was also one simple cist, two pits and a tile tomb. One cover slab from a pit grave was a reused portion of a Hellenistic stele inscribed with the names ΠΡΙΑΜΟΣ and ΕΚΑΒΑ.

Subsequent systematic excavation (reported by A. Chamilaki, *AEThSE* 2, 1167–86) revealed 48 tombs dating from the Archaic period until the seventh century AD. These include 27 cist tombs, two Late Roman tombs with double chambers, six tile graves, 10 pits and two *enchytrismoi.* Twelve are child burials.

The cist tombs may be divided into four groups according to their construction. The first incorporates many architectural spolia (including cover slabs). The second is made of worked blocks for the lower courses with smaller above, while the third and fourth are of rubble and brick. Grave goods consist of pottery (oinochoae, lekythoi, cups, amphoriskoi and lamps), glass oinochoae and bronze jewellery.

EUBOIA
(11th EPCA: 23rd EBA)

Museum acquisitions
Chalcis Museum. Notable among the objects accessioned is part of a grey marble statue depicting a (probably male) figure wearing a himation, dated to the mid third century BC. It comes from the Lila river (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 428–29).

Oreoi Archaeological Collection. Among the objects accessioned are five inscribed grave stelae from Kolona of the third century BC and a Late Roman inscribed stele from Oreoi (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 429).

Eretria Museum. Notable among the objects accessioned is part of a marble grave stele with the inscription ΚΑΛΛΩΝ ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΥ and two rosettes. This is dated to the first century AD (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 430).

Oreoi
Manouka property, O.T. 11. S. Katakis (11th EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 420–25) the remains of the walls of several rooms. Phases of construction and remodelling can be distinguished, dating from the fourth century to the late second to early first century BC.

The walls and interior structures clearly belong to rooms from one or more houses. A room at the south of the plot is paved (as is an area to the northeast, with three successive floors). One of the rooms west of the central wall (T1) produced remains of hearths and a Π-shaped structure associated with burnt earth (it is conjectured that this may be due to the products – oil and wine – contained in the storage vessels here). Slabs indicate an arrangement of benches along wall T1, while bone scattered in an ash layer associated with funerary-related objects (unguentaria, fragments of relief bowl and a West Slope amphora with twisted handles) indicates that this area may have been used for burials after the second century BC.

Finds include 112 bronze coins and three silver, bronze decorative elements from wooden furniture or a chest, as well as a seated Silen figurine in bronze (second-century BC).

Michelakou property. Near to a plot excavated in 1997, where potter's kilns and a workshop of the second century BC were discovered, a stone and tile floor and a deposit of iron slag indicate that the workshop quarter extends beyond the area originally excavated (*cf. BCH* 127 [2003], 1021).

Kaïri and Stamatiou property. Sizeable worked blocks of hard limestone may border an ancient road from the acropolis to the sea.

Giannaka property. Two walls were discovered, forming an angle.

Prokopi. S. Katakis reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 425–26) the results of excavation on the slopes of the Kastri hill. Limestone blocks, evidently from a strong wall, belong to a section of the city's fortification. Some 50m to the south, numerous scattered blocks were observed. On the southeast side of the hill, the continuation of the fortification was not found: the church of Ag. Ioannis Prodromos stands in this area along with a pit, some 50m away, filled with stones and fragments of tile. Two worked soft limestone blocks found on the edge of the field by the church certainly belong to the fortification.

Chalcis
75 Lilantiou Street (K. Oikonomou property). A. Karapaschalidou (Director, 11th EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 409–10) the discovery during rescue excavation of the foundations of the corner of a building. Among the pottery recovered was a Roman lamp from a local workshop.

Monis Erion Street, Eighth College/fourth High School of Chalkis (K. Oikonomou property). A. Karapaschalidou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 410) on excavation within the Hellenistic cemetery of Chalkis which revealed a broken inscribed grave stele. This was not *in situ*, but doubtless relates to the cemetery at Vrontou.

Styrou Street (Kikera-Païtari property). A. Karapaschalidou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 410–11; *cf. BCH* 128–29 [2004–2005], 1538) that excavation of a plot at Kamares, near the large paved Hellenistic commercial street discovered in 1985, revealed a further section (10.5m long, 1.75–1.9m wide) of the ancient road between the north port (at Liani Ammos) and the south port (at Ag. Stephanos). The Hellenistic paved road served as the foundation of a Roman road of beaten earth with gravel and tile fragments. Four walls were also found, belonging to two construction phases and associated with coarse and domestic pottery, and Hellenistic and Roman black-glazed wares.

