

# HESPERIA

## INDEX, VOLUMES XI-XX, SUPPLEMENTS VII-IX

This publication makes available an epigraphical prosopography of names which have appeared in the volumes of *Hesperia* and its Supplements from 1942 to 1951 as well as a general subject index for the same volumes. This is the second volume of ten-year Index to *Hesperia*, the earlier one having covered the years 1932 to 1941 (Volumes I-X, Supplements I-VI).

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# HESPERIA

## JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

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## THE SANCTUARY OF DEMETER AND KORE ON ACROCORINTH

PRELIMINARY REPORT III: 1968

(PLATES 75-79)

IN 1968 work was resumed in the Sanctuary of Demeter, located on the north slope of Acrocorinth.<sup>1</sup> In the previous four seasons of excavation a large segment of the classical sanctuary had been cleared, revealing a temple or cult building located approximately in the center, a rock-cut theatral area to the south of it, subsidiary cult rooms of archaic and classical date to the southeast, and a series of sizable rooms, including at least two banquet rooms, stretching across the north side. Moreover, evidence of Roman building was found in the form of a stoa to the east of the classical temple, a long screen wall overlying the destroyed north wall of the temple and extending across roughly two-thirds of the width of the Sanctuary, and a small porch or dedication just north of both temple and screen wall.

In the latest campaign we concentrated on the area around the Northwest Banquet Hall where evidence had been found in 1965 of an adjoining room to the west (Pl. 75). Working in two brief sessions in the summer and fall of 1968,<sup>2</sup> we extended the area of excavation to west and north of the Hall and explored the terrace to the east of the Hall and north of the Roman porch. There were substantial architectural remains in all three areas. The remains included two more rooms (8, 9)<sup>3</sup> in the building complex of the Northwest Banquet Hall (10, 11), one of which (9) contained a lustral basin; underlying the Hall and to east and north of it there were several earlier buildings, including at least three dining rooms (3, 6, 13), two rooms

<sup>1</sup> For reports on previous activity cf. R. S. Stroud, *Hesperia*, XXXIV, 1965, pp. 1-24, figs. 1-2, pls. 1-11; XXXVII, 1968, pp. 299-330, pls. 87-99.

<sup>2</sup> Work was carried out in two periods of four to five weeks each, with a small crew of 6 to 10 men under foreman D. Papaioannou and supervised by the writer. I am indebted to Professors Henry Robinson and Ronald S. Stroud and to Mr. Charles K. Williams II for making it possible for me to carry out this work. I wish to thank Mr. Williams, Director of the Corinth Excavations, for his generous counselling on and off the site, Kathryn Butt for her help with inventorying, and Professor Alan Boegehold for his aid in matters epigraphical. Professor Alfred Bellinger, Corinth Fellow for the fall term, most kindly identified the coins. The plans were drawn by Mr. Williams, the photographs were taken by Misses Ino Ioannidou and Lenio Barziotou and Mr. Michael Goldstein.

For financial assistance I wish to express my gratitude to the American School of Classical Studies and to the American Association of University Women Fellowship Foundation.

<sup>3</sup> Numbers in parentheses refer to room numbers on plans shown in Figures 2 and 3. Only this year's discoveries are included on the plans.

*Hesperia*, XXXVIII, 3





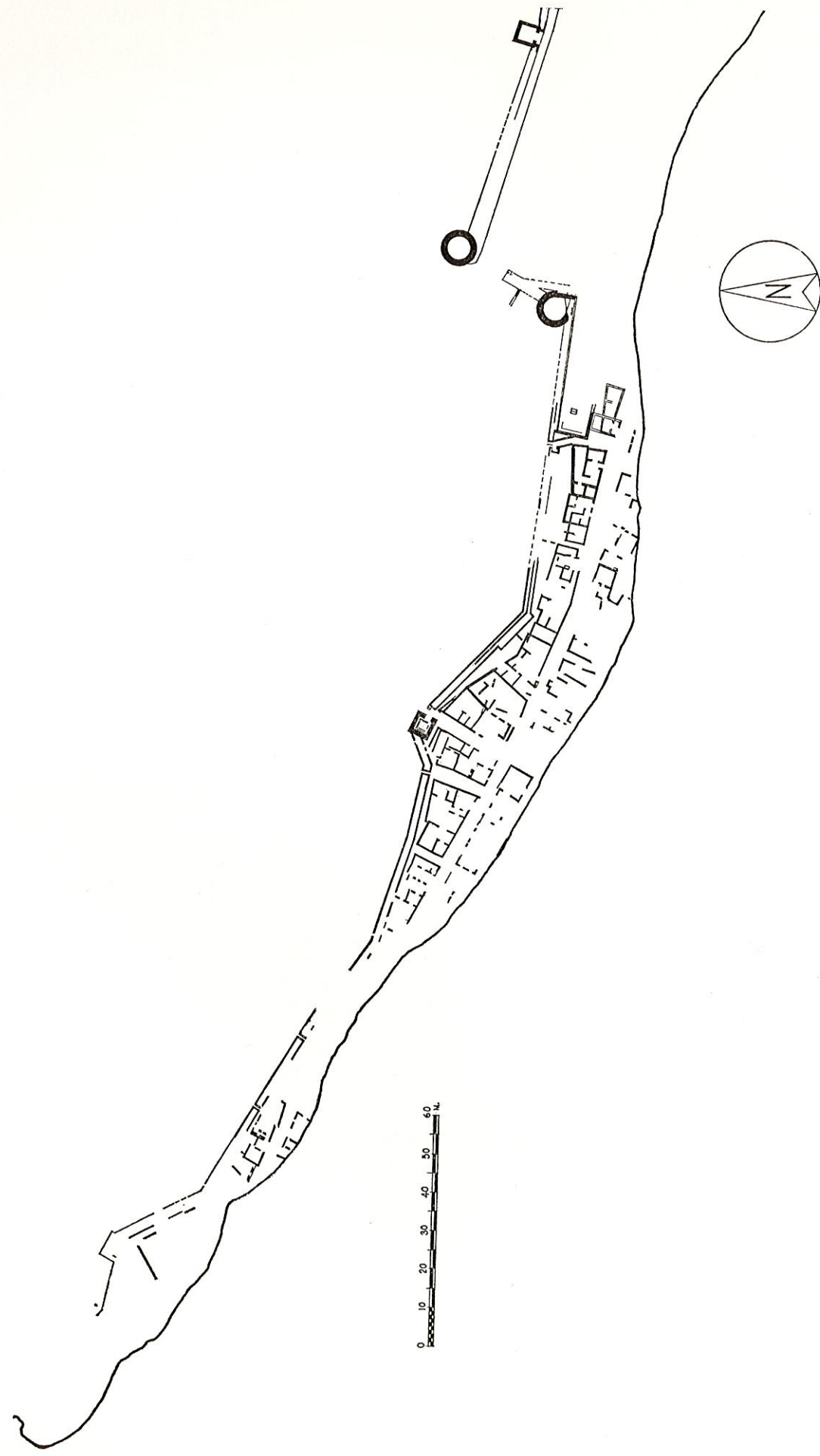


FIG. 5. The Submerged Area, West.

