

Three construction phases can be distinguished, each containing several successive floor levels separated by destruction deposits. The walls were of mud-brick on stone foundations. The wall of the long north side of house A (in phase II), found collapsed onto the floor of the building, consisted of mud-bricks of two types, one of pure clay and the other of clay mixed with sand and a limestone component.

Material recovered dates the first construction phase to MHI and the following two to MHII. This consists mostly of grey Minyan (Fig. 79) and matt-painted pottery (Fig. 80), as well as stone tools and food waste (animal bones, shell, etc.). After the settlement was abandoned, the area was used sporadically as a cemetery, with tombs cut into the destruction levels of phases II and III. Eight graves (one *enchytrismos* and seven cist tombs) contained the burials of infants and children.



80. Kirrha, Pappa property: Middle Helladic matt-painted amphora.

Antikyra. S. Raptopoulos (10th EPCA) and Ch. Koilakou (Director, 1st EBA) report (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 461, 160–61) the results of rescue excavations in 2000.

At the **Archaic cemetery (Elaionas Antikyras: Soutanaki-Tabitsika property)** excavation in the north-western part revealed mostly simple pit graves covered with stone mounds and containing *enchytrismoi* and grave offerings. Traces of cremations were also found. The most important tomb contained two figurines, one of a warrior and the other of a rider.

At the property of the **Church of Agios Nikolaos** a large paved area, oriented towards the sea, may be related to the complex of Imperial Roman commercial warehouses, as indicated by ceramic evidence.

At the **property of O. Koureli**, the toichobate of a monumental Hellenistic building was re-used for building complexes of the Late Roman and Early Byzantine periods.

At **Omiron and Karaïskaki Streets** (O.T. 27) Early Byzantine pottery and architectural remains were found on the property of K.M. and F. Gerakari. On the neighbouring plots (of S. and K. Koureli), nine walls were discovered with three construction phases. The first phase is characterized by a careful construction of worked blocks; the second, to which most structures belong, is less carefully built, and dates to the Late Roman or Early Byzantine period; the third is represented by the continuation of a wall found on the neighbouring plot.

Municipal gymnasium. S. Raptopoulos reports (*AETHSE* 1, 677–87; cf. *BCH* 128–29 [2004–2005], 1406) the discovery of an Early Helladic settlement. The remains of six oval houses were revealed, plus those of a wall which served as a barrier to protect them from flood. Traces of a peribolos – the boundary of one settlement quarter – were identified close to houses E and Στ. Among finds, mainly from house B, were millstones and mortars as well as obsidian blades, basalt and hard limestone axes, sea shells and wheelmade Early Helladic pottery. Material found in what are characterized as store-rooms could relate to a kitchen or to a workshop.

Karakolithos. Ph. Dasios (10th EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 462) the discovery of an inscribed block at this site, at the level of the tunnel in the main road from Livadeia to Delphi. The surface of the block is roughly worked: on the upper part, the word EYΠΟΠΙΤΑ is contained within a moulding. Other blocks from a Hellenistic funerary monument were found nearby. West of the tunnel, a Classical and Hellenistic cemetery belonging to an unknown settlement has previously been excavated.

BOEOTIA

(9th EPCA: 23rd EBA)

Publication: A. Sampson, *The Sarakenos Cave at Akraephnion, Boeotia, Greece: The Neolithic and the Bronze Age. Pottery Analysis, Cave Occupation Patterns and Population Movements in Central and Southern Greece. Vol. 1: The Research from 1994–2000* (Athens 2008).

Museum acquisitions

Thebes (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 405). MΘ 32908: a white limestone *cippus* discovered behind the modern cemetery of Vagion. The surface is roughly worked with a large point and bears the inscription Εὐπαλῖνος (fifth- to fourth-century BC).

MΘ 32976: a limestone statue base. The sculptor's signature – [name - - -]κράτους ἐποίησε – appears on the upper part, while traces of an older inscription can be distinguished lower down (first-century BC to first-century AD).

MΘ 32973: a stele with an honorific inscription to Herakles Leuktriades.

Thebes: seizure of sculpture from illegal excavations (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 407–08). MΘ 33023: head of a young man (perhaps a priest), clean-shaven, inclined to the left, partially covered with a himation. Late Hellenistic or Early Roman.

MΘ 33024: head of a woman, wearing earrings, with curled hair framing the face; head partially covered with a himation. Perhaps a priestess, of the same origin as MΘ 33023. Late Hellenistic (second-century BC).

MΘ 33025: fragment of a white marble stele depicting the heads of two infants (preserving details of the curled hair framing their faces). Hellenistic.

Thespiai, archaeological collection

E. Vlachogianni (9th EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 406–07) that the following were removed from the courtyard of the Church of Ag. Paraskevi at Ellopia, where they had been assembled.

No. 219: an inscribed pedimental funerary stele in white marble, in three fragments.

MΘ 220: part of an inscribed *cippus* in Dombraina marble.

No. 218: a limestone pedimental funerary stele, inscribed and bearing a representation of two 'hero-riders' (Fig. 81).

A limestone funerary stele with a Hellenistic inscription (MΘ 260) was moved to the collection from the kastro of Thespiiai, along with the upper part of another Hellenistic limestone stele.

Monastery of Hosios Loukas

Church of Agios Charalambos. Ch. Koilakou (Director, 1st EBA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 158–59) the completion of conservation of the church walls. Beneath the tiled floor were five tombs and numerous reburied skeletal remains. Under the narthex was a pit burial. The small quantity of material recovered comprised iron nails, fragments of glass and two bronze coins (half *tetarteron* of Manuel I Comnenos).