In the north of the plot, a refuse pit contained pottery, a pithos, iron slag and shell. At the southern edge of the plot was a well with a terracotta wall-lining, which contained domestic pottery, two iron nails and 18 fragments of marble grave stelae.

Vathrovouni (Karamouzi property). A. Karapaschalidou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 411–12) the discovery of a significant number of tiles, probably from graves in the cemetery at Vathrovouni-Ag. Stephanos.

Agora Square. A. Karapaschalidou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 412–13) that rescue excavation for the construction of an underground car park revealed 11 enclosure walls (or walls separating tombs) and 21 tombs.

Most tombs were rectangular and dug into the ground, but there were also a very few tile graves as well as a small vaulted tomb (IV) of the Early Byzantine period. East of wall T2 was part of a fluted column re-used as a door-jamb and a Hellenistic marble grave stele which bears the inscription ΓΕΛΩΝ/ΜΑΙΩΤΗΣ. There were also numerous refuse pits, as well as ossuaries.

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In the north of the plot were the foundations of an Ottoman mosque destroyed in 1890. Supplementary excavation in the western part of the plot revealed six human skeletons inhumed in simple fashion.

Pedio Volis. A. Karapaschalidou publishes an inscribed stele found in 2005 re-used within the wall of a monumental building (*Κερμάτια Φιλίας* vol. 2, 121–23). This building was constructed in the second century BC upon the remains of an earlier structure and re-using building materials from it. This is the first grave stele to be found in the area of the cemetery of Ag. Stephanos-Arethousa. The preserved text – [- - -]ΥΚΟΣΤΡ[- - -] – is fragmentary, but the lettering supports a date in the third century BC.

Attali, Churches of Agios Nikolaos and the Presentation of the Virgin. D. Petrou and P. Androudis report (*AEThSE* 1, 1165–84) on the restoration of these two churches, which occasioned a detailed study of their architecture and sculptural decoration. Cleaning and excavation revealed their plan (cruciform with a dome and narthex): these are the earliest examples of this type of church in Euboia, with the Church of Ag. Nikolaos dated to the end of the 10th century or the start of the 11th, and that of the Presentation of the Virgin soon after on the same model. Both show distinctive architectural traits, such as the three polygonal apses on the exterior, as well as varied sculptural decoration, parts of which were found during excavation at the Church of Ag. Nikolaos and dispersed around the Church of the Presentation of the Virgin.

Lefkandi. I.S. Lemos (BSA/Oxford) reports on the 2009 season, which focused on the building sequence of the 'megara' in region I **(Fig. 93)**.

This area was used continuously from LHIIIC (Lefkandi phase 1b/2a) to the earlier phases of the Early Iron Age: some 50,000 sherds have been recovered. Preliminary reconstruction of the building sequence is as follows. During LHIIICE, the mud-brick walls of a house were demolished, and the material used to level the area for the construction of the first megaron. The mud-brick house was on the same orientation as all other contemporary houses excavated on Xeropolis, but the megaron differed in orientation and plan. The use of megaron I falls within Lefkandi phase 1b/2a. The main room had two phases. The earlier is mostly traced within the room, and includes storage vessels in its northwest area and a small mud-brick feature (perhaps furniture) against the west wall. Still within Lefkandi phase 2a, the main room was restructured to form the LHIIIC megaron 2.

Above these levels, the Protogeometric fill covered the entire area of the LHIIIC megaron as levelling for later construction. This is a single deposit with pottery of LHIIIC (Lefkandi phase 2: the latest non-intrusive material being of Lefkandi phase 2b/3). The first building constructed above it had a series of postholes on its central axis and two large post bases in its main room; it is associated with the construction of a series of additional walls. The building dates within Lefkandi phase 2b/3 (LHIIICL/Submycenaean), and probably had a Protogeometric phase, but Late Geometric disturbance removed the features likely associated with it especially in the north of the building (such evidence as we have for Protogeometric use comes mostly from the southern part). The large Subprotogeometric and Late Geometric pit 13 completely removed the earlier levels in the southwestern part of the building.

The 'annexe' is closely associated with the later Protogeometric megaron 2. Here two pits contained much pottery of Lefkandi phase 2b/3, including restorable whole vessels, as well as animal bone. These may represent the remains of a foundation deposit related to the construction of this phase of the megaron.



93. Lefkandi: 'megara' in region I.

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0570608410000219 Published online by Cambridge University Press

Eretria

Publication: N. Kaltsas, S. Fachard, A. Psalti and M. Giannopoulou, *Ερέτρια: ματιές σε μια αρχαία πόλη* (Athens 2010).

