terrestrial (or coastal) levels produced archaeological remains, whereas the lagoonal layers were sterile: the former were therefore sieved systematically and the latter only sampled. The 12 levels can be divided into 3 successive groups according to conditions created by the fluctuating sea level. Levels 1 and 2 reflect lagoonal or swamp conditions with drier periods. The lowest phase corresponds to the ashy clay of the MPleistocene. Levels 3–8 show a shifting complex of coastal and swamp deposits with frequent changes in coastline. Finally, levels 9–12 show a development of the above conditions, with beach sand and marshy deposits, concluding with the red clay palaeosurface. Marsh conditions correspond to periods of high sea level (probably through the post-glacial period), whereas coastal conditions correspond to low sea level. Beyond the area of the trench, 3 further levels were preserved above level 12, to a *d.* of 1.5m. Four further stone tools were collected from the shore immediately in front of the trench, and there are undoubtedly more lodged in this pebble beach.

Archaeological material consists of stone flakes, tools and cores, and a few, poorly preserved, animal bones, few of which can be identified. The most carefully worked stone artefacts are assigned to the MPal (most probably to the end of the MPal or the beginning of the Upper Pal), and include examples of Levallois technology. Upper Pal lithics were found eroded out of the upper levels outside the trench. Most of the remains were not *in situ*; they represent secondary accumulations after the erosion of older deposits. The assemblages of lithics in different layers are small and relatively unhomogeneous: it is argued that they derive from different parental formations.

AITOLIA AND AKARNANIA
(36th EPCA: 22nd EBA)

Kouvaras Fyteion (Amphilochia). Further to the discovery of the LHIIIC tomb (ca. 1200 BC) that was reported in *AR* 54 ([2007–2008], 47), *Eleftherotypia* (01/10/08) cites a report by M. Stavropoulou-Gatsi (Director, 36th EPCA) on the results of chemical analysis of the bronze of the Naue II sword, which apparently indicates that it could have been an Italian import.

Actium. *Eleftherotypia* (13/10/08) cites a report by I. Trianti (Ioannina) on excavation at the Temple of Apollo. The structure was 24.15m *l.* x 9.2m *w.*, with a transverse wall (3.43m); the walls, in *opus reticulatum*, were preserved to a *h.* of 1.75m. The partially preserved floor of the cella and pronaos was paved with pebbles. In the centre of the cella, a base 0.55m square was found set into the ground, around which the floor was decorated in pebble lozenges. The excavator observes that the base predated the floor, and this, together with the report of François Noël Champoiseau (who first explored the site in 1867) that around a square base in the cella were found fragments of a colossal statue and inscriptions with Hel and Ar letters, is taken to indicate the existence of an earlier temple. Champoiseau's discovery of 2 6th Ct kouroi (Louvre Ma 687 and 688, of Naxian origin) at the site, plus new discoveries of Ar geison fragments, a column (3m *h.* with 24 flutes) and much Ar pottery, confirm this. The Ar sanctuary was founded by the polis of Anaktorion, 7km away on the SE side of the gulf of Ambracia. The Rom temple was built after the battle of Actium, and is likely contemporary with the foundation of Nikopolis and the victory monument of Octavian (29–27 BC).

PHOKIS AND WEST LOKRIS
(14th EPCA: 24th EBA)

Kirrha. J. Zurbach (EfA) and D. Skorda (10th EPCA) report.

Following an exploratory season in 2007, research focused first on a complete topographical survey, integrating remains previously excavated, and, secondly, on geomorphological and pedological survey of the entire plain. It is clear that from the LBA to LAntiquity, the shoreline lay 50–100m further out from the present coast, which means that the PH site cannot have been coastal: it is therefore argued that the so-called Cl and Hel dockyards (neoria) have probably been misidentified. The courses of the 2 rivers have also changed greatly in recent times and their courses nowadays are almost entirely artificial.

