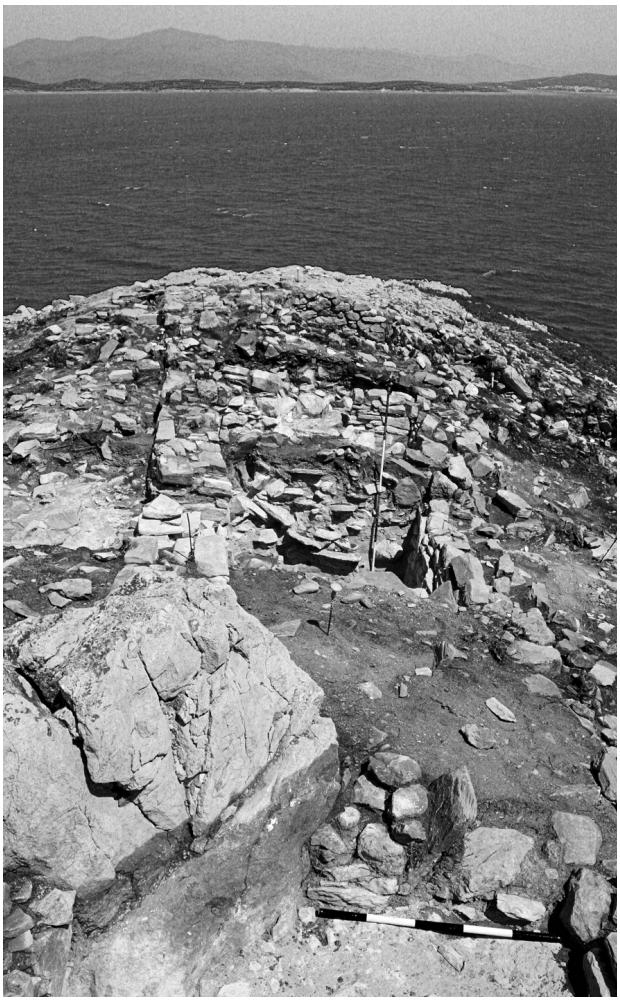
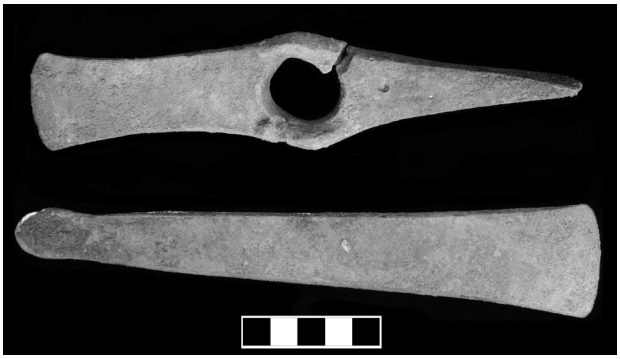
structures is being examined via soil micromorphology (C. French with S. Taylor) and the study of phytoliths (L. Zorzos). Analysis of plant remains (E. Margariti) has revealed cereals, vine and olive: study of animal bones and marine shells is pending. Finally, work continues on the human remains from trench A on Kavos and from a deposit containing burnt human bone on Dhaskalio (I. Moutafi).



106. Dhaskalio: 'main building' on the summit.



107. Dhaskalio: axes from hoard.

Amorgos

Arkesini. Further work at the LCl tower residence was undertaken by the ASA in 2007 and 2008 (*Ergon* [2008], 92–97). The plan of the structure, and details of its construction and the function of rooms, was revealed, with the clearance of extraneous architectural remains (worked and unworked blocks). The numerous portable finds consisted mostly of pottery, lamps, household equipment, coins, iron nails and lead clamps. A 2nd inscription (noting previously *Ergon* [2006], 64, pl. 65) was found SE of the tower, cut into a large unworked stone: it is a 3rd Ct *horos* inscription of at least 15 lines which makes reference to the house, the garden and its dependencies.

