WESTERN GREECE
By Catherine Morgan

IONIAN ISLANDS, excluding Kythera

ZAKYNTHOS
(35th EPCA: 20th EBA)

Zakynthos, Kastro. Z. Mylona (6th EBA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 353–54) that the first phase of conservation and restoration revealed a range of new information about the building's history and construction. The plan of the small Venetian powder magazine was established, as well as details of the roof construction. A stoa was discovered (10m long, 0.9m wide, 2.5m estimated height, facing west), also a 33m length of a paved road, the remains of public and private buildings, and a large part of the complex system of rain-water management (channels, cisterns and wells).

Zakynthos, Signala reef. A. Dellaporta (then Director, EMA, now Director, 2nd EBA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 1215–20) the excavation of a 16th-century Spanish wreck one nautical mile outside Zakynthos harbour (**Fig. 67**).

The northern part of the wreck was investigated in 1994–1997 and the southern part in 2000. The well-preserved ship's timbers give further details of its construction. Among the masses of material in the hold were the timbers of barrels some of which contained different grades of walnut. Other finds include domestic pottery, faience and glazed wares, metal cooking vessels, animal bones and olive pits, three Spanish coins, two tobacco pipes and cannon shot.

Anaphonitria, Moni Panagias Anaphonitrias. Z. Mylona reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 352) on conservation and excavation. The original church floor was located 0.2–0.4m below the present surface, along with part of a built templon and wall-paintings.

Volimes, Church of Agios Spyridon. Z. Mylona notes (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 352–53) the discovery, in the course of conservation and restoration, of wall-paintings beneath modern plaster.



67. Zakynthos, Signala reef: Spanish wreck.

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KEPHALLONIA
(35th EPCA: 20th EBA)

Drakaina Cave
Publication: G. Stratouli reports an online resource for both academic and non-specialist audiences: www.drakainacave.gr.

Peratata, Castle of St George. D. Rigakou (then 6th EBA, now Director, 21st EBA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 354–55) on continuing conservation and restoration, which revealed a variety of new information. In the Latin Church of San Marco, a slab from the floor bears an inscription with the date MC-CCC beneath a cross. Restoration of a retaining wall west of the Church of the Madonna della Guardia produced a range of imported Italian pottery of the 16th to 17th century.

Agios Georgios, Gradou (Kranaia). A. Sotiriou (then 6th EPCA, now Director, 35th EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 336) that cleaning and landscaping at the Classical sanctuary revealed that the west wall of the stoa and the peribolos wall of the sanctuary were both longer than previously understood, and that there were further cross walls and thus internal rooms in the stoa (**Fig. 68**).


68. Agios Georgios, Gradou: temple area after cleaning.

Ellinika, Kateleios (I. and G. Mila property). A. Sotiriou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 336–37) on continuing excavation of a Roman to Late Roman settlement on a plateau 150–200m from the sea (see *ADelt* 54 [1999] *Chr*, 278–79).

Room 1 (divided into two areas) contained Laconian pan and cover tiles arranged in stacks; a thick destruction layer over it contained stone, plaster, tile, pottery and pieces of floor mosaic with geometric and floral decoration which must have fallen from an upper storey or mezzanine.

A quantity of slag of varying sizes was found in a destruction deposit with roof tile in the east of the plot. There must have been a workshop in the area, though remains of the structure have yet to be located.

Sami, west cemetery
A. Sotiriou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 337–39) the discovery of further tombs on two closely contingent sites.

I. Metaxa Street (I. and G. Philippatou property). Six looted Hellenistic and Roman tombs (four cists and two tile graves) were found on a plot where tombs have previously been excavated (see *ADelt* 40 [1985] *Chr*, 146–47). Three fragments of marble sculpture were recovered from the debris of landscaping: a hand, part of a male head and a section of drapery. Classical red-figure and Hellenistic sherds were also found.

