At least two of the peribolos walls surrounding the nucleus of the settlement have been identified: these are rubble constructions which also incline inwards. In the centre of the settlement is a further rubble construction (8.4m x 10.2m).

South of this central structure and between the two central periboloi are three adjoining rooms belonging to a building complex developed in the heart of the settlement. A detailed study of this structure is published by G. Touphexis (*AEThSE* 2, 85–99). Fill in the structure produced terracotta animal figurines as well as 22 small finds – anthropomorphic figurines (two terracotta and one marble), flint and obsidian tools, a polished stone object, two terracotta spindle-whorls, millstones, etc. – including items which attest to the processing and storage of grain. Three terracottas, found in a triangular arrangement on the floor of the central room, depicted highly schematized horned animals. Their function remains uncertain. The building was destroyed by fire and succeeded by another on a different orientation.

Above the periboloi and the central structures is a large building (22m x 8.3m, oriented northwest-southeast), preserved to foundation level, which dates to late antiquity.

Other structures were partially excavated – clay hearths, earthen floors and walls. Three tombs contemporary with the settlement were found on the south slope, plus five more of historical times.

In addition to large quantities of pottery, finds include terracotta and marble figurines, shells, stone tools (mainly in flint), arrowheads, axes (including one in bronze), sharpening tools, millstones and bone weaving tools.

Thermokipia, Mavrovouni. Subsequent press coverage (*Ethnos* [01/08/09]; *Naftemboriki* [17/06/09]) cites reports by V. Adrymi-Sismani of the discovery of earlier, Early and Middle Neolithic, settlement at Thermokipia, Mavrovouni, with a single-roomed house surrounded by a peribolos. A second site on the east bank of the lake shows evidence of Neolithic to Hellenistic occupation.

Geomorphology. Lake Karla was drained in 1962 to resolve a number of problems related to flooding and public health. The results of a study of the geomorphology of this part of the lake, conducted in 2003, are presented by I. Vlastaridis (*AEThSE* 1, 45–54).

Koryphoula, Karla. V. Adrymi-Sismani reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 474–75) that the opening of a quarry 11km from Kanalia revealed three Late Helladic tholos tombs (tombs 1, 3 and 4) sunk into transitional Final Neolithic to Early Helladic levels, all under the poorly-preserved remains of a Hellenistic settlement.

Tholos tomb 1 (oriented southeast-northwest) shows the same characteristics as other tombs discovered in the area, but is smaller (2.04m high, 2.6m interior diameter). The dromos was destroyed by the mechanical digger. The tomb was covered by a tumulus formed from Final Neolithic to Bronze Age debris. The chamber contained 11 skeletons laid on the floor. The abundant grave offerings date to LHIIIB (Psi figurines, spindle-whorls, shells, stone beads, pottery). Two pits to the the north and south of the entrance contained disarticulated bones: of seven individuals in the first ditch, with a stone necklace, earrings and bracelets in bronze, and sealstones; and of three individuals accompanied by Phi figurines in the second.



114. Koryphoula, Karla: tholos tomb 3.

Tholos tomb 3 lies northeast of tomb I on the same orientation (1.7m high, 2.1m interior diameter). Six skeletons lay on the floor: no ossuaries were found. The grave goods date to LHIIIB1 (**Fig. 114**).

Tholos tomb 4, to the west of the others, is smaller (1.08m high, 1.4m interior diameter). The skeletons of 20 individuals were placed on the floor, with very few grave goods.

Between Velestino and Kanalia, a rectangular Hellenistic building was discovered during the construction of reservoir 4. Closer to the hill of Koryphoula, traces of Neolithic occupation consist only of pottery.

NORTHERN SPORADES

Skiathos

Kephala (ancient Palaiskiathos). A. Mazarakis-Ainian (Thessaly) and A. Doulgeri-Intzesiloglou (then Director, Archaeological Institute of Thessalian Studies, now Director, 13th EPCA) report on the 2009 campaign of survey and cleaning.

Topographical plans were made of the site and especially the fortification and its façade after the cleaning of certain sectors. The retaining wall on the south and outside the circuit was investigated, as well as a round building on the north of the plateau.

Surface pottery was collected on the site of Kephala and in the wider area. The area between Kephala and Korakopholia was explored to locate the cemetery of the settlement: the remains of an agricultural facility, perhaps a Classical to Hellenistic farmstead, were found on the southeastern slopes. Several Hellenistic and Roman items were recovered to the northwest of the airport.

http://extras.ha.uth.gr/skiathos/gr/index.asp

Skopelos

A. Doulgeri-Intzesiloglou notes (*AEThSE* 1, 263–81) continued excavation in the Sanctuary of Asklepeios, focused on the portico which surrounds the sanctuary on three or four sides.

Peparithos. A. Doulgeri-Intzesiloglou discusses (*Κερμάτια Φιλίας* vol. 2, 471–79) an inscribed block built into the apse of the 17th-century Church of Ag. Michail Synnadon (which includes many other ancient architectural spolia). The text – ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΟΣ/ ΛΥΚΕΙΟΥ – attests to a cult of this deity.

