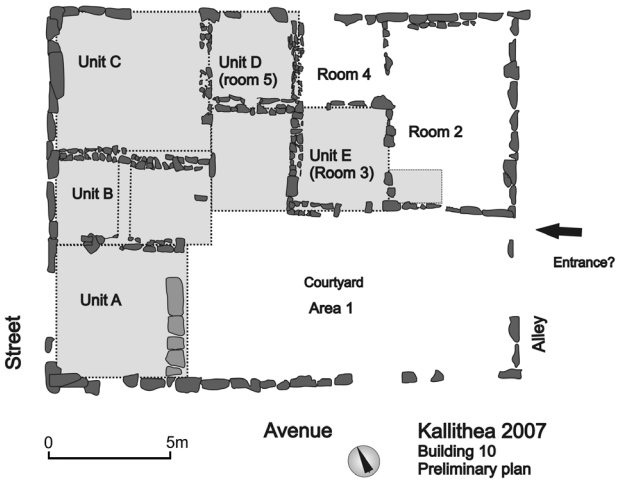


69. Kallithea: preliminary plan of building 10

first floor level yielded many worn tile fragments and very little diagnostic material. A few pieces of combed ware indicate moderate EByz use. On this level were found 2, probably Byz, coins. No floor level could be associated with these finds.

The first floor level yielded many finds, some of which were datable. Many sherds of moulded ware were found in a variety of qualities. Some compare well to high-quality moulded bowls produced in Pherae during the 2nd–1st Ct BC: various fragments depicted mythological scenes and had names (Polydeukes) in relief. A large fragment of a glass bowl from unit B suggests a post-2nd Ct date for this floor level. The lowest floor level was only reached in the test pit (2m x 1m) in room 2. The finds were very well datable: a coin of the Thessalian League (M2nd Ct) and a distinct deposit of ashes, an unguentarium, a lamp, a small bowl, bones and astragaloi lying on top of a large roof tile. The lamp is an EHel type (3rd Ct), while the unguentarium dates to the 1st half of the 2nd Ct. Apparently this habitation stage ended half way through the 2nd Ct BC.

Building 5: excavation of this small temple, begun in 2005, was completed (**Fig. 70**). The E room (anteroom) has internal dimensions of 4.63m (N–S) x 0.96m (E–W). At least the S part was paved with big slabs (as was at least part of the courtyard in front of its entrance). Excavation in this room reached the natural red soil with gravel which follows the natural N–S inclination. This room produced a bronze coin and 3 iron nails (possibly from the door).

The W room of the shrine has internal dimensions of 3.30m (E–W) x 4.62m (N–S) and was entered via a doorway 1.25m *w*. of which the threshold was *in situ*. The threshold's top surface had 2 levels and there are sockets for the doorposts and pivots. In the central and W part of the room were 15 iron nails, a few fragments of clay figurine (possibly a female figurine – Aphrodite to judge from a nude upper leg with part of a himation) and a clay thymiaterion. Perhaps the figurine(s) and the thymiaterion were placed on a wooden shelf on the W wall or on a table. A few fragments of charcoal in this area may come from such an item. There was also evidence of burning in the soil in this part of the room. In the main room were 7 bronze coins, a small shallow dish with black paint, a few sherds of other vases (a lamp included) as well as many roof tile fragments. Both rooms were covered by stone debris from the walls.

EPIRUS

Nomos of Arta
(33rd EPCA: 18th EBA)

Anc. Ambrakia (Arta). *Ta Nea* (08/06/07) reports on the preparation of the new archaeological Museum of Arta**.**

Eleutherotypia and *To Vima* (08/06/07) report on the quickening pace of discovery of the anc. city of Arta following the creation of the 33rd EPCA (Director, G. Riginos), which covers Arta and Preveza. The results of recent work, including 14 rescue excavations in the city, were presented in a one-day colloquium. M. Karaba and A. Katsarou presented research into housing in the anc. city. Recent excavations have revealed, in addition to a range of public and private structures, Ar houses with 2–3 rooms and a courtyard oriented S, entered from the street. A form of blessing was made before houses were occupied (choes containing different forms of liquid, miniature vessels, figurines of animals, birds and humans, relief plaques, and miniature offering tables and furniture were placed, together with a sacrificed animal, in a small pit in a corner of the structure). The number of rooms increased in the Cl period and there was greater differentiation according to function, with particular attention paid to the andron, in which pebble pavements were laid with depictions of chariots, nereids, sea creatures and geometric and plant motifs (as well as one depiction of a young satyr), and the women's quarters, where large numbers of loomweights were found, as well as ceramic containers for jewellery or perfume. Houses now included provision for cooking and bathing. Other finds made over the past year include a stretch of the city wall, part of the E cemetery and evidence for the city's building plan. The grave monuments of this cemetery, the larger of the city's cemeteries, extended along both sides of a major road 12m *w*. Finds from these funerary periboloi include clay vases, glass and metal vessels, gold jewellery and stone grave stelae. Th. Kontogianni presented a synthesis of old and new findings to demonstrate that the city had a Hippodameian plan from the time of foundation, which continued into the Rom period. The W part was the residential and cult centre: the Doric Temple of Apollo Pythios Soter (founded ca. 500 BC), the tutelatory deity, held pride of place: 2 theatres and the city's prytaneion have also been found in the same area. A. Papadimitriou, A. Baladima and A. Chatzara discussed the course of the city wall, which is concealed beneath the Byz fortifications as well as mod. land-holdings.



