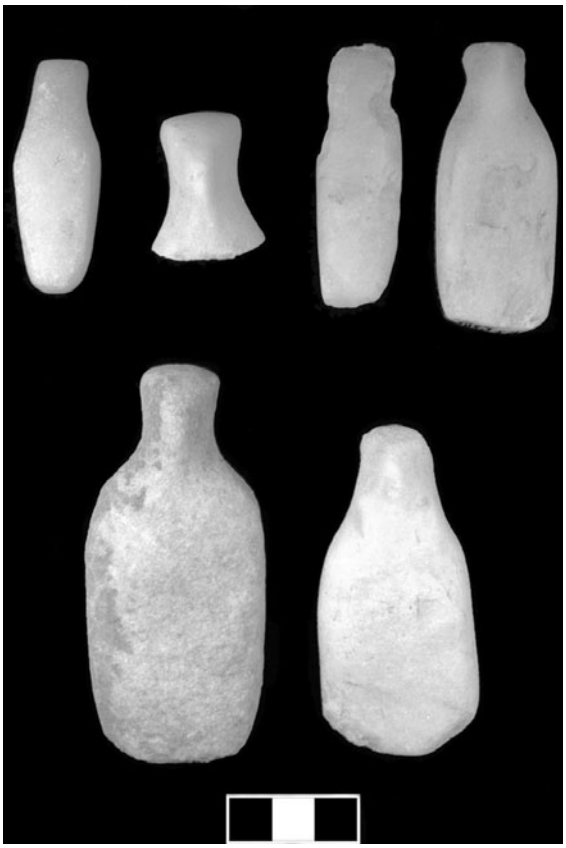
despite their abundance in the Special Deposit South. However, the 11 schematic figurines found on Dhaskalio include examples of a type now designated the Dhaskalio sub-variety (**Fig. 171**). Most belong to settlement phase C, when the Early Cycladic cemeteries had gone out of use, although the Special 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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172. Siphnos, Kastro: open vessel of the Ad group.

Thee construction phases (Hellenistic, Roman and Early Byzantine) were identified in the walls of three buildings. In the first house, no interior walls were found, but there were tiled floors of the Late Roman period on which pithoi were set and a well with a terracotta rim. The second building is founded on a layer containing fourth-century BC material, notably sherds of Koan amphorae. Marble architectural decoration indicates a public building rather than a house. Pits were dug in Late Roman or Early Byzantine times during a reorganization of the area following a destruction, probably by earthquake: they contain fragments of Roman painted wall-plaster.

The west walls of the three buildings form the border of the north-south street, 4.3m wide, a portion of which was revealed in 1992 on a plot further north. This is preserved to a length of 65.8m. Nine road levels were identified – three Early Byzantine, three Roman and three Hellenistic. This road crosses another (4.2m wide), the border of which is formed by the north wall of the first building. The discovery of this crossroads confirms hypotheses about the road network after the synoikism (366 BC).

Corner of Makrygianni and Ironda Streets (Mania property). D. Grigoriadou (22nd EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 1156) the discovery of part of the early fortification of the city, plus remains of Late Roman buildings.

Corner of Artemisias and Ioannidou Streets (Platanitsa property). E. Skerlou (22nd EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 1156) that supplementary excavations revealed architectural remains (walls, floors of mortar and trimmed tile, and the foundations of a building oriented north-south constructed upon an older building).

Corner of Ioannidi and Tagmatarchi Kouroukli Streets (Psyri property). D. Grigoriadou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 1156–57) the discovery of an Ottoman well with architectural spolia in its walls. Remains of Early Byzantine walls and floors were found in the northwestern part of the plot (a pebble floor, a mosaic floor and Roman remains at a lower level). The base course of another floor, walls and a well were found in the northeast, while two successive (superimposed) Hellenistic and Roman buildings were found in the south.

Old town, cemeteries. D. Grigoriadou and Ch. Bolou (22nd EPCA) report (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 1158–61) on rescue excavations on a series of adjacent plots.



173. Kos, east sector, Ironda Street: general view.

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Marmaroto. On the **property of A. Eustratiou**, 36 Hellenistic and Early Roman tombs were found, most disturbed. There are two cist graves and the remainder are tile graves or pits covered with tiles set flat. Three Roman grave monuments with one or more chambers preserved to a low height were found in the eastern part of the plot: these had been robbed. One of these monuments was extended to the south during a second phase of construction; the extension was set over a refuse pit containing what is probably the debris of an earlier workshop.

