Ch. Televantou (*ADelt*, 811–13) reports on the continuation of the cleaning and restoration works in the Myc acropolis of **Agios Andreas**. The already excavated buildings C and D were cleaned. Also, cleaning between building complex A and buildings B, J and H revealed a so far unknown building of significant dimensions (17m by 14m), which dates, with all probability, to historic times. The new discoveries were inserted in the topographic plan of the site.

Z. Papadopoulou (*ADelt*, 813–14) reports on the restoration of the **Acropolis of Kastro**, which started from the NW sector, where postByz houses and a paved road came to light; their discovery caused the preliminary restoration study to be modified, in order to preserve these elements. The wall of a Med building also came to light, which will, from now on, constitute the SE limit of the BSA excavation, which took place in the 1930s. The cleaning of the anc. wall revealed a N corner belonging to an earlier phase that diverges by 2.70m to the NE of the N corner, which post-dates the former. Three building phases of the wall are visible: the anc.; a second, at a distance of 2.30m from the exterior of the anc.; a third (Med), which initially coincides with the anc., but then rises higher towards the interior of the acropolis and ends on top of the aforementioned most recent N corner. Movable finds include objects dating from the Geo to the postByz period.

Anaphi

Ch. Televantou (*ADelt*, 815) reports on the restoration of the archaeological sites of the island, which continued (see *ADelt* 1998, 811–13) with the hill of **Kasteli**, where the anc. city of Anaphi and its cemetery lie. Eleven funerary statues were transported from the site in a complex process involving people, animals and boats.

DODECANESE and AMORGOS (22nd EPCA; 4th EBA)

Amorgos

Katapola. G. Gavalas (*ADelt*, 958) notes the continuation of excavations at **Nomikou plot**, where a LRom house with mosaic floors was uncovered.

Minoa. L. Marangou (ASA/Ioannina) reports (*Ergon*, 60–64) on excavation and restoration of the Cl/Hel tower complex of **Ayia Triada Arsenis**. Finds include a marble female statue, probably of Artemis, and several inscriptions, one giving the name Κτεσιφωντος.

The **Markiani** excavations have now been published: Marangou, L., C. Renfrew, C. Doumas, G. Gavalas, *Μαρκιανή Αμοργού = Markiani, Amorgos: An Early Bronze Age Fortified Settlement: Overview of the 1985–1991 Investigations*. BSA Supp. Vol. 40 (London, BSA 2006).

Astypalaia

Ethnos (27/12/06) reports on the discovery of a Rom shipwreck near the islet of **Syrna**, between Astypalaia and Kos. Archaeologists from the EMA retrieved fifteen domestic vases dating to the 3rd Ct AD, while hundreds more vases are estimated to be buried in the sand of the seabed. No parts of the ship are yet visible. At least four shipwrecks have been located in the area until now.

E. Pharmakidou (*ADelt*, 956–58) reports on on-going excavations in the cemeteries of **Astypalaia Chora**.

Kylindra, **Phoivos EPE plot**. 126 enchytrismoi were uncovered in three strata (I–III) of different consistency; the majority of the jar burials were found in the deepest stratum, placed in shallow rock-cut oval pits and secured with stones (**Fig. 110**). A common find in these deposits is crushed shells. Some of the burial jars were covered with small stone heaps. The majority of the jars are amphorae, from various areas in the N and E Aegean, dating from the Ar to the Hel period. Hydriae were also used in the Ar period, while small cooking pots were used for a limited number of burials. In most cases, the jars had an oval or rarely square break in the belly; one of the jars was covered by a pithos fragment, which was mended with lead clamps. A trial trench in the NE area of the plot revealed another six enchytrismoi in Ar hydriae and confirmed the continuation of the cemetery in this area. Pottery finds from the deposits, especially those of stratum II, include large amounts of Ar and Cl sherds, among which many Attic.



110. Astypalia, Kylindra: child amphorae burials

Katsalos

At **Petrinolis plot**, three trial trenches (A–C) revealed disturbed burials and cremations in rock-cut pits. Three cremations in oval pits were found in trenches A and B. Finds include a considerable amount of carbonized almonds, an unguentarium dating to the end of the 4th Ct BC, small fragments of burnt bones, two metal sheets, one bronze and one lead, and a bronze nail. Four rectangular shallow rock-cut burial pits were found in trenches B and C. The graves were disturbed by mod. cultivation. They were probably built cist graves. Lumps of clay plaster with traces of wood were found in two of the burial pits. One of the pits contained most of the retrieved finds, which include a fragment of a clay figurine, a cylindrical marble fragment and two iron buttons. Outside the SW corner of this grave, in a rock-cut pit, two small bowls, three small bronze rings, bone fragments and egg shells were found.

At **Pilatou plot**, six trial trenches revealed disturbed burial pits.

At **Katsalos-Provarma**, during works for the construction of the municipal road, Ar pottery and some disturbed burials were found, among which were three almost destroyed enchytrismoi in closed vases, placed in rock-cut pits, and also a rectangular rock-cut pit. A pyxis with lid dating to the 4th Ct BC came from a deposit excavated in a natural bedrock cavity.

Patmos

Monastery of Zoodochos Pigi. K. Kefala (*ADelt*, 984–86) reports on the recording of numerous postByz icons.

