Agios Dimitrios
Publication: K. Zachos, *Ayios Dhimitrios. A Prehistoric Settlement in the Southwestern Peloponnese. The Neolithic and Early Helladic Periods* (Oxford, BAR 2008).

Olympia. R. Senff (DAI) reports on the 2008 excavation season S of the stadium, where undisturbed anc. strata containing refuse from sacrifices and broken votives were encountered. So far, excavation has reached 4th Ct BC levels. Examination of the tower E of the Leonidaion (**Fig. 61**) produced a coin of Maximinus Thrax (AD 235–238) (**Fig. 62**) in its inner rubble fill: this is the first secure *tpq* for the fortification of the sanctuary's central area. Geophysical survey conducted in collaboration with the 7th EPCA (*AR* 54 [2007–2008], 41) revealed several parallel linear anomalies E of the stadium. According to the location implied in anc. sources, they may belong to the hippodrome. Work was hampered by the subdivision of the area into small plots, thus producing only disconnected results. Further studies are planned for 2009. A new detailed architectural record of the Temple of Zeus proceeded. X-ray examination of over 100 of the site's most important bronze artefacts provided important information about anc. metalworking techniques.



61. Olympia: tower E of the Leonidaion.



62. Olympia: coin of Maximinus Thrax (235–238).

Kyllini Harbour Project. J. Pakkanen (Finnish Institute), K. Preka-Alexandri (Director emerita, EMA) and D. Athanasoulis (formerly 6th EBA, now Director, 25th EBA) report on a 2nd season of survey of the underwater remains of an anc. naval base and Fr harbour. The harbour had an important geostrategic location and a tactical role in warfare and trade in W Greece from Cl antiquity to Med times, being the principal harbour of anc. Elis. The existence of Gr harbour structures below those of the Fr period was verified in 2007 and 2008.

The aim of the survey is to record all architectural features in 3D. An area of ca. 350m x 150m has so far been surveyed, and almost 16,000 topographical points taken, mapping topographical and archaeological features (**Fig. 63**). Marine geomorphological studies were undertaken by G. Papatheodorou and M. Geraga (Patras): marine surveying techniques employed include sub-bottom profiling, side-scan sonar and magnetometry. Most walls and structures are in shallow water and relatively easy to record using a total station: points deeper than 4m were recorded by a diver.

Fig. 63 presents a preliminary plan of the study area in 2007 and 2008 with a digital elevation model of the mapped features in the background. The harbour entrance from the NE is clear: the mouth may have been blocked by the destruction of the towers on both sides of the entrance (matching literary descriptions of the destruction of the installations in 1428).

Fig. 64 is a more detailed preliminary plan of the structures at the E end of the study area: the darker areas are those parts currently above sea level. W1 is a typical Fr wall built in mixed technique employing reused ashlar blocks and rubble set in mortar. Structure S1a is a Gr platform of ashlar blocks, protected from the waves by the Fr structure S1b which is partially built on top of it. S1a clearly indicates the rise in relative sea levels from antiquity to the present day: surfaces currently 0.6m below sea level have cuttings for iron dowels set in lead, and thus must have been out of the water in antiquity.

