Karystos, Kastri. M. Chidiroglou reports (*AEThSE* 2, 1085–1105) the results of rescue excavation.

On the Alexopoulou property by the shore were two Late Roman semicircular walls (9.7m and 7.5m in diameter) with partitions towards the interior of the circle. These constructions should be considered together with harbour installations observed on the neighbouring plot when the sea retreated during a strong storm in 2005. In the north bay is a strong east-west wall with perpendicular walls against its south side (on the Keleri plot): there is another similar construction to the west of this. South of these walls were the foundations of two orthogonal towers, between which are traces of probable ship-sheds. These structures are likely fourth century in date. In the south bay are the foundations of four walls running northeast-southwest towards the sea, plus cuttings for further walls.

Southeast of Kastri, on Cape Mandili, is a strong terrace wall inside which further construction is visible. Pottery indicates Hellenistic and Roman occupation; a Byzantine fortification is previously attested.

Skyros

Palamari. L. Parlama reports (*Κερμάτια Φιλίας* vol. 2, 227–41) on excavation conducted under the aegis of the TDPEAE from 2000–2007, as part of a programme of restoration and site presentation completed in 2008. The focus was the fortification of the settlement inhabited between EHII and Middle Helladic.

The fortification, in two major sections (northwest and south), encloses some 1.7ha, and has four or five horseshoe-shaped bastions, a ditch and a *proteichisma* in front of the northwest section. It is of the same type as the fortification at Chalandriani, dated to the end of EHII.

Excavation at various points revealed a complete stratigraphy, and all the redevelopments and reworkings are visible, especially at the level of the bastions. Excavation between bastions H and Z revealed a series of rooms built before the rampart: they provide a *terminus post quem* for its construction and information about the first phase of occupation at the site (Palamari I).

See also: http://www.tdpeae.gr/index.php?ID=8TReZqbOv56KwJkn.

PHTHIOTIS AND EAST LOKRIS

(14th EPCA: 24th EBA)

Museum Acquisitions

See *AGOnline* for new accessions in **Lamia Museum**.

Byzantine Museum of Phthiotis, Hypati. The coin collection of Konstantinos Kotsilis has been donated to the Museum. One coin is published by G. Stoyias in a study of the coinage of the Thessalian *koinon* in the Imperial period (*Κερμάτια Φιλίας* vol. 1, 447–55). It has an ear of wheat on the obverse and the legend ΘΕΣΣΑΛΩΝ on the reverse. This issue should belong to the fourth subdivision of the monetary system of the *koinon* in this period (the reign of Marcus Aurelius, AD 161–180).

Proskynas. A. Papathanasiou reports (*AEThSE* 1, 619–28; *cf. BCH* 124 [2000], 871–72) that the study of the human remains from 15 tombs at the Late Neolithic site (5000–1650 BC) shows that the population suffered from malnutrition (resulting from a diet poor in iron, following indications of anaemia, consisting of wheat and dried legumes) and from intense physical activity. The results are comparable with those from other Late Neolithic and Middle Helladic populations.

Mitrou. E. Zachou (14th EPCA) and A. Van de Moortel (ASCSA/Tennessee) report on the 2009 study season.

Study of the survey pottery established that material from the northeast area was mainly Early Helladic and Middle Helladic, with small admixtures of Late Helladic and later, supporting the hypothesis that the area northeast of building D was abandoned in LHI.

Study of the architecture and pottery revealed that the 13.5m x 8.25m rectangular enclosure of building D belonged only to the second and third architectural phases of the building. In its first (LHI) phase, building D was a sprawling complex with mostly thin walls and earthen floors (with the exception of two rooms with fine plaster floors). There are no floor deposits with which to characterize the activities practised. At this time, building D was flanked to the west by the cobbled road 1.

During the second architectural phase (LHI to LHIIB), the northeast of this complex became a funerary building. A rectangular enclosure, with walls *ca.* 0.7m wide of large, roughly squared stones, was set over the remains of the first phase, sometimes breaking through earlier walls. There is evidence to indicate that it had a mud-brick superstructure, although not for its height. Inside this enclosure, a large rectangular chamber tomb (5m x 2m) was dug out and lined with mud-brick walls and sandstone orthostates. The tomb was accessed from the west by a dromos with a clay floor; this had a porch with at least two support bases at its west end. The porch bordered the pebble road, but is about 0.2m lower and probably accessed via a step. The tomb was looted, but multiple fragments of a Polychrome vase inside it, as well as a large Vapheio cup fragment found with looted human bones east of the tomb, testify to its use in EHI.

