Publications: M.B. Walbank, *Fragmentary Decrees from the Athenian Agora* (*Hesperia* Supplement 38) (Princeton, ASCSA 2008); J.W. Hayes, *The Athenian Agora* XXXII. *Roman Pottery: Fine-Ware Imports* (Princeton, ASCSA 2008).

Central Athens
(2nd EPCA: 1st EBA)

Kaisariani. *Rizospastis* (15/04/08) reports the discovery by the 2nd EPCA, during construction of a natural gas line on Ethnikis Antistaseos Street, of a tomb dating to the 4th–3rd Ct, containing a skeleton, well-preserved from the waist down, and a fragment of a copper mirror.

ATTICA
by Robert K. Pitt

Western Attica
(3rd EPCA: 1st EBA)

Keratsini, Aigaleo. *Ethnos* (27/02/09) cites a report by F. Mavridis (EPSNE) and L. Kormazopoulou of the discovery of traces of the very earliest inhabitants of Attica, dated by C^{14} to the 11th millennium, in a cave in Keratsini on the SW of Mt Aigaleo in the course of excavations begun in 2006. Evidence has been discovered for hunter-gathers at the cave site from the upper Pal through to the Mes. A 2nd phase of occupation between the MNeo and EBA has produced tools manufactured from radiolarite and various forms of flint. Animals found included hare, deer and a species of now-extinct horse. Plant remains included wild cereals and pulses. Terracotta figurines from the LAr–Hel periods indicate later religious use.

The Sacred Way. A study of the history, topography, epigraphy, numismatics and small finds of the Sanctuary of Aphrodite and Eros on the Sacred Way to Eleusis, as well as comparative studies with other Attic Aphrodite sanctuaries and shrines, has now has been published: V. Machaira, *Τὸ ἱερὸ Ἀφροδίτης καὶ Ἔρωτος στὴν Ἱερὰ Ὁδό* (Athens, ASA 2008).

Eleusis
Publication: K. Clinton, *Eleusis. The Inscriptions on Stone: Documents of the Sanctuary of the Two Goddesses and Public Documents of the Deme. Volume* II*: Commentary* (Athens, ASA 2008).

Central and Southwestern Attica
(26th EPCA: 1st EBA)

Moschato, Piraeus. *To Vima* (18/03/09) reports that excavations carried out on a plot at 7 Pireos Street by M. Raftopoulou (26th EPCA) revealed 2 phases of a structure identified as a shrine. The older phase (5.5m x 8.6m) dates to the LAr period; the later (7.35m x 5.5m) to the 4th Ct BC. Both buildings had gates at the entrance, in front of which was found an altar (1.55m x 1m). In another plot, at 30 Pireos Street, excavations uncovered hydraulic installations of the 5th Ct BC with tanks, a well and clay pipes.

Voula. *To Vima* (25/02/09) reports the discovery by K. Kyliti (26th EPCA) of a large Geo tomb on Kapodistriou Street, during the installation of gas pipelines. The cover slab was broken, but the tomb contained 6 vessels (skyphoi and prochoes) including a skyphos bearing figure-of-8 shields.

Vouliagmeni, Cape Zoster. *To Vima* (03/08/08) reports on excavations conducted by the 26th EPCA in the grounds of the Asteras Hotel. Structures of the 3rd millennium were discovered; finds included phallic figurines, a tiny axe of green stone, multiple stone tools, obsidian blades and abundant ceramics.

Pounda peninsula, Glyfada. K. Kaza-Papageorgiou (*AAA* 39 [2006], 45–60) reports the discovery of an extensive EH cemetery on the side of a low hill a few metres from the last bay of Asteria on the Pounda peninsula. Clusters of small chamber tombs were cut into the hard limestone and a long wall encloses the cemetery on the side facing the sea.

Southern Attica
(2nd EPCA: 1st EBA)

Thorikos. In 2008 a topographical survey of the industrial quarter and the theatre area was undertaken by R. Docter (Belgian School/Ghent) in order to produce a digital base map of all excavated architectural remains of the urban settlement. Documentation of all visible remains brought to light a hitherto unknown cistern in the industrial quarter.

Central Attica

Markopoulo. E. Salavoura reports (*AAA* 39 [2006], 61–82) the excavation of a cluster of 4 small Myc chamber tombs with long dromoi on the SE edge of the plain of Merenda. The tombs contained 10 burials accompanied by much local pottery; of particular interest are a bovine figurine and a bronze razor. The excavator interprets the site as a small family cemetery which began in LHIIIA2 and continued in use until LHIIIB–LHIIIC.

