replaced by a modern building with a basement. The decorated area and white surround, as well as the later floor in *opus pseudospicatum*, remained untouched by this new construction, although Roman antiquities must have been destroyed by its foundation. Both floors were conserved, and the mosaic lifted for eventual museum display.

Kastania, Pyrgos Douraki. V. Albani (5th EBA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 263) on a study for the dismantling and re-erection in museum conditions of this five-storey 18th-century tower-residence. Excavation of the foundations of the ground floor at the east wall revealed untrimmed bedrock at a depth of only 0.25–0.3m. Investigation of the interior wall plaster on the first and second storeys revealed that the wall, of stones with a lime and red-earth binding, was originally left bare.

Iklaina. M. Kosmopoulos (ASA) reports (*Ergon* [2009], 50–56) on a further season of excavation.

The LHII or LHIIIA1 house Β was built on the remains of earlier structures. House Γ had two phases. The first comprises three rooms, one of which contained a central hearth surrounded by four column bases. In the second, four small storerooms were built in the southern part of the structure, containing many LHIIIA2–B sherds of kylikes, skyphoi, pithoi and rhyta, figurines and animal bones.

House Δ had three rooms, one of which contained many sherds and figurines. Pottery from this structure dates to LHIIIA1 to LHIIIB. Investigation of one of the two rooms of the newly-discovered house Ε showed it to date to LHIIIA2/B. A conduit originating in that room suggests that the structure was used as a workshop; there were three further channels.

A long wall on the north side of the excavation area is likely part of a peribolos. At the northern end lay a room containing a cup and two kylikes: its walls were built into fill containing LHIIIA1–2 pottery. Below this fill was a deposit of sherds and burnt animal bone, as well as a large pithos set into the hard earth surface. A helmet was found close to the wall in 2008 and, in 2009, the skeleton of a 12–13-year-old female suffering from anaemia was also discovered.

An approach route to the site was identified; pottery in the fill dates to the Late Helladic and to the fourth to third century BC, and an 8m x 12m paved area is also preserved. There are the foundations of at least five rooms with LHII–IIIA1 pottery, part of a terracotta offering table and fragments of wall-painting depicting buildings, women and men with a ship.

To date, finds from Iklaina indicate a complex destroyed at the end of LHIIIB.

Pylos, **Palace of Nestor**. S. Stocker and J. Davis (ASCSA) report on the 2009 study season.

Human remains from Mycenaean chamber tombs at Kato Rouga in Chora and from a third tomb in the Kokkevis group at Kato Englianos were examined. Study of wall-plaster and floor-plaster continued, and documentation of all painted plaster remaining *in situ* in the palace was begun. Study of Byzantine artefacts from the Northeast Gateway was completed, as was examination of Middle Helladic pottery from the so-called Petropoulos Trench. Progress was made in the documentation of pottery from the Pantries, while documentation of artefacts from graves is nearing completion.

Christianoupoli, Church of the Metamorphosis of the Saviour. V. Albani reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 263–64) on excavation in connection with the second phase of an architectural study for the stabilization of this 11th- to 12th-century complex.

In the bishop's residence, by the southwest wall of the church, lay a marble offering table, metal and glass objects, and part of a floor at a depth of 1.37m. In the northwest corner of the residence was a Macedonian bronze coin of the reign of Hadrian. Two graves with complete skeletons were found in the northeast corner of the church, along with scattered bone, a bronze ring, a coin and a pot. On the north side of the junction of the bishop's residence and the church was a cist grave with tile cover, a metal clasp, clay pot and stone cross. West of the main entrance to the church and by the south wall was a large limestone structure, plus fragments of sculpture, architectural spolia and a pot. In the northeast corner of the central transept was a child's grave with stone cover slabs, plus a metal item and decorated metal sheet. Finally, there were broad walls between the central, north and south apses of the sanctuary.

ELEIA, including TRIPHYLIA
(7th EPCA: 6th EBA)

Prasidaki, Temple of Athena. X. Arapogianni reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 274) on continuing excavation.

The entire colonnade (6 x 13 columns) was exposed. The temple measures 35.3m long x 15.58m wide, with the krepis well preserved in the northeast and northwest corners. On the east and north sides, the building was destroyed down to the stereobate. The destruction level, which was intact along the long sides of the temple, contained, in addition to the roof, parts of the geison, epistyle, and column capitals and drums. Along the northeast side, at the level of the first step of the krepis, a clay drain removed rain-water into a terracotta sink and thence away from the temple via a closed conduit.

The column capitals date the temple to the first half of the fifth century: it continued in use into the first to second century AD, on the evidence of the pottery and lamps found in front of the cult statue base. Finds include decorated simas and tiles, and many terracotta and bronze figurines, found mainly around the outside of the temple. An orthostat set in front of the pronaos, inscribed ΑΘΑΝΑΙ, confirms the identity of the deity worshipped.

Taxiarches (Mophtika). D. Athanasoulis (6th EBA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 369) a study of the post-Byzantine and later churches in the listed historical settlement of Taxiarches.

Three small, single-roomed, wooden-roofed 19th-century churches are noted: Ag. Georgios, Ag. Theodoroi and the Church of the Panagia. The main church of the village and the location of the cemetery, the Church of the Dormition of the Virgin, is a one-roomed, wooden-roofed structure, with three semicircular apses in the east side.

Outside the village is the ruined, single-roomed Church of the Ag. Apostolon with a semicircular apse.