The continuation of the cemetery was found on the neighbouring plot on **Asklepiou Street (D. Eustratiou property)**. A funerary enclosure surrounded at least three poorly-preserved tile graves, and parts of two further enclosures were also found. The first enclosure was set over the remains of earlier tombs, notably a pit covered with flat tiles and a cist containing a Roman burial and an ossuary. Outside the enclosure were four tile graves, five cist graves, a double cist and two sarcophagi: these date to the end of the Hellenistic period or the Early Roman, and several contain the burials of two or three individuals.

Asklepiou Street (Kastellorizou property). Thirty two tombs were found on this neighbouring property, including 16 cists, eight tile graves, three simple inhumations and two pits covered with flat tiles. Most had been damaged or disturbed by the construction of later graves. Only two cist graves and a pit with re-used stelae as cover slabs were found intact: these contained Hellenistic olpai, cups and unguentaria. In the southwest of the plot was a quadruple cist, with common partition walls, to which an elongated cist was added, perhaps as an ossuary. Several Roman funerary structures as well as stone ossuary urns were found in the eastern part of the plot.

Platani, **Asklepiou Street (Christodoulidou property)**. In the upper levels were modern tombs of muslim gypsies. Below were a double cist, two triple cists, a cist of flat tiles and a pit grave, of the Hellenistic and Roman periods.

Kardamaina (Chatziamallou property). E. Militsi (4th EBA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 1195) the discovery of a well in rubble work.

Kalymnos

Vathy. M. Koutellas (4th EBA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 1195) that excavation at the Byzantine Chapel of Ag. Anna conducted to determine the cause of cracks in the elevation revealed that the chapel was built on the ruins of an Early Byzantine basilica.

Kalymnos and Nisyros

Underwater survey. A. Dellaporta and D. Sakellariou (Hellenic Centre for Maritime Research) report (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 1209–13) on a programme of survey east, north and south of Kalymnos and southwest of Nisyros with the aim of mapping shipwrecks. Survey using side-scan sonar was followed by diving onto possible sites. Remains were observed only in the area southwest of Nisyros, where a wreck containing a cargo of 18th- to 19th-century glazed plates was found (**Figs. 174, 175**).

Nisyros

Stavroi, Kardia. A. Katsioti (4th EBA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 1174–75) on restoration and conservation at the Church of the Panagia Phaneromeni, which belongs to a type of cruciform church rare in the Dodecanese. The wall-paintings inside date to the late 11th century (**Fig. 176**).

Paloi (Roditou property). I. Volanakis (4th EBA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 1197) the discovery of the corner of an Early Byzantine building. Pottery dates from the Early Byzantine to Middle Byzantine period.

Telendos

Olympiti property. M. Koutellas reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 1195–97) the discovery of walls from at least two buildings in an area where ancient settlement had previously been traced. Four construction phases are identified, beginning in the Hellenistic period (according to the pottery recovered). The settlement was destroyed, probably by the earthquake of AD 554.

Amorgos

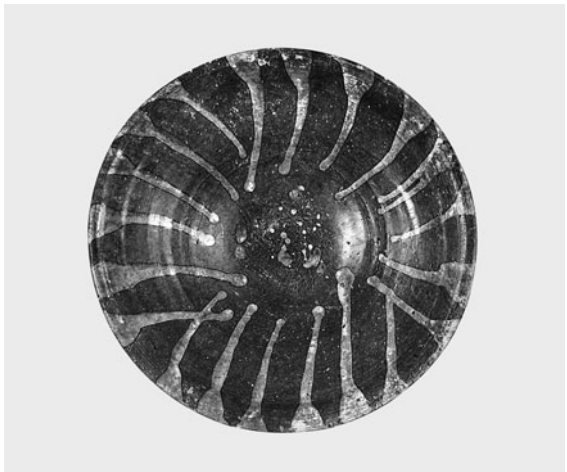
Katapola. A. Dreliosi-Iraklidou (22nd EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 1163) two excavations.

