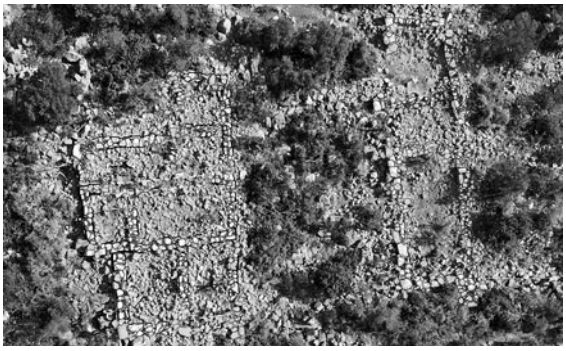


19. Saronic Harbors Archaeological Research Project (SHARP): structures 4-VI and 4-IX overlain on aerial photograph.

Surface survey focused on areas and locations so far understudied, particularly to the west and southwest of Korphos village; on detailed investigation of features of potential significance recorded in 2008; on the resurvey of several Architectural Discovery Units at Kalamianos; and on finer-grained survey at sites of particular interest, especially the upland site of Stiri. All survey zones and the most significant sites and other ancient features within them have now been appropriately explored. Of particular note are: a major Early Bronze Age component at Stiri, Late Roman occupation west of the village of Korphos and the only Classical site discovered by SHARP, in the upland basin of Lakka Gliata (Spati).

Continued geological and geomorphological study of the Korphos region resulted in the complete mapping of bedrock and landform. The bedrock in the region consists of Mesozoic limestone with well-developed karstic features. Faults are common in the area: most have normal or oblique shear motion and south side down relative offset. Landforms include still active debris fans on the flanks of steeper slopes, making it likely that any Bronze Age surface is deeply buried within any given fan. The landscape also displays prominent karst landforms. Analysis of the neotectonic history aims to provide a better understanding of the relative (and if possible absolute) motion on faults near Kalamianos and Stiri. This area is broken into several fault blocks, each potentially moving with a different tilt or to a different degree of uplift/subsidence. Data on the orientation of geological bedding were collected at 182 locations from Korphos to Stiri to enable reconstruction of the movement of each fault block relative to all others. These will also determine whether the Kalamianos block, which beachrock data shows to have subsided, has tilted rather than undergone simple vertical subsidence.

**Troizen**. M. Giannopoulou (26th EPCA) reports (*To Vima* 05/04/09) on excavation in the east cemetery, where burials begin in the Protogeometric period. Fifteen new graves were revealed (including pit, cist and tile graves, *enchytrismoi*, larnakes and pithoi, and cremations), as well as a marble funerary peribolos of the fourth century. Three of the graves contained a variety and wealth of metal offerings, noting also debris of bronze working in a Roman cistern. Child burials include: an early seventh-century burial of an infant in a larnax, with a thilastron and three other vessels; a Hellenistic pithos burial of a child with a jointed doll, two winged erotes, two female figurines, two iron rings and vases including two thilastra; two further child burials, one of the late eighth century and the other of the seventh century, accompanied by small vases.

**Modi (Liontari), shipwreck**. C. Agouridis (Hellenic Institute for Maritime Archaeology) reports (*Ethnos* [16/01/10], *Eleftherotypia* [20/01/10], *Ta Nea* [09/02/10]) on the first phase of excavation of a LHIIIC shipwreck, completed in autumn 2009. The containers recovered (at least 20 transport vessels, mostly hydriae and amphorae) indicate that the ship transported liquids, oil or wine, as well as dry goods (especially fruits).

## CORINTHIA
(37th EPCA: 25th EBA)

**Isthmia**. E. Gebhard (ASCSA/Chicago) reports on continuing study by the University of Chicago.

Construction debris from the Archaic Temple of Poseidon showed that the wall blocks were finished when hoisted into place. A block was identified as belonging to a stone floor in the pteron at the east end of the building, installed probably in the second half of the sixth century BC. A stylobate block, adjacent but not *in situ*, has a cutting on its rear edge for a floor slab or other stone fitting.