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Leros
A general archaeological survey of the island has now appeared: Δρελιώση-Ηρακλείδου, Α., Μ. Μιχαηλίδου, *Λέρος: Από την προϊστορία έως το μεσαίωνα* (Athens, T.A.P.A. 2006).

Partheni. M. Chalkiti and T. Marketou (*ADelt*, 954) report on finds during works in the **Skournou** area for the construction of a dam. Fourteen trial trenches were opened at the S–SW of Agios Mamas church, where LRom architectural remains were found: a room (6.50m by 4m), a plastered shaft grave and two tanks. One tank consists of two areas lined with waterproof plaster; in the SE corner of the W area a pit was opened. Under the floor of the tank a minimum of four earlier floors were uncovered. The other tank was single (3.60m by 3.50m), of similar construction to the double. A pit was opened in the floor, in the middle of its W part, which contained a chlorite open vase. It seems that the tanks were used to collect rain water for the irrigation of the area during LRom times.

Byz Leros
Church of Agias Kyras/Matronas. M. Sigala (*ADelt*, 983–84) reports on the conservation of the murals, executed by prisoners during the 1967–1974 dictatorship.

Kalymnos
A. Dellaporta and Th. Dimitriadou (EMA) report (*ADelt*, 1031–32) on the discovery of a bronze leg, 0.8m *l.*, probably part of a Hel/Rom equestrian statue (**Fig. 111**). The find undoubtedly comes from a shipwreck, possibly the same one as earlier bronze finds (see *AR* 50 [2003–2004], front cover).



111. Kalymnos: leg of Hel or Rom bronze statue

Byz Kalymnos
Chora, Great castle. M. Koutellas (*ADelt*, 976–79) reports on restoration works in the monument.

ECh basilica of Evangelistria/Agia Sophia. M. Koutellas (*ADelt*, 982) reports on the revealing of mosaic floors in the narthex and S aisle.

Vathy, church of Agios Kyrikos. M. Koutellas (*ADelt*, 982–83) reports on the conservation of Byz murals.

Kos
Kos city, central sector. D. Grigoriadou (*ADelt*, 949–50) reports on excavations at **O. Agiou Nikolaou (O.T. 105, Gialousi plot)**. Under an ECh house, earlier Hel and Rom phases were reached in trenches opened inside the rooms. It seems that some of the walls of the house are founded on walls of a Rom building with three identified areas. To the Hel period belong badly preserved floors and a well made from clay rings, found in the NE area of the ECh house. More building remains of the Hel–Rom period were found in the area E of the ECh house and also under a road, which preserves a drain and subsequent levels, five of the ECh period, eight Rom and ten Hel.

D. Bosnakis (*ADelt*, 950–51) reports on excavations at **O. El. Venizelou (Zika plot)**, where remains of a Rom house with mosaic and pebbled floors came to light.

Kos city, W sector. D. Grigoriadou (*ADelt*, 951) reports on excavations at **O. Irodotou**, during works by the Municipality of Kos on a pedestrian street. Parts of a building with a hypocauston stele attest the continuation of the thermal bath installations to the E of the main archaeological area.

E. Skerlou (*ADelt*, 951–52) reports on excavations at **O. Navarinou (O.T. 190, K.M. 1694Γ, Koukoura plot)**. Walls were uncovered in the N and S areas of the plot, and also two square rooms to the E of the S walls. The walls of the S room are founded on the W tomb of a double cist grave complex. Four tile graves were uncovered to the W of this area. All walls are founded on a Rom deposit and probably belong to burial periboloi. In deeper levels EHel pottery was found.

Cemeteries
D. Grigoriadou (*ADelt*, 952–53) reports on finds from **O. Ethnikis Antistaseos (O.T. Γ321Α, Pikoula plot)**. At the E part of the excavated area part of a burial peribolos was found (*l.* 15.30m), with two parts corresponding to two building phases, dating to the Rom period. Another small part of a Rom wall was found in the S part of the plot, which probably belongs to another burial peribolos or burial complex.

Platani. At **O. Asklepiou**, D. Grigoriadou (*ADelt*, 953) reports on finds from different plots. At **O.T. 586, IKA plot**, eighteen partially preserved tombs were investigated, of which six were rectangular cist tombs, one was double, three were tile graves, three shaft tombs covered with clay slabs, three plain burials and one rectangular cist tomb lined by and covered with clay slabs. The non-disturbed burials date to the Hel and Rom periods.

At **O.T. 557, K.M. 561–562, Bodour plot**, two plain burials and 25 tombs were investigated, of which three were tile graves, one was a shaft grave covered by clay slabs and the rest were rectangular cist graves constructed with stone slabs. Most of the burials date to the LHel period, two date to the 3rd Ct BC, while very few date to the ERom period. Finds include pottery, glass unguentaria, two bronze mirrors, a few bronze coins and one silver, and a Rom inscribed stele.

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At **O.T. 543, K.M. 2501, Tokmoglou plot**, eight rectangular stone cist tombs, three tile graves, one shaft tomb covered with horizontal tiles and a plain burial were found, and also a circular structure made of fragments of tiles which contained remains of a cremation. Ten burials date to the Hel period, two to the ERom, while no grave goods were found in the rest, due to the bad state of preservation. Burial goods from the Hel burials include unguentaria, olpes, small bowls and alabastra; the Rom grave goods were bulbous unguentaria.