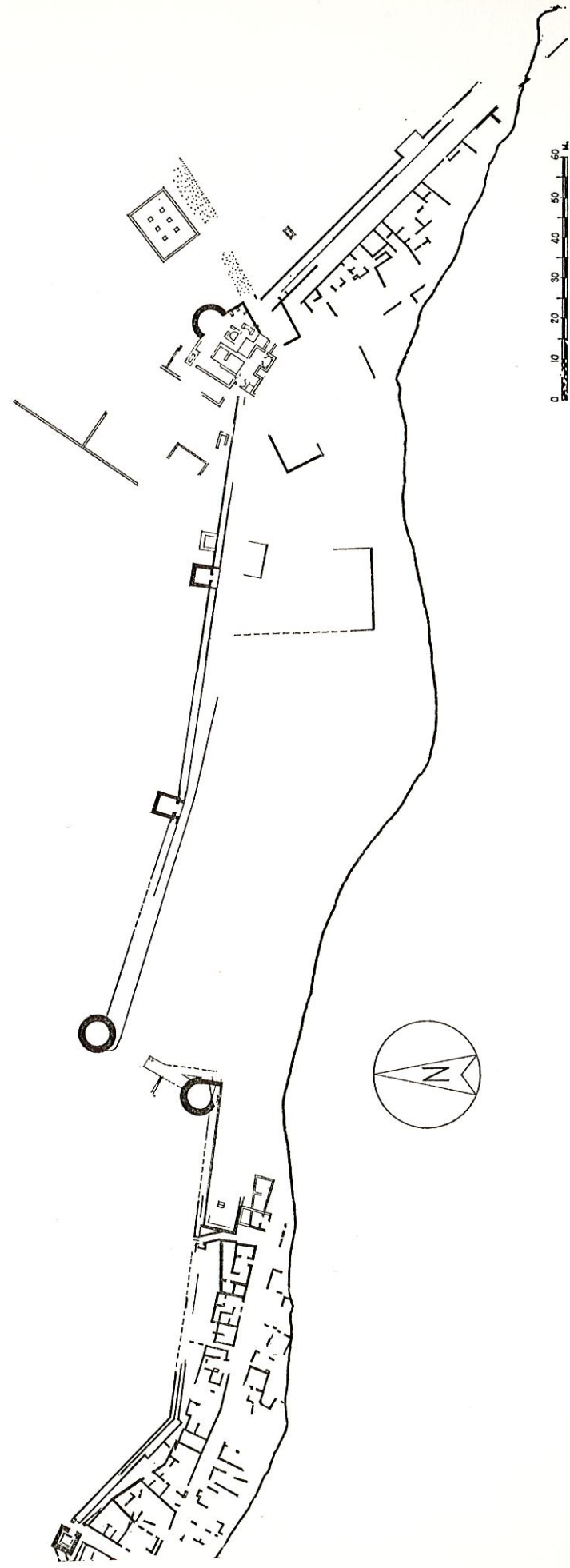


FIG. 6. The Submerged Area, East.



east sides; under the latter ran a storm drain, covered by heavy conglomerate blocks, which discharged outside the city wall.

A notable feature of the building is that it backs up against the city wall without a rear wall of its own. We would connect this with its function and compare it with the three-room structure on the acropolis in its last phase and, more exactly, with another one-room, rectangular structure (*ca.* 8 m. by 12 m.) with a central column base against the city wall in the northwest quarter (Figs. 2, D, 5, 6; Pls. 87, a and 88). It too is clearly not one of the usual houses or shops and is closely connected with the wall. What appears now as a short, angled passageway on its west side, leading to the city wall, may have been the foundation for a ramp for access to the parapets on the wall, with the jog to the west for a landing. (Excavation in the water showed that there had been no building on the outside of the city wall at that point.) We suggest that these are examples of what may have been a number of arsenal or barracks buildings, located at points along the inside of the city wall.

Finally, a surface find from the northwest quarter of the lower town deserves mention: a heavy terracotta mould<sup>39</sup> for a relief, showing a youth wearing chlamys and petasos, reaching for a falling girl (Pl. 82). It is comparable to a number of moulds found in the Athenian Agora which were probably for making stucco decorations in houses since no terracotta reliefs from such moulds are known (aside from some which clearly served as matrices for moulds). In our example the mouldings which frame the scene top and bottom argue against its use for a relief on a wall and suggest rather decoration for a chest or for a small altar. Of mythological rapes the most likely is a scene showing one of the Dioskouroi and one of the Leukippidai; presumably there was another mould for the other pair, for use on the other side of the chest or altar.

### THE HARBOR

(Fig. 6; Pls. 88, 89)

The survey in 1965 had recorded most of the remains in the sea that were visible to a swimmer equipped with mask and snorkel. Essentially these were the houses and the city wall on the western and eastern sides of the submerged area. There remained a gap of over 100 m. in the center. In 1967, by probing with poles in the mud along the course of the city wall west from the Hermione gate, it became apparent that the wall continued for another 100 m. and terminated in a sizeable tower. This was confirmed by aerial photography, taken by Mr. and Mrs. Julian Whittlesey, which showed traces of the course of the wall under the mud, and also revealed a second tower in shallower water some 20 m. to the south of the first, at the end of

<sup>39</sup> HC247. Max. L. 0.253 m., max. W. 0.213 m., max. Th. 0.055 m. I have to thank R. V. Nicholls and Richard Brilliant for suggestions on the mould and on the scene respectively.

the city wall coming from the west. Both towers were cleared of their covering of mud and rubble and the space between the two towers explored. The final results were photographed again from the air. In 1968 there was further excavation in the water and exploration within the apparently empty area to the east of the two towers.

It may be of interest to describe the methods used for excavation in the two seasons.<sup>40</sup> Divers in pairs used air hoses supplied by a portable compressor on board a thirty-foot *kaik* or on a flat-bottomed, fiber-glass boat equipped with an outboard motor. Because of the soft bottom of the harbor, the absence of a significant current, and the shallowness, disturbance of the bottom constantly threatened to raise clouds of mud and to obscure an area for several hours. As a consequence great care was needed in moving around and rubber fins were banned. The shallower the water the shorter the time in which work could be carried on. For the most part excavation consisted of removing an overburden of mud and rubble without evident stratigraphy. Larger stones and pottery could be removed effectively, but slowly, by filling rubber baskets by hand. In 1967 an adjustable nozzle made by R. Galeazzi of La Spezia, Italy, was used on the end of a fire hose supplied by a pump mounted on the *kaik*. It pushed mud and stones with much force but did not remove them for more than a few feet and unless used with great skill rapidly produced opaque conditions.

In 1968 we used two kinds of portable dredge, operating on the "eductor" principle and powered by portable pumps in the boats or set on a crate in shallow water. The "Taper-jet" of the H. O. Fiedler Company of San Francisco proved to be remarkably useful.<sup>41</sup> It operates by pumping water through a metal pipe to the lower end of which is attached a wide flexible hose. The water passing through and out of the metal pipe draws along with it the water in the flexible hose and whatever else is at the mouth of the hose. Thus the attached hose can be used in effect as a large vacuum cleaner. Stones and pottery up to six inches in diameter, and an infinite quantity of mud, sand, and gravel can be pulled in and deposited however far away the stream of water from the pump is carried by the metal pipe, or extensions

<sup>40</sup> For methods in shallow water surveying and excavation, see Joseph Shaw, *A.J.A.*, LXXI, 1967, pp. 227 ff. For another excellent example of the study of an ancient harbor, see Helmut Schlager, David Blackman, and Jörg Schäfer, "Der Hafen von Anthedon," *Arch. Anz.*, 1968, pp. 21 ff. Professor Harold Edgerton of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology most generously took time in 1966 to test the use of his subbottom profiler on our submerged area. Unfortunately the remains of Halieis lie in too shallow water and the anomalies detected are beyond the ancient harbor.

