final cover slab, is a hole 0.1m *di.* and 0.22m *d.*, filled with very fine gravel, which probably held a post to support the roof. From channel 2, only the channel itself and the cover slabs by the outflow are preserved. It lies 1.4m from channel 1 and curves from SE to NW. The NE corner of wall ζ of room Α3 was removed for the construction of the outflow of the channel. The walls of the channel outflows are built of upright slabs supported by smaller stones. They are filled with clayey earth and a very few undatable sherds. The outflows of the 2 channels come together at the NE edge of the paved area.

A burial was found W of the long wall, at a *d.* of barely 0.4m below the mod. ground surface. Only the cranium, parts of the right arm and 2 spinal discs were excavated: a 12/15-year-old female, buried in an upright, contracted position, with the head markedly pushed down towards the chest and the right hand below the jaw. The young woman suffered from porous lesions on the right eye socket and porotic hyperostosis in the cranial vault. While the precise factors behind this case cannot be determined, these symptoms are generally associated with anaemia, which can be genetic, a result of lack of iron in the diet or of internal haemorrage caused by parasites. Additionally, the 3rd molars show excess enamel, something which is also present on the crowns of the canines and incisors. This feature indicates illness or bodily harm one or 2 years before death. The head rested on the neck and rim of a MH storage vessel.

The results of excavation so far indicate that the settlement was first occupied in the 2nd half of the MH period, and was destroyed by fire at the end of that period. The site was reoccupied in LHII–LHIIIA1, as shown by the walls found at the deepest points in house Β (walls λ and μ) and house Γ (walls δ and ε). Thereafter, in the LHIIIA2–LHIIIB period, the oldest part of house Α was built (the S part of room Α1, with the S part of wall α, wall β and the butterfly-shaped structure). Room Α1 was destroyed by fire during this same period but was soon reused and extended to the N, with the additions to wall α and wall β, while rooms Α2 and Α3 were added to the house and wall η was built. The next phase, which also dates to LHIIIA2–LHIIIB, encompasses houses Β, Γ and Δ, the water channels and the paved area, which co-existed with rooms Α1 and Α2. The latest architectural feature to appear is the long wall, which was built at a higher level than wall δ of room Α1 and above the paved area. The settlement was finally destroyed by fire during LHIIIB, as is clear from burnt pottery in the destruction layer.

ELEIA including TRIPHYLIA
(7th EPCA: 6th EBA)

Triphylia. J. Heiden (DAI) and C. Rohn (FH Wiesbaden) report on the 3rd campaign of study of anc. Triphylia. Plans of Samikon, Platiana, Lepreon and Vrestos were made at 1:2,000 scale. A first series of geophysical prospections, using geomagnetometry, ground-penetrating radar and resistivity, took place at Skillous and Babes. Finds from older excavations at Samikon, Platiana, Lepreon and Vrestos (from both systematic excavation and cleaning by the Archaeological Service before 2002) were processed, and those which provide evidence for site chronology were catalogued and photographed.

Samikon. The city wall (**Fig. 59**) and all visible architectural remains within it were recorded. The residential architecture indicates 2 chronological phases. In the centre, S of the agora, small isolated buildings were apparently arranged unsystematically, whereas in the E part of the city, residential houses were arranged along a rectilinear street grid. The city appears to have been built in the E4th Ct BC.



59. Samikon: city wall.

Platiana. In the anc. city (**Fig. 60**) above mod. Platiana, the city walls, visible structures within them and a complex outside, to the SW, were recorded. The upper town contains a theatre and several other large public buildings, as well as smaller residential houses. These are arranged along a rectilinear street grid. Many remains of residential houses were also found on the very steep S slope. The upper town street grid is continuous here, despite the difficult topographic conditions. An isolated complex of buildings is located in the valley, far below the city. A tower house, built of large blocks, probably controlled the path leading up to the town. No finds predate the L5th Ct BC.

Lepreon. The 2008 campaign located the city walls and the S plateau with the Temple of Demeter. Small rooms are integrated in the city wall almost along its entire length, as also within the wall separating the upper and lower town. A building in the W part of the wall, recently used as an animal shelter, must have been a gate. Besides Geo stray finds, artefacts from Lepreon include numerous Ar objects, such as pyxis lids, and many items (for example, sherds of plates, footed cups and skyphoi) of the 5th and especially the 4th Ct BC.

Vrestos. Only initial fieldwork took place in 2008 at the anc. settlement near Vrestos. At this stage, there is evidence of a virtually circular city wall with several rectangular towers and a circular one in the N.



