Petrota, church of Taxiarches. K. Tsouris and A. Brikas (*ADelt*, 725) report on the postByz church and the 19th Ct icons located there.

Doxa, church of Agioi Konstantinos and Eleni. K. Tsouris and A. Brikas (*ADelt*, 725) report on the postByz church and the 19th Ct icons located there.

Therapeio, church of Dormition of the Virgin. K. Tsouris and A. Brikas (*ADelt*, 725–26) report on the postByz three-aisled basilica.

Pentalofos, church of Agioi Konstantinos and Eleni. K. Tsouris and A. Brikas (*ADelt*, 726) report on the postByz church.

SAMOTHRACE

Samothrace. O. Pallagia in *Ta Nea* (05/03/2007) and *Ethnos* (06/03/2007) argues that the famous statue of the Nike of Samothrace was a Rom offering to the Sanctuary of the Great Gods after their victory against the Macedonian king Perseus. She also suggests a date 166–156 BC instead of 190–180 BC.

Sanctuary of the Great Gods. James R. McCredie (New York/ASCSA) reports on the 2006 study season.

Work continued on the documentation of material on the **E hill** for publication as volume 9, *The Monuments of the Eastern Hill*, in the series, *Samothrace. Excavations Conducted by the Institute of Fine Arts of New York University*. A draft of the chapters on the description and reconstruction of the monuments was completed. Finishing details were added to the block drawings and the restored plans and elevations documenting the monuments and architectural development of the E hill. Additional drawings comparing the profiles of triglyphs and Doric geison blocks from buildings within the sanctuary were completed. The lamps to be included in the publication were selected, examined, catalogued, drawn and inked. Work continued under the direction of Laura Gadbery on the catalogue of coins from the E hill. Conservation to protect the surface of the inscribed epistyle blocks from the Dedication of Philip III and Alexander IV was continued.

Work continued on documenting the architectural blocks associated with the **Milesian Dedication** on the W hill. A database was created for all the marble blocks found on the W hill and those recovered by the Gr Archaeological Service from the central ravine. Key blocks belonging to the monument, including column drums, wall, epistyle, threshold and geison blocks, were drawn.

NORTHEAST AEGEAN ISLANDS
(20th EPCA; 14th/3rd EBA)

Lemnos (14th EBA)

Myrina. L. Acheilara (*ADelt*, 763–66) reports that at **Tourkikos Gialos, O. Moschidi 13 (Vafea plot)** part of a Rom bath complex with two building phases was revealed. In the S area of the plot, part of the hypocaust was found, with a system of two pipes, walls, parts of six floors and a marble-lined octagonal tank to its N. In a later phase, a small well was opened in the floor of the tank and an exterior circular buttress wall was added. Finds include coarse and terra sigillata pottery, fragments of tiles and glass objects and four damaged bronze coins. At **Kentriki Agora, O. Kyda (Vamvoukou plot, former Choleva plot)** part of a Rom building with two rooms was investigated (see *ADelt* 52, 911). Finds include an oinochoe, a clay bird figurine, a marble tool and a Rom lamp. At **Androni, O. Varnali (Tsaptsinou plot)** building remains dating to the EBA (Blue Poliochni phase) came to light. From a surface level came finds dating to the Green Poliochni phase, while in the W sector of the plot the habitation area was back-filled with stone piles and sherds dating to the Black Poliochni phase. In the N sector of the plot part of a room with three successive floors was uncovered. In the SE part of the plot a wall of a circular building was found (interior *di.* 6.10m). In the W area of the plot nine circular structures came to light (*di. ca* 2m), which must have been used for storage. In the central area of the plot three aligned circular structures were excavated at different depths; they may have served as wine or olive oil production facilities. Finds from the excavation of the plot include fragments of Final Neo female seated figurines, stone and flint tools, pottery, a clay hook and a crucible. At **O. Karatza (Papadopoulou-Apostolopoulou plot)** parts of two parallel walls were uncovered; finds include Rom pottery and three bronze coins.

