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.

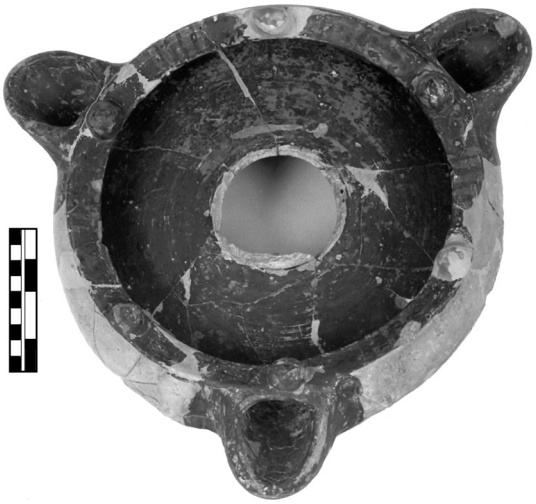


94. Samos: Rom mosaic with hunting scene

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95. Samos: LAr pottery from possible votive pit



96. Samos: LAr lamp from possible votive pit

Byz Samos, Karlovasi. P. Valakou (*ADelt*, 830) reports on cleaning at the Byz **church of the Transfiguration**. She also reports on the declaration of the postByz three-aisled domed **basilica of Agios Nikolaos** as a historical monument.

Byz Ikaria, Monastery of Osia Theoktiste. P. Valakou (*ADelt*, 829) reports on the first attempts of conservation works on the murals of the 17th Ct katholikon.

NOMOS OF THE CYCLADES (21st EPCA)

Cyclades, general. A new book on the work of the ASA in the Cyclades has now appeared: Βασιλικού, Ν., *Οι ανασκαφές της Αρχαιολογικής Εταιρείας στις Κυκλάδες 1872–1910*. The Archaeological Society at Athens Library 242 (Athens, Η έν Αθήναις Αρχαιολογική Εταιρεία 2006).

Andros

Kontoroussis plot, Strofilas. Ch. Televantou (*ADelt*, 786–87) reports that the 2nd excavation season (see *ADelt B Chron* 53 [1998], 789–91; *AR* 51 [2004–2005], 91) of this extensive **LNeo settlement**, located atop a plateau in the W part of the island, between Palaiopolis and Zagora, provided important evidence for at least two habitation phases. Three rooms were unearthed, one with a four-sided built structure in its SW corner, with plentiful finds such as pottery, two triton shells, leaf-shaped obsidian arrowheads, a bronze needle. Another building, measuring 10m in *l.* and 6m in *w.*, with an apsidal plan, consists of two rooms and is so far unique in the Cyclades (**Fig. 97**). The apsidal building was founded during LNeo II, an estimate based on pattern burnished-type pottery collected under the floor and inside rock cuts. Outside the building, on the street, abundant pottery of the same period was collected, as well as the head and neck of a small marble figurine with traits obviously heralding ECyc figurines.

To Vima (28/01/2007) reports on the significant finds of rock art in the Final Neo/LNeo settlement. The motifs depicted are either iconographical, even in narrative scenes, such as boats, fish, birds, hunting scenes, or schematic/symbolic, such as ring-shaped and figure-of-eight motifs. The rock engravings were found on the external façade and the bedrock along the circuit wall and on the floor of an area inside the settlement, to which the excavator, Ch. Televantou, assigns cult significance. The excavator believes that the engravings testify to the mixed economy of the settlement, agricultural and nautical, while the iconographical and symbolic motifs apparently constitute an advanced and widely known communication system. Similar rock engravings have also been uncovered at **Plaka**.

Palaiopolis. Ch Televantou (*ADelt*, 782–86) reports that systematic excavations continued at the **stoa** (N. Kontoleon's old excavations), revealing a large part of the marble krepis of this building consisting of five steps, which now reaches a length of 19.50m. A marble rectangular base, which probably served as a votive base, was found *in situ*. Finds include pottery, glass vessels, a fragment of a bronze lebes and an Andrian coin. The orientation of the stoa is NE–SW and it is assumed that it reaches a final *l.* of 53m and a *w.* of 15m.

Ch. Televantou (*ADelt*, 781) reports on the progress of reorganizing the exhibition of the Archaeological Collection of Palaiopolis, on excavations at five different sites revealing evidence of occupation from the LNeo to the EByz period (*ADelt*, 782–87), on the cleaning of visible antiquities in five different sites (three within the acropolis of Palaiopolis, a fourth in the area of the E cemetery and the walls, namely in Tourlos, and a fifth within the acropolis of Ypsili) (*ADelt*, 810–11), on the collection of antiquities from the wider area of Palaiopolis, such as a grave stele dating around 400 BC and a



97. Andros, Strophilas: view of LNeo apsidal building

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Rom inscription from the anc. agora referring to a temple of Zeus (*ADelt*, 817) and on the surface survey at the site of Vriokastro, which revealed evidence of occupation from the LNeo to the Rom period (*ADelt*, 818).

Parasyris plot, Peristerionas. Trial trenches revealed evidence of occupation from the Neo period, and after a hiatus, again from the SubGeo to the EByz period. Two walls and a strong retaining wall are dated by three sherds of a bf krater and sherds of black glazed pottery of the 5th and 4th Cts BC. Other finds include the torso of a statuette (Eros) of the 2nd Ct BC and two Neo pot handles.

Psomas plot, Ag. Eleousa. A single trial trench (rescue excavation pending) revealed a burial building with two chambers, probably dating to L antiquity, in the area where the W cemetery of anc. Andros is situated.

Koulouris plot, Kolymbos. In the area where the E cemetery of anc. Andros is situated, trial trenches (rescue excavation pending) revealed a headless female funerary statue of the 3rd Ct AD.

Byz Andros
Gides, church of Christ Pantocrator. S. Kitsou (*ADelt*, 832) reports on the restoration of the monument.

Korthi, Epano (upper castle) or castle of Kochylos or castle of Faneromeni. S. Kitsou (*ADelt*, 832–33) reports on the cleaning and conservation of the ruins of the Fr castle.

Kythnos
Ethnos (26/09/2006) reports on harbour installations of as yet unknown date uncovered during underwater research of EMA and the University of Thessaly in the area of **Mandraki Bay** at **Vryokastro**.