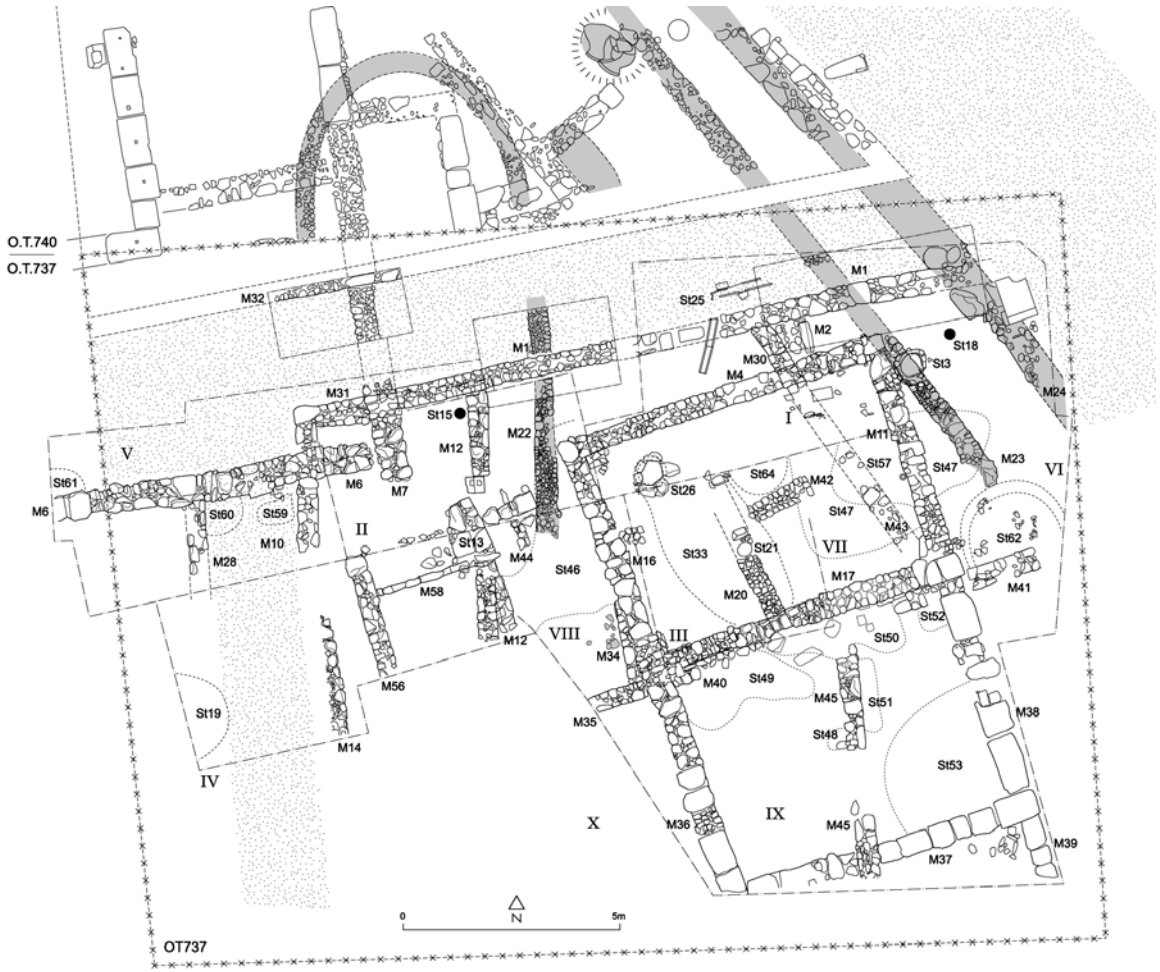
S. Fachard (ESAG) reports on the 2009 excavation season conducted in collaboration with the 11th EPCA.

O.T. 737 (**Fig. 94**). A new section of the embankment wall M23 dates to *ca.* 725 BC. This wall was abandoned at the end of the eighth century (when it was destroyed by a refuse pit containing much LGII pottery) and replaced by another embankment (M24) for flood control. A further section of wall belonging to a LGII apsidal building was revealed. Its function remains unclear, but several floors and three refuse pits in the area to the east, between the building and the embankment, indicate continuous occupation from the Late Geometric to the Subgeometric (second half of the eighth to the early seventh century BC). Although Archaic and Classical pottery was recovered, no walls of these periods were found. Several structures were disturbed by Hellenistic activity, but it currently seems that there was scant occupation in the area for more than three centuries.

During the Hellenistic period, three roads, to the west, north and east, defined an area of more than 200m^2 (the southern border is unknown). Several small walls relate to this first occupation phase, but it is hard to reconstruct the organization of the area. Several refuse pits date from the late fourth to early third century BC, and examination of these closed contexts shows a high proportion of cookwares. One pit contained fine pottery, including West Slope from local or regional workshops.

