Critinia, Elafokambos site, basilica of Agios Tryfon. I. Volanakis (*ADelt*, 997–98) reports on the research at the ECh basilica.

Kastelorizo, mosque. M. Sigala (*ADelt*, 984) reports on the partial conservation of the wooden gallery.

Karpathos
I Kathimerini (23/01/2007) and *To Vima* (23/01/2007) report on a four year survey project in the area of **Afiartis** in S Karpathos to be conducted by M. Melas of Demokritos University of Thrace. The project aims at the investigation of the uncovered settlements of M character, in particular continuity and change of settlement patterns in association with geomorphological traits of the area.

Pigadia. F. Zervaki (*ADelt*, 954) reports on investigations of remains of the Myc settlement in the area of **Xenonas**. At **Tsekou-Trempela plot**, a room with LH IIIA2/IIIB pottery and a workshop installation with three circular clay structures were excavated.

Byz Karpathos
Aperi, church of Agioi Theodoroi. M. Sigala (*ADelt*, 984) reports on the part conservation of the murals.

CRETE

In the *Abstracts* (*ACC*) volume handed out at the 10th International Cretological Congress (Chania, 01–08/10/2006) are very many references both to excavations of the recent past and studies being made now on earlier discovered material. Inevitably, much is reported but briefly and is lacking in detail. Where entries are not explicitly linked to a particular or recent year, they are not remarked upon here. Where the excavation can be seen to have been conducted within the past three or so years, it has been included. The volume is well-worth consulting. Also published were the proceedings of the previous Congress, 9th International Cretological Congress 1–6 October 2001, *Πεπραγμένα Θ' Διεθνούς Κρητολογικού Συνεδρίου, Ελούντα, 1–6 Οκτωβρίου* (Herakleion, Society for Cretan Historical Studies 2006).

Byz Crete
M. Borboudakis and A. Mylopotamaki (13th EBA; *ADelt*, 881–905) report on the work of the 13th EBA in 1999, mostly the conservation of monuments, wall-paintings and icons. What is succinctly listed here at the start of each prefecture is any information retrievable concerning, first, the date of construction or repairs carried out in the life of the monument's physical structure and, second, the same for the wall-paintings. The excavation reports carried in *ADelt* 1999 are mentioned briefly, but not reproduced in detail as the ecclesiastical terminology is too complex. Also noteworthy is the four volume publication:– *Creta Romana e Protobizantina. Atti del Congresso Internazionale (Iraklion, 23–30 settembre 2000)* (Padova, Bottega D'Erasmo 2004).

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

Byz E Crete
Hierapetra (Hagios Georgios) church. Two phases, dating back to perhaps 1671 (*ADelt*, 902).

DEMOS ITANOU

Itanos. D. Viviers (EFA; *ADelt*, 876–77) reports on study and excavation in 1999 relating to the N **necropolis**, as well as some survey in the region.

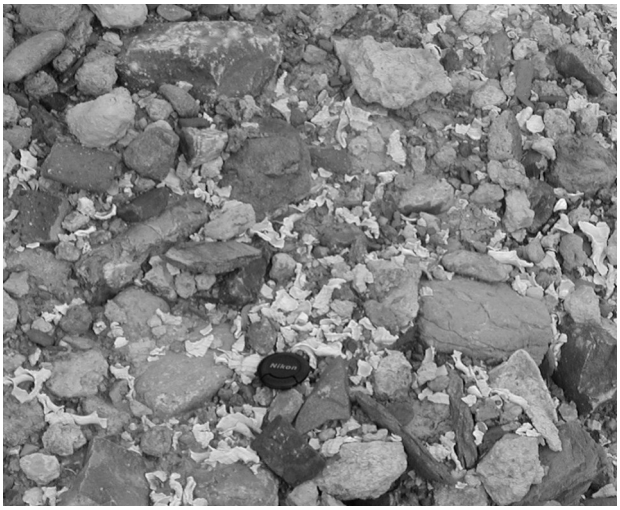
Work on the great range of pottery and coins helped date and establish local typologies, as imported vessels from within the island (Eleftherna, Knossos) or from abroad (Attica, Corinth, Knidos) are better known.

Field work revealed the considerable extent of this previously sampled cemetery, with burials ranging from the LGeo to LHel period; Hel ones were heavily represented in 1999 (**Fig. 112**). The W limits were fixed in the zone investigated. Beyond lay evidence of a **structure** of the 7th Ct BC, itself going back to the 5th Ct. The ruins had been much re-used. An altar had been raised in contact with Ar walls; provisions for water-supplies and cisterns were recorded; and also a tomb set into an E room.

J. Moody (Texas, Austin) reports in 2006 the recognition of a spoil heap from murex-working by the M villa, discovered in earlier surveying (**Fig 113**).



112. Itanos: N cemetery, general view of burials



113. Itanos: spoil heap of broken murex shells

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Palaikastro. The following was published: Sackett, L.H., *Ο Κούρος του Παλαίκαστρου, Ένα χρυσελεφάντινο αριστούργημα της μινωικής γλυπτικής* (Athens, T.A.P.A. 2006). It is a most accessible resumé of the more detailed BSA publication.

Zakros. E. Platon (ASA) reports (*Ergon*, 73–74) on a further season of study of the finds from N. Platon's excavations of the **M Palace** and town at Kato Zakro. The earliest pottery from the 'building of the ΒΔ section' is of MM IIIB–LM IA date; that from building N (in the ΒΔ section) spans the MM IIIB–LM IA and then LM IB and LM IIIA periods.

