the waterfront which is preserved *in situ* for a *l.* of 25m on the inner face of the breakwater. In the region of this harbour, the discovery of many constructions enriches our understanding of this relatively unknown region. The results of this survey are included on the website of the National Technical University of Athens at http://www.limenoscope. ntua.gr.

Mytilene (anc. city). H. Williams (Canadian Institute/British Columbia) reports on continuing work in the castle of Mytilene.

Museum study focused on preparation for the publication of pottery, lamps and figurines. Work on Rom pottery groups (J. Hayes) included examination of material from the 1960–1961 Nikomedia Street excavations (directed by S. Charitonides), which includes the latest forms of Çandarli ware (E4th Ct AD) of which hundreds of examples were also found in the Gr-Canadian excavations of 1986–1990. Work on Aeolic grey wares (V. Lungu and P. Dupont) continued: nearly 2 dozen new forms of grey finewares have been discovered from the 5th Ct BC levels, a period little known elsewhere.

Excavation under the direction of A.-C. Loupou (Director, 14th EBA) revealed a much disturbed probable Med Ch cemetery on the central terrace of the castle under remains of an 18th Ct Ot building, perhaps a house, which had been destroyed in the great earthquake of February 1867. The Ot structure lay under a completely rebuilt Ot building of the later 19th Ct. Coins of the 1870s indicate the date. Nearby, a second trench uncovered a possible road and a mass of kitchen debris buried after the same earthquake, which included glassware, plates, cups, cutlery, etc., useful evidence for the material culture of M19th Ct Ot Mytilene. There was also at least one undisturbed Augustan context (to judge from the pottery recovered).

Chios
(20th EPCA: 3rd EBA)

Apogevmatini (04/08/08) cites a Ministry of Culture press release (01/08/08) on a survey led by K. Preka-Alexandri (Director emerita, EMA), in collaboration with the American Oceanographic Institute, Woods Hole (led by B. Foley), which documented and photographed 10 shipwreck sites on the NE coastline of Chios and Oinoussa which, on an initial estimation, date from ECl to Byz times, with one possible Med site. Four of these wreck sites are new discoveries. Research continued into the DNA of the substances contained in the recovered amphorae.

CYCLADES and SAMOS

Publications: L.G. Mendoni and S.B. Zoumbaki, *Roman Names in the Cyclades* (Athens, National Hellenic Research Foundation 2008).

C. Papageorgiadou-Banis and A. Giannikouri (eds), *Sailing in the Aegean. Readings on the Economy and Trade Routes* (Athens, National Hellenic Research Foundation 2008). Publications of new primary data from the Cyclades and the Dodecanese, especially numismatic, are included in a collection of synthetic essays of wide general interest.

Nomos of Samos
(21st EPCA: 3rd EBA)

Samos
Publication: N. Hellner *Samos* XXVI. *Die Säulenbasen des zweiten Dipteros von Samos* (Bonn, Habelt 2009).

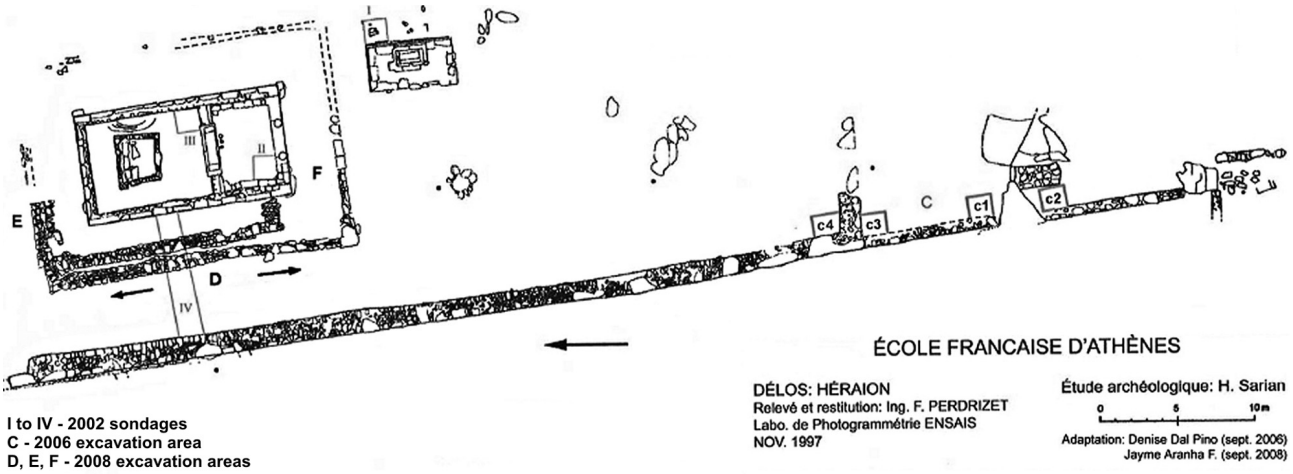
Nomos of the Cyclades
(21st EPCA: 2nd EBA)