Examination of materials from the construction of the Classical Temple of Poseidon and its subsequent rebuilding after the fire of 390 BC indicates that the temple was almost entirely rebuilt, re-using earlier fragments wherever possible. Its condition when robbed in the fifth century AD was clarified. Patterns of stone robbing found during the 1954 excavations were traced from the excavation notebooks.

A section drawing through the Antonine Temple of Palaimon was prepared. The entrance to the passage leading to the adyton lay at the floor level of the precinct surrounding the temple: the passage vault would have risen almost 3m above the entrance, confirming the high, narrow shape of the opening depicted on Corinthian coins of the period.

In the Rachi settlement, study of the terracotta architecture and roof tiles revealed a class of tile manufactured in Corinthian fabric but comparable to Laconian in shape and size. Since the two systems were incompatible, some houses must have had Corinthian roofs, while the Corinthian-type Laconian tiles could only be used for Laconian-type roofs, perhaps in a combination with true Laconian tiles.

T. Gregory (ASCSA/Ohio) reports on the work of the Ohio State University team.

Continuing study of material from the Roman bath, the area east of the Temenos (the East Field) and the Byzantine Fortress, was accompanied by cleaning and study in these areas. Further conservation of the mosaics of the Roman bath (especially rooms VI and XII) was undertaken. The cleaning and stabilization of old trenches south of the Roman bath and east of the Temenos continued. Undocumented building remains traced in trenches from the 1970s comprise the foundations of two parallel Roman walls apparently from a colonnaded peribolos adjoining the Roman bath to the south.

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0570608410000098 Published online by Cambridge University Press

The Hexamilion Outworks project continued investigation of a large Early Roman complex just north of the bath. The walls of this structure rest on Classical foundations, and several construction periods can be identified. This complex is evidently different from the large Doric-style structure to the northeast.

**Isthmia, Galota. Hexamilion (Justinianic wall).** Following the completion of rescue excavation (*cf. ADelt* 47 [1992] *Chr*, 164–66), K. Skarmoutsou-Dimitropoulou (6th EBA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 348–49) on the conservation and display of the section of the Justinianic wall by the three new road and railway bridges constructed in the Isthmus area.

**Kenchreai**. E. Korka (Ministry of Culture and Tourism), J. Rife (ASCSA/Vanderbilt University) and K. Kissas (Director, 37th EPCA), with P. Kasimi (37th EPCA), report on the 2009 excavation season on the Koutsongila ridge north of the ancient harbour.

In area A, activity concentrated on the wall found in 2007 and the areas to the west and east. A further 4m long stretch was uncovered, continuing south. The wall rests at the base of a small hill; a dense Early to Middle Roman sherd deposit, representing pottery washed downslope against the wall, was found to continue along its interior (west) face. To the east, a broad depression (*ca.* 4.5m wide) extends from the wall to a vertical face in the bedrock outcrop upon which sits the rectangular building of probable ritual function explored in 2007–2008. This depression may be an important traffic route, although no road surface or wheel ruts were preserved in its relatively soft calcareous bed. The long wall was thus erected to arrest slope erosion and protect the depression from sediment and debris. A passageway or road along the depression would have approached the harbour from the north across the middle of the ridge, and entered the harbour front from behind the complex at the base of the north mole.

Renewed exploration of the area west of the long wall and on top of the hillock uncovered evidence for burial and cremation (trench A-09-02). Although this seems to have been an open area in antiquity, a channel cut across the trench contained a distinct layer of ash mixed with intensely burned human and animal bone, buried haphazardly under rubble – debris from one or more pyres deposited here after multiple cremations and then covered. The area formed part of a larger cremation zone (a smaller secondary deposit of similarly burned bones was found nearby in 2007). The primary position of the cremation pyres is uncertain.

Area B, near the southeast edge of Koutsongila, was the main focus in 2009 (**Fig. 20**). The function of the structures uncovered in 2008 was clarified. In the area of the putative Early to Middle Roman villa, excavation of the well was completed to modern sea level (*ca.* 7.4m deep), though in antiquity it clearly went deeper. The well was filled with structural and domestic debris from a fifth-century cleaning operation following the destruction and disuse of the villa: this may be associated with the erection of a major structure nearby.

