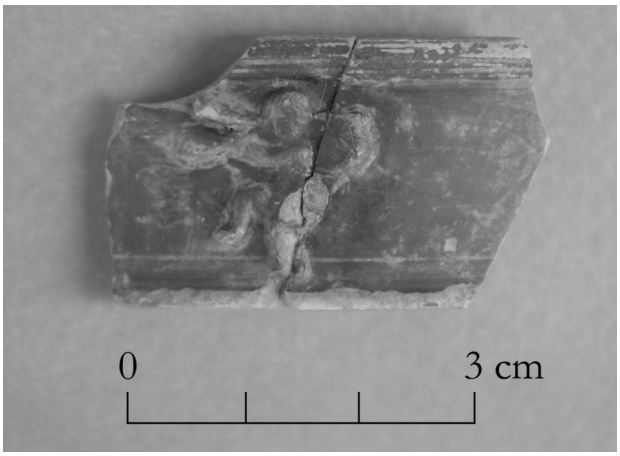


56. Thesprotia Expedition: terra sigillata fragment

of the 1st Ct AD. Apart from the ERom pottery, a handful of probably LRom sherds were documented, but on the basis of the information available today the site does not seem to have been intensively settled after the E2nd Ct AD.

WESTERN MACEDONIA

Nomos of Florina (once 17th, now 29th EPCA; 11th EBA)

Anc. **Florina**. M. Lilmbaki-Akamati and I. Akamatis (*AEMTH* 19 [2005], 569–77) report on conservation and restoration works conducted in the Hel city, which has been open to the public since June 2006, as reported in *To Vima* (26/06/2006) and *Apogevmatini* (29/06/2006).

Agios Panteleimonas, Anargyroi Amyntaiou and Vegoras Filota. P. Chrysostomou, in *Kathimerini*, *To Vima* (01/03/2007), *Navtemporiki*, *Imerisia*, *Apogevmatini* (05/03/2007) and *Ethnos* (18/03/2007) discusses the PH finds in the region of the four lakes (Vegoritida, Chimaditida, Zazaris and Petron), where excavation research and survey located 51 sites. In **Vegoras** an ENeo site was located. In **Aghios Panteleimonas 1** two trial trenches unearthed part of a post-framed house and another square house. In **Anargyroi** three successive ellipsoid ditches were revealed, as well as the wooden floor of a post-framed house, covering an area of 5m^2. On the floor a mortar, stone tools and a female figurine were found *in situ*, all dated to the LNeo period. In addition, six MNeo burials of adults and infants in a crouched position were found. Portable finds include clay figurines (53 of the MNeo and 25 of the LNeo period, presenting humans and animals), jewellery (noteworthy a gold pendant), tools and pottery, along with a wealth of charred archaeobotanical remains (wheat, lentils, peas, pomegranate pips, raspberry and elderberry).

In **Aghos Panteleimonas-Pateli**, research in twelve tumuli revealed 358 cist graves in circular and radial arrangement, dated to 950–550 BC. Grave goods included metal and clay vessels (460 in number, with matt painted or incised decoration, deriving mainly from local workshops,) jewels and cloth implements (with evidence of their position on the deceased females), iron and bronze weapons and tools.

Agios Vartholomaios. Ch. Ziota (*ADelt*, 640–41) notes the excavation of a LRom-ECh settlement. The scant architectural remains include a clay floor with traces of fire, while the portable finds include everyday pottery, loomweights, iron tools and coins.

Mikri Prespa-Agios Achileios Island. E. Psarra (*ADelt*, 641–44) reports on both the survey which aims to locate remains of the historical periods and the excavation in the Hel settlement, in the W part of the island. In trench I remains of ECh graves were revealed. In trench II deposits with dense traces of fire were found. In the NE corner a concentration of stones and tiles covered three incensories preserving charcoal residues, along with a fish plate and a coarse vessel that was also used as incensory. Furthermore, a hoard of seven bronze coins was discovered, all of the 'Macedonian Commonwealth', dated to the 2nd Ct AD, as well as parts of at least two silver sheets, probably offerings to a deity. One depicts a pair of eyes, the second a temple with a figure. The remains possibly belong to a sanctuary.

Prespes, church of Agios Germanos. K. Theologidou (*ADelt,* 669) reports on the continuation of restoration works.

Platy, church of Agios Nikolaos. K. Theologidou (*ADelt,* 669) reports on the continuation of restoration works.

Pyle, church of Agios Nikolaos. K. Theologidou (*ADelt,* 669–70) reports on the continuation of restoration works.

Nomos of Kozani and Grevena (30th EPCA; 11th/17th EBA)

Aiane. G. Karamitrou-Mendesidi (*AEMTH* 19 [2005], 495–509) presents the new thematic exhibition in the **Archaeological Museum**, dedicated to public and private life in anc. times.

In the **E cemetery** fifteen pit graves were investigated, already looted in anc. times. Apart from two cremations, all the other graves contained inhumations on wooden klines, accompanied by clay vessels (skyphidia, lamps, kantharos, kalyx and local hydriae, prochoi and kantharos), bronze vessels, iron strigils, arrowheads, spearheads and knives.

Leivadia. G. Karamitrou-Mendesidi (*ADelt*, 617–19) reports on the excavation of a **LBA double oblong structure** (*l.* 18.50m, *w.* 5–8m). Two stratigraphic layers were distinguished. The first includes two cremations in cists constructed with stone slabs, yielding handmade matt painted pottery and wheelmade Myc pottery (kantharoi, kyathoi, prochoi, four-handled amphorae, Myc skyphoi and alabastra, **Fig. 57**). To the


57. Leivadia: Myc pottery

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second layer belong two pit graves dated to LNeo-EBA. The first contained an inhumation in crouched position without any offerings, while the second was accompanied by a two-handled matt painted vessel, a Myc alabastron, a bronze spearhead and amber beads. Trial trenches in the wider area confirm the existence of an extended **LBA cemetery**.

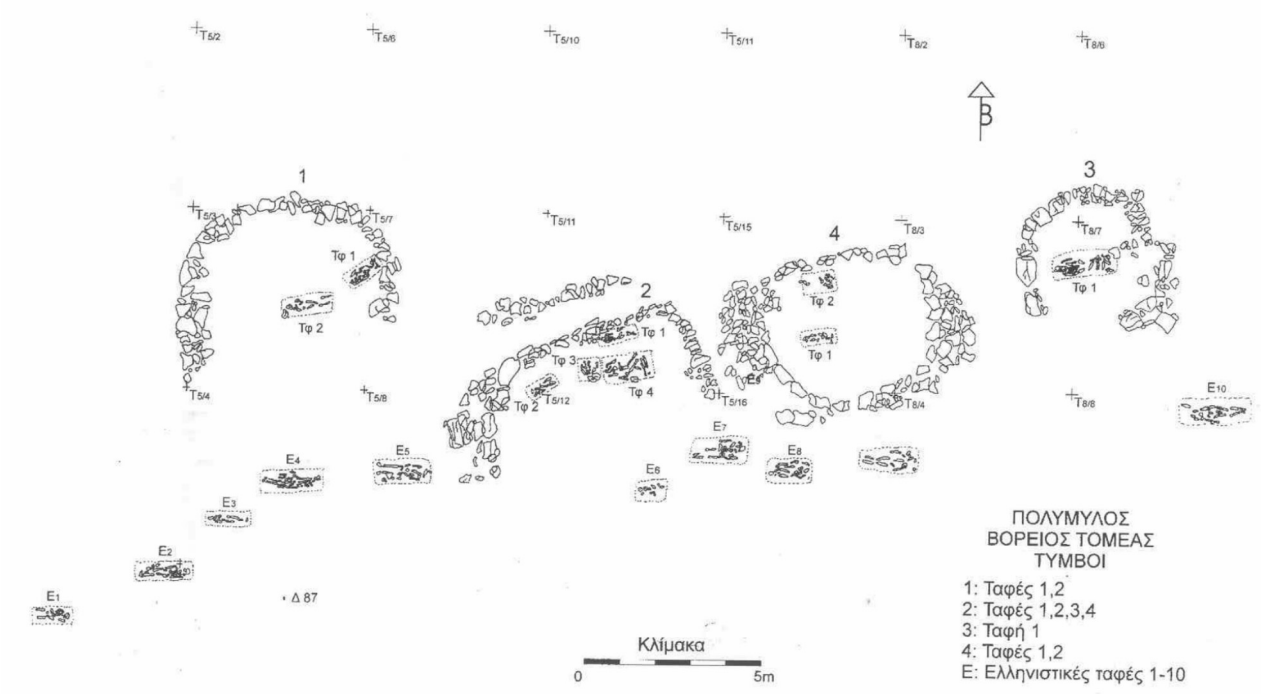
Spelia Eordaias, Aghia Paraskevi. G. Karamitrou-Mendesidi (*AEMTH* 19 [2005], 495–509) reports on the excavation of a vaulted single-spaced **chamber tomb**, hewn into the natural bedrock (see also *AR* 52 [2005–2006], 86). The chamber contained a table for offerings and four cremation burials in three pithoid-stamnoid vessels. The grave goods include 30 perfume vessels, nine fish plates, six 'Macedonian' amphorae, four lamps, two small skyphoi, a kantharos and a salt cellar, eight terracottas depicting female figures and Cupids, a bronze fibula, an iron strigil with a suspension loop, a gold lozenge stomion, 255 bone astragaloi, two glass, a clay and a faience bead, the remains of a wreath with bronze tubular pieces, gilded clay beads, gold laurel leaves and two bronze coins, one Neapolitan from S Italy (250–225 BC) and a second from Pella (187–161 BC), which date the burials to the 3rd and 2nd Cts BC.