Minoan Roads Survey. S. Chrysoulaki (Ministry of Culture; *ADelt*, 871–72; *ACC* 50) reports on the work of 1999 and later. Studies of the finds from the excavation of test trenches at the **Choiromandres** guard-house were directed at elucidating stratigraphy and room functions.

The S part of area II, below LM IB material, had a floor of trodden earth, with a concentration of pottery: all were set above a level with a tpq of MM III–LM IA. In this last was a sealstone (sun and seated lion; **Fig. 114**) that recalls a similar one recovered from another guard-house at Chamaitoulo, Siteia. Earth used to fill irregularities in the bedrock contained EM and MM sherds. From the N part of area IV, below floor trials confirmed the walls were built in LM IB. With comparable evidence coming from space II, it is clear that the N and E parts were extensively re-organized in LM IB.

Surface surveying was carried out at Skalia and both Epano and Kato Zakro. At Kinigakia and Peristera possible open-air shrines were located. Protopalatial pottery and some animal figurine fragments come from the first, and from the second seashells, fine wares and a plastic-decorated MM II tripod table. Did they act as boundary-markers for the territory of Kato Zakro? At Schoinares part of a potter's wheelhead, together with remnants of a kiln, argue the place was a ceramic manufacturing workshop.



114. Minoan Roads Survey, Choiromandres: sealstone

Demos Siteias

Petras. M. Tsipopoulou (24th EPCA) reports on the MM IB–IIA **cemetery**, excavated between 2004–2006. The burial area lies on a high plateau, E of the palace and settlement: so far five **house tombs** are known (one completely, two part dug), comparable but not identical to other such cemeteries in E Crete (e.g., Gournia, Mochlos and Palaikastro). Built of rough stone and set directly on the bedrock, they present more than one phase, so that finally they may comprise six or more chambers and corridors. Burials were placed on the floor, at times in clay larnakes. Some evidence was found for an open area beyond the tombs, where vases were deposited, and a possible boundary wall. Three fragmentary and imported Cyc figurines could show an EM inception, but otherwise *in situ* finds belong to MM IB–IIA (before the palace at Petras was built). Clay and stone vases, metal finds (gold and bronze) and seals of stone make up the funerary goods.

Close by is a **rock shelter**. Over 1m *d.* of deposit contained grave goods and redeposited bones, probably cleaned out from the house tombs: a similar set of finds of the same broad date range was made (with silver goods and bone seals too). Interestingly, the first material deposited clearly started in EM I, and later included vases of Cyc type and/or manufacture like those at the closeby Hagia Photia cemetery.

Mochlos. J. Soles (North Carolina, Greensboro/ASCSA) and K. Davaras (24th EPCA/Athens) report in 1999 (*ADelt*, 877) on publication programmes (*Mochlos II* and *III*: now out), and on the cleaning of the site and preparations for visitors.

For 2006, they further describe the study season and additional site-conservation. Most progress has been connected with the publication of the **M settlement**. The final manuscripts of *Mochlos IIA* (on the Myc settlement and cemetery) and for *Mochlos IIB* (on the LM II–III pottery) are with the publisher, the INSTAP Academic Press. *Mochlos IIC* lacks only the floral and faunal reports.

Work began towards *Mochlos III* (*The House of the Metal Merchant and other Houses in Block C of the Neopalatial Settlement on the Island of Mochlos*) and *Mochlos IV* (*The Manufacturing Centre in Block C of the Neopalatial Settlement on the Island of Mochlos*). Locus lists were prepared and the stratigraphy of each building was examined. Architectural drawings were completed for most of the block C buildings. The pottery for the first was also strewn and studied: a little remains still from houses C.3 and C.6. A LCyc I jug decorated with a bird in standard fashion is one of only a few Cyc vases identified at Mochlos. The cataloguing of bronze objects was completed. From residue analysis taken from unwashed ceramics in building C.7 (*Mochlos IV*), it can be said that rock rose (cistus) was used as an aromatic in the production of perfume here.

Work was initiated on *Mochlos V* (on building B.2, the ceremonial building of the LM IB town). Architectural plans were drawn up, including that for the newly discovered 'theatral area' attached to the S façade.

N. Vogeikoff-Brogan (ASCSA) continued her study of the **Hel** remains, completing a manuscript on the 1st Ct 'beam-press house'.

At the 10th Cretological Congress, T. Brogan (INSTAP-EC; *ACC* 57–58) presented a picture of **MM I–II Mochlos** from the 2004–2005 excavations. Even though this phase of the town had been largely removed in the Neopalatial rebuilding campaigns, work in block C yielded evidence. One stratigraphic sequence spans EM III to MM I; excavation along the S and E sides of LM I house C.7 recovered several primary MM I–II deposits. For MM II, there exists a foundation deposit for an MM II house, and two more MM II dumps below the E rooms of the LM I house C.3. Finally, and again from below house C.7, was material from an MM II destruction: that from one room indicates it was a kitchen. Pottery studies indicate a significant increase in the amount of imported pottery in EM III–MM II, mostly from about Gournia and Priniatikos Pyrgos.

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Pseira. P.P. Betancourt (Temple/ASCSA) and K. Davaras (24th EPCA/Athens) report in 1999 (*ADelt*, 878) on forthcoming publications.