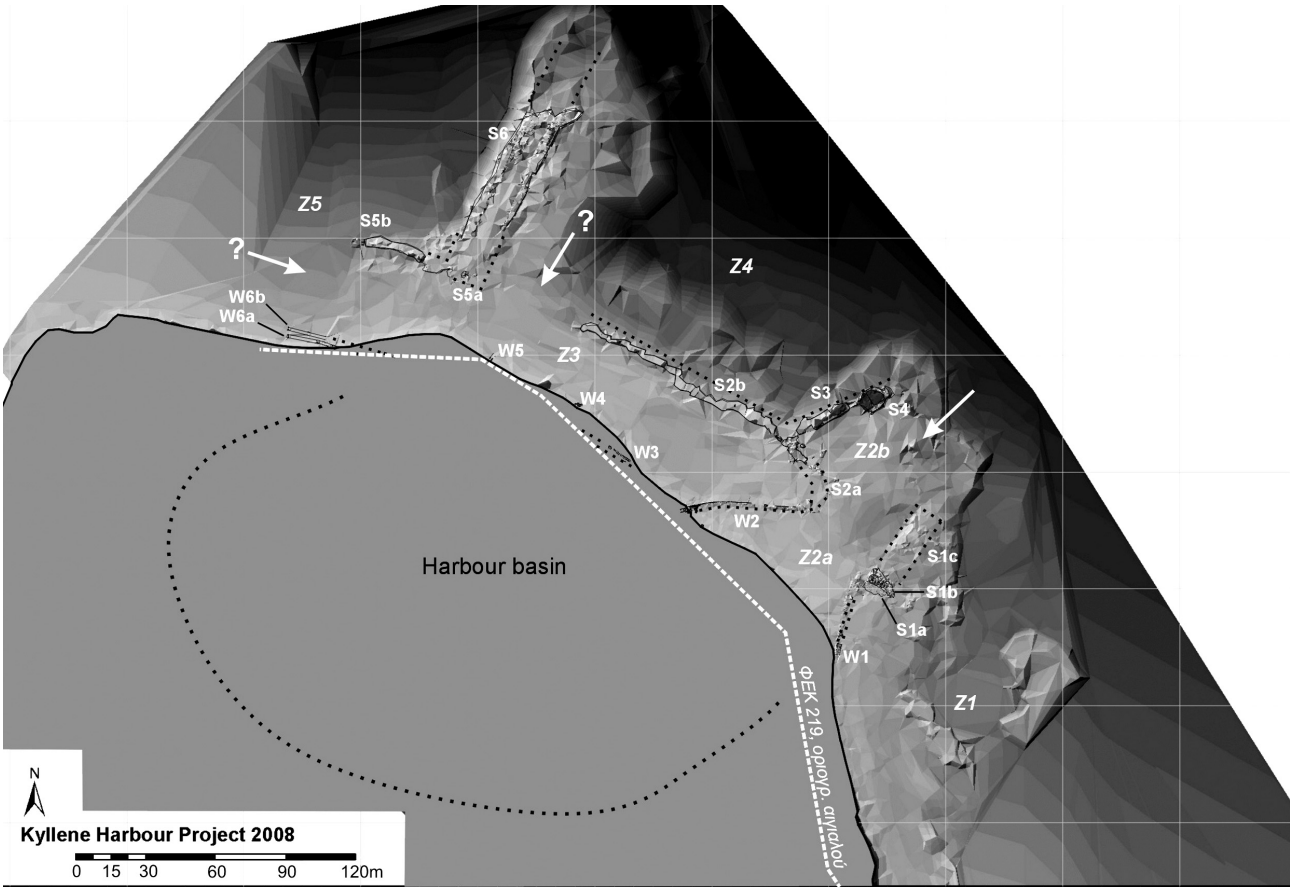
ACHAIA
(6th EPCA: 6th EBA)

Publications: A.G. Vordos and E.-I. Kolia, *ΑΙΓΙΑΛΕΙΑ. Αρχαίες πόλεις και μνημεία* (Patras, Ministry of Culture 2008); A. Gadolou, *Η Αχαΐα στους πρώιμους ιστορικούς Χρόνους. Κεραμεική παραγωγή και έθιμα ταφής* (Athens, TAPA 2008); A.D. Rizakis, *Achaïe* III. *Les cites Achéennes: épigraphie et histoire* (Athens, National Hellenic Research Foundation 2008).

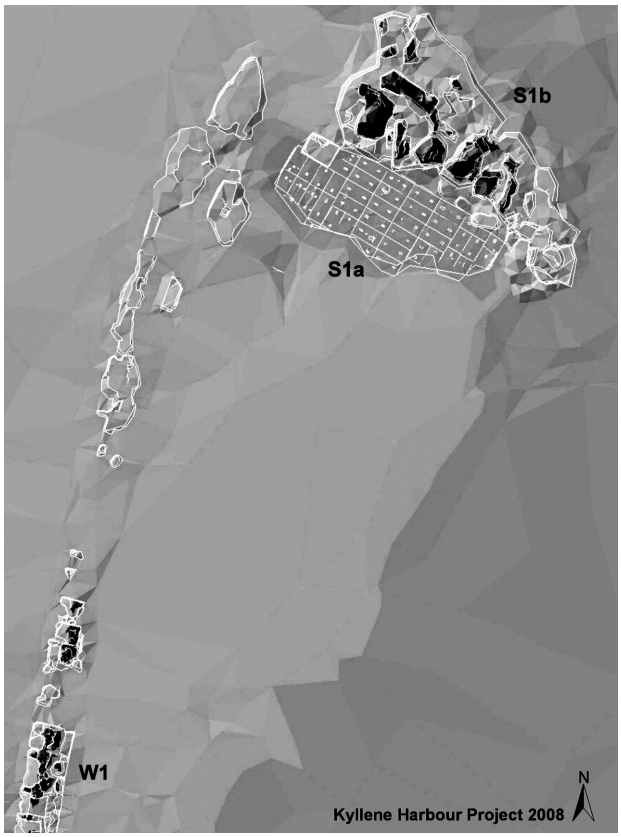
Aigeira. G. Ladstätter (Austrian Institute) reports on continuing excavation on the Solon terrace in the N of the so-called acropolis. Here an extensive building, excavated since 1998, is accessed on its W side by a N-S road. Its ground-plan and the fact that it contains several baths and banqueting rooms suggest that it was a public guesthouse. The building was built in the LCl period and remained in continuous use until the LHel, undergoing various additions and modifications over time. It may have had a partial secondary use in the ERom Imperial period (*AR* 54 [2007–2008], 43–44). The 2008 excavations concentrated on the SW corner of the structure, enabling its full dimensions of 30m x 28m to be verified (**Fig. 65**).

