MACEDONIA AND THRACE

By Dominique Mulliez

WESTERN MACEDONIA

NOMOS OF KASTORIA
(29th EPCA: 16th EBA)

Publication: G. Chourmouziadis, *Δισπηλιό: σημειώσεις για τον επισκέπτη* (Athens 2008).

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

Orestis. Ch. Tsoungaris (17th EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 811) the discovery of two rectangular tile kilns by the road from Siatista to Krystallopigi. The firing chambers are preserved and in one case a pillar within, but the *eschara* and the walls have collapsed. The little pottery and tile recovered is Roman.

Makednoi, Krepeni Mavrochoriou (Gkiole). Ch. Tsoungaris reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 810) on the opening of more than 20 test trenches on the **Koumbouri property**, southwest of the early Early Iron Age cemetery.

A folded bronze Macedonian shield was discovered (the third shield of this type discovered in Macedonia, after those at Vegora and Dion). Unfolding and cleaning revealed an inscription which the excavator restores as Αὐ[δωλέον]τος: the inscription names the king of Paeonia from 315–310 BC to 284–282 BC (Ch. Tsoungaris, *Κερμάτια Φιλίας* vol. 2, 579–89).

In the south and west of the property, where many fragments of Hellenistic or Roman tile are found, lay the rubble foundations of two buildings of unknown date. One of these was under the Christian pit graves excavated in 1999.

I. Sverkos publishes (*Κερμάτια Φιλίας* vol. 2, 113–19) an inscribed grave stele dated to the second half of the fifth century BC from Krepeni Mavrochoriou, which bears the name ΞΕΝΑΡ[ΧΟΥ].

Kastoria, Psalida. Ch. Tsoungaris reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 809) on the fourth campaign of excavation within the Sanctuary of Zeus, Hera and Hermes. Attention focused on analysis of spoil from the initial excavation of the sanctuary. A limestone relief depicting an eagle (the third relief found with this subject and the seventh related to the cult of Zeus) and Early Hellenistic to Roman bronze and silver coins were recovered. Excavation revealed Early Helladic to Late Helladic pottery, flint flakes, a grinder and animal bones.

Kastoria, medrese. K. Drosou (11th EBA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 827) on the registration of this monument within the National Network of Cultural Cities, with the intention that, after restoration, it should house the traditional music workshop of the Centre for Byzantine Arts.

The building was constructed under Ottoman rule in the mid 18th century and restored in 1897. It ceased to be a theological school at the beginning of the 20th century, and was then used as a caravanserai for the salt trade. It belongs to the type of medrese with an interior peristyle court surrounded on three sides by a vaulted portico (*revak*). Fourteen rooms surround the court, with a total area of 804m^2; its eastern boundary is the Byzantine rampart of Kastoria.

Akrites, Alevitsa Kalivrysis. Ch. Tsoungaris reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 810–11; see previously *ADelt* 54 [1999] *Chr*, 657) on excavation at a site where a chance discovery of a bronze figurine was made in 1999. This revealed ceramic, metal and stone finds principally of the seventh to sixth century BC, but no structures with the exception of two pithoi and a clay hearth. The identification of an observation post or a hilltop sanctuary as that at Psalida cannot therefore be confirmed.

NOMOS OF FLORINA
(29th EPCA: 16th EBA)

Melite. E. Psarra (17th EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 808–09) the discovery of a built wine press. This consists of two parallel walls forming an apse to the north, an internal partition and a channel linked to a pithos outside the building. Pithoi and domestic pottery date the press to the Late Roman period.

Amyntaio, Agios Panteleimonas. P. Chrysostomou (17th EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 804–06) on continuing research at this prehistoric settlement, *ca.* 3km from Lake Petra.

The site was occupied for some 5,300 years, from the Neolithic to the Early Helladic, covering an area between 0.2ha and 0.7ha according to period.

The Early Neolithic is represented by an oval clay structure and by a fill containing much pottery (mostly red burnished with several examples of white-on-red).

No traces of Middle Neolithic (5800–5300 BC) construction have been found within the settlement area, and occupation of this period is attested only by scattered sherds, some rows of stones and stone mounds. Stone and bone tools, terracotta figurines and small objects have also been found in fill.

During the Late Neolithic (5300–4500 BC), the presence of cuttings, trenches and tombs indicates a different use of the space. An elongated trench is identified as a water channel taking rain-water to the lake. Seven pit tombs (three adults, three children and a baby) belong to the last phase of occupation. Levels of this period contain a significant quantity of pottery, terracotta figurines, chipped and polished stone tools, spindle-whorls and numerous faunal remains.

