vulnerable, side is defended by a simple forewall without towers and an inner wall with rectangular towers which may be Cl or Hel in origin, partly built in anc. masonry (c). Forewalls on vulnerable aspects are typical of 5th–6th Ct AD fortresses in the Balkans. The S side, which is poorly preserved, is also defended by a line of towers in the last stages of disintegration. The N side is also poorly preserved. Fragments of the line of the N enceinte (without preserved evidence of towers) are traceable, but its NE 'return' is well preserved: massive spolia-built lime-mortar bonded foundations perhaps belonged to a bastion which only projected on one axis. The short E side, the most accessible to stone robbers, is untraceable on the surface.

Despite its enclosed design, this phase of activity on Palaiokastro does not mean that the city walls were abandoned. It is likely to be one of the *phrouria* (forts or fortresses) built, according to Procopius, by Justinian in Boeotia in the 550s at the sites of earthquake-damaged 'settlements'.

Either one or 2 later phases of activity are apparent on the better-preserved W side of Palaiokastro: a lime-mortar bonded *opus incertum* which encases the Cl–Hel ashlar phase as reused in L antiquity; and, at the SE corner of the citadel, remains of a rectangular building characterized by engaged external piers (buttresses) in a diagnostic MByz–Frankish masonry which overlies the LRom–EByz phase at this point.

The 3-D laser-scanner was employed at several locations, sometimes in combination with geophysical and EDM survey. The laser-scanner was used at: locus 25, a Byz–Frankish redesign and reconstruction of a Hel tower at the SE corner of Neokastro; locus 3 and locus 74, Ag. Loukas and its monumental N annexe, which include Graeco–Rom spolia; locus 24, the Hel walls at Neokastro (the 'lower acropolis'). Resistivity survey was also carried out.

Orchomenos. *To Vima*, *Kathimerini*, *Eleutherotypia* and *Ethnos* (24/05/2008) report V. Aravantinos' (Director, 9th EPCA) announcement of the discovery of a small rural shrine located W of Orchomenos, in the foothills S of Mt Akontio and immediately N of the river Kifisos, at a site where the construction of an irrigation channel in the 1950s had destroyed anc. walls. Architectural remains are few: retaining walls, periboloi and an offering pit cut into the bedrock. Thousands of ECl–Hel votives include miniature vases (mostly kotyliskoi, hydriskoi and krateriskoi), terracotta figurines (seated and standing females, animals and female protomai), lamps, skyphoi, kantharoi, etc. Terracotta imitations of wreaths of corn and flowers are noted as unique. The deity, while certainly female and connected with nature and fertility, has not been securely identified. However, Pindar and Pausanias' reports of worship of the Graces at Orchomenos may be related to the inscription on a loomweight from the sanctuary of the name ΕΥΡΥΝΟΜΗ (the name of the mother of the Graces according to Hesiod, *Theogony*).

An anc. cemetery of cist graves uncovered close by continues to be investigated; it has been robbed and severely damaged by ploughing. This must have been established when the sanctuary was in decline, since a stele bearing an inscription related to the sanctuary was reused in the construction of a tomb.

EUBOIA
(11th EPCA: 23rd EBA)

A. Mazarakis Ainian (ed.), *Oropos and Euboea in the Early Iron Age: Acts of an International Round Table, University of Thessaly, June 18–20, 2004* (Volos, University of Thessaly, 2007) offers an important set of discussions of individual sites, categories of material, and relationships between the Oropos area of N Attica and sites especially along the S Euboian coast.

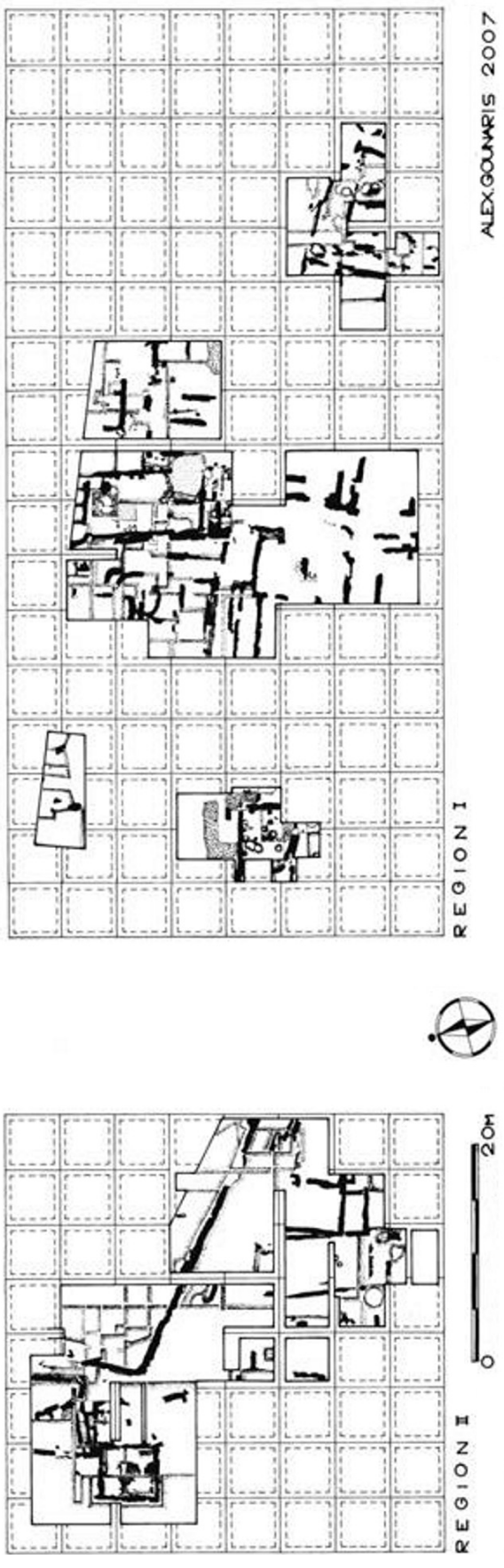
Lefkandi. I. Lemos (BSA/Oxford) reports on the 2007 excavation season in which both regions I and II were extensively investigated (**Fig. 55**).