<sup>41</sup> We used a 6" model (G), 77" long, with a six foot length of reinforced suction hose, on which was a steel tip with a short handle. A circular or semicircular ring handle would be useful for excavation, and a device for anchoring the metal pipe to the bottom would make it easier for a diver to work alone in restricted places. However, a second man is useful for controlling the discharge when a long discharge pipe is not used and for moving and assisting in unclogging the pipe. We also had the use of a 4" "Perijet" portable eductor, made by the Derbyshire Machine and Tool Company of Philadelphia. This would be efficient for clearing water of suspended sand and mud; in excavating the heavy deposits which we encountered the restricted throat of the "Perijet" tended to clog frequently.



added to it. In practice, we used a short length of pipe since we needed to move frequently from area to area as the waters became obscured. But it must be said that in the immediate vicinity of the mouth of the hose a zone of clear water could be maintained for longer periods since the obscuring matter was constantly drawn in and carried away. Hand picks and mattocks were used to break up the material to be removed and fed into the mouth of the hose. Where the material was soft the hose mouth could be applied directly to it.

Besides removing accumulation the dredge could be used effectively for digging test trenches into the harbor bottom and, by keeping the water in the trench relatively clear, permit the observation to some degree of stratigraphy and the removal of samples of mud and potsherds from different levels. Lest we give the impression that accuracy comparable to what is possible on land has been achieved in excavation under these conditions, we hasten to say that much has still to be learned before that can be claimed. But we feel that refinements on such portable dredges will permit advances towards this desirable goal, especially if combined with improved methods of surveying. An indispensable adjunct to our work in the water was the aerial photography of Mr. and Mrs. Whittlesey who have kindly supplied the following account of their methods.<sup>42</sup>

Photographic coverage taken with a camera suspended from a balloon not only served for planimetric measurements, supplementing and checking those secured by conventional surveying methods, but in a number of notable cases identified remains which had escaped detection in previous seasons. A camera suspended high above clear, calm water (i. e., on early, windless mornings as long as possible after excavating has ceased disturbing the water) has considerable advantage over the limited vision of a diver. Forms often meaningless to the diver at close range may, by careful interpretation on the film, lead to identification of significant archaeological remains. The washing of silt or the growth of seaweed in meaningful geometric patterns, however vague, are recorded by the aerial camera though not recognizable by the diver right over them. The diver is then directed back to such places where further probing may prove fruitful. Excavation follows revealing underlying foundation walls. Once uncovered the area may be rephotographed, the film developed and projected to scale directly on the architect's drawing board. Thus the remains may be directly traced, stone by stone, upon the finished drawing.

The foregoing roughly describes the sequence of aerial photographic search and discovery, and of photogrammetric recording, developed at Halieis during the past season. Suspension of the camera was in most cases by a tethered balloon of three meters diameter. Cameras were calibrated for photogrammetric work and controlled

<sup>42</sup> *Archaeology*, XXI, 1968, pp. 66-67, and for the use of the balloon at Sardis, *Archaeology*, XX, 1967, pp. 67-68. See also "Photogrammetry for the Excavator," *Archaeology*, XIX, 1966, pp. 273-276.

for true vertical alignment. In some instances the camera suspension was by the Jalbert Airfoil, an unstructured kite. This was used in wind conditions, whereas the balloon method required calm conditions. Flying heights varied from as much as 350 meters for wide coverage down to as little as 20 meters for detailed coverage. Film was black and white Plus X Pan Chromatic 6 x 9 cm. format in Graflex Excel camera with Schneider Kreutznach Super Angulon 47 mm. lens. The camera was balanced for true vertical alignment by a very sensitive specially designed gimbel. Shutter release was by short wave radio transmitter on the ground to a radio receiver at the camera. The receiver activated a solenoid plunger connecting to the cable release for shutter. Control of position and orientation of camera, whether suspended from balloon or airfoil, is effected by one or two lines supplementing a tether line; a swimmer with such a control line appears in some of the photographs (Pls. 86-89).

The 1968 season brought further advances in the aerial techniques over both land and water with a radio-operated, motorized repeating camera. Refinements in lenses, filters, and films, designed to detect buried limestone and to secure deeper water penetration, are scheduled for future seasons.

The two large, circular towers, north and south of an opening in the city wall and midway between the east and west sides of the city, mark the end of the city wall, the north tower of the wall coming from the east and the Hermione gate, the south tower of that from the west (Fig. 5, 6; Pl. 89). Both towers are some 9.20 m. in diameter, the size of the tower at the Hermione gate and smaller than the 11 m. circular tower on the acropolis. The visible course of blocks on the north tower lies 2 m. below present sea level and consists of an outer ring of 38 large conglomerate blocks in the shape of segments of a circle arranged around a solid core of the same material. The north face of the city wall coming from the east bonds into the tower, the last block of the wall penetrating 0.20 m. into the ring of blocks. For both tower and wall what is preserved is the topmost level of the foundations. The wall apparently widens as it approaches the tower, from 2.50 m. to over 5.50 m., but after excavation this proved to be the result of a retaining wall of large, rectangular poros blocks, lying about 3 m. south, and so inside, of the city wall and at a level some 0.25-0.35 m. (i. e., one course) lower, appearing to join the south side of the tower as a facing. This retaining wall can be traced for 90 m. to the east. Its presence is of considerable significance since it is unique in the line of walls and has to be interpreted as serving to retain a mole projecting out into the sea on which the city wall was built, and perhaps at the same time as a quay along the north side of the harbor.<sup>43</sup>

As to the north wall running out to the north tower (Fig. 6) it will be seen that

<sup>43</sup> The two functions of forming a projecting mole and protecting the city wall are shown in the two explanations of the term *χρηλαί* in the Suda, s.v. (Adler, Nos. 275 and 276).



not only does its direction as it comes from the Hermione gate prevent its joining the line of walls from the west but that two-thirds of the way along it angles still further to the north. Along its course are two rectangular towers, about 60 m. apart and 60 m. from the gate and the tower at either end. The eastern of these two rectangular towers was clearly visible and was surveyed in 1965 (Pl. 90; the structure built against the wall to the east is post-classical). The western was found by probing along the line of walls in 1967 and was cleared in 1968 (Pl. 87, b). It is immediately to the west of the point at which the wall turns to the north. Both towers are a little over 5 m. wide and under 5 m. deep. Two courses of conglomerate blocks are preserved, the lower forming a polygonal paving of closely fitted, irregularly shaped blocks (0.25-0.35 m. high), the upper of regular, rectangular blocks in two parallel lines around the sides of the towers, the inner row being narrower than the outer. The entrances are through the width of the city wall. The details that follow are for the western tower which was examined more closely in excavation. The entrance is 2 m. wide narrowing to 1.20 m. The polygonal paving extends on the floor level to the south face of the city wall. It rests on this side on at least some 0.40 m. of heavy gravel below which begins gray, calcareous mud. The floor of the tower is at present 2.20 m. below sea level. The entrance was from the mole or quay which at this point was about 3 m. wide. The eastern tower was entered from land.