Cholargos. Excavations associated with the construction of the metro (*To Vima* [23/22/08]) have brought to light a stretch of a 5th Ct BC road with drainage pipes 0.4m *di.* A roadside cemetery, also of the 5th Ct, contained the larnax burial of an infant, with grave goods including a bg cup.

Northern and Northwestern Attica

Halandri. *Eleftherotypia*, *To Vima*, *Apogevmatini* and *Ta Nea* (30/01/09) report the discovery of a section of the road which brought marble from the Penteli quarries into central Athens. The excavation by the 2nd EPCA of a plot at 133 Pentelis Avenue revealed a 19.7m *l.* stretch of the road, 3.3m *w.* with wheel ruts preserved. Small finds included a lead weight and Fr coins.

Nea Erythrea. *To Vima* (04/06/08) reports the excavation by the 2nd EPCA of a 0.2ha plot at the junction of Ethnikis Antistaseos Street and Lemnou Street. A Neo settlement dating to 3,500 BC was discovered alongside an anc. tributary of the Kifissos river. Postholes of huts were found, with successive floors of packed earth and gravel, which included stone tools, obsidian blades and small shallow storage pits containing pots.

Marathon, **Tsepi**. M. Pantelidou-Gofas (ASA) reports (*Ergon* [2008], 13–23) on continued excavation of the EH cemetery. The façade of tomb 53 was carefully constructed of stones from the nearby Scorpios river and is significantly smaller than the other tombs (1.3m x 1.4m, instead of the more usual 1.5m x

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2.5m). The apsidal pit of the tomb (0.94m x 0.8m, 0.81m *d.*) is lined with slate and the floors paved with small stones. The entrance on the E has 2 steps carved into the ground. The grave was full of bones, including 14 skulls scattered without order. The skeleton of the last burial to the E side was found lying above a mass of bones. The form of the tomb is not that of the original; the burial pit was lined and covered with slabs, but later converted by the construction of steps, an entrance and threshold in keeping with burial habits of the period. In its final form, the tomb was a rectangular structure surrounded by a peribolos of small stones.

Tomb 54 lies beside a stone mound and lacks a peribolos. Irregular slabs covered the tomb at the level of the anc. surface and it was surrounded on 3 sides by river stones. The entrance area was full of large closely packed upright cobbles. Two stelai were placed at the sides of the tomb, cut off above ground level. The entrance slab was found *in situ.* The entrance has a stone threshold; a large arch-shaped stone was used as a lintel above. The tomb was full of bones, including 7 skulls. Bones of the last skeleton were found right beside the entrance, together with small stones and fragments from large vessels, which were not found elsewhere in the tomb. The skull had been broken and the jaw was found separated from it; a large pebble had been placed in the mouth, as had previously been discovered in tombs 42, 45 and 68. It appears that the tomb was deliberately put out of use, judging from the absence of a peribolos, the stones of which had been thrown in to fill the entrance and thus impede the tomb's further use.

Skala Oropou. A. Mazarakis Ainian (ASA) reports (*Ergon* [2008], 24–34) on continued excavation. In 2008, the remaining section of building ΛΒ was excavated and proved to be elliptical (4.3m x 7.3m) with an entrance at the S side and walls 0.5m *d.* (**Fig. 6**). To the E of the stone hearth found in 2007 a pit full of ashes was revealed. From these two hearths ash had spread all over the floor of the building. Sherds of the 2nd half of the 8th Ct were found, with loomweights and a serpentine seal depicting a bird.

N of the building, two 12m *l.* stretches of peribolos walls, one contemporaneous with the elliptical building, the other later, perhaps defined the S section of an anc. road.

A few meters away to the NW two other elliptical structures, ΛΔ and ΛΕ, came to light built one on top of the other, along with remains of other buildings and periboloi.

Building ΛΔ, 8.6m *l.* and 5.4m *w.*, built partially on top of the older ΛΕ, belongs to a transitional period from the Geo to the EAr and was in use until the 6th Ct. The interior was paved with large stones and contained much ash and carbonized fruit. In the S part of the building a hearth was found built with fragments of large pots within a circle of small stones. The door, on the S side, had a threshold of large stones. The NE quarter of the interior is separated from the rest by a wall. Inside the building and along the wall were found clay loomweights, beads, stone weights, metal objects, mainly iron, and EAr sherds.