Region 1 area M. The EIA 'megaron' and its LH IIIC predecessor were further investigated (**Fig. 56**). The flooring/packing and other lower soils were removed down to the latest LH IIIC floors. The EIA building had only one floor-surface – mostly mud-bricks or earth mixes: some additional postholes of this phase were discovered. The construction sequence of the building was visible at the S end of the W wall 65: the foundation of the main wall was one course deeper than that of the porch (which presumably weighed less). Slightly later, a further angled wall was added at the SW corner, built over a pebble spread that had accumulated there since LH IIIC. It is possible that a yard was added to the W side of the EIA 'megaron' (defined by walls 120 and 134), perhaps at the same time. More investigation is needed to clarify its date and function.

The LBA building is also long and rectangular in plan (at least 12m N–S x 5.5m E–W). At the S end, it was divided into 2 small compartments, of which the E one served as its entrance. A central room probably formed the main part of the building: there may have been another room at the N end, but hill erosion and the erection of a LGeo apsidal house have done much damage. The building was probably entered via a threshold placed just E of the central median line. There are slight indications of some sort of porch or walls *in antis* at the E end: postholes might indicate something similar at the W end too, but later walls cover much of the relevant area. The SE room is defined at the W by wall 153 and at the N by the E/W cross wall 149; the room had a further access through a doorway at the NE. Otherwise the SE room was completely disturbed and destroyed by the LGeo pit 13. Another small room immediately W of the SE room, the SW room (ca. 2.5m^2), has flat-laid mud-bricks in the E half which might originally have stood up to 0.2m above the floor. If so, they could have formed a low platform (2.5m *l.* x 0.8m *w.*). This could have been used as support for furniture. The main room (7.5m x 5.5m) was remarkably empty; one median posthole and evidence of mud-brick furniture to the NW have been discovered so far. At the N end of the room, and in particular the E part of this area, a stone construction is visible running E–W. It has a roughly flat and uneven surface, sits on a few centimetres of soil above the latest floors of the room and is covered by a thick yellow clay spread that runs on beyond it and under the floors of the later EIA building. It is hard to decide whether the structure belongs to the LBA or EIA building, but considering the manner in which the latest LH IIIC floor to the N runs off the edge of the stone structure (because of the presence of even earlier walls below), it was likely built sometime during the end of the use of the LH IIIC structure. Its full extent to the W is masked by the block of soil left to support the 'fire-box' (see below). Finally, at the N limits of the building, the existence of another room is indicated by the E–W cross wall 88. Nothing more can be known here because of severe hill erosion at this end.

As indicated, the LH IIIC building contained only minimal internal furniture: some small bins of mud-brick against wall 78/79 and a few small postholes. The latest floor was essentially bare, but a considerable number of earlier floors were found in the NW of the main room (the only area exposed this year). Seven 'pairs' of floors have been excavated; these

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55. Lefkandi: overall plan

are made of red/orange mud-brick mix or yellow clay with an overlying layer of grey soil containing spots of carbon. Careful continuation of work here will be vital, as will a test into the underlying earlier LH IIIC phases.

