhöfer).

*RE* III (1899) s.v. Brauronia 824-826 (Jessen, Kern).

J. J. Coulton s.v. Brauron, in *Princeton Encyclopedia*, 163-164.

Travlos, *Bildlexikon Attika*, 55-80.

F. Freund s.v. Brauron, in *Lexikon*, 158-159.

*Αρχαιολογικός Άτλας του Αιγαίου*, 244.

*Barr Atlas* Map 59, C3.

Camp, *Athens*, 279.

Sanctuary of Artemis 4:D2,3

A 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD tomb was found close to the southwest corner of the Sacred House.

I. Papadimitriou, *Prakt* 1955, 118-119.

Remains of Roman buildings were found to the north of the modern road crossing the sanctuary of Artemis.

O. Kakavogianni, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 322.

Kommeno Lithari 4:D2,4

Cave located at Brauron where pottery of the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD was found.

Wickens, *Cave Use in Attica*, 46-52, no. 9.

Another cave was located at Kommeno Lithari, to the south of the sanctuary of Artemis at Brauron. Pottery dating from the 4<sup>th</sup> to the 7<sup>th</sup> c. AD has been found in the cave.

Wickens, *Cave Use in Attica*, 52-55, no. 10.

South of the Early Christian Basilica 4:D2,5  
A funerary colonnette of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC or the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD was found.  
E. G. Stikas, *Prakt* 1952, 91; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 1026.

Southwest of the Early Christian basilica 4:D2,6  
A large Late Roman house was excavated in the Panagiotou field, located on the plain to the southwest of the Early Christian basilica. The Late Roman cemetery, discovered in the Metaxas plot, must have been related to the house.  
O. Kakavogianni – K. Douni, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 343.

Part of a 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD cemetery was discovered in the Metaxas plot. 23 tile graves, a stone or brick-lined grave and a jar burial came to light.  
K. Eustratiou, *ADelt* 44, 1989, B' 1 Chron., 76.

Medieval tower 4:C2,1  
A horos inscription dating to 141/140 BC was found in a field next to the road leading to Brauron, close to the Medieval tower.  
D. Peppas-Delmouzou, *ADelt* 17, 1961-62, A' Mel., 215-217, no. 2.

Charakas (ATENE)-Χάρωνας (ATHNH)  
Laureion Mun. / East Attica R.Un.

FHG 2.3578; St.Byz. s.v. Ἀτίνη.  
Inscriptions: *IG* III 61; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 2776.  
The ancient deme of Atene, belonging to the Antiochis, to the Demetrias and then to the Attalis tribe, has been identified with the modern village of Charakas, located close to Sounion. Lohmann places the eastern limit of the deme along the line connecting Charakas to Megalo Baphi and Prophitis Ilias and its northern limit from Prophitis Ilias to Souvlero and Gerakina. The Late Roman period was a time of relative prosperity for the deme, essentially due to livestock breeding.

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Eliot, *Coastal Demes*, 125-135, A.  
H. Lohmann, *Hellenika*, 1983, 98-116.  
Traill, *Demos and Trittyis*, 140.  
Lohmann, *Atene*.  
*Αρχαιολογικός Άτλας του Αιγαίου*, 247-248.  
*Barr-Atlas* Map 59, C4.

Charakas 4:D5,10  
Roman sherds possibly indicating the presence of a settlement.  
Petropoulakou – Pentazos, *Αττική*, 85-86, no. 38.

Charakas west 4:C5,2  
Middle and Late Roman pottery to the west of Legrainia and opposite Patroklos islet.  
D. Grigoropoulos, *AM* 124, 2009, 479, FO 074.

Tourkolimano 4:C5,15  
Remains of buildings and walls together with Late Antique pottery were found.  
Lohmann, *Atene*, 351 CH 1.

Koutsouro 4:C5,18-20  
Pottery dating to the Roman Imperial period and to Late Antiquity was found close to two fortified farmhouses and a burial plot.  
Lohmann, *Atene*, 351-356 CH 3A-C.

Charakas (farmhouse and burial plot) 4:C5,23  
Classical and Late Antique pottery was found close to a farmhouse, an enclosure wall and a burial plot.  
Lohmann, *Atene*, 359-360 CH 8.

Late Antique sherds (4<sup>th</sup> – 7<sup>th</sup> c. AD) were found close to an enclosure wall (4:D5,41).  
Lohmann, *Atene*, 362 CH 13.

A Late Antique building with two building phases was found (4:D5,51). The pottery collected dates from the 3<sup>rd</sup> to the 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD. Numerous roof tiles were also found.

Lohmann, *Atene*, 362-363, CH 14.

A farmhouse was found (4:D5,50). The pottery related to it dates to the Classical period and to Late Antiquity.  
Lohmann, *Atene*, 363-367 CH 15.

An enclosure wall, presenting structural similarities with those securely dated from the 4<sup>th</sup> to the 7<sup>th</sup> c. AD (4:D5,44).

Lohmann, *Atene*, 367 CH 17.

Late Antique pottery (4:D5,42).

Lohmann, *Atene*, 372-373 CH 28.

One Late Antique sherd was found close to an enclosure wall (4:D5,47).

Lohmann, *Atene*, 378 CH 37.

Charakas (cave) 4:C5,16  
Pottery dating from the 4<sup>th</sup> to the 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD was found in a cave.

Lohmann, *Atene*, 379-380 CH 39.

Late Antique pottery was found close to the remains of a building (4:D5,48).

Lohmann, *Atene*, 380 CH 41.

Pottery of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD was found.

Lohmann, *Atene*, 381 CH 44.

Charakas (rural estate) 4:C5,22

Late Antique pottery was found in the remains of a rural estate.

Lohmann, *Atene*, 382 CH 45.

Late Antique pottery was found close to two enclosure walls (4:D5,43).

Lohmann, *Atene*, 382 CH 46.

Charakas (farmhouse) 4:C5,17

Late Antique pottery was found close to building remains that could belong to a farmhouse.

Lohmann, *Atene*, 386 CH 54.

Kassidis 4:C5,21

A sanctuary was located on the west peak of Kassidis. The pottery related to it dates from the 3<sup>rd</sup> to the 7<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

Lohmann, *Atene*, 388-389 CH 60.

Late Antique pottery was found close to an enclosure wall (4:D5,45).

Lohmann, *Atene*, 391 CH 64.

Late Antique pottery was found close to an enclosure wall (4:D5,46).

Lohmann, *Atene*, 392 CH 68.

Pottery dating to the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD was found at the location of a Bronze and Iron Age settlement (4:D5,53).

Lohmann, *Atene*, 393-396 CH 72.

Pottery dating to the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC was found (4:D5,52).

Lohmann, *Atene*, 396-397 CH 74.

**Christos Hill (SPHETTOS)**-Λόφος Χριστός (ΣΦΗΤΤΟΣ) 4

Kropias Mun. / East Attica R.Un.

FHG 2.358; Str. 9.1.20; Harp. s.v. Σφηττός; Synesios 136; Hsch. s.v. Σφήττιοι; St.Byz. s.v. Σφηττός; Suid. s.v. Σφηττοῖ; EM s.v. Σφήττιοι; Eust. *Com. ad Iliadem* I 129; Schol. Ar. *Pl.* 720, *Nu.* 156.

Inscriptions: IG II/III<sup>2</sup> 2362.

The area below the Christos Chapel, located close to Koropi has been identified with the ancient deme of

Sphettos, which belonged to the Akamantis tribe (FHG 2.358; Str. 9.1.20; Harp. s.v. Σφηττός; Synesios 136; Hsch. s.v. Σφήττιοι; St.Byz. s.v. Σφηττός; Suid. s.v. Σφηττοῖ; EM s.v. Σφήττιοι; Schol. Ar. *Pl.* 720, *Nu.* 156; IG II/III<sup>2</sup> 2362). Sphettians were considered to be somewhat wild (Eust. *Com. ad Iliadem* I 129).

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RE III<sup>A</sup> (1929) s.v. Sphettos 1700-1701 (Geyer).

Traill, *Demos and Trittyis*, 132.

E. Freund s.v. Koropi(on), in *Lexikon*, 347.

Koropi 4:B2,4

Roman pottery has been found on the east slope of the hill, below the Medieval castle.

Petropoulakou – Pentazos, *Αττική*, 147-148, no. 35.

**Dionysos / Bogiati (IKARIA / IKARION)-**

Διόνυσος / Μπογιάτι (ΙΚΑΡΙΑ / ΙΚΑΡΙΟΝ) 3

Dionysos Mun. / East Attica R.Un.

FHG 2.357; Apollod. 3.14.7; St.Byz. s.v. Ίακάρια; Suid. s.v. Θεσσαίς.

Inscriptions: C. D. Buck, *AJA* 5, 1889, 317, no. 13.

The ancient deme of Ikarion belonged to the Aigeis and then to the Ptolemais tribe (FHG 2.357; St.Byz. s.v. Ίακάρια). It is identified with the modern deme of Dionysos.

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RE IX (1916) s.v. Ikaria 973 (Kolbe).

C. W. J. Eliot s.v. Ikaria, in *Princeton Encyclopedia*, 406.

E. Freund s.v. Dionysos, in *Lexikon*, 196-197.

Travlos, *Bildlexikon Attika*, 85-90.

*BarrAtlas* Map 59, C2.

Sculptures of the Greek or Roman period.

C. D. Buck, *AJA* 5, 1889, 475-476, nos XXI-XXIII.

Rea

Kokkino Choraphi 3:B5,13

Two Roman graves made of reused 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC material were found in the Iliopoulos plot. The pottery dates to the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD.

Petropoulakou – Pentazos, *Αττική*, 206, no. 7.

Quarry of Dionysos 3:B5,1  
An unfinished Early Roman female statue was found in the area of the quarry of Dionysos.  
*ADelt* 21, 1966, B' 1 Chron., 105.

Bogiati 3:B4,3  
Pottery of the Middle Roman period was found.  
D. Grigoropoulos, *AM* 124, 2009, 474, FO 045.

**Draphi (IONIDAI)-Νῆτροάφι (ΙΩΝΙΔΑΙ)** 4  
Raphina – Pikermi Mun. / East Attica R.Un.

FHG 2.358; St.Byz. s.v. Ἴωνίδαι.  
Inscriptions: *IG* III 61; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 2776.  
According to Traill, Draphi can be identified with the ancient deme of Ionidai, belonging to the Aigeis tribe (*IG* III 61; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 2776; FHG 2.358; St.Byz. s.v. Ἴωνίδαι). It has also been proposed to locate the deme of Ionidai at Kantza.

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*RE Suppl.* X (1965) s.v. Ionidai 329 (Ernst Meyer).  
Traill, *Demos and Trittys*, 127.  
*BarrAtlas* Map 59, C2.

Achaion and Kapodistriou Streets 4:C1,1  
Parts of rooms belonging to a cult building were excavated in the Tzanos plot. Roman coins, Hellenistic and Roman pottery, lamps and sculptures were found in the rooms.  
A. Rammou, in *Αττική* 2004, 73-74; A. N. Rammou, *ADelt* 60, 2005, B' 1 Chron., 178-179.

**Gerakas (PALLENE)-Γέρακας (ΠΑΛΛΗΝΗ)** 4  
Pallene Mun. / East Attica R.Un.

FHG 1.375.42, 2.358; Harp. s.v. Παλληνεύς; Ath. 6.235a; St.Byz. s.v. Παλλήνη; Suid. s.v. Παλληνεύς, Παλληνηνικὸν βλέπεις; Schol. Ar. *Ach.* 234a-b.

Inscriptions: *IG* III 61; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 2776.  
The ancient deme of Pallene is located within the borders of the modern deme of Gerakas and more precisely in the areas of Stavros and Kentro. It belonged to the Pandionis (Harp. s.v. Παλληνεύς) or to the Antiochis (FHG 2.358; St.Byz. s.v. Παλλήνη) tribe. The ancient deme may have included some areas of the modern deme of Pallene, along Marathonos Avenue, close to At-

tiki Odos and to Anthousis Avenue. In any case, ancient Pallene cannot be identified with the modern Pallene (Charvati). Traill identifies Pallene with Stavros.

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*RE* XVIII,3 (1949) s.v. Pallene 247 (Joseph Wienser).  
Traill, *Demos and Trittys*, 139.  
E. Freund s.v. Pallene, in *Lexikon*, 505-506.  
*BarrAtlas*, Map 59, C2.  
D. N. Christodoulou, in *Από τα Μεσόγεια στον Αργολαϊκό*, 317.

A Late Roman tile grave was excavated.  
V. Kallipolitis, *ADelt* 19, 1964, B' 1 Chron., 71.

Aghios Dimitrios 4:B1,42  
Roman pottery was found between Aghios Georgios and Aghios Dimitrios.  
D. Grigoropoulos, *AM* 124, 2009, 475, FO 052.

Kentro 4:B1,1  
Evrou Street  
Nine Roman wells were found in the Papadiotis plot. They were used for storage or for industrial activities.  
M. Platonos, *ADelt* 53, 1998, B' 1 Chron., 87-88.

Mesolongiou Street 4:B1,2  
A Late Hellenistic or Early Roman house was excavated in the Adamopoulou-Kaloula plot.  
M. Platonos, *ADelt* 53, 1998, B' 1 Chron., 88-89.

Psaron Street 4:B1,3  
A section of a road was found in the Sinapidis plot.  
D. N. Christodoulou, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 306-307.

Skiathou, Kimolou, Anaphis and Herakleias Streets 4:B1,50  
The remains of a Roman farmhouse were excavated in the OSK plot. The farmhouse had two building phases, the first dating to the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC and the beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD and the second from the 3<sup>rd</sup> to the 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD. Coins discovered in the plot indicate that the area was in use during the entire Roman period.  
D. N. Christodoulou, *ADelt* 62, 2007, B' 1 Chron., 148-151.

#### Tenou and Kleisthenous Streets

An inscribed funerary stele of the first half of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD was discovered reused as cover on a grave in the Kortesi plot.

A. Patrianakou-Iliaki, *ADelt* 39, 1984, B' Chron., 46; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 1233.

#### 22 Kleisthenous Street 4:B1,4

Three walls of Roman date were found in the Stathatos plot. They were built with earlier architectural material, probably belonging to the nearby temple of Athena Pallenis.

M. Platonos-Giota, *ADelt* 60, 2005, B' 1 Chron., 134-137.

#### Chapel of Aghios Georgios 4:B1,5

A Hellenistic or Roman antefix was seen in the chapel. H. Möbius, *AM* 52, 1927, 163.

#### Kanari Street 4:B1,6

Two rooms and remains of walls were excavated in the Balakeras plot. Roman pottery was found inside the rooms. D. N. Christodoulou, in *Αττική 2004*, 70-71.

#### Salaminos and Spetsion Streets 4:B1,7

Part of a potters' workshop was excavated. The pottery dates to the Late Roman and Early Byzantine period. Part of a second Late Roman building was also found. The building had two cisterns, dating to the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD. A group of walls and a cistern dating to the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD were found in another sector of the excavation. They were partly founded on a 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC building. Parts of one or two houses with two cisterns have been excavated in the same area. They date to the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD. The building remains of the excavation may belong to a farmhouse complex composed of two or three buildings used as residences and production spaces. The complex had probably suffered from an earthquake. D. Schilardi, in *Αττικής Οδού περιήγηση*, 121-127.

#### Panaghitsa Stream 4:B1,8

A funerary enclosure was destroyed in the Roman period and its remains were found on the surface of a road together with some Roman pottery. D. Schilardi, in *Αττικής Οδού περιήγηση*, 136.

#### Stavros Geraka

#### Karaiskaki and Boumboulinas Streets 4:B1,9

A section of a road was found in the Papantoniou plot.

Some Roman sherds were also discovered.

M. Platonos, *ADelt* 53, 1998, B' 1 Chron., 86-87.

#### Kanari and Goura Streets 4:B1,10

A pyre containing Hellenistic pottery and some Roman sherds was found in the Portelanos plot.

M. Platonos, *ADelt* 53, 1998, B' 1 Chron., 87.

#### Kleisthenous Street 4:B1,11

Roman loomweights were found in the Christodoulou plot.

M. Platonos, *ADelt* 55, 2000, B' 1 Chron., 125-126.

#### Marathonos Avenue

Remains of walls and architectural members dating from the Classical to the Roman period were found.

D. N. Christodoulou, in *Αττικής Οδού περιήγηση*, 144-145. Pottery dating from the Early to the Late Roman period was found (4:B1,40-41).

D. Grigoropoulos, *AM* 124, 2009, 473, FO 040 and 041.

#### Philikis Etaireias, Makrygianni and Miaouli Streets 4:B1,12

A section of a road with its two retaining walls was excavated in the Christodoulou and Meligos plots. It was the main road leading to the sanctuary of Athena Pallenis from Mesogaia, and had a Classical and a Roman layer.

M. Platonos, *ADelt* 53, 1998, B' 1 Chron., 89-90.

#### Philikis Etaireias and Zalongou Streets 4:B1,14

A Classical building belonging to the sanctuary of Athena Pallenis was found in the Rongitis-Giannakaris plot. The building may have been a propylon. It had a domestic use in Early Roman times.

M. Platonos-Giota, *ADelt* 54, 1999, B' 1 Chron., 105-107.

#### Knosou and Aghias Lavras Streets 4:B1,49

Two deposits containing Roman pottery were found in the Stergios Vaenis plot.

D. N. Christodoulou, *ADelt* 63, 2008, B' 1 Chron., 152.

#### Temple of Athena Pallenis 4:B1,13

According to Korres, the temple was moved to the Agora of Athens and was rededicated to Ares. Roman sherds were found in the Xenos plot on Androutsou and Zalongou Streets during the excavation of the temple.

M. Platonos-Giota, *ADelt* 49, 1994, B' 1 Chron., 71-73;



*ead.*, *ADelt* 50, 1995, B' 1 Chron., 67-68; *ead.*, *ADelt* 52, 1997, B' 1 Chron., 90-91; M. Korres, *HOROS* 10-12, 1992-1998, 83-104.

#### Pigi

3-5 Geraka Street 4:B1,15

Walls, a cist grave and pottery, mostly Roman, were found in the Gounis plot.

M. Platonos-Giota, *ADelt* 54, 1999, B' 1 Chron., 109-110.

5-7 Geraka Street 4:B1,16

A 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC grave, Roman pottery and a Roman coin were found in the Gavalas plot.

M. Platonos-Giota, *ADelt* 54, 1999, B' 1 Chron., 107-109.

19 Siphnou Street 4:B1,17

Roman pottery and an Early Roman wall were found in the Kolyavras plot, located immediately south of the Gounis plot.

M. Platonos-Giota, *ADelt* 54, 1999, B' 1 Chron., 110-111.

1-3 Marathonos Avenue 4:B1,18

Remains of a Late Roman or Early Christian building were found.

D. N. Christodoulou, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 312.

25 Marathonos Avenue 4:B1,19

A section of a road was excavated.

M. I. Pologiorgi, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 328.

#### Peukakia

Mesogeion Avenue and Aghias Theklas Street 4:B1,20

A Π-shaped building was excavated. The building has a small rectangular cistern as well as a larger circular construction, possibly a kiln. The building dates to the second half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD. The kiln may be of later date. The use of the building is uncertain, but the date of its construction, which coincides with the erection of the Valerian Wall, suggests that it had defensive character and helped control access to Athens through the passage between Pentele and Hymettos mountains. According to another interpretation the building may have been an irrigation cistern.

D. N. Christodoulou, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 311-312; *id.*, in *Πρακτικά IB' Επισημοποιημένης Συνάντησης ΝΑ. Αττικής. Παλλήνη 30 Νοεμβρίου – 3 Δεκεμβρίου 2006* (2008) 309-325; *id.*, in *Αττικής Οδού περιήγηση*, 156-157.

#### Portaki

Oneiron Street

Three Roman tile graves were excavated.

I. Tsirigoti, *ADelt* 37, 1982, B' 1 Chron., 62-63.

#### Glyka Nera-Γλυκά Νερά

4

Paiania Mun. / East Attica R.Un.

Lavriou Avenue and Korai Street 4:B1,21

A large Hellenistic or Roman water channel was excavated. The channel was connected to the aqueduct coming down from the east slope of Mount Hymettos, a section of which can be seen in a field close to Korai Street, behind the Schools (4:B1,22).

O. Kakavogianni, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 353.

Scholeia Iron Polytechnείου and Galenou Streets

Terra cotta statuettes, lamps and pottery were found to the east of Lavriou Avenue, towards Kantza. It seems that they came from a Late Roman sanctuary of Aphrodite.

O. Kakavogianni – Ch. Tselios – A. Tsakiri – E. Syrianiou – Ch. Kontothanasis – K. Douni – A. Koutroumbi, in *Από τα Μεσόγεια στον Αργοσαρωνικό*, 429; O. Kakavogianni, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 320.

#### Phouresi

Phouresi is the northernmost sector of Glyka Nera, located between Lavriou and Marathonos Avenues and the Panaghitsa stream. It must have belonged to the ancient deme of Pallene.

Kykladon Street 4:B1,25

A cemetery, in use from the Late Geometric to the Classical period, was found in the Kontaxis plot. Immediately to the east of the cemetery a large building was erected during the Roman period.

O. Kakavogianni, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 320; A. Chatzidimitriou – E. Papaphloratou, in *Πρακτικά IB' Επισημοποιημένης Συνάντησης ΝΑ. Αττικής. Παλλήνη 30*

Νοεμβρίου – 3 Δεκεμβρίου 2006 (2008) 413; O. Kakavogianni – Ch. Tselios – A. Tsakiri – E. Syrianiou – Ch. Koutsathanasis – K. Douni – A. Koutroumbi, in *Από τα Μεσόγεια στον Αργοσαρωνικό*, 427.

Part of a Late Roman workshop was discovered in the Melekis plot. The same workshop has been found in the Papanikolas brothers plots on Kykladon and Siphnou Streets.

A. Chatzidimitriou, *ADelt* 61, 2006, B' 1 Chron., 166; *ead.*, in *Αρχαιολογικές Συμβολές Α*, 257.

#### Kykladon and Zervou Streets 4:B1,23

Late Hellenistic roof tiles and a mosaic floor (*opus spicatum*), which probably belonged to a Roman cistern, were found in the Papanikolas brothers plot. A 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC retaining wall was related to the presence of a stream. The wall was in use in the Roman period.

A. Chatzidimitriou – E. Papaphloratou, *ADelt* 60, 2005, B' 1 Chron., 169-171.

#### Kykladon and Siphnou Streets

A Roman workshop was found in the Papanikolas brothers plot.

A. Chatzidimitriou – E. Papaphloratou, *ADelt* 60, 2005, B' 1 Chron., 171-174.

#### Aghiou Gerasimou Street 4:B1,24

A section of a road dating to the Late Classical period was found in the Papagiotas plot.

O. Kakavogianni – K. Douni, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 339.

#### Amaliados Street 4:B1,26

A circular kiln of Roman date was found.

A. Chatzidimitriou – E. Papaphloratou, in *Πρακτικά ΙΒ' Επιστημονικής Συνάντησης ΝΑ. Αττικής. Παλλήνη 30 Νοεμβρίου – 3 Δεκεμβρίου 2006* (2008) 420.

A Roman lime kiln was discovered in the Hudson plot. A. Chatzidimitriou, *ADelt* 61, 2006, B' 1 Chron., 165-166; *ead.*, in *Αρχαιολογικές Συμβολές Α*, 257.

#### Kyprou and Amaliados Streets 4:B1,27

A section of a road was found. Sections of the same road have been identified at Erythron and Kyprou Streets (4:B1,28) and in the Nikolaou plot on Verginas Street (4:B1,29).

O. Kakavogianni, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 330.

#### Lavriou Avenue 4:B1,30

A section of a road was excavated 130 m from Marathonos Avenue. The finds date to the Late Hellenistic and Roman period.

O. Kakavogianni, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 331.

#### Stratopedo

#### Boumboulinas Street 4:B1,31

Located in the south part of Glyka Nera. A 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC farmhouse was excavated in the Thanasis plot, to the west of Lavriou Avenue. In the Hellenistic and Roman period, rooms used as workshops were added to the farmhouse, as well as a large kiln.

O. Kakavogianni – Ch. Tselios – A. Tsakiri – E. Syrianiou – Ch. Koutsathanasis – K. Douni – A. Koutroumbi, in *Από τα Μεσόγεια στον Αργοσαρωνικό*, 431.

#### Lavriou Avenue and Pasteur Street 4:B1,32

A Roman terra cotta aqueduct was found.

S. Rozaki, in *Αττική 2004*, 85.

#### Grampa-Γράμπα 4:D3,9

Laureion Mun. / East Attica R.Un.

Late Roman pottery at a large tumulus to the southeast of Keratea and to the northeast of Mitropisi.

D. Grigoropoulos, *AM* 124, 2009, 477-478, FO 066.

#### Road from Keratea to Plaka 4:D4,7

Middle and Late Roman pottery found on the road from Keratea to Plaka, to the south of Grampa.

D. Grigoropoulos, *AM* 124, 2009, 478, FO 068.

#### Road to Vilia 4:D4,8

Early Roman pottery was found on the same road, to the north of the road leading to Vilia.

D. Grigoropoulos, *AM* 124, 2009, 478, FO 069.

#### Kalyvia Kouvara-Καλύβια Κουβαρά 4

Saronikos Mun. / East Attica R.Un.

The cave Kokkinovouni or Daveli is located at Kalyvia Kouvara, Palaio Metochi. Pottery dating to the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD has been found in the cave.

Wickens, *Cave Use in Attica*, 72-76, no. 15.

The Church of Taxiarchai (4:C3,1) is built on an Early Christian Basilica. One of the columns of the basilica used a Roman Ionic base and a Late Roman Ionic capital.

A. K. Orlandos *EpefByzSpud* 9, 1932, 442.

A Roman building and Roman kilns were found in the Lidl plot at Peta (4:C3,2).

K. Douni, in *Αττική 2004*, 84; S. Rautopoulou, in *Πρακτικά ΙΔ' Επιστημονικής Συνάντησης ΝΑ. Αττικής. Καλύβια Θορικού Αττικής. 6-9 Οκτωβρίου 2011* (2013) 139.

#### Church of Υραπαντι

The walls of a Roman building were found at the north-east corner of the Church of Υραπαντι (4:D3,1), to the north of the road leading to Prasies (Avlaki).

O. Kakavogianni, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 354.

#### Kalyvia Thorikou (PROSPALTA)-Καλύβια Θορικού (ΠΡΟΣΠΑΛΤΑ) 4

Saronikos Mun. / East Attica R.Un.

FHG 2.358; Harp. s.v. Προσπάλτιοι; Paus. 1.31.1; St.Byz. s.v. Πρόσπαλτα; Suid. s.v. Προσπάλτιοι.

The ancient deme of Prospalta, which belonged to the Akamantis (FHG 2.358; Harp. s.v. Προσπάλτιοι; St.Byz. s.v. Πρόσπαλτα; Suid. s.v. Προσπάλτιοι) and then to the Ptolemais tribe (J.S. Traill, *Hesperia* 47, 1978, 292-295, 306-309, nos 20, 30; S. Dow, *Hesperia Suppl.* 1, 105-107, no. 49) has been identified with a location to the west or to the northwest of Kalyvia. Pausanias mentions a sanctuary of Demeter and Kore (Paus. 1.31.1) at Prospalta.

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H. G. Buchholz, *AA* 1963, 492-494.

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*Barr-Atlas* Map 59, C3.

#### Volomandra

A cemetery in use from the Geometric to the Late Roman period was found at Volomandra. Another Late Roman tomb containing 13 coins was excavated in a nearby field. The cemetery belonged to the deme of Prospalta, located at Ennea Pyrgoi west of Kalyvia.

P. Philippou-Angelou, in P. I. Philippou-Angelou (ed.) *Πρακτικά Β' Επιστημονικής Συνάντησης ΝΑ. Αττικής (Κα*

*λύβια Αττικής 25-28 Οκτώβρη 1985), Αφιέρωμα στη μνήμη του αρχαιολόγου Δημήτρη Λαζαρίδη* (1986) 135.

A tile grave was excavated at Volomandra, 300 m to the north of the road to Galazia Akti. 14 Roman coins were found in it, the latest dating to the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD. The remains of a farmhouse, probably dating to the same period, were found to the south of the road.

O. Kakavogianni, *ADelt* 39, 1984, B' Chron., 46.

A quarry, in use from the Classical to the Roman period, was found at the foot of the Thermi Hill.

*Corpus archaίων λατομείων*, 207-208, no. 757.

#### Kamariza-Καμάριζα 4

Laureion Mun. / East Attica R.Un.

Mines and workshops dating from the Archaic to the Roman period were discovered (4:D4,12).

Petropoulakou – Pentazos, *Αττική*, 94, no. 16.

Mines, graves and workshops dating from the Archaic to the Roman period were found (4:D4,13-15).

Petropoulakou – Pentazos, *Αττική*, 95, nos 17-19.

A cistern was excavated, possibly of Roman date (4:D4,16).

Petropoulakou – Pentazos, *Αττική*, 95, no. 20.

#### Pousipelia Kamarizas

A sanctuary dating from the 4<sup>th</sup> to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC was excavated close to the south foot of Kamilorachi or Kokkinos Vrachos Hill. In the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC a new oikos replaced the older one, which had been destroyed. At the same time, the circular enclosure of the sanctuary was replaced by straight retaining walls along its east and west sides. The temple of the sanctuary was built in the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC. A large bath complex of the same date was found to the north of the sanctuary. Small scale casting activity is recorded on the remains of the bath during the Roman period.

P. Themelis, *ADelt* 30, 1975, B' 1 Chron., 48-51; M. Salliora-Oikononakou, *ADelt* 38, 1983, B' 1 Chron., 57; *ead.*, *Ο αρχαίος δήμος του Σουνίου. Ιστορική και τοπογραφική επισκόπηση* (2004) 78-79.

#### Bertseko

4:D5,54

Roman pottery was found close to the ore washery.

M. Oikononakou, *ADelt* 51, 1996, B' 1 Chron., 66; K. G. Tsaimou, *ADelt* 51, 1996, B' 1 Chron., 66.

Synterina Kamarizas 4:D4,18  
Remains of a Late Roman building. A Late Roman or Early Christian settlement existed in the area.  
M. Oikonomakou, *ADelt* 54, 1999, B' 1 Chron., 96.

**Keratea (ΚΕΡΦΑΛΕ)**-Κερατέα (ΚΕΦΑΛΗ) 4  
Laureion Mun. / East Attica R.Un.

FHG 2.358; Harp. s.v. Κεφαλήθεν; Suid. s.v. Κεφαλήθεν; Eust. *Com. ad Iliadem* B 637; Schol. Ar. *Av.* 476.  
Kephale was a deme of the Akamantis tribe, where a sanctuary of the Dioskouroi was located (Paus. 1.31.1). The deme of Kephale occupied the modern settlements of Aghios Serapheim, Vilara, Valmesa and Keratea. Traill proposes to locate Kephale to the east of Keratea.

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*RE* XI (1921) s.v. Kephale 190 (Kroll).  
H. G. Buchholz, *AA* 1963, 455-498.  
M. H. Mc Allister s.v. Kephale, in *Princeton Encyclopedia*, 447.  
Traill, *Demos and Trittyis*, 133.  
*Barr. Atlas* Map 59, C3.

ΑΚΑΜΑΝΤΙΑ  
Veniza, Zapani  
VIOPA Kerateas

4:D3,11  
A pit containing Late Roman pottery was found.  
A. Dova, *ADelt* 62, 2007, B' 1 Chron., 210.

Mesochori 4:D3,3  
Pottery dating from the 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC to the Roman period was found. This must have been the location of a settlement.  
H. G. Buchholz, *AA* 1963, 460-463; Petropoulakou – Pentazos, *Αττική*, 120, no. 20.

Rountseri 4:D3,2  
Location to the east of Keratea where a fragment of a 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC funerary stele was found. The pottery found in the area dates mostly to the Hellenistic and Roman period.  
H. G. Buchholz, *AA* 1963, 464, 483-484; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 1364.

Pan Cave 4:D4,9  
Located on Keratovouni, the southeast peak of Mount Paneion. Late Roman pottery has been found in the cave.  
Wickens, *Cave Use in Attica*, 26-32, no. 5.

Machairi Cave  
Located at Kaki Thalassa to the northeast of Keratea. Pottery of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD has been found in the cave.  
Wickens, *Cave Use in Attica*, 39-45, no. 7.

Aqueduct 4:D3,4  
An aqueduct, called “Hadrianic”, brought the water of Mount Paneion to Keratea. It had four branches: the first ended in the area of the Elementary School of Keratea, the second at Bizani, the third at the square of Aghios Dimitrios and the fourth must have belonged to an older aqueduct that brought water to Pano or Pera Kapheneia, up to Philippagos (Kanatas) Square.  
A. Antoniou, in P. I. Philippou-Angelou (ed.) *Πρακτικά Β' Επιστημονικής Συνάντησης ΝΑ. Αττικής (Καλόβια Αττικής 25-28 Οκτώβρη 1985)*, *Αφιέρωμα στη μνήμη του αρχαιολόγου Δημήτρη Λαζαρίδη* (1986) 151-170.

Ovriokastro 4:D4,3  
Hill to the south of Potami Valley, with a fortress on its top. The pottery indicates that the fortress was built during the Late Hellenistic or Early Roman period. The fortress may have been built by the slaves of the mines of Laureion during their revolts at the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC.  
E. Kakavogiannis – O. Kakavogianni, in *Πρακτικά Η' Επιστημονικής Συνάντησης ΝΑ. Αττικής, Κερατέα Αττικής 30 Οκτωβρίου – 2 Νοεμβρίου 1997* (2001) 55-85.

Ary  
A farmhouse was discovered. It was abandoned in the first half of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC but was reoccupied in the Late Roman period.

D. Parras, in *Πρακτικά ΙΓ' Επιστημονικής Συνάντησης ΝΑ. Αττικής. Παιανία, 29-31 Οκτωβρίου – 1-2 Νοεμβρίου 2008* (2010) 143-144.

A funerary stele of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD was discovered.  
V. Kallipolitis, *ADelt* 19, 1964, B' 1 Chron., 72-73; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 1594.  
A fragment of a funerary colonnette, possibly Roman, was found.  
*ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 2189.

Togani 4:D4,4  
The remains of an industrial establishment of the Roman period were discovered at Togani.  
D. Parras, in *Πρακτικά ΙΓ' Επιστημονικής Συνάντησης ΝΑ. Αττικής. Παιανία, 29-31 Οκτωβρίου – 1-2 Νοεμβρίου 2008* (2010) 144.

Kerateas – Anavyssou Street 4:D4,17  
A Roman workshop with a kiln was excavated.  
A. Dova, *ADelt* 62, 2007, B' 1 Chron., 211.  
A Classical farmhouse, reoccupied in the Roman period, was excavated.  
A. Dova, *ADelt* 62, 2007, B' 1 Chron., 211.

Mokrizia 4:D4,5  
A small Late Hellenistic marble statue of a boy was discovered just under the avenue at Mokrizia.  
D. Parras, in *Πρακτικά ΙΓ' Επιστημονικής Συνάντησης ΝΑ. Αττικής. Παιανία, 29-31 Οκτωβρίου – 1-2 Νοεμβρίου 2008* (2010) 144.

**Koropi (OE)**-Κορωπί (OH) 4  
Kropias Mun. / East Attica R.Un.

Inscriptions: Sironen, *Inscriptions*, 372, no. 383.  
The north part of Koropi has been identified with the ancient deme of Oe. It was a small deme, but it survived until the Late Roman period. Traill places Oe to the northeast of Aspropyrgos, at the foot of Mount Kallistiri.

### Bibliography

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*Barr Atlas*, Map 59, D2.

O. Kakavogianni, in *Από τα Μεσόγεια στον Αργοσαρωνικό*, 405-406.

Four Ionic capitals were found at Koropi and are now in the Museum of Brauron. Three date to the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD and the other to the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

N. Papagiannakos – E. Chairi-Papagiannakou, in *Πρακτικά ΙΓ' Επιστημονικής Συνάντησης ΝΑ. Αττικής. Παιανία, 29-31 Οκτωβρίου – 1-2 Νοεμβρίου 2008* (2010) 555-558.

Prophitis Ilias Hymettou 4:B2,3  
A Roman quarry in which an unfinished column was found, is located 1 km northeast of Prophitis Ilias Hymettou.  
*Corpus archaïων λατομείων*, 252, no. 958.

Sesi 4:A2,1  
A marble quarry was found on the east slope of Mount Hymettos. It was in use during the Roman and Byzantine period.  
S. Lekkas, in *Πρακτικά Ι' Επιστημονικής Συνάντησης ΝΑ. Αττικής, Καλύβια Θορικού Αττικής 28 Νοεμβρίου – 1 Δε-*

*κεμβρίου 2002* (2004) 305-312; *Corpus archaïων λατομείων*, 252, no. 959.

Sanctuary and building complex before the airport 4:C2,8

Large building complex located in the centre of the Mesogeia plain, at the northeastern limit of the deme of Koropi (Oe) and in front of the entrance to the airport. The building complex is next to the ancient road of Steiria, leading from the port of Steiria and Brauron to Paiania and Athens. In the middle of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC a large complex was built on the ruins of a small sanctuary, which was in use from the end of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC to the middle of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC. The complex took its final form in the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. BC. A large kiln was built at its northwest corner in the Roman period. The complex may have been an agoranomeion or an agora and was possibly related to the deme of Oa or Erchia.

O. Apostolopoulou-Kakavogianni – Ph. Nezeri – D. Lionis, in *Αττικής Οδού περιήγηση*, 215-219; O. Kakavogianni, in V. Chankowski – P. Karvonis (eds), *Tout vendre, tout acheter. Structures et équipements des marchés antiques, Actes du colloque d'Athènes, 16-19 juin 2009* (2012) 191-194.

Λιόττινι Κοροπιου 4:C2,6  
Location to the east of Koropi. A farmhouse dating to the first half of 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD was found to the east of the Classical farmhouse. Its northern part was built on the remains of a Classical building. A hearth or kiln was discovered to the southwest of the farmhouse and a limekiln was found to its north.

A small family cemetery was located to the northwest of the farmhouse. It was composed of one cist grave and of four shaft graves.

O. Kakavogianni, *ADelt* 54, 1999, B' 1 Chron., 115; Ph. Nezeri, in *Πρακτικά Η' Επιστημονικής Συνάντησης ΝΑ. Αττικής, Κερατέα Αττικής 30 Οκτωβρίου – 2 Νοεμβρίου 1997* (2001) 580-582; *ead.*, in *Αττικής Οδού περιήγηση*, 193-195.

Patima Koropiou Cemetery 4:C2,5

Part of a funerary enclosure dating to the last quarter of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC. The cemetery, which must have belonged to the deme of Oe, was in use during the Late Roman period (4<sup>th</sup> c. AD).

E. Mauromati, in *Αττικής Οδού περιήγηση*, 211-212; O. Kakavogianni, in *Από τα Μεσόγεια στον Αργοσαρωνικό*, 410, 413.

Well 4:C2,4  
A well containing Late Roman pottery was found at Patima, close to an Early Hellenistic farmhouse and to a 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC building.

M. Stathi, in *Αττικής Οδού περιήγηση*, 196.

Farmhouse 4:C2,2  
Part of a large Late Roman farmhouse was excavated 500 m to the north of the previous site.

D. Lionis, in *Αττικής Οδού περιήγηση*, 196.

Peristeropoulos factory 4:C2,3  
A Late Hellenistic and Roman farmhouse was excavated on Paianias – Markopoulou Avenue, opposite the Peristeropoulos factory.

D. Lionis, in *Αττικής Οδού περιήγηση*, 197.

Aghios Christos 4:C2,13  
Early and Late Roman pottery was discovered.

D. Grigoropoulos, *AM* 124, 2009, 475, FO 054.

Makria Peuka 4:C2,12  
Taxiarchon and Kyprou Streets  
A Roman farmhouse was discovered in the Apostolidis plot.

O. Kakavogianni, *ADelt* 55, 2000, B' 1 Chron., 129-130.

Markopoulo – Koropi road 4:C2,7  
A section of a road was discovered a little before the south entrance to Koropi, on the Markopoulo – Koropi road at the intersection with a secondary road leading to Strogly Hill.