In the course of geophysical survey, several locations on the tell were surveyed (the presence of olive trees making complete coverage impossible). What is probably a fossilized water course was traced W of the tell, which explains the abrupt line of the W hillslope which had been eroded by the flow of water, as well as the presence of a substantial terrace wall revealed during a rescue excavation conducted by the Ephoria. The Cl circuit wall was located at several points, and the presence of corner towers is now certain. Part of the Cl stoa, excavated in 1937 and 1938, was also securely located N of the mound. This identification, along with that of the cemetery, provides a second fixed point from which to reconstruct the plan of the PH excavations of 1937–1938. Finally, in the E sector, the survey plan sometimes presents features open to detailed interpretation, leaving open the possibility of an apse or parallel walls. PH levels are present in 2 areas S and N of the potter's kiln.

The survey has shown that the PH site corresponds closely to the tell, and it therefore seems that the settlement did not move substantially during the PH period.

Delphi

Publication: J.-M. Luce *et al., Fouilles de Delphes* II. *Topographie et architecture* 13. *L'aire du pilier des rhodiens (fouille 1990-1992). A la frontière du profane et du sacré* (Athens, EfA 2008).

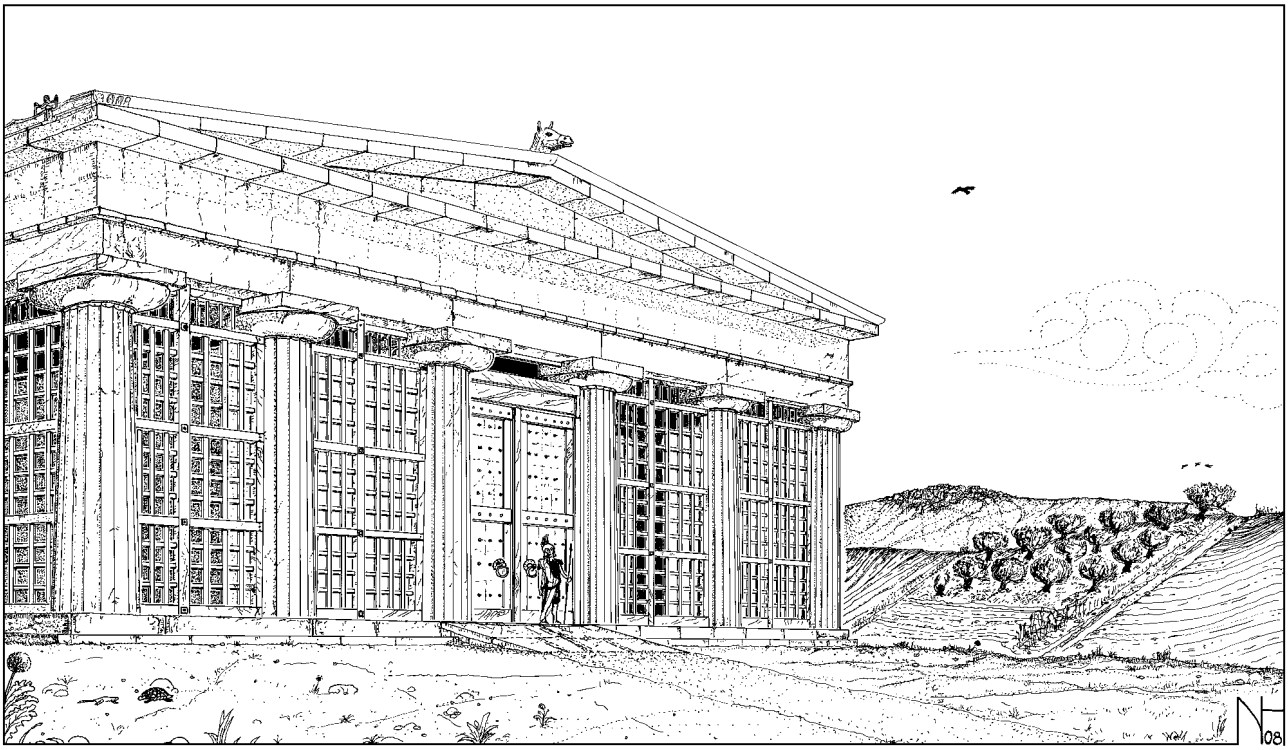
Kalapodi. W.-D. Niemeier (Director, DAI) reports on the 5th season of excavation, which continued to concentrate on the area of the S temple.