The rooms outside the tomb and within the enclosure had earthen floors and appear to have been accessible during this phase, even though no artefacts were found (apart from a spindle-whorl). East of the tomb was a low rectangular platform of roughly squared stones, on top of which was a concentration of animal bone. East of the enclosure, building D possibly continued in use: smaller new walls were constructed and white plaster floors laid.

In the third architectural phase (LHIIB to LHIIIA2E), the walls of the rectangular enclosure were enlarged to 1–1.2m. They no longer had an interior face. Earthen floors of this phase are identified in most (but not all) rooms. No floor deposit has been recovered within the enclosure. The chamber tomb was now enlarged to 7m x 2m, and the dromos relaid (its clay floor now slopes up to the west, over the support bases of the previous phase, to join the resurfaced cobbled road 1). From this phase, four vases (three rounded alabastra and a piriform jar) must have been grave goods. In addition to a few items of gold and bronze jewellery, nine pieces of boar's-tusk helmet have been identified, indicating that at least one élite warrior was buried here. East of the enclosure wall, new walls were erected and floors laid: it is thus possible that the remainder of the complex continued to function as a living area. Some LHIIB pottery has been recovered here.

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Early in the Mycenaean Palatial period, widespread destruction at Mitrou was followed by a major decrease in building activity. The passage from the dromos to the chamber tomb was blocked in LHIIIA–B, and no burials were made after LHIIIA1. However, the dromos remained open, and road 1 was resurfaced eight times during LHIIIA. A narrow white plaster surface was laid at the edge of the road, near the dromos. In the vicinity of this surface, fragments of up to 10 clay figurines were identified (a high concentration in the context of the site as a whole). These roads were carefully constructed with pebbles and a cement-like surface layer, yet were little used. It is conjectured that road 1 was a ceremonial road not used by normal traffic. Road 1 was last resurfaced in LHIIIC, but the loose texture of this surface makes it likely that it was used even less than the earlier surfaces. Soon afterwards, a collapsed mass of large building stones, probably from building D, rendered it impassable for wheeled traffic. Later, in the LHIIIC phase, a rough gravel and cobble road was laid over these large stones, and the road was used again. This time it bordered building B and the contemporary LHIIIC buildings discussed in previous reports.

Atalanti

Property of K. and A. Vagia Ltd. M.-Ph. Papakonstantinou (Director, 14th EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 444–45) the discovery of many constructions of the Hellenistic to Late Roman period (**Fig. 98**).

Extending east from a long north-south wall, eight rooms belong to a Late Roman building which continues beyond the plot and five to a building of a later phase of the same period. These buildings were founded on the walls of seven rooms of a Hellenistic building which is partially preserved. Inside these Hellenistic rooms were two tile tombs containing child burials. In the destruction level and fills were Hellenistic architectural members, tiles, pieces of floor and water-pipe, and fragments of marble slabs.

Portable finds include Hellenistic and Late Roman bronze coins, bronze and bone pins, terracotta figurines, iron and bronze objects, terracotta loomweights and fragments of glass vessels. A Herm was also recovered.

S. Dimaki (14th EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 445–46) the results of a series of rescue excavations.

Pindarou Street (D. Tzintzira property). A north-south wall and two floors (one of plaster and the other of beaten earth), associated with Late Roman pottery, were identified.