Polymylos. G. Karamitrou-Mendesidi (*ADelt*, 619–29) reports on the extended **excavation in the settlement** (see also *AR* 51 [2004–2005], 69). In the N sector, architectural remains dated to the BA were found. These include a stone foundation, part of a floor with destruction layer and four postholes. Two BA tumuli (**Fig. 58**) were investigated, each containing one pit grave and yielding as offerings a handmade kantharos (**Fig. 59**), glass, bronze and stone beads. An LIA-Ar pit grave was also investigated, accompanied by two bronze pins, a necklace with bronze beads, a clay spindle-whorl and three bronze sheets.

The main settlement developed in the Hel period. **Houses** seem to have a central roofed area, around which develop rooms with stone foundations, hearths, storage areas with pithoi and pits and clay pipes for water supply, while a square room covered with hydraulic plaster is interpreted as a sanitation room. At the SE limit of the settlement, **workshops** are found with remarkably well-preserved square, circular and pear-shaped pottery kilns (**Fig. 60**). There must also have been a workshop for processing stone objects, as evidenced by an unfinished stele and a statue (**Fig. 61**). The presence of these workshops suggests that stelae depicting Zeus Hypsistos and Athena (**Fig. 62**), a mounted hunter and several statue bases might be local products. Numerous slags and iron artefacts testify to the existence of a metal workshop. To the LHel period belong a building complex with a semi-open yard, a hearth altar and a surrounding stoa interpreted as a **sanctuary**. Finds from this complex include the above mentioned stele, marble lekanai, clay models of tables and a bone plaque depicting a female figure. The settlement was surrounded by three circuit walls. It was abandoned in Rom times when the inhabitants moved to the S and set up a new settlement (see below S sector).

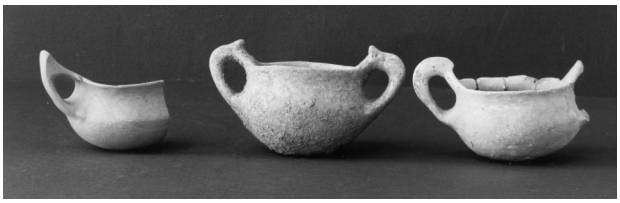
To the S of the PH tumuli 10 **LHel pit graves** and a jar burial were investigated. Burials yielded vessels ('Macedonian' amphora [**Fig. 63**], oinochoai, fish plates, relief skyphoi [**Fig. 64**], perfume and salt vessels, a relief krater and kantharos), jewellery (gold earrings with depictions of Nike [**Fig. 65**]), gilded quartz beads and coins (Phillip V, Perseus and Bottiaion).

In the **S sector**, the 'newly established' settlement was excavated, with remains of buildings dating from the 1st Ct AD to the 4th Ct AD. An extended destruction layer with charred wood covered floors with structures, hearths and hand mills. Finds include large quantities of everyday pots, terra sigillata, glass vessels and loomweights. Numerous iron and lead slags indicate workshop activities. The settlement is identified as **anc. Evia**, where, according to Diodorous, the troops of Olympiada and Eurydike fought.



58. Polymylos: BA tumuli

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59. Polymylos: LBA/EIA handmade kantharoi



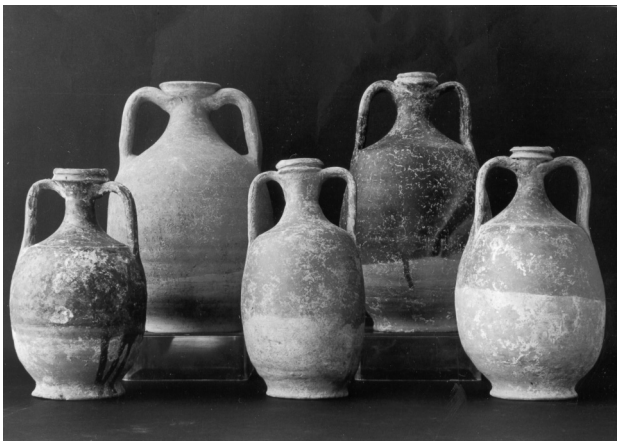
60. Polymylos: Hel kiln



61. Polymylos: unfinished Hel statue



62. Polymylos: Hel stele depicting Zeus Hypsistos and Athena



63. Polymylos: 'Macedonian' amphorae



64. Polymylos: relief skyphoi



65. Polymylos: LHel gold rings, some with depictions of Nike

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Xerolimni. G. Karamitrou-Mendesidi (*ADelt*, 629–32) reports on extensive excavation in this area. In sector A, exploration of the **Neo and BA settlement** was completed (see *AR* 51 [2004–2005], 69). In sector B there were further **PH remains**, among which were two burial periboloi containing pit graves with inhumations in the crouched position.

The remains of the **Sanctuary of Apollo**, comprising three walls, were investigated. The ground plan of the building measures 3.50m by 7m. NE of the building an extended destruction layer was located. Large quantities of animal bones along with LHel and Rom pottery suggest that this area was the sanctuary's refuse dump. Finds, such as a bronze statuette of Dionysus (**Fig. 66**) and an inscription referring to Artemis, indicate that other deities were also worshiped here. In total, 3,500 coins were retrieved (seventeen silver), deriving mainly from N Greece (Pella, Thessaloniki, Epirus). The earliest coin is a silver half drachma from Aegina, dated to the 4th Ct BC. Sculpture finds include marble heads and legs, a stele depicting an ear and votive relieves with inscriptions. One votive relief is inscribed ΚΛΕΟΝΙΚΟΣ ΛΑΜΠΡΟΜΑΧΟΥ / ΒΕΡΟΙΑΙΟΣ ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙ ΝΟΜΙΩΙ, while another bears the words ΑΜΥΝΤΑΣ ΣΑΒΥΤΤΙΟΥ / ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙ ΜΕΣΙΟΡΙΣΚΩ /ΚΑΤΑ ΕΠΙΤΑΓΗΝ.

In sector C a **3rd Ct AD cemetery** was located. In total, sixteen pit graves, containing mostly cremations, and a dump pit were investigated. Grave goods include everyday clay vessels (oinochoai, ladles and kettles), bronze vessels, jewellery and various implements (bracelets, chains, buttons, belt fibulae), glass beads, iron objects (knives, scissors, spearheads) and coins.

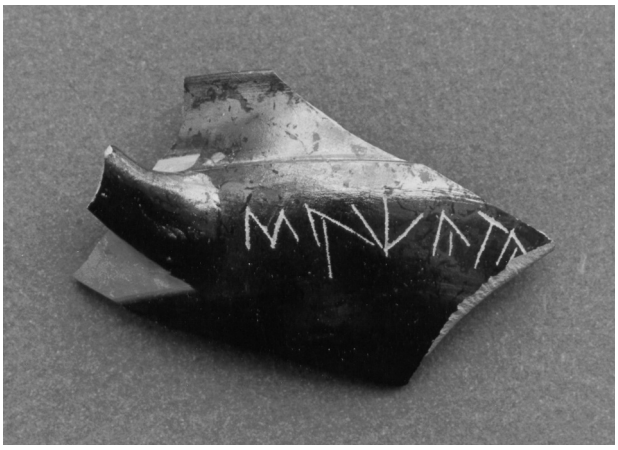
Mavrodendri. G. Karamitrou-Mentesidi (*ADelt*, 632–34) reports that at the site of **Stasa** the remains of a **LNeo settlement** covering 1,100m^2 was investigated through trial trenches. Architectural features are rare and include daub with wood imprints, stone concentrations and a few postholes. Pottery is mainly coarse monochrome, while fine wares are represented by black topped, black, brown and red burnished vessels, sometimes decorated with incised ornaments. Two figurines were also collected, along with numerous ground, polished and chipped stone tools. The settlement is situated in the wider area of the Kitrini Limni basin, where occupation was dense in Neo times.