Byz Kythnos
Kythnos, Dryopida, church of Agios Menas. S. Kitsou (*ADelt*, 835–38) reports on the conservation of wood-carved objects as well as of several icons, all dated 17th–18th Ct.

Tenos
Eleftherotypia (14/11/2006) reports on a public lecture by N. Kourou of Athens University on excavations at **Xobourgo**. The excavations testify continuous habitation on the E and S side of the hill from the 11th until the 4th Ct BC, when the large settlement became the administrative seat of the island. A Cyclopean wall protected the settlement during the DAs (EIA); outside the wall there are burial and cult buildings and structures, possibly associated with a chthonic cult. At the end of the 6th Ct BC, under the threat of the Persian invasion, a new wall was constructed, partly over the cult area. Movable finds include many weapons, a few jewels, many animal bones, coins and pottery.

Syros
Chalandriani (Kastri). Mariza Marthari (ASA/Ephor, 21st EPCA) reports (*Ergon*, 54–59) on new survey and excavation undertaken at this fortified ECyc settlement with associated cemetery, first investigated by Tsountas in 1898. Finds from the cemetery excavated by Tsountas have generally been taken to be characteristic of the Keros-Syros culture (*ca* 2700–2300 BC). New trenches in 2006 shed new light on the semi-circular wall, 55m *l.*, 1.5m *w.* and 2m *h.*, at the very top of the hill (from which the site takes its name) (**Figs 98** and **99**). Pottery from these new excavations associated with the wall dates to the L ECyc II period, and is consistent with finds from earlier investigations. The entire complex of settlement and fortification seems to have been conceived and built as a whole, in one phase. Excavations of the area between the upper (inner) and outer (lower) walls shed new light on the settlement. Finds included storage vessels (pithoi) with plastic decoration, cups with conical bases, pyxides with incised decoration, a small spherical vessel, obsidian blades, quernstones and grindstones, goat bones and mollusc shells.

Mykonos
Byz Mykonos
Castle of Chora, churches of Agioi Anargyroi, of Paraportiani and of Agios Ioannis Vathous. S. Kitsou (*ADelt*, 838–39) reports on the conservation of several postByz icons. Noteworthy, due to the rarity of its subject, is the icon that combines the themes of the Divine Liturgy and the Receiving of the Blessed Sacrament by Osios Alexios (**Fig. 100**).

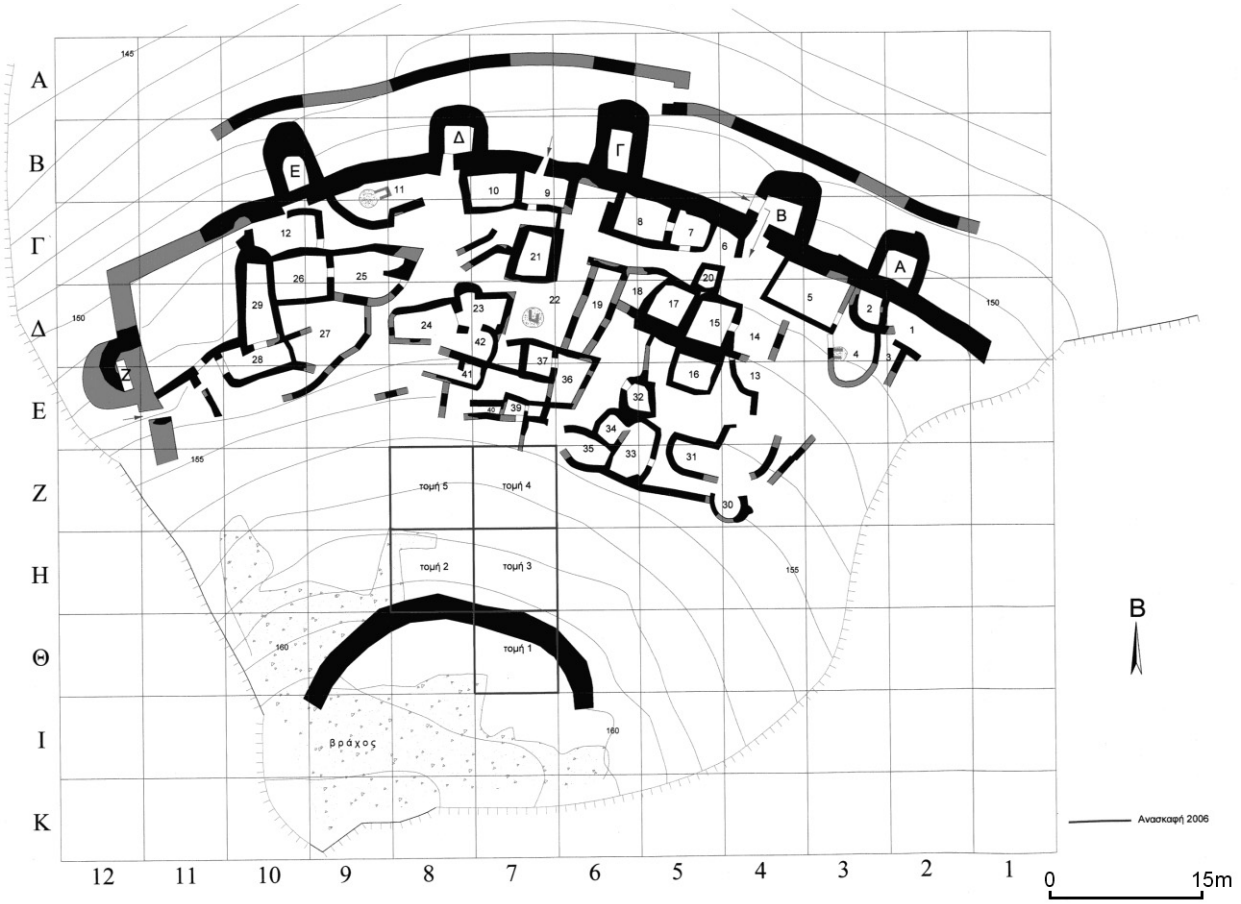
Delos
Sarapieion. C.H. Siard (Lyon/EFA) reports on the survey and excavation.