Psalidi, area of Heracles (Bakaloglou plot). E. Skerlou (*ADelt*, 953–54) reports on the continuation of excavations in the area between the monumental Ar wall and the Ar temple, of which the W, S and part of the E sides are preserved. In the excavated area cult use during the Geo period is testified. A layer with intense traces of fire produced a large number of horse and bovine figurines and sparse building remains. Under the Geo levels, a deposit with Myc pottery and building remains of the same period was uncovered.

Sanctuary of Apollo. A report has now appeared: *The Sanctuary of Apollo and the Early Christian settlement at Kardamaina, Ancient Halasarna, on the Island of Kos* (Athens, 2006).

Byz Kos
City of Kos, castle of Nerantzia. N. Zafiris (*ADelt*, 976) reports on the partial restoration of the monument. E.Militsi (*ADelt*, 998–99) reports on the restoration works.

Psalidi, basilica of Agios Gabriel. E. Militsi (*ADelt*, 981) reports on the conservation of the mosaics.

Church of Agios Nikolaos. M. Sigala (*ADelt*, 982) reports on the partial conservation of the murals.

Kefalos, Anthouli plot. E.Militsi (*ADelt*, 999) reports on the continuation of excavation. At **Afendouli plot**, E.Militsi (*ADelt*, 999–1000) reports on the continuation of excavation, so as to reveal the multiple construction phases of the buildings.

Nisyros
Paloi. V. Skaraki (*ADelt*, 954–55) reports on the on-going excavations at **Pantelidi plot** (see *ADelt* 42, 1987, 652–53). The uncovered room with the slab floor belongs to an oblong building, which consists of a series of square rooms with slab floors and walls lined with waterproof plaster. One of the floors is also lined with the same material. To the N of these areas there is a narrow corridor with fragments of tiles. To the N of the corridor, the SE part of a large room was found, with walls built of small stones lined with thick layers of lime plaster. Both buildings are dated by pottery finds to the LRom–ECh period.

Byz Nisyros
Siones, church of Panagia. M. Sigala (*ADelt*, 983) reports on the partial conservation of the murals.

Mandraki, Mastrogianni plot. E. Militsi (*ADelt*,1001) reports on the rescue excavation that revealed pottery and ruins of ECh buildings.

Tilos
Byz Tilos
Messaria, church of Agios Nikolaos. A. Katsioti (*ADelt*, 983) reports on the conservation of the murals, dated to the 2nd half of 13th Ct.

Spitakia, church of Agia Triada. A. Katsioti (*ADelt*, 983) reports on the conservation of the murals, dated to the L13th Ct.

Chalki
Byz Chalki
Andramasos, church of Agios Andreas. M. Sigala (*ADelt*, 984) reports on the partial conservation of the murals.

Rhodes
Rhodes city (anc. **Rhodos**). In the **N sector**, Ch. Fantaoutsaki (*ADelt*, 929–30) reports on excavations at the junction of **O. Romanou tou Melodou** and **Ayion Anargyron (Malliaka and State owned plots)**. At the central part of Malliaka plot, where the Asklepeion of Rhodes is identified, part of the foundation of a monumental building was uncovered, and also a fallen Doric column drum (*di.* 0.95m). In the E part of the State-owned plot eleven superimposed levels of the anc. road P39a, dating from the 3rd Ct BC to the Rom period, were excavated and two clay pipes were also found. To the W of the road part of the NE corner of a LRom building came to light. At the junction of **O. Konstantinou Palaiologou** and **Megalou Konstantinou (Diakogeorgiou-Spanou plot)** parts of the anc. roads P30 and P20a and extended remains of élite buildings were uncovered.

In the **W sector** K. Bairami (*ADelt*, 930) reports on excavations at the junction of **O. Grammou** and **Vas. Irakleiou (Pipinou plot)**. At the N part of the excavated area the S border of the anc. road P18 was uncovered, built of dressed blocks, and also parts of superimposed road levels. To the S of the road, at the W part of the plot, LRom building remains were found. At the E part of the excavated area, to the S of the anc. road, LHel building remains were uncovered, possibly associated with a neighbouring workshop.

Anc. cemeteries. In the **W cemetery**, P. Triantafyllidis (*ADelt*, 930–31) reports on excavations at **O. Peiraios (O.T. 267a, Mamma plot)**, where 31 rock-cut rectangular shaft tombs and ten circular rock-cut loculi were uncovered. Most of the tombs were looted or re-used; a few burial goods suggest that the cemetery was in use at the end of the 4th–E3rd Ct BC, and also in the LHel period. At the W side of the plot, three cremations in shallow trapezoid rock-cut shafts were found. Apparently, the shafts were used for the cremation of the bones, deposited in the hydriae buried in the neighbouring loculi. In the SW part of the excavated area, the vaulted roof of an underground rock-cut tomb was found (*l.* 7.20m, *w.* 2.10m, *h.* 2m). Along the narrow sides of the tomb, rock-cut tombs were opened. Five were investigated at the E side, all looted, with finds dating from the EHel to mod. times. Two rock-cut burial klinai-sarcophagi were also found in the tomb; white plastered and dated by burial goods to the L4th Ct BC. Over the interior rock-cut tombs small loculi were opened, some of which contained urns.

