fortification wall on the W side indicate a substantial, well-protected settlement. A trading role (perhaps as a maritime stop-over) is proposed.

Y. Bassiakos (*ΕΠΤΑΘΛΟΝ*, 199–220) discusses the raw material used in craft production at both Kavos Vasili and Modi.

**Hydra**

M. Petritaki (26th EPCA) reports (*ΕΠΤΑΘΛΟΝ*, 253–57) on test excavations conducted after survey. On the property of Sirius A Ltd at Kaoumithi, surface levels produced 2 EH vessels. In the courtyard of the property of S. Voulgari, 3 robbed chamber tombs previously reported were investigated, along with one other, investigation of which was impeded by mod. structures. The dromos of tomb 2 had been remodelled: within the chamber (2.50m *di*.), only one pit held a few bones and the other 2 had been disturbed. The bones are estimated to represent 13 individuals (7 adults and 6 sub-adults): radiocarbon dating at NCSR Democritos gave a date range of 9th-11th Ct AD (ca. 894–1020 AD). Twenty-two iron nails were found, probably from wooden coffins or boxes, plus sheet bronze from jewellery. It seems likely that these tombs were reused for much later burials since they do not conform to known Byz types. Tombs 3 and 4 were robbed in antiquity: tomb 4 contained obsidian and an EH sherd (the only PH finds preserved). In 1975 a further, probably Myc, tomb was found nearby by P. Themelis.

**Spetses**

M. Petritaki (26th EPCA) reports (*ΕΠΤΑΘΛΟΝ*, 257–60) on rescue excavation on the property of Roseberry Ltd, on the promontory of Ag. Marina on the E coast, which produced evidence of Myc settlement. In the S part was a destruction level with LH IIB and IIIA1–2 pottery. Settlement remains, found at some depth a little further N, consist of a retaining wall and house walls of 2 phases – LH IIIB and LH IIIC (E and M), with a typical pottery assemblage for each phase. Two animal figures were found, as well as obsidian, animal bone and shell. Some EH II sherds were found in surface levels, including part of a clay hearth rim with zigzag decoration. A LRom–ECh use level (with pottery and coins of the 3rd–6th Ct AD) also lay close to the surface.

**Saronic Harbours Archaeological Research Project (SHARP)**

D. Pullen (ASCSA/Florida) and T. Tartaron (ASCSA/Pennsylvania) report on the first of 3 planned field seasons (**Fig. 14**).

Research focused on the recently discovered Myc settlement at Korphos-Kalamianos, a harbour settlement with a large, planned urban centre, where the foundations and lower walls of the entire town are exposed due to extensive soil loss. An architectural inventory of construction over an area of ca. 9ha was completed: significant progress was made in high-precision mapping of the area, and 2 smaller sectors were selected for detailed architectural drawing and description. The Myc walls, including extensive segments of fortification wall, were shown to cover ca. 7.2ha (**Fig. 15**). At least 50 separate structures and complexes were identified, nearly all on a similar N–S grid. A large number of complexes, with 5–8 or more rooms, were built as single units.

Surface survey on the Kalamianos site and in the surrounding area used 25m x 25m grid squares as 'discovery units' (following the methodology of the Eastern Korinthia Archaeological Survey). Myc buildings located within these units were examined (via artefact collections and counts) before the remaining area was walked (**Fig. 16**): pottery from wall fills helped to date their construction, and collections from interior spaces aimed to establish date and function. A number of discovery units were walked in the surrounding area at Kalamianos, Aramada and Stiri. Significant Myc activity was located in a saddle between 2 small hills N of Kalamianos, and at Stiri, SE of the Panagia church. In both cases, canonical cyclopean masonry of Myc type was used in complexes and buildings similar to those at Kalamianos. Ceramic finds also included FNeo, EH and LRom to EMed.

Geological and geomorphological research (R. Dunn) focused on problems of erosion and sediment movement, hydrology, and coastline change over time.

The 2007 season demonstrated the importance of the Korphos region as a centre in LH IIIB and probably also LH IIIA, centred on the harbour at Kalamianos. By LH IIIB Mycenae had established a strong presence in the region, using Kalamianos as an important stop in maritime routes to Attica and the Corinthia, and directly challenging the former regional power, Aigina.

**Kythera**

Publication: G. Ince and A. Ballantyne, *Paliochora on Kythera: Survey and Interpretation: Studies in Medieval and Post-Medieval Settlements* (Oxford, Archaeopress, 2007).

**Kythera Island Project**. C. Broodbank (BSA/London) and E. Kiriatzi (BSA) report on a further study season.

Preliminary study of the Rom pottery (K. Slane) from the survey and the 1960s excavations at Kastri, indicates a low-level presence of ERom and high density of LRom. Notable also is the substantial presence of MRom (3rd–4th Ct AD), the possibility of some continuation after ca. 650 AD into the EByz and wide-ranging trade connections within the E Mediterranean in terms of amphorae, table and cooking wares. Study of almost all 47 sites in Paliopolis was completed, one of the most intensively investigated coastal landscapes in the Mediterranean.

Study of ca. 100 thin sections of geological samples from Kythera and S Laconia (E. Kiriatzi and R. Siddall) confirmed that the source of the red micaceous pottery, abundant on Kythera and present in a number of Peloponnesian sites during the LBA, must be on Kythera. S Laconia cannot be a source of the Lustrous Decorated Minoanising pottery present in coastal sites in the S and E Peloponnese: Kastri remains a strong candidate for at least some of this pottery while the possibility of production in the Argolid needs to be further explored.