The back wall of shop 4 (situated below the sanctuary of Sarapis) is about 1.30m in *w.* and supports the fill of the S terrace of the Sarapieion. The upper part of this wall, which had been restored in the past, had to be disassembled, rebuilt and strengthened. A large trench (trench XIV) was opened from the N to the S to cover the total width of the shop (about 6.30m) and, towards the E, up to the wall of the Sphinx Alley (about 4m). The excavation did not reveal undisturbed anc. layers, only excavation debris from after 1910. At the end of the cleaning, the lower limit of the excavation trenches appears to have been reached. Trench XIV also presented us with the opportunity to observe the foundations of the W wall of the Sphinx Alley, which demonstrate a peculiar feature: the row of foundations is discontinuous, and they do not seem to cover the total visible length of the wall of alley D. The hypothesis of a discontinuous foundation, of the type of the Hypostyle Room in Delos, where only the column bases have been found, could explain the unexpected finds of this trench. In order to verify this hypothesis we will have to open complementary trenches; the results could change the way we view the elevation of walls of alley D.



98. Syros, Chalandriani Kastri: aerial view

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99: Syros, Chalandriani Kastri: new plan

Sanctuary of Apollo. R. Etienne (Paris I/EFA) reports on the survey and excavation.

During the course of this year we achieved three goals: cleaning and investigation works on the terrace of the temples, cataloguing of blocks from the Sanctuary of Apollo, architectural works in the zone of the altars (GD 23) and the bouleuterion (GD 21).

Our investigation allowed us to understand the organization of space in front of the Great Temple. A trench was opened in front of the temple in order to study its foundations, to examine the foundation of the basis inscribed with a dedication to Ptolemy III (IG XI 4 1073) and to understand the organization of the massif situated to the W of the euthynteria of the temple. We concluded that at the centre of the massif there was a passage (steps and a ramp) giving access to the Great Temple, which had on both sides terraces for the display of important monuments. These structures are contemporary with the construction of the temple, since the marble courses (which supported a monument) were equipped with double-T sealings, identical to those of the krepis of the Temple of Apollo.

We continued cataloguing the blocks of the Sanctuary of Apollo carrying on the work of Ph. Fraisse (1990–1993). Our aim was to gain a general overview of the remains, which were accumulated inside the sanctuary through the ages, to suggest new attributions for the blocks and to devise a research and management method for future archaeological research in the sanctuary.

We concluded our investigation in the area surrounding altars GD 23 and GD 21 to the W of the prytaneum and the bouleuterion. We completed our study of five altars in this area: two altars with barriers (A and E); an altar with a low triglyph frieze (C); a Hel altar with a quadrangular table and pediments (D); and the hypaethral sekos to the W of the Prytaneum. These monuments belonged to the public area of Delos in the 2nd half of the 6th Ct. Finally, we carried out an architectural study of the bouleuterion (GD 21); already well dated by pottery finds to the end of the 6th Ct (R. Etienne in



100. Mykonos, Castle of Chora: icon

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Mélanges Lambrinoudakis, in press). Our study focused on the marble ceiling beams and the doors (of which we have counter-threshold and fragments of Doric entablature) which were replaced in Hel times. We may now also assign to this building a fenced window sill.

Heraion. H. Sarian (Sao-Paulo/EFA) reports on the excavation.

The aim of this season was, firstly, to establish the relation between the 'Ar' retaining wall, at the point where it turns toward the E, and its Sbound Hel extension; secondly, to understand the relation between this Hel wall and the roughly built stairs which lead to the terrace of the Heraion. Three trenches (1.50m by 1.50m) were dug in sector C. The collected material confirms the existence of two entrances to the Sanctuary of Hera: an 'Ar' entrance, the more precise date of which is still to be defined, and an Hel entrance, which corresponds to a widening of the terrace of the temples towards the S, which can be dated to the moment of construction of the stairs providing access to the Heraion.

Sanctuary of the Aphrodision of Stesileos. C. Durvye (EFA) reports on the 2nd excavation campaign.

Research focused on oikoi 2, 3 and 4. The results of the excavation of oikos 2 are the most spectacular. Stratigraphy indicates two phases of occupation, both of which are related to craft work. In the first phase we recovered the debris of a glassware workshop (pearls, dishes, sticks and manufacturing debris; **Fig. 101**), along with those of a bronze workshop (fragments of oxidized moulds and bronze scrap; **Fig. 102**). In the second phase the floor is considerably elevated and the connection of the new level of occupation with the glassmaker's workshop is indicated by the discovery of hundreds of glass fragments, as well as by several moulds of glass bowls. This is not to say, however, that the workshop was confined to the oikos itself, as we found no trace of an oven or a hearth.

The excavation of oikos 3 yielded less material. Under the very damaged remains of the Rom aqueduct we unearthed a floor at the level of the threshold of the oikos. The small quantity of material discovered does not allow us to identify the function of the building. As with the other oikoi, this floor is separated by a thick layer of an older occupation level (floor and walls), the material in which can be dated possibly to the beginning of the Hel period.

Finally, the excavation of oikos 4 (under the zone occupied by the aqueduct) allowed us to reach similar conclusions: a ground level consistent with the threshold of the oikos which yielded very little material and then, under a thick layer, a previous occupation phase (floor and walls) with small amounts of material. We concentrated on the L aqueduct, a cut in which allowed us to understand, if not the chronology, at least the construction method (previously poorly understood).



101. Delos, Aphrodision of Stesileos: debris from glassware workshop



102. Delos, Aphrodision of Stesileos: moulds from bronze workshop

Paros

G. Kouragios and S. Detoratou report on the transportation of fourteen anc. marble objects from the church of Ag. Nikolaos, where they had been kept for decades, to the Archaeological Museum of Paros (*ADelt*, 781), on rescue excavations in three different sites revealing evidence of habitation from the PH to the post-Byz period (*ADelt*, 788–97), on restoration works inside a house in Paroikia, where illegal works had covered the face of the Med castle, including an anc. Gorgoneion built into the walls (*ADelt*, 814), on the beginning of an effort to catalogue anc. members dispersed in the town of Paroikia resulting in a catalogue of 125 entries (*ADelt*, 815–17) and on the turning over to the Museum of an unfinished Ar kouros torso found by the driver of a mechanical excavating machine (*ADelt*, 817–18).