North wing of cells. Ch. Koilakou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 159) the results of excavation in the north wing of monastic cells. The ground floor in Byzantine times, situated behind the post-Byzantine cells, was a single vaulted space. The post-Byzantine cells were built on a terrace created during the Byzantine period (10th to 11th century) at a higher level than the court to the west of the Church of the Virgin.

A staircase was discovered in the vaulted post-Byzantine room explored in 1999, leading, via a ground-floor opening, north of the Church of the Virgin at the level of the prostoon (11th century) and the tribune of the Katholikon.

Agios Vlasios (Panopeus). E. Vlachogianni reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 402–04) the discovery, in an agricultural area north of the village, of several Classical and Hellenistic tombs (pits, with black-glazed kantharoi and figurines, and tile graves containing few or no offerings), and part of a finial from the upper part of a Hellenistic funerary stele in local marble. Architectural remains (in field 199) are hard to characterize. Only one room is well preserved; the walls are crudely constructed and the levelling course of lime mortar from a tiled floor is preserved; two cisterns were dug in the southwest corner of the room. The lack of roof tiles or other roofing material is notable. The pottery – mainly domestic ware – dates to the Late Roman period.

Chaironeia

Cemetery (Platia Strata and Vourlies). E. Kountouri (9th EPCA) reports (*AETHSE* 1, 781–82) excavation in a cemetery which extends over an area of ca. 1km² northwest of the ancient settlement. All types of tombs were represented (tile graves, pits, cremations, cist graves and terracotta larnakes), dating from the sixth to the second century BC. Pottery from the tombs was mostly Boeotian, including black-glazed kantharoi, cups, kotylae, alabastra and bolsals, as well as figurines of women, birds and other animals; pyxides and kraters are less commonly found.

Hellenistic farm. E. Kountouri reports (*AETHSE* 1, 783) the discovery of a farmstead on municipal land northeast of Chaironeia. The complex has 14 rooms of



81. Thespiiai, archaeological collection 218: inscribed funerary stele depicting 'hero-riders'.

unequal size; five rooms continue beyond the boundaries of the plot. The strength of the wall construction indicates the existence of a second storey and the foundations are preserved of the colonnade of the peristyle court. Six structures of tiles found in the rooms and in the court are associated with the sifting and drying of agricultural produce. Coarse and semi-coarse domestic pottery (pithoi, amphorae and a lekanis) date from the first century BC to the first century AD. There is a significant quantity of loomweights, but no evidence to determine whether textile production exceeded the ordinary needs of the farm.

The establishment of a farmstead on this site indicates that the northwest cemetery of Chaironeia was abandoned in the second century BC.

Kovras-Agkortsos. E. Kountouri reports (*AETHSE* 1, 785) the discovery of a marble honorific or funerary statue of a male figure draped in a himation with the right hand resting on his breast. This is a fourth-century BC type revived in the Roman period. Near to the find-spot of the statue, excavation revealed a family cist tomb

containing eight interments. Among the tomb contents were pottery and glass vessels (amphorae, jugs and unguentaria), a gold leaf and three coins – one of Antigonos Gonatas (277–239 BC) and two of the Boeotian koinon (244–197 BC). The cover slab is a funerary stele of the second half of the second century BC, re-used with the inscription ΕΥΔΑΜΑ ΟΜΟΛΟΙΧΕ ΧΑΙΡΕΤΕ. The main phases of use of the tomb span the first to third centuries AD.

Chaironeia. E. Kountouri reports (*AETHSE* 1, 785) remains of the Roman city revealed in a series of rescue excavations. At the property of H. Kaili and G. Tsirka: parts of the hypocausts of public baths. At the property of V. Bogli: cisterns which could belong to private houses or to the public water-distribution system. At the property of L. Poulou: remains of houses. At the Koulopoulou property: a floor in *opus spicatum* and a mosaic floor in front of the house of I. Kravariti, revealed by pipe-laying work.

Water system. E. Vlachogianni reports (*ADelt* [2000] *Chr.* 400) the discovery, in the course of work on the water-pipe network northwest of the theatre, of three sections of the conduit which transported water from the theatre spring into the town (over a distance of ca. 400m) (**Fig. 82**). The walls are built of blocks of the same type as those used for the acropolis fortifications, as well as inscribed blocks. The construction may date to the Roman period.