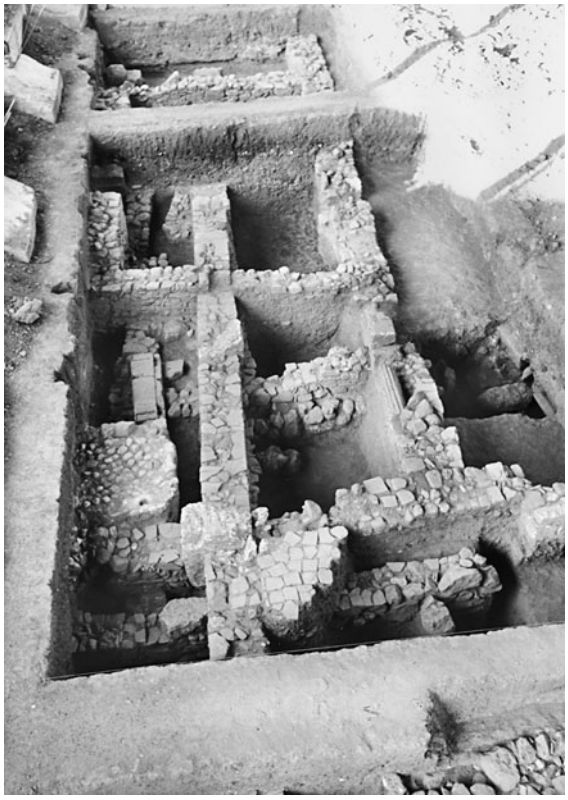
Megalou Alexandrou Street (Tsiokou property). A 6.5m long section of the town fortification wall was located. The west part of it is cut by a water channel. Hellenistic to post-Byzantine pottery was found in the fills.

Agios Vasileios (land of S. Karagiorgou). Three Late Roman tile tombs and two pit graves covered with hard limestone slabs were identified, one of which contains three inhumations.

Sgarna (land of D. Loukatzikou). A section of water channel running north-south was located.

Kalapodi (Abai). W.-D. Niemeier (Director, DAI) reports on the 2009 excavation season near the South Temple

A Classical structure built within the ruined cella of the Archaic temple after the Persian destruction of 480 BC was temporarily removed in order to examine the so-called adyton of the Late Geometric to Early Archaic South Temple and the subsequent provisional sanctuary. The adyton had three phases. Only the limestone foundation of the first phase survives – a Π-shaped structure open to the east, which forms part of the Late Geometric to Early Archaic South Temple and may have housed the oracle. In front of the open side, a monolithic limestone column (a cubic lower portion and an octagonally faceted upper part) must have supported a wooden column of similar shape (**Fig. 99**). Before the base was placed, a sacrificial fire was lit in its foundation pit, and votives (bronze pendants in the shapes of a ram [**Fig. 100**] and a bird) thrown into it. The base was then smoothed with an iron chisel, and the tool and a bird pendant placed beside it.



98. Atalanti, Vagia property: general view.



99. Kalapodi: column base from the Late Geometric to Early Archaic south temple.

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100. Kalapodi: bronze pendant in the form of a ram (*ca.* 700 BC).

When a provisional sanctuary was created after the destruction of the Late Geometric to Early Archaic South Temple, ensuring the continuity of the cult and oracle until the erection of a new temple, the 'adyton' was rebuilt in mud-brick on the old foundations as a small freestanding building, now with an east wall through which a door led to the interior. In the third phase, as the fill for the Archaic South Temple terrace was placed, the 'adyton' was kept open as long as possible, as indicated by the sloping layers of the fill.

The Geometric South Temple, beneath the Late Geometric to Early Archaic temple for which it was demolished and ritually buried, has yielded numerous votives in recent years (**Fig. 101**). Further west is a deposit of weaponry, comprising 12 iron Naue type II swords (half of them with the tip to the west and half to the east), five iron spearheads, a bronze shield buckle, a large bronze pin and a charred wooden bow. These weapons were placed as a tropaion in front of the temple's north wall (**Fig. 102**), falling when the north wall collapsed.

West of the South Temple, excavation explored the Classical bronze foundry and the Archaic surface outside the west front of the Archaic South Temple, with its second ramp. Initially, Hellenistic to Byzantine strata were reached. A Hellenistic limestone gravel surface contained into several circular pits, probably for storage pithoi. Three walls and the robbing pit of a fourth indicate a large Imperial Roman building. In Early Byzantine times, this area was robbed and partially rebuilt for residential and industrial purposes. To this phase belong the remains of a pottery kiln of fired brick and unfired mud-brick.

Elateia, Sanctuary of Athena Kranaia. S. Dimaki reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 446–47) renewed excavation at the Sanctuary of Athena Kranaia (following the initial researches of Pierre Paris in the 19th century) – the most important city sanctuary of Elateia and the administrative centre of the *koinon* of the Phocidians.

The peribolos around the sanctuary was cleaned, revealing the main entrance in the northwest. Trenches within the spoil from the early excavations produced a large quantity of pottery from LHII to modern, and exposed the retaining wall of the temple terrace inside the temenos. Further trenches between the opisthodomos and the peribolos exposed walls of rubble and mortar associated with a destruction layer of the second half of the fourth century AD. These walls rest in an older layer which contains rich material, the latest of which dates to 480 BC (i.e. before the Persian destruction of the sanctuary), as well as architectural terracottas and a Doric column shaft.