Thera

Akrotiri. C. Doumas (ASA) reports (*Ergon* [2008], 112–18) on a further study season and continuing conservation of the wall-paintings. Work on the Panel of the Large Spirals was completed. Study of the MCyc pottery was concluded, with the intention of proceeding to speedy publication. Additionally, pottery studies focused on material from building B, from sector A and on imports of the LCyc period. Petrographical and chemical analyses were undertaken on the pottery to provide data on technological change between the ECyc and MCyc periods, and for the study of the techniques of manufacture and use of cooking vessels of the ECyc, MCyc and LCyc periods. Study continued of the mostly inorganic pigments which have so far been found on some 500 utensils: local preparation and use of red and yellow pigments of lead oxide (*lithargyros*) and of white from cerusite (white lead) or hydrocerusite. The identification of riebeckite makes it almost certain that one of the blue colours which were used in the wall paintings was produced on site. The large quantity of pulverized quartz and pieces of faience paste found at Akrotiri demonstrate the probability that the many and varied faience objects found here were products of a local workshop. Study of the obsidian found in the cuttings for the supports for the new roof proceeds, with some 18,457 pieces catalogued. Study of the osteological material has filled out the picture of the wildlife of PH Thera; a significant proportion of the remains belong to small animals, especially rodents. Phytoliths indicate the use of papyrus plants of the genus *cyperaceae*, known to have been used in anc. Egypt for the manufacture of rope, baskets etc.

Publication: C. Doumas, *ΑΚΡΩΤΗΡΙ ΘΗΡΑΣ Τριάντα Χρόνια Έρευνας 1967–1997. Επιστημονική Συνάντηση 19–20 Δεκεμβρίου 1997* (Athens, ASA 2008).

W. Friedrich (Aarhus), B. Kromer (Heidelberg), M. Friedrich (Stuttgart), J. Heinemeier, T. Pfeiffer (Aarhus) and S. Talamo (Heidelberg) report (*Science* 312:5773 [2006], 548) C^{14} dating of olive wood from a tree buried alive in tephra, which gives a date range for the Minoan eruption of Santorini of 1627–1600 BC with 95.4% probability. A continuation of this work is reported in *Ethnos* (27/11/2008) and *Angeliophoros* (3/12/2008).

DODECANESE

(22nd EPCA: 4th EBA)

Publications: V. Karageorghis and O. Kouka (eds), *Cyprus and the East Aegean. Intercultural Contacts from 3000–500 BC. An International Archaeological Symposium Held at Pythagoreion, Samos, October 17th–18th 2008* (Nicosia, A.G. Leventis Foundation 2008).

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C. Papageorgiadou-Banis and A. Giannikouri (eds), *Sailing in the Aegean. Readings on the Economy and Trade Routes* (Athens, National Hellenic Research Foundation 2008). Publications of new primary data from the Cyclades and the Dodecanese, especially numismatic, are included in a collection of synthetic essays of wide general interest.

Agathonisi

P. Triantaphyllidis (22nd EPCA) offers a full account of the antiquities of the island (*AAA* 39 [2006], 175–92), including material previously noted in print. New discoveries are noted below.

Anc. Tragaia. P. Triantaphyllidis (22nd EPCA) reports (*AAA* 39 [2006], 181–83; expanded in an account cited in *To Vima* [20/04/08]) his discovery in 2001, and systematic excavation from 2006, of an EHel–ERom fortified settlement at Kastraki, overlooking the bay of Maistros. The associated anc. port now lies below sea level, adjacent to the E wall of the fortification. The N, E and W sides of the hill were fortified: an area of ca. 0.5ha lies within the walls.

The site was fortified in the EHel period (L4th–E3rd Ct BC). The walls, which form an orthogonal shape ca.100m x 30m (*h.* 1–1.5m, *d.* as reported post excavation 1.8–2m.), are built from limestone extracted from a local anc. quarry. Dating rests on the construction technique (pseudo-isodomic with smaller stones plugging gaps) and on finds including Attic and Pergamene bg pottery, and many silver and bronze coins of Miletos. The fortified area was arranged in terraces, with traces of excavated steps evident at the W edge of the fortification.