In spite of its poor state of preservation, the SW corner of the guesthouse can be reconstructed as a peristyle courtyard, based on 3 surviving plinths of local conglomerate, placed as the corners of a square 4m *w.* This open court is surrounded on all 4 sides by halls 3.3m *d.* To the E, it adjoins a roughly square 'central room' (6.6m x 7m), subdivided by a N-S wall into 2

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63. Kyllini Harbour Project: 2007–2008 study area (W = wall; S = structure; Z = zone).



64. Kyllini Harbour Project: structures at the E end of the study area.

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roughly equal compartments. Through a preserved door opening, this room gives access to the ensemble of antechamber and andron excavated in 2006 and 2007. Current understanding of the structure indicates that this S axis of rooms is the result of an E3rd Ct BC modification, when the original LCl building was extended to the S.

As to its later use, excavation has indicated the following advanced Hel modifications in the peristyle and central room. In the context of the creation of a small bath in the N wing of the peristyle, walls were placed between its N pillars (2002, 2003 excavations); the S pillars were probably walled up at the same time (2008 excavation). Whether the peristyle remained an open courtyard at this time, or was roofed and integrated into the newly created complex, cannot be ascertained. The earth deposits that abutted the walled-up S row of pillars contained copious Hel material, which was placed in the course of levelling activity in connection with the architectural modifications. Apart from very small fragments of coarsewares and finewares, it included several substantially preserved plates, 2 small female terracotta heads, a bronze coin of Sikyon and sherds of a blue glass cup.

In the 'central room', the floor was raised and a transverse wall placed in the E compartment, subdividing it into 2 equal-sized 3m square rooms. The erection of this wall is contemporary with the closure of the door to the antechamber; thus, we must assume that a new, N, access to the antechamber and andron was created at that time. Similar to the evidence from the N part of the 'central room' (2006), in 2008 the S part was also found to contain deliberately introduced clay packings which formed the substructure for a new floor level; in some places, burnt clay floor levels had survived. These underfloor packings contained numerous finds: apart from heavily fragmented sherds of coarsewares and finewares, there were 2 carefully deposited and fully preserved filter jugs of advanced Hel date; a similarly carefully placed deposit in the same context consisted of a largely preserved Hel plate of local clay, together with a well-preserved Hel red-slipped juglet. It can be suggested that these vessels are connected with the symposiastic inventory of the andron to the SE. Another interesting 2008 find from the underfloor packing consists of 2 Hel clay protomes in the shape of female figures, roughly one-third life-sized, and with outstretched arms. Several fragments of them had already been found in 2006.



65. Aigeira: architectural remains in the SW corner of the guesthouse.

Of post-Hel use in the SW corner of the building, a wall survives in the area of the original E wing of the peristyle. This stone setting follows the orientation of the building, but its foundation is at a notably higher level than the Hel walls, and executed exclusively in conglomerate rubble.

The open-plan excavation of architectural remains in the SW of the guesthouse was halted at the level of the lower edges of the Hel packings. As already noted in 2007, underneath them is a dark earth/clay packing 0.006m *d.* that contains exclusively PH pottery. A sounding in 2008 supported these results and provided numerous fragments of MNeo and LNeo vessels, and a few LMyc specimens (**Fig. 66**).

In the context of the 2008 fieldwork, W. Gauß continued the study of finds from W. Alzinger's 1972–1981 excavations on the plateau SE of the acropolis. In parallel, S. Jalkotzy and E. Alram-Stern (Mycenaean Commission, Austrian Academy of Sciences, Vienna) continued their study of the PH finds from Alzinger's 1972–1981 excavations on the acropolis.