Nomikos property. Excavation in the court of a Roman villa, with a mosaic floor, found in 1999 was continued.

Vekri property. Excavation of Hellenistic and Roman architectural remains was completed.



174. Kalymnos and Nisyros: cargo of Çanakkale pottery.



175. Kalymnos and Nisyros: Çanakkale plate.

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176. Stavroi, Kardia: Church of the Panagia Phaneromeni.

Astypalaia

Chora, **Kylindra (Phoibos EPE property)**. E. Pharmakidou (22nd EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 1161) the discovery of a further part of a cemetery of small infant *enchytrismoi.* One hundred and fifty new Archaic to Hellenistic tombs were found, mostly in amphorae, hydriae and chytres. Cleaning on the neighbouring **Stavrianou property** confirms that the cemetery extends onto this plot.

Katsalos (Pilatou property). E. Pharmakidou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 1161) the discovery of 24 rectangular pit graves and four cremation pits on a plot where pit graves had previously been identified.

Islet of Syrna. A. Dellaporta reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 1208–09) the discovery by a sponge diver of coins near the islet of Syrna, off the coast of Astypalaia. Some 30,000 coins and a mass of 250 coins adhering together come from a wreck lying at a depth of 47m which is dated by the coins to the third century AD (**Fig. 177**).

Symi

Island of Nymos, Tholaria. A Giannikouri (then 22nd EPCA, now Director, Archaeological Institute of Aegean Studies) reviews (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 1163) discoveries at the Kastro sta Tholaria. Twenty rooms of a building complex have been identified, as well as vaulted structures. The complex is identified as a military installation linked to the defence system of the Rhodian state.

Rhodes

Archaeological Museum, epigraphical collection. A. Dreliosi-Iraklidou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 1114–15) the completion of the cataloguing and identification of the collection of squeezes made by the Italian mission and held in the library of the Archaeological Institute. Of a total of 973, 767 squeezes from Rhodes, Lindos, Kos and the Dodecanese, Crete and Halicarnassos have been identifed.

Rhodes, ancient city

Within the medieval city. E. Karantzali (22nd EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 1115) that excavation of the Mylonaki House on Ag. Phanouriou Street revealed the right side of a monumental Roman gate with the base of the arch opposite street P31. This is probably the entrance to the Roman agora (second century AD): a piece of the crown of the epistyle likely comes from the elevation of the gate.

Acropolis. M. Filimonos (Director, 22nd EPCA) and A. Dreliosi-Iraklidou report (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 1115–16) research into the location of the gymnasium east of the stadium, a complex consisting of a palaestra and a library. Traces of street P26 were found, oriented north-south, which must lie east of the gymnasium. Several street levels of compacted earth and stones were found, as well as terracotta water-pipes.

A. Dreliosi-Iraklidou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 1116–19) the resumption in 2000 of excavation on **Enoplon Dynameon Street**, on the east slope of the acropolis (an excavation which began in 1972 and revealed luxurious floor mosaics and a settlement insula between streets P26γ and P5). Beneath a destruction deposit, two new mosaic floors were found.

K. Baïrami (22nd EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 1119) the discovery on **Pindou Street** of street P5 and its foundations, as well as a rectangular construction of unknown function, the fill of which contained fragments of wall-coatings and pottery.

Western sector. K. Baïrami reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 1119) the discovery of the eastern part of street P38 on Cheimarros Lane (Diakogeorgiou property).

P. Triantaphyllidis (22nd EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 1120) the discovery of a marble threshold block with moulded decoration and a band of anathyrosis on the Gaviogianni and Sotrili property, 20 Diagoridou Street.

Northern sector. P. Triantaphyllidis reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 1120) the discovery of Hellenistic and Roman pottery on Ethelonton Dodekanisiou Street.

Eastern sector. P. Triantaphyllidis reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 1120) further excavation on Athinagora Street (O.T. 144, Second High School of Rhodes), where work in 1977 had revealed a settlement insula and street P32b with many phases from the Hellenistic to Late Roman period. The area excavated in 2000 produced Early Byzantine building remains and further Hellenistic and Roman remains of street P32b.

Southern sector. M. Filimonos and the staff of the 22nd EPCA report (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 1120–30) the results of a series of rescue excavations which enhance our understanding of the ancient topography of the city of Rhodes.



