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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Early Hellenistic and continued in use into the Middle Hellenistic (two second half third-century BC vessels were found at its north end) and, to the north, a hearth. During the Roman period, a pebble floor covered the third cistern and the hearth. To the south, a destruction level over the area of the water channels contained second-century AD pottery.

Parodos Platonos (M. Kourousia property). A. Vasilogamvrou (then 6th EPCA, now Director, 5th EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 314–16) the discovery of two potter's kilns in the northwest of the town, in an area where kilns had previously been discovered. Investigation focused on the southern part of a group of kilns which lies mostly under the modern road north of the Leivada property (see *ADelt* 53 [1998] *Chr*, 269–72). One large kiln (5.3m long) had three construction phases. In phase 1, the round chamber (3.5m interior diameter, maximum preserved height 1.5m) was cut into the natural clay and the walls built of tile packed with clay. Four successive layers of clay coated the interior. The floor covered an older pit full of tile fragments, lumps of burnt clay and plaster. Fragments of the support arches for the eschara were found, but not *in situ.* At a later date, the firing chamber was reduced (to 3m x 3m) by the construction of facing walls of tiles, kiln arch fragments and brick on the west and north sides. The floor was raised by 0.2m. The stomion remained unchanged, being founded at a higher level than both chambers. Both the initial construction and the modification fall within the Hellenistic period. In the final phase, the firing chamber was squared by the construction of two tile and brick walls in *opus mixtum*, and the eschara supported on a central column. The old stomion was closed and a new arched tile construction opened at the south. This stomion ends in an area bounded to the west by a wall of the same construction. The stomion of a second kiln identified on this property (but not excavated) also ends in this area.

59 Araxou Street (A. Barouni property). A. Vasilogamvrou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 316) a collection of stones and tiles from a Hellenistic construction probably destroyed in antiquity.

Aristainetou Street (O.T. 273, P. Agapidi property). A. Vasilogamvrou and G. Alexopoulou (6th EPCA) report (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 317) the discovery of Hellenistic and Roman building remains. A rectangular room contained much Late Classical to Hellenistic (third- to second-century) pottery, probably from a pit in the centre. To the west, this is bordered by a poorly-built construction (with evidence of a second such). In the northwest was a Late Roman pebble and tile floor with walls to the north and south.

Alkyes, Bostani. A. Vasilogamvrou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 316–17) on trial excavation at this coastal site 2km north of ancient Dyme.

Two successive east-west walls of limestone blocks ran approximately parallel to the shoreline. A Broneer XV lamp (first century AD) lay above one block and Classical and Late Hellenistic to Early Roman sherds were found within the fill of the upper wall. A destruction deposit covered a compacted clay level inside the wall.

To the southwest, further from the sea, were more sections of wall of different construction and founded at different depths. Next to one north-south wall, a destruction deposit contained tile and sherds of large Late Hellenistic to Early Roman domestic vessels. Immediately beneath the topsoil was a small concentration of tile and large vessel sherds, and elsewhere a destruction level and a part of a pebble pavement.

Occupation coincides with that at Dyme, with which the site is in visual contact. While hard to characterize, activity here may be significant in the light of Strabo's description (8.7.5) of Dyme as a harbourless city.

Katarraktis. G. Alexopoulou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 306–08) on finds made in the course of widening the road from Patras via Chalandritsa to Kalavryta.

Bakalarou (Ch. Chamouza property). A group of three pithos burials on a low plateau to the left of the road to Kalavryta was located. Pithos I (oriented west-southwest-east-northeast, with a slab over the mouth) contained a Late Geometric krateriskos (**Fig. 63**). Pithos II lay west of pithos I on the same orientation but with the vessel mouths together. It was empty, but a black-glazed sherd of 325–300 BC lay outside it. Pithos III (oriented east-west), south of pithos I, contained no grave goods. A Hellenistic structure west of the pithoi is probably a farmstead. Two further pithoi (oriented west-southwest-east-northeast) were found 200m east of the first group, beside the road. Neither contained grave goods.



63. Katarraktis, Bakalarou: Late Geometric krateriskos from pithos I.

Rizes (O. Diamanti field). West of Bakalarou, on the outskirts of Mirali, to the left of the road to Kalavryta, lie scattered orthostates, Laconian roof tiles and Hellenistic sherds.

Skala (Karelia brothers' property). In the course of deforestation 300m east of Bakalarou, three vessels were found (including a prochous and a tear-bottle). Three tile graves were investigated. Tomb I (oriented northeast-southwest) covered a cremation with two broken vessels outside. Tomb II (oriented east-west) contained traces of a cremation and an iron object. Tomb III (oriented northeast-southwest) contained a supine inhumation with an undecorated unguentarium outside the tomb.

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Xerokambos. G. Alexopoulou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 343) the discovery of four pithos burials during the digging of a ditch. They were arranged in a group, 3m apart, and oriented north-northeast-south-southwest. Pithos I contained a single burial with a plain black oinochoe, two bronze spirals and a ring, all dated to the Protogeometric period. Only the lower parts of the others survive.

