

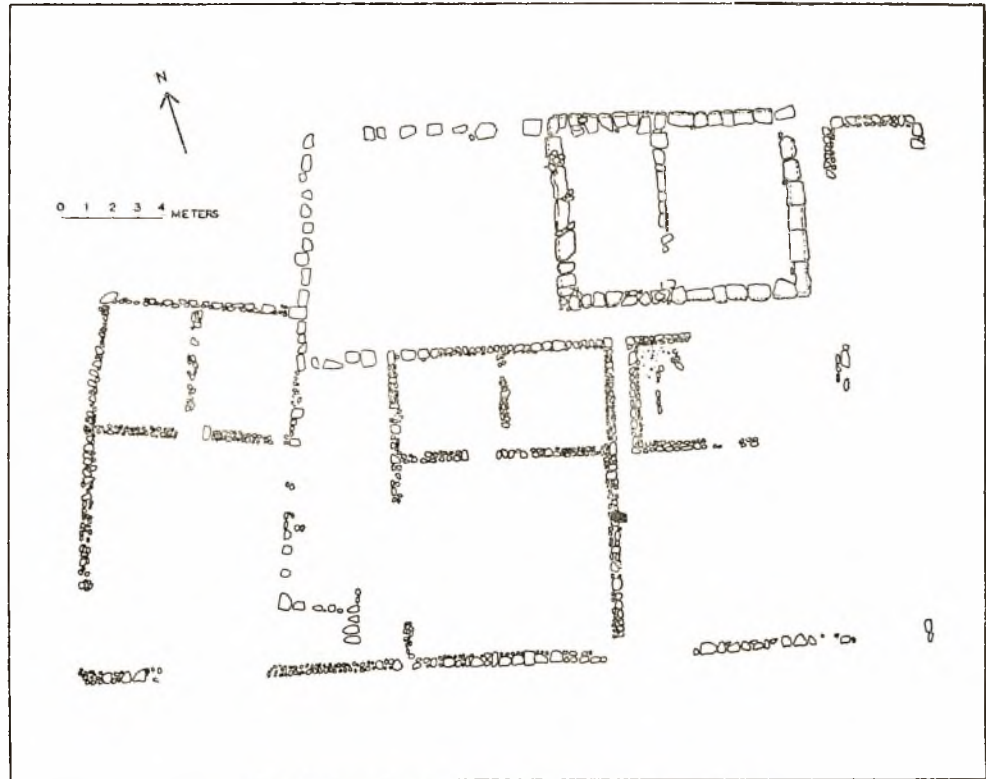
but it is perhaps significant that nothing later than the Archaic period was found. This building is also interesting in having a clearly defined *andron*, with raised platforms for the couches. The walls of these two structures have been left visible.

North-east of Payne's house B, we traced the walls of at least three houses of a simple court-

#### NEMEA

During the spring of 1964 the American School of Classical Studies in Athens undertook the re-examination of the Nemean buildings that previously had been partially excavated by the School between 1924 and 1927<sup>1</sup>.

In the earlier excavations the School had dis-



Plan 2. Perachora. House and Temple foundations

yard type — court with two rooms only at the northern end — regularly built and probably dating from the fourth century (Plan 2). More massive foundations, immediately adjacent, proved to be the euthynteria of a small temple with cella and porch (probably in *antis*) facing west. The construction was similar to that of the stoa by the harbour.

Only one of the soundings made by Mr. Coulton in the «Agora» area was productive. It provided a *terminus post quem* in the sixth century for the polygonal walls which enclose it on the seaward side and are its earliest feature.