In 2006, they describe study in the field. Cleaning, drawing and photography were started for **M domestic buildings** in block AF, located at the tip of the Pseira peninsula: the work was undertaken in preparation for final publication. These are some of the best preserved houses on the island; some walls, of fieldstones, stand over 1m high. The block also has the best stratigraphy in the town, from MM II to LM III. Among the most interesting rooms are an E pillar crypt from LM IA with a rustic (local) pillar in the basement room and a large room used as a kitchen in LM II (with the hearth still *in situ*).

Off Pseira. *Ethnos* (11/07/2006) reports on a MM II **shipwreck** being explored by E. Hatzidaki (EMA). Its cargo, buried in sand at a *d.* of 45m, was carried in vases (87 so far recovered) that suggest it was liquid in character: these include dozens of amphorae, as well as jugs, pithoid jars and cups, one of the last being paralleled at Vasiliki. *Eleftherotypia* (03/10/2006) reports the recovery too of a clay kantharos, paralleled at Gournia and with Anatolian metal precedents. A report was also made at the 10th Cretological Congress (*ACC* 49).

Demos Ierapetras

Ierapetra (Viglia). V. Apostolakou (24th EPCA; *ADelt*, 869–70) reports on the excavation in 1999 (in the Pagkalou plot) of a **Rom house complex** from the 1st–3rd Ct AD. Of at least three phases in close succession, the walls are aligned to the compass axes and preserve one to three courses only above the foundations (**Fig. 115**): the earlier set are better made, with rectangular worked stones and plaster remnants, the later contain more re-used material. The W side has five rooms in a better preserved state; in the central room was found a mass of daily pottery (over 21 items), an animal vessel, a small gypsum table, a bronze ring and seven bronze coins in a small clay pot.

To the W was a slab-covered **tomb**, with a Π-shaped hearth to its S (ash lay inside and ash and bone outside). To the E were parts of another structure.

Loutra. *Eleftherotypia* (23/08/2006), added to at the 10th Cretological Congress (*ACC* 101), reports on a 1st–2nd Ct **Rom cemetery**, to the W side of Ierapetra.

Discovered by a farmer and excavated since 2001 by V. Apostolakou (24th EPCA), the 32 known tombs had been robbed: only one amphora still held its contents, the skeleton of a small child. The tombs are of tile, or built of stone (gypsum, limestone and even a porphyritic stone) as tholoi or as chambers. Four of these are of monumental proportions, the first in E Crete: built of gypsum slabs, the underground chamber measures between 2.50–2.70m *l.* by 2–2.20m *w.* Ceramic vases used as ash urns are frequent; other finds include vases of clay and glass, bronze coins and mirrors, gilded, gold and silver funerary items and figurines. Debris from funerary feasts was identified: ovens, hearths and cooking equipment.



115. Ierapetra, Viglia: Rom house complex

Hierapytna. M. Baldwin Bowsky (Pacific; *ACC* 126) reports at the 10th Cretological Congress on a series of **inscriptions**. The nine involved record the work of the Rom quaestor Q. Paconius Agrippinus, early in the reign of Claudius. They assist in defining the territory of Rom Hierapytna, giving details of the quality of traffic the roads could bear. They constitute some early evidence for the development of a road network, and illuminate the economic and social recovery of the city before its Flavian *floruit*.

Kavousi. G. Gesell (Tennessee; *ADelt*, 877–78) reports comprehensively in 1999 on study of the sites at **Kastro** and **Vronda**. Work on the pottery from Kastro is proving especially valuable as it is leading to new interpretations of SubM and EProtoGeo, the critical period between the LBA and EIA. In 1998 and 1999 a number of displays were set up in the Museum of Hierapetra: all the phases of habitation from the 12th to the 7th Ct are represented, as will be a cremation burial from Vronda.

V. Apostolakou (24th Ephoreia; *ADelt*, 870) reports on the excavation in 1999 of a **pithos burial** of Geo date: some bones were retrieved but no other finds.