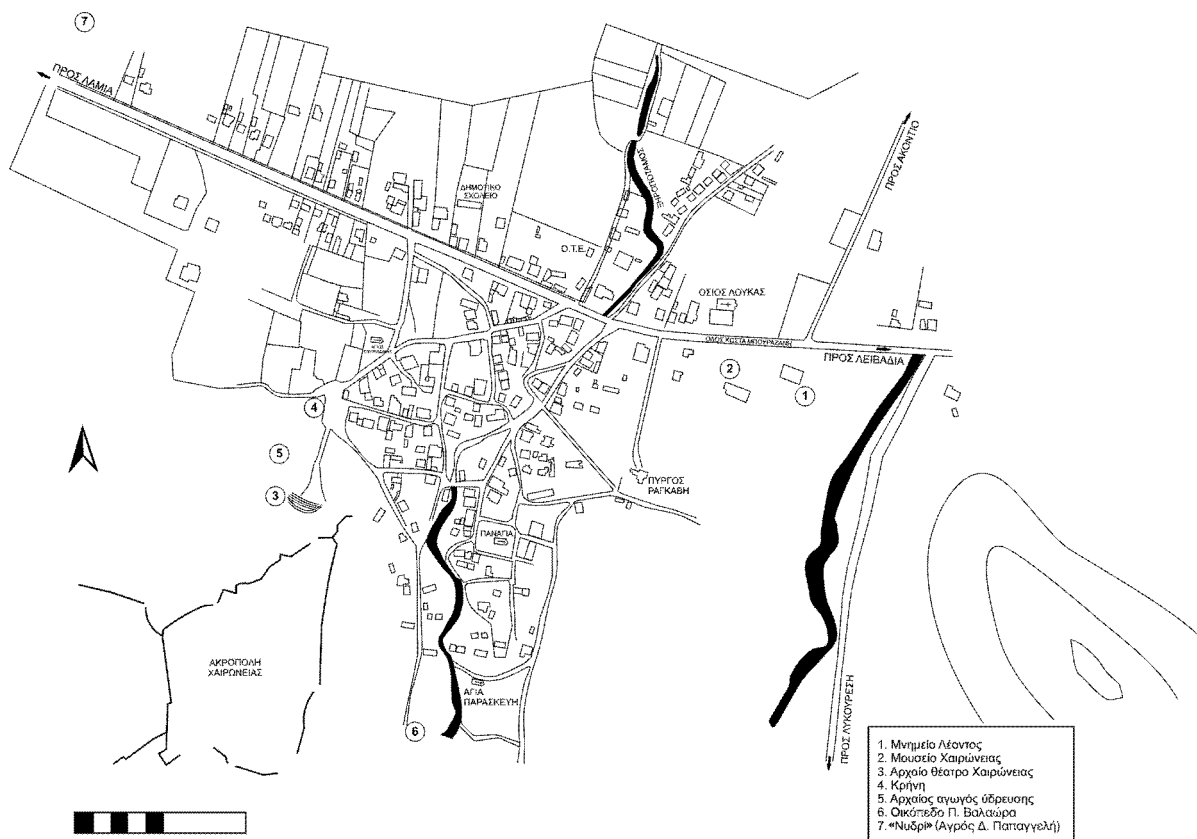
Tombs. E. Vlachogianni reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr.* 401–02) the discovery of tombs in two locations: on the Valaora property, two simple tile graves could not be

dated due to the absence of offerings; on the Papangeli property, in the northwest of Chaironeia, eight Classical and Hellenistic tombs are reported (four tile graves, two cists and two pit graves).

The offerings in the pit graves (black-glazed kantharoi and skyphoi) date to the fifth century, as does an ithyphallic figurine (**Fig. 83**). The tile graves date to the fourth and third centuries and contain very little (a lekythos in one grave and an unguentarium and a small oinochoe in the other).



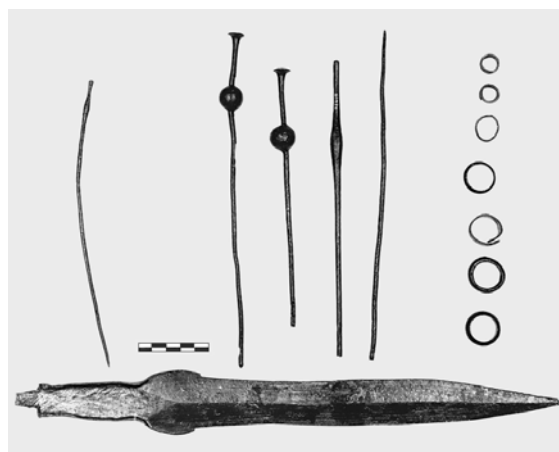
83. Chaironeia, Papangeli property: fifth-century figurines from tomb 7.



82. Chaironeia: location of the main sections of the water system.

Livadeia, Daidalou Street (Argyriou property). V. Aravantinos (Director, 9th EPCA) reports (*ADelt 55* [2000] *Chr*, 404–05) the discovery of a workshop. Two walls define a room which had a tiled floor sloping down towards the centre and a wall of limestone and schist blocks associated with many terracotta, stone and incised channels. Finds include Hellenistic pottery and many lumps of iron, nails, weights and a bronze arrowhead.

Ellopia, Mornos canal. E. Vlachogianni reports (*ADelt 55* [2000] *Chr*, 397–98) the discovery of five tombs and a pyre of the Submycenaean to Protogeometric period, ca. 3km southwest of Thespias. These tombs include three slab cists containing grave offerings, a simple inhumation in a small pit and an infant *enchytrismos* surrounded by three large stones. Finds include a Naue II sword, three pins of which two are of Deshayes type 1 (with a sphere on the shank just below the disc head), a needle, rings and two spiral tubes (**Fig. 84**).



84. Ellopia, Mornos canal: grave goods from cist tombs 1, 3 and 6.

Orchomenos

Publication: K. Sarri, *Orchomenos IV: Orchomenos in der mittleren Bronzezeit* (Munich 2010).

