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

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