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

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city hidden?' and 'Take a tour of the Galerian complex' accompany this exhibition. The exhibition is completed by the reconstruction of an Ar Ionian temple, transported to Thessalonica's sanctuary area during the Rom period. The statues of emperors found inside the temple suggest that it was connected with imperial worship.

The forthcoming (2007–2008) periodical exhibitions of the Museum are: 'The Derveni papyrus and Orphism in Macedonia', 'The Museum narrates its history' and 'Ancient Kalindoia'.

K. Tsantsanoglou, G. Parasoglou and Th. Kouremenos, *Eleytherotypia* (12/10/2006) present the first complete edition of the **Derveni papyrus**, published by the Italian scientific press Corpus dei Papyri Filosofici. The volume includes the reconstruction of the cylinder and an edition of the whole text, accompanied by translation, comments and images. The augur Euthyphron is believed to have been the author of the 5th Ct BC text. The multi-spectral digital imaging of the papyrus by the team of A. Pieris and D. Obbink has been completed (see *AR* 52 [2005–2006], 90).

A report on the anc. **inscriptions** in Thessaloniki has appeared: Νιγδέλης, Π.Μ., *Επιγραφικά Θεσσαλονίκεια, σιμβολή στην πολιτική και κοινωνική ιστορία της αρχαίας Θεσσαλονίκης* (Thesalonika, University Studio Press 2006).

anc. **agora**. P. Adam-Veleni (*ADelt*, 517–21) reports on rescue excavations in the anc. agora undertaken on the occasion of restoration works. In the **Odeion**, the sections between the brackets and the surface of the mod. road of O. Agnostou Stratioti were investigated. Between the brackets b-c, the interior of the SE corner of the '**longitudinal building**' was explored, dated to the M2nd–1st Ct BC. To the N of this building and between brackets c-d, as well as d-e, lay part of a water pipe constructed carefully with tiles, schist slabs and mortar, accompanied by LHel pottery. W of the water pipe a **cistern** was revealed. Between brackets d-e, two pipes covered with architectural features were unearthed, dated by pottery to Imperial times. Between brackets e-f, part of a **mosaic floor** of colourful tesserae was unearthed, it appears to be earlier than the two above-mentioned pipes. In sector K, a thick destruction layer was revealed, with abundant Hel pottery ('West slope' kantharoi, pyxis lids, spindle-shaped perfume cruets, etc). In the area of the '**Krypte Stoa**', a lime kiln, pits and a system of pipes were investigated. Although dated to later periods, their layers yielded abundant Hel pottery, terracottas, moulds and lamps.

P. Adam-Veleni, H. Zografou, D. Kalliga and N. Hatzidakis (*AEMTH* 19 [2005], 97–108), discuss the museological-museographical study for the exhibition hosting the finds from the excavations in the anc. agora.

Navarinou Sq., Galerian complex. F. Athanasiou, V. Malama, M. Miza, M. Sarantidou, in *H Kathimerini* (24/06/2006), report on the completion of the conservation and restoration works in the **Rom palace**, which is now an open-air museum (see also *ADelt*, 563–64, fig. 69) (**Fig. 71**).

O. Gladstonos 9. M. Karamberi (*ADelt*, 521–22) reports on the rescue excavation in the plot, where three construction phases were unearthed: LRom walls built with stone and mortar; Rom walls built with stone, tiles and mortar, along with a network of pipes and four wells; and Hel walls built with stone and mud. Rom finds include storage jars, red painted pottery and lamps dated to the 2nd Ct AD. The remains possibly belong to **Rom workshops**.

O. Egnatia 46. A. Tasia (*ADelt*, 522–23) notes a rescue excavation in the plot, where part of a **LRom building** was investigated. The walls were built with stone and mud-bricks (opus mixtum), while the floor was covered with a mosaic made of marble pieces (*opus segmentatum*).

O. Tsimiski 64. E. Trakosopoulou (*ADelt*, 523–24) reports on the rescue excavation in the plot, where parts of the infrastructures of two buildings were investigated, showing successive construction phases dated to the 4th Ct AD and Byz times.

Anc. **E cemetery**. P. Adam-Veleni (*ADelt*, 524–25) reports on the excavation of a ditch E of the new building of the School of Philosophy. In total 24 graves were investigated and parts of three walls (possibly small grave enclosures). Chronological assignment of the features was impossible due to insufficient evidence.

New city hall plot. M. Tsimbidou, in *Eleutherotypia* (03/05/2007), reports that 50 Hel–Rom tile graves were located.

Byz Thessaloniki

Thessalonike, church of Panagia Acheiropoietos. A. Zombou-Asemi and K. Raptis (*ADelt*, 569–71) report on restoration at the E side of the church. P. Mastora (*ADelt*, 577) reports on the partial conservation of the marble columns.

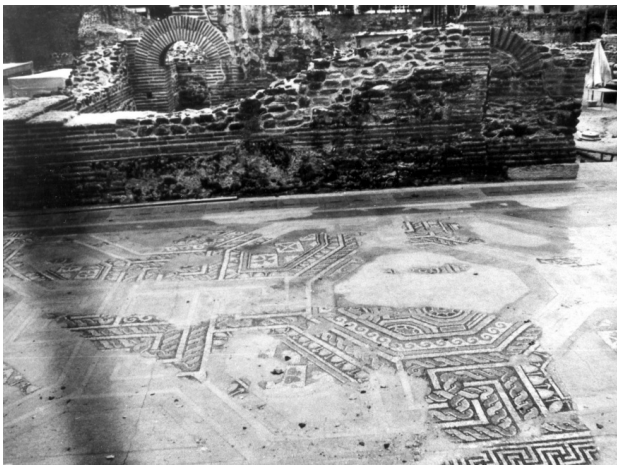
Loutra Paradeisos (Bey Hamam). V. Koniordos and E. Sarafianou (*ADelt*, 571) report on the restoration of the monument.

Church of Agios Panteleimon. F. Revythiadou (*ADelt*, 571) reports on the restoration of the postByz church.

