found in the general area extend over the opposite bank of the river. A trial trench 20m west of the temple revealed an orthogonal structure and the cist grave of a child with an iron knife.

Spathari, Lepenous. M. Gkazis (6th EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 328) the continuation of rescue excavation in the Archaic sanctuary. The burnt deposit identified in the two previous seasons continued to be exposed: in addition to pottery and fragments of the terra-cotta superstructure of the Archaic temple, a significant quantity of spearheads and arrowheads was found.

Drymon Archontochori. I. Moschos (6th EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr,* 327–28) continuing rescue excavation in the Sanctuary of Artemis Epikrateia (a site discovered in 1993 after extensive looting had damaged the votive deposit).

The better-preserved eastern part of the votive deposit was excavated: a little medieval pottery in the upper levels may relate to a short-lived settlement in the adjacent cave. Excavation of a votive deposit in a wide crevice in the rock south of the temple was completed: finds date from the late fourth to the second century BC. A large quantity of portable objects was found, of exceptional quality: notable are marble and soft limestone statuettes mostly from a local workshop, many figurines, statue bases, some of which preserve parts of votive inscriptions, small pots (lamps, small bowls, unguentaria, jugs and amphoriskoi), bronze and silver coins, and a quantity of Corinthian roof tiles stamped ΑΛΥΖΕΙΩΝ.

Actium. I. Trianti (Ioannina) reports (*Eleftherotypia*, *Ethnos* [18/09/09], *Expres* [19/09/09], *Expres tis Kyriakis*, *To Arthro tis Kyriakis* [20/09/09]) the discovery of two heads of colossal statues of divinities (male and female) in the sekos of the Temple of Apollo.

LEFKADA
(36th EPCA: 22nd EBA)

Publication: Ch. Papadatou-Giannopoulou (ed.), *Πρακτικά: διεθνές συνεδρίο αφιερομένο στον Wilhelm Dörpfeld* (Patra 2008).

Leukas, area between Kalligonio and Karyotes (A. Vrettou property). G. Pliakou (then 12th EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 576–78) the discovery of two poorly-preserved houses of ancient Leukas in continued rescue excavation, which extend beneath the road (**Fig. 74**).

A stone-built water channel, preserved for some 10m, was further revealed (the greater part having been found in 1999). The eastern part probably originally extended to the east edge of the insula, but was destroyed in a later building phase of the houses. The house walls are poorly preserved and belong to different building phases: both are bordered to the east by a strong polygonal retaining wall supporting the terrace, preserved to *ca.* 1.5m high. To the east of this is the line of one of the main east-west roads of the town.

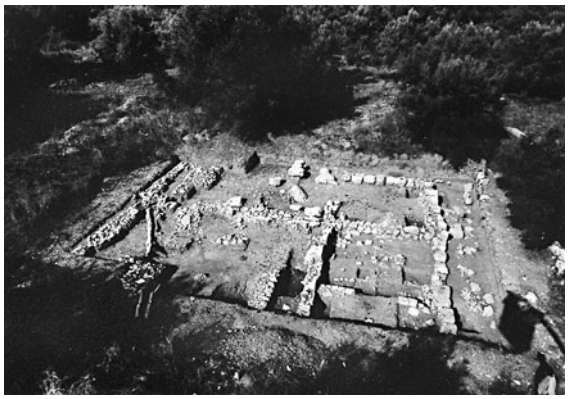
The western part of the north house (house A) was fully exposed; many internal walls appear to have been removed in a later building phase or during more recent cultivation. The disturbed fill inside the house contains fifth-century and Late Hellenistic pottery. The south house, B, was better preserved: both the east and west external walls were traced, and parts of the north wall noted. The interior walls belong to different construction phases. In the eastern part of the house are two adjoining rooms with at least two building phases and two destruction deposits (the older of which contains architectural spolia). To the older phase also belong traces of a pebble floor in red mortar. In the western part of the house, which was probably a Hellenistic extension, there are three areas, the largest of which was an open court with a rain-water drain channel running across it. A further channel is traced outside, along the west wall of the house; this ran along the narrow lane dividing the houses. Finds date the main building phase and the main destruction deposit to the Hellenistic period, while use of the area dates back at least to the fifth century BC.

Kalligonio, between Kalligonio and Karyotes (road improvement works). G. Pliakou (then 12th EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 578–79) the results of work in three sectors along the Lefkada-Nidri road from the turn to Kalligonio to Spasmeni Vrysi, a route which runs the entire length of the ancient city from the north to the south arm of the fortification.

In sector A (*ca.* 150m south of the north fortification) were walls defining a room, probably of an ancient house, in polygonal masonry, inside which was a destruction deposit. There was likely a further room to the east. In sector B the corner of a building in roughly-worked blocks was located, with architectural members and an inscribed grave stele of northwestern Greek type. Sector Γ had sections of small walls of small worked blocks.

Area of Megali Vrysi
M. Stavraka property. G. Pliakou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr* 579–80) the discovery of a peribolos, eight graves and three reburials on the eastern slope of the Katharia hill, close to the area on its southern slope where a large section of the north cemetery of the ancient city has been found.

