enclosure wall built of anc. stone blocks was located on the SW slope. Fragments of tiles and bricks, and sherds of domestic Rom pottery were located as well as a concentration of LGeo sherds on one single spot, SW of the acropolis.

The building situated on the plateau to the SE of the acropolis and its surrounding area was cleared from vegetation. Meyer called this structure a 'temple' and presumed it to be the Altar of the Winds mentioned by Pausanias. This identification is not accepted by all scholars and is still not authenticated today. The construction proved to be longer and larger than it was first perceived during the 2004 campaign. The long S wall runs further towards the E, with a downward inclination into a trapezoidal platform. The smaller E wall continues to the S. The identification, function and use of the building remain obscure. It is hoped that the soundings planned for 2007 may help to solve the problem. Anc. stone blocks were used for the construction of the terrace walls located to the S of Meyer's 'temple'. They separate two plots of land, but it is yet uncertain whether they rest on anc. foundations. At the W end of the field, they border the small path located in 2004 that was still in use half a century ago.

Mapping was extended in 2006. New measurements were carried out on the SE plateau and in the sector of the survey which regroups the upper W areas of the site. These data were added to the results of the previous campaigns. A spatial photogrammetry study, using satellite imagery, was used to produce digital elevation models, a viewshed analysis, two land use maps (1962 and 2003) and a map showing the changes in the land use.

Consolidation of the acropolis wall continued after all vegetation was removed from its exterior side in 2005 and certain areas showed to urgently need such work. The proposal was accepted by the Directorate for the Restoration of Ancient Monuments of the Ministry of Culture and by the 37th EPCA, in collaboration with which it was carried out.

ARGOLIS (4th EPCA; 5th EBA)

Topography. The following conference volume has appeared: Πρακτικά Γ' Τοπικού Συνεδρίου Αργολικών Σπουδών, Ναύπλιο 18–20 Φεβρουαρίου 2005 (Athens 2006).

Lerna. Martha Heath Wiencke (ASCSA) reports on the 2006 study season.

Volume VI of the Lerna series, *Architecture and Settlement of Lerna IV* by E.C. Banks (Kansas) is about to go to press. Professor Banks was in Athens and Argos in the autumn to do final checking. The volumes on the *Small Objects of Lerna III–V* and the *Neolithic Settlement and Small Objects* are in preparation.

B. Erickson (UC Santa Barbara) completed the first stage of research on the Geo through Hel material.

M. Lindblom and his team arranged for NAA, petrographic and chemical analyses of Lerna VI (MH and LH I) sherds. The catalogue entries and drawings of the pottery were completed in Argos in March, and study continues on the analysis of shapes and preparation of plans and sections of relevant graves.

David Reese (Yale) has continued his restudy of Lerna animal bones stored in Stockholm and in Argos.

K.D. Vitelli's volume (V) on *Neolithic Pottery* is in press.

C. Zerner's study of Lerna V (MH) settlement and pottery is nearly completed. S. Voutsaki (Gronigen) and her team (S. Triandaphyllou *et al*.) have had good results from their re-examination of the Lerna V human bones, especially with the DNA analysis. They have had '80% success rate in reconstructing nuclear DNA'.

C. Shriner (Indiana) and her team continue their study of clay sources (integrated petrologic approach) in the Aegean area, a study which developed out of earlier work on Lerna EH clay sources.

The Lerna Excavation Archives are now stored at the ASCSA in Athens, where they can be accessed (thanks to the work of archivist Natalia Vogeikoff-Brogan) at www.ascsa.edu.gr.

Argos, Aspis. Gilles Touchais (Paris 1/EFA) reports on the 2006 season of excavation, cleaning and study.

The season had several aims, amongst which was the completion the topographic plan of Aspis (a project begun in 2005; see *AR* 52 [2005–2006], 31–33). A second was to carry out complementary excavations in the SE part of the site. Our object was, on the one hand, to collect a sufficient quantity of well-stratified material in order to get reliable data on several ceramic categories and, on the other hand, to improve the presentation of the site, rendering the succession of several building phases more visible or legible. The excavation allowed us to make clearly visible the level of the last MH occupation phase (sector 1), revealing with a greater degree of clarity the series of structures of the 3rd phase of the apsidal house (whose walls, at least in the main room, were covered with a white coating) and the neighbouring tomb (sector 2).