O. Kakavogianni, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 322.

**Lagonisi-Λαγονήσι** 4  
Saronikos Mun. / East Attica R.Un.

After Aghios Dimitrios (Lamptrai), the Astike Odos goes south to Lagonisi. Its presence is certain at Phoinikia to the west of Mount Pani. The ancient deme of Thorai can be placed in that area. After the Olympos settlement, the Astike Odos divided into two large branches; the south branch leads to Anaphlystos, passing south of Aghios Panteleimon.

A. Dova, in *Αττικής Οδοί*, 208.

Kiteza beach, Katsoulierti cape 4:C4,3  
Late Roman burials were found.

A. Tsaravopoulos, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 371.

Lykouriza Lagonisiou 4:B3,2

Two Roman tile graves were found in the Kavalaris plot on Patroklou Street. The graves may be connected to the Roman farmhouse excavated on Kountouriotou and Phlessa Streets and dating from the 1<sup>st</sup> to the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD. A. Dova, *ADelt* 62, 2007, B' 1 Chron., 212; *ead.*, in *Πρακτικά ΙΓ' Επιστημονικής Συνάντησης ΝΑ. Αττικής. Παιανία, 29-31 Οκτωβρίου – 1-2 Νοεμβρίου 2008* (2010) 84.

**Lambrika (LAMPTRAI KATHYPERTHEN) or Kitsi Thiti (LAMPTRAI YPENERTHEN)-**  
Λαμπρινά (ΛΑΜΠΤΡΑΙ ΚΑΘΥΠΕΡΘΕΝ), 4  
Κίτσι Θίτι (ΛΑΜΠΤΡΑΙ ΥΠΕΝΕΡΘΕΝ)  
Kropias Mun. / East Attica R.Un.

FHG 2.358; Str. 9.1.21; Harp. s.v. Λαμπρσεῖς; Paus. 1.31.3; Hsch. s.v. Λάμπτραι καθύπερθεν καὶ ὑπένερθεν; Suid. s.v. Λάμπτραι.

Inscriptions: *IG* III 61; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 2362, 2776.

The deme of Lamptrai was divided into Lamptrai paraliai or Ypenerthen (Kitsi Thiri Koropiou) and Lamptrai Kathyperthen (Lambrika). Lamptrai Kathyperthen belonged to the Erechtheis tribe. Pausanias mentions a monument for Kranaos (Paus. 1.31.3), who died in Lamptrai.

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*RE* XII (1925) s.v. Lamptrai 592-593 (Kock).

Eliot, *Coastal Demes*, 47-64.

E. Freund s.v. Lamptrai, in *Lexikon*, 366-367.

*BarrAtlas* Map 59, C3.

E. Andriku – K. Douni, in *Πρακτικά ΙΒ' Επιστημονικής Συνάντησης ΝΑ. Αττικής. Παλλήνη 30 Νοεμβρίου – 3 Δεκεμβρίου 2006* (2008) 363-385.

Aghios Konstantinos 4:B3,11

Roman pottery was found.

H. Lauter, *AA* 1982, 313, Q.

Aghios Nikolaos Church 4:B3,10

Remains of Late Roman or Early Byzantine houses and pottery were found around the ruined Church of Aghios Nikolaos.

Eliot, *Coastal Demes*, 58-59, D; Petropoulakou – Pentazos, *Αττική*, 101, no. 2; H. Lauter, *AA* 1982, 313, P.

Building remains of the Late Roman period were found in the area of Aghia Marina close to Aghios Dimitrios (4:B3,3-4). They seem to belong to small villas and farm-houses.

Eliot, *Coastal Demes of Attica*, 59, E, F; Petropoulakou – Pentazos, *Αττική*, 104, no. 13.

Remains of walls indicate the presence of a settlement located to the east of Vari (4:B3,18), on the east foot of the hill. The pottery dates to the Classical, Hellenistic and Roman period. A fragment of a Roman funerary stele was found in the foundations of a house.

Eliot, *Coastal Demes*, 43; *ADelt* 19, 1964, B' 1 Chron., 72; Petropoulakou – Pentazos, *Αττική*, 107-108, no. 25.

Chavara cave 4:B3,7  
Located on the southwest slope of a hill east of Kitsi Thiti. Pottery dating from the 3<sup>rd</sup> to the 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD was found in the cave.

Wickens, *Cave Use in Attica*, 80-86, no. 17.

#### Krevati (LAMPTRAI YPENERTHEN)

Cave located on the east slope of Krevati Hill. Sherds of the late 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD have been found in the cave.

Wickens, *Cave Use in Attica*, 121-125, no. 21.

Porto Lombardo (LAMPTRAI YPENERTHEN) 4:B3,12-15

Remains of Roman houses were found in the plain of Porto Lombardo.

H. Lauter, *AA* 1982, 313, R.

**Kalamos** 3  
Kalamos Mun. / East Attica R.Un.

A male portrait dating to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC was found at Giarouna, 4 km before Kalamos (3:B3,2).

A. Datsouli-Stavridi, *Ρωμαϊκά πορträίτα στο Εθνικό Αρχαιολογικό Μουσείο της Αθήνας* (1985) 26, no. 4453.

**Kapandriti-Καπανδρίτι** 3  
Oropos Mun. / East Attica R.Un.

Late Roman pottery was found at Aghios Ilias, to the south of the road connecting Kapandriti to Varnavas (3:C3,2).

D. Grigoropoulos, *AM* 124, 2009, 474, FO 049.

Aghios Georgios 3:B3,1  
Late Roman pottery was found at Aghios Georgios to the south of Charadra.

D. Grigoropoulos, *AM* 124, 2009, 474, FO 046.

Gouri 3:C3,1  
An Early Roman cist grave was found in the Dedes property.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 30, 1975, B' 1 Chron., 36.

#### Kiapha Thiti, Kontra Gliate (Psilokoryphi)-

Κιάφα Θήτι, Κόντρα Γκλιάτε (Ψηλοκορυφή) 4:B3,5  
Kropia Mun. / East Attica R.Un.

Vourvatsi Cave is located midway between Koropi and Vari, on Kontra Gliate. Late Roman pottery has been found in the cave.

Wickens, *Cave Use in Attica*, 86-88, no. 18.

The area between Kontra Retsina Hill and Kiapha Thiti and the Kontra Gliati hills is full of architectural remains and pottery dating from the Classical to the Roman period. According to Kakavogianni, the centre of the deme of Lamptrai Ypenerthen was located here.

O. Kakavogianni, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 327.

**Kitsos cave-Σπηλιά Κίτσου** 4:D4,11  
Laureion Mun. / East Attica R.Un.

Located on the east coast of Attica, 6 km to the west of Laureion. The pottery finds indicate human activity from the 4<sup>th</sup> to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC. Coins dating to the last centuries BC and to the first centuries AD were also found.

Petropoulakou – Pentazos, *Αττική*, 94, no. 15; N. Lambert, *BCH* 95, 1971, 704; N. Lambert, *ADelt* 26, 1971, B' 1 Chron., 42-61; F. Vandenaabeele, *BCH* 97, 1973, 463 ; F. Vandenaabeele, in N. Lambert (ed.), *La grotte Préhistorique de KITSOS (Attique). Missions 1968-1978. Tome I. L'occupation néolithique. Les vestiges des temps paléolithiques, de l'antiquité et de l'histoire récente* (1981) 429, 445-446.

**Koroni peninsula (PRASIA or PRASIAI)-**  
Κορώνη (ΠΡΑΣΙΑ, ΠΡΑΣΙΑΙ) 4:D3,8  
Markopoulo Mun. / East Attica R.Un.

FHG 2.358; *AB* 299.5; Str. 9.1.22; Paus. 1.31.2; St.Byz. s.v. Πρασιάι; Schol. Ar. *Pax* 242a.

Koroni, located to the south of Porto Raphti, has been identified with the ancient deme of Prasia or Prasiai. Traill proposes to locate Prasiai to the south of Prasas, west of Avlaki. The deme belonged to the Pandionis tribe

(FHG 2.358; Str. 9.1.22; St.Byz. s.v. Πρασία). In other ancient sources it is mentioned as a port of Attica (Schol. Ar. Pax 242a). Pausanias mentions a temple of Apollo and a monument for Erysichthon (Paus. 1.31.1). The sanctuary may have been dedicated to Delian Apollo.

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 E. Freund s.v. Prasiai, in *Lexikon*, 565.  
 Traill, *Demos and Tritys*, 129.  
*BarrAtlas* Map 59, D3.  
 A. P. Matthaiou, in D. Jordan – J. Traill (eds), *Lettered Attica. A Day of Attic Epigraphy. Proceedings of the Athens Symposium March 2000* (2003) 85-86.  
 Camp, *Athens*, 281.

Natso 4:E3,1  
 The sanctuary of Delian Apollo (Paus. 1.31.1) was found in the Papakonstantis and Dritsas plots. The apsidal temple was transformed into a Christian church in the Late Roman period. Lamps and bronze coins were found in the temple, and the pottery collected dates from the Mycenaean to the Late Roman period. Fragments of Roman inscriptions were also found, and Late Roman walls came to light. A large building excavated in the Bartzokas plot further east had been refurbished in the Late Hellenistic period.

O. Kakavogianni, *ADelt* 39, 1984, B' Chron., 45; *ead.*, *ADelt* 40, 1985, B' Chron., 66.

Koroni peninsula 4:D3,8  
 Early and Middle Roman pottery was found.  
 D. Grigoropoulos, *AM* 124, 2009, 477, FO 062.

**Kryoneri-Κρυονέρι** 3  
 Dionysos Mun. / East Attica R.Un.

A secondary branch of Hadrian's aqueduct has been found at Kryoneri (3:B4,1).  
 Platonos-Giota, *Αχαρνάι*, 62.

**LAUREION-ΛΑΥΡΕΙΟΝ** 4  
 Laureion Mun. / East Attica R.Un.

D.S. 34.2.19; Vitr. 7.7.1; Str. 9.1.23; Paus. 1.1.1; Athen. 6.272e-f; Hsch. s.v. γλαῦκες Λαυρειωτικά, Λάυρεια; Suid. s.v. ἀργυροῦν καὶ χρυσοῦν, Λάυρειον; *EM* s.v. Κούρειον;

Schol. A. *Pers.* 241; Schol. Ar. *Av.* 1106c, *Eq.* 362b-e; Schol. D. 8.59.

Coins: J. N. Svoronos, *ΔΕΝΑ* 17, 1915, 53-70.

The Laureion peninsula included several ancient demes: Amphitrope, Anaphlystos, Vesa, Thorikos, Sounion, Atene, Deirades and Phrearrioi. It was crossed by the Astike Odos, which connected the city of Athens with Sounion.

There are no traces of mining activity during the Hellenistic period, but Athens produced the New Style coins in great quantities between 164/3 and 54/3 BC. The slave uprisings of 134 and 104 BC show that there was some kind of activity in the Laureion peninsula during that period.

Two slave revolts are recorded in the silver mines of Laureion. Diodoros reports that more than a thousand slaves took part in the uprising of 134 BC (D.S. 34.2.19). During the second revolt in 104 BC, the slaves managed to occupy the acropolis of Sounion (Ath. 6.272e-f).

The mines ceased to operate in the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD, but small scale mining activity continued and silver was also produced from resmelting the slag until the 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD. Strabo writes that even during his time there was no mining activity, only resmelting (Str. 9.1.23). This activity was particularly intense in the east part of the Laureion peninsula where the Classical slag was abundant. The west part of the peninsula was also occupied in Roman and Late Roman times, but the inhabitants were mostly farmers.

Kakavogiannis argues that the existence of inscriptions related to the cult of Men Tyrannos (*IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 1365 and 1366) dated to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD constitutes evidence for the presence of slaves in the area at that time. He concludes that the community residing at Laureion must not have been an insignificant one and that its main occupation must have been related to the production of lead and silver. A small mining settlement and a large Late Roman cemetery discovered at Plakes, located on the coast to the west of Sounion, seem to confirm his conclusions.

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 J. Young, *Hesperia* 10, 1941, 28-30.



C. W. J. Eliot s.v. Laureion, in *Princeton Encyclopedia*, 489-490.

E. Ch. Kakavogiannis, *ADelt* 32, 1977, A' Mel., 182-217.

E. Freund s.v. Laureion, in *Lexikon*, 372-373.

E. Ch. Kakavogiannis, *Onomata* 12, 1988, 212-222.

Travlos, *Bildlexikon Attika*, 203-210.

*Αρχαιολογικός Άτλας του Αιγαίου*, 246-247.

*BarrAtlas* Map 59, C3.

M. Salliora-Oikonomakou, *Λαυρεωτική και Μουσείο του Λαυρίου* (2002).

E. Ch. Kakavogiannis, in A. Giannikouri (ed.) *Όλβιος Άνερ. Μελέτες στη μνήμη του Γρηγόρη Κωνσταντινόπουλου* (2013) 321-344.

The main north branch of the Astike Odos from the Olympos settlement is the main artery of Laureion. It goes from Pheriza to Ari, then to Dimoliaki – Barbaliaki and meets the road leading from Amphitrope to Sounion. The Astike Odos passed to the west of the modern village of Kamariza, continued up to Pousi Pelia and the Bertseko valley and to the east of the Megala Peuka stream. The road then went to Sounion. From Aghia Triada, the Astike Odos traversed Megali Vigla and Mavro Lithari to the south and then to the end of the Sounion peninsula.

O. Kakavogianni, in *Αττικής Οδοί*, 209-211.

Part of a cemetery was discovered in the General Marketing Hellas plot, located in the industrial zone of the modern city of Laureion. 78 burials were excavated, dating to the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD. Inscribed funerary stelai of Classical and Hellenistic date had been reused in the Roman cemetery.

D. Parras, in *Πρακτικά ΙΓ' Επιστημονικής Συνάντησης ΝΑ. Αττικής. Παιανία, 29-31 Οκτωβρίου – 1-2 Νοεμβρίου 2008* (2010) 141-142.

J. B. Serpieri monument 4:E5,2

An amphora or pithos and 16 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD bronze coins were found on the northwest side of the square, close to the J. B. Serpieri monument. The coins date from 378 to 383 AD.

V. Kallipolitis, *ADelt* 19, 1964, B' 1 Chron., 73-74; E. Ch. Kakavogiannis, in A. Giannikouri (ed.) *Όλβιος Άνερ. Μελέτες στη μνήμη του Γρηγόρη Κωνσταντινόπουλου* (2013) 332.

Aghia Paraskevi (Nychtochori) 4:E5,1

60 Hellenistic and Late Roman graves were excavated. The coins found in the graves date to as late as 423 AD.

The Late Roman sanctuary of Men was also located there.

A. Kordellas, *AM* 19, 1894, 239; M. Salliora-Oikonomakou, *Ο αρχαίος δήμος του Σουνίου. Ιστορική και τοπογραφική επισκόπηση* (2004) 74; E. Ch. Kakavogiannis, in A. Giannikouri (ed.) *Όλβιος Άνερ. Μελέτες στη μνήμη του Γρηγόρη Κωνσταντινόπουλου* (2013) 330.

Vromopousi 4:E4,1

Bay on the north coast of Laureion, where a Late Roman mosaic bearing the signature of the mosaicist Vlasios was discovered.

G. Karo, *AA* 1914, 121-122; E. H. Heffner (ed.), *AJA* 29, 1925, 222; E. Ch. Kakavogiannis, in A. Giannikouri (ed.) *Όλβιος Άνερ. Μελέτες στη μνήμη του Γρηγόρη Κωνσταντινόπουλου* (2013) 331-332.

**Legraina-Λεγραινά** 4

Laureion Mun. / East Attica R.Un.

Legraina south

Late Roman pottery was found on the south side of the plain (4:D5,6).

D. Grigoropoulos, *AM* 124, 2009, 478-479, FO 071.

Legraina beach

Late Roman pottery was found at the east corner of the beach (4:D5,7).

D. Grigoropoulos, *AM* 124, 2009, 479, FO 73.

Aghia Photeini valley 4:D5,33

An enclosure wall and Late Antique pottery were found in the northeast part of the valley.

Lohmann, *Atene*, 506-507 LE 3.

Legraina west valley 4:D5,49

A fortified farmhouse, two Classical and three Late Antique sherds were found.

Lohmann, *Atene*, 508 LE 5.

An enclosure wall and pottery, possibly Late Antique, were found in the west valley of Legraina on the north-east slope of Megalo Baphi.

Lohmann, *Atene*, 510 LE 12.

A Classical farmhouse was found in the southeast part of the valley of Legraina. The presence of Late Antique

pottery indicates that the farmhouse was reused at that time.

Lohmann, *Atene*, 511-512 LE 15.

A farmhouse, an enclosure wall, a burial plot, a miliarium and Classical and Late Antique pottery were found at Palia Koprissia.

Lohmann, *Atene*, 513-515 LE 16.

Legrain valley 4:D5,34  
Enclosure wall and Late Antique sherds were found.  
Lohmann, *Atene*, 520 LE 25.

**Limani Pasa**-Λιμάνι Πασά 4  
Laureion Mun. / East Attica R.Un.

Limani Pasa is located on the east coast of Attica, 4 km to the north of Sounion. Kakavogiannis thinks that it was a mining settlement.

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E. Ch. Kakavogiannis, in A. Giannikouri (ed.) *Όλβιος Άνερ. Μελέτες στη μνήμη του Γρηγόρη Κωνσταντινόπουλου* (2013) 338.

Agora 4:E5,4  
The agora dates from the 4<sup>th</sup> to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC. During the Roman period, most of the rooms of the complex were used for metal production. A kitchen has also been identified. A musical epigram of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD was found in the agora. The agora has been identified with the agora of the Salaminians.

M. Salliora-Oikonomakou, *ADelt* 34, 1979, A' Mel., 161-173; *ead.*, *ADelt* 34, 1979, B' 1 Chron., 89; P. Themelis – D. Themelis, in P. I. Philippou-Angelou (ed.) *Πρακτικά Γ' Επιστημονικής Συνάντησης ΝΑ. Αττικής (Καλύβια Αττικής 5-8 Νοέμβρη 1987)*, (1988) 413-430; M. Salliora-Oikonomakou, *Ο αρχαίος δήμος του Σουνίου. Ιστορική και τοπογραφική επισκόπηση* (2004) 52-55; O. Kakavogianni, in V. Chankowski – P. Karvonis (eds), *Tout vendre, tout acheter. Structures et équipements des marchés antiques, Actes du colloque d'Athènes, 16-19 juin 2009* (2012) 195-197.

Workshops of the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC were found in the Papanikolaou and Golphinopoulos plot, located

next to the Stavridis plot, where the east end of the south wing of the agora and 2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC workshops had been found.

M. Oikonomakou, *ADelt* 35, 1980, B' 1 Chron., 75-76.

East of the agora 4:E5,5  
Houses were built 70 m to the east of the agora in the Late Hellenistic and Roman period. Building material from the agora had been used for their construction. 35 tombs dating to the Late Hellenistic and Early Roman period were found close to the agora. The graves are mostly shaft graves, but there is a cist grave and a jar burial.

M. Salliora-Oikonomakou, *Ο αρχαίος δήμος του Σουνίου. Ιστορική και τοπογραφική επισκόπηση* (2004) 59; A. Kapetanios, in *Πρακτικά Γ' Επιστημονικής Συνάντησης ΝΑ. Αττικής. Παιανία, 29-31 Οκτωβρίου – 1-2 Νοεμβρίου 2008* (2010) 150-155; *id.*, in *Αρχαιολογικές Συμβολές Α*, 193-195.

Christodoulou plot  
The site of a Hellenistic cemetery was used for metal production activities in the Roman period.  
O. Kakavogianni, *ADelt* 44, 1989, B' 1 Chron., 84.

Limani Pasa 4:E5,8  
Middle and Late Roman pottery was found.  
D. Grigoropoulos, *AM* 124, 2009, 479, FO 075.

Limani Pasa 4:E5,9  
Early Roman pottery has been found on the hill where the necropolis is located.  
D. Grigoropoulos, *AM* 124, 2009, 480, FO 076.

**Marathon (MARATHON, OINOE, PROVALINTHOS, TRIKORYNTHOS)**-  
Μαραθώνας (ΜΑΡΑΘΩΝ, ΟΙΝΟΗ, ΠΡΟΒΑΛΙΝΘΟΣ, ΤΡΙΚΟΡΥΝΘΟΣ) 3  
Marathon Mun. / East Attica R.Un.

FHG 1.411.158, 2.358; Str. 8.7.1, 9.1.17, 9.1.22; Mela 2.3.4.5; Stat. *Theb.* 12.617; Plin. *Nat.* 4.7.24; Harp. s.v. Ἡράκλεια, Οἰνόη καὶ Οἰναῖος; Plu. *Thes.* 14.1; Aristid. 1.13; Luc. *DDeor.* 2.3, *Icar.* 18, *Philops.* 3, *Rb.Pr.* 18; Paus. 1.32.3-7; Ptol. 3.14.21.5; Ath. 1.28c, 3.111a; Philostr. *VS* 562, 565; Solinus *Mir.* 7; Alciph. 18.11 (2.3), 25.3 (3.61); Hsch. s.v. Κυνόσουρα; St.Byz. s.v. Μαραθών, Προβάλινθος, Τετράπολις; Suid. s.v. ἀτταγᾶς, διεξιφίσω, Ἡράκλεια, Μαραθών, Ξέρξης; *EM* s.v. Ἑλλωτίς; Eust. *Com. ad Iliadem* B 546s, Σ 601, *Com. ad Odysseam* η 80; Schol. S. *OC*

701, 1047; Schol. Ar. *Nu.* 986, *Ra.* 1296, *Eq.* 781, 1334, *Lys.* 285, *Aves* 247b, 249.

Inscriptions: *IG* II 471; *IG* III 403; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 1006, 2362, 3060, 4774, 5189, 13297; *SEG* 35, 1985, no. 209, 210; 36, 1986, no. 267; 48, 1998, no. 212; H. G. Lolling, *AM* 10, 1885, 279-280; E. Vanderpool, *Hesperia* 39, 1970, 41-43; V. Petrakos, in *Φύλια Έπη εις Γεώργιον Ε. Μυλωνάν, δια τα 60 έτη του ανασκαφικού του έργου Β'* (1987) 305-306, no. 30; Sironen, *Inscriptions*, 103-104, no 32bis; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 1616.

The modern village of Marathon, located on the north-east coast of Attica, includes four ancient demes: Marathon, Oinoe, Trikorynthos and Provalinthos, which formed the Tetrapolis. The demes of Marathon, Oinoe and Trikorynthos belonged to the Leontis tribe, while the deme of Provalinthos belonged to the Pandionis tribe. The Tetrapolis was previously called Hyttenia (St.Byz. s.v. Τετράπολις). Marathon took its name after Marathos, Apollo's son (Suid. s.v. Μαραθών), or after the marathos plant.

The ancient deme of Marathon can be identified with the area around the hills of Kotroni and Tsepi, which was inhabited from the end of the Neolithic to the Early Christian period.

The remains of one of the two ancient demes bearing the name of Oinoe are located 3 km to the northwest of the modern village of Marathon, on a spur to the north of Mount Kotroni. The deme belonged to the Aiantis, then to the Attalis and to the Hadrianis tribe (FHG 2.358; Plin. *Nat.* 4.7.24; Harp. s.v. Οινόη και Οινάϊος; Ptol. 3.14.21.2; Hsch. s.v. Οινάϊοι τήν χαράδραν; Suid. s.v. Οινόη τήν χαράδραν and Οινόη και Οινέως). The deme must have spread over the plain of Ninoi and Marathon, from the cave of Pan possibly to the Bei village, and from the plain of Avlona until Skorpio Potami at Vrana. A sanctuary of Apollo Pythios existed at Oinoe (FHG 1.411.158; Schol. S. *OC* 1047).

The ancient deme of Provalinthos belonged to the the Pandionis and then to the Attalis tribe. It spread from Vrana to the northern limits of Nea Makri and included Brexiza. Traill locates Provalinthos to the southeast of Vrana.

The plain of Marathon is surrounded by Mounts Agrieliiki (557 m), Aphorismos (572 m), Kotroni (235 m), Stavrokoraki (310 m), Sielki (373 m) and Drakonera (242 m). Makaria spring (Megalo Mati or Kephalaria) is located at the foot of Stavrokoraki. At the east end of the swamp lies Drakonera Lake. The Vrana or Skorpio stream flows from the Vrana hills to Valaria on the plain.

Pausanias mentions the Makaria spring (Paus. 1.32.6), as well as the marshes, the river, the hill and the cavern of Pan (Paus. 1.32.7). Hesychios mentions cape Kynosoura, which faced Euboea (Hsch. s.v. Κυνόσουρα). A Herakleia was located in Marathon (Harp. s.v. Ἡράκλεια). A swamp called Ellotis was located at Marathon (*EM* s.v. Ἐλλωτίς). Philochoros mentions the sanctuary of Delion (FHG 1.411.158). A sanctuary and an altar of Apollo Pythios and a Delion were located at Marathon (Schol. S. *OC* 1047). Marathon was the home deme of Herodes Atticus, who died there (Philostr. *VS* 565). Vanderpool rejects Sotiriadis' identification of the Herakleion, claiming that the remains attributed to it are not even ancient. He locates the Herakleion at Valaria, an identification followed by Dionysopoulos. Traill locates Marathon at Plasi, to the northwest of the prehistoric acropolis, Oinoe at Ninoi and Trikorynthos to the northeast of Kato Souli.

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V. Ch. Petrakos, *Ο Μαραθών* (1995).

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*BarrAtlas* Map 59, A2, C2, D2.

Camp, *Athens*, 291-294.

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W. Ameling, Marathon, Herodes Atticus, and the Second Sophistic, in K. Burasellis – E. Koulakiotis (eds), *Marathon. The Day After. Symposium Proceedings, Delphi 2-4 July 2010* (2013) 167-183.

Panaghia Mesosporitisa

3:D4,1

An inscribed stele of the Early Roman Imperial period was found in the court of the church.

I. K. Dimitriou, *Polemon* 1, 1929-1933, 40-42; *Barr Atlas*, Map 59, D2.

A square herm, possibly belonging to a funerary monument, was found close to the church of Mesosporitisa. It dates to 150 AD.

E. Kastorchis, *Athenaion* 10, 1881, 538-541; *APMA* 1, 75, no. 376.2.

A colossal statue of a young man dating to the time of Hadrian was found at Marathon.

*APMA* 2, 94, no. 257.

Marathon communal road

3:D4,19

A funerary stele of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD was found at Marathon. *ADelt* 21, 1966, B' 1 Chron., 107; X. Arapogianni, in P. I. Philippou-Angelou (ed.), *Πρακτικά Γ' Επιστημονικής Συνάντησης ΝΑ. Αττικής (Καλύβια Αττικής 5-8 Νοέμβρη 1987)*, (1988) 313.

A 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD funerary relief and a 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD portrait of a bearded man were found at Marathon and are now kept in its Museum.

X. Arapogianni, in P. I. Philippou-Angelou (ed.), *Πρακτικά Γ' Επιστημονικής Συνάντησης ΝΑ. Αττικής (Καλύβια Αττικής 5-8 Νοέμβρη 1987)*, (1988) 315.

A Late Roman open air water channel was found at Marathon.

M. Oikonomakou, in *Από τα Μεσόγεια στον Αργοσαρωνικό*, 276.

A Roman aqueduct was found along Marathonos Avenue, from Marathon to Pikermi (3:D4,2).

M. Oikonomakou, in *Αττική 2004*, 41.

A rural estate of the Roman Imperial period was excavated in front of the Aivatzoglou plot, at the south end of the plain. Camp attributes it to Herodes Atticus.

E. Theocharaki, *ADelt* 37, 1982, B' 1 Chron., 66-67; Camp, *Athens*, 219.

Mount Agrieliiki (557 m)

Many remains of the Roman period were found on the east foot of Mount Agrieliiki, along an ancient road (3:C5,1).

X. Arapogianni, in P. I. Philippou-Angelou (ed.), *Πρακτικά Γ' Επιστημονικής Συνάντησης ΝΑ. Αττικής (Καλύβια Αττικής 5-8 Νοέμβρη 1987)*, (1988) 313.

Late Roman pottery was discovered at the foot of Mount Agrieliiki (3:C4,18).

D. Grigoropoulos, *AM* 124, 2009, 475, FO 055.

Early and Late Roman pottery was found on the slope of Mount Agrieliiki (3:C4,11).

D. Grigoropoulos, *AM* 124, 2009, 476, FO 056.

Aghios Dimitrios

3:C4,12

Roman pottery of all periods on a slope with building remains at the northeast foot of Mount Agrieliiki, between Marathonos Avenue and Aghios Dimitrios.

D. Grigoropoulos, *AM* 124, 2009, 475, FO 057.

A terra cotta aqueduct dating to the time of Herodes Atticus was found at several places in the fields from Mount Agrieliiki, close to Aghios Dimitrios Chapel (3:C4,17) where Sotiriadis places the Herakleion, until Mount Kotroni and Mikro Elos (Small Swamp) of Brexiza.

G. Sotiriadis, *Prakt* 1933, 40; *id.*, *Prakt* 1935, 118-120; X. Arapogianni, in P. I. Philippou-Angelou (ed.), *Πρακτικά Γ' Επιστημονικής Συνάντησης ΝΑ. Αττικής (Καλύβια Αττικής 5-8 Νοέμβρη 1987)*, (1988) 313.

Arnos

E. Panagopoulou Street

3:D4,20

Building remains, a Roman coin and Late Roman pottery were found in the Tsantoulis field.

E. S. Banou, *ADelt* 62, 2007, B' 1 Chron., 226.

Bei 3:D4,10

A Roman grave inscription and three Roman funerary reliefs were found at the chapel of Aghios Georgios at Bei. G. Sotiriadis, *Prakt* 1933, 41-44.

An inscribed stele (*IG II/III*<sup>2</sup> 3606) referring to Herodes Atticus was found at Bei.

N. Svensson, *BCH* 50, 1926, 527-535; X. Arapogianni, in P. I. Philippou-Angelou (ed.), *Πρακτικά Γ' Επιστημονικής Συνάντησης ΝΑ. Αττικής (Καλύβια Αττικής 5-8 Νοέμβρη 1987)*, (1988) 315.

Charadros

A grave stele dating to the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD was found 100 m to the east of Charadros Bridge, to the southeast of the village of Marathon.

E. Vanderpool, *ADelt* 23, 1968, A' Mel., 296; V. Ch. Petrakos, *Ο Μαραθών* (1995) 177; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 41.

Starting point of the Marathon Run 3:D4,4

A section of a Roman aqueduct was discovered close to the starting point of the Marathon race course. It belongs to the network attributed to Herodes Atticus.

†M. Oikonomakou, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 381; *ead.*, in *Αττική 2004*, 41; *ead.*, in *Από τα Μεσόγεια στον Αργοσαρωνικό*, 276; I. Tsirigoti-Drakotou, in K. Bourazelis – K. Meindani (eds), *Μαραθών. Η μάχη και ο αρχαίος δήμος* (2010) 52.

Kato Souli

FHG 2.359; Str. 8.7.1, 9.1.22; St.Byz. s.v. *Τρικύρουθον*; Schol. Arist. *Lysistr.* 1032.

The area of Kato Souli, to the north of Schinias and of the Great Swamp of Marathon, is identified with the ancient deme of Trikorynthos, which belonged to the Aiantis and then to the Hadrianis tribe (FHG 2.359; St.Byz. s.v. *Τρικύρουθον*; Schol. Arist. *Lysistr.* 1032). The deme must have included the Great Swamp and the Kato Souli plain, surrounded by Mounts Stavrokoraki, Sielki and Drakonera.

*RE* V<sup>A</sup> (1934) s.v. Tetrapolis 1860-1088 (W. Wrede); *RE* VII<sup>A,1</sup> (1939) s.v. Trikory(n)thos 153-154 (G. Radke); E. Freund s.v. Trikorythos, in *Lexikon*, 691-692; I. Tsirigoti-Drakotou, in K. Bourazelis – K. Meindani (eds), *Μαραθών. Η μάχη και ο αρχαίος δήμος* (2010) 51; Ch. D. Dionysopoulos, *Η μάχη του Μαραθώνα. Ιστορική και τοπογραφική προσέγγιση* (2012) 156-157.

Makaria source and Aghios Athanasios

A herm, dedicated by Herodes Atticus to the memory

of his pupil Polydeukion, was found close to the Makaria source (*IG II/III*<sup>2</sup> 3970) (3:D4,5).

Another inscribed herm set up by Herodes was built into the wall of the Church of Aghios Athanasios, together with the fragments of another two herms (3:D4,16).

H. Th. Westbrook, *AJA* 33, 1929, 402-404; X. Arapogianni, in P. I. Philippou-Angelou (ed.), *Πρακτικά Γ' Επιστημονικής Συνάντησης ΝΑ. Αττικής (Καλύβια Αττικής 5-8 Νοέμβρη 1987)*, (1988) 313-314.

Part of the body of the statue of a lion dating to the Roman period was found close to the cemetery of Trikorynthos (3:D4,15).

*ADelt* 19, 1964, B' 1 Chron., 74; X. Arapogianni, in P. I. Philippou-Angelou (ed.), *Πρακτικά Γ' Επιστημονικής Συνάντησης ΝΑ. Αττικής (Καλύβια Αττικής 5-8 Νοέμβρη 1987)*, (1988) 314.

An inscription, dating between 138 and 143 AD and describing the property of Herodes Atticus in Marathon, was found in front of the Church of Aghia Paraskevi and Aghia Kyriaki on the Benakis estate (3:C4,14). Herodes, named Attikos in the inscription, inherited this property.

V. Petrakos, *PLA* 77, 2002A, 83-90.

Late Roman pottery was found to the northeast of Kato Souli, on the road to Rhamnous (3:D4,9).

D. Grigoropoulos, *AM* 124, 2009, 481, FO 082.

Kato Souli – Schinias (Olympic Rowing Centre)

3:D4,3

A cemetery was discovered along the road to Kato Souli, on the northern limit of the swamp. The cemetery was in use from the Archaic period to the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD, but most of the burials date to the first half of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC. †M. Oikonomakou, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 375.

A square building, possibly a tower, was excavated in the Phlerianos property. A few Roman sherds were found. †A. Onasoglou, *ADelt* 46, 1991, B' 1 Chron., 69.

Marathonos Avenue, 34<sup>th</sup> km

3:C4,2

Four kilns, possibly Late Roman, were found in the Chastas plot, located at the foot of Mount Agrielikiki, 1 km to the west of the sanctuary of Isis.

†A. Onasoglou, *ADelt* 46, 1991, B' 1 Chron., 69-70;

Kalentzi (Vothonas) 3:C4,1  
A head of Faustina the younger came to light at Kalentzi, located close to Marathon Lake.

X. Arapogianni, in P. I. Philippou-Angelou (ed.), *Πρακτικά Γ' Επιστημονικής Συνάντησης ΝΑ. Αττικής (Καλύβια Αττικής 5-8 Νοέμβρη 1987)*, (1988) 315.

Aghios Giannis 3:C3,3  
The head of a Roman female statue was found.  
V. D. Theophaneidis, *AEphem* 1939-1941, 7, no. 28; Petropoulakou – Pentazos, *Αττική*, 225, no. 5.

Koukounaraki or Kazani  
An inscription dating to the time of Herodes Atticus was found on Kotroni Hill.  
†M. Oikonomakou, *ADelt* 55, 2000, B' 1 Chron., 140.  
Remains of buildings, possibly related to Herodes's estate, were discovered.  
†M. Oikonomakou, *ADelt* 55, 2000, B' 1 Chron., 140.

Kynosoura 3:E4,1  
Late Roman or Byzantine sherds were found.  
J. R. McCredie, *Hesperia Suppl.* 11, 45; Petropoulakou – Pentazos, *Αττική*, 220, no. 8.  
Remains of Late Roman walls were discovered.  
X. Arapogianni, in P. I. Philippou-Angelou (ed.), *Πρακτικά Γ' Επιστημονικής Συνάντησης ΝΑ. Αττικής (Καλύβια Αττικής 5-8 Νοέμβρη 1987)*, (1988) 307-320.

Leuka 3:E4,2  
Roman sherds were found.  
Petropoulakou – Pentazos, *Αττική*, 227, no. 12.

Mandra tis Griass (Herodes's and Regilla's property) 3:C4,15  
Inscriptions: *IG* III 403; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 5189; E. Vanderpool, *Hesperia* 39, 1970, 43-45.  
A wall and an inscribed marble arched gateway were found in an area that, according to the inscription, belonged to Herodes and his wife Regilla. The area surrounded by the wall, inside which must have been the luxurious villa of Herodes, is located to the west of Mount Kotroni, between Avlon and Oinoi. The wall enclosed only part of Herodes's property; the estate included a much larger area to the east and west of Mount Kotroni, the plain of Avlon and a large part of the plain of Marathon, from Kotroni to Kato Souli, and outside Marathon, at Varnavas. The property also extended to the south, to Vrana and Mikro Ellos of Brexiza.

A. Milchhoefer, in E. Curtius – J. A. Kaupert (eds), *Karten von Attika* III-VI (1889) 43; G. Sotiriadis, *Prakt* 1935, 149-150; D. J. Gaegan, *AM* 79, 1964, 149-156; A. Mallwitz, *AM* 79, 1964, 157-164; Travlos, *Bildlexikon Attika*, 218; V. Ch. Petrakos, *Ο Μαραθών* (1995) 102-106; Camp, *Athens*, 220-221; V. Petrakos, *ΡΑΑ* 77, 2002A, 83-90.

Myo(u)polis 2:B4,1  
Late Roman pottery to the east of Mazi. According to Traill, the area can be identified with the ancient deme of Oinoe.

J. Ober, *Hesperia* 56, 1987, 211-212, no. 9; Traill, *Demos and Trittyis*, 137; *Barr-Atlas*, Map 59, C2; D. Grigoropoulos, *AM* 124, 2009, 466, FO 005.

Oinoi, Ninoi 3:C4,13  
Early and Middle Roman pottery in a quarry between the Frankish tower Kephalaria at Ninoi and Mandra tis Griass.  
D. Grigoropoulos, *AM* 124, 2009, 476, FO 059.

A Late Roman bath was excavated 100 m to the east of the Medieval tower (3:C4,3).  
X. Arapogianni, *ADelt* 42, 1987, B' 1 Chron., 100-102.

Pyrgos Marathonos 3:C4,4  
An inscription of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD was found.  
*ADelt* 19, 1964, B' 1 Chron., 74.

The sanctuary of Apollo Pythios 3:C4,5  
A few kilometers to the north of Herodes's property and close to the Medieval tower, the Church of Aghioi Apostoloi and a spring, lies a rectangular peristyle building. The construction technique indicates a date in the first half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD, while Marinatos had dated it to the Hellenistic period. Its function is not certain. It has been identified as the Pythion or as a hydraulic establishment and had probably been constructed by Herodes Atticus.  
S. Marinatos, *Prakt* 1972, 6-7; Travlos, *Bildlexikon Attika*, 217-218; *Αρχαιολογικός Άτλας του Αιγαίου*, 240; V. Ch. Petrakos, *Ο Μαραθών* (1995) 92-96; Camp, *Athens*, 221; H. R. Goette – Th. M. Weber, *Marathon. Siedlungskammer und Schlachtfeld – Sommerfrische und Olympische Wettkampfstätte* (2004) 114-116.

