Didymoteicho Kalé. *Ethnos* (08/03/08) cites the report of D. Makropoulou (Director, 15th EBA) on the discovery during cleaning of rock-cut chambers used for worship.

SAMOTHRACE

Sanctuary of the Great Gods. J. McCredie (ASCSA/New York) reports on the 2007 season of study and conservation.

Work continued on volume 9, *The Monuments of the Eastern Hill*, in the series *Samothrace. Excavations Conducted by the Institute of Fine Arts of New York University*, and on the catalogue of coins from the E hill (L. Gadbery). Documentation of the architectural blocks associated with the Milesian Dedication on the W hill continued.

ISLANDS OF THE NORTHEAST AEGEAN
(20th EPCA: 14th EBA)

Lemnos

Hephaestia. E. Greco (Director, SAIA) reports on continuing exploration of the area of the Isthmus wall. Trenches were opened at the foundation of the Ar wall corresponding to the walls of the LH settlement previously noted (**Fig. 84**). Among the oldest sherds (from the deep levels of the levelling fill over the sterile clay level) are classes dating back to LH IIIA2. The structures immediately following these first phases date to the LH IIICL.



84. Lemnos, Hephaestia: wall structures of the LH settlement

N of the boundary wall (of uncertain date), are 2 EByz rooms side by side set on the ridge of the Ar wall. Amphorae, storage vessels, terra sigillata and a coin date to the 6th Ct AD. One room contained architectural spolia.

Outside the boundary wall, close to the monument with limestone blocks, the NW corner of the westernmost room of the rectangular building with benches discovered in 2005 (*AR* 53 [2006–2007], 76–77) was also explored. Among Ar finds are many sherds of the karchesion shape (common in cult buildings excavated in the town). A new room belonging to the same complex was found in the W side, covered by a major L Imperial dump. A test was made in the NE corner of the W room to investigate the foundations of the walls.

New investigations were made on the S limit of the town, in the N side and the SW corner of the L antique peristyle house, and in the road delimitating the house at the S. This permits reconstruction of a diachronic image of life in the area, from the LAr–E7th Ct AD. Further studies will be made of palaeobotanic remains recovered from the levels investigated and the raw materials used in the house construction.

Lesbos

Mytilene (anc. city). H. Williams (Canadian Institute/British Columbia) reports on the study of finds from excavations on the acropolis and near the N harbour with special attention to the large numbers of terracotta figurines and lamps from the sanctuary and the extensive collections of Aeolic grey wares from both sites. The latter represent Ar, Cl and Hel deposits.

Chios
(20th EPCA: 3rd EBA)

Journal of Archaeological Science 35 (2008), 1169–76 publishes widely reported work (cf. *Eleutheros Typos* and *Ta Nea* 05/11/07) by B.P. Foley and M.C. Hansson (MIT and Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute) on DNA analysis of residues contained within 2 amphorae from the 4th Ct BC ship wrecked in the straits between **Chios** and **Oinousses** (*AR* 51 [2004–2005], 90; *AR* 52 [2005–2006], 97). The amphorae analysed contained oregano and olives: there are also indications of wine and possibly pistachio nuts.

Kato Phana. L. Beaumont (BSA/Sydney) reports on a further study season devoted to the conservation and cataloguing of LH IIIC–LRom finds from the 2005 excavation. The date and nature of the finds (fineware cups, figurines, objects of valuable metals) emphasize that this was a cult site as early as the LBA, and probably remained in continuous use until the LRom period.

I. Basiakos undertook quantitative chemical and morphological (microscopic and macroscopic) analyses of soil samples from the deep cores taken in 2006 in the archaeometry laboratory of NCSR Democritos. Preliminary results indicate that the sea, now some 300m W of the archaeological site, reached in antiquity to the foot of the sanctuary. This helps to explain the massive anc. peribolos walls which defined the low natural mound on which the sanctuary was established and were designed, not only to withstand the pressure of the earth fill behind them, but also to protect the sanctuary from the sea.

Nea Moni. A. Christofidou and A. Papanikolaou (Directorate of Restoration of Byz and Later Monuments, Ministry of Culture) report (*DeltChAE* 28 [2007], 41–54) on new architectural details revealed by consolidation and restoration work in the katholikon, which allow the secure identification of 6 construction phases.