The Early Helladic (3300–1900 BC) is represented by a major destruction layer covering the entire site, containing ash, sherds, stones and whole vases containing carbonized grain, as well as masses of clay with the imprint of organic materials from the elevations of buildings.

Vegora, Tsaïria Ekklisias. E. Psarra reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 806–08) on excavation on the plain south of the village of Vegora and on the plateau.

On the plain, a Roman to Late Roman building reported in 1979 was excavated (*cf. BCH* 112 [1988], 649). This is a long building with two strong external walls and foundations of worked blocks joined with mortar. The interior was divided into two by a less carefully built partition wall: to the north bases for five pithoi were found *in situ* with many pithos sherds, and in the south were eight pithoi *in situ* (**Fig. 137**). Five rectangular structures 2m apart and in contact with the central wall, of small stones

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and tile fragments covered in mortar, were used for some production purpose. Immediately to the north, an earlier (but also Roman) phase of the building was exposed; here too a pithos was found. Domestic pottery and many coins date the occupation of the building to the second to third century AD. Iron nails, pieces of millstone, loomweights and other objects indicate workshop and storage areas, and the processing of foodstuffs.

Exploration on the hill revealed a fortification which may be part of the Hellenistic circuit.

Nomos of Kozani and Grevena
(30th EPCA: 17th EBA)

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

Kastri Polyneriou, Alatopetras. S. Drougou and collaborators (Aristotelian University, Thessaloniki) publish two synthetic accounts of 10 years of research at Polyneri (S. Drougou and Ch. Kallini, *Egnatia* 13 [2009], 231–35; S. Drougou, Ch. Kallini and L. Trakatelli, *AEMTh 20thAnniversary*, 75–82).

Aiani, Church of the Panagia. A. Tsilipakou (11th EBA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 848–50) on excavation at several locations inside and outside the church in the context of restoration of the church and especially the south *tribelon.*

In the exonarthex, fragments of the foundations of the south and west walls (of limestone blocks), and of the related floor, belong to a 16th-century building phase. The exonarthex communicated with the narthex via the same doorways used in later times: their thresholds (limestone blocks) were found at a level lower than their later counterparts. The exonarthex was destroyed by fire, after which the area was occupied by tombs and ossuaries (one cist tomb and 10 reburials are noted). West of the north threshold is a section of an older (Byzantine?) floor of compacted earth and trimmed tile.

In the narthex, excavation in 1997 close to the northeast corner, by the *tribelon*, revealed limestone slabs of the first (Byzantine?) phase and a pillar from the phase when the church was covered by a dome.

Inside the church, the west base of the south *tribelon* was exposed, with architectural members but no evidence of a floor. A trench opened in 1997 in the choir, south of the altar, revealed the end of the bench in the apse, as well as a floor of compacted soil and trimmed tile similar to that in the exonarthex.



137. Vegora, Tsaïria Ekklisias: storage area of Roman building complex with pithos burials *in situ.*

Outside the church, to the south, a limestone wall 1m from the exonarthex corresponds to the remains of the *didakterion* which was in use until the beginning of the 20th century. To the east of this wall were ossuaries, a cist grave and six pit graves. Immediately south of the *tribelon*, under the paved floor, a rectangular structure by the side of the south wall likely belongs to a chapel: inside was a cist grave, ossuaries, post-Byzantine glazed and domestic pottery, and an Ottoman coin. North of the church were six cist graves and four ossuaries.

Publication: G. Karamitrou-Mendesidi, *Aiani: Archaeological Sites and the Museum* (Kozani 2008, English and Greek editions).

Trigoniko, Church of the Dormition of the Virgin. A. Tsilipakou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 850–51) on excavation inside and outside the church conducted in connection with a restoration programme which included the conservation of the 16th-century wall-paintings. The aim was to expose and restore the original floor.

The post-Byzantine church is a remodelling of a single-aisled Byzantine church which is itself founded on the central aisle of an Early Byzantine basilica built on Hellenistic levels. Parts of the south wall and of the west wall of the south aisle of the basilica were revealed, as well as the entire north wall.

Inside the north aisle, close to the choir, were eight tombs comprising five pit graves of babies, young children and adults, and three cist graves. These tombs produced six Early Byzantine bronze coins.

Haliakmon. A. Chondrogianni-Metoki (17th EPCA) presents (*AEMTh 20th Anniversary*, 449–62; *cf. BCH* 124 [2000], 900) a synthetic account of the results of rescue excavation conducted from 1985–2005 on sites threatened by the Polyphytos reservoir, in a region occupied at least since the Early Neolithic.