Koukonisi. L. Acheilara (*ADelt*, 765) reports on investigations at the SW area of the islet, where a complex of walls from successive periods and a cobbled area were excavated. Part of a cobbled area defined by a retaining wall came to light in the E part of the trench, and also an earlier wall. In the W area of the trench a room defined by three walls was revealed, contemporary to the cobbled area. In the SW area of the trench a floor was found, which sealed a destruction layer consisting of fallen stones and traces of fire, dated by sherds to the SubMyc and Geo periods. Under the destruction layer a wall was found. The excavation finds include numerous sea shells, vases, a stone vase, obsidian and flint tools.

C. Boulotis (*ADelt*, 766) reports on investigations aimed at the clarification of building phases of the MBA. Finds include architectural elements, pottery (including large pithoi), clay spindle-whorls, bone, stone and obsidian tools.

Hephaestia. E. Greco (Director, SAIA) reports on the exploration of the area of the walls of the isthmus with the collaboration of E. Fouache (Paris XIII/Créteil) and the excavation of the L antique house under the direction of E. Papi (Siena).

The mission continued the exploration of the area of the **walls of the isthmus**. E. Fouache contributed to the project with his knowledge of the geomorphology of the site and excavated two small trenches behind the Ar wall and at its base, between the upper parts of the LH walls and the virgin soil. A series of trenches was excavated to the N of the Ar wall, as well as between this structure and the surrounding later circuit walls. It has been possible to investigate a new segment of the Ar wall to verify once more that it overlaps with the summits of the walls of the LH settlement. We also explored a further section of the fill between the Ar wall and a wall of a later period.

To the S, at the base of the Hel tower, where in 2005 we discovered a small wall made of small stones and the upper part of a wall built in regular blocks of poros, we investigated the remains of a new **telesterion** similar to the ones unearthed by L. Beschi at the foot of the Klas mountain and, more recently, by A. Archontidou below the theatre. Of this new building only the upper parts of the walls have been explored, together with the remains of typical stone benches. A violent event, perhaps an earthquake or a landslide, caused a fracture in the soil and the consequent loss of most of the S part of the monument.

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Excavations have provided us with an understanding of all the characteristics of the **L antique house**, the building phases and the functions of the rooms. In four trenches all the layers have been dug down to the bedrock to identify the building phases and the occupation phases of this part of the housing block. All the excavated layers have been sampled (in particular, some vases recovered *in situ* have been sampled in order to identify their content through DNA analyses). All the excavated structures (foundations, walls, thresholds, etc) have been investigated in order to reconstruct building techniques and building typology, assess the materials used and investigate the technologies employed in the different phases of occupation. We have drawn in detail the tiles and the re-used architectural elements (i.e., pieces which were originally produced for other functions such as marbles, millstones, etc). The structures of the last building phase of the 4th–7th Ct AD have also been investigated in order to prepare a virtual 3D reconstruction. A particular study, typological and archaeometric, has been devoted to the amphorae of the Rom and Byz periods.

A detailed **topographical map** of the whole promontory and the site (for *ca* 80 ha) was completed. We continued the magnetometer survey in an area of 47,600m^2 to the S of the theatre and to the W of the residential area, which was dug by Adriani, in order to integrate the zones already investigated in previous years.

Byz Lemnos

Myrina, Fortress. A.-C. Loupou (*ADelt*, 777) reports on the restoration of the NW enclosure of the fortress. She also reports (*ADelt*, 779) on the recording of the majority of the **postByz churches** of the island.

Ayios Efstratios. A. Dellaporta and Th. Demetriadou (EMA) report (*ADelt*, 1030–31) on the handing over of a further *dolium* pithos from the known shipwreck off this island.

Agios Efstratios. A.-C. Loupou (*ADelt*, 779) reports on the declaration of **Agios Basileios church**, dated to 1527. It bears the peculiarity of lacking an apse and being the only monument to survive the earthquake of 1968.

Lesbos (14th EBA)

Mytilene (anc. city). L. Acheilara (*ADelt*, 736–62) reports on excavations conducted during works of the State Service for Sewage and Drainage. At **Gipedo or Tarlas**, **O. Vostani**, 103 Hel and Rom tombs were excavated, of which 28 were cist tombs, seven loculi, two sarcophagi, 24 plain burials, seven enchytrismoi and five shaft graves covered with fragments of tiles and large vases. Most were inhumations, while eight were cremations; in one of the loculi, the urn, a hydria, was found. Burial goods include clay and glass bulbous unguentaria, bronze vases and other bronze and gold objects. At **Gipedo or Tarlas**, **O. Skamandriou**, two damaged tile graves and one enchytrismos in an amphora came to light.