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Alonnisos

Agios Dimitrios. L. Deriziotis (Ephor Emeritus of Byzantine Antiquities) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 527–28) research into two monuments – an Early Byzantine basilica (excavated in 1999 and 2000) and a bath.

The three-aisled basilica, with a projecting apse and a narthex, had two projecting rooms to the north and south. The narthex communicated with the naos via a central doorway and with two rooms to the north and south via two bays. The walls, preserved to 1.5m high, are of roughly-worked blocks with lime mortar, but the floors are not preserved. Finds include many marble architectural elements (fragments of columns, Ionic columns, fanlights, and double colonnettes), fragments of painted wall decoration, tiles and pottery.

The bath has three niches to the south, east and west (a modern building cuts the north side). The walls, preserved to a low height, are coated in hydraulic mortar. Finds include much pottery and tile, as well as fragments of hypocaust channel.

NOMOS OF LARISA
(15th EPCA: 7th EBA)

See *AGOnline* for new accessions in the **Larisa Museum**.

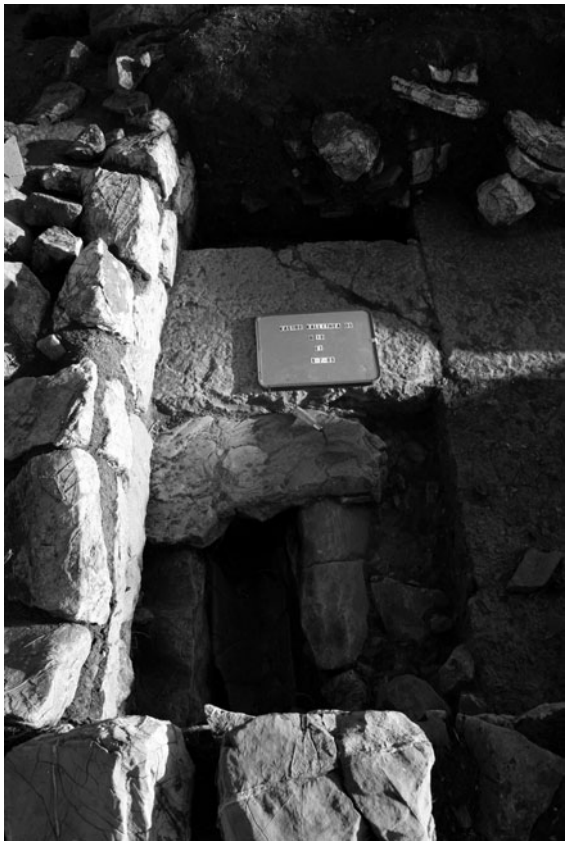
Kallithea. S. Karapanou (15th EPCA) and M. Haagsma (Canadian Institute in Greece/Alberta) report on the fifth season of excavation.

Further research on the Hellenistic building 10, in the east of the town, revealed an east entrance from an alley running from avenue B to the south. The entrance is narrow (0.88–0.9m): no threshold has been found.

Unit E in its earlier phase was a peristyle with an impluvium connected to a drain running north-south (**Fig. 115**), which in turn reached unit D (room 5) via a hole in the wall between units D and E. Unit D is paved with water-resistant cement which may indicate that it was used as a bathing area at some stage. In a second phase, a north-south wall divided the original open area of unit E. Few of the numerous roof tile fragments found in the building were stamped: two bore the names of Pheidon (unit C) and Theagenes (unit A).

A hearth in unit C (room 6) (**Fig. 116**) had in its northeast corner a complete pyxis-like, lidless pot, with plastic snake decoration, supported by roof tile pieces. The pot was filled with ash and burnt bone, and may be evidence for domestic cult, probably a dedication to Zeus Ktesios. A second-century BC bronze finger ring with a cornelian intaglio depicting an incised jackal, was also found.

Survey was undertaken in the southwest section, the south *diateichisma*, the east city gate (gate I) and the west city gate (gate II). In the southwest section, the fortification wall acted as a barrier to the erosion of material down-slope. Around gate II, there was little material, apart from a concentration just inside the gate to the north. Almost no material related to a large structure *ca.* 60m northwest of the gate. This may reflect poor visibility, but it may also suggest variation in post-depositional movement. The low concentration of material in the area of gate I, especially inside the fortification wall, was in marked contrast to high sherd counts (300–600 in comparison to 60) recorded *ca.* 40m west of the gate and enceinte in previous survey.



115. Kallithea: *impluvium* with drain in unit E.



116. Kallithea: hearth in unit C plus pot with snake decoration from it.

Pharsala

S. Karapanou and S. Katakouta (15th EPCA) report (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 506–08) the results of rescue excavations in 2000.

Ermou Street (Siomou property). The remains of three or four Hellenistic houses were found. House A had three rooms, one of which had a paved floor. Only one room of house B was partially excavated; the exposed area of floor was of sand and gravel. North of house B, were two rooms from two further houses. These buildings were preserved to foundation level: the superstructure, of brick, did not survive.

