

89. Keros, Dhaskalio: trench 1 dry-stone marble wall

Dhaskalio: in 2007 trenches were set across a wall which runs N–S for ca. 30m on the E slope of the island (facing Kavos). Trench I lay E and outside the wall; trench II W and inside. Trench I contained a well-built drystone wall in front of the long wall (**Fig. 89**). This was built of thin laminar pieces of non-local marble. Geological study of Dhaskalio (J. Dixon) showed that most of the building stone used here during the EBA, other than boulders of conglomerate limestone, was neither local nor from Keros or Kouphonisi: rather, it was brought from outcrops on SE Naxos (Y. Maniatis). This represents the shipment of large quantities of building material over considerable distances. Trench II, inside the wall, revealed a series of EBA constructions with at least 2 phases. Finds – domestic in character – include pithoid jars and neckless jars with the characteristic horizontal arched handle and numerous stone discs, mainly of marble or schist. Two trenches (IV and V) were opened on the W slope.

At the N end of the summit, W of a prominent curved wall, trench VI produced a lead 'spool' comparable to those from the 'special deposits'. Two complete Apeiranthos type figurines were found in the same area. In the relatively flat area S of the Med or later church, traces of several walls were visible on the surface (**Fig. 90**). Here trench VII contained a rectangular building ca. 8m *l*. (oriented E–W) whose W wall was overlain by later walling. The buildings so far examined yielded much pottery and other finds of domestic character, including querns and grinders and numerous stone discs of schist or marble 0.1–0.5m *di*.

Further areas at the summit were cleared to reveal walls and structures which will be examined further in 2008.

Publication: C. Renfrew, Ch. Doumas, L. Marangou and G. Gavalas (eds), *Keros: Dhaskalio Kavos. Report of the Investigations of 1987–88* (Cambridge, McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, 2007).

Thera

Publication: Ch. Doumas (ed.), *Ακρωτήρι Θήρας: δυτική οικία: τράπεζες-λίθινα-μετάλλινα-ποικίλα* (Athens, ASA, 2007).

Melos

Rivari. C. Televantou (*Horizon*, 209–23) publishes an account of the ECyc cemetery noted in *AR* 50 (2003–2004), 71.

Phylakopi

Publication: C. Renfrew (ed., with N. Brodie, C. Morris and C. Scarre), *Excavations at Phylakopi in Melos 1974–77* (London, BSA, 2007).

Kythnos

A. Mazarakis Ainian and Ch. Mitsopoulou (Thessaly) present (*ΕΠΑΘΛΟΝ*, 253–57) an overview of evidence (from excavation and survey) from a sanctuary probably dedicated to Artemis and Apollo (see *AR* 49 [2002–2003], 75–76).

DODECANESE

(22nd EPCA: 4th EBA)

A general synthetic work on the archaeology of the Dodecanese has been published: *Αρχαιολογικές έρευνες και ευρήματα στα Δωδεκάνησα* (Weilheim, Society for the Study and Promotion of Greek History, 2007).

Kos

I. Baldini (SAIA/Bologna/Bari) reports on a survey and study of the EByz basilica of St Gabriel and the neighbouring baths, conducted in collaboration with the 4th EBA. The basilica has 3 aisles, with a 3-apsed presbytery, a narthex and annex along the S side, between which is a baptistery with a cruciform font. The building had at least 3 main construction phases.

Rhodes

Rhodes city (anc. Rhodos). E. Terezaki (13th EBA) and P. Triandafyllides (22nd EPCA) report (*Archaiologia* 106 [2008], 96–101) on the lifting and conservation of LRom mosaic pavements found in rescue excavation on the Karagianni plot, close to the military harbour and dockyards in the NE part of the anc. city. Here building remains of the 4th Ct BC–7th Ct AD included 2 LRom houses, the northernmost of which dates to the 4th Ct AD with reuse in the 6th–7th Ct AD. Around the courtyard in the W part of this house were remains of pavements in *opus tesselatum* and *opus vermiculatum*, of which 2, S and E of the court, were well preserved. The S pavement, preserved undamaged, must have belonged to a central room: it depicts a central image of Eros within a geometric design. The 2nd pavement, found in the E passageway of the courtyard, had 3 pictorial zones, but was damaged by ECh intrusion. Both date to the 4th Ct AD.



90. Keros, Dhaskalio: large building S of Med or later church

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0570608400000788 Published online by Cambridge University Press

Ta Nea (18/12/07 and 24/03/08) reports on excavation by the EMA of a shipwrecked galley just outside the commercial harbour of Rhodes. The ship dates to the 13th Ct, likely to the period when the Knights of St John controlled the island. The presence outside the keel of a cannon, 3 swords and stone cannon balls is noted. Finds from the same area include anc. amphorae and pottery (some of Hel date), confirming that the harbour of anc. Rhodes was in the same position. The recent exposure of antiquities in the harbour is attributed to the effect of the propellors of large cruise ships in agitating the sand and thus increasing the *d*. of the harbour by 5–6m. *Ta Nea* (24/03/08) subsequently cites K. Preka (Director, EMA) in raising concern about the serious risk to the remains of the ship if left underwater.

Ta Nea (24/03/08) reports the discovery by the EMA of a hoard of 3,000 gold coins, plus jewellery and other vessels, in a 17th–18th Ct AD shipwreck inside the commercial harbour of Rhodes, in the same general area as the 13th Ct wreck noted above. The quantity of antiquities in the area is noted.