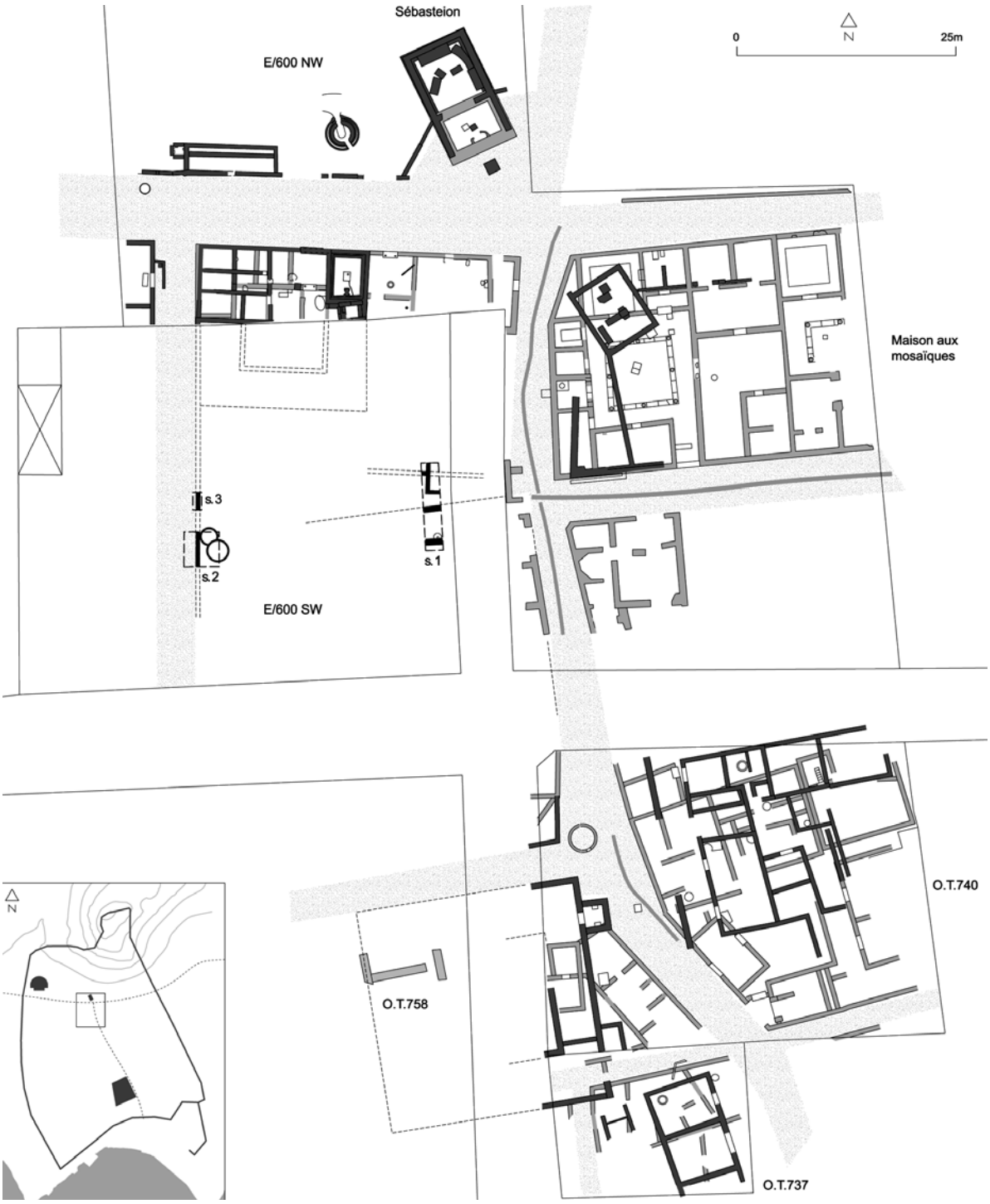
A series of three rectangular rooms was built in the second half of the second century BC (the foundation trenches contain numerous moulded bowls of the long-petal type produced after 150 BC). They yielded no evidence for their function, although the furnace and slags discovered in 2008 indicate that there may have been a metalworker's shop outside room A. Sections of millstone in room B indicate the grinding of grain. The plan (noting the likelihood of further rooms to the south) could be interpreted as a complex of shops or workshops opening onto the main north-south street, one of the most important in the city.