At **Chrysomallousa**, **O. Myrogianni and Varnali**, a structure which included a large stone drain and a clay pipe was uncovered, dated by a few sherds to the Hel and Rom periods. At **Foros**, **O. Venizelou and Moura**, 27 Hel and Rom cist tombs within a rectangular enclosure were uncovered. Burial goods include mainly unguentaria, other clay vases, figurines, bronze coins and mirrors. At **Kioski**, **O. Mikras Asias**, more rooms of a Rom building, first investigated in 1993 (see *ADelt* 48, 415), were uncovered. Walls, two floors laid with pink plaster and one damaged mosaic floor were investigated, and also the continuation of a tunnel, which dates to a later period. At **O. Ermou**, at the section from **O. Agiou Therapontos to O. Alkaiou**, a system of a main, covered, stone drain and smaller auxiliary stone and clay pipes of the Ot period was found. The floor of the drain constitutes the Hel–Rom floor of the 'quay', which included in its substructure a built drain. Part of a wall was uncovered in the E side of the trench. At **O. Alkaiou**, an apsidal Ot drain and a few Hel vases were found. At **O. Ermou**, at the section from **O. Alkaiou to O. Saphfous**, wall foundations and part of the central sewage system of the Ot period were uncovered, as well as a few Hel vases.

At **O. Ermou**, at the section from **O. Saphfous to O. Voutsika**, a large marble block with incised marks was found, presumably a kind of map. Part of a Rom building was excavated, which consists of four areas, with one floor made of grey marble polished stones, two mosaic floors with parts of inscriptions and other lime plastered floors.

At **O. Ermou**, at the section from **O. Voutsika to O. Pittakou**, part of the anc. quay, the W border of the S trireme port of the anc. town, was uncovered. Four block layers and built buttresses were found. Two building phases, one Rom and the other earlier (after the 5th Ct BC), can be distinguished. At the E side of the uncovered part of the quay seven wooden poles were found, apparently used to reinforce the foundations of the structure, while at the W, inner, side of the quay five parallel Rom walls were uncovered. At **O. Ermou**, at the section from **O. Dikeli to O. Adramyttiou (Yeni Tzami)**, another part of the central rectangular sewage drain of the Ot period was uncovered. A LRom building was excavated, with abundant architectural elements from the upper part of a Rom Ionian building, and also a LRom wall.

At the junction of **O. Ermou and Symandiri** the lower part of the structure from one of the bridges over the Euripos river was found, made from blocks of local red limestone. To the E of this structure, the W façade of a wall was uncovered, which presumably served as a watershed. Between the bridge structure and the wall three large pits were found, which may indicate the position of poles for boat mooring. Also at **O. Ermou**, under structures of the Ot period, a plethora of architectural elements from Gr and Rom buildings came to light. At **O. Ermou**, at the section from the junction with **O. Dikeli to O. Naymachias Ellis**, stone drains, two wells, walls and tombs from the Ot period were found. At **O. Ermou**, at the section from **O. Nikomideias to O. Naymachias Ellis**, part of a Rom building with slabbed floor came to light. Under the floor a wall was found, built of large worked blocks, which probably defined the E shore of the Eyripos river.

At **Epano Skala, O. Lesvonaktos**, part of a Hel stoa came to light. The plan of the stoa is not clear; two rooms are preserved to the N, and also one of the pillars from the interior colonnade, a low wall to the S and the base of the stylobates of the exterior colonnade. The stoa was uncovered to a *l.* of 7.80m and to a *w.* of 20.50m. In the S part of the trench part of an Ar cemetery was excavated, immediately to the S of the interior colonnade of the Hel stoa, with seventeen plain burials, one sarcophagus with burial goods (mainly pottery) and 31 enchytrismoi of adults in large pithoi and children in smaller vases, mainly amphorae. Two grave stones were found fallen in the interior of two pithoi, apparently in secondary use. In the area of the cemetery, apart from Ar pottery, many finds of the LCl and Hel periods (pottery, loomweights, 213 coins, figurines and bronze objects) testify to the subsequent expansion of the city after the cemetery went out of use.