Paliambela Roditi. A. Chondrogianni-Metoki reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 800–02) on rescue excavation after illegal excavation within the prehistoric settlement at Paliambela Roditi.

Surface finds on a low toumba on the northern edge of the valley of the middle stream of the Aliakmon indicate a settlement of *ca.* 3ha. Soil from illegal earthmoving by the landowner was sieved, and trenches were opened within one room of the planned building and at the entry of the proposed underground car park. The first trench revealed several structures (with three construction phases recognizable): in particular, three round floors (1.6–1.7m in diameter) bounded by postholes, as well as other structures associated with postholes. In the southeast, a pit contained a stone pile mixed with burnt earth, ash and much pottery; a second pit contained the burial of a baby in contracted position accompanied by an astragalos (an important find given the small number of Early Neolithic tombs known). The second trench produced only a few portable finds.

The pottery indicates occupation during the earlier phases of the Early Neolithic and especially in the Proto-Sesklo phase.

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Paliokastania. A. Chondrogianni-Metoki reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 802–04) on rescue excavation of an Early Iron Age settlement and Byzantine cemetery close to the Polyphytos reservoir.

In the **Early Iron Age settlement**, a plan was made of the area where 22 pithoi were found *in situ*: these were set in pits and organized in two groups which defined two large storage areas. One of these areas ($5m^2$) had six pithoi plus a finer vessel, and a structure identified as a small oven. Pithos lids and millstones were found within the stone mounds cleared at several points (which represent collapsed buildings). The pottery shows little variety, and represents a short occupation during the Protogeometric period. The two groups of Protogeometric tombs excavated at Kolitsaki in 1985 may relate to this settlement.

The **Byzantine cemetery** consists of 17 cist tombs on the same orientation and arranged in parallel rows. The cover slabs were intact. Only one was excavated to confirm the date: it contained the burial of a woman with bronze earrings.

Eratyra. A. Petkos (Director, 11th EBA) and K. Drosou (11th EBA) report (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 828–30) on archaeological and architectural study of three churches.

Church of the Panagia. This is a three-aisled basilica with a large narthex-gynaikonitis at the west, an added dome and a pitched wooden roof. The wall-paintings and the construction itself are dated by an inscription to 1763. The carved wooden templon, showing notable western influences, dates to the last quarter of the 18th century.

Church of Agios Nikolaos: This is a single-aisled church with a large narthex-gynaikonitis, a projecting apse and a triple-pitched wooden roof with skylights. The wall-paintings date to 1763.

Church of Agios Georgios (19th century). A study for the restoration of the wall-paintings is noted.

Sisanio. A. Petkos and K. Drosou report (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 830; *cf. BCH* 127 [2003], 928 on the 1997 excavation) the completion of an archaeological and architectural study of the Middle Byzantine church of Sisanio, which was among the great episcopal churches of Macedonia in the 11th century. The church has painted decoration of the second half of the 11th century in the choir and the *prothesis*, while the decoration of the central and lateral aisles, the narthex and the west faces of the pillars of the choir date to the 13th century.

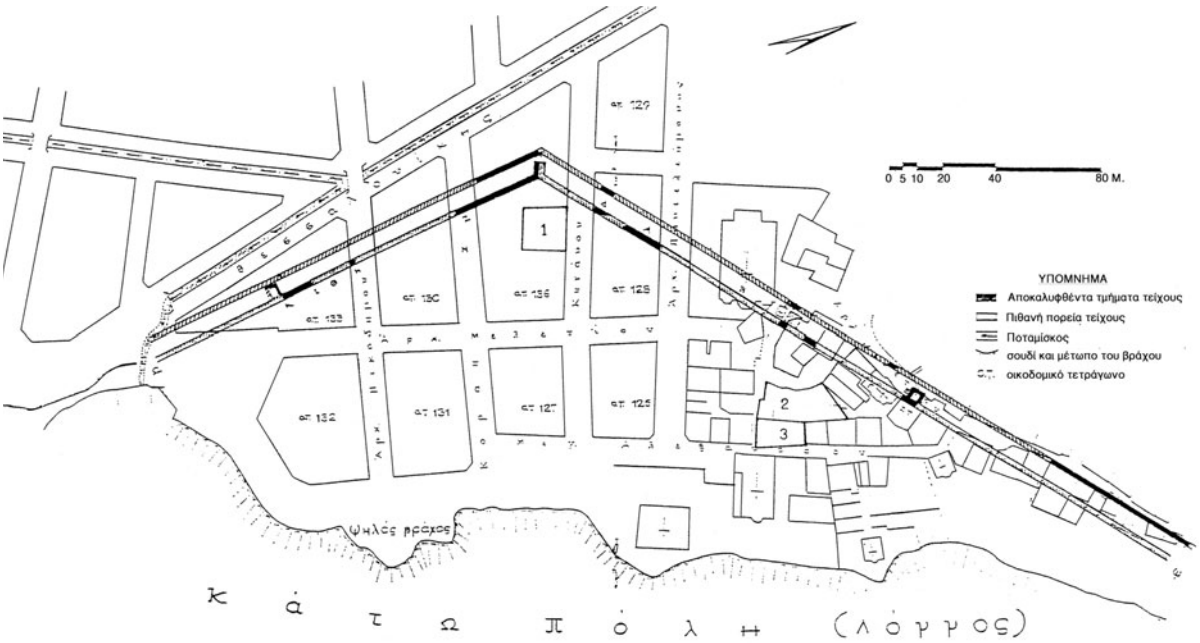
Nomos of Pella
(17th EPCA: 11th EBA)

