Ikaria
Publication: G. Koutsouphlakis (ed.), *Η αρχαιολογική σκαπάνη στην Ικαρία. Εβδομήντα χρόνια ανασκαφικής έρευνας και μελλοντικές προοπτικές* (Athens 2010).

Kampos, Phrantatou Square, Cultural Centre. M. Viglaki-Sophianou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 984–85) the discovery of Roman and Byzantine houses, as well as small modern shepherd's huts and animal pens. A flight of four well-built steps leads to the top of the hill and the Byzantine Church of Ag. Irini.

CYCLADES
(21st EPCA: 2nd EBA)

Andros
Strophilas (Kontorousi property). Ch. Televantou (21st EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 960–64; *Ergon* [2009], 57–63) on the 2009 season of excavation in the Neolithic settlement.

Trenches were opened at the level of the fortification, which is 1.5–1.7m wide and has two faces with a rubble fill. In front of the rampart, a wall of large blocks links two rocky promontories at the edges of the plateau (the bottom course is visible under a modern dry-stone wall) and served as a *proteichisma* (**Fig. 165**). It dates to the end of the Late Neolithic or the start of the Final Neolithic. Behind it, a curved wall defines a refuse deposit containing rich and varied finds, which are doubtless debris of a fire to judge from the consistency and colour of the deposits inside the ditch and the area of the rampart.



165. Strophilas: promontories and *proteichisma.*

Many buildings were found, apsidal or rectangular in plan, with several rooms. Floors are of clay. Research focused on the Apsidal Building and building B, which provided evidence for the relative chronology of this part of the settlement (**Fig. 166**).

The oldest structure is the Apsidal Building (6m x 10m), to which another apsidal building is attached. This is partitioned into two rooms: the east produced abundant pottery and other objects dating to the end of Late Neolithic II, notably a fragment of a round pyxis with decoration of the Pilos-Lakkoudes ECycI and a terracotta figurine with a triangular head.

The southwestern part of the Apsidal Building was destroyed by the construction of building B (12m x 15m) which consists of a large room and two smaller rooms to the east. Half of a pithos was found in the small southeast room and the other half was in the large room, around the door. The belly of the pithos was pierced to aerate the contents. Close to the pithos fragments in the large room was an Early Cycladic bronze dagger.

Finds, including abundant pottery, obsidian, bronze objects, terracotta and stone figurine fragments, place occupation between the end of Late Neolithic II and the Final Neolithic or Chalcolithic (a period to date attested only at Za on Naxos).

Ypsili. Ch. Televantou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 965–66) the excavation of a Geometric building discovered in 1982, some 20m east of the temple. A series of rooms was revealed, containing benches on which storage vessels were placed, hearths, a stone with a circular cavity and a run-off channel, a complete hydria and other broken vases around the benches. One of the rooms beside the rampart has two building phases (Protogeometric and Geometric), separated by an ash layer.

Research in the temple revealed no new information, but the paved street which links the temple to the settlement was revealed in trenches at the south. On the road surface were a bronze fibula and a large quantity of fine pottery.

Publication: Ch. Televantou, *Άνδρος: η αρχαία πόλη της Υψηλής* (Athens 2008).