Souedias Street (parallel to I. Metaxa Street). Widening of the street caused the destruction of seven tombs (gold leaf, lamps, bronze coins, etc. were collected from the spoil): ensuing rescue excavation has to date revealed 50 Classical, Hellenistic and Roman tombs. Given the longevity of the cemetery, there is no consistent arrangement of graves, just successive levels. Most are tile graves, with eight cists (six of limestone slabs and two of Corinthian tiles). Reburial, common in the Hellenistic and Roman periods, is chiefly encountered in the stone cists. Classical tombs, by contrast, have one or two interments, dependent on their form. Cremation was also known on a limited scale; *enchytrismoi* of infants and children in amphorae or pithoi was common. At the southern edge of the plot was the burial of an animal in a tile grave, accompanied by loomweights. Finally, piles of bones at several places in the cemetery likely came from earlier burials destroyed by later tombs. The tombs contained rich goods, including gold and silver jewellery, silver and bronze coins, bone pins, and glass and pottery vessels.

Ancient Sami had three cemeteries to the east, west and north. Present indications are that the west cemetery is bounded to the west and east by Metaxa and Souedias Streets, and to the south and north by the Health Centre and telephone company (OTE) building respectively. Funerary periboloi, Hellenistic and Roman gravel paths, architecturally impressive tombs and rich goods combine to indicate an extensive and important cemetery *extra muros* (see previously *ADelt* 34 [1979] *Chr*, 266; *ADelt* 35 [1980] *Chr*, 199–200; *ADelt* 40 [1985] *Chr*, 146–47).

The east cemetery lies on the hill of Ag. Phanedon (Kyatis), the second acropolis of the ancient city. Tombs here seem limited in number and looted. The north cemetery, also *extra muros*, is at Tseka; few tombs have so far been investigated here. Additional graves have also been found in other locations such as Palioura and Kaloirolongo.

Yayana. D. Evangelistis (EMA) reports (*ADelt* 50 [2000] *Chr*, 1220–224) a collaborative survey with the University of Trondheim, investigating a concentration of transport vessels in the Kephallonia-Ithaca straits, 400m north of the bay of Yayana, 40m from the shore and at a depth of 6m. The material derives from an EH(II?–)III wreck (**Fig. 69**). Exploration of the shore area revealed only Byzantine finds.


69. Yayana: Early Helladic hydria.

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Bay of Agios Andreas. A. Sotiriou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 340) the discovery of the wall of a building south of the Roman cemetery.

Fiskardo, Roman cemetery. A. Sotiriou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 339–40) the excavation of a funerary peribolos and a small area northeast of it (**Fig. 70**).

Funerary peribolos 2, oriented northeast-southwest, is rectangular with loosely built walls (noting a central part in *opus testaceum*) preserved to 1.5m high, a paved floor and a monumental entrance. It contains three tombs. Tomb XX is a semi-subterranean built cist, set into a pit. Tombs XVIII and TXIX are sarcophagi set on low bases close to the walls and with relief sculpture on the visible sides: the interiors of both were explored in 1993. Both date to the second to third century AD. The sarcophagus in tomb XVIII was missing its southeast short side and half of the long side: the surviving part of the cover has a relief of a reclining woman. Depicted on the long side is the rape of Persephone with Artemis, Athena, Persephone, Pluto and two other forms. The cover of the sarcophagus in tomb XIX had relief tiles with a central hole: the main side had a male figure between two Nikai, joined by garlands adorned with fruit and birds; the space above the right garland had a female head, and one infers a similar figure above the left garland. The short sides were decorated with bucrania, garlands and rosettes.

In the northeast area, three built cists (tombs XLV–XLVI) contain bronze coins, glass and pottery vessels, lamps, strigils, small metal objects and a pair of silver earrings.

The cemetery continues under the modern road for some 150m. Excavation began in 1997, and the results can be summarized as follows. Fourteen graves belong to two funerary periboloi. The form of the tombs and the rich grave goods indicate that they belong to prominent families. The overall total of graves discovered can be categorized as follows: 13 are overground built cists, 17 are built cists set into pits in the bedrock, three are monumental (set on bases, with doors and vaulted ceilings), five are tile graves set into the cists or pits, one is a simple pit into which the bier was set, seven are tentatively identified as *enchytrismoi* and four are monolithic sarcophagi (two with relief sculpture). The ancient settlement is located at Tigania, although its identification with ancient Panormos remains uncertain.