K. Bairami (*ADelt*, 932) reports on excavations at **O. Kameirou (Fotaki plot)**, where five rock-cut shaft tombs and a rectangular rock-cut pit used as a cremation area were uncovered. The tombs were looted. In a later period tile graves were constructed over the earlier tombs.

E. Karatzali (*ADelt*, 932–34) reports on excavations at **O. Kameirou (Parassou plot)**. In the W part of the plot two burial areas and a series of LHel rectangular rock-cut tombs were uncovered. The W underground burial area was partly rock-cut and partly built, and had a small built niche to its S. Finds include fragments of stone ossuaries, some inscribed, a glass unguentarium and Rom sherds. To the W and S of this burial area, underground rectangular tombs were found, built by square slabs. Inside tomb 4, dated to the LHel period, a pit was investigated, which contained a fragmentary inscribed base of a

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LHel bronze statue. At the NW side of the tomb, another pit was found full of bones and fragments of ivory plaques and lead sheets that probably belonged to a small box. To the NW area of tomb 4 a small shaft grave was uncovered; a fragment of a Rom inscribed plaque was found. To the S of tomb 4 and along the SW side of the plot, three rectangular underground tombs came to light, partly rock-cut and partly built of large plastered blocks. All were looted in the Rom period, as the pottery indicates. To the E of the tombs two loculi were uncovered, one rectangular and one circular; the latter contained an urn, a Hadra hydria, with burnt bones, and a thin bronze sheet. The pottery from the disturbed deposits of the W burial area and the other burial areas mentioned above dates to the L3rd–E2nd Ct BC. Rom walls and the bedrock set the boundaries for the W burial complex. Burial area A1 was uncovered in the NW area of the plot. In the SW side of this rectangular area a pit was found, which contained five ossuaries with their lids. Four of the ossuaries were inscribed (ΑΡΙΣΤΟΒΟΥΛΟΥ, ΠΡΩΤΑΡΧΟΥ etc). Finds include unguentaria dating to the 1st half of the 3rd Ct BC. To the E of the W burial area a large underground built tomb (tomb 9) was excavated (*l.* 2.70m, *w.* 1.25m, interior *h.* 1.30m), covered by four slabstones found *in situ*. No bones were found; the pottery dates to the end of the 3rd Ct BC. To the W of tomb 9, another rectangular built tomb (tomb 31) was found (*l.* 2.05m, *w.* 0.90m, *h.* 0.60m). A few sherds were found dating to the end of the 2nd Ct BC.

At **O. Apollonos (Alvanaki plot)** part of a LRom building was uncovered in the E area of the plot. Parts of two large rooms were excavated, with walls built of stones and architectural elements from tombs in secondary use. To the SE of the complex a wall was found with a fragment of a clay pipe in its interior. To the E of the wall a stepped entrance was formed by large marble blocks. Pottery from the rooms dates to the LRom–ECh period. To the NE of the complex a long wall was uncovered, which must have been part of a peribolos or terrace.

In the **central cemetery**, F. Zervaki (*ADelt*, 934–35) reports on excavations at **O. Kon. Ydraiou (O.T. 324, Katsara plot)**, where part of the extended cemetery with shaft graves dating to the 2nd half of the 4th Ct BC came to light. In the plot, thirteen rectangular rock-cut tombs and two circular loculi were found, all looted. A few burial goods were preserved, including pottery, coins, a bronze mirror, a pin and nails. One of the loculi contained a burial hydria, while the other contained a cremation. In the SE area of the plot, two multiple rock-cut tombs were investigated; tombs 4 and 5. Tomb 4 consists of a central chamber and two rectangular loculi at the narrow ends. All areas were used for secondary burials. Eleven skulls and other bones were found, and also pottery, burial hydriae, an inscribed cylindrical altar with relief bulls' heads, an inscribed ossuary, an iron ring and 45 small beads. Tomb 5 consists of an antechamber and a chamber and was found covered with slabs; both areas were used for burials. A few vases served as burial goods, dating to the 2nd half of the 4th Ct BC.

K. Bairami and P. Triantafyllidis (*ADelt*, 935) report on finds uncovered during works of the State Service for Drainage and Sewage at **O. Iroidos Anastasias**. Part of a porphyry (purple dye) producing workshop was uncovered, consisting of a small kiln, at least three tanks built of dressed blocks covered in waterproof plaster and two small built structures with cobbled floors. The deposit was disturbed and contained Hel and Rom sherds.

P. Triantafyllidis (*ADelt*, 936–38) reports on excavations conducted during works of the State Service for Drainage and Sewage. At **O. Dim. Anastasiadi** four ossuaries were found, one with lid. At the junction of **O. Valia Semertzidi** and **Agathonisiou** a broken inscribed ossuary was found, containing a few burnt bones and an Hel bowl. At the junction of **O. Dim. Anastasiadi** and **Agathonisiou** two LHel inscribed stelae were found. At the junction of **O. Dim. Anastasiadi** and **Chiou** two ossuaries were found, one inscribed with lid. At the junction of **O. Salaminos** and **Agathonisiou** an inscribed base of a tombstone was found.