Church of Agios Georgios. Ch. Koilakou reports (*ADelt 55* [2000] *Chr*, 144, 147–49) on restoration at this church (a long basilica in the southeast of the village, with a templon). The wall-paintings were mostly executed in 1751, slightly after the church was built. The narthex, with its wooden roof, is a later addition. Between it and the main part of the building is a tower. The walls were roughly built and contain several spolia (notably an inscription and a relief block), while the altar consists of an Early Byzantine epithima, with a cross and finials, set on a capital and column section. Research into the construction of the roof revealed a trefoil-mouthed jug of the mid 18th century. The wall-paintings were restored and a new study made of them (**Fig. 85**).



85. Orchomenos, Church of Ag. Georgios: detail of the depiction of the Second Coming on the west wall (1751).

Lake Copais, dyke. V. Aravantinos reports (*ADelt 55* [2000] *Chr*, 393–94) that excavation along the road from Orchomenos to Kastro revealed a section (83.5m long, 8.1m wide and 0.7m high) of the dyke protecting local fields from flooding from Lake Copais. It was built of variously-sized stones set onto a clay foundation level and covered in a clay-rich earth.

Sarakinos Cave (Copaïs Project). A. Sampson (University of the Aegean) and F. Megaloudi report (*AETHSE* 1, 593–606; cf. *BCH* 124 [2000], 869–70) a study of faunal evidence from this excavation which shows that wheat, more precisely einkorn (*Triticum monococcum*), which constitutes 99% of the grain recovered, was cultivated along with figs and pistachio during the Late Neolithic period.

Vathy Aulidos, Church of Agios Ioannis Kalyvitis. Ch. Koilakou reports (*ADelt 55* [2000] *Chr*, 151) a preliminary study of the oldest church in the village (which predates 1850).

Thebes

48 Amphionos Street (O.T. 340, G. Samioti-Pelekanou property). Ch. Koilakou reports (*ADelt 55* [2000] *Chr*, 152) that five pits (2m in diameter, 3m deep) were initially dug to collect water, as indicated by the hydraulic

mortar coating the walls of the first pit and by the two Middle Byzantine prochoid jugs which had tumbled to the bottom during use. Pits 1, 2 and 5 were subsequently used as rubbish pits. Finds include Byzantine and post-Byzantine pottery (glazed tablewares, kitchen and storage vessels and utensils, and lamps), as well as five coins, animal bones, shells and small objects of iron, bronze and glass.

16 Tseva Street (O.T 379, V. Kolesia property). Ch. Koilakou reports (*ADelt 55* [2000] *Chr*, 152–53) poorly preserved architectural remains. Two walls apparently belong to a building which continues under the neighbouring plot. Much Byzantine pottery was recovered, as well as eight bronze coins, a bronze pin and a hook.

Five pits with walls coated in hydraulic mortar contained Mycenaean to post-Byzantine pottery, Byzantine coins, scrap iron and, in pit 1, a lead seal (0.039m in diameter and weighing 38.13g) of the Despot Manuel Comnenus Doukas (AD 1230–1237). On the obverse is a bust of an unbearded Christ with the inscription C/OE/MM/A – XC/NOY/HA; on the reverse, Manuel Comnenus Doukas standing, with the legend MA/NOYHA/ΔEC/ΠOT – KOM/N/NOΔ/OYK/AC (**Fig. 86**).



86. Thebes 16 Tseva Street: lead seal of the Despot Manuel Comnenus Doukas (1230–1237).

In the southwest of the plot, V. Aravantinos reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 390) a floor of bricks in lime mortar. The levelling course, of trimmed stones, is partially preserved. Pottery associated with this floor is mostly first-century AD *terra sigillata*. To the north of it, Mycenaean remains have been found, notably three walls associated with a floor of beaten earth and lime mortar on a bed of pebbles.

Oidipodos and Pelopidou Streets (O.T 314, E. Kylaphi property). Ch. Koilakou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 153) the discovery of a building of worked limestone blocks with a beaten earth floor and abundant Byzantine pottery. Two pit deposits contained post-Byzantine and modern pottery plus coins.

Remains of the EHII–III settlement are found in deeper levels (reported by V. Aravantinos, *ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 389–90). Eleven walls were revealed, defining at least two rooms; several refuse pits were also found. In one building, several construction and remodelling phases can be identified on the basis of six successive floors with postholes: associated dumps and storage pits contained Ag. Marina style pottery and grey Minyan. The building was destroyed in EHIII. Two terracotta arched structures in contact with one of the walls are identified as ovens.

The east wall of a monumental Byzantine building was found in the north of the plot. Remains of earlier phases were destroyed in its construction – in particular, curved walls associated with floor levels pitted with irregular holes or cavities, under an EHIII destruction deposit.

Kadmeion. Ch. Koilakou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 154–55) on rescue excavation on the ramparts. Two sections of the medieval rampart were revealed. In the eastern part of Oidipodos Street, a 17m long stretch, built of large re-used blocks, is dated to the 13th century AD by the pottery recovered. A further 11m long stretch on Threpsiadou Street, in the northwestern part of the Kadmeion, was built of unworked blocks and worked soft limestone blocks, and packed with brick and strong mortar (*cf.* *BCH* 128–29 [2004–2005], 1414).

Part of the Late Roman rampart was revealed in the course of pipe-laying on Oidipodos Street – two walls of worked soft limestone, brick and mortar, preserved to a height of three courses. The Late Roman date is confirmed by a coin.

Moschopodi (Karatza property), Church of Agia Phteini. Ch. Koilakou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 155–58; *cf.* *BCH* 128–29 [2004–2005], 1416) the completion of excavation of this three-aisled basilica. Finds include a new tomb (T11) outside the north wall, dug into the rock (with three steps leading down into it),

and covered with a slab. The upper levels of fill inside contained fragments of the painted decoration of the church, tiles, table and storage vessels, part of a ring from a beehive and fragments of glass vessels.