Kythnos
Mandraki. *Ta Nea*, *To Vima* and *Kathimerini* (03/10/08) report (developing a Ministry of Culture press release, 02/10/08) the results of a 2nd season of underwater excavation in the anc. harbour directed by A. Mazarakis Ainian (Thessaly) and D. Kourkoumellis (EMA). The torso of a life-sized Rom male statue wearing a corselet was discovered (**Fig. 101**). The torso is 1.2m *h.* and is preserved from the knees to the neck; the left arm only survives, holding a himation. In addition, a bearded male head was found (0.36m *h.* and 0.3m *w.*): it is as yet unclear whether it is part of the same statue as the torso. These pieces had been reused as building material within the W extension of the harbour wall (parallel to the coastline) which would, in antiquity, have been on dry land. They were found at a *d.* of 2.5m. In addition, 4 marble stelae (ca. 1m *l.*) have been located, and it is possible that the head relates to one of these. A stone crown-block from the bastion of the wall was lifted (this has a triangular profile 1.2m x 0.4m). From the anc. breakwater came Rom amphorae and other vessels, plus lead fishing weights and a tiny gold bead.



101. Kythnos: Rom statue from the anc. harbour.

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102. Delos, Heraion: excavations of 2002, 2006 and 2008.

Syros

Chalandriani. M. Marthari (Director, 21st EPCA) reports (*Ergon* [2008], 87–92) on continuing excavation on the hill of Kastri (plan: *AR* 53 [2006–2007], 83), in the SE part of the upper crescent-shaped wall (squares Ι 6–7 and Θ 6). The *d.* of the fill varied from 0.1–0.9m, according to the profile of the bedrock: finds were many and varied, but mostly sherds and tools for day-to-day activities. Pottery included tablewares, i.e. bowls of various types, conical cups with mat or leaf impressions on the base, 2-handled beakers and bell-shaped cups. Larger vessels for the storage and transport of foodstuffs include kadoi, small pithoi and larger ones with plastic or incised decoration, amphorae with incised decoration on the handles and large prochoes with cylindrical necks. A third category of vessel is cooking equipment, chiefly the basin-shaped hearths which were built directly into the ground. Other shapes represented in sherd form include kernoi, small kraters with burnished, impressed or incised decoration, and pyxides. Imported vessels from Siphnos, Melos and Thera continue to be found, confirming communication and trading connections between the islands. In addition to pottery, finds include obsidian blades and unworked pieces of obsidian, stone grinders and rubbers, and a small spool-shaped rubber made of bone. Evidence of the diet of the inhabitants of the settlement is provided by shells and ovicaprid bones. The acropolis is shown to be the site of an organized settlement, with roofed dwellings containing the necessary equipment and foodstuffs for daily life. Sherds of 2-handled beakers and bell-shaped cups were also found in the previous excavation campaign conducted in the 1960s, in the settlement immediately below the crescent-shaped wall, indicating that the summit wall dates to the L stages of ECycII. In addition, the pithoi with incised decoration, which had been thought to appear at the start of the MCyc period, are now seen to begin earlier.

Delos

Sanctuary of Apollo. R. Etienne (EfA/Paris 1) reports that, in addition to continued cataloguing of stray blocks, work in 2008 had 2 main objectives.