Pontokomi. G. Karamitrou-Mendesidi (*ADelt*, 634–37) reports that on the site of **Vrysi** four buildings were investigated. Building A had two rooms surrounded by a stoa, in one of which a cistern was found. Building B was itself a cistern, its sides covered with hydraulic plaster, its bottom with clay plaques; clay and iron pipes conducted the water. Next to it a clay pipe was unearthed for a *l.* of 45m. Building C was elongated (*l.* 13m), with two rooms. Pottery finds from this area include Neo sherds (with incised or painted 'red on cream' decoration, black burnished and black topped ware), LBA matt painted pottery, Ar, Cl and Hel wares. Noteworthy is an Ar Attic kylix of type C with inscribed name ΜΑΧΑΤΑ (**Fig. 67**). To the remains of building D belong two parallel walls, W of which two pithoi and scattered tile fragments were located. Although the disturbed layers of the buildings make their dating difficult, a proposed date is 1st–2nd Ct AD.

In addition, two **Ar pit graves** were investigated, with a female burial accompanied by bronze bracelets and a hydria, and a male burial by a grey kantharos, an iron sword and a spearhead. Finally, eighteen LRom pit graves yielded clay vessels (oinochai, lagynoi, fish plates), coins, jewellery and an iron mattock.



66. Xerolimni: Hel bronze statuette of Dionysos



67. Pontokomi: Ar Attic kylix with inscribed name

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0570608400000223 Published online by Cambridge University Press

Mavropigi and Komanos. G. Karamitrou-Mendesidi (*AEMTH* 19 [2005], 511–39) published a catalogue describing 27 archaeological sites in the area, which are going to be destroyed by the newly opened lignite mine. The sites were either located by surface survey or excavations. Eleven of them date to the **PH period**, the rest are **Hel**. Noteworthy are the surface finds of a Neo stone figurine from the Tetralofos Toumba and a LNeo gold ring-shaped pendant from Phyllotsairi (**Fig. 68**).

The excavated sites include **Kastro**, where Hel houses were investigated, **Argorema**, where remains of houses and burials were dated by pottery to the 3rd–2nd Ct BC, **Agios Markos**, where workshop and storage areas were located, and **Agios Markos Kastro**, a hill with a fortified acropolis on top. These sites, along with some others located by surface survey, comprise the upper and the lower part of an Hel city (*ADelt*, 638–39).

Excavation research, also reported in *Eleftherotypia* and *Apogevmatini* (26/03/2007), was conducted in the **ENeo** settlement of **Phyllotsairi** (also see *AR* 52 [2005–2006], 86). The site belongs to the settlement network of the **Kitrini Limni** basin. The **settlement** dates to the 7th Millennium BC, according to C14 dates. In the centre of the settlement, a dwelling with three successive phases was revealed. In its older phase the house was subterranean, in the second semi-subterranean, while in its last phase it was built on the ground level. The size of the dwelling also changes through time from 25m^2 to 100m^2. In the last phase, the roof of the house was reinforced with posts, while an impressive limestone marl floor is preserved over an area of 15m^2. On the floor a circular hearth and a stone mortar with a pestle were found *in situ*. By the end of this phase a pit was opened in the floor to bury two children. Both were found in a crouched position, accompanied by stone beads and charred seeds.

In the W–NW area, parts of successive floors were located, along with rows of postholes and two limestone marl hearths or ovens. To the NE of the dwelling three burials in pits were uncovered. Two belong to adults (one accompanied by a large vessel) and one to a child. To the NW an ellipsoid pit (20m^2) was located, in the interior of which was found a stone ellipsoid object probably used for processing seeds or tools.



68. Mavropigi, Phyllotsairi: LNeo gold ring-shaped pendant

Seven further **post-framed rectangular houses** were investigated, six of them with complete ground plans. Their dimensions vary from 50m^2 to 90m^2. The houses were built in wattle and daub technique, along an N–S or NE–SW axis, with the entrance either on the S or E side. About 100 pits used for food preparation, storage and refuse were located both inside and outside the dwellings, while hearths were located in the interiors of some houses. In all, subsequent habitation phases were recognized. Two burials were revealed outside house 4. One of these belongs to a child accompanied by an assemblage of animal bones and stones, a stone figurine depicting a frog, a pierced piece of limestone, a stone axe, a bone tool and two large flint blades. In total **fifteen burials** were investigated, all but one in the crouched position.

Pottery is mainly coarse monochrome, occasionally red, brown-red or black polished or burnished. Decorated fine wares include painted vessels (red-on-cream or white-on-brown or red surface), impressed wares with fingernail and barbotine decoration, as well as incised wares with a variety of motifs. Shapes are typical of the **ENeo period**: hemispherical and open phialae, deep bowls, often with pierced lugs, and flat, ring or concave bases. Noteworthy are the anthropomorphic vessels.

Other finds include ground, polished and chipped stone tools, clay spools, spindlewhorls and rounded sherds used as loomweights, bone tools, jewels (stone, bone, clay pendants and beads). Noteworthy are 100 chipped stone tools probably deriving from the same core, found in a pit preceding house 1. Also, 132 clay figurines were collected, depicting humans and animals (three of which are bovines), and part of a marble figurine, along with six stamps with linear and spiral motifs.

Asvestopetra. G. Karamitrou-Mentesidi (*ADelt*, 639) notes the investigation of deposits dated to the **LNeo** and **Final Neo** period at **Mourtsouvades**. Mainly small pits were found. Pottery includes coarse monochrome cooking and storage vessels, fruit-stands with painted red-on-white decoration, fine brown and black burnished ware, carinated phialae, with petal or button shaped lugs. Noteworthy is the large quantity of ground, polished and chipped stone tools.

Koilada. A. Chondrogianni-Metoki (*ADelt,* 639–40) reports on the excavation of the **Neo settlement** in the Toumba Kremastis-Koiladas site (see also AR [2004–2005], 69). A total of 300 refuse pits, a long ditch (*l.* 100m) and another short ditch (*l.* 6m) were investigated, all hewn into the natural bedrock. Concentrations of vessels (including miniature ones) and many isolated vessels, accompanied by animal bones and grindstones, all as a rule placed in small pits, are interpreted as the remains of ceremonies related to the fertility of the earth and of animal stocks. Moreover, 23 cremation burials were unearthed, belonging to a cemetery dated to the last phase of the use of the area. All phases are dated to the LNeo period, prior to the Dimini phase.

Knidi and Prionia. G. Karamitrou-Mendesidi (*AEMTH* 19 [2005], 542–62) produced a catalogue describing eleven archaeological sites in the area of **Knidi**. The sites were located by surface survey and some by excavation. They date from PH to Rom times. Rescue excavation was conducted at the **Matsouka Rahi** site (see also *AR* 52 [2005–2006], 86). Part (869m^2) of the the **L ENeo period** (1st half of the 6th millennium BC) settlement situated on the flat part of the hill was investigated. The deposits, which are separated into two stratigraphic layers, are no more than 0.70m thick and contain building remains, such as parts of successive floors and small accumulations of stones. Pieces of clay bearing imprints of

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branches testify to the use of wattle and daub techniques for the construction of dwellings. Shallow ellipsoid pits were also investigated. Pottery is mainly brown and red monochrome. Decorated vessels include painted ware (white-on-red and red-on-white), impressed, barbotine and incised wares. Shapes are represented mainly by closed spherical and open phialae, with vertical handles or pierced lugs, while their bases could be flat, ring-shaped, conical or concave. Miniature vessels and fragmented miniature tables were also found. Other finds include numerous ground, polished and chipped stone tools, rounded sherds used probably as spindlewhorls and fifteen clay figurines representing humans and animals.