South of the narthex, a rectangular cutting covered by two slabs leads to a rock-cut basement comprising four rooms with traces of plaster on the walls and floors. This must have served a funerary purpose, but only a very little material escaped looting. Two silver coins were found, including a *tournois* of Andrea Contarini (AD 1367–1382), as well as scattered bone.

Rampart of the lower city. V. Aravantinos reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 392–93) the excavation of an extension to the visible section of the rampart on Zoodochou Pigis Street. The exposed section, built of dressed blocks, forms a redan corresponding to part of a rectangular bastion. The interior face is not preserved.

Athanasiou property. K. Kalliga (9th EPCA) describes (*AETHSE* 1, 758–68; *cf.* *BCH* 128–29 [2004–2005], 1411–12) a fourth Hellenistic house discovered on a plot in the northeast of modern Thebes, close to others previously excavated on the opposite side of the Isminos river. Two rooms and a central court were revealed, as well as traces of a further series of rooms on the east side of the court. This court is paved in brick and had a pit in the northwest with a stone rim: two squares probably held columns to support a protective cover or lifting device. A water channel (of square section with a tile cover) ran across the court.

Traces of an earlier phase were found in the northeast of the house. One almost complete room of a Classical house was excavated, containing a small rock-cut cistern: traces of fire were noted. The Hellenistic phase of the house is dated to the third century on the basis of the pottery recovered.

Pyri. E. Kountouri and N. Liaros (9th EPCA) report (*AETHSE* 2 [2006], 853–62) the discovery of a round Late EHI refuse pit (1m in diameter, 2m deep) during the construction of a sewer. The pit contained rubble, pottery, animal bone and a spondylus shell. It seems to be a closed, single deposit, akin to the domestic dumps known from Eutresis, Lithares and Marathon Tsepi.

The pottery from the pit was manufactured from two forms of clay paste. One, rich in iron, red or red-orange in colour and containing a variable quantity of inclusions, was used for coarsewares, semi-coarsewares and finewares. The other, pure clay and black or pale yellow, was used only for fineware. Among the coarsewares and semi-coarsewares, at least two pithoi are present, but most open shapes are bowls and cups, often with a rolled rim, and closed vessels generally have a wide-necked, full-bodied profile. A few sherds have incised, impressed or plastic decoration with simple linear motifs. Parallels for individual vessels are found especially at Eutresis and Lithares and, in general, this deposit appears very homogeneous. The impressed and incised decoration, which occurs at several sites across central Greece in EHI, indicates a chronological comparison with the period represented in the Cyclades by the Kambos group, although such connections are clearly a matter of influence rather than import as previously held.

Thebes, cemeteries

V. Aravantinos reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 391–92) on discoveries made in the course of pipe-laying by the water company. These include a child burial in a Late Geometric pithos with a grave offering of six vessels (on Kalatzi

Street), a Late Hellenistic rock-cut water channel (on Isminion Street) and refuse pits on Amphionos Street. A tile grave and three refuse pits containing plain and glazed Late Byzantine pottery was found on Ag. Meletiou Street. On Kithaironos Street were three pit graves containing a little bone, pieces of limestone block, tiles and pottery of the late second to early first century BC. Settlement evidently contracted at this time, and the area was used for burials.

Conservation of the upper part of a white marble grave stele found on Ag. Athanasiou street in 1999 was completed. The stele, decorated with finials in low relief, dates to the fourth century, but it bears a later inscription – ΚΛΕΟΝΥΜΟΣ / ΚΑΦΙΣΑ – of the second half of the second century BC (Fig. 87).



87. Thebes, Ag. Athanasiou Street: part of a funerary stele (Thebes Museum 32582).

Northeast cemetery, OSE property. V. Aravantinos reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr.*, 377–88; *AETHSE* 1, 729–49) on rescue excavation in 2000–2001 for the construction of the new Piraeus-Thessaloniki railway line. Part of this extensive cemetery was exposed at the site of Kokkala; through it runs the ancient road from the Proitides Gate to Chalcis, which predates the establishment of the cemetery (Fig. 88).

The cemetery occupies the site of a Final Neolithic II to EHI settlement and cemetery of which E. Tsota gives a full report (*AETHSE* 2, 863–80). Prehistoric levels are preserved to varying degrees across the entire site (in places being disturbed by later tombs). Of the 25 Neolithic tombs, one was an *enchytrismos* and the others simple pits – other finds comprise 12 refuse pits, nine stone piles, five floors and 18 postholes, as well as settlement remains and an apsidal building on stone foundations. In addition to the pottery found in seven of the 25 tombs, notable finds are four anthropomorphic terracotta figurines (an oval male head, a seated figure, a female and a steatopygous form). The nine stone piles, which form part of the settlement remains, were found in the northern part of the excavation area. They were associated with domestic or red monochrome pottery, medium-sized storage vessels and sherds of smaller vessels. The apsidal building in the southern sector is 12m long and has a maximum width of 9m: the pottery and the figurines noted above date its occupation to LNII.

The later cemetery was excavated in two sectors, north and south of the railway line.