At **O. Agathonisiou** remains of Hel and ERom tombs were uncovered. In the W area of the trench a layer of black soil was reached, which contained a large amount of bones and LHel pottery, apparently from secondary burials. A base of a tombstone was also found. In the S area of the trench a burial structure came to light (tomb I), partly built and partly rock-cut, which was looted and contained a few bones and finds of the LHel and ERom periods. On its floor bones from secondary burials were found, and also fallen rectangular slabs which served as lids for the loculi opened on the S, E and N sides, all looted. It seems that the burial structure originally formed part of an earlier tomb, which was later used as an ossuary in LHel and ERom times. To the N of tomb I, a vaulted tomb was uncovered (tomb II), partly built and partly rock-cut. Two inscribed tombstone bases were found outside its N façade, while from the tomb deposit came bones and various finds dating to the Hel–ERom period, including fragments of an ivory box, fragments of bronze mirrors, a tombstone base, fragments of clay and glass unguentaria, a lamp with an erotic scene of the Rom period, two coins, one silver and one bronze, and a gold earring. To the W of tomb II, tomb III was excavated, which was apparently used for secondary burials and cremations in kalpes and cooking pots, dating to the 2nd half of the 3rd Ct BC to the 1st Ct AD. Finds include pottery, a glass alabastron and silver coins. Adjacent to the NW corner of tomb II, part of a burial monument was identified (max. *l.* 2.40m, max. *h.* 0.64m, max. vis. *w.* 0.50m). To the N of the tombs a column drum and an inscribed ossuary with lid were found.

At the junction of **O. Zakynthou** and **Kefallinias** a broken ossuary with fragments of its lid were found. At **O. Kon. Tsaldari** part of a rock-cut rectangular shaft tomb came to light, which contained an ossuary and Hel vases. To the S of the tomb, a fragment of an inscribed tombstone was found, and part of a road was uncovered. The road forms the continuation of anc. road P27, which led from the S sector of the anc. city to the cemetery and the countryside. To the S of the road a tombstone base was found.

N. Christodoulidis (*ADelt*, 938) reports on finds uncovered during works of the State Service for Drainage and Sewage at **O. Kon. Ydraiou**. Twenty one rock-cut rectangular tombs and a rectangular rock-cut loculus were excavated. Most of the tombs were looted. Finds include pottery dating to the 2nd and 1st Cts BC, while the loculus contained a burial hydria, two amphoriskoi, a bronze mirror and an iron spearhead.

At the **E cemetery**, F. Zervaki (*ADelt*, 938–39) reports on excavations at **O. Atavyrou (Kladogeni plot)**. At the E part of the plot a Hel burial peribolos was uncovered. The burial complex measures 8m by 9m and was surrounded by a low wall with an entrance to the N. Inside the complex a wall podium covered a series of partly rock-cut and partly built loculi. At the S side of the peribolos, burial platforms were found. In total, four rectangular rock-cut tombs and 31 θήκες were investigated, most of which were found looted. Seven intact vases dating to the E3rd Ct BC were found in one of the loculi. A plaster floor was constructed at a later stage over the burials. It appears that the area of the peribolos was subsequently used for burial feasts, as testified by the burnt deposits containing pottery, mainly small bowls and plates. Some architectural elements were found, including tombstones and small altars, among which is an inscribed altar with relief wreath and ivy motifs.

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K. Bairami (*ADelt*, 939–41) reports on excavations at **O. Philerimou (O.T. 406, Giannikou plot)**. At the S sector of the plot a rock-cut area was uncovered, with sides lined with dressed bocks. It is suggested that these are the foundation remains of a small burial temple. In its interior, inscribed grave altars and inscribed stelae were found. To the N of this area six tombs with built plastered sides were found, most looted. In one of them two ossuaries with cremations were found and a silver bowl. At the N part of the plot a deposit was excavated, which contained many inscribed broken tombstones. In the E part of the plot seven rock-cut small tombs, seventeen loculi and three built vaulted tombs with antechambers were investigated. The built tombs were looted. The rest contained burial hydriae and ossuaries with cremations. All tombs are dated to the Hel period.

N. Christodoulidis (*ADelt*, 941–42) reports on excavations during works of the State Service for Drainage and Sewage. At **O. Ikarou**, four rectangular rock-cut tombs were investigated. All but one were looted. Finds include pottery dating to the 3rd Ct BC. In the same trench a cylindrical rock-cut loculus was found with a burial hydria. Another two burial hydriae were found to the E. At **Leoforos Kallitheas**, six tombs were found, one rock-cut, two built and three consisting of one large stone sarcophagus with lid. One of the rock-cut tombs belongs to a child burial. The three sarcophagi date to the end of the 4th Ct BC. Finds from the sarcophagi include pottery, a silver bowl, bone necklace beads, a bronze mirror, two iron rings and a bronze coin. Finds from a built tomb contain a series of clay pots and an iron ring. At **O. Akramitou**, in the E part, four marble tombstones and three bases were found. One stele was inscribed (ΔΙΟΚΡΙΤΟΥ).