These workshops remained in use into the Late Roman period (second to third century AD). In a second construction phase (dated to the third century AD by a coin of Caracalla), the foundation walls of the rectangular rooms were raised with a foundation of conglomerate and re-used limestone blocks. Communication with the main street was maintained via entrances defined with thresholds. A pit opened in the northwest corner of room A in the second century BC remained in use.



94. Eretria: plan of O.T. 737.

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0570608410000219 Published online by Cambridge University Press



95. Eretria: plan of E/600 SW.

Excavation in the west completed the plan of wall M6, which should be linked to the large Roman 'temenos' discovered by P. Themelis (*cf. PAE* [1976], 72). The construction of this important public building required the destruction of many older buildings, levelling of the area and the abandonment of two roads in use since the start of the Hellenistic period. The date of the Roman monument remains uncertain (perhaps second-century AD?). That this commercial and manufacturing quarter remained important in Imperial times is confirmed by the discovery on O.T. 737 of probable shops and workshops along the main street leading to the temenos.

E/600 SW (**Fig. 95**). Th. Theurillat (ESAG) reports a first season of excavation in 2009 in the area between the Sebasteion, the House of the Mosaics and O.T. 740.

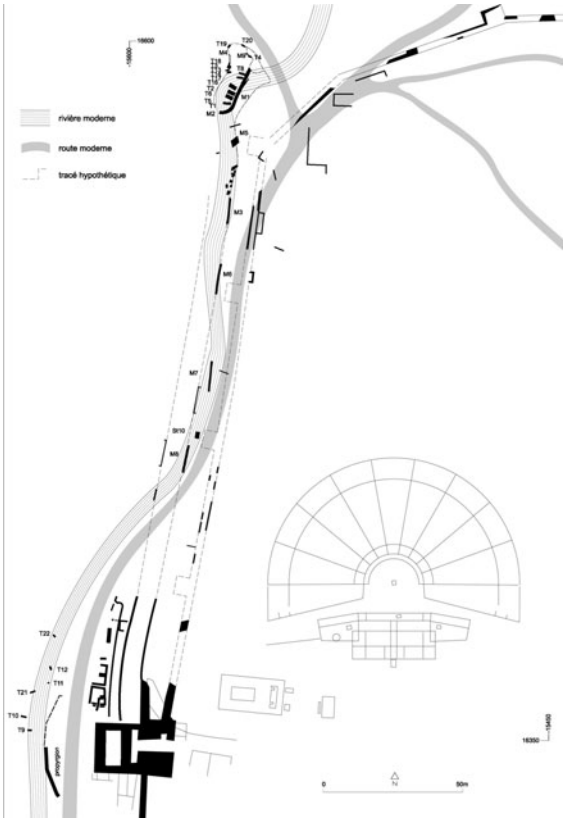
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This is the principal crossroads of the ancient city, which was surrounded by buildings and major monuments, and densely occupied from the Geometric period into late antiquity. Roman remains are particularly numerous and well preserved, and it is likely that under the Principate, this quarter, at the foot of the acropolis, became the new city centre. The intent is to conduct an open area excavation covering some 2,000m^2 (E/600 SW) in order to unite the various remains in a large archaeological park.

An exploratory campaign in 2009 aimed to locate the main axes of the ancient city grid. A north-south lane defines an extensive *insula* which was residential in the Hellenistic period and occupied by workshops in Imperial times. To the south lie the foundations of a monumental building of the Augustan period, with several water-supply installations of the second and third centuries AD. Two round Roman kilns (probably lime kilns) were found.

River channel and west cemetery (**Fig. 96**). S. Fachard (ESAG) reports on rescue excavation conducted under the direction of A. Psalti (then 11th EPCA, now Director, 10th EPCA) following the torrential rain in central Euboia in early September 2009 which caused serious damage at Eretria.

The river which borders the ancient city to the west flooded in several places, especially close to the West Gate, bringing with it cubic metres of soil and parts of its banks and of the modern road. Archaeological remains, which are particularly dense near the West Gate, were not spared: numerous tombs were opened or swept away by the torrent and 30 stelae (27 of which were inscribed) were dispersed on the river bed. Excavation took place in three sectors over a *ca.* 200m stretch of the river bank – in the south (close to the *propyrgion* of the West Gate), in the north (close to a funerary enclosure) and in the centre, where many ancient walls have been discovered.



96. Eretria: plan of river channel and west cemetery area.

In the south, six tile graves were discovered on the river bank close to the *propyrgion* of the West Gate. Most had been damaged by the torrent, with the exception of tomb T10. This cist, carefully constructed of tiles and white mortar, contained two black-glazed cups, two lekythoi, an iron knife or razor, a bronze fish-hook and animal bones.