Architectural study encompassed work on the periboloi of the Apollo sanctuary and the evolution of sacred space, restoration of the smaller monuments in the sanctuary, a new reconstruction of the pillar-shaped base GD 14, research on votive monuments with one or more columns and restoration of the largest quadrangular tripod base known at Delos (the original position of which remains unknown). This can be categorized as a new conception of the sanctuary during the Hel period, with a substantial number of votive columns which could exceed 10m *h.* as well as the pillars which stood along the sacred way or on the large bases along the Stoa of the Naxians.

The second aim was an electromagnetic survey of the sanctuary. The resulting plans, which cover an area of ca. 8.5ha, will be compared and combined with the data from the coring and resistivity survey conducted in 2007 to trace the anc. shoreline. The result will be a 3-D reconstruction of the coastal zone.

Heraion. H. Sarian (EfA/ São Paolo) reports on the 2008 excavation season (**Fig. 102**).

The most important results came from exploration of the terrace W of the Heraion: here parts of 2 walls (X and Y), which run parallel N-S, had been discovered in 1964, along with a layer containing Geo sherds. Renewed excavation revealed that these walls continue S and N of the W terrace.

The westernmost wall lies under the peribolos of temple II, for which it serves as a foundation. Although it disappears towards the SW, its NE angle has been recovered. Wall Y is at a significantly greater depth, in the Geo layer noted above. At both the S and N, it makes an angle and continues to the E. Wall Y was very likely the peribolos for the first stage of temple I. The associated layer is full of sherds, including LGeo fragments. Vessels of this period have already been recovered from the sanctuary's votive deposit. The earliest level in the sanctuary, until recently dated to 700 BC, should therefore be set back to the LGeo period (750–725 BC).

Aphrodision of Stesileos. C. Durvye (EfA) reports on excavation undertaken to clarify the chronology and articulation of buildings within this complex.

Excavation between the E wall of the temple and the corner of oikos 2 provides the first archaeological date for the temple. This confirms the hypothesis that the temple was built to house the statue dedicated by Stesileos, which first appears in the accounts of the Hieropes in 304 BC.

Excavation within the ramp between oikoi 2 and 3 showed that the bedrock was high at this point, thus explaining the difference in level between the E part of the sanctuary and the temple court, separated by a rock ridge. Ceramic evidence

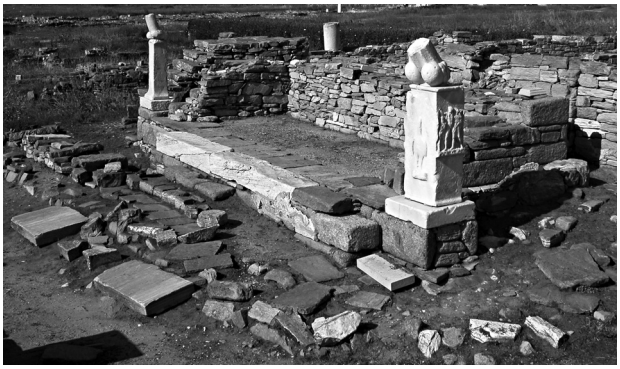
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indicates that all of the fills revealed in this trench are later than 150 BC. The fills which formed a ramp in front of the doorway of oikos 2 covered a ditch running under wall 21 in which were found 93 fragments of terracotta figurines (draped, body fragments, fish, bases with moulded decoration and one fragment of a plaque depicting a seated female in bas relief). Pottery from this ditch dates the fill to the Hel period.

A sondage inside oikos 4 revealed that the fills which supported the floor of the oikos (which post-date 150 BC) rest on traces of previous occupation with, in particular, a 3rd Ct BC sequence resting on a still older sequence which goes back to the 6th Ct BC. The division of space was different during the oldest phase: 3 walls were discovered within the sondage.

Cleaning was undertaken in oikos 5 before the laying of concrete paving to support the stray blocks of the temple. A jumbled destruction and abandonment horizon was distinguished which covered, in irregular fashion, the 3 floors. On these floors was abundant material, including storage vessels, cooking equipment, pottery and lamps, which will sustain a general study of the furnishing of a room probably used as a *hestiatorion* at the end of the 2nd Ct BC.