See also G.A. Zachos and S.P. Dimaki, *AEThSE* 1, 869–87.

Kynos, Livanates. Ph. Dakoronia (formerly Director, 14th EPCA) describes the architectural remains of the Protogeometric settlement (*AEThSE* 2, 989–97).

A building with three rooms lay beneath Roman and Early Byzantine buildings. The foundations are constructed of flat stones and the walls of mud-brick (noting pieces of clay found in the building debris). There is no evidence for the floors or the form of the roof. Pottery (both wheelmade and handmade) indicates that the building was occupied at the beginning of the Protogeometric period, perhaps as part of an organized settlement.

Daphnousia. M. Vlachaki and V. Sythiakaki-Kritsimali (24th EBA) report (*AEThSE* 1, 1119–29) the results of rescue excavation conducted in 1995–1996 during the widening of the national road from Athens to Thessaloniki.

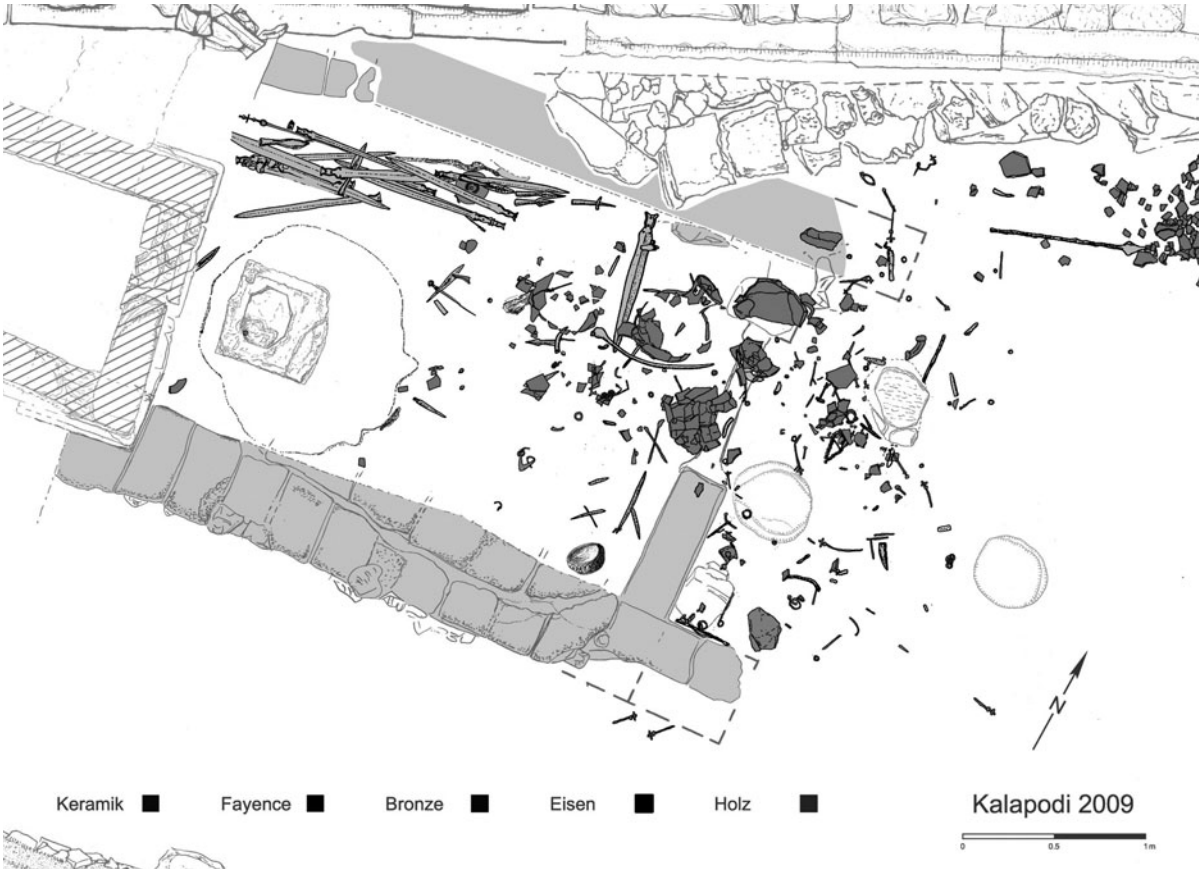
A building with many large rooms was found west of the Early Christian basilica of Ag. Aikaterini and east of the public baths. Two main construction phases can be distinguished, the first at the end of the fourth or beginning of the fifth century, and the second in the mid sixth century AD. The building was abandoned at the end of the sixth or the beginning of the seventh century AD. The dimensions of this Early Byzantine construction with a *triclinium*, its proximity to the basilica and the number of coins and lamps decorated with the cross discovered in the fill indicate its dependency on the basilica, responding to the needs of the clergy and housing its administrative and economic activities.