In the north, the torrent had stripped an area of *ca.* 150m^2, revealing part of a funerary enclosure defined by a large wall. A second, parallel wall behind it (M4) defined a second terrace containing cist tombs. There is a striking variety of grave types: tile tombs for an adult (T8) and for children (T1, T5), a cist tomb built of large conglomerate blocks (T2), a terracotta larnax (T17) and pits with faced walls (T6 and T16). The torrent had swept away the tomb contents, both bone and grave offerings. It was nonetheless possible to distinguish three inhumations (T6, T8 and T17) and two possible cremations (T2 and T16). The larnax in tomb T17 is made up of two moulded terracotta sections, a type rarely used at Eretria: it contained a white-ground lekythos set at the feet of the deceased.

In the central area, along the 200m stretch of river bank separating the north and south excavations, many walls were exposed (some previously known). These were cleaned, rebuilt and entered on the city plan. Several sections seem to align with the west embankment discovered by the West Gate, confirming that the river was canalized late, probably just before the seventh century. The masonry of the fine polygonal wall M6 is similar to that of the rampart built around 400 BC: it might belong to the west façade of a projecting tower or to a reconstruction of the Archaic embankment. A rectangular base of conglomerate blocks may be a funerary monument similar to that found behind the West Gate. One wall (M5) belongs to a large complex, the plan of which is incomplete and hard to interpret: it might be part of defensive works or a bridge.

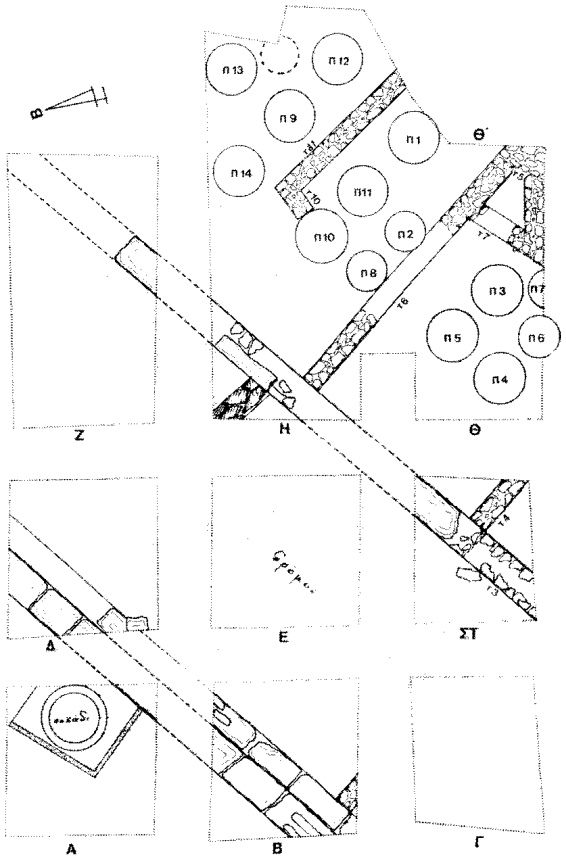
Artemidoros Amarysias Avenue (**Louka property**). A. Karapaschalidou and A. Psalti report (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 413–15) on excavation between the Sanctuary of Isis and the ancient agora, which revealed two or three phases of construction. The area is cut by a main street (5m wide) which runs southwest-northeast towards the Sanctuary of Isis, bordered by walls on each side (that on the west is double). A pit was excavated to the west of the road.

The area south of the road is occupied by many pithoi, 14 of which were found *in situ.* Nothing was found inside them, but they likely served to store grain (**Fig. 97**).

Malakonta (**Papadopoulou property**). A. Psalti reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 415–16) on rescue excavation near the cemetery of modern Eretria. Part of a funerary enclosure was found (two walls of limestone blocks forming an angle) with the remains of a pyre inside, associated with third to second-century BC cup sherds.

In the east of the plot is a built cist of limestone blocks covered with tiles and limestone slabs, following a tradition found at Eretria and at Oropos in the Classical period. The body was laid supine with a bronze ring, iron strigil and black-glazed olpe placed by the feet.

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0570608410000219 Published online by Cambridge University Press



97. Eretria, Artemidoros Amarysias Avenue: excavation plan.

Kambos Aliveriou (Bibika property). A. Chatzidimitriou (11th EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 419–20) the remains of the north and east walls of a building; the angle blocks were joined with a Π-clamp. These remains belong to a tower which allowed the monitoring of traffic on land and sea routes.

Neochori, Koumourada. A. Chatzidimitriou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 428) the discovery of two large pithoi (0.9m in diameter), partially preserved. Traces of a round potter's kiln with clay walls were found nearby.