- Pan Hill 3:C4,6
- Cave of Pan 3:C4,7  
Paus. 1.32.7.  
Inscriptions: V. Petrakos, in *Φύλλα Έπη εις Γεώργιον Ε. Μυλωνάν, δια τα 60 έτη του ανασκαφικού του έργου Β'* (1987) 305-306, no. 30; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 1616.  
Cave located 2.5 km to the west of the modern village of Marathon, on the northeast slope of the hill of Pan. The cave was dedicated to Pan and the Nymphs and was in use from the Classical to the Late Roman period.  
A. Milchhoefer, in E. Curtius – J. A. Kaupert (eds), *Karten von Attika* III-VI (1889) 48; A. K. Orlandos, *Ergon* 1958, 15-22; Wickens, *Cave Use in Attica*, 223-233, no. 43; *Αρχαιολογικός Άτλας του Αιγαίου*, 240; V. Ch. Petrakos, *Ο Μαραθών* (1995) 86-91; Arapogianni, *Σπήλαια Πανός*, 44-61, 188-189; H. R. Goette – Th. M. Weber, *Marathon. Siedlungskammer und Schlachtfeld – Sommerfrische und Olympische Wettkampfstätte* (2004) 23-24.
- Cave 3:C4,8  
Cave located 2.5 km to the west of the modern village of Marathon, on the east slope of the hill of Pan. Pottery of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD has been found in the cave.  
Wickens, *Cave Use in Attica*, 233-240, no. 44.
- Plasi 3:D4,11  
Remains of Roman houses were discovered to the east of the Prehistoric settlement.  
The remains of a Roman building were found under the ruins of an Early Christian Basilica, located 1.5 km to the northeast of the Tumulus. A single Roman tile grave was found nearby.  
Part of a Roman mosaic floor was found on the right bank of the stream bordering Plasi.  
J.-P. Michaud, *BCH* 95, 1971, 837; Petropoulakou – Pentazos, *Αττική*, 210, no. 9; X. Arapogianni, in P. I. Philippou-Angelou (ed.), *Πρακτικά Γ' Επιστημονικής Συνάντησης ΝΑ. Αττικής (Καλύβια Αττικής 5-8 Νοέμβρη 1987)*, (1988) 312; V. Ch. Petrakos, *Ο Μαραθών* (1995) 55-57.  
Four tile graves and one cist grave, dating from the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD to the second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD, were excavated in the Zegini plot.  
K. Papangeli, *ADelt* 34, 1979, B' 1 Chron., 89-90.  
Roman pottery was collected in the Psarou plot.  
M. Pologorgi, *ADelt* 48, 1993, B' 1 Chron., 73.
- Pyrgos 3:D4,14  
Location to the north of the Tumulus of the Athenians, where the foundations of a Roman building were found.
- A. Milchhoefer, in E. Curtius – J. A. Kaupert (eds), *Karten von Attika* III-VI (1889) 46-47; Petropoulakou – Pentazos, *Αττική*, 210, no. 10.
- Skorpio Potami 3:C4,16  
The excavation of a Late Roman cistern led to the discovery of a grave stele, dating to the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD, and of the head of a statue of Dionysos dating to the Roman period. Three inscribed herms related to Herodes Atticus were also found.  
*ADelt* 33, 1978, B' 1 Chron., 55-56; X. Arapogianni, in P. I. Philippou-Angelou (ed.), *Πρακτικά Γ' Επιστημονικής Συνάντησης ΝΑ. Αττικής (Καλύβια Αττικής 5-8 Νοέμβρη 1987)*, (1988) 313; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 557.
- Sepheria (Skintziza) 3:D4,18  
Large Roman house, built with reused architectural members of earlier buildings.  
X. Arapogianni, in P. I. Philippou-Angelou (ed.), *Πρακτικά Γ' Επιστημονικής Συνάντησης ΝΑ. Αττικής (Καλύβια Αττικής 5-8 Νοέμβρη 1987)*, (1988) 313.
- A Roman farmhouse was found in the Sourlas plot, located on the east side of the road leading from Athens to Marathon, close to the 38<sup>th</sup> km (3:D4,6).  
M. Pologorgi, *ADelt* 48, 1993, B' 1 Chron., 63-66.  
A Late Hellenistic building related to agricultural activities was discovered in the Bousoulas plot. After its destruction, it was replaced by another building of the same function in the Middle or Late Roman period.  
E. Morou-Kapokaki, *ADelt* 39, 1984, B' Chron., 47-48.  
A Late Roman cist grave was discovered.  
M. Oikonomakou, in *Από τα Μεσόγεια στον Αργοσαρωνικό*, 279.
- Marathonos Street 3:D4,7  
Part of a Hellenistic or Roman farmhouse was excavated along the Marathon Run course.  
†M. Oikonomakou, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 388.
- Stavrokoraki (310 m) 3:D4,17  
Roman sherds on top of Stavrokoraki Hill. A small Classical and Roman sanctuary is found at its south foot.  
X. Arapogianni, in P. I. Philippou-Angelou (ed.), *Πρακτικά Γ' Επιστημονικής Συνάντησης ΝΑ. Αττικής (Καλύβια Αττικής 5-8 Νοέμβρη 1987)*, (1988) 314.
- Tambouri Hill 3:D4,12  
The area around Tambouri Hill at Marathon is identified

with the deme of Trikorynthos. It was inhabited until the Late Roman and Early Christian period.  
†M. Oikonomakou, *AEphem* 2004, 84-85.

**Tumulus of the Athenians** 3:D4,8

A portrait of Herodes Atticus and a portrait of Polydeukion were discovered to the south of the Tumulus.  
X. Arapogianni, in P. I. Philippou-Angelou (ed.), *Πρακτικά Γ' Επισημοποιημένης Συνάντησης Ν.Α. Αττικής (Καλόβρια Αττικής 5-8 Νοέμβρη 1987)*, (1988) 314-315.

**Valaria** 3:D4,13

The gymnasium and the sanctuary of Herakles were located at Valaria. To the east of the sanctuary's enclosure a Roman bath, probably belonging to the gymnasium, was found.

Travlos, *Bildlexikon Attika*, 219.

Roman walls were excavated.

A. K. Orlandos, *Ergon* 1972, 5.

A Late Roman building was discovered in the Kakaris plot. Architectural members of the Roman period, transported from the nearby buildings of Brexiza, have also been found.

P. Themelis, *ADelt* 29, 1974, A' Mel., 236.

**Vranas**

**3:C4,9**

Inscriptions: *IG* III 816; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 3973.

Vibullia Alkia, Herodes Atticus's mother, dedicated a statue to Herodes's student Vibullius Polydeukes, who was a descendent of her family (*IG* III 816; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 3973).

18 tombs dating from the Neolithic to the Late Hellenistic period were found in the Gliatsis property.

A. Liangouras, *ADelt* 29, 1973-74, B' 1 Chron., 67.

**Markopoulo-Μαρχόπουλο** 4

Markopoulo Mun. / East Attica R.Un.

A funerary colonnette of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC or of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD was found.

E. Mastrokostas, *AEphem* 1961 Chron., 14, no. 42.

A Roman grave relief was found incorporated in the wall of the apse of the Aghios Dimitrios Chapel to the southwest of Markopoulo.

A. Milchhoefer, *AM* 12, 1887, 280, no. 169.

A Roman inscription was found in the Church of Panaghia Varava, close to Markopoulo.

H. R. Goette, *AA* 2005, 36-38.

**Megala Peuka Mountain-Μεγάλα Πεύκα** 4

Laureion Mun. / East Attica R.Un.

Middle and Late Roman pottery was found (4:D5,5).

D. Grigoropoulos, *AM* 124, 2009, 478, FO 070.

A horos inscription, possibly Roman, is cut in the rock on the south slope of Hill 207, northwest of Mount Michalis.

M. K. Langdon, *AAA* 11, 1978, 109, no. 2.

**Merenta (MYRRHINOUS)-Μερέντα (ΜΥΡΡΙΝΟΥΣ)** 4

Markopoulo Mun. / East Attica R.Un.

FHG 2.358; Str. 9.1.22; Paus. 1.31.4; Alciph. 9.2 (1.36); St.Byz. s.v. Μυρρινούς; Eust. *Com. in D.P.* 453; Schol. Ar. *Av.* 872a.

Inscriptions: *IG* III 69; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 3191; K. S. Pittakis, *AEphem* 1853, 904-905, no. 1450.

The ancient deme of Myrrhinous belonged to the Pandionis tribe (FHG 2.358; St.Byz. s.v. Μυρρινούς) and occupied the east part of the Mesogaia plain. It is identified with modern Merenta, located to the east of Markopoulo and until the heights of Porto Raphiti. According to Pausanias (Paus. 1.31.4), there were altars of Apollo Dionysodotos, Artemis Selasphoros, Dionysos Antheios, the Isminid nymphs and of Ge/Megale Thea at Phlya and Myrrhinous. There also was another temple with altars of Demeter Anesidora, Zeus Ktesios, Athena Tithrone, Kore Protogone and Semnoi Theoi. The xoanon of Kolainis was found in Myrrhinous (Paus. 1.31.4). Herodes Atticus had a temple repaired there and offered a statue of Athena (*IG* III 69; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 3191).

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*RE* XVI (1935) s.v. Myrrhinus 1146-1147 (W. Wrede).

Traill, *Demos and Trittyis*, 129.

E. Freund s.v. Myrrhinus, in *Lexikon*, 450. *BarrAtlas*, Map 59, C3.

E. P. Vivliodetis, Ο δήμος του Μυρρινούντος. Η οργάνωση και η ιστορία του, *AEphem* 2005.

O. Kakavogianni, in *Αρχαιολογικές έρευνες στην Μερέντα*, 15-19.

O. Kakavogianni, in *Από τα Μεσόγεια στον Αργοσαρωνικό*, 47-78.

The roads of Myrrhinous

Myrrhinous was bordered by five large roads: the south road leading from Agnous to Prasiai, the southeast and



the north road, both leading from Agnous to Steiria, the west road leading to Agele and the east road connecting the northern demes of the east coast and Brauron to the southern demes.

The south road is located along the course of the modern Markopoulo – Prasa – Kouvara Street. The southeast road is a branch of the south road, beginning at the cemetery where Phrasikleia was discovered and leading to Steiria through Malexi stream. Then it reached the east main. The east road was discovered at the eastern limit of the Equestrian Centre, beyond Malexi stream. The north road began at the centre of the deme at the agora, and went to the northeast and then east to the Pousiri well, continuing north to Steiria and Brauron. It is the road of the sanctuary of Zeus Phratrios and of the Hellenistic commercial agora. At the well of Pousi Bartzi the east crossed the west road that connected Myrrhinous and Agele. The west road began at the entrance of the sanctuary, turns west and then northwest to Agele.

O. Kakavogianni, in *Αττικής Οδοί*, 194-197.

The great sanctuary 4:D3,5  
The great sanctuary is located in the centre of the valley, 800 m north of the Church of Panaghia. Its enclosure wall is 100 m long and 70 m wide. It was connected to the neighbouring demes through a network of roads, of which the main roads are 4 to 6 m wide while the secondary streets are 2.50 to 3 m wide. The temple, erected in the middle of the sanctuary, measures 20 by 11 m. Only its poros foundations survive. The earliest finds date to the Archaic period, and the latest are Late Roman lamps. According to Kakavogianni the temple was dedicated to Artemis Kolainis and may have been transported to Athens in the Roman period. Very few finds indicate that Myrrhinous was inhabited in the Roman period and it must have been abandoned in the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD.

O. Kakavogianni, in *Από τα Μεσόγεια στον Αργοσαρωνικό*, 59-63; O. Kakavogianni – V. Argyropoulos, in *Από τα Μεσόγεια στον Αργοσαρωνικό*, 177-182, 185-188.

The fountain 4:D3,6  
A small fountain with three building phases was found 30 m to the west of the temple and outside its enclosure wall, next to the paved street that led to the sanctuary from the west. The fountain is square and dates to the Early Roman period. It had been repaired or modified at least three times. Eleven steps on the east side of the

building gave access to the water, which was drawn from a well dug in the bottom of the fountain. The discovery of marble architectural members of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD in the fountain leads to the conclusion that it had a monumental superstructure at that time. A marble beam bears an inscription of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD. A large marble relief depicting the theft of Philoctetes' weapons by Ulysses and Diomedes was found in the fountain. It dates to the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD, but it is not clear whether or not it originally belonged to the fountain.

O. Kakavogianni, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 349-352; O. Kakavogianni – V. Argyropoulos, in *Αττική 2004*, 93-94; O. Kakavogianni – V. Argyropoulos, in *Πρακτικά ΙΑ' Επιστημονικής Συνάντησης ΝΑ. Αττικής. Σπάνια 11-14 Νοεμβρίου 2004* (2006) 171-180; O. Kakavogianni, in *Από τα Μεσόγεια στον Αργοσαρωνικό*, 61-62; O. Kakavogianni – V. Argyropoulos, in *Από τα Μεσόγεια στον Αργοσαρωνικό*, 182-188; *Ανασκαφικό έργο*, 22.

West funerary enclosure and road 4:D2,9  
An ancient road leading from the temple to the northwest was discovered to the west of the Olympic Equestrian Centre. The road is 3 m wide and surfaced with pebbles and white earth. To the east of the road, a farmhouse and a Π shaped funerary enclosure were excavated. The enclosure was adjacent to the road and built with large poros blocks. It dates to the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC, but it was also modified and used in the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD during which several Classical graves were destroyed or damaged. The rectangular Roman enclosure contained two cist graves and five tile graves.

O. Kakavogianni, *ADelt* 55, 2000, B' 1 Chron., 134-136; *ead.*, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 348; I. Dovi-nou, in *Αρχαιολογικές έρευνες στην Μερέντα*, 38-39; *ead.*, in *Από τα Μεσόγεια στον Αργοσαρωνικό*, 200-202.

Late Roman burial 4:D2,10  
The remains of a Roman building were found to the north of the Olympic Equestrian Centre. A burial was found in a trench cut inside the building. A coin of Constantine the Great was found in the tomb.

V. Vlachodimitropoulou, in *Από τα Μεσόγεια στον Αργοσαρωνικό*, 202.

Northeast complex (Agora?) 4:D3,7  
A Late Hellenistic complex was excavated at the northeastern edge of the Olympic Equestrian Centre. The complex, built in the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC, is composed of a large warehouse on the north and 14 rooms on the east and south sides. It is located along the road bordering the

northern edge of the deme and a few kilometers from the port of Steiria (at Porto Raphiti). The complex has been identified as a local market building.

M. Anetakis – S. Markou, in *Από τα Μεσόγεια στον Αργοσαρωνικό*, 86-91; M. Anetakis, in V. Chankowski – P. Karvonis (eds), *Tout vendre, tout acheter. Structures et équipements des marchés antiques, Actes du colloque d'Athènes, 16-19 juin 2009* (2012) 188-190.

Small building with stoa 4:D2,11

A small building, dating to the end of the 5<sup>th</sup> or to the beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC, was excavated to the north of the sanctuary, immediately north of the west road. A stoa was added to its east side in the Late Classical or Early Hellenistic period. The building was destroyed by fire in the Hellenistic period, and later a workshop was set up in its ruins. The finds indicate that it was a public building dedicated to commercial or financial activities and may have been an Agoranomeion.

O. Kakavogianni, in *Από τα Μεσόγεια στον Αργοσαρωνικό*, 104-108; *ead.*, in V. Chankowski – P. Karvonis (eds), *Tout vendre, tout acheter. Structures et équipements des marchés antiques, Actes du colloque d'Athènes, 16-19 juin 2009* (2012) 187-188.

ΑΚΑΔΗΜΙΑ

Panagiotou field 4:D3,10  
Five Late Roman graves were found.

A. Vavritsas, *ADelt* 25, 1970, B' 1 Chron., 127-129; Petropoulakou – Pentazos, *Αττική*, 113-114, no. 13.

**Mitropisi (AMPHITROPE or POROS)-**  
Μητροπίσι (ΑΜΦΙΤΡΟΠΗ or ΠΩΡΟΣ) 4:D4,2  
Laureion Mun. / East Attica R.Un.

Late Roman settlement. The area may have been the ancient deme of Amphitrope, or less likely, Poros. Amphitrope belonged to the Antiochis tribe (*IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 2776; *FHG* 2.357; *Hsch.* s.v. Ἀμφιτροπή; *St.Byz.* s.v. Ἀμφιτροπή). Traill locates it at Pousipelia and Megalo Peuko. Lohmann locates the deme in the central or southern part of Legrainia, with the centre of the deme close to Pousipelia.

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*RE* I (1894) s.v. Amphitrope 1967 (Milchhöfer).  
Eliot, *Coastal Demes*, 114, G.  
Traill, *Demos and Tritys*, 133.  
Lohmann, *Atene*, 108-110.  
*Barr.Atlas* Map 59, C3.

**Nea Makri (PROVALINTHOS)-**Νέα Μάκρη  
(ΠΡΟΒΑΛΙΝΘΟΣ) 3  
Marathon Mun. / East Attica R.Un.

Two buildings, dating to the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD, were excavated not far from the Church of Aghios Dimitrios. The area must have belonged to the ancient deme of Provalinthos. The first building was found close to the coast a little outside Nea Makri, at the 32<sup>nd</sup> km of the road leading from Athens to Marathon. It dates to the time of Herodes Atticus. As wine press was discovered, Sotiriadis identifies the building as a sanctuary of Dionysos. An inscription of the Roman period was found at the same place.

The second and more important building was found along the avenue leading to Athens. It dates to the Roman period or it was repaired at that time. Sotiriadis thinks that this building too was a sanctuary of Dionysos.

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Petropoulakou – Pentazos, *Αττική*, 212, no. 19.  
Pottery of the middle and Late Roman period was discovered.  
D. Grigoropoulos, *AM* 124, 2009, 471, FO 030.  
Kavos (cape) 3:D5,4  
Middle and Late Roman pottery was found at cape Kavos, to the north of Aghios Andreas.  
D. Grigoropoulos, *AM* 124, 2009, 476, FO 060.

Mikro Elos, Valtos of Brexiza, Nisi 3:D5,1  
Sanctuary of the Egyptian Gods and bath  
Philostr. *VS* 554, 558-559.  
Inscriptions: *SEG* 59, 2009, nos 198, 233; V. Ch. Petrakos, *Ergon* 2009, 21; I. Dekoulakou, *BIs* II, 2011, 36-37.  
The sanctuary, founded around 160 AD by Herodes Atticus, is located at the southern end of the plain of Marathon, in a pass between Mount Agrieliki and the sea. The area belonged to the deme of Provalinthos. The enclosure wall of the sanctuary has four entrances, set between two towers. Four marble statues of Egyptian style, two on the interior and two on the exterior, flanked the entrances. Four paved alleys led from the entrances to a square stepped construction within a square terrace. The construction must have supported

a temple. A covered corridor ran around the terrace. Its roof was supported by piers and an Ionic colonnade. A courtyard is found outside the east entrance of the sanctuary, surrounded by stoas on three sides. The south side also has a series of rooms probably used as dining and service rooms. One of the south rooms may have been used for cult purposes or reunions. In the middle of the south side of the stoa, a propylon gave access to an open air space, paved with gravel and opening to the sea. In the centre of this space are the remains of what were probably the foundations of an altar. A large number of statues were discovered in the sanctuary. There were statues of Isis, sphinxes, Horus in the form of a falcon, statues of priests, portraits of Herodes Atticus and of the imperial family. Among the statues discovered in the sanctuary, there is a portrait of Vibullius Polydeukion, one of Herodes's favourite students, who died at a young age between 148 and 150 AD. We know that Herodes had set up statues of his favourite students Polydeukion, Achilles and Memnon at different locations (Philostr. *VS* 558-559). A large number of lamps depicting Sarapis and Isis were also found in the sanctuary. They are unique for their size (26.5 cm in diameter).

The complex can be identified with the sanctuary of Kanobos (Canope) mentioned by Philostratos (Philostr. *VS* 554).

Shortly after the destruction of the sanctuary, a lime kiln was set up at the southeast corner of the enclosure wall. A. Milchhoefer, in E. Curtius – J. A. Kaupert (eds), *Karten von Attika* III-VI (1889) 44-45; G. Sotiriadis, *Prakt* 1932, 33; *id.*, *Prakt* 1933, 40; *id.*, *Prakt* 1935, 120-122, 124-125; A. K. Vavritsas, *AAA* 1, 1968, 230-234; Travlos, *Bildlexikon Attika*, 218-219; V. Ch. Petrakos, *O Marathon* (1995) 74-81; I. Dekoulakou, *AAA* 23-34, 1999-2001, 113-126; Camp, *Athens*, 220; I. Dekoulakou, in *Αττική 2004*, 45-48; A. Gounaris, in *Αττική 2004*, 49-52; V. Ch. Petrakos, *Ergon* 2009, 14-23; I. Dekoulakou, *Prakt* 2009, 13-21; *ead.*, *BIs* II, 2011, 23-46; A. P. Gounaris, in P. Valavanis (ed.), *Ταξιδεύοντας στην Κλασική Ελλάδα. Τόμος προς τιμήν του καθηγητή Πέτρου Θέμελη* (2011) 25-49.

A large and luxurious bathing establishment has been found 40 m to the southeast of the sanctuary of the Egyptian Gods. It forms a single complex with the sanctuary and is composed of 18 rooms. The bath dates to the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD and remained in use until the middle of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

To the south of the sanctuary and to the west of the bath, part of a large construction of ellipsoid plan was excavated. The pottery related to that structures dates to the 2<sup>nd</sup> and especially the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

X. Arapogianni, *AEphem* 1993, 133-186; V. Ch. Petrakos, *O Marathon* (1995) 81-86; Camp, *Athens*, 220; M. Oikonomakou, in *Αττική 2004*, 43-44; V. Ch. Petrakos, *Ergon* 2009, 21; I. Dekoulakou, *Prakt* 2009, 13-21; *ead.*, *BIs* II, 2011, 24.

Roman port installations came to light at Brexiza. G. Sotiriadis, *PAΑ* 3, 1928, 645-647.

Neos Voutzas 3:D5,2

A large farmhouse, dating from the 3<sup>rd</sup> to the 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD, was discovered at the 25<sup>th</sup> km of Marathonos Avenue. Jar burials of infants were found in one of its rooms. The area between Neos Voutzas and Pikermi was densely occupied during the Late Roman and Early Christian period.

M. Oikonomakou, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 378-379, 388; *ead.*, in *Από τα Μεσόγεια στον Αργοσαρωνικό*, 279.

Zoumberi 3:D5,3

The remains of a settlement dating from the Archaic to the Late Roman period were discovered during the construction of the press village for the Olympic Games at the Hellenic Air Force resort at Zoumberi and at the camping facilities at Aghios Andreas. The area can possibly be identified with the deme of Provalinthos, member of the Tetrapolis of Marathon, or with the deme of Phegaia.

M. Oikonomakou, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 382-384, 386-387; *ead.*, in *Αττική 2004*, 41; *ead.*, in *Από τα Μεσόγεια στον Αργοσαρωνικό*, 281.

### Nea Palatia and Skala Oropou (OROPOS)-

Νέα Παλάτια, Σκάλα Ωρωπού (ΩΡΩΠΟΣ) 3  
Oropos Mun. / East Attica R.Un.

FHG 2.254.59; Cic. *Att.* 12.23; Str. 9.1.3, 9.1.22, 9.2.6; Liv. 45.27.10; Plin. *Nat.* 4.7.24; Gel. 6.14.8-10, 7.11.4-7.12.3; Paus. 1.34.1-5; Ptol. 3.14.7.15; Philostr. *Im.* 1.27; D.L. 2.141-142; St.Byz. s.v. Τάναγρα, Ὠρωπός; Suid. s.v. Ὠρωπία, Ὠρωπός; Eust. *Com. ad Iliadem* B 498.

Inscriptions: *IG* III 61; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 2776; V. Chr. Petrakos, *O Ωρωπός και το ιερόν του Αμφιαράου* (1968) 143-198; *id.*, *Επιγραφικά του Ωρωπού* (1980); *id.*, *Οι επιγραφές του Ωρωπού* (1997).

Coins: B. V. Head, *A Catalogue of the Greek Coins in the British Museum. Attica – Megaris – Aegina* (1888) 115; P.

Agallopoulou, in *Από τα Μεσόγεια στον Αργοσαρωνικό*, 299-307.

Oropos, identified with the modern Skala Oropou, was located at the border between Attica and Boeotia (Plin. 4.7.24). From 295 or 287 to 146 BC, Oropos was independent and became a member of the Boeotian League. During that period, Oropos generally was on good terms with Athens, except for the years between 156 and 149 BC, when the Athenians attacked Oropos. Oropos regained its independence thanks to the intervention of the Achaian League (Cic. *Att.* 12.23; Paus. 7.11.4-7.12.3; *IG VII* 411; V. Ch. Petrakos, *Οι επιγραφές του Ωρωπού* (1997) no. 307). After 148 BC the games of Amphiareia and Romaia were celebrated for the first time. (*IG VII* 416, 419, 420; *SEG* 6, 1932, no. 727c; *IPriene* nos 232, 233; V. Ch. Petrakos, *Οι επιγραφές του Ωρωπού* (1997) nos 521, 523, 526, 528, 529). In the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC the games at the sanctuary of Amphiaraios flourish thanks to the financial help of the Romans. It was at that time that Sulla offered the income of the city and the ports of Oropos to the sanctuary of Asklepios for the organization of games and sacrifices (*IG VII* 413; V. Ch. Petrakos, *Οι επιγραφές του Ωρωπού* (1997) no. 308). During the reign of Augustus, Oropos came under Athenian control. The last finds of the sanctuary are coins dating to the time of emperors Aurelianus (271-275 AD), Probus (276 AD), Numerianus (283-284 AD) and Constantine II (337-340 AD).

Two important cemeteries have been excavated. The first is located at Nea Palatia to the east of the city wall, and the second on Lavovouni Hill to the west of Skala.

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†A. Dragona, Η αρχαιότατη τοπογραφία του Ωρωπού, *AEphem* 1994, 43-45.  
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Y. Kalliontjis, *REG* 129, 2016, 85-105.

21 G. Drosini Street

Remains of buildings of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC were found in the Ioakeim plot. The buildings were in use until the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC. Other buildings in the plot were in use until the 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD. Coins of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC and of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD were collected.

A. Dragona-Latsoudi, *ADelt* 39, 1984, B' Chron., 48-49.

9 G. Drosini and 25<sup>th</sup> Martiou Streets 3:A2,1

Late Roman sherds were found in the fill of the poros blocks discovered in the Giannoulis plot.

X. Arapogianni, *ADelt* 34, 1979, B' 1 Chron., 97-98.

25<sup>th</sup> Martiou Street 3:A2,2

Two Late Roman graves were excavated in the Pontidou plot. Two inscribed grave stelai dating to the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC were also found.

X. Arapogianni, *ADelt* 34, 1979, B' 1 Chron., 104; V. Ch. Petrakos, *ADelt* 34, 1979, B' 1 Chron., 108, nos 6-7; *id.*, *Οι επιγραφές του Ωρωπού* (1997) 444, 475, nos 555, 734.

3-25<sup>th</sup> Martiou Street

Part of the east cemetery of the city was excavated in the Panisoes plot. 25 Roman and Late Roman graves were found. Architectural members from Oropos and Rhamnous had been used to cover tombs.

P. Agallopoulou, *ADelt* 52, 1997, B' 1 Chron., 96-101.

6-25<sup>th</sup> Martiou Street

Part of the east cemetery of the city was excavated in the Dimitriou plot. The graves date from the Early to the Late Roman period.

P. Agallopoulou, *ADelt* 50, 1995, B' 1 Chron., 58-60.

Korytsas Street

Part of the east cemetery of the city was found in the Kalambokas and Kalamboka-Bacha plot. A section of a road, a Hellenistic funerary enclosure, a 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC funerary building and graves dating to the Hellenistic and Roman period were discovered.

P. Agallopoulou, *ADelt* 49, 1994, B' 1 Chron., 75-80.

Davaki Square

Part of a large cemetery was excavated. Eight funerary enclosures, 60 tombs and seven pyres were discovered. They date from the early 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC to the Roman period.

L. Kranioti, *ADelt* 36, 1981, B' 1 Chron., 59-64.

Koimiseos Theotokou and Aghiou Georgiou Streets  
Two inscribed grave stelai, one dating to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC and the other dating possibly to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD, were found in the Andrias plot. The second stele was reused in the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD. Another two grave stelai of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD were found in the plot.

V. Ch. Petrakos, *ADelt* 34, 1979, B' 1 Chron., 108, nos 8-12; *id.*, *Οι επιγραφές του Δρωπού* (1997) 448-449, 457, 458, 461, 465, nos 581, 629, 638, 653, 676.

#### A. Diakou and Androutsou Streets

A Late Roman building was discovered in the Bouphis plot.

X. Arapogianni, *ADelt* 34, 1979, B' 1 Chron., 98.

#### 3 Herodotou Street

A stone paved street and a building were discovered in the Mamalis plot, located at the foot of the hill of Prophitis Ilias. The last phase of the building dates to the early 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD. Two small statues of Hermes and Kybele dating to the 1<sup>st</sup> – 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD were also found.

X. Arapogianni, *ADelt* 34, 1979, B' 1 Chron., 101-103.

#### Palios Oropos

Karaiskaki and Koinotiki Odos Streets 3:A2,5

The remains of a Late Roman or Early Christian olive oil workshop were found in the Spyros plot.

I. Kraounaki, *ADelt* 44, 1989, B' 1 Chron., 79-81.

#### Sylli Street 3:A2,6

Part of the west cemetery of Oropos was excavated. The graves date to the Late Hellenistic and Early Roman period.

P. Agallopoulou, *ADelt* 54, 1999, B' 1 Chron., 99-104.

#### Organismos Scholikon Ktirion plot

To the west of the old prison building, part of the west cemetery of Oropos was discovered. It was in use from the end of the 5<sup>th</sup> or the beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC to the Late Roman period. Four funerary buildings and many related graves came to light. One of the buildings dates to the Late Hellenistic period and another to the Roman period. Some of the graves had been reused.

M. Pologiorgi, *ADelt* 42, 1987, B' 1 Chron., 103-107; *ead.*, *ADelt* 43, 1988, A' Mel., 114-138.

#### Kapodistriou Street

A hoard of seven coins dating to the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD was discovered in the Siarambis plot.

P. Agallopoulou, in E. Kypraiou (ed.), *Χαρακτήρ. Αφιέρωμα στη Μάντω Οικονομίδου* (1996) 29-34.

#### West cemetery

A hoard of five silver coins was found in a tile grave. They date to the reign of emperor Gallienus (253 – 268 AD).

P. Agallopoulou, in *Από τα Μεσόγεια στον Αργοσαρωνικό*, 305.

Another hoard of seven coins, dating from 82 BC to 81 AD, was found under the floor of a Hellenistic building.

P. Agallopoulou, in *Από τα Μεσόγεια στον Αργοσαρωνικό*, 305-306.

#### 10 Pindarou Street

Part of a house of Late Roman date and a section of a road were discovered in the Karadimas plot.

X. Arapogianni, *ADelt* 35, 1980, B' 1 Chron., 79-80.

#### Megalou Alexandrou Street 3:A2,4

The remains of Late Roman houses bordering a street were found in the Agelakis plot. The street is paved with gravel and leads to the port.

P. Agallopoulou, in *Αττική 2004*, 33.

#### 28<sup>th</sup> Oktovriou and Megalou Alexandrou Streets 3:A2,3

A 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD kiln was found in the Varsos plot.

†A. Dragona-Latsoudi, *ADelt* 40, 1985, Chron., 69-71.

Architectural remains and pottery of the Roman and Late Roman period were found in the Chatzigiannis plot. The material collected indicates a relationship with potters' kilns. Kilns had been discovered in the Varsos plot. 8 tile graves were also discovered, but are not dated.

I. Kraounaki, *ADelt* 44, 1989, B' 1 Chron., 81-82.

#### 7 28<sup>th</sup> Oktovriou Street

9 tile graves and one cist grave of the Late Hellenistic and Early Roman period were found in the Kalogerakis and Striphas plot.

A. Onasoglou, *ADelt* 44, 1989, B' 1 Chron., 76-78.

#### Drosini Street

Part of a Late Roman house was discovered in the Matzoukis plot.

M. Platonos, in *Αττική 2004*, 33.

A sima of the temple of Nemesis in Rhamnous was found at Skala Oropou, reused as a cover for a 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD

grave. Three other simas were reused to cover another 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD grave.

V. Ch. Petrakos, *Prakt* 1997, 36-40.

Athinon Avenue **3:A2,7**

A Roman cemetery with 21 graves was excavated in the Karydas plot. There were 5 cist graves, 15 tile graves and one funerary enclosure.

L. Kraniotou, *ADelt* 35, 1980, B' 1 Chron., 80-81.

1 Ioustinianou Street

Part of a building with two kilns was found in the Photopoulou plot. The pottery collected dates to the Late Roman or Early Christian period.

A. Onasoglou, *ADelt* 43, 1988, B' 1 Chron., 79-81.

Parts of two large buildings, with more than one building phase, were discovered in the Makrygiannis plot to the south of the Photopoulou plot. All the phases date to the Late Roman and Early Christian period.

A. Onasoglou, *ADelt* 44, 1989, B' 1 Chron., 78.

Lagovouni Skalas

The remains of a building were found in the Mamalis plot. The pottery dates to the Late Roman period.

X. Arapogianni, *ADelt* 34, 1979, B' 1 Chron., 97.

Doulapi

A wall of Roman date was excavated in the Stroumboulis plot.

A. Patrianakou-Iliaki, *ADelt* 35, 1980, B' 1 Chron., 78.

Drago **3:B2,3**

Location at the northeast end of the plain of Oropos, where Roman pottery was found.

M. Kosmopoulos, *AEphem* 1989, Chron., 172.

Kotroni Hill **3:B2,4**

Location between the east slope of Kotroni Hill and the west slope of Gliati Hill. Hellenistic and possibly Roman pottery.

M. Kosmopoulos, *AEphem* 1989, Chron., 172-173.

Gliati Hill

Roman Pottery was found on the north slope of Gliati Hill.

M. Kosmopoulos, *AEphem* 1989, Chron., 173.

**Olympos Mountain**-Λαυρεωτικός Όλυμπος **4:C4,10**  
Saronikos Mun. / East Attica R.Un.

A few Roman sherds were found on the top of Olympos Mountain (487 m).

Petropoulakou – Pentazos, *Αττική*, 90, no. 13; *BarrAtlas*, Map 59, C3.

**Oropos-Ωρωπός** **3**

Oropos Mun. / East Attica R.Un.

9-11 Tagmatarchi Thivaïou Street

A Roman tile grave was found in the Phratzis plot. A small Roman and Late Roman settlement must have existed there.

†A. Dragona-Latsoudi, *ADelt* 40, 1985, Chron., 72.

The sanctuary of Amphiaraos **3:B2,1**

Inscriptions: *IG* VII 48, 235-503; V. Ch. Petrakos, *Οι επιγραφές του Ωρωπού* (1997); Amphiaraia: *IG* III 1173, 1175, 1177, 1193, 1198; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 1006, 2193, 2196-2198, 2201, 2203, 2208, 2237, 2242; *IG* VII 411, 412, 416, 420; *SEG* 6, 1932, no. 727c; 35, 1985, no. 410; 43, 1993, nos 209, 210; 47, 1997, no. 510; *I.Priene* nos 232, 233; K. S. Pittakis, *AEphem* 1853, 790-802, nos 1310-1324; S. Xasis, *AEphem* 1884, 101-120; S. A. Koumanoudis, *AEphem* 1884, 121-130; V. I. Leonardos, *AEphem* 1885, 93-110, 153-158; *id.*, *AEphem* 1886, 55-66, nos 17-22; *id.*, *AEphem* 1891, 137-142, no. 59; M. Th. Mitsos, *AEphem* 1952, 179-181, 199-203, nos 12, 31-32, 36, 39, 41, 43-45, 47, 50; V. Ch. Petrakos, *Επιγραφικά του Ωρωπού* (1980) nos 26-28, 30, 33, 59-60, 70; *id.*, *Οι επιγραφές του Ωρωπού* (1997) nos 294, 307, 521, 523, 526, 528; *BarrAtlas* Map 59, C1.

Coins: V. I. Leonardos, *Prakt* 1887, 63; *id.*, *Prakt* 1927, 31.

The sanctuary of Amphiaraos is located at Mavrodilesi, to the southwest of Skala Oropou. This place was called Psaphis Oropion; it lay on the border between Athens and Boeotia and was therefore disputed by the two cities (Str. 9.1.22; Plin. *Nat.* 4.7.24; Paus. 1.34.1). According to Titus Livius, the sanctuary was a very pleasant place, with little streams and springs (Liv. 45.17.10). Pausanias mentions the sanctuary, the temple and the statue (Paus. 1.34.2) and says that the altar was divided into parts and dedicated to Herakles, Zeus and Apollo Paion, to heroes, to Hermes, Hestia and the children of Amphilochos, to Aphrodite, Panakeia, Iaso, Hygeia and Athena Paionia and to the Nymphs, Pan, Acheloos and Kephisos (Paus. 1.34.3). He also mentions the spring of Amphiaraos (Paus. 1.34.4).

V. Leonardos, *Prakt* 1884, 10-13; W. Doerpfeld, *Prakt* 1884, 88-93; P. Kavvadias, *ADelt* 6, 1890, 115, no. 5; *RE* I (1894) s.v. Amphiaraia 1885-1886 (Bethe); *RE* I (1894) s.v.

Amphiarëion 1893-1897 (Bethe); A. Milchhoefer, in E. Curtius – J. A. Kaupert (eds), *Karten von Attika* IX (1900) 18-20; H. Lattemann, *AM* 35, 1910, 81-102; V. Chr. Petrakos, *AEphem* 1967, Chron., 1-13; Travlos, *Bildlexikon Attika*, 301-318; V. Petrakos, in A. Kalogeropoulou (ed.), *Πρακτικά του Η' Διεθνούς Συνεδρίου Ελληνικής και Λατινικής Επιγραφικής, Αθήνα, 3-9 Οκτωβρίου 1982*, vol. Α' (1984) 309-326, 337; E. Freund s.v. Amphiarëion, in *Lexikon*, 107-108; V. Ch. Petrakos, *Το Αμφιάρειο του Ωρωπού* (1992); *Αρχαιολογικός Άτλας του Αιγαίου*, 239; *Barr. Atlas* Map 59, C1; M. E. Gorrini, *ASAtene* 79, 2001, 302-304.

#### Women's baths

The original building dates to the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC and its use remains unknown. In the first centuries AD, possibly after the destruction of the stoa, baths were built on the ruins of the building. The baths remained in use until the late 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD, according to the numismatic evidence. After the destruction of the baths, a ceramic workshop must have occupied its ruins.

V. I. Leonardos, *Prakt* 1890, 31-32; V. Chr. Petrakos, *Ο Ωρωπός και το ιερόν του Αμφιαράου* (1968) 72-77.

#### The stoa

A Doric stoa was built in the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC. The back wall, the end walls and the roof of the stoa were reconstructed during the Roman period.

V. I. Leonardos, *Prakt* 1887, 59-62; *id.*, *Prakt* 1890, 31; F. Versace, *AM* 33, 1908, 260-272; J. J. Coulton, *BSA* 63, 1968, 183; V. Chr. Petrakos, *Ο Ωρωπός και το ιερόν του Αμφιαράου* (1968) 77-84.

#### The theatre

Inscriptions: *IG VII* 423; V. Ch. Petrakos, *Οι επιγραφές του Ωρωπού* (1997) no. 435.

The theatre is located on an artificial terrace in the north part of the sanctuary. It dates to the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. BC, while the scene building dates to the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC. Fiechter dates the scene building to the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. BC and the proskenion to 150 BC. Bressan dates the theatre to the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC and recognizes two phases, one of the second half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> and the beginning of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC and one of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC and the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD. Five richly decorated marble thrones were set up in the orchestra of the theatre in the early 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC. A monumental gate of the Ionic order was added to each parodos in Early Roman times. A wall was built in the scene building in the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD.

V. I. Leonardos, *Prakt* 1886, 51-56; W. Dörpfeld – E. Reisch, *Das griechische Theater* (1896) 100-109; O. Puchstein, *Die Griechische Bühne. Ein architektonische Untersuchung* (1901) 71-74; V. Leonardos, *Prakt* 1903, 33-34; W. Dörpfeld, *AM* 49, 1924, 90-91; E. Fiechter, *Das Theater in Oropos* (1930); V. Chr. Petrakos, *Ο Ωρωπός και το ιερόν του Αμφιαράου* (1968) 70, 84-93; *id.*, *Το Αμφιάρειο του Ωρωπού* (1992) 27-31; H. R. Goette, *AM* 110, 1995, 253-260; Sear, *Roman Theatres*, 402-403; M. Bressan, *Il teatro in Attica e Peloponneso tra età greca ed età romana. Morfologie, politiche edilizie e contesti culturali* (2009) 69-75; V. Di Napoli, *Teatri della Grecia romana: forma, decorazione, funzioni. La provincia d'Acacia* (2013) 25-26.