At **Epano Skala**, at the junction of **O. Lesvonaktos and O. Naymachias Ellis**, the excavation at the W part of the Hel stoa reached the bedrock. The S wall of the stoa consists of seven layers of stone blocks, the W wall measures 1.50 in *h.*, and the

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0570608400000272 Published online by Cambridge University Press

N wall was revealed to a *h.* of 1.50m, 9.30m *l.* and 3.60m *w.* Many of the stone blocks of the N wall bear incised letters, tectonic marks: Δ, ΤΙ. The pillars were revealed to a height of six rows. To the S of the W pillar a wall was found (*l.* 7.20m, max. *w.* 2.74m, *h.* pres. 0.50m). Finds include pottery, loomweights (many with impressed scenes) and fragments of figurines.

At **Epano scala, O. Naymachias Ellis**, at the section from **O. Mikras Asias to O. Lesvonaktos**, surface finds of the Ot period came to light. At the junction of **O. Mikras Asias with O. Naymachias Ellis**, under remains of the Ot period, a wall was uncovered, which may have been part of the city wall or the quay of the N harbour during L antiquity. Large blocks of grey stone apparently belonged to a built structure, presumably the dock, which incorporated in its structure a marble geison with plant decoration in secondary use. A life-size naked male torso (*h.* 0.90m) was also found. At the W side of the junction of **O. Ermou and O. Naymachias Ellis** harbour installations of Hel date, repaired in Rom times, were uncovered. Finds include pottery, stone architectural elements, a gravestone, part of a marble inscription, a stone lion's head, loomweights, tiles and one coin dated to 377–326 BC.

At **O. Krinis**, at the section from **O. Kydonion to O. Kioutacheias**, part of a Hel house was excavated; a wall and a window opening. Along the S side of the trench the N façade of a wall was uncovered, which must have functioned as part of a retaining wall for the banks of the nearby torrent. This wall is founded on earlier damaged structures. Between **O. Krinis and O. Mirinis** a built tunnel covered with large rectangular slabs was found. To the NE of the tunnel two rooms of a Rom house were excavated, with mosaic floors (**Fig. 91**).



91. Lesbos, Mytilene: Rom mosaic floor

At **Synoikismos, O. Kydonion**, at the section from **O. Iliopoulou to O. Naymachias Ellis**, remains of a large Rom house were revealed; four rooms and a basement area. A stone staircase led from the main entrance to the first floor of the house. The door openings, thresholds with holes for the door pivots and the floors were well preserved. The finds include stone architectural elements, unguentaria and figurines. Two Rom tile graves were found in the area where part of the N cemetery was located (*ADelt* 53, 773–74). Only one of the graves, which contained two burials, had burial goods (clay and glass bulbous unguentaria, two coins and a fragment of a figurine).

At **Synoikismos, O. Kydonion**, at the section from **O. Krinis to O. Iliopoulou**, a retaining wall was investigated. To the NE of the wall a vertical drain and remains of a LHel–Rom bath complex were found (walls, floors, pipes, a built tank and part of the structure of the hypocaust).

At **Tampakaria, (Stavrianos plot)**, part of the N cemetery of the anc. city of Mytilene and part of the cobbled road that led through the cemetery from the city to the N *komai* were revealed. A Hel rectangular burial monument (11.75m by 5.92m, *h.* pres. 1.26m) was uncovered, with a burial structure in its SW corner, both founded on damaged LCl tombs. A monumental staircase (4.48m by 1.29m) was found to the SE of the burial monument and a rectangular building to the S (building B), with two areas, with three and six tombs. To the W of the burial monument tombs of different types were investigated (tile tombs, cist tombs, shaft graves, cremations, plain burials, urns, enchytrismoi), with grave goods which included LCl–Hel pottery, metal and bone objects and jewellery. Two cist tombs were found to the N of the burial monument, lined with slabs covered in pink plaster. To the E of the burial monument, part of the anc. cobbled road was uncovered to a *l.* of 13.60m. At the S part of the plot, the central part of a Rom tank, lined with marble slabs and pink waterproof plaster, as well as a built drain, were found.

Byz Mytilene. A.-C. Loupou and E. Rokos (*ADelt*, 777) report on the conservation of the ceramics found at the **Psarelli plot**, as well as the conservation of murals at several churches. A.-C. Loupou (*ADelt*, 779, 780) reports on the clearings carried out at the **fortress** of the city. She also reports (*ADelt*, 780) on the excavation activities undertaken at the courtyard of Yeni mosque, dated to the 19th Ct.