Paroikia, Alifieris-Daferera plots, **Ag. Panteleimon**. Excavation continued and revealed two monumental marble structures constructed from members in secondary use; their destruction dates either to the Byz or the postByz era. Further finds include an unfinished torso of what appears to be an Ar kore, grave stelae of the 5th–4th Ct BC, stelae bases, inscribed urns, a Cl marble votive stele with an inscription in four lines recording an athletic victory (**Fig. 103**), two marble urns bearing the names ΤΙΜΗΣΗΛΕΩ and ΑΜΒΡΟΣΙΑΣ, a great number of marble architectural members originally in a public building or temple (**Fig. 104**), a sarcophagus base and part of a marble relief (dating around 490 BC).

Of particular note is an inscribed Hel stele with a text in fifteen lines recording a land sale transaction of the end of the 3rd Ct BC between an individual and the religious association of the Soteriastes (**Fig. 105**). The boundaries of the land are described in detail and include the two anc. place names of Elis and Leukon, presumably the mod. Elitas and Leukes.

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Cultural Centre plot, Kastrovouni. Excavation continued (see *ADelt* 1994, 665–68) in a plot where three building complexes divided by a street are found. Five different mosaics dating to the Hel period and produced in *opus tesselatum* were discovered; under mosaic 3, part of an earlier mosaic was uncovered, made primarily of natural white pebbles.

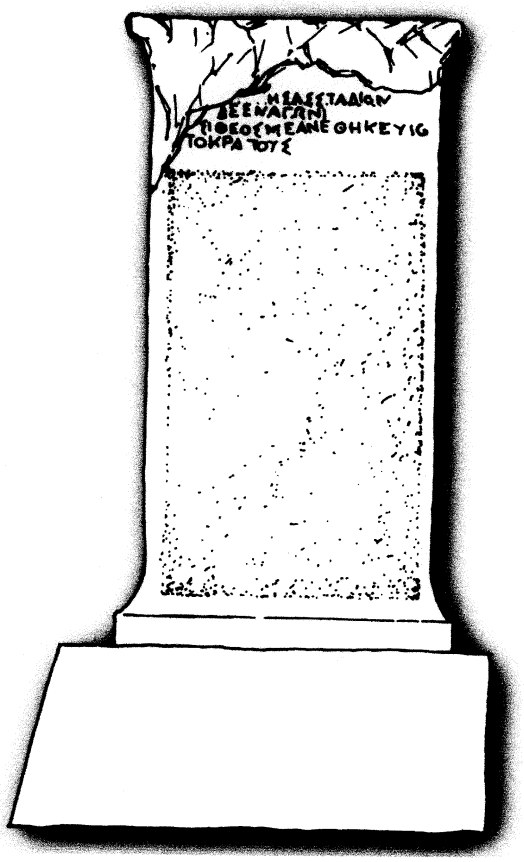
Sarris plot, Tholos. Excavation continued and was completed in a plot where three contemporaneous walls define four different spaces. One of them probably had a lime-covered floor, as well as a clay water drain. In another space the floor was covered with slabs of local schist, and in it a shallow rectangular basin was found. Finds include black glazed sherds, loomweights, impressed amphora handles (bearing names, such as ΠΕΙΘΟΚΡΑΤΟΣ and ΠΑΥΣΑΝΙΑ). An earlier wall was also found, and the relevant pottery dates from the PH to the Ar period.

Underwater finds. A. Dellaporta and Th. Dimitriadou (EMA) report (*ADelt*, 1032) on the discovery of five LCl (4th Ct BC) amphorae, probably from a wreck.

Byz Paros

Paroikia, church of Panagia Septemvriani. S. Kitsou (*ADelt*, 833) reports on the conservation of the marble screen, dated 1596.

Paroikia, church of Panagia Katapoliani. Ch. Pennas (*ADelt*, 839–40) reports on the conservation of the mosaic floor at the NE corner of the baptistery, resulting in the discovery of a hoard of silver MByz coins.



103. Paros, Paroikia: Cl marble votive stele



104. Paros, Paroikia: re-used architectural members



105. Paros, Paroikia: Hel inscribed stele

Koukoumavlies, church of Transfiguration. Ch. Pennas (*ADelt*, 833–34) reports on the part restoration of the postByz church, dated 1639 and renovated in 1686.

Despotiko, Tsimindiri, Strongylo

G. Kouragios and S. Detoratou (*ADelt*, 819–20) report a surface survey on these three small uninhabited islands opposite **Antiparos**, which revealed a number of sites of archaeological interest.

Despotiko is referred to by Strabo and Pliny as Prepesinthos. There, two ECyc cemeteries in Zoumbária and Livadi, excavated by Ch. Tsountas in 1898, were located. Also, in Livadi or Minaredes an extended Cl settlement along with ECyc and Hel graves were traced. In Mandra, where evidence for the existence of an anc. sanctuary was already known and a trial excavation by N. Zafeiropoulos had taken place, the foundations of a large building were cleaned, consisting of marble members obviously belonging to an Ar Doric temple.

In **Tsimindiri** the foundations of large buildings measuring many metres in length are visible. Also, some cist graves of the Hel and Rom period were discovered near the beach.

In **Strongylo** lie the remains of a small postByz church, for the construction of which anc. columns and marble members were used. To the E of the church traces of large walls are seen.

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Naxos
Byz Naxos
Danakos, church of Agios Ioannis Theologos. Ch. Pennas (*ADelt*, 834–35) reports on the partial restoration of the twin church, which is decorated with murals of the Iconoclastic period.

Sangri, church of Agios Thomas Lathrinou. Ch. Pennas (*ADelt*, 835) reports on the restoration of the church and the conservation of the LByz murals.

Hel pottery. A new book on the Hel pottery of Naxos has appeared: Κόλια, Ε-Ί., *Ελληνιστική κεραμική από τη Νάξο, Δημοσιεύματα 94* (Athens, T.A.P.A. 2006).