A catalogue presenting six archaeological sites in the area of **Prionia** dating from IA to Rom times is also cited. They are also presented in *Eleftherotypia*, *To Vima*, *Vradini* and *Ethnos* (27/06/2006). Rescue excavation was conducted at the **Ivani** or **Prionia 1** site, where a Hel settlement was located. A destroyed pottery kiln was investigated and some artefacts were collected, such as part of a Hel clay lekanis, bronze sheets of vessels, iron knives and nails, and part of a pithos. The excavation at **Palaiomonastiro**, near Prionia, revealed part of a Hel settlement, with walls belonging to two houses or building complexes. To the E of these, the remains of two circular pottery kilns were located, while six pit graves were investigated in the wider area. The graves, all but one dating to the Rom period, contained clay vessels, iron weapons and coins. One grave is dated to Hel times.

Kastri Polyneriou. S. Drougou, Ch. Kallini and L. Trakatelli (*AEMTH* 19 [2005], 563–68) and *Eleftherotypia* (24/05/2006) report on limited excavation in the fortified acropolis, where the circuit wall, a stoa, a temple and public buildings organized around a yard have been located (see also *AR* 51 [2004–2005], 68). The foundation of the buildings dates to the L4th Ct BC, their destruction to *ca* 150 BC.

The Grevena Palaeolithic Survey. Katerina Harvati (Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology/New York) and Eleni Panagopoulou (EPS) report on **t**he third and last season of the three-year Grevena Palaeolithic Survey.

This season's aim was to establish the provenance of the stone tool assemblages located in the 2005 season, as well as to locate new Pal and palaeoanthropological/palaeontological sites in areas previously not explored (such as the normally submerged part of the Aliakmon valley, exposed in L autumn due to the lowering of the artificial Polyphytos lake). The broader purpose of this project is to help test hypotheses about the earliest colonization of the European continent by adding currently lacking evidence from SE Europe. Preliminary findings of the survey were presented at the 18th Annual Symposium for Archaeological Work in Macedonia and Thrace in 2005 and published in the proceedings, and at the Paleoanthropology Society and UISPP annual meetings in 2006.

The Aliakmon river basin holds exceptional promise for Pal and palaeoanthropological research. The region has previously yielded Pal artefacts, including one of the two Lower Pal bifacial stone tools known from the country, and rich Pleistocene fauna. The present survey is the first systematic survey for this time period in this area. It focuses on the terraces of the river Aliakmon, which preserve Upper Pliocene to Pleistocene fluvial sediments and a rich Pliocene and Pleistocene fauna. Following the findings of the 2005 season, the survey area was expanded to include the exposed areas of the artificial Polyphytos lake of Aliakmon near Aiani, the river terrace surfaces around the lake and the longitudinal profiles near Axiokastro. Intensified survey was also undertaken on the terrace surfaces in the area of the new dam construction S of Grevena, near Karpero and Dimitra villages. Finally, all localities yielding fossils or lithics in previous seasons were revisited and surveyed. These areas had been considered as the most promising for preserving Pleistocene palaeontological and archaeological sites. Further indications of potentially additional Pal sites in the normally submerged (by the artificial Polyphytos lake) parts of the Aliakmon plain included a possibly Lower Pal bifacial tool recovered by the local archaeologist Areti Chondrogianni in 1999 (housed in the Aiani Archaeological Museum). Such finds are extremely rare in Greece. Only two similar artefacts have previously been reported, one recovered by Higgs in the Palaiokastron area of the Grevena region.

Visibility was optimal on the terrace surfaces because of the stage in the annual cultivation cycle: most fields had not been sowed yet, while some had been recently ploughed. As in the previous seasons, GPS coordinates were recorded for each search area, and also for each major archaeological and fossil finding or concentration of findings. These coordinates were plotted on 1:5,000 topographic maps. Field observations were logged for each area searched and photographs were taken of both the areas and the specimens collected. Specimens were catalogued daily. Approximately 30 localities were searched.

The previous seasons confirmed the existence of the terrace systems at the levels proposed previously, but concluded that the dating of the individual terraces was much more complicated than originally proposed due to the fact that most terraces are erosional rather than depositional in nature. Thus previous fossil finds at specific elevations are not necessarily correlated with the formation of a particular terrace but could be part of an older depositional event which was eroded down to a similar level. The depositional or erosional nature of the terraces was found to vary from locality to locality due to the complex depositional history of the river, with isolated patches of Pleistocene fossiliferous depositional terraces (such as the Kostarazi locality Lagoura) preserved in between the main erosional system. In the 2006 season we continued our geological evaluation focusing mainly on the areas of the Polyphytos lake, Karpero and Dimitra, and Palaiokastron (the presumed findspot of Higgs's handaxe).

An additional **lithic assemblage** was recovered from the area of Skitario, on the normally submerged parts of the Aliakmon plain on the SE shore of Polyphytos lake. Further lithics were recovered on the terrace surfaces around the lake and in the Karpero area, but in low frequencies. The highest fossil accumulations were again found in Kostarazi and Livakos, where several additional localities were searched. As in the previous seasons, no lithic assemblages were found inside the longitudinal profiles. All lithics collected were surface finds.

Forty three lithic artefacts were collected in 2006. Thirteen artefacts were recovered from the beach among the river pebbles at the Skitario locality. All were fashioned from river pebbles of a green, coarse-grained volcanic material and may be assigned morphologically to the MPal. They consist mostly of flakes and some cores. Fifteen additional artefacts were collected from the surface of the terraces in the wider Karpero area. Notable among them were two quartz artefacts. The remaining lithics were fashioned from volcanic material. All can again be characterized as MPal based on their morphological characteristics.

Forty three fossil specimens were collected. These were for the most part representatives of the fauna collected in 2004 and 2005, with an emphasis on equids and proboscideans. These were mainly collected at the localities of Kostarazi (Lagoura)

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and Livakos. Our total faunal list comprises equids, bovids, cervids, canids, proboscideans, rhinocerotids, suids and rodents, and possibly hippopotamus. Based on the fauna, these localities appear to date to the E Pleistocene or later.

Byz Kozani. A. Petkos (*ADelt*, 670) reports on the restoration of murals at several churches.

Servia, basilica of Katikoumenon. K. Theologidou (*ADelt*, 665) reports on the continuation of restoration works, including a painting depicting the Dormition of the Virgin (**Fig. 69**).

Goules, church of Agios Nikolaos. K. Theologidou (*ADelt*, 665) reports on the continuation of restoration works.

Lefkopigi, church of Agios Ioannis Prodromos. K. Theologidou (*ADelt*, 665) reports on the continuation of restoration works.

Fortress, church of Agios Demetrios. K. Theologidou (*ADelt*, 665–66) reports on the continuation of restoration works.

Aiani, church of the Dormition of the Virgin. A. Petkos (*ADelt*, 666) reports on the continuation of restoration works.

Dilofo, church of the Dormition of the Virgin. A. Petkos (*ADelt*, 666) reports on the continuation of restoration works.

Dryovouno, church of the Transfiguration. A. Petkos (*ADelt*, 666) reports on the continuation of restoration works.

Vythos, church of Agia Triada. A. Petkos (*ADelt*, 666) reports on the continuation of restoration works.

Kozani, church of Agioi Konstantinos and Eleni. A. Tsilipakou (*ADelt*, 676) reports on the recording of 69 icons located in the church, dated between the 17th and 19th Cts.

Galani, Sourtara site (Egnatia street). A. Tsilipakou (*ADelt*, 680) reports on the continuation of the excavation at the EByz cemetery.

Byz Grevena. A. Petkos (*ADelt*, 672) reports on the restoration of murals at several churches.

Knide, church of the Dormition of the Virgin. A. Petkos (*ADelt*, 666) reports on the continuation of restoration works.

Panagia, church of the Dormition of the Virgin. K. Theologidou (*ADelt*, 666) reports on the continuation of restoration works.

Palaiochori, church of Agia Paraskevi. K. Drosou (*ADelt*, 666–67) reports on the continuation of restoration works.

Sarakina, church of Agios Nikolaos. K. Drosou (*ADelt*, 667) reports on the continuation of restoration and conservation works.

Spilaio, church of the Dormition of the Virgin. K. Drosou (*ADelt*, 667–68) reports on the continuation of restoration works at the trinconch church, dated to 1633.