177. Islet of Syrna: mass of 250 coins from a Roman shipwreck.

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At **Romanou Melodou and Agion Anargyron Street (Malliaka property)** a series of honorific bases discovered in 1992 identifies the Sanctuary of Asklepios at Rhodes. Also, the foundation trench for the walls of a long monumental building, oriented east-west, was identified in 2000.

At the **corner of Agias Sophias and Vasileios Irakliou (Pipinou property)** the extension of street P18 and a workshop, perhaps a potter's kiln, built in limestone blocks and tiles were located, along with the remains of a Late Roman building comprising mosaic floors with geometric motifs.

At **Agias Sophias Street (Mamaligka property)** the remains of a third-century BC house in an insula between streets P18b, P19b, P28 and P38 were located. The façade faces east, towards street P38. Three rooms were found, aligned with a large courtyard to the south. The easternmost was a dining room with a black and white mosaic floor and settings for nine couches.

South of the Panagiota property, where the remains of workshops and part of street P28a were found in 1985, excavation of the Pipinou property on **Volonaki Street** revealed two rooms with plastered walls of limestone blocks. Street P28a must have run along the east side of these two rooms.

At **Theotokopoulou Street (Photi Street)** the west side of street P39 was discovered (revealed to 2.5m wide, 9.8m long), as well as a Hellenistic house. The street is defined by a wall of worked blocks. Excavation at one point revealed up to 10 successive road levels, while at another point further south, five additional levels indicate that the street continued to be used after the house was abandoned.

Two rooms of the house were revealed, with an entry at the west. The threshold is built into the wall bordering the road. Many floor levels were identified, below which a refuse pit containing, among other finds, Minoan conical cups is evidence of occupation of the area before synoikism.

At the **corner of Megalou Konstantinou and Konstantinou Palaiologou Streets (Diakogeorgiou-Spanou property)** and to the west of the monumental peristyle building identified as the second gymnasium of Rhodes, excavation revealed the crossroads of streets P30 and P20a, with a conduit and underground cistern, and also the remains of two houses on two insulae west of street P30 and on either side of P20a. Coins from the fill in the houses date their destruction by fire to the end of the first century AD.

The widening of **Megalou Konstantinou Street** revealed rubble walls forming an angle, another east-west wall, as well as the corner of a cistern which continues beyond the excavation area, west of street P30. Further along, five niches cut into the rock, with well-finished sides, recall those known from extra-urban sanctuaries, and may relate to the sanctuary on a hill or terrace nearby, to the southwest.

Water company work on **Grigouriou E' Street** revealed a 4m long segment of the fortification known from the Italian excavations of 1918.

Rhodes, west cemetery

Apollonos Street (Alvanaki Street). E. Karantzali reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 1130–33) the discovery of a Late Roman house with four rooms in the east wing and two (plus adjunct storerooms) in the west. The house is built entirely from re-used material derived from the Hellenistic cemetery on which it rests. Under the floors, which are made of re-used blocks (stelae and architectural spolia) and limestone slabs, lay several tombs. Notable among these is a vaulted tomb, square in plan, built of limestone blocks and reused material with, inside it, an intact inscribed altar decorated with garlands and bucrania. Under the rooms to the northwest and west are two funerary hydriae, three receptacles containing cinerary urns and two rectangular pit graves with numerous bones: plentiful grave goods date the burials to the third century BC. A second half second-century BC cist tomb containing two inhumations was also found under the floor in the northwest corner.

Kamirou Street (Papapavlou property). Ph. Zervaki (22nd EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 1133–36) the discovery of 87 burial receptacles, some rock-cut and others built, containing ossuaries or cinerary urns, as well as 21 pit graves, three cist tombs and tile graves. Two groups of vaulted chamber tombs were also found, as well as two walls oriented north-south and two wells apparently belonging to earlier occupation in the area. The excavated tombs date from the Hellenistic period (fourth to third century BC) to the Late Roman (second to fourth century AD).

Kamirou Street (Parassou property). E. Karantzali reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 1137–40) the completion of an excavation which has revealed 44 new pit graves covered with four to six limestone cover slabs, six built cist graves, three cist tombs with pitched covers, four burial chambers containing stone ossuaries and three funerary periboloi containing two or three tombs. Thirty five of the pit graves were closely arranged in eight rows in the southern part of the plot. The rich grave offerings date the graves to the fourth to third century (**Figs. 178, 179**).