Excavation immediately to the south revealed a large octagonal structure (14.25m maximum interior width) erected in an apparently open area in late antiquity. This



20. Kenchreai: area B (south half).

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0570608410000098 Published online by Cambridge University Press

had a massive outer wall in mixed mortar, rubble and brick, founded on platforms set into the bedrock on the north side and in shallow footing trenches on the south. Inside, a series of angular piers divided an outer ambulatory from an interior chamber. One wide entry was found in the north wall: others may have existed, but the evidence is lost. Numerous fragments of blueish-grey schistose marble with acanthus leaves in relief show that the interior walls were richly finished. The floor of the ambulatory was in places paved with simple tiles but elsewhere consisted of hard-packed earth. In contrast, the central chamber had a mosaic pavement of interlocking geometric patterns with diamonds, stars and circles in black, white and red. A building of this scale with such an impressive design and decor, located prominently above the harbour, must have dominated the landscape.

Associated artefacts and stratigraphy provide a broad outline of the building's history. Along the exterior base of the north wall, a narrow trench opened into a small elliptical pit containing numerous intact lamps and coins deliberately placed. This foundation deposit dates to the early fifth century. When the Octagon fell into disuse, sediment collected over the decaying floors, and transients made fires and built a screen wall inside the building. Finds from the thin deposits over the floor do not postdate the mid sixth century. Around that time, the building collapsed in a catastrophic event that toppled the walls into one massive layer of structural debris over the whole area. Few artefacts relate to the Octagon's use, leaving its design and surroundings as the best evidence for its function. Comparable octagonal buildings were erected in late antiquity as palace-halls (e.g. Thessaloniki), baptisteries (e.g. Ravenna), Imperial mausolea (e.g. Romanuliana) and martyria (e.g. Phrygian Hierapolis). No walls were found to indicate that the Octagon formed part of a larger architectural plan, making identification with a palatial or ecclesiastical complex unlikely. However, seven fifth- or sixth-century cist graves (G63–G69) of the finest construction were clustered around it and aligned with its walls. The intentional placing of these distinctive graves suggests that the Octagon had a funerary function, but whether as the burial site of a member of the local élite or a holy figure is uncertain. If so, the Octagon is a rare case in the known architectural repertoire of late antique Greece.

In area C, in the heart of the Roman cemetery, one chamber tomb, tomb 2, was explored. The rectangular chamber (4.15m x 4.6m) resembles others on Koutsongila: it is rock-cut, has loculi and niches in the walls for inhumation and cremation, a bench on the front wall and an altar on the back, and a vaulted ceiling. The walls preserve painted plaster with polychrome-banded decoration and a schematic garland in red, while the floor was finished with cement. The construction apparently dates to the mid/late first century, as other tombs on the ridge. The chamber was looted at an early date, and the numerous cups, bowls, cookware lids, lamps and a miniature stone altar were scattered. Thereafter, apart from occasional disturbances by robbers, the chamber gradually filled with a combination of disintegrated mortar, plaster and rock that had collapsed from the walls, and washed-in colluvial sediment. Exploration outside the tomb revealed that a building in mortar and rubble with a monumental façade once enclosed the narrow, rock-cut stairway descending to the stomion. No structures or artefacts were found to identify graveside rituals, which must have occurred elsewhere and/or inside the chamber. Finally, wheel ruts running north-south through this area predate the construction of the tomb, and thus give a sense of the traffic along the coast before the development of the cemetery.

**Loutraki, Katounistra (Sega property)**. Z. Aslamatzidou-Kostourou (then 4th EPCA, now Director, 6th EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 191) on a fifth season of excavation of this Roman residence.

The large apse was fully exposed, as were three similarly-sized rooms immediately to the east, the walls of which contained numerous architectural spolia. An Early Christian (fifth- to sixth-century AD) marble cuirass was found inside the south room. The middle room had doors in the north, east and west walls: an iron ring with a cross was found inside it. In the north room, a second-century AD lamp was found upon a flight of steps along the west wall. To the east lay a rectangular room, the south wall of which overlay a marble krepis corresponding to that previously discovered on the west side. Close to its west wall, a pit grave with a stone cover was cut though the stone-paved floor. In the fill of the room was a sixth-century AD plainware lamp. Yet further to the east, another room preserved wall-plaster. These two eastern rooms were created by partitioning one original space, at which time the door in the east wall was closed. All areas contained fragments of tile and marble facing, and undiagnostic bronze coins.