Of the pair of circular towers the southern is at a higher level than the wall and tower to the north (1.50 m. below sea level on its north side). The visible upper course consists of an arc of some 260° of 15 headers (1.00 m. by 0.50 m.) alternating with 14 pairs of stretchers (the outer stretcher, 1.25 m. by 0.75 m.) on the west and north. The south side continues the line of the city wall coming from the west and forms a right angle with the east side, also constructed of headers and stretchers. Presumably one or more lower courses of the segment-shaped blocks seen in the north tower lie below.<sup>44</sup>

The two circular towers are 20 m. apart, possibly the original width of the opening at this point. But on the north side there are three rows of blocks belonging to the mole or quay described above, and on the south a sizable construction projects north from the south tower for 11 meters (Pl. 89). It is 3.25 m. wide and consists of an upper course of polygonal, conglomerate paving under which lies at least one course of poros foundation blocks. The three blocks at the northeastern end are of particular interest. A hole is cut between two adjacent blocks 0.10 m. from the north edge and 0.50 m. from the east edge, measuring 0.50 m. east to west, and 0.30 m. north to south, and 0.20 m. deep. Two smaller rectangular holes lie 0.25 m. to the south, each cut entirely into a separate one of the same two blocks, one just to the east of the larger cutting and in the same large block that forms the northeastern

<sup>44</sup> Cf. Agnes N. Stillwell, *Corinth*, XV, i, *The Potters' Quarter*, Princeton, 1948, pp. 56-57, pl. 18 B (dated to the late fifth century B.C., p. 62).

corner of the projection, the other aligned with the west side of the larger cutting. They measure 0.15 m. east to west, 0.25 m. north to south, and are 0.20 m. deep. The large block forming the northeastern corner was fastened to a third block to its west by a double T-clamp (Fig. 7).

These cuttings cannot be for a land gate between the end of this projection and the north tower. There is no trace of a sill or other construction in the space. The top of the upper course is 2.00 m. below sea level. Sherds of early Byzantine pottery can be found for another 0.60 m.; that is, in early Byzantine times the space was open for over half a meter below the cuttings, and presumably for a greater depth in classical times. All sherds stop *ca.* 1.40 m. below that level. We conclude, therefore, that the opening of seven meters was a sea gate and that the cuttings at the end of the projection were for a wooden boom. One possible explanation of the mechanism of the boom has been suggested by Marian and Louis McAllister and is shown in Figure 7. The large cutting held a block of hard, fine-grained stone (such as gray limestone), serving as a pivot block. The pivot was a bronze pin set into the bottom of a vertical post. The smaller cuttings were sockets for two vertical beams running as high as the masonry part of the walls to which they were fastened. (Courses of stone must certainly have gone higher than the usual orthostate course in this exposed location; the alignment of the cuttings suggests that the masonry was flush with their west and south sides.) The top pivot was set in a horizontal beam sandwiched between these two verticals and anchored back into the masonry. The boom was formed of two parallel horizontal members attached on either side of the pivot post near the bottom and bound together at intervals throughout their length (perhaps with bronze straps). The boom was supported in addition by a chain from the top of the pivot post to a point two-thirds along its length. A second chain at the one-third point would further counteract any tendency to sag, and be in accordance with common present-day methods of boom support. The natural tendency of the boom would be to pull the top of the pivot post outward, with an accompanying inward thrust at the bottom. The top is restrained by the horizontal beam embedded in the wall. The bottom is restrained by the socketed pivot block. There is no stress on the relatively weak outer margin of the conglomerate blocks on the northern edge. The pivot block is rectangular rather than square to brace against the masonry to the west, as the boom opens inward to the east, while leaving clearance for the back end of the boom. The offset position of the eastern (outer) vertical provides more stability for the open position. The double-T clamp was an additional special precaution against any outward movement of the corner conglomerate block. The reconstruction suggested here is hypothetical but accounts well for the details of the plan.

The advantage of a narrow opening which would barely admit a single trireme when the boom was opened by a crew protected by missiles from the two towers (and the fortification probably on the projection itself) can be seen if we recall the feat of Aneristos the Spartan who captured Halieis with a single merchantman full of



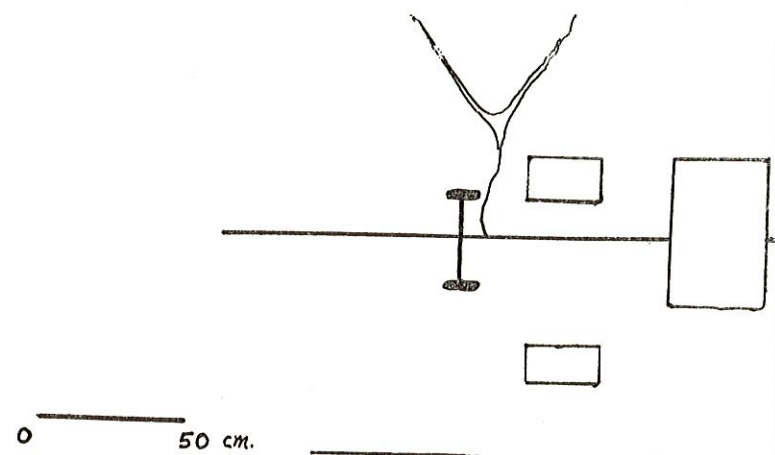
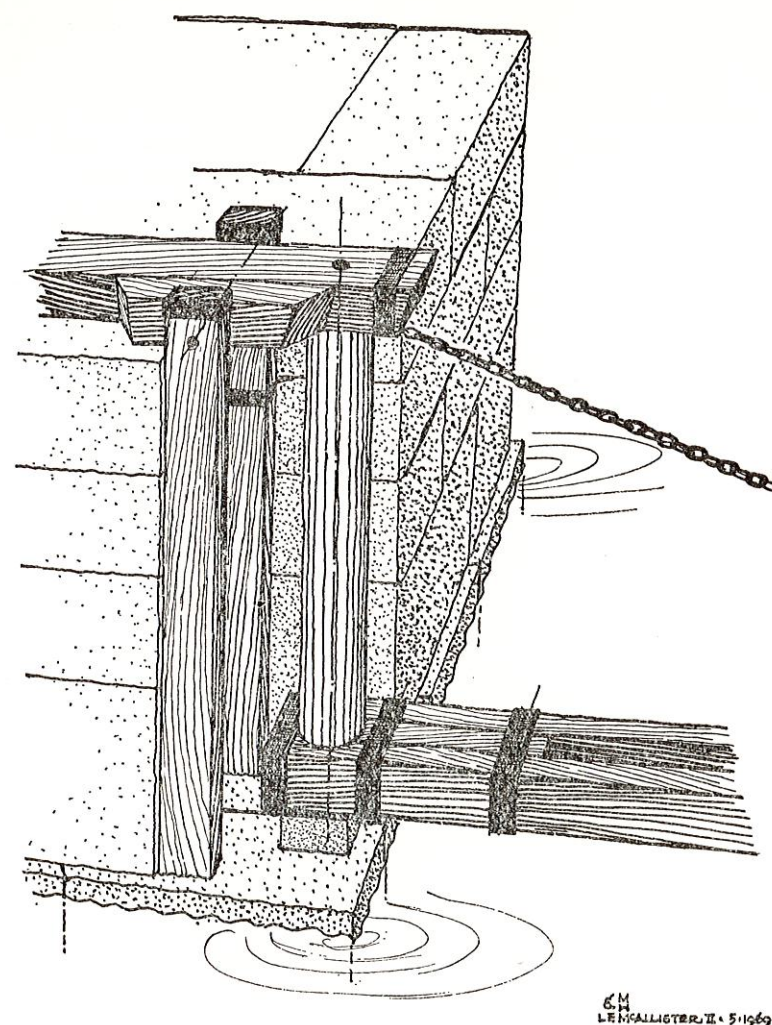


FIG. 7. Reconstruction of a Boom at the Harbor Entrance and Sketch Plan of Cuttings.

soldiers (Herodotos, VII, 137). Can it be that he was admitted into a fifth century version of this enclosed harbor, perhaps before the narrowing of the space between the two towers by the projection we have just described?