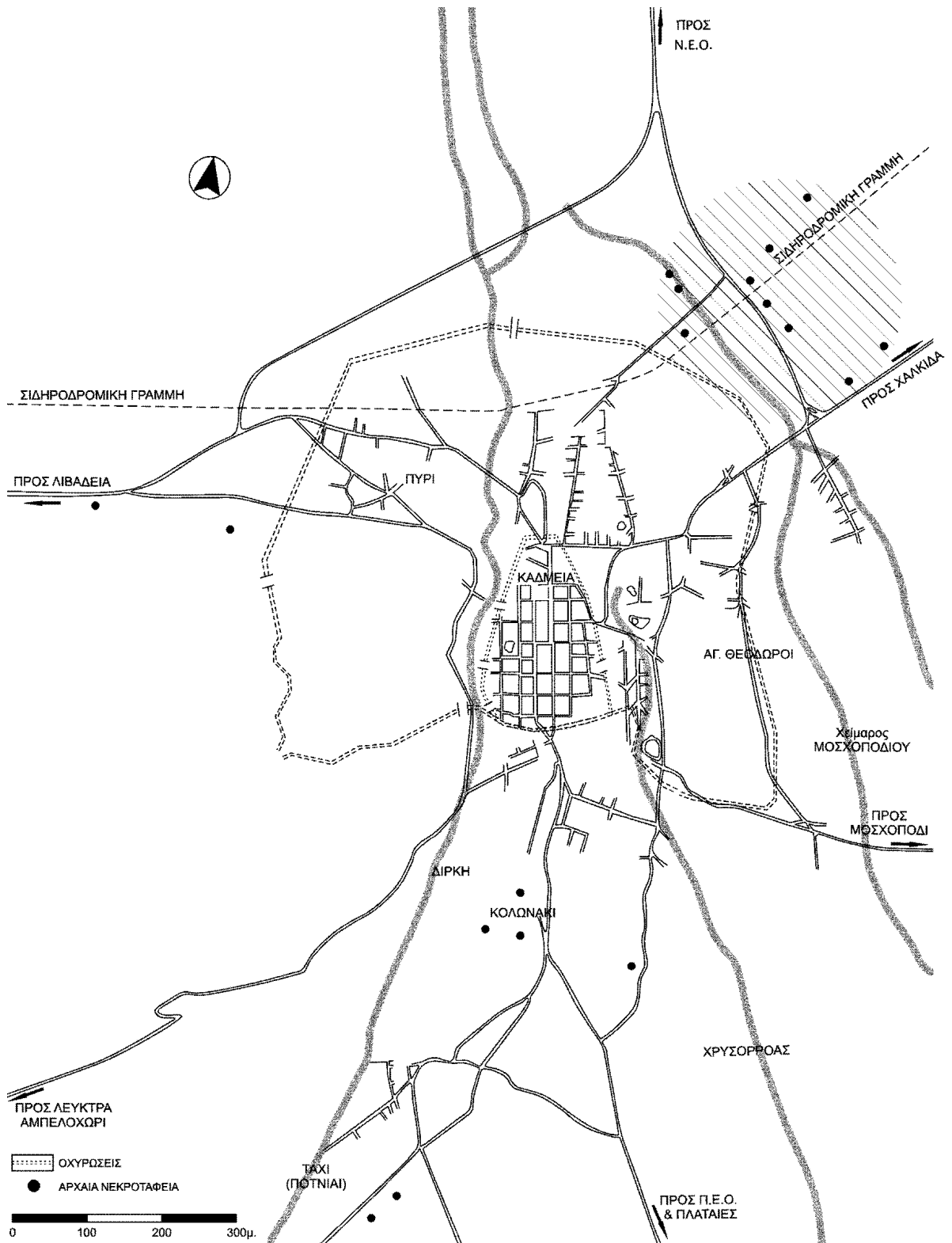
Two hundred and sixty nine tombs were found in the southern sector (1,200m²), dating from the seventh century BC to the first century AD. The majority of the 30 cist tombs are Hellenistic (three are Classical), and many of them re-use older grave stelae (mostly inscribed) in their walls or as cover slabs. One is a double grave (N 52 and N 59) with a partition separating the burials. Among the tile graves, 15 contained child inhumations dating from the Classical period to the end of the Hellenistic. One burial (N 113), probably of a woman, had two amphorae in the corners, with two bronze pyxides (one of which contained bronze hooks and coins), carbonized wood, nails and strigils, as well as traces of linen cloth on the curved surface of one of the tiles fallen on the head of the deceased. The large number of pins found in this tomb further indicates that the deceased was covered in shrouds. The majority of the 47 cremations date to the Classical period (with several Archaic): they are rectangular, with settings to support the wooden superstructure (traces of the beams have been found, as well as of fixings for vertical posts). One terracotta larnax (N 148), covered by a tile, contained the bones of an infant. Finally, one should note the graves of two horses and those of dogs (10 successive burials in the same tomb, N 222) (Figs. 89, 90, 91).

In the northern sector, the first tombs were found 87m from the ancient road, leaving an empty area for which there is no obvious explanation. A total of 173 tombs was excavated, including 16 cists, 73 tile graves, 55 pit graves, 10 *enchytrismoι*, 14 cremations, one larnax and two animal burials.