Minaret of Rotonda. Ch. Siaxabani (*ADelt*, 571–72) reports on the restoration of the monument.

Church of Agios Georgios Sochou. Ch. Siaxabani (*ADelt*, 572–73) reports on the restoration of the church.

Church of Agios Demetrios. P. Mastora (*ADelt*, 577–78) reports on the partial conservation of the murals and mosaics of the church. On the W wall of the N aisle, painted geometrical motives as well as the figure of Saint Fotini were revealed.



71. Thessalonike: Rom palace, LRom mosaic

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Church of Agia Sophia. P. Mastora (*ADelt*, 577) reports on the partial conservation of the mosaics.

Rotonda. P. Mastora (*ADelt*, 577) reports on the partial conservation of the mosaics.

Church of Prophet Elias. P. Mastora (*ADelt*, 578) reports on the partial conservation of the murals.

Church of Agia Ekaterini. P. Mastora (*ADelt*, 578) reports on the partial conservation of the murals.

Church of Panagia Chalkeon. P. Mastora (*ADelt*, 578) reports on the partial conservation of the murals.

Eptapyrgio. P. Mastora (*ADelt*, 578) reports on the partial conservation of the L postByz murals in the NE and SE halls of the second floor of the building.

Trigoniou tower. P. Mastora (*ADelt*, 578) reports on the partial conservation of the murals.

Monastery of Agia Theodora. P. Mastora (*ADelt*, 578) reports on the partial conservation of the murals. N. Karydas (*ADelt*, 587–88) reports on the rescue excavation that revealed ruins of the postByz katholikon. Parts of a marble screen are dated to the MByz period.

O. Irinis and Lagada. E. Marki (*ADelt*, 579) reports on a rescue excavation that revealed the moat of the W walls, together with various finds.

O. Koufitsa 22. E. Marki (*ADelt*, 579–81) reports on a rescue excavation that revealed part of a Rom residence decorated with mosaic floor. Ruins of buildings, belonging to several periods, were also located.

O. Chrysippou 3. E. Marki (*ADelt*, 581–83) reports on a rescue excavation that revealed ruins of buildings belonging to several periods.

O. Komnenon and **Kalapothaki street**. E. Marki (*ADelt*, 583–84) reports on a rescue excavation that revealed part of the sea-wall of the city.

O. Tzacheila 3. E. Marki (*ADelt*, 584–86) reports on a rescue excavation that revealed ruins of buildings, belonging to several periods.

O. Apostle Pavlos. E. Marki (*ADelt*, 586) reports on the rescue excavation that revealed part of some buildings.

O. Aristippou 11. E. Marki (*ADelt*, 586) reports on a rescue excavation that revealed part of the enclosure of a Byz monastery.

O. Zefyron 7. E. Marki (*ADelt*, 586–87) reports on a rescue excavation that revealed ruins of buildings, mainly of ECh times.

O. Papareska, Zappa and **Erasmou**. E. Marki (*ADelt*, 587) reports on a rescue excavation that revealed a tomb and part of a conduit.

Evosmos, Church of Agios Athanasios. P. Mastora (*ADelt*, 578) reports on the partial conservation of the murals.

O. Agias Sophias 98, Vlachava and **Theotokopoulou**. N. Karydas (*ADelt*, 588–89) reports on a rescue excavation that revealed walls of buildings belonging to several periods. Copper coins and jewels were among the finds.

O. Glafkou and **Olympiados**. N. Karydas (*ADelt*, 589) reports on a rescue excavation that revealed parts of Byz walls and tombs.

O. Orfanidou 6. I. Kanonidis (*ADelt*, 589–91) reports on a rescue excavation that revealed ruins of buildings of several periods.

Dioikitirio square. I. Kanonidis (*ADelt*, 591) reports on a rescue excavation that revealed parts of a postByz building.

Two books on Byz Thessaloniki have now been published: Λοβέρδου-Τσιγαρίδα, Κ., *Η κρύπτη του ναού του Αγίου Δημητρίου Θεσσαλονίκης* (Athens, T.A.P.A. 2006) and Μαρκή, Ε., *Η νεκρόπολη της Θεσσαλονίκης στούς υστερορωμαϊκους και παλαιοχριστιανικούς χρόνους (μέσα του 3ου έως μέσα του 8ου αι. μ.Χ.)* Δημοσιεύματα 95 (Athens, T.A.P.A. 2006).

Museum of Byzantine Civilisation. D. Papanikola-Bakirtzi (*ADelt*, 597–98) reports on the exhibition 'Byzantine glazed pottery. The art of the engraved ones', that took place at the Museum during in 1999/2000. The exhibits were separated into three units, one examining the developments and the figures of decoration throughout the centuries, the second presenting finds from two wrecks dated to the M12th and E13th Cts from Pelogonnisi, N Sporades and from Kastelorizo, and the last representing the procedure of manufacturing the ceramic artefacts. She also reports (*ADelt*, 600) on the conservation of marble, ceramic, glass and metallic objects of the museum.

A. Tourta (*ADelt*, 598–99) reports on the acquisition of new museum objects, including postByz icons, lead seals, metallic artefacts and a gospel of the 14th Ct. She also mentions (*ADelt*, 599) the conservation of icons, of the 11–12th Ct, from the chapel that was excavated near the Trigonon tower, of the EByz murals from the residence at the O. Ioulianou, from the graves at the plot of Borou 4 and O. Peleiadou and of the mosaic floor revealed during the rescue excavation at the O. Cheironos 3–5.

D. Nalpantis (*ADelt*, 600) reports on the realization of the educational programmes 'Thessalonike in ECh times' and 'The ECh church'.

Thessalonike (E of centre)

Toumba. D. Margomenou, S. Andreou and K. Kotsakis (*AEMTH* 19 [2005], 157–71) summarize the investigation of the storage spaces found on top of the **BA settlement**. The results of the morphological and the technological study of pithoi found in the buildings of this area are discussed in comparison with the material from the Toumba Kastanas. An estimation of the space occupied by pithoi in building complex A is given, which allowed an inference on the internal organization of the group that lived there and its socio-political relations with other inhabitants of the settlement.