70. Fiskardo, Roman cemetery: general view from the northeast.

Ithaca-Kephallonia channel. A. Dellaporta reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 1224–25) the following wrecks located during a collaborative survey with the Norwegian Institute at Athens.

Outside Fiskardo was a wreck with a cargo of Dressel 6A amphorae of the first century BC to the first century AD. Near the islet of Asteris was a Roman wreck with a cargo of amphorae of the Italian type Forlimpopoli/Agora K114 or Dressel 6A of the first century BC to the second century AD, as well as part of the fabric of the ship. Finally, off Piso Aetos at a depth of 23m was a wreck with a cargo of large tiles, a storage vessel and the upper part of a Greco-Italian amphora type probably of the fourth to the third century BC.

CORFU

(8th EPCA: 21st EBA)

Corfu town, Venetian fortification. F. Kephallonitou (Director, 8th EBA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 630) the exposure of a section of the inner face of the wall on Donzelot Street; this forms an angle at the junction with Mitropolis Square and continues parallel with the lawcourts. Large sections of the Venetian underground storm drain were also found. Pottery from the excavations dates to the 15th to 18th century, and features sgraffito and other glazed wares.

Kanoni

A. Papadea, K. Kanta-Kitsou, T. Provata, M. Nakou and A. Karamanou (8th EPCA) report (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 635–44) on a series of rescue excavations.

Figareto (property of D. Chalikiopoulou). The foundations of eight walls built in dry stone and roof tile, plus a mosaic floor were found. The remains are too fragmentary to determine the building's function. Limited finds include black-glazed pottery and five coins (two of which date between 229 and 248 BC).

Nausikas Street (O.T. 610, Konofaou A' property). Further excavation was undertaken of a Hellenistic to Late Roman building complex, seven rooms of which were revealed in 1999 and 2000. An amphora storeroom (I) was found and another room (II) contained the base of a large pithos with lead clamps. Residues of pine resin were identified inside it. The largest room (IV) contained a paved area of densely-packed tiles and mortar. Next to it, a well-built rectangular structure held a pithos or lekane for the storage of liquids (possibly wine). In the opposite part of the room, a built semicircular construction was probably a furnace or kiln. The finds suggest that the complex was a small-scale workshop for processing resin, a necessary ingredient of wine. Dating of the pithos by the NCSR Demokritos places the peak of activity in the Roman period (AD 4–83). Seventy coins were recovered, mostly worn, of which five date to 229–48 BC and one to 400–300 BC. Finds also include three fragments of clay altars, three loomweights (two lead and one terracotta and inscribed), iron nails and numerous sherds of cooking pots of various sizes. The head of a Hellenistic male terracotta figurine in the foundation of a wall provided a *terminus post quem* for this part of the complex, while a fragment of a third-century AD Corinthian relief bowl gave a *terminus ante quem*. A prehistoric flint tool and a stone axe in the upper part of the excavated deposits indicate a prehistoric site in the area, possibly within the limits of the Kanoni peninsula.

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On the adjacent plot (**Konofaou B' property**), parts of two buildings were separated by a street, with a thick ancient fill.

Vrysoula (S. Vlachou property). Two parallel walls separated by a dense deposit of sherds, tile and stones, which is probably the substratum of a street on the same orientation as that on the Konofaou B' property, were located. This would connect the higher parts of the ancient city in the east with the Yllaiko harbour to the west. A row of structures beneath the street was probably part of the central sewer of the city. Various remains across the plot including a floor with a hearth and a well. Most of the pottery associated with architectural remains dates to the Classical and mainly Hellenistic periods, while Archaic material was found in the deepest soundings.

Nausikas Street (Th. Souli property). A construction partially unearthed west of the street in 1992 was further revealed, without shedding light on its function.

