

49. Nikoleika: Geo building model in impressed technique, pitched roof

IONIAN ISLANDS excluding Kythera

Zakynthos
(35th EPCA: 20th EBA)

Zakynthos Archaeology Project. G.J. van Wijngaarden (Netherlands Institute/Amsterdam) reports on the 2nd season of geological and archaeological survey carried out in collaboration with the 35th EPCA.

In 2007 survey was concentrated around mod. Machairado in the interior of the island (research area B), with the aim of investigating the transition from the mountains to the central alluvial plain. As in 2006, very many Pal lithics were discovered. The mountain zone in the W part of the study area contains various sources of high-quality natural flint, which were extensively exploited in the Pal period, as is clear by the wide distribution of flint artefacts and debitage. A clear concentration of these artefacts was attested above the valley of Achiouri (tract 2080), where there appears to have been a sizable workshop for lithic artefacts.

The prominent hill of Palaiokastro has 2 Med towers, and evidence of other periods was also found in 2007. On the N slope is a concentration of Cl and Hel sherds, with LRom, Ven and E mod. pottery and other finds also abundant. A little PH pottery includes a Myc or EIA decorated base. Further work remains to be done on the spatial and chronological differentiation of the finds at Palaiokastro and on the many different walls visible on the surface of the site. The foothills and plains produced a wide scatter of artefacts of different periods, without clear concentrations.

Kephallonia
Livatho Valley Survey. C. Souyoudzoglou-Haywood (Irish Institute of Hellenic Studies/Dublin) and A. Sotiriou (Director, 35th EPCA) report on the 4th and 5th survey seasons (2006 and 2007).

In 2006 fieldwalking continued in the S and SE of the project area from Kerameies to the W to Pesada (see *AR* 52 [2005–2006], 50; *AR* 51 [2004–2005], 39–40). A large number of lithics (907 pieces) and ca. 1,500 sherds were collected from an area of ca. 5.5km^2. P. James continued the study of the soils and sediments of the project area. The 2007 season was a combination of study, fieldwalking of a small part of sector E and gridded collection at 3 locations of pottery densities consistent with sites. Although the survey has adopted an artefact centred 'siteless' survey strategy, the existence of 'places of special interest' or 'sites' is fully recognized. Among the most significant, resulting from the 2006–2007 campaigns, are the following.

In sector D, S of **Kleismata** (tract CGQ), very fragmentary EBA pottery, painted and plain, was collected from mudflow terraces spanning 70m. In the same sector, the area around the village of **Pesada**, where pottery clusters were identified in 2005, was confirmed as an important focus of LRom and post-Rom activity. An impressive building in Rom style masonry, preserved on 2 incomplete sides (3.3m x 5.7m), was identified in the E part of tract AUN, ca. 250m SW of the village. The walls are preserved to a *h*. of 0.8m under the mod. agricultural terrace wall. At **Krania** (sector E**)**, ca. 350m S of the chamber tombs at Diakata, high sherd densities led to the identification of the 'lost' site of Starochorafa, where S. Marinatos excavated part of a Myc house. Gridded collection from 6 squares (10m x 10m) produced densities of 1.07 sherds per m^2. The pottery, which was very fragmentary, consisted of 65.61% coarseware and 34.3% fineware sherds, but the only Myc diagnostics were 2 small kylix fragments. The site is mainly one period, probably LH IIIC, although there is a small post-BA component. At the location of Liostassakia, ca. 500m NW of the village of **Kokolata**, 3 of the 12 Cl–Rom rock-cut cist graves, which had survived recent bulldozing of the site, were cleared and recorded. The cemetery was excavated by S. Marinatos, but not fully published. Some of the graves had been used for successive burials. Noteworthy is a feature, not mentioned by Marinatos, at the corner of one of the 3 surviving graves. It consists of a carved channel and 2 depressions, possibly for libations. Fieldwalking in the tracts bordering the cemetery yielded Cl and Hel pottery consistent with cult activity at the graveside.

Fiskardo. *To Vima*, *Eleutherotypia*, *Ta Nea* and *Kathimerini* (05/04/2007) cite (with illustrations) the report by A. Sotiriou (35th EPCA) of the discovery of part of a small theatre or odeion of the 2nd–3th Ct AD in the course of a rescue excavation on the land of R. Donadou and P. Karava (**Fig. 50**). Part of the koilon and the paved orchestra (5.45m *di*.) were found in an excellent state of preservation: the structure continues under the neighbouring Apodemon Erissianon street and into a further plot, where excavation is expected to continue. The koilon had 4 tiers of seats of which the first had stone backrests: the small number of kerkides is unusual, but comparisons are noted with similar structures at Ambrakia and Alexandria. An unusual rectangular niche or exedra requires further explanation.