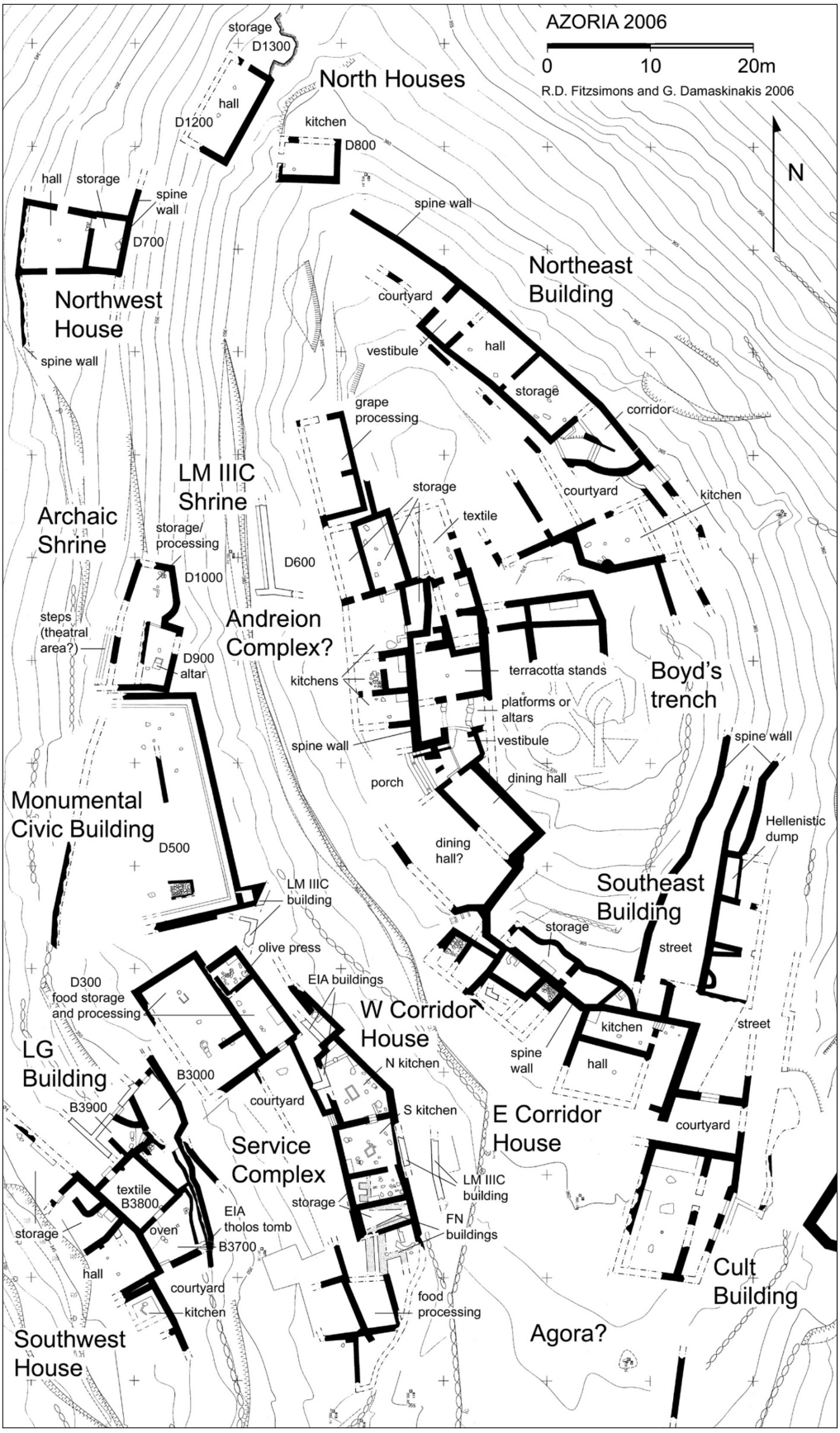
Chrysokamino. P. Betancourt (Temple/ASCSA; *ADelt*, 878) reports on the study season in 1999 for the two main sites: the EBA **metallurgical** one and the longer-lived **M farmstead**. The first of three volumes (*Chrysokamino I. The Chrysokamino Estate*) went to publication. Much work was done on the ceramics: these date from LNeo to Ot. The most important phases are EM III at the metallurgical site and LM I–III at the farmstead. Great effort was also put into understanding the furnaces: their form and functioning. Also published is Betancourt, P.P., *The Chrysokamino Metallurgy Workshop and its territory. Hesperia Supplement 36* (Princeton, N.J., A.S.C.S.A. 2006).

Gournia. L.V. Watrous (Buffalo/ASCSA) reports on the 2006 study season of the **Gournia Survey Project**. Emphasis was on the Venetian and Ot period pottery. It was studied from the point of view of provenance (i.e., the clay fabric, its colour, inclusions and surface treatment), function (shape and decoration) and artistic style (by comparing the survey material to published examples and to vases on display in the historical museums of Crete and elsewhere). The pottery was then drawn and photographed for publication.

Azoria. D. Haggis (North Carolina at Chapel Hill) and M. Mook (Iowa State) report for ASCSA on the 2006 excavation season.

The primary target areas were on the W slope of the S acropolis, where public and domestic architecture of the 6th to E5th Ct are known (**Fig. 116**). To the NW, excavation produced parts of three separate **houses**. No complete plan was recoverable, but the rooms provide important comparative data for houses exposed earlier (S houses; NE building; SW house; and the N acropolis house).

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116. Azoria: plan of site

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Of the **N houses**, a single room (D800) was exposed on the far NW point of the S acropolis, apparently built against the outcrop of bedrock that forms the foundations for the N extension of the spine wall and the NE building on the terrace above. The floor is clay (internal dimensions *ca* 4.60m E–W by 3.40m N–S), bedded to level off the bedrock which protrudes slightly in the centre of the room. Evidence of burning appears best preserved in the SW corner, where carbon, ash and burnt red clay indicate the presence of a fallen roof beam. A round beach-rock quern, embedded in the floor, was exposed there too, near the S wall. Fragments of a skyphos, bowl, cookpot and krater stand were among the contents of the room.

SW of this on the terrace below are two rooms (D1200, 1300) of another house; most likely an adjoining pantry/storeroom and main hall. The main hall is characteristically large. The internal *l.* is about 8.5m N–S. Although the W wall is no longer extant, the clay floor is preserved to over 3m E–W. Two schist pillar bases, located on the room's central axis in line with the preserved N doorway into the room (2.45m from the E wall), suggest a *w.* of 4.7-5m (*ca* 39m^2 in area). The centrally-placed doorway in the N wall leads into a peculiar oval-shaped room cut into bedrock (2.50m by 2m), ostensibly a storeroom or pantry containing a considerable amount of pottery including cups, cookpots and a large (LGeo-type) loomweight.