R. Veropoulidou, S. Andreou and K. Kotsakis (*AEMTH* 19 [2005], 173–86), discuss the archaeological evidence of **purple-dye production** in the settlement, based on the analysis of the shell assemblage and its spatial distribution, particularly the crushed murex shells and the context in which they were found. The data suggest the purple dye was produced already from the L MBA, an activity which continued until the L LBA. They also indicate that it was a small-scale production aiming at satisfying the local community needs.

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Toumba bank. K. Soueref (*ADelt*, 525–26) reports on the rescue excavation at **O. Elaias 4**, where **Ar and Cl building remains** were unearthed. The first phase dates to EAr times. From the M to the L6th Ct BC intense building activity is observed. To this period belong storage areas, a circular stone structure and another ellipsoid one. In the NE corner of the plot three metal vessels were found *in situ*, placed on the traces of the fire, along with stone tools. To the W of these a large disposal pit was excavated, partially covered with mud-bricks and filled with abundant pottery, shells and bones. The Ar phase is sealed with a destruction layer, above which the 5th Ct BC phase follows. In this phase the circular stone structure was filled with stones and the workshop was used as storage area, evidenced by fragments of amphorae and pithoi. The last phase dates to the 4th Ct BC and is very fragmentarily represented. Pottery finds include Ar bf, Cor and local vessels, as well as Cl black glazed vessels.

At **O. Dryos 5** (*ADelt*, 527–29, see also *AR* 51 [2004–2005], 75) walls dated to the 5th and 4th Cts BC were revealed in the W part of the plot, covered by a destruction layer with a large amount of tiles. In the E part a square room with a floor of compacted soil and a stone threshold was revealed. A storage area was also investigated with at least sixteen pithoi found *in situ*, dated to the 5th Ct BC. The pithoi were placed in pits dug into the 6th Ct destruction layer. Below this 6th Ct BC destruction layer pottery dating to the 7th Ct BC was found. In the S part of the plot EIA layers were located. Pottery finds include 6th–4th Ct BC black glazed and unpainted vessels, Cor and bf pottery, fragments of an amphora depicting sphinxes, handmade vessels and pithoi. Small finds include loomweights, spindle-whorls and stone tools.

Toumba cemetery. At **O. Kizikou 38–40** (*ADelt*, 529), eight IA **pit graves** (five with schist covering) were investigated, accompanied by vessels (phialae, grey wheelmade cups, two handled kantharoid vessels, two handled phialae, a fine red-slipped vessel with very thin walls) and jewellery (bronze earrings, fibulae and rings, iron rings). At the junction of **O. Isidorou, Abderon** and **Megakleous** (*ADelt*, 529–30) a pit grave with schist covering was investigated. The offerings included a bf kylix-skyphos, a lekythos, an iron sword and a dagger, two bronze fibulae, a bronze ring and a small glass pointed amphora. In the E part of the plot an assemblage of four vessels was revealed: an Attic plemochoe of type B, two Attic bf on white background lekythoi and a small close-shaped ribbed vessel (probably Cor). The finds date from the 5th to the 3rd Ct BC. The vessels must have been placed there in mod. times. At **O. Ostrovou 29** (*ADelt*, 530) four pit graves with schist coverings were investigated. The graves were poorly furnished yielding only two handled red-slipped phiales. At **O. Neapoleos 15** (*ADelt*, 530) four pit graves with schist coverings were investigated. Among noteworthy the grave goods are IA grey wheelmade one-handled cups.

Pylaia, Finikas area. M. Tsimbidou-Avloniti, A. Kaiafa and H. Lykidou (*AEMTH* 19 [2005], 197–209), report on the excavation of the **Cl–EHel cemetery** at **Kis-Toumba**. In total 21 graves were investigated: seven pit graves, three tile graves, a sarcophagus and nine cist graves (some looted in antiquity), dating to the period from Archelaos (413–400/399 BC) to Antigonos Gonatas (277–239 BC), according to coinage. Noteworthy among the offerings are a tiny silver key and caduceus (*kerykeion*) in a male burial, while a child's burial contained twin theatric terracottas depicting Hercules with a slave. Of particular interest was cist grave 4 which, though looted, still contained a number of grave goods, including clay vessels, a gilded iron strigil, a silver kantharos, remnants of a gold myrtle wreath and of an elaborately decorated wooden bed (with ivory and glass items, gilded clay figures of griffins tearing up deer and discs with a relief Athena head), along with a gold coin of Philip II. The interior of the grave was colourfully decorated with a band of dentils, palmettes in pink and blue, and tendrils emerging from acanthus leaves painted on a deep blue ground. This subject was very popular in the iconography of sepulchral monuments of the 2nd half of the 4th Ct BC as the flowering tendril implies constant rebirth and the triumph of life over death.

At the **Ligaria site**, M. Tsimbidou-Avloniti reports (*ADelt*, 530–31) on the rescue excavation in a plot where 57 **graves** were investigated, dated from the E5th to the E4th Ct BC. The grave types include three sarcophagi, ten pit graves, 21 mud-brick cist graves and 22 tile graves. Among the grave goods are black glazed and rf skyphoi, aryballoid lekythia, gold and silver jewellery, terracottas and clay busts, as well as coins. In the same plot remains of two buildings were uncovered, one having one room and the other three rooms with a hearth and pits. The buildings possibly belong to a **farmhouse** which must be later in date than the cemetery.

In **O. Antistaseos** (*ADelt*, 531) she notes two Hel tile graves yielding poor grave goods.

Kalamaria, O. Th. Sofouli. M. Tsimbidou-Avloniti (*ADelt*, 531–32) reports that due to drainage works two areas of archaeological interest were investigated. In the area with LRom building remains, seven refuse pits and three child burials were located. Amounts of shell and pottery were found (mostly unpainted vessels, with rippled or grooved decoration, red painted fish plates and lamps). Also, walls probably related to the coastal settlement were located. In the second area, 39 graves (pit and cist graves) were excavated. Grave goods include vessels and bronze jewellery (multi-spiral bracelets, 8-shaped fibula, gilded omphalion), dated from the EIA to Geo and Ar times.