V. Sythiakaki-Kritsimali presents (*AEThSE* 1, 1131–48) a study of the Ionic columns from the Early Christian basilica excavated by A. Orlandos in 1929. The Ionic capitals in white marble and the carved fanlights in a different marble belong to different construction phases and to a remodelling around AD 551/552. This type of capital does not appear in Greece in the fourth century, as maintained until now, but comes from Constantinople.

Strongyli, Church of the Panagia (a dependency of the Monastery of the Transfiguration of Christ at Kammena Vourla). A. Yalouri (24th EBA) and P. Kounouklas (1st EBA) report (*AEThSE* 1, 1185–97) on restoration work.

The church plan is rectangular with an internal cross and protruding apse (semicircular inside and hexagonal outside). Access was from the west via the narthex, the location of the main entrance. During a second construction phase, the *parabemata* (of which only the prothesis was used) were added on both sides of the eastern arm of the cross. The walls have poorly-preserved painted decoration (a red band low on the north wall).

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101. Kalapodi: Geometric south temple showing the findspots of votives (2007–2009).



102. Kalapodi: tropaion in front of the north wall of the Geometric south temple.

South of the south wall, a parallel wall closes a colonnade which runs along the entire south side (13.3m). A small cistern was found in the inside corner of this colonnade.

Soundings inside the church revealed traces of at least two earlier churches. In the narthex were two pit graves with stone walls. One, destroyed by the construction of the church, contained scattered bone and a 12th-century coin. The other, covered by slabs, was found intact. The deceased had a small bronze and silver inscribed cross. These tombs appear contemporary with the first church, but are incorporated in the narthex of the third phase.

Agios Dimitrios Kainourgiou. A Byzantine farm or rural installation, founded upon a Geometric cemetery, was discovered in the course of road widening at Thronio, 2km from Kammena Vourla.

M.-Ph. Papakonstantinou and M. Sipsi report on the extensive **Geometric cemetery** (*AEThSE* 2, 1029–42). Fifty tombs were organized into three groups, which surely correspond to tumuli or grave circles, noting the circular arrangement of the graves, the remains of stone mounds and a section of peribolos. The first group, beneath Byzantine remains, consists of 30 tombs: 25 cists (15 children and 10 adults), three pits and two cremations. The second group, at the level of the road-side verge, comprises six cist tombs with child burials, and the third group, in the area designated for the widened road, has six child graves (five cist tombs and a pit). Outside the third group is a further cist containing an adult burial and two pit cremations. The child burials are generally accompanied by one or two vases, mostly one-handled cups and, in rarer cases, by a necklace or by one to three vases and bronze jewellery. Adult burials were richer, with one to four vases, bronze pins and other ornaments. The position of the ornaments in relation to the skeleton indicates that the deceased were buried clothed. The pottery indicates three phases of burial during a period of little more than a century (850–740/730 BC).

A. Yalouri reports (*AEThSE* 2, 1247–64) on the **Byzantine rural installation**. This complex covers some

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300m^2, with rooms arranged in two wings and a large courtyard bounded by a stone wall. Two construction phases can be distinguished. To the first, Early Byzantine, phase belongs a tripartite rectangular building. During the second, in the 12th century AD, rooms were added to the north and west, and the court remodelled. In the west wing is a wine press – a crushing area with a built vat set below floor level. The floor in the press room slopes down (at an inclination of 1:10) towards an opening to allow the grape juice to run off into the vat (and the vat itself has channels to allow liquid to be drained off into containers). North and northwest of the press area is a series of rooms of uncertain function which must somehow be linked to wine production. The south wing of the complex has four rooms and a portico. One of the rooms contains two shallower vats which probably relate to a mass of lime found in the corner of the room. In another room, a millstone was found *in situ*: the raised edges of the surface indicate a first usage perhaps in a mobile press where it would have been used together with a receptacle. In the same room, two vats and a mass of lime in a slightly raised construction indicate a tannery (perhaps for the manufacture of wineskins to transport the wine). This type of built press is known elsewhere in the 11th to 13th centuries, especially in monastic complexes (e.g. on Mount Athos).