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

Xiphiani Almopias. M. Païsidou (then 11th EBA, now Director, 9th EBA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 846–47) that rescue excavation 2km south of the road between Xiphiani and Aridaia revealed part of a cemetery with 45 tombs of the fourth century BC. The majority were tile graves or brick-built cists. Among the finds are bronze coins (Charon's obol), dating to the reigns of Maximian and of Galerian, and vases – evidence of the persistence of Pagan rites.

An agricultural facility with four pithoi *in situ* was found near to the cemetery.

Almopia. A. Chrysostomou (17th EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 814–15) the results of prospection in the region of Almopia: the base of a statuette with the foot of a male figure from **Apsalos** (Toumba); Bronze Age occupation at **Hexaplatanos**; Byzantine bronze jewellery from graves at **Thodoraki** (Ag. Paraskevi); Hellenistic and Roman settlement remains at **Lykostomo**, with Early Iron Age pottery on the hill above and post-Byzantine to the



138. Edessa, 14–16 Argyriou-Kytanou Street: location of excavations.

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north at Selitsa; an Early Iron Age tumulus cemetery at **Nea Zoi** (between Mavrovouni and Apsalos); a Hellenistic rock-cut tomb at **Xiphiani**; a funerary banquet relief at **Polykarpi**; a peribolos, perhaps from an Early Iron Age tumulus, and a Roman agricultural installation at **Chrysi**.

Edessa

Ancient Edessa, acropolis. A. Chrysostomou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 775–80) the results of rescue excavations inside the acropolis (**Fig. 138**).

14–16 Argyriou-Kytanou Street (O.T. 136, Papazisi property) (Fig. 138:1). Nine Ottoman refuse pits were revealed following the demolition of two modern houses. Pits 2 and 3 (1.35m and 1.8m in diameter respectively) were holes for fixing ladders, while pit 4 (to the east of which is a Hellenistic level) contains stone blocks from an ancient wall. Many cuttings were revealed, some containing prehistoric material mixed with modern, and others Bronze Age and Early Iron Age pottery, and Classical pottery and two small silver coins of Aigai and Eion.

Traces of wall define a probable semi-basement space which produced Hellenistic material (coins, lamps, terracotta figurines and metal items, West Slope pottery and pithoi).

Archiereos Meletiou Street (O.T. 112, Doumtsi property) (Fig. 138:2). Excavation was pursued in the north of the plot, some distance from a ruined Ottoman house. The paved courtyard of that house was encountered in every trench, as were Ottoman foundations. Ottoman pottery and a hoard of silver Spanish and Ottoman coins were recovered (**Fig. 139**).

Ottoman refuse pits disturbed earlier levels. Nonetheless, two post-Byzantine walls were found, as well as the plan of a room with which a clay floor is associated; the same floor is also found outside, indicating the presence of a second room. Pottery inside the room dates to the Hellenistic and Early Byzantine periods, but the discovery of Early Byzantine pottery in a sondage beneath the wall provides a *terminus post quem* for the construction.