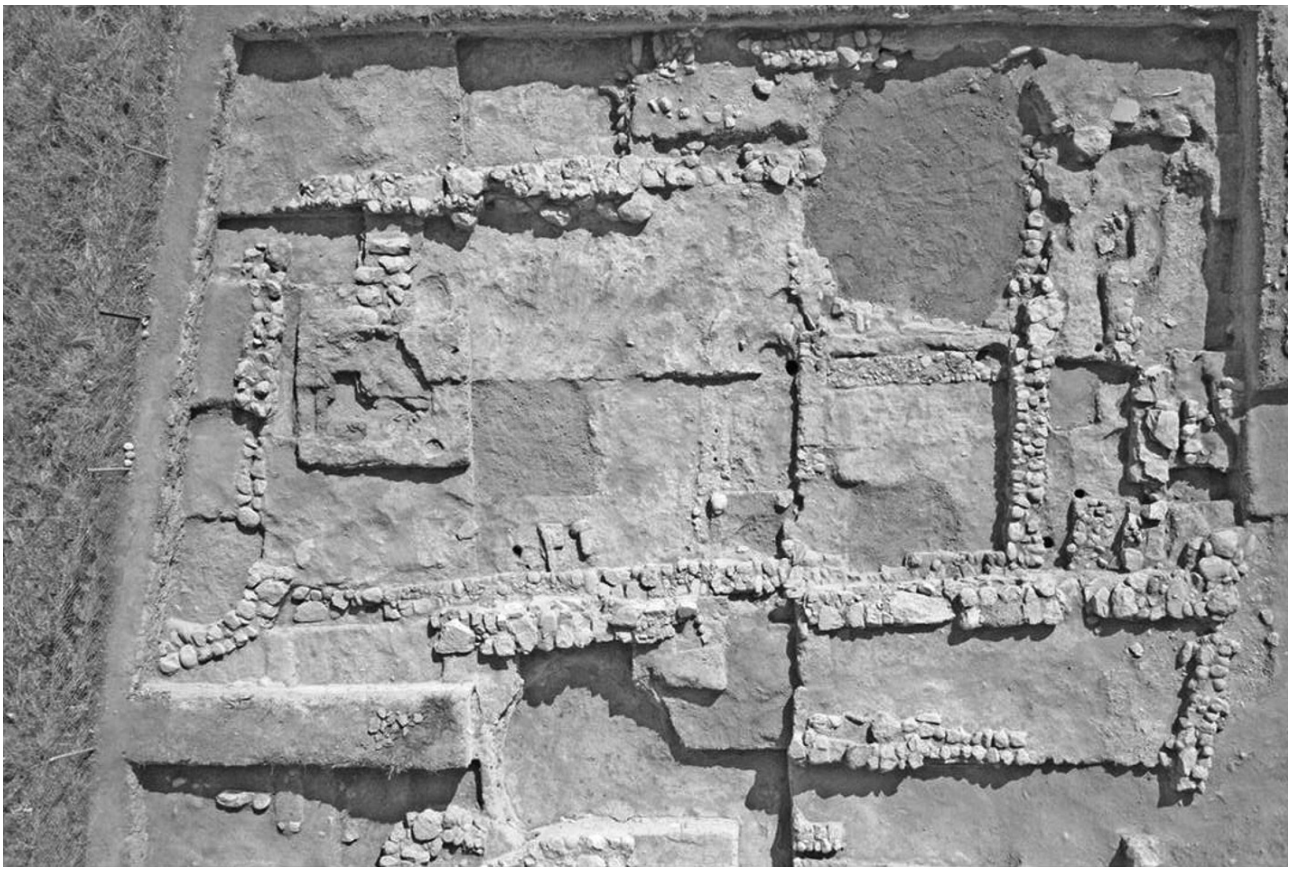
In several places, LH IIIC walls were reused by the EIA builders (e.g., walls 77 and 88), although elsewhere earlier constructions were completely ignored. In some places the mud-brick floors of the EIA 'megaron' rest only a few centimetres above the floors of its predecessor, yet elsewhere, some 0.2–0.3m of an intervening one-phase fill may exist. These observations suggest that the major LH IIIC walls were reduced to their stone socles before the construction of the EIA building began, and that the interior space too was emptied by the later builders.

Within this period of transition, a 'box' made of mud-bricks (0.7m E–W x 0.4m N–S) was constructed at the N end and more or less on the medial axis of both the earlier and later buildings. Within the 'box' and spilling out from it was a very fine grey to black soil (of the sort often called 'ashy' and associated with decayed or burnt vegetable/organic matter). About half way down was part of a coarse pot (other parts of which were just outside the 'box') and some 6 murex shells that had been subjected to considerable heat. The whole find resembles a type of kiln. Further investigation might clarify the purpose of the 'box' and its date. A quantity of the 'grey ash' fill was intermixed with soils found over the LH IIIC floors, and part of the EIA floor only just covered the ashy spreads. Both these observations imply that the 'box' belongs more to the later building (the EIA 'megaron'). The suggestion that it might be linked to possible ceremonies related to the construction of the 'megaron' requires further research.

Both the LH IIIC building and its EIA successor were oriented on a compass grid and are thus distinctively different from earlier LH IIIC structures (one of them visible only 0.005–0.10m below the floors). Moreover, the LH IIIC building, again like the later one, has a long, rectangular plan different from the known LH IIIC houses on Xeropolis. It is essential to establish that it was indeed built after Lefkandi phase 2b, which would set it in stark contrast to earlier but also contemporary complexes (such as that found in the nearby area P and in earlier excavations). Such important differences in orientation and plan have major implications for understanding the function of these buildings within the spatial organization of the settlement and for reconstructing the social order on Xeropolis during the LBA–EIA transition.