70. Kallithea: building 5 from NE

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0570608400000703 Published online by Cambridge University Press

NOMOS OF THESPROTIA
(32nd EPCA: 8th EBA)

Thesprotia Expedition. B. Forsén (Finnish Institute/Helsinki) reports on the 4th field season, which consisted of intensive field survey, a geological survey, geophysical prospection and trial excavations at 3 sites. Palynological samples were taken from 3 lakes in the region. A total of ca. 4km^2 has been covered by intensive survey in 4 years. In 2007, the valley bottom E of the Kokytos river was surveyed. 13 new places of special interest (indicated by PS) were identified, most of which are to be considered as sites. This brings the total number of places of special interest within the 4km^2 to 49, i.e. ca. 12 sites per km^2.

Among those documented in 2007 was a cluster of MPal to Upper Pal lithics (PS 45) and a Mes site with a large spectrum of tools and flakes (PS 43). Several Cl to Hel sites were documented, with bg pottery and loomweights, as well as coarseware and roof tiles (PS 37, PS 44, PS 46, PS 48 and PS 49). One, PS 46, only ca.100m from the EIA site PS 36 (cf. *AR* 53 [2006–2007], 47), also produced EIA sherds as well as ERom terra sigillata. Finally, one MRom site (PS 41), 2 LRom sites (PS 38, PS 39) and at least one Emod. site (PS 47) were located.

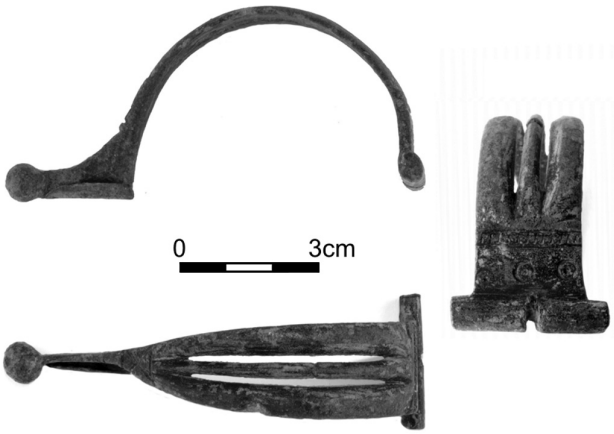
The first site at which trial trenches were opened had been located by field survey in 2004 (PS 12 near the village of Sevasto, on the lowermost slope of the Liminari hill facing SE). Its preliminary dating to the end of the Neo period was based on a few badly worn sherds found on the surface. Four small probes opened in 2007 confirm the existence of rich LNeo to EBA remains, and open the possibility that earlier Neo phases are also present. Clear cultural layers with dark soil, charcoal, burnt mud-brick and 4 spindle-whorls spanning the FNeo to the EBA were found in 2 of the probes.

The pottery consists mostly of badly fired medium-coarseware with occasional plastic applications in form of a taenia with finger impressions or conical lumps of clay (FNeo to EBA). Other general traits, such as medium-fine pottery with grey or dark surfaces, burnished or polished on the interior and plain on the exterior, indicate LNeo to FNeo, while some 'impresso' sherds might extend back into the ENeo–MNeo. A body sherd of corded ware, dating to L EH I–E EH II, represents a ware occurring throughout the Balkans down to Thessaly.

The 2nd site excavated, PS 29 near the village of Agora, was believed to be an LCl–EHel farmstead on the basis of surface and magnetometer survey results. Finds were located just below the plough zone and the actual find layer was only some 0.1m thick. No stone walls were found, but there was an extensive layer of roof tiles and some remains of mud-brick walls. The pottery consisted mainly of storage vessels such as pithoi, jugs and amphorae, but there was also a small quantity of late skyphoi and other drinking cups. Two handles of bronze vessels and a coin were found. Most finds date to the E4th Ct BC, but there are some earlier anomalies such as the unique find of a Laconian pithos rim, the lip of which is decorated with a bud chain, dating to 550–525 BC.