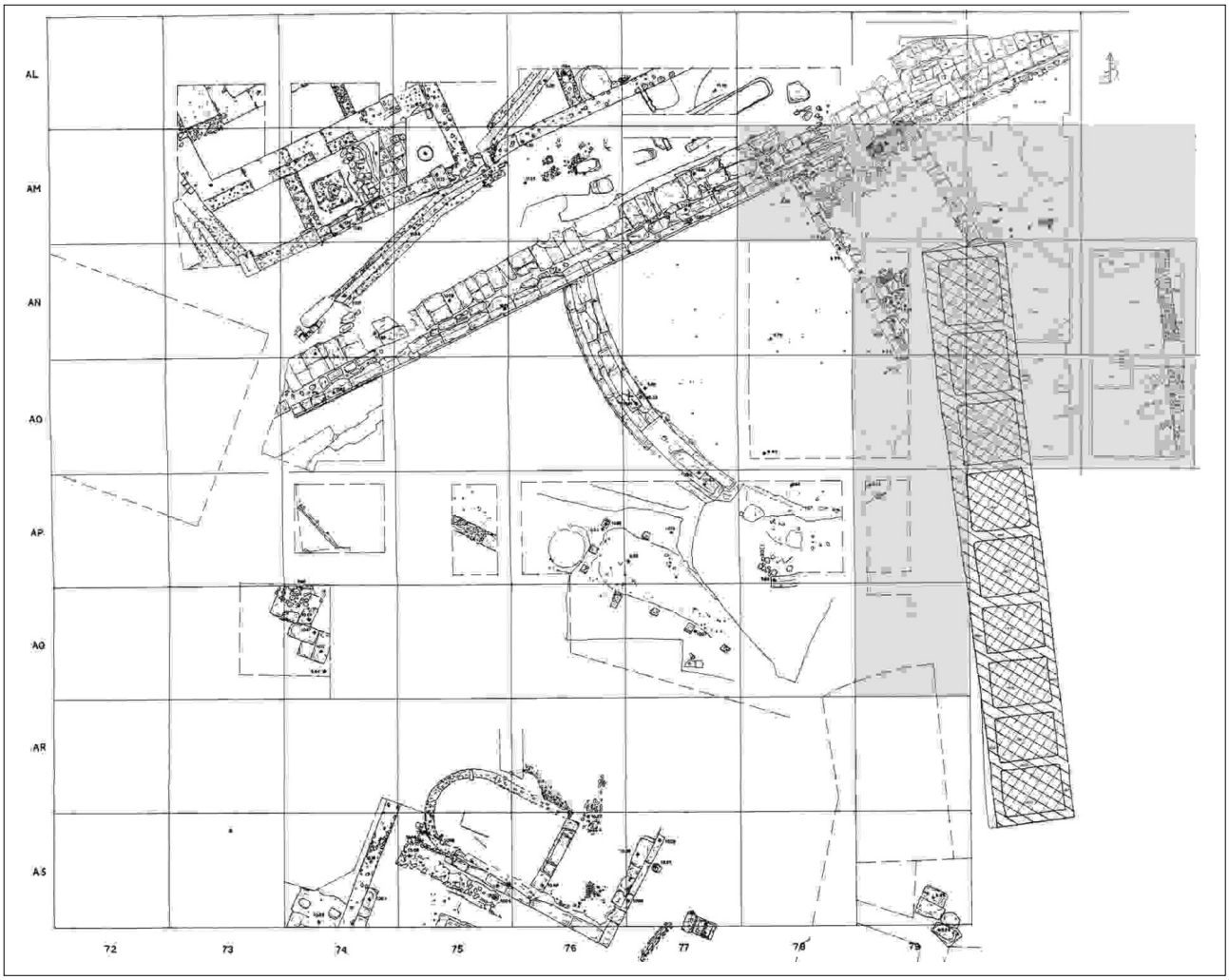
This year we also conducted a systematic cleaning of former excavations, within the context of the production of a global architectural survey of the MH settlement of Aspis. Cleaning activities were concentrated on the E sector of the hill where the constructions were very dense and where their traces are still visible. In the S half of the sector we cleaned three buildings: the only preserved segment of the 'interior surrounding wall', house N (this one being the largest) and house O. At the end of this first cleaning campaign, we may affirm that the MH remains (previously investigated by Vollgraff) were in a much better state of preservation than expected.