Kakovatos. B. Eder (DAI/Freiburg) reports on the first season of renewed fieldwork in 2009, to investigate the spatial extent, building types and chronological span of the Mycenaean settlement on the so-called acropolis.

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0570608410000141 Published online by Cambridge University Press

A geodetic study produced a topographic plan of the Kakovatos area and a terrain model of the archaeological zone (**Fig. 56**). Geophysical survey aimed both to find evidence for ancient structures and to trace the areas excavated by Dörpfeld in 1907–1908. A geomagnetic survey was made of the entire archaeological zone, with geoelectric tomographic sections, mapping and 3D tomography then applied in selected areas. Ancient structures appear to be concentrated on the acropolis, with anomalies observed especially in the west part of the plateau (the location of walls M and N partially excavated by Dörpfeld). No evidence for ancient buildings was observed in the east of the acropolis or further downhill.

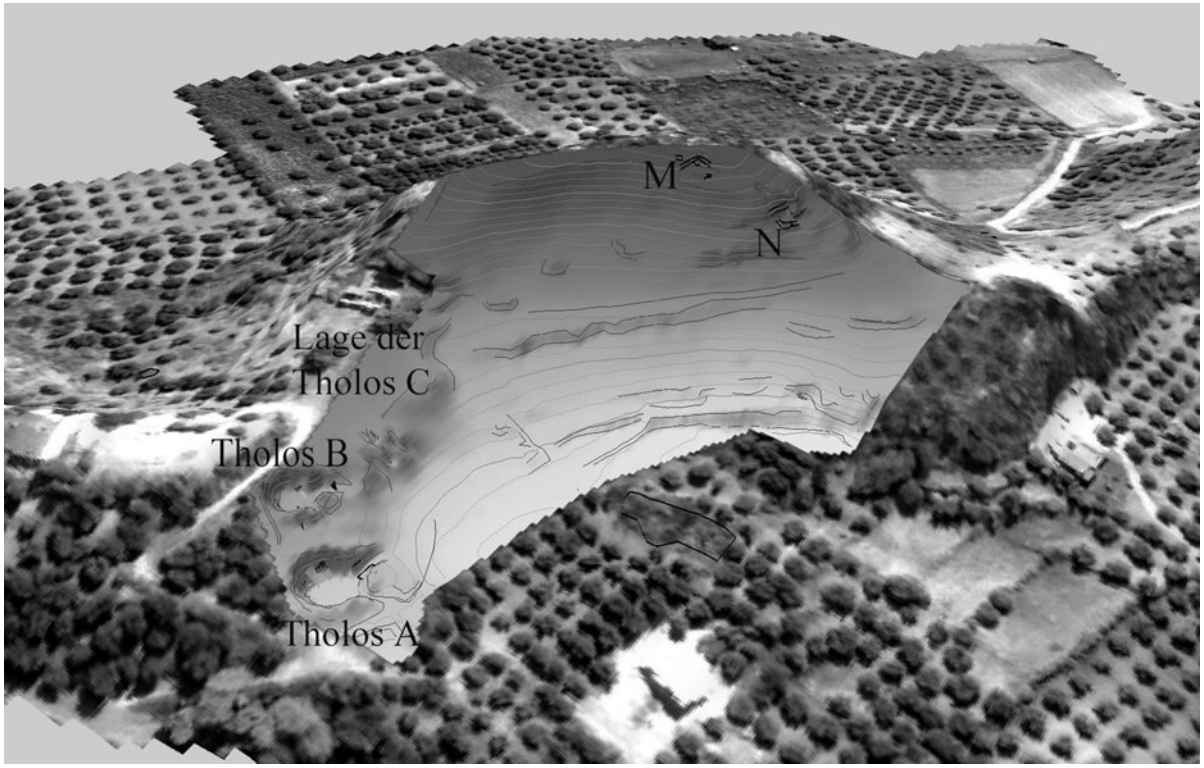
Built structures were documented and systematic fieldwalking of the acropolis and its surroundings undertaken. Walls M and N on the acropolis were cleaned and recorded. The densest concentration of finds was in the west of the acropolis plateau, and, in general, the find distribution on the hill and its surroundings coincides with the results of the geophysical survey.

The pottery, which continues from the Middle Bronze Age via Early Mycenaean to the Early Palatial period (LHIIIA), indicates a comparatively long occupation of the acropolis, covering a much broader spectrum than the finds from the tholos tombs.

Agios Nikolaos, Triada. D. Athanasoulis (6th EBA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 374) on excavation to locate the remains of this church, northeast of the village of Triada and 1km east of the Middle Byzantine Church of the Panagia at Zourtsa (Nea Phigaleia), undertaken in response to a local request to build a new church on the site.

The cruciform building was decorated with wall-paintings of which only traces survive. Around it and especially under the stone-paved floor were many cursorily-built graves (local inhabitants also report the discovery of tombs during the ploughing of neighbouring fields). Tombs were revealed outside the southeast corner of the building and in the south transept (under the floor along the south wall) during the initial earth-moving which led to the involvement of the 6th EBA, confirming the use of the site as a cemetery after the destruction of the church. Fourteen tombs were found during the excavation, half inside the church and half out, with a further five at least found by local inhabitants. Burials were made inside the church wherever the generally high bedrock allowed: the deceased were laid, head to the west, in natural depressions in the rock which were sometimes artificially enhanced, with rough cover slabs set over them. Limitations of space meant that interior burials overlapped. One child burial was found in the centre of the building. There are a few exceptions to the general lack of grave goods: a bronze fibula (tomb 8), iron shoe heels (tomb 13) and a small closed pot with incised decoration (tomb 14). In one case the face of the deceased was covered with a tile. Portable finds from the excavation are few: fragments of glass vessels and of bronze sheet from lamp handles and three coins (an *aspron trachy* of John II Comnenos from the mint of Thessaloniki, an imitation *denier tournois* and a Venetian colonial *lira*). A more recent inscribed grave stele was found close to the church.