'Chapel' of Dionysos. J.-C. Moretti and M. Fincker (EfA/CNRS) report on a study of the erroneously-termed 'Chapel' of Dionysos (cat. 81 in the *Guide de Délos*), a monument infamous for the restoration on each side of a base bearing a phallus. Examination of the physical remains and inscriptions associated with the monument lead to its identification as an altar of a type derived from the altar *in antis.* This was dedicated to Dionysos in the first decades of independence (more precisely, ca. 280 BC) (**Fig. 103**).



103. Delos: Altar of Dionysos from the SW.

Atlas of Delos. J.-C. Moretti (EfA/CNRS) *et al.* report that the 2008 season was largely devoted to the preparation of complementary information to the general plan. The final profile drawing was made, and the plans, profiles and plates made in previous years checked. Fieldwork for the project is now complete.

Street of the Lions. *To Vima*, *Apogevmatini* and *Ta Nea* (18/03/09) report the results of excavation conducted by P. Hatzidakis (21st EPCA) as part of a cleaning operation to remove old excavation spoil along the Street of the Lions. A Hel manufacturing and commercial quarter was discovered on the E side of the street. This included a workshop for the manufacture of metal figurines; a painter's workshop, with remains of paints, palettes and fragments of figures, including a well-preserved copy of the Aphrodite Ourania of Pheidias on which traces of colour are preserved; and shops selling bread and wine, including a bakery in which the oven and the base of a mill of Santorini lava were preserved. Slightly further on were found gold earrings, a medallion and necklaces dating from the E1st Ct BC, products of a local goldsmith. A rare find for this period is an engraved gold bead bearing the word 'eirene'. Opposite, close to the palaistra, was a shop selling perfumed oil. The entire area bore evidence of the 2 catastrophic fires attested in 69 and 88 BC. On the Terrace of the Lions were found a large quantity of Hel pottery, 2 deposits of cooking vessels, as well as sherds of older Cor and Cyc vessels, and a purple-dyer's shop.

Publication: V. Chankowski, *Athènes et Délos à l'époque classique. Recherches sur l'administration du sanctuaire d'Apollon délien* (Athens, EfA 2008).

Keros

Kavos-Dhaskalio. C. Renfrew (Chairman, BSA/Cambridge) reports on the 3rd and final season of excavation at Kavos and on the neighbouring islet of Dhaskalio (*AR* 53 [2006–2007], 86–89; *AR* 54 [2007–2008], 90–93).

Kavos: work on the Special Deposit South was completed, with the stratigraphic study and removal of a number of baulks. The excavation of 3 outlying 4m x 4m squares confirmed that the extremities of the deposit had been reached. A sample of 20% of all excavated soil was again water sieved, further confirming the absence of human remains or workshop debris.