Finally, we continued our study of the ceramic material. We focused on the Minyan pottery, present in number during all phases of the MH settlement of the Aspis. Minyan pottery is remarkably similar to the corresponding classes of Boiotia (Eutresis, Thebes, Orchomenos) and Attica (Agora of Athens, Eleusis). Having said this, the material from Aspis shows some very specific peculiarities which betray the existence of a local Minyan shop, with a range of products exceeding the widely known small group known as Argive Minyan.

Argos, Nannopoulos plot. Anne Pariente (Lyon/EFA) and Christos Piteros (4th EPCA, Nauplion) report on the 2006 season of excavation and cleaning (**Fig. 17**).

After the demolition of the series of nine vats left in place during previous campaigns on the W part of the plot, the focus of this campaign, which was conducted in collaboration with the Ephoria of Nauplion, was on the N sector, i.e. the area of the krepis and the central basis of the orchestra (including immediate surrounding areas). At the junction of the krepis and the central basis, we unearthed a series of layers which yielded pottery of the 3rd–6th Ct AD and which covered a layer which was extremely rich in ceramic material of the 1st–4th Ct AD. To the S of the krepis, in the N sector of the orchestra, we unearthed a series of five blocks of poros (reused) which complete the E part of the central basis of the orchestra. To the E of the central basis, we recovered a type of material previously common in this sector of the agora. The fragmentary, and diverse, condition of this material suggests that it is rubbish, discarded in an abandoned area of the former agora. We carried out extensive cleaning operations on the

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17. Argos, Nannopoulos plot: general plan

concreted soil of the basin, protected by well-preserved areas of hydraulic mortar. This area was covered partly by a compact layer whose marbled texture indicates stagnation. We also cleaned a gray-greenish clay layer, a large sector of the bottom of the basin, which may possibly be the remains of a clay settling facility, although our interpretation remains uncertain. In the SE sector of the orchestra, we recovered the layer of fine and homogeneous brown soil, the so-called 'garden-soil'. This layer, which had been already identified in 2004 and 2005, was poor in material. The presence of several glazed pottery sherds suggests a Byz or Ot date. Seven funerary pits dug in this layer, which belong to the necropolis 'of the agora', contained the remains of three adults and four newborns.

Argos, Sanctuary of Pallas Athena. *Eleftherotypia* (04/12/2006) provides further comments on the finds from Plateia Staropazarou already noted (*AR* 50 [2003–2004], 19–20; *AR* 51 [2004–2005], 23; *AR* 52 [2005–2006], 29). It is not clear whether any new evidence has come to light.

Mycenae. Sp. Iakovidis (ASA) reports (*Ergon*, 25–31) on continuing excavation in two areas. In the N area of the **acropolis** three further rooms of building K, measuring in total 26m by 4.5m, were investigated. The third room contained what appears to be the base of a stairway. All three rooms had Myc painted pottery and small finds. In the N room, an upper layer contained LH IIIB2 pottery, and a lower LH III A2–B1 pottery mixed with burnt objects indicating a destruction horizon.

In the **Petsas house**, excavation of the W wall of room E was completed. Remains of burnt wooden joists along the length of room T probably represent remains of a wooden floor. Investigation of a well in room Π was continued down to a *d.* of 10.5m. Finds include pottery (especially kylikes and drinking vessels), figurines, fragments of gold leaf and an elephant's tooth. Of particular importance were two fragments (**Figs 18** and **19**) of tablets in Linear B in a lower, LH IIIA2, stratum. One fragment reads J*-no-e | ne-to-30 (in two lines), the other ti-sa.

