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

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Fig. 23 Kokkinopilos. Reworked deposits associated with limestone nodules



Fig. 24 Kokkinopilos, zone B. Although the deposit in the center of the picture appears to consist of reworked sediments of a gully fill, it is difficult to assess whether it is about an old or a recent fill.



Fig. 25 The redbeds at Karvounari. a, b: general views of the site

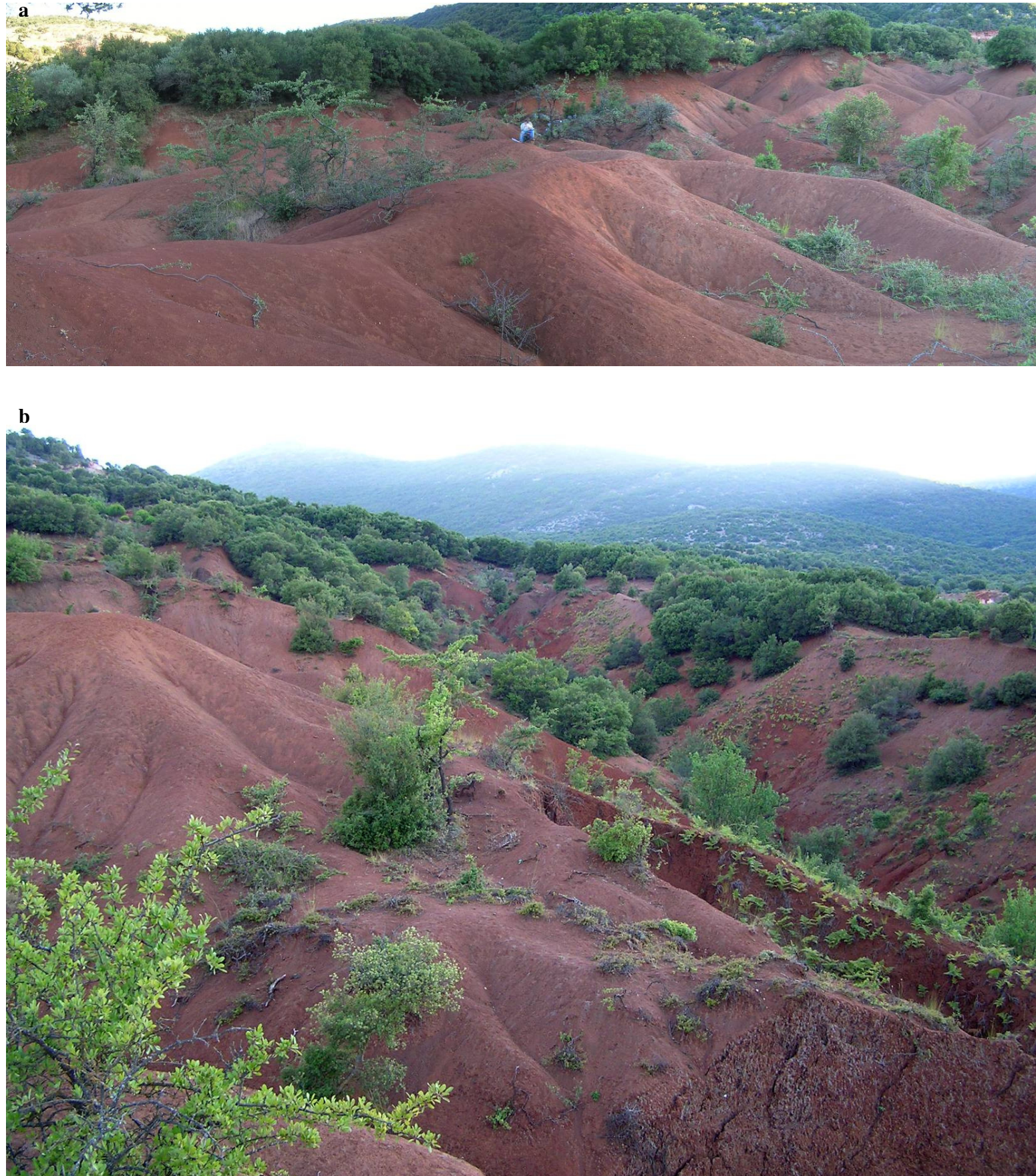
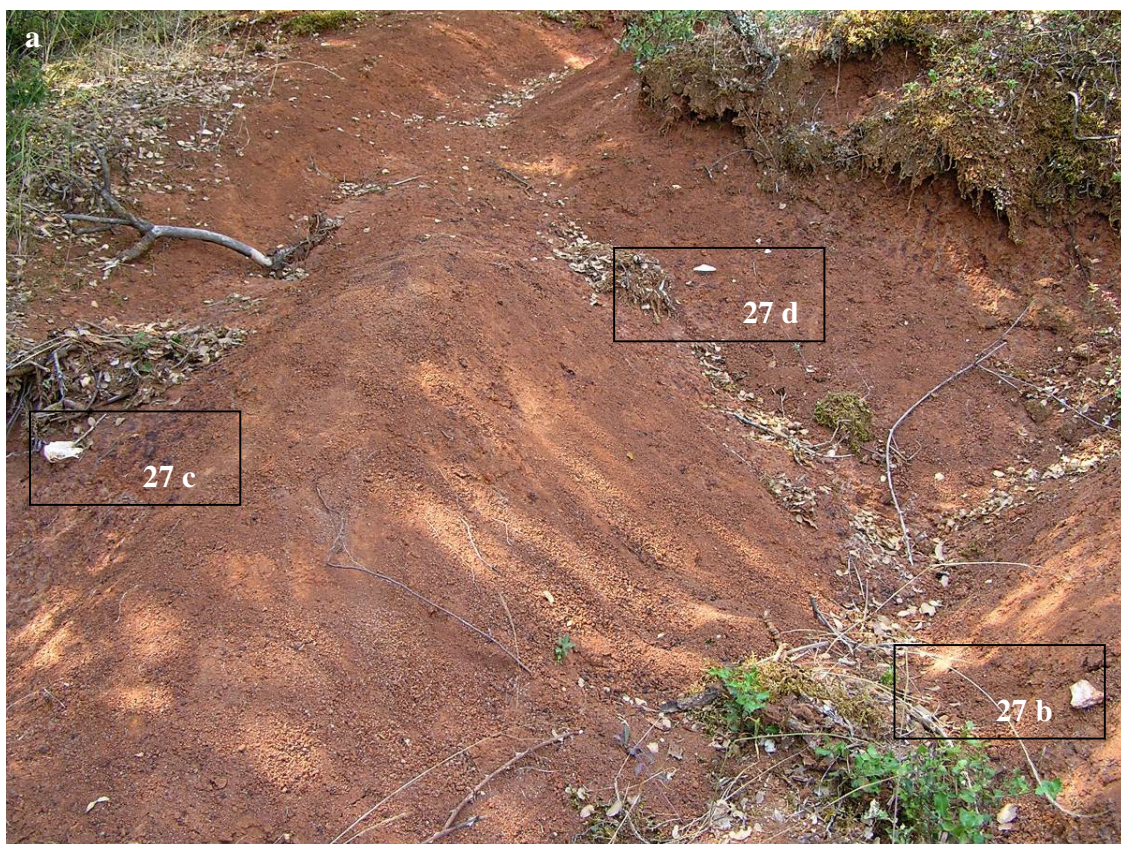


