Kriaritsi Sykias. S. Asouchidou (16th EPCA) presents (*AEMTh 20th Anniversary*, 41–50; *ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 704–09; *cf. BCH* 127 [2003], 979) a synthetic account of research conducted on a Bronze Age settlement and fourth- to third-century BC agricultural installations since 1998.

Site 1 has produced architectural remains of three prehistoric to Roman phases of occupation on the hill. A round Roman structure is reported, plus the foundations of a rectangular, two-roomed Early Helladic building from which pottery, loomweights, spindle-whorls and stone tools have been recovered.

Site 2 has a square, well-built, one-roomed building which may have a paved floor. Inside are a hearth and a terracotta bathtub.

Site 3 has a round structure (6–8m in diameter), a fine isodomic construction of granite blocks, with an associated curved wall. Finds from the interior, under a fire-destruction layer containing masonry from the wall and 22 16th- to 17th-century silver coins, include 17 fourth-century BC bronze coins, bronze and iron nails, many lead strips to repair pots, loomweights and millstones, as well as pottery linked to agricultural activity and black-glazed pottery indicating occupation in the late fourth and third century. This structure was in direct contact with a storeroom (a *pitheonas*) containing 22 pits to hold pithoi and a wine press (in granodiorite). The agricultural and commercial character of this building is emphasized, in contrast with the defensive nature of the round structure.

Site 5 has three phases of occupation: a storeroom (*pitheonas*) with 15 pits to hold pithoi of the late fifth to late fourth century; a rectangular building of the early fourth to third century; and two later round structures.

Site 7 is an Early Helladic tumulus containing 30 funerary periboloi covered with a stone mound. Cremation of adults and children was exclusively practised: most periboloi contained a single urn receptacle, a few contained two, and one receptacle held a double burial. The cremation urns were handmade vessels, closed with small open shapes; some small cups were given as offerings.

Ierissos (ancient Akanthos). E. Trakosopoulou (16th EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 709–11) on the 2000 season of excavation in the cemetery and settlement.

Cemetery. Excavation of that part of the seaside cemetery on **plot 95 (Toubeli property)** was completed: 316 Archaic and Classical tombs were found over an area of 200m^2 in nine successive levels. The majority were inhumations (cremations constituted 6.5% of the tombs excavated). Tombs were mostly pit graves (129) and *enchytrismoi* (128: including 108 in amphorae, 15 in hydriae and three in chytres). In addition to adult burials, there is a large number of children and babies (229): infant mortality is estimated at 72.5%. There are also some tile tombs, pithos burials, larnakes and built cists (in stone or terracotta), and certain pit tombs contain wooden larnakes or coffins. Three enclosures unite what are probably tombs from the same family. Grave goods found in 145 tombs comprise vases, unguentaria and personal objects. Forty three bronze coins of Akanthos and Ouranopolis, plus numerous figurines, are also noted (**Fig. 151**).

Plot 46 (Karakavouni property) produced 32 mostly Classical tombs, mainly pit tombs, tile graves and tombs with clay walls. Less than half have grave goods, and then in small quantities.

Plot 45 (Karakavouni property) produced 10 Classical tombs.

Plot 5a (O.T. 1, Tsakouli property) produced part of the southwest cemetery, which predates colonization. Six pointed pithoi with relief band decoration contain multiple inhumations (pithos 6 contained two babies, perhaps twins). The rich grave goods (jewellery in bronze, electrum, copper and gold) date the burials to the beginning of the Early Iron Age.

Settlement. Conservation and restoration work was pursued. Excavation in advance of the planned expansion of Ierissos towards the southwest revealed, on **plot 10a (Karla property)**, the remains of ancient terraces related to the ancient bed of the Souilos river. The pottery recovered dates these to the Classical and Hellenistic periods.

See *AGOnline* for a study of coins from **Nea Silata, Vrya** and a coin hoard from **eastern Chalkidike**.

EASTERN MACEDONIA

NOMOS OF SERRES
(28th EPCA: 12th EBA)

See *AGOnline* for new accessions in **Serres Museum** and **Amphipolis Museum**.



151. Ierissos (ancient Akanthos), northeast cemetery: general view of plot 95.

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Vyroneia. M. Valla (18th EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 874) the discovery of a new Late Roman site. A rampart has been found, with stone foundations, as well as a workshop building which must be for metalworking to judge from the large quantity of slag.

Sidirokastro, Phaia Petra. M. Valla reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 870) the discovery of three Late Bronze Age (LHIIIB–C) funerary enclosures at Kokkina Vrachia. Dry-stone walls define a space where both inhumations and cremations took place. Some metal offerings (bronze jewellery and weapons), pottery and animal bones were found.

Lefkonas, Metochi. M. Valla reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 874) the discovery of a settlement and cemetery at the site of Ovatzik. The cemetery has cist tombs of schist slabs, all robbed. The surface pottery indicates Hellenistic to Byzantine occupation.