To Vima, *Ta Nea* and *Kathimerini* (30/11/2006) comment on the use of mod. cement to restore the megaron in the Myc **palace** on the acropolis, a building material unknown in the BA.

Mycenae Publications. The following volume has appeared: Ιακωβίδης, Σ.Ε., *Ανασκαφές Μυκηνών Ι. Η βορειοδυτική συνοικία*. The Archaeological Society at Athens Library 244 (Athens, Η έν Αθήναις Αρχαιολογική Εταιρεία 2006).

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18. Mycenae: Linear B tablet from Petsas house



19. Mycenae: Linear B tablet from Petsas house

Midea. The Greek-Swedish excavations on the Myc acropolis of Midea continued in 2006 under the direction of Katie Demakopoulou with the collaboration of the Director of the Swedish Institute, Ann-Louise Schallin, and Nicoletta Divari-Valakou. Katie Demakopoulou reports on the Gr excavations.

The Gr team excavated in the SW part of the lower acropolis and on the upper acropolis, whi1e the Swedish team concentrated on the area E of the E gate. The Gr team worked in three sectors: on the NW terrace of the upper acropolis; in the W gate area; and on the lower W terrace of the acropolis. Furthermore, the major project, financed by the EU and the Greek Ministry of Culture and conducted by the Gr team for the site conservation, maintenance and arrangement of the entire area of the acropolis, continued and was concluded by the end of 2006.

On the NW terrace of the **upper acropolis** excavation continued in both neighbouring trenches A and Aa where remains of the Neo and EH periods had been found in previous campaigns. Large bedrock outcroppings were uncovered in trench Aa enclosing a stone terrace that is associated with a street consisting of two parallel lines of boulders retaining a filling of stones packed together to make a stone pavement. To the E of the street and on a lower level, the floor of a room was found, which was covered by piles of stones, probably coming from ruined walls.

Abundant pottery was recovered, ranging from LNeo to Myc times. The bulk of the pottery is dated to the EH period, for the most part to EH I, although a considerable quantity of sherds belongs to EH II and III. It is important that all three phases of the period are represented in Midea. Most of the EH I pottery was found in the area of the room NE of the street. It includes fragments from typical vases of this pottery phase, such as stems and body sherds of fruit stands, sherds of so-called cheese-pots with perforations under the rim and flat bases of storage vessels with mat impressions. This pottery has good parallels in the EH I Talioti ware known from Tiryns and other sites in the Argolid. The EH II pottery found was associated with the stone terrace and the street. It comprises dark-painted sauceboats and bowls, handles of ladles, stands and coarse storage vessels. Found in the upper layers of the trench was some fragmentary EH III pottery, including part of a bowl or ladle with handle and rim, decorated with incised wavy, zig-zag and horizontal lines.

Other finds are a fragmentary deer horn recovered from the floor deposit of the room and a considerable number of obsidian and flint blades found dispersed in the entire excavated area together with cores and flakes of the same materials. The abundance of these finds strongly suggests the existence of a workshop for the manufacture of blades in that area.

In the N corner of trench A a small space was excavated with a closed deposit containing a group of Myc pottery and other objects. The pottery is of LH IIIB2 date and includes a fragmentary rosette bowl of very fine quality, part of a Group A deep bowl and fragments of other Myc decorated and plain vases. Fragmentary terracotta figurines, spindle whorls of steatite and scraps of mother-of-pearl were also recovered. Worthy of mention is a very well-preserved, large globular bead of blue glass with polychrome decoration. It is most probably an import from Egypt to the Argolid of the 13th Ct BC.

Excavation continued in the W part of the building complex that abuts the fortification wall in the **W gate area**. Two new rooms against the wall were uncovered, rooms XIII and XIV. To the N of the rooms a sloping rocky area was cleared. Room XIII is almost square and fairly spacious with a f1oor of trampled earth, which is on a lower level than that of the neighbouring rooms VIIIa and VIIIb, which had been excavated in previous campaigns. The walls of the room are almost destroyed, with the exception of the wall shared by both rooms VIIIb and XIII. It is tilting and distorted, however, and many stones have fallen out of its faces.