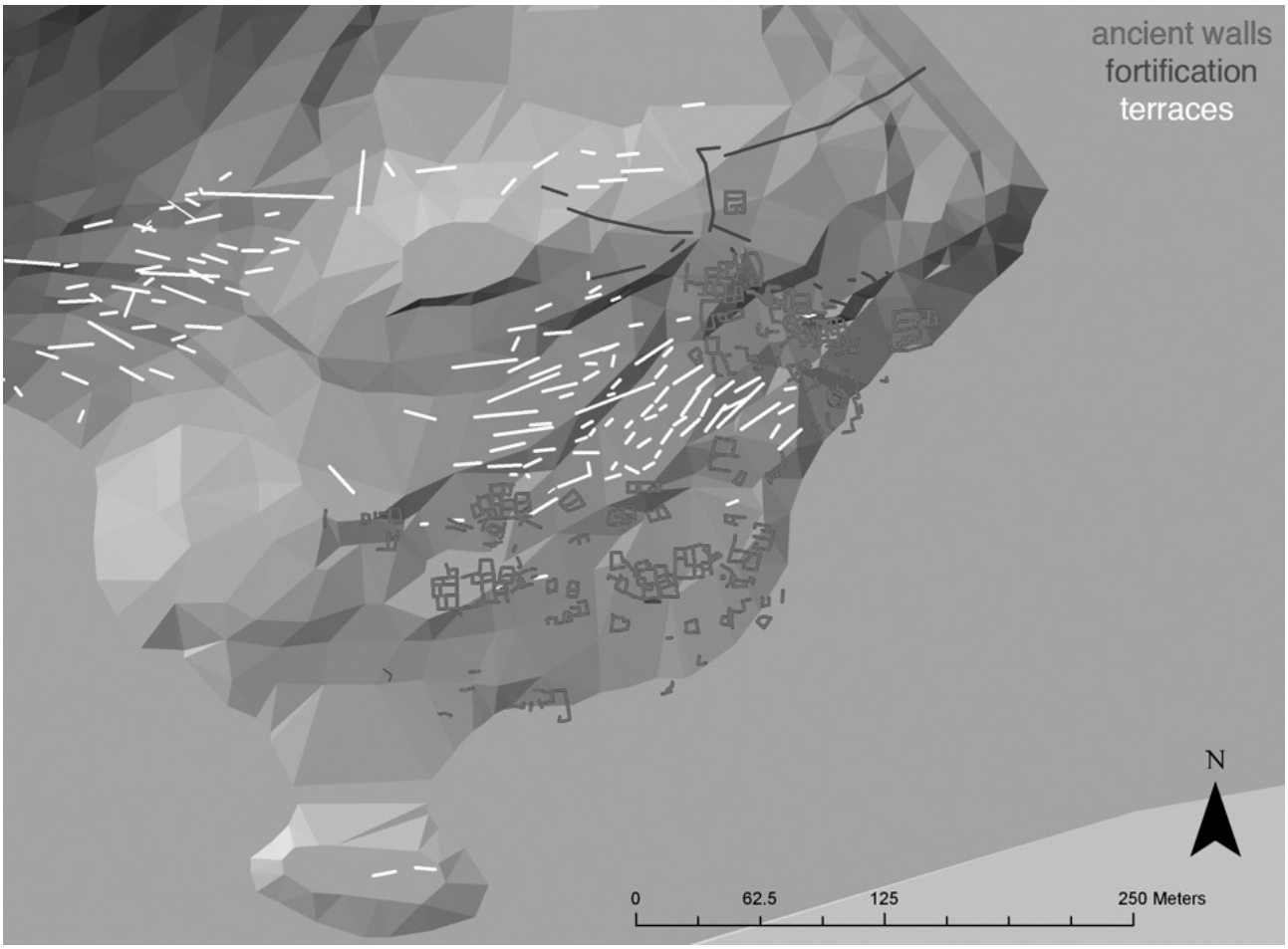
Progress was made with other specialist studies. Preparation and analysis at the Fitch Laboratory of 10% of the 299 samples of largely iron-related metallurgical material from the project's surface collections was begun (M. Georgakopoulou). GIS research (V. Delrieu) focused on analysis of all tract densities to explore for potential site-level densities in areas not yet designated: 4 candidates were so isolated. Archival research (J. Bennet, S. Davies and D. Harlan) on the 18th Ct landholding patterns of Strapodi was conducted in conjunction with micro-toponym location by E. Kiriatzi through interviews with local informants.

**CORINTHIA**

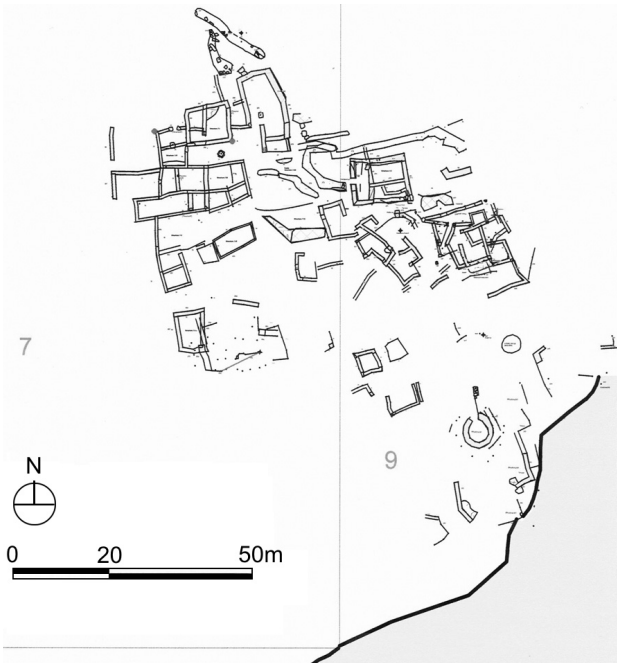
(37th EPCA: 25th EBA)

**Diolkos**. *To Vima*, *Kathimerini*, and *Ta Nea* (06/09/07) all report on plans by the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Merchant Marine and the Ministry of the Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works to collaborate in

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15. SHARP, Korphos-Kalamianos: high-precision GPS map of architectural remains




16. SHARP, Korphos-Kalamianos: sector 4 buildings

immediate measures for the protection of the anc. diolkos, the deteriorating condition of which has long been a cause for concern. This will be followed by a study leading to longer-term measures for conservation and public presentation.