Phileika Kalyvia (Chasna). G. Alexopoulou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 343–44) the discovery beside the road from Patras to Tripolis via Tripotama of architectural remains and scattered Archaic(?) and Hellenistic pottery and tile. Two tile graves were found during the opening of a drainage channel, oriented north-south, plus Roman sherds.

Kameniani, Panagia. G. Alexopoulou (6th EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 344) two cist tombs, without goods, by the approach into the village.

Kleitor

G. Alexopoulou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 343) finds at four sites in this area.

S. Douklia and A. Raptou property. Early Hellenistic sherds were found to the north and just outside the archaeological site of Kleitor.

G. Papagiannopoulou property. Early Hellenistic sherds were found inside the settlement of Kleitor.

Kleitor, archaeological site. After flooding of the river Karnesios, sections of ancient wall collapsed. Fourth-century sherds, sherds of a Hellenistic vessel and a bronze mirror were collected.

Kotrones (Planatos). Northeast of Kleitor and west of the village of Tourlada, Roman walls and a potter's kiln, plus Hellenistic sherds, were exposed in a drainage channel.

Mygdalia. L. Papazoglou-Manioudaki (National Archaeological Museum) reports on the second season of excavation at the Mycenaean settlement in 2009.

Mygdalia is a naturally fortified hill bordered to the east and west by the rivers Philiouras and Xeropotamos. Previous discoveries include Geometric pithos burials and a LHIIB–IIIA1 tholos on the west slope of the hill. Mycenaean cemeteries are known immediately to the east at Koukouri (Achaia Clauss) and the west at Krini.

Settlement covers *ca.* 6,500m^2 over three terraces. Terrace 3 is supported from the southeast by a wall of large roughly-cut stones, now partly covered by a dry-stone wall. Parts of two earlier retaining walls lie beneath it. Sixty metres away on the southwest slope is a collapsed apsidal built grave. Only tiny sherds and animal bones were found in the mixed fill partly covering it: stones from the tumulus are visible outside.

The settlement spans the Early Mycenaean to the end of LHIIIC. Surface finds on terrace 2 include part of a LHIIIC bovine figurine with linear decoration. A strong exterior wall, incorporating huge boulders, had collapsed in an earthquake: sherds in the fill include LHIIIB and C deep bowls. A pithos in front of the house entrance, plus LHIIICL sherds, date the final destruction and abandonment of the building. Fill inside a large room contained mixed Early to Late Mycenaean sherds, but the floor layers date to the Early Mycenaean. Finds include a stone axe-hammer (a rarity in mainland settlement contexts). Another wall of thin, almost rectangular, stones defines a semi-open space to the south of the building where the cutting back of the bedrock may denote a small courtyard. Abundant transitional MH/LHI domestic pottery in foundation strata, including matt-painted stemmed goblets and amphora handles, dates the construction to the Early Mycenaean: it remained in use over a long period. A small steatite disc may have been a balance weight or a game piece.

Another building inside a strong retaining wall lay 1.5m to the east. Both structures follow the northwest-southeast orientation of the building(s) excavated in 2008. Inside, over the dirt floor, was a LHIIICL destruction deposit containing stones, pithos and domestic ware sherds, a bronze knife, spools, spindle-whorls, loomweights, whetstones and animal bones. The absence of burning or any other sign of violence suggests that the building was abandoned voluntarily or after an earthquake. The building had two main rooms: the north remained unexcavated but the south was further divided into two by a new cross wall. A handmade cooking jug (**Fig. 64**) and a pithoid jar were found *in situ.* Pottery dates mainly to the Early Mycenaean. Finally, Late Geometric sherds (including a pyxis) were found in a trench dug into the building in the eighth century BC.



64. Mygdalia: cooking jug from the east building.

Excavation on the summit exposed three rounded stone column bases (two of which were *in situ*). A number of large, roughly rectangular, stone slabs may belong to a portico or a colonnade. To the northwest were the foundations of a prominent rectangular building: in the middle of one of the rooms is a flattened stone which may have supported a wooden column. The date of the complex remains unclear (the few sherds collected span the Mycenaean to Geometric period). A few Archaic tile fragments were found nearby on terrace 1 during the 2008 survey.

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Ovrya, Messatis (Philothei settlement), 6 Athanasiou Diakou Street. M. Petropoulos (then Director, 6th EPCA, now Director, 39th EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 303–04) the discovery of a rectangular vat from a press, with four steps inside and a rounded hollow in the base. This must belong to a farmstead yet to be located. The press was built in the early first century AD and destroyed in the second century. The vat was then re-used and walls built around it. Further Roman walls remain to be investigated.

Krini, Messatis

M. Petropoulos and G. Alexopoulou report (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 304–05) the following discoveries at locations around Krini.

Psarades (D. Karydi property): an undatable semicircular retaining(?) wall. The site is close to a previously excavated Mycenaean cemetery.

Voudousa: a tile grave (oriented east-west) containing a supine inhumation, head to west, without grave goods. Northwest of the tomb were mixed human bones. The site is 600m northeast of the Mycenaean cemetery noted above.