A series of inscribed statue bases is located to the west of the stoa. Most of them date from the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> to the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. BC. Many were reused in the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC; one was reused for the erection of the equestrian statue of Marcus Agrippa (64-12 BC), three times consul and friend of emperor Augustus (*IG VII* 349; V. Ch. Petrakos, *Οι επιγραφές του Ωρωπού* (1997) no. 456).

V. Ch. Petrakos, *Το Αμφιάρειο του Ωρωπού* (1992) 36-47; Chr. Löhr, *AM* 108, 1993, 183-212.

#### The great temple of Amphiarao

Inscriptions: *IG VII* 412; V. Ch. Petrakos, *Οι επιγραφές του Ωρωπού* (1997) no. 294.

The temple was built in the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC in the Doric order. Most of the interior Ionic columns were replaced in the Late Roman period. At that time, their square bases were also replaced by rectangular ones. The existence of beam socket holes in the column shafts indicates that wooden beams were used to consolidate the columns during the Roman restorations. Another restoration is attested by an inscription of the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC. It concerns the replacement of the destroyed stepharia, the lintel and the doorsill of the temple and the construction of the abaton.

F. Versace, *AM* 33, 1908, 249-260; V. Ch. Petrakos, *Ο Ωρωπός και το ιερόν του Αμφιαράου* (1968) 99-107.

The bases of the statues that the inhabitants of Oropos had dedicated to Sulla and his wife Metella are located next to the northeast corner of the temple of Amphiarao (*IG VII* 264, 372; V. Ch. Petrakos, *Οι επιγραφές του Ωρωπού* (1997) no. 442, 443).

V. Ch. Petrakos, *Το Αμφιάρειο του Ωρωπού* (1992) 49-51.

#### The sacred spring

The actual construction of the spring dates to the Late Roman period. It consists of a rectangular well with a

cistern next to it. Both are made of reused architectural members.

V. Ch. Petrakos, *Ο Ωρωπός και το ιερόν του Αμφιαράου* (1968) 107-108.

The right bank

Coin of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD. Rooms dating to the Roman period.

V. Leonardos, *Prakt* 1903, 35; *id.*, *Prakt* 1907, 120; *id.*, *Prakt* 1913, 114.

Vlastos plain

3:B2,2

Roman graves were found in the small valley to the east of the sanctuary of Amphiaraos.

V. Ch. Petrakos, *Ο Ωρωπός και το ιερόν του Αμφιαράου* (1968) 10.

Roman pottery was found in the Litsas plot.

M. Kosmopoulos, *AEphem* 1989, Chron., 173.

**Paiania, Liopesi (PAIANIA)**-Λιόπεσι (ΠΑΙΑΝΙΑ) 4  
Paiania Mun. / East Attica R.Un.

Inscriptions: *IG* III 61; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 2776.

The ancient deme of Paiania belonged to the Pandionis tribe and was divided into two parts: Paiania Kathyperthen and Paiania Ypenerthen (FHG 2.358; Harp. s.v. Παιανίαις καὶ Παιονίαι; Hsch. s.v. Παιανία; Suid. s.v. Παιανίαις καὶ Παιονίαι). The upper (Kathyperthen) Paiania is located to the north or northwest of Liopesi, on the foot of Hymettos. The lower (Ypenerthen) Paiania is located to the south of modern Paiania at the eastern outskirts of Liopesi.

### Bibliography

*RE* XVIII,2 (1942) s.v. Paiania 2362-2363 (Joseph Wiesner).

Traill, *Demos and Tritys*, 129.

E. Freund s.v. Paiania, in *Lexikon*, 500.

*BarrAtlas*, Map 59, C3.

An Ionic capital of the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD was found at Paiania and is now in the Museum of Brauron.

N. Papagiannakos – E. Chairi-Papagiannakou, in *Πρακτικά ΙΓ' Επιστημονικής Συνάντησης ΝΑ. Αττικής. Παιανία, 29-31 Οκτωβρίου – 1-2 Νοεμβρίου 2008* (2010) 559.

Aghios Athanasios Paianias

4:B2,1

Late Roman or Early Christian buildings were excavated to the north of the church.

O. Kakavogianni, *ADelt* 54, 1999, B' 1 Chron., 113; *ead.*, in *Πρακτικά ΙΓ' Επιστημονικής Συνάντησης ΝΑ. Αττικής. Παιανία, 29-31 Οκτωβρίου – 1-2 Νοεμβρίου 2008* (2010) 185.

Brekthi

4:B1,44

A small tumulus with an enclosure wall was found. Its upper layer contained Roman graves.

N. Kyparissis, *ADelt* 10, 1926, Parart, 81; Petropoulakou – Pentazos, *Αττική*, 145, no. 24.

Statue of a woman, probably of Roman date.

*BCH* 49, 1925, 441.

Evangelistria

A funerary colonnette dating to the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD was found outside the church to the south of Liopesi.

M. Th. Mitsos – E. Vanderpool, *Hesperia* 19, 1950, 30, no. 10; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 1671.

A Roman grave was found in an Archaic cemetery on the eastern end of Liopesi, 100 m to the north of the road to Markopoulo.

P. Themelis, *ADelt* 25, 1970, B' 1 Chron., 126-127.

Pousi Ledi

4:C2,9

Part of a Roman farmhouse was found at the intersection of Koropiu-Spaton Street with a secondary road. O. Kakavogianni, *ADelt* 55, 2000, B' 1 Chron., 134; D. Lionis, in *Αττικής Οδού περιήγηση*, 197.

A funerary enclosure was discovered at the intersection of two ancient roads. It was in use from the second half of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC to the Roman period.

M. Stathi – D. Lionis, in *Αττικής Οδού περιήγηση*, 201-204.

Spilia tou Lykou

4:B1,43

Cave on the west slope of Merteza at Paiania. Pottery of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD has been found in the cave.

Wickens, *Cave Use in Attica*, 169-175, no. 32.

A cave that may be identified with the sanctuary of Pan at Paiania is located 4 km from Liopesi, on the east flank of Mount Hymettos (4:B1,53). There is Roman pottery in and around the cave.

E. Vanderpool, *AJA* 71, 1967, 309-311; Petropoulakou – Pentazos, *Αττική*, 151-152, no. 51.

**Palaia Phokaia**-Παλαιά Φώκαια

4:C5,1

Saronikos Mun. / East Attica R.Un.

Late Roman pithoi were discovered in the Chelmis plot. M. Oikonomakou, *ADelt* 52, 1997, B' 1 Chron., 89.



**Pallene-Παλλήνη** 4

Pallene Mun. / East Attica R.Un.

**VIOPA** 4:C1,11

A Roman tile grave was found in the DEMKO AE plot. D. N. Christodoulou, *ADelt* 62, 2007, B' 1 Chron., 157.

**Kantza**

**Spaton Avenue and Leontariou Street** 4:B1,33

A 300 m long section of the ancient road to Mesogaia was excavated. The road runs parallel to modern Spaton Street. The area must have belonged to the deme of Ionidai, which reached the Kontres hills to the south. The road was in use from the Classical to the Late Roman period, and its final destruction must have been caused by a flood. It connected the deme of Pallene (Gerakas) with the deme of Erchia (Spata) and the other demes of Mesogaia.

Remains of buildings dating from the 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC to the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD have come to light in the former Kamba plots. A large Late Roman farmhouse was found to the north-east of the ancient road, built on the remains of a Hellenistic farmhouse that in turn had replaced one of Late Classical date. The Late Roman farmhouse had two building phases. A 3<sup>rd</sup> c. BC horos inscription was reused into the Roman farmhouse's walls, and material from the nearby Classical cemetery was also reused for its construction. The cemetery was partly abandoned in the Roman period and only its north part was still in use at that time, yielding some Late Roman burials.

Almost 200 coins dating from the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC to Late Antiquity were discovered.

E. Skiadaresi-Kailidi, in *Πρακτικά Η'Επιστημονικής Συνάντησης ΝΑ. Αττικής, Κερατέα Αττικής 30 Οκτωβρίου – 2 Νοεμβρίου 1997* (2001) 711-712; S. Simitzi – E. Skiadaresi – A. Tsiaka – S. Psarri, in A. D. Stephanis (ed.), *Πρακτικά Θ' Επιστημονικής Συνάντησης ΝΑ. Αττικής, Λαύρειο Αττικής, 13-16 Απριλίου 2000* (2008) 69-81; S. Simitzi – E. Skiadaresi – A. Tsiaka – S. Psarri, in A. D. Stephanis (ed.), *Πρακτικά Θ' Επιστημονικής Συνάντησης ΝΑ. Αττικής, Λαύρειο Αττικής, 13-16 Απριλίου 2000* (2008) 73; G. Steinhauer, in *Αττικής Οδού περιήγηση*, 163-168; *id.*, in *Από τα Μεσόγεια στον Αργοσαρωνικό*, 310-312.

**Spaton Avenue** 4:B1,34

Five Roman graves were found to the south of Spaton Avenue.

G. Steinhauer, in *Αττικής Οδού περιήγηση*, 165.

A north-south road crossed the main ancient road, following the course of modern Leontariou Street. The west retaining wall of the road was at the same time the enclosure wall of a field used only for cultivation during the Classical period. In the Roman period, the remains of a house and a small kiln were found in the plot. The east retaining wall of the road was demolished during the Roman period, when the road temporarily went out of use. This road crossed mainly fields.

S. Simitzi – E. Skiadaresi – A. Tsiaka – S. Psarri, in A.D. Stephanis (ed.), *Πρακτικά Θ' Επιστημονικής Συνάντησης ΝΑ. Αττικής, Λαύρειο Αττικής, 13-16 Απριλίου 2000* (2008) 70-71; G. Steinhauer, in *Αττικής Οδού περιήγηση*, 168.

**Leontariou Street** 4:B1,35

Part of a large cemetery of the late 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD was discovered in the Kontos – Mastrokostas plot. The graves were cist and pit graves.

G. D. Klapaki, in *Πρακτικά ΙΔ' Επιστημονικής Συνάντησης ΝΑ. Αττικής. Καλύβια Θορικού Αττικής. 6-9 Οκτωβρίου 2011*, (2013) 149.

A second road crossed the main ancient road in the direction of Layriou Avenue.

G. Steinhauer, in *Αττικής Οδού περιήγηση*, 169.

**58 Leontariou Street** 4:B1,51

A Late Roman cemetery was excavated in the Kontos and Mastrokostas plot, located at Tannes. The graves were tile and cist graves.

D. N. Christodoulou, *ADelt* 64, 2009, B' 1 Chron., 208-213.

**Marathonos Avenue and Anthousis Street** 4:B1,36

The ancient road connecting the deme of Pallene with the deme of Araphen and the Tetrapolis of Marathon was discovered. The site of the excavation corresponds to the border between the ancient demes of Pallene and Kydantidai.

G. Steinhauer, in *Αττικής Οδού περιήγηση*, 170-173.

**Trigono Kamba**

**Leontariou and Kollegiou Streets** 4:B1,37

A section of a road was excavated.

D. N. Christodoulou, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 310.

**Paneion Mountain-Όρος Πάνειον** 4

Laureion Mun. / East Attica R.Un.

Roman sherds were found close to the chapel of Panaghia (4:C3,3).

Petropoulakou – Pentazos, *Αττική*, 115, no. 22; *Barr.Atlas*, Map 59, C3.

Late Roman pottery was discovered (4:D4,6).

D. Grigoropoulos, *AM* 124, 2009, 477, FO 065.

#### **Panormos (Gaidouromandra)-Πάνορμος,**

Γαΐδουρόμαντρα 4:E5,6

Laureion Mun. / East Attica R.Un.

Bay close to Pountazeza. 80 shaft graves of the Roman and Early Christian period were excavated in a plot to the east of OLYMPIC MARIN. Pottery dating from the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC was found in a pit.

M. Salliora-Oikonomakou, *Ο αρχαίος δήμος του Σουνίου. Ιστορική και τοπογραφική επισκόπηση* (2004) 71-72.

The remains of a Late Hellenistic settlement were discovered in the Zygourakis plot, located to the west of the port of Laureion. The settlement was destroyed and the site was used as a cemetery after the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD. 84 shaft graves were excavated.

M. Oikonomakou, *ADelt* 54, 1999, B' 1 Chron., 95-96.

General Marketing Hellas 4:E5,3

A cemetery dating to the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD was excavated in the General Marketing Hellas plot.

E. Andrikou, *ADelt* 62, 2007, B' 1 Chron., 217.

**PATROKLOU Island-ΠΑΤΡΟΚΛΟΥ ΝΗΣΟΣ** 4  
Laureion Mun. / East Attica R.Un.

Paus. 1.1.1, 1.35.1; St.Byz. s.v. Πατρόκλου νῆσος.

Islet (2,8 km<sup>2</sup>) close to Attica, to the west of Cape Sounion.

A small Late Roman settlement has been identified.

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*RE* XVIII,4 (1949) s.v. Patroklu Nesos 2289-2290 (Johanna Schmidt).

J. R. McCredie, *Hesperia Suppl.* 11, 20.

Petropoulakou – Pentazos, *Αττική*, 78-79, no. 5.

*Barr.Atlas* Map 59, C4.

A fortified farmhouse was found in the northeast part of the islet (4:C5,29) with pottery dating mostly to the Classical period, but there also are a few sherds of the 5<sup>th</sup> or 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

Lohmann, *Atene*, 399-403 GA 1.

A fortress is located in the northeast part of the islet. The pottery collected dates mostly to the Classical pe-

riod, but there also are a few Late Antique sherds (4:C5,28).

Lohmann, *Atene*, 403-404 GA 2.

Remains of walls, Classical and Late Antique (4<sup>th</sup> – 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD) pottery were found (4:C5,27).

Lohmann, *Atene*, 404 GA 3.

Remains of buildings, Classical and a few Late Antique sherds were found (4:C5,24).

Lohmann, *Atene*, 406 GA 9.

Late Antique pottery was found (4:C5,25).

Lohmann, *Atene*, 407 GA 10.

Late Antique pottery was discovered (4:C5,26).

Lohmann, *Atene*, 407 GA 11.

#### **Perati-Περατή**

4

Markopoulo Mun. / East Attica R.Un.

Roman sherds have been found on Perati Hill (4:D2,13).

Petropoulakou – Pentazos, *Αττική*, 164, no. 12; Wickens, *Cave Use in Attica*, 59-60.

**Pheriza (PHREAR or PHREARROI or PHREARRIOI)-Φερίζα (ΦΡΕΑΡ, ΦΡΕΑΡΡΟΙ, ΦΡΕΑΡΡΙΟΙ)** 4

Laureion Mun. / East Attica R.Un.

FHG 2.359; Harp. s.v. Φρεάρροις; St.Byz. s.v. Φρεάρροι; Suid. s.v. Φρεάρροις

Inscriptions: *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 2362.

The ancient deme of Phrear, belonging to the Leontis tribe (FHG 2.359; Harp. s.v. Φρεάρροις; St.Byz. s.v. Φρεάρροι; Suid. s.v. Φρεάρροις), has been identified with the modern village of Olympos. Traill locates the deme to the east of Olympos and also at Aghios Panteleimonas and Ari. Goette considers that the deme occupied nearly the entire plain between Mounts Olympos and Paneion.

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*RE* XX,1 (1941) s.v. Phrearrioi 759 (Thomas Lenschau).

E. Vanderpool, *Hesperia* 39, 1970, 47-53.

Traill, *Demos and Trittyis*, 131, 144-146.

Travlos, *Bildlexikon Attika*, 15.

*Barr.Atlas* Map 59, C3.

H. R. Goette, *AA* 2014, 19-35.

Underground aqueduct on Mount Olympos (4:C4,2). It functioned between the 1<sup>st</sup> and the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD and brought water to Anaphlystos and Aigilia.  
Chr. D. Pantelis, *Ανάφλυστος. Η ιστορία του αρχαίου δήμου από τους Προϊστορικούς χρόνους ως τη Ρωμαιοκρατία* (1995) 61-62.

**Phoinikia (THORAI)-Φοινικιά (ΘΟΡΑΙ)** 4  
Saronikos Mun. / East Attica R.Un.

FHG 2.357; Str. 9.1.21; Harp. s.v. Θοραί; St.Byz. s.v. Θοραί.

The ancient deme of Thorai has been identified with Phoinikia, located after Aghios Dimitrios (Lamptraí) and before Mount Olympos. Traill places Thorai at Aghios Dimitrios of Trapouria.

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RE VI<sup>A</sup> (1937) 331 s.v. Thorai (W. Wrede).

Eliot, *Coastal Demes*, 65-68.

Traill, *Demos and Trittyis*, 140.

Travlos, *Bildlexikon Attika*, 15.

*BarrAtlas* Map 59, C3.

A Roman building was found at the foot of the hill close to Thermi, inside the Ygeia settlement.

A. Tsaravopoulos – K. Papathanasiou, in *Από τα Μεσόγεια στον Αργοσαρωνικό*, 207.

A large Late Roman farm was discovered in the Philosidis plot at Kolona of Thermi.

A. Tsaravopoulos – Ch. Tselios – K. Papathanasiou – A. Syrogianni – Ph. Nezeri, in *Πρακτικά Η' Επιστημονικής Συνάντησης Ν.Α. Αττικής, Κερατέα Αττικής 30 Οκτωβρίου – 2 Νοεμβρίου 1997* (2001) 182-183.

Aghia Paraskevi Tzitzainas

A Late Roman group burial containing the remains of 12 persons was found during the construction of the enclosure wall of the Church of Aghia Paraskevi.

A. Tsaravopoulos – Ch. Tselios – K. Papathanasiou – A. Syrogianni – Ph. Nezeri, in *Πρακτικά Η' Επιστημονικής Συνάντησης Ν.Α. Αττικής, Κερατέα Αττικής 30 Οκτωβρίου – 2 Νοεμβρίου 1997* (2001) 184; A. Tsaravopoulos – K. Papathanasiou, in *Από τα Μεσόγεια στον Αργοσαρωνικό*, 208.

Aghios Nikolaos Phoinikias 4:B4,1  
Location close to the beach of Phoinikia. Remains of a settlement as well as Late Roman and Byzantine pottery were found on the beach.

Petropoulakou – Pentazos, *Αττική*, 87, no. 1.

Phoinikia 4:C4,13

A Roman estate, incorporating a 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC funerary building, was found.

H. Lauter, *AA* 1982, 313, U.

Aghios Dimitrios 4:B3,6

Sanctuary in use in Classical and Roman times. According to Eliot, the area of Aghios Dimitrios belonged to the deme of Aigilia, but Asimakou and Kakavogianni place Aigilia on the coast at Saronida and consider that Aghios Dimitrios must have belonged to Thorai.

Eliot, *Coastal Demes*, 72; E. Asimakou – O. Kakavogianni (forthcoming).

Phoinikia

Remains of a settlement (4:C4,4) including walls and Roman pottery were found in a private property.

Eliot, *Coastal Demes*, 67, A.

A smaller settlement (4:C4,5) was found to the southwest of the previous settlement. It was also occupied during the Roman period. The short distance between the two may suggest that they were parts of a single settlement.

Eliot, *Coastal Demes*, 67, B.

A small harbour village (4:C4,6) dating to the Late Roman period was found on the shore.

Eliot, *Coastal Demes*, 67.

The remains of a small Late Roman port and settlement can be seen on the beach (4:C4,8).

Petropoulakou – Pentazos, *Αττική*, 88, no. 4.

Another settlement, in use from the Classical to the Medieval period, was identified at Phoinikia (4:C4,9).

Petropoulakou – Pentazos, *Αττική*, 88, no. 6.

**Pikermi (TEITHRAS, TITHRAS or TITHRASOS)**-Πικέρμι (ΤΕΙΘΡΑΣ, ΤΙΘΡΑΣ, ΤΙΘΡΑΣΟΣ) 4  
Raphina – Pikermi Mun. / East Attica R.Un.

Inscriptions: *ΣΕΜΑ*, nos 1280, 1658; *SEG* 45, 1995, no. 125; J. J. Pollitt, *Hesperia* 30, 1961, 297, no. 4; *id.*, *Hesperia* 34, 1965, 125-130; E. Vanderpool, *Hesperia* 35, 1966, 283, no. 11.

Pikermi, called Passades on old maps, has been identified with the ancient deme of Tithrasos, Tithras or Tei-

thras, which belonged to the Aigeis tribe (FHG 2.358; St.Byz. s.v. Τίθρας; Suid. s.v. Τίθρασος; Schol. Ar. Ra. 477).

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H. Möbius, *AM* 49, 1924, 1-13.

*RE* V<sup>A</sup> (1934) s.v. Teithras 154-155 (W. Wrede).

Traill, *Demos and Trittyis*, 128.

E. Freund s.v. Pikermi(on), in *Lexikon*, 550.

Travlos, *Bildlexikon Attika*, 335-339.

*BarrAtlas* Map 59, C2.

Aghiou Christophorou and Olympionikon

Streets 4:C1,3

Remains of buildings, pottery and a pit containing architectural members, animal bones and sherds were found in the Kouris plot. All the finds date to the Roman period.

A. N. Rammou, *ADelt* 60, 2005, B' 1 Chron., 179.

Skouze Street

4:C1,2

Roman pottery was found in the Douvros plot.

A. N. Rammou, *ADelt* 60, 2005, B' 1 Chron., 179-180.

A funerary colonnette bearing two inscriptions was found: the first possibly dates to the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. BC and the second to the Roman period.

E. Vanderpool, *Hesperia* 35, 1966, 282, no. 9; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 702, 1293.

A Roman building was found.

M. Oikonomakou, in *Από τα Μεσόγεια στον Αργοσαρωνικό*, 279.

Marathonos Avenue

A Roman building was found on the Stavros – Pikermi section of the Avenue.

A. N. Rammou, *ADelt* 60, 2005, B' 1 Chron., 181.

**Porto Raphti**-Πόρτο Ράφτη

4:D2,7

Markopoulo Mun. / East Attica R.Un.

Important port on the east coast of Attica, located between the Koroni peninsula to the south and Perati Hill to the north. The islets Raphti and Raptopoula lie off the entrance to the port. The north part of the area belonged to the deme of Steiria and the south part belonged to the deme of Prasiai.

Travlos, *Bildlexikon Attika*, 364-379.

An Ionic capital dating to the 2<sup>nd</sup> or to the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD

was found at Porto Raphti and is now in the Museum of Brauron.

N. Papagiannakos – E. Chairi-Papagiannakou, in *Πρακτικά ΙΓ' Επιστημονικής Συνάντησης ΝΑ. Αττικής. Παιανία, 29-31 Οκτωβρίου – 1-2 Νοεμβρίου 2008* (2010) 558.

Cave between Porto Raphti and Brauron (4:D2,8), where a hoard of 200 coins of Roman date was found. Wickens, *Cave Use in Attica*, 45-46, no. 8.

A potter's workshop of Roman date was found.

I. Tsirigoti-Drakotou, in *Αρχαιολογικές Συμβολές Α*, 129.

A large building complex with a stoa has been identified as an agora due to its plan and the discovery of coins. The complex has also been identified as a farmhouse.

I. Tsirigoti-Drakotou, in *Αρχαιολογικές Συμβολές Α*, 129.

Drivlia

A Late Roman bath was found in the Lambros plot.

K. Skarmoutsou, *ADelt* 36, 1981, B' 1 Chron., 83.

Remains of the Late Roman – Early Christian settlement were found in the Alagiannis plot, located to the south of the Early Christian basilica of Aghia Kyriaki.

A 4<sup>th</sup>-5<sup>th</sup> c. AD philosophical school was discovered in the Vougioukas plot.

Late Roman architectural remains have been excavated in the Giannakis plots.

E. Gini-Tsophopoulou, *ADelt* 45, 1990, B' 1 Chron., 92-93; *ead.*, *ADelt* 46, 1991, B' 1 Chron., 85-86.

Monastiri

Graves of the Late Roman or Early Christian period were discovered to the south of the Church of Aghia Kyriaki. They may be related to the settlement at Drivlia.

E. Gini-Tsophopoulou, *ADelt* 49, 1994, B' 1 Chron., 104-106.

**Pousi Kalogeri (KYTHEROS?)**-Πούσι Καλογέρι (ΚΥΘΗΡΟΣ;) 4

Markopoulo Mun. / East Attica R.Un.

Location 2.5 km to the west of the sanctuary of Artemis at Brauron. There are some indications that the site was occupied during the Late Roman period. According to Diamant and Traill, the site can be identified with the ancient deme of Kytheros or Kytheron of the Pandionis tribe (FHG 2.358; Str. 9.1.20; Harp. s.v. Κυθήριος; St.Byz. s.v. Κύθηρος; Suid. s.v. Κύθηρον).

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Traill, *Demos and Trittyis*, 47-51.

**Prasonisi or Katramonisi islet**-Πρασονήσι, Κατραμονήσι 4  
Markopoulo Mun. / East Attica R.Un.

Classical, Hellenistic and Roman sherds were found in the Alamanis property (4:D2,12). Roman pottery was found near and at the southwest corner of the islet.  
C. C. Vermeule, *Hesperia* 31, 1962, 80-81.

**Pyrgos Vravronas**-Πύργος Βραυρώνας 4  
Markopoulo Mun. / East Attica R.Un.

A large Roman building, probably a farmhouse, was excavated on the south slope of Karababa Hill along the Markopoulou – Vravronas Avenue.  
O. Kakavogianni, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 337.

**Raphina (ARAPHEN)**-Ραφήνα (ΑΡΑΦΗΝ) 4  
Raphina – Pikermi Mun. / East Attica R.Un.

FHG 2.357; *AB* 338.13, 441.26; Harp. s.v. Ἀραφήνιος; St.Byz. s.v. Ἀραφήν; Suid. s.v. Ἀραφήνιος.  
The deme of Araphen, belonging to the Aigeis tribe (FHG 2.358; *AB* 338.13; Harp. s.v. Ἀραφήνιος; St.Byz. s.v. Ἀραφήν), can be identified with Raphina. Its centre was located at Palia Raphina.

A Roman bath was discovered at Palia Raphina, 1km from the coast and to the left of the road to Athens. The bath underwent many repairs and modifications and was in use until Late Antiquity.

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C. W. J. Eliot s.v. Araphen, in *Princeton Encyclopedia*, 82.  
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*Αρχαιολογικός Άτλας του Αιγαίου*, 242-243.  
*Barr-Atlas* Map 59, D2.

Eleutherias Street  
Roman tombs and a water pipe, probably related to a

nearby Roman bath, were found in the Loukatos plot.  
A. Rammou, in *Αττική 2004*, 74; *ead.*, *ADelt* 60, 2005, B' 1 Chron., 178.

Fleming Avenue 4:D1,9  
Walls belonging to the Roman bath were found in the Bekas plot.  
M. Platonos, *ADelt* 42, 1987, B' 1 Chron., 102-103.

Dimokratias Street and Fleming Avenue 4:D1,10  
A cemetery of the Classical, Roman and Early Christian period was excavated in the Kapsanakis plot.  
A. N. Rammou, *ADelt* 60, 2005, B' 1 Chron., 178.

Athinon – Raphinas Avenue  
A section of a Roman wall was excavated close to the Roman bath.  
A. Patrianakou-Iliaki, *ADelt* 39, 1984, B' Chron., 47.

**Raphtis islet**-Νησίδα Ράφτης 4:E2,1  
Markopoulo Mun. / East Attica R.Un.

Islet at the entrance to Porto Raphti Bay. The statue of a seated figure found on this islet gave the bay its modern name (Porto Raphti, raphtis-tailor). It dates to the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD. Roman pottery was found on the islet.  
C. C. Vermeule, *Hesperia* 31, 1962, 62-81; S. G. Miller, *Hesperia* 41, 1972, 192-197; C. Vermeule, *Hesperia* 45, 1976, 67-76; Petropoulakou – Pentazos, *Αττική*, 117-118, no. 7; Camp, *Athens*, 282.

**Raphtopoula islet**-Νησίδα Ραφτοπούλα 4:E2,2  
Markopoulo Mun. / East Attica R.Un.

Islet at the entrance to Porto Raphti Bay. Traces of walls or house foundations have been found on the southwest slope. They could be Roman or Byzantine. Roman pottery was also found.  
C. C. Vermeule, *Hesperia* 31, 1962, 80-81.

**RHAMNOUS-PAMNOYΣ** 3  
Marathon Mun. / East Attica R.Un.

FHG 2.358; Scyl. 57; Str. 9.1.17, 9.1.22; Mela, 2.3.4.1, 2.3.4.6; Plin. *Nat.* 4.7.24, 36.4.17; Paus. 1.33.2-3; Ptol. 3.14.21.4; Zen. 5.82; Hsch. s.v. Ῥαμνουσία ἀκτάς, Ῥαμνουσία Νέμεσις; St.Byz. s.v. Ῥαμνοῦς; *EM* s.v. Ἄλιμοῦς; Suid. s.v. Ῥάμνος, Ῥαμνουσία Νέμεσις; Eust. *Com. in D.P.* 453, *Com. ad Iliadem* B 546s; Schol. Call. *Dian.* 232.

Inscriptions: *IG II 5 Suppl.*, 1206b; *IG III* 459; *IG II/III<sup>2</sup>* 3242, 3275; *IG II/III<sup>3</sup>* 4,1, 310-318; *SEG* 48, 1998, no. 115; *IG XIV* 1389; K. Romaios, *Ellenika* 1, 1928, 233-243; J. Pouilloux, *La forteresse de Rhamnonte (Étude de topographie et d'histoire)* (1954) 106-167; Petrakos, *Ο Δήμος του Ραμνούντος II*; V. Ch. Petrakos, *Prakt* 1999, nos 20-24; *id.*, *Prakt* 2000, 11 nos 12, 13, 17 no. 1, 22 no. 1, 30-31 no. 1; *id.*, *Prakt* 2001, 6-7 nos 9, 10; J. M. Højte, *Roman Imperial Statue Bases from Augustus to Commodus* (2005), 441-442, nos 264; V. Ch. Petrakos, in *ΣΕΜΑ*, nos 765-934.

Deme of the Aiantis tribe, located north of Marathon on the northeast coast of Attica. In the first quarter of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC during the First Mithridatic War (89-85 BC), the fortress was attacked by pirates and sustained damages. When the fortress lost its strategic importance, Rhamnous was gradually abandoned, but the temples in the sanctuary still stood in the middle of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD. The destruction of the sanctuary must have occurred towards the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD and must be attributed to the Christians. The sanctuary of Nemesis at Rhamnous was famous in Antiquity (Str. 9.1.17, 9.1.22; Paus. 1.33.2-3). Pliny says that the statue of Nemesis, made by Agorakritos, was Marcus Varro's favourite (Plin. *Nat.* 36.4.17).

Petrakos, *Ο Δήμος του Ραμνούντος II*.  
*BarrAtlas*, Map 59, D2.

Four grave stelai of the Roman period were found in the Chrysinas plot, located 3 km from the archaeological site of Rhamnous.

*ADelt* 21, 1966, B' 1 Chron., 107, nos 1-4.

*The sanctuary of Nemesis*

3:D3,1

Mela 2.3.4.6.

The sanctuary of Nemesis functioned between the 6<sup>th</sup> c. BC and the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD, when it was abandoned. In the early 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC the cult of Agdistis was allowed in the sanctuary (Petrakos, *Ο Δήμος του Ραμνούντος II*, no. 179). The dedication of the temple of Nemesis to Livia can be associated with the erection of an altar for emperor Claudius (41-54 AD). Herodes Atticus used to come to the sanctuary of Nemesis with his students. After 173/4 AD, he dedicated a marble statue of his favourite student Polydeukion to Nemesis (*IG II/III<sup>2</sup>* 3969; Petrakos, *Ο Δήμος του Ραμνούντος II*, no. 159), as well as the busts of emperors Marcus Aurelius (161-180 AD) and Lucius Verus (161-169 AD). His father Tiberius Claudius Atticus had dedicated a statue of Hadrian (Petrakos, *Ο Δήμος του Ραμνούντος II*, no. 158). The last inscription in the sanctuary dates to the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD (*IG II/III<sup>2</sup>* 4003; Petrakos, *Ο Δήμος του Ραμνούντος II*, no. 164) and was carved on a drum of a column on the south side of the temple while it was still in use.

V. Ch. Petrakos, *Prakt* 1976, 54-55, nos 19-22; *id.*, *Prakt* 1982, 158-159, no. 1; *id.*, *Prakt* 1983, 128-130; *id.*, *Prakt* 1985, 14; *id.*, *Prakt* 1986, 5-6; *id.*, in *Φύλια Έπη εις Γεώργιον Ε. Μυλωνάν. Διά τα 60 έτη του ανασκαφικού του έργου*, vol. B' (1987) 295-326; *id.*, *Ραμνούς* (1991) 29; Petrakos, *Ο Δήμος του Ραμνούντος I*, 187-296; Petrakos, *Ο Δήμος του Ραμνούντος II*, no. 163.

The road leading to the sanctuary

A large quantity of pottery was found on the road at the point where votive offerings stood. Most of the pottery dates to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC and comes from the last cleaning of the sanctuary's west cistern. Some sherds date to the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

V. Ch. Petrakos, *Prakt* 1985, 9-14; Petrakos, *Ο Δήμος του Ραμνούντος I*, 187.

The great temple

Plin. *Nat.* 36.4.17; Eust. *Com.ad Iliadem* B 546s.

Inscriptions: *IG II/III<sup>2</sup>* 3242; Petrakos, *Ο Δήμος του*

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Travlos, *Bildlexikon Attika*, 388-403.

V. Petrakos, Η επιγραφική του Ωρωπού και του Ραμνούντος, in A. Kalogeropoulou (ed.), *Πρακτικά του Η' Διεθνούς Συνεδρίου Ελληνικής και Λατινικής Επιγραφικής, Αθήνα, 3-9 Οκτωβρίου 1982*, vol. A' (1984) 326-338.

Traill, *Demos and Trittyis*, 138.

E. Freund s.v. Rhamnus, in *Lexikon*, 585.

V. Ch. Petrakos, Οι ανασκαφές του Ραμνούντος, *ΑΕphem* 1987, 267-298.

V. Petrakos, *Ραμνούς* (1991).

*Αρχαιολογικός Άτλας του Αιγαίου*, 240-241.

Petrakos, *Ο Δήμος του Ραμνούντος I*.

Ραμνούτσος II, no. 156; O. Broneer, *AJA* 36, 1932, 397-400, no. II.

The great temple of Nemesis was built just after the middle of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC. In 45/6 AD, the temple was rededicated to Livia, the deified deceased wife of Augustus (*IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 3242; Petrakos, *Ο Δήμος του Ραμνούτσος* II, no. 156). At the same time, an altar was rededicated to emperor Claudius (*IG* III 459; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 3275; Petrakos, *Ο Δήμος του Ραμνούτσος* II, no. 157). These are the only signs of imperial cult in the sanctuary of Nemesis. According to Dinsmoor, the temple was repaired in the middle of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD under Claudius (41-54 AD), but Petrakos attributes the repairs to Herodes Atticus. The east part of the cornices and triglyphs were repaired at this time.

The temple must have been abandoned in the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD and was possibly destroyed during Alaric's raid in 396 AD, since the discovery of coins of Constantius in graves dug within the temples indicates that the destruction took place after 361 AD.

The final destruction came after 399 AD, when emperor Arcadian (395-408) ordered the demolition of pagan temples.

V. Stais, *Prakt* 1890, 28-29; *RE* I<sup>A</sup> (1920) s.v. Ραμνουσία and Ραμνουσία 140 (Heckenbach); W. B. Dinsmoor, *Hesperia* 30, 1961, 179-204; G. Despinis, *Συμβολή στη μελέτη του έργου του Αγοράκριτου* (1971) 64-65; V. Ch. Petrakos, *Prakt* 1979, 23, no. 1; *id.*, *Prakt* 1980, 73-74, 76; K. M. Iliakis, *ADelt* 35, 1980, A' Mel., 206-223; Travlos, *Bildlexikon Attika*, 389; V. Petrakos, *Ραμνούς* (1991) 24-33; *id.*, *Prakt* 1997, 36-40; Petrakos, *Ο Δήμος του Ραμνούτσος* I, 221-244, 288-291; Camp, *Athens*, 193-194.

#### The small temple

The temple dates to the early 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC and remained in use as a treasure and a storage rooms until the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD. A 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC sculpture, now in the British Museum, was found in the temple. A grave containing lamps and coins was found in front of the statue bases at the southwest corner of the temple. One of the lamps dates to the 3<sup>rd</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD. The coins date from the reign of Diocletianus (284-305 AD) and Maximianus (298-311 AD), but there also is a coin dating to the reign of Constantius II (337-361 AD) and another dating to the reign of Constantine II (337-340 AD). The discovery of the coins indicates that the temple and the statues still stood in the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

V. Stais, *Prakt* 1890, 28-30; V. Ch. Petrakos, *Prakt* 1982,

143-145; *id.*, *Ραμνούς* (1991) 23-24; Petrakos, *Ο Δήμος του Ραμνούτσος* I, 198-204.

#### The west cistern

Located a few metres to the west of the temple, it was in use until the Roman period.

G. E. Mylonas, *Ergon* 1985, 46-47; Petrakos, *Ο Δήμος του Ραμνούτσος* I, 273.

#### The fortress

3:D3,2

The settlement of Rhamnous was located on a fortified hill, 40 m above sea level. It was occupied from the 6<sup>th</sup> c. BC to the 3<sup>rd</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD, but was no longer used as a fortress from the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC onwards. In the first quarter of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC pirates attacked the fortress causing damage. The Athenian Boule allowed the strategos Euthykrates to repair the fortress at his own expenses. The discovery of pottery dating as late as the 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> c. AD is due to the presence of a few people, but not of an organised settlement.

V. Stais, *Prakt* 1891, 14-18; V. Petrakos, *Ergon* 1991, 1-3; *id.*, *Prakt* 1992, 33-34, no. 3; *id.*, *Prakt* 1998, 38; Petrakos, *Ο Δήμος του Ραμνούτσος* I, 41, 47-184.

#### The southeast quarter

It is located between the south and the east gate of the fortress. The constructions forming this quarter date after the last period of use of the fortress as a military installation in the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC.

V. Ch. Petrakos, *Prakt* 1991, 3; Petrakos, *Ο Δήμος του Ραμνούτσος* I, 105-107.

#### Area A'

The area was arranged after the middle of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC, when the garrison had abandoned the fortress.

V. Ch. Petrakos, *Prakt* 1998, 6-7.

#### Room I'

It belongs to the last phase of the fortress. An inscribed funerary stele (Petrakos, *Ο Δήμος του Ραμνούτσος* II, no. 356) served as a cover for the opening of the cistern.

V. Ch. Petrakos, *Prakt* 1998, 8-9.

#### Bath

A building complex located between the south gate street and the east wall has been identified as a public bath. One of the rooms of the complex may have served

as a smithy. The last phase of the bath dates to the 3<sup>rd</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

Petrakos, *Ο Δήμος του Ραμνούντος* I, 110-113.

#### Room ΝΣΤ'

Remains of structures dating to the first centuries AD were found in the room.

V. Ch. Petrakos, *Prakt* 1998, 24-26.

Rooms ΙΣΤ', ΙΗ' and ΙΘ' were in use from the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC to the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD, while room ΙΖ' remained in use until the 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD. Pottery of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD was found in room ΜΑ'. Room ΜΕ' gave pottery dating from the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC to the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD. In room ΜΓ' the pottery discovered dates from the Late Archaic period to the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD, while in room ΜΔ' the pottery dates from the Hellenistic period to the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD. Room ΝΕ' gave pottery dating from the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC to the 7<sup>th</sup> c. AD. Late Hellenistic pottery was discovered in room ΝΣΤ'.