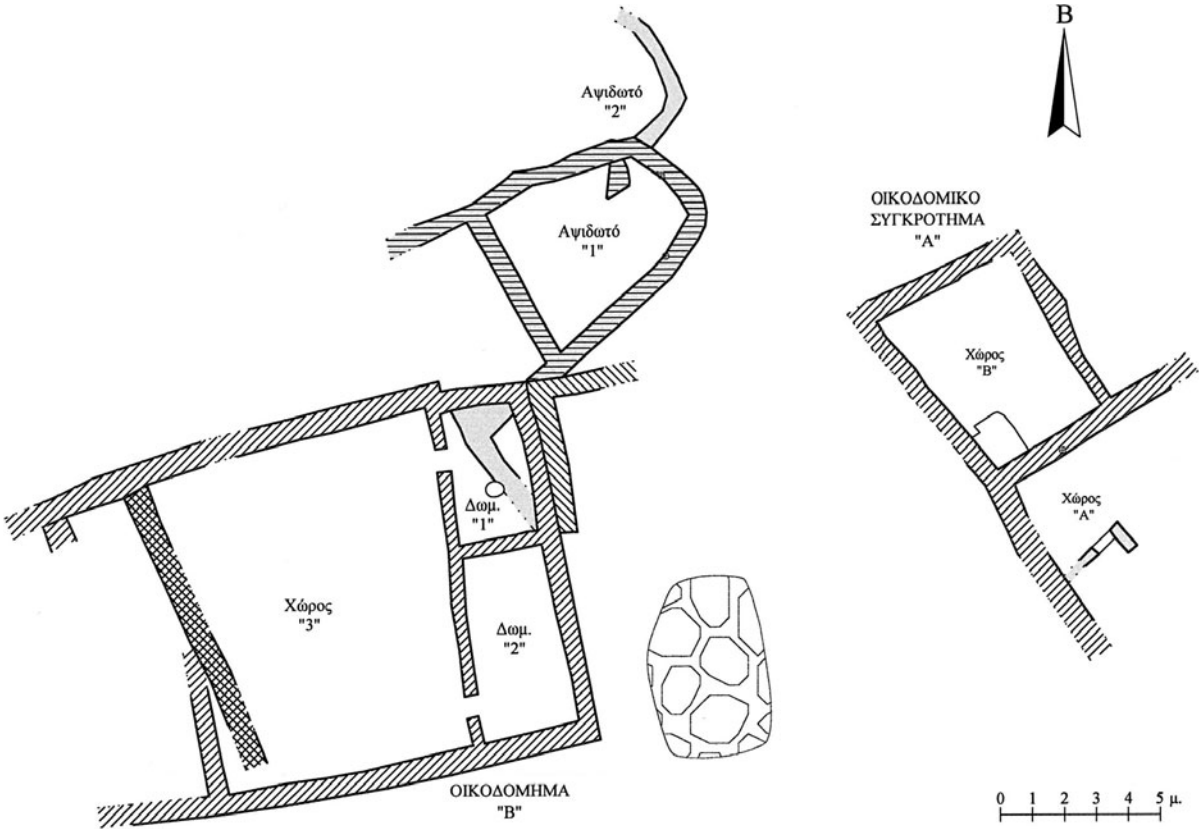
Palaiopoli. L. Palaiokrassa (Athens) reports (*Ethnos, Eleftherotypia* [21/09/09]) on the 2009 excavation season. Work continued in the large basilica: finds include a fifth-century AD mosaic floor (with two names) from the central aisle, as well as sections of the building's rich sculptural decoration (notably from the ambo and the presbyterion). A stoa, with a paved road in front of it, produced fragments of marble statues and Hellenistic to Roman monument bases (some inscribed).

Kythnos
Port. A. Mazarakis Ainian (Thessaly) and D. Kourkoumellis (EMA) report (http://www.ha.uth.gr/resources/downloads/kythnos2009.pdf; Ministry of Culture and Tourism press release [06/11/09]) on the third season of underwater research in the bay of Mandraki (the ancient port of Kythnos) in 2009. Three second-century AD marble pillars from Hermaic stelae were found in the area where a cuirassed torso was found in 2008: they were re-used in the eastern extension of one of the harbour walls, parallel to the shore and immersed to a depth of 2–2.5m. This may belong to the sea wall, *ca.* 3m wide and preserved to 1m high. Ship-sheds were established here in a first construction phase, and then in the Late Roman period, when they were no longer in use, the area was closed as a matter of protection before the port was abandoned in the sixth or seventh century AD. Other finds include a fragment of drapery from a marble statue, a prehistoric(?) stone anchor, numerous sherds and lead fishing weights.

Upper town. A. Mazarakis Ainian (Thessaly) reports on the excavation in the sanctuary.

Research focused on the monumental terrace west of the temple, *ca.* 60m long and 20m wide, to define its chronology and function.

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166. Strophilas: plan of Neolithic Apsidal Building and building B.