Triphylia. J. Heiden (DAI) reports on the fourth campaign of study at ancient Triphylia.



56. Kakovatos: terrain model showing visible architectural remains on the acropolis.

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0570608410000141 Published online by Cambridge University Press

Resistivity survey at **Makistos** revealed a rectilinear grid which may be the street system of a Classical *polis.* A main street and a narrower side street are visible.

At **Samikon**, the 1:1,000 plan was corrected and individual buildings mapped at 1:50. Based on a 3D laser scan, elevations of two towers of the city wall were drawn. Tower 6, east of the acropolis, was recorded. No pre-fourth-century BC pottery was found apart from two Middle Helladic sherds below the acropolis.

At **Platiana**, the city plan was completed and building plans at 1:50 begun. The city wall and its towers, a large public building (perhaps the bouleuterion) and the theatre plateau were examined (**Fig. 57**). No pre-fourth-century BC pottery was found. Samikon and Platiana were apparently new foundations of the Triphylian League.

At **Lepreon**, buildings were recorded at 1:50. Study focused on a tower on the west wall and on the two northern towers on the east wall and the wall between them.

In the ancient settlement near **Vrestos**, the near circular city wall (with 11 towers) and all visible architecture in the inner city were recorded at 1:1,000. Much coarse pottery, very little fineware and a clay grill were collected. A funerary monument was found outside the city.

In **Anilio**, work began on a fort-like complex above the modern village, described by Dörpfeld as a Mycenaean ruler's seat, but probably much later in date. A large foundation, probably of a temple, was cleared. Surface sherds date from the Late Archaic to the Hellenistic period.

Aspra Spitia (Tourla). X. Arapogianni reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 272, 274) on continuing excavation. Mycenaean and Middle Helladic sherds plus fossilized bone were collected, the wall of a Middle Helladic building, with much Middle Helladic pottery, located, and Classical sherds found in certain upper levels.

A prehistoric stone chisel was handed to the authorities (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 283).

Olympia, Sanctuary of Zeus. R. Senff (DAI) reports on continuing excavation in the southeast complex and geophysical survey in the area of the ancient hippodrome, undertaken in 2009.

In the so-called southeast complex, the ancient layers immediately adjacent to the external wall were well-preserved, had not been washed away by the river and extended east at increasing depth, their slope indicating a shoreline escarpment. The wall, of rough limestone blocks and large river pebbles, shows several building phases. Excavation halted *ca.* 2m below the surface due to the unusually high water table, although pottery and metal objects indicate that stereo was not reached. There may be an infilled well in the northern half of the sounding, as the area contained a near complete Late Archaic kylix and a complete bronze cauldron lying upside down. Upon restoration, the cauldron proved to contain a bronze Corinthian helmet with deliberately bent cheek-guards (**Fig. 58**).

In sounding Q 08.3, fifth-century BC layers contained fineware and coarseware sherds, as well as many bones, scorched tile fragments and metal objects. The debris covered a large, shallow basin-like pit, its walls reinforced with broken tile and covered with a reddish lime mortar, which may be connected with building work or a potter's workshop.



57. Triphylia, Platiana: theatre stage building.

Geophysical survey south and east of the stadium was continued, with the additional use of geoelectrics. The visible structures cannot securely be connected with any ancient remains. Five test trenches dug in the locations of anomalies noted in 2008 revealed only natural soil and gravel layers. The exact position and shape of the hippodrome therefore remain unclear. Further profiles were measured south of the Leonidaion, where the agora may be located according to Pausanias. Scant indications of ancient building remains were found. Further evidence of architecture was encountered on the slopes of the Kronion, northeast of the gymnasion.

A project to re-erect the north column of the Ptolemaic dedication in front of the Echo Hall was begun in 2009. Specialist reports were completed, and first samples for the cleaning of stones and plaster casts of the broken surfaces on the column drums taken.



58. Olympia, Sanctuary of Zeus: bronze cauldron with Corinthian helmet.

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0570608410000141 Published online by Cambridge University Press

Olympia, Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore. Ch. Liangouras (7th EPCA) reports (*AAA* 40–41 [2007–2008], 61–74) the discovery of a large building (A) and a Roman bath in a Sanctuary of Demeter 130m northeast of the ancient stadium. Excavation followed the discovery in 2006 of a wall, domestic pottery and two bronze Late Roman coins in the course of trenching for the Erymanthos-Pyrgos water-supply project.

Building A (oriented east-west) was constructed in local limestone in the early fifth century BC and is preserved to foundation level. It is divided into four rooms, and likely served some cult function: a stone feature in the centre of room 1 may be an altar (surrounded by votives) and in the northwest of the room a limestone structure with a deep square cutting likely served as a repository. There was at least one episode of fire destruction, and evidence of continued cult activity and construction in the area down to the second to fourth century AD.