**Isthmia**. E. Gebhard (ASCSA/Chicago) reports on a study season focused on the renovation of the Sanctuary of Poseidon and the Isthmia Museum, a project undertaken by the 37th EPCA with support from the European Fund for Rural Improvement and the Third Community Support Framework.

Study of finds from the University of Chicago excavations continued. M. Risser and K. Nolin's work on LAr and Cl ceramics focused on comparison between shapes presented as votives in the temple and temenos and those used for food preparation and feasting after the sacrifices, using pottery from the Cl terraces, the temple and the reservoir (great circular pit) in the area reserved for dining. A. Thomsen studied the terracotta figurines, identifying among the horse figurines dominant at the sanctuary 2 distinct types: E and LAr individualized figurines and 'standardized' horses close to the 5th and 4th Ct 'Late Group' from the potters' quarter at Corinth. L. Houghtalin continued to prepare the publication of ca. 900 coins from the Chicago excavations and 600 from the UCLA/Ohio State expedition. From their study of the arms and armour, A. Jackson and I. Marszalek report on the poor condition of certain dedications, noting damage and repair to a

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helmet prior to dedication. Iron weapons of the 2nd half of the 4th Ct BC from a funerary monument SW of the sanctuary (the W foundation) closely resemble arms from tombs at Vergina and Derveni, and probably reflect Macedonian influence at Corinth and Isthmia from the time of Philip II and his successors. Finally, K. Hallof commenced study of 4 2nd Ct BC documentary stelae; P. Funke studied the historical context of the decrees.

In the Palaimonion, M. Sturgeon's restoration of the sculptural programme was assisted by documentation of floor elevations: phase III (Hadrianic) ca. 0.38m–0.60m above the underlying stadium floor; raised in phase V (Antonine) to ca.1.25m above the stadium.

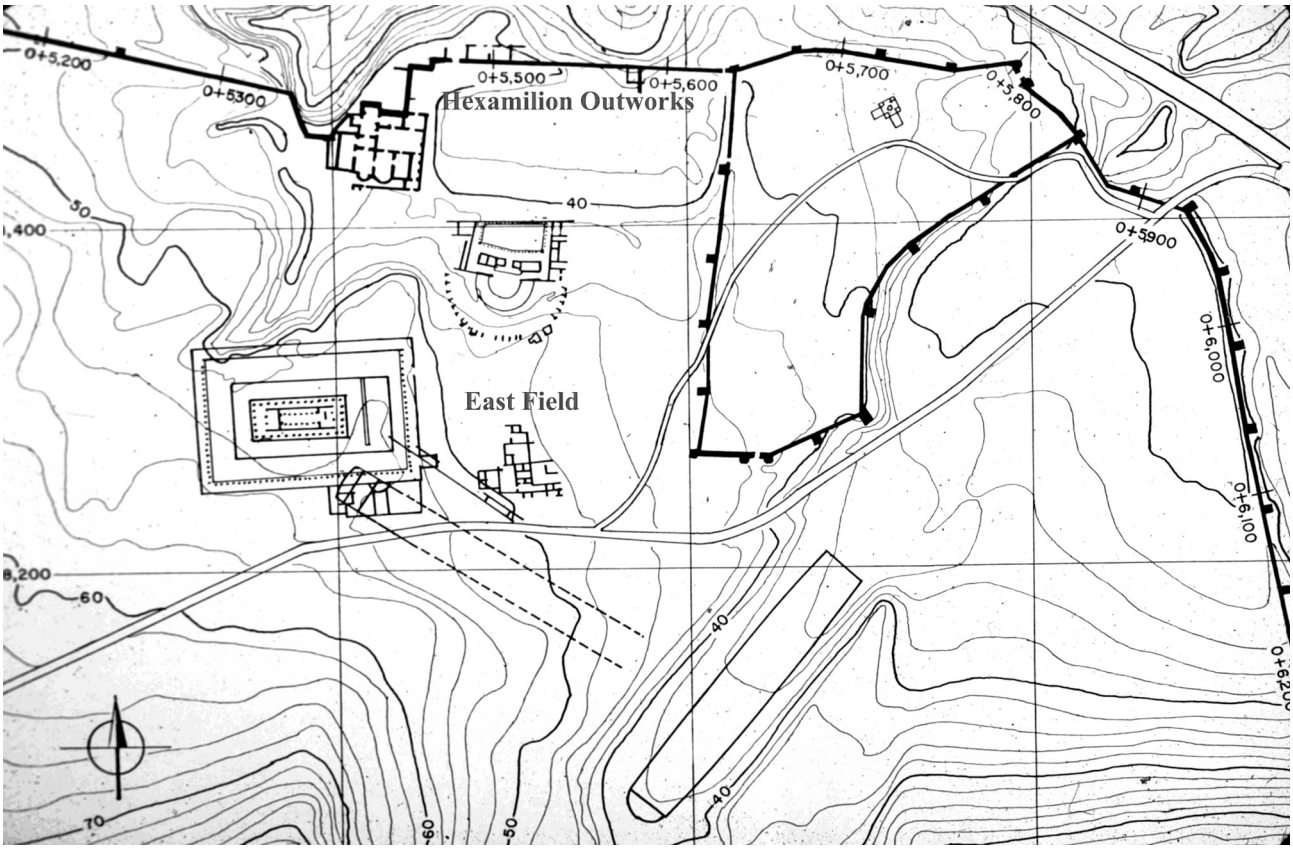
In the Rachi settlement, V. Anderson-Stojanović's study of remains assigned to houses III, IV, V and VI showed that there were only 3 houses here. Domestic structures are generally consistent in size, between 60–75m$^2$. Analysis of activities practised and their location in the settlement was undertaken.

Tim Gregory (ASCSA/Ohio) reports the completion of cleaning and stabilization of the excavation area along the S side of the Rom bath. In collaboration with the 37th EPCA, work was undertaken to make the Rom bath, the Hexamilion and the E field accessible to visitors (**Fig. 17**).