Abundant offerings recovered from the graves include pottery, figurines, sculpture (Fig. 92) (including the head of a kouros of the end of the sixth century), small bronze items and iron nails. Carbonized fruits (figs and almonds) were found on the pyres in the northern sector. One notable find, in tile grave N 263, is a small hoard (of eight bronze coins and three glass paste beads) in a pot which served as a strong-box. E. Vlachogianni reports (*Κεράματα Φιλίας* vol. 1, 69–79) in detail on this material. The coins, five of which come from mints close to Boeotia and the remaining three from Boeotia, give a *terminus post quem* of ca. 146 BC. The deceased, probably an adolescent (noting the small size of the tomb), was laid out supine with the hoard vessel at his feet.

Northwest cemetery, property of P. Zoulamoglou. V. Aravantinos reports (*AETHSE* 1, 740–41) on rescue excavation conducted in the northwest cemetery in 2002.

The discovery of 88 tombs on the Zoulamoglou plot (200m from the OSE property noted above) indicates the large area covered by the northeast cemetery. These tombs were organized into very tight groups, noting also the discovery of sections of peribolos and socles for grave monuments. They date from the sixth to the third century BC, with three *enchytrismoι* of the 12th century BC (LHIIIC), and comprise 11 cist graves, 25 pits, 16 tile graves, 24 cremations and eight urned cremations, as well as four ossuaries. Most sixth-century tombs were pyres, while in the fifth century most were pit graves. The cist graves postdate the fifth century. There were 19 child burials. Most tombs contained pottery, figurines, bronze and iron objects, beads and other small items, as well as fruits.



88. Thebes, northeast cemetery, OSE property: the location of the cemetery.



89. Thebes, northeast cemetery, OSE property: tomb N211 south sector, containing a Hadra hydria as a cinerary urn.

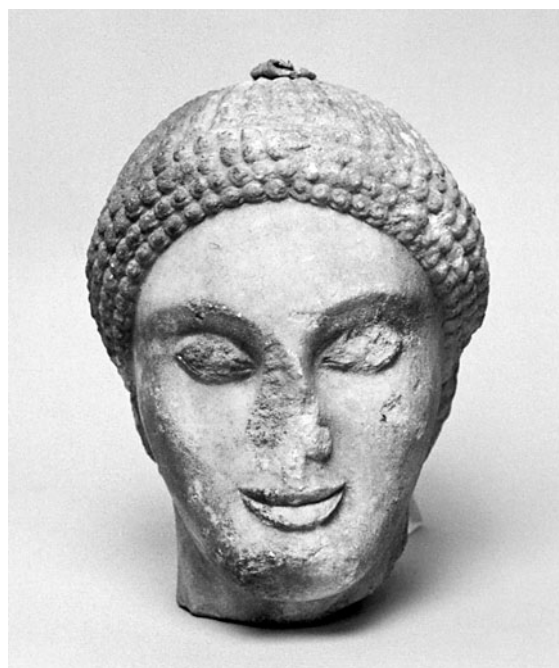


90. Thebes, northeast cemetery, OSE property: inscribed funerary stele from tomb N166, south sector (Thebes Museum 33413).



91. Thebes, northeast cemetery, OSE property: horse burial from tomb N60, south sector.

On the Liakopoulou plot, there are 88 tombs (64 inhumations and 24 cremations) of the eighth to second centuries BC. Thirteen date to the Archaic period (eight cremations and five *enchytrismoï*), 34 are Classical (nine tile graves, 14 pits and 11 cremations) and 29 Hellenistic (including 14 cists, seven tile graves, six pits and one cremation). Where age could be determined, 12 were child burials and 44 those of adults. The tombs were arranged on both sides of an open space *ca.* 8m long, extending beyond the excavation plot. There is no evidence to identify a road here and one might rather see a passageway into the midst of the cemetery. Indeed, the main road linking Thebes to the Copaïs area passes only a short distance away.



92. Thebes, northeast cemetery, OSE property: head of an Archaic kore from tomb B84, north sector (Thebes Museum 32971a).

Eutresis. A. Philippa-Touchais (EfA) presents (*AETHSE* 1, 689–703) a study of the Middle Helladic stratigraphy and architecture, defining construction phases. A transitional phase between Early Helladic and Middle Helladic is identified, followed by five further phases. Continuous settlement is documented from Early Helladic until Late Helladic, when the site was abandoned.

Tanagra, cemetery. A. Charami (9th EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 398) the discovery of four burial locations on the south slope of the acropolis and outside the circuit wall. Fifty three tombs (30 tile graves, five pits, four *enchytrismoï*, three cists, a terracotta larnax, eight cremations and two severely damaged graves) date to the Archaic and Classical periods. The Archaic tombs contained a large number of aryballoï and horse figurines, with or without riders. The Classical tombs produced less material – mainly kantharoi, cups and figurines. The Hellenistic tile graves produced abundant grave goods – unguentaria, lagynoi, Macedonian-type amphorae, oinochoae, cups, skyphoi, beakers, plates and Tanagra figurines.

Dilesi (ancient Delion). A. Chamilaki (formerly 9th EPCA, now 6th EPCA) notes (*AETHSE* 2, 1167–68) the discovery in the course of rescue excavations of Late Roman amphora and tile kilns, commercial and warehouse premises and baths. Roman and Late Roman burials were found by the shore at Plaka.

Cemetery, Agrileza hill (S. Marini property). A. Charami reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 398–400) on the initial rescue excavation at this site in 2000 which revealed 10 Late Roman tombs, including a group of six which shared common walls. Many were built of re-used limestone architectural spolia, brick and mortar, but there

was also one simple cist, two pits and a tile tomb. One cover slab from a pit grave was a reused portion of a Hellenistic stele inscribed with the names ΤΡΙΑΜΟΣ and ΕΚΑΒΑ.

