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The Arx of Cosa 1965-1968

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and early 7th centuries B.C. Phrygian potters were, at this time, producing wares of fine quality which show little or no connection with those of their Greek neighbors in the west. The presence of groups of pots which are very similar both in shape and in fabric indicates the work of individual potters or workshops. In several cases it even appears quite evident that individual families or houses had their own commissioned potters, or else potters who created certain wares only for them since certain very similar groups are found in one house and nowhere else.

THE ARX OF COSA 1965-1968: *Russell T. Scott*, Bryn Mawr College

The south and west sectors of the arx were excavated May through June 1965-68 to determine the location and size of the first temple built on the site, and to recover as many of its physical and architectural elements as possible in addition to those uncovered by the excavation of the Capitolium and Temple D from 1948-50.

The results indicate that the Temple of Jupiter, elongated and of a single cella plan, was razed and incorporated into the Capitolium almost immediately after the construction of the latter building in the mid-2nd century B.C. At the time of repristination and elaboration of the temples of the arx toward the end of the 1st century B.C. the old temple precinct was covered by a new religious building on the plan of an atrium house. It contained an altar that commemorated in its orientation the alignment of the original temple altar. Pottery found in the house shows that it remained in use as long as the Capitolium itself, apparently being used in the imperial cult.

KENCHREAI—1968: *Robert Scranton*, University of Chicago

A study of the topography around the part of ancient Kenchreai which has been the field of excavation since 1963 has led to the suggestion that in Greek times the main harbor of the port was a bay which occupied the area just to the west of the excavation site, now a broad flat orchard-covered alluvial plain surrounded by steep slopes to the high ground surrounding it. The harbor which has been under archaeological investigation would become, then, an "outer harbor." The evidence of the use of the outer harbor comes chiefly from the Roman period, though use in Greek times is not precluded. In 1968 excavations were conducted underwater in the outer harbor, bringing to light evidence for the arrangement of the ancient quays. The last of the *opus sectile* was removed from the apsidal structure at the southwestern end of the outer harbor, and the doorway connecting this area to the so-called temple beside it was opened. In the doorway a coin was found which, in conjunction with other evidence previously obtained, makes it almost certain that the buildings in the area had been destroyed, and the *opus sectile* abandoned, dur-

ing a subsidence of the land marked by one of two earthquakes—in A.D. 365 or A.D. 375. From the debris in these buildings tools and materials had previously been recovered which, during tests last summer, proved to work with great efficiency in polishing marble. Quantities of fragments from marble revetment, carved slabs, door-frames, and marble *opus sectile* were also identified. The glass *opus sectile* is now in the hands of conservators, and will not be completely cleaned in much less than eighteen months.

EXCAVATIONS IN THE ATHENIAN AGORA 1968: *T. Leslie Shear, Jr.*, Princeton University

During the season of 1968, the definitive exploration of the sw corner of the Agora was carried forward with important results bearing on the early approaches to the market square in the 5th and 4th centuries B.C.

Beneath the western end of the Middle Stoa, the foundation of a large early monument was explored and its history reconstructed. This base stood originally in the middle of the main thoroughfare entering the Agora at its sw corner. Ceramic evidence suggests a date ca. 430 B.C. for its construction. Its life-span was a short one, for the monument was clearly systematically demolished toward the middle of the 4th century. The evidence of its size, shape, chronology and prominent location tempts one to identify it as the original site of the monument of the Eponymous Heroes.

In the first block of private buildings at the sw entrance to the Agora, excavation produced a small house and marble worker's atelier the stratified floors of which gave evidence of continuous use from the second quarter of the 5th century until the end of the 4th. Although it underwent several architectural modifications, it served always as a sculptor's or marble cutter's workshop. In its courtyard were found a cistern and well which yielded quantities of fine pottery of the last years of the 4th century; and with this there came to light an important group of terracotta figurines which probably formed part of the stock of a neighboring retail shop.

MYCENAEAN POTTERY AND OTHER FINDS FROM THEBES: *Sarantis Symeonoglou*, Columbia University

The discovery of the Second Mycenaean Palace with its unusual collection of cylinder seals (reported by Professor Edith Porada, meetings of 1964, 1965) was followed by other important finds. The excavation on the property of Mr. A. Kordatzis, located 150 m. se of the excavated part of the Palace, yielded a hoard of burnt ivories and pottery. The ivories are partly published in *ILN*, December 5, 1964, pp. 896-897. The pottery, however, which numbered 57 pieces, has not hitherto been published.

Out of twenty jars of an unusually elegant piriform shape, fifteen are identical in size. A creamy white