Fig. 26 a) Panoramic view of the locality that was extensively sampled at Karvounari b) artefact concentration in this locality c) detail to show that some artefacts are clearly eroding out of the sediments (in this case, note the half-buried artefact in the middle of the picture) d) documentation with grid





Fig. 27 Karvounari, Epirus. Artefacts found stratified in deposits that macroscopically can be regarded as undisturbed. a: general view. b, c and d: details



27 c



27 d



Fig. 28 Ayia. Flint pieces, some of them most probably artefacts, embedded in highly indurated sediments with evidence of both gleying (grey streaks) and oxidation (black coatings). See location in fig. 29, and compare with fig. 8, 9 (this Appendix).

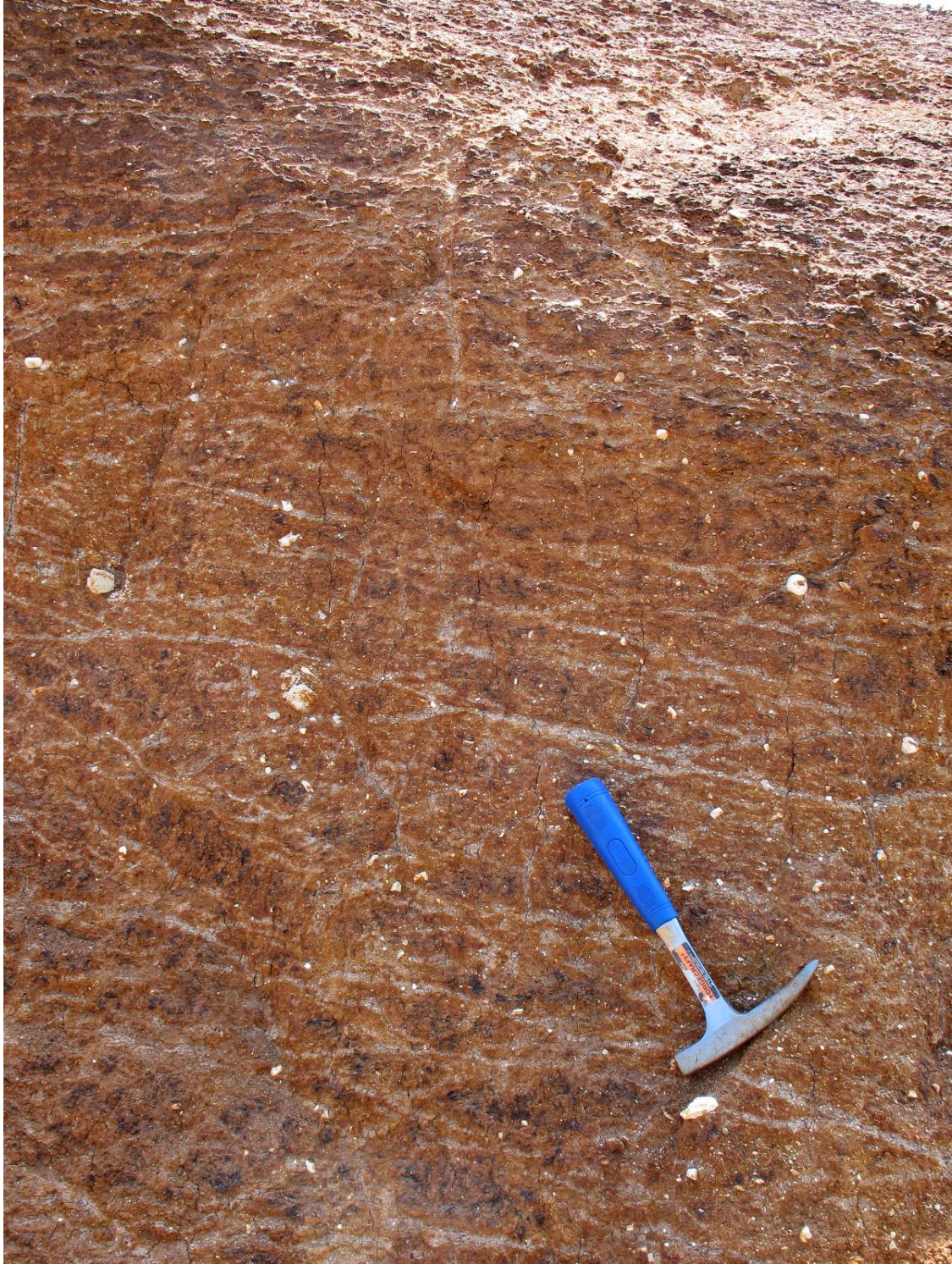


Fig. 29 Panoramic view of the main site at Ayia, a raised loutsa with exposed sections of redeposited terra rossa containing lithic artefacts. Evidently, the latter are being eroded out of the red deposits, transported and eventually concentrated in secondary locations as the place where the figure is sitting.



Fig. 30 The raised and dissected polje of Morfi a) Panoramic view b) view of the tephra and overlying redbeds



Fig. 31 a) Closer view of the yellowish-red redeposited *terra rossa* overlying the tephra layer at Morfi. Note the bands of darker, brownish color, indicating the positions of truncated Bt horizons of paleosols. b) closer view of the tephra layer (Ar-Ar dated at 374 ka)

a



b



Fig. 32 Morfi. Paleosol horizons forming hardpan-like features; compare with fig. 8 (this Appendix), and note the intercalated thin gravels bands (visible as white bands in this picture).



