**Petra (Skarakaki property)**. L. Acheilara reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 937) the discovery of part of the peribolos of a Late Roman agricultural installation, with domestic pottery.

**Petra, islet of Agios Georgios**. L. Acheilara reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 945) that the islet was used for cultivation and pasture until the mid 20th century. The numerous dry-stone terrace walls which define land-holdings cannot be dated. On the summit of the hill are the remains of the medieval fort, and, beside the chapel of Ag. Georgios, an ancient well still in use.

**Methymna**. L. Acheilara reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 945–46) that prospection in this rural area in preparation for barite mining resulted in the following discoveries:

**Palaiokastro**: a near-circular fort;

**Monastirelia**: two kilometres southeast of Vapheio, Byzantine and post-Byzantine remains round the chapel of Ag. Dimitrios, itself founded on the remains of an Early Byzantine basilica;

**Deres**: approximately 500m north of the previous site, a quarry with worked blocks and walls of trimmed rock;

**Panagia Stypsis**: five hundred metres from Stypsi, a chapel built beside the remains of a Byzantine church, of which part of the choir, the altar and several re-used blocks are visible. A cist tomb was noted nearby.

**Kavos Plomariou**: Bronze Age and Roman pottery. Plomari is the site of ancient Polion, noted by Stephanos of Byzantion. Traces of walls and numerous tiles are reported here.

**Kato Chorio Plomariou**: ancient blocks were re-used for the outside wall of the choir of the Church of Ag. Andreas and in the peribolos wall.

**Skiamouda**: in the area of Antissa, the remains of a near-circular fort in Lesbian masonry.

**Eressos, Xokastro**. L. Acheilara reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 937–38) that work on the water supply revealed three tombs without grave goods. Two were cist tombs built from re-used material and containing multiple burials, and the third was a sarcophagus. Roman pottery was recovered from the fill around these tombs.

Beneath this are Roman building remains – two large rooms with walls in rubble work. Evidence of destruction by fire is provided by an ash layer 0.3m deep which covers the entire complex. Finds from the fill include oxydized bronze coins, glass unguentaria, terracotta figurine fragments, fragments of lamp mould, and Roman pottery. In the lowest level excavated was Hellenistic pottery.

**Sigri**. A. Dellaporta (then Director, EMA, now Director, 2nd EBA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 1209) the discovery of a large quantity of pottery bound in a layer of beach-rock at a depth of 5m in the eastern part of the fortress of Sigri. It was probably part of the cargo of a Roman ship.

## CHIOS

(20th EPCA: 3rd EBA)

Publication: *Φάνες: επιγραφές και αρχαιολογικά ευρήματα* (Weilheim 2009)

**Chios town**

**Maximou Street (Koukoutsi property)**. A. Archontidou-Argyri reports (*Delt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 942) the remains of Archaic to Late Byzantine constructions, noting a Late Archaic house with two rooms, as well as a built sewer. Above this is a Late Roman refuse pit. A Late Roman building was found in the southwest of the plot.

**Kanavoutsi Street (Krousoulidi property)**. A. Archontidou-Argyri reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 943) the discovery of a Hellenistic building with four rooms. The walls, of rubble work, are preserved to one course (or seven in one case).

Part of the Roman cemetery was found: 29 tombs were explored (tile tombs, built cists, simple inhumations and *enchytrismoi*). Grave goods were mostly glass and ceramic unguentaria. One of the built cists had lime mortar on the walls and rich grave goods: glass and ceramic unguentaria, bronze objects, figurines and a gold ornament. *Enchytrismoi* in Chian amphorae are of babies.

**Psara, Archontiki**. A. Archontidou-Argyri reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 943–45) the following discoveries.

**Cemetery**. Excavation in the Mycenaean cemetery revealed 10 cist tombs, two receptacles, a pithos and a primary cremation in a pit.

The cist tombs were built of worked blocks and slabs, with cover slabs. They contained multiple burials, with the oldest burial pushed to the side with their offerings thus forming ossuaries. Grave goods comprise objects in daily use, as well as objects such as vases, loomweights, bronze arrowheads, daggers, beads in semi-precious stones and glass-paste seals.

The two rectangular receptacles were made of slabs and rubble and covered with slabs. They were empty. The pithos contained multiple burials. The pyre was that of a child, accompanied by a skyphos and a bronze ring.

Southeast of the cemetery, a refuse pit contains Archaic material.

**Settlement.** Excavation in the Mycenaean settlement west of the cemetery revealed three rooms of a megaron-type house, plus two more to the north. Pithoi found sealed and *in situ* indicate that the rooms were storage areas.

## SAMOS

(21st EPCA: 3rd EBA).