Area P. The multi-phased complex is now confirmed as being used from LH IIIC–LGeo and Ar. The LH IIIC structure revealed in 2006 belongs to Lefkandi phase 3. This discovery will probably clarify the report of the so-called S house excavated by Popham and Sackett (D. Evely ed., *Lefkandi* IV: *The Bronze Age – the Late Helladic IIIC Settlement at Xeropolis* [London, BSA, 2006], 41–42), of which our complex might even be part. It is also now clear that the building extended to the W, E and S, and includes part of the N side of area P excavated in 2004 and 2006. The complex is thus of considerable size. Providing that the preliminary dating of the structure is correct, it is interesting that its construction and size are not inferior to those of houses dated to phase 2 as defined by Popham and Sackett. Following a collapse of this structure, indicated by an infill of mud-bricks, the area was again occupied: new walls were constructed and old ones reused (for example wall 94 was partly reused, while wall 130/112 was most probably utilized as an internal division). Wall 141 to the S is also new. Pottery found in these levels could belong to the LBA–EIA transitional phases. During the PGeo period (roughly 10th Ct) the excavated part of the structure is ca. 5m *w.* and

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56. Lefkandi: EIA 'megaron' and its LH IIIC predecessor

extends to both the W and E, but also outside the area investigated so far. N of the structure, an exterior space (perhaps a yard) laid with pebbles has produced a considerable amount of butchered animal bone: the area was probably used for butchery.

Architectural details of the EIA phase of the complex were clarified this year. Access from the E was through a short corridor, over a pebbled surface and a stone threshold slab at its NE corner. The corridor leads into a small room (5m x 4m). Admission to a room beyond this to the W was through wall 133 where an entrance at the SW was marked by another stone threshold. This W unit has a further pair of hollows or shallow pits: it is not yet clear whether they were intended for storage or were used for timber roof supports. Either might suggest an apsidal end in this part of the building but such a reconstruction remains tentative. Preliminary study of the pottery suggests that the EIA structure had at least 2 phases of occupation. The earliest is marked by burnt debris in the E room, above which good quality pebble-laid floors were found. Both phases date within the PGeo and Sub-PGeo periods.

Over this area, partly running above the S wall 141, but orientated slightly differently (more W–N/E–S) is what appears to be part of the S external wall and the beginning of the apse of another structure. Little is preserved to go with this, but its construction differs from other walls and there is some evidence that it belongs to a LGeo II/Ar structure.

In **region II areas S and R**, excavation focused on the area around the 'wall' revealed in 2006 (**Fig. 57**). A test trench (2m *w.* x 15m *l.*) running N–S of the E baulk in area R was opened to investigate the zones N and S of the 'wall' (consisting of walls 118/152 and 121). In area S (to the E) the 'wall' was traced for a further 20m; it runs in a straight line (allowing for local slippage to the N) and while it is eroded in places, elsewhere it stands high. At its E end, a stone complex projecting to the N could be part of a bastion, although more work is required to understand the function of the structure and its relation to the 'wall'. Similar projections have been noted in connection with the 'wall-line' to the S. The sequences of soils S of the 'wall' (walls 118/152) and at the E end of area S, copy those seen in area R.



57. Lefkandi: fortification wall

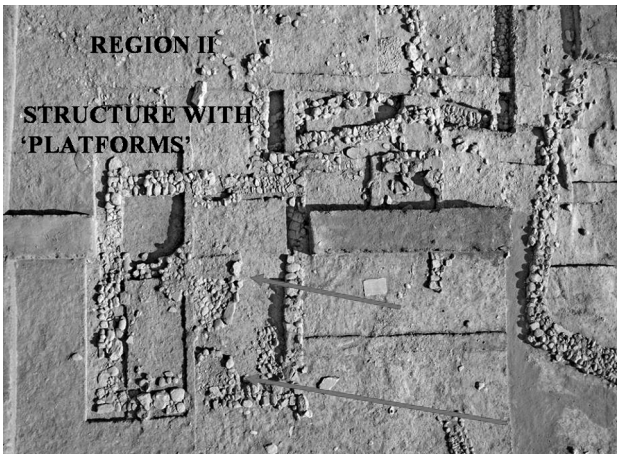
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In area R, excavation proceeded in the 'hollow' to the N of the 'wall' discovered in 2006 (wall 118), reaching LH IIIC soils. The exact interface between EIA and LBA levels was not identifiable everywhere: digging generally stopped at LH IIIC levels. More LBA and EIA figurines were recovered – mostly bulls, but with an almost complete PGeo horse figurine. A large amount of good quality pottery was found in LH IIIC levels; the most popular shape is the kylix.