SW again and about 6m below is evidence of an adjoining storeroom and hall in the NW house. The storeroom, containing two large schist pithos stands, is to the E (*ca* 4.80m by 2.80m) and connected to the hall via a doorway in the N end of the W wall. The N, S and E walls of the storeroom are very well preserved; in the N and SE corners they stand to over 2.70m *h.* above the floor level. The hall, which contains a single centrally-placed pillar base, is oddly shaped, narrower at the E (4.90m *w.*) than at the W where the internal *w.* is over 6m. The preserved *l.* of the room is about 5.50–6m. A well-fashioned doorway in the N wall of the hall provided access into one or more rooms which remain unexcavated. The rooms show evidence of the LAr burnt destruction; two well-preserved pieces of carbonized wood, perhaps remains of roof beams or wooden lintels, were found fallen in the doorways.

The area N of the monumental civic building and W of the andreion complex produced evidence of ritual activity in a series of **shrines**. Immediately W of and below the andreion is a segment of wall, 8m *l.* N–S, bordered by a long low bench (*ca* 0.27m *h.* and 0.42m *w.*) constructed of cobbles. The bench is preserved for about 5.50m; a cut-bedrock bedding along the wall face indicates its continuation up to the S wall of the room. The S return wall is extant for some 2m to the W. The remains appear to form part of a typical bench shrine of LM IIIC. Four fragments of a large terracotta figure with upraised arms were found on the bench; one other fragment lay on the bedrock/clay floor surface preserved to the W of the bench. SW of and below this shrine is another small two-room Ar shrine. It consists of two small interconnected rooms on the E side of a terrace formed by a rise in the bedrock, about 13m *l.* (N–S) and *ca* 6m *w.* (E–W), thus being situated immediately N and about 1.20m above the floor level of the monumental civic building. The southernmost room (*ca* 2.40–2.80m *w.* and 5.40m *l.*) has a clay floor and a rectangular bench or altar (0.80m by 0.60m) in its S half. The altar, about 0.40m *h.*, is built of regular courses of schist and occasionally limestone (sideropetra) blocks or slabs. A low stone-lined hearth abuts the N face of the altar. A number of objects were found directly on top and around the altar: two miniature skyphoi, a miniature bronze bowl, three ribbed stands and fourteen terracotta female figurines or figurine fragments (**Fig. 117**). Among the figurines there are two hollow cylindrical wheelmade types; two daidalic wheel/mouldmade types; one daidalic mouldmade type; one zoomorphic (bovine hind quarters); four course handmade Geo types. Additional finds from the room include a glass bead fragment, a spindle-whorl, a piece of folded bronze and a number of marine shells of several sorts (triton, clam, limpet and murex) and a boar's tusk and cranial fragment. A doorway in the NW corner of the room has a step up to a small irregularly shaped storeroom, *ca* 4.5m *l.* and preserved to only about 2.5m *w.* Three boulders (?work-platforms) and a quern lay in the NE corner. Burning on the floor and a fallen roof beam in the S half of the room are indications of the LAr destruction, which left a well-preserved assemblage including a pithos, a Geo krater (Knossian



117. Azoria: figurines from Ar shrine

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118. Azoria: monumental civic building

ProtoGeoB), three transport amphorae, a lamp, an Attic exaleptron, a bronze awl, an iron knife blade, an iron nail or obelos, a loomweight and a schist lid.

Work continued to the S in the **monumental civic building** with the aim of exposing an area (7.5m by 5m) in its NW corner (**Fig. 118**). Removal of the overburden revealed wall tumble, collapsed roofing material and a burned floor surface with four possible pillar bases, suggesting an irregular intercolumniation. Two sondages, one against the N wall and the other against the S, revealed two successive LAr floor surfaces and packing.

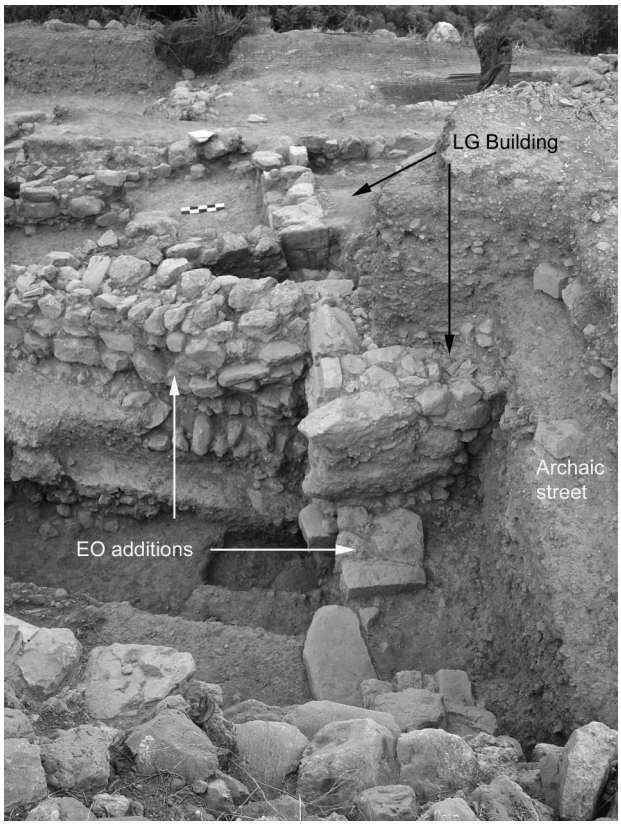
A large **two-room building** (D 300) on the W side of the olive-press room and storeroom was recovered. The structure is clearly part of the service complex, sharing its S and E walls with the Ar storeroom/workroom; it projects to the N about 2m further than the last. The largest room (*ca* 8.30m *l.* and 5m *w.*) has two well-fashioned pillar bases on the central N–S axis and a small U-shaped stone-lined hearth near the N pillar base. In the S part is a large basin constructed of angled schist slabs and a pithos fragment, ostensibly held together with mud mortar. It both abuts a cylindrical limestone platform, with three impressions or sockets on its top surface (probably for a door), and is situated against the makeshift bin and a rectangular limestone block, probably the doorjamb.