CYCLADES AND SAMOS

NOMOS OF SAMOS
(21st EPCA: 3rd EBA)

Samos

Publication: C. Hendrich, *Samos* 25. *Die Säulenordnung des ersten Dipteros von Samos* (Bonn, Habelt, 2007).

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0570608400000776 Published online by Cambridge University Press

NOMOS OF THE CYCLADES
(21st EPCA: 2nd EBA)

N. Brodie, J. Doole, G. Gavalas and C. Renfrew (eds), *Horizon: A Colloquium on the Prehistory of the Cyclades* (Cambridge, McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, 2008) offers an invaluable overview of the region. Specific articles are noted below only when they present new data or significantly expand previous site reports.

N. Stampolidis and P. Sotirakopoulou, *Aegean Waves: Artworks of the Early Cycladic Culture in the Museum of Cycladic Art at Athens* (Athens/Milan, Museum of Cycladic Art/Skira, 2007).

Andros

Palaiopoli. In discussing a temporary exhibition in the Embeirikio Gymnasio marking 20 years of excavation by Athens University, *Ethnos* (08/08/07) reports geological research conducted in 2007 by N. Mourtza in the anc. harbour. Three changes of level are noted, with consequent raising of the mooring.

Publication: L. Palaiokrassa-Kopitsa, *Παλαιόπολη Άνδρου: Είκοσι χρόνια ανασκαφικής έρευνας* (Andros, 2007).

Tenos

Xobourgo. N. Kourou (Athens) reports a further season of excavation in 2007.

On terrace E, a large building (building E) with 2 apparent phases, Ar and Cl, was investigated. Excavation concentrated in room E3, continuing beneath the Cl floor to which a large storage jar found broken *in situ* in the NE corner was thought to belong. However, this jar was in fact embedded in the Ar floor and its base firmly fixed in a well-built circular stone base. It remained in use also in the Cl period, when the floor of the room was set almost 0.2m higher than the Ar floor. This confirmed that the 2nd phase of the building consisted of a partial repair of walls or rooms: further stratigraphic excavation is needed to reconstruct the building's phases and use.

On terrace AA, excavation continued in the area of the eschara and bench (**Fig. 85**). The dimensions and form of the bench were the same in both periods of use, since the 2nd, LGeo, phase was simply an enlargement of the first with the addition of a new wall covered by plaques along its length. More pyre pits were revealed near the N edge of the bench and lower than the large ash deposit, suggesting that the area had distinct phases of use, with the bench and eschara belonging to a 2nd phase, when the use of pyre pits in this part of the terrace was replaced by other rituals at these 2 features. The small



85. Tenos, Xobourgo: Ar eschara and bench on terrace AA

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0570608400000776 Published online by Cambridge University Press

building next to them on the E part of the terrace is a later construction built over the LGeo pits in the E7th Ct. Thus Xobourgo presents one of the fullest pictures of the evolution of an early, open-air cult into a cult related to a building.

Syros

Chalandriani (Kastri). M. Marthari (ASA/Director, 21st EPCA) reports (*Ergon* [2007], 60–65) on a 2nd season of excavation on the Kastri acropolis, focused on the area inside and at the foot of the semicircular wall at the summit (see *AR* 53 [2006–2007], 83, fig. 99). Many slabs from the wall were found, indicating by their location the gradual collapse of the wall rather than a catastrophic destruction. Fill reached a *d*. of 0.7m, but mainly derives from decomposed vegetation; in places, the bedrock is only 0.1m below the surface. The *h*. of the wall in the ECyc was no greater than 2m, but was then raised in a different, less careful, masonry style. Pottery is L ECyc II, Kastri style, the same as that found in excavation of the lower fortification (both the proteichisma and the main walls with their towers), as well as in the settlement buildings within the walls. Several shapes can be recognized from the fragmentary sherds; black-coated storage pithoi with plastic decoration, amphorae with incised handles, conical cups with mat and leaf marks on the base, bowls and pyxides with stamped and incised decoration. In the same level (that of the abandonment of the wall) were obsidian blades and the debris of obsidian working *in situ*, stone grinders and pestles, and food remains including ovicaprine bones and shells.