Noubenitsa, church of the Dormition of the Virgin. K. Drosou (*ADelt*, 668) reports on the continuation of restoration works at the postByz church.



69. Servia: wall-painting of the Dormition of the Virgin

Kyparissi, church of Agios Georgios. K. Drosou (*ADelt*, 668) reports on the continuation of restoration works at the postByz church.

Perivoli, church of Agios Nikolaos. K. Drosou (*ADelt*, 668) reports on the continuation of restoration works at the katholikon, dated to 1803.

Alatopetra, bridge. K. Drosou (*ADelt*, 668–69) reports on the continuation of restoration works at the 19th Ct single-arched bridge.

Spelaio, Portirsa bridge. K. Drosou (*ADelt*, 669) reports on the continuation of restoration works at the 18th Ct double-arched bridge.

Kastro, bridge. K. Drosou (*ADelt*, 669) reports on the continuation of restoration works at the 19th Ct single-arched bridge.

Taxiarchis, church of Agios Athanasios. A. Tsilipakou (*ADelt*, 672) reports on the recording of this three-aisled postByz basilica.

Kyparissi-Agios Kosmas, Papataki bridge. A. Tsilipakou (*ADelt*, 672–73) reports on the recording of the single-arched bridge, built by the skilled craftsman Vragga (Georgios Lazos) at the end of the 19th Ct.

Palaiochori, Agia Paraskevi. A. Tsilipakou (*ADelt*, 673) reports on the recording of a three-aisled postByz basilica.

Perivoli, church of Agios Georgios. A. Tsilipakou (*ADelt*, 673–74) reports on the recording of the three-aisled postByz basilica. The church is decorated with postByz icons and a wood-carved screen.

NOMOS OF KASTORIA (29th EPCA; 11th EBA)

Losko Nestoriou. Ch. Tsougaris (*ADelt*, 664) notes the rescue excavation that revealed parts of stone walls, dated to the 2nd–3rd Ct AD. Their foundations lay on Hel deposits.

Krepeni Mavrochoriou. Ch. Tsougaris (*ADelt*, 664) reports on a rescue excavation that revealed graves without any offerings, an anc. well and surface pottery dated from EBA to LRom times.

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Psalida sanctuary. Ch. Tsougaris (*ADelt*, 664–65) notes the rescue excavation in the sanctuary where a marble statuette of Hera and a marble head of Zeus were unearthed in the ash deposits of the altar. Fragments of tiles bearing inscribed names, such as ΜΕΝΕΛΑΟΣ, evidenced the custom of the worshippers to write their names on tiles.

Piges Koromilias Cave, Livadopotamos gorge. K. Trandalidou, P. Karkanas, E. Mpelegrinou and Th. Xatzitheodorou (*AEMTH* 19 [2005], 579–94) report on research conducted in the cave (26.40m by 8m). The stratigraphic sequence and pottery finds testify to the occupation of the cave from the L 6th millennium BC, either for sheltering animal herds or for human residence.

Avgi. G. Tsokas, G. Vergemezis, A. Stambolidis, G. Stratouli (*AEMTH* 19 [2005], 323–32) present preliminary results of a geomagnetic survey in the **Neo settlement**, which aimed to trace and map buried architectural and other structures. A large ditch appears to have surrounded the settlement. This was confirmed later by trial trenches.

G. Stratouli (*AEMTH* 19 [2005], 595–606) discusses the architectural features of the Neo settlement. A wide ditch (*w.* 5.50–11m, *d.* 2.15m) encircled the settlement, while a narrow one (*w.* 1.20m, *d.* 1.20m) is found inside the settlement. The former was filled with clay deposits rich in organic material and pottery, while the latter yielded a compact layer of burnt clay, possibly the remains of a wall. Pieces of clay with wooden imprints, mud-bricks and postholes provided information on building techniques. Moreover, narrow ditches that delineated the houses served as foundations for the walls, as evidenced by rows of postholes and stones used to reinforce the corners.

Byz Kastoria. A. Petkos (*ADelt*, 672) reports on the restoration of murals at several churches.

Tsiapata residence. K. Theologidou (*ADelt*, 664) reports on the continuation of restoration and conservation works.

Natzi residence. K. Theologidou (*ADelt*, 665) reports on the continuation of restoration works.

Pecheon residence. K. Drosou (*ADelt*, 665) reports on restoration works. The building is intended to become the museum of the Macedonian resistance.

Medreses. K. Drosou (*ADelt*, 665) reports on restoration works.

Omorfokklesia, church of Agios Georgios. K. Theologidou (*ADelt*, 665) reports on the continuation of restoration works.

Kleisoura, bell-tower of Agos Demetrios. K. Theologidou (*ADelt*, 665) reports on the continuation of restoration works.

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

Pella, cemeteries. M. Lilimbaki-Akamati (*ADelt*, 601) reports that in **Papargyriou plot** a marble funeral stele showing Attic influence was recovered, dating to the E4th Ct BC. The excavation conducted after that in the plot unearthed thirteen tile graves, dated to the L4th–E3rd Ct BC according to pottery, terracottas and coins. In the W part of the plot a dump pit was located, filled with pottery and figurines.

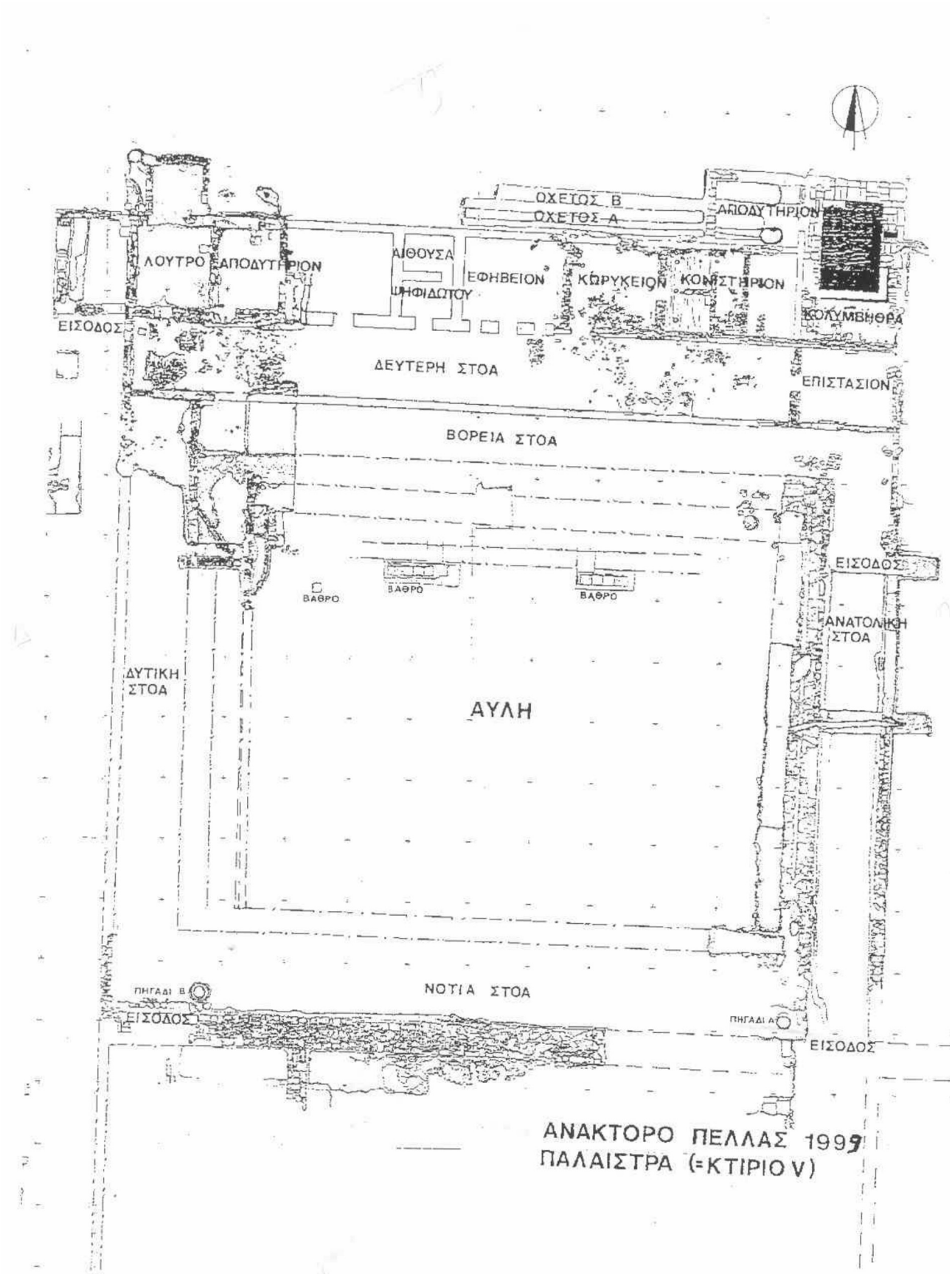
In a plot in the area of the anc. city's **E cemetery** (*AEMTH* 19 [2005], 391–406), a chamber tomb was discovered. A partially vaulted dromos leads to a central hall surrounded by seven chambers, all bearing plaster decoration, particularly the N one, with coloured lines. In three of the chambers the klines were placed on built pedestals, while in two others the klines were placed on stone blocks. The finds include a large number of vessels (lamps, skyphoi, perfume jars, Macedonian amphorae), figurines (one depicting Aphrodite or Cupid), jewellery, coins (Alexander III, Antigonos Gonatas, Philip V), two inscribed relief stelae and an altar (referring to Antigona, to Kleonike and Nikostrate). The tomb was in use from the E3rd to the M2nd Ct BC (see also *AR* 52 [2005–2006], 87). It is one the largest of this type in Greece, bearing influence from Egyptian and C funeral monuments.