Dystos. A. Chatzidimitriou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 428) the rediscovery on the south slope of the Kastri hill of a sarcophagus seen by H.G. Lolling during his voyage in the 19th century. The sarcophagus, worked into the rock, had been looted.

Zarakes. A. Chatzidimitriou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 420; *cf. BCH* 127 [2003], 1029) on continued excavation to expose the apsidal stone structure inside building VI.

Karystos

Plakari (Papoutsa-Stephanou property). M. Chidiroglou (11th EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 418–19) the discovery of a wall and postholes on a terrace with a retaining wall *ca.* 260m from the Geometric sanctuary. The pottery collected consists of Euboian Geometric skyphoi and kraters as well as domestic wares. A large fragment of a Geometric amphora was found in an ash layer, surely associated with a funerary pyre or offering ritual.

Akrotiri Aetou. M. Chidiroglou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 419) the discovery, *ca.* 7km from Palaiochora (ancient Karystos) of a potter's workshop of the fifth to fourth century BC which produced plain domestic pottery (chytres, lopades, and pithoi).

Karystos, cemeteries

A. Chatzidimitriou reports tombs from two rescue excavations (*AEThSE* 2, 1067–84).

Mazes (Gangou property). A funerary enclosure with three tombs and a large number of fragmentary and intact vases vases around them was located. A limestone sarcophagus covered with two limestone slabs contained a two-handled vase and a bronze cup (with Macedonian parallels which date to the fourth to third century BC) with, outside, fourth-century black-glazed plates. Under the sarcophagus was a small cist tomb of schist slabs, containing a white-ground lekythos and fifth-century pottery including a feeding cup, but no bone. Southeast of these two tombs was a tile grave, the goods in which (a black-glazed feeding cup and a white-ground lekythos, a kylix, and a lekane and lid) date to the fifth century. While no bones are preserved, it seems that the enclosure was used only for child burials.

The tombs were surrounded by a semicircular enclosure. Close to the third tomb were two stone constructions, probably funerary repositories: little pottery was found within them, but outside were many vessels and figurines of the first half of the fifth century. This practice of placing pots and figurines beneath the loose stone surfacing covering the funerary structures is also found on a neighbouring plot (there involving lekythoi and other vases and figurines of the fifth and fourth centuries BC).

Xanemo (Verouchi property). Nine tombs were excavated (six cists and three tile graves), of which three were single and four were multiple burials. Anthropological study has shown that the deceased were male and female, from five to 45 years of age. The burials were accompanied by a quantity of pottery (especially unguentaria and skyphoi), but also by glass unguentaria and amphoriskoi, and terracotta figurines. A number of gold leaves originally adorned clothing. The cemetery was in use from the second century BC to the second century AD.

Xanemo (Baganiari property). M. Chidiroglou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 416–18) on rescue excavation conducted in 2000.

Remains were revealed of a cist tomb and two separate buildings (one in the south of the plot and the other in the north). The tomb contained several burials of the early Imperial period. The building in the south of the plot is preserved to foundation level: three rooms were excavated. The entrance is via the easternmost room (an opening was made in wall 6). It may belong to a workshop of the Early Hellenistic period laid out behind the town and close to the cemeteries.

Terracotta figurines from tombs. M. Chidiroglou presents (*AEThSE* 1, 1057–76) a synthetic study of the terracotta figurines from tombs in Karystos excavated between 1996 and 2000.

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0570608410000219 Published online by Cambridge University Press

Karystos, Kastri. M. Chidiroglou reports (*AEThSE* 2, 1085–1105) the results of rescue excavation.

On the Alexopoulou property by the shore were two Late Roman semicircular walls (9.7m and 7.5m in diameter) with partitions towards the interior of the circle. These constructions should be considered together with harbour installations observed on the neighbouring plot when the sea retreated during a strong storm in 2005. In the north bay is a strong east-west wall with perpendicular walls against its south side (on the Keleri plot): there is another similar construction to the west of this. South of these walls were the foundations of two orthogonal towers, between which are traces of probable ship-sheds. These structures are likely fourth century in date. In the south bay are the foundations of four walls running northeast-southwest towards the sea, plus cuttings for further walls.

Southeast of Kastri, on Cape Mandili, is a strong terrace wall inside which further construction is visible. Pottery indicates Hellenistic and Roman occupation; a Byzantine fortification is previously attested.

Skyros

Palamari. L. Parlama reports (*Κερμάτια Φιλίας* vol. 2, 227–41) on excavation conducted under the aegis of the TDPEAE from 2000–2007, as part of a programme of restoration and site presentation completed in 2008. The focus was the fortification of the settlement inhabited between EHII and Middle Helladic.