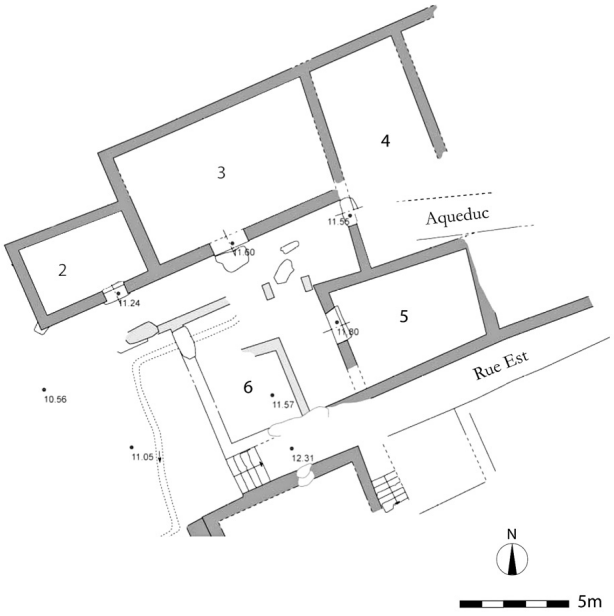
Excavation confirmed that the fortification system of the settlement on the Kastri acropolis consisted of 3 curved walls or periboloi of the same date: the earliest and lowest is the so-called proteichisma, then close by is the wall with 6 (to date) apsidal towers, and the 3rd wall, smaller in extent, on the summit of the hill. The wall on the summit therefore formed part of the overall scheme of fortification from the beginning, and was the last line of defence in the case of attack from outside. The semi-circular shape is due to the fact that the S side of the summit is precipitous and unapproachable. The space inside the wall was roofed and in use until the abandonment of the entire settlement. The large pithoi found here, at least 0.8m *h.*, were used over long periods to store cereals. The amphorae with incised handles were also used for the storage and transport of liquid foodstuffs. The ovicaprine bones and shells confirm that the area was the dwelling of persons of particular status.

Delos

Sanctuary of Apollo. R. Etienne (EFA/Paris 1) reports that work in the Sanctuary of Apollo had 3 main aims. The first concerned the development of the terrace in front of the Great Temple to accommodate a drop of 1.35m between the top layer of the marble seats and the paving of the 'Sacred Way'. The terrace is composed in front of the temple of a levelling course of 3.4m, followed by a first ramp: a 2nd ramp then met the 'Sacred Way'. The bases in place, and those discovered during the excavation, indicate the use of this area, and allow us to reconstruct, at least in part, the landscape in front of the temple. Secondly, difficulties in reconstructing the Temple of Apollo led to a re-examination of all the architectural members, which are scattered and few. Study confirmed G. Gruben's hypothesis of a tetrastyle façade: a date for the building in the L6th Ct BC fits its technical and stylistic characteristics. Finally, in collaboration with the Polytechnic in Athens, a programme of geophysical prospection and coring was undertaken in search of the anc. shoreline alongside the Sanctuary of Apollo and to determine the conditions in which the monuments were established.

Aphrodision of Stesileos. C. Durvye (EFA) reports on a post-excavation season focused on the study of ceramics and analysis of glass materials found in abundance (and probably redeposited) in oikos 2 and under the ramp beside it.

An initial assessment of the excavations of 2005–2006 leads to the restoration of 4 occupation phases in the area E of the sanctuary dating between Delian independence and the construction of an aqueduct in the ruins of the oikoi, after the abandonment of the area during the 1st Ct BC (**Fig. 86**). The first phase, dating from independence, is seen sporadically in oikoi 3 and 4; a 2nd phase, during Athenian dominance, consists of a general filling of the area for the construction of oikoi 3, 4 and 5; the 3rd phase, at the end of the Athenian period, is characterized by a levelling of the area which was furrowed by runoff to the W, and the construction between the oikoi and the temple of oikos 2 and a ramp along its length. Finally, after the abandonment of the area during the 1st Ct BC, the stanchion of an aqueduct was built in the ruins of the oikoi.



86. Delos: Aphrodision of Stesileos, oikos 2

Agora of the Competaliasts. C. Hasenohr (EFA/Bordeaux 3) reports that alongside analysis of the faunal remains retrieved in 1995–2003, research in this area was directed at study and restoration of the portico with engaged pillars at the S edge of the site. The 3 trenches opened did not allow the tracing of the foundations of this gateway any further, but did reveal evidence for the previous state of the area.

Atlas of Delos. J.-Ch. Moretti (EFA/CNRS *et alii*) report that survey towards the creation of an Atlas of Delos, begun in 2004, was completed in 2007. Two digital records were made. The first, at a scale of 1:2,000, covers the whole island, including field terraces and enclosure walls, via photogrammetry from a series of aerial photographs. The 2nd, at 1:200, details archaeological remains other than these terraces and enclosures.