Study towards publication of the Rom bath continued (**Fig. 18**). The protective layer over the great monochrome mosaic in room VI was removed. Cleaning to the SW corner of room XIV completed the overall project of documentation. A 0.6m *w*. wall, poorly built of rough stones in a mud mortar, was found in fill of the 7th Ct AD. The surviving portion ran E–W for ca. 2.30m: it must belong to a building large for its period (the so-called Byz Dark Ages) and which may have been partially removed during excavation of this area in 1978. At the SW corner of room XIV a wall of ashlar blocks ran W from the presumed corner of the bath, indicating the presence of at least one other room or defined space W of room XIV (toward the NW ravine). It is unclear whether this was contemporary with the construction of the bath, but it must pre-date its abandonment. Little can yet be said about this space, but the area to the N appears to have been used as a depository for ash, presumably from the furnaces of the building, perhaps saved for later use. Finally, 2 trenches opened in the 1970s, ca. 18m S of the S wall of the bath, were reinvestigated, revealing considerable debris from a large wall built largely of mortar, rubble and tiles (like the upper portions of the walls of the bath). This was likely part of a monumental building S of the bath, and is perhaps to be connected with 2 sets of parallel walls visible to the E and N of the trenches under consideration.

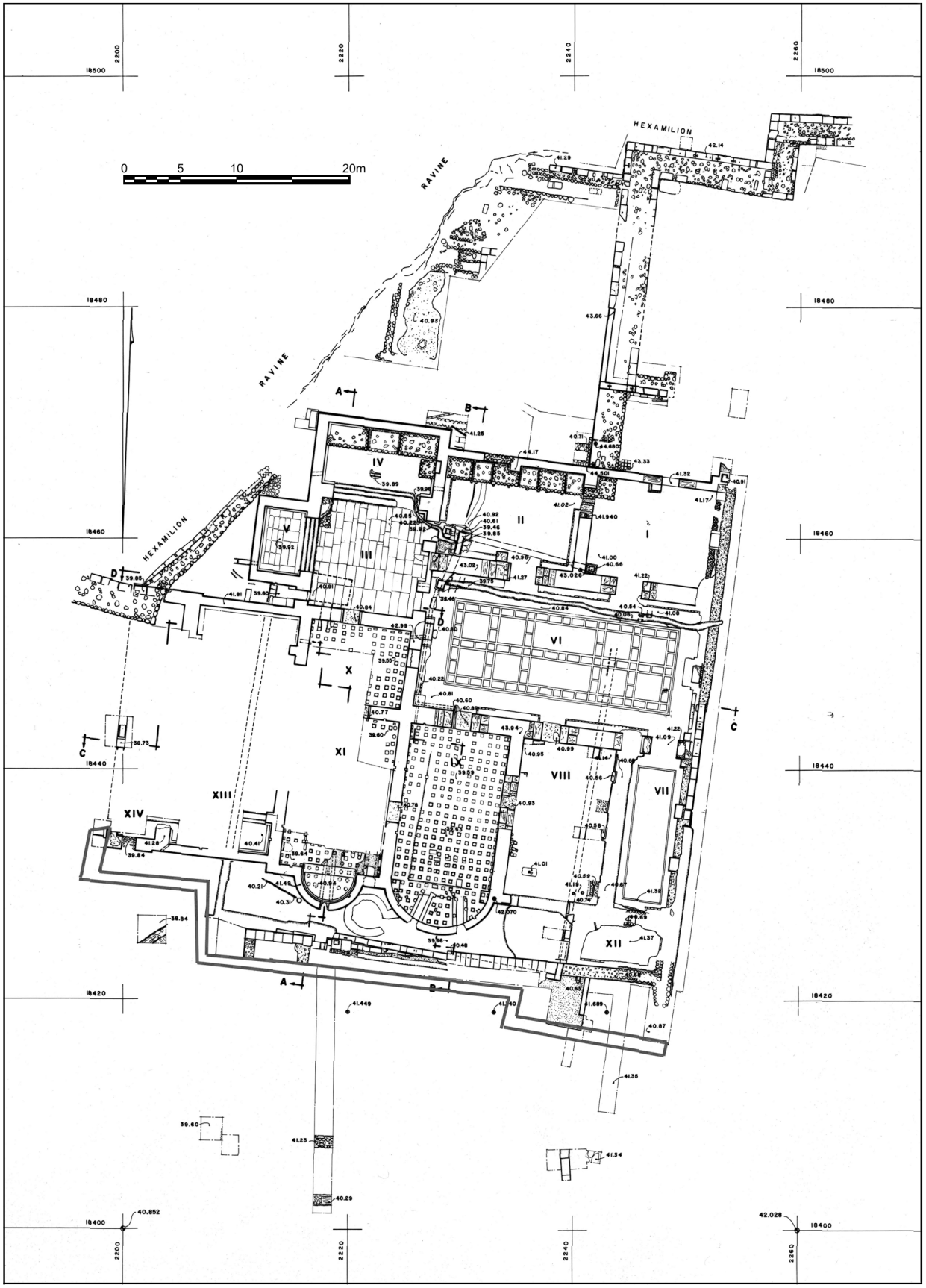
Study of the E field, between the Temple of Poseidon and the Byz fortress, (partially excavated in 1970–1972) refined the sequencing of wall phases (**Fig. 19**), producing up to 17 different phases (not all chronologically significant). As previously concluded, in an early period (perhaps 2nd Ct AD) the area was dominated by several large structures, probably public in nature.

Cleaning continued in the Hexamilion outworks, NE of the Rom bath, where the Byz fortifications (the Hexamilion) run E toward the fortress (**Fig. 17**). Several Rom buildings are known in this vicinity. A project was begun to record extant spolia and associate them with existing foundations (**Fig. 20**).