A. Paraskevopoulou property: Hellenistic foundations plus a few third-century BC sherds.

D. Drimala property: Early Hellenistic walls plus second half fourth- to third-century BC sherds.

Settlement of Monodendri (S. Karabasi property): three stone enclosure walls (plus evidence of an earlier construction phase) and fourth- to third-century BC sherds.

E. Sgoura property: two burial pithoi with slab covers, oriented north-northeast-south-southwest. Pithos 1 contained a disarticulated skeleton without grave goods. Pithos 2 was empty.

G. Pagoulatou property: mid third- to mid second-century BC and Roman sherds, and a series of roughly worked stones.

Saravali, Messatis (I. Karachaliou property). G. Alexopoulou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 305) the discovery of second half fourth- to late third-century BC and Roman sherds.

Kallithea, Messatis (A. Papadopoulou and G. Thanopoulou property). G. Alexopoulou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 306) the discovery of Laconian tile fragments and undiagnostic coarse sherds.

Riganokambos (junction 4–5 of the Patras by-pass). G. Alexopoulou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 306) the discovery of a Late Roman farmstead in a semi-mountainous location next to the Diakoniari river (the first to be found in such a location).

The building, entered from the west, had three large rectangular areas with thick walls. The destruction deposit contains, in addition to Laconian roof tiles and iron nails probably from the roof, four bronze coins (a fifth- to sixth-century AD *minimus*, two badly-worn AES4 and an AES3 of Theodosius II from the mint of Cyzicus, of the VOT/X/MVLT/XX type). Pottery spans the fourth century BC to the fifth century AD. Two earlier construction phases, Roman and Late Classical, are evident.

Petroto, banks of the Glaukos river (junction 5 of the Patras by-pass). G. Alexopoulou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 306) a section of early Ottoman road and a Roman cobbled road surface, both now within the river bank. The Roman road was likely a main route into inland Achaea.

Ano Petroto, Chapel of the Pantokrator(?). A. Koumousi reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 373) on excavation conducted 1.5km outside the village, to the left of the road to Kalavryta, where local tradition locates the Chapel of the Pantokrator. A single-roomed stone structure with a paved floor had a three-sided apse and a built templon. Ottoman houses were found in the same area, along with a two-storey inn preserving tethering posts for horses.

Patras

Aiolou Street 8–14–16 (Georgiou brothers property). E.-I. Kolia and G. Alexopoulou (6th EPCA) report (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 291–93) the discovery of fragmentary remains of many periods.

A large well (1.67m in diameter) in the southwest corner of the plot partially destroyed a Roman wall and water channel. The well was filled with post-Byzantine pottery. To the east, three Roman water channels ran northwest-southeast, and east of these again is a large wall on the same orientation, with two, Late Hellenistic and Roman, phases. This wall adjoins a Hellenistic basement storeroom with a stone-paved floor and access steps at the east, which is divided into two rooms. This shows the same two building phases as the large wall. A pit along the north wall of the west room, which contained Late Hellenistic to Early Roman pottery, postdates the first phase.

In the southwest, a Hellenistic cobbled road (4.5m wide, crossed by a sewer line and a water channel) ran north-south. This road was abandoned in the third century AD when a building bordering it to the west was remodelled. East of the road were two buildings separated by a lane across which ran a water channel. The building to the north contained two rooms with floor mosaics, plus a further two rooms to the north. West of the road, the front part of a third building with two rooms was exposed. In the fourth to fifth century AD, this area was probably given over to workshops (noting the existence of many water channels). Portable finds include many spindle-whorls and coins.

2 Panachaïkou Street and Psila Alonia (G. Nikoletatou property). G. Alexopoulou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 293) the discovery of Hellenistic and Roman buildings during the enlargement of a house basement. In the northeast of the basement were Hellenistic walls of large upright slabs. Two rooms (plus two parallel walls and a tiled cistern) form part of a Roman building previously exposed west of the road (*ADelt* 28 [1973] *Chr*, 225–26). On the north side of the basement, a tile grave (oriented northeast-southwest) contained two interments and a glass tear-bottle. Both tile and cist graves have previously been found on the neighbouring plot to the north (Panachaïkou 4–6: *ADelt* 29 [1973–1974] *Chr*, 374).

19–21 Lodou Street. A. Koumousi reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 372) the discovery of architectural remains (two spaces defined by crudely-constructed walls and a conduit running north-south). Finds include part of a marble architectural member with relief floral decoration, decorated metal sheet (possibly Ottoman) and five bronze coins including a Venetian *gazzetta* of the Isole type and a Frankish *tournois.*

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26 Papadiamantopoulou Street. A. Koumousi reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 372) the discovery of a wall, but no further finds.

96 Germanou and Lodou Streets (Ch. Zariphopoulou property). G. Alexopoulou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 293) the discovery of Byzantine water channels, two parallel Roman walls (2.2m apart) with red-painted plaster and Early Roman sherds between them, and an angle of two walls in *opus testaceum.*

170 Germanou and Palaiologou Streets. A. Koumousi reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 372) the discovery of a cist tomb inside a walled area. The structure incorporates re-used material including a Roman soft limestone angle block with carved decoration on three faces. Within the tomb was a second tile grave with a single burial. Two later walls were found in the northeast corner of the plot. Finds comprise a terracotta bread stamp, part of a white marble kioniskos, a bronze ring and 10 bronze coins (including two Venetian *torneselli*).