E environs of Thessalonike

Karabournaki. M. Tiverios, E. Manakidou and D. Tsiafaki (*AEMTH* 19 [2005], 187–95), discuss the excavation in the **anc. settlement** where parts of residential and storage spaces were found, along with semi-subterranean structures. Geo and Ar pottery was found in large quantities, either local or deriving from workshops around the Thermaic gulf (e.g., Mende, Torone, Polychrono, Olynthus), as well as various workshops of the anc. Gr world (Euboia, E Greece, Thessaly, Corinth, Attica, NE Aegean). The presence of EIA pottery testifies to an earlier occupation of the settlement in the E1st millennium BC.

Thermi. E. Skarlatidou (*ADelt*, 532–36) reports on the rescue excavations in plots in the area of the **anc. cemetery**. In plot 158a eight graves were investigated: four cist and four pit graves. One female cist grave (dated to 540–530 BC) yielded numerous gold jewels, a bronze hydria, fourteen bronze phialae, Attic and Cor vessels, figurative vessels and E Greece terracotta. Another cist grave of the same date was looted, resulting in bronze offerings (e.g., phialae and a bronze shield) being severely damaged. Other finds included Cor (mainly exaleiptra) and Attic vessels, as well as terracotta. One of the pit graves contained the burial of a girl, accompanied by a silver bracelet decorated with lion head terminals (**Fig. 72**), dating to the 2nd half of the 5th Ct BC.

In plot 286a a total of 70 graves were explored: mostly pit graves, but also five cist graves, a pithos burial, a sarcophagus and two tile graves. Although most of the graves were looted

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72. Thermi: 5th Ct BC silver bracelet with lion head terminals

in anc. times, they still contained a number of grave goods such as clay vessels (spouted phialae, jugs, skyphoi and black-glaze kantharoi), jewellery (bronze bracelets, earrings, pins, glass and bone beads) and bronze coins. In a child burial, a gold earring, a bronze mirror, a clay female bust, two terracottas and 40 astragali were placed. The graves date from LAr to EHel times.

In plot 29f, 146 graves were investigated. Most of them are pit graves, but there were also seven cist graves, seven sarcophagi (**Fig. 73**) and 21 jar or pithos burials. Noteworthy is the case of six large pithoi placed in a pit and covered with schist slabs, dated to the LIA or EAr period. To the same period belong numerous narrow pit graves. Among the grave goods clay vessels dominate (phialae, kanthroi, cups, cut-neck jars with painted decoration, small spouted lekanai) and bronze jewels (bracelets, pins, rings, fibulae). Male burials were often accompanied by weapons (iron spearheads and daggers). In the Ar period burials in pithoi and amphorae, as well as pit graves are common. Cist graves date to LAr times and they are usually accompanied by clay vessels (Attic and Cor, along with local), bronze jewels and weaponry (iron swords, iron and bronze spearheads). Stone sarcophagi date to the LAr period and the 5th Ct BC. The pit-type graves appeared until LCl times.



73. Thermi: Cl sarcophagus grave with contents

In plot 387a, a total of 58 graves was investigated dating from Ar to ERom times (i.e. 6th Ct BC to 1st Ct AD). It seems, however, that the space was not in use as a cemetery during the M and LHel period. Although many graves were looted, some yielded as offerings local and imported vessels, gold, silver and bronze jewellery, as well as weapons. The commonest find in Rom graves is the perfume cruet.

In plot 374, 103 graves of various types were located. Due to financial problems they were not investigated.

V. Allamani (*ADelt*, 536–43) reports on the rescue excavations in plots in the area of the **anc. cemetery**. In plot 385, 161 graves were investigated: 90 pit graves of various types, dated from the IA to Ar and Cl times. Noteworthy is an Ar female burial accompanied by two bronze bracelets, glass beads, a Cor kotyle, a bronze diadem, an ape terracotta and a local bucchero of kernos type. The finds suggest that the deceased was possibly a priestess. The finds from Cl graves include mainly black glazed vessels (skyphoi, bolsal kylix, kantharoi), bronze coins, silver and gold jewellery (a wreath, mouth pieces, earrings, rings), clay female busts, iron weapons (spearheads, daggers) and strigils. The 45 cist graves date mainly to Ar times and yielded Cor vessels (skyphoi-kotylae, spherical aryballoi, exaleiptra), local bucchero vessels, bronze jewellery (beads, rings, bracelets, pins, fibulae). The sarcophagi, which date to the L5th–E4th Ct BC, yielded Attic pottery (**Fig. 74**), clay alabastra, glass vessels, gold, silver and bronze jewellery, coins, iron weapons and strigils, terracottas and clay busts. Six cremations were also investigated, five in LAr urns and one in a pit dated to the E4th Ct BC.

In plot 379, 117 graves were unearthed: 67 pit graves, 38 cist graves, three sarcophagi, four jar burials and five cremation urns (**Fig. 75**), dated from the L7th to the E4th Ct BC. Noteworthy is the presence of Attic and Cor pottery, along with local vessels, while one of the cist graves contained a bf hydria depicting sphinxes, three Cor vessels (aryballoi and kotyle), a bf kylix, a local gray exaleiptron, along with bronze jewels and a gold mouth piece. Other finds include a bronze phiale, bronze jewels (bracelets, rings and fibulae), glass and amber beads and weapons in male burials. Furthermore, in the S part of the plot the remains of **two buildings** were revealed, dated to the 4th–E3rd Ct BC. They might be interpreted as parts of a sanctuary (according to terracotta finds), or simply residences of people related to the needs of the cemetery. The buildings could also be a farmstead, as there were rooms with evidence of household activities (loomweights, storage jars).