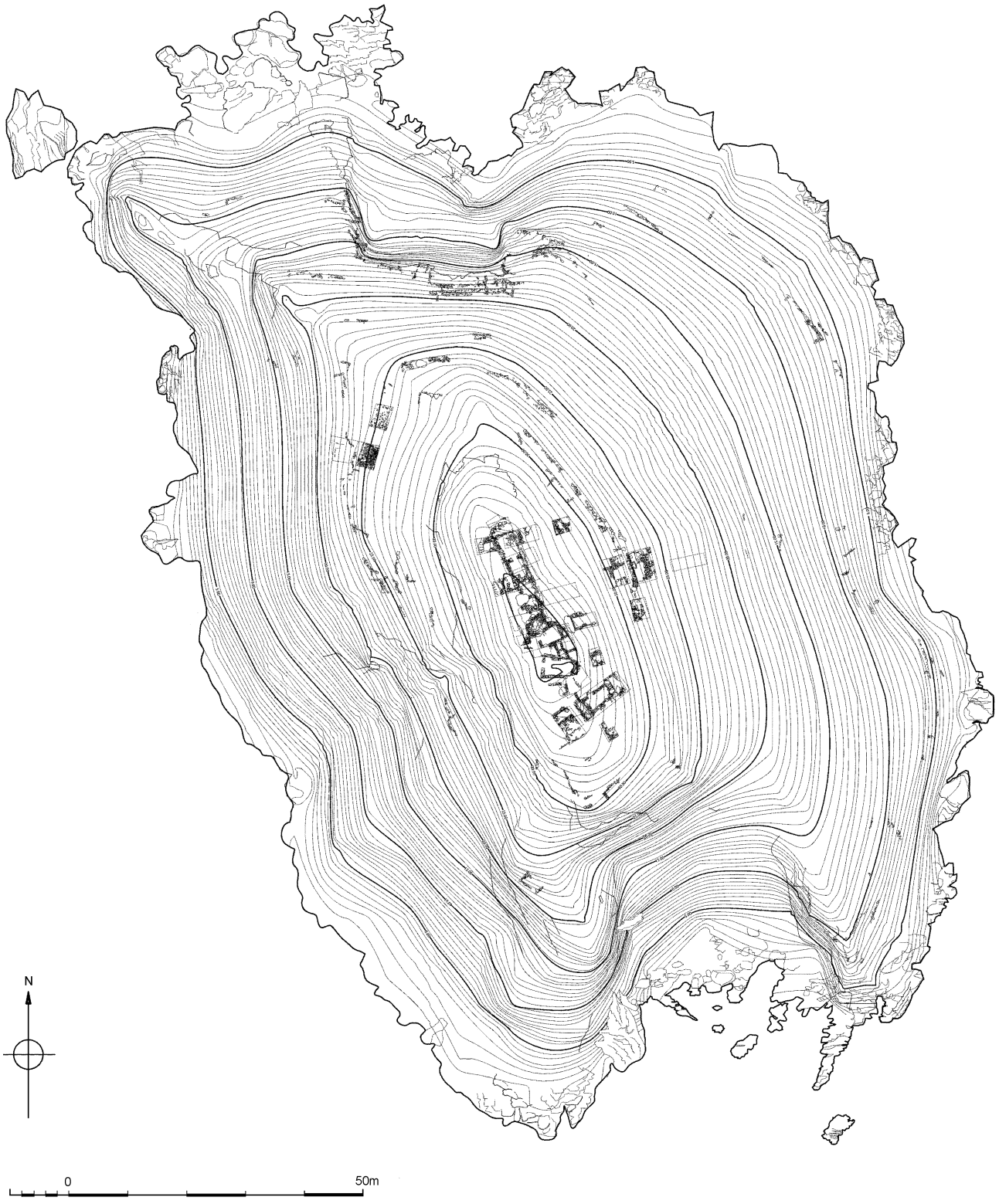
Immediately S, in the small caves and cavities below the Special Deposit South, the area of trench A again yielded traces of human bone. Excavation in the Middle Area, between the Special Deposits South and North, revealed some simple walls of local metamorphosed limestone, but very little accompanying cultural material. Contrary to earlier indications, no evidence for ECyc settlement was discovered in the Middle Area of the Kavos site.

Dhaskalio: survey of the islet was completed, along with a catalogue of all visible surface features on Dhaskalio (numbering 146) and at Kavos (42) (**Figs 104, 105**). This was aided by ground-controlled helicopter photography (Department of Rural Survey and Engineering, Aristotelian University, Thessaloniki), and kite and pole photography (C. Gaston). Photomosaic coverage for both Dhaskalio and Kavos was achieved, and on this basis orthophotographic coverage (and a digital terrain model) at a scale of 1:500 will soon be available.

Investigation of the massive terrace wall identified in 2007 was completed. Excavation focused on the summit area where a substantial structure, ca. 16m *l.* and running N-S along the spine of the summit, was unearthed (**Fig. 106**). This is the most substantial building yet found in an ECyc settlement. A hoard of 3 copper or bronze axes was found in a small room at the S end (**Fig. 107**): a solid flat axe or chisel, 0.222m *l.* and weighing 351g; an axe-adze, 0.196m *l.* and weighing 637g; and a shaft-hole axe, 0.101m *l.* and weighing 139g. Immediately S of this main building on the summit was a roughly circular enclosure, *di.* 2.4m, with an opening to the S. During its later use, this was the locus of deposition of more than 300 rounded limestone beach pebbles. These did not come from the nearby beach at Dhaskalio Kavos, but were probably collected from Ano Kouphonisi.