The terrace was constructed in the Archaic period and extended to monumental proportions in the Hellenistic. Inside the terrace, earlier retaining walls were found. Fill in the northwest corner contained many vases and metal offerings, including sherds previously found around the temple (building 3): seventh- to sixth-century decorated sherds, bronze pins and rosettes. Fill from outside the retaining wall (to the north) produced Hellenistic finds, notably terracotta female figurines.

Building 5 is a rectangular structure (17m x 10m), partially visible. The eastern part is relatively well preserved, as is the northwest corner, while the south-eastern part has collapsed. The building, oriented north-south, has at least two rooms. The floor of the southeast room is paved with schist. In the middle of the northeast room, a rectangular structure defined with schist slabs is probably a hearth. Its fill contained stones and tiles and, at a lower level, a large quantity of ash, charcoal and many Classical small finds, including terracotta female figurines, small drinking vessels, a miniature lamp, an iron dagger and a lead weight. South of this structure and close to the east wall of the building, a significant collection of mostly fourth-century BC finds confirms the public, and perhaps commercial, character of the building, while the central rectangular feature seems to have served a cult function.

The public character of building 5 and the finds from the monumental terrace may be clues to the location of the agora of the city of Kythnos.

See http://www.ha.uth.gr/resources/downloads/kythnos2009.pdf.

Syros

Chalandriani. M. Marthari (ASA) reports (*Ergon* [2009], 64–67) on the 2009 season of excavation on the hill of Kastri (**Fig. 167**). Research concentrated inside the semicircular fortification on the top of the hill and at its southeast end. Abundant pottery permits chronological refinements. In particular, the small black-polished kraters which are found in funerary contexts, especially in the tombs of Chalandriani, are conventionally dated to the beginning of ECycII: those tombs which contain only these kraters should perhaps date to the end of ECycII.

The settlement was organized in insulae divided by streets. The houses, elongated in form but with rounded corners, both contingent and isolated, are laid out very close to the north fortification.



167. Chalandriani: fortification and towers.

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Delos

Apollo sanctuary. R. Etienne (EfA/Paris 1) reports on continuing architectural study.

The recording of scattered blocks concluded, and study focused on the votive monuments (those capitals, bases and drums of votive columns not studied in 2008). The visual impact of votive columns is emphasized. Estimated totals are 13 unfluted columns, seven Ionic or Corinthian, three Doric and one fluted drum, although not all block faces could be fully examined. A graphic reconstruction was made of an Ionic monument with two columns which probably supported the statues of Alexander the Great and Philip II.

Study of the Roman pottery from the Prytaneion well began: preliminary indications are that the pottery does not postdate the second century AD, when the well would have been filled.

House of Fourni. Chr. Le Roy and H. Wurmser (EfA/Strasbourg) report.

Architectural study focused on the peristyle and the pavements. Mosaic fragments from at least three upper floor pavements were studied, one of which had an *emblema* in *opus vermiculatum* which probably represents a Nilotic scene. This representation is at present unique, as are other motifs on fragments in the museum (notably the diamond point and cubes in relief).

The first stage in a restoration programme, in collaboration with the mosaic restoration workshop from the Musée de l'Arles Antique, was dedicated to the cleaning, restoration and conservation of the large mosaic in room 2.

The nature of the decorative themes of the pavements, as well as the homogeneity of the pottery, date the last phase of occupation of the house to the first century BC.



168. Paroikia, Tholos: Hellenistic potter's workshop.

Warehouses and systems of storage in the ancient Mediterranean. V. Chankowski (EfA) reports.

In 2007 and 2008, the storage potential of multi-functional rooms in houses from the theatre district was studied. In 2009, the commercial buildings were examined, principally those in the southern district, situated on the coast. Initial examination of the buildings allowed closer definition of their similarities and differences: study of the mezzanines in the multi-functional rooms which occupy the façade of the Shop of the Columns and shops α and β then followed. These mezzanines are more strongly constructed than those in the multi-functional rooms of the theatre district, and were probably designed to accommodate heavier storage, creating a need for additional support because of the heavy loading on the beams. The deterioration of the commercial buildings of the southern district, due especially to the rising water level, was documented.