Megalou Alexandrou Street (O.T. 112, Pouphli brothers property) (Fig. 138:3). Following the demolition of an Ottoman house, three trenches were opened. Trench Ε contained several pits, both ancient and modern, of uncertain function (perhaps storage or basement space). Trench Στ contained two pithoi, probably from a store-room now lost, and, in a deeper level, a building defined by three walls of river pebbles and associated with Bronze Age and Early Iron Age pottery. Trench Ζ contained modern constructions only, but portable finds in all three trenches comprise coins, pottery, iron tools, bronze items, and bone and bronze jewellery of the Hellenistic to modern period.

Ancient Edessa. A. Chrysostomou presents (*AEMTh 20th Anniversary*, 463–76) a synthetic account of Neolithic to Early Byzantine occupation at Edessa. Finds from recent rescue excavations in and beyond the ancient city not previously reported include the following.

Built cist tombs of the fourth century BC from the south cemetery were excavated in 2002 and 2003 (noting that graves excavated up to 2000 were chamber tombs and rock-cut cists).

Sections of carriage roads identified on the Kartsoli property (excavated in 2005) were very close to the line of the via Egnatia.



139. Edessa, Archiereos Meletiou Street: coin hoard.

In the Kleisochori property, a large building, probably an Early Byzantine basilica, was found during work by the water company in 2003.

Edessa, Palia Mitropoli. A. Petkos reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 827) a study of this former episcopal church dedicated to Christ and the Wisdom and Word of God. Numerous repairs, additions and acts of remodelling have altered its original appearance. In the first phase (14th century), it was a three-aisled basilica with a raised central aisle, protruding apses and a narthex at the west. The original decoration, dating to 1380, is visible in the choir, and on the colonnade, arches and pillars. Seventeenth-century additions are visible in the upper registers in the choir. On the wooden templon (carved in the mid 18th century) are icons by Apostolis Vodeniotis (1761).

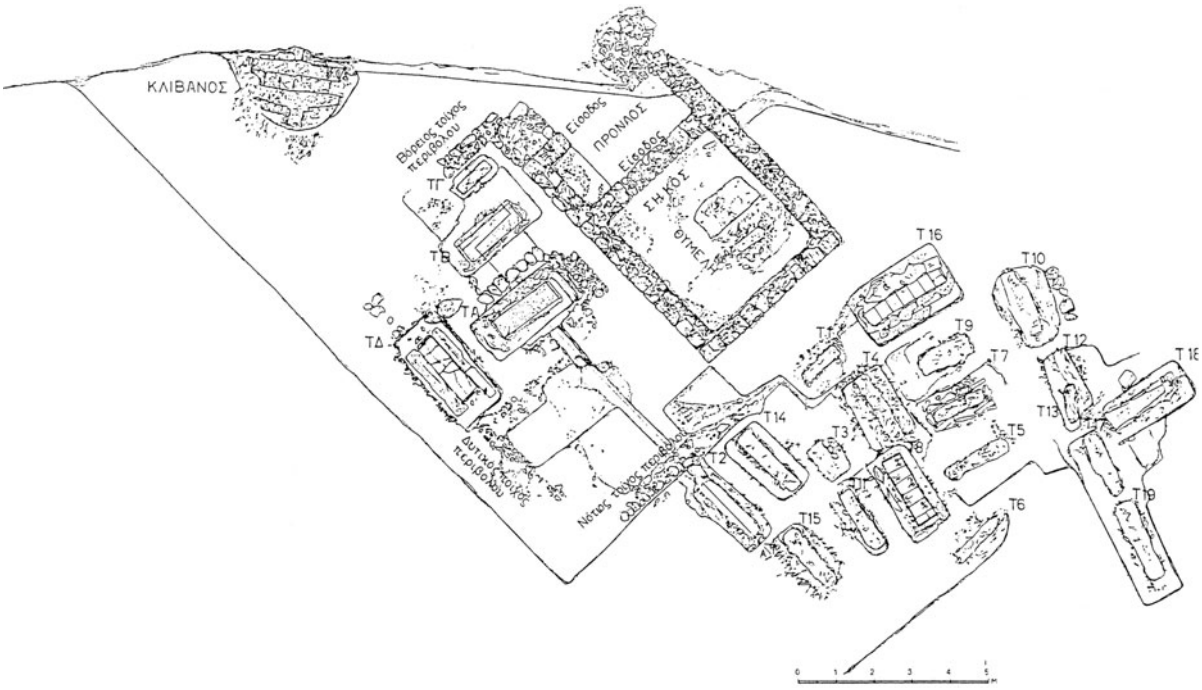
Edessa, Longos. M. Païsidou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 827) a study for the restoration and presentation of the floor mosaic of the Early Byzantine basilica. The floor mosaic of the choir, the marble veneer and the floor mosaic of the central aisle beneath the paving of the second building phase (probably sixth-century AD) were exposed.