Subsequent systematic excavation (reported by A. Chamilaki, *AETHSE* 2, 1167–86) revealed 48 tombs dating from the Archaic period until the seventh century AD. These include 27 cist tombs, two Late Roman tombs with double chambers, six tile graves, 10 pits and two *enchytrismoi*. Twelve are child burials.

The cist tombs may be divided into four groups according to their construction. The first incorporates many architectural spolia (including cover slabs). The second is made of worked blocks for the lower courses with smaller above, while the third and fourth are of rubble and brick. Grave goods consist of pottery (oinochoae, lekythoi, cups, amphoriskoi and lamps), glass oinochoae and bronze jewellery.

EUBOIA

(11th EPCA: 23rd EBA)

Museum acquisitions

Chalcis Museum. Notable among the objects accessioned is part of a grey marble statue depicting a (probably male) figure wearing a himation, dated to the mid third century BC. It comes from the Lila river (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 428–29).

Oreoi Archaeological Collection. Among the objects accessioned are five inscribed grave stelae from Kolona of the third century BC and a Late Roman inscribed stele from Oreoi (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 429).

Eretria Museum. Notable among the objects accessioned is part of a marble grave stele with the inscription ΚΑΛΛΩΝ ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΥ and two rosettes. This is dated to the first century AD (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 430).

Oreoi

Manouka property, O.T. 11. S. Katakis (11th EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 420–25) the remains of the walls of several rooms. Phases of construction and remodelling can be distinguished, dating from the fourth century to the late second to early first century BC.

The walls and interior structures clearly belong to rooms from one or more houses. A room at the south of the plot is paved (as is an area to the northeast, with three successive floors). One of the rooms west of the central wall (T1) produced remains of hearths and a Π-shaped structure associated with burnt earth (it is conjectured that this may be due to the products – oil and wine – contained in the storage vessels here). Slabs indicate an arrangement of benches along wall T1, while bone scattered in an ash layer associated with funerary-related objects (unguentaria, fragments of relief bowl and a West Slope amphora with twisted handles) indicates that this area may have been used for burials after the second century BC.

Finds include 112 bronze coins and three silver, bronze decorative elements from wooden furniture or a chest, as well as a seated Silen figurine in bronze (second-century BC).

Michelakou property. Near to a plot excavated in 1997, where potter's kilns and a workshop of the second century BC were discovered, a stone and tile floor and a deposit of iron slag indicate that the workshop quarter extends beyond the area originally excavated (*cf.* *BCH* 127 [2003], 1021).

Kairi and Stamatiou property. Sizeable worked blocks of hard limestone may border an ancient road from the acropolis to the sea.

Giannaka property. Two walls were discovered, forming an angle.

Prokopi. S. Katakis reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 425–26) the results of excavation on the slopes of the Kastri hill. Limestone blocks, evidently from a strong wall, belong to a section of the city's fortification. Some 50m to the south, numerous scattered blocks were observed. On the southeast side of the hill, the continuation of the fortification was not found: the church of Ag. Ioannis Prodromos stands in this area along with a pit, some 50m away, filled with stones and fragments of tile. Two worked soft limestone blocks found on the edge of the field by the church certainly belong to the fortification.

Chalcis

75 Lilantiou Street (K. Oikonomou property). A. Karapaschalidou (Director, 11th EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 409–10) the discovery during rescue excavation of the foundations of the corner of a building. Among the pottery recovered was a Roman lamp from a local workshop.

Monis Erion Street, Eighth College/fourth High School of Chalkis (K. Oikonomou property). A. Karapaschalidou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 410) on excavation within the Hellenistic cemetery of Chalkis which revealed a broken inscribed grave stele. This was not *in situ*, but doubtless relates to the cemetery at Vrontou.

Styrou Street (Kikera-Païtari property). A. Karapaschalidou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 410–11; *cf.* *BCH* 128–29 [2004–2005], 1538) that excavation of a plot at Kamares, near the large paved Hellenistic commercial street discovered in 1985, revealed a further section (10.5m long, 1.75–1.9m wide) of the ancient road between the north port (at Liani Ammos) and the south port (at Ag. Stephanos). The Hellenistic paved road served as the foundation of a Roman road of beaten earth with gravel and tile fragments. Four walls were also found, belonging to two construction phases and associated with coarse and domestic pottery, and Hellenistic and Roman black-glazed wares.

In the north of the plot, a refuse pit contained pottery, a pithos, iron slag and shell. At the southern edge of the plot was a well with a terracotta wall-lining, which contained domestic pottery, two iron nails and 18 fragments of marble grave stelae.

Vathrovouni (Karamouzi property). A. Karapaschalidou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 411–12) the discovery of a significant number of tiles, probably from graves in the cemetery at Vathrovouni-Ag. Stephanos.

Agora Square. A. Karapaschalidou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 412–13) that rescue excavation for the construction of an underground car park revealed 11 enclosure walls (or walls separating tombs) and 21 tombs.

Most tombs were rectangular and dug into the ground, but there were also a very few tile graves as well as a small vaulted tomb (IV) of the Early Byzantine period. East of wall T2 was part of a fluted column re-used as a door-jamb and a Hellenistic marble grave stele which bears the inscription ΓΕΛΩΝ/ΜΑΙΩΤΗΣ. There were also numerous refuse pits, as well as ossuaries.