The f1oor deposit of room XIII contained abundant LH IIIB2 pottery. Many fragments of decorated vases typical of this period were recovered, such as deep bowls of all types, kraters, mugs, jugs and stirrup jars, as well as fragments of fine plain vases, transport stirrup jars and other coarse storage and cooking vessels. Some vases were partly restored from fragments: a deep bowl of Group B, a plain conical kylix, a dipper and an oval vat. Other finds include an unfinished lentoid sealstone of green steatite, three fragmentary clay figurines, an obsidian arrowhead and a spindle whorl of steatite.

Of room XIV only a small part, adjacent to the fortification wall, could be fully excavated during the time allotted. A thick destruction deposit contained a group of smashed vessels including a tall pithos and roof tiles, which were found *in situ* on the floor level. Noteworthy is the discovery of fragmentary human bones, the examination of which showed that they belong to the skeletons of an adult and a child. These skeletal remains most probably represent two victims of the earthquake that struck Midea at the end of the 13th Ct BC, an event which resulted in the destruction of the building complex and other structures on the

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acropolis. Of the many ceramic fragments found in the excavated part of room XIV some vessels were partly restored: the tall pithos, a kalathos, a wide-necked amphora and other decorated and plain vases of LH IIIB2 date. An intact whetstone and two stone pounders were also recovered.

A new trench was opened on the lower **W terrace of the acropolis**, against the W section of the fortification wall, with the aim to reveal the line and its entire width. In this area deep accumulated deposits, washed down from higher up the summit and the slope of the acropolis, have almost completely covered the fortification wall of which only the outer face is partly visible. By the removal of thick accumulated deposits the inner face of the wall was exposed along with a large part of the filling. The cleaning of the sloping area W of the trench resulted in the identification of the outer face of the fortification wall. Against the inner face of the wall two rooms were partly uncovered. The floor deposit of both rooms has not yet been reached.

Abundant Myc fragmentary pottery was recovered from the accumulated deposits of this trench, mixed with some EH and MH, as well as Rom and Byz sherds. There are few EMyc sherds. Most of the pottery, however, can be dated to the LH IIIB2 period, comprising fragments of deep bowls of Group A and B, mugs, kraters, jugs and stirrup jars. There are also fragments of plain and coarse vessels. The fragments of a large jar of Handmade Burnished Ware may also be mentioned.

The decorated pottery of the upper layers of the trench include some LH IIIC fragments. These come mostly from kraters with coated interior and elaborate decoration with spirals on the exterior (**Fig. 20**), as well as from monochrome deep bowls and kylikes. Some fragmentary Myc human figurines were also recovered. Special mention must be made of the head of a large wheelmade figure, the surface of which has suffered in places. Remains of its decoration in red paint, however, are still visible.

Anne Louise-Schallin reports on the Swedish excavation season here in 2006.

Swedish efforts were concentrated to the area of the E gate and on the upper plateau SE of the E gate.

This season's work was concentrated in three areas: the removal of the wide baulk between trench 3 and room 9; the removal of wall A within the E gate area; and the exploration of archaeological remains within the circuit of the excavated suite of rooms, i.e. trenches 13:NE, 13:S and 15.

The baulk that separated the excavations of **room 9** and the recently investigated **trench 3** was considered to pose a danger to visitors in the eventuality that they got too close to the trenches. It was therefore decided that it should be taken down.



20. Midea: fragments of LH IIIC krater from Gr excavations



21. Midea: LH IIIB2 narrow-necked jug from Swedish excavations

After the dark brown topsoil had been removed, it became evident that the light grey soil of the Myc destruction layer had been cut in later times. Finds of pottery sherds of Byz–Med date indicate that activities took place here at that time.

Pottery fragments and other small finds were rather common in the Myc destruction layer, but they had probably been washed down from higher up the slope. However, some architectural features were discovered. The extension of the long wall in room 9 was seen, but instead of continuing in a straight line, it appears to make a right angle towards the slope.