S. Theocharopoulou Street – 65–67 A. Photila Street – V. Rouphou Street (A. Kaphetzi property). G. Alexopoulou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 293–94) the discovery of two Late Roman buildings in *opus mixtum* on either side of a lane. Their foundations destroyed earlier buildings: below that level were two Early Hellenistic walls. Portable finds include 13 bronze coins, a limestone column base, fragments of Corinthian tile and brick, and Early Roman sherds. The area continued in use into the Byzantine period.

104–06 Boukaouri Street (Amitsi property). L. Papakosta (6th EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 294–97) the continuation of a Roman cobbled road previously discovered to the north (120 Boukaouri Street: *ADelt* 52 [1997] *Chr*, 275–76) (**Fig. 65**). In the road surface were two terracotta pipes and a lead drinking-water pipe, and below these, the main sewer line.

Along the length of the road to the east were three adjacent rooms of a hypocaust which probably forms part of a larger public bath complex (noting previous discoveries at 101 Boukaouri Street: *ADelt* 53 [1998] *Chr*, 256). The building was used continuously from the Early to Late Roman periods: it had at least three successive floors, and changes were made to the hypocaust structure, the hot air conduits and the opening to the *praefurnium*, as well as to the walls of the building. The rooms on either side of the hypocaust had some four floor surfaces of which two were cobbled and the other two paved in marble (probably with at least two cisterns). Two further floors (one with white mosaic and the other marble paving) probably belong to adjunct rooms. A Christian tomb, remains of Byzantine walls and an Ottoman kalderimi on the same orientation as the Roman road demonstrate the continuous use of this area.

Portable finds include 12 bronze coins and the upper part of a white marble statute.

A continuation of a large sewer channel from the bath complex at 101 Boukaouri Street is reported at **Karatza Street, between Boukaouri and Agiou Dimitriou**. Below it was a continuation of the Hellenistic cobbled street previously discovered at 109 Boukaouri and Karatza Streets (*ADelt* 34 [1979] *Chr*, 134).

G. Papandreou and Dirphys Streets. L. Papakosta reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 297) the discovery of two tombs. Only the bottom part of the first was preserved, with a tiled floor and brick, tile and cement walls. The second was a tile grave containing an adult burial, head to the east.



65. Patras, 104–06 Boukaouri Street: general view.

Adramyttiou Street. L. Papakosta reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 298) the discovery of a wall.

Miaouli and Karaiskaki Streets. L. Papakosta reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 298) the discovery of the corner of a Roman building in *opus quasi reticulatum*: a marble threshold at its east end continues under the modern road. A layer of burnt clay covered much of the interior, with sherds of large vessels beneath.

14 Kyprou Street (A. Meimaroglou property). M. Petropoulos reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 298–99) the discovery of a Roman farmstead outside and to the north of ancient Patras, one of a series lining the ancient road to Agyia. The workshop area of the complex consisted of four partially covered areas. A large round potter's kiln was found (3m in diameter), plus a second, smaller and older one of which only the central support survives. A tiled floor was later laid in this area, on which was a small monolithic basin for clay preparation. A well supplied water. A cistern and a drainage channel are related to the older kiln. A storage pithos was found *in situ* in the northern part of the plot.

14 Pineiou and Kladeou Streets (K. Tsoulou property). M. Petropoulos reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 299–300) the discovery of part of an Early Roman farmstead devoted to oil and wine production (**Fig. 66**). Presses and vats for wine were found, as well as fixed and portable oil separators, pottery kilns for the production of storage and transport vessels, and a grain press. The complex had two construction phases at the beginning and

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end of the first century AD. The farmstead lay beside the north bank of the Meilichos river (ancient Kallinaos). On the south bank was a large retaining wall for flood control (similar constructions are found on both banks of the river by the Roman bridge).

57–59 Zaimi and 38–40 Pouqueville Streets (M. Therianou property). M. Petropoulos reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 302) the discovery of a wall of a funerary peribolos in *opus caementicium.* The west wall of the neighbouring house to the east probably belongs to the same structure. A column capital was collected.