73rd national road Mytilene–Thermi. At the **Mavrovouni (Kara-Tepes)** area, during works for the expansion and improvement of the national road, opposite the 'ENA A.E.' buildings, part of the anc. cobbled road was uncovered, among the tombs of the N cemetery of Mytilene. An *oros*, a plain column drum and an inscribed tombstone (*CAMATPOY XAIPE)* were found in secondary use. The road was repaired at a later period. The finds consist of a few sherds and a Lesbian coin of the 2nd Ct AD. At the junction of the national road with **the road to Moria** four tombs were excavated, three rock-cut and one cist stone-built. The tombs contained cremations and very few burial goods. To the E of the tombs another part of the anc. road was uncovered, 58m *l.* and 2.90m *w.* **Opposite the buildings of EYP** seven tombs of the N cemetery of Mytilene were investigated, most of them looted, with only some golden wreath leaves and fragments of iron strigils preserved.

Gera. At **Perama, area of Chalatses (Vousvounis plot)** excavations continued in the two sectors (A and B) E and W of wall 5 (see *ADelt* 49, 655; 51, 600; 52, 907–08). Continuous habitation in the area is attested from the LH IIIA1–B2 to LRom times. A Myc building was uncovered with two building phases, of which the earliest dates to the LH IIIA1–A2 period. On the ruins of the Myc house pottery workshops for amphorae were built dating to the 1st Ct BC to the 1st Ct AD. Parts of two kilns are preserved, and also part of the *apothetis* with wasters and a hoard of 868 coins dating to the 3rd, 2nd and 1st Cts BC. In sector A room I was investigated, where Myc and LCl to Rom sherds were found. A wall and a drain were found outside the N wall of the room and parts of another two walls were uncovered to the NE of the room. In sector B a pottery workshop and a Myc house came to light. The workshop consists of four rooms, in one of which, the NE, the kiln was found. A second kiln was

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found to the W. The deposit of the workshop contained clay lumps, wasters and LCl to Rom pottery. The earliest phase of the area consists of walls dated to the Myc and EGeo periods. At the E side of the workshop walls were uncovered dated to the EGeo–Ar and LCl–Rom periods, and also two rectangular built cists made of marble and schist slabs. One trefoil jug contained a hoard of 860 bronze and silver coins from Mytilene, of which the earliest date to 350–300 BC and the latest to the 2nd–1st Ct BC. Other finds include pottery, loomweights, a type Psi figurine and the head of a male figurine.

Eresos. At **Skala (Achliopta plot)** part of a LHel–Rom building was uncovered; a room and a later expansion or repair of the main area. Finds include Hel to postByz pottery and Ar pottery from the lower levels, and also the upper part of a tombstone with a relief scene of a standing male figure and a Hermes stele.

Byz Eresos, Skala Eresou. A.-C. Loupou and E. Rokos (*ADelt*, 777) report on the conservation of the mosaic floors at the Afenteli ECh basilica, as well as (*ADelt*, 778) that in the ECh church of Agios Andreas (**Fig. 92**).

Byz Lesbos

Petra, Bareltzidena residence. A.-C. Loupou (*ADelt*, 776) reports on the restoration of the grand house, dated to the L18th Ct. She and E. Rokos (*ADelt*, 778) report on the conservation of the three layers of mural decoration at the **church of Agios Nikolaos**.

Kerami, church of Agios Ioannis. A.-C. Loupou (*ADelt*, 776) reports on the restoration of the postByz basilica.

Polichnitou-Basilika area (Melanda site), katholikon of Damandariou monastery. A.-C. Loupou (*ADelt*, 776) reports on restoration works carried out at the katholikon.

Methymne. A.-C. Loupou (*ADelt*, 779) reports on clearings carried out in the fortress of the town.

Kato Tritos. A.-C. Loupou (*ADelt*, 779) reports on clearings carried out at the Taxiarchis church.

Papiana, church of the Transfiguration. A.-C. Loupou and E. Rokos (*ADelt*, 777–78) report on the conservation of the postByz murals (**Fig. 93**).

