Fieldwork in 2007 focused on mapping the coastal and archaeological features both on dry land and in the sea, and cleaning the partially submerged features. Marine geomorphological studies were begun by G. Papatheodorou and M. Geraga (Patras): marine surveying techniques employed were sub-bottom profiler and side-scan sonar.

Survey revealed 3 possible entrance-ways to the currently silted harbour basin: recorded features include, in addition to moles, breakwaters, quays, and several possible towers.

ACHAIA
(6th EPCA: 6th EBA)

Aigeira. G. Ladstätter (Director, Austrian Institute) reports on continued excavation of the public guesthouse on the Solon terrace, N of the acropolis. This was originally built in the LCl period and substantially extended in the L3rd Ct BC. After it ceased to function as a public guesthouse it was modified for an as yet undefined purpose and remained in use until the end of the Hel period (*AR* 53 [2006–2007], 32–33).

Work continued in the functionally interconnected ensemble of rooms in the SE of the extended guesthouse, excavation of which began in 2005. In 2007, the feeder room and the andron were fully excavated (**Fig. 46**). In both rooms, the stone-built bottom course of the walls, covered in white plaster, and the floors, executed in terrazzo on a pebble bedding, are almost completely preserved. The square feeder room (6.4m x 6.4m) contains no specific features: its 4 doorways, originally equipped with stone thresholds, indicate its central function, giving access to the rest of the complex. In the andron (6.4m x 4.6m), the central floor area and the surrounding pedestal for the placement of 9 klinai survive in their entirety. In the SE corner of this room, where stone-robbing had extended even to foundation level, a small Hel sandstone capital from a rectangular pillar was found. It probably belonged to a window of the andron. The well-preserved floors contain several drainage features: the NE and SE corners of the andron contain 2 channels which run under the klinai pedestal, permitting water spilt inside the room to drain outside to the E of the building. A further channel runs in the S part of the W wall of the andron, collecting water from the SW corner of the andron and the SE corner of the feeder room and draining it to the S. Confirming previous impressions, the stratigraphic sequence indicates that these 2 rooms, and probably most of the extended guesthouse, were intentionally abandoned in the LHel period. Immediately above the floors was a fill of fine clay, notable for the scarcity of finds, which was the result of gradual wash deposit. Above it was a massive fill of clayey earth from the mud-brick superstructure, containing very small fragments of roof tiles and other ceramics, all heavily disturbed by recent viticulture.



46. Aigeira: room ensemble, andron

In a sequence of rooms to the W of the ensemble described above, excavation continued in some areas and new soundings were opened. Immediately W of the feeder room are 2 small, nearly square rooms, A and B, entered from the W via a N–S oriented room, C. Beyond it to the W is a large area, D, probably an open yard. Although they partially reuse some walls from the extended Hel phase of the guesthouse, these rooms must have been built after the abandonment of the feeder room and probably much of the SE ensemble of the extended guesthouse. This is indicated by the facts that the dividing wall between rooms A and B abuts the secondarily walled-up W door of the feeder room and that the floor level of these rooms, of which some levelling fills survive, is distinctly higher than that of the feeder room and andron. These levelling fills contained diverse secondary Hel deposits but also numerous Hel bronze coins, which date them to LHel and suggest a chronological separation from the extension of the guesthouse. A clear idea of the use of these rooms has not yet been reached, but the abandonment of the andron suggests that the erection of this group coincided with the cessation of the structure's function as a guesthouse. The latest, similarly unclear phase of use is indicated by a wall corner discovered in area C: its foundations cut into secondary deposits over the aforementioned levelling fills.

The lower soundings in the area of this group of rooms revealed, immediately beneath the Hel levelling fills, a 0.5m thick, extremely hard layer of clayey earth and densely packed small pebbles. Apart from some lumps of mud packing, this fill contained exclusively PH sherds. A preliminary classification identified a few LMyc sherds, but mostly fragments of MNeo open vessels. This homogenous fill is so far identified over an area of 9m x 4m, but is expected to extend beyond the area so far excavated. It can be surmised that this material represents a secondary deposit of MNeo material originally from the Solon terrace. Older excavation data for the Hel use of the area indicated that water for bathing and banqueting was provided by a local well, indicating local access to water on this natural terrace, an impossibility on geological grounds for the remainder of the settled area at Aigeira. Access to local water and to small arable areas closely fits MNeo settlement patterns – so far the oldest known anthropogenic activity in the Aigeira area.

W. Gauss (Austrian Institute) continued to study finds from the excavations by W. Alzinger in the SE area below the acropolis (1972–1981). Examination of PH finds from excavations on the acropolis was continued by S. Jalkotzy and E. Alram (Vienna) in preparation for publication. A new study of the historical finds from the acropolis was begun by G. Schwarz, M. Poulkou and S. Karl (Graz).