Edessa, region. A. Chrysostomou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 813–14) the results of prospection: surface pottery indicating prehistoric settlement near **Vryta**; Late Roman architectural members and part of a bath from **Klisochori** (now in store at Longo); Bronze Age sherds northwest of **Loutrochori**; 16 burial tumuli (all looted) at **Prophitis Ilias**, plus a peribolos and a stone vaulted structure; many Roman tombs (dated by a Roman silver coin) on the road from the **Sotira** quarry to Edessa; Early Byzantine to post-Byzantine surface sherds south of the hill of Sotira and, to the northeast, at **Toupoles**, Early Byzantine remains and a cemetery.

Meniida

Prophitis Ilias, Agriokarydia. P. Chrysostomou (17th EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 765–68; *cf. BCH* 125 [2001], 934; *AEMTh* 14 [2000], 455–71) the discovery of a Roman funerary shrine and cemetery. A mystery cult is attested by an inscribed stone base for a statue of the priest Makki and the mystai found in the area, and was probably linked to a *thiasos* of Dionysos. A third-century BC naiskos (10m x 5m) has a north entrance and a chthonic altar (**Fig. 140**).

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140. Meniida: plan of the shrine and cemetery.

Northwest of the naiskos was a potter's kiln, and, within a peribolos to the west, three intact monumental marble cist tombs (of a man and two women) and the brick-built cist grave of a child. The female burial in tomb A probably gave rise to the shrine; both women in tombs A and B were buried with glass vessels and rich gold and silver jewellery. South of the naiskos were 25 intact pit and cist graves, inhumations and cremations: grave goods (including gold jewellery, pots and glass vessels, and bronze coins) date after the beginning of the third century AD.

Kali. P. Chrysostomou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 768–69) excavation of tombs in an area where part of the city wall, architectural remains and prehistoric and later pottery were previously found.

Looted stone cist tombs were found in the north-north-western foothills of the hill of Meniida. Further such tombs lay 500m southeast of the hill. On a plateau of the hill were three rural buildings plus Early Iron Age tomb groups, most of which had been looted (one tumulus is preserved). Approximately 1.5km northwest of the hill (on the Kanaki property) were four large Early Iron Age burial tumuli.

East of the Roman shrine at Prophitis Ilias, graves produced a Hellenistic kantharos and an Early Iron Age bronze bracelet.

Approximately 100m east of the hill of Meniida was a Late Byzantine house. Further architectural remains, some with millstones and loomweights, are noted at other locations around the hill, as are individual graves and Early Iron Age tumuli.

Aravissos. P. Chrysostomou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 774–75; *cf. BCH* 127 [2003], 932) the results of two trenches opened in the toumba.

The disturbed upper levels produced Hellenistic and Roman material. Below this, Geometric (ninth- to seventh-century) material (notably pottery, bronze jewellery and ornaments) is found, especially in refuse pits (**Fig. 141**).

Thick and important Early Helladic (3300–1900 BC) levels include refuse pits containing large quantities of pottery, animal bones, stone and bone tools, and small objects, as well as the destruction deposit from a semi-basement house of unknown plan. South of this house, Final Neolithic levels (4500–3000 BC) include pieces of fired clay (from walls), plus sherds. The plan of a house destroyed by fire is identifed.

Nea Pella. A. Petkos reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 846; *cf. BCH* 124 [2000], 921) research on the Early Byzantine basilica.

Research concentrated on the narthex and exonarthex, as well as the north aisle. The west wall, which had two entrances into the north and south aisles, was exposed for



141. Aravissos: Early Iron Age bronze items from the toumba.

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its entire length. The north door remained in use throughout the life of the church, while the south was blocked at a later date and stairs leading to the gallery were installed in front of it.

In the north aisle, marble architectural members were discovered beneath the destruction deposit. The north stylobate was discovered, and, close by, another stylobate from a second construction phase. A mosaic floor with geometric motifs covered the entire aisle and several fragments of wall-painting with marbling were found.

Pella

Palaestra (building V). P. Chrysostomou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 764–65) the removal of the destruction deposit containing the debris of the Laconian-tiled roof which revealed the following.

In the *epistasion*, the mosaic floor was fully exposed; a hole into a small water channel facilitated the drainage of water during cleaning. In the northeast corner of the room, the mosaic floor was framed by a stone block (another in the northwest was robbed out). The fill contained a tile stamped with the name ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΟΣ, black and brown tesserae, and Hellenistic and Ottoman pottery, as well as iron nails and two Hellenistic bronze coins.