Fig. 33 Sampling for OSL dating, Kokkinopilos; all photos taken by P. Karkanas. a) just below the Bt horizon of the 'Mid-Palaeolithic Soil' (zone C) b) findspot of biface found in undisturbed deposits of zone C; note the flake found *in situ* (red circle) c) deposits of zone B d) another flake found while sampling zone B.





Fig. 34 Main sites and geographical names mentioned in text.

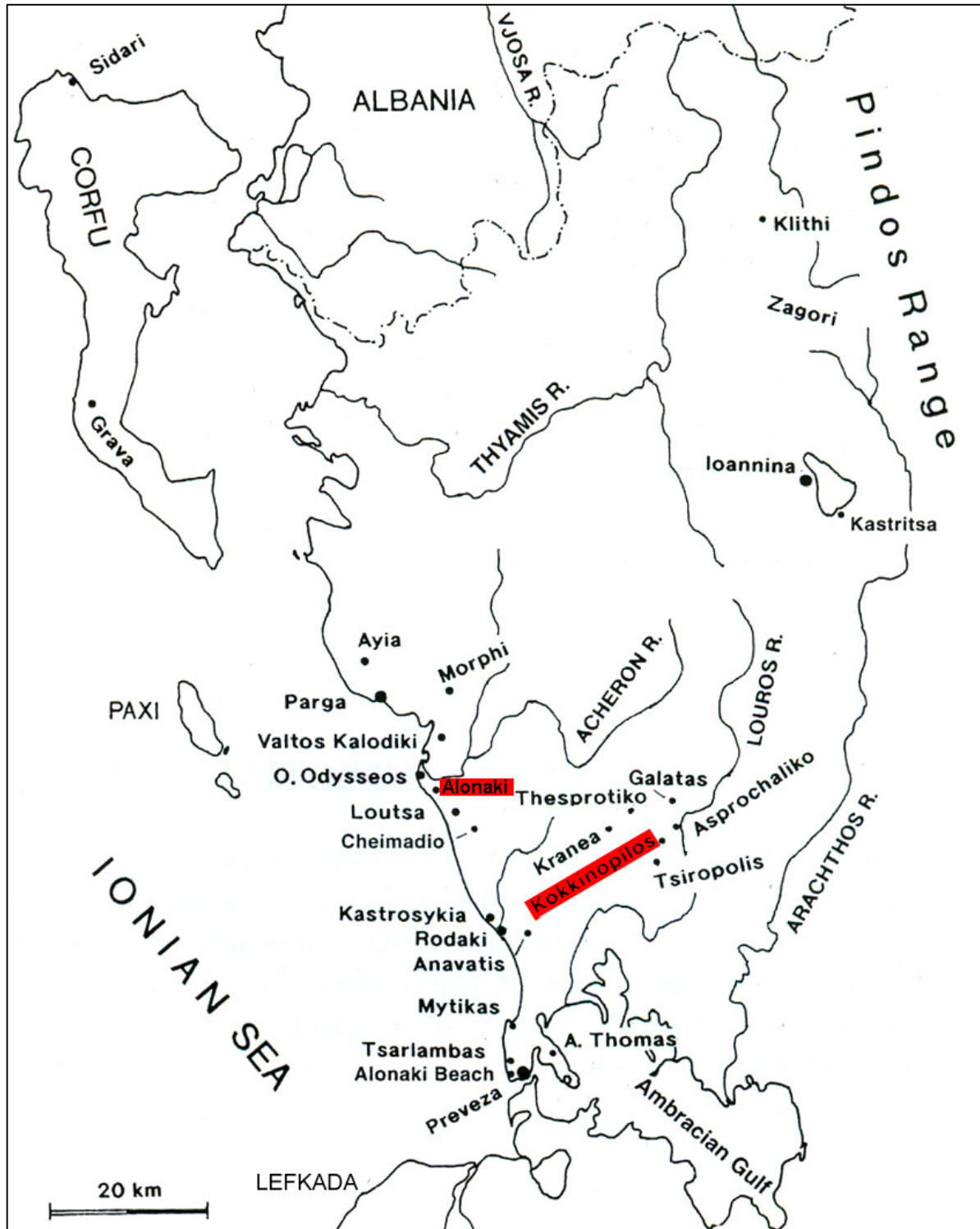


Fig. 35. Map of south-western Epirus (west of the Pindus Front) showing basic relief classification, main geological formations, geomorphological features and major Palaeolithic sites. After Bailey 1997.