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Corner of Plastira and Keleustou Mavrogeorgiou Streets (Zioga property). A Hellenistic house was revealed, preserving one room, part of two more and part of the courtyard. The walls are of local hard limestone. The floor of the room excavated is of beaten earth with gravel and pebbles, while the other floors are of beaten earth. In the northern part of the plot were 12 post-Byzantine inhumations without grave goods.

West cemetery (Iakovaki property). Excavation on this plot at Thomaïdi, at the western edge of the village, revealed 11 Hellenistic tombs of which three were partially destroyed. All but one were rock-cut pits. Six tile graves are reported, one covered with pithos fragments, two terracotta larnakes, a pit grave and one simple inhumation without goods, but where the skeleton was bound at the ankles with iron shackles (**Fig. 117**).



117. Pharsala, west cemetery: tomb 5.

Zotou and Tzanaka property. In the context of a discussion of a coin hoard, S. Katakouta (15th EPCA) presents (*Κερμάτια Φιλίας* vol. 1, 159–75) a Classical house excavated in 1990.

While ancient levels were disturbed by post-Byzantine tombs, several construction phases are identified. A building with three rooms beongs to the latest (fourth-century to Hellenistic) phase: two of these rooms have gravel floors and the third a floor of sand and lime.

Beneath the foundations of this building lies a fifth-century house with four rooms and a courtyard accessed via the smallest of the rooms to the north. This room served as a strong room, in which was found a black-glazed skyphos and, beneath it, several fragments of gold jewellery (myrtle flowers) and eight silver coins (three Aeginetan staters of the last quarter of the sixth to the early fifth century BC and five hemidrachms of Pharsalos, struck *ca.* 440–425 BC). The room also contained much pottery and eight pyramidal loomweights, one of which has inscribed letters and another the name ΔΥΣΜΕΝΤΑ. The letter forms indicate a fifth-century date. The imported pottery (Attic, Ionian and some Corinthian) dates to the second quarter of the fifth century (the local wares cannot be precisely dated. The coin hoard will thus have been buried after 425 BC.

Kalamaki. M. Vaiopoulou (34th EPCA) reports (*AEThSE* 1, 207–19) on excavation of a Hellenistic (second-century BC) settlement and Roman cemetery on the banks of Lake Karla (ancient Voiveis).

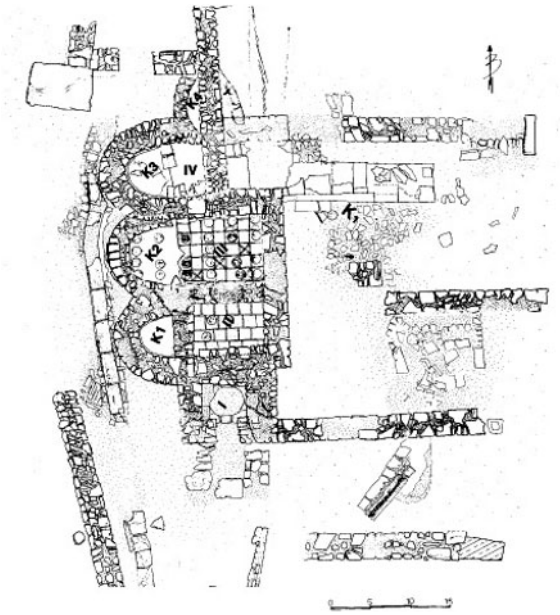
Thirty tombs (oriented northwest-southeast) were excavated – nine cist graves with schist cover slabs, 12 cist tombs covered with tiles or rubble and nine tile graves – plus two ossuaries. The skeletons are generally supine, head to the south and arms by the side. Most tombs were re-used for several burials, with earlier burials pushed to the side. Remains of the Hellenistic structures were used in the tomb construction. The sandy soil mixed with the gravel found in most tombs suggests that the cemetery was destroyed by a sudden inundation from Lake Karla. The pottery from the tombs cannot be closely dated, but coins suggest that the cemetery was used from the third to the mid fourth century AD. Evidence from this site also contributes to the wider study of the geomorphology of the lake: a first inundation probably damaged the settlement in the Hellenistic period and a second is attested in the destruction of the tombs.

Larisa

Phrourio. L. Deriziotis (Ephor Emeritus of Byzantine Antiquities) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 523–25; *cf. BCH* 128–29 [2004–2005], 1454) on rescue excavation east of the Early Byzantine basilica of Ag. Achilleios and of the Bezesteni, west of Xanthou Street and south of Georgiadou Street.