Aigialeia. A. Pontrandolfo (SAIA/Salerno) reports on the 6th season of surface survey conducted in collaboration with M. Petropoulos (Director, 39th EPCA) and the KERA/EIE (Centre for Greek and Roman Antiquity, National Research Foundation).

Activity focused on the area around the villages of Ambelokipi and Vella, on the left slope of the Krios, and on the village of Monastiri on the right bank. Extensive research across the entire territory was added to the systematic survey. Its aims were: the location of natural water sources (useful

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indicators to define areas which lend themselves to stable occupation); research on routes of communication within the valley and with surrounding valleys, and on the crossing points over the Krios, in order to reconstruct routes which could plausibly follow in part the anc. road network; reconstruction of population trends in that portion of the villages belonging to the demos of Aigira located in the Krios valley; research into the plant species growing in the valley and the crops cultivated. In parallel, research proceeded on the material recovered in previous years in the area of Kasaneva-Devinou.

Ambelokipi (Kasaneva). *Archaiologia* 103 (2007), 125 reports the discovery of settlement traces in the form of stone tools and EH II sherds. The site has not been systematically excavated.

Gremoulias (Kalavryta). G. Alexopoulou (6th EPCA) and G. Ladstätter (Director, Austrian Institute) report on continued excavation on the Gremoulias saddle, 3.5km NE of Kalavryta.

Soundings in 2005 and 2006 had revealed the substructure of a Doric peripteral temple in limestone with a peristasis of 6 x 14 columns (euthynteria: 13.9m x 34.75m). Many fragments of a Cor marble roof were ascribed to this building (*AR* 53 [2006–2007], 31–32). In 2007, excavation continued along the S peristasis; a sounding following the central axis of the temple examined the area E of its E façade to a distance of 12m.

Previous conclusions about the substructure (preserved *in situ*) were supported. The euthynteria is built of clamp-linked limestone blocks, their edges finished in anathyrosis, on a foundation of limestone slabs. Occasional limestone blocks from the lowermost level of the krepidoma have survived.

In addition to a multitude of heavily damaged limestone blocks from the substructure and the Doric elements above it, a more substantially preserved part of a Doric column drum (lower *di*. 0.84m) and a very informative fragment of a Doric capital (lower *di*. 0.67m, abacus 0.98m), the echinus curve of which does not predate the 4th Ct BC, were found outside the S peristasis (**Fig. 47**). The E sounding also revealed limestone fragments from the temple, roughly as they had fallen, up to a distance of 4.8m: immediately E of the peristasis, a fragment of a horizontal geison joined the one discovered in 2001 (*AR* 50 [2003–2004], 35–36, fig. 49), fully completing this element. Further E, lay a fragment of a sloped geison from the pediment, as well as part of its roof ridge. The architectural elements recovered permit the reconstruction of the temple from the euthynteria up to the pediment.



47. Gremoulias: capital from limestone temple

As in 2005 and 2006, the surrounding soil contained innumerable small fragments of the *stroters* and *calypters* of a Cor marble roof, but no evidence of clay tiles anywhere near the temple. Inside the peristasis, in the area where the sekos is to be expected, the marble tile fragments lay upon a thick deposit of lime powder. This suggests that the marble roof was deliberately smashed to be burnt into lime in more recent times. No evidence for the execution of the sekos, which probably had higher foundations than the peristasis, has been revealed in the areas so far excavated due to this disturbance.

To the E of the limestone temple, at a distance of 10.2m, where there is a marked increase in the angle of the upward slope, a parallel limestone foundation with a carefully finished levelling course was revealed. The bedrock to the E was cut away diagonally to permit the laying of the wall stones, indicating that this wall supported a terrace.

To the W of this setting, several worked blocks of crystalline limestone, clearly part of the wall's superstructure, had fallen westward together with some of the fill behind it. They included blocks with anathyrosis, fragments of Doric column drums and 2 Doric capitals. Some of these spolia had been subject to secondary cutting before they were built into the wall; the polygonal cutting of the originally rectangular blocks indicates that the stability of the terrace wall was a priority. The echinus curve and the distribution of the annuli on the better preserved capital (lower *di*. 0.55m, abacus 1.02m) suggest a L6th Ct BC date. The use of crystalline limestone and the identical techniques used on these pieces indicate that they belong together in a LAr Doric building. The terrace fill contained several diagnostic fragments of a Cor marble roof (*stroters*, *calypters*, lion's-head waterspouts and a well-preserved piece of the pedimental sima), largely identical with the fragments of the roof of the limestone temple and of LAr date.