Serres

43 Constantinoupoleos Street (Kalograiaki property). S. Dadaki (12th EBA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 905–06) the discovery, in the centre of the Byzantine city, of a sizeable curved wall (0.9m wide) which runs across the entire plot; inside it is a rectangular structure, a kitchen, containing post-Byzantine glazed and domestic pottery and kitchen wares (17th to 19th century). These features were partly destroyed by a house built after 1913. The curved wall defines an insula with respect to the road, traces of which are evident in the post-1913 town plan. Beneath this was a rubble wall with Late Roman pottery.

Funerary hoard. K. Liampi publishes (*Κερμάτια Φιλίας* vol. 1, 385–93) a funerary hoard of seven bronze coins of Nero from the mint of Thessaloniki. These *diassaria* and *assaria* were buried in a vase within a tomb in the Serres area discovered in 2003. Since there is no evidence of *damnatio memoriae* on the coins, they are seen as dating before the death of Nero or immediately after AD 68.

Neos Skopos (Vacharopoulou property). M. Valla reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 870) the discovery of five Archaic tombs and part of a 19th-century cemetery established in a Byzantine cemetery.

The five Archaic graves comprise two cist and three pit graves, of which one was covered with stones. They are dated to the Late Archaic period (end of the sixth to the first quarter of the fifth century) by the offerings in four of them. Grave goods comprise Attic and Thasian lekythoi and cups, gold jewellery, iron belts and coins. Ossuaries were discovered at the same level as the ancient tombs.

The 19th-century tombs, mostly pits, included the remains of clothing, wooden coffins and Ottoman coins. Glazed pottery attests to Byzantine use of this area also.

Agiochori Alistratis. M. Valla reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 874) the discovery of a settlement and cemetery south-southwest of the village. Surface pottery indicates a long period of occupation from the Bronze Age to the Byzantine period.

Mesorrachi, Sphelinos. M. Valla reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 874) the discovery of a settlement and cemetery: surface pottery indicates occupation in the Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine periods.



152. Angista, rural villa: detail of floor mosaic in the *triclinium*.

Angista. S. Dadaki (12th EBA, now Director, 12th EBA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 906–07) on continued excavation. The mosaic floor was excavated, and an area of 45m^2 (of a total 165m^2) conserved. This was decorated with various geometric motifs and with overturned kantharoi from which flow ivy tendrils, in squandrels, using yellow, blue, red and white (**Fig. 152**).

Under the mosaic, an octagonal cistern was connected to a water channel. A trench to the north revealed the oldest wall found and a destruction deposit containing a coin of Trajan.

Argilos

Z. Bonias (Director, 18th EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 862–63; see also http://www.argilos.org/fr/) on the Helleno-Canadian excavation conducted in 2000.

S sector. Research focused on buildings C and E, and on the architecture of house A (notably the restoration of the roof) where three building phases are identified between the initial construction in the second half of the sixth century and the destruction of the entire sector in 357 BC. The results of excavation in house C are reported in *BCH* 128–129 (2004–2005), 1509.

Acropolis. Exploration of the large building A was completed with the excavation of two rooms in the west wing. Rather than the expected large olive press, the rooms had a floor riddled with postholes for wooden structures. Perhaps the smaller installations found elsewhere in the house (several marble slabs with a small run-off channel) met production needs.

The stratigraphy in the west rooms indicates a destruction before the final abandonment of the building. Traces of the floor of a second storey were found in the southwest corner of the central room – a pebble mosaic with mortar, large pieces of tile and small stones. Other rooms were used for storage, as basins in the floor and pithos fragments indicate. Parts of the walls of the pre-357 BC building were found on the floors: rebuilding and reoccupation were contemporary with the reoccupation of the acropolis of Argilos in the mid fourth century. The oil press is the most monumental building in the sector; it was abandoned at the end of the third century BC.

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Argilos, Kallithea (Theodoridi property). P. Malama (18th EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 863) the discovery of four Late Archaic tombs. These comprise two child tombs (one pithos containing also bronze jewellery and the other, without goods, in a pit) and two of adults (a pit with schist cover slabs, a well-preserved skeleton and a gold *epistomion* as the only offering; and a cist of schist slabs covered with a stone mound, containing at least two individuals and bronze jewellery).

Nea Kerdyllia. P. Malama reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 864–66; *cf. BCH* 127 [2003], 984–85) the discovery of more of the cemetery at **Aidonochori**, noting also part of a Hellenistic cemetery at **Modi**, a Hellenistic farm and storeroom (*pitheonas*) at **Kalamoudi** and a Roman cemetery at **Strovylos**.