In the western part of the *ephebeion*, finds include Hellenistic and Ottoman pottery, nails and an iron key of 'Homeric' type. In a room west of the *epistasion*, identified as the *aleipterion*, finds comprise Hellenistic and Ottoman pottery, an iron knife and four iron nails.

Northwest cemetery. P. Chrysostomou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 765) the discovery of a cist tomb (2.05m x 0.92m) *ca.* 45m south of the road from Xiri Gephyra to Nea Pella and 45m west of the west hill of Pella and its fortification.

The tomb had been looted and filled. The cover slabs rested in a cutting around the top of the walls, and small cuttings were also made for the feet of the funerary *kline*. Fragments of two unguentaria, a shell and a small bronze mirror date the burial (of a woman) to the third century BC. This is the first tomb of the northwest cemetery to be excavated, although a number of grave stelae have been found by chance in the area.

NOMOS OF IMATHIA
(17th EPCA: 11th EBA)

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

Asomata

Publication: E. Kephalidou, *Ασώματα: ένα αρχαϊκο νεκροταφείο στην Ημαθία* (Thessaloniki 2009, with an English summary).

Vermion. A. Koukouvou (17th EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 786–87) excavation on a hill southeast of Vermion, in an area where remains of construction over *ca.* 1ha indicate prehistoric to Byzantine occupation.

Remains of Early Iron Age rubble construction and sections of floor, as well as four Early Iron Age tombs, were found close to a water course. One of the women buried was adorned with elaborate bronze bracelets.

A group of 11 tombs of the early fifth to mid third century BC contained pottery, bronze coins, strigils, iron weapons in male graves and bronze jewellery for women.



142. Asomata: potter's kiln with *eschara* preserved.

A building of the second half of the fourth century BC, with a round hearth, an oven and fragments of millstone, must have been used for food production. Close by was a workshop with several phases of construction, and the *eschara* of a rectangular potter's kiln (2m x 3m) probably used for firing tiles (**Fig. 142**). Finds around the kiln indicate a date between the end of the Hellenistic period and the first century AD.

Mavromouria. A. Tsilipakou (11th EBA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 845–46) on excavation undertaken for the construction of the Egnatia Odos in the section between Leukopetra, Veroia and Kouloura.

South of the post-Byzantine church of Ag. Athanasios, excavation revealed foundations in rubble and limestone blocks, and sections of water channel with schist cover slabs, associated with Ottoman pottery and three bronze coins (one Byzantine). Remains of a two-roomed house with rubble walls were also revealed. A hearth was identified, but no floor. Finds include two Genoese bronze coins, Ottoman pottery (including an intact 15th- to 16th-century cup) and metal items.

Trilophos (Andreadis property, plot no. 659). A. Koukouvou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 787) the discovery of the remains of a three-aisled basilica with a narthex (18.5m x 13.5m excluding the apse). South of the apse were eight cist tombs, some containing grave goods (bronze rings, glass and bracelets).

Veroia

Corner of 24 Kleonos and Ant. Kemintzé Streets (O.T. 463, Yphantidi property). A. Koukouvou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 784–85) the discovery of four intact rock-cut chamber tombs belonging to the west cemetery, where several such tombs have previously been found. Tombs I–III are oriented north-south and tomb IV east-west.

Tomb I had a northern entrance, walls coated in white mortar, a Π-shaped bench and a rectangular pit on the west side. Tomb II had a southern entrance flanked by monolithic soft limestone doorjambs. It contained a Π-shaped bench and an ossuary in the southeast corner holding bone and pottery. Tomb III had a southern entrance flanked by monolithic soft limestone doorjambs coated in mortar. Between a bench at the east and the south walls, two steps served to receive offerings. Tomb IV is smaller and less carefully constructed.

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Grave goods comprise some 170 objects, including vases (Macedonian amphorae, unguentaria, skyphoi, pyxides, lamps, etc.) and metal items (strigils, needles, iron tools and gold earrings), which date the tombs to the third to second century BC.

26 Megalou Alexandrou Street (O.T. 149, Tsanaktsidi AEEE property). A. Koukouvou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 785–86) the discovery of remains of a large building connected with the neighbouring agora.

Two parallel walls were preserved to two courses high and lengths of 5.5m and 3m (they continue beyond the plot). A section of water channel lay between them. Finds comprise Hellenistic sherds and 26 bronze coins, all but one (attributed to Demetrios Poliorcetes) in poor condition.