Rengini. E. Phroussou (14th EPCA) reports (*AEThSE* 1, 641–56) that a rescue excavation for the construction of a railway line revealed an Early Neolithic settlement with a large quantity of pottery, flint and two round stone structures of unknown function.

Tithorea, Church of Agios Ioannis Theologos. A. Yalouri (7th EBA) reports the discovery during restoration work of three earlier phases at this church (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 540–42).

The earliest phase consists of the apse and presbyterion of an Early Byzantine basilica. The apse was discovered in excavation outside the apse of the post-Byzantine church. The floor of the presbyterion had a mosaic (2.6m x 4.1m) in the west and marble paving elsewhere. The mosaic has a scheme of four rows of alternating squares and circles containing various motifs: four pit graves were cut into it (**Fig. 103**). The marble paving consists of re-used material from older structures and two inscribed stelae (decrees). The altar, on the paved floor, consists of an ancient marble stelae split into two and set on two low walls. The apse was not explored. Part of the barrier of the presbyterion was found, with cuttings for the setting of parapets and columns.

The latest phase consists of a small one-aisled church which extends over the eastern part of the presbyterion and the apse. The western part of the church re-uses building material from the presbyterion. The north and south walls are almost parallel to the walls of the post-Byzantine church, while the west wall is at the level of its colonnade. The walls contain re-used material. To the west of the small church and over the mosaic floor is a destruction deposit containing material from the walls of the earlier basilica, and then six tombs (two cists and four pits). Three of the tombs contained child burials.

The mosaic and the epithimata indicate a mid fifth-century date for the basilica, with repairs following the earthquake of 551. The small church dates to the Middle Byzantine period.



103. Tithorea, Church of Ag. Ioannis Theologos: south part of the floor mosaic.

Lamia

M.-Ph. Papakonstantinou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 431–36, 438) the results of rescue excavation at various locations within the city.

Thermopylon Street (Lala property): part of the city fortification of the second half of the fourth century BC (the plot on the opposite side of the street has traces of the southeast gate).

Diakou Street (Chormova-Kolkitsa property): Hellenistic and Byzantine remains. Two walls, on a foundation course and built of re-used blocks arranged as headers, form an angle. At the south end are two unfluted limestone columns. Inside the west wall, three rectangular cuttings, regularly spaced, are probably postholes. The associated pottery dates to the Hellenistic period, but the building's function cannot be determined.

In the northeast of the plot, part of a Byzantine or post-Byzantine cist tomb was excavated: it contained a few bones and a very little pottery.

Thermopylon Street (Polyzou property): six Hellenistic tombs, of which five are cist graves with limestone cover slabs and the sixth a terracotta larnax (**Fig. 104**). Some of the graves had been robbed. Grave goods include figurines, pottery, iron strigils, bronze pins and rings, a bronze pyxis and a mirror, bronze coins, plus a gold ring, necklace and coin.

Corner of Leonidou and Patroklou Streets (Lamiakis Domikis property): two walls, one of which belongs to the foundation of a major Hellenistic building.

Philolaou Street (Griva property): Classical pottery (especially tile), a pyramidal loomweight and a mass of iron.

Karaïskaki Street (Politostathi property): the corner of a Hellenistic chamber tomb.

Frantzi Street (Delli property): a north-south wall associated with Roman and Byzantine pottery and tile.

Plateia Parkou: an east-west wall, roughly faced, associated with Hellenistic pottery, tile fragments and shell.

Corner of Amalias and Zalongou Streets (Sokou property). P. Bougia (14th EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 436–37) the discovery of 10 Hellenistic walls founded on Mycenaean (LHIIIC) fill. One wall (T1), of fine isodomic construction, is associated with pottery of the late third to early second century BC and a hoard of coins of the Aetolian League (279–168 BC). The other rubble walls belong to a long building which was a storeroom and/or a weaver's shop (a number of loomweights were found).