At **wall A in the E gate area**, some flimsy walls uncovered during excavations in the mid 1990s have suffered greatly from erosion despite attempts to solidify them. These walls are post-Myc, resting on destruction debris. One such wall is not known from any published plans, but it is now named wall A. It was subsequently removed.

Trench 13 was extended towards the S in order to investigate the platform-like feature found last year. It continues another 1.50m to the S (the width of the extension) and probably a little further. The function of the platform is not yet clear. It rests not only on the Myc destruction layer, but also on dark former topsoil and could therefore be a historical remnant.

To clearly see the stratigraphy beneath the platform in trench 13, in addition to investigating the Myc layers, trench 13 was extended to the NE (**trench 13:NE**). In the dark brown soil, just beneath the level of the platform, were many loose small stones, possibly the eroded remains of a stone packing seen at other places in the area. Fragments of a LH IIIB2 narrow-necked jug were excavated here (**Fig. 21**).

E of trench 13:NE is the triangular **trench 15**. Along its longest side is a stretch of stone packing that connects with one found earlier. It follows the slope of the hill and ends, or continues, just under the platform in trench 13. In the remaining part of the trench, the Myc debris was excavated. As in the neighbouring trench 13:S, pottery was plentiful.

Tiryns. Joseph Maran (DAI Athens/Heidelberg) reports on the 2006 season of excavation.

Archaeological investigation of the **W lower town**, which had been interrupted since 1974, was resumed with a first season of excavation in grid squares L51 and L52. The

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excavation is scheduled to comprise three seasons and aims not only at improving the basis for the interpretation of the finds as well as the stratigraphy of the previous excavation (1969–1974), but also at contributing to a clarification of the long-term settlement history of Tiryns. The following objectives in particular are pursued: to gain new insights into the development of the exterior settlement of Tiryns between the EMyc (LH I–II) and the E Palatial periods (LH IIIA); to complete the ground-plan of the significant LH IIIA building complex uncovered in the earlier excavation and to investigate its integration into overall building concepts; to interpret the joint appearance of EIA graves and domestic remains in this area, and to create a basis for an assessment of domestic architecture and economy of the EIA.

Shortly before the end of the excavation in certain parts of grid square L52 undisturbed Myc sediments dating not later than LH IIIB1 were encountered. The high percentage of LH IIIA, EMyc, MH and even EH pottery shows that a long chronological sequence is to be expected. In contrast to this, pottery of LH IIIB2 and IIIC date appeared only very rarely and exclusively as re-deposited finds in sediments of the 1st millennium BC or the Byz period. For yet unknown reasons, in this area of the lower town neither architectural remains, nor sediments of these periods seem to be represented. Among the finds from the undisturbed Myc sediments there are not only fragments of ceramic wasters, but also a small fragment belonging to the pierced floor of a kiln or a furnace. It seems as if in this area of the W lower town, pottery was produced during LH IIIA or IIIB1.

Due to an extensive later disturbance, in most parts of grid square L52 no architectural remains and ground surfaces of SubMyc, ProtoGeo or Geo date were preserved. The one exception is a pavement consisting of small stones and some big pottery fragments, which reached into the SE-most corner of grid square L52. Among the sherds used for the pavement there is one belonging to a Geo vessel. In grid square L51 excavation stopped before the EIA levels had been reached, and thus there is hope to uncover better preserved features of the E 1st millennium BC there. In grid square L52 it was noted that in certain areas EIA pits cut deeply into the Myc sediment. Towards the end of the excavation it became evident that at least some of these disturbances can be attributed to the construction of graves. In the last days of the excavation two covering slabs of a large EIA cist grave were uncovered in front of the E profile of grid square L52 (**Fig. 22**). On top of the S edge of the slabs runs a narrow wall consisting mostly of small-sized stones and a few stone slabs. Only its S edge follows a straight line, probably because the wall was built against the shaft of the grave. In the neighbouring profile, however, no disturbance by a shaft was visible in the earth above the grave. Currently, this is interpreted as a sign that the upper edge of the narrow wall corresponds approximately to the level from which the grave was cut into the underlying sediment. This view is supported by the observation of a thin layer of small sharp-edged stones covering the E slab and approximately linking in with the upper edge of the narrow wall. The layer could represent the uppermost part of the fill inside the shaft. Between the stones of the layer there were chunks of ‘asprochoma’, and in the earth immediately above the layer the fragment of a human skull was found. This may indicate that the grave was opened, either for a new burial or for looting. In order to ensure a careful investigation of the grave, it was decided to postpone its uncovering until the next season.