Small finds include 34 bronze coins of the fifth to fourth century BC, and many terracotta figures and figurines of varying sizes depicting mainly human, female, subjects, but also animals, especially bovines and caprids, silens and masks. One unusual terracotta figure depicts a two-headed Kerberos with sacrificial cakes in its mouth. Another is inscribed:

[ΔΑ]ΜΑΤΡΙ
ΚΟΡ[Α] [ΒΑ]ΣΙΛΕΙ

A Roman bath lay 25m to the east: two rooms of the hypocaust and part of a cistern were revealed.

The sanctuary may be that of Demeter Chamyne identified by Pausanias (6.21.1–2).

Vartholomio. In the course of inspection along the coast of Arkoudi, an ancient limestone quarry was located and fragments of tile and a few, probably Roman, sherds, collected (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 282).

Koskina, Lakkopholia. O. Vikatou (7th EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 276) the excavation of a further tholos tomb at a site where six such tombs were previously found (see *ADelt* 25 [1970] *Chr*, 193; *ADelt* 49 [1994] *Chr*, 194). The dromos was excavated in 1998 (see *ADelt* 53 [1998] *Chr*, 230) and the rectangular chamber dug in 2000.

The tomb, oriented east-west, had been robbed in antiquity. Close to the north wall were a few bones, a cup sherd and a bronze cup. In addition, a few bones were found in the two eastern corners of the chamber. Three pits were dug into the floor on the main axis of the tomb. The first contained a burial without goods. The second was empty and the third, which preserved its cover slab, again held a single burial without goods. Three spindle-whorls were found in the tomb. The very few objects found date from LHIIB (the bronze cup) to LHIIIA2 (sherds of a stirrup jar and rounded alabastron).

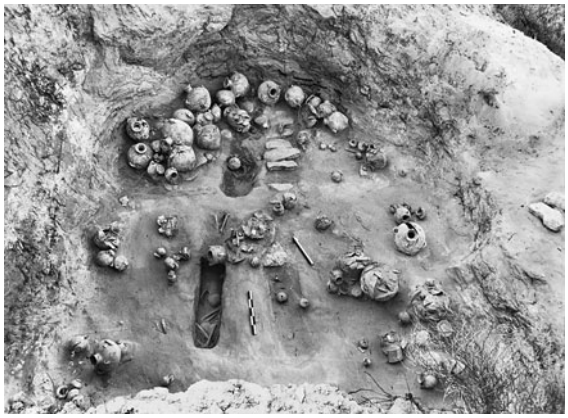
Chance finds delivered to the authorities comprise a sealstone and whorl, part of a stirrup jar and three Mycenaean sherds (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 281).

Trypes, Kladeos. O. Vikatou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 277) the resumption of rescue excavation in the Mycenaean cemetery (see *ADelt* 19 [1964] *Chr*, 177; *ADelt* 53 [1998] *Chr*, 230–33).

Excavation was completed in the dromos of tomb 8, where sherds of a large amphora with an ekphora scene were previously found. The dromos had already been partly destroyed by the farm track which runs next to the cemetery. Two empty niches were found, one in each wall.

In chamber tomb 12, a niche in the west wall of the dromos contained bones gathered from earlier burials. In the orthogonal sunken chamber were at least eight burials in the northwest, two burials side by side in the north and a further pair, one over the other, along the east wall. Grave goods comprise two large four-handled jars, eight stirrup jars, a straight-sided alabastron, a spouted cup, a two-handled amphora, two lekythoi, a small hydria, a small jug, seven whorls, four beads, fragments of bronze, sherds and two black steatite sealstones. In the western part of the chamber, a pit in the floor with a slab cover contained one burial without goods. One further pit in the southwest part of the tomb, beneath the burials, contained a contracted skeleton but no grave goods. Both pits were oriented north-south. The tomb was used from LHIIIA–C.

Chamber tomb 13, in the far north of the cemetery, is the largest investigated and the richest, at least in terms of pottery (**Fig. 59**). Ninety two (mostly large) vessels date to LHIIIB and (mostly) LHIIIC. The upper part of the sunken, oval chamber was largely destroyed, but although the closing wall was displaced, the tomb had not been looted. The exact number of burials cannot be established because the skeletons had disintegrated. Finds comprise 27 (mostly large) four-handled jars, 39 stirrup jars (many large), five straight-sided alabastra, two pyxides, a spouted cup, five lekythoi, five small jugs, a bird-shaped askos, a composite vase, a collar-necked jar, an askoid vessel, a ring vase, three amphoriskoi, a bronze razor, a terracotta figurine, glass paste beads and five spindle-whorls.



59. Trypes Kladeos: chamber tomb 13.

Four pits were dug into the chamber floor, two in front of the entrance and two in the northern part of the chamber.

Pit 1, missing its cover slab, contained one inhumation with additional bone and four crania above it. One vessel and one whorl likely belong to the first burial. Pit 2, in front of the chamber entrance, was an ossuary with a cover slab preserved. Amidst the bone inside it were three spindle-whorls, sherds, a sard bead and a steatite bead with zig-zag line decoration. Pit 3, in the northwestern part of the chamber, contained cranial fragments and two spindle-whorls. Pit 4, with the cover slabs preserved, contained one disintegrated burial.