**Ancient Corinth**. G. Sanders (ASCSA) reports on the 2009 season of excavation and study in the complex of medieval and post-medieval houses in the area of the South Stoa.

Documentation of pottery from the 1960s excavations and of the standing remains in the central section was completed (**Fig. 21**). Later structures overlying the medieval house in the central section of the area were removed and six rooms excavated down to their construction phase. The floor of the northwest room was covered with a thin sherd deposit representing a minimum of 37 Constantinopolitan White Ware pitchers. Such



21. Ancient Corinth: late 12th to early 13th century bowl from early excavations.

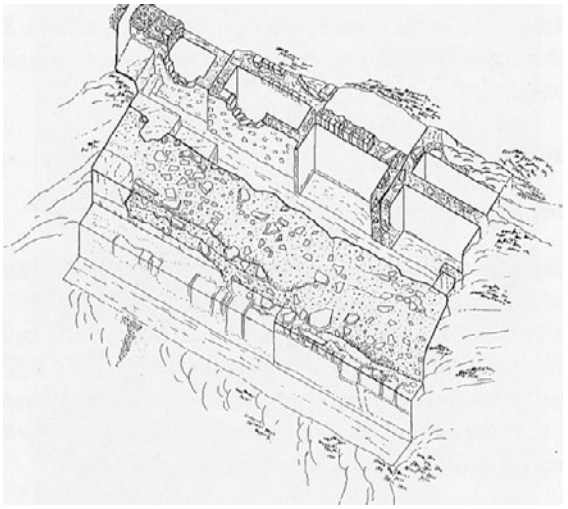
https://doi.org/10.1017/S0570608410000098 Published online by Cambridge University Press

pitchers were frequently used as kettles for boiling water, to judge from lime-scaling and flash marks on the exterior of known examples. However, none of the pieces from the northwest room showed evidence of use, and they seem to have been kept in storage. A pit cut through the floor contained a large 11th-century storage amphora re-used in some form of industrial activity (its mouth and neck had been heated to temperatures which melted the fabric into an amorphous mass).

The well in the east room was filled in the late 13th century. It contained a mass of restorable fine, cooking and plain vessels, datable to *ca.* 1260–1270, and quantities of domestic animal and bird bone, fish scales, sea shells and eggshell. Among the faunal remains were the vertebra of a large tuna which originally weighed over 200kg, and the maxilla and mandible of a hoopoe (*Upopa epops*). The westerly of the south-central rooms originally had two large storage pithoi set in the floor. These were removed, probably in the 13th century. The room to the east had a hearth belonging to the earliest use of the house, but there is no clear evidence for cooking activity in later phases. Apart from the floors of the southwest room and the space under the stair excavated in 2008, and with the exception of the northwest room, all the domestic contexts were kept remarkably clean. The house dates to the 11th century and was modified in the 12th and especially 13th centuries. Its form is essentially that of a courtyard house with an open central court surrounded by nine domestic, storage and stabling spaces. The southern range of rooms certainly had a second storey.

**Kraneio, ancient Corinth**. K. Skarmoutsou-Dimitropoulou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 369–72) a Late Roman cemetery and part of the city wall of ancient Corinth on the property of K. Katelouzou and a Late Roman bath on the property of I.A. Sophou (200m away).