The centuries between the end of the Geo period and the beginning of the Byz period are only represented by fragments of a curved wall probably belonging to a building of oval or apsidal shape. The accompanying ground surface was nowhere preserved, but according to tile fragments found inside the wall the structure has a taq *non* dating to Cl or Hel times. At two places rounded openings were observed in the outer face of the wall, of which the E is distinguished by the use of a stone with a natural curved edge, thus emphasizing the wish to give the opening a round shape. That these openings were used for integrating posts into the masonry is suggested by their shape and position as well as by the discovery of small amounts of charcoal inside both of them. In between the stones of the wall several fragments of lime plaster were noted. This probably indicates that for the construction of the building a Myc ruin was dismantled and its stones used as building material without completely removing their plaster coating.

M. von Aufschnaiter continued in October and November 2006 the investigation of the **Myc systems of drainage** of the upper citadel and lower citadel. In the course of the tachymetric measurements, which were conducted together with B. Tobias, another shaft of drain OB 9 was ascertained. Two drains (UB 7 and UB 8), of which hitherto only the lower openings in the exterior façade of the E Cyclopean wall had been known, were identified inside the lower citadel. Moreover, the last preserved remainder of drain OB 12 was localized.

In August 2006, in cooperation with A. Papadimitriou (4th EPCA) and U. Thaler, a new project of restoring and investigating a large **corpus of frescoes** found between 1999 and 2001 in an excavation of the Greek Archaeological Service in the



22. Tiryns: EIA cist grave

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area of the **W staircase** was begun. The new finds belong to the same fresco complex as the famous frescoes from 1910, and will add important new information to our knowledge of the fresco programme of the palace of the L13th Ct BC. The project is carried out in the framework of the Research Cluster 'Political Space' of the German Archaeological Institute.

Eleftherotypia, *To Vima* and *Ta Nea* (01/03/2007) all comment on the problems of the erosion of the E galleries of the palace of Tiryns. Tumble from the walls has injured visitors, and immediate restoration work is needed.

Salandi Didymon. A. Dellaporta (EMA) reports (*ADelt B Chron* 54 [1999], 1028–29) that the known EH site here is to become a registered archaeological site. The EH settlement, which extends for 400m along the beach to a *d.* of 3.5m, comprises several buildings with stone foundations but with curved walls. Recent finds include a quernstone and pounder.

ARKADIA (once 5th, now 39th EPCA; 5th EBA)

Eva Kynourias, Villa of Herodes Atticus. *Eleftheros Typos* (24/01/2007) and *Kathimerini* (09/03/2007) summarize the results of research at this extensive MRom (2nd Ct AD) villa, located 2km from Kato Doliana which shed light on the life of its owner, Herodes Atticus (103–179 AD). Finds include low reliefs; one of the largest mosaics known in Greece; an inscription giving details of the games organised by Herodes; many portrait busts, including one of Herodes himself in old age and another of the co-emperor, Aelius Verus. The reliefs from the so-called **Heroon of Antinous**, in an 'atticising' style reminiscent of the 5th Ct BC, are particularly noteworthy.

Tegea. Knut Ødegård (outgoing Director, Norwegian Institute at Athens) provides the following special report on investigations (principally fieldwalking and geophysical survey) conducted in and around anc. Tegea.

The Norwegian Institute at Athens has since 1990 concentrated an important part of its fieldwork on the **Sanctuary of Athena Alea** and the anc. city of Tegea. The Norwegian Arcadia Survey 1998–2001 had as one of its main aims the investigation of the extension of the anc. city through mapping and collection of surface finds (for a preliminary report see Ødegård, K., 'The topography of ancient Tegea: new discoveries and old problems', *Ancient Arcadia, Papers of the Norwegian Institute at Athens* 8, Athens 2005: 209–21). From 2003 a programme of magnetometric survey in the area of the anc. city has documented important parts of the plan of the city and what follows is a short, preliminary report on this new information.