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Finds from the dromos are of particular interest. Apart from sherds in the fill, seven figurines, including a kourotrophos and a bovine, were found close to the northeast angle, together with the round base on which they sat. Two pit graves lay alongside the side walls of the dromos. Pit grave 9 lay close to the surface beside the west wall. Lacking its cover slabs, it contained only a few bones and a fragment of kylix base and stem. Pit grave 10, opposite grave 9 along the east wall, was very similar; it contained two burials, one over the other.

Further chamber and pit tombs were located: excavation continues.

Kaukanias, Gouvia (N. Milios property). X. Arapogianni reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 271) the discovery of a destroyed stone cist tomb with a tile cover. This contained a single inhumation, head to west, with a Roman prochous.

A Middle Helladic sherd was found near the village water-supply line.

Lalas. D. Athanasoulis reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 369) documentation of the Trani Vrysi and the Trypia Vrysi, typical fountains of the late Ottoman period. The Trani Vrysi consists of a built domed cistern with two monolithic spouts on its façade, beneath a shallow, protruding stone arch. The Trypia Vrysi is also a cistern but with a deeper arch on its façade; it is built of worked limestone blocks.

Daphniotissa, Church of the Panagia. D. Athanasoulis reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 373–74) a small supplementary excavation and study of the finds from previous excavation (see *ADelt* 53 [1998] *Chr*, 309–10).

Tile graves without goods were revealed on the hill on which the church is built, especially on the south slope. One grave, close to the apse of the church, contained a child burial. Pit graves were also excavated inside the narthex, below the floor of the main sanctuary. In the south corner of the narthex, in the same level of bones, was part of a vessel with 12th to 13th century AD Protogeometric decoration. From the same area come a 12th-century fine sgraffito cup, sherds of late glazed wares both plain and incised, part of a cup with an incised fish, a maiolica jug, fragments of glass vessels and iron nails, probably from the roof. Coins are late in date: a copy of a Venetian *tornesello* found in the west of the narthex and a Venetian silver *soldino.* In the surface level in the narthex was an Ottoman silver coin pierced for secondary use as a personal ornament. A small lead cross was found outside the southwest corner of the west wall, as well as the stone base of a press.

Agios Ilias Pinias. X. Arapogianni reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 271) the discovery of two looted, probably Early Christian graves (one pit and one cist) in the course of investigation following illegal excavation at Ag. Dimitrios, beside the Pinios Dam.

Agrapidochori, Kotrona. X. Arapogianni reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 272–73) the investigation of two chamber tombs following illegal excavation at a site where a chamber tomb had previously been discovered. In both cases, the dromos was cut by the modern farm road and could not be investigated.

Tomb 1, exposed by the illegal excavation, had been completely looted. Oriented north-south with the entrance to the south, the chamber was oval and the stomion closed with a dry-stone wall. Scattered bone and sherds were recovered, from which two LHIIIA1 stirrup jars were restored.

The chamber of tomb 2 escaped illegal excavation. Sited west of tomb 1, it adjoins its chamber and is on the same orientation. The stomion was closed by a dry-stone wall. The oval chamber contained five burials plus one displaced. The first burial on the east side of the chamber had three amphorae and a straight-sided alabastron, inside which was a miniature jug, plus a further alabastron. At the feet were two more alabastra, a stirrup jar, a ring vase, a jar, two faience beads and a straight-sided alabastron. The second burial, next to the first, had a ring vase and two stirrup jars on each side of the cranium, and by the right side two stirrup jars, a lekythos and parts of a bronze and bone pin. The third burial, on the north side of the chamber, had completely disintegrated. At head-level were a lekythos, three stirrup jars and two amphorae (**Fig. 60**). The cranium of the fourth skeleton was found on the west side of the chamber with two stirrup jars and a spouted cup; that of the fifth was on the northwest side. An ossuary pit (containing bone, a bone pin and three glass and faience beads) lay on the north side of the chamber opposite the stomion. Two vessels could not be associated with individual burials – a two-handled amphora from the southwest of the chamber and an alabastron beside the stomion. The tomb was used from LHIIIA2 to LHIIIC1.

Goumero, Kamini. X. Arapogianni reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 272) the chance discovery of a burial pithos at Kamini (Kastro). The pithos (oriented northeast-southwest, with a sandstone cover) contained one burial without grave goods. At Kapoutsi, a destroyed pit grave was found on the north side of a farm track; a few undiagnostic sherds were collected from it.

A large bronze Mycenaean sword (M2271), 0.59m long, was handed to the authorities (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 283).