A further noteworthy feature of the entrance is a wall of poros blocks which bond into the outer, western face of the projection at 4.50 m. south of the tip, at a depth of 2.25 m. from the surface. It could be traced for 7 m. to the west, two courses deep at the east end, resting on conglomerate rubble, but loss of the upper course and the displacement of the last observed block suggest that the western end has been destroyed. In character and function it can be compared to the poros retaining wall along the side of the city wall inside the harbor. It could have formed a quay below the south tower and at the same time prevented silting of the harbor entrance.

Taking the evidence together, we see a harbor formed by projecting the line of the city wall to the north rather than the south of due west from the Hermione gate. The mole carrying the city wall to the north tower formed the northern limit of the harbor and the projection with the hypothetical boom part of the west side. The eastern limit is not so obvious. No building that is certainly of classical date has been found west of the eastern of the two rectangular towers 60 m. west of the Hermione gate, although 10 m. to its west there runs a north-south line of flimsy wall which joins at a right angle a similar wall close in and parallel to the present shoreline. No buildings of any description have been found west of this line, between the city wall and the shoreline to the south. About 22.50 m. to the west of the same tower the poros retaining wall of the mole comes to an end. We should perhaps conceive of the natural beach as the harbor edge on this side. It is possible that the south shore of the harbor is in fact in the flat field along the shore. The resulting harbor is roughly 100 m., east to west, and a minimum of 40 m., north to south. By any standards this is small, but sufficient to provide shelter for several friendly warships. Halieis's strategic position at the entrance to the Argolic Gulf, across from Lakonian Prasiai and on Athens' route to the west, was probably a major reason for her existence, and perhaps also for her eventual destruction.<sup>45</sup>

No precise evidence for dating the harbor and its surrounding walls has been found. (Re-occupation in early Byzantine times will be discussed below, pp. 339-340). Black-glaze sherds found in packing behind the short poros wall outside of the south tower suggest what we would in any case expect, that the arrangements at the entrance were not built until after the beginning of the classical period. The circular tower on the acropolis, as we have seen, is not earlier than the fourth century B.C. and we may suppose that the round towers in the water are of the same date, though perhaps replacing earlier buildings.

<sup>45</sup> We know little about artificially enclosed harbors of the classical period and even that needs to be re-studied. Cf. Karl Lehmann-Hartleben, "Die antiken Hafenlagen des Mittelmeeres," *Klio*, XIV, 1923, pp. 65-74. Larymna, which seemed a possible parallel to Halieis, proved illusory on investigation; see Schäfer, *Arch. Anz.*, 1967, pp. 527 ff.



## OTHER REMAINS IN THE SEA

The whole eastern side of the present harbor of Porto Cheli was dry land in antiquity for as much as 225 m. from shore. This is shown by the remains outside the city wall beyond what we have referred to as the Hermione gate (Fig. 6; Pls. 90, 91, a, 92). The area of the gate itself is extremely confused because an early Byzantine bath (Fig. 6) has been built on the classical fortification that flanked the gate on its west side. Nonetheless traces of the road can be seen in aerial photographs going out from the city and passing along the east side of an isolated building. The gate was flanked on the west by a rectangular projection from which sprang, four meters farther to the west, the arc of a circular tower of the same character as the two circular towers to the west. Clearing in 1965 uncovered part of a ring of segment-shaped conglomerate blocks like those on the north tower at the harbor entrance and presumably from an equivalent course, at 0.60 m. below present sea level. The chronological and functional relationship of the rectangular projection to the circular tower is not evident nor, because of the late bath, is it clear how the tower and the city wall to the west linked up. On the east side of the gate inside the city wall there was a rectangular construction perhaps open to the roadway which seems to be leading into the center of the town.

At twenty meters outside the gate is the isolated rectangular building, *ca.* 11 m. by 14.50 m., lying along the west side of the road (Figs. 2, 6; Pl. 91, a). There are two rows of three square column bases (of limestone, resting on poros blocks) in the interior, *ca.* 2 m. apart, and beginning 3.25 m. from either end and 3 m. from each side. The floor level is *ca.* 1.80 m. below sea level. The flimsy walls, averaging 0.25 m. in height and resting on rubble foundations, are badly worn. There is heavier construction on the north side, especially at the northeast and northwest corners. Pottery along the foundations is classical and there is relatively little Byzantine pottery even on the floor which lies under a thin layer of mud. There was considerable classical pottery, some of it finer ware, on the north side, and some geometric sherds, perhaps from early graves along the road, disturbed by the building which itself appears to be of fourth century B.C. date. Nothing found suggests the building's function.

In the waters of the northeast side of the bay, some 600 m. from the gate, there is a considerable complex, covering an area of about 120 m. north to south and 40 m. east to west, at a depth of about 1.50 m., and consisting of no less than six sizeable structures (Fig. 8, Pl. 92). Particularly noteworthy are a long stoa-like structure of over 26 m. in length with a heavy foundation for its western wall (A); a shorter structure (B) to the south of this with a solid foundation up to five meters in breadth; and a complex of small, rectangular rooms (C) to the east of the last building. The complex would have lain between the sea shore and the road to Hermione, traces of which, detected in an aerial photograph, are shown in Figure 8. (The road would have continued through a low valley to the north and into the plain of

Flamboura, passing graves and other traces of classical construction, using the long, ashlar blocks of conglomerate as their first course.) No excavation or clearing has yet been attempted. The complex itself is of more solid construction than any buildings in the town other than those connected with the fortifications. But there is no evident use of brick or mortar and the complex is probably contemporary with the classical town.

In early Byzantine times the areas of the lower town and the harbor were re-occupied. The characteristic "late Roman combed ware" is widespread in upper strata and in occasional deeper pockets where digging and robbing of blocks occurred