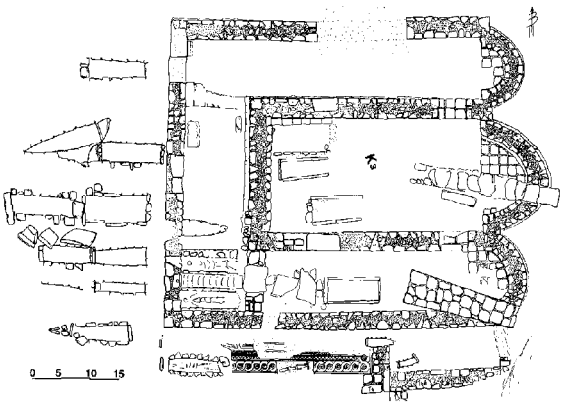
Sector B produced three walls associated with Middle and Late Byzantine pottery. In sector Γ is a small three-apsed bath preserving plunge baths with walls of hydraulic mortar (**Fig. 118**). A *praefurnium* (room I) lies south of room II. Rooms II and III contain hypocausts: the complex is dated to the fifth to sixth century AD. A further building (K2), of which three walls are preserved, has Middle to Late Byzantine pottery.

In the northeast of the plot is a Byzantine church built in the ruins of an Early Byzantine basilica (**Fig. 119**). The single-roomed building, with an east apse, has a portico to the north and niches in the south. The remains of a floor were found at the level of the niches. Inside and outside the church were cist and tile tombs (and one vaulted tomb)



118. Larisa, phrourio: Byzantine bath.

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119. Larisa, phrourio: Byzantine basilica and church.

established when the church was abandoned. Tombs in the south were arranged on a mosaic floor of the Early Byzantine basilica which preceded the church. Finds (jewellery and coins) date between the Comnenan era (Middle Byzantine) and the Late Byzantine period. The tombs were re-used on several occasions. An Ottoman potter's kiln lay in the area of the diakonikon.

In the southeast, eight walls define three rooms of building K5. In one room were marble architectural elements (capitals, fanlights, column bases), a pithos and Early Byzantine coins.

New market square. S. Sdrolia (7th EBA) reports (*AEThSE* 2, 441–55) the discovery of a Late Roman settlement quarter, a bath complex and part of the Early Byzantine fortification in rescue excavation for the construction of an underground car park.

The remains of at least two houses were revealed on either side of a 3.5m wide street. The better-preserved west house has rectangular rooms arranged around a courtyard with a well. The remains are generally preserved to foundation level, but a small area of floor was found in one room, associated with a threshold, fragments of wall-painting with a plant motif and fragments of marble veneer. Domestic pottery of the third to fourth century AD, sigillata and figurine fragments were found. The east house shows the same features. A water conduit, into which two further channels flow, links the east and west houses and continues to the south. The quarter was destroyed by fire at the end of the fourth century AD, as confirmed by the coins in the destruction deposit in the west house. Some rooms show signs of repair in the fifth century, when the main city basilica was also built (this lies to the west of the plot, but part of the buttressed apse was discovered in the course of excavation).

In the north of the plot was a bath complex of three rooms. The long west room, sub-divided into three with brick partitions, may be the hypocausts of the *caldarium.* The apsidal north room would be the *tepidarium* and the third room, the *frigidarium.* The only evidence to date this building is its stratigraphical position, which places it in the fifth century AD. Its scale suggests that it was the bath for this quarter or that it was related to an ecclesiastical complex.

The Early Byzantine fortification was built after the destruction of the Roman quarter. It is a strong construction, 2.2–2.4m in diameter, of rubble to a certain height and masonry above. A rectangular tower is joined to the circuit wall. Fifteen metres to the east is a 1m deep *proteichisma* and a rectangular tower.

Atrax, marble quarries. I. Lazzarini and S. Cancelliere (Venice) present (*ASMOSIA* VII [*BCH* Supplement 51] [2003], 495–508) a study of the diffusion across the Mediterranean of *marmor thessalicum* (or *lapis atracius*) during the Imperial period, on the basis of samples from the quarries at Chasabali, *ca.* 10km from Larisa. The archaeometric problem presented is the similarity of the Thessalian marble to that from Tinos (from the Marlas quarries).

Milea, Agia Triada. L. Deriziotis reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 526–27; *AEThSE* 1, 392–93; *cf. BCH* 128–29 [2004–2005], 1455) on work concentrated in the south, west and north of the Early Byzantine basilica A, and on the narthex and the structures in front of it. A group of rooms west of the basilica communicate with each other and with the narthex. Removal of the destruction deposit revealed the *photisterion*, with an entrance oriented towards the baptistry, and another building. The narthex floor was not preserved, but coins from the narthex date to the period from Constantine II (AD 337–361) to Zenon (AD 474–491).

The cemetery within the ruins of the basilica and the Middle Byzantine church have produced much bronze jewellery and 1,039 Middle Byzantine coins.

Mandra, Prophitis Ilias. G. Touphexis (15th EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 503–505) on excavation in the Neolithic settlement on the hill of Prophitis Ilias, northeast of Mandra, in preparation for road widening.

Five Late Neolithic occupation phases are identified (with C^{14} dates of 4940–4550 BC). In the oldest, a ditch containing pottery of Dimini IIIA type defined the settlement. In the second phase, this ditch was filled. During the third phase, the settlement extended beyond the line of the first ditch and was defined by two new ditches, B and Γ. The architectural remains are very poorly preserved, but numerous pits were discovered as well as inhumations in or close to them. Painted pottery – black-on-red or brown-on-a-light-ground – is associated with this phase.

