Archaeological Reports (2025), **71**, 225
doi:10.1017/S057060842510029X

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

CORRIGENDUM

Archaeological fieldwork and research in Euboea: 2014 - 2024 - CORRIGENDUM

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DOI: 10.1017/S0570608424000073. Published online by Cambridge University Press: 30 December 2024.

The first paragraph under the heading *Kerinthos* on page 1 of Saggini (2024) should have read:

Kerinthos is an ancient settlement built on a hill plateau, located on the northern coast of Euboea. It faces the Aegean Sea and was occupied between the Late Bronze Age and the Hellenistic period. The settlement is surrounded by a fortification with more than 20 rectangular towers constructed since the Classical period, with a first phase probably dating to the Archaic period (Ritsonis 2018: figs 20–22). It is divided into two parts by a central partition wall. On the northern part, spacious houses were built as well as some public buildings. At the highest point of the Western Plateau, a square enclosure with a 30m side has been identified as either an agora or a sanctuary (Ritsonis 2018: pls 3A, 12A-B–13; MazarakisAinian 2023: 73, figs 5–6 and 75). One inscription dating to the mid-fourth century was discovered in 2009 close to the village of Krya Vrysi (west of the site) and attests that the settlement was probably under the control of Chalcis during the Classical period and, possibly, Hellenistic period (Kalliontzis 2019: 307–8). Kerinthos, along with other Euboean coastal sites, played an important role in Aegean maritime trade during the Early Iron Age period (Mazarakis Ainian 2023), with a short synthesis of the explorations and review of the finds. In September 2021, an agreement was signed between the Ministry of Culture, the Administrative Region of Central Greece and the Municipality of Mantoudi, to further explore and protect the site (Simosi 2023: fig. 3). Extensive cleaning and mapping of the site were conducted in order to clarify the limits of the ancient settlement and to prepare new excavations. In this context, a systematic excavation is being carried out since 2022 by the Ephorate of Antiquities of Euboea in order to investigate and confirm all the above-mentioned hypotheses that were based on limited surface surveys and observation of the visible architectural remains.

Reference

Saggini, T. (2024) Archaeological fieldwork and research in Euboea: 2014–2024. *Archaeological Reports*, 70, 91–113. https://doi.org/10.1017/S0570608424000073

Cite this article: Saggini, T. (2025) Archaeological fieldwork and research in Euboea: 2014 - 2024 - CORRIGENDUM. *Archaeological Reports*, 71, 225. https://doi.org/10.1017/S057060842510029X

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https://doi.org/10.1017/S057060842510029X Published online by Cambridge University Press