74. Thermi: Cl Attic pottery from sarcophagus graves

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75. Thermi: Ar cremation, tomb 53

E. Skarlatidou (*ADelt*, 544) notes that in **O. Mandilara** a wall (*l.* 3m, *h.* 3.70m, *w.* 0.30m) along with a ditch were revealed, possibly serving to support and protect the slopes of the adjacent bank. The small amount of pottery recovered dates to the Ar period, but the wall-building type does not support such a date.

Byz Thermi

Thermi, Karaoli and Polytechneiou street. E. Doulgeri (*ADelt*, 591–92) reports on the rescue excavation that revealed parts of conduits and of a paved pathway, dated to the period of Ot domination.

Trilofos. K. Soueref (*ADelt*, 544–45) reports on the excavation in plot 150, where seven pit graves were uncovered. Grave goods include iron shoe nails, a bronze coin, a bronze earring, a one-handle cup, an inscribed lamp, an iron bell, a bronze bead and a bronze ring decorated with animal heads. Pottery sherds date the graves to the 5th Ct BC.

Souroti. K. Soueref (*ADelt*, 544–47) reports on the excavation in building plot 40, where eight graves of various types were investigated (see also *AR* 48 [2001–2002], 72). Among the five pit graves are a female burial accompanied by a double axe pendant, two bronze bracelets, a bronze fibula, a silver sheet and a Cor exaleiptron, and a male burial accompanied by an iron shaft and dagger, a Cor kotyle and a silver coin of Akanthos, dated to the 5th Ct BC. The most carefully constructed pit grave dates to the 2nd half of the 4th Ct BC, according to the type of a black glazed kantharos found. The two cist graves contained child burials accompanied by a gold sheet, two iron double pins, a female terracotta, a black glaze kylix and a salt cellar dated to the last quarter of the 6th Ct BC. The only sarcophagus yielded an E5th Ct BC Attic bf kylix and black glazed footed pinakion, a L6th Ct BC black glazed kylix of type C, a painted exaleiptron, an iron dagger, two gold pendants in the shape of an amphora and a double axe, glass beads of marguerite shape and bone beads.

Thessalonike (W of centre)

N. Eukarpia, O. M. Alexandrou 12. E. Lamprothanasi (*ADelt*, 547) notes the rescue excavations in a plot, where part of a building from L antiquity was recovered, along with 51 graves (pit graves with various coverings, as well as jar burials). The offerings include pottery, jewels and weapons dating the graves to the IA.

Stavroupoli. A. Lioutas (*ADelt*, 548) reports on the rescue excavations in plots in the area of the **IA cemetery**. In **O. Oraiokastrou 162** pit graves (24) and a cist grave were investigated. Finds include nine unpainted one-handled cups (**Fig. 76**), four iron daggers, two bronze beads and a bronze ring. In a sidestreet, eleven IA pit and cist graves were uncovered, yielding eight bronze bracelets (**Fig. 77**), two gold earrings, fifteen bronze fibulae, three bronze pins, two bronze pendants, ten bronze, one gold and three glass beads, a gold mouth piece, bronze pincers and a bronze skyphos. At **O. Smyrnis** a L Rom stone-built pipe was located.



76. Stavroupoli: IA unpainted pottery from a grave



77. Stavroupoli: IA bronze finds from a grave

Polichne. A. Lioutas (*ADelt*, 549–50) notes the rescue excavations in **O. Navarinou-Byzantiou**, in the area of the **Ar-Cl-Hel cemetery** related to the **Lembet table** where 39 graves were investigated: 26 pit graves, twenty cist graves, one jar burial and one sarcophagus. Grave goods include black glazed vessels (hydria, kylix, kantharus, skyphoi, pinakia), bf vessels (baby feeder, alabastron), rf vessels (skyphoi, aryballoid vessels), a Cor exaleiptron, terracottas and clay female busts, bronze and silver jewellery, bronze and silver strigils, a silver coin and a glass bead. In addition, part of the cemetery stone circuit wall has been located.

Langadas basin

Lagyna (anc**. Lete**). K. Tzanavari (*ADelt*, 550–52) reports on the rescue excavations in two plots in the area of the **anc. cemetery** (dating from the 4th Ct BC to the 4th Ct AD). In one plot 83 graves were investigated (mostly tile and pit graves), yielding clay vessels, terracottas (**Fig. 78**) and jewellery. In the other plot nine tile and pit graves were located, dating to the Imperial period.

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78. Lagyna: Ar/Cl pottery from a grave

Nea Philadelpeia. V. Misailidou-Despotidou (*ADelt*, 552–53) reports on the excavations in the **IA table settlement** and **cemetery**. In the N sector of the settlement stratigraphic trenches were investigated, while in the S sector a support wall was unearthed (*l.* 20m, *w.* 0.60m). To the S of the latter a series of successive rooms was found along with part of a building. IA pottery includes large pithoi, prochoi, amphorae, phialae and cups, often bearing incised or painted decoration. In the cemetery 322 graves were investigated, the majority dated to the IA, apart from sixteen graves dating to the 4th–3rd Ct BC and seven graves dating to the 1st Ct AD. The common burial practice is inhumation in pit and cist graves and pithoi. Cremations in urns comprise a minor group. To the Cl and EHel times belong pit and cist graves, while to the Rom times tile and pit graves. The IA finds include clay vessels, bronze and iron jewels and tools, some gold stomia and one sword preserving part of its leather case. The Cl and EHel graves contained black glazed and rf vessels, terracottas, jewels and coins. The Rom graves yielded glass vessels, perfume cruets and bronze coins.

Anc. **Kalindia**. K. Sismanidis (*AEMTH* 19 [2005], 145–55) reports on further investigations in the **Sebasteion** (see also *AR* 52 [2005–2006], 91). Two more adjacent rooms were explored, in front of which six bases of monuments were found attached. Room IV had an entrance opened in the centre of the façade, while two stone bases were found in the centre of the room *in situ*, presumably to support wooden columns. Along the three walls lay a structure interpreted as a *thranos* – a long bench for symposia. Supporting evidence for this interpretation is provided by huge quantities of broken cooking vessels and symposium utensils, along with amounts of bones from large and small animals, birds, seashells and snail shells. Among the noteworthy finds from the room is a round clay tile depicting in relief a Nike with a naked seated Hermes. Behind the figures is the name 'Parnasou'. Also, many sculptural members were recovered, mainly from statues.