Bastion of St George. A.-M. Kasdagli and K. Manoussi-Della (4th EBA) present (*DeltChAE* 28 [2007], 115–30) new details of the architectural development of the bastion obtained from study in preparation for restoration as part of the 4th EBA's Programme for the Restoration of the Hospitaller Defences in Rhodes.

Karpathos
Kathimerini (25/01/08), *To Vima* (07/02/08) and *Archaiologia* 103 (2007), 125 all report on the results of the University of Thrace's research in S Karpathos (area of Afiartis), led by M. Melas. In 2007, 21 M sites, 7 Neo, 11 Rom and many tens of mod. were located in an area of 7.5km^2. Neo and EH sites indicate small-scale rural installations, in the view of M. Melas dependent on hunting, gathering and fishing (finds of 2 arrowheads and stone tools are noted). The majority of sites are M, and many such palatial period settlements (1800–1500 BC) were destroyed by earthquakes. Their location very close to the sea reflects the protection given by Crete (see *AR* 53 [2006–2007], 96). Considerable attention is given to the project director's discussion of house layout and the possible demographic and economic interpretations of this evidence.

CRETE
by Don Evely

For a resume of recent work on Crete by Gr Universities, see www.arxaiologia.gr/site/content.php?article=2539.

The Onassis Cultural Center, New York, hosted an exhibition in 2008: its catalogue is M. Andreadaki-Vlazaki, G. Rethemiotakis and N. Dimopoulou-Rethemiotaki (eds), *From the Land of the Labyrinth. Minoan Crete, 3000–1100 BC* (New York, Ministry of Culture, Archaeological Museums of Crete and the Alexander S. Onassis Public Benefit Foundation, 2008).

EASTERN CRETE (Prefecture of Lasithi)
(24th EPCA: 13th EBA)

Demos Itanou

Palaikastro. L.H. Sackett (BSA/Groton) reports on study, conservation and publication connected with the M settlement. Work proceeds on 6 volumes concerning the individual buildings or blocks: J.A. MacGillivray *et al.*, *Palaikastro: Two Late Minoan Wells* (London, BSA, 2007) opens the series.

On the identification of tsunami deposits associated with Theran volcanic ash, see H.J. Bruins *et al.*, 'Geoarchaeological tsunami deposits at Palaikastro (Crete) and the Late Minoan IA eruption of Santorini' *Journal of Archaeological Science* 35 (2008), 191–212.

Zakros. E. Platon (ASA) reports (*Ergon* [2007], 80–82) on this year's study season of the finds from N. Platon's excavations at the M Palace and town of Kato Zakros. In all cases the focus was on pottery. In the palace (S wing, excavated in 1966), the material from the workshops was studied: it included LM IB Marine and Floral style pieces, and part of a clay double-axe mould. From building N (NW hill, excavated in 1986), 3 connecting basement rooms in the S part yielded more LM IB and LM IIIA material, the latter of good quality. Protopalatial material was also encountered.

Work on frescoes from the Zakros palace and the villa at Epano Zakros was carried out.

Choiromandres. *Kathimerini*, *Eleutherotypia*, *To Vima* and *Ta Nea* (04/09/2007) all cite a report on this M habitation site by S. Chrysoulaki (Ministry of Culture); the work formed part of the Minoan Roads Survey and is a continuation of earlier campaigns here.

A series of structures has been revealed on a rocky outcrop within the valley. The earliest (Prepalatial) is a rural shrine, from which parts of clay human figurines of both sexes were recovered. This was replaced in the Protopalatial era by a 'guardhouse', small but impressively built with cyclopean walls. In the Neopalatial period the manner of occupation has élite overtones, with 2 sealstones (one with a lion, the other a wounded *agrimi*) and pottery of palatial quality. The knoll has a strong boundary wall with an entrance (on the E the wall is doubled and 200m *l.*).

Associated with the later structure is a work of engineering of the sort hitherto better observed on the LBA mainland, namely the use of substantial walls to divert and control water coming down the gorge, both for protection of the site and for agricultural/irrigation purposes.

Demos Siteias

Mochlos. J. Soles (ASCSA/North Carolina) and K. Davaras (Athens) report on the 2007 season. The 3 volumes of *Mochlos* II are well advanced; with work continuing on the similarly divided triple volumes of *Mochlos* III (the metal merchant and block C of the Neopalatial settlement on the island), *Mochlos* IV (the manufacturing centre in block C) and *Mochlos* V (building B.2, the ceremonial building of the LM IB town).

Conservation work was centred upon the consolidation of part of the Prepalatial settlement and its reburial. The Prepalatial settlement remains are fragile and, being located beneath the LM IB remains, undermine the later buildings. The conservation of house C.2 in the Neopalatial settlement was completed.

Papadiokambos. S. Apostolakou (Director, 24th EPCA) and Ch. Sofianou (24th EPCA) report on the excavation of a M building in 2007.

Continuing work begun in 2004, 6 more rooms were investigated of this 2-storey structure (some 130m^2; walls standing to 1.4m) of LM I date. Storage and household ceramic vases, sea shells, stone tools including a large stone mortar and obsidian blades were all found in the rooms; the yard yielded a whole bronze dagger and a clay basin full of limpet shells. The

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0570608400000788 Published online by Cambridge University Press