Zakynthou Street. P. Triantaphyllidis reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 1140–41) the discovery of six Hellenistic or Early Roman cist tombs, which had been looted.

Rhodes, central cemetery. V. Patsiada (22nd EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 1142–44) on two rescue excavations.

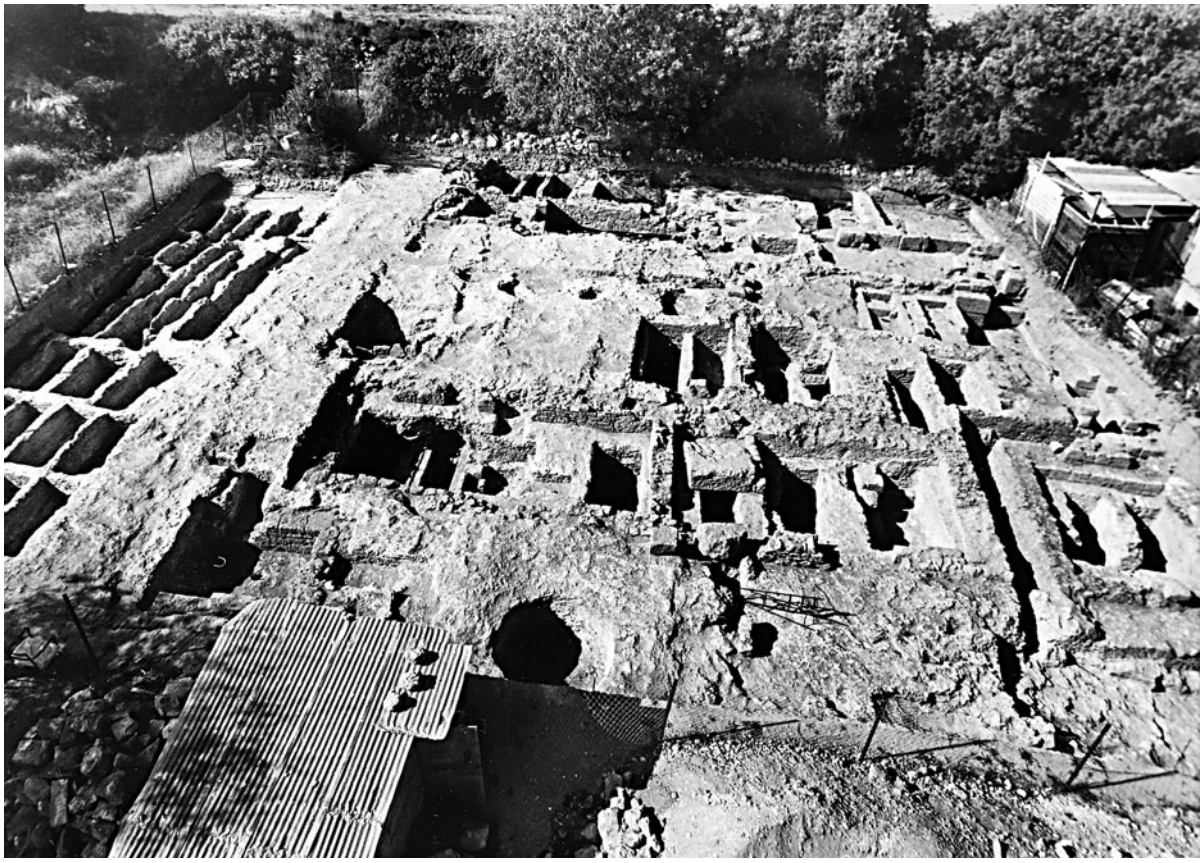
Corner of Lindou and Anastasiadi Streets (Karageorgiou property). Four robbed pit graves were found, plus eight receptacles (four of which contained Hadra hydriae) and a Hadra hydria set in a pit surmounted by a funerary structure which may be an altar. This last is later than the other tombs, dating to the second half of the third century BC. One of the receptacles contained the *enchytrismos* of a baby in a Hadra hydria. These tombs date to the first half of the third century BC.