Another trial trench, ca. 4m from the poorly preserved remains of the farmstead, produced more substantial remains of another house. A clear layer of collapsed terracotta roof extended for ca. 15m. In addition, a 0.5m thick stone wall was traced for 3m. The find layer below the collapsed roof was only ca. 0.1m *d*. and held some pottery, including, e.g., bg sherds and a large piece of a perirrhanterion. The finds in this trench date to the EHel and indicate the existence of at least one other house close to the first one found.

The 3rd site excavated was the small acropolis of Ag. Donatos of Zervochori (PS 25), where the trench opened in 2006 was enlarged and continued. Finds were similar to those made in 2006, mostly dating to the 1st Ct AD and consisting of large amounts of terra sigillata, fibulae (**Fig. 71**), coins and other metal objects, glass, animal bones and shells. Coarse pottery, parts of a terracotta water pipe and roof tiles (some with stamps) were also found. Thus, the tower, which can be dated to ca. 300 BC, must have been extensively reused in the ERom period. Certain finds already made in 2006 date back to the L4th–E3rd Ct BC. Enlargement of the trench revealed the Rom floor level ca. 1.7m below the surface; this consists of a ca. 0.5m thick layer of gravel mixed with red clay that, through sedimentation, has become hard and cement-like. Beneath this, exposed along the S inner side of the tower, a 0.3–0.4m thick layer consisted of pockets of soil between protruding bedrock and contained charcoal and animal bones mixed with bg pottery, some coarse ware and a coin. These finds probably belong to the construction phase of the tower.



71. Thesprotia Expedition, Ag. Donatos, Zervochori: ERom bronze fibula (25 BC–5 AD)

Kassope
Publication: Th. Kontogianni, *Κασσώπη: συνοπτικός οδηγός του αρχαιολογικού χώρου* (English translation: D. Kazazis, *Kassopi: a Brief Guide of the Archaeological Site*) (Ioannina, 12th EPCA, 2006).

Orraon
Publication: A. Angeli, *Ὄρραον· συνοπτικός οδηγός του αρχαιολογικού χώρου* (English transl. D. Kazazis, *Orraon: a Brief Guide of the Archaeological Site*) (Ioannina, 12th EPCA, 2006).

EPIRUS-WESTERN MACEDONIA

Pindos: Samarina, Smolika. *Ethnos tis Kyriakis* (16/03/08) reports research conducted by N. Efstratiou (Aristotelian University, Thessaloniki) and P. Biatzi (Venice). Tens of 'gathering places' with concentrations of MPal stone tools have been identified along the length of the Samariniotikos river, above the ice deposits of the last 100,000 years. Similar Pal sites were also found at Smolika, at over 1,900masl.

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0570608400000703 Published online by Cambridge University Press

WESTERN MACEDONIA

Nomos of Kastoria
(29th EPCA: 16th EBA)

Argos Orestikon (Diocletianoupolis). Ch. Tsoungaris and G. Tsokas (29th EPCA and Aristotelian University, Thessaloniki) report (*AEMTh* 20 [2006], 923–29) on archaeological and geophysical investigation in the area of Argos Orestikon, aiming to locate the structure at which the inscribed base of an honorific statue of Claudius was erected. The lines of major constructions close to the Byz centre, but on a different alignment from Byz buildings, are noted: these likely belong to the Rom city. Trial trenches in one location 300m S of the previous excavation area revealed part of a Rom structure built of fieldstones and more than 300m *l.* E–W. Its size suggests a significant public building.

Dispilio. G. Stavridopoulos and T. Sianos report (*AEMTh* 20 [2006], 901–10) on excavation to trace the peribolos wall of the settlement, already known to extend along the N side of the island parallel with the lake shore. Two areas were investigated to trace its course to the W and N. Excavation at the W end of previous trials showed that the wall turned S and continued to the SW tip of the island, though differing in its construction both with the N wall and internally along its length. A further wall, not part of the peribolos, measures ca. 50m *l.* x 2–2.3m *w.* and is oriented N–S. C^{14} dates from burnt debris on the E side of the main wall are awaited. Neo pottery from a trial trench in the middle of the wall line gives a *tpq* for its construction. Trial trenches in the S and SE of the island located traces which may belong to the peribolos and require further investigation. Currently, the securely identified sections of peribolos indicate a *l.* of ca. 201m, increasing to ca. 360m if it continued to form a complete circuit. Among the small finds are a large number of coins dating from the Byz period onwards, with many Ot and mod. Among PH finds are many stone and flint tools, stone weights, loomweights, 2 bronze items and a headless figurine.