60. Anc. Platiana.

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Agios Dimitrios
Publication: K. Zachos, *Ayios Dhimitrios. A Prehistoric Settlement in the Southwestern Peloponnese. The Neolithic and Early Helladic Periods* (Oxford, BAR 2008).

Olympia. R. Senff (DAI) reports on the 2008 excavation season S of the stadium, where undisturbed anc. strata containing refuse from sacrifices and broken votives were encountered. So far, excavation has reached 4th Ct BC levels. Examination of the tower E of the Leonidaion (**Fig. 61**) produced a coin of Maximinus Thrax (AD 235–238) (**Fig. 62**) in its inner rubble fill: this is the first secure *tpq* for the fortification of the sanctuary's central area. Geophysical survey conducted in collaboration with the 7th EPCA (*AR* 54 [2007–2008], 41) revealed several parallel linear anomalies E of the stadium. According to the location implied in anc. sources, they may belong to the hippodrome. Work was hampered by the subdivision of the area into small plots, thus producing only disconnected results. Further studies are planned for 2009. A new detailed architectural record of the Temple of Zeus proceeded. X-ray examination of over 100 of the site's most important bronze artefacts provided important information about anc. metalworking techniques.



61. Olympia: tower E of the Leonidaion.



62. Olympia: coin of Maximinus Thrax (235–238).

Kyllini Harbour Project. J. Pakkanen (Finnish Institute), K. Preka-Alexandri (Director emerita, EMA) and D. Athanasoulis (formerly 6th EBA, now Director, 25th EBA) report on a 2nd season of survey of the underwater remains of an anc. naval base and Fr harbour. The harbour had an important geostrategic location and a tactical role in warfare and trade in W Greece from Cl antiquity to Med times, being the principal harbour of anc. Elis. The existence of Gr harbour structures below those of the Fr period was verified in 2007 and 2008.

The aim of the survey is to record all architectural features in 3D. An area of ca. 350m x 150m has so far been surveyed, and almost 16,000 topographical points taken, mapping topographical and archaeological features (**Fig. 63**). Marine geomorphological studies were undertaken by G. Papatheodorou and M. Geraga (Patras): marine surveying techniques employed include sub-bottom profiling, side-scan sonar and magnetometry. Most walls and structures are in shallow water and relatively easy to record using a total station: points deeper than 4m were recorded by a diver.

Fig. 63 presents a preliminary plan of the study area in 2007 and 2008 with a digital elevation model of the mapped features in the background. The harbour entrance from the NE is clear: the mouth may have been blocked by the destruction of the towers on both sides of the entrance (matching literary descriptions of the destruction of the installations in 1428).

Fig. 64 is a more detailed preliminary plan of the structures at the E end of the study area: the darker areas are those parts currently above sea level. W1 is a typical Fr wall built in mixed technique employing reused ashlar blocks and rubble set in mortar. Structure S1a is a Gr platform of ashlar blocks, protected from the waves by the Fr structure S1b which is partially built on top of it. S1a clearly indicates the rise in relative sea levels from antiquity to the present day: surfaces currently 0.6m below sea level have cuttings for iron dowels set in lead, and thus must have been out of the water in antiquity.

ACHAIA
(6th EPCA: 6th EBA)

Publications: A.G. Vordos and E.-I. Kolia, *ΑΙΓΙΑΛΕΙΑ. Αρχαίες πόλεις και μνημεία* (Patras, Ministry of Culture 2008); A. Gadolou, *Η Αχαΐα στους πρώιμους ιστορικούς Χρόνους. Κεραμεική παραγωγή και έθιμα ταφής* (Athens, TAPA 2008); A.D. Rizakis, *Achaïe* III. *Les cites Achéennes: épigraphie et histoire* (Athens, National Hellenic Research Foundation 2008).

Aigeira. G. Ladstätter (Austrian Institute) reports on continuing excavation on the Solon terrace in the N of the so-called acropolis. Here an extensive building, excavated since 1998, is accessed on its W side by a N-S road. Its ground-plan and the fact that it contains several baths and banqueting rooms suggest that it was a public guesthouse. The building was built in the LCl period and remained in continuous use until the LHel, undergoing various additions and modifications over time. It may have had a partial secondary use in the ERom Imperial period (*AR* 54 [2007–2008], 43–44). The 2008 excavations concentrated on the SW corner of the structure, enabling its full dimensions of 30m x 28m to be verified (**Fig. 65**).

In spite of its poor state of preservation, the SW corner of the guesthouse can be reconstructed as a peristyle courtyard, based on 3 surviving plinths of local conglomerate, placed as the corners of a square 4m *w.* This open court is surrounded on all 4 sides by halls 3.3m *d.* To the E, it adjoins a roughly square 'central room' (6.6m x 7m), subdivided by a N-S wall into 2

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