Water company work on **Kazantzaki Street** revealed the continuation of the funerary monument excavated in 1992 on the Asvesti-Papaioannou property. There were four burial chambers arranged to the west of the central part of the monument and one tomb on the south side. Engaged columns and wall blocks from the façades were also found. While looted, the tombs still contained some items, notably four cinerary urns in one of the tombs on the west side. Grave goods date the monument between the first century BC and the first century AD.

Rhodes, east cemetery

Koilia property. P. Triantaphyllidis reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 1144–45) that excavation beside the road from Rhodes to Kallithea revealed 10 tombs and 12 rock-cut round and rectangular receptacles of the Hellenistic

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178. Rhodes west cemetery, Kamirou Street: general view.

period. These receptacles contained amphorae and hydriae (including some of Hadra type). All of the pit graves had been robbed.

City property. K. Baïrami reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 1145–46) that excavation beside the road from Rhodes to Kallithea (at the level of Delphon Street) revealed a stone ossuary-urn with a lid, placed on worked limestone blocks, and containing burnt bone. A further limestone coffer block found nearby may come from a small temple.

Rhodes, medieval city

A.M. Kasdagli (4th EBA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 1187–88) the discovery of a medieval quarry and ancient (fifth- to second-century BC) water conduits in the moat of the medieval city wall, sector of the Tongue of Germany.

D. Kotriklas (4th EBA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 1188–89) the discovery on **Demosthenous Street (Karydaki property)** of four Early Byzantine tile graves without goods, which are probably part of a larger cemetery. An Early Byzantine cistern lined with hydraulic mortar was also found, as well as three refuse pits containing Hellenistic, medieval and Ottoman material.

Excavation for public services revealed walling of limestone blocks which probably formed part of the fortifications (on **Pythagoras Street**), while sections of the Byzantine rampart were excavated on **Sokratous** and **Apellou Streets**. Remains of the Ottoman baths were found on **Eudemou Square** and three round wells on **Ermou** and **Platonos Streets**.

Part of the quay was found outside the sea wall, between the **Tarsanas** and **Akantia Gates**, and, on **Platonos Street**, a cist tomb containing two burials. Amother cist without a burial was found on the **Museum Square**.

P. Psarri (4th EBA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 1190–91) on excavation around an anonymous church on **Thiseos Street** for the installation of a protective cover which revealed walls, sections of pebble flooring and architectural spolia (including an inscribed ossuary). Portable finds date mostly to the Ottoman period.


179. Rhodes west cemetery, Kamirou Street: west side of tomb 56.

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L. Platon (4th EBA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 1191–92) continuing excavation on the **Mole of the Windmills**, focused on the redan which forms the rampart on its external face. The rampart here was strengthened by a large rectangular tower; tiles from the tower roof were found in a fire destruction deposit inside it. Tombs – of a child and an adult – were found to the north in 1999, disturbed by successive use surfaces. Other tombs were found along the east side of the tower.

In the modern city, at the corner of **Pavlou Mela and Cheimarras Streets (Chatziandreou property)**, L. Platon reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 1192–93) the discovery of a large Early Byzantine three-aisled basilica. At the level of the polygonal apse, the rock was trimmed for a conduit to drain off water from the roof of the apse. Under the conduit, a refuse pit (2.05m x 1.2m) contained a large quantity of Hellenistic fine pottery.

Ialysos (Trianta). T. Marketou (22nd EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 1146–52) excavations at three locations.

Ialysos (Paraskeva and Margariti properties). Continuing excavation revealed more of the prehistoric settlement, notably a LMIIIA1/2 potter's kiln near to the previously discovered weaver's workshop to the south. Continued excavation of the *xeste* on the Paraskeva property revealed a pavement with two layers of pebbles and an older cobbled floor level. C^{14} dating of charcoal on the older floor gave a latest date of 1689/1680 BC and a probable date of 1765–1716 BC (LMIA) for the cutting of this wood.

Trianta (Nikita property). Sections of Hellenistic walls from the enclosure around funerary monuments excavated further north were revealed, as well as three tile graves and an *enchytrismos* in a Late Roman amphora.