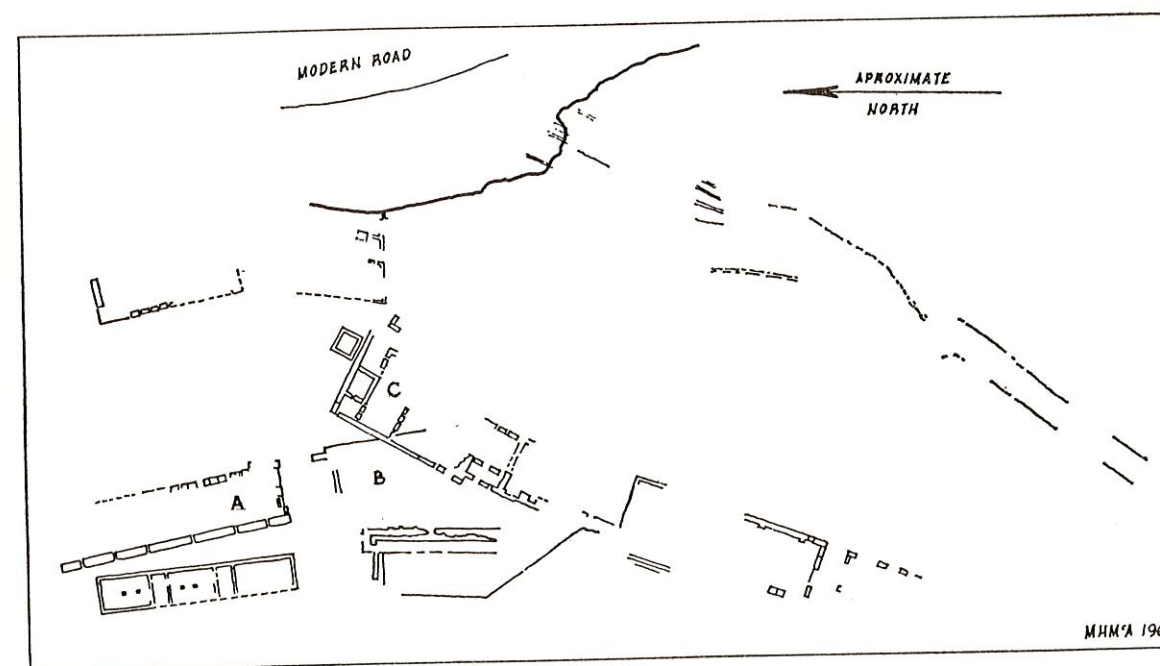


FIG. 8. Remains in the Northeast of the Bay (cf. Pl. 92).

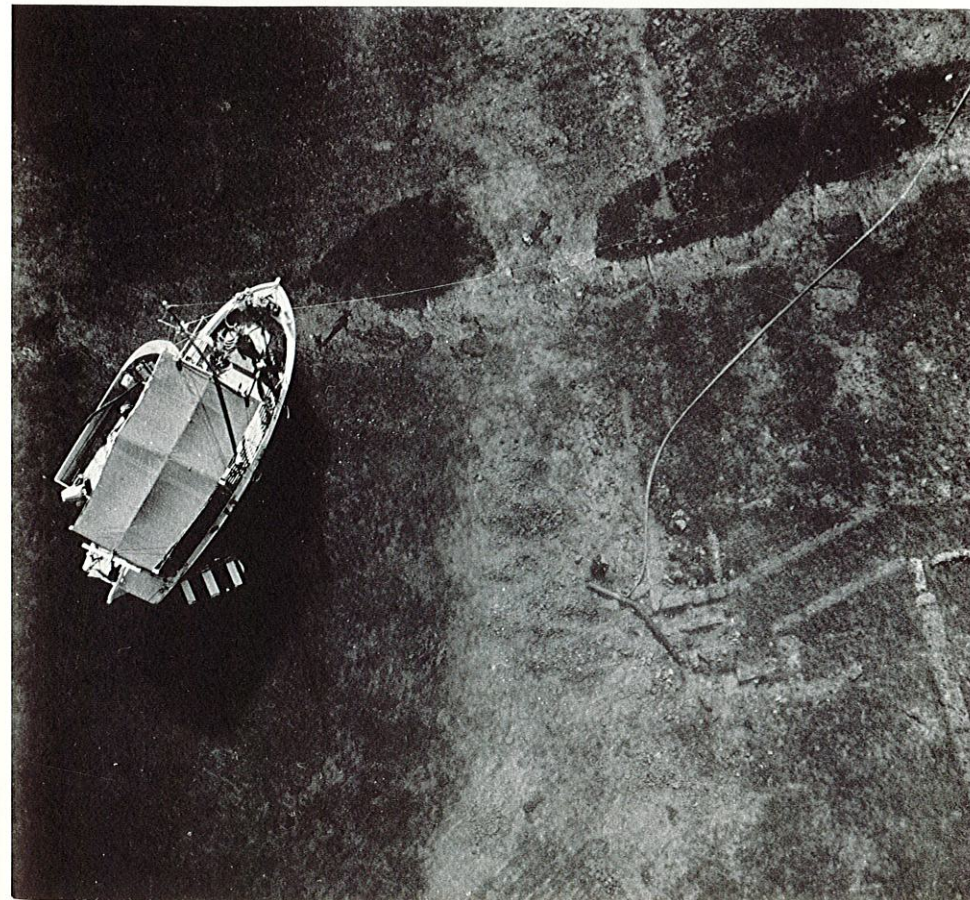
(as in the house in the northwest quarter, above, p. 328). Immediately to the north of the city wall and west of the Hermione gate a number of structures can be seen in aerial photographs (Fig. 6; Pl. 92) and on inspection have proved to be of baked brick and mortar construction. The most conspicuous of these late buildings is the bath complex built on the classical remains forming the west side of the Hermione gate. Some of its remains are above water when the level is low. There are two apsidal-ended rooms, one of which, in the southern corner, was cleared by hand in 1965 and was shown to have been a hypocaust with cement and rubble walls and cement and tile floor. The remains of the circular tile columns that supported the floor of the room were recovered.

In the harbor quantities of early Byzantine coarse ware have been found.





Northwest Quarter from the Air  
MICHAEL H. JAMESON: EXCAVATIONS AT PORTO CHELI AND VICINITY, PRELIMINARY REPORT I:  
HALIEIS, 1962-1968



a. Northwest Quarter: City Wall, Barracks (?) Building, and Dredge



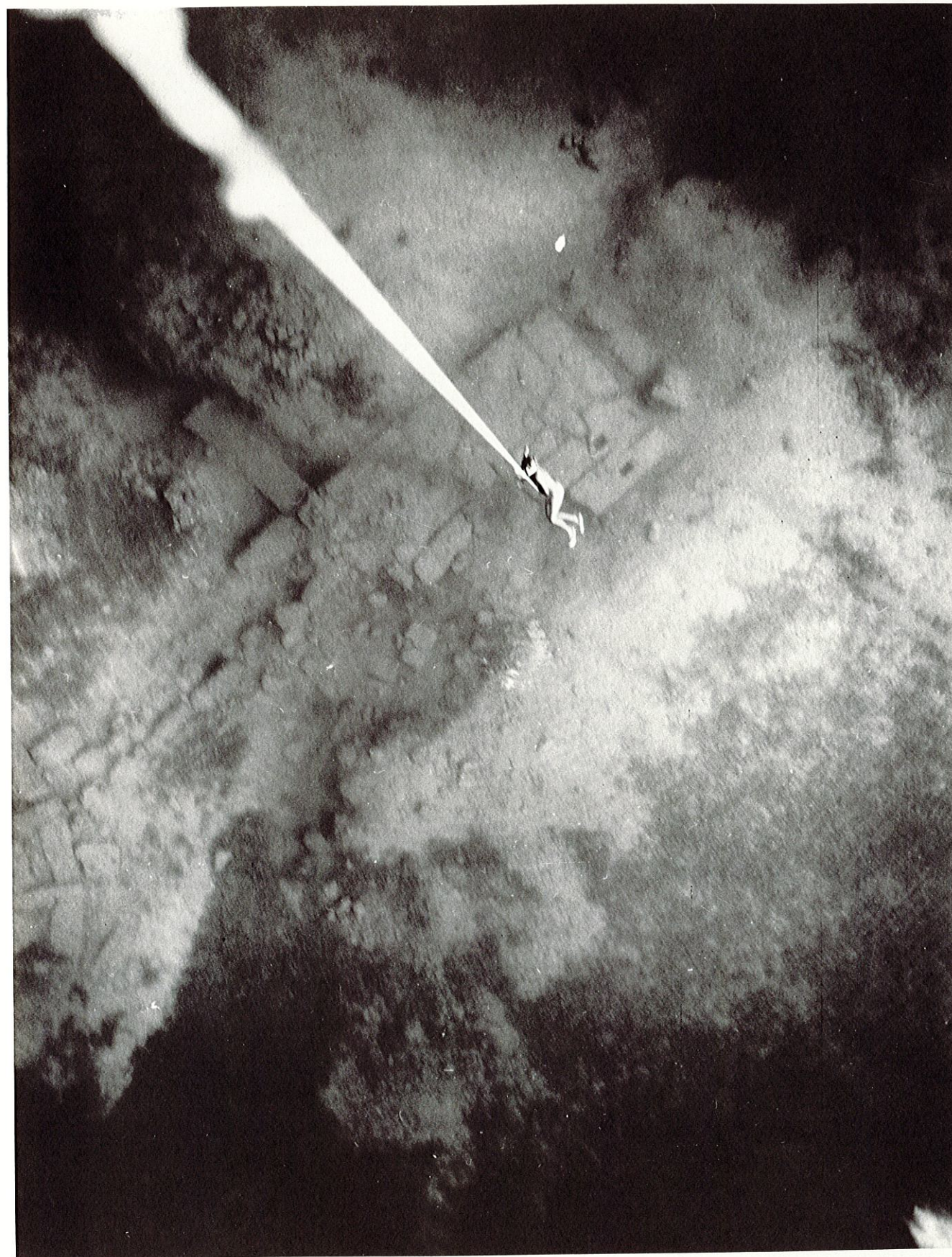
b. Western Rectangular Tower on the Mole