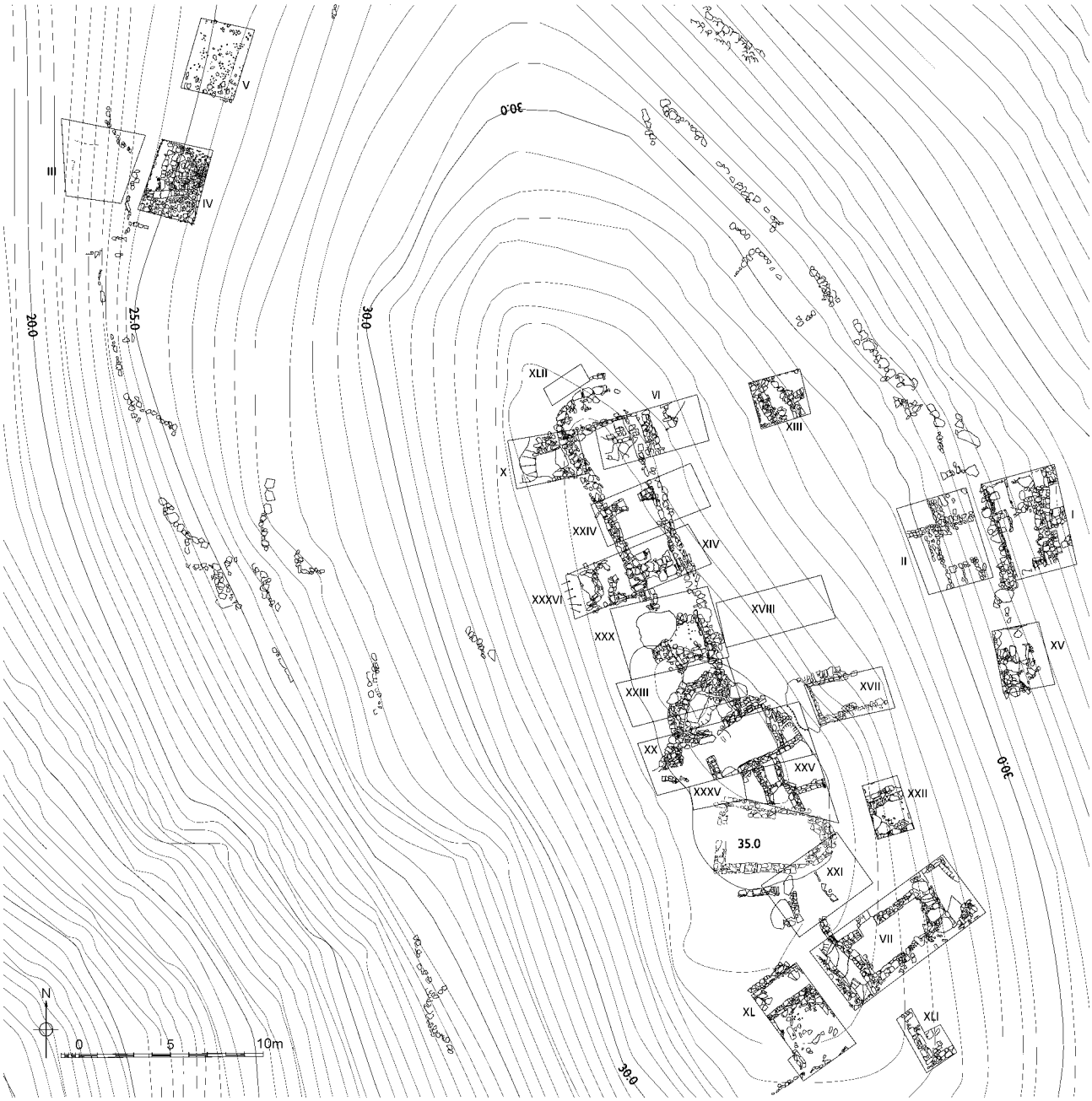
Study of the pottery indicates that settlement at Dhaskalio and the beginning of deposition in the Special Deposit South should both be dated to the early phase of the Keros-Syros

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104. Dhaskalio: survey plan.