Ano Chalikas, Taxiarchis church. A.-C. Loupou (*ADelt*, 780) reports on an excavation on the N side, where five graves without any finds came to light.



92. Lesbos, Eresos: ECh mosaic depicting a peacock



93. Lesbos, Papiana: wall-paintings

Chios (3rd EBA)

Town. L. Acheilara (*ADelt*, 767–71) reports that at **Neapoli, O. Agias Meropis (Giannouli plot)** remains of two phases of a Rom building were found. To the later belong two LRom built drains. To the earlier belong two covered built drains and two walls. At **Agios Thomas, O. Zois kai Theodoras Aytokratoron (N. and G. Delliou plots)** part of a LHel building was uncovered, as were four clay pipes and a covered built drain. Finds include mainly pottery of the 3rd–1st Ct BC, among them a fragment of skyphos with a dedicatory inscription to Aphrodite.

At **Agios Ioannis Theologos, O. Delagrammatika (Golemi-Chatzinikolaou plot)** ten EHel to ERom tombs were excavated; one tile grave, five cist graves, one stone sarcophagus, a burial and three loculi. Three tombs contained cremations in urns, one of which was a bronze hydria with a scene of Eros and Psyche on the handle, dating to the 2nd half of 4th Ct BC. The other two urns were a clay basin and a stone vase with lid, both dating to the Hel period. Finds include Hel pottery and bronze coins. At **Vounaki, O. Pachnou 14 (N. and K. Vagianou plot)** a wall dated to the 3rd quarter of the 5th Ct BC came to light.

At **Vounaki**, **O. Kaloudi-Gymnasiarchou Anastasiadi (Municipality of Chios plot)** investigations continued in the N half of the plot (see *ADelt* 53, 762). Building remains of three successive phases define five rectangular areas, rooms 1–5. The earliest phase was ended by fire; during this phase the rectangular areas were larger. The finds, dated to the EAr to ECl periods, include a basin, a bf kylix and a jug. The pottery from the fire destruction layer dates to the beginning of the 5th Ct BC. After the destruction, the building was repaired and smaller rooms were formed. The beginning of the 3rd phase is dated to the L5th Ct BC. The finds suggest that habitation ceased at the end of the Cl period and the area was backfilled. Two *apothetes* were excavated, in rooms 2 and 3, with rich pottery finds.

Kato Phana. Lesley Beaumont (BSA/Sydney) reports on a programme of deep soil coring, undertaken as part of a collaborative fieldwork programme with the K' Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities and Yiannis Bassiakos (NCSR Demokritos). Five deep soil cores, each drilled to a *d.* of *ca* 7m, were sited to the W and N of the peribolos walls of the **Sanctuary of Apollo Phanaios**. Preliminary results indicate that the sanctuary stood right next to the sea.

Byz Chios. K. Skabavias (*ADelt*, 825–26) reports on the restoration works that were carried out at the **Metzitie mosque** (Byz Museum), at the **Dark Prison of the fortress**, and at the **Fortress of Chios** itself.

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Nea Moni complex. Many restoration activities (*ADelt*, 826–28) were undertaken at the Trapeza, the cistern, the katholikon and the chapel of Agios Panteleimon of the Nea Moni complex. K. Skabavias and P. Valakou (*ADelt*, 828–29) also mention the conservation of the murals at the outer narthex of the katholikon, of the murals revealed at the Trapeza and of the marble revetment at the chapel of Agios Panteleimon. Noteworthy is an 11th Ct built table decorated with marble inlay pieces and exhibited in the Trapeza of the monastery; it is unique in Greece.

Panagia Sikelia church. K. Skabavias and P. Valakou (*ADelt*, 828, 829) report on conservation work undertaken on a copy of the Delacroix painting 'The massacre of Chios' and of the wood-carved screen of Panagia Sikelia church.

K. Skabavias (*ADelt*, 830) reports on the clearing of the ruins of **Agios Isidoros** and **Agios Basileios churches** as well as at the **castle** of the city of Chios.

P. Valakou (*ADelt*, 830–31) reports on rescue excavations that took place on the **National Bank plot**, revealing a cistern, on the **plot of E. Moschovaki**, that brought to light a stone built construction, in the **fortress of Chios** that revealed an ECh building and on the **plot of D. Chondrou-G. Giannari** that rendered 4th to 7th Ct AD pottery.