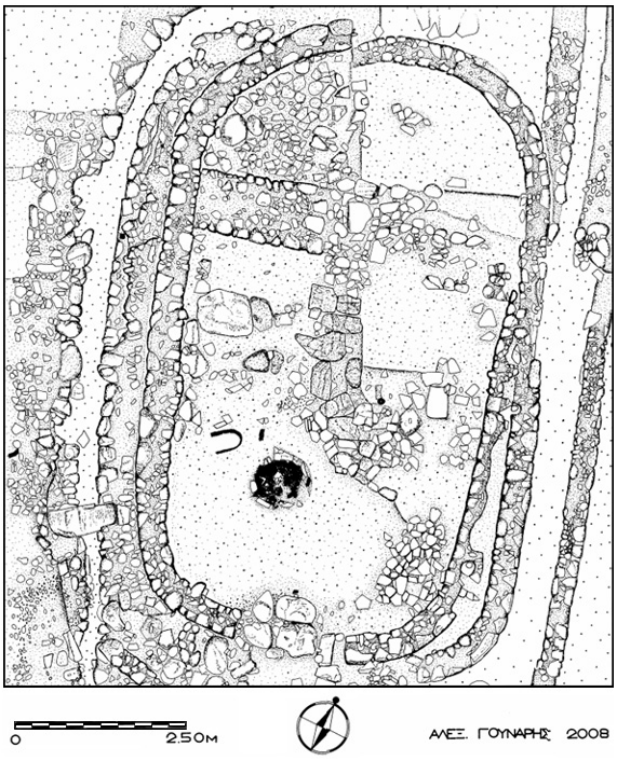
Outside building ΛΒ to the SE was found a pit filled with ash, which may be the remains of a posthole to be associated with another parallel to the building's W wall, which may have supported a roof to protect the building from rain, or may belong to a 3rd elliptical structure.

Of the older building ΛΕ (9m *l.*, 5.5m *w.*) only a small section was investigated. Pottery from the structure dates to the end of the 8th Ct., while outside the building part of the neck of a LGeo Attic amphora was discovered. The peribolos, outside and W of buildings ΛΔ and ΛΕ, was 1m thick, remarkable for the site. E of the 2 elliptical buildings, 3 other walls (2 Geo, 1 Ar) were exposed.

ISLANDS OF THE SARONIC GULF with KYTHERA
(26th EPCA: 1st EBA)

Salamis
Kanakia. Y. Lolos (Ioannina) reports (*Akamas* 3 [2009], 2–8; cf. *Ta Nea* and *Ethnos* [10/03/09]) on the 2008 season of excavation which focused on the Myc élite residence on the acropolis and the neighbouring Myc cemetery. On the acropolis, building Γ, the central residence (of which 45 rooms and spaces have so far been revealed, covering an area of at least 750m^2), was further investigated. Excavation of one room of the N wing was completed: this was attached to the so called 'One-roomed House' (A2). N of the N entrance to the building, a reception or waiting area was revealed. This was probably roofed from the beginning, and was set at a lower level than the rooms to the S of it: the main approach was through a wide entrance way on the W side with a built threshold. On the W side of this area, stone steps (oriented N-S, 2.75m *w.*) led down into the interior of the building. A stone bench (2.5m *l.*, 0.55m average *d.* and 0.4m *h.*), along the S wall, could seat 6 people. An undecorated terracotta bath-tub (1.5m *l.*, 0.6m *w.* at centre and 0.5m *h.*) was set into the floor almost touching the N wall. The area produced a large quantity of LHIIIB–LHIIIC E pottery, 2 tripod chytres, 50 stone tools and small objects, and fragments of a terracotta figurine.

In the cemetery, an oval tumulus (20m x 25m, over 2m *h.*) was discovered, set on bedrock within a stone kerb on the W-SW side, and with a peribolos wall of large, unworked stones set around and at some distance from it. The tumulus did not contain burials. It was likely marked by a stele, given the discovery of an approximately rectangular, roughly worked, thick stone slab, now set aside on its E side. A few Myc sherds were included in the tumulus fill; a clear Myc stratum discerned a few metres from the W side provides good relative dating



6. Skala Oropou: oval building ΑΒ'.

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