Changes in the building scheme occurred during the 2nd and 1st Cts BC, a period of great instability in the Aegean. A rare find, which may be linked with the putting down of piracy, is part of a stamped inscription or decree on a terracotta roof tile (L2nd–E1st Ct BC). This refers to a military victory, possibly in the harbour of Tragaia: επί του/τρίτου/θεού πό/λεως ε/υλιμένου/νίκης. The tile likely comes from a public building possibly erected to commemorate the victory. Excavation here continues. Finds to date include: terracotta figurines of kourotrophoi, ram-bearers, and animals and birds (for example, eagles), a quantity of metal objects such as a lead cover for a box and bronze fittings for household equipment and furniture, inscribed sherds and many architectural terracottas. These likely belong to the *apothetes* of a Hel sanctuary (probably a road-side shrine, since the location is close to the city gate).

Further S, outside the fortification, a system of cisterns is probably connected to wells. A large water cistern, 3.5m *d.* and 4m *di.,* cut into the bedrock and lined with waterproof cement, was investigated on the upper terrace of the settlement. Important evidence for its date, and for that of the settlement, is provided by a deposit containing a large quantity of LHel and ERom household pottery, such as amphorae, beehives, basins, cookpots, red-slipped plates and lamps (many of which bear dedicatory inscriptions to Zeus Lykios on the base). Some 3,000 fragmentary vessels have been found, most of which were locally manufactured (the discovery of a terracotta potter's wheel is noted). The significance of honey production is evident. Residue analysis is being conducted on a sample of the beehives at NCSR Democritos.

Purple dye was also produced on Agathonisi. Excavation has revealed part of a workshop for pigments and dyes, located on the fringes of the settlement. Two tanks were found, connected to each other by an overflow system, and, in them, large quantities of sea shell, much of which had been stored in a stone trough inside one of the tanks. These shells included a large proportion of *murex brandaris* from which deep purple-red dye is extracted. Several deposits of this type of shell, as well as shells of other gastropods, were found inside and around the tanks: many had been broken or crushed in antiquity. The tanks also contained traces of other pigments, such as yellow from antimonial lead and white.

Chochlakies (Palaio Chorio). P. Triantaphyllidis (22nd EPCA) reports (*AAA* 39 [2006], 181) on surface remains at this hill site, located N of Alonia (NW of Palaio Chorio). On the top of the hill were the remains of severely damaged walls, traces of dug features, level terraces and a few plainware sherds of the Hel and Rom periods. Reuse of the site, the fact that the buildings have only superficial foundations and the thinness of the anc. levels which were easily washed away in heavy rain, have combined to destroy most of the anc. remains.

Mikro Damaki (Damakia). P. Triantaphyllidis (22nd EPCA) reports (*AAA* 39 [2006], 183–85) on evidence for a cemetery on this hill site SE of Megalo Chorio in the E of the island. An inscribed funerary stele of the LHel period reads: ...]ΗCΕΙC ΧΡΗCΤΗ ΧΑΙ[ΡΕ]. On the E side of the valley, close to the river, is a strong wall of polygonal masonry dating to the pre-Rom period, with sherds (chiefly plainware) on the E slope.

To the S, at the coastal site of **Tsangaris**, are ECh building remains (walls, cisterns, wells and remains of floors). The remains of a basilica also of the ECh period are known to the N, at **Ag. Ioannis** on the lower slopes of Mt Kephala, beneath the mod. church of Ag. Ioannis Prodromos and Ag. Eirene. Visible architectural members include a column, 2 marble column capitals of Corinthian type datable to the 5th and 6th Cts AD and 3 joining pieces of a marble inscription reading ΕΡΓΙΑ ΨΙΜΙΟΥ † which is now in the courtyard of the mod. church. S, on the summit of **Mt Kephala**, are FNeo sherds.

Kavi. P. Triantaphyllidis (22th EPCA) reports (*AAA* 39 [2006], 185–86) on the discovery of an anc. quarry NE of Mt Kephala (close to the sites of **Benetou** and **Prezibolia**, where plainware sherds have been discovered). Upstanding, quarried masses of rock are visible, between which areas where blocks were quarried can be traced. There are 4 incised foot impressions which are life-sized (maximum *l.* 0.28m, *d.* 0.05–0.1m), one of which contains a dedicatory inscription recording the man's name ΑΡΧΕΛΑ (*w.* 0.325m, *h.* of letters 0.05m).