In phase IV, ditches B and Γ were filled, and further constructions built. Two burials in ditch B and a third in the open interior of the settlement next to a large storage (and later refuse) pit are the subject of a separate study by G. Touphexis, S. Manolis, G. Phountoulakis and E. Petroutsa (*AEThSE* 2, 101–12). The first burial is the inhumation of a man 30–35 years of age in contracted position, and the second that of a woman over 35 years of age, missing the arm and leg bones. In a cavity dug into the wall of the ditch were two collections of bone separated by a limestone block: the upper consists of a cranium, a few disarticulated bones and a few sherds, and the second of long-bones (possibly those missing from tomb 2). The third burial was a supine inhumation with the legs tightly bent and the head turned down to the floor

During the final phase (V), the settlement was surrounded by a circuit wall on a foundation of small to medium-sized stones. Inside the settlement, architectural remains include a building in the form of a megaron.

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120. Mandra: Late Neolithic stone figurines.

Finds include a large quantity of pottery, marble figurines, tools in bone and worked and polished stone, spindle-whorls, several bronze objects, a sharpening tool and a necklace (**Fig. 120**).

Pythio Elassonas. M. Vlachaki (7th EBA) presents (*AEThSE* 2, 489–504) an analysis of a hoard of 156 coins acquired by the 7th EBA, which consists of 156 *aspron trachy* dating from the second quarter of the 12th century to the first quarter of the 13th century.

Azoros, Agios Athanasios. L. Deriziotis reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 525–26; L. Deriziotis and S. Kougioumtzoglou, *AEThSE* 1, 390) the discovery of a three-aisled basilica and a cemetery of 25 cist tombs (20 of which were child burials in the south aisle). The church floor is preserved in certain places; in the west and south it is paved in marble, while in the centre of the sanctuary hydraulic cement may have served as a base for a mosaic.

Two building phases can be distinguished: in the first the church had a single aisle and, in the second, aisles were added to the north and south, as well as a round construction to the northwest, termed a 'phiale', which is identical to that at Palioklissi.

Kastri Livadiou

Early Byzantine basilica. L. Deriziotis and S. Kougioumtzoglou report (*AEThSE* 1, 393–96; *AEThSE* 2, 475–87) on two seasons of excavation at an Early Byzantine basilica, in 2002 and 2003.

In 2002, the main, three-aisled, basilica, with a wooden roof and a semicircular apse, was discovered. Older marble elements were re-used, notably blocks and the pediments of stelae, including some with inscriptions: the excavators associate this material with the Roman city of Doliche. The ambo, on the south side of the central aisle, is of the type with double stair dated to the fifth to sixth century AD. The narthex was revealed along the entire length of the building. A cist tomb at the east end of the south aisle contained a skeleton missing the cranium.

The building had two phases: the first is dated to the end of the fifth century AD by coin evidence and the second, a remodelling with the addition of the ambo and the enclosure of the bema, is dated by a coin of Justinian discovered on the mosaic floor. The church was abandoned after earthquake destruction.

Excavation in 2003 revealed a further three-aisled basilica with a narthex and a semicircular apse. To the west the narthex opened into a court associated with several annexe rooms (some of which date the construction of the basilica). A later small cist tomb was found in the first of these rooms, built from re-used slabs. Coins from a destruction deposit date the final phase of use of the basilica after the second half of the sixth century AD.

Fortification. L. Deriziotis reports (*AEThSE* 2, 475–87) research on the ramparts around Kastri, which defend an area of 1,300m^2. At the southeast end is a square tower with strong walls (1.3m deep) of worked blocks in the lower part and rubble above. The tower had a north entrance and a staircase with two steps descending to a basement. In the fill of the tower and the destruction deposit was an ancient grave stele, a fragment of hypocaust channel, an iron spearhead, pottery and animal bone, as well as three inscribed bone plaques (third-century AD), a lead weight and a coin of Justinian.

Excavation in the southeast revealed a complex of seven rooms with at least two building phases. The rooms, which had basements, served as stores: numerous pithoi were found *in situ.* There was also an underground water channel and, in room D, a concentration of objects related to textile manufacture. In the centre of this room was a small cist tomb (0.6m long) containing the bones of a young baby.

Gonnoi. Eight Hellenistic tombs were exposed when heavy rains washed away part of a farm track in late January to early February 2010. Only one was preserved (without goods) and the others were destroyed by the flood. The tombs likely belong to the known cemetery of the city of Gonnoi. A late fourth to early third-century date is proposed (*Apogevmatini*, *Expres* [05/02/10]).

Tempi (Maliakos-Kleidi). S. Sdrolia reports (*Apogevmatini*, *Expres* [17/11/09], *Ethnos* [13/05/10], *Adesmevtos Typos* [31/05/10]) the discovery of an Early Byzantine building, perhaps an inn, during excavation in preparation for road construction.