Some 350m west of the amphitheatre, a 9.6m long stretch of the Late Roman city wall ran east-west (**Fig. 22**). The exterior face is isodomic, but the south face above the euthynteria shows patches of irregular construction. The fill is of unworked stone, brick and strong cement. The Late Roman wall, built in the early fifth century AD following the earthquakes and Visigothic incursions of the late fourth century, re-used masonry from the Classical wall and the amphitheatre. Burials indicate the presence of a planned Early Christian (fifth- to sixth-century) cemetery beside it. Three *enchytrismoi* in amphorae lie just outside the north face of the wall; further north were three cist tombs and one vaulted tomb in a group oriented east-west, and three more cist tombs were found at the north of the plot. Coins comprise a Late Roman issue (AD 334–335), one of Theophilos (AD 832–839) and one of Romananos (AD 1067). A female burial in tomb 2 contained traces of gold thread from clothing and a gold ring. The pottery, closely datable to the fifth to sixth century, consists of LR1, LR4 and Africana I amphorae, three funerary vessels and lamps of Attic, North African and Asia Minor type (**Fig. 23**).



22. Kraneio, ancient Corinth: section of Late Roman walls and tombs.



23. Kraneio, ancient Corinth: lamps from the tombs.

Excavation of the Late Roman bath continued (*cf. ADelt* 50 [1995] *Chr*, 270–71; *ADelt* 53 [1998] *Chr*, 311–12). Five further adjacent rooms on the south were uncovered, with water channels and a rock-cut well. One hall, approached via two steps, contained a well in the northeast corner, a tiled floor and evidence of a complex hydraulic system in and around the east wall. Across the room ran what is probably the main water-collection channel of the complex. A tile grave with a twin burial lay to the northwest. It is clear that the main rooms of the complex lie to the south and east: these remain to be investigated.

Finds include two bronze coins (of Diocletian, AD 295–295, and Manuel I, AD 1143–1180), domestic pottery and architectural spolia (**Fig. 24**).



24. Kraneio, ancient Corinth: capital.

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0570608410000098 Published online by Cambridge University Press

**Ancient Sikyon (Vasiliko), football stadium (A. and T. Tselondré property)**. P. Kasimi (then 4th EPCA, now 37th EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 192) on excavation in an ancient quarry, revealing exposed quarry faces and abandoned blocks.

The quarry lay 0.2m below the modern surface and reached a depth of 1.2m. Further finds are a conduit cut into the rock and a partially preserved mosaic pavement probably from a courtyard.

Terracotta small finds of the first half of the third century BC include two intact lamps, two loomweights and a tear-bottle. Two well-preserved silver tetradrachms were found: one an Alexander from the mint of Miletos (Sikyon Museum 3162) and the second of Demetrios Poliorketes (298–295 BC) from the mint of Amphipolis (Sikyon Museum 3163).

**Sikyon Survey Project**. Y. Lolos (Thessaly) reports on the 2009 study season.

Prehistoric pottery of all phases from Middle Neolithic to LHIIIC was found in small quantities mostly on the southeast edge of the plateau. A very little Geometric and Archaic pottery and small concentrations of Classical were also found on the plateau: the majority of sherds are Hellenistic and Roman. Most are coarse domestic ware: petrographic analysis shows that this fabric is a mixture of marl and terra rossa clays with quartz, limestone and flint inclusions. The Early and Middle Hellenistic pottery of Sikyon (end of the fourth- to the mid second-century BC) resembles that of neighbouring Corinth, Isthmia and Stymphalos, and differs appreciably from that of Attica, Argos and Elis. Aegean imports are almost unknown: the few imports found are mostly amphorae from the Adriatic (especially Brindisi and Lamboglia 2 types), which served as models when local production developed in the second century BC. From the second century BC to the first century AD, tablewares, cookwares and other domestic pottery were also produced in the characteristic local coarse clay with silicate inclusions. The most significant potters' quarter in ancient Sikyon lay at the southern edge of the south plateau, bordered by residential blocks to the north and east. Hellenistic material was scattered over the entire plateau, with the greatest concentrations on the south plateau. The area immediately south of the agora (SP76–81) produced (mostly domestic) middle and late Imperial pottery (second- to fourth-century AD). The area east of the agora (SP83–106) contained large concentrations of Late Roman and Early Byzantine material (fourth- to seventh-century AD), although Early Byzantine fineware is almost completely absent. There is little Late Roman and Byzantine on the southeastern projection of the plateau (SP82 and 107) where pottery is mostly Frankish and Ottoman (13th- to 16th- century). The expansion of the settlement probably relates to the development of the castle by the Villehardouin in the early 13th century.

