

## Δελτίον της Χριστιανικής Αρχαιολογικής Εταιρείας

Τόμ. 14 (1989)

Δελτίον ΧΑΕ 14 (1987-1988), Περίοδος Δ'



### Παροράματα

(ΧΑΕ) ΧΡΙΣΤΙΑΝΙΚΗ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΙΚΗ ΕΤΑΙΡΕΙΑ

### Βιβλιογραφική αναφορά:

ΧΡΙΣΤΙΑΝΙΚΗ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΙΚΗ ΕΤΑΙΡΕΙΑ (ΧΑΕ). (1989). Παροράματα. *Δελτίον της Χριστιανικής Αρχαιολογικής Εταιρείας*, 14, 366. ανακτήθηκε από <https://ejournals.epublishing.ekt.gr/index.php/deltion/article/view/5504>



# ΔΕΛΤΙΟΝ ΤΗΣ ΧΡΗΣΤΙΑΝΙΚΗΣ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΙΚΗΣ ΕΤΑΙΡΕΙΑΣ

Παροράματα

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this view. The main ones are: the incorporation into the Late Roman wall of the Odeion of Herodes Atticus, the Stoa, and the south retaining wall of the Peripatos would account for the fact that they are preserved to a relatively great height, as was observed by M. Korres in 1980. Furthermore, in time of siege, this would guarantee a supply of drinking water from the spring in the rock behind the Stoa, which was of such great importance that it was never left outside the walls in periods when the Acropolis was used as a fortress. Finally, it would account for the opening of the second gate in the Acropolis, below the tower of Nike.

The use of bricks and a greyish mortar in the construction of the remains behind the Stoa to the east of those mentioned above precludes the assignment of them either to the Late Roman wall, made by M. Korres in 1980, or to the Rizokastro, made by J. Travlos (Figs. 46-47). On the other hand, the Travlos's dating of them to the 11th century is completely reasonable and, in combination with the way in which they are incorporated into the rear wall of the Stoa, indicates that they were repairs to the Late Roman wall. The additions to the

orthostat at the east end of the Stoa and to the 5th apse from the east in the rear wall are now assigned to the Rizokastro, since they have the same characteristic features as the other surviving remains of the wall: the building material on the façade is irregularly arranged, and use is made of a very friable mortar (Figs. 48-49). It is thus now demonstrated that the Late Roman wall (267-282 A.D.) was extended to include the south slope, following the course illustrated in Fig. 50, and that it was repaired in the 11th century. Furthermore, the contents of pithos 3 in house A and the dating of the Rizokastro by A. Parsons assign the construction of this defence wall to the Frankish period, before 1250. The course for the wall suggested by J. Travlos gains rather more confirmation from the sections that have recently come to light (Fig. 51). Another section, which has not yet been interpreted, was found in 1984 in the Stais house at Odos Epicharmou and Odos Prytaneiou 1; it suggests that at this point the wall had a tower, or more probably a gate with an entrance from the southeast (Figs. 52-54).

E. M.

## ΠΑΡΟΡΑΜΑΤΑ

τοῦ ΔΧΑΕ, περ. Δ' τ. ΙΓ' (1985-1986)

Σελ. 32. Ἔχει γίνει ἀντιμετάθεση τῶν Εἰκ. 35 καὶ 36.

Οἱ ὑπότιτλοι τῶν Εἰκ. 35-38 ἔχουν ὡς ἐξῆς:

Εἰκ. 35. Πάτμου 171, σ. 449.

Εἰκ. 36. Πάτμου 171, σ. 450.

Εἰκ. 37. Βατοπεδίου 590, φ. 144.

Εἰκ. 38. Βατοπεδίου 590, φ. 144ν.