A marble quarry used during the third to fourth century AD was also found. In the upper part of the settlement, five cist graves are likely part of a cemetery. A large sixth-century AD building is likely a wine-press (part of a treading floor is preserved).

NOMOS OF KARDITSA
(34th EPCA: 19th EBA)

Argithea, Ellinika. L. Chatziangelakis (then 15th EPCA, now Director, 34th EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 484–85) the discovery of five cist tombs from the city's east cemetery, built of hard limestone slabs. Tomb 5/230 contained three third-century askoi of guttus type, an unguentarium, a lamp, an oinochoe, a bronze mirror, gold earrings depicting an Eros and a fourth-century BC silver coin of Aiane.

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Karya, Agriokeraso. L. Chatziangelakis reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 484; *AEThSE* 1, 75) the discovery of a new cemetery site (previously looted) in the course of work by the electricity company at Agriokeraso, near the Acheloos river. In the coarse of widening a trackway for this work, three long apsidal stone constructions were found. They are oriented east-west and their gravel floors are preserved. Finds comprise handmade pottery, a two-handled skyphos, four one-handled cups of different sizes, double handles, spindle-whorls and a necklace of stone beads. A large number of stone tools, including hammers, millstones and objects in flint, indicates an area for tool production and the working of flint, just as the large quantity of arrow-heads attests to hunting. A small cist grave, for a child, was found to the west, empty.

Philia, Sanctuary of Athena Itonia. Reappraisal of finds from the sanctuary by B. Intzesiloglou (13th EPCA) (*AEThSE* 1, 221–37; *cf. BCH* 127 [2003], 891) confirms the identification of the deity worshipped: the oldest finds date to LHIIIB, with offerings of the Protogeometric, Geometric and Archaic periods. Many metal objects were found in an ash layer, interpreted as the remains of an altar, scattered across the sanctuary, but here argued to be a destruction level following a fire in the wood around the sanctuary during the sixth century.

Neochori, Avros. A. Yalouri (7th EBA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 520) the discovery of the west part (and northwest corner) of a large building. The remains of three rooms were preserved, plus a peribolos wall to the west of the building. The cuttings for wooden beams are preserved on the walls inside the rooms. The building was destroyed by fire. This may have been the seat of the Archbishop of Phanari and Neochori, since Neochori become an episcopal seat in 1588 and an archiepiscopal in 1596.

Mavrommati, Vlachothanasi. L. Chatziangelakis reports (*AEThSE* 2, 776–77) the discovery of Bronze Age pottery and terracotta figurines in the course of roadworks.

Mitropoli

K. and V. Karkaletsi property. V. Rontiri (13th EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 487–88; *AEThSE* 2, 384) the discovery of three Late Hellenistic to Roman buildings and two potter's kilns (one round and the other rectangular) (**Fig. 121**).



121. Mitropoli, Karkaletsi property: potter's kiln 1.

Town Square. In the context of a wider discussion of the ceramic workshops of Mitropoli, A. Kalogianni, I. Oikonomou and V. Rondiri (13th EPCA) discuss (*AEThSE* 2, 381–93, see 384) two additional potter's kilns discovered during the landscaping of the square in 2003. The first kiln is rectangular and oriented north-south. The firing chamber is divided into five by four brick partition walls. Part of the brick chamber wall and of the kiln mouth were excavated, but the interior was not. The remains of a building complex were found nearby, as well as a refuse deposit containing abundant pottery and misfired fragments of Roman amphorae. The second, round, kiln was partially destroyed by a refuse pit. The walls are of clay and the kiln is delimited by tile and rubble fragments. The kiln floor, of beaten earth, was covered by a layer of ash with some sherds. Finds include pottery, weights, stamped tiles, decorated bricks, figurines, six coins and metal tools. The second kiln is Hellenistic in date, while the first (along with the neighbouring building foundations and the refuse pit) dates to the end of the Hellenistic and the Roman period.

Stavroulaki field. V. Rontiri reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 488–89) the dismantling of a tumulus located 2km north of Mitropoli. The fill (to 3m deep) contained nothing but a bronze bracelet. In the northwestern part of the tumulus were six sandstone sarcophagi, oriented north-south, all of which had been looted, as well as an offering table and a grave stele (**Fig. 122**).



122. Mitropoli, Stavroulaki field: tumulus with sarcophagi.

Agiopigi, Kokkinos. L. Chatziangelakis reports (*AEThSE* 2, 773) that rescue excavation at a small magoula revealed structures including a ditch with much Early Neolithic pottery, stone tools, ash and burnt material in the fill.

Karditsa, Castle of Phanari. I. Vlachostergios (7th EBA) publishes (*AEThSE* 2, 551–65) an account of restoration and conservation of various areas of the castle, in the northwest of Karditsa – in particular, the powder magazine and its entrances, the cistern in the centre of the castle, the stairways leading to the towers, the second cistern and the mosque beneath it, a sector of the wall and the circuit passage at the W, and the paved roads and passageways.