17. Isthmia: plan of the Sanctuary of Poseidon showing the E field and the Hexamilion outworks

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18. Isthmia: Rom baths

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19. Isthmia: E field, phase plan of principal architectural development



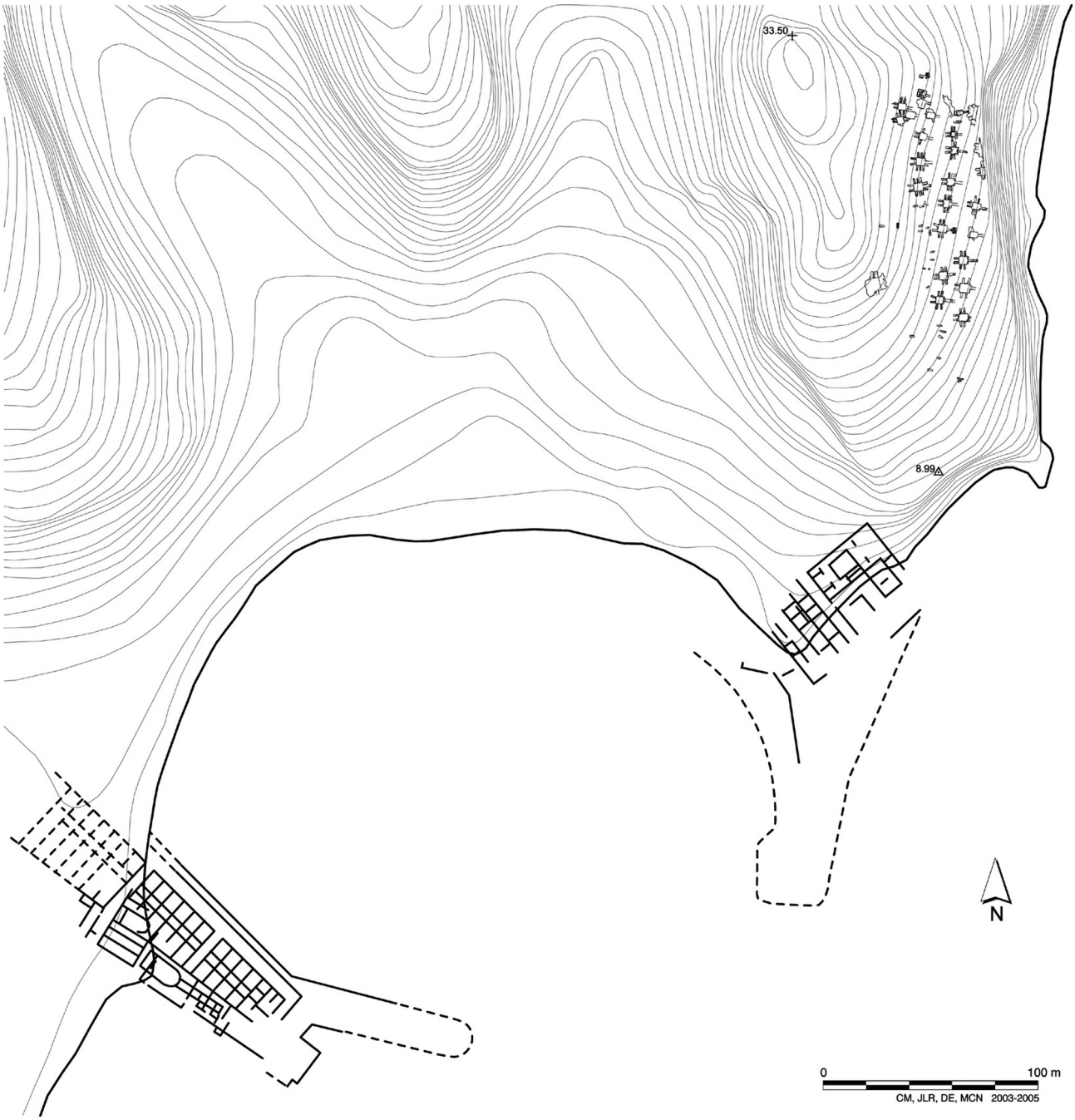
20. Isthmia: Hexamilion outworks, Doric capital reused in Byz foundations

**Kenchreai**. E. Korka (Ministry of Culture), J. Rife (ASCSA/Macalester College) and P. Kasimi (37th EPCA) report on excavation, study and conservation on the Koutsongila ridge, N of the anc. harbour (**Fig. 21**). Excavation concentrated in 3 major areas (A, B, C, **Fig. 22**).

In 2004, geophysical survey in area A (at the S end of the ridge overlooking the harbour) had revealed a large rectangular enclosure: monumental blocks remain on the surface. Excavation revealed a N–S wall facing onto a deep, wide depression in the bedrock. It is as yet uncertain whether this created a terrace or delimited space in a more significant way. A cremation pyre was also discovered in area A: a small, elliptical depression contained ash with burned cobbles, bones and nails, presumably from a coffin or bier. The human bones, mixed with a few animal bones (perhaps sacrificial victims), show extreme changes typical of prolonged exposure to temperatures exceeding 800 °C. An ERom basin and amphora deposited near the pyre may have been used for drink offerings or fuel. To the NE, a rectangular building was apparently used for burial: the fill contained numerous bones and LRom lamps. Next to it were 3 5th–7th Ct AD cist graves cut into bedrock: one was looted, but the others contained numerous bodies buried over a long period. Eight lead tablets bearing geometric and floral designs and rolled into tubes had been left at the top of one of the cists.