In the **LGeo building** at the SW (**Fig. 119**), is an oddly shaped room (B 3700), narrower (3.50m) on the W than on the E (5.30m), and about 4.30m *l.* (E–W). In its LAr phase the room had a stone bench and seat/work platform in the NE corner and an oven in the NW, just W of a doorway. Three pillar supports are preserved in the central area. It seems to have functioned primarily for food processing.

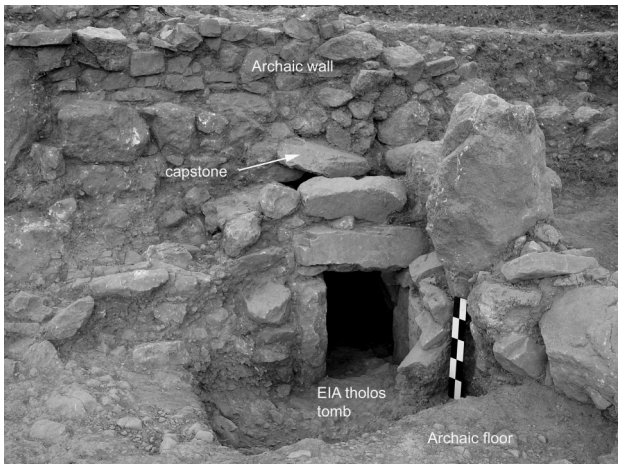
Another single square room (B 3800; 5.40m N–S by 5m E–W) is accessible via centrally placed doorways from the room just discussed to the S and a further one to the N. The room appears to have industrial functions – several querns and handstones suggest food processing – while several loomweights and spindle-whorls clustered to the N near the doorway indicate the presence of a loom. The size and juxtaposition of these two units suggest communal/public rather than private/domestic usage.

An abandoned drain channel on the E side of the first room runs, at the SE corner, over the stomion of an **EIA tholos tomb** (**Fig. 120**). The tomb's dome and capstone, as well as the slabs forming the stomion and lintel blocks, remain intact. The structure is ellipsoidal (1.42m by 0.90m) and 1.25m in *h.*, from part-paved floor to a single schist-slab capstone. The burials – three inhumations – appear to be intact. The finds consisted of a handmade juglet (SM–Geo?), a flask (Geo), a stirrup jar fragment (LM IIIC–SM), a skyphos (EProtoGeo), a juglet (EProtoGeo) and a bowl (LM III), two conical ceramic beads and a bronze (ring?) fragment (**Fig. 121**).

Excavation revealed three architectural phases in the area of these rooms. At their very N edge, and of the initial EIA (LGeo–EOr) phase, is an unusually **large building**, whose S wall and doorway were recovered. Its estimated internal *w.* is between 5.50m and 6m; a centrally-placed doorway is 1.20m *w.* During the 7th Ct, a retaining wall was constructed perpendi-



119. Azoria: SW terrace with LGeo building



120. Azoria: EIA tholos tomb

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121. Azoria: finds from EIA tholos tomb

cular to the building, to contain a deep layer of fill that supported a corridor providing access to another room added on the E side. By the end of the 6th Ct, a curved retaining wall had been built against the S wall of the EIA building, abutting the W side of the doorway and extending to the S end of the EOr retaining wall. The function of the wall seems to have been to support fill that buttressed the earlier EOr wall.

Excavation at Azoria in 2006 has expanded the sample of **domestic areas**, providing data that will permit comparison of the economy and storage and consumption patterns in houses in the 6th and E5th Ct.

The area immediately N of the monumental civic building seems to have accommodated ritual activity in LM IIIC and LAr. The finds from the Ar shrine, however, include a number of ProtoGeo–EOr artefacts, perhaps indicating continuity of cult in this area, or perhaps cognizance of the history of the sacred landscape. The location of the Ar shrine is situated in the middle of the civic complexes immediately below the andreion, but directly adjoining the monumental civic building. Access to both the shrine and the building would have been from a street or corridor on the W; the juxtaposition of shrine, andreion and public banquet hall is certainly significant.

The recovery of the complex stratigraphy of the lower SW terraces has significantly affected understanding of the E history of the site; it has revealed the extent of the site's transformation in its topography at the end of the 7th Ct. The abandonment of an unusually large LGeo–EOr building, with possible cultic functions, occurred during phases of rebuilding at the end of the 7th Ct. Thus the evidence indicates that the radical rebuilding of the settlement at this time was a deliberate process not only of expansion beyond the limits of the EIA settlement, but of spatial reorganization and the creation of civic architecture at the expense of the EIA topography. A deliberate disengagement from the past is so represented, with the possible exception in the shrine area.

Architectural conservation continued at Azoria in 2006, employing the same methods and materials used in 2005, in accordance with the request of the Directorate of Conservation of Ancient and Recent Monuments. This work was conducted at the request and direction of the 24th EPCA.