Agora of Theophrastos, Circular Building. J.-Ch. Moretti and M. Fincker (CNRS/EfA) in collaboration with V. Chankowski (EfA) report on study of a circular building found in 2008 in the western part of the Agora of Theophrastos, following the present coastline. This consists of two concentric walls (10.75m and 19.29m in diameter), on the outer of which one can restore two heads of a marble coping on both sides of an opening in a low wall. It bears the inscription *ID* 1835, erected at the beginning of the first century BC by a former *agoranomos*, and dedicated to Apollo and Hermes. The monument is identified as a *kyklos*, a form well attested in texts on the Athens Agora as a space used for auctions.

Paros

Paroikia

Tholos. G. Kouragios and S. Detoratou (21st EPCA) report (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 966–67) on excavation on two neighbouring plots. On the **Sarri property**, two walls and a cistern of schist blocks (0.8m x 2m) were revealed, as well as a terracotta water channel which runs along one of the walls and ends up at a block cut through to allow water to pass. In addition, pits contain debris from a workshop on the neighbouring **Skiada** plot.

This Hellenistic potter's workshop has six kilns, two settling tanks and annexe rooms (**Fig. 168**). The central kiln (2.5m diameter) is built of schist blocks and preserved to 3m high. The entrance is 1m wide, and the two drying bays though which pots are placed on the *eschara* are preserved. The other kilns are made of Archaic pithoi with broken necks and have brick-built *escharas.* One of the tanks is lined with schist slabs, and has a marble drainage channel and features inside for working clay, while the second was established during the Hellenistic period in one of the rooms with Classical mosaic floors.

Excavation on the modern road revealed the entrance to the workshop, a threshold and door jambs, two further hearths (one built, the other in an Archaic pithos) and a second entrance probably to another workshop.

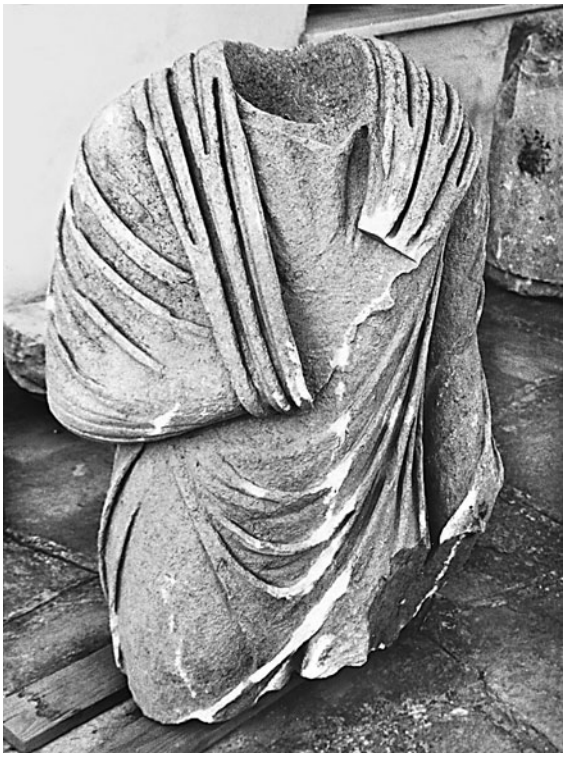
Below this was an Archaic wall under which was a cist grave of a child and a further cist of schist slabs (with the deceased in contracted position under a schist slab).

The former Oikonomides house and the Mavrogenni house. G. Kouragios and S. Detoratou report (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 988) the discovery in the former Oikonomides house of the torso of a Roman marble statue of a male figure wearing a himation (inv. 1484) (**Fig. 169**).

Inside the Mavrogenni house at Kastro, re-used marble architectural blocks were found under the floor.

Port. I. Kraounaki and D. Kourkoumelis (EMA) report (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 1213–15) on rescue excavation for the enlargement of the port west of the central quay and at the level of the Vitzi quay, in the Ag. Nikolaos sector.

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169. Paroikia: Roman marble statue (Paros Museum 1484).