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0570608400000776 Published online by Cambridge University Press

Polychromy and the treatment of marble surfaces at Delos. P. Jockey (EFA/Aix-en-Provence) and B. Bourgeois (Centre de recherche et de restauration des musées de France [C2RMF] report that work conducted in 2007 under the polychrome programme (EFA/C2RMF) sought to restore in digital 3D the colours and gold on 5 Delian statues in Athens and Delos.

Storage at Delos. V. Chankowski (EFA) reports on a new programme of analysis of storage capacity in domestic and commercial spaces in the theatre district. For commercial spaces, analysis focuses on structural and functional links between shops, storage areas and houses, including for the first time places where the presence of vases encased in soil led to the identification of shops selling liquids or cereals. For domestic spaces, it aims to identify the different storage devices used in homes for domestic products. While there are no *a priori* means of identifying the different areas surveyed as places specifically designated for domestic storage, it was possible to identify spaces in houses which may have been so used. In addition, study of each house in the district identified numerous examples of enlargement of the space on the ground floor by the addition of mezzanines which may serve as storerooms.

Publication: P. Fraisse and J.-C. Moretti, *Exploration Archéologique de Délos* XLII. *Le Théâtre*, 2 vols. (Athens, EFA, 2007).

Despotiko

Mandra. *To Vima* (28/10/07) and *Archaiologia* 106 (2008), 107 report the discovery by I. Kouragios (21st EPCA) of a further 3 buildings (making a total of 10 plus a walled complex of 2 structures) in the Sanctuary of Artemis and Apollo previously noted (*AR* 51 [2004–2005], 96; *AR* 52 [2005–2006], 101). The first inscribed Ar pithos was discovered in 2007 (ΑΣΤΕΟΝΕΙΜ). Inscriptions to ΑΡΧΗΜΕ or ΑΡΤΗΜΕ are also noted, in addition to those to Apollo. Cult began in the Geo period and reached a peak in the Ar before a catastrophic destruction in Cl times (spolia were reused in LCl and Hel structures). Ar architectural remains include parts of 2 gorgon acroteria, 2 column capitals, an echinus and part of the stylobate of the Doric temple. A Daedalic statue of a female deity (ca. 680–660 BC) is thought to be the cult image. The sanctuary continued into the Rom period: a small settlement here was established in L antiquity/Med.

A probable round tower on the peninsula before the sanctuary may control the entrance to the harbour of Despotiko.

Zoumbaria. *To Vima* (28/10/07) reports the discovery by I. Kouragios (21st EPCA) of settlement remains close to a cemetery discovered by N. Zapheiropoulos in 1959. It is conjectured that the harbour was in use from the ECyc period onwards.

Tsimindiri. *To Vima* (28/10/07) reports I. Kouragios' (21st EPCA) account of ECyc cist tombs by the shore which had been robbed in antiquity (see *AR* 53 [2006–2007], 85, where Hel and Rom graves are noted).

Naxos

Tsikniades (Kato Sangri). O. Philaniotou (Director, 20th EPCA) publishes (*Horizon*, 195–207) 122 graves from a partially excavated ECyc cemetery, the majority of which had been looted at various stages from antiquity to the present day. Most were slab-lined cists of various forms: some instances of 2-storey graves were noted, but recent damage was too great to identify the practice more widely. Only 27 unplundered graves had (very few) offerings (mostly of obsidian, also clay and marble vessels, marble figurines and, in one case, a silver bowl), which are considered in detail. The absence of human bone in some unplundered graves supports the suggestion that they were deliberately removed to a special repository after a period of time.

Publication: A. G. Vlachopoulos, *Η Υστεροελλαδική ΙΙΙΓ περίοδος στη Νάξο : τα ταφικά σύνολα και οι συσχετισμοί τους με το Αιγαίο. Τόμος Α: Τα Υστεροελλαδικά ΙΙΙΓ ταφικά σύνολα της Νάξου* (Athens, *Archaiognosia* supp. 4, 2006).

Ano Kouphonisi

Ph. Zapheiropoulou (*Horizon*, 183–94) presents in full 3 EBA cemeteries on the SW end of the island, excavated in 1969–1970 (*AR* 18 [1971–1972], 18; see also her preliminary reports in *ADelt* 25 [1970], *Chr* 428–30; *ADelt* 26 [1971], *Chr* 467). These cemeteries were in use during the period of the Kampos Group.