Although it is only partially verified archaeologically, the following architectural development can be deduced for the sanctuary on the saddle of Gremoulias. In the L6th Ct, a monumental Doric limestone temple with a Cor marble roof was erected. Since the plateau was too small to hold several monumental buildings, this structure can be connected with the foundations of the later limestone temple, the elongated proportions of which may well belong to such an early date. The LAr structure was thus a peripteral temple.

For reasons as yet unclear, this building was replaced, not before the 4th Ct BC, by a peripteral limestone temple, re-using the original Cor marble roof. In the context of these modifications, the retaining wall to the E was erected from fragments of the older temple, the debris of which was deposited in the fill behind it.

Between the E façade of the limestone temple and the E wall, 2 further limestone blocks *in situ* suggest the position of an altar. Here a small area contained numerous lance or spearheads, mostly of iron, both full size and miniature. In the absence of written sources, this material provides the only evidence so far for the cult performed at the Gremoulias sanctuary.

Nikoleika. E. Kolia (6th EPCA) and A. Gadolou (National Museum) report (*Archaeologia* 104 [2007], 71–73) on continuing excavation (2004, 2006 onwards) of a Geo temple on the land of A. Komninos and P. Karachaliou. The site lies W of the Kerynites river, ca. 400m inland from the hill of Kallithea or Psoriarou (on which LH IIIA–LH IIIC tombs are known) and probably in the territory of anc. Helike (recent research has located remains of the city in the wider area).

The temple is apsidal (**Fig. 48**), oriented E–W (apse to W), and with a semicircular porch at the E end similar to that of the Temple of Artemis Aontias at Ano Mazaraki (Rakita). The

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48. Nikoleika: Geo temple

building so far uncovered is 13.3m *l.* and 5.35m maximum *w*. Four tetragonal sandstone bases along the interior axis supported the wooden columns of the central colonnade: 4 square sandstone bases along the interior face of the S wall generally align with those of the colonnade and must have held the wooden supports to strengthen the walls and support the wooden frame of the roof. The walls are constructed with 2 outer rows of flat stones with smaller stones and earth between them, and presumably a mud-brick superstructure. Associated pottery dates the temple to the last quarter of the 8th Ct. The carefully worked sandstone blocks used in the construction of the porch stylobate indicate a slightly later addition. The addition of semicircular porches to the temples at Nikoleika and Ano Mazaraki indicates a harmonization of temple building and a move towards monumentalisation in LGeo–EAr Achaia.

In 2006, the E part of a tetragonal structure, built of layers of mud-brick, was revealed under the floor of the apsidal temple, in the centre of the building. According to the pottery, it probably came into use in the 1st quarter of the 8th Ct and continued in use until the construction of the apsidal temple. An associated burnt layer contained a great number of animal bone fragments (cooked or burnt) and many other finds: sherds mainly of cooking and drinking vessels (though other shapes were represented); items related to dining; and (the most numerous and characteristic find) terracotta wheels from chariot models. This altar confirms cult at the site over a long period, perhaps originating in the 9th or 10th Ct.

Pottery dates from the PGeo to EAr (950–675 BC). Terracottas include animal figurines, most probably from chariot models, dating to ca. 700 BC, plus fragments of at least 4 building models including a sloping roof decorated in impressed technique (ca. 725–700 BC) (**Fig. 49**). All the excavated examples belong to a general tradition of model construction developed in Achaia during the Geo period. All phases of Achaian local decorated pottery are represented, including the Thapsos style ware of which Achaia was one production centre.

The deity worshipped is tentatively identified as Poseidon: terracottas indicate a male deity linked to horses and chariot driving, and literary sources attest to an anc. cult of Poseidon Helikonios at Helike. Further research is required on this point.

Thea (Patras). M. Petropoulos (39th EPCA) reports (*Praktika Z' Synedriou* 2, 55–56) the discovery of a small shrine during a rescue excavation. This consisted of an orthogonal built altar, part of a 2-roomed building and 5 pits which either contained the remains of sacrificial victims and pottery vessels, or were for offerings. No temple was located. Finds, dating from the LGeo to LHel, were numerous – to date, intact figurines and miniature vessels number over 40,000. The minature vessels are mostly drinking shapes, with hydriae, kraters, lekythoi, kernoi and aryballoi. The deity is identified as Demeter on the basis of an inscribed perirrhanterion (ΑΙΣΧΡΕΑΣ Δ[ΑΜΑΤΡΙ]), noting also the popularity of female hydrophoroi among the figurines. The epithet 'Poteriophorou', applied to the cult of Demeter at Antheia by Athenaios (*Deipnosophistai* 11.46d) fits the iconography and choice of pottery shapes at the Thea shrine, supporting the identification of Thea as anc. Antheia.