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Prodromos. E. Nikolaou (13th EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 481) finds made in the course of work by the water company. On **Athinas Street** a destruction level was found with tile and Classical pottery and, on **Kolokotroni Street**, a section of an imposing wall as well as a paved structure (perhaps a road) associated with Classical pottery.

Kypseli, Magoulia (A. Traka property). E. Nikolaou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 480) the discovery of Classical settlement remains (comprising two walls with an associated destruction deposit, as well as pottery, terracotta spools, bronze objects and terracotta figurines).

Kierion

Acropolis. L. Chatziangelakis reports (*AEThSE* 2, 779–80) the discovery, in the course of cleaning, of two further towers belonging to the fortification around the hill of Oglas – one to the south and the other to the west. Building remains were found in several places inside the fortification. Finds include Classical, Hellenistic and Roman pottery, fragments of lamps and loomweights, as well as tiles, some of which were stamped ΚΙΕΡΙΩΝ.

Cemetery. E. Nikolaou (13th EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 480) the discovery of four cist tombs, with pottery and lamps of the end of the Classical period, from the cemetery of Kierion, at Mascholourio.

Mataranga, Chomatokastro. L. Chatziangelakis reports (*AEThSE* 2, 778–79) the discovery of a small Protogeometric tholos tomb (2m interior diameter) preserved to 0.86m high. The main inhumation was found, in extended position, in the centre of the chamber, with several secondary burials (assembled bones) disposed around it (four crania were found). The tomb had been robbed and few goods remained – a Protogeometric cut-away necked jug, one stone and one gilded bead, and a bronze ornament.

Ermitsi. L. Chatziangelakis reports (*AEThSE* 2, 775–76) the discovery of three apsidal buildings and the wall of a further structure in the course of excavation for the widening of the Karditsa-Larisa road. Associated finds date to the Middle Helladic period.

Building A is an apsidal one-roomed structure, 8.4m long, preserved only to foundation level. Fragments of tile and the rim of a pithos were found inside.

Building B, 9m northwest, is a one-roomed structure, 7.6m long and 4.5m wide as preserved, with an earthen floor. The apse, to the north, was destroyed by excavation for the road. Finds comprise grinding stones and stone tools, scrapers and polishers, flint blades, domestic pottery and Minyan ware.

Building Γ, 15m long and 0.4m high, is parallel to building B. Finds comprise grinding stones, stone tools, bobbins and spindle-whorls, domestic pottery and Minyan ware.

Finally, a wall (9m long as preserved) probably belongs to a fourth building, D, 9m away.

Palamas (Thermopylon Street). L. Chatziangelakis reports (*AEThSE* 2, 777–78) the discovery, on the east side of Papoutsi (Chandaki) magoula, of a section of fortification wall, 1.5m wide and 6.5m long, of worked limestone blocks and rubble. To the northwest of the internal face is a 5.7m wide street which follows the course of the fortification, as well as a well-constructed building parallel to it. Objects of bronze and gold, and Late Helladic pottery, were recovered.

Astritsa. L. Chatziangelakis reports (*AEThSE* 2, 773–74) the discovery of a magoula on the Makri property east of Astritsa (in an area where Neolithic and Mycenaean remains have previously been reported). Architectural remains, deposits of burnt clay, postholes and a beaten-earth floor were found. The pottery, including a large fruitstand, and small finds date to the Late Neolithic period.

Sykeon, Kastro. L. Chatziangelakis reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 481–84; *AEThSE* 1, 71) on rescue excavation on a hill north of Sykeon where Middle Helladic pottery was found in the 1980s. On the top of the hill is part of a probable defensive circuit, with traces of architecture visible to the southwest.

A quantity of tiles was scattered around the buildings, some of which bear the name ΦΙΛΟΞΕΝΟΥ (**Fig. 123**). A large public building of the Classical period, oriented northwest-southeast and 16.8m long, was built of schist blocks: the northeast and southwest walls (9.2m long), preserved to foundation level, were revealed almost in their entirety. The building had a central interior colonnade with six square bases for wooden columns. Finds comprise Classical pottery, Archaic and Hellenistic figurine fragments, stamped tiles and bronze coins of the fourth to third century BC, as well as nails and bronze hooks.

Traces of a Middle Helladic structure were found in deeper levels beneath the Classical building. The remains comprise: a wall running east-west, 6.2m long, of small fieldstones; a small section of a parallel wall, 6m to the north; a small perpendicular wall, under the southwest wall of the Classical building; to the east, an apsidal structure (clay found in the interior surely derives from the mud-bricks used for the walls).

In the middle of the long wall were numerous sherds and burnt earth, storage vessels *in situ* and two stone structures, one identified as a hearth. The floor is of beaten earth.

Finds include handmade pithoi and domestic handmade pottery (mostly for storage and cooking), two-handled skyphoi, pyramidal loomweights, spindle-whorls, figurines, and weights and tools in stone and flint.