Vavyloi. K. Skabavias (*ADelt*, 828) reports on restoration works that were carried out at the **Panagia Krina church**. He and P. Valakou (*ADelt*, 828–29) also mention the conservation of its murals.

Thymiana. K. Skabavias (*ADelt*, 828) reports on restoration works carried out at **Christ's church**.

Anavatos. K. Skabavias (*ADelt*, 828) reports on cleaning carried out in the ruins of the site.

Psara. A. Archontidou-Argyri (*ADelt*, 771–72) reports that at **Archontiki** the excavation of the cemetery continued (see *ADelt* 53, 766) with the investigation of eleven cist tombs, which contained rich burial goods (Myc pottery, bronze objects, faience and glass plaques and jewellery, a golden rosette, steatite, faience and glass seals and a Psi-type figurine). An oblong building of the megaron type was revealed, apparently belonging to the settlement. Finds include pottery, three stone spindle-whorls and two flint arrowheads.

CYCLADES and SAMOS

NOMOS OF SAMOS (Samos and Ikaria, 21st EPCA; 3rd EBA)

Samos

Pythagoreio. V. Giannouli and M. Viglaki-Sofianou (*ADelt*, 799–810) report on excavations in four different locations revealing evidence of occupation from the Ar to the end of the EByz period.

Anc. Samos-Ano Poli. V. Giannouli reports on the continuation of the excavation of the '**palatial type**' building (*ADelt* 1998, 796–78) with cleaning of its W section (walls of the peribolos of the Ar fountain, part of the irrigation and drainage systems, the W wall of the andron, the construction phases of the retaining wall to the N of the complex). It became evident that, although the presently preserved remains belong mostly to the Hel period, it was probably during the Ar period that the building was founded, in conjunction with the Eupalineion tunnel and the Ar fountain. Rom wall-paintings discovered to the E and N of the W section of the building, in combination with a mosaic floor, testify to later (than Hel) long-term usage of this space; the discovery of a 4m. *h.* niche with two large columns on either side, as well as the proximity to the monumental fountain, suggest the identification with a Nymphaion. Cleaning operations between the suggested Nymphaion and the andron revealed that mosaics of the 2nd Ct BC cover walls of the 3rd Ct BC or even of the end of the 4th Ct BC. The Ar retaining wall to the N of the complex was probably built along with the fountain. A four-sided closed space (with three walls dating to the Hel period and the N wall to the Rom period), partly leaning against the Ar retaining wall, was discovered to the N of the E room of the complex and it is suggested that it might have served as a cult place for the Ephestian gods (*lararium*). Future excavations will hopefully clarify the nature of this complex, which occupies a central position in the anc. city of Samos.

Andreadakis plot. V. Giannouli reports on the 4th and final season of excavations (*ADelt* 1998, 798–99), which revealed part of a Byz cemetery (ten cist graves), a stoa-type building (an architectural member, probably from its epistylion, is inscribed ΑΝΤΙΠΑΤΡΟΣ, after Alexander's general) dating to the LHel–ERom period, a built triple drain with at least two construction phases, a probable wine or olive press consisting of a circular structure with an opening to a 'cistern' and a well of a *d.* of 5.20m, all dating from the Antonine period down to the 7th Ct AD.

Dimitriadis plot. M. Viglaki-Sofianou reports on the discovery of part of a monumental public building dating at the latest to the 4th Ct BC, which should probably be identified with a temple, maybe dedicated to Aphrodite.

Menelaou plot. M. Viglaki-Sofianou reports on the excavation of three Ar pits (*apothetes*), which probably testify to the existence of an as yet undiscovered sanctuary, of a LRom (2nd Ct AD) house with a mosaic floor representing a hunting scene (young man hunting a panther; **Fig. 94**) and a 5th–6th Ct AD house, which made use of the LRom mosaic floor. Finds include LAr pottery and lamps from the pits (**Figs 95** and **96**), Rom glass vessels, bronze coins of the Byz period, faience vessel fragments, marble statuettes, loomweights, bone implements, bone and teeth, shells, wall-painting fragments, and an orange-coloured finger-ring probably bearing the representation of Tyche.



94. Samos: Rom mosaic with hunting scene

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0570608400000272 Published online by Cambridge University Press