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105. Dhaskalio: detail of survey plan.

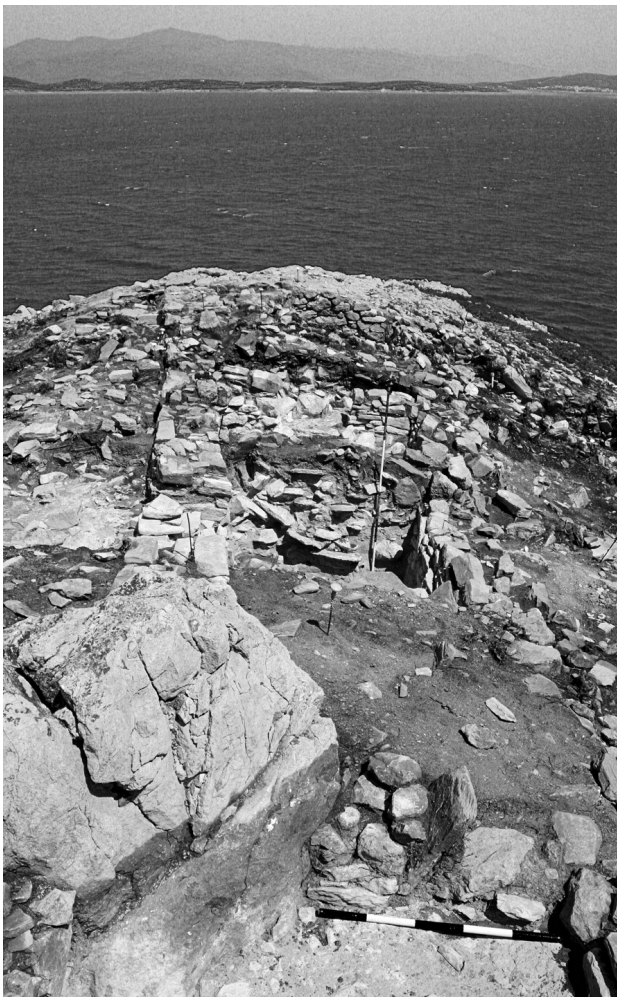
culture. Pending the results of C^{14} analysis, the chronology established at Markiani on Amorgos places this phase (Dhaskalio phase A) at ca. 2800–2500 BC. The buildings on the summit were begun during this phase and reconstructed during phase B, which, on the basis of imports of the so-called 'Kastri Group', dates to ca. 2500–2200 BC. The later use and abandonment of these buildings falls in phase C, which, on the basis of imports which include sherds of the Phylakopi I culture, dates late in the ECyc, provisionally ca. 2200–2000/1900 BC.

The settlement at Dhaskalio is currently the largest known from the ECyc period at ca. 7,000m^2. It housed a wide range of activities, including the production of obsidian tools (studied by T. Carter and M. Milic). Examination of the ground-stone tools (Y. Rowan) indicates a rather restricted range. Figurine finds include several marble examples (and perhaps one lead) of what may now be considered the Dhaskalio variety of the schematic figurines of the Keros-Syros period. These are of fine white marble, and in some cases are complete. Yet, so far, Dhaskalio has produced no examples of the folded-arm figurines so common (but always broken) in the Special Deposit South at Kavos.