Agrilia cemetery (M. Simigdalas property): 72 intact rock-cut graves (consisting of the chamber and forecourt), plus a further 20 disturbed, were excavated in an area of ca. 50m x 75m. All contained interments (contracted): some 50 had grave goods (obsidian blades, bronze needles, shell and always a clay pyxis lid, and, in 2 cases, marble vessels). Offerings were placed in the forecourt and covered with 2 layers of earth and stones: a crushed pot was usually placed on the upper layer. In addition to the types of object offered as grave goods, finds include carbonized seeds and fruits and stone amulets. The contents of rich tombs are reviewed: one (29) had a pyre in the large forecourt.

Tzavaris field: this cemetery lies on the peninsula between the Bays of Loutra and Parianos (the main PH fishing harbour), and had been the target of looters. On the highest level of the field were many pits cut into bedrock, some of which contained items such as marble bowls, bronze needles and daggers, and obsidian blades. An area of inhumations lay towards the foot of the hill: 2(?) bodies were laid out on the ground on a flattened area ca. 5.5m x 3m, with broken marble and clay vessels lying over and around them, and stones heaped over them, the whole area being enclosed with a wall to the N and E, and marked with a stone sema.

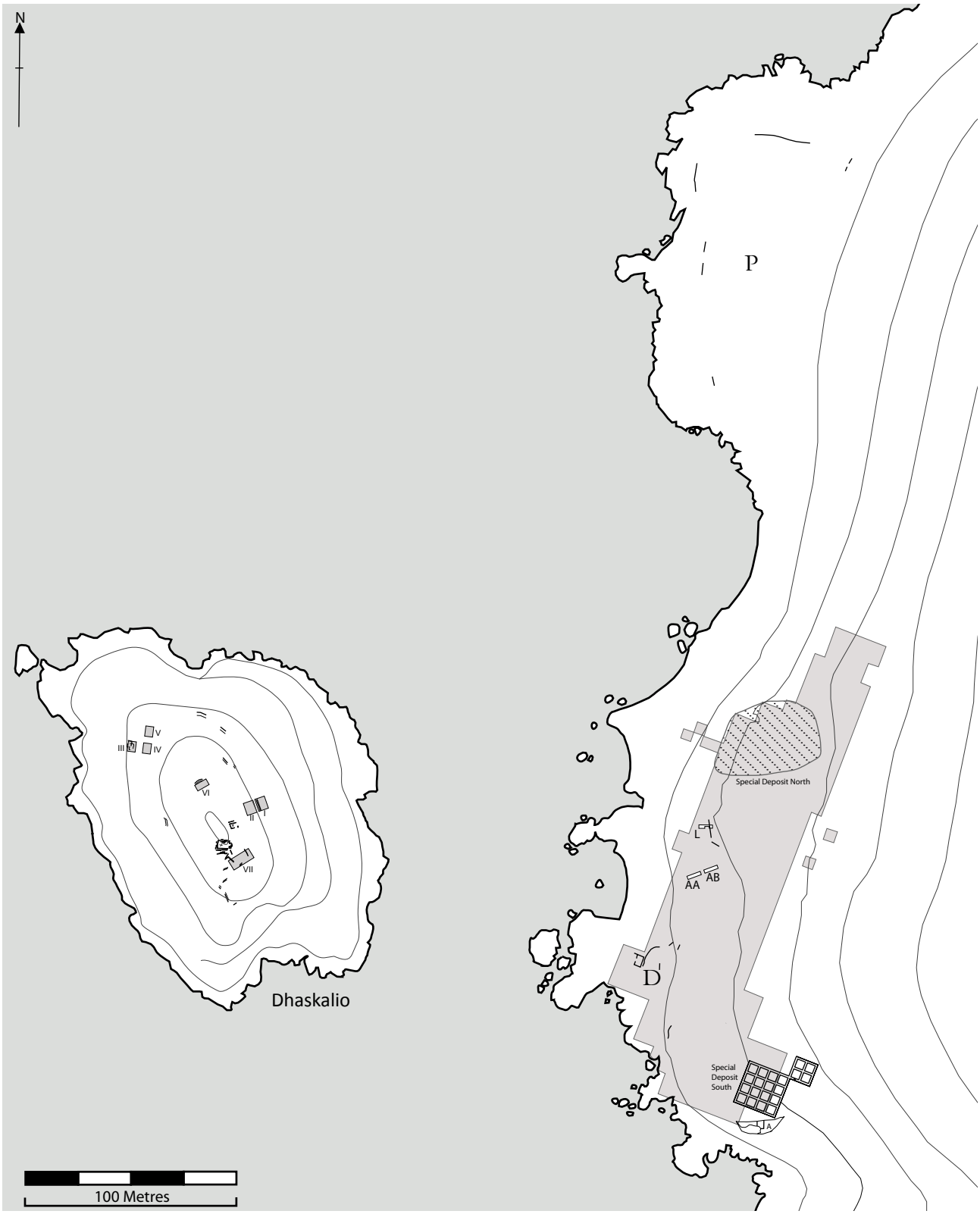
Skopelitis field, near Ano Mylos: this cemetery had been severely damaged by looters. Nine grave pits were identified with fragmentary grave goods, including marble bowls and figurines, scattered about.