**Pythagoreio**

**Georgoudi (O.T. 51) and Chatzieleftheriadi properties**. M. Viglaki-Sophianou (21st EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 969–71) the discovery of Roman and Byzantine settlement remains .

On the latter plot, two construction phases are visible in the walls of flat stones, rubble and lime mortar. The south wall has a window towards the sea. Under the destruction deposit is a floor of terracotta tiles with a hearth; a chytra, set on a hearth close to a wall, contained bone and a second chytra was found nearby. Finds date mainly to the Late Roman period, but Archaic pottery was also found in the deepest levels.

**Kalligiani property (O.T. 81, no. 787)**. M. Viglaki-Sophianou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 969) the discovery of a marble two-stepped krepis, 1.6m wide, from an ancient public building.

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**Pavlou property (O.T. 27, no. 471)**. M. Viglaki-Sophianou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 971) the remains of a rectangular building (1.15m x 1.4m) in the north of the plot, as well as walls, of which one, 1m wide and 2.23m high, is identified as a rampart of the port of Samos.

A Late Roman potter's kiln (5.5m diameter) was found in the middle of the plot. The walls are in rubble work, bricks and mortar, with soil containing pebbles and seashell. The floor is tiled. Piles of clay were found in front of the kiln. Southeast of the kiln are the remains of a basin or storage space.

**Kasdagli property (O.T. 34, no. 397)**. M. Viglaki-Sophianou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 971–73) a small water channel with built walls and a mortar floor, as well as a carefully built wall of which only one face is exposed. Built of roughly-worked blocks mixed with brick and lime mortar and with brick courses, it is probably the successor to the Byzantine fortification of the port.

In the southeast of the plot, the remains of a built Roman sewer and column drums were found, as well as several tombs in rubble work from the Byzantine cemetery.

**Tilianaki-Antonadou property (no. 617)**. M. Viglaki-Sophianou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 973–76) three phases of construction.

The Archaic phase is represented by two walls of small flat blocks in mortar and a small water channel. The Roman phase comprises part of a paved road (3m x 2m) and a sewer in the northwestern part of the plot. The road crosses the ancient Sacred Way linking the town with the Sanctuary of Hera. Another section of water channel and a sewer are connected with the Byzantine level of the same street. South of the street is a colonnaded building with large rooms: three long parallel walls running the length of the excavation area have marble revetment on their interior faces. The floors preserve the mortar course for mosaics now lost. This public building was destroyed in the third century AD (perhaps by an earthquake in AD 267), and the area reoccupied by workshops, storerooms and shops in the Early Byzantine period, as indicated by the round hearths and the line of pithoi in the northern part of the building.

Finds comprise Geometric to Byzantine pottery, fragments of Archaic, Hellenistic and Roman terracotta figurines, 57 bronze coins, iron and bronze nails, lead objects, pieces of marble blocks (one of which is inscribed) and many fragments of column shaft in red marble.

**Skouphou property (O.T. 44, no. 98)**. M. Viglaki-Sophianou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 977–80) the discovery of further traces of the Hellenistic and Byzantine houses discovered in another part of this property in 1972, as well as a section of a paved road belonging to this densely settled quarter.

**Potha property (O.T. 47, no. 297)**. M. Viglaki-Sophianou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 980) the discovery of two walls of a public building located close to the port. Only the south face of the one wall, in worked blocks, must have been visible (the north was in rubble and earth). Other walls of less careful build were found, plus a section of a tiled floor. Finds comprise Archaic and black-glazed pottery, Late Roman domestic pottery and many stamped amphora handles.

**Kanakaki house (O.T. 62, no. 624)**. M. Viglaki-Sophianou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 980–81) the discovery of a vaulted construction in brick and lime mortar, founded in rock, within which was a small drainage channel. This was explored for a length of 9.5m. Finds comprise sherds of Roman amphorae and of glass vessels, fragments of wall-painting and bone. The structure likely belongs to a large bath complex opposite the agora.

**Primary school of Pythagoreio**. M. Viglaki-Sophianou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 981–83) the discovery of marble blocks in the school courtyard, one of which (from a bench) is inscribed. Also, the discovery of a stepped marble exedra (11.8m x 6m), with blocks joined by Π clamps. The exedra faces towards the north, where the course of the Sacred Way has been traced (wheeltracks are visible on its surface).

Immediately north of the road is an area paved with large marble slabs which continues beyond the excavation area and a fragment of mosaic floor. In addition, Byzantine tombs in the eastern and western parts of the plot indicate the establishment of a cemetery in this area.

