Palaiomanina (near mod. **Astakos**). *Apogevmatini*, *Ethnos* (29/03/2007), *Vradyni* (22/03/2007) and *Eleftheros Typos* (23/03/2007) report on a summary of five years of investigation of this walled city, which may be anc. **Mitropolis**, situated next to the river Acheloos. The city is surrounded by a formidable outer fortification wall, 1.65 km *l.*, enclosing an area of 7.5ha overall. Within this is a fortified inner enclosure (1.4ha) and a fortified acropolis and refuge (0.5ha). The outer wall has a sophisticated gate ('court gate') similar to the Arcadian gate in anc. Messene. Differences in the style of masonry (polygonal in places, isodomic in others) indicate different phases of construction of the fortification from the 5th to the 3th Ct BC. Little remains on the surface of the Cl–Hel houses within the city, though one building with multiple rooms can be distinguished. Finds of Geo–Ar pottery, bronzes and graves of the 8th–6th Ct BC, various Ar inscriptions (some from tombs and one important 6th Ct inscription) indicate that the settlement is of some antiquity.

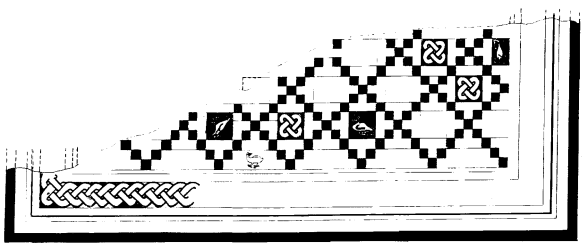
Thermon, Sanctuary of Apollo. Ioannis Papapastolou (ASA) reports (*Ergon*, 50–54) on a final season of excavations of the BA and EIA structures, investigated earlier by both Soteriadis and Rhomaios. Claims have been made with regard both to **Megaron A** and **Megaron B** that hero cult or ancestor worship was practised here in both the LBA and the EIA. Investigation of the pits around Megaron A revealed no traces of cremations or burials underneath this LBA structure. Similarly, investigation of deposits around the EIA Megaron B, constructed in the 11th Ct BC and abandoned around 800 BC, revealed no definite traces of burials or cremations underneath or around the structure. A deposit of ash with iron weapons, which the excavator had earlier (*Ergon* [1993], 56) interpreted as indicating a possible cremation, turns out to be a dump created by Soteriades, the contents of which probably relate to activity at the sanctuary from 800 BC onwards. He concludes that there is no positive evidence for either ancestor worship or hero cult here at Thermon. Analogies between either of these structures and the Toumba building at Lefkandi are illusory.

PHOKIS and WEST LOKRIS (10th EPCA; 7th/1st EBA)

Delphi. A new general survey on finds in the museum has appeared: Κολώνια, Ρ., *Το αρχαιολογικό μουσείο Δελφών* (Athens, Κοινωφελές Ίδρυμα Ιωάννη Σ. Λάτση 2006).

BOIOTIA (9th EPCA; 1st EBA)

Thisve/Kastorion. Archie Dunn (BSA/Birmingham) reports on a survey undertaken in collaboration with Ch. Koilakou (1st EBA) and Dr Aravantinos (9th EPCA) of Byz Thisve.



40. Palairos: submerged Rom mosaic floor

Mod. and anc. Thisve is probably the lost Byz bishopric and port of '**Kastorion**', home of Osios Loukas and area of his E *askesis*. It is also a previously unrecorded site of production of the imperial purple dye. In 2006, using documented laser scanning technology, the topographical, architectural and geophysical survey of Thisve recorded eight ruined Byz churches, a Med tower and a monumental vat (**Fig. 41**). The remains of the twin acropoleis and interconnecting walls of Thisve/Kastorion are being surveyed to produce the first integrated general plan of this urban site.

Geophysical survey of a vast half-buried complex of walls of EByz appearance below the lower acropolis records complementary features of this rediscovered Med town.



41. Thisve/Kastorion: multiple phases of walling

Tanagra. A new volume of the urban survey has appeared: Slapsak, B., B. Music, *Tanagra Urban Survey: Report on the Architectural and Geophysical Survey by the Ljubljana Team in 2005 with References to the Results of the Ljubljana 2001–2004 Survey* (Ljubljana, University of Ljubljana 2006).

EUBOIA (11th EPCA; 1st EBA)

Karystos. A new general book has been published: Chidiroglou, M. (ed.), A. Chatzidimitriou (trans.), *Antiquities of Karystia* (Karystos, Publications Kosmos 2006).

Area of Karystos, Kampos Survey. Zarko Tankosic and Donald Keller (Canadian Institute/Toronto) report on the first (2006) season of a new survey project in the alluvial Karystian Kampos (plain) located W of the town of Karystos, S Euboea.

The goals of the survey are: to examine a hitherto archaeologically poorly known part of the Karystia; to methodologically and spatially connect the previously surveyed areas in the region where different survey methods were employed; and to test the hypothesis that some of the mod. roads or trails were also used in anc. times.

The survey methodology during the first season consisted of following non-random transects that were predetermined either by natural features of the investigated landscape, such as streambeds or by man-made alterations, such as roads and trails. These transects were supplemented by two long artificial transects encompassing the limits of the survey area, which followed the natural boundary of the Kampos at the foothills of the surrounding hills N and S of the plain proper. The transects were *ca* 10m to 30m wide, with investigators

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