Nausikas Street (Catholic archdiocese property). A number of structures east of the street range from Archaic to Late Classical/Early Hellenistic in date. Initially a small stream ran through the area. During the Archaic period, a dam was constructed, the stream filled and a small building erected next to it. Due to the steep slope, a terrace wall was built which incorporated part of the city's central sewer (in use into the Late Roman period). In Classical times, a new terrace wall was erected above the old one. Abundant Archaic and Classical sherds include Attic imports (e.g. a black-figure krater rim, *ca.* 530–520 BC, with ivy on the exterior and a trireme stern inside). Other finds include fragments of small solid terracotta figures of the known Corfiot type of standing Artemis, as well as unfired clay and kiln wasters, nine bronze coins, a bronze object possibly representing a bed, iron and bronze arrowheads and an iron spearhead, and a small blue-green glass bead. These suggest a sanctuary, although the kiln wasters and raw clay may be connected with a workshop.

Doukaki property. Important remains of the earliest settlement have previously been uncovered here (*ADelt* 20 [1965] *Chr*, 392; *ADelt* 42 [1987] *Chr*, 337–40; *ADelt* 43 [1988] *Chr*, 340–42). The density of the walls (nine were uncovered) and high frequency of pottery are characteristic: Archaic to Roman finds include coarse monochrome pottery, moulded bowls, black-glazed and thin-walled painted vessels, as well as Hellenistic bronze coins.

Mavriki O.E. property. Limited architectural remains (parts of three walls) and Hellenistic pottery were found.

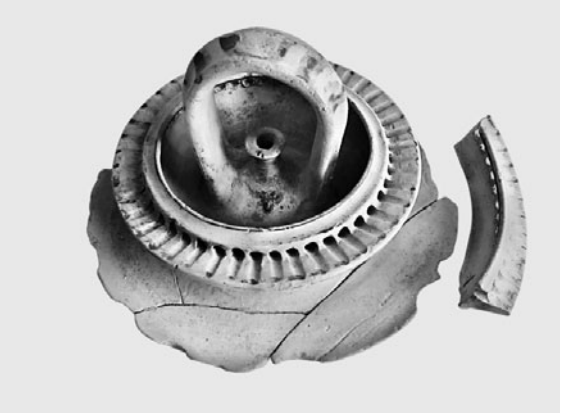
Rarri property, next to the Church of Agia Paraskevi. Trials within an existing building revealed part of a tiled floor and abundant pottery, including many lamps of various types (noting 642 handless miniatures). South of the building was a clay floor with an incomplete column drum immediately beneath it. Associated finds are mainly lamps, miniature vases, black-figure pottery and figurine fragments, as well as the bronze base of a mirror (a lion with human legs on its back). In the west of the plot was a deposit mainly of lamps (1,125 examples, whole and fragmentary), as well as figurines, miniature vases, Archaic pottery, black-figure sherds and bronze jewellery. The assemblage is Archaic in date. The lamps span around a century, had all been used and include ceremonial types (**Fig. 71**).

Ch. Ioannou property. Walls and floors of four architectural phases were located. The earliest, Late Archaic, phase is associated with analogous finds from the neighbouring Orfanos property (*ADelt* 51 [1996] *Chr*, 412–13, plan 6) where a ship-shed was previously revealed. The remains of the following two, Classical, phases were connected with coastal installations due to their sturdy construction and connection with analogous finds from the neighbouring Georgara property (*ADelt* 53 [1998] *Chr*, 522–23). The final Early Hellenistic phase produced only one wall.

Corfu-Kanoni road (Pachi property). A. Vaxovanou (8th EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 644–47) on finds covering a long span from the Classical to Byzantine and modern period. Four architectural phases were revealed, from Classical to Roman. The last, Roman, phase includes sections of crude stone-built walls. The fragmentary nature of the remains could be associated with the destruction of the city by Agrippa, prior to the battle of Actium in 31 BC.

The earlier, Hellenistic, phase shows the transformation of the Classical city plan. In the east of the plot, various walls and structures included a building with at least three rooms, a structure with a hard plastered floor of undefined function and a cist grave with a tile cover containing a single inhumation without grave goods. In the west of the plot was part of a street, 5m wide and running southeast-northwest, with buildings on both sides (walls and floors were excavated, plus one mosaic floor). Pottery included late fourth to second-century BC plain and decorated wares, unguentaria, terracotta figurines, a stone altar and bronze coins (300–229 BC).