The fortification, in two major sections (northwest and south), encloses some 1.7ha, and has four or five horseshoe-shaped bastions, a ditch and a *proteichisma* in front of the northwest section. It is of the same type as the fortification at Chalandriani, dated to the end of EHII.

Excavation at various points revealed a complete stratigraphy, and all the redevelopments and reworkings are visible, especially at the level of the bastions. Excavation between bastions H and Z revealed a series of rooms built before the rampart: they provide a *terminus post quem* for its construction and information about the first phase of occupation at the site (Palamari I).

See also: http://www.tdpeae.gr/index.php?ID=8TReZqbOv56KwJkn.

PHTHIOTIS AND EAST LOKRIS

(14th EPCA: 24th EBA)

Museum Acquisitions

See *AGOnline* for new accessions in **Lamia Museum**.

Byzantine Museum of Phthiotis, Hypati. The coin collection of Konstantinos Kotsilis has been donated to the Museum. One coin is published by G. Stoyias in a study of the coinage of the Thessalian *koinon* in the Imperial period (*Κερμάτια Φιλίας* vol. 1, 447–55). It has an ear of wheat on the obverse and the legend ΘΕΣΣΑΛΩΝ on the reverse. This issue should belong to the fourth subdivision of the monetary system of the *koinon* in this period (the reign of Marcus Aurelius, AD 161–180).

Proskynas. A. Papathanasiou reports (*AEThSE* 1, 619–28; *cf. BCH* 124 [2000], 871–72) that the study of the human remains from 15 tombs at the Late Neolithic site (5000–1650 BC) shows that the population suffered from malnutrition (resulting from a diet poor in iron, following indications of anaemia, consisting of wheat and dried legumes) and from intense physical activity. The results are comparable with those from other Late Neolithic and Middle Helladic populations.

Mitrou. E. Zachou (14th EPCA) and A. Van de Moortel (ASCSA/Tennessee) report on the 2009 study season.

Study of the survey pottery established that material from the northeast area was mainly Early Helladic and Middle Helladic, with small admixtures of Late Helladic and later, supporting the hypothesis that the area northeast of building D was abandoned in LHI.

Study of the architecture and pottery revealed that the 13.5m x 8.25m rectangular enclosure of building D belonged only to the second and third architectural phases of the building. In its first (LHI) phase, building D was a sprawling complex with mostly thin walls and earthen floors (with the exception of two rooms with fine plaster floors). There are no floor deposits with which to characterize the activities practised. At this time, building D was flanked to the west by the cobbled road 1.

During the second architectural phase (LHI to LHIIB), the northeast of this complex became a funerary building. A rectangular enclosure, with walls *ca.* 0.7m wide of large, roughly squared stones, was set over the remains of the first phase, sometimes breaking through earlier walls. There is evidence to indicate that it had a mud-brick superstructure, although not for its height. Inside this enclosure, a large rectangular chamber tomb (5m x 2m) was dug out and lined with mud-brick walls and sandstone orthostates. The tomb was accessed from the west by a dromos with a clay floor; this had a porch with at least two support bases at its west end. The porch bordered the pebble road, but is about 0.2m lower and probably accessed via a step. The tomb was looted, but multiple fragments of a Polychrome vase inside it, as well as a large Vapheio cup fragment found with looted human bones east of the tomb, testify to its use in EHI.

The rooms outside the tomb and within the enclosure had earthen floors and appear to have been accessible during this phase, even though no artefacts were found (apart from a spindle-whorl). East of the tomb was a low rectangular platform of roughly squared stones, on top of which was a concentration of animal bone. East of the enclosure, building D possibly continued in use: smaller new walls were constructed and white plaster floors laid.

In the third architectural phase (LHIIB to LHIIIA2E), the walls of the rectangular enclosure were enlarged to 1–1.2m. They no longer had an interior face. Earthen floors of this phase are identified in most (but not all) rooms. No floor deposit has been recovered within the enclosure. The chamber tomb was now enlarged to 7m x 2m, and the dromos relaid (its clay floor now slopes up to the west, over the support bases of the previous phase, to join the resurfaced cobbled road 1). From this phase, four vases (three rounded alabastra and a piriform jar) must have been grave goods. In addition to a few items of gold and bronze jewellery, nine pieces of boar's-tusk helmet have been identified, indicating that at least one élite warrior was buried here. East of the enclosure wall, new walls were erected and floors laid: it is thus possible that the remainder of the complex continued to function as a living area. Some LHIIB pottery has been recovered here.

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0570608410000219 Published online by Cambridge University Press