MICHAEL H. JAMESON: EXCAVATIONS AT PORTO CHELI AND VICINITY, PRELIMINARY REPORT I:  
HALIEIS, 1962-1968





Entrance to the Harbor (1967)  
MICHAEL H. JAMESON: EXCAVATIONS AT PORTO CHELI AND VICINITY, PRELIMINARY REPORT I:  
HALIEIS, 1962-1968

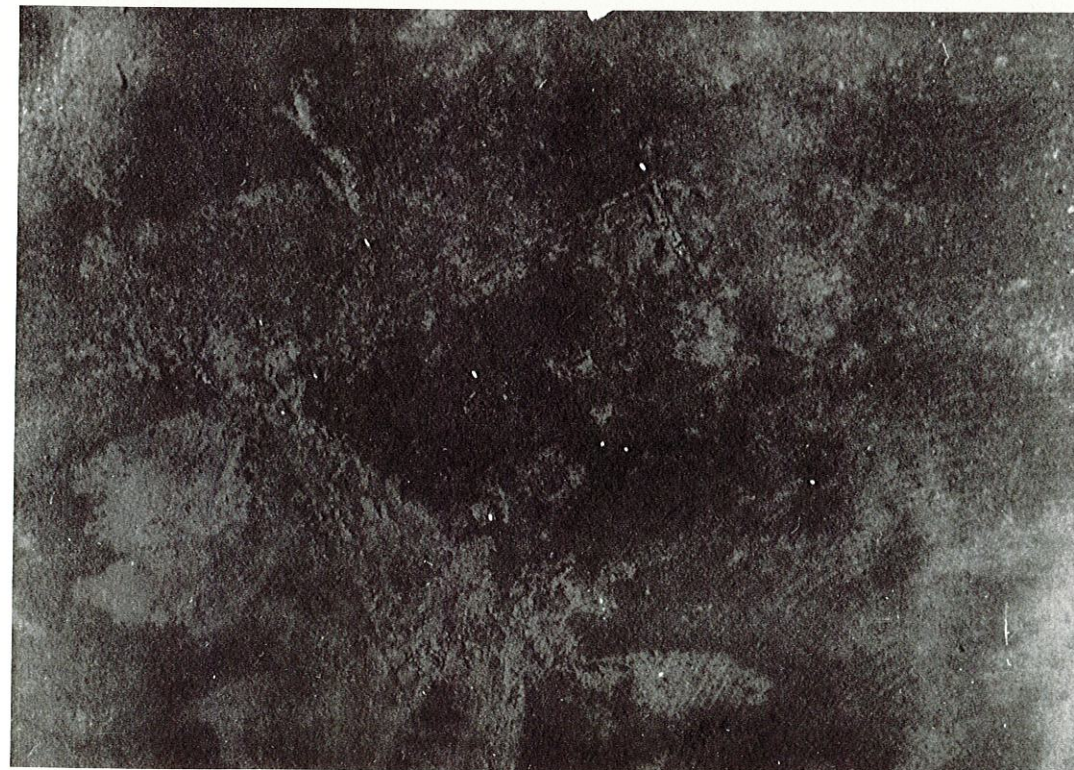


Projection at Entrance to the Harbor (1968)  
MICHAEL H. JAMESON: EXCAVATIONS AT PORTO CHELI AND VICINITY, PRELIMINARY REPORT I:  
HALIEIS, 1962-1968