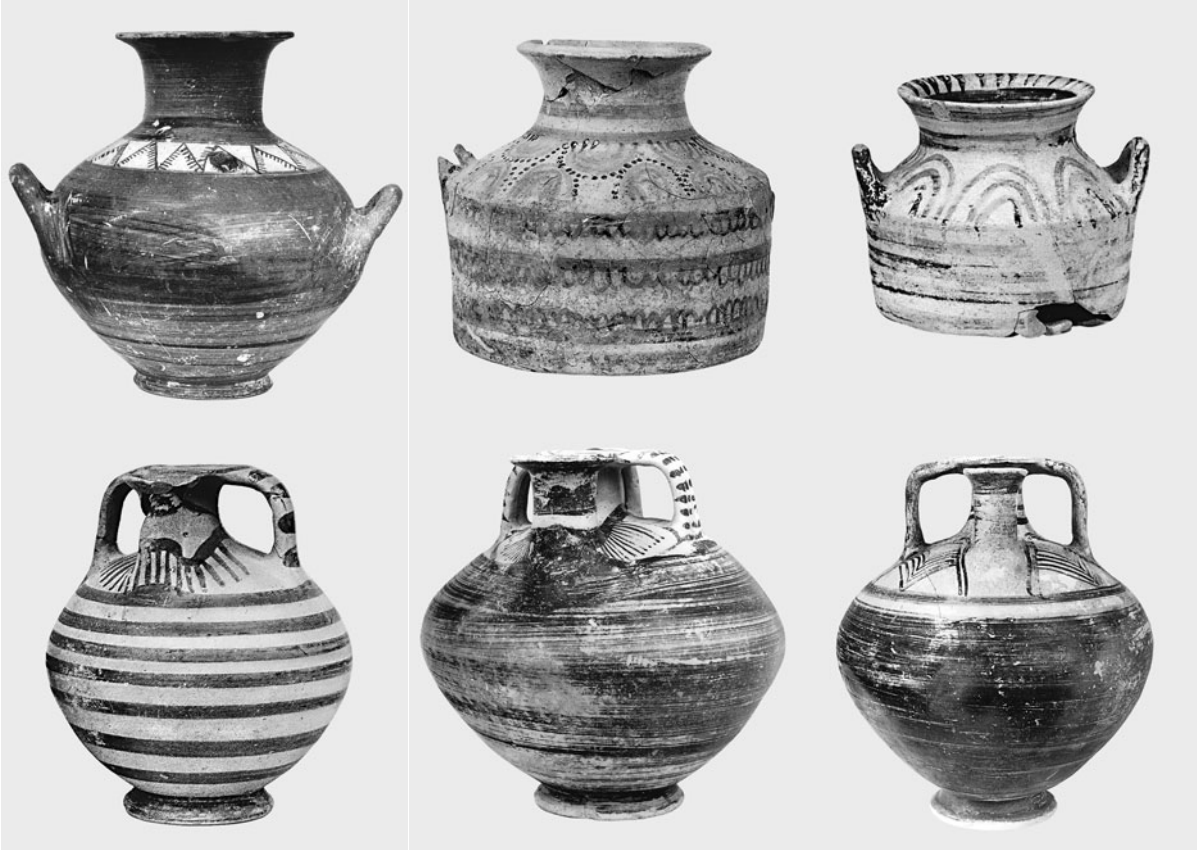
Moni Askiti. D. Athanasoulis describes (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 369) an abandoned hermitage in a rock-shelter, dedicated to the laying down of the girdle of the Virgin. The entrance wall had a doorway and two windows; part of a Middle Byzantine marble epistyle from a templon was built into a niche above the gate. Deep inside, a rockfall had destroyed the large Middle Byzantine domed church.

Alonia, Elis. O. Vikatou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 276) the discovery of a fifth-century BC pithos burial in the course of drainage work.

The pithos (oriented north-south, with the mouth to the north, covered by a slab) contained three skeletons and a range of goods which cannot be assigned to any individual burial. These comprise a skyphos, a black-glazed hydria, two Attic lekythoi, two stemless cups, a phiale, a squat lekythos, a pointed amphoriskos, a bronze bracelet and a bronze fibula and pin (**Fig. 61**). The remains of a second, destroyed, pithos lay 1m away.

Tragano Markopoulou (G. Vourtsari property). O. Vikatou (7th EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 274–75) the discovery of a new Mycenaean cemetery at

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60. Agrapidochori, Kotrona: pottery from burial 3 in chamber tomb 2.



61. Alonia, Elis: selection of pottery from fifth-century pithos burial.

Toumbes (or Pleures), east of Markopoulos. The discovery was made in the course of sand extraction and the damage caused by the digger made it impossible to establish the number of tombs present.

In the process of cutting a plateau into the lower slopes of the hill, the digger removed almost all of the dromos and chamber of a chamber tomb. The surviving part consists of the north wall and part of a burial pit containing bones over which were placed a stirrup jar and a ring vase.

Some 2m away were three courses of a dry-stone wall from the entrance of another chamber tomb. While the dromos was completely destroyed, the oval chamber survived intact. To the right of the door, in the east of the chamber, lay bones displaced to the north and a burial along the side wall, the latter with two stirrup jars, two ring vases and a handmade cup.

Finds date the tombs to LHIIIC. Bone and sherds were scattered across the entire area.

Xenies. D. Athanasoulis reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 369) a study of the Church of the Panagia in the abandoned settlement of Xenies. The church, which has a tripartite apse on the east side, was founded in 1873, according to a stone inscription on the south wall. Inside is a carved wooden templon and a wooden ceiling with figurative carving.

Vrina (Daphni) (G. Lambropoulos property). O. Vikatou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 275–76) the discovery of a large, stepped retaining wall close to previously excavated cist tombs *ca.* 3km southeast of the village of Vrina (see *ADelt* 45 [1990] *Chr*, 119–20).

The Π-shaped wall, of well-worked conglomerate blocks, was built against the edge of a low hill and likely formed a monumental façade for two Early Hellenistic tombs behind it. Cist tomb 1 (oriented east-west) lay 4.4m inside the inner face of the wall, to the east. It was built of

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re-used masonry, and contained two burials plus a fragmentary vessel and a pointed amphora. Tomb 2, 1.8m away, was completely destroyed. Only a cranium, a fragmentary large vessel and a lamp were found.