Sixteen tombs were excavated in the course of work by the water company – 15 cist tombs and a cremation in a pit grave, all but two looted. Three tombs contained multiple burials. Fragments of a gilded bronze wreath, a gold coin of Philip II and a silver of Alexander III, vases and bronze strigils were found in tombs I and III.

Amphipolis. P. Malama reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 866–70; *cf. BCH* 127 [2003], 985 [Kyprianidis property]; *BCH* 128–129 [2004–2005], 1509 [cemetery]) the discovery of a fourth-century BC building on the Kyprianidis property and over 400 new tombs in the east cemetery of the city.

Nomos of Drama
(18th EPCA: 12th EBA)

Nikiphoros. S. Doukata (12th EBA) notes (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 900) part of the elevated section of an Ottoman acqueduct at the site of Prophitis Ilias, beside the Drama-Paranestio railway line.

Makryplagi. S. Dadaki and S. Doukata record (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 900) the ruins of a traditional building with carved wooden decoration at the east end of the village, which was used as a mosque and then transformed into the Church of the Dormition of the Virgin with the addition of a semicircular apse and wall-paintings (beneath which the Islamic decoration remains visible).

Northwest of the village, on the hill of Ravenia, a defensive peribolos is reported.

Nomos of Kavala
(18th EPCA: 12th EBA)

Dikili Tash. P. Darcque (EfA/CNRS) and Ch. Koukouli-Chrysanthaki (ASA) report on the 2009 study season on finds from the three excavation sectors of the 2008 campaign (dating to the Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age in sectors 2 and 6, and the Late Bronze Age and historical periods in sector 7). Study of the housing in sector 6 demonstrates numerous changes and innovations between Late Neolithic I and II, and between the Neolithic and the Early Bronze Age: preferential use of specific raw materials, increasing use of ceramic fragments in the construction of ovens (both hearths and vaults) and the introduction of mortar in wall construction.

Study of pottery focused on sector 7, which had the longest stratigraphical sequence encompassing various Late Bronze Age levels, followed by Helllenistic and a series of later, Byzantine and/or Ottoman, episodes. Dikili Tash was frequented between the seventh century BC and the seventh century AD, and then from the 14th to 15th centuries AD. However, as generally in the territory of Philippoi, there is a lack of securely datable remains of the seventh to 14th centuries AD, and this appears to be a period of widespread decline.

The study of stone tools produced notable results. An Early Bronze Age flint blade seems to have been used to collect or work reeds, a raw material until now demonstrated only through impressions in the fabric of buildings. Another Late Bronze Age flint blade probably formed part of a *tribulum* for threshing cereal grain: this is the first evidence for this tool's existence in the Aegean during the Bronze Age.

Philippoi. Ch. Koukouli-Chrysanthaki (Ephor Emerita of Antiquities) publishes (*Κερμάτια Φιλίας* vol. 2, 481–503) an inscribed marble honorific base of the middle or second half of the fourth century BC, re-used in the wall of basilica Γ. The inscription, in two lines (ΑΠΕΛΛΑΣ[...]ΕΙΟΥ ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙ / ΚΩΜΑΙΩΙ ΚΑΙ ΑΡ[ΤΕΜΙ]ΔΙ), confirms the existence of the cult of Apollo Komaios at Hellenistic Philippoi already attested in an inscription found *in situ* in the commercial agora and published by Lazaridis in 1961 (*ADelt* 17 [1961–1962] *Chr*, 239–40). These documents permit the restoration of a Hellenistic building, perhaps dedicated to Apollo Komaios and Artemis, in the centre of the Roman city of Philippoi.

Perni, Toumba (Spartali property, no. 807). V. Poulios reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 852–54) the discovery of Classical to Roman settlement remains and an Early Byzantine to Byzantine (sixth- to 11th-century) cemetery in an area of earlier settlement.

The 34 tombs explored in the Byzantine cemetery comprise 16 cist graves, 10 simple inhumations, five pit graves, one tile grave, one cremation and one *enchytrismos.* Nineteen skeletons and crania were identified in 26 tombs (two cists contained double burials and a third cist had a second reburial). There were six child burials. Grave goods largely consisted of bronze or gold jewellery (especially earrings in the form of birds) and an iron dagger.

THASOS
(18th EPCA: 12th EBA)

Limenas
Area north of the Artemision. A. Muller (EfA/Lille 3), F. Blondé (EfA/CNRS), P. Petridis (EfA/Athens) and S. Dadaki (Director, 12th EBA) report on the 2009 season.

Architectural analysis of the east and north wings of the house proceeded, and the pavements of three rooms of the Early Byzantine house (PCE13, PCE20, PCE21) were cleaned and consolidated. Cleaning of the mosaic from PCE21 confirmed the description given when the room was partially excavated in 1971, with the addition of an *emblema* in the centre of the floor.

Among material studies, attention is drawn to a programme of research on Early Byzantine cookwares.

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