Vergina, ancient Aigai

Archaic cemetery. A. Kottaridi publishes (*AEMTh 20th Anniversary*, 143–53) a synthetic account of research in the Archaic cemetery (which includes *ca.* 80 tombs) and of the royal tombs.

City. S. Drougou (Aristotelian University, Thessaloniki) reports on excavations in 2008–2009 (*Egnatia* 13 [2009], 227–30).

On the **Tsakiridis property**, in the centre of the ancient city, east of the Sanctuary of Eukleia and northeast of the palace, excavation in three sectors, north, east and west, revealed architectural remains of the first century BC to the first century AD.

In the northern sector, the limestone columns noted in 2007 were re-used as water channels or open conduits (they were associated with fragments of tile with hydraulic mortar). These conduits crossed a street or open space. Pottery dates from the first century BC to the first century AD.

A complex of rooms of the same period was found in the eastern sector. The walls were of brick on a stone socle which included re-used worked blocks. While the function of the complex is not known, the finds, which include glass implements, burnt glass (vases and pieces of paste), as well as slag, indicate a workshop.

In the western sector were found the strong foundations of a retaining wall 20m long. No construction was found north of this wall, although some structures were identified to the south. There are very few portable finds from this area.

S. Drougou publishes (*Egnatia* 13 [2009], 121–32) a study of the decline of Aigai after the fall of the Macedonian kingdom. The later town was unfortified and partially ruined, but remained occupied, as is clear from discoveries in the Tsakiridis property which indicate activity into the first century AD.

Two further publications are noted. Ch. Saatsoglou-Paliadeli discusses (*Κερμάτια Φιλίας* vol. 2, 13–21) a fragment of an inscription in local marble, of which line three can be read securely, Λακ]εδαιμονιο[: she proposes a date in the first half of the fourth century BC.

S. Drougou publishes (*Κερμάτια Φιλίας* vol. 2, 171–79) two pieces of tile with a stamp depicting a goat's head, one discovered in 2000 on the Goultidi property and the other in 2001 in a room in the Hellenistic Metroon of Aigai.

CENTRAL MACEDONIA

NOMOS OF PIERIA
(27th EPCA: 9th EBA)

Makrygialos. Studies are published of the stone and terracotta anthropomorphic figurines from the Neolithic settlement (S. Nanoglou and M. Pappa, *AEMTh 20th Anniversary*, 249–59) and of the objects in *Spondylus gaederopus* (M. Pappa, *Κερμάτια Φιλίας* vol. 2, 533–45).

See *AGOnline* for a study of jewellery from the acropolis at **Leivithra**.

NOMOS OF KILKIS
(16th EPCA: 12th EBA)

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

Stratoni (O.T. 8, Samara property). E. Trakosopoulou (16th EPCA) reports on renewed excavation on a plot close to the Roman agora which was previously excavated in the 1990s (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 711–12; *cf. BCH* 123 [1999], 770). The remains of a workshop were found (part of a pink clay floor and the lower part of a potter's kiln). The kiln is round (2.1m interior diameter) and preserved to a height of 1.12m; rather than an *eschara*, the firing chamber contained a bench on which the pots were set. Pottery recovered around the kiln (lamps and unguentaria) date it to the second half of the second century BC.

Evropos. T. Savvopoulou (16th EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 723, also 727 on recent work to present the archaeological site) the discovery of 61 tombs in the course of laying water-pipes. Forty three pit graves, 15 tile graves and three severely damaged graves were found, on several levels. The few grave goods recovered consist mainly of black-glazed pottery and Hellenistic bronze coins.

NOMOS OF THESSALONIKI
(16th EPCA: 9th EBA)

See *AGOnline* for new accessions in **Thessaloniki Museum**, for a study of the coinage of the Bottiaens held in Thessaloniki Museum and a study of potters' workshops producing glazed ware in Thessaloniki.

Drymos (Kanaki property). A. Keramaris (16th EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000], *Chr*, 684–86) on excavation in the cemetery.

Fifty tombs were found, mostly inhumations (but with eight cremations). Pit graves are most common, with 27 examples among which several types can be distinguished: eight rectangular pits without covers, containing grave goods (domestic and red-slipped pottery, bronze jewellery, bronze coins and fragments of gold sheet perhaps from the *epistomion*) of the Hellenistic period; eight rectangular pits covered with a schist slab and containing Hellenistic pottery; eight rectangular pits covered with a schist slab arranged within an original larger pit, of which six contain Hellenistic and Roman grave goods (pottery, gold and

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