Nomos of Florina
(29th EPCA: 16th EBA)

Kleidi. A. Strati and A. Sinakos (16th EBA) report (*AEMTh* 20 [2006], 931–40) on the rescue excavation of part of a LRom-ECh cemetery (M3rd–M4th Ct AD) in an area threatened by lignite mining. The adjacent settlement, next to the via Egnatia, produced Rom to post-Byz pottery on the surface. Within a single 20m x 20m trench, 15 graves were found – 12 pits and 3 cists. The dead were laid out in N–S orientation, accompanied by many grave goods including trefoil-mouthed oinochoai, bronze jewellery and coins. In addition to Charon's obol, hoards of 20–25 coins were found in certain cases, placed in the area of the head or the chest. Seven pits were also found. 20m S of the excavated area, a trial trench contained further human bones, tiles, sherds of wheelmade vessels, a loomweight and an iron object. Excavation here was abandoned for safety reasons.

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

Ilarion dam. G. Karamitrou-Mendesidi (Director, 30th EPCA) reports (*AEMTh* 20 [2006], 875–94) on research in the area due to be flooded for this dam. Surface survey revealed a further 7 sites (bringing the total known to 20), at 3 of which trial trenches produced significant results. At **Longas (Elati)** trenches opened in the known LBA–EIA and Hel settlement produced remains of buildings and other finds from all these periods. In addition to PH handmade pottery (mostly from storage vessels), finds include 2 rings (one with a female figure on the bezel), bronze sheet, iron nails, 21 loomweights, part of a clay sealing, 3 pestles, part of a hand-mill and stone tools. Just below the hill, illegal excavation had revealed cist tombs: this area was not investigated further as it is not scheduled to be flooded. No further information was uncovered to confirm the provenance of the 13th–12th Ct BC Myc bronze sword said to come from this site. At **Gefyra (Panagia)** remains of Hel buildings were discovered (a hearth and part of a floor, plus a destruction deposit), as well as handmade Macedonian matt-painted pottery of the LBA. At **Keramario (Paliouria)** sections of a large cemetery on 2 hills were excavated: graves on the E hill are Ar and Cl, while those on the W are Cl–LCl (mostly 4th Ct). 30 burials were excavated on the E hill, all but one of which had been looted: apart from one cremation, all were inhumations in pit graves. They contained weapons (spearheads, arrowheads and knives), jewellery, pottery, clothing accessories and cosmetic items similar to those in the cemeteries of Aiane, noting the presence of 'local' pottery (possibly from Aiane). In addition to 2 bronze bowls, sheet bronze in 10 further tombs indicates the presence of bronze cooking vessels. On the W hill were 33 burials (of which 3 were unlooted) containing 33 pots (mostly local), a bronze jug and kantharos, weapons, jewellery (including 3 electrum beads and 2 silver earrings) and other accessories. Two bronze mouth-pieces probably come from leather aryballoi, similar to finds from Aiane. Each grave was marked by one or more stones. The presence of earlier finds (a figurine, for example, and a skyphos of the L6th Ct) likely indicates destroyed Ar tombs. In addition, surface remains are noted at the following sites: **Ag. Kyriaki (Paliouria)** Neo–EBA settlement (handmade pottery, stone tools); **Sioutsa Rema (Dimitra)** BA handmade pottery and stone tools; **Megas Ai-Giorgis (Dimitra)** (a known Ar–Rom site) BA handmade pottery and stone tools; **Keramario (Paliouria)** BA handmade pottery; **Ag. Konstantinos (Dimitra)** (a known Hel–Rom site) spolia of an earlier church built into the church of Ag. Konstantinos, a Byz cemetery (revealed in illegal excavation) and surface finds of PH, mostly EBA, handmade pottery; **Mikro Karperou** a cist tomb cemetery of uncertain date. Trenches opened at **Gorna Tsapa**, **Parakoustis** and **Plaka** produced only a very little BA handmade pottery plus some wheelmade sherds.

Keramario (Paliouria). *Apogevmatini* (11/03/08) cites the report of G. Karamitrou-Mendesidi of the discovery of a further 39 tombs, bringing the total from this site to 102. Only 3 were undisturbed. Notable among the grave finds were the collection of local vases which provide good evidence for a local workshop, 2 bronze vases containing a bronze kotyle and kylix handle and 4 coins (one of Pharsalos, dating to the 2nd half of the 5th Ct BC, and 3 of Philip II).

Ktio Diporou (Demos Chasion). *Apogevmatini* (11/03/08) cites the report of G. Karamitrou-Mendesidi of the excavation of settlement remains, including a large (Hel?) potter's kiln (5m x 3.5m). Products of the kiln include fragments of a large terracotta animal (perhaps an elephant) bearing 2 riders, which may be a votive. At neighbouring **Panagia Diporou**, 5 pithoi were discovered containing 6th–5th Ct BC child burials. Grave goods include a handmade kantharos, glass beads, bronze rings

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0570608400000703 Published online by Cambridge University Press