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The Early and Middle Pleistocene archaeological record of Greece : current status and future prospects

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Appendix I: Photographs, maps and graphs from fieldwork in Epirus: Kokkinopilos, Ayia, Karvounari, Morphi

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The Appendices can be found at: www.lup.nl/tourloukis

Abbreviations and Notes

App.	Appendix
asl	above sea level
BP	Before Present (1950)
ka	kilo annum, thousands of years BP; it represents events in time
kyr	thousands of years; it denotes duration (intervals of time)
Ma	Mega annum, millions of years BP; as with 'ka', it represents events in time
myr	millions of years; as with 'kyr', it denotes duration (intervals of time)
MIS	Marine Isotope Stage

1. For the chronological division of the Pleistocene, the geochronological nomenclature is used in this study: 'Early', 'Middle' and 'Late' Pleistocene [for a recent discussion on the dual nomenclature that arises from the traditional distinction between time (geochronology) and time-rock (chronostratigraphy), see Head, M. and Xavier, F. 2010 *The GSSP Concept – Report of the International Commission on Stratigraphy Workshop, Prague, May 31-June 3, 2010*, and references therein]. When these forms are used with lower-cased initials ('early', 'middle' and 'late' Pleistocene), it is implied that, either the boundaries of the inferred particular time-slice are not well-resolved, or these boundaries transgress those of the formal Ages/Stages. In all cases, these informal forms are quoted as they appear in the original text of the citation. For instance, Schattner (2010) uses the term 'mid Pleistocene' or 'early-to-mid Pleistocene' to refer to a time-span ranging between about 1.0 and 0.7 Ma (*i.e.* a time-slice that would formally be included in the late Early-early Middle Pleistocene). Whenever numerical ages are used to clarify the reference to the informal age/stages, as in the example above, those ages are given, too; otherwise, context alone should be sufficient to denote the (alas, inadequate) correlation with the formal geochronological terms.
2. Due to practical reasons, it was not possible to include in this book all data collected during my fieldwork. I would encourage the interested reader to contact me at vag_tourloukis@yahoo.com for any questions regarding the sites mentioned in text or for more photographs, GPS-points, Munsell colour readings, etc.

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Curriculum Vitae

Evangelos (Vangelis) Tourloukis was born in Athens on August 9th, 1976. In 2000, he graduated from the department of History and Archaeology at Athens University, with a major in Archaeology and History of Art (four-year studies); his thesis was entitled “Archaeological Methodology and Interpretation” and was supervised by Prof. Chr. Doumas. In 2002 he worked for the Greek Archaeological Service (8th Department of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities, Epirus) and in 2003-2004 he successfully completed a Master of Arts program (*cum laude*) in European Prehistoric Archaeology at Leiden University, with a specialization in the Palaeolithic of the Mediterranean and a thesis supervised by professors W. Roebroeks and T. van Kolfschoten. In 2004 he succeeded in written examinations and was awarded with a grant from the State Scholarships Foundation of

Greece, which allowed him to continue his studies in Leiden as a PhD researcher (2005-2010).

Vangelis has worked as field archaeologist in numerous excavations and survey projects in Greece. Most recently, he was field assistant and carried out typotechnological analyses of Palaeolithic artefacts in the Aliakmon survey project, the Thesprotia Expedition, the Kandia Survey (Argolid), and the Zakynthos Archaeology Project. In 2002 he took part in the excavation of the Palaeolithic cave of Kalamakia and since that year he has been a constant member of the excavation team working at the cave site of Lakonis. Apart from his main involvement in Palaeolithic studies and Geoarchaeology, his key research interests include Quaternary geomorphology, landscape archaeology, palaeoanthropology and methodology of survey projects.