Keros

Kavos-Dhaskalio. C. Renfrew (Chairman, BSA/Cambridge) reports on the 2nd season of renewed excavation at **Kavos** and on the neighbouring islet of **Dhaskalio** (*AR* 53 [2006–2007], 86–89) (**Fig. 87**). The associate director was O. Philaniotou (EPCA) and the assistant directors N. Brodie and G. Gavalas.

Kavos: documentation of the extent of the Special Deposit South continued, extending its distribution somewhat to the N and W. Characterization of the Special Deposit South as the product of deliberate deposition at this spot was confirmed by geomorphological study (C. French), noting some areas of considerable surface stability, as well as the repeated excavation and back-filling of pits in the past, thus reworking the same 'special deposit' material. The whole soil profile is severely bioturbated, which would have helped to obscure other cut features in the 'special deposit', especially as the fill would essentially be of the same material. Beneath the dark brown

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0570608400000776 Published online by Cambridge University Press



87. Keros, Kavos-Dhaskalio: plan

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0570608400000776 Published online by Cambridge University Press

layer with the principal finds was an orange-brown silty clay loam, missing in places (the weathering product of the local limestone). This contained few special finds, which may have been inserted during the early phase of deposition of the high-status materials which characterize this deposit. It also contained a scatter of obsidian blade and flake fragments.

Finds included ca. 25,000 sherds, mostly EBA (plus some LCl, Rom and Byz). Among the ca. 25% of diagnostic material are the familiar Keros-Syros forms, including conical-necked jars and sauceboats. Other identifiable shapes such as jugs, 'multiple lamps', bowls, pyxides and basins appear in quantities of less than 5%. About ¼ of the diagnostic sherds are decorated, with incised or painted dark-on-light decoration, etc. Overall, the pottery is similar to that in the Special Deposit North. Also common were fragmentary stone vessels (studied by G. Gavalas), again with a shape range known from the Special Deposit North. Figurines divide into folded-arm figurines of canonical type and schematic figurines of the Apeiranthos type. The Spedos, Dokathismata and Chalandriani varieties are well represented. An exceptional find is the pelvic area of a folded-arm figurine of Spedos form measuring 0.17m across the max. *w*. of the thighs as they widen below the waist (**Fig. 88**). When complete this figure must have exceeded 1m *h*. A single obsidian bead was found; a lead pin was the only metal find. A number of 'spools' or 'pestles' of stone or shell may have served as balance weights.