V. Ch. Petrakos, *Prakt* 1998, 37-38.

#### The Strategeion

Building located to the east of the lower military camp, identified as the Strategeion. A small temple lies to the east, and its courtyard contains a Roman Ionic capital. The coins found in the small temple date from the 3<sup>rd</sup> to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC. The Strategeion was abandoned in the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC and it was subsequently covered by a thick layer of mud. Much later, the site was occupied by a workshop, which coexisted with the small temple.

V. Ch. Petrakos, *Prakt* 1995, 5-6; Petrakos, *Ο Δήμος του Ραμνούντος* I, 113-117.

#### The sanctuary of Heros Archegetes

It is located to the north of the Strategeion. The beginning of the cult of Heros Archegetes dates to the 6<sup>th</sup> c. BC, but the present state of the temple dates to the Roman Imperial period. The pottery discovered dates from the 1<sup>st</sup> to the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD. The coins date to two periods: the first is between 330 and 30 BC, while the second dates to the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD. It was abandoned around the middle of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD.

V. Petrakos, *Ergon* 1993, 1-4; *id.*, *Prakt* 1993, 24-28; Petrakos, *Ο Δήμος του Ραμνούντος* I, 117-119.

#### *The quarter of the east gate*

#### The Pylorion

Located close to the gate, the Pylorion was built in the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. BC. After the departure of the garrison, the build-

ing was transformed into a house, with a workshop in its courtyard. Its actual plan dates to the Roman period.

V. Ch. Petrakos, *Prakt* 1996, 3-7; Petrakos, *Ο Δήμος του Ραμνούντος* I, 120-123.

#### The sanctuary of Aphrodite Hegemone

Located on a terrace to the west of the Pylorion, it is composed of a small temple, a storeroom, an open court, a bath and two dining halls. The bath and the taverns were in use from the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC to the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD. Bronze coins of the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC, as well as of the Roman Imperial period were found. Other finds include lamps dating from the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD.

V. Ch. Petrakos, *Prakt* 1990, 4-11; *id.*, *Ergon* 1995, 17-18; Petrakos, *Ο Δήμος του Ραμνούντος* I, 131-134.

Two lamps, one dating to the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC and the other to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC or the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD were found in the corridor between the wall and the east wall of the Pylorion.

V. Ch. Petrakos, *Prakt* 1996, 6-7.

#### Hestiatorion

The pottery discovered in the building dates from the Hellenistic period to the beginning of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD. However, the main period of use of the Hestiatorion may be dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD. A statue of Pan dating to the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD and its base, two lamps of the middle of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD and an inscribed 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD skyphos were also found in the room.

V. Ch. Petrakos, *Ergon* 1999, 13-17; *id.*, *Prakt* 1999, 2-10.

A complex of workshops and storerooms was excavated to the west of the Hestiatorion. They were in use during the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC. An inscribed grave stele was found in these rooms.

V. Ch. Petrakos, *Prakt* 1999, 10-11.

#### Houses and workshops

A building complex located to the northeast of the theatre included a workshop and a cistern. The cistern went out of use in the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC and was filled with later pottery. A large room, occupying a central position in the complex, continued to be in use until the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD.

V. Ch. Petrakos, *Prakt* 1986, 6-13; Petrakos, *Ο Δήμος του Ραμνούντος* I, 134.

The excavation of the complex located to the east of the lower military camp and the agora yielded pottery dating from the Late Classical period to the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD. Late Hel-



lenistic and Early Roman pottery was found in room PZ'. Late Roman pottery was found in rooms PA', ΠΔ', PE', ΠΣΤ', ΠΙΓ', ΠΙΕ', ΠΙΖ', PKA' and PKΔ', while the pottery discovered in room ΠΙΔ' dates until the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD. V. Ch. Petrakos, *Prakt* 1998, 38.

#### *The west quarter*

The cistern of the Stivadeion  
Lamps dating from the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. BC to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD were found in the fill of the cistern.  
V. Ch. Petrakos, *Prakt* 1993, 28-31.

#### Telesterion

Located to the west of the Stivadeion. The pottery found in the building dates from the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC to the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> or the beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD. The building must have gone out of use in the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD. Two inscriptions, relative to the cult of Agdistis, were discovered in the Telesterion. They date to the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD.  
V. Ch. Petrakos, *Ergon* 1999, 18-21; *id.*, *Prakt* 1999, 11-27.

An inscribed base of a torch was found in the cistern located to the south of the Telesterion. It dates to the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> or the beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC.  
V. Ch. Petrakos, *Prakt* 2000, 17, no. 1.

A fragment of an inscribed unfluted column was found to the east of the theatre. The inscription dates to the Roman Imperial period.  
V. Ch. Petrakos, *Prakt* 2000, 22 no. 1.

#### North complex

Located between the north-south street and the east wall. An inscription of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC counts among the finds of the excavation of this complex. A small inscribed base of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD was also found.  
V. Ch. Petrakos, *Prakt* 2001, 6-7 nos 9, 10.

#### The Amphiareion

Pomponius Mela, 2.3.4.5.  
Inscriptions: G. E. Mylonas, *Ergon* 1981, 41; Petrakos, *Ο Δήμος του Παμνούντος* II, no. 178.  
It is located on top of a hill to the northwest of the gate of the fortress. The sanctuary functioned from the 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC to the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD.  
V. Petrakos, *Ραμνούς* (1991) 53; Petrakos, *Ο Δήμος του Παμνούντος* I, 307-319.

#### Cemeteries

The discovery of 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD grave stelai indicates that the east side of the north street was used for burials.  
Petrakos, *Ο Δήμος του Παμνούντος* I, 337.

#### *The south street*

##### The enclosure of the loutrophoros

Two cist graves were found inside the enclosure and another two outside it. According to the ceramic evidence, the enclosure was in continuous use from the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD.  
V. Ch. Petrakos, *Prakt* 1993, 2; Petrakos, *Ο Δήμος του Παμνούντος* I, 343.

##### The enclosure of Euphranor

The funerary enclosure dates to the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC. In the Late Hellenistic or Roman period, the enclosure was dismantled and its interior was excavated. A small metal working establishment occupied its east end.  
V. Ch. Petrakos, *Prakt* 1991, 23; Petrakos, *Ο Δήμος του Παμνούντος* I, 355-361.

#### *The north street*

##### The enclosure of the fortress

The enclosure dates to the last quarter of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC and is located close to the sea, to the east of the fortress. In the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD it was transformed to be used for burials. An underground vaulted tomb was dug on the interior of the enclosure and a building composed of four rooms was erected over the tomb, most likely used for funerary rituals. An Athenian coin of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD and two coins of Constantius II, dating between 337 and 361 AD, were found. A funerary stele of the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD and Roman pottery were also discovered.  
V. Ch. Petrakos, *Prakt* 1985, 16-26; Petrakos, *Ο Δήμος του Παμνούντος* I, 411; Petrakos, *Ο Δήμος του Παμνούντος* II, no. 313.

##### The enclosure of Mnesikrateia and Lysippos

The enclosure dates to the last quarter of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC but it was reused in the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC, as the inscriptions on the grave stele indicate.  
V. Ch. Petrakos, *Prakt* 1976, 29-30; Petrakos, *Ο Δήμος του Παμνούντος* I, 372-373; Petrakos, *Ο Δήμος του Παμνούντος* II, no. 303.

##### The enclosure of the Eiteaians

The enclosure dates to the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC and remained in use for a long period of time. An inscribed funerary colon-

nette, dating to the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC, was found in the fill of an old clandestine excavation. Another grave stele of the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC was found inside the enclosure.

V. Ch. Petrakos, *Prakt* 1979, 19-22; Petrakos, *Ο Δήμος του Ραμνούντος* I, 407-411; Petrakos, *Ο Δήμος του Ραμνούντος* II, nos 289, 292.

The cemetery to the east of the fortress

A large and only partly excavated cemetery of the Hellenistic and Roman period is located on the slope to the east of the fortress. Grave stelai and architectural members from the north street graves were used for the construction of these graves. The coins recovered indicate that the cemetery was in use from the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC to the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD.

E. Mastrokostas, *AEphem* 1961, Chron., 9-11, nos 4, 6-9, 12, 14-15; Petrakos, *Ο Δήμος του Ραμνούντος* I, 411-413.

A 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC coin was found in the grave over which was erected the stele of Epikrates Demetriou from Thebes.

E. Mastrokostas, *Prakt* 1958, 30.

Two 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD bronze coins were found in the grave over which the stele of Agathokles Agathonidou from Cholargos stood.

E. Mastrokostas, *Prakt* 1958, 33-34.

A bronze coin of the second half of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD or the first half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD was found in the grave over which five stelai stood, one of which was the stele of Phanostratos Longinou from Rhamnous.

E. Mastrokostas, *Prakt* 1958, 34.

Two bronze coins of the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC were found in the tomb over which the stelai of Charikles Charikleous Chalkidikos and Euporos Euodou Antiocheus stood.

E. Mastrokostas, *Prakt* 1958, 34.

A semi-circular funerary enclosure surrounded a rectangular grave containing two 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD glass vases.

An inscribed funerary stele of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD was reused to cover the grave.

V. Ch. Petrakos, *Prakt* 2000, 27-31 no. 1.

Shaft graves of the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC were excavated in the east necropolis, located on a small hill close to the acropolis.

A. K. Orlandos, *Ergon* 1958, 41.

**Saronida (AIGILA or AIGILIA)**-Σαρωνίδα  
(ΑΙΓΙΛΑ or ΑΙΓΙΛΙΑ) 4:C4,7  
Saronikos Mun. / East Attica R.Un.

FHG 2.357; Str. 9.1.21; Ath. 14.652e; St.Byz. s.v. Αἰγίλια, Ἀστυπάλαια.

Inscriptions: *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 2362.  
Deme (Str. 9.1.21) belonging to the Antiochis (FHG 2.357; Ath. 14.652e; St.Byz. s.v. Αἰγίλια) and then to the

Ptolemais tribe (*IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 2362). The deme produced figs of excellent quality (Ath. 14.652e). Eliot places Aigilia a little to the east of Mount Olympos, while Traill identifies it with Phoinikia. Vanderpool places Aigilia to the south of Olympos at Aghios Panteleimon. According to Asimakou and Kakavogianni, the deme of Aigilia must be located on the coast at Saronida, to the west of Mount Olympos, immediately after the beach of Thorai and until the salt lake of Anavysos. Mount Olympos separated Aigilia from Thorai and Phrearrioi. The peninsula of Astypalaia (Aghios Nikolaos Anavysou) belonged to the deme of Aigilia.

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*RE* II (1896) s.v. Astypalaia 1875 (Milchhöfer).

Eliot, *Coastal Demes*, 69-74.

E. Vanderpool, *Hesperia* 39, 1970, 47-53.

Traill, *Demos and Trittyis*, 139.

Travlos, *Bildlexikon Attika*, 15-16.

*Barr Atlas*, Map 59, C3.

E. Asimakou – O. Kakavogianni (forthcoming).

Aghios Nikolaos Anavysou (**ASTYPALAIA**) 4:C5,3  
Roman sherds were found.

Petropoulakou – Pentazos, *Αττικά*, 78, 91, nos 2, 21.

**SOUNION-ΣΟΥΝΙΟΝ** 4  
Lauteion Mun. / East Attica R.Un.

FHG 2.358; Scyl. 51, 57; Cic. *Att.* 7.3; Str. 9.1.1-3, 9.1.21-22, 9.2.1, 10.1.7; Liv. 28.8.11, 32.17.3; Mela 2.3.4.6; Plin.

*Nat.* 4.7.24; Stat. *Theb.* 12.625; Vitruv. 4.8.4; D.Chrys. 6.3; Luc. *Bis Acc.* 8, 9; Paus. 1.1.1; Ath. 6.272f; Alciphro. 14.2

(1.11); Hsch. s.v. Σουნიεύς, Σουნიεύς, Σούνιον; St.Byz. s.v. Σούνιον; Eust. *Com. ad Iliadem* B 497, *Com. ad Odysseam* γ 272; Ptol. 3.14.1.8, 3.14.7.7; Schol. Ar. *Nu.* 401b, *Eq.*

560a2, *Av.* 868, *Lys.* 808; Schol. Call. *Del.* 47.

Inscriptions: *IG* III 73-75; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 1365, 1366, 2362, 4856; *SEG* 16, 1959, no. 178.

Deme of the Leontis (*IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 2362) and then of the Attalis tribe (FHG 2.358; Hsch. s.v. Σουნიεύς, Σουნიεύς; St.Byz. s.v. Σούνιον). The deme is bordered by the sea to the east and south and by the valley of Legraina to the west. Its north border is located in the area of Maroneia (Kamariza). The cape of Sounion, Aghia Varvara (Vrysada and Stephana), Agrileza, Souriza, Megala Peuka, Tasakou, Limani Pasa, Pountazeza and Laureion belong to the deme of Sounion.

Cape Sounion is located at the southern tip of the Attic peninsula, at a distance of 45 miles from Piraeus (Plin. *Nat.* 4.7.24). A sanctuary of Poseidon and a fortified settlement occupied the cape (Scyl. 57). On a lower hill to the northeast, there was a sanctuary of Athena Sounias. Pausanias mentions the port of Sounion (Paus. 1.1.1), but confounded the temple of Athena and the temple of Poseidon (Paus. 1.1.1). In 104-100 BC the slaves working in the silver mines of Laureion revolted and occupied the acropolis of Sounion (Ath. 6.272f). The abandonment of the silver mines in the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC led to the decline of the sanctuary. During the reign of Augustus (31 BC – 14 AD), the 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC temple of Athena was transported and reconstructed in the Agora of Athens.

Two inscriptions dating to the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> or the beginning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD mention the foundation of the sanctuary of Men Tyrranos by Xanthos from Lycia (*IG* III 73 and 74; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 1365 and 1366). According to Salliora-Oikonomakou, the sanctuary was located to the west of the port of Laureion.

A branch of the Astike Odos went to Aghia Triada, then to Aghia Varvara, Legraina and Aspro Lithari Hill.

At Barbaliaki (Vesa), another important road started from Astike Odos and went to Sinterina, Metochi and Megala Peuka.

reused in the temple of Ares in the Agora. Goette believes that the sima in the Agora came from the temple of Pallene, and the construction of four cisterns to the north of the temple of Poseidon in the Roman Imperial period means that the roof of the temple was intact at that time. The existence of graffiti dating to the Roman Imperial period also shows that the temple was in use. The discovery of a 1<sup>st</sup> or early 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD fragment of an Athena statue also indicates that the sanctuary was not abandoned.

V. Stais, *AEphem* 1900, 113-122; W. B. Dinsmoor Jr, *AJA* 78, 1974, 211-238; H. R. Goette, *Ο αξιόλογος δήμος Σούνιον. Landeskundliche Studien in Südost-Attika* (2000) 30-31; *BarrAtlas* Map 59, D4.

Fortress 4:D5,2

The street 4:D5,3

Houses, dating from the 6<sup>th</sup> c. BC to the Roman period, were excavated along the street connecting the sanctuary of Poseidon to the fortress.

V. Stais, *AEphem* 1917, 175.

Acropolis  
Early Roman pottery was found at Aghios Ioannis, to the east of the wall (4:D5,8).

D. Grigoropoulos, *AM* 124, 2009, 480, FO 077.

Early and Middle Roman pottery was found (4:D5,9).

D. Grigoropoulos, *AM* 124, 2009, 480, FO 078.

Sanctuary of Athena 4:D5,4

Architectural members of Classical date were found in the foundations of the Southeast Temple of the Athenian Agora. A similar capital found in the sanctuary of Athena at Sounion indicates that the architectural members may have initially belonged to the uncanonical building of the sanctuary.

V. Stais, *AEphem* 1900, 122-131; H. R. Goette, *Ο αξιόλογος δήμος Σούνιον. Landeskundliche Studien in Südost-Attika* (2000) 38-39; *BarrAtlas* Map 59, D4.

An Early Roman burial was discovered on the rocky coast to the east of the east bay of Cape Sounion.

M. Salliora-Oikonomakou, *ADelt* 45, 1990, B' 1 Chron., 77.

Kato Sounion, Plakes 4:E5,7

Funerary enclosures of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC were excavated to the west of the west port of Akra, in front of the Cape

Sanctuary of Poseidon 4:D5,1

Dinsmoor had argued that the temple of Poseidon was abandoned at the time of Augustus and that its sima was

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E. Ch. Kakavogiannis, *Σουνιακά - Λαυρεωτικά*, *ADelt* 32, 1977, A' Mel., 182-217.

Travlos, *Bildlexikon Attika*, 404-429.

E. Freund s.v. Sunion, in *Lexikon*, 642-643.

*Αρχαιολογικός Άτλας του Αιγαίου*, 247.

*BarrAtlas* Map 59, D4.

H. R. Goette, *Ο αξιόλογος δήμος Σούνιον. Landeskundliche Studien in Südost-Attika* (2000).

Camp, *Athens*, 305-309.

M. Salliora-Oikonomakou, *Σούνιον* (2003).

M. Salliora-Oikonomakou, *Ο αρχαίος δήμος του Σουνίου. Ιστορική και τοπογραφική επισκόπηση* (2004).

O. Kakavogianni, in *Αττικής Οδοί*, 211.

Sounion Beach Hotel. 100 m to the north, part of a mining settlement of the first centuries AD was found. The inhabitants of the settlement were mostly resmelting Classical slag. The settlement was located immediately to the north of the road leading from Athens to the west port of Sounion through Anaphlystos, Charakas and Legraina. The pottery discovered dates from the 3<sup>rd</sup> to the 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD. A few coins of the same period were also found. The cemetery of the settlement was discovered to the north of the northernmost houses and workshops and contained 151 shaft or cist graves. The finds from the graves date from the 4<sup>th</sup> to the 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD. This is the largest known mining settlement of the Roman period in Laureion.

E. Ch. Kakavogiannis, *ADelt* 32, 1977, A' Mel., 212, no. 122; *id.*, in A. Giannikouri (ed.) *Όλβιος Άνερ. Μελέτες στη μνήμη του Γρηγόρη Κωνσταντινόπουλου* (2013) 332-338.

**Spata-Σπάτα** 4  
Spata – Artemis Mun. / East Attica R.Un.

Inscriptions: *IG* II 5 *Suppl.* 1099b.

An ancient road was discovered at a distance of 700 m from the 25<sup>th</sup> km of the Athens – Loutsas road. The road probably began near the Church of Aghios Konstantinos at Spata, where the centre of the deme of Konthyle was located. The road then passed to the north of Karababa Hill towards Merkouri. Three streets cross this main road in the area of the airport (4:C2,10). A large Roman farmhouse was found close to the east street. It was built over a 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC farmhouse and remained in use until the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD. The bath related to the farmhouse dates to the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD. The second street from the east constituted the main road connecting the north part of the plain, belonging to the deme of Konthyle, to the south part of the plain, belonging to the deme of Erchia.

Two Classical funerary enclosures were excavated 1.5 km to the south of the intersection of the second east street with the main road connecting Konthyle to Merkouri. The first contained one Roman burial. Another street was found in this area. It came from the centre of the deme of Erchia, crossed the plain in an east –west direction, met the main road of Konthyle – Merkouri and continued towards Brauron.

A large farmhouse of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD was excavated at the south end of the airport (4:C2,11).

G. Steinhauer, *Prakt* 1982, 123-126.

Roman sherds can be seen 600 m to the east of the village of Spata.

Petropoulakou – Pentazos, *Αττική*, 157, no. 24.

Vourva 4:C1,9

The location of a small village is indicated by the discovery of wine or oil presses, architectural members of the 4<sup>th</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> c. BC and of Hellenistic and Roman tiles and pottery.

E. Vanderpool, *BCH* 89, 1965, 25; Petropoulakou – Pentazos, *Αττική*, 156, no. 20.

Lappari Hill 4:C1,10

Roman tile graves were found.

Petropoulakou – Pentazos, *Αττική*, 157, no. 23.

Aghios Nikolaos 4:C1,4

The upper part of a funerary colonnette dating to the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC was found outside the church, located to the northwest of Spata.

M. Th. Mitsos – E. Vanderpool, *Hesperia* 19, 1950, 29, no. 8; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 943.

Petreza 4:C1,7

A Late Roman grave stele bearing an inscription was found.

O. Kakavogianni, *ADelt* 39, 1984, B' Chron., 46; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 1566.

The upper part of a funerary colonnette dating to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC or the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD was found outside Franka Church to the east of Spata.

A. Milchhoefer, *AM* 12, 1887, 92, no. 48; M. Th. Mitsos – E. Vanderpool, *Hesperia* 19, 1950, 29-30, no. 9; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 1771.

Christoupoli 4:C1,5

Finds dating from the Geometric to the Late Roman period.

I. Tsigigoti-Drakotou, in *Αρχαιολογικές Συμβολές Α*, 130.

Spaton – Loutsas Avenue 4:C1,6

A building dating to the Hellenistic and Roman period, as well as a road, have been excavated along Spaton – Loutsas Avenue.

I. Tsigigoti-Drakotou, in *Αρχαιολογικές Συμβολές Α*, 130.

Skympiti 4:C1,8

A Late Roman – Early Christian settlement was discovered around the Early Christian basilica to the south-east of the Church of Aghios Vasileios.

D. N. Christodoulou, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 310.

**Stamata (PLOTHEIA)**-Σταμάτα (ΠΛΩΘΕΙΑ) 3  
Dionysos Mun. / East Attica R.Un.

FHG 2.358; Harp. s.v. Πλωθεύς; St.Byz. s.v. Πλώθεια; Suid. s.v. Πλωθεύς.

The ancient deme of Plotheia, belonging to the Aigeis tribe (FHG 2.358; Harp. s.v. Πλωθεύς; St.Byz. s.v. Πλώθεια; Suid. s.v. Πλωθεύς), has been identified with Stamata.

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C. W. J. Eliot s.v. Stamata, in *Princeton Encyclopedia*, 859. Traill, *Demos and Trittys*, 127.

E. Freund s.v. Plotheia, in *Lexikon*, 557. *Barr-Atlas* Map 59, C2.

Stamata 3:B4,2

The torso of the statue of a young man, dating to the Greek or Roman times, was found.

Ch. Waldstein, *AJA* 5, 1889, 424, no. II.

Amygdaleza Hill 3:C4,10

Three coins of the Roman Imperial period, a 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD coin, two lamps dating to the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> or the beginning of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD and Roman pottery were found in the Protypou Agrotikis plot.

E. Tsophopoulou-Gini, *ADelt* 34, 1979, B' 1 Chron., 119-122.

**Sternizes**-Στερνίτζες 4

Kropia Mun. / East Attica R.Un.

Late Roman or Byzantine farmhouse (4:A3,49). It has been proposed to identify the area with the ancient demes of Kedoí or Pamvotadaí, which belonged to the Erechtheis tribe.

O. Kakavogianni – D. Paras – K. Douni – P. Michailidi, in *Από τα Μεσόγεια στον Αργοσαρωνικό*, 267.

**Tatoi (DEKELEIA)**-Τατόι (ΔΕΚΕΛΕΙΑ) 3

Acharnai Mun. / East Attica R.Un.

FHG 2.357; *AB* 240.25; Str. 9.1.17, 9.1.20; Aristid. 1.160.7; St.Byz. s.v. Δεκέλεια; Eust. *Com. ad Iliadem* B 546s. The ancient deme of Dekeleia, belonging to the Hippothontis tribe (FHG 2.357; *AB* 240.25; St.Byz. s.v. Δεκέλεια), is located on Palaiokastro Hill at Tatoi.

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Th. A. Arvanitopoulou, *Δεκέλεια* (1958).

C. W. J. Eliot s.v. Dekeleia, in *Princeton Encyclopedia*, 261. Traill, *Demos and Trittys*, 137.

E. Freund s.v. Dekeleia, in *Lexikon*, 180-181.

*Barr-Atlas* Map 59, C2.

Platonos-Giota, *Αχαρναί*, 357-360.

Megali Vrysi 3:A4,2

A Roman bath was located 150 m northeast of Zoodochos Pigi Chapel and 100 m north of Megali Vrysi. The discovery of a marble head, probably belonging to a herm, led to the conclusion that a gymnasium of Roman date was located nearby.

Th. A. Arvanitopoulou, *Όστρακα εν Δεκελείας* (1959) 12, 53-54.

Part of the road leading from Athens to Dekeleia was located thanks to the presence of funerary monuments.

Th. A. Arvanitopoulou, *Όστρακα εν Δεκελείας* (1959) 53.

**THORIKOS-ΘΟΡΙΚΟΣ** 4

Laureion Mun. / East Attica R.Un.

FHG 2.357; Scyl. 557; Str. 9.1.20, 9.1.22; Mela, 2.3.4.6; Plin. *Nat.* 4.7.24; Harp. s.v. Θορικός; Hsch. s.v. Θορικός; St.Byz., s.v. Θορικός; Suid. s.v. Θορικός; Schol. A. *Pers.* 241; Schol. S. *OC* 1595.

Inscriptions: *IG* III 61; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 2776; J. Labarbe, *Fouilles de Thorikos I. Thorikos. Les Testimonia* (1997).

The ancient deme of Thorikos was located on the east coast of Attica. It belonged to the Akamantis tribe (Harp. s.v. Θορικός; St.Byz., s.v. Θορικός; Suid. s.v. Θορικός; Schol. S. *OC* 1595). Scylax (57) mentions its wall and two ports.

During the Roman period, Thorikos was mostly abandoned, but there were still some inhabitants and mining activity had not entirely ceased.

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Travlos, *Bildlexikon Attika*, 430-445.  
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 J. Labarbe, *Fouilles de Thorikos I. Thorikos. Les Testimonia* (1997).  
*Αρχαιολογικός Άτλας του Αιγαίου*, 245-246.  
*BarrAtlas* Map 59, D4.  
 M. Salliora-Oikonomakou, *Λαυρεωτική και Μουσείο του Λαυρίου* (2002) 17-25.

Architectural members of a Doric building of the second half of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC were reused in the Southwest temple of the Agora in the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD.

V. Ch. Petrakos, *Ergon* 1994, 22-27; *id.*, *Prakt* 1994, 226;  
 V. Petrakos – M. Oikonomakou, *Ergon* 1995, 20-23; V. Petrakos – M. Oikonomakou, *Ergon* 1997, 23-24.

Mine gallery no. 3 4:E4,3  
 Roman lamps of the 4<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD have been found at the entrance and in the first section of mine gallery no. 3 at Thorikos. They indicate that the mine was frequently visited at that time, probably in search of ore, either by new mining or by reworking earlier debris.

Well of insula 2 4:E4,4  
 A well of insula 2 and burial in front of the theatre have yielded 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD lamps and other material.

Tower 3 compound 4:E4,5  
 Tower 3 compound has given Late Roman material, probably dating to the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD.  
 S. A. Butcher, in P. Spitaels (ed.) *Studies in South Attica I. Miscellanea Graeca* 5 (1982), 137-148; H. Mussche, *Fouilles de Thorikos II. Thorikos. A Mining Town in Ancient Attika* (1998) 38.

Theatre necropolis 4:E4,2  
 A cist tomb of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD and a shaft grave of the late 4<sup>th</sup> or early 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD were found in the necropolis of the theatre of Thorikos. A hoard of 25 coins dating to the late 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD was found in the second grave.  
 J. Bingen, in P. Spitaels et al., *Thorikos IX 1978/1982. Rapport préliminaire sur les 13<sup>e</sup>, 14<sup>e</sup>, 15<sup>e</sup> et 16<sup>e</sup> campagnes de fouilles* (1990) 107-113; H. Mussche, *Fouilles de Thorikos II. Thorikos. A Mining Town in Ancient Attika* (1998) 44, 65, 75, 76.

Insula 3 4:E4,6  
 Roman pottery of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD was found in the north part of the insula.  
 P. Spitaels, in P. Spitaels et al., *Thorikos VII 1970/1971.*

*Rapport préliminaire sur les septième et huitième campagnes de fouilles* (1978) 103-106; H. Mussche, *Fouilles de Thorikos II. Thorikos. A Mining Town in Ancient Attika* (1998) 65.

Stephani 4:D4,10  
 A Roman furnace was found in the Danavangelis plot, located to the west of Merkati Hill and to the south of Spilia Hill.  
 M. Oikonomakou, *ADelt* 50, 1995, B' 1 Chron., 60-61.

**Vari (ANAGYROUS)-Βάρη (ΑΝΑΓΥΡΟΥΣ)** 4  
 Vari – Voula – Vouliagmeni Mun. / East Attica R.Un.

FHG 2.357; *AB* 210.3; Str. 9.1.21; Paus. 1.31.1; Harp. s.v. Ἀναγυράσιος; Syn.Alch. *Ep.* 136; Hsch. s.v. Ἀναγυράσιος; St.Byz. s.v. Ἀναγυροῦς; Suid. s.v. Ἀναγυράσιος, Ἀνάγυρος; Schol. Ar. *Lys.* 67

Inscriptions: *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 2362.

The ancient deme of Anagyrous, belonging to the Erechtheis tribe, has been identified with the modern deme of Vari, located on the south coast of Attica. Pausanias mentions a sanctuary of the Mother of Gods at Anagyrous (Paus. 1.31.1).

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 Eliot, *Coastal Demes*, 35-46.  
 C.W. J. Eliot s.v. Vari, in *Princeton Encyclopedia*, 955.  
 Travlos, *Bildlexikon Attika*, 446-466.  
 E. Freund – W. Günther s.v. Vari, in *Lexikon*, 698.  
*BarrAtlas* Map 59, C3.

A Late Roman grave was found close to the central square of Vari (4:A3,18).  
*ADelt* 21, 1966, B' 1 Chron., 106.

Vari plain 4:A3,44-48  
 Isolated farmhouses of Roman date were found.  
 H. Lauter, *AA* 1982, 312-313, J.

Kiapha Thiti 4:B3,16-17  
 Farmhouse with a walled area behind it, located next to the road on the west side of Kiapha Thiti. The pottery was mostly Roman.  
 Eliot, *Coastal Demes*, 43-44, D.  
 A small Late Roman farmhouse was identified next to the road leading to Lambrika, near the north edge of the plain of Vari.  
 Eliot, *Coastal Demes*, 44, E.

Pan cave 4:A3,38  
Inscriptions: M. Edwards Dunham, *AJA* 7, 1903, 289-300.

Coins: A. Baldwin, *AJA* 7, 1903, 335-337.

Located 3 km north of Vari, the cave is composed of two main rooms. The finds include inscriptions, some of which are rupestal, rock-cut niches, shelves, pottery and sculpture. The Roman material found in the cave comprises reliefs, pottery, lamps, coins and glass. The cave was first used in the 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC as a cult place for Pan and the Nymphs. It seems to have been abandoned from the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC to the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD. At that time, it underwent some modifications and was used as a Christian shrine until the 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

E. Curtius – J. A. Kaupert, *Atlas von Athen* (1878) 30; A. Milchhoefer, in E. Curtius – J. A. Kaupert (eds), *Karten von Attika* III-VI (1889) 16; Ch. H. Weller, *AJA* 7, 1903, 263-288; I. Carleton-Thallon, *AJA* 7, 1903, 301-319; L. Shaw-King, *AJA* 7, 1903, 320-334; S. E. Bassett, *AJA* 7, 1903, 338-349; Petropoulakou – Pentazos, *Αττική*, 102, no. 4; Wickens, *Cave Use in Attica*, 90-121, no. 20; Arapogianni, *Σπήλαια Πανός*, 93-137, 191-192; *BarrAtlas* Map 59, C3; G. Schörner – H. R. Goette, *Die Pan-Grotte von Vari* (2004); D. Grigoropoulos, *AM* 124, 2009, 483, FO 095.

ΑΚΑΔΗΜΙΑ

Farmhouse

4:A3,40

A 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC farmhouse is located close to the cave. It was quickly abandoned and reoccupied for short periods of time in the Late Roman and Byzantine period.

A. J. Graham – J. Ellis Jones – L. H. Sackett, *ADelt* 22, 1967, B' 1 Chron., 136-137; Petropoulakou – Pentazos, *Αττική*, 102, no. 5.

House 4:B3,8

The remains of a Late Roman house were identified at the north end of the Vari plain, at the foot of Hymettos Mountain.

Eliot, *Coastal Demes*, 44; Petropoulakou – Pentazos, *Αττική*, 102, no. 6.

Farmhouse 4:B3,9

A farmhouse at the north end of the plain gave Hellenistic and mostly Roman pottery.

Petropoulakou – Pentazos, *Αττική*, 102, no. 7.

Perivolia

A house dating to the 3<sup>rd</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD was discovered. M. Kasimi, *ADelt* 38, 1983, B' 1 Chron., 52-53.

Monemvasias Street 4:A3,30

A section of a road with its retaining walls came to light in the Pephani plot. The width of the road varies from 3.05 to 3.20 m. The pottery collected dates mostly to the Archaic and Classical period, but there are also a few Roman sherds.

M. Kasimi-Soutou, *ADelt* 61, 2006, B' 1 Chron., 224.

Varkiza 4:A3,42

Sanctuary located on top of a hill over the coast of Varkiza, on the southwestern end of the valley of Vari opposite the acropolis of Kiapha Thiti. The sanctuary is composed of an altar and two terrace walls to the north and east. The base of a wall was also found. The sanctuary was founded around 700 BC and was still in use in Roman times, as the discovery of several fragments of lamps of the Roman Imperial period indicates.

H. Lauter – H. Lauter-Bufe, in H. Lohmann – T. Matern (eds), *Attika. Archäologie einer „zentralen“ Kulturlandschaft. Akten der internationalen Tagung vom 18.-20. Mai 2007 in Marburg* (2010) 73-85.

Roman buildings were found on the coast (4:A3,43).

H. Lauter, *AA* 1982, 311-312, E.

Varnavas-Βαρνάβας

Marathon Mun. / East Attica R.Un

ΑΘΗΝΩΝ 3

Late Roman pottery was found at an ancient tower close to Varnavas (3:C3,4).

D. Grigoropoulos, *AM* 124, 2009, 474, FO 050.

Varymbobi-Βαρυμπόπη.

3:A4,3

Acharnes Mun. / East Attica R.Un

A subsidiary conduit to the east branch of Hadrian's aqueduct was found at the tower of Varymbobi.

Leigh, *The Aqueduct of Hadrian*, 37, 54.

One of the secondary branches of Hadrian's aqueduct in the plain of Acharnai has been found at Varymbobi and can be followed until Dimogli.

Platonos-Giota, *Αχαρναί*, 61-62.

Another line of the aqueduct runs east and north to Vaphi.

Leigh, *The Aqueduct of Hadrian*, 37, 55.

Megali Vrysi – Panaghitsa

Location 3 km southwest of Tatoi and north of Acharnai, on the road leading from Dekeleia to Acharnai. 150 m to the northeast of the Church of Panaghitsa and 100 m north of Megali Vrysi, the remains of a Roman bath

were discovered. According to Platonos-Giota, the area can be indentified with the deme of Kettos.

Platonos-Giota, *Αχαρναί*, 354-357.

A Roman funerary stele was found.

A. Milchhoefer, *AM* 12, 1887, 323, no. 452.

#### **Voula (ALAI AIXONIDES)-Βούλα**

(ΑΛΑΙ ΑΙΞΟΝΙΔΕΣ)

4

Vari – Voula – Vouliagmeni Mun. / East Attica R.Un.

FHG 2.357; Str. 9.1.21; Hsch. s.v. Ἀλαί; St.Byz. s.v. Ἀλαί Ἀραφηνίδες καὶ Ἀλαί Αἰζωνίδες; Schol. Call. *Dian.* 173.

The demes of Voula and Vouliagmeni on the south coast of Attica correspond to the ancient deme Alai Aixonides of the Kekropis tribe. According to Stephanos Byzantios, the deme was located close to the city (St.Byz. s.v. Ἀλαί Ἀραφηνίδες καὶ Ἀλαί Αἰζωνίδες). Strabo places Alai Aixonides after Aixone and before Anagyrous (Str. 9.1.21). Traill places the deme at Palaiochori, near Voula. According to Eliot, Cape Zoster belonged to Alai Aixonides.

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Traill, *Demos and Tribes*, 136.

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Travlos, *Bildlexikon Attika*, 467-479.

I. Andreou, in W. D. E. Coulson – O. Palagia – T. L. Shear, Jr. – H. A. Shapiro – F. J. Frost (eds) *The Archaeology of Athens and Attica under the Democracy. Proceedings of an International Conference celebrating 2500 years since the birth of democracy in Greece, held at the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, December 4-6, 1992* (1994) 191-209.

*BarrAtlas* Map 59, C3.

Vouliagmenis, Varis, Kalymnou and Vasileos Pavlou Avenues

Four basic ancient roads are almost identical to the modern Vouliagmenis (4:A3,4), Varis (4:A3,6), Kalymnou (4:A3,5) and Vasileos Pavlou Avenues (4:A3,3). The first connected Aixone with Alai Aixonides, following the foot of Hymettos and the course of modern Aghiou Nikolaou at Glyphada and Papagou – Vouliagmenis at Voula Streets. At Pigadakia, two important roads met the Aixone – Alai Aixonides road.

Eleutherias Street

4:A3,7

Another important road connected the sanctuary of Apollo at Zoster with the deme, crossing the deme's

cemetery. This road follows the course of modern Eleutherias Street.

A. Liangouras, *ADelt* 29, 1973-74, B' 1 Chron., 64; O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 29, 1973-74, B' 1 Chron., 160; D. Kyriakou, *ADelt* 34, 1979, B' 1 Chron., 78-79; L. Kranioti, *ADelt* 34, 1979, B' 1 Chron., 79; I. Tsigioti, *ADelt* 37, 1982, B' 1 Chron., 54-56; A. Kyriazopoulou, *ADelt* 38, 1983, B' 1 Chron., 49-50; *ead.*, *ADelt* 39, 1984, B' 1 Chron., 39-40; A. Patrianakou-Iliaki, *ADelt* 42, 1987, B' 1 Chron., 79-80; G. N. Livieratou, *ADelt* 42, 1987, B' 1 Chron., 86-87; A. Onasoglou, *ADelt* 42, 1987, B' 1 Chron., 90; K. S. I. Kissas, *ADelt* 44, 1989, B' 1 Chron., 67-69; A. Tsaravopoulos, *ADelt* 44, 1989, B' 1 Chron., 74; I. Andreou, *ADelt* 45, 1990, B' 1 Chron., 71, 72; *ead.*, in W. D. E. Coulson – O. Palagia – T. L. Shear, Jr. – H. A. Shapiro – F. J. Frost (eds) *The Archaeology of Athens and Attica under the Democracy. Proceedings of an International Conference celebrating 2500 years since the birth of democracy in Greece, held at the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, December 4-6, 1992* (1994) 194; T. Katoula, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 480-481; *ead.*, *ADelt* 61, 2006, B' 1 Chron., 217-218; K. Kaza-Papageorgiou, in *Αττικής Οδοί*, 200-201; G. Kouragios, *Eulimene* 10-12, 2009-2011, 36.

Spetson Street

4:A3,8

A road and coins dating from the 4<sup>th</sup> to the 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD were found in the Pollentri plot.

I. Tsigioti, *ADelt* 37, 1982, B' 1 Chron., 57.

A section of the same road came to light in the Simosi plot.

A. Patrianakou-Iliaki, *ADelt* 42, 1987, B' 1 Chron., 79-80.

149 Spetson Street

4:A3,9

A section of a road crossing the deme of Alai Aixonides in an east-west direction, connecting it to the neighbouring demes, was found in the Kasimatis plot. The road is 2.50 m wide in this section and was in use from the 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC to the Byzantine period. The same road has been discovered in the Pollentri and Simosi plots.

T. Katoula, *ADelt* 61, 2006, B' 1 Chron., 215-216.

Poseidonos Avenue

4:A3,10

A few Roman sherds were found in a pit in the Sakkalidis plot.

D. Kyriakou, *ADelt* 34, 1979, B' 1 Chron., 78.

3 Antiocheias Street

4:A3,11

Roman pottery was found in the Kachramanis plot.

E. Kourinou, *ADelt* 36, 1981, B' 1 Chron., 49.



Early and Middle Roman pottery was found.  
D. Grigoropoulos, *AM* 124, 2009, 480, FO 080.