The two earliest, Early and Late Classical, phases had more carefully built walls with deeper foundations. A street, with parts of walls and floors on either side, was uncovered in the east of the plot; this was gradually abandoned as residential space expanded in the following phase. In the west there was evidence for filling and levelling of the surface with stones and tiles. Numerous finds include black-figure and red-figure pottery, fifth-century amphora types, as well as incense burners and ceremonial lamps and a bronze coin of 430–330 BC. A total of 124 coins were found during the excavation and a large number of loomweights, reflecting the domestic character of the buildings.



71. Corfu town, Kanoni, Rarri property: sanctuary lamp.

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Anemomylos, harbour of Alkinoos

Church of Agioi Iason and Sosipatros. A. Karamanou and G.-K. Augerinou (8th EPCA) report (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 647) on excavation under the modern floor during restoration work carried out by the 8th EBA. Four trenches were opened, two in the narthex and two in the main church. The deepest sounding, at 2.47m, reached a wet layer of gravel and shell with Hellenistic sherds. Limited architectural remains, including part of an ashlar wall, probably a peribolos, and a tile grave, are Roman and mainly Late Roman in date. The area, where more tombs have previously been found, was part of the cemetery of Roman to Late Roman Anemomylos.

N. Tata and M. Samoili property, next to the Church of Agioi Iason and Sosipatros. K. Kanta-Kitsou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 648–49) on excavation on a neighbouring plot. A square (6.7m x 6.7m) structure, of unworked hard and soft limestone bound with coarse red mortar, survives to *ca.* 2.5m high. It was founded within a marine deposit of coarse gravel. It seems to be associated with the installations of the harbour of Alkinoos, located in the Anemomylos area; it may be a tower at the edge of the harbour, analogous to, but later than, the Classical tower near the foundations of the Church of Ag. Athanasios at Anemomylos (*PAE* [1955], 66–70; *BCH* 89 [1965], 834). Limited finds include five coins, three of which give a *terminus post quem* of 229–248 BC and a *terminus ante quem* of AD 205 for the structure.

Nikolouzou property. G.-K. Augerinou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 649–50) the discovery of further Roman buildings *ca.* 40m east of the Church of Ag. Iason and Sosipatros. A wall along the north side of the plot, including three plastered clay columns on rectangular stone bases, was probably the peribolos of major Roman buildings in the northeastern sector of the ancient city. South of it, the remains of public or private buildings included a area paved with re-used stone, at least two buildings (A and B) and a child burial in a pithos with a silver coin of Diadumenian (AD 218) used as a pendant. These finds confirm the expansion of the city into this area in Roman times, after the silting of the Alkinoos harbour during the first century AD.

Arion Hotel ('Arion A.E.' property). F. Liapi (8th EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 650–51) the discovery of installations associated with the southern part of the harbour of Alkinoos. Part of two sturdy east-west platforms belong to Π-shaped structures and niches, the main, north, face of which appears heavily eroded by the sea. Some 25m from the south face of these structures, a long terrace wall is associated with the harbour installations. Building remains of the second to third century AD in the rest of the plot confirm the assumption that the harbour was already silted and abandoned by that time.

City cemetery

G.-K. Augerinou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 651–52) the excavation of burials from the city cemetery on three plots in **Garitsa**.

Alkinoos and Lohagos Michail Vasila Streets (Sourianou property). An Archaic Π-shaped funerary monument of flat stones, open to the west, was found empty. An Archaic pit burial was also uncovered, plus parts of two parallel Classical walls, probably protecting the monument. In the northwest of the plot, just below the surface, was a Venetian wall (17th century) and a small hoard of eight Venetian coins.

Junction of Chrysostomou Smyrnis Street and Vlahernon 28 (Makri property). Eight Hellenistic burials were located: three simple pits, two tile-covered cists and one tile grave, and two *enchytrismoi* (in chytres). The orientation of the burials varied. In the northeast of the plot, a long dry-stone structure, built directly upon the natural sandy soil and oriented east-west, is probably associated with the ancient harbour of Alkinoos.