Keros
C. Renfrew (Chairman BSA/Cambridge) reports on the first season of renewed excavation at the site of **Kavos** opposite **Daskalio** on Keros, which has already attracted notice in the Gr press (*Apogevmatini* (29/12/2006) and *To Vima* (03/01/2007).

The Associate Director was Olga Philaniotou (Gr Archaeological Service) and the Assistant Directors Neil Brodie (Cambridge) and Giorgos Gavalas (archaeologist).

Archaeological work on Daskalio Kavos (on Keros island, facing the islet of Daskalio) began after extensive looting of what is now termed the 'Special Deposit'. Rescue excavations first under Professor Doumas (1963) and later under Photeini Zapheiropoulou revealed EBA structures on Dhaskalio and Kavos, and recovered material from the Special Deposit. This was followed in 1987 by an inter-university project (Athens, Ioannina, Cambridge) at the invitation of the Ephor (Mrs Zapheiropoulou), led by Professor Doumas, Professor Lila Marangou and Professor Renfrew, conducting limited excavations in the disturbed areas on Kavos, and a surface survey of the Kavos area supervised by Todd Whitelaw. These confirmed the richness of the Special Deposit, and indicated the need for further work. The final report of the 1987 investigations is now in press. The richness of the finds, nearly all of them very fragmentary, clearly establishes this as one of the most important sites of the Cyc EBA, dating principally to the period of the Keros-Syros culture (ECyc II).

The intention of the 2006 project was to establish the nature and functions of the different areas of Dhaskalio and Kavos, and investigate the nature of the centrality of the site in the Cyclades and beyond. At the outset, the indications from the 1987 survey were explored: that there might be traces of a further Special Deposit, in the area of Kavos S, located more than 100m S of the Special Deposit – which rapidly proved to be the case. It was clear that the Kavos S area had not been disturbed by recent looting, and the excavation had the unparalleled opportunity of investigating *in situ* deposits including broken pottery, fragmentary marble figurines and broken marble vessels closely resembling those which had been disturbed by looters in the main Special Deposit further N.

The main focus of the 2006 excavation season therefore became the systematic investigation and recording of the Kavos S area, and more than half of the Special Deposit there was excavated to bedrock. The remainder awaits excavation in the 2007 season. Excavations and investigations were carried out also on other areas of the site, but on a more limited scale than had originally been planned.

Daskalio island. The first undertaking was to extend the GPS grid for the Kavos area to the island, to provide the basis for future topographic survey there. Collections of surface materials were then undertaken by 10m squares. Consideration was given to the desirable location of future excavation trenches. There are indications of major walls, already briefly investigated by Doumas, which may turn out to be fortifications. But the steepness of the slope makes terracing necessary, and the matter needs further investigation. Indications of recent and presumably unauthorised excavation were noted on the NW side of the island, overlooking a steep cliff to the sea (**Fig. 106**). These suggest that EBA walling may be preserved in places to a depth of several metres.



106. Keros: Daskalio viewed from Paros

The materials recovered were exclusively of EBA date. They did not comprise the élite materials so frequent in the Special Deposit. The domestic nature of the finds makes clear that this was the principal settlement of the area.

Kavos S: the Special Deposit (areas B, C, D and F). At the beginning of the project the Kavos S area was partially covered by a dense scrub vegetation of Mediterranean maquis type, with gaps where the surface was so stony as to prevent root formation. The area was surveyed and divided into 10m squares. Excavation began first within the area which the 1987 survey indicated might yield élite materials of the kind recovered from the main Special Deposit 150m to the N. There were rich finds immediately, and the area excavated was expended in order to investigate the extent of this new Special Deposit.

Throughout this area there was a superficial layer of stones, of the order of 0.15m, which might originally have formed an irregular cairn, but which could equally be the result of downwash from the steeper slopes above. These covered a dark soil, in some areas with numerous stones, among which the pottery and other broken objects were found. The bedrock had deeper fissures, which likewise contained culturally rich materials. No clear indications of walls or of other structures were found in this area, although in some squares, notably F3, there were two or three stones in line which might have been deliberately placed.

Surface collection in the 10m squares to the N (G, H, J and K) indicated that the Special Deposit did not extend that far.

The question arises as to whether the deposits and cultural materials in these 10m squares could have slid down from further upslope to the E. Careful examination in declivities in that slope seems to exclude that explanation, and a 5m^2 trench, G1, upslope to the NE, yielded no comparable finds. It is therefore concluded that the materials recovered were deliberately deposited in the locations where they were found. In some cases figurine fragments and other materials were found in small discrete assemblages. It is hypothesized that these materials were brought to this area in containers, such as baskets, whose contents were systematically emptied in this location.

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Much remains to be learnt about the practices represented by this remarkable deposit (see below). But it is clear that the breakages, the absence of structures and the absence of evident and strong patterning in the deposition of finds are not the consequence of subsequent disturbance. They are a product of the original deposition procedures as practised.

Kavos S: area A. The sloping but reasonably level area of Kavos S ends at its S edge with a scarp or cliff produced by faulting, where a drop of about 3m goes down to a narrow natural platform some 3m *w*. before again falling steeply to the sea. In this area, excavated as trench A, there are small caves or natural recesses in the cliff at the N. Here excavation recovered EBA artefacts, disarticulated or partially articulated human bones and also teeth. No traces of human remains were located in the Special Deposit of Kavos S in squares B,C, D and F, despite the practise of water sieving, where teeth would have been recovered (as indeed they were in trench A).

Kavos S: trenches P and Q. No clear built structures were found in the Special Deposit, and indeed the whole area of Kavos S seems remarkably devoid of indications of deliberate construction. It is notable therefore that some 30m NE of the Special Deposit area, and considerably upslope, traces of rough walling were observed and excavated in trenches P and Q. The lines of stones observed were not dressed or squared in the manner observed on Dhaskalio, but were decidedly irregular. They require further investigation. Although some EBA sherds were found near them, the date of these structure remains to be established stratigraphically.

Kavos: the central area: trench L. In the central area of Kavos, which lies S of the original Special Deposit and N of Kavos S, there are some indications of structures. The most notable of these is the house excavated in 1963 by Doumas close to the shore. It is constructed of small, reasonably regular stones with flat faces, generally laid horizontally. The structure thus resembles in character the walls already noted on Dhaskalio, and differs in character from the indications in trenches P and Q.