Excavation revealed no further burials inside the wall. Traces of further buildings in the wider area include foundations damaged by cultivation. Sherds were collected from the hilltop and upper slopes, but no further architecture was found there, probably due to cultivation and repeated landscaping.

Daphni. X. Arapogianni reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 270–71) the discovery of two collapsed tholos tombs in the course of work on the rural road to the south of the Mycenaean cemetery at Lakkathela (**Fig. 62**).

Tomb 14 lies 8.05m south of tomb 11, with the entrance to the east. The chamber is oval and the dromos slightly sloping. The chamber contained a single interment with, gathered together at one side, a cup, an alabastroid shape, an alabastron and a jar, which date the tomb to LHIIIA1.

Tomb 15 lies 0.6m from the end of the dromos of tomb 9, with the entrance to the east. The large oval chamber is preserved to a height of 3.9m; the dromos slopes down steeply towards the stomion. The chamber contained four burials – three gathered on the south side and the fourth on the north. Two of the three were supine and the third was contracted, with around it two alabastra, an alabastron-like form, a stone and a terracotta weight, and a sard bead. The fourth body had at the feet an alabastron. The tomb dates to LHIIIA2 to LHIIIC.

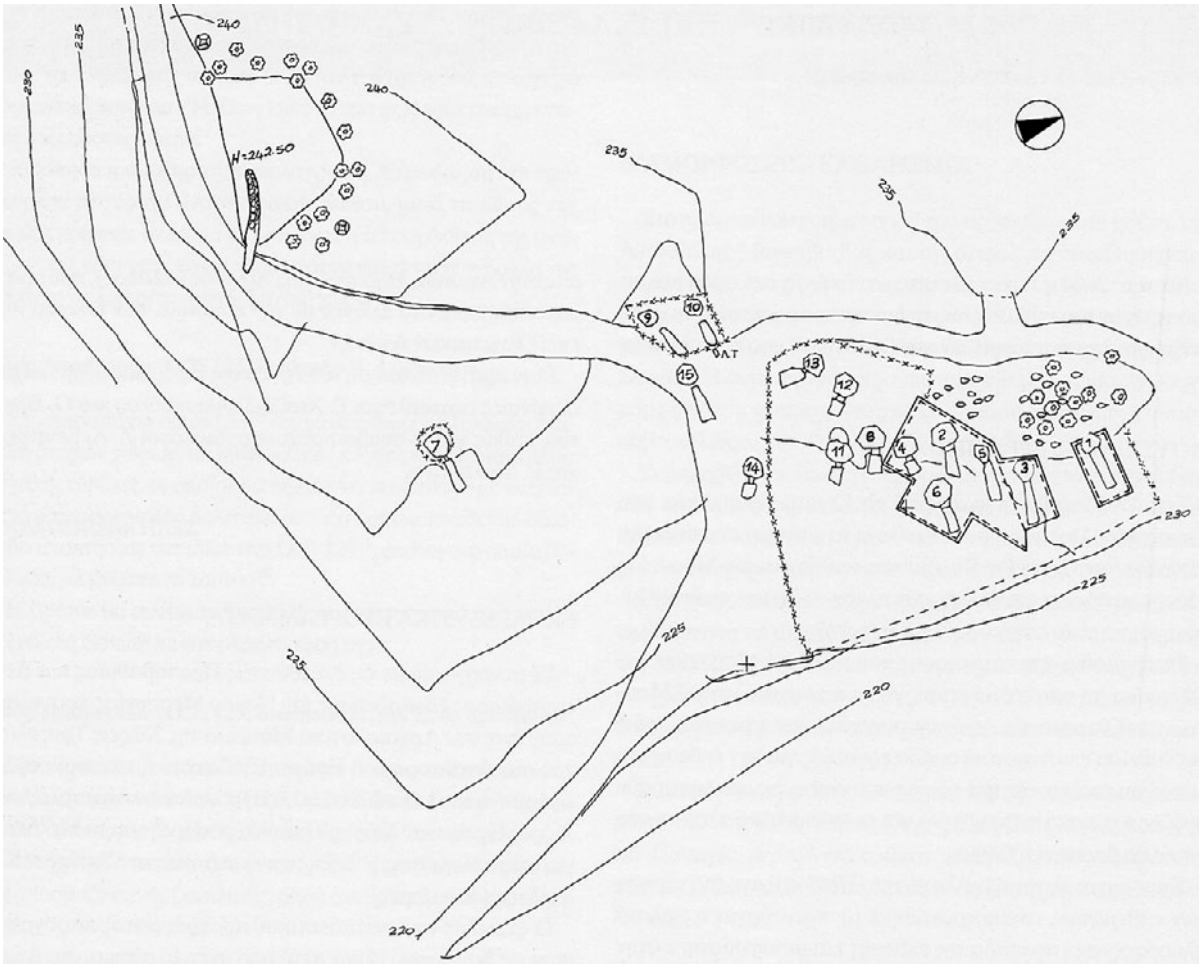
Kalyvia Ilidos (M. Sabaniotis property). X. Arapogianni reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 271) the discovery of a Roman wall during the excavation of a drainage channel.

Triantaphyllia. The 7th EPCA reports (*Eleftherotypia* [21/04/10]) the discovery of Mycenaean and Classical architectural remains and a number of looted tombs in the course of excavation at the site of a proposed reprocessing plant.

Agios Dimitrios, Kostomilia/Tragana. X. Arapogianni notes (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 271) a destroyed cist tomb.