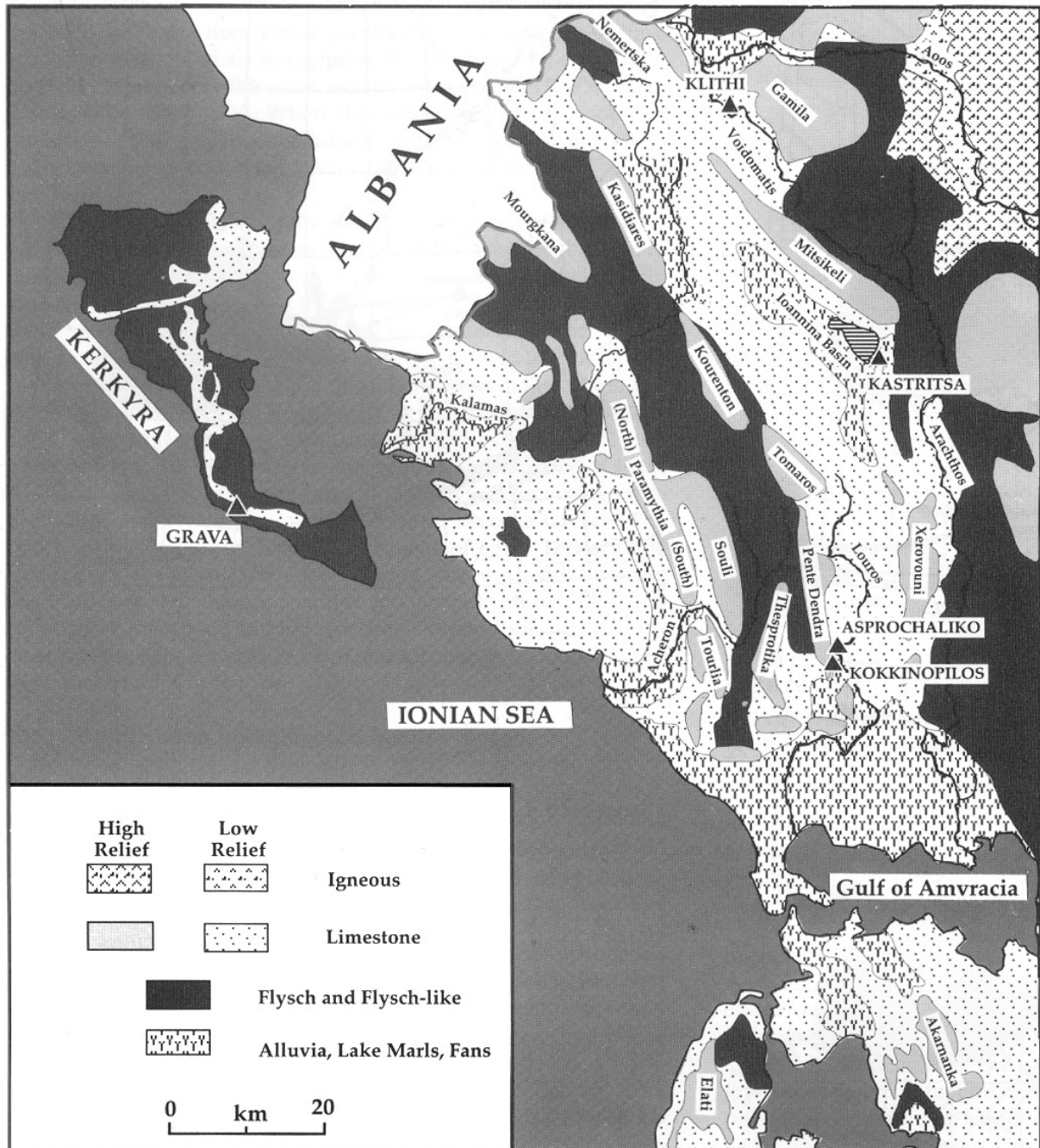


Fig. 36 Schematic reconstruction of polje / loutsa evolution, after Runnels and van Andel 2003: fig. 3.7.
Time 1: as the mantle of *terra rossa* thickens, infiltration is reduced and sheet wash re-deposits *terra rossa* into the depressions. Time 2: faulting and uplift creates elongated basins of internal drainage (poljes) and accelerates the transfer and accumulation of secondary (i.e. redeposited) *terra rossa*. Time 3: as uplift continues, streams are forced to cut back upstream and dissect the depression