In area B (along the ridge's E cliff), structural remains have long been visible on the surface. Excavation revealed a mod. (20th Ct) circular structure, probably a Second World War turret, directly overlying a well-preserved mosaic floor of the E2nd–M3rd Ct AD (**Fig. 23**), which was partially uncovered in 2007. The design is conventional: a field with a diagonal grid surrounds bands of wave crests, diamonds, guilloche and cubic patterns, all framing an *emblema* depicting an enwreathed head of Silenus looking left. The mosaic displays several colours, and the stone and glass tesserae inside the figural panel are very intricate. It represents the Hel, or eastern, style of mosaic art of the period: there are close contemporary parallels in Asia Minor and the Corinthia (the Kokkinovrysi villa W of anc. Corinth). It likely belonged to an opulent seaside villa, though its proximity to the cemetery is noteworthy. In addition, another building, likely an ERom house, was found ca. 36m S along the cliff. The presence of

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21. Kenchreai: plan of harbour and Koutsongila ridge to the NE

these structures in the SE corner of the ridge suggests that the lavish complex at the base of the N mole of the harbour extended up onto the ridge. Such buildings may comprise a wealthy residential quarter.

In area C (the cemetery), excavation around tomb 10 uncovered a building above the dromos which had apparently suffered a catastrophic collapse (**Fig. 24**). A niche in the W wall might have contained an epitaph or artefacts such as lamps or a sculpture. Only 2 isolated burials (graves 51–52) were found between tombs 10 and 7. Here commemorative rituals, such as dining, were apparently performed either in the home or inside the tomb. Inside tomb 7 were discrete deposits of objects associated with funerary rituals of the 1st–3rd Ct: lamps, figurines, unguentaria, cinerary urns, Knidian bowls, cups in thin-walled ware, amphorae and frying pans. W of tombs 3 and 23, 5 wheel ruts running N–S constitute 2 or 3 cart roads used over a long period during the Rom Empire. This was perhaps the main route into the harbour from the N as travelled by Pausanias. To the SW, a substantial building, with walls in *opus testaceum* on an ashlar socle, served (until its collapse around the 120s AD) as an above-ground chamber tomb with a rock-cut cist (grave 50) along the N wall. Sixteen cist graves of the 5th–7th Ct were dug into the bedrock here: all had the typical form of a vertical shaft opening W into a wider

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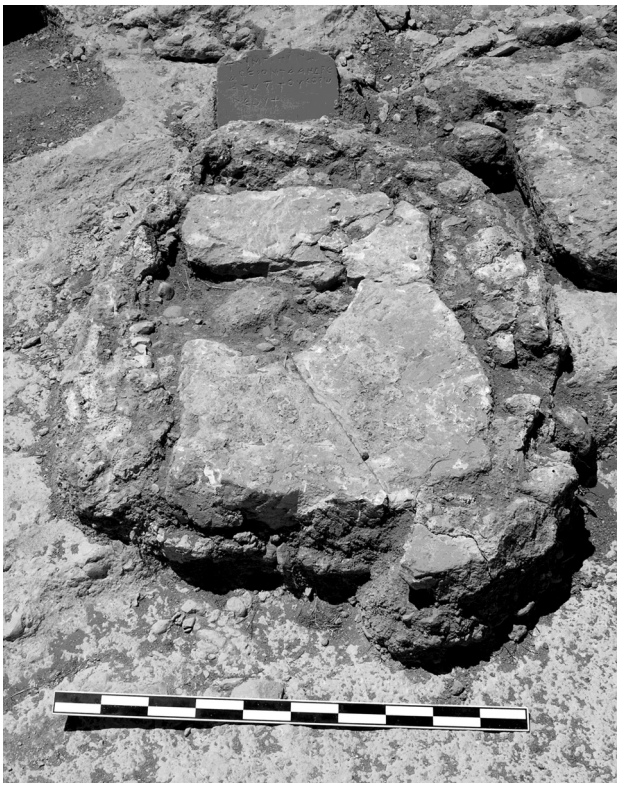



22. Kenchreai: plan of Rom cemetery on Koutsongila ridge

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23. Kenchreai, Koutsongila: mosaic inside circular structure



25. Kenchreai, Koutsongila: grave 43, covering and epitaph *in situ*



24. Kenchreai, Koutsongila: tomb 10




26. Kenchreai, Koutsongila: 6th Ct lamp from grave 39

compartment. Many had been partly looted, but some were undisturbed: the mortar and slab covering and epitaph of grave 43 were intact (**Fig. 25**). The epitaph, inscribed on a bluish-gray schistose marble plaque, reads: + κυμητήρι<ο>ν δι/αφέροντα ᾽Ανδρέᾳ/ τῷ υἱ(ῷ) τοῦ Κορω/νέου + ('+ The burial belonging / to Andrew / the son of / Koroneos +'). These graves, as those in area A, contained numerous bodies interred over a long period in a supine, extended position, with heads to the W. They occasionally included such artefacts as lamps (**Fig. 26**), pitchers and lekythoi, bronze rings, crosses and buckles.

Study of artefactual and skeletal remains and of the natural environment of the ridge continued. M. Morison examined numerous artefacts, including over 19,000 sherds. R. Weir identified the 50 coins and bracteates so far discovered on the ridge. D. Ubelaker continued his study of the human bones, and S. Garvie-Lok sampled bone for chemical analysis in connection with the study of anc. diet. R. Nunes Pedroso collected samples of mortar and painted plaster. Finally, R. Dunn examined the geological conditions of the tombs to understand taphonomy. On site, conservation of the chamber tombs and their plaster was begun.

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0570608400000569 Published online by Cambridge University Press

Publication: W.O. Stern and D.H. Thimme, *Kenchreai. Eastern Port of Corinth*, 6. *Ivory, Bone and Related Wood Finds* (Leiden, Brill, 2007).

**Eastern Korinthia Archaeological Survey (EKAS)**. T. Gregory (ASCSA/Ohio) and D. Pullen (ASCSA/Florida) continued study of finds from earlier seasons.