Byz/Med City. K. Manousou-Della (*ADelt*, 963–67) reports on the clearing at the Med moat and the restoration works carried out at the sections of England and Spain.

Med platform of the Mills. K. Manousou-Della (*ADelt*, 967) reports on the restoration of the site.

Marine section of the fortification. K. Manousou-Della (*ADelt*, 967) reports on the restoration of the section of Castile.

Fortress of Agios Nikolaos. K. Manousou-Della (*ADelt*, 967) reports on the restoration of the central tower of Zakosta.

Byz fortification of Kallikiou. K. Manousou-Della (*ADelt*, 967–68) reports on the restoration of the archaeological site.

O. Theofiliskou, Byz tower. K. Manousou-Della (*ADelt*, 968) reports on the restoration of the Ot building.

O. Andronikos, monastery of Agios Nikolaos. G. Dellas and S. Vlisidis (*ADelt*, 968–69) report on the restoration of the NW space of entrance, which is covered with gothic groin vault.

O. Sokratous, complex of Agioi Apostles and the Muslim Syssitio. K. Manousou-Della (*ADelt*, 969–71) reports on the part restoration of the complex.

O. Apolloniou, monastery of Agios Georgios. G. Dellas (*ADelt*, 971) reports on the restoration of the cells. M. Sigala (*ADelt*, 979) reports on the conservation of marble inlay.

O. Pindarou, church of Panagia Bourgou. G. Dellas (*ADelt*, 971–72) reports on the restoration of the church.

O. Omirou, church of Agioi Theodoroi. G. Dellas (*ADelt*, 972–73) reports on the restoration of the 15th Ct building, transformed into a mosque during the period of Ot occupation.

O. Sokratous, Souleiman mosque. G. Dellas (*ADelt*, 973) reports on the restoration of the building.

O. Perikleous, church of Agia Ekaterini. S. Vlisidis (*ADelt*, 973–74) and M. Sigala (*ADelt*, 979) report on the restoration of the three-aisled basilica.

O. Kisthiniou, unnamed church. S. Vlisidis (*ADelt*, 974–75) reports on the restoration of the building. G. Katsou (*ADelt*, 989) reports on the excavation that revealed stone-built constructions dated to the period of Ot domination. Other finds, such as pottery and a marble slab depicting a blazon, are dated to the LByz period.

O. Ierokleous, church of Agios Markos. M. Zerlentis (*ADelt*, 975–76) reports on the restoration of the church that was transformed into a mosque during the period of Ot domination.

O. Agios Fanourios, church of Archangel Michael. M. Zerlentis (*ADelt*, 976) reports on the restoration of the church.

O. Theseos, church of Agios Georgios. M. Sigala (*ADelt*, 973–74) reports on the conservation of the marble inlay.

Castello. M. Sigala (*ADelt*, 979) reports on the conservation of the decorated walls in six halls of the monument.

Tower of Panagia. P. Theoulakis and K. Manousou-Della (*ADelt*, 979–80) report on the conservation of the marble relief of Panagia, located in the tower of England's section.

Cathedral church of Presentation of the Virgin. M. Sigala (*ADelt*, 980) reports on the conservation of the postByz icons.

Church of Agioi Anargyroi. M. Sigala (*ADelt*, 981–82) reports on the conservation of the screen.

Gennadi, church of Agia Anastasia. M. Sigala (*ADelt*, 981) reports on the conservation of the screen, the postByz murals and the icons of the church.

Kattavia, church of Theotokos Dormition. M. Sigala (*ADelt*, 981) reports on the part conservation of the murals.

O. Pythagora 100, private residence. A.-M. Kasdagli (*ADelt*, 986–87) reports on a rescue excavation that revealed part of the Byz fortification.

Dorieos square, Nikoplopoulou plot. E. Evangelinidis (*ADelt*, 987) reports the rescue excavation that revealed a construction with numerous finds of war material. Among others, special interest is drawn to part of a Hebrew inscription.

Palace of Great Magister. A. Psarologaki (*ADelt*, 987) reports on the excavation that revealed part of the Byz rampart.

O. Panaitiou, church of Agios Ioannis. A. Psarologaki (*ADelt*, 987–88) reports on the continuation of the excavation in the N aisle and in the E part of the S aisle, that revealed construction of depository character, dated from the Hel to the LRom period.

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Nikasyllou square. A. Psarologaki (*ADelt*, 988–89) reports on an excavation that revealed part of a large double-conch construction.

Peisidorou square, church of Panagia. G. Katsou (*ADelt*, 989) reports on the excavation that revealed tombs of unknown date.

O. Theseos, unnamed church. P. Psarri (*ADelt*, 989–91) reports on the continuation of an excavation that revealed numerous and various finds, as well as tombs and stone-paved floors.

Port, Platform of the mills. L. Platon (*ADelt*, 991–94) reports on the excavation that revealed ruins of Med windmills, together with coins, pottery and jewels.

New city, O. Pavlos Mela and O. Cheimara. L. Platon (*ADelt*, 994–95) reports on the complementary excavation research at the ECh basilica that revealed several annex buildings around the church, among other finds.

Ialysia-Trianda. T. Marketou (*ADelt*, 942–47) reports on new evidence for the PH period from the MBA to the LH IIIA1–IIIA2 periods.