The 21 coins found in the survey range from a fourth-century BC Athenian issue to a 16th-century Venetian. Planning of the excavated monuments in the agora (the temple and overlying basilica, the stoa, palaestra and bouleuterion) progressed, and many of the ancient quarries, architectural remains and geological features were mapped. Magnetometry was undertaken at selected locations on the plateau, notably the (as yet unexcavated) stadium: the track is estimated as 28m wide and 198m long.

Samples from selected points on the plateau were analysed using X-ray fluorescence to identify settlement, manufacturing and agricultural activity. In area NP104, high levels of phosphorus and potassium inside the ancient residential blocks probably reflect the discard of domestic refuse. Much lower levels are found along the roads. Higher values for metals such as zinc and to some degree copper also relate to buildings, as does the presence of sulphur.

Website: http://extras.ha.uth.gr/sikyon

**Kryoneri, cave of Lechova**. L. Kormazopoulou and I. Zygouri (then EPS, now EPSNE) report (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 1203) on rescue excavation in 1999 and 2000. A manmade pit was discovered, but no clear stratigraphy: as in previous campaigns, finds consisted of pottery and figurine fragments dating from the second half of the sixth to the late fourth/early third century BC.

**Ancient Tenea**. The Ministry of Culture and Tourism (press releases [18/05/10, 01/06/10], followed by extensive press coverage) reports the seizure of two kouroi recovered in restorable fragments from antiquities' thieves in the village of Klenia near Chiliomodi. The statues are now held in the National Archaeological Museum. Kouros A is 1.82m high and kouros B 1.78m high. Both are of marble and were probably made by the same craftsman. A date in the third quarter of the sixth century is tentatively proposed. Subsequent rescue excavation by the 37th EPCA at the reported find-spot has so far revealed the right foot and part of the base of kouros A and the right foot of kouros B. Nearby are two sarcophagi (on the basis of size, one for a male burial and the other, 1.6m long, for a woman) containing pottery and, in the case of the 'female' burial, iron dress pins. Among the pottery is a kylix of the third quarter of the sixth century BC (*ca.* 530–510).

**Nemea, Sanctuary of Zeus**. K. Shelton (ASCSA/Berkeley) reports on activity in 2009. Museum study (directed by S. Miller) focused on skeletal material from Early Christian burials around the sanctuary, with samples taken for analysis of diet, environment and health status.

Reconstruction of the Temple of Zeus focused on the foundations and krepis at the east end, especially the northeast corner. Finishing on columns K-29 and K-28 was completed following the installation of their capitals. The 13 drums for column K-27 were completed and installed on the temple, along with the capital. Surface finishing of K-27 continues, while the epistyle blocks to span K-30 to K-26 are being patched.

A study of structural issues concerning the stadium tunnel and of the necessary conservation protocol was conducted by K. Zambas.

**Kleonai**. T. Mattern (DAI/Marburg) and K. Kissas (Director, 37th EPCA) report on the 2009 survey season. Areas identified as survey targets from EPCA archives were systematically visited.

Numerous new find locations were mapped, providing both a view of the settlement history of the valley and information to assist in coordinating the protection of archaeological monuments. In the Daliani area east of Ag. Vasileios, localized concentrations of well-preserved early

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0570608410000098 Published online by Cambridge University Press

pottery were found on the edge of a scattered ancient settlement. In conjunction with known older Geometric pottery, this confirms early settlement. Near the Ag. Vasileios railway crossing, a concentration of coarseware and roof tile where a Hellenistic mosaic was previously reported indicates extensive building. A further site with large-scale Hellenistic(?) architecture lies west of Ag. Vasileios: column fragments and clear concentrations of pottery were recorded. The site is probably an extramural sanctuary.

New finds immediately outside the ancient city include a grave built of spolia, the gravestone of [Ar]istokrito[s] and two joining fragments from the coffers of a (funerary?) aedicule (**Fig. 25**). Parts of the city wall were documented in the east and north, in the latter case with foundations of a tower. Pottery and roof tile concentrations indicate late antique and Early Byzantine farms.