**Tower of Logothetes**. P. Valakou (3rd EBA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 1005) that excavation conducted in the course of restoration of the tower revealed walls associated with a beaten-earth floor and the threshold of an entrance. The disturbed fill contained items dating from the Hellenistic period to the early 20th century.

**Geometric cemetery (Sophianou-Psycha property)**. M. Viglaki-Sophianou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 983–84) excavation of the Geometric cemetery, situated inside the Archaic fortification, west of the baths. In use from the ninth to the seventh century BC, the cemetery contains pit graves, *enchytrismoi* and primary cremations. Certain *enchytrismoi*, in large pithoi, amphorae or hydriae, were grouped together, while other burials were organized under round grave tumuli. In one case, a tumulus covered a rectangular receptacle with the cremated remains of two individuals. A rectangular structure containing the remains of cremations (ash, animal bone, sherds of Geometric kraters, oinochoae and hydriae, and metal items) is similar to the ash deposits from Minoa on Amorgos.

Remains of the foundation of a public building below the tumuli probably belong to the palaestra of a sporting complex, other parts of which have been identified in previous excavations in the same area. Under the 'palaestra' floor, a hoard of 29 silver coins, of Samos, Miletos, Ephesos and Priene was found in a lead pyxis.

**Heraion**. W.-D. Niemeier (Director, DAI) reports on renewed excavation in 2009, focused on the Early Bronze Age settlement preceding the sanctuary and the origins of the sanctuary.

The Early Bronze Age settlement belongs to the same type of proto-urban settlement as Troy, Poliochni on Lemnos and Thermi on Lesbos. Remains have been encountered repeatedly in previous excavations, but only partially published. Following geophysical study of the area, excavation began to the north and beside the Sacred Way, where remains of the Early Bronze Age settlement were found in 1980/1981 (indicating that it is larger than previously assumed). Four later Imperial Roman (first- to fourth-century AD) settlement strata contained architectual remains and older objects, including fragments of the feet and plinth of a seventh-century BC Cypriot limestone Kore (**Fig. 162**).

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162. Samos, Heraion: plinth and feet of a seventh-century Cypriot limestone kore.

Of the two EBAII early (*ca.* 2750–2550/2500 BC) layers below, the upper contained the east wall of a northwest-southeast oriented trapezoidal house, as well as as east-west oriented rectangular house consisting of at least two rooms. This latter yielded pottery on pebble floors, as well as cooking and grinding installations, and storage vessels (**Fig. 163**). A terrace of red clay on which these structures were built forms the older stratum. Terracing was necessary to protect the northern extension of the settlement from floods of the Imbrasos river.

The third excavation of the so-called cult tree (after those in 1963 and 1984), a tree stump associated with the paving of altar 3 (second half of the eighth century BC), disproved the arguments of H. Walter (that it was a Bronze Age cult tree forming the core of the sanctuary) and of H. Kienast (that it grew here accidentally during the Archaic period). The stump does not belong to a tree that grew here (it has no roots), but bears axemarks at the bottom and must have been deposited as a stump. Its temporary removal revealed a paving of flat limestone slabs, on which conical cups of Cretan-Minoan type were placed upside down.



163. Samos, Heraion: house remains of the Early Bronze Age (below) and imperial Roman period (above).

Trenches were opened south and east of the Great Altar. That in the south revealed only soil and traces of roots – probably, the location of the sacred grove of Hera. In the east, however, underneath Roman and late antique layers, a band of gravel, created around 560 BC in conjunction with the so-called Altar of Rhoecus, contained numerous votives that probably once stood by the preceding altars: figurines of terracotta, limestone and faience, and bronzes from Greece, Cyprus and the Near East, e.g. the bronze statuette of a bearded man with a dog (**Fig. 164**). Below were alluvial deposits from the Imbrasos river, as well as three Bronze Age paved areas with no noteworthy finds.



164. Samos, Heraion: Neobabylonian bronze statuette of a man and dog.

**Underwater survey**. Th. Theodoulou (EMA) reports (Ministry of Culture and Tourism press release [29/10/09]) on underwater survey to locate a number of wreck sites. Northeast of Samos, a wreck carrying a cargo of amphorae of the third century lay at a depth of 25–40m. To the east of the island, amphorae and tile from an as yet unlocated wreck were found off a rocky point. In the south of the island, sherds and amphora fragments were found at two locations. Underwater exploration at Kokkariou, in the area of Ag. Nikolaos, revealed submerged Byzantine building remains. The deepening of the harbour at Pythagoreio revealed quantities of pottery of many periods, including Classical Attic black-glazed sherds with graffiti.

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**Ikaria**
Publication: G. Koutsouphlakis (ed.), *Η αρχαιολογική σκαπάνη στην Ικαρία. Εβδομήντα χρόνια ανασκαφικής έρευνας και μελλοντικές προοπτικές* (Athens 2010).