Analipsi. X. Arapogianni reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 272) the excavation of a looted cist tomb.

Glarentza. D. Athanasoulis reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 373) on continuing rescue excavation in the large Gothic church of the medieval city.



62. Daphni: plan of Mycenaean cemetery.

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0570608410000141 Published online by Cambridge University Press

On either side of the rectangular sanctuary were two side-chapels. The porch (with its collapsed stone surround) was in the middle of the west wall; in a latter phase this was walled up. There were two smaller entrances in the middle of the north side and the east end of the south.

Robbed cist tombs were found along the long sides of the building, and in the fill between them bone, and bronze and iron spurs. A large number of fragments of decorated glass collected from the tombs come from the church glassworks. More recent pit graves were investigated under the church floor and in the destruction fill of the church.

Thirteenth- and 14th-century Italian glazed pottery is prominent among the portable finds.

Kyllini

Karavaki. D. Athanasoulis (6th EBA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 373) the cleaning of a probable kiln, of uncertain date, which had been severely damaged by the construction of the road from Kastro to Kyllini.

Manolada, Church of the Palaiopanagia. M. Georgopoulou-Verra (6th EBA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 362–63) a study to locate evidence for wall-painting in the central part of the church, especially the west and south transept walls and vaults (the east having been investigated in 1999), and the dome. In the south vault, as in earlier work on the angles of the dome, two layers of decoration can be detected, in a poor state of preservation. On the side walls of the south vault are mounted military saints on the east side and, on the west, scenes from the cycle of the Passion.

ACHAEA

(6th EPCA: 6th EBA)

Santameri

M. Georgopoulou-Verra (6th EBA) notes new studies of chapels in two caves on Mount Skollis (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 365–66).

Cave of Agios Georgios. A study of the wall-paintings in two small chapels (of the Virgin and of Ag. Georgios) in this cave, on the northeast side of the mountain near Portes, reveals the use of two distinct styles. The first is closest to a good regional style of the mid 13th century with Comnenan technical influences and the second is a cruder, more popular style of approximately the same period.

Cave of the Theotokos. Within this remote cave near the top of the mountain, behind and below a wide entrance area, a small church is founded on bedrock. It probably had an artificial roof in antiquity as today. A full description is given of the rich and well-preserved cycle of wall-paintings. While certain scenes (notably the Deisis) are executed in the fine Comnenan style used in the Cave of Ag. Georgios and may be by the same painter, the popular style is more common here.

The paintings in the two churches are probably contemporary, and show similar subjects and use of colour. Three small and misspelled inscriptions offer a further connection. The cave continues west of the church, with two chambers (2m and 3.5m below the level of the church), invisible from the cave entrance, likely used to accommodate hermits.

Vrachnaiika Sageïkon (V. Papadopoulou property). A. Vasilogamvrou (then 6th EPCA, now Director, 5th EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 318) the discovery of a small basement. Debris of fire destruction inside included stones, part of a stone mill, Laconian roof tile and a few sherds dating the event to the Early or Middle Hellenistic period.

Araxos, Teichos Dymaion. M. Gkazis (6th EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 318) on the third season of cleaning and conservation on the prehistoric acropolis. The foundations of five buildings of probable Hellenistic and later date were revealed following tree felling and clearance in the area around the acropolis. Within the acropolis, removal of accumulated fills around the middle tower revealed the foundations of a rectangular construction built while the acropolis was under military occupation and incorporating walling from a probable medieval precursor on the same site.

Kato Achaia (ancient Dyme)

Vigla (V. Lagou and A. Sparaki property). A. Vasilogamvrou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 308) the discovery of a stretch of the city wall on the northeast edge of the ancient city. Founded on bedrock, the wall is mostly built of fired brick with a stone facing on the south side, and is protected by a tiled roof.

Asimakopoulou Street (Ch. Kokkinou property). A. Vasilogamvrou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 308) the discovery of a Hellenistic building complex. Late third-century BC pottery was found in and around the walls: pottery in the destruction deposits consists mostly of large vessels of the same period. At the southern edge of plot was the north face of another building of the same date and construction. Classical pottery was found below the foundations of the buildings.

Daskalopoulou Street (O.T. 115, S. Kolila property). A. Vasilogamvrou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 309–11) the discovery of a Classical building with a pebble floor. Classical pottery was found inside the building and together with shell in deposits immediately over stereo to the east and northwest. A pithos containing olive pits lay in the northeast corner of the plot. A deposit of Archaic pottery was found in a deeper level at the east edge of the excavation.

Daskalopoulou Street (O.T. 115 and 116). A. Vasilogamvrou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 311) the discovery of two Hellenistic walls and a pit containing a dense fill of tile and Classical pottery (with a probable second such nearby).

Pausaniou and Aristainetou Streets (Th. China property). A. Vasilogamvrou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 311–14) the discovery of Hellenistic cisterns founded in a Classical level (which contained fifth- to fourth-century red-figure sherds, as well as phialae, lekythoi, kotylae, kylikes, plates, lamps, kothons and many miniature vessels and figurines).

One cistern was built in the Early Hellenistic and repaired in the Middle Hellenistic: another was built in the Middle Hellenistic, cutting into a pithos which served as a reservoir in both phases. At least four water channels were found in the southeast: one connects with either the pithos or the adjacent cistern and the other three with a small third cistern. Other constructions include a substantial wall, buttressed on the west face, which was built in the

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