West of the W pteron of the Ar S temple, destroyed by the Persians in 480 BC, its limestone W pediment was excavated, lying as it had fallen. Whether and in what medium this pediment was decorated will only become clear after the difficult recovery of the severely burnt blocks. Also found in their fallen positions were terracotta fragments of the sima and the central acroterion (a horse protome). The combination of wood and stone in this temple is of particular interest. The stone pediment rested on wooden columns and a wooden entablature. **Fig. 71** shows N. Hellner's restoration of the W façade.

W of the W ramp, the remains of the W pediment were removed in the process of building a bronze foundry in the final quarter of the 5th Ct BC. Three moulding pits have so far been discovered, 2 contained remains of clay moulds destroyed after moulding in the lost-wax technique. A working platform was constructed of reused roof tiles from the first Cl N temple, destroyed by an earthquake in 426 BC. It appears that a statue for the second Cl temple was made here.

In the Geo temple (discovered in 2007, since when its E part has been excavated), more of the metal votives placed at the time of its ritual interment, before the creation of a larger successor, were found. They include iron lance points and

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71. Kalapodi: reconstruction of the W façade of the Ar S temple.



72. Kalapodi: LHIIIC M krater with figural decoration.

knives, bronze necklaces, rings and bird pendants. Of special interest is a bronze bowl with a repoussé relief of a circle of men, depicted frontally and touching each others' hands (**cover illustration**). This is an import of N Syrian LHittite origin, a find interpreted as indicating that the international significance of the sanctuary (noted by Herodotus I.46 for the 6th Ct) may have its origins as early as the 8th Ct BC.

In the NE, the excavation of the Myc strata was completed with the removal of 2 baulks. This produced further important finds, mainly fragments of vessels used in the consumption of wine: cups, kylikes and kraters of the LHIIIC M phase with impressive figural decoration. These include further pieces of a krater of which sherds had been found in previous excavations. This bears a depiction so far unique (**Fig. 72**):

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0570608400001162 Published online by Cambridge University Press

men, armed with swords and carrying full sacks on poles over their shoulders, climb a ladder and enter a building, probably a fortification, with its masonry rendered in a chequerboard pattern. One man has fallen off the ladder and lies beneath it. A notable votive from the Myc layers is a lentoid seal of the Island Sanctuaries Group in veined limestone, depicting 2 bulls standing back-to-back.

The Central Archaeological Council has now authorized the removal of the open structure, constructed after the Persian destruction from spolia in the ruined cella. It will therefore be possible to examine the older, Geo to Myc, phases here, in the assumed original centre of the sanctuary.

BOEOTIA

(9th EPCA: 23rd EBA)
by Robert K. Pitt

Publication: V. Schild-Xenidou, *Corpus der Boiotischen Grab- und Weihreliefs des 6. bis 4. Jahrhunderts v. Chr.* (Mainz am Rhein, von Zabern 2008).

Eastern Boeotia Archaeological Project (EBAP). B. Burke (Canadian Institute/Victoria), B. Burns (Wellesley), S. Lupack (London), V. Aravantinos (Director, 9th EPCA) and I. Fappas (Thebes Museum) report on the 2nd field season, which focused on the area surrounding the mod. village of Tanagra, in an effort to provide a context for several known centres: the Myc tombs at the locations of Dendron and Gephyra to the E of the village, the kastro located on the peak to the SW and the Med tower to the NW.

Three teams of walkers surveyed 703 units within an area of 5km², in which individual transects totalled 175 km.