In the area of **Fakos** (see also *AR* 51 [2004–2005], 87) part of a fortifying wall surrounding two buildings was found, interpreted as **military installations** according to the anc. sources. Furthermore, in the area of the mod. village of **Nea Pella** trial trenches brought to light the W and probably the E wall of the anc. city, along with parts of buildings, graves of both the W cemetery and the cemetery of the **Rom** colony of Pella.

Pella, palace (**Fig. 70**). P. Chrysostomou (*ADelt*, 601–04) reports on the ongoing excavation (see also *AR* 51 [2004–2005], 70). In building I trial trenches were opened in order to estimate the yard dimensions (*l.* 32m, *w.* 28m, total 900m^2). In the centre of the yard an altar was found, while in front of the peristylion three exedrai were revealed, probably for votives and statues. In building V (palaistra), W of the *ephebeion*, a room with a mosaic floor was investigated, hypothetically interpreted as *epistasion*. To the W of it there is another room which could be interpreted as *elaiothesion*. Building VIa proved to have a yard with peristylion, with rooms behind the N, W and S stoa. The rooms had floors of compact soil, the walls were decorated with plaster and the roof had tiles of Laconian type. They are interpreted as a dormitory complex for the 'royal youth'. Doric architectural pieces suggest that the stoas were of that order. Portable finds include Hel pottery, a lamp, sealed amphora handles and three coins (one of Kassander).

Pella, agora. I. Akamatis (*AEMTH* 19 [2005], 407–25) reports on the 2005 excavation season. In the NE corner of the agora trial trenches were opened in order to investigate the stairs and the adjacent drainage system, all dated to the last quarter of the 4th Ct BC. In building block 7, SE of the S stoa, which is demarcated by four roads, sixteen rooms were located in the W and eight in the E part, organized around two yards. In the S part small rooms facing a road are interpreted as magazines. In one of them tiles of Laconian type were found stored. Also, the S central drain, which collected water from the stoa roofs and the central court yard, has been investigated and restored. In the S part of the agora, fills were removed from above the roads, yielding a variety of portable finds: stamped amphora handles of diverse provenances (noteworthy is one handle with the inscription ΠΕΙΣΙ/ΔΗΜΟΥ), ivory styluses, stone and ivory decorative pieces, a gold ring, a silver earring, metal keys, daggers and tools, lead weights, faience pendants, glassware fragments, seals, clay moulds for the production of pyxis lids, terracottas, clay vessels (a fragment of a panathenaic amphora, pelike, rf vessels, lekanidai with lids and a kantharos bearing the inscription ΔΙΟΣ ΦΙΛΙΟΥ), coins and pieces of sculptures. To the W of the central drainage fourteen graves were investigated, hewn into the bedrock. The grave goods

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0570608400000223 Published online by Cambridge University Press



70. Pella: plan of Hel palace

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0570608400000223 Published online by Cambridge University Press

include clay vessels (aryballoid lekythia, bolsal type skyphoi, olpae, oinochoae, baby feeders, rf lekythia, lekanidai, pelikai), terracottas depicting females, children and animals, weapons, athletic implements, jewellery, agricultural tools and coinage (Amyntas III, a L5th Ct BC silver coin of Thebes and a bronze coin of Alexander).

Pella, S area. M. Lilimbaki-Akamati, in *To Vima* and *Ta Nea* (01/03/2007), *Hemerisia* and *Express* (03/03/2007) and *Apogevmatini* (05/03/2007) reports that architectural remains, dated to the 1st–4th Ct AD, were revealed in the S part of the anc. city, near the port. This evidence shows that the city was inhabited until the 4thCt AD and not abandoned after the destructive earthquake in 90 BC, as was previously believed. The remains belong to building complexes incorporated in the urban plan. A Rom bath was richly decorated with mosaic floors, marble inlays and colourful plaster, and yielded a wealth of portable finds.

Agrosykia. P. Chrysostomou (*ADelt*, 604) reports on the rescue excavations on **Peliti** or **Kastri hill** (see also *AR* 51 [2004–2005], 70). The settlement dates from LNeo to ECh times. After 380 AD, due to invasions, it was fortified with a thick wall (*w.* 1.30m), while its destruction and abandonment dates after 474 AD.

Messiano Giannitson, (anc. **Archontiko**). P. Chrysostomou and A. Zarogiannis (*AEMTH* 19 [2005], 427–34) report that pits opened by looters E of the mod. cemetery revealed part of the **E cemetery** of the anc. settlement. Ten pit graves were located, while one was excavated, revealing an Ar male burial accompanied by three iron spearheads and three clay vessels (exaleiptron, Ionic kylix and kantharoid kotyle). To the N, two Ar graves and one Hel grave were uncovered. The Ar graves had as offerings a gold stomion, bronze vessels (lebes and phiale), clay vessels (exaleiptra, Ionic kylix, krater, bucchero oinochoe) and iron weapons (sword, spearheads and knife). W of the cemetery pit graves, densely placed, were investigated. Thirteen of them contained inhumations in wooden sarcophagi and two cremations, dated to the 2nd and 3rd quarter of the 6th Ct BC. Finds include bronze and iron jewellery (earrings, rings, fibulae, pins, pendants, beads, belts), ivory and glass beads, bronze phialae and clay vessels (local, Cor and Ionian phialae, hydriae, lebes, kotylae, exaleiptra, oinochoe, kylikes, prochoi, aryballoi, ladles), weapons (swords, spearheads, knives). Noteworthy is that all female burials were accompanied by an iron knife. Ten Cl–EHel graves yielded metal jewellery (gold and bronze earrings, bronze rings, fibulae), bronze coins (Kassander, Amynta III, Phillip II), clay vessels (pyxis, pelike, kanastra, lekythia, bolsal type skyphoi, perfume cruets), bone astragali and weapons (spearheads).

Archontiko. P. Chrysostomou (*ADelt*, 605–06) reports that the N part of the **settlement wall** was investigated (*l.* 7m, *w.* 5m). Portable finds include pottery and small finds from PH and historical times.

P. Chrysostomou and A. Chrysostomou (*AEMTH* 19 [2005], 435–47) report on further investigation in the **W necropolis**, dated to IA, Ar, Cl and EHel times (see also *AR* 52 [2005–2006], 88). In total, 142 graves were investigated in five excavation sectors. The 49 graves dating to the **IA** were mostly pit graves and rarely cist graves, yielding as offerings jewellery, weapons and pottery. Noteworthy is grave 507, where the deceased female was adorned with iron and bronze rings, bronze bracelets, gold, glass and amber beads, and accompanied with an oinochoe, a cup and a phiale. To the Ar period belong 66 pit graves. The graves of male 'warriors' were accompanied by weapons (helmets, shields, spearheads, knives, swords) often decorated with gold sheet, gold, silver, bronze and iron jewels (rings, sheet, pins, stomia – three deriving from the same mould and depicting lions), clay vessels (exaleiptron, an Attic kylix depicting male figures, an Attic banded kylix depicting deers, an Attic kylix of type C, aryballoi, prochoi, a lekythos of the 'Departing Warrior' type, an Attic bf skyphos depicting a soldier and a horse rider, an Attic bf kylix-skyphos depicting a lion and a male figure), bronze vessels (lebes, oinochoe, phiale, prochoi), iron models of carriages and furniture, terracottas depicting animal and human figures, a faience figurine in the shape of a hedgehog. Worth mentioning for its rich finds is grave 443, dated to M6th Ct BC, where the warrior was accompanied by a helmet and a shield, a sword decorated with gold sheet, spearheads and knives, a gold stomion decorated with lions and rosettes, a double iron pin with a gilded head, gold sheet for decorating footwear, iron models of a rural carriage and furniture, seven bronze vessels, three faience miniature oinochoe, an Ionian kylix and exaleiptron and eight terracottas depicting female figures.