Tholoi. P. Triantaphyllidis (22nd EPCA) reports (*AAA* 39 [2006], 186–92) on investigation of a monumental, probably EByz, complex near the bay of Tholoi, ca. 2km SE of Megali Chorio. The structure is orthogonal, 25m x 23m, oriented N-S, and has 7 ground-floor rooms or spaces with built vaults, entrances from the E and walls of isodomic rubble masonry. The walls, and parts of the stone paved or pebble floors, are coated with thick lime plaster. Terracotta pipes run down vertically inside the walls, probably as air channels, as well as in the ceiling, a clear feature of the domed ceiling construction. In the 3rd dome, an inscription was incised into the wall plaster, in 2 lines next to a Christogram within a circle, reading ΘΕΑΒΩΝΟΣ/ ΥΙΟΥ ΙC ΝΚ. The building at present appears unique in the Aegean. The use of quarried stone and the absence of brick is a distinctive architectural trait, which classifies the building with the architectural styles of N Syria and Asia Minor in LAntiquity. The tholoi were probably stores for grain or other foodstuffs. Indications that this was a 2-storey granary include the complete sealing of the interior with plaster, the air channels in the domed ceilings and dividing walls, and the fact that the floor is supported on columns (*suspensurae*). The form of the building – oriented N-S and

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with small spaces of equal size laid out in line and protected on the E side by a stoa – indicates that it is to be associated with a *horrea militaris.* Use of the building in later phases is confirmed: some of the domed entrances on the S side were blocked and cuttings are preserved in the wall above them to support the joists for a wooden floor above.

A. Giannikouri (Director, Archaeological Institute for Aegean Studies) reports a programme of study of **human skeletal remains** from the excavations of the 22nd EPCA, from the funerary monument on the Koundouri plot in the city of Rhodes, Myc graves at Charaki on Rhodes and Ar cemeteries on Kos. The project also includes examination of remains from cinerary urns and hydriae, ossuaries and bones from tombs on Rhodes and Nisyros.