Room V originally had a long marble pedestal built on the back wall, which was later removed leaving only two marble cornerstones *in situ*, while pebble paving covered the entire surface of the room, with the exception of the pedestal area. The room appears to have been used for Imperial cult activities from the L1st Ct BC to the M1st Ct AD. At that time the pedestal was removed and a *thranos* was built along the walls. An inscription testifies that this renovation was done by Flavia Mysta and her children. According to the 1st Ct AD Kalindoia Decree, sacrifices took place in the Sebasteion monthly, followed by rich symposia for citizens, both *en masse* and in triclinia. The rooms above were obviously the triclinia, the place for the citizens' feasting and banqueting.

In *Kathimerini* (02/03/2007) the discovery of the marble head of a statue is reported, which belongs to the 2nd Ct AD replica of a statue depicting Meleagros, attributed to the sculptor Skopas. A votive inscription dated to 88 AD provides information on the exedra, the bouleuterion and the stoa. Portable finds include bone stylus and vessel fragments used for voting, along with a slab belonging to the cashier of the bouleuterion.

Stavros. P. Adam-Veleni (*ADelt*, 552–53) reports on the excavation in a plot, in the area of the **LHel–ERom cemetery**. Nine graves were investigated: seven tile and two cist graves. The grave goods include clay vessels (fish plates, olpe, oinochoe), lead pendants, lamps (one depicting a gladiator), glass vessels, terracottas (depicting a cock, Eros and Phsyche), gold and bronze jewellery and coins. The graves date from the 1st Ct BC to the 1st Ct AD.

Nymphopetra-Rentina. In *Ethnos* (03/02/2007) the excavation of a **Neo settlement** is mentioned. In total 138 pits were investigated, some of them serving as storage pits while others belonged to semi-subterranean houses, dated between 6500–5700 BC. Among the small finds are stone chipped and ground tools, three stone pendants depicting human figures and other jewellery. In the same area part of a **Rom cemetery** was investigated, with 98 cist graves, fourteen pit graves and an arch-roofed grave.

Byz sites

Arethousa, Paliambela site. A. Karivieri (*ADelt*, 592) reports on the continuation of the rescue excavation that has revealed a church of the 5th–6th Ct decorated with wonderful mosaic floors.

Asprovalta, hostelry (chani). E. Marki (*ADelt*, 592–94) reports on the rescue excavation that revealed a L postByz hostel.

NOMOS OF PIERIA (27th EPCA)

Paliambela, Kolindros. K. Kotsakis (Thessaloniki) and P. Halstead (Sheffield) report on the excavation of this **Neo settlement**.

The overall aims of the Paliambela project are to explore the emergence of the 'village' and 'household' as basic social/residential units in Neo Greece, and also to investigate the possible relationship between these two processes. Paliambela Kolindrou is an unusual Neo site, in that (like the classic but atypical site of Sesklo) it appears to comprise both a large 'flat-extended' settlement (extent as yet uncertain, but evidently to be measured in tens of hectares) and a compact 'tell' mound of *ca* 2ha. The site thus offers exceptional potential for exploring the emergence of the village community. Some insight into the extent of the flat-extended part of the settlement is afforded by chance finds reported by local residents, while geoarchaeological sondages by Krahtopoulou have revealed MNeo circuit ditches beyond the tell component of the site.

Five seasons of excavation on the tell component have uncovered 660m^2 of ENeo, MNeo, LNeo, Final Neo and Emod. deposits, with a few traces of BA activity. MNeo and

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LNeo are represented by a series of circuit walls and ditches, enclosing burnt rectangular wattle and daub or pisé structures of MNeo date and more enigmatic walls and cobbled surfaces of LNeo date. ENeo deposits include a series of 'pit-dwellings'. Our focus on the changing relationship between 'household' and 'community' requires analysis of contextual variation in artefactual and bioarchaeological remains and this in turn presupposes an understanding of formation processes on the site. To this end, the project has devoted considerable effort to developing efficient procedures for recording contexts and sampling their contents. As a result, contextual variability has been recognized in several different classes of finds and a preliminary model of site formation processes has been developed. The summer of 2006 was devoted to study and limited excavation in two areas: in the N sector of the tell and in the C sector of the tell.

During excavation in the **N sector** of the tell, remaining ENeo deposits were removed in the existing trenches 6 and 21, exposing two additional pits and yielding further modest quantities of bone and ceramics and a few small finds including an ENeo *enotio* (earring). Two narrow new trenches, opened to the E and S of the existing trenches, indicate that the **ENeo pits** must indeed, as previously suspected, have been dug from some form of artificial terrace cut into the natural hill slope. In each case, the inner edge of this terrace must be inside the 1m *w*. baulks that we initially left. The S extension trench is mainly taken up with yet another deep and narrow ditch running NNW–SSE. On preliminary scanning of finds, this ditch was probably re-cut in the LNeo, but the date of its initial cutting is as yet unclear.

Excavation in the **C sector** of the tell involved close examination of the burnt debris of the rectangular MNeo houses, uncovered in 2004, which revealed that at least one of these was overlain by the shallow stone foundations of a **LNeo house**. Gradual dismantling of the best-preserved burnt **MNeo house** revealed that its plan had been correctly identified by colour enhancement of the final excavation photographs taken in 2004. The outer walls of this house are built with clay and chaff pisé on a framework of light posts; inner partition walls appear to be even flimsier. Both inner and outer walls had fallen over in large blocks during the burnt destruction, although ploughing has damaged these blocks to varying degrees. In the SW corner of the house, a large stone mortar was embedded deeply in the floor; a clay surround may have been intended to reduce the scattering of items pounded in the mortar. Otherwise, the house floor was largely devoid of finds, suggesting abandonment before the burnt destruction. A very small sondage into the floor, however, indicated that this overlies another burnt house and, as the sondage encountered a complete vessel, this earlier house may have been abandoned more suddenly with richer floor contents.