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49. Nikoleika: Geo building model in impressed technique, pitched roof

IONIAN ISLANDS excluding Kythera

Zakynthos
(35th EPCA: 20th EBA)

Zakynthos Archaeology Project. G.J. van Wijngaarden (Netherlands Institute/Amsterdam) reports on the 2nd season of geological and archaeological survey carried out in collaboration with the 35th EPCA.

In 2007 survey was concentrated around mod. Machairado in the interior of the island (research area B), with the aim of investigating the transition from the mountains to the central alluvial plain. As in 2006, very many Pal lithics were discovered. The mountain zone in the W part of the study area contains various sources of high-quality natural flint, which were extensively exploited in the Pal period, as is clear by the wide distribution of flint artefacts and debitage. A clear concentration of these artefacts was attested above the valley of Achiouri (tract 2080), where there appears to have been a sizable workshop for lithic artefacts.

The prominent hill of Palaiokastro has 2 Med towers, and evidence of other periods was also found in 2007. On the N slope is a concentration of Cl and Hel sherds, with LRom, Ven and E mod. pottery and other finds also abundant. A little PH pottery includes a Myc or EIA decorated base. Further work remains to be done on the spatial and chronological differentiation of the finds at Palaiokastro and on the many different walls visible on the surface of the site. The foothills and plains produced a wide scatter of artefacts of different periods, without clear concentrations.

Kephallonia
Livatho Valley Survey. C. Souyoudzoglou-Haywood (Irish Institute of Hellenic Studies/Dublin) and A. Sotiriou (Director, 35th EPCA) report on the 4th and 5th survey seasons (2006 and 2007).

In 2006 fieldwalking continued in the S and SE of the project area from Kerameies to the W to Pesada (see *AR* 52 [2005–2006], 50; *AR* 51 [2004–2005], 39–40). A large number of lithics (907 pieces) and ca. 1,500 sherds were collected from an area of ca. 5.5km^2. P. James continued the study of the soils and sediments of the project area. The 2007 season was a combination of study, fieldwalking of a small part of sector E and gridded collection at 3 locations of pottery densities consistent with sites. Although the survey has adopted an artefact centred 'siteless' survey strategy, the existence of 'places of special interest' or 'sites' is fully recognized. Among the most significant, resulting from the 2006–2007 campaigns, are the following.

In sector D, S of **Kleismata** (tract CGQ), very fragmentary EBA pottery, painted and plain, was collected from mudflow terraces spanning 70m. In the same sector, the area around the village of **Pesada**, where pottery clusters were identified in 2005, was confirmed as an important focus of LRom and post-Rom activity. An impressive building in Rom style masonry, preserved on 2 incomplete sides (3.3m x 5.7m), was identified in the E part of tract AUN, ca. 250m SW of the village. The walls are preserved to a *h*. of 0.8m under the mod. agricultural terrace wall. At **Krania** (sector E**)**, ca. 350m S of the chamber tombs at Diakata, high sherd densities led to the identification of the 'lost' site of Starochorafa, where S. Marinatos excavated part of a Myc house. Gridded collection from 6 squares (10m x 10m) produced densities of 1.07 sherds per m^2. The pottery, which was very fragmentary, consisted of 65.61% coarseware and 34.3% fineware sherds, but the only Myc diagnostics were 2 small kylix fragments. The site is mainly one period, probably LH IIIC, although there is a small post-BA component. At the location of Liostassakia, ca. 500m NW of the village of **Kokolata**, 3 of the 12 Cl–Rom rock-cut cist graves, which had survived recent bulldozing of the site, were cleared and recorded. The cemetery was excavated by S. Marinatos, but not fully published. Some of the graves had been used for successive burials. Noteworthy is a feature, not mentioned by Marinatos, at the corner of one of the 3 surviving graves. It consists of a carved channel and 2 depressions, possibly for libations. Fieldwalking in the tracts bordering the cemetery yielded Cl and Hel pottery consistent with cult activity at the graveside.

Fiskardo. *To Vima*, *Eleutherotypia*, *Ta Nea* and *Kathimerini* (05/04/2007) cite (with illustrations) the report by A. Sotiriou (35th EPCA) of the discovery of part of a small theatre or odeion of the 2nd–3th Ct AD in the course of a rescue excavation on the land of R. Donadou and P. Karava (**Fig. 50**). Part of the koilon and the paved orchestra (5.45m *di*.) were found in an excellent state of preservation: the structure continues under the neighbouring Apodemon Erissianon street and into a further plot, where excavation is expected to continue. The koilon had 4 tiers of seats of which the first had stone backrests: the small number of kerkides is unusual, but comparisons are noted with similar structures at Ambrakia and Alexandria. An unusual rectangular niche or exedra requires further explanation.



50. Fiskardo: remains of 2nd–3rd Ct AD theatre or odeion

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