DEMOS AGIOU NIKOLAOU

Vrokastro. B. Hayden (Pennsylvania/ASCSA; *ADelt*, 879–80) reports on study in 1999, which was centred upon sorting out the later ceramic groups by period from the general mass collected.

B. Hayden (Pennsylvania/ASCSA) and J. Moody (Texas, Austin) report on the study season of 2006. Investigating 'Granodiorite (GD) resources in the Mirabello region: their variability, distribution and use from Neo to mod. times', J. Moody examined first BA and Gr sherds in order to assign them to fabric groups previously defined during the **Vrokastro Survey Project**. Continuing with Rom and post Rom material, she located very little GD: instead most Rom 'coarse to med-coarse' fabrics are tempered with siltstone/claystone. This paucity of GD fabrics in Rom times is interesting as they are common again in later periods (Byz, Venetian and Ot).

Lato. A. Farnoux (Paris IV/EFA) and H. Würmser (EFA) report on the survey and excavation of 2006 (**Fig. 122**). Work

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122. Lato: general view with mainly Hel walls

restarted (following that between 1967 and 1971) with the aims first to prepare documents needed for expropriation, and then to manage the site. A **topographic survey**, begun in 2005, builds on the plan published by J. Demargne in 1901, adding contour lines, for example.

The 2006 campaign first checked the Demargne plan (in terms of positioning and identification of the buildings) and then conducted a GPS survey, including transversal sections. An analysis of the circulation pattern within the settlement allows the following observations. A space between the summits, not far apart, of the two terraces both permitted movement along the contour lines and supported the soil banks. The transverse streets, cutting across the contour lines, gave access from one terrace to the other (they are sometimes identified by a system of rectangular pillars). Three trenches in the W sector were dug to understand the structure, extension and orientation of the terraces in a contentious area.

The most striking morphological aspect newly revealed in studying the geography of this area is the presence of five sinkholes: Lato itself is sited around one. New remains too were encountered: excavation in the central sector revealed a thick anc. wall and close by the remains of a drainage or irrigation system. Other walls were now made visible, together with a great quantity of Myc sherds. At the W foot of the site is a deep ravine, yielding intermittent water: this had been closed by a wall, probably erected in antiquity.

Effort was also spent on reviewing the **epigraphical** corpus, replete, as it is, with toponyms of a geographical nature, and on analysing the access points of the city (building on the observable circulation routes in its territory); a record of water sources was also compiled.

Demos Oropediou Lasithiou

Hagios Charalambos Cave. P.P. Betancourt (Temple/ASCSA) reports on the 2006 study season.

Work included the study of pottery, human bones, animal bones, and small finds from the **M burial cave**. The catalogue of the human bones is progressing: a little over 10,000 separate entries have now been made. Work in mending the skulls and femurs also continued this season. Broken bones were found scattered through several levels in the rooms of the cave, and some were mended up from fragments excavated from different rooms. This information is important because it shows that the bones were mixed by the Ms at the time that they made the deposit in the cavern in MM IIB. The larnakes (moved from the INSTAP Study Centre to the Hagios Nikolaos Museum) were also mended from fragments found distributed throughout the cave; both from the front rooms and in the lower parts. Much of the work with the pottery involved sorting, drawing and photography of individual pieces, as well as the compilation of statistics.

At the 10th Cretological Congress, S. Ferrence (INSTAP) reviewed the evidence of the **figurines**. Ten were recovered, of anthropomorphic, abstract and zoomorphic types: half were pierced so as to be worn as amulets. The materials include hippo ivory, bone and shell, as well as marble, a green igneous stone and one blue/white soft stone. Their details tie in the Lasithi plain with the wider M and off-island worlds: two are derived from Cyc FAFs, other stylistic ties are with the Trapeza cave on the same plateau and with the Mesara tholoi (e.g., at Koumasa, Porti and especially Hagia Triada).

Karphi/Magoulas-Kaminaki. A. Kanta (Institute of Cretan Studies) reports on a programme of cooperation with V. Apostolakou (24th EPCA), running since 2004, to clean and conserve **tombs** at these sites. A number of tombs around Karphi were cleaned, including those dug by Pendlebury. Between the villages of Magoulas and Kaminaki, by the main road, a **M tholos tomb** was investigated between 2004–2006. Despite its looting in Rom times, and subsequent use as a rubbish dump, it preserved important finds: beads of gold, glass paste and faience (**Fig. 123**), various objects of ivory, including a female figure, and seal stones. The excellence and quantity of the finds suggest this is a 'royal' tomb. Its date is provisionally placed at LM IIIA1/2.

Demos Mallion

Malia, Anc. Town. J. Driessen (Louvain) and A. Farnoux (Sorbonne, Paris IV) report on the study of the **M Quartier Nu** in 1999 (*ADelt*, 873). Work on the stratigraphy of the N zone showed that they had been dumping grounds for material after the first destruction of the building. Three sherds carried Linear B inscriptions, as did a stirrup-jar from room 13. The latest occupation is fixed as LM IIIB or B2, with no LM IIIC; at least as defined at Chania. Samples for fabric analysis and to elucidate technological matters were taken: some imports from the Mirabello area were recognized.



123. Karphi: glass paste bead

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Smaller scale cleaning around the **hypostyle crypt** and the NE approaches to the **palace** were also undertaken (*ADelt*, 873–74): details of walls and pavements were recovered.