Stratigraphic and ceramic analysis of key chronological issues continued. We are increasingly confident that the ENeo 'pit-houses' in the N sector are of E ENeo date; painted decoration is absent and the shape repertoire is extremely limited (see below). These pits are cut by a narrow E–W palisade ditch (of L ENeo to initial MNeo date?), which is in turn cut by a broader N–S ditch of E MNeo date. Although both ditches contain relatively few finds, they seem to represent earlier phases than the burnt MNeo houses in the C sector or the MNeo ditch in the SE sector. These latter two areas exhibit significant differences in MNeo pottery styles, but it is too early to state whether this represents a contextual or chronological contrast.

The repertoire of **ceramic types** is becoming much clearer and exhibits significant changes through the Neo. The E ENeo deposits have yielded a very narrow range of shapes; essentially, spherical bowls of medium size and an askos. No trace has been found of storage vessels, but a few sherds with burnt carbon deposits on the inner face imply some use of ceramics in cooking. The MNeo repertoire of shapes is much wider than that of the E ENeo and includes bowls in a variety of shapes and sizes (raising the possibility that a narrow range in the MNeo ditch in the SE sector may represent a particular context of consumption). Cooking vessels continue to be recognized only from traces of food residues rather than from distinctive shapes and fabrics. Storage vessels are absent from the excavated burnt MNeo houses, but this might be because the floor was emptied prior to the conflagration. It should also be recalled that accidentally burnt, unfired clay bins have also been found in mixed MNeo/LNeo levels. Change is dramatic in the LNeo repertoire. Table ware includes open 'family-sized' bowls and dishes and also similar but smaller vessels that might have been for individual use; these vessels expose their contents more ostentatiously than their more closed MNeo counterparts, suggesting greater emphasis on sharing or hospitality (**Fig. 79**). 'Drinking sets', comprising amphorae, small jugs and a variety of cups, are also found for the first time, while vessels coated with birch bark tar may indicate provision for storage of valued drinks. Cooking pots are now readily recognized for the first time and include a range of open and closed pots, with and without feet, and also flat baking trays apparently used (from residue analyses) for plant-based foods; this diversity of forms implies a range of ways of preparing food. 'Imports' (on the basis of visual inspection only, so far) also exhibit temporal change: these seem mostly Thessalian in the MNeo, whereas C Macedonian types are also well represented in the LNeo.

Study in 2006 also focused on **material from the burnt MNeo houses** in the C sector. Identifiable impressions included cut beams (probably wedge-split), round wood of both broad ('beam') and narrow diameter ('wattle'), and rare examples of stone cobbles and perhaps reeds. Tempering material was most commonly chopped straw. A few specimens exhibited more than one external surface or impressions of two layers of wooden framework (light wands at right angles to heavier beams).

K. Kotsakis, M. Katsianis and Sp. Tsipidis (*AEMTH* 19 [2005], 309–16) present the digital documentation of the archaeological record using GIS, which aims to systematically manage, visualize and analyze the available archaeological material (see also *AR* 52 [2005–2006], 91). The advantages of the method are in the realistic depiction of the archaeological data (finds, assemblages, drawings, etc) in a 3D digital environment and their correlation with the information



79. Paliambela: Neo pot

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recorded by the excavators. This makes the excavation archive more accessible, but also the re-interpretation of the initial observations easier by formulating particular questions and exploring visually the stratigraphical relationships. Finally, the incorporation of data from the surrounding landscape allowed the linking of them with the archaeological information, reinforcing the overall appraisal of the archaeological site.

Methoni. M. Ghilardi, J. Le Rhun, M.F. Courel, P. Chamard, F. Queyrel and M. Styllas (*AEMTH* 19 [2005], 317–21) propose potential locations for the Methoni harbour using a Digital Elevation Model (DEM).

Makrygialos. M. Besios (*ADelt*, 561–62) reports on the rescue excavation in plots in the area of the **N and S cemeteries** of **anc. Pydna**. In plot 951, a total of 74 graves was investigated; mostly pit graves, seven tile graves and a jar burial. In addition, the investigation of parts of ditches and a tunnel (*l.* 25m) indicate their fortification character. In plot 587, part of the Hel cemetery was located.

M. Pappa (*ADelt*, 562) notes the excavation on the SW borders of the **LNeo settlement** and W of the beach. A large pit (*di.* 11m, *d.* 6.50m) was investigated, containing pottery, small finds, shells, animal and human bones, as well as fragments of clay structure. The pit is dated to the E LNeo (Makrygialos I phase). To the N of the pit, part of the system of ditches of the **Makrygialos I settlement** was found. Limited research located a crossing point of two ditches suggesting a complex system of bordering the settlement.

Alikes Kitrous. M. Besios (*ADelt*, 562–63) reports on the rescue excavation in a plot where three graves were investigated. In a monumental cist grave traces of the wooden kline with parts of its decoration (glass plaques and leaves) were found. The second cist grave contained a funeral pyre accompanied by iron spearheads. A large pit grave had a wooden sarcophagus accompanied by clay vessels, a glass kalyx and bronze jewellery. All three graves date to the 2nd half of the 4th Ct BC.

Louloudia Kitrous. M. Pappa (*ADelt*, 566–67) reports the discovery of a LNeo/EBA marble figurine, remarkably similar to some ECyc examples (**Fig. 80**).