50. Fiskardo: remains of 2nd–3rd Ct AD theatre or odeion

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0570608400000636 Published online by Cambridge University Press



51. Fiskardo: Rom chamber tomb

In the SW part of the same plot, was a Rom chamber tomb (8.2m x 5.8m) with a form of antechamber (**Fig. 51**). Inside, and in irregular arrangement, were a vaulted tomb, an undecorated stone sarcophagus and a cist tomb containing 2 *enchytrismoi*. The façade of the vaulted tomb had the appearance of a building with a pediment and a fully functional low stone door (with a knob on each side to open to the overworld and the underworld). A 2nd Rom chamber tomb was excavated on the plot opposite. Both tombs were found intact and with a rich range of grave goods, including glass and ceramic vessels, gold earrings, rings and a pin, the gold coin placed in the mouth of the deceased, a ring with a depiction of Eros, gold leaf, bone pins, bronze attachments with relief decoration, and bronze coins and keys. The report emphasizes the quantity and significance of the Rom remains found in this area in recent years (citing a paved courtyard surrounded by oikimata, a planned cemetery and a bath), which underline the importance of Fiskardo as a naval station linking Italy with mainland Greece and in direct contact with Nikopolis.

Lefkada
(36th EPCA: 22nd EBA)

Agios Nikitas. *To Vima* and *Ethnos* (06/03/08) report the discovery (and partial destruction) of a Myc tholos tomb in the course of work to widen the road from Ag. Nikitas towards the crossroads of Kathisma, in an area where Myc activity has not previously been attested. Rescue excavation by the 36th EPCA (under its Director, M. Stavropoulou-Gatsi) followed. The tholos was small but contained many burials with grave offerings (illustrated) including small vases, 2 steatite sealstones, beads of different materials, a bronze leaf-shaped point and clay spindle-whorls.

Kerkyra
(8th EPCA: 21st EBA)

G. Arvanitou-Metallinou, *Η Προϊστορική Κέρκυρα και ο ευρύτερος περίγυρός της: Προβλήματα -Προοπτικές. Πρακτικά ημερίδας τιμητικής στον Αύγουστο Σορδίνα. Κέρκυρα 17 Δεκεμβρίου 2004* (Kerkyra, Ministry of Culture, 2007) includes detailed discussion of much PH material from the island and from neighbouring regions (notably Thesprotia and Kephallonia) previously noted in *AR*. Notably, G. Arvanitou-Metallinou reviews in detail evidence for PH textile production at **Ermones** (*AR* 51 [2004–2005], 67).

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

Agios Nikolaos Varasovas. *To Vima* (18/01/08) cites a report by A. Paliouras (Ioannina) of excavation of a monastic complex of the 9th-19th Ct (including a small church dedicated to Ag. Nikolaos) in this cave located high above the Gulf of Patras. Among the structures documented were monastic cells, a tower, a water conduit, kitchen and dining facilities and an oven, and a cemetery behind the church. Deep in the interior of the cave was an area for retreat.

Lithovouni Makryneias (anc. Akrai?). *To Vima* (08/03/08) reports the publication of the book *Λιθοβούνι Μακρυνείας* by the Syllogos Akron 'Panorama' (2007), which includes an illustrated account of finds from the 5th–M3rd Ct BC cemetery discovered in rescue excavation by Ph. Zapheiropoulou in the mid 1970s (*AR* 22 [1975–1976], 17; *ADelt* 31 *Chr* [1976], 172). 68 cist tombs were found across 2 hills S and SE of Lithovouni. Many contained rich goods, including much jewellery, bronze mirrors and strigils, silver and glass vessels, and pottery (notably Cor, Attic and Elean). One tomb, containing the burials of 2 youths, had 2 identical gold medallions with relief protomes depicting an unidentified human face, a small gold shield with the image of a thunderbolt and a haematite inset, a gold pendant, gold earrings with winged erotes, a necklace of gold beads and a glass vessel. In the same area, but slightly closer to Lake Trichonis, a LMyc tomb containing weapons was discovered in 1963.

Kouvaras Fyteion. *Kathimerini* (13/07/07), *To Vima* and *Ta Nea* (17/07/07) report the discovery of a LH IIIC cist tomb during construction work for the Ioniki Odos at a site close to the Agrinion bypass, ca. 10km NW of anc. Stratos. The tomb, made of limestone slabs, measures 1.48m x 0.78m, and contained a single burial in contracted position. The rich grave goods comprised a gold high-footed cup, a bronze Naue II sword 0.884m *l*. (the handle of which was wrapped round with gold wire), a bronze dagger (Sandars Type D, 0.4m *l*.), a bronze spearhead, tripod lebes and an unidentified object which may be one or more greaves. The grave is dated by 2 LH IIIC vases – a 2-handled amphora and an open vessel.

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

Kalapodi. W.-D. Niemeier (Director, DAI) reports on the 4th season of renewed excavation in the sanctuary at Kalapodi. The identification with the oracular Sanctuary of Apollo of Abai, noted in 2006 (*AR* 53 [2006–2007], 41) is supported by a new inscription discovered in 2007. Cleaning of the walls of the Church of the Dormition of the Virgin, W of the village, revealed a fragment of a statue base with a dedication by the polis of Abai to the emperor Constantine. This provides further evidence that Abai was located in the valley of Kalapodi and not in the Exarchos valley further S, as commonly believed since 1819 (Sir William Gell).

Excavation continued to concentrate on the M–LAr S temple and its predecessors (**Fig. 52**). Further impressive remains of the Persian destruction were uncovered W of the W pteron, on and near the ramp found in 2006, covered by later layers of rubble which contained architectural fragments of the Cl N temple. The destruction is attested by a deposit of fallen roof tiles, charred wooden beams and burnt mud-brick. Fragments of Cor helmets indicate that these were suspended

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0570608400000636 Published online by Cambridge University Press