**Kampos, Phrantatou Square, Cultural Centre**. M. Viglaki-Sophianou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 984–85) the discovery of Roman and Byzantine houses, as well as small modern shepherd's huts and animal pens. A flight of four well-built steps leads to the top of the hill and the Byzantine Church of Ag. Irini.

## CYCLADES
(21st EPCA: 2nd EBA)

**Andros**
**Strophilas (Kontorousi property)**. Ch. Televantou (21st EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 960–64; *Ergon* [2009], 57–63) on the 2009 season of excavation in the Neolithic settlement.

Trenches were opened at the level of the fortification, which is 1.5–1.7m wide and has two faces with a rubble fill. In front of the rampart, a wall of large blocks links two rocky promontories at the edges of the plateau (the bottom course is visible under a modern dry-stone wall) and served as a *proteichisma* (**Fig. 165**). It dates to the end of the Late Neolithic or the start of the Final Neolithic. Behind it, a curved wall defines a refuse deposit containing rich and varied finds, which are doubtless debris of a fire to judge from the consistency and colour of the deposits inside the ditch and the area of the rampart.



165. Strophilas: promontories and *proteichisma.*

Many buildings were found, apsidal or rectangular in plan, with several rooms. Floors are of clay. Research focused on the Apsidal Building and building B, which provided evidence for the relative chronology of this part of the settlement (**Fig. 166**).

The oldest structure is the Apsidal Building (6m x 10m), to which another apsidal building is attached. This is partitioned into two rooms: the east produced abundant pottery and other objects dating to the end of Late Neolithic II, notably a fragment of a round pyxis with decoration of the Pilos-Lakkoudes ECycI and a terracotta figurine with a triangular head.

The southwestern part of the Apsidal Building was destroyed by the construction of building B (12m x 15m) which consists of a large room and two smaller rooms to the east. Half of a pithos was found in the small southeast room and the other half was in the large room, around the door. The belly of the pithos was pierced to aerate the contents. Close to the pithos fragments in the large room was an Early Cycladic bronze dagger.

Finds, including abundant pottery, obsidian, bronze objects, terracotta and stone figurine fragments, place occupation between the end of Late Neolithic II and the Final Neolithic or Chalcolithic (a period to date attested only at Za on Naxos).

**Ypsili**. Ch. Televantou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 965–66) the excavation of a Geometric building discovered in 1982, some 20m east of the temple. A series of rooms was revealed, containing benches on which storage vessels were placed, hearths, a stone with a circular cavity and a run-off channel, a complete hydria and other broken vases around the benches. One of the rooms beside the rampart has two building phases (Protogeometric and Geometric), separated by an ash layer.

Research in the temple revealed no new information, but the paved street which links the temple to the settlement was revealed in trenches at the south. On the road surface were a bronze fibula and a large quantity of fine pottery.

Publication: Ch. Televantou, *Άνδρος: η αρχαία πόλη της Υψηλής* (Athens 2008).

**Palaiopoli**. L. Palaiokrassa (Athens) reports (*Ethnos, Eleftherotypia* [21/09/09]) on the 2009 excavation season. Work continued in the large basilica: finds include a fifth-century AD mosaic floor (with two names) from the central aisle, as well as sections of the building's rich sculptural decoration (notably from the ambo and the presbyterion). A stoa, with a paved road in front of it, produced fragments of marble statues and Hellenistic to Roman monument bases (some inscribed).

**Kythnos**
**Port**. A. Mazarakis Ainian (Thessaly) and D. Kourkoumellis (EMA) report (http://www.ha.uth.gr/resources/downloads/kythnos2009.pdf; Ministry of Culture and Tourism press release [06/11/09]) on the third season of underwater research in the bay of Mandraki (the ancient port of Kythnos) in 2009. Three second-century AD marble pillars from Hermaic stelae were found in the area where a cuirassed torso was found in 2008: they were re-used in the eastern extension of one of the harbour walls, parallel to the shore and immersed to a depth of 2–2.5m. This may belong to the sea wall, *ca.* 3m wide and preserved to 1m high. Ship-sheds were established here in a first construction phase, and then in the Late Roman period, when they were no longer in use, the area was closed as a matter of protection before the port was abandoned in the sixth or seventh century AD. Other finds include a fragment of drapery from a marble statue, a prehistoric(?) stone anchor, numerous sherds and lead fishing weights.

**Upper town**. A. Mazarakis Ainian (Thessaly) reports on the excavation in the sanctuary.

Research focused on the monumental terrace west of the temple, *ca.* 60m long and 20m wide, to define its chronology and function.

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