In the **S sector of LBA settlement**, at **O. Trianton (K.M. 668A, Paraskeya plot)** investigations focused on the following areas.

LB IA/LM IA road between the Xeste building and the S polythyron. The subsequent road levels were investigated to the N of the S polythyron. Along the N side of the road there is a pebbled floor, on top of which, at its W end, part of a slab-paved area is preserved, with a rock-cut channel along its S side. It seems that before the ash fall and after the pre-eruption earthquake the inhabitants had started covering the pebbled road level with a new slabbed one, works which were never completed. The N end of this road, which coincides with the N wall of the S polythyron, was found disturbed, possibly after the volcanic eruption, as suggested by ash and mature LBIA/LMIA sherds found in the excavated deposit.

Trial trench W–SW of the corridor border W of the Xeste building and S of the volcanic ash baulk. The wall that borders from the W the W part of the Xeste corridor is based on a layer of pebbles, which covered the W wall of the W MBA room. Ash deposits uncovered to the W and SW of the wall suggest that the area was disturbed during repairs after the earthquake. Part of another parallel wall came to light immediately to the W under the ash levels, and also a pebbled area and carbon remains to the W of this new wall.

MBA remains. Two rooms were investigated under the corridor to the S of the Xeste building. The E room measures 2.70m by 4m and its walls are found under the foundations of LB IA/LM IA walls. On the E part of the floor three intact triton shells, two jugs, part of a carinated cup and two closed vases were found. A large area of the W room was investigated. The W and N walls, a door opening and a small pit in the floor, possibly for the foundation of a wooden column, were uncovered. Thick deposits with MBA pottery and other finds were excavated to the N of the N wall of the room.

The levels under the volcanic ash, W of the N preserved end of the W wall of the Xeste building, were excavated. Building remains of the E phase of LB IA/LM IA were uncovered, a rectangular room and a floor. In deeper levels, parts of MBA rooms were found.

SE sector of the LBA settlement. At **Parodos Grigoriou Lambraki (K.M. 667Γ, Margariti plot)** the investigation of a LH IIIA2 rectangular area continued. In the S part of the room, two rectangular bases of baked clay were found. In between these bases seventeen discoid loomweights were found. The clay bases and the loomweights point to the identification of a loom installation in this room. To the N of the loom area two piles of stones were revealed; the E pile must have been formed after the destruction of the N end of the E wall of the loom area, while the W pile is probably associated with the collapse of earlier LH IIIA1 walls. To the N and NW of the corner of the walls and the stone piles, an area with large fragments of rectangular slabs of baked clay came to light. Traces of fire at the NW part of the area, around an oval pit, suggest that the area belongs to a pottery workshop.

MBA habitation levels. At **O. Trianton (Mavrothalassiti plot)** the excavations were completed (see *ADelt* 1998, 954–55). Two rooms were explored, A and B, one with red and the other with white plastered walls and floors, and also a probable outdoors area in between the rooms and other walls with thick secondary depositions rich in pottery. Some of the walls of the rooms were constructed with a fill of raw clay bricks or clay with organic inclusions. The W wall of room A, to the N of the monolithic threshold, had a fill of stones in three layers. The W wall of room A joins a clay brick wall, similar to the S wall of room B. On the floor of room B thick deposits with pottery and dark red-colour lumps were found. Secondary deposits excavated in the SW area of the plot contained much pottery and were covering an area with fallen baked clay bricks. Inside room A, apart from the elongated pink plastered bench along the E wall, another taller rectangular bench or podium was uncovered to the W and parallel to the E bench (*l*. 2.05m, *w*. 1.05m), also red plastered as the rest of the room. Traces of three long carbonized wooden rods were found near the E wall of the room (*l*. 1.65m, 1.25m, 0.54m, *di*. 0.20–0.30m).

Soroni, Naos Ayiou Louka. V. Patsiada (ADelt, 947–48) reports on finds uncovered during works in the area of the church. A Doric geison was found, as well as building remains and a drain, which was probably covered by the geison in secondary use. The geison measures 1.80m by 1.11m by 0.45m and preserved traces of its colour decoration. It is not possible to identify the building to which it originally belonged. In one of the three trenches opened in the area E of the drain, fragments of tiles and two bulbous unguentaria from a tile grave were found, while human bones were identified in another trench.

Kritinia, Fragma Lirou. A. Alexandropoulou (ADelt, 948) reports on excavations conducted during works for the construction of the river dam. A small cemetery and rural building were uncovered in the area where the water basin will be formed. To the W of the Lirenos river, four broken urns were found (hydriae and kalpes) and two destroyed tile graves with bones. Another two destroyed tile graves were found to the NE of a bedrock area near a slabbed pavement bordered by walls, possibly parts of a peribolos. The cemetery is dated by pottery finds (terra sigillata, unguentaria) and a bronze Rom coin to the Hel and ERom periods. To the SE of the cemetery, remains of a rural installation were uncovered. Five rooms were excavated; the E part of the complex must have been a later addition. Pottery and a Rhodian coin date the remains to the LHel/ERom period.

Byz Rhodes (outside of city)

Charaki, Med sugarmill. M. Chalkitis (*ADelt*, 995–96) reports on the continuation of the excavation that revealed the ECh phase of the construction of the building.