Excavation to the S of the 'wall' in area R (wall 118) revealed a series of hard-packed surfaces of good quality datable to LH IIIC. Contrary to previous reconstructions, potential multiple phasing has been identified with the foundation trench itself (over 1m *d.*) reaching down to MH levels. To the S and within the LH IIIC hard surfacing lay wall 161, of good quality but different construction to wall 118. It runs parallel and some 3m S of it. Wall 161 too has various stages of repair/rebuild, as well as a perhaps even earlier version just to its N. Only a small part of it was uncovered this year. To test whether this 2nd 'wall' was also to be found in area S, we calculated where it might be in relation to the extension of the 'wall' there. Wall 177 was found at the extreme E end of area S in exactly the predicted position. Thus it appears that there were 2 'walls' marking the unusual profile at the N side of Xeropolis in this central region. This supports the earlier suggestion that a major, long-term civil engineering project was undertaken in a part of the settlement which might have been the main approach from the mainland in the N. Further work is needed to clarify whether the 2 'walls' were contemporaneous; clearly, however, the discovery of these 2 'walls' implies a far more complex and impressive defensive system than hitherto suspected.

In **area T** an area W of the 'wall' was opened to investigate the 'structure' found at the NW corner of area R in 2006. Excavation exposed its E and S sides (the other sides are yet to be unearthed), notably increasing its size. Its construction technique is unique at Lefkandi and elsewhere. A stone socle was first laid, with care taken primarily in the construction of its interior face, where large rounded cobbles were set in a neat row and smaller ones packed in behind; then the 'exterior' face was lined with large rounded cobbles set vertically, with smaller stones placed behind to create an even surface. The result was to build an almost vertical exterior face (up to 0.4m *h.*). The vertical sherds and stones reported in 2006 appear now to have been set in a 2nd phase of use. Further excavation is required to understand whether this structure was part of a building or some other feature. Its use lies within LH IIIC and/or the beginning of the EIA.

Further W lies another 'structure', ca. 4m^2 (**Fig. 58**). The walls show at least 2 phases and were built with both small and flat stones and larger ones. The entrance, at the E side, was marked by flat slabs. The fill – of which only the later phase has been excavated – is generally free of mud-brick. If this is generally so, it is possible that the structure was a low wall only and was unroofed. A remarkable feature of this 'structure' is the number of circular 'platforms' within it, roughly on its central N/S axis. The largest is ca. 2m *di.,* the smallest less than half that size. Another, even smaller 'platform', was found against and partly built into the S wall of the 'structure'. This is a circular kerb of large rounded stones enclosing flat slabs. Over this construction, a layer of smaller pebbles and stones covered most of the circular outline of the 'platforms'. The 'platforms' can be compared to a similar construction in the E room of the Toumba building (M.R. Popham, P.G. Calligas, L.H. Sackett, *Lefkandi* II.2: *The Protogeometric Building at Toumba: the Excavation, Architecture, and Finds* [London, BSA, 1993], pl. 7).



58. Lefkandi: 'structure' with platforms

The soils within the 'structure' and around the 'platforms' contain little bone and no domestic debris or ash. Among plentiful sherds outside the 'structure' and in the nearby area, the most popular shape is the krater (one example datable to Sub-Myc or EPGeo has a *di.* of ca. 0.7m). Inside the 'structure', a fair number of spindle-whorls and conical buttons were found. An exceptional item is a small anthropoid steatite pendant with incised decoration, similar to those found in 2006 and in the 1960s. Most of the pottery from the 'structure' and the surrounding area appears to belong to the EPGeo (ca. end 11th–E10th Ct). Between the area of the earlier 'structure' of unusual construction NW of the 'wall' and the 'structure' with the platforms further W, was a series of 'enclosures' dating to several phases (LH IIIC–PGeo). Excavation here remains to be completed.

Eretria. S. Huber (Swiss School) reports on a 2nd (and final) campaign of excavation at the summit of the acropolis. Eleven trenches were opened in 4 different areas to complete the archaeological and architectural study of the Sanctuary of Athena (**Fig. 59**).

In **area 1** the main objective was to explore terrace C, situated below the large rock-cut esplanade of the 3rd Ct BC. Since most of the layers of historical periods were eroded, PH occupation levels were reached quickly. Three N–S walls were discovered, as well as 2 graves of newborn infants, all related



59. Eretria: Sanctuary of Athena, general view

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to the MBA settlement discovered below in 1995 (*AKunst* 39 [1996], 107–11). The remaining foundations of the Cl city wall were found W of the esplanade and some 3.8m down; they consist of an exterior facing holding a large volume of blocks and soil.

A find exceptional for the fact of its discovery in an archaeological context is a marble Cyc figurine (**Fig. 60**), the first to be discovered in Eretria. The head and feet are missing, already broken in antiquity (preserved *h.* 0.08m). The figurine belongs to the Folded Arms type of the Spedos group, and joins the rare examples found in Euboia (Manika, Magoula and Styra), thus confirming links between Eretria and the Cyclades in the EBA. The NW sector of the sanctuary (**area 2**, trench 27) collapsed due to the steep slope of the acropolis. Ar sediments were preserved at a great depth, yielding rich finds mainly of terracotta figurines (**Fig. 61**).