Female graves yielded gold, silver, bronze and iron jewellery (gold mouth stomia, rosettes, sheets, diadems, pendants, beads, earrings, bracelets, pins – some with gold or amber heads – fibulae, rings, glass and faience beads, a necklace with glass and amber beads and pendants), weapons (iron knives), bronze vessels (skyphos, phiale, lebes, oinochoe, kantharoi), clay vessels (kylix, hydriae, bucchero vessels, kotyle, exaleiptra, skyphoi, kylikes of the Siannon type, prochoi, lebes, aryballoi depicting a Siren and a lion, Cor alabastron, kotyle, trefoil-lipped oinochoe and amphoriskoi, Ionian kylikes, an Attic amphora depicting a panther and a second depicting a Sphinx, a bf kylix-skyphos depicting Maenads with Satyrs, a bf kylix depicting bulls, trefoil-lipped black glaze oinochoe, a banded kylix depicting a lion attacking a wild boar and another depicting a lion and a male figure, a lekane depicting Sphixes), iron models of carriages, terracottas depicting human and animal figures. Also worth mentioning is the female burial from grave 458, dated to the 3rd quarter of 6th Ct BC. The deceased was accompanied by 28 terracottas, faience figurines depicting deities and hedgehogs, iron models of carriages and furniture, seventeen bronze vessels, faience vessels, clay vessels (a cut-neck jar, a Cor pyxis and an Attic banded kylix-skyphos depicting swans), amber beads and pins, gold sheets for decorating garments, a gold ring and necklace, gold discs with rosettes, silver pins with gold heads holding a silver chain ending in gold snake heads, gold diadems depicting riders and wild animals, a gold face mask with elaborate decoration of terrestrial and marine animals, floral and geometric motifs and stellar symbols.

To the **Cl and EHel** period belong 28 graves, mainly pit graves and some tile graves. The offerings included clay vessels (Cl skyphoi, lekythia, kanastra, skyphidia, pelike, bolsal skyphoi, pyxis and EHel bolsal skyphoi, lamps and perfume vessels), bronze coins (Amyntas III, Phillip II, Alexander III, Kassander and successors), bronze wreaths, strigils, weapons (iron spearheads and knives), jewellery (gold pendants and earrings, bronze and iron fibulae and pins, iron, bronze and silver rings), clay female busts, terracottas, lead pyxis and bone astragali.

All of these luxury items confirm the commercial relationships between the Macedonians and the W and the E parts of the Mediterranean world (E Aegean, Asia Minor, Phoenicia, and Egypt), as well as the cities of S Greece (Athens, Corinth, etc).

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Edessa. A. Chrysostomou (*ADelt*, 606) reports that in **O. Stenimahou** three rooms of a **bath** were investigated. The first was an auxiliary room, while the other two were probably parts of the caldarium. The destruction of the bath dates to the 2nd half of the 3rd Ct AD.

At the junction of **O. Stenimahou** and **Kapetan Garefi** 70 (*ADelt*, 608) graves were investigated, dated to Rom and postByz times. Noteworthy is one tomb of Macedonian type with an arch roofed dromos leading to its entrance.

In a plot in the area of the **N cemetery** of the lower city (*AEMTH* 19 [2005], 449–63) five graves were investigated, mostly looted in anc. times. Three are cist graves hewn out of the bedrock, two are subterranean chamber tombs. One cist grave (number 90) yielded a bolsal skyphos and a rf pelike depicting a Cupid between two female figures, dating to the L4th Ct BC. Grave 88 yielded a gold stomion, a lamp, a fish plate and a perfume vessel, dating to the 2nd Ct BC.

Chamber tomb 91 had a dromos on the S side (*l.* 5.5m, *w.* 2m and 4.10m in the entrance) with eleven curved steps leading to the entrance. In the interior were two built bases where the wooden klines rested. Portable finds include clay vessels ('W slope' skyphoi, skyphidia and unguentarium), part of a bronze strigil and a pin. The finds date the tomb to the 2nd Ct BC. Chamber tomb 93 had also a small dromos with steps leading to the entrance. Finds such as amphoriskoi, kantharoi, a megaric skyphos, skyphidia and coins (of Phillip V and Macedonians) date the grave to the L3rd–2nd Ct BC.

Also, traces of an earlier use of the area (prior to EHel) have been revealed. These include parallel channels hewn into the bedrock (possibly traces of anc. roads), cuttings in the bedrock for the extraction of stone and a subterranean storage pit containing two pithoi.

Aridaia, Loutraki. E. Kambouroglou, Th. Xatzitheodorou, D. Bouzas, N. Zahariades and I. Mitsis (*AEMTH* 19 [2005], 293–308) present palaeontological-sedimentological research in cave A, conducted by the Ephorate of Palaeoanthropology and Speleology of S Greece. Six archaeological deposits dated to the **Neo** period were distinguished. C14 dates suggest an age of 5900 BP. The methods employed to establish the chronology of the site (i.e., OSL, E.S.R, C14) exclude the use of the cave prior to the Neo period.

Aloros. A. Chrysostomou (*ADelt*, 609–10) reports on the investigation of the W wall of the **fortified settlement** SE of the mod. village. On the N side the existence of a gate was confirmed. Also, the two construction phases of the wall were clarified, with the upper LRom part built of limestone and the earlier part built of stone, mudstone and mud.

Apsalos. A. Chrysostomou (*ADelt*, 610–11) reports that at **Grammi**, NE of the mod. village, remains of a **Neo settlement** were located. The settlement belongs to the flat, extended type of sites, covering at least 5ha, as the surface finds suggest. The houses were post-framed, with food processing and storage facilities. Portable finds included pottery of various types, stone and clay sling bullets, ground and polished stone tools, bone artefacts and figurines.

Byz Pella

Nea Pella, ECh basilica. A. Petkos (*ADelt*, 677–78) reports on the excavation of the basilica. This year, its MByz phase was examined.

Edessa, Great Alexander and Pavlos Melas street (plot 138 of Mintsi-Themeliaki Co.). M. Paisidou (*ADelt*, 678–79) reports on the rescue excavation that revealed part of the Byz walls of the city.

Edessa, Patriarchou Gregoriou street (plot 185 of Papazisis). M. Paisidou (*ADelt*, 679) reports on the continuation of the rescue excavation that revealed more tombs of the MByz period. Of special interest among the finds are copper bracelets worn by the dead.

Edessa, Logos, basilica A. M. Paisidou (*ADelt*, 679–80) reports on the documentation of the excavated church.

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

Veroia. A. Koukouvou (*ADelt*, 611) reports that in **O. Feidiou** and **Persefonis** two graves were located. One is a large chamber tomb that contains a cist grave with three inhumations. At **O. Egnatias** (*ADelt*, 611) a Hel grave was investigated. Remains of three wooden klines were found. Grave goods include clay vessels ('Macedonian' amphorae, ladles, lamps, perfume vessels, pyxis, skyphidia), bronze coins, iron strigils, bronze needles and lead pyxis. At **O. Pontou** (*ADelt*, 611–13) a rock-cut grave was excavated, bearing traces of white plaster on the walls and red colour in the entrance. Grave goods were exclusively clay vessels (pyxis, ladles, lamps, perfume vessels and amphorae). At **O. Komninon** 16–17 (*ADelt*, 613) another rock-cut grave was found. Although looted, it still contained some offerings (clay vessels, a bronze coin and a terracotta figurine). All the above graves date to the 2nd Ct AD.