Salakos, ECh basilica of Palaiokklesia. I. Volanakis (*ADelt*, 996–97) reports on the cleaning of the church, revealing the wonderful mosaic floors.

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Critinia, Elafokambos site, basilica of Agios Tryfon. I. Volanakis (*ADelt*, 997–98) reports on the research at the ECh basilica.

Kastelorizo, mosque. M. Sigala (*ADelt*, 984) reports on the partial conservation of the wooden gallery.

Karpathos
I Kathimerini (23/01/2007) and *To Vima* (23/01/2007) report on a four year survey project in the area of **Afiartis** in S Karpathos to be conducted by M. Melas of Demokritos University of Thrace. The project aims at the investigation of the uncovered settlements of M character, in particular continuity and change of settlement patterns in association with geomorphological traits of the area.

Pigadia. F. Zervaki (*ADelt*, 954) reports on investigations of remains of the Myc settlement in the area of **Xenonas**. At **Tsekou-Trempela plot**, a room with LH IIIA2/IIIB pottery and a workshop installation with three circular clay structures were excavated.

Byz Karpathos
Aperi, church of Agioi Theodoroi. M. Sigala (*ADelt*, 984) reports on the part conservation of the murals.

CRETE

In the *Abstracts* (*ACC*) volume handed out at the 10th International Cretological Congress (Chania, 01–08/10/2006) are very many references both to excavations of the recent past and studies being made now on earlier discovered material. Inevitably, much is reported but briefly and is lacking in detail. Where entries are not explicitly linked to a particular or recent year, they are not remarked upon here. Where the excavation can be seen to have been conducted within the past three or so years, it has been included. The volume is well-worth consulting. Also published were the proceedings of the previous Congress, 9th International Cretological Congress 1–6 October 2001, *Πεπραγμένα Θ' Διεθνούς Κρητολογικού Συνεδρίου, Ελούντα, 1–6 Οκτωβρίου* (Herakleion, Society for Cretan Historical Studies 2006).

Byz Crete
M. Borboudakis and A. Mylopotamaki (13th EBA; *ADelt*, 881–905) report on the work of the 13th EBA in 1999, mostly the conservation of monuments, wall-paintings and icons. What is succinctly listed here at the start of each prefecture is any information retrievable concerning, first, the date of construction or repairs carried out in the life of the monument's physical structure and, second, the same for the wall-paintings. The excavation reports carried in *ADelt* 1999 are mentioned briefly, but not reproduced in detail as the ecclesiastical terminology is too complex. Also noteworthy is the four volume publication:– *Creta Romana e Protobizantina. Atti del Congresso Internazionale (Iraklion, 23–30 settembre 2000)* (Padova, Bottega D'Erasmo 2004).

EASTERN CRETE (Prefecture of Lasithi)
(24th EPCA; 13th EBA)

Byz E Crete
Hierapetra (Hagios Georgios) church. Two phases, dating back to perhaps 1671 (*ADelt*, 902).

DEMOS ITANOU

Itanos. D. Viviers (EFA; *ADelt*, 876–77) reports on study and excavation in 1999 relating to the N **necropolis**, as well as some survey in the region.

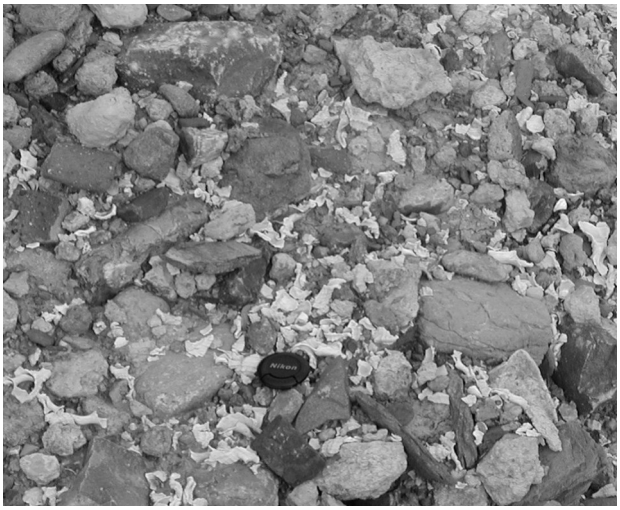
Work on the great range of pottery and coins helped date and establish local typologies, as imported vessels from within the island (Eleftherna, Knossos) or from abroad (Attica, Corinth, Knidos) are better known.

Field work revealed the considerable extent of this previously sampled cemetery, with burials ranging from the LGeo to LHel period; Hel ones were heavily represented in 1999 (**Fig. 112**). The W limits were fixed in the zone investigated. Beyond lay evidence of a **structure** of the 7th Ct BC, itself going back to the 5th Ct. The ruins had been much re-used. An altar had been raised in contact with Ar walls; provisions for water-supplies and cisterns were recorded; and also a tomb set into an E room.

J. Moody (Texas, Austin) reports in 2006 the recognition of a spoil heap from murex-working by the M villa, discovered in earlier surveying (**Fig 113**).



112. Itanos: N cemetery, general view of burials



113. Itanos: spoil heap of broken murex shells

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