**Anc. Corinth**. G. Sanders (ASCSA) reports the completion of excavation in the S part of the Panagia Field. Colluvium, laid down in the LNeo, was encountered over the entire area opened to date. Ot and Emod. cemeteries covering the N part of the field currently make further work here impractical. Excavation of the monumental L4th Ct AD building partially revealed in previous seasons was completed, with the exposure of the westernmost 16.5m. At least 6 rooms were laid out in pairs, with anterooms to the S and main rooms to the N, on an E–W axis. Only the foundations (of poor quality, large, roughly dressed limestone blocks), a cellar, a scrap of flooring and the foundations are preserved. As the upper part of the blocks of the outer face of the N wall are finished, the ground level here was lower than to the S where the same course was unfinished. Rooms in the W suite are ca. 7m *w*. On the E side of the larger N room is a cellar, 2.8m x 1.6m, accessed via steps cut into a leaning ashlar in its NE corner. The cistern was filled in the M3rd Ct with a deposit rich in pottery. The 2nd suite is only ca. 4.7m *w*. The main room preserved a fragment of watertight pebble and mortar flooring sloping down towards the SW and, to the SW, part of a dipping basin in the same material. The quantity of grape pits found suggests that this room served as a wine press and the cellar to the W perhaps as a wine store. Below the floor of the putative pressing area was a votive deposit of 22 miniature vessels, each of a different form. A careful search for grave cuts was made to ensure there were no further tombs of the Geo cemetery (see now C. Pfaff, *Hesperia* 76 [2007], 443–537). The edge of the excavated area was blowcreted to prevent collapse of the baulks. It is intended to cover the area with geomaterial and backfill to the level of the LRom domus floor.

Research resumed in the area S of the S stoa, where in the 1960s H. Robinson revealed a complex of Med houses. Phasing of the architectural remains was undertaken using the old excavation notebooks plus excavation in critical places. A pit to dispose of burnt material contained an African red slip form 50 bowl (M4th Ct AD), decorated glass and a marble portrait head carefully buried face-down. The pit was located immediately in front of a threshold. A deposit immediately pre-dating the Med construction programme suggests that much of the area remained out of use from the M6th Ct to the MByz period. Deposits of decayed mud-brick produced large quantities of small coins. One layer contained 3 legible coins of the E6th Ct and an almost complete Phocaean red slip form 3C bowl (450–475 AD). A complete Hel pithos was reused in the LRom period, accommodated in a deep hole dug into the LRom floor.

A new area opened to the S of Robinson's excavation was intended to reveal more buildings of his Byz phase. A large area was opened, revealing the tops of Med walls and pits, but much of it was disturbed by agricultural activity and wall robbing during the E19th Ct, resulting in the reduction and re-deposition of Frankish occupation remains. Among the finds was a gilded metal object decorated with a fortress.

**Stymphalos**. H. Williams (Canadian Institute/British Columbia) reports continuing study of pottery, lamps and figurines, as well as the preparation of a small exhibition for the new museum. Extensive hand coring was carried out selectively across the entire valley of Stymphalos as the start of a project to investigate geomorphological and environmental change in the area.

**Nemea**. K. Shelton (ASCSA/Berkeley) reports on the 2007 season of study and conservation at the **Sanctuary of Zeus**.

Work continued on the preparation of: J. Bravo and B. Rieger, *Nemea* IV*: The Shrine of Opheltes, the Early Stadium, and the Hippodrome*; and P. Bouyia, S.G. Miller and G. Zimmer, *Nemea* V*: The Sacred Square* II. Cataloguing of major ceramic deposits for *Nemea* X*: Chronology* continued, focusing on deposits in grid squares P14/P15, K14/L14, L17, F18 and G18. Dates, especially for PH and EIA material, but also for post Hel, have been refined.

Reconstruction of the Temple of Zeus continued as described in 2006. Work focused on the foundations and krepidoma on the E end and in the pronaos, especially the NE corner, and on columns K-30 and K-29 in the centre of the E colonnade.

In the stadium, a structural and environmental study of the tunnel was begun to determine the cause of the decay/collapse and to propose necessary measures.

**Nemea**, **Agia Sotira cemetery**. R.A.K. Smith (Canadian Institute/Brock), J. Wright and M. Dabney (Bryn Mawr College) report on continued excavation of the LBA chamber tomb cemetery on the hillside of Ag. Sotira, outside the village of Koutsomadi near anc. Nemea.

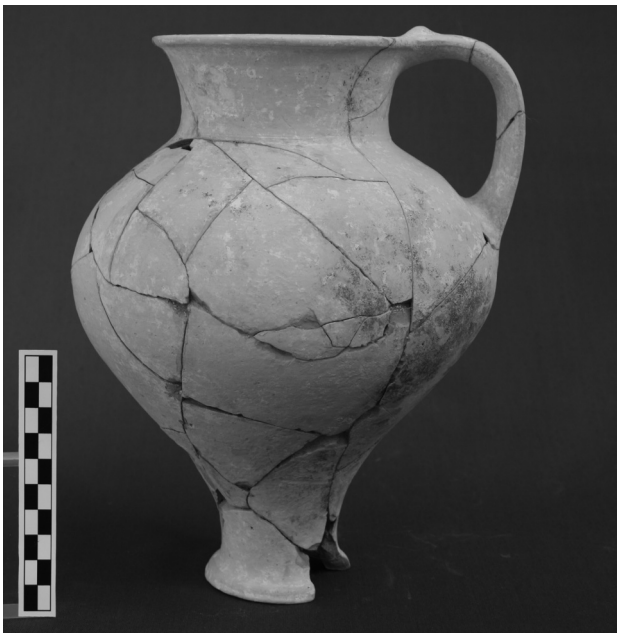
Test trenching in the field of P. Tombros, begun in 2006, was completed and the blocking wall removed from tomb 4 (which had been partially destroyed by illicit activities over the winter). A further tomb, tomb 5, was excavated.