During water company work on the Iraklidon-Ixia road, four Late Roman tile graves were found. One of them was set on the floor of a Hellenistic cistern, the walls of which were lined with hydraulic mortar (the remains were traced to the north and are associated with a multi-roomed structure). To the north were two successive Late Roman or Early Byzantine tile graves.

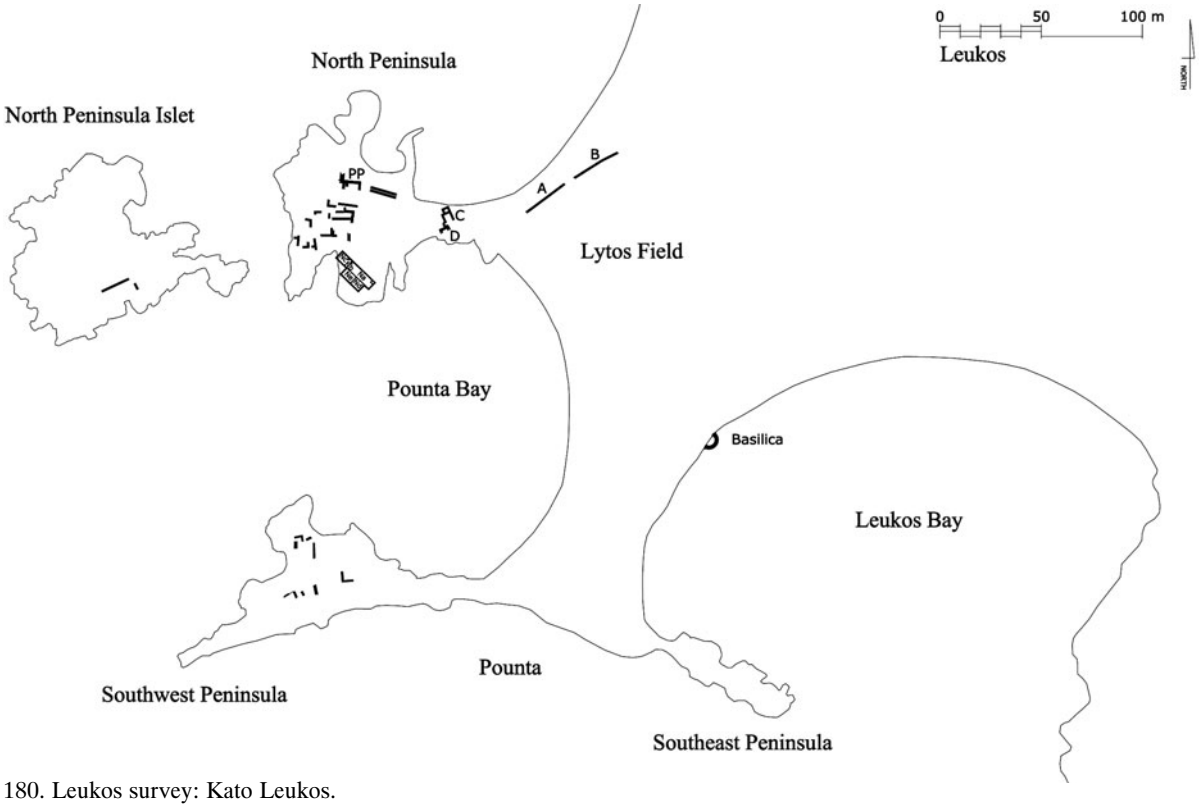
Kremasti. Two Geometric tombs and a Minoan building were found.

Theologos, Sanctuary of Apollo Erethimios. I. Papachristodoulou (Ephor Emeritus of Antiquities) and L. Marangou (Ioannina, now Emerita) report (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 1152–53) on further excavation (particularly on the Grigoriadi property) of the colonnaded building found in 1996. An entrance was found in the west wall, beside which were ash and Hellenistic and Roman sherds. Further finds are an *enchytrismos* of an infant in a small amphora, with goods of the first century AD, as well as a built conduit.

Salakos (Palioklissia). I. Volanakis (4th EBA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 1194) the excavation of an Early Byzantine basilica with three aisles and annexe rooms.

KASTELLORIZO

Kiolia. K. Baïrami reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 1162) the discovery of two round structures of worked blocks: their function is unknown. Inside were stone mounds and Hellenistic and Late Roman pottery.



180. Leukos survey: Kato Leukos.

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