SW of the esplanade (**area 3)** the trench revealed a small wall making a right angle, the function of which remains unknown. A rocky depression was filled with thick deposits of Hel tableware, animal bones, shells and loomweights. These are probably the remains of meals related to the cult of Athena. Some 15m NE of the esplanade (**area 4**) a rock-cut (open?) area was cleaned. Two smashed marble plates (of uncertain date) lay on the floor, suggesting a particular function for this small structure.

As in 2006, hundreds of fragments of miniature hydriae and high-neck pitchers were found during the excavations, as well as Ar, Cl and Hel terracotta female statuettes. Among these finds, a terracotta head of Athena and a new fragment of a small Ar Cypro-Ionian limestone sculpture (a *zoophoros*) can be added to the sculptures found in 2006. More than 50 new fragments complete the series of Ar terracotta reliefs with mounted warriors (some fragments displaying foot warriors could belong to another series).



60. Eretria: Cyc figurine of Spedos group



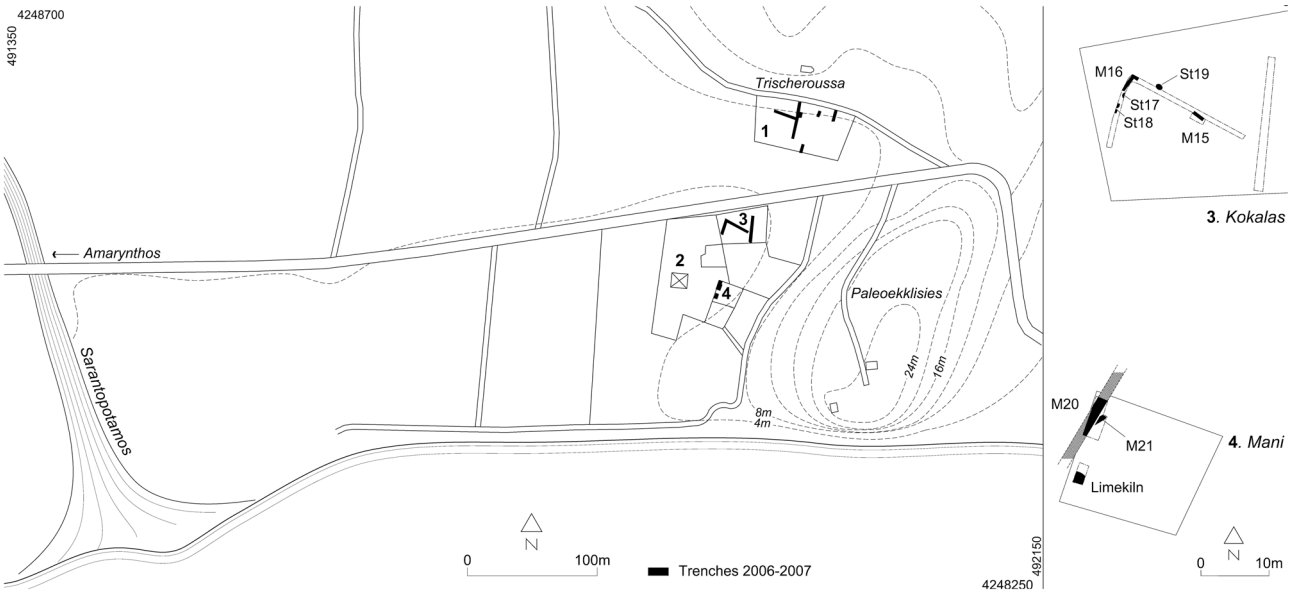
61. Eretria: head of Ar female terracotta figurine

The 5 campaigns conducted intermittently on the summit of the acropolis since 1993 show that a Sanctuary of Athena was in use from the E6th (or L7th) Ct BC until the E2nd Ct BC. Unfortunately, the remains of this first complex were obliterated by the carving of the rock-cut terrace in the L3rd Ct BC and later by strong erosion since antiquity. Except for a few dispersed coarse wall bases, architectural remains of the Sanctuary of Athena consist of a few fragments of fluted columns and architectural terracottas, originating from 2 different public buildings of modest dimensions which date to the 2nd half of the 7th Ct or the 1st half of the 6th Ct BC. This previously unknown Eretrian sanctuary features poor architectural remains but rich votives and other sanctuary material. This abundant votive material allows us to trace the general history of the sanctuary from the E6th Ct to the end of the 2nd Ct BC.

Amarynthos. S. Fachard, T. Theurillat (Swiss School) and A. Karapaschalidou (11th EPCA) report on a 2nd season of test excavation at the foot of the Paleoekklisies hill (E of mod. Amarynthos) aimed at locating the Sanctuary of Artemis Amarysia. Two plots were investigated in 2007, both S of the national road (**Fig. 62**).