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104. Lamia, Thermopylon Street, Polyzou property: tomb 1.

Kalyvia, Tympanos (Papanagnou property). M.-Ph. Papakonstantinou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 437) the discovery of 13 tombs, of which two are tile graves and the remainder rectangular pits. Very few grave goods were recovered (just a little pottery in certain tombs). While the excavator does not indicate a date, the combination of a black-figure lekythos and black-glazed salt-cellar in tomb II implies a Classical (fifth-century) date for this tomb at least.

Ano Ravenia. M.-Ph. Papakonstantinou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 438) the discovery of a tile grave with no grave goods.

Tsaltaki Park. M.-Ph. Papakonstantinou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 438) on discoveries made during work undertaken by the electricity company. At the corner of Dodonis and Papaphlessa Streets, a tile grave had Late Classical pottery in and around it (lekythoi, a kotyle and fragments of a figurine). A trench along Skoupha Street revealed a looted cist tomb covered with a limestone slab which contained a few Hellenistic sherds, tiles and a bronze strigil. The cover slab of a second grave was found 22m away, but the tomb itself continued under the pavement. A further tile grave containing two Hellenistic sherds was found at 15 Papaphlessa Street.

West cemetery. A. Stamoudi (14th EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 438–39) on tombs discovered in the course of laying water-pipes.

At 17 Dolopon Street part of a lime mortar floor was discovered (report by M.Ph. Papakonstantinou).

At 1 and 4 Argyrokastrou Street, three tombs were found. Tomb I (which lies partially under the pavement) is a rectangular rock-cut chamber tomb, with the entrance blocked by a hard limestone slab (**Fig. 105**). Entrance is via a passage with three steps (1.67m long) leading to an ante-chamber in which were found a figurine and four lamps. Inside, the tomb has a Π-shaped bench cut in the rock, and the walls were plastered. Skeletal remains (including crania) were scattered. Three lamps were collected, along with two unguentaria, the lid of an exaleiptron and numerous figurine fragments. In the centre was a 0.5m deep pit with three steps and plastered walls. This contained five lamps, an unguentarium, a bronze rod and bronze sheet, fragmentary iron objects, figurines, gold earrings, the bezel of a gold ring and other jewellery. The tomb was used at the end of the third century, during the second century BC and in the first century AD. Tomb II is a tile grave containing a plainware vessel of the end of the second or early first century BC and the cranium of a child. Tomb III, immediately south of tomb II, is only partially preserved: a limestone slab survives, and a central pit (perhaps a sarcophagus) contained sherds and tiles, the head of an iron nail and an early first-century AD unguentarium.

On Cheimaras Street, a chamber tomb was found, lying half under the street. The vault is partially collapsed: it is possible to identify a rectangular pit which contained bone and two Early Christian lamps.

Mexiates, Koutsouraki. M.-Ph. Papakonstantinou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 450) the discovery of two chamber tombs, of which one was explored. Oriented east-west, this tomb has an oval rock-cut chamber with a vaulted ceiling and a dromos 4.8m long. The chamber was filled with soil and disturbed by looters: of the grave goods, only a bronze spearhead and a bronze object survive. The stomion was closed with a limestone slab. The second tomb, 3m to the northeast, was likely also looted.

Amouri, Lianokladi. M.-Ph. Papakonstantinou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 449–50) on rescue excavation on the northern slopes of this known prehistoric settlement in the Sperchios valley, following the discovery during construction of Late Byzantine(?) settlement remains and probable tile graves.

In addition to pottery, Byzantine activity is represented by one wall and the remains of tile graves with part of a cooking pot and a bronze coin. Most material from the upper level consists of sherds of glazed plates including sgraffito ware. Most of the pottery from the lowest levels



105. Lamia, 1 and 4 Argyrokastrou Street: tomb 1.

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dates to the Early Helladic period, with a small quantity of Middle Helladic and Late Helladic (and two Late Helladic figurines), plus stone tools. The lower level contained the remains of three walls (two contemporary and one later), and a Middle Helladic tomb.

On the northwest side of a drainage channel alongside the rural road which runs south-southeast of Amouri, within the archaeological zone, were four tombs (three tile graves and a pit) oriented northwest-southeast, which contained only a few sherds. No date is reported.