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covered the long Hellenistic structure that underlies the basilica. It was found to be a rectangle 86 m. by 20 m. with a central longitudinal wall. This year's work revealed that the original building had five separate entrances opening onto a roadway that ran along the south side of the structure. Short wing walls flanking these entrances formed vestibules that protruded into the rooms. In almost all of the rooms of the south side of the building there were found the remains of food, food preparat-

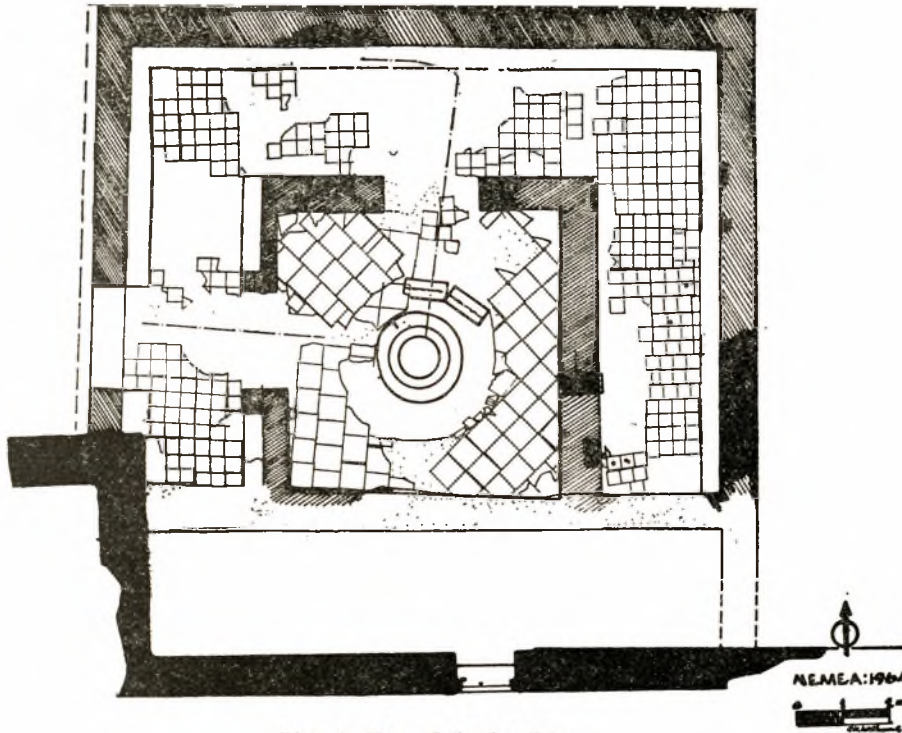
I.I would like to express thanks to Dr. N. Verdelis, Ephor of the Argolid, and to Dr. H. S. Robinson, the Director of the American School of Classical Studies, whose advice and aid have been invaluable.

ion, and dining wares datable to the end of the fourth and early third centuries, accompanied by coins of similar date. The building appears to be a *xenon* that also served in certain official or semi-official capacities for the games.

A set of roof tiles of rather uncommon form were used to cover the ridge of this building.

4.60 m. From the fabric and dimensions of the tiles found in the debris within the kiln it appears that this structure was made to produce the roof tiles for the fourth century temple of Zeus at Nemea.

Of the early Christian baptistery, built against the north wall of the basilica, only the kolym-



Plan 1: Plan of the baptistery

They are Lakonian. The ridge pan tiles are made in the shape of English riding saddles, and the ridge cover tiles, which are of normal length, conform to this design and straddle the ridge without any added embellishment (Pl. 138 a). Another type of roof tile, although not from this building, was found in the area. It is an antefix with a representation of a central crater with a satyr at either side of it (Pl. 138 b).

Beneath the floor of the *xenon* there were found the remains of a kiln that was built for the manufacture of roof tiles (Pl. 138 c). It was designed with two subterranean firing chambers that faced north in order to take advantage of the prevailing winds from the Corinthian Gulf. Over the firing chambers was the floor of the kiln chamber, a rectangle 4.20 m. by