A first sondage revealed *ca.* 300 marble funerary urns, most inscribed, as well as a significant quantity of ancient marble architectural spolia and wooden posts. A section of the foundation of the sixth- to seventh-century AD fortification of Paroikia was also found, and it is likely that some of the spolia were used in the superstructure. Among the ancient blocks are column shafts and a pedimental relief stele with a scene of a young girl holding a pyxis and a fan between a man and a women (**Fig. 170**). Pottery recovered is mostly Late Roman and Byzantine.

A second sondage revealed a thick layer of pottery and a marble column.

Kastrovouni, Cultural Centre. G. Kouragios and S. Detoratou report (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 967–68) excavation south of the drain. Mosaic floor 5 was cleaned and south of floor 4 another, schist paved, floor was revealed.

Despotiko

Mandra. G. Kouragios and S. Detoratou report (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 987–88) that clearance at Mandra has revealed a large building and scattered marble architectural members.

In the area around Mandra, several sites are identified: ancient walls on the route to Zoumbari; architectural remains in the bay of Livadi and to the west of it; tombs to the east of the bay of Livadi; to the southeast of Mandra, opposite the islet of Tsimindiri, traces of walls which may belong to a Classical or Hellenistic settlement; and settlement remains at Tsimindiri.

Mandra, Sanctuary of Apollo. G. Kouragios reports (Ministry of Culture and Tourism press release [15/07/10]) the discovery in 2010 of three Archaic walls related to the south buildings and the peribolos of the sanctuary. A 'well' found in 2007 northwest of the building complex proved to be a cement-lined cistern. Architectural members revealed in cleaning the building complex included some which confirm an earlier building phase. Finds include the head of an Archaic marble kouros, the hand of a marble statue, an iron spearhead, three bronze coins and fragments of an Attic red-figure krater of the last quarter of the fifth century BC.

Keros

Kavos-Dhaskalio. C. Renfrew (BSA/Cambridge) reports on the 2009 study season.

The stratigraphic sequence at Dhaskalio is divided into three main phases, the first two coinciding with the use of the Special Deposit. Most levels are assigned to a late phase in the Early Cycladic, succeeding that of the Kastri Group and approximately equivalent to ECycIII, partially contemporary with the First City at Phylakopi. The Dhaskalio settlement thus flourished after the heyday of the Special Deposit South.

Finds characteristic of the Special Deposit South (e.g., broken marble figurines or the multiple-headed lamps found in fragmentary form at Kavos) are not found on Dhaskalio, although Dhaskalio has produced a high proportion of imported materials. Study of several categories of object (pottery, stone spools and marble bowls, vessels and figurines) confirms that, with few exceptions, breakage did not occur locally, but fragmentary material was brought here for dedication. Study of the typology of the marble figurines continues. No examples of the types common in Early Cycladic cemeteries have been found at the Dhaskalio settlement,

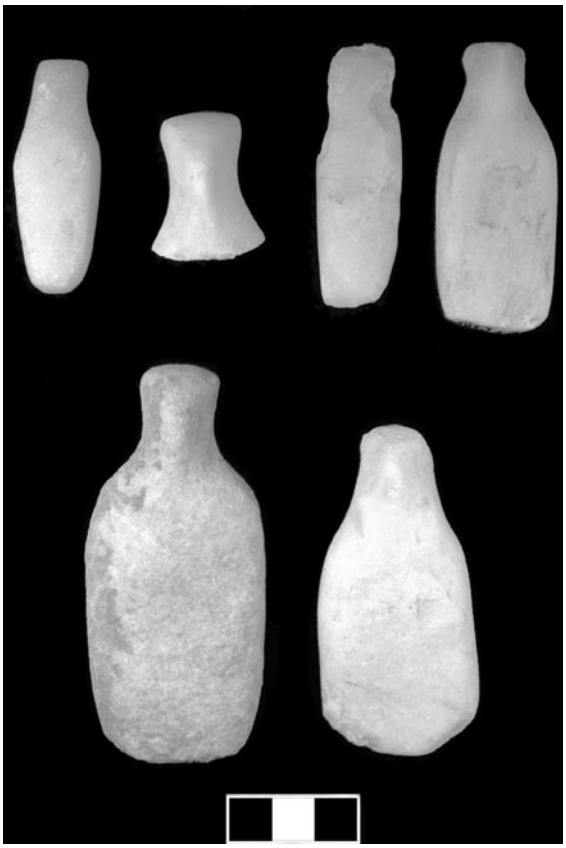


170. Paroikia, port: grave stele.

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despite their abundance in the Special Deposit South. However, the 11 schematic figurines found on Dhaskalio include examples of a type now designated the Dhaskalio sub-variety (**Fig. 171**). Most belong to settlement phase C, when the Early Cycladic cemeteries had gone out of use, although the Special Deposit South continued.