Kalymnos

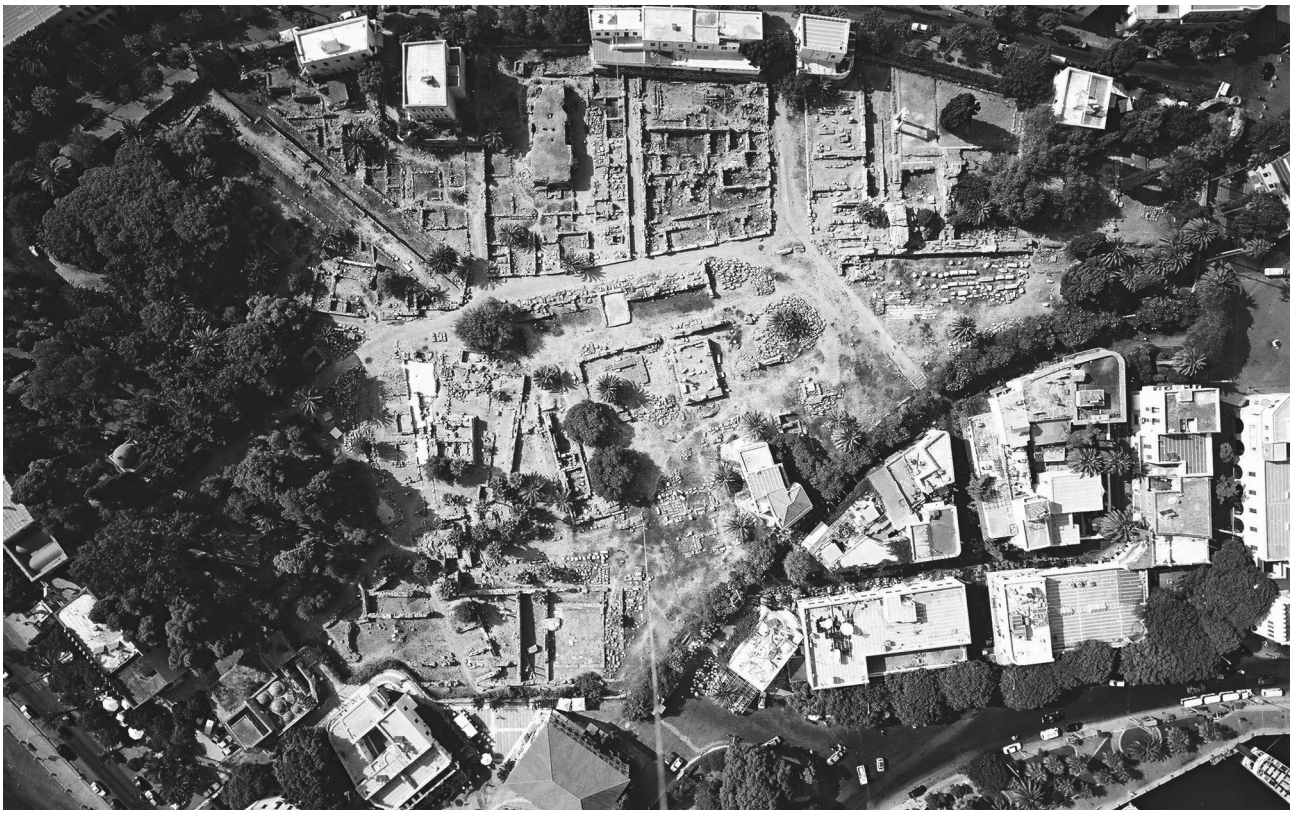
Ta Nea (19/03/09; 24/03/09) and *To Vima* (24/03/09) report the discovery by fishermen of a bronze statue, probably of the LHel period (end 2nd–E1st Ct BC) in the sea between the island of Nera and Kephala, Kos. Of this equestrian statue, the preserved part is a male torso wearing a short chiton with short sleeves, a corselet and chlamys, and with his right arm raised and the other across his body; a sword hangs from a shoulder strap, which is decorated with an engraved plaque bearing a depiction of an Archaising Nike. The statue was removed to the laboratory of the EMA for desalination and conservation.

Kos

Unification of the archaeological areas of the city of Kos. A. Giannikouri (Director, Archaeological Institute for Aegean Studies) reports.

The earthquake of 1933, which levelled the greater part of the city of Kos, highlighted the necessity for an up-to-date city plan, in which, following the views of the archaeological service, building-free zones were formalized and characterized as archaeological parks, with the aim of promoting Kos as an archaeological city. The dialogue between the anc. and the mod. city began from that point. The large-scale excavations of the years 1928–1943 and then the work of the Ephoria of the Dodecanese have uncovered a large part of the the Hel–Rom city and its cemeteries. Work towards unification began in 2002 with the display of the archaeological site of the agora/harbour settlement at the beginning of an archaeological trail (**Fig. 108**). With funding from the EU 3rd Community Support Framework, the 2nd–3rd Ct AD Casa Romana, which covers an area of ca. 2,500 m^2, was conserved and restored (**Fig. 109**). The archaeological trail incorporates the Rom odeion, which was restored under the Italian government and conserved and stabilized in the 1990s. Recent work includes the laying of a metal floor in the substructure, the organization of a photographic exhibition combined with audiovisual media concerning the history and operation of the odeion, and the conservation of the ECh house E of it.

Kos. F. Sirano (SAIA) continued study of the House of the Rape of Europa, the House of the Silen and the Casa Romana. At the Asklepieion, preliminary observations were made on the paintings which decorated one of the vaults of the Great Bath on terrace III. The wall-painting of the House of the Rape of Europa can now be contextualized within the Decumanus quarter and, more generally, within the city and territory of Kos. The basic characteristics of the local Koan workshop can now be defined: typical and recurring motifs find precise parallels in the contem-



108. Kos: harbour area after landscaping.

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109. Kos: Casa Romana.

porary workshops of Ephesus, Athens, Corinth and Thessaloniki, instead of the expected derivation from the repertoire used in the West and especially in Italy. Some connections and cross-fertilizations are obviously present, but they are very limited. We are now in a position to confirm the existence a workshop of *pictores parietales* perhaps including a *pictor imaginarius.*

Topography of Kos. A. Giannikouri (Director, Archaeological Institute for Aegean Studies) reports on a collaborative programme with the Italian School (G. Rocco and M. Livadiotti, SAIA/Bari) to create an archaeological-topographical map using data from the excavations of the Italian Archaeological Mission, the 22nd EPCA and the 4th EBA.