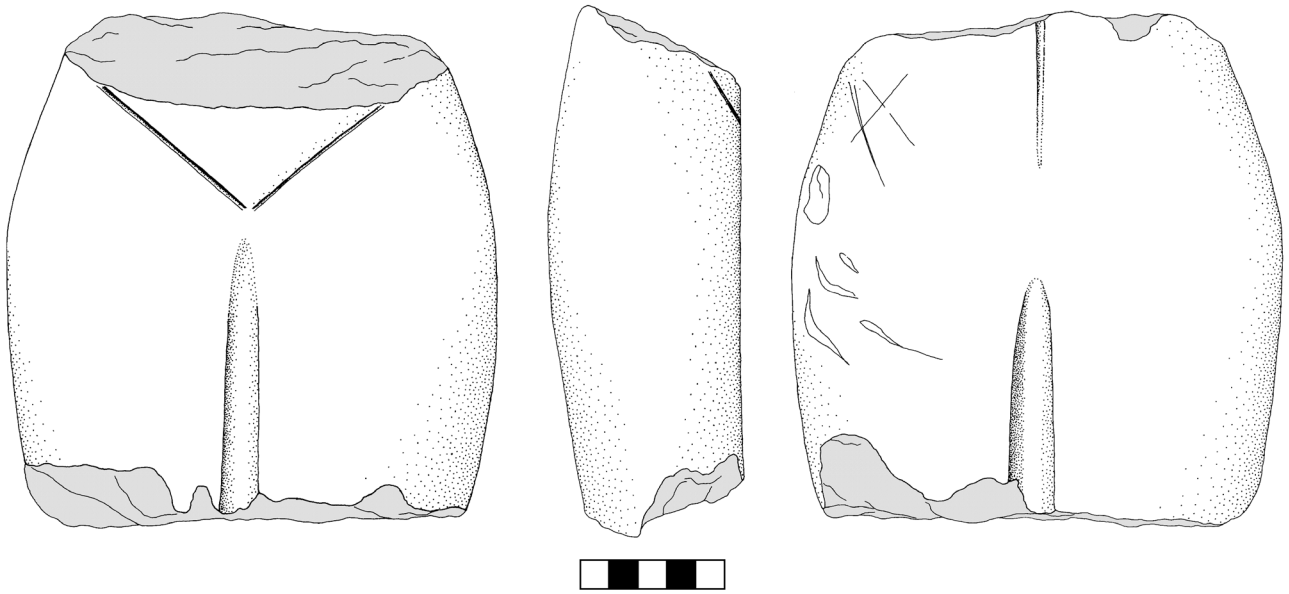
As noted in 2006, finds were very fragmentary: apart from a few small pestles, every object in the Special Deposit was deliberately broken and clearly some limestone pestles (and perhaps also the larger marble figurines) had been sawn. Some surfaces and breaks were in almost pristine condition, whereas others were heavily weathered: the juxtaposition of pieces displaying very different degrees of weathering confirms that breakage occurred before deposition. This was not done *in situ*, and no central locus for such breakage has yet been recognized on Keros. It therefore seems that the materials in the Special Deposit South (and probably the original Special Deposit North) were brought from elsewhere. So far, only one figurine join has been found within the Special Deposit South, confirming the conclusions of 2006.

Definitive interpretation of the Special Deposit South awaits the final field season in 2008 and full study of the finds. This will include study of marble provenance (Y. Maniatis) and petrological analysis of ceramics (J. Hilditch). The pottery certainly came from several islands: abundant sherds with a filler of blue schist possibly from Amorgos, stamped and incised decorated pottery from Syros and talc ware from Siphnos. Kouphonisi itself may be the source of multiple lamp vessels and the stone vessels and spools of local orange-pink limestone. Animal protomes on some sauceboats, possibly from the Corinthia or the Argolid, enlarge the catchment of Kavos as a 'symbolic attractor'. Nonetheless, the residue from deliberate artefact breakage has yet to be recognized on other islands and the presence of fragments of very large plain bowls also requires explanation, since they are not found elsewhere in the Cyclades.

In the central area between the N and S Special Deposits, 3 further trenches (AA, AB and AC) were opened close to trench L of 2006. Finds were few, but an EBA date for constructions here is confirmed by sherds associated with the wall in trench AB (and the absence of later material). At present this area shows few indications of structures beyond the building near the sea investigated in 1963 by Doumas.

Investigation was made of a system of rock fissures caused by faulting E of the site (M. Kersel and T. Kinnaird): limited soundings revealed no PH use. On the Kavos promontory, where metallurgical remains were investigated in 1987 and 2006, several small trenches were opened to secure better dating evidence and fragments of metallurgical ceramics selected for TL dating. M. Georgakopoulou reports results of her analysis of finds from the 1987 survey in this area: the small collection of metallurgical remains consisted primarily of copper slags but also included metallurgical ceramics. Two distinct copper production processes can be identified and cupellation of silver was also carried out.

J. Dixon and T. Kinnaird studied the geological history of the Kavos area. Y. Maniatis and D. Tambakopoulos investigated sources of the high-quality, fine-grained white marble used for the manufacture of marble bowls and figurines, and of the marbles and schists used as building materials on Dhaskalio and near the Doumas House on Kavos.



