tombs, two were tile graves, one a limestone sarcophagus and one a pit grave. The cists were built of hard limestone slabs, in one case including re-used grave stelae. The tile graves included re-used tiles marked ΔΑ. Two of the reburials were made in a simple pit-like opening defined with a row of stones: the third was included in the sarcophagus to the side of the main burial. Between the graves was an offering place with traces of burning and with broken pottery set on cover tiles. Most tombs were oriented northwest-southeast, apart from the tile graves which were east-west. Two of the cist tombs held child burials. One, of a boy, had two terracotta figurines, a doll, one iron and one bronze strigil and many astragaloi. Among the other tombs, one female cist burial had, apart from pottery, a silver pin and a bronze mirror. The grave goods date the tombs to the Late Classical and Hellenistic periods. In the fill above the level of the tombs were fragments of two stele bases.

A. Lazari property. G. Pliakou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr* 580) the excavation of the southwestern part of a Roman farmstead, much of which was found in 1997–1998.

Two further rooms were found extending to the south boundary of the house, making a row of six contingent rooms running east-west. The lower parts of the walls were preserved, in rubble and broken tile with mortar, with a mortar coating probably to support a cut block superstructure. An extensive deposit of roof tiles covered the whole building. Finds include an inscribed grave stele in secondary usage.

Philosophon Street. G. Pliakou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 580–82) the discovery of part of a Roman building in the course of widening this road which runs round the south side of Lefkada. The walls are in *opus reticulatum* with some sections in *opus testaceum.* In the southwestern part of the plot were rooms of a second complex, built in unworked stone or re-used material.

Expres (07/04/10) carries a report of further rescue excavation at Philosophon Street, which has revealed a further collection of (mainly cist) tombs of adults and children, as well as a part of a farmstead.

Karya, Monastery of Agios Ioannis. P. Dimitrakopoulou (8th EBA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 604) on excavation around the exterior of the church. Three simple pit graves were found on the east and north sides of the church, without goods. Pottery from the excavation as a whole dates to the Early Christian period.

Kastro Agias Mavras. P. Dimitrakopoulou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 604–05) the discovery, in the course of an extensive programme of cleaning and conservation, of a tower by the south wall which belongs to the oldest phase of the fortification, probably under Venetian rule.

CENTRAL GREECE
By Dominique Mulliez

PHOKIS AND WEST LOKRIS
(10th EPCA: 24th EBA)

Amphissa (N. Kordoni and N. Desterli Streets, electricity company property). R. Kolonia (formerly Director, 10th EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 460–61) the discovery of part of the south cemetery of Amphissa. Eight Hellenistic tombs were excavated, containing pottery and glass dating from the mid fourth century BC to the beginning of the Roman period. Five of these were cist graves with limestone cover plaques, two were cists covered with terracotta plaques and one was a tile grave.

Delphi
Publication: R. Kolonia, *Το αρχαιολογικό Μουσείο Δελφών* (Athens 2009).

Kirrha. J. Zurbach (EfA) and D. Skorda (formerly Director, 10th EPCA) report on the 2009 excavation season, which aimed to explore occupation on the Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age transition and to establish a stratigraphically-based chronology for the region. Three sectors were opened to the side of the French excavations of 1937–1938 (**Fig. 75**), 1 on the east slope of the tell, *ca.* 20m south of the potter's kiln discovered in 1989, and 2 and 3 on the west slope.

An LHIIIA ceramic deposit of some importance was found in sector 1, as well as several smaller ones of the end of the Middle Helladic in sectors 2 and 3. While it had been hoped that sector 1 would produce evidence of LHI–II occupation, corresponding to the period of use of the potter's kiln in the adjacent field, remains of this period proved to have been obliterated by the construction of two small kilns (probably potter's kilns) in LHII (**Fig. 76**), by a large ceramic deposit and by pits filled with animal remains. Evidence of this kind fits expectations of activities at the edge of the settlement (which during this period was considerably reduced in comparison with previous periods). In sectors 2 and 3, examination of the last phases of settlement clarified the circumstances under which this part of the site was abandoned, after a LHII occupation phase attested by the test pits of 1989.

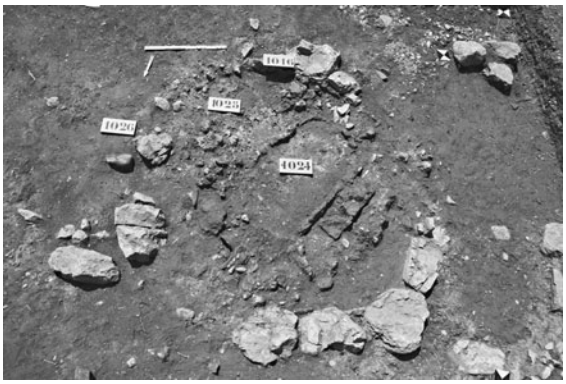
Four tombs were excavated, revealing nine generally well-preserved skeletons which provide evidence for the funerary rituals practised. One cist was used for three consecutive burials; another was probably a secondary deposit of numerous skeletons; the third was a tomb enclosed in a circle of several courses of rubble (**Fig. 77**); and the fourth structure, built in clay probably shaped as bricks, was also framed by a stone circle. Their stratigraphic positions and the only vase recovered from one of them confirm that three of the burials postdate the settlement and may date to the transition period, while the fourth is contemporary with one of the last phases of occupation, in the second half of the Middle Helladic period.

Kirrha (M. Pappa property). D. Skorda reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 458–60; *AEThSE* 1, 657–75) the discovery of two rectangular or apsidal Middle Helladic houses separated by a street (**Fig. 78**).

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75. Kirrha: the location of the 2009 excavation.



76. Kirrha: sector 1, potter's kiln.



78. Kirrha, Pappa property: apsidal building.



77. Kirrha: tomb enclosed by courses of rubble.



79. Kirrha, Pappa property: grey Minyan kantharos.

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