Varis Avenue 4:A3,12  
Part of a house was discovered in the Perdikouris plot. Building material from a Classical building was used in its construction. The pottery collected dates to the Roman period.  
E. Kourinou, *ADelt* 36, 1981, B' 1 Chron., 50-51.

Athinas – Polymnias – Vorreou Street 4:A3,13  
A section of a road of Roman date and a Late Roman wall were discovered in the Thenamaris Maritime Inc. plot.  
E. Kourinou, *ADelt* 36, 1981, B' 1 Chron., 53.

Ano Voula  
Amphikleias Street 4:A3,14  
A section of a road of Roman date was found in the Karkalemis plot. The road has also been uncovered in the nearby Lambros plot. A second stone paved street, also of Roman date, was found in the Lambros plot. Two grave stelai and a fragment of a third had been used for the paving of the street.  
E. Kourinou, *ADelt* 36, 1981, B' 1 Chron., 48-49.

Aidiniou Street 4:A3,15  
Architectural remains belonging to four building phases dating from the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC to the Late Hellenistic or Early Roman period were discovered in the Phokas plot.  
A. Kyriazopoulou, *ADelt* 40, 1985, Chron., 59-62.

Alatsaton and Eleutherias Streets  
A cemetery, a retaining wall and a road were found in the Kamarotos plot. Some tombs (1 sarcophagus, 2 shaft graves and 1 pyre) gave Roman pottery.  
M. Petritaki, *ADelt* 34, 1979, B' 1 Chron., 76.

Ikarou and Delou Streets 4:A3,16  
An earthen mound set on a stone socle was discovered in the Giagoulas plot. The associated pottery was mostly Roman. A Late Roman funerary vase was also found.  
M. Platonos, *ADelt* 44, 1989, B' 1 Chron., 66-67.

Delou and Herakleidon Streets 4:A3,17  
A section of a road was discovered in the Charalambous and Daskalakis plots. The street dates to the Late Classical period but was in use in later times as well.  
A. Patrianakou-Iliaki, *ADelt* 44, 1989, B' 1 Chron., 73.

Palaiochori 4:A3,41  
A settlement is located on a hill. The pottery dates from the Archaic to the Roman period.

Eliot, *Coastal Demes*, 32-33; Petropoulakou – Pentazos, *Αττική*, 109, no. 33.

Palaiopolis Hill 4:A3,37  
Early and Late Roman pottery was found on Palaiopolis Hill close to Voula.  
D. Grigoropoulos, *AM* 124, 2009, 483, FO 094.

#### Vouliagmeni (ALAI AIXONIDES)-

Βουλιαγμένη (ΑΛΑΙ ΑΙΞΟΝΙΔΕΣ) 4  
Vari – Voula – Vouliagmeni Mun. / East Attica R.Un.

Iliou and Kerkyras Streets  
A Late Roman or Early Christian building was found in the Skalomenos plot.  
A. Onasoglou, *ADelt* 42, 1987, B' 1 Chron., 87.

Kavouri  
Aghios Nikolaos Pallon  
Marnis and Kerkyras Streets  
Late Roman and Early Christian remains were discovered. Two Late Antique kilns were also found.  
G. Kouragios, *Eulimene* 10-12, 2009-2011, 39-40.

Aktis Street 4:A3,1  
A wall and Roman pottery were found in the Divani plot.  
A. N. Rammou, *ADelt* 60, 2005, B' 1 Chron., 182.

Aghios Georgios 4:A3,2  
Roman graves were discovered to the south of the Vouliagmenis football field, 300 m from the Church of Aghios Georgios.  
V. Ch. Petrakos, *ADelt* 32, 1977, B' 1 Chron., 40.  
10 retaining walls and a section of a road were excavated in the Martinos plot. The pottery dates to the Hellenistic and Roman period.  
E. Kourinou, *ADelt* 36, 1981, B' 1 Chron., 53.

ZOSTER-ΖΩΣΤΗΡ 4:A3,19  
*AB* 261.30; Cic. *Att.* 5.12; Str. 9.1.21; Aristid. *Or.* 1.13; Paus. 1.31.1; Hsch. s.v. Ζωστήρ; St.Byz. s.v. Ζωστήρ, Τέγυρα; *EM* s.v. Ζωστήρ; Schol. Ar. Lys. 808.  
Inscriptions: *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 5081.  
Zoster was the ancient name for a cape in Attica on which was a sanctuary dedicated to Leto, Apollo and Artemis (*EM* s.v. Ζωστήρ; St.Byz. s.v. Ζωστήρ). Apollo was thought to have been born at Zoster (St.Byz. s.v. Τέγυρα).

Strabo places Cape Zoster after Aixone (Str. 9.1.21). Ancient sources note that the island of Pharva lies opposite Zoster (Str. 9.1.21). Pausanias mentions an altar of Athena, Apollo, Artemis and Leto located close to the sea (Paus. 1.31.1).

RE X<sup>A</sup> (1972) 848-852 s.v. Zoster (Ernst Meyer); C. W. J. Eliot s.v. Zoster, in *Princeton Encyclopedia*, 1001; *Barr-Atlas* Map 59, C3.

Sanctuary of Apollo of Greek and Roman date and neighbouring settlement. The temple was built around 500 BC, became peripteral in the second quarter of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC and was repaired in Roman times. The house of the priests was built in the late 6<sup>th</sup> or in the early 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC but had gone out of use by the Late Roman period, as two burials were discovered in it.

K. Kourouniotis, *ADelt* 11, 1927-28, 9-53; Ph. D. Stavropoulos, *AEphem* 1938, 1-31; Petropoulakou – Pentazos, *Αττική*, 86, no. 1; H. Lauter, *AA* 1982, 311, D.

## REGIONAL UNIT OF WEST ATTICA

### Ano Limni Zophria (Zephyri)-

Άνω Λίμνη Ζωφριά (Ζεφύρι)  
Phyle Mun. / West Attica R.Un. 2

A sanctuary of Herakles must have existed at Ano Limni (2:E5,23). A 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC relief belonging to a frieze and a 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC inscription were discovered in the Kyritsis plot. According to Platonos-Giota the sanctuary may have been common to the demes of Acharnai, Cholargos, Eupyriddai and possibly other demes of the area.

G. Daux, *BCH* 84, 1960, 655, 658; E. Vanderpool, *AJA* 64, 1960, 269; Platonos-Giota, *Αχαρνάι*, 37-38.

Monis Arkadiou Street 2:E5,22  
A Roman farmhouse with a bath has been excavated close to the sanctuary of Herakles. The coins collected date from the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC to the 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD. Architectural members of high quality, reused in the walls of the farmhouse, may have belonged to the sanctuary. A small altar dating to the Roman period found at Zophria also come from the sanctuary of Herakles. A 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD relief depicting Herakles was also found there.

E. Vanderpool, *AJA* 64, 1960, 269; M. Platonos, *ADelt* 55, 2000, B' 1 Chron., 118-121; Platonos-Giota, *Αχαρνάι*, 50, 266.

12 Monis Arkadiou Street

Part of a building was excavated in the Rizos plot. The pottery collected dates mostly to the Roman period. M. Platonos, *ADelt* 61, 2006, B' 1 Chron., 151-153.

Ano Liosia-Άνω Λιόσια 2  
Phyle Mun. / West Attica R.Un.

Late Roman pottery was found at Aghios Sostis, to the southwest of Ano Liosia (2:E5,30).

D. Grigoropoulos, *AM* 124, 2009, 470, FO 027.

An Early Roman and a Late Hellenistic funerary colonnette were discovered at Kato Liosia.

D. M. Robinson, *AJPb* 31, 1910, 380, 397, nos 6, 65.

Tsouklidi 2:E5,24

Location to the east of Public Material Management Service (ODDY) hill, where shaft graves covered with flat limestone slabs have been excavated. They date from the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC to the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

Platonos-Giota, *Αχαρνάι*, 47.

A Roman house and 13 Late Roman graves were discovered.

M. Platonos, *ADelt* 55, 2000, B' 1 Chron., 117-118.

Aspropyrgos-Ασπροπύργος 2  
Aspropyrgos Mun. / West Attica R.Un.

Inscriptions: *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 5202=13296; Sironen, *Inscriptions*, 102-103, no. 32.

A Late Roman cist grave was found next to a country road 3 km to the north of Aspropyrgos.

Y. Nikopoulou, *ADelt* 25, 1970, B' 1 Chron., 99; Petropoulakou – Pentazos, *Αττική*, 201, no. 4.

Kalyvia 2:D5,2

A Roman house and Late Roman pottery were found to the northeast of Kalyvia.

D. Grigoropoulos, *AM* 124, 2009, 468, FO 012.

Skliri 2:D5,3

Late Roman pottery was found opposite Skliri, to the northeast of Kalyvia.

D. Grigoropoulos, *AM* 124, 2009, 468, FO 013.

Refineries of Aspropyrgos 2:C5,2

A Roman bath was discovered close to the refineries of Aspropyrgos.

P. Lazaridis, *ADelt* 16, 1960, Chron. 78-79.

Athens-Corinth Highway 2:C5,1  
A section of a road, probably the Hieria Odos, was discovered at the intersection of the Athens-Corinth Highway with the road leading to Aspropyrgos.  
K. Papangeli, *ADelt* 50, 1995, B' 1 Chron., 45.

Moulki 2:D5,1  
Two Late Hellenistic – Early Roman and one 3<sup>rd</sup> - 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD tile graves were discovered.  
Th. Kyriakou-Zapheirpoulou, *ADelt* 53, 1998, B' 1 Chron., 77.

Koumoundourou Lake  
A section of Hieria Odos has been found on the Echo Hill (2:D5,8). Its east retaining wall also came to light. The most characteristic sherd dates to the 1<sup>st</sup> - 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD.  
Th. Kyriakou-Zapheirpoulou, *ADelt* 53, 1998, B' 1 Chron., 76-77; I. Tsirigoti-Drakotou, in *Η Αθήνα κατά τη ρωμαϊκή εποχή*, 319.

A building was excavated on the low hill to the north of the Koumoundourou Lake (5:D1,1). The pottery dates to the Late Roman and Early Byzantine period.  
K. Kourouniotis – I. Travlos, *Prakt* 1936, 33-34; Petropoulakou – Pentazos, *Αττική*, 169, no. 12.

**ELEUSIS**, Ἐλευσίνα (ΕΛΕΥΣΙΣ)

2, 40

Eleusis Mun. / West Attica R.Un.

FHG 2.357; *AB* 263.11; Scyl. 57; Cic. *Att.* 6.1, *Leg.* 2.14.36; Vitruv. 7 prooem. 16; Str. 9.1.6, 9.1.12, 9.1.20; Apollod. 3.14.7; Liv. 31.14.6-11, 31.25.2, 31.30.9; Plin. *Nat.* 4.7.23-24; Stat. *Theb.* 12.627; Harp. s.v. Ἐλευσίνα, Ἴερὰ ὁδός; Suet. *Aug.* 2.93, *Cl.* 25; Plu. *Per.* 13.4; App. *Mith.* 30, 33; Luc. *Nav.* 20; Paus. 1.36.3, 1.37.2, 1.38.1-1.39.1; Ath. 13.594b, 13.594f, 13.597d; Philostr. *VS* 556; Alciph. 33.1 (3.69); *Scriptores Historiae Augustae* 13.1; Hsch. s.v. Ἀλόπη, γεφυρισταί, ἱερά, Ἰάριον, Ἰπειτοί; St.Byz. s.v. Ἐλευσίς, Ἰάριον; Suid. s.v. Ἐλευσίνα, Ἴερὰ Ὀδός; *EM* s.v. Γεφυρεῖς, Ἐλευσίς, Ἴερὰ Ὀδός, Ἰεῖτης; Poll. 8.107, 10.97; Ptol. 3.14.7.2; Schol. Ar. *Eq.* 566c, 785a, *Nu.* 299, 302c, 303b, *Pl.* 842, 846, 1013, 1014, *Ra.* 399, 408, 886; Schol. Soph. *OC* 1048, 1059; Schol. Call. *Cer.* 15, 30.

Inscriptions: *IG I Suppl.* 505a; *IG II* 5, 467, 470 471, 476, 477c, 481, 628, 1349, 1620c; *IG II 5 Suppl.*, 477c; *IG III* 5, 119, 218, 405-407, 534, 535, 537, 1110, 1119, 1121, 1124, 1129, 1131, 1133, 1149, 1173, 1197, 1217, 1223; *IG III Add.* 407a; *IG II/III*<sup>2</sup> 949, 1006, 1008, 1011, 1013, 1028-1030, 1039, 1078, 1110, 1338, 2046, 2050,

2059, 2067, 2087, 2089, 2094, 2097, 2116, 2120, 2196, 2239, 2958, 2971, 3012, 3159, 3165/3166, 3186, 3196, 3261, 3397-3401, 3404, 3407, 3408, 4311, 3415, 3419, 3422, 3460, 3513, 3547, 3592, 3598, 3604, 3608, 3620, 3632, 3639, 3671, 3789, 4072, 4701, 4705, 4720, 4721, 4779, 4780, 4781, 4868, 5181, 5202, 5204, 5209; *IG II/III*<sup>3</sup> 4,1, 215-219; *SEG* 15, 1958, no. 104; 24, 1969, no. 212; 26, 1976/1977, no. 129; 47, 1997, nos 221, 226; 48, 1998, no. 117; 52, 2002, no. 147-149; A. G. Woodhead, *Inscriptions: The Decrees, The Athenian Agora XVI* (1997) nos 322, 337; K. S. Pittakis, *AEphem* 1860, 1977, no. 3837; P. Foucart, *BCH* 6, 1882, 434-438; D. Philios, *AEphem* 1883, 19-22, 75-81, 138-147, nos 2-8, 13-20; *id.*, *AEphem* 1885, 145-154; *id.*, *AEphem* 1887, 109-114; *id.*, *AEphem* 1890, 93-102, no. 56; A. N. Skias, *AEphem* 1894, 172-186, 201-212, 241-244, nos 14-34, 19-42; D. Philios, *AM* 19, 1894, 171-173, no. 2; A. N. Skias, *AEphem* 1895, 105-124, nos 19-40; D. Philios, *BCH* 19, 1895, 113-136, nos 1-4, 6, 264-267; A. N. Skias, *AEphem* 1896, 37-56, nos 22-64; *id.*, *AEphem* 1897, 47-66, nos 17-49; *id.*, *AEphem* 1899, 196-222, nos 16-50; K. Kourouniotis, *ADelt* 11, 1927-28, 8; W. Peek, *AM* 67, 1942, 154-157, no. 330; E. A. Kapetanopoulos, *AEphem* 1964, 120-213; E. Vanderpool, *ADelt* 23, 1968, A' Mel., 7-9, no. 3; K. Clinton, *AEphem* 1971, 113-124, 128-136, nos 5, 7-11, 14-17, 23-35; *id.*, *AEphem* 1972, 182-183; E. A. Kapetanopoulos, *AEphem* 1975, 59-65, nos 1, 3, 5-11; Sironen, *Inscriptions*; Clinton, *The Inscriptions I*; *ΣΕΜΑ*, nos 945, 1356; J. M. Højte, *Roman Imperial Statue Bases from Augustus to Commodus* (2005), 251-252, nos 140-141, 278-279, nos 95-96, 439, nos 245-247, 558, nos 189-191; K. Bourazelis, in M. Lagogianni-Georgarakou – K. Bourazelis (eds), *ΕΛΘΞΕΝ ΤΗ ΒΟΥΛΗ ΚΑΙ ΤΩΙ ΔΗΜΩΙ. Η αθηναϊκή δημοκρατία μιλάει με τις επιγραφές της* (2007) 130-132; Clinton, *The Inscriptions II*.

Coins: B. V. Head, *A Catalogue of the Greek Coins in the British Museum. Attica – Megaris – Aegina* (1888) 112-114; I. N. Svoronos, *ΔΕΝΑ* 7, 1904, 109-142; G. E. Mylonas, in K. Kourouniotis, *Ελευσινιακά* (1932) 170-171; *Greek Coin Hoards*, 52, no. 341; *SNG Denmark* 1, Pl. 23. Eleusis is located 21 km west of Athens close to the sea. It was an ancient deme of Attica, belonging to the Hippothontis tribe, and was famous for the sanctuary of Demeter. The plain of Eleusis was crossed by the Eleusinian Kephisos (Paus. 1.37.3 and 1.37.4). The Rheitoi, two streams that flowed in the Thriasian plain close to Eleusis (Paus. 1.38.1; *EM* s.v. Ἰεῖτης), belonged to the sanctuary of Demeter and Kore; only the priests of the sanctuary had the right to fish in their waters. Hesychios mentions two rivers bearing the name Rheitoi, one

of which was located close to the sea and the other close to the city. The first belonged to the elder goddess and the second to the younger (Hsch. s.v. Ῥεῖτοί). According to Papangeli, the Rheitoi were springs at the foot of Mount Aigaleo, giving birth to two rivers that crossed the plain towards the sea.

Pausanias mentions the road leading from Eleusis to Megara, where the Anthion well was located (Paus. 1.3, 1.38.8-9, 1.39.1). He also mentions an altar of Zephyros (Paus. 1.37.2). A spring called Alope (Hsch. s.v. Ἀλόπη) and a plain (Ath. 13.597d; Hsch. s.v. Ῥάριον; St.Byz. s.v. Ῥάριον) called Rarion were located at Eleusis. Scylax (57) mentions the wall of Eleusis.

In 200 BC two young men from Acarnania accidentally entered the sanctuary at Eleusis without being initiated. When they were discovered, they were put to death by the Athenians. The Acarnanians then asked for help from Philip V of Macedonia in punishing the Athenians, and their joint forces attacked Attica (Liv. 31.14.6-11). Later that year, Philip tried to launch a surprise attack at Eleusis, but the defenders of the city were on guard and he abandoned his plan (Liv. 31.25.2). Philip's commander Philokles plundered the Eleusinian countryside with 2000 Thracians and Macedonians and attacked the citadel without success (Liv. 31.26.1-4). Philip himself attacked Eleusis, but the Romans sent ships from Piraeus to defend it and forced Philip to leave (Liv. 31.26.5).

During his visit to Athens in 109 BC, Marcus Licinius Crassus, then quaestor of Asia, wanted to participate to the Eleusinian Mysteries. He had arrived too late, however, and when the Athenians refused to repeat the Mysteries, he left Athens in a fury (Cic. *de Orat.* 3.75).

Sulla spent the winter of 88/87 BC at Eleusis, waiting to resume his attack on Athens and Piraeus (App. *Mith.* 33). He may have been initiated into the Eleusinian Mysteries in 84 BC.

Augustus went to Eleusis and was initiated into the Mysteries after the battle of Actium in 31 BC (D.C. 51.4.1). After the battle and before 27 AD, the Athenians dedicated a large monument to Augustus and his wife Livia (Clinton, *The Inscriptions* I, no. 296). Augustus returned to Eleusis in 19 AD and the Mysteries were held twice that year, so that he could participate. In Eleusis, the emperor was honoured as Zeus Boulaios (Clinton, *The Inscriptions* I, no. 297).

Between 40/1 and 53/4 AD a person called Euphrosynos dedicated a pronaos and an oikos to Asklepios and Hygeia (IG II/III<sup>2</sup> 4479).

Tiberius was also worshipped in Eleusis and he had a priest and a high priest. His wife Livia was also served by a priest in the sanctuary (Clinton, *The Inscriptions* I, no. 335).

Claudius admired the cult of Eleusis and unsuccessfully tried to transfer it to Rome (Suet. *Cl.* 25). A cult of Agrippina the younger, wife of emperor Claudius and mother of Nero, existed in Eleusis (Clinton, *The Inscriptions* I, no. 354). Clinton supposes that there must also have been a cult of Claudius or Nero.

Hadrian had already been initiated into the Eleusinian mysteries before his first visit to Athens as emperor in 124/125 AD (Scriptores Historiae Augustae 13.1). During his reign he began a vast building programme which included the embankment of the Eleusinian Kephisos River, the construction of a bridge, the marble paved forecourt, the temple of Artemis with its altars, the eschara, the L-shaped stoa and the northeast fountain. The Greater Propylon also belongs to Hadrian's building programme, although it was completed after his death. The two arches on either side of the Greater Propylon also began under Hadrian, but may have been finished later. The festival of Antinoeia was held in Eleusis in his honour (IG II/III<sup>2</sup> 2059, 2086).

In 162 AD the emperor Lucius Verus was initiated into the mysteries (IG II/III<sup>2</sup> 3592, 3620; Clinton, *The Inscriptions* I, no. 503).

The sanctuary was partly destroyed by the Kostobocs in 170 AD (IG II/III<sup>2</sup> 3639, 3411; Clinton, *The Inscriptions* I, nos 515-516), but the damages were repaired by Marcus Aurelius. Ziro believes that the Kostobocs entered the sanctuary without great difficulty because the Greater Propylon remained unfinished at the time of their attack, and because at that location five doors opened in the propylon.

In 176 AD, Marcus Aurelius and his son Commodus were initiated into the Eleusinian Mysteries on their way back to Rome from the East (IG II/III<sup>2</sup> 3620, 3632; Clinton, *The Inscriptions* I, nos 502-503).

In 264, emperor Gallienus visited Athens and was initiated into the Eleusinian Mysteries.

The threat of the Heruli led to the construction of a defensive wall that began at the Great Propylon and ended at the Ploutoneion, encompassing the Kallichoron well in order to ensure the provisions of water. Kimon's wall was reinforced from the Propylon to the semi-circular tower. The sanctuary did not cease to exist after the Herulian invasion of 267 AD. Its final destruction is usually attributed to Alaric, who attacked Athens in 395 AD.

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E. Lippolis, Eleusis. Sanctuary of the Empire, in M. Galli (ed.), *Roman Power and Greek Sanctuaries. Forms of Interaction and Communication*, *Tripodes* 14 (2013) 245-264.
- The Kephisos Bridge and the Hieria Odos 2:C5,16  
Hadrian financed the construction of a bridge over the Eleusinian Kephisos River located 1 km before the entrance to the sanctuary at Kalo Pigadi. Hadrian also had embankments raised along the course of the Kephisos to protect the fields from flooding.  
Several sections of the Hieria Odos have come to light from the Kephisos Bridge until the sanctuary of Demeter. They were all in use in Roman times and some were repaired by Hadrian at the time of the construction of the bridge. Cemeteries developed along the Hieria Odos outside the city of Eleusis. Its section between the bridge and the eastern limit of the city was full of luxurious funerary monuments dating mostly to the Roman period.  
A funerary colonnette, dating to the Roman period, was discovered at the bridge of Kephisos.  
D. Philios, *Ελευσίς. Μυστήρια, ερείπια και μουσείον αυτής* (1906) 106; P. Graindor, *Athènes sous Hadrien* (1934) 250-251; I. N. Travlos, *Prakt* 1950, 122-127; G. E. Mylonas, *Eleusis and the Eleusinian Mysteries* (1961) 184-186; A. Kokkou, *ADelt* 25, 1970, A' Mel., 171-173; C. W. J. Eliot s.v. Kalo Pigadi, in *Princeton Encyclopedia*, 432-433; Alexopoulou-Bagia, *Ιστορία της Ελευσίνας*, 73-74; Travlos, *Bildlexikon Attika*, 178; Petropoulakou – Pentazos, *Αττική*, 169, no. 11; Ziro, *Ελευσίς*, 122-123; Kanta, *Ελευσίνα*, 63-64; Camp, *Athens*, 208; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 583β; K. Pa-

pangeli, in *Αττικής Οδοί*, 132-136; K. Papangeli – E. A. Chlepa, *Οι Μεταμορφώσεις του Ελευσινιακού Τοπίου. Αρχαιότητες και Σύγχρονη Πόλη* (2011) 40-43.

A section of the Hieria Odos was discovered close to the sanctuary of Demeter at Eleusis. The road and its retaining walls show signs of Hellenistic and Roman reconstructions. Three levels of the road, two Hellenistic and one Roman, have been identified. Part of the road dating to the time of Hadrian was destroyed in 170 AD by the Kostobocs, but it was subsequently repaired and continued in use until the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

O. Alexandri, *ΑΑΑ* 2, 1969, 323-329.

**Aqueducts** **2:C5,14**

In Roman times, two main aqueducts brought water to Eleusis and Thria from Mount Parnes.

Petropoulakou – Pentazos, *Αττική*, 167, no. 4.

*Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore* **10:B3,1**

Scyl. 57; Plu. *Per.* 13.4; Paus. 1.37.2.

Inscriptions: *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 3789.

The cult of Demeter in Eleusis dates to the Mycenaean period and remained active until the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD. Pausanias mentions the statues of Demeter, Kore, Athena and Apollo (Paus. 1.37.6), the temple of Aphrodite (Paus. 1.37.7), the heroon of Ippothoon and Zarex (Paus. 1.38.4) and the altar of Triptolemos (Paus. 1.38.7). The temple of Triptolemos, the temple of Poseidon Pater and the Kallichoron Well are also known from the ancient sources (Paus. 1.38.6; Alciph. 33.1). D. Philios, *Prakt* 1882, 84-103; *id.*, *Prakt* 1883, 51-67.

An honorific statue of C. Iulius Nicanor stood in Eleusis (*IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 3789).

R. Krumeich – Chr. Witschel, in *Die Akropolis von Athen*, 26.

**Hiera Odos** **10:C3,15**

The last section of Hieria Odos before the entrance to the sanctuary of Demeter was paved with marble slabs. Kanta, *Ελευσίνα*, 26-27.

**Exedra** **10:C3,16**

Semi-circular building right in front of the entrance to the archaeological site. It has been interpreted as an exedra or a statue base.

Preka-Alexandri, *Ελευσίς*, 23.

**Roman forecourt** **10:C3,17**

Large marble paved square at the entrance to the sanc-

tuary, in front of the Great Propylon. It dates to the Roman Imperial period and belongs to the same building programme as the Greater Propylon, the temple of Artemis and the rest of the court constructions. The level of the court was raised by 1.33 m as a means of protection against the floods of the Eleusinian Kephisos River. Three roads led to this court: the Hieria Odos at its northeast end, the road coming from the port of Eleusis and the road coming from Megara. A well of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD was located on axis with the temple of Artemis.

K. Kourouniotis, *Ελευσίς. Οδηγός των ανασκαφών και του Μουσείου* (1934) 24; I. N. Travlos, *Prakt* 1953, 76; Glaser, *KPHNAI*, 105-106, no. 72; Travlos, *Bildlexikon Attika*, 97; Preka-Alexandri, *Ελευσίς*, 22; Ziro, *Ελευσίς*, 115-120, 123; Kanta, *Ελευσίνα*, 27; Camp, *Athens*, 208-209.

**Northeast Stoa** **10:C3,18**

L-shaped stoa with rooms in its eastern part, located opposite the entrance to the site. Only the foundation is visible. According to Ziro, the stoa could have been a guesthouse for important visitors and the large room with the mosaic floor may have been used for dining.

Preka-Alexandri, *Ελευσίς*, 22; Ziro, *Ελευσίς*, 126-127.

**The fountain house** **10:C3,19**

Inscriptions: *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 3196; Clinton, *The Inscriptions I*, no. 449.

Small fountain house located adjacent to the entrance to the sanctuary, between the northeast stoa and the northeast arch. It dates to the first half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD.

The inscribed block mentioning a fountain house and an aqueduct built by Hadrian may belong to this fountain.

D. Philios, *Prakt* 1887, 54; K. Kourouniotis, *Ελευσίς. Οδηγός των ανασκαφών και του Μουσείου* (1934) 25-26; A. K. Orlandos, in *Classical Studies presented to Edward Capps on his Seventieth Birthday* (1936) 282-294; G. E. Mylonas, *Eleusis and the Eleusinian Mysteries* (1961) 165-166; Preka-Alexandri, *Ελευσίς*, 22; Kanta, *Ελευσίνα*, 27-28; Clinton, *The Inscriptions II*, no. 449.

**Roman water pipe** **10:C3,20**

A terra cotta water pipe brought water to the fountain.

D. Philios, *Prakt* 1887, 53, 54; *id.*, *Prakt* 1892, 35; Kanta, *Ελευσίνα*, 35-36.

**Northwest Stoa** **10:C3,21**

A large Roman stoa is located to the northwest of the temple of Artemis and its altars. It had rooms behind its colonnade.

Preka-Alexandri, *Ελευσίς*, 23; Kanta, *Ελευσίνα*, 31-32.

### Temple of Artemis Propylaia and Poseidon

Pater

10:C3,22

Paus. 1.38.6.

The temple was built in the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD under Marcus Aurelius. It is located in the paved court, in front of the Greater Propylon. The altars for the two gods were placed at a short distance from the temple.

D. Philios, *Ελευσίς. Μυστήρια, ερείπια και μουσείον αυτής* (1906) 79-80; A. K. Orlandos, in *Αφιέρωμα εις Γεώργιον Χατζηδάκιν* (1921) 159-169; *id.*, in K. Kourouniotis, *Ελευσινιακά* (1932) 209-223; K. Kourouniotis, *Ελευσίς. Οδηγός των ανασκαφών και του Μουσείου* (1934) 28; G. E. Mylonas, *Eleusis and the Eleusinian Mysteries* (1961) 167-168; Alexopoulou-Bagia, *Ιστορία της Ελευσίνας*, 71-72; Preka-Alexandri, *Ελευσίς*, 23; Ziro, *Ελευσίς*, 126; Kanta, *Ελευσίνα*, 29-31; Camp, *Athens*, 209-210.

Eschara

10:C3,23

Altar of Roman date, located close to the northeast corner of the temple of Artemis.

K. Kourouniotis, *Ελευσίς. Οδηγός των ανασκαφών και του Μουσείου* (1934) 28-29; G. E. Mylonas, *Eleusis and the Eleusinian Mysteries* (1961) 169-170; Alexopoulou-Bagia, *Ιστορία της Ελευσίνας*, 72-73; Preka-Alexandri, *Ελευσίς*, 23; Ziro, *Ελευσίς*, 126; Kanta, *Ελευσίνα*, 31.

Arches over the secondary roads

10:C3,24, 25

Inscriptions: *IG II/III*<sup>2</sup> 2958; *IG II/III*<sup>3</sup> 4,1, 217-218; Clinton, *The Inscriptions I*, no. 448.

Two roads entered the sanctuary, the first from the northwest came from Megara, while the second, from the southeast, came from the port. These roads were adorned with two marble arches, erected on either side of the Greater Propylon. The arches were almost an exact copy of Hadrian's Gate in Athens and were made by the same workshop. They date either to the reign of Antoninus Pius (138-161 AD) or to his successor, Marcus Aurelius (161-180 AD). Bases for the statues of the deified emperors Hadrian (*IG II/III*<sup>2</sup> 3386; Clinton, *The Inscriptions I*, no. 453) and Marcus Aurelius and his family (*IG II/III*<sup>2</sup> 3397-3398, 3400-3402; *IG II/III*<sup>3</sup> 4,1, 217-218; Clinton, *The Inscriptions I*, nos 505-507, 509-510) were found next to the east arch, and would have been placed on the arch's upper storey. A second set of bases for Marcus Aurelius and his family was associated with the west arch (Clinton, *The Inscriptions I*, no. 508). Clinton considers that the statues were erected shortly after the death of each emperor. Willers writes that the arches began to be constructed during the last years of Marcus

Aurelius' reign and the attack of the Kostobocs. He also believes that the base of the statue of Hadrian is a little older than the others.

D. Philios, *Prakt* 1887, 53; *id.*, *Prakt* 1888, 25; *id.*, *Ελευσίς. Μυστήρια, ερείπια και μουσείον αυτής* (1906) 81; K. Kourouniotis, *Ελευσίς. Οδηγός των ανασκαφών και του Μουσείου* (1934) 26-28; G. E. Mylonas, *Eleusis and the Eleusinian Mysteries* (1961) 166-167; Alexopoulou-Bagia, *Ιστορία της Ελευσίνας*, 70; Travlos, *Bildlexikon Attika*, 98; Preka-Alexandri, *Ελευσίς*, 22-23; Kanta, *Ελευσίνα*, 28-29; D. Willers, in H. J. Gehrke – E. Heinrich (eds), *Retro-spektive. Konzepte von Vergangenheit in der Griechisch-Römischen Antike* (1996) 184, 189; Camp, *Athens*, 210-211; Clinton, *The Inscriptions II*, no. 448.

Copies of the sculptures of the west pediment of the Parthenon were found next to the east arch and the fountain. I. Travlos attributes these sculptures to Temple F, which he identifies as the treasure of Eleusis.

D. Philios, *AEphem* 1890, 218-221; I. N. Travlos, *ADelt* 16, 1960, Chron. 55-60.

Kallichoron Well

10:C3,26

Paus. 1.38.6; Alciph. 33.1.

Well located close to the east side of the Greater Propylon. It dates to the 6<sup>th</sup> c. BC. The well was modified in 490-480 BC, when it was surrounded by an absidal building and was accessible via three doors. One of these entrances was closed in Roman times. The mouth of the well sits 1.33 m lower than the level of the marble paved court. A retaining wall made of reused material was built between the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC tower of the wall and the Greater Propylon, to prevent soil from covering the Kallichoron Well. The well was fortified under Valerianus (253-260 AD) with the construction of a wall between the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC tower and the northeast corner of the Greater Propylon. A narrow door connected the well to the Roman forecourt.

D. Philios, *Prakt* 1892, 33-34; *RE X* (1917) s.v. Καλλιχορον (φρέαρ) 1631-1632 (v. Geisan); Kourouniotis, *Ελευσίς*, 31-32; G. E. Mylonas, *Ergon* 1981, 38; Preka-Alexandri, *Ελευσίς*, 27; Ziro, *Ελευσίς*, 19-47, 120, 284-286; Kanta, *Ελευσίνα*, 32-33.

Greater Propylon

10:C3,27

Inscription: Clinton, *The Inscriptions I*, no. 499.

A new propylon was erected in the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD. Its construction began under Hadrian and was completed by Marcus Aurelius, whose portrait set in an *imago clipeata* decorated the centre of one of the pediments of the building. The propylon was a close replica of the middle

part of the Classical Propylaia of the Acropolis and white Pentelic marble was used for its construction. It was built on the location of the main entrance to the sanctuary erected between 490 and 480 BC. A retaining wall was built to secure the foundations of the propylon. The propylon was part of Hadrian's building programme at Eleusis, but it had not been completed at the time of the emperor's death in 138 AD. According to Ziro, the propylon must have been completed by Commodus after Marcus Aurelius' death in 180 AD. Clinton believes that the existence of Marcus Aurelius' bust does not necessarily indicate that he was deceased at the time of completion.

During Valerianus' reign (253-260 AD) and under the Herulian threat, the Propylon was fortified. The outer colonnade of the building was walled up and only the middle access was left free. A secondary gate was opened at the northeast corner of the propylon to give access to the Kallichoron Well.

Willers doubts the successive construction phases proposed by Ziro and argues that the Propylon did not belong to Hadrian's building programme at Eleusis. He also argues that the Propylon is not a very close copy of the Athenian Propylaia, as it has some differences in its proportions.

D. Philios, *Prakt* 1887, 51-52; *id.*, *Ελευσίς. Μυστήρια, θρησκεία και μουσείον αυτής* (1906) 81-83; G. Deubner, *AM* 62, 1937, 73-81; K. Kourouniotis, *Ελευσίς. Οδηγός των ανασκαφών και του Μουσείου* (1934) 30-31; G. E. Mylonas, *Eleusis and the Eleusinian Mysteries* (1961) 162-165; *id.*, *Ergon* 1981, 37-38; Alexopoulou-Bagia, *Ιστορία της Ελευσίνας*, 69-70; Travlos, *Bildlexikon Attika*, 98; D. Giraud, in *The Greek Renaissance*, 69-75; Preka-Alexandri, *Ελευσίς*, 27-28; Ziro, *Ελευσίς*, 50, 120, 131-276, 281-284; Kanta, *Ελευσίνα*, 33-35; D. Willers, in H. J. Gehrke – E. Heinrich (eds), *Retrospektive. Konzepte von Vergangenheit in der Griechisch-Römischen Antike* (1996) 183; O. Palagia, in *The Romanization of Athens*, 81-95; Camp, *Athens*, 185-186, 211-212.

Auxiliary area **10:C3,28, 29**

This area is located to the right and left of the Greater Propylon. It dates to the time of Peisistratos and remained in use until Late Antiquity. The northeast part of this area was protected by the wall dating to the time of Kimon. This wall was repaired and enlarged during the Roman period.

On the east side of the area there is an underground Roman cistern with vaulted rooms and stairs. The foundations of Roman silos can also be seen here.

A Late Roman wall was built on top of the warehouses dating to the time of Peisistratos. The wall was made of reused material; it started at the southwest corner of the Greater Propylon and reached the hill of the acropolis. It may have been built to protect this side of the sanctuary from the Heruli.

The Prytaneion of Eleusis was located to the west of the Greater Propylon, immediately to the east of a small gate in the wall. It was built in the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC, refurbished in the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD and abandoned in the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD.

The pottery and coins discovered in the houses to the southeast of the Greater Propylon date until the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD, when the area seems to have been abandoned.

K. Kourouniotis, *ADelt* 15, 1933-35, Parart, 2; D. Philios, *Prakt* 1887, 53; *id.*, *Prakt* 1892, 33; A. K. Orlandos, *Ergon* 1954, 9; I. Travlos, *Prakt* 1955, 62-66; Preka-Alexandri, *Ελευσίς*, 28-30.

Roman building to the northeast of the Greater Propylon, close to the Asty Gate. The building was erected in the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD on the spot of an older structure and was abandoned at the middle of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD.

A. K. Orlandos, *Ergon* 1961, 12-13; *id.*, *Ergon* 1962, 16-18; I. Travlos, *Prakt* 1962, 12-14; A. K. Orlandos, *Ergon* 1963, 17-21; I. Travlos, *Prakt* 1963, 29-31; *id.*, *Prakt* 1964, 3-4; A. K. Orlandos, *Ergon* 1964, 5-8.

Large Roman building to the southwest of the Greater Propylon. Identified as the House of the Kerykes.

D. Philios, *Prakt* 1888, 25; *id.*, *AEphem* 1888, 76-82; K. Kourouniotis, *ADelt* 15, 1933-35, Parart, 2-15; Preka-Alexandri, *Ελευσίς*, 30.

To the west of the House of the Kerykes, other Roman buildings were excavated. They may have been dependencies of the House of the Kerykes.

K. Kourouniotis, *ADelt* 15, 1933-35, Parart, 15-17.

Lesser Propylon **10:C3,30**

Cic. *Att.* 6.1, 6.6.

Inscriptions: *CIL* III 547; Clinton, *The Inscriptions* I, no. 290.

In 51 BC or a little earlier, Claudius Appius Pulcher (*Agora* XVIII, no. H411) dedicated a propylon made of Pentelic marble to Demeter and Persephone. Claudius was consul in 54 BC and proconsul of Cilicia from 53 to 51 BC. He died in 48 BC, leaving his two nephews to finish the propylon and the building. The propylon was built at the north tower of the Archaic wall of Eleusis and replaced the late 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC propylon of Demeter and Kore. Two fountains were built on each side of the Caryatids on the inner side of the propylon. In the 2<sup>nd</sup>



c. AD, the fountains were removed and doors were opened in their place.

L. Julius, *AM* 2, 1877, 190-192; D. Philios, *Prakt* 1887, 51-52; *id.*, *Ελευσίς. Μυστήρια, ερείπια και μουσείον αυτής* (1906) 83-85; G. Libertini, *ASAtene* 2, 1916, 201-217; H. Hörmann, *Die inneren Propyläen von Eleusis* (1932); K. Kourouniotis, *Ελευσίς. Οδηγός των ανασκαφών και του Μουσείου* (1934) 35-37; G. E. Mylonas, *Eleusis and the Eleusinian Mysteries* (1961) 156-160; Glaser, *KPHNAI*, 43, no. 34; Alexopoulou-Bagia, *Ιστορία της Ελευσίνας*, 66-68; Travlos, *Bildlexikon Attika*, 96; Preka-Alexandri, *Ελευσίς*, 32-34; Ziro, *Ελευσίς*, 11-13, 57, 59, 107-114; Kanta, *Ελευσίνα*, 37-39; O. Palagia, in *The Romanization of Athens*, 81-95; Camp, *Athens*, 185-186, 211-212.