In the **Quartier Delta**, I. Bradfer-Burdet and M. Pomadere (both EFA) report on the study carried out in 2006, following the 2005 excavation season, on **building ΠΠ** in the M settlement. Examination of the stratigraphy and the architectural remains has confirmed the succession of at least three Neopalatial architectural phases. Some clay pieces carry prints of branches or rushes laid in a row and may have come from a light roofing. From the walls came many fragments of plaster in solid white, blue and red; some had a figurative motive (indiscernible in detail because of their small size), others were simply decorated in red or black stripes. Different soil types were represented in making the floors.

Registration, study and restoration of the pottery and the small finds commenced. Initial work on the stone vases has revealed that they are, in essence, typically M shapes, with the exception of one likely Egyptian import. The paleo-environmental remains included shellfish, bones and seeds, alongside much carbon. Their sorting by flotation revealed both a seal of a marine animal (the second Neopalatial one recovered in the building) and a small piece of gold leaf (4.5mm in *l.*). This last seemingly has the shape of a shellfish, with embossed details.

A survey of the E part of the 'Street to the Sea' was carried out, so completing the plan of the urban zone surrounding building ΠΠ. This permits a better understand of its relationship with the surrounding buildings and with the W court of the palace, where this street ends.

Finally, a restoration campaign on buildings Δβ and Δγ successfully completed the work begun in 2005.

Malia Valley Survey. S. Müller-Selka (CNRS and EFA; *ADelt*, 874–76) reports on the work in 1999. The aims of completing the topographical record and starting the artefact studies proper were overtaken by matters arising from public works in the area. After some sites had been damaged by the construction of the new national road, the **cave** of Fragkandoni, 500m S of the mod. village, was surveyed. The access corridor and the vaulted entrance had been shaped, and a cutting made into the ceiling of the main chamber. There were found a small bench fitted to the S wall, a pillar and walls of small stones. Originally the space was enough to accommodate a standing person. Surface sherds are later in date; a coin of Constantine was found. A rescue excavation was planned for the following years.

The M sandstone **quarry** at Hagio Pnevmatos was completely destroyed by the construction of a marina at Malia. At the Hellenic Palace hotel at Hagia Varvara, a layer of pumice associated with LM IA vases has been disturbed (**Fig. 124**); elsewhere damage has been sustained to the House of the Fisherman. Study of remains (lithic and ceramic) from central and E marshy areas reveals that occupation began there in L EM, continued down to LM IIIB and was revived in the LRom and ECh times, 4th–6th Ct AD.



124. Malia Valley Survey: LM vase with pumice inside

Quarries. S. Müller-Selka (CNRS/EFA) reports on the 2006 season in the continuing survey of the sandstone quarries (*ammouda*), focussing on the two most extensive examples hereabouts, at Pyrgos (between the archaeological site and the mod. village) and Potamos (immediately to the W of the Mill beach).

Examination of the dimensions of the architectural blocks left at their removal was followed by a companion campaign, detailing the elevations of the W stores of the palace, almost exclusively composed of sandstone blocks. Some rectangular pits (very probably used as tombs) were discovered under a half metre of water in the E part of the Potamos quarry. These can be compared with similar pits identified in 2004, situated to the E in the same quarry: their date is impossible to specify. Work on material recovered in the survey also continued.

CENTRAL CRETE (Prefecture of Herakleion) (23rd EPCA; 13th EBA)

Byz central Crete. (*ADelt*, 881–97, 902–03) Vorizia (Valsamonero Monastery) 1428 murals; Pyrgos (Hagioi Georgios and Konstantinos) murals of N aisle of the 13th Ct, of S of 1314/1315; Evangelsimos (Panagia) murals 1380; Diavaide (Hagios Georgios) murals 14th Ct; Episkopi (Hagios Georgios) murals 14th Ct, (Hagia Paraskevi) murals 15th Ct, (Archangel Michael) murals 14th Ct, (Panagia Faneromeni) murals 1642, (Hagios Antonios) murals 15th Ct; Kitharida (Panagia Eleousa Monastery) restored katholikon 13th–14th Ct; Hagios Myron (Hagioi Apostoli) murals 15th Ct; Meleses (Tholous fortress) 16th–17th Ct work; Hagioi Apostoloi Tholon church dated to 1614; Houdetsi (Hagios Nikolaos) church and murals 13th Ct; Roukani (Hagios Iannis) 11th Ct church, with second of Venetian time attached to S, Venetian tombs and part of LRom building.

Demos Chersonisou

Chersonisos. K. Galanaki (23rd EPCA; *ADelt*, 844–48) reports on the rescue excavations undertaken in 1999 in the harbour area.

Seven areas and oikopeda were investigated, of which five were of relatively minor importance. In each of these last were found **structures of Rom date** in the form of walls and, at times, rooms, some with up to three phases of development. Arrangements for water supplies were common enough. One also had two **Rom tombs**: a tile grave in poor condition and a cist which, though damaged, yielded ten glass vessels, a ceramic lamp (Medusa), three bone pins, a winged item of bronze and four coins, and a piece of lead. A similar range of goods accompanied the buildings: vessels of clay and glass; items of stone, including statue fragments; clay lamps; bone pins; clay objects (loomweights, plaques, lamp moulds); lead and bronze pieces, with bronze coins.

In the Apostolakis plot, 150m NW of the Rom theatre, a variety of material came to light. At the E, two **tombs** had been dug into the bedrock: of LCl–EHel date, they are part of a known larger cemetery. To their W was a horse burial. Further W still were uncovered **structural remains**: a large part of a temple-like building, orientated E–W, had some of its N and S

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