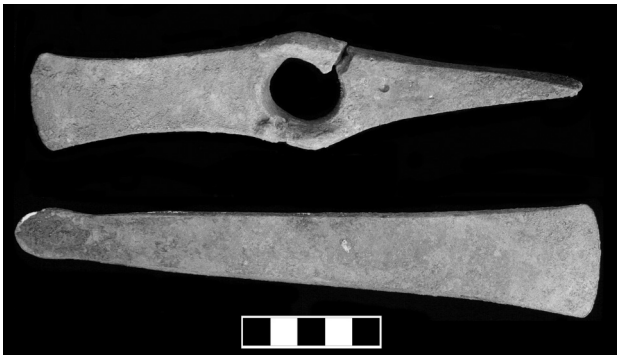
Study continues of metallurgical activity (M. Georgakopoulou), the sources of imported pottery (J. Hilditch) and the sources of the marble for the marble objects found (Y. Maniatis with D. Tambakopoulos). The use of the various

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structures is being examined via soil micromorphology (C. French with S. Taylor) and the study of phytoliths (L. Zorzos). Analysis of plant remains (E. Margariti) has revealed cereals, vine and olive: study of animal bones and marine shells is pending. Finally, work continues on the human remains from trench A on Kavos and from a deposit containing burnt human bone on Dhaskalio (I. Moutafi).



106. Dhaskalio: 'main building' on the summit.



107. Dhaskalio: axes from hoard.

Amorgos

Arkesini. Further work at the LCl tower residence was undertaken by the ASA in 2007 and 2008 (*Ergon* [2008], 92–97). The plan of the structure, and details of its construction and the function of rooms, was revealed, with the clearance of extraneous architectural remains (worked and unworked blocks). The numerous portable finds consisted mostly of pottery, lamps, household equipment, coins, iron nails and lead clamps. A 2nd inscription (noting previously *Ergon* [2006], 64, pl. 65) was found SE of the tower, cut into a large unworked stone: it is a 3rd Ct *horos* inscription of at least 15 lines which makes reference to the house, the garden and its dependencies.

Thera

Akrotiri. C. Doumas (ASA) reports (*Ergon* [2008], 112–18) on a further study season and continuing conservation of the wall-paintings. Work on the Panel of the Large Spirals was completed. Study of the MCyc pottery was concluded, with the intention of proceeding to speedy publication. Additionally, pottery studies focused on material from building B, from sector A and on imports of the LCyc period. Petrographical and chemical analyses were undertaken on the pottery to provide data on technological change between the ECyc and MCyc periods, and for the study of the techniques of manufacture and use of cooking vessels of the ECyc, MCyc and LCyc periods. Study continued of the mostly inorganic pigments which have so far been found on some 500 utensils: local preparation and use of red and yellow pigments of lead oxide (*lithargyros*) and of white from cerusite (white lead) or hydrocerusite. The identification of riebeckite makes it almost certain that one of the blue colours which were used in the wall paintings was produced on site. The large quantity of pulverized quartz and pieces of faience paste found at Akrotiri demonstrate the probability that the many and varied faience objects found here were products of a local workshop. Study of the obsidian found in the cuttings for the supports for the new roof proceeds, with some 18,457 pieces catalogued. Study of the osteological material has filled out the picture of the wildlife of PH Thera; a significant proportion of the remains belong to small animals, especially rodents. Phytoliths indicate the use of papyrus plants of the genus *cyperaceae*, known to have been used in anc. Egypt for the manufacture of rope, baskets etc.

Publication: C. Doumas, *ΑΚΡΩΤΗΡΙ ΘΗΡΑΣ Τριάντα Χρόνια Έρευνας 1967–1997. Επιστημονική Συνάντηση 19–20 Δεκεμβρίου 1997* (Athens, ASA 2008).

W. Friedrich (Aarhus), B. Kromer (Heidelberg), M. Friedrich (Stuttgart), J. Heinemeier, T. Pfeiffer (Aarhus) and S. Talamo (Heidelberg) report (*Science* 312:5773 [2006], 548) C^{14} dating of olive wood from a tree buried alive in tephra, which gives a date range for the Minoan eruption of Santorini of 1627–1600 BC with 95.4% probability. A continuation of this work is reported in *Ethnos* (27/11/2008) and *Angeliophoros* (3/12/2008).

DODECANESE

(22nd EPCA: 4th EBA)

Publications: V. Karageorghis and O. Kouka (eds), *Cyprus and the East Aegean. Intercultural Contacts from 3000–500 BC. An International Archaeological Symposium Held at Pythagoreion, Samos, October 17th–18th 2008* (Nicosia, A.G. Leventis Foundation 2008).

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