Looting trenches have revealed traces of further structures in the central area, most of them of what seem rather irregular stones. Immediately to the S of the original Special Deposit, a trench, trench L, running E–W was opened to explore one of these surface indications. The depth of soil at this point did not exceed 0.25m and it is not yet possible to decide whether the wall is of EBA date or perhaps much later, and conceivably associated with the herding of animals.

Water sieving and recovery. In general a 20% sample of all material recovered was subjected to water sieving, through a mesh of 3mm. All the remaining soil was dry sieved through a 7mm mesh. Smaller quantities of soil were also selected for recovery of plant remains by flotation.

The water sieving exercise was particularly informative. In the first place it showed that trench recovery itself was good. But smaller pieces of various materials, including obsidian, were recovered, as well as much pottery.

Several very important conclusions emerged from wet sieving the Special Deposit. In the first, place few beads and no metal objects were recovered. And secondly, no human bones or teeth were recovered from those deposits, although they were quite frequent from trench A1. And thirdly, there was no debris that could be regarded as deriving from the working of marble. There were no burials and no workshop in this location.

Kavos N. Brief surface collections in 1987 in the area designated Kavos N produced slags which have already been studied by Myrto Georgakopulou. The opportunity was therefore taken during the 2006 season to explore this area more systematically, and to collect further slag samples. Much of the sherd material in this area is of EBA date, but well-stratified materials have not yet been recovered. Concentrations of slag were noted at the N end of the area.

The finds from Kavos S (Special Deposit). The profusion of finds from the Special Deposit was entirely unexpected, although the possibility of some material of élite character had been clearly indicated during the 1987 survey.

Again there was abundant **pottery**, similar in general character to that recovered from the original Special Deposit, including painted and stamped and incised wares of the Keros-Syros culture. These have been studied by Peggy Sotirakopoulou, who reports that the preservation is not as good as in the main Special Deposit. The average fragment size appears smaller, and the surface is in general less well preserved (**Fig. 107**).

No material characteristic of the Grotta-Pelos period was found, and it is clear that the Special Deposit of Kavos S, like the main deposit, began during the Keros-Syros culture, with a few finds attributed to the Kastri Group.

More than 200 **marble figurine** fragments, generally in very broken condition, were recovered. It is at once clear that these are old breaks, and that the material was originally deposited in broken condition. Since there is no sign of recent disturbance, the breaks cannot be attributed to recent causes. Nor can they in general be attributed either to seismic activity or to soil movement.

The figurines are generally of the 'folded-arm' variety, characteristic of the Keros-Syros culture (**Fig. 108**). There are also fragments of the schematic Apeiranthos type, also in use at that time. No figurines attributable to the earlier Grotta-Pelos culture were found. Fragments, including heads of the Spedos and Dokathismata varieties were frequent (**Fig. 109**). Rare forms, such as a fragment of a double figurine, were also represented.

Detailed study remains to be undertaken to look for possible joins among the fragments. But already it is quite clear that there will be few if any such joins, and that few if any complete figurines are represented. It is already evident that in most cases the figures were not broken *in situ* in this location, but that they were brought, already broken, from elsewhere, and deposited in this location.

The fragmentation is very systematic. Nearly every folded-arm figurine will have been broken into at least four pieces. In few cases was the figurine broken by a single blow. Usually there has been deliberate further breakage, with at least three deliberate blows per figurine.



107. Keros: ECyc pottery

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108. Keros: 'composite' ECyc figurine



109. Keros: ECyc figurine head

The **marble vessels** are likewise broken into quite small pieces. The most common form is again the marble rolled-rim bowl, although again other forms are found. No joins have yet been found, although these will later systematically be sought.

One of the most characteristic forms among the finds is the **spool or pestle**, often of a specially attractive stone, or of the shell *Spondylus gaederopus*. It has recently been recognized that at a number of EH and ECyc sites these 'spools' served as weights. In nearly every case those at Kavos were deliberately broken. But their geometry is sufficiently regular to allow in the future estimation of the original weight of each piece to be made.

Considerable quantities of **obsidian**, mainly in the form of fragmentary blades, were recovered. The stratigraphy suggests that there may already have been some spread of obsidian at the site before it came into use as an area of special deposition.

The almost complete absence of **metal** finds from the Special Deposit is of particular note. Similarly there are few if any ground **stone tools**, such as are normally found on settlement sites. Several **large flat discs**, of the kind usually described as 'pot lids' were recovered. Although most were broken, they were not in the highly fragmentary condition of most of the other finds, and their role in the Special Deposit remains to be further considered.

Geology and geomorphology. John Dixon, during his visit, began the more detailed study of the geological history of the site. It has clearly, in the geological past, been subject to significant seismic activity, but it remains to be established whether that has significantly changed the nature of the site since its occupation. This is of particular importance, since a fall in sea level of about 5m would make Dhaskalio a peninsula attached to Kavos, rather than an islet. Sea level change on this scale or more would reveal areas of potential arable land, which are at present so conspicuously lacking in the immediate vicinity of the site. There is also a freshwater spring, now located 2m or 3m below sea level, some 30m S of Kavos S which may have been a significant resource in earlier times.

The Special Deposit at Kavos S appears to be the result of *in situ* deposition. The possibility that it is the product of downwash from higher upslope was investigated by the excavation of trench G1.

The marble question. The source of the marble used for the marble figurines and marble vessels so profusely recovered in the Special Deposit is a matter of considerable interest. Already the studies of Dr Broodbank and Dr Hilditch of ceramic material from the 1987 project have shown that a high proportion was imported. The same is likely to be true of the marble.

Interpretation. We were exceedingly fortunate to discover an extensive and rich Special Deposit which has not been disturbed in recent times. This at once allows us to resolve several of the questions which have been described as the 'Keros Enigma', arising mainly from the disordered and looted state of the original Special Deposit. We can now assert that the breakage is anc., that it was deliberate and that it took place elsewhere – whether elsewhere on Keros (which seems unlikely) or perhaps at different locations in the Cyclades.