The area of anc. Tegea is today mainly agricultural land under cultivation. The centre of the city has since the L19th Ct AD been located at Palaia Episkopi, where the remains of the Hel theatre are still visible under the MByz church. The Archaeological Service excavated what they interpreted as the agora to the NW of the theatre under the direction of T. Spyropoulos in the 1980s.

The magnetometer survey, carried out by T. Smekalova of St Petersburg University, concentrated initially on an area to the W of the theatre and the so-called agora excavations. Very clear traces of **rectilinear streets** were immediately documented as positive magnetic anomalies, presumably because of pottery fragments used as paving for the streets. Through subsequent seasons of magnetometric survey in 2004 to 2006, several parallel and perpendicular streets were documented. The street grid seems to be based on a module (or insula) of 75m by 25m, enclosing long, rectangular blocks in a *per strigas* pattern (**Fig. 23**). The extension of this grid seems to coincide closely with the results from the archaeological survey, except in the N, where another grid with a different module has been traced (see below).

Important new information has also been gathered on the location and the layout of the **agora** of Tegea. The agora must have been located in a large, rectangular space stretching W from the theatre. On the N side, the magnetometer images suggest that the street grid stops at a long, narrow building, probably a stoa. The street grid reappears to the S of the agora, with the same module (75m by 25m), albeit on a different rhythm of spacing. A similar stoa of Hel date was found by the Greek Archaeological Service aligned with the N wall of the theatre in the so-called agora excavations. This stoa evidently faced S and had several statue bases placed in front of it. The new **stoa**, documented by the magnetometer survey is, however, 25m further S, which probably means that the E end of the agora was extended to the N when the theatre was constructed in the 2nd Ct BC. Numerous furnaces, presumably for burning lime in the post Cl period, have been documented in this area. With this new and more precise location and layout of the agora, it is also clear that the 5th Ct AD **Basilica of Thyrsos** was constructed in the S part of the agora.

New evidence has also been collected for the **fortifications** of the Tegea, which have for long remained an enigma. A double line of walls has been documented in the N part of the area of the anc. city and the street grid described above clearly stops at this line. There is also evidence for a series of square towers. So far, only one gate can be identified. The city evidently at one stage extended beyond this line, as indicated both by surface finds and streets on a different module identified by the magnetometer survey. The fortifications found by V. Bérard in the E 1890s further N are presumably a later enlargement of the circuit (see V. Bérard, 'Tégée e la Tégéatide I', *BCH* 17: 529–49).

The street grid did not extend as far S as the Sanctuary of Athena Alea. This was also the impression given by the distribution of surface finds from the Norwegian Arcadia Survey and it is by now virtually certain that the Sanctuary was located outside the city.

The new information gathered by the magnetometer survey clearly documents the regular urban plan of Tegea. Without systematic excavations, the date of the plan must rely on surface finds and the characteristics of the grid itself. From the material collected during the Norwegian Arcadia Survey, the earliest conspicuous amounts of material from the area of the anc. city could be dated to the 2nd half of the 6th Ct. This impression has also been confirmed by the excavations conducted, but still unpublished, by the Greek Archaeological Service (I am grateful to Anna Vasiliki Karapanagiotou and to Th. Spyropoulos for this information). Perhaps even more significant were the fragments of architectural members collected in the **agora area** during the survey, including Doric capitals of the L6th Ct. The street grid itself is also of interest, as it shows a *per strigas* system more at home in the Ar than the Cl period.

The **urban plan** of Tegea is of great importance as one of the earliest, regularly planned cities of Greece. This is probably due to the relatively late appearance of urbanized settlements in Arcadia compared to neighbouring regions. The urbanization of Tegea was attributed by anc. authors to synoikism of several smaller and earlier settlements, presumably located on the hills around the plain. The urbanization in the LAr period therefore also involved a drastic change in the settlement pattern and a new exploitation of the fertile plain, which probably necessitated a system of drainage for this flood-prone area that is

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