Tomb 5 was undisturbed. Sherd material and complete vessels indicate that it was in use from LH IIIA2 until LH IIIB (**Figs 27, 28**), but due to poor preservation of the skeletal material only 2 certain individuals could be identified. The stratigraphy of the dromos and blocking wall of the stomion were well preserved, and it is clear that this tomb had a complex history. The blocking wall contained 4 clearly defined construction phases with floor levels beneath each. Evidence for at least 7 episodes of tomb use and reuse were identified based on stratigraphical and artefactual information. Included among these are adult and child burials in the chamber and the dromos, as well as an offering made by tunnelling into the tomb after the chamber had collapsed. Tomb 5 fits the general picture of the cemetery's use from LH IIIA1 to LH IIIB2, and corresponds to the major periods of occupation at nearby Tsoungiza. Tomb 5 was backfilled and a layer of gravel placed over the dromos and chamber. All test trenches were backfilled and excavation dumps levelled in order to return the olive grove to its original state. We are confident that no further tombs exist to be looted in the field of P. Tombros, but the location and alignment of the excavated tombs suggests that others are likely to exist in the area.

**Nemea (Kitseli)**. *Archaiologia* 103 (2007), 125, reports the discovery of leopard bones of the LPleistocene period.

**Sikyon Survey Project**. Y. Lolos (Thessaly) reports on the continuation of a multidisciplinary (archaeological, geophysical and geo-archaeological) survey of the plateau of anc. Sikyon. Since the project's inception in 2004, intensive survey has covered some 86ha (of a total of 250ha) and geophysical survey 37ha; geo-archaeological study is almost complete.

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0570608400000569 Published online by Cambridge University Press



27. Nemea, Agia Sotira: LH IIIA2 jug from the chamber of tomb 5



28. Nemea, Agia Sotira: LH IIIB stirrup jar from the chamber of tomb 5

In 2007, 25ha were surveyed in 767 20m x 20m squares (**Fig. 29**). Artefact density varied significantly. On the upper plateau there were usually 100–150 sherds per square, with higher concentrations (ca. 200–300 and rarely up to 400) only in specific places. This pattern, observed also in previous years, probably signifies scattered, insubstantial installations (confirmed by the scarcity of architectural remains and the small quantities of roof tiles). W of the stadium, higher densities were found, as were traces of the city wall. On the N plateau, the area N of the agora and E of the stadium produced generally higher concentrations, and in certain squares roof tile greatly exceeded sherd. This phenomenon, encountered elsewhere on the plateau, relates to the large number of structures in this area – walls and corners of buildings and city-blocks, retaining walls of streets, cisterns, quarries, etc. On the S plateau also, architectural remains are common in the area investigated, S of the agora, especially ashlar walls oriented N–S, E–W, on the anc. city grid. Associated finds indicate that many of these structures are domestic: industrial activities (stone quarries and an olive-processing installation) were also located. Finally, investigation of the ridge projecting from the SE edge of the plateau produced markedly different results. Instead of the Hel to MRom pottery found elsewhere, ceramics here date back at least to the EH and continue to LH III, with very little Cl–Rom: Byz and post-Byz sherds and tiles represent periods rare in other areas.

Geophysical prospection revealed a number of streets 6–6.5m *w*., oriented N–S and E–W, plus an almost 10m *w*. N–S avenue detected N and S of the agora. The dimensions of the agora are now almost established. The anc. city grid was formed of ca. 69m x 69m squares. Within the resulting insulae, a number of walls and structures, some belonging to courtyard houses, have been located.

The project website is: http://extras.ha.uth.gr/sikyon.

**Kryoneri, Lechova Cave**. L. Kormazopoulou, I. Zygouri and V. Papathanasiou (EPSNE) report fully (*Praktika Z' Synedriou* 1, 97–105) on excavations previously noted (*AR* 50 [2003–2004], 19; citing also reports in press in *ADelt B Chr* [2000 and 2002]). The cave lies within the boundaries of anc. Sikyon, closest to anc. Titane. It is a single chamber, ca. 45m *d*.: an ESR date from stalactite samples (NCSR Democritos) of 12,800 years bp provides a control on the artificial widening of the entrance for human use. Destruction of significant archaeological deposits by illegal excavation limits reconstruction of cult practices (a rock altar is tentatively identified). Systematic excavation of undisturbed areas produced a large volume of figurines, terracotta plaques, pottery and some jewellery of the M6$^{th}$–3$^{rd}$ Ct BC, with a strong focus on the 5$^{th}$ Ct: expanding upon the *ADelt* report noted in *AR* 50 (2003–2004), a full analysis of types is presented. Figurines, predominantly females with some males and animals, include most Cor types of the 2nd half of the 6$^{th}$–4$^{th}$ Ct, noting the popularity of ring-dances and the presence of silens, satyrs and comic forms. Plaques mostly represent cockerels, sphinxes and gorgons: a pediment with female caryatids is illustrated. The ceramic assemblage (Attic, Cor and local, Sikyonian, plus local Atticizing) spans the M6$^{th}$–M4$^{th}$ Ct, with emphasis on the 1$^{st}$ half of the 5$^{th}$ Ct, and includes a wide variety of vessel forms (notably miniatures of known types). Most pottery is Cor or local (end MCor–LCor III, also bg and Cor rf): shapes and decoration are described. Notable among metal finds are a series of rings with engraved bezel, and earrings of known type. Iconography and inscriptions indicate worship of the Nymphs (the inscriptions will be published by A. Matthaiou and Y. Lolos in an appendix to Y. Lolos, *Land of Sikyon* [forthcoming]).

**ARGOLID**
(4$^{th}$ EPCA: 5$^{th}$ EBA)

**Profitis Ilias Kiveriou**. Ch. Piteros (4$^{th}$ EPCA) reports (*Praktika Z' Synedriou* 2, 503–10) the discovery of spolia from a small temple reused in a ruined later structure on the summit of this hill (338masl), 2.28km W of Kiveri, close to the border with Arcadia. These spolia include large parts of Doric columns, a stylobate, sections of triglyph, metope and geison, and limestone blocks. In addition, there is a fluted marble column support for a perrirhanterion and 2 worked fragments of black Argive marble from a base or, more probably, a Doric triglyph altar. W of the later building, 2 more 4$^{th}$ Ct BC Doric column capitals were found. In the area round the building were

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0570608400000569 Published online by Cambridge University Press