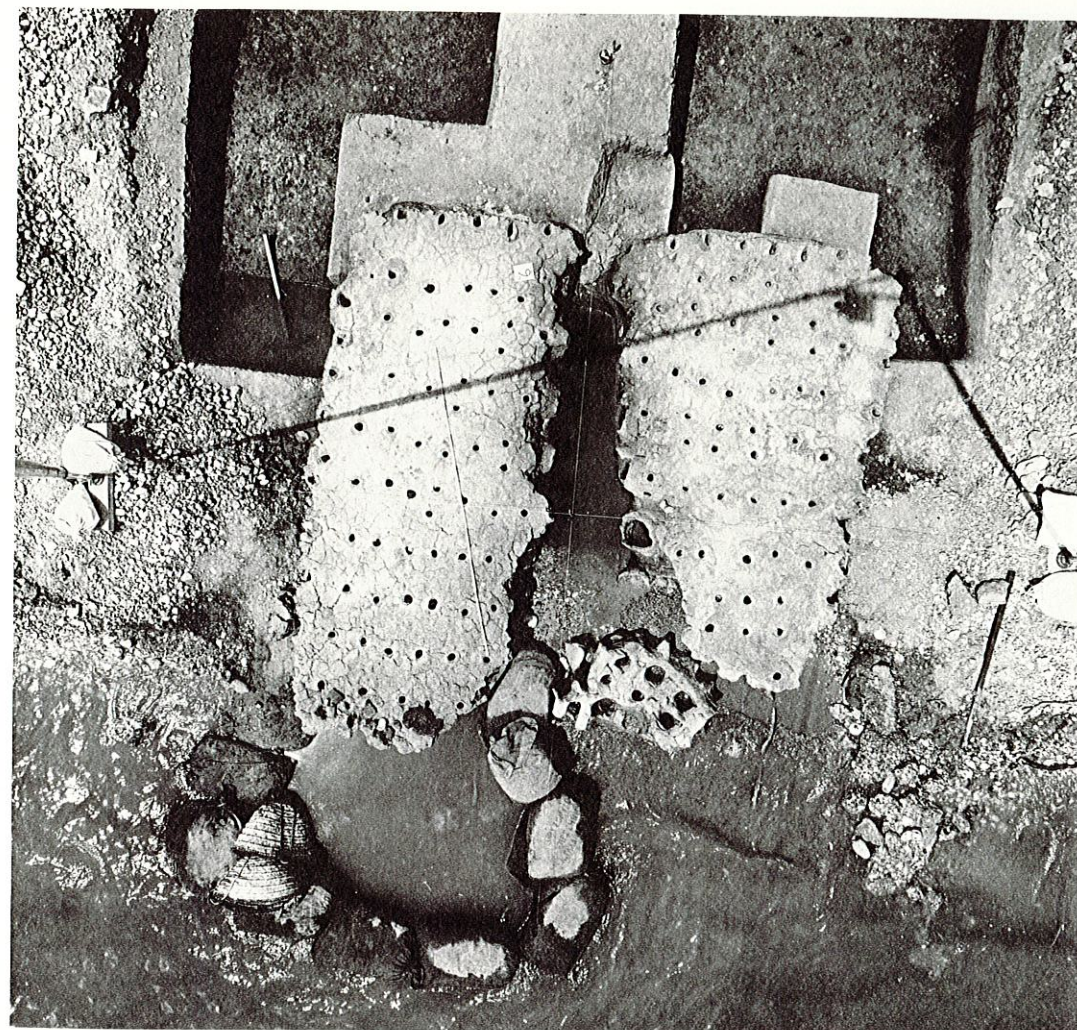




Northeast Quarter from the Air  
MICHAEL H. JAMESON: EXCAVATIONS AT PORTO CHELI AND VICINITY, PRELIMINARY REPORT I:  
HALIEIS, 1962-1968



a. Building outside of the City Wall, on way to Hermione



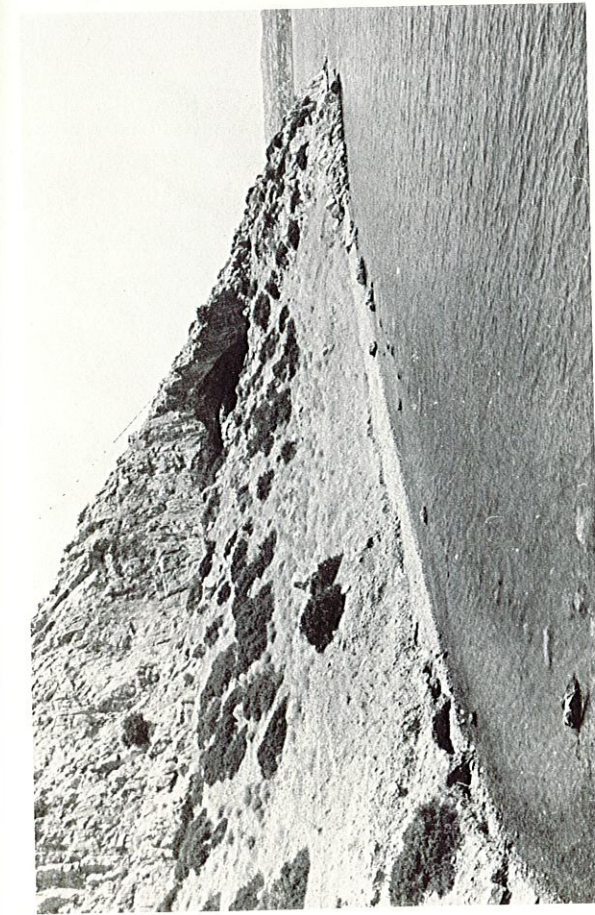
b. Tile Kiln at Lorenzo, photographed from Bipod

MICHAEL H. JAMESON: EXCAVATIONS AT PORTO CHELI AND VICINITY, PRELIMINARY REPORT I:  
HALIEIS, 1962-1968

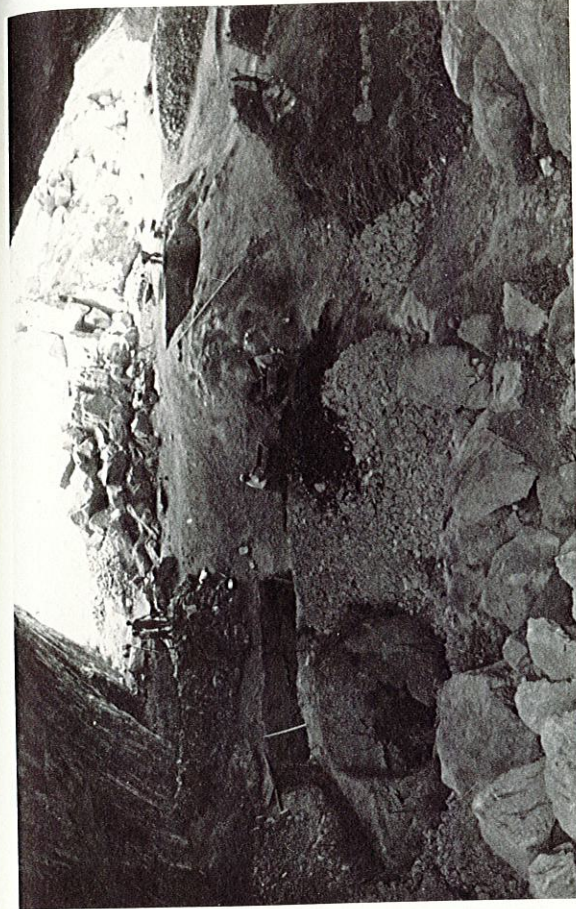




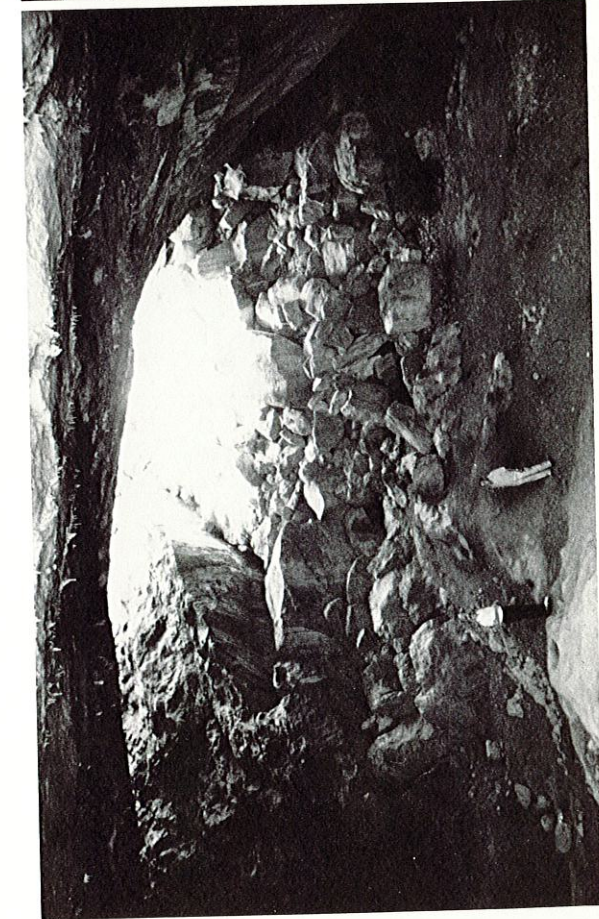
Remains in the Northeast of the Bay (cf. Fig. 8)  
MICHAEL H. JAMESON: EXCAVATIONS AT PORTO CHELI AND VICINITY, PRELIMINARY REPORT I:  
Hesperia 1962 1968



a. Franchthi Cave from Northwest



b. Franchthi Cave, View of Mouth from Interior



c. Franchthi Cave, View of Portion of Rockfall and "Window" from Mouth



d. Franchthi Cave, View of Central Cone and Portions of Pits H, F/F-1, and A from Mouth