66. Aigeira: selection of prehistoric ceramics.

Profitis Ilias, Mamousia Aigialeias (anc. Keryneia). E. Kolia (6th EPCA) reports on systematic excavations conducted at this Ar–Cl sanctuary since 2004.

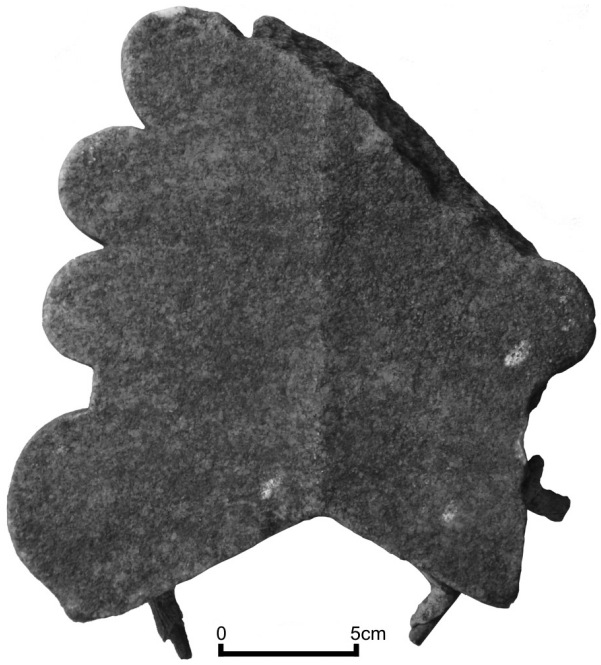
The colonnade of a large Doric temple (36.4m x 15.6m) of the end of the 6th Ct was revealed, along with an altar to the E. W of the Ar temple was a smaller temple (13.3m x 8.7m) of the 4th Ct BC (**Fig. 67**). In 2008, a layer was excavated NW of the small temple which contained stone chips, sherds and fragmentary architectural members from the Ar temple (**Fig. 68**). Fragments of pedimental sculpture were found, as well as pottery, figurines, metal items (phialai, rings and handles from large vessels) and a silver knob from a vessel (perhaps a pyxis). The finds date mostly to the 6th and 5th Ct, and were placed at this spot after the destruction of the large temple in the 4th Ct. Under this layer was a wall of sandstone blocks, oriented N-S and preserved to the height of one course. This wall is 3.11m *l.* and 0.8–0.96m *w.*, and is likely part of the Ar peribolos of the sanctuary.

Trapeza (Aigion). A. Vordos (6th EPCA) reports on 2 seasons of excavation, in 2007 and 2008 (following trials conducted in 1999 and 2000), of a Doric temple (31.56m x 16.72m) dating from the last quarter of the 6th Ct BC (ca. 530–510). The krepis and superstructure are of grey sandstone, and the large quantity of architectural members preserved (column drums and capitals, geison and epistyle blocks etc.) allows a secure reconstruction of the building. A quantity of architectural terracottas was found (simas, pedimental geison fragments etc.) on which the paint is very well preserved, as well as fragments of

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67. Mamousia: aerial view of the 2 temples.



68. Mamousia: Ar temple, antefix.

sculpture, also of sandstone, belonging to the W pediment (and found together immediately outside the W front of the temple). These include the torso of a figure of Athena (wearing a sleeved chiton and himation, and with her aegis), fragments of the bodies and helmeted heads of warriors, and heads, legs and trappings of horses. This combination likely indicates that the subject of the pedimental group was a gigantomachy. While the base of the cult statue has been found *in situ* in the cella, there is no evidence as yet for the statue or for the identity of the deity worshipped. Surface prospection in the surrounding area has revealed walls, indicating that the temple was situated within a settlement area. The archaeological site has now been roofed.

Gremoulias. G. Ladstätter (Austrian Institute) and G. Alexopoulou (6th EPCA) report on continuing collaborative excavations on the Gremoulias saddle, 3.5km SE of Kalavryta.

Since 2005, several soundings on the small plateau have gradually revealed a Doric peripteral temple. The substructure of the peristasis is almost entirely preserved *in situ*, and several limestone architectural members have been found, some still positioned as they had fallen. Above a euthynteria of 13.9m x 34.75m, a colonnade of 6 x 14 can be reconstructed. The architectural members (and particularly the shape of the Doric capitals) indicate that this limestone temple was built no earlier than the 4th Ct BC. In 2007, a parallel foundation was discovered 10.2m E of the temple; its superstructure had fallen to the W.