Another important issue which remains to be investigated is the nature of the so-called central area lying between the two Special Deposits. It is our first impression that the nature of the structures there may be different from that seen on Dhaskalio or the Doumas house on Kavos. The 1987 survey undertaken by Dr Whitelaw suggested that this may also have been the location of an extensive settlement. That hypothesis remains to be tested by excavation.

What is already clear, however, is the exceptional nature of the site. No evidence for burial was found in the Special Deposit of Kavos S and the water sieving employed would have found human teeth had they been present, even if the bones had decayed. Moreover, if it proves to be correct that the 200 figurine fragments represent nearly 200 figurines, the scale of the rituals of breakage and deposition documented becomes very considerable. In due course joins will have to be sought also with the figurine fragments recovered from the main Special Deposit. If joins there are likewise few, the total number of figurines documented at Kavos will run into many hundreds, or more. This is comparable, as an order of

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magnitude, with the total of figurines that have been recovered from all the Cyc cemeteries taken together (and far in excess of those recovered during controlled excavation). These arguments could lead one to suggest that Keros Kavos was a unique ritual centre within the Cyc islands, perhaps the earliest regional ritual centre of the Aegean.

Thera (Santorini)
Ethnos (03/05/2006) and *To Vima* (29/08/2006) report on the underwater investigations carried out by the oceanographic vessel *Aigaio* in the area of the caldera and at the crater of the Koloumbos volcano, in the NW area of Santorini. The research project is a collaboration between Rhode Island University, the Gr Centre of Maritime Investigations and the Gr Institute of Geological and Metalliferrous Explorations (IGME). It aims at the investigation of the thickness and the distribution of the volcanic material depositions in the seabed of the wider area and the exploration of hydrothermal shafts located around the crater of Koloumbos volcano.

Akrotiri. C. Doumas (ASA) reports (*Ergon*, 76) on further conservation work undertaken here, especially after the unfortunate accident of 2005.

To Vima (24/05/2006) and *Ta Nea* (24/07/2006) report on new evidence from the recent excavations at Akrotiri presented by C. Doumas in a conference held at Ohlstadt. Based on the archaeological testimony, C. Doumas suggests that gold, pomegranates and the vine had already reached the Aegean from the area of the Black Sea by the end of the 3rd millennium BC, a process that might be linked with the myth of the Argonauts' travel to Colchis and the Golden Fleece.

Eleftherotypia (29/04/2006 and 18/06/2006), *Ta Nea* (28/04/2006 and 04/05/2006) and *To Vima* (28/04/2006) present extensive accounts on new data for the chronology of the volcanic eruption. W. Friedrich published the results from the radiocarbon dating of an olive branch found trapped in volcanic material in the caldera walls, which assign an early date for the eruption from 1627 to 1600 BC. A similar date is proposed by S. Manning, who analysed 127 organic samples from Akrotiri. The repercussions of the proposed high chronology of the eruption, *ca* 100–150 years earlier than previously estimated, are significant not only for the history of the Aegean civilisations but also for the external correlations with Egypt.

To Vima (12/01/2007), *Eleftherotypia* (12/01/07) and *Ta Nea* (12/01/2007) report on a public lecture by C. Doumas on the cultural benefits which derived from the existence of the volcano for the inhabitants of PH Thera. These are significant in the field of architectural design for protection against earthquakes, in the use of volcanic materials for the construction of stone tools, in cultivation and especially viticulture, in the use of mineral pigments and the artistic inspiration expressed in wall-paintings.

To Vima (28/02/2007), *Kathimerini* (28/02/2007), *To Ethnos* (28/02/2007), *Ta Nea* (28/02/2007) and *Eleftherotypia* (28/02/2007) report on a public lecture by the volcanologist G. Vougioukalakis on the early chronology of the eruption of the Thera volcano (*ca* 1614–1613), its mechanism and duration and its impact on the S Aegean. Moreover, pollen and seeds trapped in the ash material suggest that the eruption occurred most probably in spring time.

Byz Thera
Foinikia-Oia, church of Agios Georgios. Ch. Pennas (*ADelt*, 834) reports on the partial restoration of the church, carved in the rock and decorated with murals of the 13th Ct.

Kamari, plot of R. Kestele and M. Karamolegou. Ch. Pennas (*ADelt*, 840–41) reports on the revealing of a wine-press construction, probably covered by a roof, a configuration rarely found in the Aegean. It is dated to the 2nd–3rd Cts, with continued use until the 7th Ct.

Kamari, plot of P. Georgopoulou. Ch. Pennas (*ADelt*, 841) reports on the excavation of a residence with nearby structures, dated to the 6th–7th Cts.

Kamari, plot of P. Metropia. Ch. Pennas (*ADelt*, 841–42) reports on the excavation of a 6th–7th Ct three-aisled basilica.

Mesa Gonia, plot of Panagia Episkopi. Ch. Pennas (*ADelt*, 842–43) reports on the excavation of the church, that resulted in revealing thirteen built tombs. The coins found are 14th Ct.

Melos
M. Efstathiou and P. Pantou report on the cleaning and cataloguing of sculptures, architectural members, inscriptions and mosaics in the courtyard of the Archaeological Museum, on the ordering of the store rooms (*ADelt*, 781–82), on excavations at two different sites revealing evidence of occupation from the Hel to the EByz period (*ADelt*, 797–99) and on the cleaning and preservation of the path from the catacombs to the anc. theatre (*ADelt*, 815).

Klima, Kabouris plot. A rock-cut tomb along with two rock-cuttings of unknown date and purpose were excavated in the area where the port of the anc. city of Melos was situated. Three walls, a well and two four-sided rock-cut pits were found in the vicinity. Under the rock-cut pits lie large cave openings which were deemed too dangerous to investigate. The excavated area was refilled. Movable finds include three marble statuettes, a headless marble bust of the Rom period and various objects dating from the Hel to the EByz period. Surface finds, which include rf and black glazed pottery, were seemingly transported from an unknown spot along with a superficial mod. backfill.

Aveltion Shipping Company Ltd plot. Excavation in a plot situated on the waterfront of Klima, below sea level, revealed the upper sections of six spaces belonging to two building complexes, which are divided by a narrow street.