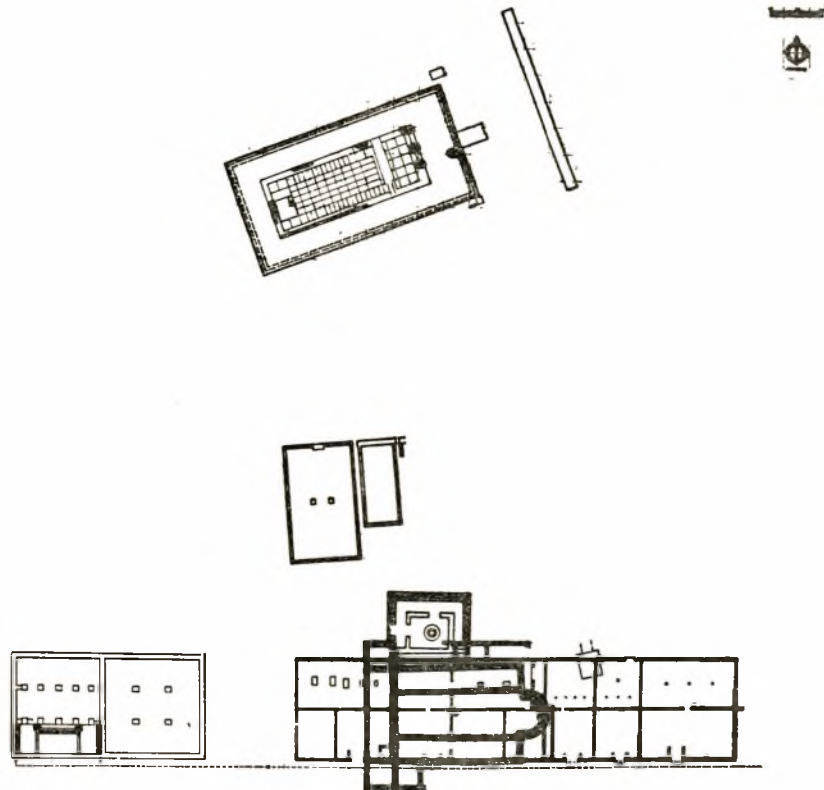
bethra was revealed in the early excavations. The baptistery, now completely cleared, proves to be almost square in plan with a small, square, central area, 6 m. to a side, that contains the kolymbethra (Plan 1). This central font area has two periods of tile floor. A lead drain leading from the font was repaired during the first period and the necessity of the second floor may well have been the result of this repair. The footings for a continuous line of benches was found against the exterior wall of the building, within the ambulatory that encloses the font on three of its four sides. The baptistery was built subsequent to the basilica, probably in the late 5th century.

North of the basilica, between it and the temple, the remains of a classical building, 13 m.

by 22 m. with two interior foundations for piers or columns, was re-examined. An offset in the poros foundations of the north wall indicates a possible position for the door of the building. A Christian cemetery was later established within the immediate vicinity of these foundations. The numerous graves here have

side of the sanctuary and indicate that the bath and xenon lie outside of the temenos area (Plan 2).

A test trench was dug against the west end of the temple of Zeus in order to examine the stratigraphy there and to gain possible information about the early temple which was su-



Plan 2. Temple of Zeus at the top, bath at lower left, xenon at lower right with basilica and baptistery built over it. Kiln is the rectangle at the northeast of the basilica apse. The row of buildings possibly forming the south side of the temenos are at the center of the plan

made it impossible to discover an undisturbed floor level within the classical building. The foundations of two other structures were found at the east side of this classical building, within a trench dug to test the stratigraphy at this point. The north walls of the two newly discovered buildings are twice as wide as any of their other walls. Because of this it seems best to expect that the front façade of these buildings faced northward toward the temple. The line formed by these façades may be the southern

perseded by the 4th century building. It was found that the ground level to be associated with the archaic temple is the same as the floor level of the crypt of the later temple. Thus, it appears that the crypt floor represents a portion of the early ground level which was respected by the builders of the 4th century temple and incorporated into its design.

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Nemea: a. Cover and pan ridge tiles from the Xenon, b. Antefix, c. View, looking the southeast corner of the Xenon, with the floor of the kiln chamber in the foreground

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