Five of the graves and the three reburials were found inside the peribolos, and the other three outside. Outside the peribolos was a further retaining wall, with a passage between it and the peribolos. Four of the burials were cist



74. Leukas: area between Kalligonio and Karyotes, general view of houses.

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tombs, two were tile graves, one a limestone sarcophagus and one a pit grave. The cists were built of hard limestone slabs, in one case including re-used grave stelae. The tile graves included re-used tiles marked ΔΑ. Two of the reburials were made in a simple pit-like opening defined with a row of stones: the third was included in the sarcophagus to the side of the main burial. Between the graves was an offering place with traces of burning and with broken pottery set on cover tiles. Most tombs were oriented northwest-southeast, apart from the tile graves which were east-west. Two of the cist tombs held child burials. One, of a boy, had two terracotta figurines, a doll, one iron and one bronze strigil and many astragaloi. Among the other tombs, one female cist burial had, apart from pottery, a silver pin and a bronze mirror. The grave goods date the tombs to the Late Classical and Hellenistic periods. In the fill above the level of the tombs were fragments of two stele bases.

A. Lazari property. G. Pliakou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr* 580) the excavation of the southwestern part of a Roman farmstead, much of which was found in 1997–1998.

Two further rooms were found extending to the south boundary of the house, making a row of six contingent rooms running east-west. The lower parts of the walls were preserved, in rubble and broken tile with mortar, with a mortar coating probably to support a cut block superstructure. An extensive deposit of roof tiles covered the whole building. Finds include an inscribed grave stele in secondary usage.

Philosophon Street. G. Pliakou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 580–82) the discovery of part of a Roman building in the course of widening this road which runs round the south side of Lefkada. The walls are in *opus reticulatum* with some sections in *opus testaceum.* In the southwestern part of the plot were rooms of a second complex, built in unworked stone or re-used material.

Expres (07/04/10) carries a report of further rescue excavation at Philosophon Street, which has revealed a further collection of (mainly cist) tombs of adults and children, as well as a part of a farmstead.

Karya, Monastery of Agios Ioannis. P. Dimitrakopoulou (8th EBA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 604) on excavation around the exterior of the church. Three simple pit graves were found on the east and north sides of the church, without goods. Pottery from the excavation as a whole dates to the Early Christian period.

Kastro Agias Mavras. P. Dimitrakopoulou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 604–05) the discovery, in the course of an extensive programme of cleaning and conservation, of a tower by the south wall which belongs to the oldest phase of the fortification, probably under Venetian rule.

CENTRAL GREECE
By Dominique Mulliez

PHOKIS AND WEST LOKRIS
(10th EPCA: 24th EBA)

Amphissa (N. Kordoni and N. Desterli Streets, electricity company property). R. Kolonia (formerly Director, 10th EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 460–61) the discovery of part of the south cemetery of Amphissa. Eight Hellenistic tombs were excavated, containing pottery and glass dating from the mid fourth century BC to the beginning of the Roman period. Five of these were cist graves with limestone cover plaques, two were cists covered with terracotta plaques and one was a tile grave.

Delphi
Publication: R. Kolonia, *Το αρχαιολογικό Μουσείο Δελφών* (Athens 2009).

Kirrha. J. Zurbach (EfA) and D. Skorda (formerly Director, 10th EPCA) report on the 2009 excavation season, which aimed to explore occupation on the Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age transition and to establish a stratigraphically-based chronology for the region. Three sectors were opened to the side of the French excavations of 1937–1938 (**Fig. 75**), 1 on the east slope of the tell, *ca.* 20m south of the potter's kiln discovered in 1989, and 2 and 3 on the west slope.

An LHIIIA ceramic deposit of some importance was found in sector 1, as well as several smaller ones of the end of the Middle Helladic in sectors 2 and 3. While it had been hoped that sector 1 would produce evidence of LHI–II occupation, corresponding to the period of use of the potter's kiln in the adjacent field, remains of this period proved to have been obliterated by the construction of two small kilns (probably potter's kilns) in LHII (**Fig. 76**), by a large ceramic deposit and by pits filled with animal remains. Evidence of this kind fits expectations of activities at the edge of the settlement (which during this period was considerably reduced in comparison with previous periods). In sectors 2 and 3, examination of the last phases of settlement clarified the circumstances under which this part of the site was abandoned, after a LHII occupation phase attested by the test pits of 1989.

Four tombs were excavated, revealing nine generally well-preserved skeletons which provide evidence for the funerary rituals practised. One cist was used for three consecutive burials; another was probably a secondary deposit of numerous skeletons; the third was a tomb enclosed in a circle of several courses of rubble (**Fig. 77**); and the fourth structure, built in clay probably shaped as bricks, was also framed by a stone circle. Their stratigraphic positions and the only vase recovered from one of them confirm that three of the burials postdate the settlement and may date to the transition period, while the fourth is contemporary with one of the last phases of occupation, in the second half of the Middle Helladic period.

Kirrha (M. Pappa property). D. Skorda reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 458–60; *AEThSE* 1, 657–75) the discovery of two rectangular or apsidal Middle Helladic houses separated by a street (**Fig. 78**).

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