Andrikopoulou property (lane off Kyprou Street). The remains of destroyed Archaic and Classical tombs include tile, pottery, amphorae, pithoi and bones.

New Lawcourt Building (Kolokotroni Street, Sotiras hill). G. Riginos (then 8th EPCA, now Director, 33rd EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 652–54) that excavation of 3,000m^2 uncovered a significant part of the ancient city cemetery, including 131 tombs of different types, three pyres and pottery concentrations. Graves were arranged in clusters of varying density and at different depths, mostly oriented north-south. They included *enchytrismoi* in pithoi (19) or smaller funerary vessels mainly for children (13), which were mostly Archaic in date and contained mostly pottery. The female burial in grave 28 was exceptional for its rich grave goods, including a bronze mirror, clay figurines, a small glass jug and pottery. Four cremation urns were uncovered (in two cases the cremated remains were put first in bronze vessels and then in pots). Fifty one pots contain no evidence of cremation or bones and consequently cannot be associated with a specific burial practice. Seven structures (usually oval or elliptical) contain the remains of primary cremations – charcoal, burnt bones and grave goods, mainly pottery. Seventeen tile-covered cists and tile graves were excavated, varying from 0.8m to 1.7m in length, mostly with no goods or just one pot. Twenty pit burials mostly lacked grave goods. One sarcophagus, of soft gray limestone and covered with a limestone slab, contained a single main burial accompanied by a jug and juglet, two bronze rings and astragaloi, and a secondary burial including human and animal bones and sherds of at least five pots. Two crania were also uncovered in the same plot.

Three pyres were located between the graves, as well as a structure of solid unfired clay. Concentrations of tile and sherds (seventh- to fourth-century BC) were located mostly in stratigraphically disturbed areas. Other finds include a number of metal objects (coins, jewellery, etc.) and parts of a limestone sphinx, capitals and a millstone.

Vatos, Kleidia (property of M. Sneijders). G. Metallinou (8th EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 654) on excavation at the southwestern edges of the settlement. A total of 282 sherds and 135 lithic artefacts were recovered, mainly from a surface layer 0.3–0.63m deep. The pottery was characterized by grey cores and grey-brown surfaces: the more diagnostic sherds had plastic decoration (rope, diagonal groove and finger impressed) of Dakaris' category II, as is common throughout the Bronze Age and Early Iron Age in Epirus, the Ionian islands and Illyria. Lithic artefacts included high-quality tools of grey flint. No architectural remains were found. The limited quantity and extent of the prehistoric finds indicate the existence of a Bronze Age site on the southwestern slopes of Mount Ag. Georgios, possibly at a location higher than the site of Ermones.

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Ermones (Mexa property). G. Metallinou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 654–55) on excavation west of Vatos, *ca.* 500m from the coast in the northern foothills of Mount Ag. Georgios. The plot is covered with rocks from seismic activity and landslides.

Three sectors were excavated. In section E' was a circular stone structure, probably a pit (1.5–1.7m in diameter), which contained pottery (including a globular miniature juglet and a one-handle kyathos), animal bones and ash. This, plus an adjacent (similar but smaller) round structure, contained Early Bronze Age settlement material. The pit was associated with a floor of packed clay and sparse gravel. Nearby, was an infant burial in a cist, with animal bone but no grave goods (a common practice throughout the Middle and Late Bronze Age in Northwest Greece and Illyria). This evidence, combined with finds from sectors Γ' and Στ', confirms that the site was inhabited during the Early and Middle Bronze Age, was destroyed by earthquake and subsequent rock slides, and was then used as a cemetery during the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age.

Sinarades. A. Papadea reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 666) on surface finds of flint artefacts, dated broadly to the Palaeolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age, from three locations on Corfu. At the foot of a low hill in Sinarades (**I. Sagia property**), 64 artefacts were collected. Thirty more, of good quality flint, came from a deposit of red earth and gravel at the top of **Mount Agiou Panteleimonas** at Ag. Gordis. A total of 118 flint artefacts was recovered from **Lake Kalantzi**, a basin in the vicinity of the village of Ag. Giannis.