Among a range of specialist studies in progress, analysis of plant materials reveals evidence of the domesticated olive, not hitherto well documented in Early Bronze Age contexts.



171. Keros: marble Cycladic figurines of the Dhaskalio-sub variety.

SIPHNOS

Publications: Ch. Televantou, *Σίφνος: Ακρόπολη Αγίου Ανδρέα* (Athens 2008). *Πρακτικά Γ΄ Διεθνούς Σιφναϊκού Συμποσίου, Σίφνος 29 Ιουνίου –2 Ιουλίου 2006: εις μνήμην Νικολάου Βερνίκου-Ευγενίδη* (Athens 2009).

Kastro (Georgouli property). Z. Papadoulou (21st EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 968, 987, 990) on excavation southwest of the hill, where the foundations of Hellenistic and Roman houses and much pottery were previously discovered. Further walls were found, plus Geometric to late antique pottery (**Fig. 172**).

On the southwest slopes of the hill, by the ruins of the Church of Ag. Georgios, are five courses of the corner of a small Hellenistic building; part of a statue of Aphrodite comes from this area.

Tis Baronas to Phroudi. Z. Papadoulou (21st EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 989–90) that in the area of Kalamitsi, southwest of Siphnos, is a LHIIIC acropolis on a naturally fortified rocky spur. At 240m high, it dominates the bay of Chlochlakou, where its *epineion* was surely located. Architectural remains visible on the summit include a street and part of the fortifications. Surface pottery indicates LHIIIC occupation, and several Archaic and Classical sherds have also been recovered.

POLYAIGOS

E. Spondylis, G. Koutsouphlaki and E. Stathi (EMA) report (Ministry of Culture and Tourism press release [26/01/10], widely reported in the Greek press) the recording of a wreck first noted in 2004. The ship, which dates to the late fifth or first half of the fourth century BC, lies at a depth of 25–49m. It carried a cargo of amphorae of at least three types (from Peparithos and the north Aegean). Four transport and two table amphorae were lifted intact, and sections of the ship's anchors were also recorded.

THERA

Kamari (Kaistele-Karamolegou property). Ch. Pennas (2nd EBA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 1014–15) the remains of seven rooms from a wine-production complex with a press, south of a corridor. On the other side of the corridor several rooms include the remains of hypocausts. Pottery indicates that the complex dates to the second to third century AD and continued in use in the Early Byzantine period and into the 10th century.

DODECANESE

(22nd EPCA: 4th EBA)

LEROS

Pharmakonisi. A. Dellaporta (then Director, EMA, now Director, 2nd EBA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 1209) the discovery during a reconnaissance dive of stone mounds and sherds which attest to the use of the bay of Kamares in antiquity.

KOS

Old town

Corner of Tsaldari and Eleftheriou Venizelou Streets (Koulia property). E. Skerlou (22nd EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 1153–54) the discovery of a limestone wall preserved to a height of two courses (sections were previously identified on the neighbouring plots in 1980 and 1987). This may be the retaining wall for the terrace on which the stadium was built. In the west of the plot were four Geometric burials, primary cremations in pits, which were cut into Late Bronze Age layers. A Geometric cist grave and an *enchytrismos* were also found. In the south of the plot were remains of LMIA buildings.

East sector

Ironda Street (Kontouzi, Gialouri and Mesimeri properties). D. Bosnakis (22nd EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 1154–56) the discovery of three large buildings and sections of the road network in excavations conducted from 1996–2000 on a number of adjacent plots inside the line of the ancient fortification (**Fig. 173**).

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