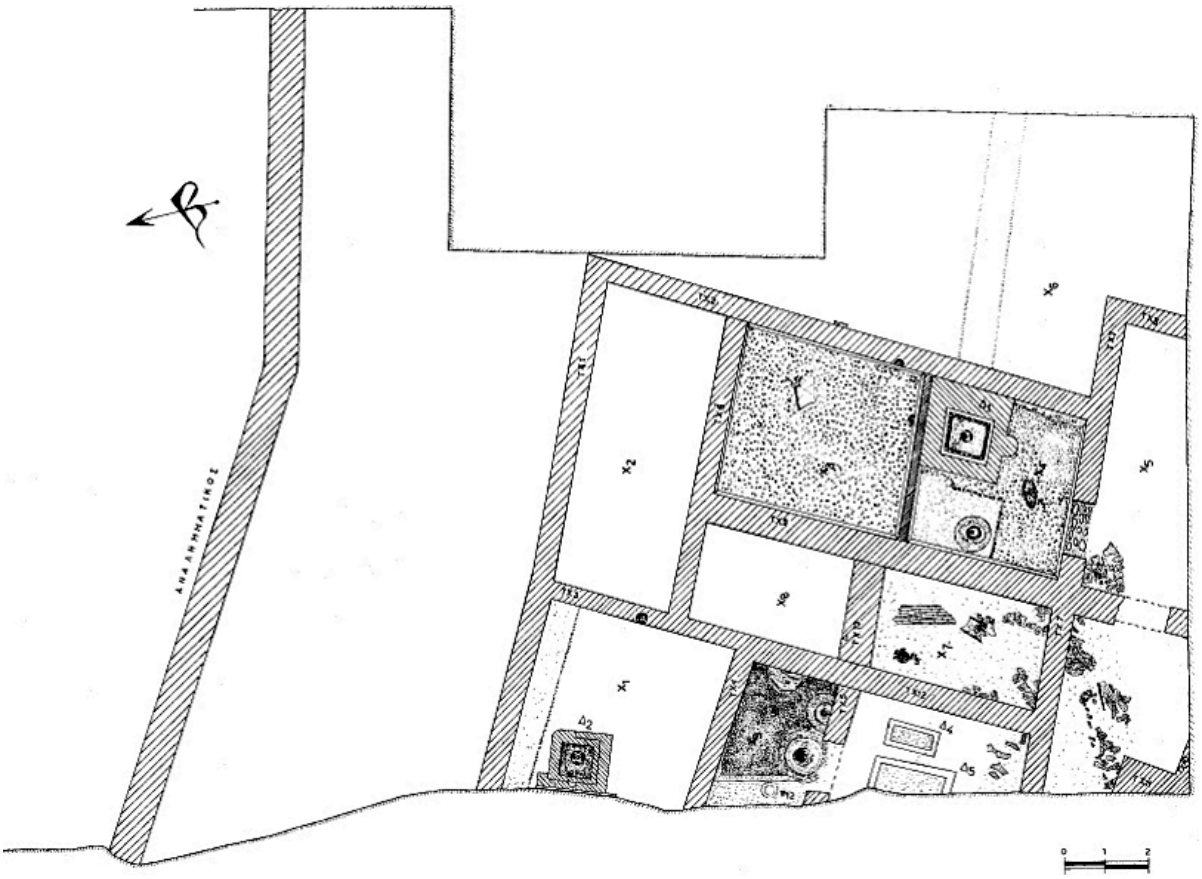
Junction of Othon-Amalias and Kolokotronis Streets. G. Alexopoulou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 302) the discovery of two walls.

Zarouchleïka (OEK property 'Patra XI'). A. Vasilogamvrou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 300) on continued excavation on the site of new planned workers' housing (grid rows 1, 2 and 4).

A funerary building (structure Α) occupies the northern part of row 4 (*cf. ADelt* 53 [1998] *Chr*, 253) and an extensive, multi-roomed structure (Β) the southeastern (continuing to the east). A bath complex (structure Γ) continued beyond rows 1 and 2 to the north and east, under modern roads. The portion excavated includes a room with a hypocaust and a bench along the west wall. The abandonment of the bath building is dated to the second half of the second century AD. Together, these three structures indicate the presence of a Roman villa destroyed in the late second century AD and abandoned to the floodwaters of the neighbouring Glaukos river. These remains will be conserved and presented *in situ.*

North cemetery, site of the new Patras Archaeological Museum on the Patras-Athens new national road. M. Petropoulos reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 301) on excavation in 2000–2001.

From the fifth century BC to the seventh century AD, the north cemetery of Patras extended along the *via publica* from Patras to Aigion. The closest section of this road previously known lies to the south on Thermopylae Street, north of the Roman bridge on Aretha Street (see *ADelt* 50 [1995] *Chr*, 213–15). Within the cemetery, the road was cobbled, while the section that crosses the bridge is paved. No evidence for the continuation of the cemetery was found on the museum site: here the road (traced for a length of 64m, *ca.* 34m from the national road) was a dirt track shaped by continuous use and sloping north-south following the natural contours. Pot-holes and wheel tracks were repaired with stones, tile fragments and soil. At least three episodes of surfacing were traced. In the first, the road surface was shaped in the natural soil and contained mostly Hellenistic (third-century) sherds. The two main episodes, Roman (second century AD) and Late Roman (fourth century AD), coincide with major phases of road construction elsewhere, including the erection of the bridge. Minor resurfacing with gravel and soil was undertaken from time to time. Wheel ruts, 1.15–1.28m and sometimes 1.5m apart, were generally filled with stone, gravel and tile. In so far as the road width can be deter-



66. Patras, 14 Pineiou and Kladeou Streets: plan of Early Roman farmstead.

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mined, it is *ca.* 1.3m in the Hellenistic period and *ca.* 3m in the Roman. A coin of King George I (1869) in the surface implies that the road remained in use and was succeeded by, or used in parallel with, the old national road.