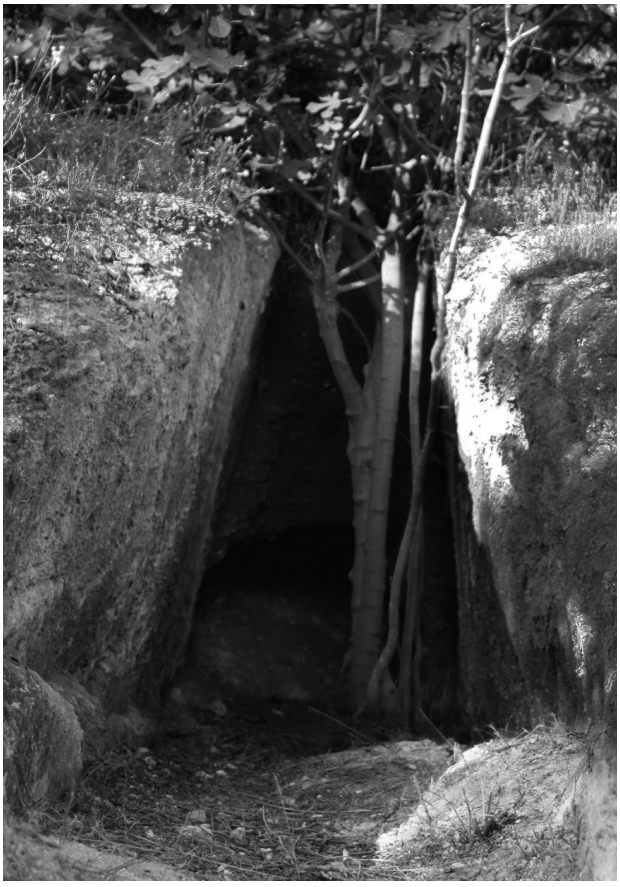
Several of the chamber tombs, which contained the famous painted larnakes excavated in the 1960s and 1970s, were located, as were indications of settlement remains. The cemeteries were composed primarily of roughly hewn chambers cut into the natural bedrock. The largest concentration of tombs around Eleon is below the Church of Profitis Ilias, where over 20 chambers have been identified. These were revisited and more extensively mapped in 2008. A similar number of chamber tombs (**Fig. 73**) was mapped and surveyed in olive groves near mod. Tanagra, in a location known as Dendron, during the excavations by T. Spyropoulos. Some impressive surface ceramics collected in 2008 in the vicinity of the tombs clearly date to the Myc period, including an LHIIB goblet with pendant rock pattern that predates the main phase of tomb deposition in LHIII.

R. Siddal began a geological and petrographic survey of the survey area, focusing on the E side of the region, in order to complete a map of subsurface deposits, the sourcing of building material, and a reconstruction of tectonic history and shifts in water sources.

Thebes. V. Aravantinos (Director, 9th EPCA) and I. Fappas (Thebes Museum) report on a rescue excavation in the S part of the anc. acropolis.

Earlier excavations in this sector had brought to light a large Myc building complex (**Fig. 74**) with floors of square bricks and fragments of wall-painting depicting a female procession. From July 2008 to January 2009, excavation at 3 Eurydike Street revealed a structure with a thick destruction layer of the M13th Ct, containing roof beams and cover tiles, many of which were found intact (and weighing between 8.5kg and 9.5kg each). This roof is estimated to have weighed at least 4 tons, and covered impressive, if poorly preserved, architectural remains, probably part of the Myc palatial complex (**Fig. 75**). Two especially large and well-built walls with door jambs, built in the Myc style of large roughly worked boulders with smaller stones wedged between them, form a central area, which contained fragments of frescoes. In the centre of the floor was a large bath tub with an impression on its base of a burnt basket which had been positioned next to it at the time of the destruction of the building. N of this central area was a rectangular open corridor, and a large covered area. From inside this room came much broken pottery, small glass beads with depictions in relief, burned fragments of painted wall-plaster, a steatite seal with a depiction of a horse and a gold attachment shaped like a flower petal. A spacious rectangular room excavated further N completes the plan of the building. Numerous drinking vessels (kylikes and cups) were found, along with a bronze dagger with gold rivet heads. However, the most important find was a 6-sided clay plaque (**Fig. 76**) with two holes for hanging, decorated with fish, possibly dolphin or tuna, on all 6 sides. A similar object (**Fig. 77**) was found in the previous excavation, along with an impressive dagger handle and a fragment of a bronze dagger with gold rivet heads on the clay floor of the neighbouring room. This also carried decoration on all four long sides, which are decorated alternately with a palm and chequered pattern.

The building was destroyed by fire in the M13th Ct BC. The data from both this and earlier excavations on the top of the citadel show that the region was at this time a fairly luxurious and densely populated neighbourhood of Myc Thebes.



73. EBAP: chamber tomb near Tanagra village.

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