Continuous settlement from LNeo onwards is examined via a series of studies: on the successive settlement phases from the PH period, on the location of the boundaries of the polis of Kos Meropidas (10nd Ct BC until the synoikism of 366 BC) and on the Hel city and the settlement remains of the EChr period. The programme began with the study of the public buildings of the Hel city: systematic description and photography of architectural members, generating information which is used for 3-D computer reconstruction of the monuments.

Coinage of the Dodecanese. A. Giannikouri (Director, Archaeological Institute for Aegean Studies) reports the first result of this research programme of the Institute: a volume (in press) on the silver and bronze coinage of Kos (**Fig. 110**), and the coinage of foreign cities and kingdoms in circulation in the LCl and Hel city. This focuses on chronology (according to excavation data and hoards) in relation to the historical events of the period, as well as on the study of types, weight standards and fractions.

Astypalaea

Vathy. C. Doumas (ASA) reports (*Ergon* [2008], 119–23) on investigation of a hill which overlooks Vathy bay, in the N part of Astypalaea. On the NE side of the hill, building remains may belong to an ECyc fortified settlement, dated by surface sherds, stone vessel fragments, rock engravings and a schematic marble figurine. In the Hel period, the hill surface was levelled, a large and strong Π-shaped retaining wall built and a tower built on the resulting terrace, like those generally found in the Aegean islands. Much of the architecture of the tower and neighbouring remains was consumed in a lime kiln built here some decades ago, before the site was preserved.

Tilos

Publication: C.M. Koutelakis, *Τήλος Νήσος: Άρωμα Αμαράκινον* (Athens, Nomos of the Dodecanese 2008).

Rhodes

Publication: †T. Archontopoulos and E.K. Papavasileiou (*AAA* 39 [2006], 193–210) synthesize published and unpublished evidence for burial locations and practices on Rhodes from the 4th–16th Ct AD.

Rhodian amphorae. A. Giannikouri (Director, Archaeological Institute for Aegean Studies) reports on the creation of a database of the many thousands of (largely unpublished) stamped Rhodian amphorae, with associated typological study of the amphorae, and the assembly of a complete chronological chart of the eponymous archons. Petrographical and chemical analysis of the amphora fabric has begun in collaboration with NCSR Demokritos.

Colour in antiquity. A. Giannikouri (Director, Archaeological Institute for Aegean Studies) reports on a research programme of the Institute concerning the use of colour in Rhodian art from the PH period to LAntiquity, conducted in collaboration with the Ormylia Art Diagnostic Centre. Samples analysed come from mortars, figurines, vases with applied colour (such as Hadra hydriae of Rhodian manufacture), altars, columns, sculpture etc. PH and Hel pigments have been analysed using non-destructive and micro-analytical techniques, such as photography under UV light.

Corpus of Hel pottery from Rhodes. A. Giannikouri (Director, Archaeological Institute for Aegean Studies) reports on the creation of a digital archive of the more than 25,000 Rhodian vessels so far discovered.

Publication: G. Zimmer and K. Braïby, *Ροδιακά Εργαστήρια Χαλκοπλαστικής* (Athens, TAPA 2008).

Kasos

A. Giannikouri (Director, Archaeological Institute for Aegean Studies) and F. Zervaki (22nd EPCA) present an account (*AAA* 39 [2006], 253–66) of the archaeological collection of Kasos, housed in the former Demarchion and now open to the public, thanks to support from the Museums on Small Islands programme of the Ministry of the Aegean. The display includes one room devoted to the PH period, a 2nd on the cults, sanctuaries and settlements of historic times, and a 3rd on the LCl and Hel cemeteries of the city. In addition, the exhibition covers aspects of the mod. history and folklore of the island.



110. Kos: didrachm of Kos (355–335 BC).

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