88. Keros, Kavos: pelvic area of an exceptionally large folded arm figurine of Spedos form

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0570608400000776 Published online by Cambridge University Press



89. Keros, Dhaskalio: trench 1 dry-stone marble wall

Dhaskalio: in 2007 trenches were set across a wall which runs N–S for ca. 30m on the E slope of the island (facing Kavos). Trench I lay E and outside the wall; trench II W and inside. Trench I contained a well-built drystone wall in front of the long wall (**Fig. 89**). This was built of thin laminar pieces of non-local marble. Geological study of Dhaskalio (J. Dixon) showed that most of the building stone used here during the EBA, other than boulders of conglomerate limestone, was neither local nor from Keros or Kouphonisi: rather, it was brought from outcrops on SE Naxos (Y. Maniatis). This represents the shipment of large quantities of building material over considerable distances. Trench II, inside the wall, revealed a series of EBA constructions with at least 2 phases. Finds – domestic in character – include pithoid jars and neckless jars with the characteristic horizontal arched handle and numerous stone discs, mainly of marble or schist. Two trenches (IV and V) were opened on the W slope.

At the N end of the summit, W of a prominent curved wall, trench VI produced a lead 'spool' comparable to those from the 'special deposits'. Two complete Apeiranthos type figurines were found in the same area. In the relatively flat area S of the Med or later church, traces of several walls were visible on the surface (**Fig. 90**). Here trench VII contained a rectangular building ca. 8m *l*. (oriented E–W) whose W wall was overlain by later walling. The buildings so far examined yielded much pottery and other finds of domestic character, including querns and grinders and numerous stone discs of schist or marble 0.1–0.5m *di*.

Further areas at the summit were cleared to reveal walls and structures which will be examined further in 2008.

Publication: C. Renfrew, Ch. Doumas, L. Marangou and G. Gavalas (eds), *Keros: Dhaskalio Kavos. Report of the Investigations of 1987–88* (Cambridge, McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, 2007).

Thera

Publication: Ch. Doumas (ed.), *Ακρωτήρι Θήρας: δυτική οικία: τράπεζες-λίθινα-μετάλλινα-ποικίλα* (Athens, ASA, 2007).

Melos

Rivari. C. Televantou (*Horizon*, 209–23) publishes an account of the ECyc cemetery noted in *AR* 50 (2003–2004), 71.

Phylakopi

Publication: C. Renfrew (ed., with N. Brodie, C. Morris and C. Scarre), *Excavations at Phylakopi in Melos 1974–77* (London, BSA, 2007).

Kythnos

A. Mazarakis Ainian and Ch. Mitsopoulou (Thessaly) present (*ΕΠΑΘΛΟΝ*, 253–57) an overview of evidence (from excavation and survey) from a sanctuary probably dedicated to Artemis and Apollo (see *AR* 49 [2002–2003], 75–76).

DODECANESE

(22nd EPCA: 4th EBA)

A general synthetic work on the archaeology of the Dodecanese has been published: *Αρχαιολογικές έρευνες και ευρήματα στα Δωδεκάνησα* (Weilheim, Society for the Study and Promotion of Greek History, 2007).

Kos

I. Baldini (SAIA/Bologna/Bari) reports on a survey and study of the EByz basilica of St Gabriel and the neighbouring baths, conducted in collaboration with the 4th EBA. The basilica has 3 aisles, with a 3-apsed presbytery, a narthex and annex along the S side, between which is a baptistery with a cruciform font. The building had at least 3 main construction phases.

Rhodes

Rhodes city (anc. Rhodos). E. Terezaki (13th EBA) and P. Triandafyllides (22nd EPCA) report (*Archaiologia* 106 [2008], 96–101) on the lifting and conservation of LRom mosaic pavements found in rescue excavation on the Karagianni plot, close to the military harbour and dockyards in the NE part of the anc. city. Here building remains of the 4th Ct BC–7th Ct AD included 2 LRom houses, the northernmost of which dates to the 4th Ct AD with reuse in the 6th–7th Ct AD. Around the courtyard in the W part of this house were remains of pavements in *opus tesselatum* and *opus vermiculatum*, of which 2, S and E of the court, were well preserved. The S pavement, preserved undamaged, must have belonged to a central room: it depicts a central image of Eros within a geometric design. The 2nd pavement, found in the E passageway of the courtyard, had 3 pictorial zones, but was damaged by ECh intrusion. Both date to the 4th Ct AD.



90. Keros, Dhaskalio: large building S of Med or later church

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