Rio, Ano Rodini, Roupakia (G Karaboula property). M. Petropoulos reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 302–03) the discovery of a Classical farmstead, of which two rooms were investigated. Storage pithoi (including some with lead mend-clamps) were found along with terracotta loomweights, good-quality Classical pottery and a destruction level with Laconian roof tile. The building was abandoned in the fourth century BC, probably after an earthquake (possibly that of 373 BC). The site's proximity to the modern road between Platani and Selmeniko indicates that the ancient road also followed this line. Sections of stone wall at Koukkistra, 1.5km along the rural road from Kato to Ano Rodini, likely belong to a second farmstead on the northern borders of the chora of Patras.

Platani, Mavropodia (Phounta property). M. Petropoulos reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 303) the discovery of two ancient stone mounds with tile, pithos and a few Classical sherds.

Sympoliteia, Meidana (E. Phaltakou property). E.-I. Kolia (6th EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 341) the identification of a deposit of tile, domestic pottery and a few Late Classical to Early Hellenistic black-glazed sherds.

Greca. M. Petropoulos and A. Vordos (6th EPCA) report (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 342–43) the remains of a large peripteral temple at Ag. Sostis, discovered in the course of survey to establish the existence of an ancient route between the temple of Artemis Aontia at Ano Mazaraki (Rakita) and that at Trapeza. Visible remains are the krepis blocks, the four sides of the peristasis, part of the sekos and an orthostat of the pronaos. The site is at 1,100masl, within the ancient Rhypike and on a plateau with a clear view to the Meganeitas valley, the upland plain of Trapeza, the plain of Aigion and the Corinthian gulf. No traces of the road were discovered (although survey continues), but the location of the temple confirms the existence of a route on the west side of the Meganeitas valley (complementing that already known on the east) which links the coast road with inland Achaea and Arkadia via Rakita.

Mavriki (A. Theophanopoulou, T. Gavali and M. Theodorou property). E.-I. Kolia reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 340) the discovery beneath the main road to Aigion of a Geometric pithos burial (oriented north-south), containing a single contracted burial, a skyphos, two bronze rings, an iron dagger and a bronze double axe.

Aigion

Vasileios Konstantinou Street (A. Antonini property). E.-I. Kolia reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 319) building remains of probable Roman date. The corner of a building is preserved, incorporating a soft limestone column capital in secondary use, and cut by a terracotta water-pipe. Outside, a pithos had a bronze coin in the base.

76 Aigialeos Street (Papakonstantinou property). E.-I. Kolia reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 319–20) the discovery of three walls (of which one is Roman) in a trench opened for the construction of a fuel reservoir.

12 Odos Dodecanesion (Ch. Spyropoulou property). E.-I. Kolia reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 320) the discovery of a small deposit of Early Hellenistic pottery, plus a limestone slab probably from a Hellenistic construction.

Aigion, water company (DEYA) works

E.-I. Kolia reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 320–24) the following finds made in the east of the city in the course of the extension and replacement of the pipe network.

Omagyriou Dios Street: walls of field-stones beneath a layer of tile, running east-west, were encountered at several points along the street. A well at the west end contained second-century BC pottery, a lamp, a disc loomweight and a terracotta antefix.

13 Lysiou Street: the corner of a Roman building.

Megalou Spilaiou Street: at varying depths and locations along the street were a Hellenistic wall, part of a Late Roman building and the fragmentary remains of two further walls.

127–35 Odysseos Street (previously Agion Apostolon Street): three tile graves, oriented north-south (with a few sherds in the fill), and an empty brick-built cist grave on the same orientation.

62 Agiou Alexiou Street: a northwest-southeast wall bordering to the east a well at the junction with parodos Ag. Alexiou.

49 Agion Apostolon Street: the wall of a funerary peribolos just west of the entrance to the precinct of the church of the Ag. Apostolon. Inside (west of) the peribolos, a limestone sarcophagus (oriented northeast-southwest) with a cover slab had been robbed: in the fill were Early Hellenistic sherds, lamp fragments and a gold *danake*. A similar tomb of the same group was previously excavated (see *ADelt* 45 [1990] *Chr*, 138).

Nikolaou Plastira Street: a dense concentration of antiquities along this street. Architectural remains – chiefly sections of wall of various periods, also tile and pebble flooring and destruction deposits – were found mostly on the left side of the street, with Hellenistic and Roman tombs from the city cemetery on the right. In one instance, a soft limestone Ionic capital preserving geison footings from a building or funerary monument was re-used in a wall. Two cement-lined cisterns were located outside Plastiras 84. At number 94 was the brick-built firing chamber of a Roman kiln (2.1m estimated diameter, 1.94m preserved height; the floor had not been located when excavation stopped), as well as the stomion of small worked stones and lime plaster. A layer of burnt clay surrounded the kiln, especially on the north side.