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Blocks, parts of column shafts and capitals of crystalline limestone can be ascribed to a monumental Doric structure of the L6th Ct BC and were reused as spolia (*AR* 54 [2007–2008], 44).

The 2008 excavation concentrated on the LCl limestone temple and the structures to its E. In the W part of the temple, for the first time, the substructure of the sekos was exposed, as was part of the foundation of the S peristasis (**Fig. 69**). The fully preserved toichobate in the SW corner of the sekos is made of limestone slabs of varying sizes, laid on the ground without any foundation. In the carefully smoothed top surface, mortises for the blocks of the wall above it have survived in places. Based on their axial orientation, the stone settings found in the N-S section in 2005 also belong to the sekos. Thus, the relationship between sekos and peristasis in the building plan can be reconstructed as follows. The sekos had an outer *w.* of 6.6m and an internal *w.* of ca. 4.5m. This sekos, set symmetrically within the peristasis, is clearly narrower than the calculated position of the 2nd and 4th columns on the W façade (axial distance 7.5m). Therefore, the W limit of the sekos should be assumed to have been a closed wall, not an opisthodomos harmonizing with the peristasis. This is further supported by the fact that within the 6.5m stretch of the W part of the sekos that was excavated, no internal traverse wall was detected: the sekos did not contain a separate W room.

Generally, the ground-plan of the limestone temple, with its elongated peristasis of 6 x 14 columns and its strikingly narrow sekos, suggests LAr features, as known, for example, at the Temple of Athena at Alipheira. In this context, one should also note the numerous limestone architectural elements of the LAr Doric order that had been built into the wall E of the temple. It is more than likely that they belonged to a LAr peripteral temple, the ground-plan of which was reused for the LCl temple.

To the E of the temple foundations, excavation was extended southwards in 2 soundings. This led to the discovery of the continuation of the N-S foundation. The rock, cut away to allow the placing of this foundation, has a right-angled W turn in the S, and exactly on that E-W axis, another limestone slab still rests *in situ.* In all likelihood the 2 *in situ* limestone slabs discovered in 2007 belong to a W foundation. Contrary to the initial 2007 interpretation of the remains as a supporting wall, it can now be assumed that they are part of a small-scale architectural structure measuring 4m by at least 7m and placed in axial symmetry 6.6m in front of the limestone temple. Probably, this is the altar of the sanctuary (**Fig. 70**).

In 2008 as in 2007, several LAr architectural members made of limestone were discovered as they had fallen from the structure in which they were in secondary use. They include blocks, numerous fragments of Doric columns, one shaft surviving to a *l.* of 2.05m and a Doric capital fragment.

It is noteworthy that the entire area of the altar so far excavated was characterized by a packing of dark burnt earth. Besides a few fragmented bones and scarce small chips of pottery, this area contained finds suggesting votive activity: the assemblage included an Ar female head with polos, a clay pigeon and numerous iron lance or spear points. A Geo bronze bull/cow was found, albeit in a secondary deposit, at the S peristasis of the limestone temple.

Although the deity to whom this sanctuary was dedicated cannot yet be clearly identified, it can be assumed that the sanctuary on the Gremoulias saddle was already established in the Geo period. According to the results so far, a limestone peripteral temple was erected in the LAr period, marking the monumentalization of the sanctuary. For reasons that remain unclear, a new peripteral temple was erected, with direct reference to the original plan, in the LCl period; probably at the same time, an altar was built to its E, using numerous spolia from the old temple.



69. Gremoulias: sekos of the LCl temple.



70. Gremoulias: S part of the altar (?) with spolia.

IONIAN ISLANDS excluding Kythera

Kerkyra
(8th EPCA: 21st EBA)

Paliavlako. A. Darlas, P. Karkanas, O. Pali and A. Papadea report (*AAA* 39 [2006], 11–30) on excavation conducted in 2002 by the (then unified) EPS and the 8th EPCA at this site, which lies close to the channel connecting Lake Korission with the sea.

The discovery here in 2000 in Pleistocene levels of the lower-right jaw of a hippopotamus, together with smaller bones and a worked stone, confirmed human presence during the Pal period. The artificial channel connecting the lake to the sea exposed Pleistocene deposits 7m *d.* which lay above sea level; wave action then eroded a natural section into this, which was investigated archaeologically. It proved impossible to relocate the exact findspot of the jawbone due to continued erosion. Excavation therefore focused close by, 35m N of the artificial channel. A trench was opened, initially 6m *l.* (then narrowed to 2m), 0.3–1m *w.* and 4m *d.*, exposing all 12 levels within the Pal deposits. Only the

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