Paliomanna site. A. Koukouvou (*ADelt*, 613–15) reports on the excavation of the W and E limits of a **large Rom building** (35m by 25m). Three cisterns hewn into the bedrock belong to the building. The first (2.70m by 4.15m) had a stone desk on the N and a pithos on the E side. The second (3.42m by 4.10m) was plastered with hydraulic plaster and had pipes for water. Six clay vessels were incorporated in two walls serving the fish-farming needs for which the cistern was supposedly used. The third cistern is separated by a wall into two spaces. The building had a storage room with pithoi, storage pits, hearths and ovens. Pottery finds include cooking, storage and terra sigilata vessels. Other finds were clay lamps, figurines, bronze jewels, loomweights, slags and lead pieces, numerous nails and bronze coins. The first phase of the building dates to LHel times, but it continues to be in use from the 1st Ct BC to the 4th Ct AD. The building is interpreted as the *pars rustica* of a rural villa.

Asomata. A. Koukouvou (*ADelt*, 615) notes a brief excavation in an area with remains covering 1ha. Rooms with walls of local limestone were revealed, dated by pottery and coinage to Hel times.

Lefkadia. M. Lilmbaki-Akamati and K. Trohidis (*AEMTH* 19 [2005], 465–74) present the conservation and restoration works conducted in the Macedonian tomb of Krisis (see also *AR* 52 [2005–2006], 89), which is now open to the public.

Vergina. A. Kottaridi (*ADelt*, 615–16) reports on investigation of 40 burials found in various plots. A 1st Ct AD grave, located at the NE end of the necropolis, was marked with a stone peribolos. On the NW side of the **necropolis** a 9th Ct BC tumulus was excavated, covering the burials of two women and a girl. In the Cl necropolis, pit and mud-brick built graves were revealed, dating to the L5th and 4th Cts BC, along with some

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graves dating to the 2nd Ct BC. Grave goods include jewellery, perfume vessels, exaleiptra, terracottas, skyphoi, kraters, kantharoi, strigils, gilt bronze wreaths and coins. Most of the graves, however, were found looted. Remains of funeral ceremonies were also traced. On top of a large pit grave of the 5th Ct BC a stone base serving as a funeral mark was found upside down.

S. Drougou (*AEMTH* 19 [2005], 475–81) reports on further excavations which focused on the area **W of the anc. theatre**, as well as on the dromos of the large **Macedonian tomb** with the Ionic façade near the mod. town hall. In the former area poor remains of walls were unearthed. In the area of the Macedonian tomb the stone-built S wall of the dromos (*l.* 15m, *w.* 10m, *h.* 3m) was revealed. Noteworthy is an *enagismos*, yielding mainly black-glazed pinakia, dating to the L4th Ct BC. To the SE of the tomb a dump pit was found filled with large quantities of Hel pottery of the M2nd Ct BC, mainly tableware likely to be used in a burial ceremony.

M. Manoledakis (*AEMTH* 19 [2005], 483–94) presents a method for studying the ***Geography*** **of Claudius Ptolemaios**, the 2nd Ct AD geographer, regarding the co-ordinates he gives for many anc. cities, including **Aigai**. According to a mathematical reconciliation with contemporary maps it is concluded that in the 2nd Ct AD Aigai was situated a few km SW of mod. Vergina. This implies that the anc. Macedonian capital was originally built somewhere else in the general area and was destroyed before Ptolemy's time, as archaeological evidence supports. The inhabitants probably moved SW and established a new city to which Ptolemy refers.

A. Kottaridi, in *Kathimerini* and *Eleftheros typos* (03/03/2007), *Eleftherotypia* and *Ethnos* (05/03/2007) reports on the excavation in a plot in the area of the **anc. cemetery**, SW of the tumulus cemetery. A total of 80 Ar pit graves were investigated and yielded, although looted, a wealth of grave offerings such as vessels for funeral ceremonies (cups and jugs), symposium vessels (krater, denos, oinochoe), bf skyphoi, perfume vessels often in the shape of a bird, Cor aryballoi and exalieptra, alabasters, mouth pieces, terracotta figurines often from Samos, carriage models, a sword and a helmet of the 'illyric' type. Furthermore, she argues that the 'Tomb of Romaios', the tomb discovered by K. Romaios in the NW part of the anc. city, actually belonged to Thessaloniki, the sister of Alexander the Great.

Sfekia, Keramaria site. A. Kottaridi (*ADelt*, 616–17) reports on a rescue excavation here. A large ditch of irregular shape was investigated (*l.* 11m, *w.* 8m, *d.* 1.50m), filled with architectural features, like pieces of floor and hearths with remains of charred seeds, but also with large quantities of pottery (noteworthy is a pot containing snails), animal bones and stone tools. The ditch is interpreted as an ellipsoid **semi-subterranean house**, dated to the MNeo period. Polished and chipped stone tools, along with figurine fragments and clay table legs, were found scattered in the N and E side of the suggested house. Clay sling bullets, beads, bone tools and two stone human figurines were also unearthed. To the E of the house three shallow dump pits were found, while a fourth larger and deeper pit was located to the SE. The latter was found filled with stone tool fragments, clay lumps and traces of fire.

Byz Imathia

Veria, church of Agioi Petros and Pavlos. A. Petkos (*ADelt*, 670) reports on the restoration of the wood-carved screen.

Veria, city. A. Tsilipakou (*ADelt*, 676) reports on the rescue excavation of a LRom building.

Asomata, Egnatia street. A. Tsilipakou (*ADelt*, 677) reports on the rescue excavation of a settlement named Rodia, recorded at the time of Ot domination.

Theodoraki, church of Ascension. M. Paisidou (*ADelt*, 675) reports on the recording of the postByz church.

CENTRAL MACEDONIA

Nomos of Kilkis (16th EPCA; 9th EBA)

Axioupoli. Th. Savvopoulou and E.Tsagaraki (*AEMTH* 19 [2005], 227–38) report on excavation in a plot where construction works damaged part of a **monumental grave**. The excavation revealed a single-chambered vaulted grave, built with tiles. The walls were covered with white plaster. Two beds adjoined in the corner and an edranon for offerings was found in the interior. The grave contained six burials: four inhumations and two cremations. Grave goods include a 'West slope' pyxis, a 'Macedonian' amphora, a perfume cruet, ladles, skyphoi, coinage, gold spear-shaped leaves and a bronze ring, all dating to the 2nd half of the 2nd Ct BC.

In the same plot a **workshop** installation was also revealed, with an ovoid-shaped pottery kiln, a pithos fixed in a pit and a large cobbled area. The finds include abundant wheelmade pottery (hydrias, pan-shaped vessels, phiale, trefoil-lipped oinochoe, a perfume cruet and mainly unpainted everyday vessels), tile fragments, a few glass fragments and iron small finds. Finds date to ERom times. Noteworthy are the numerous unusual clay objects, which are elongated, oblong in cross-section and with a cylindrical pipette. They are interpreted as the products of the workshop, while their use is related to apiculture by analogy with mod. objects.

Nomos of Thessalonike (16th EPCA; 9th EBA)

Thessalonike (centre)

Archaeological Museum of Thessalonike. P. Adam-Veleni, in *Eleftherotypia* (01/07/2007) and *Ta Nea* (07/07/2006), presents the five thematic exhibitions that constitute the new display proposal of the Museum, inaugurated on 08/09/2006. The museum narrative, organized chronologically, begins with the exhibition '5,000, 15,000, 200,000 years ago … An exhibition about life in PH Macedonia'. This thematic unit is enriched with audiovisual discussion on the PH household by three distinguished archaeologists. The exhibition 'Towards the birth of cities …' presents the material remains from settlements and cemeteries in the region between mount Athos and Olympus dating to the IA (1100–700 BC). The exhibition 'In Macedonia from the 7th Ct BC until L antiquity' highlights aspects of the public and private life of the anc. Macedonians from the Ar period until the 3rd Ct AD. Some of the objects exhibited are on public display for the first time. Interactive touch-screen multimedia applications introduce the visitor to the form and functions of anc. Macedonian cities and Macedonian tombs. A video presents mod. theatrical productions of anc. drama, and for the first time the visitor has the chance to listen to an anc. melody, following the transcription of the musical symbols from a 3rd Ct BC inscription found in Vrasna (Asprovalta). The exhibition 'Thessaloniki, the Metropolis of Macedonia' stresses the unique role Thessaloniki played during the Rom period. The multimedia presentations 'Where is the ancient

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0570608400000223 Published online by Cambridge University Press