Twelve tombs were discovered. Four were Hellenistic cists of limestone slabs, oriented north-south: one contained two amphorae and a fragmentary bronze strigil; the second (which had been robbed) an amphora, an unguentarium, a skyphos and many bronze nails; and the third, two amphorae. An *enchytrismos* lay close to the first of these graves. The fourth was looted and re-used during the Roman period: inside were fragments of glass vessels, iron nails, a Hellenistic ceramic unguentarium, a bronze spiral arm-ring and a bronze mirror, and outside were gold jewellery attachments and a *danake*, and a glass tear-bottle. Three further damaged cist tombs of the same construction and orientation are likely also to be of Hellenistic date: one contained a bronze coin.

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The remaining tombs are all Roman in date. Two are brick-built cists with no grave goods. At number 67, the south side of a Roman tomb, with a brick-built vault, stone walls and a beaten-earth floor, was visible in the scarp but not excavated. Two monumental tombs incorporated spolia probably from earlier funerary monuments: one has a geison block with mutules as a cover, an architectural member with two half-columns at the west side and, at the north side, a slab with a relief ivy leaf. The other incorporated part of a fluted column drum: it contained many glass vessels (mainly unguentaria), part of a bronze chain, three bronze rings, a bronze mirror, gold sheet, a bone pin, iron nails probably from the wooden bier and a prochous, plate and unguentarium.

Ancient Helike. E.-I. Kolia reports (*AD* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 326–27) on geomorphological research undertaken by the University of Patras. Twenty one cores were taken, 10 mechanically to a depth of 13m (at Limnes, Paliotaratses Helike, Helike, Nikoleïka, Rodia and Nea Keryneia) and 11 by hand to a depth of 7.5m (in the area of Limnes and sites between Rizomylos and Nikoleïka). Magnetometry survey focused on the previously researched area of Helike (at Tsinoukeïka and Paliotaratses) and a first exploration of Limnes and Rizomylos.

Antiquities were found in five of the 10 test trenches opened for geological purposes. Three Byzantine and five Roman tombs were discovered. The Byzantine graves comprise one pit containing a double burial, one tile grave with a pair of bronze earrings, and one reburial. The Roman graves are one pit, three tile graves (one of which contained a red-slip prochous and a lamp, and another an unglazed prochous, a lamp and a bronze coin) and one reburial. Finds in other trenches include an angle of two Byzantine walls with a small portion of a cobbled floor(?) at a lower level, a further wall angle and part of a cobbled road(?) surface with a wall, which produced a bronze coin of Sikyon.

Katholiko, Lobozino (Tou Kalamioti o Linos). E.-I. Kolia reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 342) further exploration, revealing terrace walls, building foundations and ancient spolia re-used in modern structures, and establishing the extent of the remains on what has now been designated an archaeological site.

Panagia, Oasi. E.-I. Kolia reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 341) the identification of architectural remains (including wall foundations and a column base), plus Hellenistic tile, a pithos and sherds. The area covered is extensive (*ca.* 2ha) and likely represents an as yet unidentified ancient settlement on the right bank of the Krios river.

Mavredi, Marmara. E.-I. Kolia reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 341) the discovery of a cistern and a Roman to Early Christian brick wall, plus scattered architectural remains.

Aiges

E.-I. Kolia reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 341) antiquities visible at three locations.

Agia Sotira. Foundations of large conglomerate blocks were noted at the site of the old chapel of Ag. Sotira. At least two niches cut into the rock nearby, and scattered tile and sherds, may indicate a cult place.

Plakopetra. A partly finished column and, to the north, the corner of an ancient structure which must have been destroyed with the opening of the old farm road were recorded.

Pyrgos. Systematic description of what has now been declared an archaeological site followed the exposure of further remains after the fires of summer 2000. A large retaining wall, running almost parallel with the fortification and of the same construction, is preserved to a height of seven courses.

Agios Ioannis Voudenis. E.-I. Kolia reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 342) the discovery of much Early Hellenistic pottery at the intended site of the new bell-tower of this church. Architectural remains, tile and pithos sherds were also found.

Kato Salmeniko, Katoikia. E.-I. Kolia reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 342) the discovery of three looted and damaged tile graves.

Trapeza. A. Vordos reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 324–26) on the 2000 excavation season in the temple (see previously *AAA* 32–34 [1999–2001], 149–60).

The north long side of the building had 15 adjoining stylobate blocks of varying length (up to 1.83m) and width (1.16–1.22m). The south edges of a number were tooled, perhaps to engage the pteron blocks – all are sandstone with a 0.1m wide band of anathyrosis.

The east side is preserved to the height of the euthynteria foundation. Only three euthynteria blocks survived modern quarrying in this area. The east and north sides interlock on the corner. In contrast with the blocks of the overlying courses, they are of local conglomerate roughly worked with a small pick. The blocks of the exterior face of the northeast corner have not been found, but the exposed area beneath indicates that the corner was founded on trimmed bedrock. The temple foundation is *ca.* 16.72m x 31.56m, making it a hecatompedon close in dimension to the Temple of Poseidon at Ermione.