In the S. Kokkalas plot, 3 large trenches were opened. Part of an E7th Ct BC wall (M15) was discovered in the N trench; this is carefully built with 2 facings and an internal filling (2m x 0.5m E–W), but is too fragmentary to interpret securely. Ca. 10m W lay an angle shaped by 2 walls (2.6m x 0.5m E–W; 1.5m x 0.5m N–S); the coarse treatment of the facings indicates that they are foundations. A pit containing pottery from the E7th Ct BC gives a *taq* for this construction, which was probably built at the end of the PGeo. Between these walls, a cist grave covered with schist slabs contained the remains of a child and 9 Sub-PGeo III vases. The grave appears to be isolated and not part of a cemetery. To the S, a deep sounding revealed 2 large blocks carefully levelled at an elevation of 0.95masl which date to the Myc period.

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62. Amarynthos: Paleoekklisies hill and surroundings

Apart from a Hel dump at the E of the plot, no finds later than the 7th Ct BC were discovered in the Kokkalas plot; the same was so in the S of the Patavalis plot, N of the national road (*AKunst* 50 [2007], 135–40). This sector was occupied in the EIA, but systematic excavation is required to clarify its function.

Further S, 2 small trenches were opened at the W edge of the M. Manis plot. Beneath mod. fill lay a 4th Ct BC monumental wall at a *d*. of 1.5m. The deeper soundings revealed a Geo wall (M21) and abundant 8th–7th Ct BC pottery.

The Geo wall (SW–NE), double faced and rubble packed, was excavated only to a *l*. of 2m, while its *w*. reaches 0.8m: it apparently supported a mud-brick elevation. Built in the 8th Ct BC, it was destroyed in the SubGeo. Its function cannot yet be determined, although its considerable width suggests an important construction.

The Cl foundations of M20 rest on the Geo wall and cut into a pit containing tiles, pottery, the lower part of a female terracotta protome and a terracotta statuette of a seated female figure (**Fig. 63**). The base of the wall (N–S) is composed of 2 courses of rectangular limestone blocks; it was traced for 6m before disappearing into the adjacent plots, mainly to the W where a large block with anathyrosis was discovered on the surface in 2006. The first course is formed of 4 stretchers (*l*. 1.27m; *h*. 0.5m), well fitted with a straight exterior face; the 2nd course (*w*. 1.3m) has 10 headers (*l*. 1.3m; *w*. 0.54m; *h*. 0.4m) whose surface is finely levelled at 2masl. Two blocks are held together by a round-headed dovetail cramp, while a mortise for an iron clamp indicates a euthynteria. The blocks of the 2nd course are imperfectly aligned and do not form a rectilinear facing: they probably belong to the foundations and were not intended to be visible. The 2 courses belong to different building phases, although their dates remain imprecise. The stretchers were laid in the 2nd half of the 4th Ct BC; this first wall, whose elevation was probably mud-brick, was destroyed during the 3rd Ct BC. In the 2nd Ct BC, several layers covering the first wall were cut by a foundation trench for the 2nd course of blocks.

The wall was covered by a layer of over 100 fragments of marble architectural blocks from its elevation. Among them was a fragmentary inscription,]ΥΝΘ[. The discovery of a limekiln in trench 1, a few metres S, suggests that the marble elevation was dismantled and smashed for the kiln. The kiln was later abandoned and filled with stone, and the entire sector covered by 1.5m of mod. fill (as in the Kokkalas plot). The function of this building is still uncertain. The use of limestone blocks for foundations is too widespread in the 4th Ct BC to indicate any particular type of construction. Although monumental, the building's dimensions are not yet known, and the associated material is too fragmentary or non-specific to determine function. Although there are good reasons to believe that the monumental wall belongs to the Artemision of Amarynthos, interpretation will be left open until the next campaign.

Petousi island. *Ethnos* (05/11/07) cites a report by G. Koutsouflakis (Director, S Euboea research team) of a Rom shipwreck at this islet outside Styra. The cargo contained many 2nd–3rd Ct AD African amphorae for olive oil, of a type probably manufactured in Libya or Tunisia and generally found in the W Mediterranean (this is the first cargo in Gr waters). The ship's final destination is unknown. The importance of the Euboian Gulf as a commercial channel between the N and S Aegean is emphasized. The report also illustrates a Byz amphora recovered from a shipwreck at Cape Vigla.



63: Amarynthos: terracotta figurines

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Agios Andreas (Styra). *Ethnos* (05/11/07) reports a shipwreck with a cargo of 5th–6th Ct AD amphorae.

Megalo Stironisi. *Ethnos* (05/11/07) reports a shipwreck with a cargo of tiles stowed in sets of 6 and tied in large piles.

Portolafia. *Ethnos* (05/11/07) reports 2 shipwrecks, one carrying 2nd-3rd Ct AD Rom amphorae, probably from Pontos, and the other carrying 12th Ct AD Byz amphorae.