Gremna-Ochyra, Bardi tou Kavou (D. Makantani property). K. Kanta-Kitsou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 655–56) the discovery of a pit at the edge of the cliff, containing large amounts of pottery and tile, ash, shell and various metal objects, all Hellenistic (third- to second-century BC) in date. The pit was likely associated with a nearby installation, possibly a guard-post, due to the strategic location of the site overlooking the sea routes between the Ionian and Adriatic seas.

AITOLIA AND AKARNANIA
(36th EPCA: 22nd EBA)

Publication: L. Kolonas, M. Stavropoulou-Gatsi and G. Stamatis, *Τα αρχαία θέατρα της Αιτωλοακαρνανίας* (Athens 2009).

Naupaktos
Papachristopoulou Street (A. and K. Papadokostaki property). Ph. Saranti (then 6th EPCA, now 36th EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 330–33) the discovery of architectural remains chiefly of the Late Roman/Early Christian and Hellenistic periods (noting that the plot continued in use into the Ottoman period).

Late Roman to Early Christian walls are generally north-south in orientation and have red cement. Associated with them in different parts of the plot is a thin layer of fine pebbles generally at around a depth of 2.1m.

A long brick and stone wall, which runs across the entire plot and continues beyond it, belongs to a major Early Christian building and incorporates architectural spolia. Its three doorways had all been blocked; at the northwest end is a large roofed space, and there is also an open courtyard off it. In general, walls of this period make extensive use of earlier architectural remains (columns, stele bases, threshold blocks, etc.).

Hellenistic landscaping (0.5–1m below the Late Roman to Early Christian levels) used fill containing material of earlier phases (back to the fourth century BC at least). Hellenistic remains were largely confined to the northern part of the plot, and consisted of an ancient road and the roadside buildings which flanked it during its second building phase. The northeast building was carefully built of stone blocks, with an entrance taken out of use in the second phase. It had a tiled floor, a well with part of a pithos as the stomion, and a large pithos set on a base with lead clamps. The northwest building was a poorer structure and its western part was allowed to fall into ruin. A monolithic column probably belongs to its interior. The south roadside building was a simple construction with at least two interior spaces, in one of which was an open conduit leading to the road. The building was severely damaged by two large post-Byzantine deposits which contained rubbish, traces of burning, sherds, stones and shell.

The road was traced east-west for a length of 9m (4.5m wide). Two phases were observed, the older, Early Hellenistic, being contemporary with the roadside buildings. The final surface was of pebbles, beaten earth, tile and parts of destroyed floors; the part of the road in contact with the north building was paved, with a small terracotta round well set into it. An extensive destruction deposit, containing whole tiles from the roadside buildings especially on the south, was found across the final surface; contemporary with the last phase was a covered waste channel which cut across the road (many of the cover slabs were in secondary use). In the older phase, a smaller water channel running north-south brought water from inside the north building into a square well/shaft in the middle of the road. This is probably a main road between the centre of the Hellenistic city and the harbour.

Langadoula, Mesolongiou Street (Papakosta property). Ph. Saranti reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 333–34) on excavation of a significant part of the west cemetery of the city, beside a road from Naupaktos to Antirrio. This extends the known boundaries of the cemetery to the west and south.

Sixteen Classical, Late Classical and Hellenistic graves were located in the southern part of the cemetery, organized into groups but with different orientations. They are simple pits bordered with small stones, tile graves and one cist. Many were child burials (mostly in the north-eastern group) in pits with tile covers. Tile grave V contained the burial of a woman with a child in her arms. An area of intense burning, burnt wood and bone, which covered tombs X and IX, probably came from a purification pyre. Most child graves did not contain goods (the exceptions were a small cup in grave VII and, in VI, which was probably a reburial, a lamp, a thilastron and two fragmentary vases). Adult graves had more offerings: tomb III had three plainware phialae, a lamp, part of an iron strigil and a few small objects. Tomb 5 had a black-glazed small lekythos. Tomb I, a cist built of large worked blocks, was disturbed but originally contained a bronze kalpis or hydria of which only fragments survive, the handles of a silver kantharos, a plain lamp, a terracotta

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