Inside the temple were parts of the north and east wall of the sekos and of the foundation of the wall between the pronaos and sekos. The north wall of the sekos, 2.1m from the stylobate, consists of an 8.63m long row of sandstone blocks at foundation level. The pteron was probably paved, although only the plaster underlay is preserved. The structure overlying the north wall of the sekos forms part of the toichobate from which two blocks are preserved *in situ*; one bears traces on its upper surface of the setting of the orthostates, and of the floor of the pteron (a ridge was cut along its length to accommodate the paving slabs) and of the pronaos (where their underlying course is also preserved).

The east and north walls of the sekos bond. The foundation of this east wall, a double row of sandstone blocks, is traced for 4.56m, and that of the sekos-pronaos (a series of stones set on their sides, 1.32m wide at most) for 4.2m. The depth of the pronaos is thus established at 4.1m (the distance between the foundations of the two walls). A lime plaster substrate for a floor visible in the scarp may be that preserved over the entire area of the pronaos.

Present evidence indicates that the temple was built towards the end of the sixth century BC. It occupies the flat part of the plateau, leaving an open area to the east before the terrain slopes down, on which the altar was likely located.

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Portable finds include parts of the sculpted decoration of the temple, horse legs and hooves in sandstone, a terracotta foot probably of a sphinx and many fragments of roof tiles.

There is as yet no evidence for the deity worshipped, although given the position of the temple in the heart of the fortified city, a poliad deity is likely. The identity of the city is also uncertain in the absence of unequivocal epigraphical evidence.

In 2009, press attention was drawn to the discovery of the sculpture of the west pediment of the temple. Armed warriors and a figure of Athena indicate a battle subject, perhaps a gigantomachy (*Ethnos* [24/11/09]).

Kato Trapeza. A. Vordos reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 326) the discovery of a pithos burial 100m west of the Church of Profitis Ilias. The pithos (mouth to the east) was closed with a stone. The burial was disturbed: among the bones were sherds of a Late Geometric kantharos and seven bronze biconical beads. The site is outside the fortified area of Trapeza to the east. A Mycenaean cemetery was located in the 1930s on the southwest slope of Trapeza, and Protogeometric and Late Geometric finds were also made in 1995. It is likely that the city cemetery is located in this general area.

Aigeira (I. Eustathiou and P. Oikonomou properties). E-I. Kolia reports (*AAA* 40–41 [2007–2008], 41–60) the discovery in the course of rescue excavation in 2006 of two fourth-century BC houses in modern Aigeira, 200m from the sea and west of the mouth of the Krios river.

The houses were on the same north-south orientation and their outer walls approximately parallel. They likely formed part of a planned coastal settlement, perhaps the port of the city of Aigai 2.5km away. The variety of issues among the 23 bronze coins recovered indicates commercial activity.

House I (on the Eustathiou plot) was built (probably in the second quarter of the fourth century) in mud-brick on stone foundations, with no evidence of a basement. It was remodelled at least once in the mid fourth century, when the eastern part was converted to a shop or workshop, noting the large quantity of (in many cases local) pointed amphorae in the destruction deposit. The central and western areas remained residential (noting, e.g., loomweights and fish-hooks, and the discovery of the andron, with a fine plaster floor, in the northwest corner). Plaster and the remains of pebble flooring in the destruction deposit indicate an upper storey.

In house II (Oikonomou plot), only part of the andron (with a light-reddish plaster pavement and couch settings) and its antechamber lay within the building plot. Part of a terracotta sima with floral and meander decoration found in the andron dates the construction of the house to the second half of the fourth century (most likely in the third quarter).

In both houses, violent destruction in the late fourth to early third century BC is indicated by a thick deposit with evidence of intense burning, including burnt wood, Laconian tile, pottery (a homogenous collection of the second half of the fourth century including black-glazed echinus bowls, kylikes and kantharoi, and an early unguentarium) and coins (notably a bronze issue of Sikyon with a *terminus post quem* of 340 BC). Slight remains of poor third-century construction were found on the Eustathiou plot, plus a fifth-century wall deeper in the northeast corner (noting a little pottery and a bronze bull figurine of the first quarter of the fifth century).

Aigialeia. A. Pontrandolfo (SAIA/Salerno) reports on the seventh season of survey conducted in 2009 in collaboration with the 6th EPCA and the KERA/EIE (Centre for Greek and Roman Antiquity, National Research Foundation).

This first season of a renewed programme was focused in the Krios valley, on the upper part of the fluvial basin towards the borders of Arcadia. The intent was to combine survey with the excavation record derived notably from the work of the Austrian Institute and the 6th EPCA around modern Seliana, identified with the ancient *polisma* of Phelloe (Pausanias 7.26.10–11), noting ongoing excavation conducted by C. Katsarou (6th EPCA) around the church of Ag. Vasileios.

Extensive exploration of the greater part of the area was undertaken to assess potential variations in surface visibility, and to gain a general sense of the probable relationship between surface traces and buried remains. Prospection covered the *ca.* 30ha of the territory of modern Seliana as defined by the Evrostina mountains and to the west by the Krios valley. Oral and written testimonia concerning site location were verified on the ground. Despite poor visibility, exploration revealed occupation from the Late Bronze Age to late antiquity.

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