Polyaigos. A. Dellaporta and Th. Demetriadou (EMA) report (*ADelt*, 1031) on part of a marble column and a LHel/ERom amphora of Lamboglia 2 type (2nd/1st Ct BC) probably from a shipwreck in the area.

Kimolos
Sardis plot, Provarma. P. Pantou (*ADelt*, 797) reports on the fruitless excavation of a farming plot situated to the E of an area with LNeo habitation as well as remains of the historic period.

Siphnos
Z. Papadopoulou (*ADelt*, 787–88) reports on the investigation by trial trenches at the **Theodoratos plot**, in **Potamos**, near the port of Seralia, which was the port of the anc. city of the Kastro of Siphnos. No anc. remains were found *in situ*, but all the mod. stone walls contain anc. architectonic members and fragments of marble sarcophagi (in the same plot, a large intact sarcophagus had been retrieved in the past). Also, she reports (*ADelt*, 817) on the delivery of part of a marble statue of Aphrodite, which was found by an inhabitant of Kastro in his field, again in Potamos.

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Ch. Televantou (*ADelt*, 811–13) reports on the continuation of the cleaning and restoration works in the Myc acropolis of **Agios Andreas**. The already excavated buildings C and D were cleaned. Also, cleaning between building complex A and buildings B, J and H revealed a so far unknown building of significant dimensions (17m by 14m), which dates, with all probability, to historic times. The new discoveries were inserted in the topographic plan of the site.

Z. Papadopoulou (*ADelt*, 813–14) reports on the restoration of the **Acropolis of Kastro**, which started from the NW sector, where postByz houses and a paved road came to light; their discovery caused the preliminary restoration study to be modified, in order to preserve these elements. The wall of a Med building also came to light, which will, from now on, constitute the SE limit of the BSA excavation, which took place in the 1930s. The cleaning of the anc. wall revealed a N corner belonging to an earlier phase that diverges by 2.70m to the NE of the N corner, which post-dates the former. Three building phases of the wall are visible: the anc.; a second, at a distance of 2.30m from the exterior of the anc.; a third (Med), which initially coincides with the anc., but then rises higher towards the interior of the acropolis and ends on top of the aforementioned most recent N corner. Movable finds include objects dating from the Geo to the postByz period.

Anaphi

Ch. Televantou (*ADelt*, 815) reports on the restoration of the archaeological sites of the island, which continued (see *ADelt* 1998, 811–13) with the hill of **Kasteli**, where the anc. city of Anaphi and its cemetery lie. Eleven funerary statues were transported from the site in a complex process involving people, animals and boats.

DODECANESE and AMORGOS (22nd EPCA; 4th EBA)

Amorgos

Katapola. G. Gavalas (*ADelt*, 958) notes the continuation of excavations at **Nomikou plot**, where a LRom house with mosaic floors was uncovered.

Minoa. L. Marangou (ASA/Ioannina) reports (*Ergon*, 60–64) on excavation and restoration of the Cl/Hel tower complex of **Ayia Triada Arsenis**. Finds include a marble female statue, probably of Artemis, and several inscriptions, one giving the name Κτεσιφωντος.

The **Markiani** excavations have now been published: Marangou, L., C. Renfrew, C. Doumas, G. Gavalas, *Μαρκιανή Αμοργού = Markiani, Amorgos: An Early Bronze Age Fortified Settlement: Overview of the 1985–1991 Investigations*. BSA Supp. Vol. 40 (London, BSA 2006).

Astypalaia

Ethnos (27/12/06) reports on the discovery of a Rom shipwreck near the islet of **Syrna**, between Astypalaia and Kos. Archaeologists from the EMA retrieved fifteen domestic vases dating to the 3rd Ct AD, while hundreds more vases are estimated to be buried in the sand of the seabed. No parts of the ship are yet visible. At least four shipwrecks have been located in the area until now.

E. Pharmakidou (*ADelt*, 956–58) reports on on-going excavations in the cemeteries of **Astypalaia Chora**.

Kylindra, **Phoivos EPE plot**. 126 enchytrismoi were uncovered in three strata (I–III) of different consistency; the majority of the jar burials were found in the deepest stratum, placed in shallow rock-cut oval pits and secured with stones (**Fig. 110**). A common find in these deposits is crushed shells. Some of the burial jars were covered with small stone heaps. The majority of the jars are amphorae, from various areas in the N and E Aegean, dating from the Ar to the Hel period. Hydriae were also used in the Ar period, while small cooking pots were used for a limited number of burials. In most cases, the jars had an oval or rarely square break in the belly; one of the jars was covered by a pithos fragment, which was mended with lead clamps. A trial trench in the NE area of the plot revealed another six enchytrismoi in Ar hydriae and confirmed the continuation of the cemetery in this area. Pottery finds from the deposits, especially those of stratum II, include large amounts of Ar and Cl sherds, among which many Attic.



110. Astypalia, Kylindra: child amphorae burials

Katsalos

At **Petrinolis plot**, three trial trenches (A–C) revealed disturbed burials and cremations in rock-cut pits. Three cremations in oval pits were found in trenches A and B. Finds include a considerable amount of carbonized almonds, an unguentarium dating to the end of the 4th Ct BC, small fragments of burnt bones, two metal sheets, one bronze and one lead, and a bronze nail. Four rectangular shallow rock-cut burial pits were found in trenches B and C. The graves were disturbed by mod. cultivation. They were probably built cist graves. Lumps of clay plaster with traces of wood were found in two of the burial pits. One of the pits contained most of the retrieved finds, which include a fragment of a clay figurine, a cylindrical marble fragment and two iron buttons. Outside the SW corner of this grave, in a rock-cut pit, two small bowls, three small bronze rings, bone fragments and egg shells were found.

At **Pilatou plot**, six trial trenches revealed disturbed burial pits.

At **Katsalos-Provarma**, during works for the construction of the municipal road, Ar pottery and some disturbed burials were found, among which were three almost destroyed enchytrismoi in closed vases, placed in rock-cut pits, and also a rectangular rock-cut pit. A pyxis with lid dating to the 4th Ct BC came from a deposit excavated in a natural bedrock cavity.

Patmos

Monastery of Zoodochos Pigi. K. Kefala (*ADelt*, 984–86) reports on the recording of numerous postByz icons.

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