25. Kleonai: coffered ceiling of a grave aedicule re-used in a grave immediately outside the city wall.

## ARGOLID
(4th EPCA: 5th EBA)

Publication: D. Danielidou (ed.), *Δώρον: τιμητικός τόμος στον Καθηγητή Σπύρο Ιακωβίδη* (Athens 2009) contains a range of articles of general relevance to sites in this region.

**Lyrkeia (ancient Orneai)**. A. Banaka-Dimaki (Director, 4th EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 193) on assessment of an agricultural holding following a request to build in an area of known archaeological interest beside the Sterna-Lyrkeia road, close to the acropolis of Orneai.

Two caves were found on the hill of Daouli or Polemistres. The entrance to the larger was closed with an Ottoman wall within which were two rows of crenels; much of the interior was occupied with three rows of unworked stones and brick. The second cave, slightly higher up, contained a well. These remains, plus the local toponym Braibi, attest to the passage through this area of Ibraim during his Peloponnesian campaign in 1825. On the hill of Ag. Nikolaos (Tsolor), where the road runs parallel to the Inachos river, one of the pillars of the Hadrianic acqueduct was cleaned. A few metres west of the hill at Pleta, a large mortarium was found in the olive grove of A. Nassi.

**Mycenae**. S. Iakovides (ASA) reports (*Ergon* [2009], 29–32) on continued excavation in the lower city and on a geophysical survey of the area.

Hellenistic structures were oriented towards the Hellenistic theatre. A thick layer of reddish-brown soil separated the Hellenistic and Archaic remains from the Mycenaean and Geometric beneath. At the northwest edge of the excavation area, an originally round, thick-walled structure was transformed into an apsidal building by the addition of side walls. Inside were stones, unfired bricks and tiles, plus Hellenistic sherds which date the use of the structure as a cistern or well. To the west was a round stone hearth, preserving material from its use-phases including ash, charcoal, animal bone, burnt olive pits, Mycenaean figurines, sherds and a small clay disc. Middle Helladic, Geometric and Archaic sherds were also found.

Building remains south of the well included a main wall (12m long), to the west of which were Mycenaean sherds, figurine fragments, a half-finished sealstone, stone tools and two iron arrowheads. Ninth-century tombs immediately to the east postdate the wall. Another wall runs north-south through the centre of the excavation area and is preserved to a height of 1.8m at the north end. A Mycenaean date is confirmed by artefacts found beneath it.

Excavation in the south of the area continued to expose a long, narrow building (10m long x 1.8m wide), oriented east-west and partitioned into two rooms of unequal size. Fragments of ivory objects and animal bone were found in the west room, and in the east (which is divided into two smaller areas) were stone tools, stone sling-shot, an animal figurine, pithos and cooking vessel sherds, and animal bone. Pottery was mostly Mycenaean with some Corinthian.

To the north of the long building, continuation of the 2008 excavation revealed three or four rooms. In the east room were figurines, a bead, animal bones and pottery of several periods. In the northernmost room were two child burials in small pits under the floor. One, with a slab cover, contained a one to two year-old and four beads, and the other the skeletons of two infants without goods.

Small finds included Mycenaean figurine fragments, obsidian and flint, fragments of stone vessels, coins, lead sheet, iron nails, arrowheads and hooks, ivory objects, terracotta loomweights, pieces of plaster and wall-painting, pigments, animal bone, shell, much pottery and tile, cereal grains, and grape and olive pits.

Geophysical prospection over a large area of the east bank of the Chavos located the walls of a large building complex for future investigation.

**Argos**
Publication: E. Protonotariou-Deilaki, *Οι τύμβοι του Άργους* (Athens 2009).

**Aspis**. G. Touchais (EfA/Paris 1) and A. Philippa-Touchais (EfA) report on continuing consolidation of structures in the Middle Helladic settlement, which has improved the legibility and protection of remains in the eastern sector. Continued study of pottery and faunal remains focused on three assemblages: the burial of an adolescent recovered among the fragments of a pithos; the *enchytrismos* of a newborn baby in a jar covered by a Minyan bowl; and a deposit of burnt, broken and compacted pottery in a cavity in the rock.

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0570608410000098 Published online by Cambridge University Press