NOMOS OF TRIKALA
(34th EPCA: 19th EBA)

Theopetra Cave (Kalambaka). A Ministry of Culture and Tourism press release (22/03/10) reports that optical luminescence dating undertaken by the NCSR Demokritos indicates a median date of 23,000 BP for a manmade stone pile or wall at the entrance of the cave, excavated by N. Kyparissi-Apostolika (Director, EPSNE).

Platanos, Magoula Analipsi. L. Chatziangelakis reports (*AEThSE* 2, 781–83) that excavation and survey in this Early and Middle Helladic settlement revealed the partially-preserved remains of buildings in clay on a stone socle (noting many pieces of burnt clay found across the site), Early Helladic pottery and numerous stone tools.

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123. Sykeon, Kastro: stamped tile.

Myrophylo, Monastery of Agios Georgios. K. Mantzana (7th EBA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 527) on excavation 500m southeast of the monastery, at Bargiania, which revealed the foundations of a large basilica with three aisles and a projecting apse. The elevation was a good-quality rubble construction. North of the basilica were two parallel walls of another building with a paved floor. Between the basilica and this building were 10 tombs abutting the neighbouring constructions.

Trikala. L. Chatziangelakis reports (*AEThSE* 2, 783–84) the discovery of Hellenistic and Roman construction in rescue excavation in ancient Trikki.

27 Pangalou Street (Siapharika property). Hellenistic and Roman walls are associated with a mosaic floor, on which are eight Early Byzantine inhumations without grave goods. Finds include loomweights, bobbins and spindle-whorls, moulded bowls, lamps, fragments of terracotta figurines, architectural remains, a large quantity of pottery of many types and 16 coins (two silver and 14 bronze).

1 Zalakosta Street (Papastergiou property). Hellenistic and Roman walls, collapsed roof remains and water channels of several phases were found in the Varousi area of the city. A small statue of a woman, minus the head, is associated with the cult of Asklepios.

See *AGOnline* for research into the **Byzantine and post-Byzantine monuments of Trikala**.

Ancient Pelinna (Petroporos). L. Chatziangelakis reports (*AEThSE* 2, 784–85) that rescue excavation and cleaning have exposed the western part of the fortification, of isodomic masonry, with projecting towers. A construction date at the end of the fourth century is confirmed. There was a small gate at the northwest and a gate at the west. A public building was revealed inside the town: finds include terracotta figurines related to the cult of Dionysos and a votive relief linked to the cult of Asklepios.

A subsequent press report (*Apogevmatini* [11/06/09]) coverage emphasizes the range of Neolithic to Early Roman finds made in this area, graves included.

EPIRUS

By Catherine Morgan

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

Arta

Garouphalia Street (Ch. Theodorou property). A. Angeli (12th EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 546–47) continuing excavation of an olive press (*cf. ADelt* 54 [1999] *Chr*, 460–62). Work on the main extraction area (B) was completed and the adjunct areas to the south investigated (**Fig. 124**).

The complete extent of area B was revealed (7.5m x 8.75m). The oil reservoir lay at the north, with stone paving on either side laid on and secured with hydraulic cement. North of the reservoir is the base for the basin used to press the olive paste. A hearth to the east may have heated the water poured onto the paste to increase the amount of oil extracted. Area B also produced portable finds associated with the first stage of olive processing: three pieces of millstone, including part of a *trapetum*, and a large quantity of olive stones over the floor.

A lane to the N leads into area Γ and the larger area Δ1. All were covered with a destruction deposit including Laconian roof tiles (stamped Β) of the end of the first to the early second century AD. In the northern part of the lane was a rectangular monolithic base with postholes for the press levers. A further room lay to the west. North of Δ1 was a room which communicated with an open area outside the workshop (with which it shared a common roof). A small storeroom containing storage vessels lay on the northeast side of area B.

Large quantities of pottery date the use of the workshop from the mid second century BC to the early second century AD. Other finds include iron tools, Late Hellenistic and Roman bronze coins, glass vessels, bronze and bone pins, bronze fibulae, bronze nails and lead sheet. At a deeper level were walls from an earlier, Early Hellenistic, phase of the workshop destroyed in the early second century BC.

Tzanetou Street (Rapti-Oikonomidi property). A. Angeli reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 547–48) the discovery of a house with at least four rooms, built of unworked limestone. Pottery from across the house implies a Classical date for the structure (noting also a little Archaic). Preservation is too poor to reconstruct the plan. In the northern part of the plot are two more recent round structures.

Krystali Street (Charitou property). A. Angeli reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 548) a funerary peribolos and Archaic to Hellenistic tombs on either side of the modern road in the area of the east cemetery of Ambrakia on the Koutsomytas hill (*cf. ADelt* 47 [1992] *Chr*, 273–78). Tombs of various types (cists, pits, tiles and other repositories) are arranged in groups or pairs.

Priovolou Street (Manakanata property). A. Angeli reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 548–49) on excavation in the centre of ancient Ambrakia which revealed most of a house (18.5m long) and part of a north-south cobbled road to the east of it.

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