Kampos (Karystos). M. Chidiroglou (Athens), Z. Tankosic (Indiana), D. Keller (Boston) and M. Wallace (Toronto) report on a survey undertaken under the auspices of the Canadian Institute. In 2007, the Southern Euboea Exploration Project (SEEP) continued the survey of the alluvial Karystian Kampos (plain) W of Karystos.

The survey area was divided into arbitrary 100m x 100m squares, which were further divided into 10 10m x 100m transects. Each transect was further subdivided into 5 20m *l.* sections, which served as the basic recording units in the field. Total collection was carried out on the surface of all areas designated as findspots, while the thin material scatter between findspots was recorded (for non-feature material) or recorded and collected (feature sherds, obsidian, etc.). Ca. 35% of the entire survey area was surveyed using a stratified sampling approach; squares were selected so as to include all the geomorphological features present in the survey area and to take account of the results of the 2006 season.

Sixteen findspots were discovered, giving a total of 26 from the 2 seasons of the Kampos survey. The most numerous (11) of the 2007 findspots have a PH component or are purely PH, 8 have a Rom component or are purely Rom and one is tentatively identified as a Cl site. Since the material from the sites identified as Rom dates very late in the period, it may be possible to reassign some Rom findspots to the EByz after detailed study. Most findspots (14) are surface scatters, while 3 also have accompanying features defined loosely as architectural remains, altered natural features, pits, cairns or similar. Two PH findspots, 07N35 and 07S28, have produced more than 2,500 (**Fig. 64**) and 300 pieces of worked obsidian respectively, but little other material. Both are preliminarily dated to the EBA.

The PH findspots constitute the most significant finds of the 2007 season. They consist almost entirely of obsidian scatters with little or no other material. In some locations (e.g., 07S28) an almost complete reduction sequence is present, testifying to the importance of the area in the BA obsidian trade in this part of the Aegean. Findspot 07N35 represents an obsidian workshop connected to the known EBA site of Ag. Georgios Kampou, ca. 100m E. Why other types of material culture (especially pottery) are absent from the PH findspots is a matter for further research. Based on the 2006 survey and preceding investigations in the area, we had expected PH sites in the Kampos to have been covered by alluvium, but, plainly, the extent of alluviation caused fewer problems of visibility than had been thought.



64. Kampos (Karystos): obsidian from find spot 07N35

PHTHIOTIS AND EAST LOKRIS
(14th EPCA: 24th EBA)

Cornell Halai and East Lokris Project (CHELP). J. Coleman (ASCSA/Cornell) reports on continuing study of the Neo architecture and finds (especially pottery) from the acropolis, and of the Hel fortification walls. Cleaning and conservation work on the acropolis continued, with the backfilling of trenches in areas A, C and H: cleaning in H1 resulted in the reascription of a Neo wall to the L7th or E6th Ct BC, as the boundary wall of an enclosure. Ar remains in trenches A3/A5 in area A continue to be covered with temporary roofs.

Mitrou. E. Zahou (14th EPCA) and A. Van de Moortel (ASCSA/Tennessee) report on the 2007 excavation season.

In 2007, the excavated area expanded to 608.95m^2 (1.7% of the site above sea level). Surface survey continued (covering a total of 6,175m^2, or 17% of the site). Documentation of the E sea scarp of the islet has now identified 27 occupational strata spanning almost the entire BA occupation of the site. Geological drilling (J. Foss) established that archaeological strata in the terrestrial part of the site continue at least 1.1m below sea level.

Excavation in 2007 substantially increased our understanding of the E LBA as well as of the LBA/EIA transition: it also revealed the first evidence of EBA and MBA occupation. In the E sea scarp (trench LX784), an EH II building with baked roof tiles similar to those from the House of Tiles at Lerna must have been an important building of its period. There was continuity of occupation from EH III to MH II, despite occasional fire destructions.

The discovery of the remains of an EH III or MH I wooden boat is very important for our understanding of BA Aegean boat building. No wood survives, but the disintegration of the hull left a black stain in the clay ground (**Fig. 65**). The upper part of the boat had disappeared, but its presence could be identified in the scarp's stratigraphy. The excavated part of the hull (around half) is ca. 3m *l.* The total *l.* is estimated at 5.5–6m and the *w.* at ca. 1m. The hull is only 0.02m thick. It curves gently in plan view, profile and cross section, but had a blunt extremity. The boat was found in a long, narrow space between 2 walls. Its use and mode of propulsion are as yet unknown, but its modest size suggests that it was a fishing boat or small transport vessel. This is only the 4th small boat discovered at a PH site in Greece and the first of BA date. Outlines of 3 much smaller LNeo and FNeo boats have been discovered at Dispilio in Macedonia and the very scant wooden remains of a much larger sea-going cargo ship, possibly of Cypriot origin, were found in the sea off Point Iria in the Argolid. No wooden boat remains have ever been found in M Crete or the BA Cyclades,

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