Hiera Odos **10:C3,31**

The section of the Hiera Odos leading from the Lesser Propylon to the Telesterion was paved with marble slabs in the Roman period. Philios dates the retaining wall of the street to the Roman period.

D. Philios, *Prakt* 1885, 27; *id.*, *Prakt* 1887, 50-51; Kourouniotis, *Ελευσίς*, 24-25; G. E. Mylonas, *Eleusis and the Eleusinian Mysteries* (1961) 174-175; Kanta, *Ελευσίνα*, 42; Preka-Alexandri, *Ελευσίς*, 34.

Warehouses **10:C3,32**

Roman grain warehouses were discovered to the east of the Lesser Propylon.

D. Philios, *Prakt* 1887, 56; Preka-Alexandri, *Ελευσίς*, 30.

The level of the street leading from the Lesser Propylon to the Megarian Gate was higher in the Roman period. Drains coming from the Roman houses joined the main drain under the road surface.

K. Kourouniotis, *ADelt* 15, 1933-35, Parart, 17-18.

Ploutoneion **10:C3,33**

Roman finds are reported.

K. Kourouniotis, *Ελευσίς. Οδηγός των ανασκαφών και του Μουσείου* (1934) 37-38; Wickens, *Cave Use in Attica*, 279-287, no. 52.

Temple F or Treasure B **10:C3,34**

Temple of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD built on an artificial terrace to the northeast of the Telesterion. Some of the sculptures of its pediment are copies of the figures of the west pediment of the Parthenon. Mylonas considers that this temple was dedicated to Sabina (117-138 AD) and Faustina (161-176 AD), wives of emperors Hadrian and

Marcus Aurelius, who both claimed the title of New Demeter.

D. Philios, *Ελευσίς. Μυστήρια, ερείπια και μουσείον αυτής* (1906) 100; G. E. Mylonas, *Eleusis and the Eleusinian Mysteries* (1961) 175-177; [rev. by H. Möbius, *Gnomon* 35, 1963, 818-819]; Travlos, *Bildlexikon Attika*, 97; Preka-Alexandri, *Ελευσίς*, 35-37; Kanta, *Ελευσίνα*, 43; Camp, *Athens*, 212-213.

Telesterion **10:B3,2**

The Telesterion was built at the time of Solon and was replaced by a monumental building in the second half of the 6<sup>th</sup> c. BC. That building was also replaced at the time of Kimon (479-461 BC) and once more in the second half of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC, under Perikles. The Telesterion was burned down by the Kostobocs in 170 AD and rebuilt under Antoninus Pius (138-161 AD) or Marcus Aurelius (161-180 AD). At that time the Telesterion was extended to the west by 2.15 m.

D. Philios, *Prakt* 1884, 80; *id.*, *Ελευσίς. Μυστήρια, ερείπια και μουσείον αυτής* (1906) 88-96; K. Kourouniotis, *Ελευσίς. Οδηγός των ανασκαφών και του Μουσείου* (1934) 39-46; G. E. Mylonas, *Eleusis and the Eleusinian Mysteries* (1961) 160-162; Travlos, *Bildlexikon Attika*, 97; Preka-Alexandri, *Ελευσίς*, 37-44; Kanta, *Ελευσίνα*, 44-51; Camp, *Athens*, 213; K. Papangeli – E. A. Chlpera, *Οι Μεταμορφώσεις του Ελευσινιακού Τοπίου. Αρχαιότητες και Σύγχρονη Πόλη* (2011) 48-51.

Temple L 10 **10:B3,3**

It is located on the northeast end of the upper terrace, almost above Temple F. It may have been built at the time of Marcus Aurelius in honour of Faustina the Elder, wife of Antoninus Pius, who was worshiped as Demeter after her death.

G. E. Mylonas, *Eleusis and the Eleusinian Mysteries* (1961) 177-181; Preka-Alexandri, *Ελευσίς*, 45-47; Kanta, *Ελευσίνα*, 53-54.

Stairs **10:B3,4**

Roman stair located to the west of the Telesterion leading to Temple L 10.

D. Philios, *Prakt* 1886, 50; Preka-Alexandri, *Ελευσίς*, 47.

Roman buildings **10:B3,5**

The remains of Roman buildings and of a Roman cistern were found immediately to the west of the Roman Temple L 10.

K. Kourouniotis, *ADelt* 15, 1933-1935, Parart, 21-22.

Stepped constructions **10:B3,6**  
Two stepped constructions were carved in the bedrock to the north and to the south of the Telesterion in the Roman period. The construction to the north was a staircase leading to Temples F and L 10.  
Alexopoulou-Bagia, *Ιστορία της Ελευσίνας*, 61; Preka-Alexandri, *Ελευσίς*, 45; Kanta, *Ελευσίνα*, 52.

Terrace to the west of the Telesterion **10:B3,7**  
A large terrace is located above the Telesterion to the west. It probably dates to the Roman period.  
Travlos, *Bildlexikon Attika*, 97; Preka-Alexandri, *Ελευσίς*, 45; Kanta, *Ελευσίνα*, 53.

Bouleuterion **10:B3,8**  
Inscriptions: *IG III 5; IG II/III<sup>2</sup> 1078*.  
The Bouleuterion in the sanctuary of Eleusis was still functioning in the early 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD (*IG III 5; IG II/III<sup>2</sup> 1078*).  
Travlos, *Bildlexikon Attika*, 97.

Philo's Stoa **10:C3,35**  
Stoa of the late 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC located next to the east side of the Telesterion. The stoa was destroyed in 170 AD by the Kostoboc, but was subsequently repaired.  
Alexopoulou-Bagia, *Ιστορία της Ελευσίνας*, 59-60; Kanta, *Ελευσίνα*, 51.

Southeast stoa **10:B3,9**  
To the east of the Roman corridor and contemporary to it, a stoa was erected on the foundations of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC Bouleuterion. Its length was equal to that of the Bouleuterion. Later, a building composed of two concentric semicircular walls was built.  
A. N. Skias, *Prakt* 1895, 161, 181-191, 193; G. E. Mylonas, *Eleusis and the Eleusinian Mysteries* (1961) 181-182; Preka-Alexandri, *Ελευσίς*, 44-45; Kanta, *Ελευσίνα*, 53.

Building Z  
It dates to the Roman period.  
D. Philios, *Ελευσίς. Μυστήρια, ερείπια και μουσείον αυτής* (1906) 98.

Building S  
Roman stoas with double colonnade.  
D. Philios, *Prakt* 1886, 50; *id.*, *Ελευσίς. Μυστήρια, ερείπια και μουσείον αυτής* (1906) 99.

The area of the south gate **10:B3,10**  
The threshold of the south gate was replaced twice dur-

ing the Roman period, each threshold being placed at a higher level than the previous. A corridor was created in front of the inner face of the gate during the first Roman construction period.  
G. E. Mylonas, *Eleusis and the Eleusinian Mysteries* (1961) 181; Preka-Alexandri, *Ελευσίς*, 45.

Southwest stoa **10:B3,11**  
A stoa was built to the west of the corridor of the south gate in the Late Roman period.  
D. Philios, *Prakt* 1885, 25-26; A. N. Skias, *Prakt* 1895, 181-182, 191-193; G. E. Mylonas, *Eleusis and the Eleusinian Mysteries* (1961) 181-182; Preka-Alexandri, *Ελευσίς*, 45; Kanta, *Ελευσίνα*, 53.

The walls **10:C3,36**  
The wall of the east extension of the sanctuary was strengthened under Valerianus (253-260 AD). A strong wall was built along the west side of the Greater Propylon, isolating the main sanctuary from its auxiliary area to the west, which was subsequently abandoned. Repairs to the walls can be dated from the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC to the Roman period.  
I. Travlos, *Prakt* 1960, 11-12; *id.*, *Prakt* 1961, 14; Ziro, *Ελευσίς*, 279-281, 287-290.

A drain was built on top of the wall of Peisistratos in the Late Roman period.  
D. Philios, *Prakt* 1887, 55, n. 3.

Acropolis of Eleusis **10:B3,12**  
Material dating from the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC to the Roman Imperial period was discovered.  
G. E. Mylonas, *AJA* 40, 1936, 415.  
Only a few walls, sherds and coins can be dated to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC on the south slope of the acropolis of Eleusis.  
G. E. Mylonas, in K. Kourouniotis, *Ελευσινιακά* (1932) 4, 170-172.

Southwest slope **10:B3,13**  
A layer dating to the Roman period was excavated on the southwest slope of the hill over the sanctuary, close to the Museum.  
V. Ch. Petrakos, *Ergon* 1994, 31-32.  
Roman pottery, a Roman cistern and a Roman floor were found on the southwest slope.  
K. Kourouniotis, *ADelt* 14, 1931-32, Parart, 30; M. Kosmopoulos, *Prakt* 1994, 49-54; *id.*, *Prakt* 1995, 34-40.

#### *Constructions outside the walls*

Further to the west, a large house with a mosaic floor

located close to the wall can be dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD. Travlos, *Bildlexikon Attika*, 97.

**Mithraion** **10:B4,9**  
Sanctuary located against the east side of the enclosure wall of the Sacred House. The marble propylon in front of the Mithraion dates to the Classical period and has been identified with the propylon of Demeter and Kore. The propylon must have been preserved there in ruins after the attack of the Kostobocs in 170 AD, or it had been repaired with new material under Marcus Aurelius when the sanctuary was renovated. According to Mylonas, the cult of Mithras must have entered Eleusis towards the end of the period of the sanctuary's operation. Ziro believes that the Classical propylon, built between 437 and 431 BC, was demolished in the middle of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC and its architectural members were stored to be reused. He dates the construction of the new propylon and the introduction of the cult of Mithras to Eleusis to the time of Augustus.

Kourouniotis, *Ελευσίς*, 51; K. Kourouniotis – I. Travlos, *Prakt* 1937, 52; G. E. Mylonas, *Eleusis and the Eleusinian Mysteries* (1961) 183; Alexopoulou-Bagia, *Ιστορία της Ελευσίνας*, 73; Travlos, *Bildlexikon Attika*, 97; Preka-Alexandri, *Ελευσίς*, 47; Ziro, *Ελευσίς*, 61-85; Kanta, *Ελευσίνα*, 57.

**Agora or Gymnasium** **10:B4,10**  
A Late Roman building is located to the southeast of the Mithraion.  
Preka-Alexandri, *Ελευσίς*, 47; Kanta, *Ελευσίνα*, 57-58.

**Cisterns** **10:C3,39**  
Two complexes of Roman cisterns dating to the time of Hadrian can be seen outside the east enclosure wall of the sanctuary. They were fed by Hadrian's aqueduct.  
G. E. Mylonas, *Eleusis and the Eleusinian Mysteries* (1961) 183-184; Preka-Alexandri, *Ελευσίς*, 47.

**Inns and baths** **10:C3,37**  
They are located opposite the east section of the enclosure wall of the sanctuary to the north of the cisterns and date to the Late Roman period. The bath at Aghios Georgios square dates to the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD.  
K. Kourouniotis, *Ελευσίς. Οδηγός των ανασκαφών και του Μουσείου* (1934) 52-53; Preka-Alexandri, *Ελευσίς*, 47; Kanta, *Ελευσίνα*, 58; K. Papangeli – E. A. Chlepa, *Οι Με-*

*ταμορφώσεις του Ελευσινιακού Τοπίου. Αρχαιότητες και Σύγχρονη Πόλη* (2011) 66-67.

**Houses** **10:C3,38**  
Houses and villas were built outside the sanctuary's fortification wall during the Roman period.  
G. E. Mylonas, *Eleusis and the Eleusinian Mysteries* (1961) 182-183; Kanta, *Ελευσίνα*, 58-59; K. Papangeli – E. A. Chlepa, *Οι Μεταμορφώσεις του Ελευσινιακού Τοπίου. Αρχαιότητες και Σύγχρονη Πόλη* (2011) 52-55.

**Roman house** **10:B3,14**  
A large Roman house with mosaic floors was built between the wall and the Geometric cemetery.  
K. Kourouniotis, *Prakt* 1936, 34-40.

**West cemetery**  
The west cemetery of Eleusis contained few Roman burials, mostly tile or shaft graves, but there is also a sarcophagus and a cremation burial. They date mostly from the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC to the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD, but one grave dates to the late 3<sup>rd</sup> – early 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

K. Kourouniotis – I. Travlos, *Prakt* 1938, 40; I. N. Travlos, *Prakt* 1950, 128; G. Mylonas, *Prakt* 1956, 60; *id.*, *Eleusis and the Eleusinian Mysteries* (1961) 185; *id.*, *Το δυτικόν νεκροταφείον της Ελευσίνας Α* (1975) 11-14, 92, 130-131, 183-184, 342-343; *id.*, *Το δυτικόν νεκροταφείον της Ελευσίνας Β* (1975) 131-132, 297-299; Kanta, *Ελευσίνα*, 63; K. Papangeli – E. A. Chlepa, *Οι Μεταμορφώσεις του Ελευσινιακού Τοπίου. Αρχαιότητες και Σύγχρονη Πόλη* (2011) 62-65.

**Aghios Nikolaos Chapel** **10:A3,1**  
A 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC double cistern was found to the west of the acropolis of Eleusis, close to the chapel of Aghios Nikolaos. It was in use until the 4<sup>th</sup> or 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD.  
K. Kourouniotis, in K. Kourouniotis, *Ελευσινιακά* (1932) 237-262.

**Cave of Pan** **2:C5,18**  
Cave located on the southwest slope of the hill west of the Eleusinian acropolis. It was destroyed in 1955. The pottery collected in the cave dates from the first half of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC to the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD. It belonged to a sanctuary dedicated to Pan and the Nymphs.  
I. N. Travlos, *ADelt* 16, 1960, Chron. 52-55; Petropoulakou – Pentazos, *Αττική*, 165, no. 5; Wickens, *Cave Use in Attica*, 275-279, no. 51; Arapogianni, *Σπήλαια Πανός*, 138-152, 193-194.

*South of the sanctuary*

Elaiourgia Ellados **10:A4,1**  
Architectural remains of the Roman period.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 29, 1973-74, B' 1 Chron., 163.

VOTRYS Factory **10:B4,1**  
Two Roman water channels.  
Ph. Pachygianni-Kaloudi, *ADelt* 34, 1979, B' 1 Chron., 37-40.

*North of the sanctuary*

3 Sotiriou Gioka Street **10:B2,1**  
A section of a road leading from the south slope of the acropolis to the city of Eleusis was excavated. The road layers date from the Classical to the Roman period.  
Th. Kyriakou-Zapheirou, *ADelt* 48, 1993, B' 1 Chron., 49-50.

18 Sotiriou Gioka Street **10:B2,2**  
Late Roman houses built on both sides of a Late Roman road were discovered in the Marinopoulos plot. Coins dating from the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC to the first half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD were collected.

Y. Nikopoulou, *ADelt* 25, 1970, B' 1 Chron., 91-93.

Parodos Sotiriou Gioka **10:B2,3**  
Architectural remains dating to the Roman and Late Roman period were excavated in the Adam plot.  
K. Papangeli, *ADelt* 43, 1988, B' 1 Chron., 50.

Petraki and Sotiriou Gioka Streets **10:B2,4**  
A road leading to Thebes was discovered under Petraki Street, immediately after its intersection with Gioka Street. The road was in use during the Hellenistic and Roman period.

Th. Karagiorga-Stathakopoulou, *ADelt* 33, 1978, B' 1 Chron., 27-28.

Ploutonos Street **10:C2,2**  
A section of the road leading to the gates of the city was found in the Koutelieri plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 29, 1973-74, B' 1 Chron., 169.  
Two Late Roman coins were found in a grave.  
K. Papangeli, *ADelt* 54, 1999, B' 1 Chron., 88-90.

5 Ploutonos Street **10:C2,1**  
Remains of houses and workshops of the Roman period were excavated in the Marmatakis plot.  
P. Papangeli, *ADelt* 40, 1985, Chron., 37-38.

Iroon Square **10:C2,3**  
A well, filled at the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> or the beginning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD, was found in the Ethniki Trapeza plot.  
P. Papangeli, *ADelt* 40, 1985, *Chron.*, 37.

Iera Odos, Iroon Square, Ploutonos and Demetros Streets **10:C2,4**  
A section of the Hiera Odos and Roman walls were excavated to the northeast of the Pompeion.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 29, 1973-74, B' 1 Chron., 164.

21 Saraphi Street **10:B2,5**  
A Roman cist grave was excavated in the Peppas plot. It belongs to the cemetery discovered in the adjacent Kambolis plot.

A section of a road leading from Eleusis to Boeotia and the Peloponnese was also found. The road was in use from the Geometric to the Early Roman period.

K. Papangeli, *ADelt* 52, 1997, B' 1 Chron., 58-59; K. Papangeli, *ADelt* 54, 1999, B' 1 Chron., 82-84.

6 Persephones Street **10:C2,5**  
Architectural remains belonging to two phases were excavated in the Vasilopoulos plot. The first phase dates to the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> and the beginning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. BC and the second to 40—20 BC.

Th. Karagiorga-Stathakopoulou, *ADelt* 33, 1978, B' 1 Chron., 28-29.

Thivon/Iroon Polytechniou Avenue **10:A2,1**  
23 Roman graves, 12 stone or brick-lined, one tile grave and seven jar burials, were discovered between Tzapheri and Syrmali Streets. A funerary colonnette dating to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD and the upper part of a Roman grave stele were also found.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 22, 1967, B' 1 Chron., 122-126; *ΣΕΜΑ*, nos 978, 2549.

A section of the road leading from Eleusis to Thebes was found in the Public Power Corporation (DEI) plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 30, 1975, B' 1 Chron., 39.

A section of a road connecting Eleusis to Thebes came to light in the Philippis plot. The road went out of use in the Roman period.

K. Papangeli, *ADelt* 45, 1990, B' 1 Chron., 54-56.

A section of a road leading to Thebes was excavated in the Chakalis plot.

K. Papangeli, *ADelt* 46, 1991, B' 1 Chron., 37-40.

Architectural remains belonging to several building phases were excavated in the Karatzas plot. The last

phase dates to the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> or the beginning of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD and includes two tile floors.

K. Papangeli, *ADelt* 46, 1991, B' 1 Chron., 42-44.

56 tombs dating from the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD were found in the Kambolis plot. There were cist graves, tile graves, shaft graves and jar burials.

Ch. A. Lanara, *ADelt* 49, 1994, B' 1 Chron., 47-48.

A section of the road leading from Eleusis to Thebes was discovered in the Straitouris plot.

K. Papangeli, *ADelt* 52, 1997, B' 1 Chron., 59-61.

The modern street connecting Eleusis to Thebes and the Peloponnese follows the course of an ancient road ensuring the same connection. Roman and Late Roman graves were excavated.

K. Papangeli, *ADelt* 54, 1999, B' 1 Chron., 86-88.

4 Thivon/Iroon Polytechneiou Avenue **10:D2,1**

Three walls and two wells dating to the Roman period were found in the Rentoumis plot. A deposit of Roman pottery was also found, possibly coming from a nearby kiln.

K. Papangeli, *ADelt* 46, 1991, B' 1 Chron., 40-42; K. Papangeli, *ADelt* 50, 1995, B' 1 Chron., 44.

54-56 Thivon/Iroon Polytechneiou Avenue **10:B2,6**

Hellenistic and Roman pottery was found.

Th. Karagiorga-Stathakopoulou, *ADelt* 33, 1978, B' 1 Chron., 28.

57-59 Thivon/Iroon Polytechneiou Avenue **10:B2,7**

Architectural remains of the Roman period were found in the Papaioannou plot.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 31, 1976, B' 1 Chron., 55.

58-64 Thivon/Iroon Polytechneiou Avenue **10:B2,8**

A section of the road leading to Mount Parnes, also found on Petraki and Gioka Streets, came to light between E. Venizelou and Syrmali Streets. Also found was another road coming from the northeast that crossed the first, as well as sections of walls. The roads and the buildings date to the Hellenistic and Roman period.

Th. Karagiorga-Stathakopoulou, *ADelt* 33, 1978, B' 1 Chron., 28.

Paneleusiniakos football field **2:C5,3**

A marble sarcophagus of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD was discovered in the Papathanasiou plot located to the west of the Paneleusiniakos football field.

P. Papangeli, *ADelt* 42, 1987, B' 1 Chron., 32.

146 Thivon/Iroon Polytechneiou Avenue **2:C5,4**

Walls and pottery of the Roman period were found in the Peppas plot.

Th. Kyriakou-Zapheirpoulou, *ADelt* 48, 1993, B' 1 Chron., 41-42.

611 Thivon/Iroon Polytechneiou Avenue

A Roman cist grave was discovered opposite the FYRAVIT factory. Three 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC grave stelai had been reused to cover the tomb.

Y. Nikopoulou, *ADelt* 25, 1970, B' 1 Chron., 94-96.

Thivon/Iroon Polytechneiou Avenue and Nikolaidou Street **10:C2,6**

Houses of the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD. One house was built against the retaining wall of a Classical road.

Th. Kyriakou, *ADelt* 49, 1994, B' 1 Chron., 48-51.

8 Thivon/Iroon Polytechneiou Avenue and Nikolaidou Street **10:C2,7**

A Late Roman complex composed of a cistern and an independent room was excavated in the Papa-Rentoumi plot.

Ph. Pachygianni-Kaloudi, *ADelt* 34, 1979, B' 1 Chron., 41-42.

9 Demetrios and Nikolaidou Streets **10:C2,9**

A section of the Roman aqueduct of Eleusis was found in the Kolatas plot.

Th. Kyriakou-Zapheirpoulou, *ADelt* 48, 1993, B' 1 Chron., 42-43.

Venizelou Street and Thivon/Iroon Polytechneiou Avenue **10:B2,9**

A lamp of the late 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD was found.

K. Preka, *ADelt* 36, 1981, B' 1 Chron., 25-26.

1 E. Venizelou and Skorda Streets **10:B2,10**

A Hellenistic building was excavated in the Papamele-tiou plot. The building was reconstructed in the Middle and Late Roman period.

Ph. Pachygianni-Kaloudi, *ADelt* 34, 1979, B' 1 Chron., 40.

25 Thivon/Iroon Polytechneiou Avenue and Morphopoulou Street

The remains of a Late Hellenistic building were excavated in the Kambolis plot.

Y. Nikopoulou, *ADelt* 25, 1970, B' 1 Chron., 93.

Thivon/Iroon Polytechniou Avenue and Persephones Street **10:C2,10**

Part of a Roman bath was discovered in the Peppas plot. The pottery dates to the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD.

P. Papangeli, *ADelt* 42, 1987, B' 1 Chron., 33-34.

17 Persephones and Chatzidaki Streets **10:C2,11**

A section of the road connecting Eleusis with Thebes, in use from the Geometric to the Roman period, was found in the Peppas plot. Ten graves dating to the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD were excavated to the north of the road, and to the south of the road were Roman and Late Roman houses. Three building phases have been identified, with the first dating to the Roman Imperial period. The buildings of this phase can be related to the bath excavated on Iroon Polytechniou Avenue and Persephones Street. In the last period, the site was occupied mostly by agricultural facilities. The houses were abandoned in 580 AD, probably due to Slavic raids. Coin hoards of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD and the 5<sup>th</sup>-6<sup>th</sup> c. AD were found.

Th. Kyriakou-Zapheirou, *ADelt* 48, 1993, B' 1 Chron., 43-46; M. Galani-Krikou, *ADelt* 48, 1993, B' 1 Chron., 46-49.

15 Persephones Street **10:C2,12**

Part of the Roman bath discovered in the Peppas plot on Demetros Street was found in the Karagiannis plot. Some rooms had mosaic floors.

P. Papangeli, *ADelt* 44, 1989, B' 1 Chron., 32-34.

27 Persephones Street **10:C1,1**

18 Late Roman tombs, mostly tile graves, were excavated in the Karaververis plot.

P. Papangeli, *ADelt* 42, 1987, B' 1 Chron., 30.

Ioannou Agathou Street **10:D2,2**

A Late Antique wall was found in the Katsiphis plot.

K. Papangeli, *ADelt* 54, 1999, B' 1 Chron., 84.

2 Ioannou Agathou Street **10:D1,1**

A Roman cistern was discovered in the Argyriou plot. The pipe which brought water to the cistern was destroyed by the digging of a well. A Late Hellenistic wall belonged to a building which went out of use when the cistern was constructed. A Late Hellenistic pottery deposit was related to the wall.

P. Avgerinou, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 290.

Demetros and Chatzidaki Street **10:C2,8**

Architectural remains of the Roman period, belonging

to two building phases, were excavated in the Liapis, Mitropoulos and Kontopoulos plot.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 29, 1973-74, B' 1 Chron., 162-163.

A section of the foundation of the Roman aqueduct of Eleusis was discovered in a plot belonging to the municipality of Eleusis.

P. Papangeli, *ADelt* 42, 1987, B' 1 Chron., 28-30.

Demetros and Ioannou Agathou Streets **10:C2,13**

The remains of a Late Roman building were discovered in the Zapheiropoulos plot and to the north of it.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 22, 1967, B' 1 Chron., 122-126.

Demetros Street

Three piers of an aqueduct were discovered in the Linardos plot.

K. Papangeli, *ADelt* 38, 1983, B' 1 Chron., 30.

14 Demetros Street **10:C1,2**

A section of the foundation of the Roman aqueduct of Eleusis came to light in the Nezis plot. Remains of Early Roman houses were also discovered.

K. Papangeli, *ADelt* 43, 1988, B' 1 Chron., 46-48.

23 Demetros Street **10:C2,14**

Architectural remains dating to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC were excavated in the Theodorou plot. A hoard of 35 Athenian coins of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC was found. A Roman drain was also discovered.

N. Divari-Valakou, *ADelt* 44, 1989, B' 1 Chron., 34-36.

64 Demetros Street **2:C5,5**

A section of the Roman aqueduct of Eleusis was excavated in the Christopoulos and Konstantinou plot.

K. Papangeli, *ADelt* 47, 1992, B' 1 Chron., 34-35.

Aqueduct

The construction of an aqueduct bringing water to Eleusis was attributed to Hadrian (*IG II/III*<sup>2</sup> 3196). Parts of the aqueduct are now visible on Demetros Street.

G. E. Mylonas, *Eleusis and the Eleusinian Mysteries* (1961) 184; K. Papangeli, *ADelt* 38, 1983, B' 1 Chron., 30; Alexopoulos-Bagia, *Ιστορία της Ελευσίνας*, 73-74; Kanta, *Ελευσίνα*, 61-62; Clinton, *The Inscriptions II*, no. 449; K. Papangeli – E. A. Chlepa, *Οι Μεταμορφώσεις του Ελευσινιαίου Τοπίου. Αρχαιότητες και Σύγχρονη Πόλη* (2011) 56-61.

Demetros and Ethnikis Antistaseos Streets **10:C1,3**

A section of the Roman aqueduct was discovered in the Bourantas plot.

K. Papangeli, *ADelt* 45, 1990, B' 1 Chron., 53-54.

- A section of the Roman aqueduct of Eleusis was discovered.  
Th. Kyriakou, *ADelt* 49, 1994, B' 1 Chron., 46.
- Ethnikis Antistaseos Street **10:C1,4**  
Part of a cemetery dating from the 7<sup>th</sup> c. BC to the Roman period was discovered in the Thanos plot.  
P. Papangeli, *ADelt* 44, 1989, B' 1 Chron., 31-32.
- Two graves were discovered in the Korizis plot, located to the south of the street connecting Athens to Eleusis between Kalo Pigadi and the central square of Eleusis. The first grave contained two burials, one of which of Roman date, and the second grave dates to the second half of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC.  
G. E. Mylonas, *ADelt* 14, 1931-32, Parart, 41-46.
- 13 Tsoka Street **10:B1,1**  
A fragment of an inscribed Roman grave stele was found in the Ilias plot.  
K. Papangeli, *ADelt* 39, 1984, B' Chron., 19; *ΣΕΜΑ*, no. 505.
- Kougioumtzoglou Street **10:C1,5**  
A section of the Roman aqueduct of Eleusis was discovered near the intersection with Demetros Street.  
K. Papangeli, *ADelt* 54, 1999, B' 1 Chron., 90-91.
- Pindou and Kolokotroni Streets **2:C5,6**  
A section of the road leading from Eleusis to Thebes and to the demes of Mount Parnes was discovered in the Darras plot.  
K. Papangeli, *ADelt* 53, 1998, B' 1 Chron., 77-78.
- 13 Kolokotroni Street **2:C5,7**  
A section of the road leading from Eleusis to Thebes was discovered.  
Th. Kyriakou, *ADelt* 49, 1994, B' 1 Chron., 45.
- 27 Kolokotroni Street **2:C5,8**  
A section of the road leading from Eleusis to Thebes was discovered.  
Th. Kyriakou, *ADelt* 49, 1994, B' 1 Chron., 43-45.
- Iera Odos and 1 Thivon Street **10:D2,4**  
A Hellenistic building complex was found in the Methenitis plot. A room of the complex underwent a modification in the Roman period. Late Roman tile graves intruded on the building.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 24, 1969, B' 1 Chron., 77.
- Aghios Zacharias Eleusinas **2:C5,17**  
The Roman settlement was located in this area. A Hellenistic building was modified during the Roman period. Late Roman graves were also found. A section of the Hiera Odos was discovered.  
D. Philios, *Prakt* 1888, 26; *id.*, *Prakt* 1889, 23-24; Petropoulakou – Pentazos, *Αρχαιολογία*, 169, no. 10.
- Vragou Street (parallel to the Avenue leading to Magoula)  
Four tile graves of the early 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD were excavated.  
Ph. Pachygianni-Kaloudi, *ADelt* 34, 1979, B' 1 Chron., 40.
- Demetros and Lambraki Streets **2:C5,9**  
A section of the Roman aqueduct of Eleusis was discovered.  
K. Papangeli, *ADelt* 52, 1997, B' 1 Chron., 64-65.
- Demetros Street **2:C5,10**  
A section of the Roman aqueduct of Eleusis was discovered at the intersection of Demetros Street with the Athens-Corinth Highway.  
K. Papangeli, *ADelt* 52, 1997, B' 1 Chron., 64.
- Papagiannis Street **2:C5,11**  
A section of a road was found in the Tirlis and Kallitza-kis plots.  
P. Papangeli, *ADelt* 44, 1989, B' 1 Chron., 27-29.  
A section of the road leading from Eleusis to the demes of Mount Parnes was discovered 800 m north-northeast of the sanctuary of Demeter (**10:E1,1**). It was in use from the Classical to the Late Classical period. A coin dating to the reign of emperor Probus (280-282 AD) was found in the east fill of the road.  
K. Papangeli, *ADelt* 52, 1997, B' 1 Chron., 63.
- Asklepieion **2:C5,15**  
Inscriptions: *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 4479.  
The discovery of a statue of Asklepios, inscriptions and other sculptures show that a sanctuary of Asklepios was located 1 km to the north of the sanctuary of Demeter. The sanctuary dates to the late 5<sup>th</sup> or to the early 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC and was in use until the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD.  
A. N. Skias, *Prakt* 1898, 87-90; K. Kourouniotis, *ADelt* 9, 1924-25, 105; Petropoulakou – Pentazos, *Αρχαιολογία*, 167, no. 5; J. E. Riethmüller, *Asklepios. Heiligtümer und Kulte* 2/2 (2005) 22-25.

*West of the sanctuary*

**Salaminos and Charilaou Streets** **10:B4,2**  
A section of a road leading from the acropolis of Eleusis to the sea was discovered in the Pappas plot.  
K. Papangeli, *ADelt* 54, 1999, B' 1 Chron., 86.

**Peisistratou and Karaoli Streets** **10:B4,3**  
Part of a Roman house was found in the Marmarinos plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 32, 1977, B' 1 Chron., 29.

**2 Pangalou Street** **10:B4,4**  
A section of the Hiera Odos was found in the Papageorgiou plot. The retaining wall of the road had been repaired in Hellenistic and Roman times. The road was destroyed by the Kostobocs in 170 AD and was subsequently repaired.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 24, 1969, B' 1 Chron., 77-81.

**6 Pangalou Street** **10:B4,5**  
Remains of structures with four building phases dating from the Classical to the Late Roman period were found in the Giakoumelis plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 22, 1967, B' 1 Chron., 127-130.

**32 Pangalou Street** **10:C4,1**  
Part of the terrace wall of a road and workshops of the Roman period located to the east of the road were found in the Kriekoukis plot.  
Ph. Pachygianni-Kaloudi, *ADelt* 34, 1979, B' 1 Chron., 46-47.

**Pangalou and Thanasouloupoulou Streets** **10:C3,1**  
Late Roman pottery was found in a drain. Two Late Roman walls were excavated.  
K. Preka, *ADelt* 36, 1981, B' 1 Chron., 27.

**22 Nikolaidou Street** **10:B4,6**  
A cistern and a tile floor, both dating to the Roman period, were excavated in the Karapanagiotis plot.  
Y. Nikopoulou, *ADelt* 25, 1970, B' 1 Chron., 98-99.  
Two building complexes of the Roman period, located on either side of a narrow street or passage, were discovered in the Sioutis plot. The first complex was destroyed in the Early Roman period, while the second had more than one building phase all in the Roman period.  
K. Preka, *ADelt* 36, 1981, B' 1 Chron., 25.

**31 Nikolaidou Street** **10:C4,2**  
A mortar floor dating to the Roman period was found in the Koumantos plot.

K. Papangeli, *ADelt* 46, 1991, B' 1 Chron., 45-46.

**Nikolaidou and Ygeias Streets**  
Remains of Roman buildings were found in the Tombros plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 29, 1973-74, B' 1 Chron., 167-168.

**72 Peisistratou Street** **10:D5,1**  
A purple dye workshop of Roman date was found in the Michailos and Dovinos plot.  
P. Papangeli, *ADelt* 43, 1988, B' 1 Chron., 55-57.

**Perikleous Street** **10:C4,3**  
The southwestern end of the Roman agora or gymnasium of Eleusis came to light.  
Ph. Pachygianni-Kaloudi, *ADelt* 34, 1979, B' 1 Chron., 47-49.

**20 Perikleous Street** **10:B4,7**  
Part of the Roman agora or gymnasium was excavated in the Konas plot. The building had two phases. During the first phase, it had a propylon on the south side, in front of which must have passed the road leading to the port from the south entrance of the sanctuary. The building was extended in its second, Late Roman phase and the propylon was incorporated into it.  
K. Papangeli, *ADelt* 39, 1984, B' Chron., 14-19.

**64 Perikleous Street** **10:D4,1**  
A section of a Roman drain was excavated in the Antoniou plot. It was built in an earlier road leading to the sea.  
K. Papangeli, *ADelt* 51, 1996, B' 1 Chron., 56-57.

**Perikleous Street** **10:B4,8**  
Roman aqueduct or drain, possibly the same as the one found in the Konstantopoulos plot at 9 Kimonos Street.  
K. Papangeli, *ADelt* 39, 1984, B' Chron., 14-19.  
Sections of a great Roman drain, one behind the Church of Aghios Ioannis. The same drain was found at 64 Perikleous Street. To the east of the drain, a section of a road was excavated, another section of which was found at Karaiskaki Street.  
K. Papangeli, *ADelt* 39, 1984, B' Chron., 19; *ead.*, *ADelt* 54, 1999, B' 1 Chron., 90.

**Kimonos, Pangalou and Nikolaidou Streets** **10:C3,2**  
Remains of houses of Roman date were found in the Pantazis plot.  
Ph. Pachygianni-Kaloudi, *ADelt* 34, 1979, B' 1 Chron., 42.



- Kimonos and Kontouli Streets **10:C4,4**  
A Roman bath dating to the time of Hadrian was discovered to the east of the Church of Aghios Georgios at Alonia. The bath must have belonged to the Gymnasium. A Roman tomb was discovered to the northeast of the church.  
D. Philios, *Prakt* 1890, 26; I. Threpsiadis, *ADelt* 16, 1960, Chron. 60-64; Petropoulakou – Pentazos, *Αττική*, 168-169, no. 9; Kanta, *Ελευσίνα*, 62.
- Pangalou and Kimonos Streets **10:C4,5**  
Part of the Roman bath was found under the Church of Aghios Georgios.  
K. Papangeli, *ADelt* 47, 1992, B' 1 Chron., 40-41.
- Pangalou and Iakchou Streets **10:C3,3**  
Late Roman walls, probably related to those discovered at Pangalou and Thanasouloupoulou Streets.  
P. Avgerinou, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 290-291.
- 10 Iakchou Street **10:C3,4**  
The remains of a Late Roman building were discovered in the Panigyris plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 22, 1967, B' 1 Chron., 126-127.
- Iakchou and Stratigou Kontouli Streets **10:D3,1**  
Two Roman houses were excavated in the Phourlas plot, located next to the Panigyris plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 23, 1968, B' 1 Chron., 105-108.
- 14 Iakchou Street **10:C3,5**  
Part of a Roman cistern was found in the Drakakis plot. The continuation of the wall of the cistern could be seen in the neighbouring Pogas plot. A few Roman sherds were also found. These remains belong to the same group as those discovered at 10 Iakchou Street and at Iakchou and Stratigou Kontouli Streets.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 23, 1968, B' 1 Chron., 104-105.
- 22 Iakchou Street **10:C3,6**  
A Roman terra cotta water channel was discovered in a plot located on the south border of the Hiera Odos. The water channel was in use until Late Antiquity.  
Ch. Stoupa, *ADelt* 61, 2006, B' 1 Chron., 105-106.
- 30 Iakchou Street **10:D3,2**  
Part of a Roman wall was found in the Poulis plot.  
K. Preka, *ADelt* 38, 1983, B' 1 Chron., 26-27.
- 33 Iakchou Street **10:D3,3**  
15 tile graves and 5 jar burials dating to the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD were found.  
Th. Kyriakou, *ADelt* 49, 1994, B' 1 Chron., 51-52.
- Iakchou and Karaiskaki Streets **10:D4,2**  
Roman and Late Roman graves were discovered.  
K. Papangeli, *ADelt* 54, 1999, B' 1 Chron., 90.
- Pangalou and Laskou Streets **10:C3,7**  
Late Roman sherds were found.  
K. Preka, *ADelt* 36, 1981, B' 1 Chron., 26-27.  
Architectural remains with two building phases dating from the 1<sup>st</sup> to the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD were discovered in the Patistis plot. Drains were related to the buildings. An Early Roman shaft grave was also excavated.  
N. Divari-Valakou, *ADelt* 44, 1989, B' 1 Chron., 36-37.
- 3 Laskou Street **10:C3,8**  
Roman and Late Roman architectural remains were discovered in the Stamos plot. Drains were related to the buildings.  
Ph. Pachygianni-Kaloudi, *ADelt* 34, 1979, B' 1 Chron., 43-45.
- 13 Laskou Street **10:C3,9**  
A section of a road was discovered in the Kriekoukis plot. The road went out of use in the Roman period and private buildings were erected over it, reusing earlier walls. A Late Roman building phase was identified.  
P. Papangeli, *ADelt* 43, 1988, B' 1 Chron., 53-55.
- 15 Laskou Street **10:D3,4**  
A well and architectural remains of the Roman and Late Roman period were discovered in the Pappas plot. The well was built in the Hellenistic period and must have gone out of use due to a flood that occurred at the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC or the beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD, according to the coins found in it. The earlier building remains date to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD and were abandoned in the Middle Roman period. The later buildings date to the Late Roman period.  
Ph. Pachygianni-Kaloudi, *ADelt* 34, 1979, B' 1 Chron., 45-46.
- Pangalou and Aischylou Streets **10:C3,10**  
Architectural remains of the Hellenistic and Roman period were discovered in the OTE plot.  
O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 29, 1973-74, B' 1 Chron., 168-169.

Late Roman sherds were found in the fill of a wall.

K. Preka, *ADelt* 36, 1981, B' 1 Chron., 27.

A section of a road was discovered in the Dimas plot. Behind its west retaining wall were rooms dating to the 4<sup>th</sup> c. BC with a later building phase from the 3<sup>rd</sup> to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC.