On the banks of a small gorge 200m west-northwest of Amouri were four tombs (a cist, two tile graves and a rectangular pit) oriented east-west. A little pottery and tile is reported.

Platystomo, Isiadia (Tsatali land). A. Stamoudi notes (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 454) the discovery of a cist tomb built of limestone blocks (two courses survive), which had recently been looted. Hellenistic sherds were collected.

Archani. A. Stamoudi reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 454) the discovery of two tombs, during the widening of the road to Asvesti. The first is a tile grave containing one skeleton and a third-century BC lamp. The second is a cist grave built of tiles joined and then plastered over on the interior with mortar. The tomb contained two crania plus other bone, as well as pottery of the first to second century AD, three lamps of the second half of the second to the early third century AD, iron nails, fragments of a glass vessel and a bronze coin.

Limogardi (Narthakion). P. Bougia reports (*AEThSE* 1, 927–44; *ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 451–54) on excavation northwest of the hill of the city of Narthakion at the site of Zervo, Kastro.

Twelve Hellenistic tombs date from the start of the third century BC to the end of the second. One group of double cists is surrounded by simple pits, tile graves and single cists, or underground chambers with couches arranged in a Π form. Each double cist is topped by a tumulus *ca.* 4.5m in diameter and 2m high.

Finds from the tombs include unguentaria, kantharoi, Macedonian-type amphorae and stamped Rhodian amphorae, lamps, pyxides, stone alabastra, bronze and silver coins, and bronze objects (such a strigils and a mirror), as well as terracotta figurines and gold leaves.

Stylida. M.-Ph. Papakonstantinou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 447–48) that work on the city water supply revealed, at the corner of Kyprou and Lamias Streets, three cist tombs (of which one is partially destroyed and another may be Hellenistic in date), plus a tile grave containing a child burial. On Moustaka Street, the western part of a room defined by three walls was revealed, constructed from worked blocks.

Achinos (municipal road, Armyrioti property). M.-Ph. Papakonstantinou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 440–44) the discovery to the west of Achinos of part of the Hellenistic cemetery of ancient Echinos (**Fig. 106**). Twenty four tombs were excavated (eight cists, 12 pits, two tile graves, a stone sarcophagus and a terracotta larnax), all oriented east-west. Rich grave goods include black-glazed pottery, lamps, unguentaria, bronze hooks and earrings, and figurines.

Phteri. A. Stamoudi notes (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 454) the discovery, during road-widening, of a damaged cist tomb without grave goods.

Palaiospartia, Echineoi. M.-Ph. Papakonstantinou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 449) the discovery of four Byzantine pit tombs in the course of widening the access road to the Church of the Virgin's Birth.

Kommouli, Pelasgia. M.-Ph. Papakonstantinou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 448–49; *cf. BCH* 128–29 [2004–2005], 1433) the extension of an excavation conducted in 1998 in order to expose the curved saddle of soil which extends from the Π-shaped building previously excavated. Ash and tile fragments are noted.

The results of geophysical survey indicated *inter alia* six areas in which architectural remains are visible. Three trenches were opened north-northwest of the central trench. In the southern part of trench 1, a row of stones denoted a pit tomb containing an inhumation. Three further inhumations were excavated.

North of these trenches was a stone mound set on a compacted brown soil containing a large quantity of carbon. Dismantling this structure revealed sherds, bones, flint blades and a fragment of loomweight. A three-legged terracotta table is also noted.

Meleos Pelasgias. The Ephoreia of Maritime Antiquities has documented the remains of ancient tombs exposed by wave action on the west side of Pelasgia beach (Ministry of Culture and Tourism press release [06/06/10] cited in *Ethnos* [05/06/10]; *Eleftheros Typos*, *Apogevmatini* [07/06/10]; *Rizospastis* [08/06/10]).

Koutroulou Magoula. N. Kyparissi-Apostolika (Director, EPSNE) reports (*AEThSE* 1, 607–17) on excavation at this Middle Neolithic magoula (5800–5300 BC), *ca.* 20ha in extent and 2km southeast of Neo Monastiri.

Excavation in the west of the tell revealed the foundations of a well-built house. The walls must have been built of mud-brick and wood, and the roof, supported by stone and clay columns, was tiled (on the evidence of the destruction deposit). Beneath this level were storage vessels *in situ.* Tools (axes) and several millstones were also inside the house, and other finds include anthropo-



106. Achinos: general view of the cemetery.

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