Th. Karagiorga-Stathakopoulou, *ADelt* 33, 1978, B' 1 Chron., 29-32.

14 Keleou Street **10:D3,5**

Three coins of Roman date were found in a Hellenistic and Roman layer in the Antonaras plot, located 200 m from the entrance to the sanctuary of Demeter.

Ph. Pachygianni-Kaloudi, *ADelt* 34, 1979, B' 1 Chron., 42.

Kontouli and Thanasouloupoulou Streets **10:C4,6**

Remains of houses dating to the Roman period were excavated in the Missos plot. Three building phases have been identified.

K. Papangeli, *ADelt* 45, 1990, B' 1 Chron., 51-53.

Remains of buildings of the Roman period were found in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Elementary School of Eleusis plot (**10:C3,11**).

They are possibly related to those discovered in the Missos plot.

R. Avgeninou, *ADelt* 56-59, 2001-2004, B' 1 Chron., 291.

Kontouli and 10 Laskou Streets **10:C3,12**

The remains of a Late Roman building were excavated in the Doukas and Rentoulis plot.

Y. Nikopoulou, *ADelt* 25, 1970, B' 1 Chron., 98.

10 Kontouli Street **10:C4,7**

Architectural remains dating to the Hellenistic and Roman period were found in the Maragos brothers plot.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 29, 1973-74, B' 1 Chron., 164-167.

39 Parodos Kontouli Street **10:C4,8**

Architectural remains of the Roman and Late Roman period were discovered in the Phloros plot.

P. Papangeli, *ADelt* 43, 1988, B' 1 Chron., 52-53.

46 Kontouli Street **10:D3,6**

Two retaining walls and a section of a road were discovered in the Douka plot. A Roman drain was related to one of the road layers.

Ph. Pachygianni-Kaloudi, *ADelt* 34, 1979, B' 1 Chron., 42-43.

Kontouli and Asklepiou Streets **10:D3,7**

Architectural remains dating to the Hellenistic and Roman period were found in the Evrenoglou plot.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 29, 1973-74, B' 1 Chron., 167.

2 Thanasouloupoulou Street **10:C3,13**

Architectural remains with two building phases of the Roman period were discovered in the Pantazis plot. The first period dates to the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD and the second to the 3<sup>rd</sup> and early 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD. A water pipe was also found. The site was no longer inhabited in the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD and a cemetery may have occupied the area, as the discovery of a tomb indicates.

N. Divari-Valakou, *ADelt* 44, 1989, B' 1 Chron., 37-38.

12 Thanasouloupoulou Street **10:C3,14**

Remains of Hellenistic and Roman houses were found in the Karras plot. The houses had been abandoned in the Late Roman period when three graves were dug there.

Ph. Pachygianni-Kaloudi, *ADelt* 34, 1979, B' 1 Chron., 40-41.

Kimonos Street **10:D4,8**

A Roman house was found.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 29, 1973-74, B' 1 Chron., 164.

5 Kimonos Street **10:C4,9**

A Late Roman water mill and two terra cotta aqueducts were found in the Philis plot.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 31, 1976, B' 1 Chron., 55-57.

Iera Odos **10:E1,2**

Two marble sarcophagi and two shaft graves of the Roman period were found in the Mobil Oil plot. The graves were located to the north of the Hieria Odos.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 29, 1973-74, B' 1 Chron., 163-164.

5 Iera Odos **10:D2,7**

Architectural remains of the Roman period belonging to several building phases were discovered in the Methenitis plot.

Y. Nikopoulou, *ADelt* 25, 1970, B' 1 Chron., 96.

8 Iera Odos **10:D2,6**

A section of the Hieria Odos came to light in the Katsouris plot. Two Hellenistic and a Late Roman phase

of the road were identified. Coins dating from the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD were collected.

Y. Nikopoulou, *ADelt* 25, 1970, B' 1 Chron., 96-98.

32 Iera Odos 10:E2,1

A section of the Hieria Odos came to light in the Pappas plot. The layers of the road date from the Classical to the Roman period.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 30, 1975, B' 1 Chron., 39-43.

Iera Odos and Pangalou Street 10:D2,5

A section of the Hieria Odos was discovered. Two layers date to the Hellenistic period and a third to the Late Roman period.

O. Alexandri, *ADelt* 29, 1973-74, B' 1 Chron., 164.

Iera Odos, Chatzigeorgiou and Kontouli Streets 10:D2,3

A section of the Hieria Odos and a Roman cistern were discovered in the IKA plot. Six layers of the Hieria Odos date to the Roman period.

A. Liangouras, *ADelt* 29, 1973-74, B' 1 Chron., 69-70.

Souliou Street 2:C5,13

Part of a Roman and Late Roman cemetery was discovered in the Lumberis plot. Six stone or brick-lined graves, three cist graves, three jar burials, one shaft grave and nine tile graves were excavated. Two pyres represent an earlier phase of the cemetery.

K. Papangeli, *ADelt* 47, 1992, B' 1 Chron., 41-42; *ead.*, *ADelt* 50, 1995, B' 1 Chron., 44.

Kanellopoulou Street 10:D5,2

Part of a Roman bath was discovered close to the sea.

K. Papangeli, *ADelt* 45, 1990, B' 1 Chron., 48-51; K. Papangeli – E. A. Chlepa, *Οι Μεταμορφώσεις του Ελευσινιακού Τοπίου. Αρχαιότητες και Σύγχρονη Πόλη* (2011) 68-69.

Mouriki Street 10:E3,1

Architectural remains of the Late Roman period, located to the south of a section of the Hieria Odos.

K. Papangeli, *ADelt* 51, 1996, B' 1 Chron., 57-58.

A section of the Hieria Odos was discovered. The latest layer dates to the Late Roman period.

K. Papangeli, *ADelt* 52, 1997, B' 1 Chron., 61-62.

*Ano Eleusina*

Zapheiri Kalatha Street 2:C5,12

A Late Roman or Early Christian structure, possibly a

cistern or an underground storeroom, was excavated.

N. Divari-Valakou, *ADelt* 44, 1989, B' 1 Chron., 39-40.

Athens – Corinth National Road,

Magoula intersection

2:B5,1

A section of the road leading from Eleusis to the demes of Mount Parnes to the north was excavated. The road layers date from the Late Classical to the Hellenistic period.

K. Papangeli, *ADelt* 50, 1995, B' 1 Chron., 43-44.

**ELEUTHERAI-Ελευθερές (ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΑΙ) 2**

Mandra-Eidyllia Mun. / West Attica R.Un.

Harp. s.v. Οἰνὴ καὶ Οἰναῖος; Luc. *DMort.* 22.3, Paus. 1.38.8-9; St.Byz. s.v. Ἐλευθεραί.

Eleutherai constituted the ancient border between Attica and Boeotia. Stephanos Byzantios places Eleutherai in Boeotia (St.Byz. s.v. Ἐλευθεραί). When Eleutherai passed under Athenian control, the border moved to Mount Kithairon (Paus. 1.38.8). There was the temple of Dionysos Eleuthereus, a cavern, a spring and remains of walls and houses (Paus. 1.38.8-9).

One of the two demes named Oinoe was located here (Harp. s.v. Οἰνὴ καὶ Οἰναῖος). It belonged to the Hippothontis and then to the Ptolemais tribe.

The settlement was located to the east of the fortress. According to the pottery discovered, the settlement was occupied in the Hellenistic and Early Roman period. There is no evidence for occupation from the 2<sup>nd</sup> to the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD, but the site was inhabited in the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

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U. von Wilamowitz-Moellendorf, *AM* 33, 1908, 141-144.

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N. Bonacasa s.v. Gyphtokastro, in *Princeton Encyclopedia*, 368-369.

Y. Béquignon s.v. Oinoe, in *Princeton Encyclopedia*, 641.

E. Freund s.v. Eleutherai, in *Lexikon*, 213.

J. Ober, *Hesperia* 56, 1987, 215-220, no. 11.

Travlos, *Bildlexikon Attika*, 170-176.

**Kalyvia Eleusinas (THRIA?)**-Καλύβια Ελευσίνας  
(ΘΡΙΑ;) 10  
Eleusis Mun. / West Attica R.Un.

Inscriptions: *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 5202.

Kalyvia Eleusinas 2:D5,7

A Roman aqueduct coming from Mount Parnes was found.

Petropoulakou – Pentazos, *Αττική*, 172, no. 26.

A Roman funerary colonnette was found in the Aghia Marina Chapel to the west of Kalyvia (2:D5,9).

A. Milchhoefer, *AM* 12, 1887, 327, no. 481.

A Roman funerary colonnette was found close to Aghia Paraskevi at Kalyvia.

A. Milchhoefer, *AM* 12, 1887, 327, no. 482.

**PHYLE-ΦΥΛΗ** 2  
Phyle Mun. / West Attica R.Un.

FHG 2.359; Men. *Dysc.* 1-4; D.S. 14.32.1; Str. 9.1.17, 9.2.11; Ael. Ep.Rust. 15; Harp. s.v. Φυλή; Hsch. s.v. Φυλάσιοι, Φυλή; St.Byz. s.v. Ἄρμα, Φυλή; Suid. s.v. Φυλή; *EM* s.v. Φυλάσιοι; Eust. *Com. ad Iliadem* B 546s; Schol. Ar. *Ach.* 1018c, 1023, Pl. 1146.

The ancient deme of Phyle was located 20 km to the north of Athens on Mount Parnes. It belonged to the Oineis tribe (Harp. s.v. Φυλή; St.Byz. s.v. Φυλή; *EM* s.v. Φυλάσιοι). The centre of the deme was located to the northeast of the fortress at Mallia Phyli. The site of the fortress was reoccupied during Late Antiquity.

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*RE* XX,1 (1941) s.v. Phyle 1011-1013 (Joseph Wiesner).

Traill, *Demos and Trittyis*, 134.

E. Freund s.v. Phyle, in *Lexikon*, 548-549.

*BarrAtlas* Map 59, B2.

Camp, *Athens*, 299-301.

Platonos-Giota, *Αχαρνάι*, 345-349.

Phyle fortress 2:D4,1

Pottery of the Middle Imperial period was found in the fortress of Phyle.

J. Ober, *Hesperia* 56, 1987, 205-207, no. 6; D. Grigoropoulos, *AM* 124, 2009, 470, FO 024.

Phyle fortress 2:D4,2

Walls of Roman date were found close to the fortress of Phyle.

M. Platonos-Giota, *ADelt* 60, 2005, B' 1 Chron., 148-150. A road and part of an aqueduct, considered to belong to Hadrian's aqueduct, can be seen below the Phyle fortress.

Petropoulakou – Pentazos, *Αττική*, 201, no. 3.

Lychnospilias or Lychnariteza

Cave of Pan and the Nymphs 2:E4,1

Men. *Dysc.* 1-4; Harp. s.v. Φυλή; Ael. Ep.Rust. 15.

Inscriptions: *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 4826-4840; W. Peek, *AM* 67, 1942, 59-68, nos 99-116.

Cave located on the east face of the Gouras ravine, 3 km from the Kleiston Monastery. From the Classical to the Late Roman period the cave was used as a sanctuary of Pan and the Nymphs. 50 coins dating to the Roman Imperial period were found. Most of the inscriptions found in the cave date to the Late Roman period. Pottery dating from the Early to the Late Imperial period was found. Large quantities of Late Roman and Early Christian lamps were found.

K. S. Pittakis, *AEphem* 1852, 637-640; H. G. Lolling,

*AM* 5, 1880, 291-293; A. N. Skias, *Prakt* 1900, 38-40;

K. Romaios, *AEphem* 1905, 99-158; *id.*, *AEphem* 1906,

89-116; A. N. Skias, *AEphem* 1918, 1-28; Wickens, *Cave*

*Use in Attica*, 245-269, no. 47; Travlos, *Bibliexikon Attika*,

319-328; Arapogianni, *Σπήλαια Πανός*, 62-92, 189-191;

*BarrAtlas*, Map 59, B2; Platonos-Giota, *Αχαρνάι*, 398-

404; D. Grigoropoulos, *AM* 124, 2009, 469-470, FO

021-023.

Karambola 2:E4,2

Roman lamps were found in a cave located a little below Karambola peak on Mount Parnes.

Wickens, *Cave Use in Attica*, 243-245, no. 46.

Some Roman lamps were found in a deposit on Ozea peak. Langdon proposes to identify the site with the location of the altar of Zeus Omvrios and Zeus Apemios (Paus. 1.32.2). The same scholar places the altar of Zeus Semalios on Arma, near Phyle.

M. K. Langdon, *A Sanctuary of Zeus on Mount Hymettos*, *Hesperia Suppl.* 16 (1976) 100-101.

**Spilies – Kalistiri (OE)**-Σπηλιές – Καλιστήρι (OH) 2  
Aspropyrgos Mun. / West Attica R.Un.

The ancient deme of Oe, belonging to the Oineis tribe (FHG 2.358; Harp. s.v. Οἰῆθεν; Hsch. s.v. Ὀη; Suid. s.v. Οἰῆθεν; Schol. S. *OC* 1061), has been identified with Spilies of Phyle, to the southwest of Mount Kalistiri. Ac-

According to the pottery discovered, the deme was occupied from the 4<sup>th</sup>/3<sup>rd</sup> c. BC to the 4<sup>th</sup>/5<sup>th</sup> c. AD. Kakavogianni places Oe to the north of Koropi.

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*RE* XVII (1937) s.v. Oe 1996 (W. Wrede).  
 Traill, *Demos and Trittys*, 134.  
 Platonos-Giota, *Αχαρναί*, 337-342.  
 O. Kakavogianni, in *Από τα Μεσόγεια στον Αργοσαρωνικό*, 405-406.

### Spilies – Mount Kalistiri

An Early Roman building, probably used for the production of honey, was excavated to the south of the sanctuary located in the bed of the Mavri Ora stream.

M. Platonos-Giota, *ADelt* 49, 1994, B' 1 Chron., 73-75; Platonos-Giota, *Αχαρναί*, 340-341.

A circular enclosure used for livestock breeding was discovered at Spilies at the foot of Mount Kalistiri, 60 to 70 m to the south of the sanctuary mentioned above. The enclosure was either open air or covered with a light roof made of wood, and contained a room used as a storeroom or living quarters. The installation was in use from the 1<sup>st</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> to the 4<sup>th</sup>-5<sup>th</sup> c. AD. A few bronze coins and pottery have been found.

M. Platonos, *ADelt* 52, 1997, B' 1 Chron., 94-96; Platonos-Giota, *Αχαρναί*, 341-342; *ead.*, in *Αττικής Οδοί περιήγηση*, 22-23.

**Plain of THRIA**-Θριάσιο πεδίο (ΘΡΙΑΣΙΟΝ ΠΕΔΙΟΝ) 2

*AB* 265.11; Str. 9.1.6, 9.1.13; Apollod. 3.14.1; Plin. *Nat.*

4.7.24; Hsch. s.v. Θριάσαι; St.Byz. s.v. Θρία; Suid. s.v. Θριάσιον πεδίων; *EM* s.v. Θρία, Θρία, Ψείτης.

Inscriptions: *IG* III 61; *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 2776.

Thria or Thrio was a deme of the Oineis tribe (Syn.Alch. *Ep.* 136; St.Byz. s.v. Θρία) and then of the Hadrianis tribe (FHG 2.357; St.Byz. s.v. Θρία; Syn.Alch. *Ep.* 136).

Strabo says that there was a plain, a seashore and a deme called Thriasion (Str. 9.1.13).

Thria was located to the southeast of Aspropyrgos according to Traill.

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Traill, *Demos and Trittys*, 134.

*BarrAtlas* Map 59, B2.

Aspropyrgos 2:D5,4-5

Middle and Late Roman pottery was discovered.

D. Grigoropoulos, *AM* 124, 2009, 468, FO 014 and 015.

Dema Wall 2:D5,6

Late Roman pottery was found close to the western corner of the Thriasion plain near the Dema Wall.

D. Grigoropoulos, *AM* 124, 2009, 469, FO 018.

**Trikeri Mountain**-Όρος Τρίκερι 2

West Attica R.Un.

Trikeri 2:A5,1

Late Roman pottery was found on the west peak of Mount Trikeri.

D. Grigoropoulos, *AM* 124, 2009, 467, FO 011.

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## MAP 6\* Athenai

\*The walls:

Red: Themistoclean Wall                      Deep green: Valerian Wall  
Light green: Post-Herulian Wall              Orange: Diateichisma

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## MAP 7\* Acropolis-Agora

\*The walls:

Red: Themistoclean Wall

Light green: Post-Herulian Wall

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ΑΘΗΝΩΝ

ΑΚΑΔΗΜΙΑ



ΑΘΗΝΩΝ

# ATTICA

Map 1

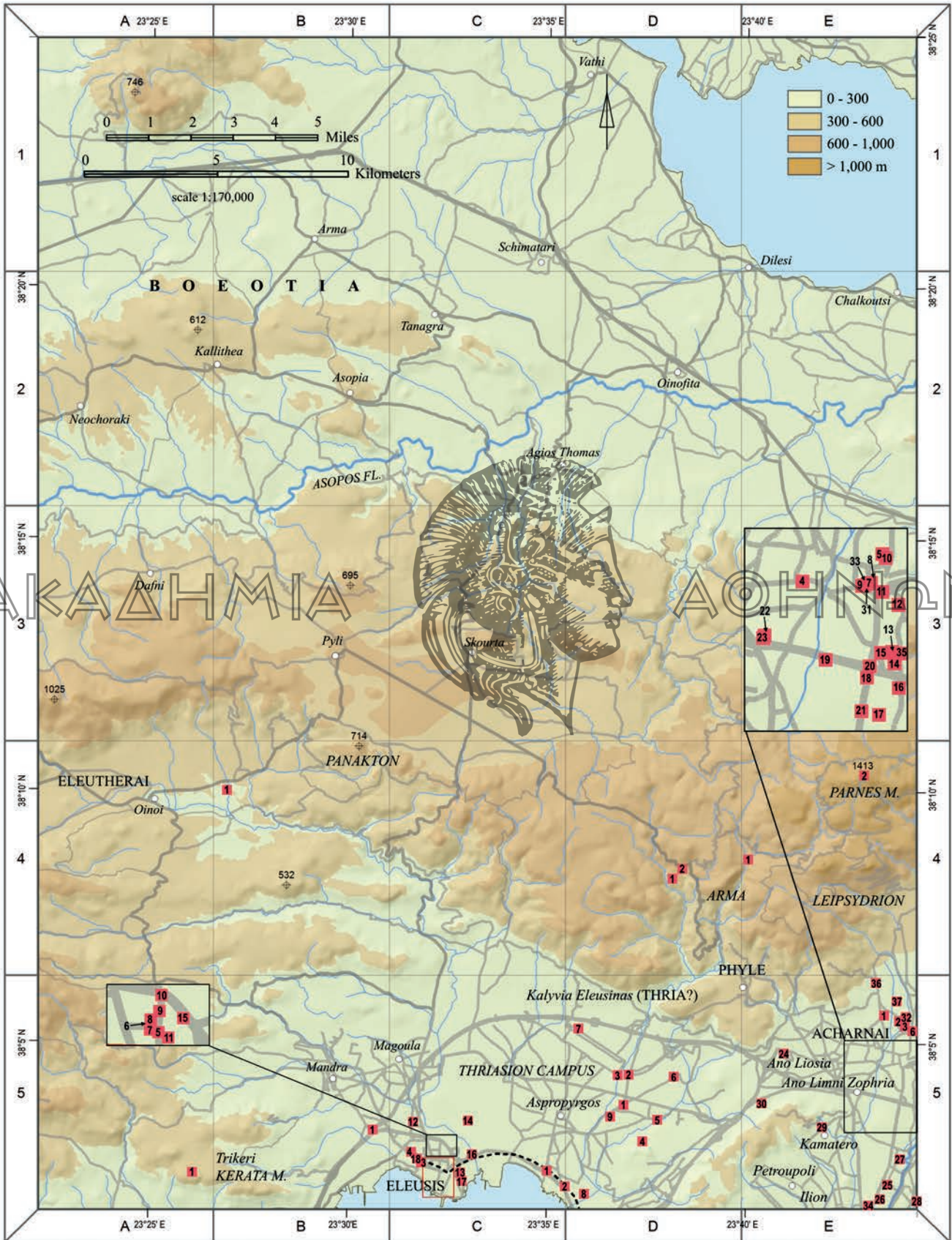


ΑΚΑΔΗΜΙΑ



ΑΘΗΝΩΝ

# ATTICA NW



ΑΚΑΔΗΜΙΑ



ΑΘΗΝΩΝ

# ATTICA NE



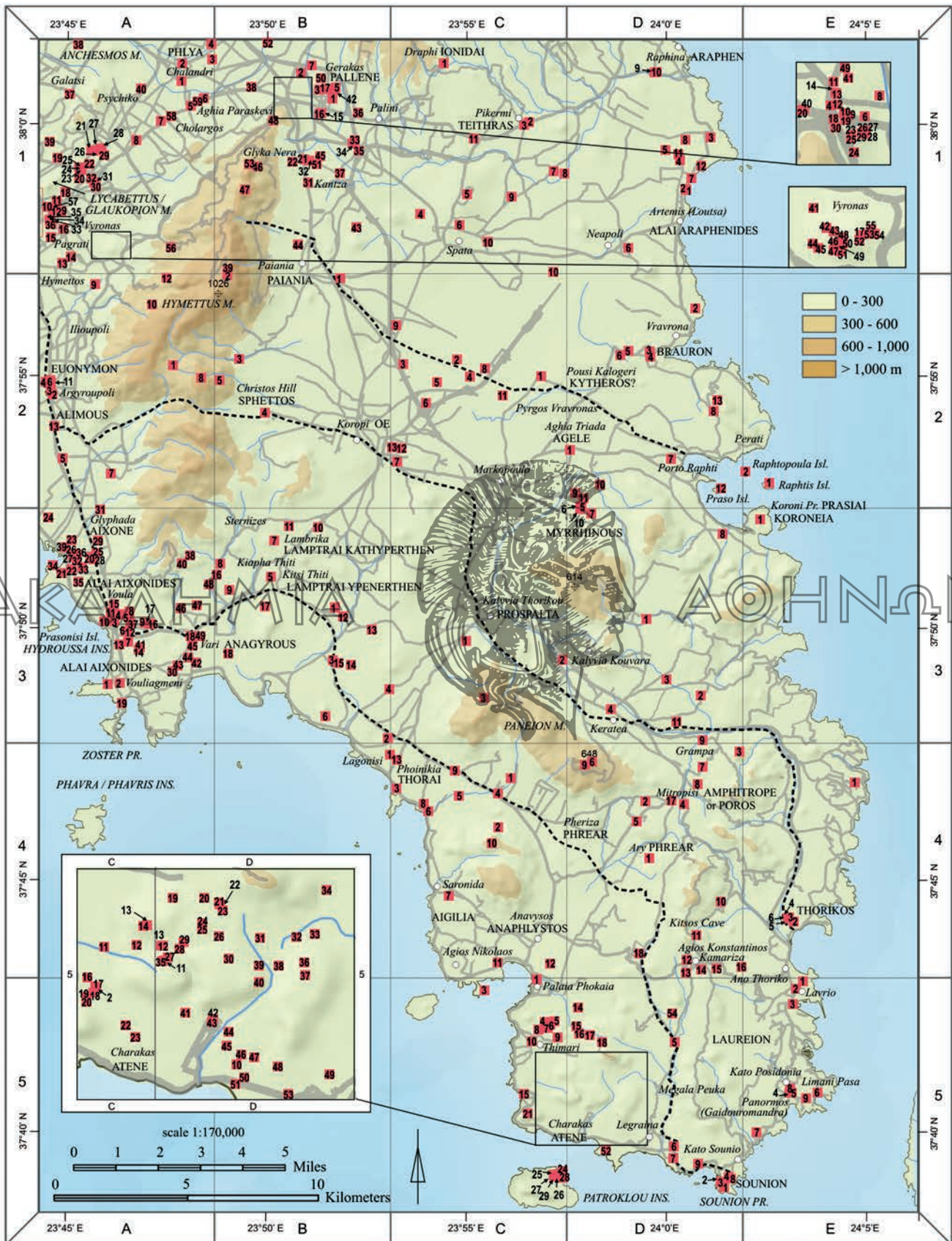
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ΑΘΗΝΩΝ



# ATTICA SE

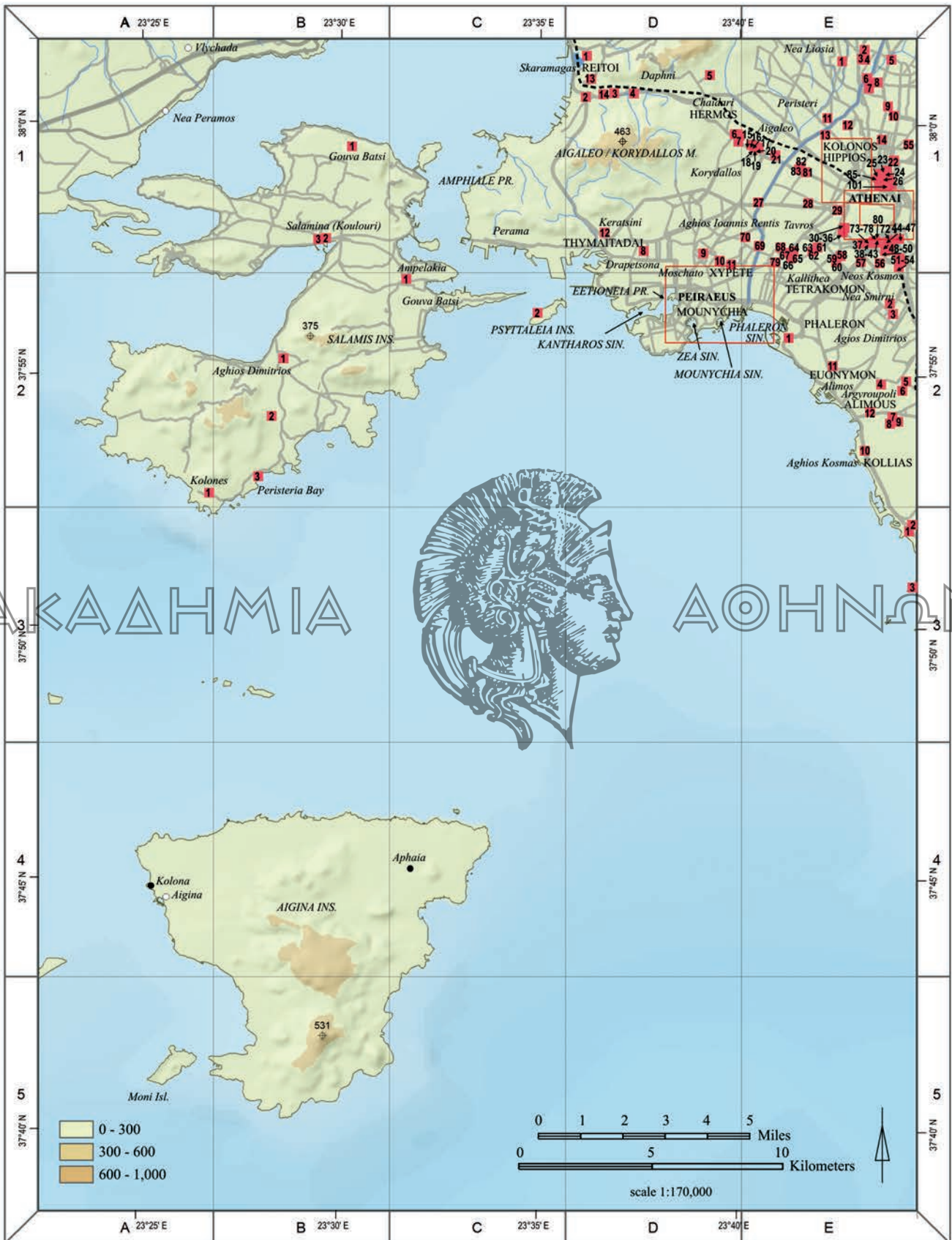


ΑΚΑΔΗΜΙΑ



ΑΘΗΝΩΝ

# ATTICA SW



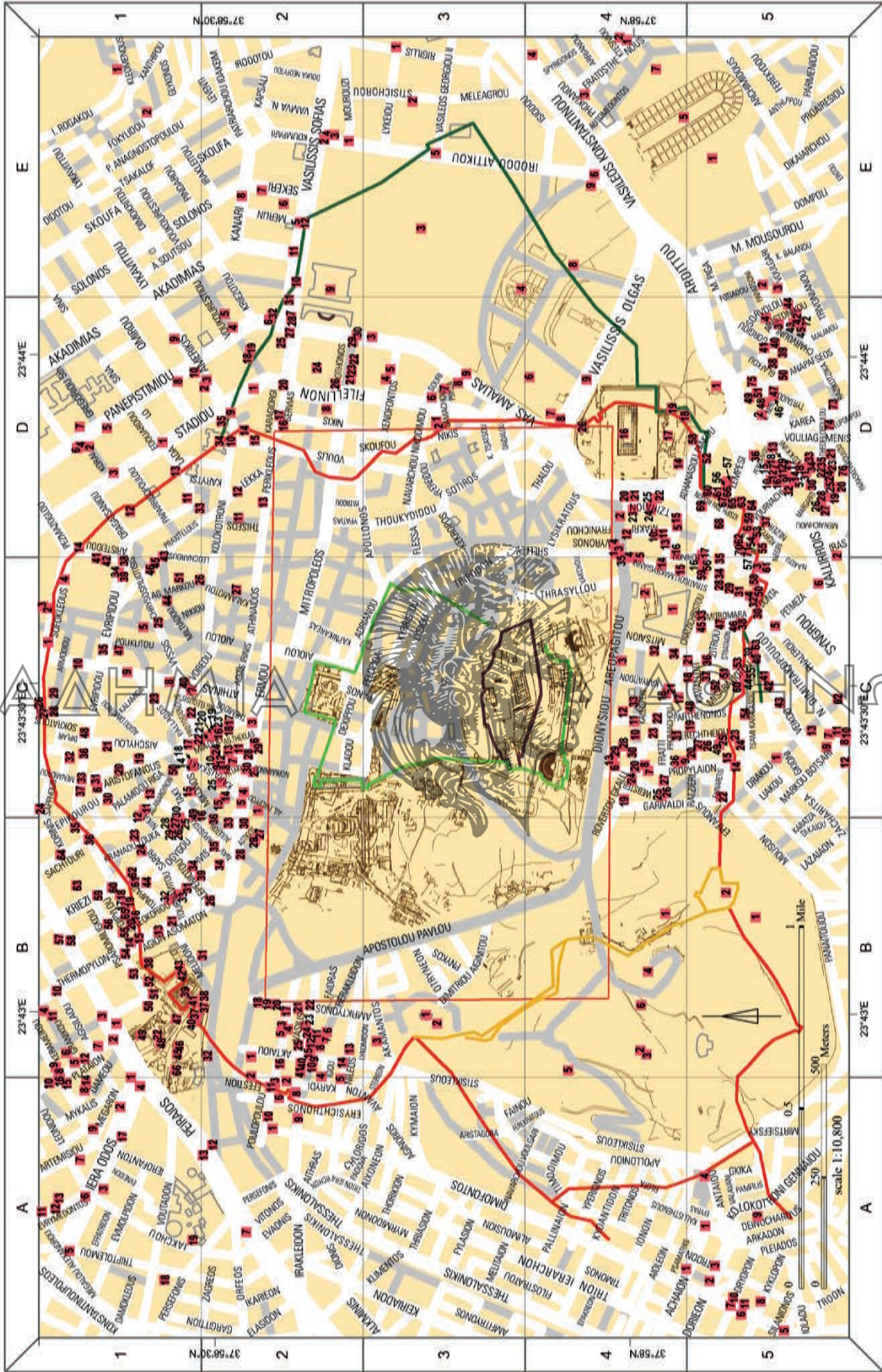
ΑΚΑΔΗΜΙΑ



ΑΘΗΝΩΝ

Map 6

# ATHENS



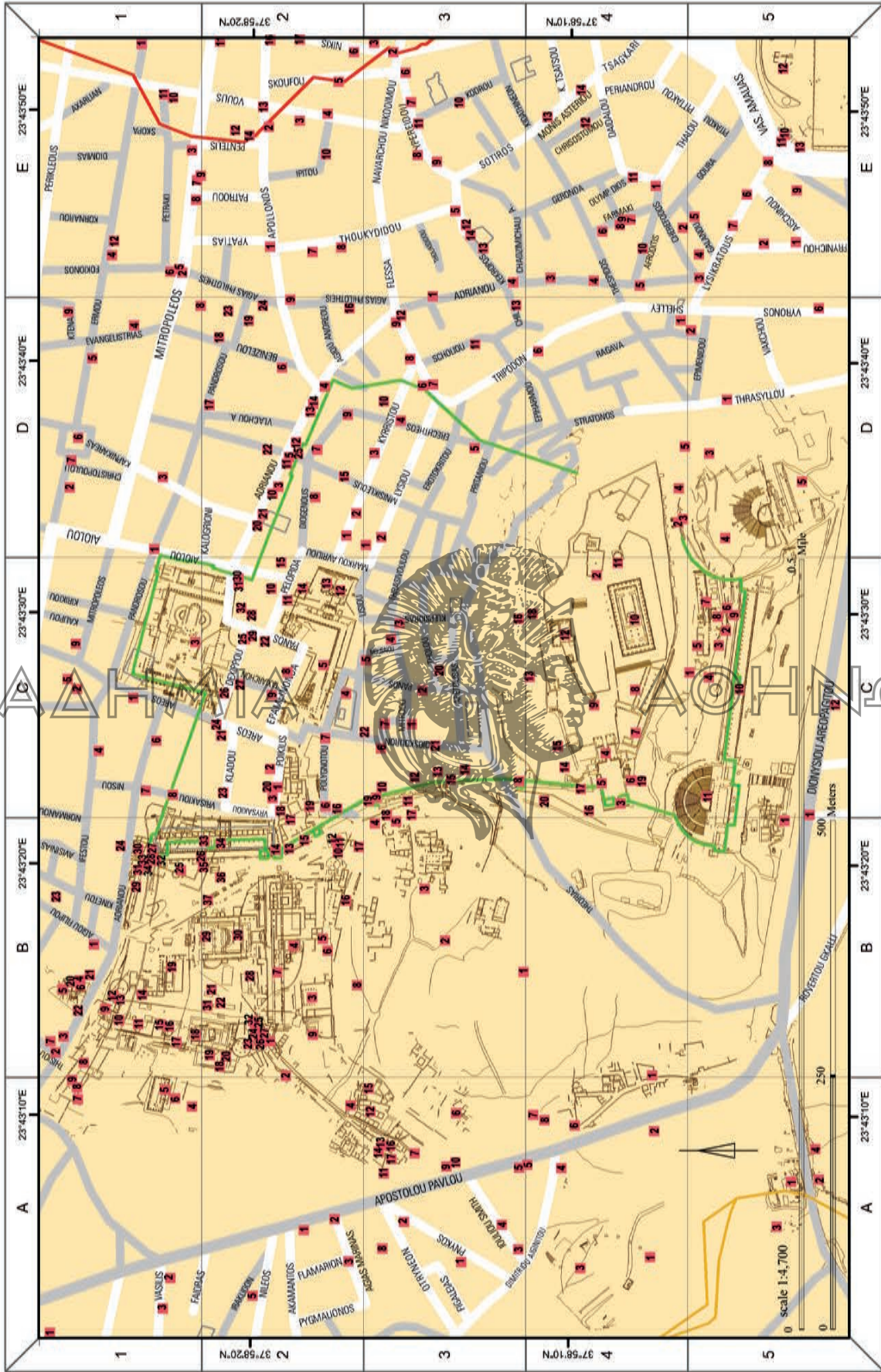
ΑΚΑΔΗΜΙΑ



ΑΘΗΝΩΝ

Map 7

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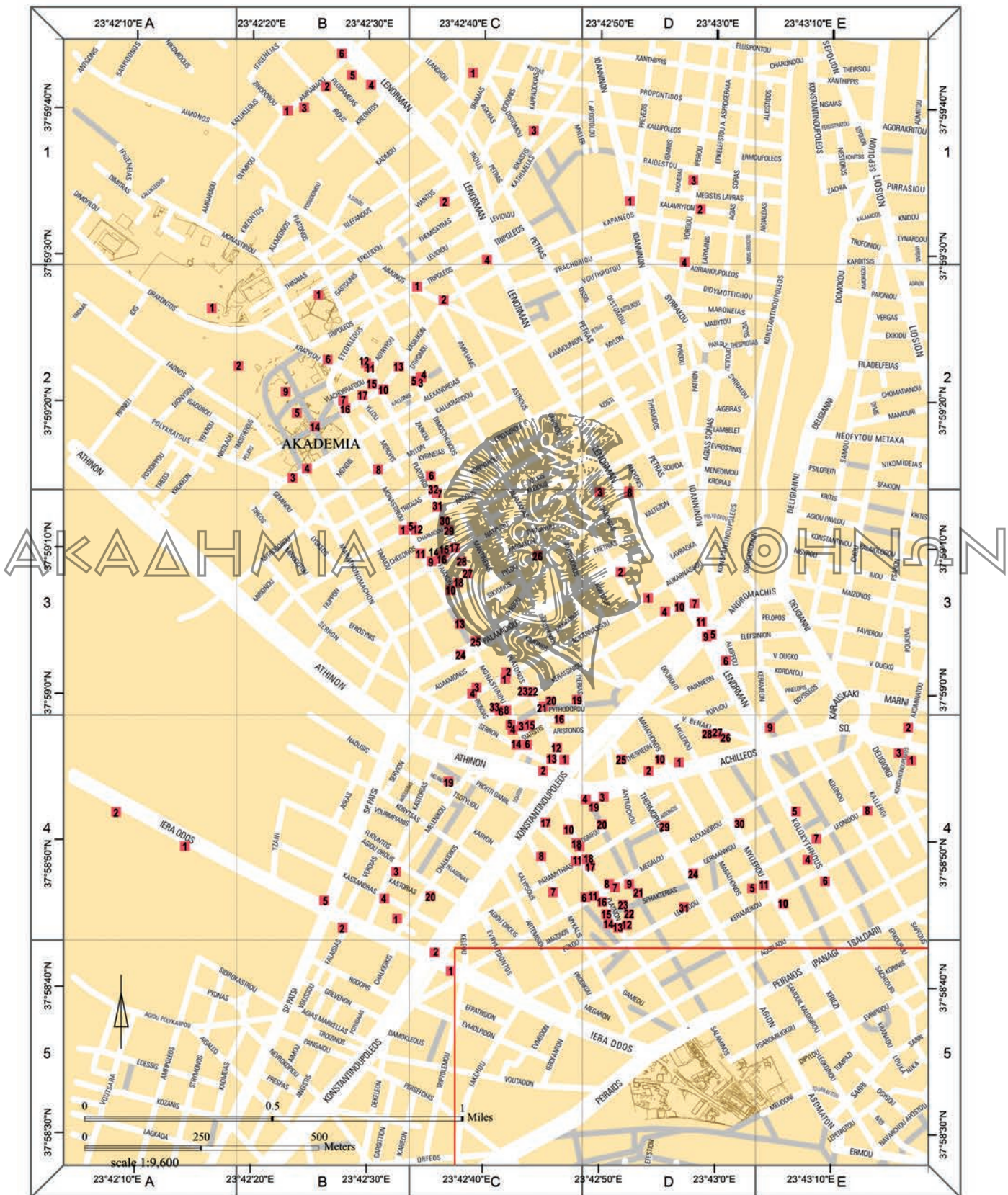
ΑΚΑΔΗΜΙΑ



ΑΘΗΝΩΝ



# AKADEMIA PLATONOS



ΑΚΑΔΗΜΙΑ



ΑΘΗΝΩΝ

Map 9

# PIRAEUS



ΑΚΑΔΗΜΙΑ



ΑΘΗΝΩΝ



ΑΚΑΔΗΜΙΑ



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