80. Louloudia Kitrous: LNeo/EBA marble figurine

Dion. D. Pandermalis (*AEMTH* 19 [2005], 374–79) reports on further excavations in the **anc. city** (see also *AR* 52 [2005–2006], 92). In the **Sanctuary of Asklepios** a system of walls dating to Hel and Rom Imperial times was investigated, without discerning their use. In the **Hydraulis sector** two oblong rooms were investigated, dating to the 2nd–3rd Ct AD, as well as the succession of the related stoa and the stylobate. In the NE corner of the anc. **agora** part of the bath complex (caldarium) was investigated. In the NW corner of the anc. agora, the succession of a pipe for draining the water from the public hall was revealed, along with a large oblong room with an opening to the stoa. During the enhancement works of the anc. **wall** of the city, sculptures and architectural members came to light, used as building material: the lower part of a Zeus statue that was an offering of the priest Postoumios, the lower part of a large marble eagle, a relief depicting Zeus, a head of Hephaistos with his characteristic conical pilos, a hoard of bronze coins, architectural members of buildings from various periods and inscriptions. Noteworthy is the large marble Hel head with elaborate hairstyle attributed as Dionysos, as well as a female head with eccentric hairstyle and a laurel wreath, dated to Imperial times. Finally, inscribed slabs and reliefs were used to cover ECh graves (e.g., a large Latin inscription referring to the Imperial house of Rome and the patron gods, Zeus, Nike and Mars, as well as a relief depicting the hero rider Kandylidas with the snake).

G. Karadedos (*AEMTH* 19 [2005], 381–90) discusses the form and function of the anc. **theatre** in the Cl and Hel periods.

D. Pandermalis, in *H Kathimerini*, *Eleutherotypia*, *To Vima*, *Ta Nea*, *Eleutheros Typos* and *Ethnos* (02/03/2007) and *H Nautemporiki* (03/03/2007) reports on the discovery of a seated **statue of Hera**, used in ECh times as building material for the middle wall of the city. The statue, dated to the 2nd Ct BC, shows similarities in material, size, typology and style to the statue of Zeus Hypsistos (see also *AR* 51 [2004–2005], 77), leading to the hypothesis that the two statues were placed together in a temple. Furthermmore, near the **Dionysus villa**, a house with a four-columned atrium was explored, while in the extension of the W street a small **bath** was located, with a mosaic floor and two basins with colourful marble pieces and reliefs from the Sanctuary of Asklepios, as well as the inscription ΑΣΚΛΗΠΙΩ ΣΩΤΗΡΕΙ.

Byz Pieria

Castle of Platamon. E. Loverdou-Tsigarida (*ADelt*, 573–75) reports on the restoration of parts of the monument. She also reports (*ADelt*, 594–95) on an excavation that revealed 28 tombs and three limekilns. P. Mastora (*ADelt*, 579) reports on the partial conservation of the murals in the S aisle of church A.

A new book on the castle has now been published: Λοβέρδου-Τσιγαρίδα, Κ., *Το κάστρο του Πλαταμώνα* (Athens, T.A.P.A. 2006).

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Louloudies. E. Marki (*ADelt*, 575–77) reports on the re-emplacement of the mosaics at the episcopal mansion of the complex.

Skotina, church of Agios Athanasios. P. Mastora (*ADelt*, 578–79) reports on the partly conservation of the murals.

Litochoro. E. Loverdou-Tsigarida (*ADelt*, 579) reports on the traces of three apses, belonging probably to a church of the LByz period.

NOMOS OF CHALKIDIKE (16th EPCA)

Nea Kallikrateia. A. Bilouka (*ADelt*, 554) notes rescue excavations in three plots. In one plot two tile graves were investigated, one accompanied by seven small glass beads. In the other, part of a L5th–E4th Ct BC building was revealed. In the third plot part of a Cl building was investigated.

A. Bilouka, I. Graikos and P. Klaga (*AEMTH* 19 [2005], 239–48) report on the rescue excavation in plots on the borders of the **E cemetery** of the anc. settlement. Fifteen pit graves, dated to LGeo and EAr times, contained inhumations with a few clay vessels, iron daggers and bronze jewellery. To the first half of the 4th Ct BC belongs a mound with eleven graves: four pit graves, four tile graves and three cremations in pointed amphorae. Child and juvenile burials were accompanied by miniature vessels (kyathoi, skyphoi, phialae, pyxis), terracottas, jewellery, bone astragali, shells and coinage (noteworthy is a bronze coin of the Dikaiopolitai). In another plot 163 burials were investigated: six stone and three clay sarcophagi, eight cist graves, ten jar burials, two funeral pyres and 98 pit graves, all dated from the EIA to the 4th Ct AD. To the LAr–ECl period belong sarcophagi, funeral pyres and some pit graves. The offerings (**Fig. 81**) included clay vessels (local Chalkidician pottery, Attic bf vessels of the Megaira and Aimon painters, rf vessels of the Bowdoin and Sabouroff painters, Cor pottery), terracottas, gold, silver and bronze jewellery, remains of an egg shell (probably goose) decorated with black bands. Also to the LAr–ECl period belongs the 'burial of an athlete' which was accompanied by a bronze strigil, an iron disc and two lead dumb-bells. The IA pit graves contained inhumations accompanied by clay vessels and jewellery.

Potidaia. A. Bilouka (*ADelt*, 554) notes the rescue excavation in a plot, where part of a Cl–Hel workshop with limekiln was investigated. She also refers to the excavations in other plots where a pit grave, a tile grave and a cist grave were found, all dated to Rom times.



81. Nea Kallikrateia: LAr/ECl terracottas and pottery, grave 160

Athytos (anc. **Aphytis**). V. Misailidou-Despotidou (*ADelt*, 554–56) reports on the rescue excavation in plots in the area of the anc. settlement. Part of the room of a **house** with an oblong hearth was investigated, yielding everyday vessels, two pointed amphorae, small black glazed vessels and loomweights, all dated to the 4th Ct BC. NE of this house four rooms of another house were explored, two of them having a hearth. The finds in the latter house were similar to those found in the former house. Bronze Athytos coins date the latter house to the 1st half of the 4th Ct BC. In addition, remains of a **farming or workshop** installation were investigated in the coastal area. These include a circular paved area, three rooms and a channel. Finds include sherds from pointed amphorae, unpainted and black glazed vessels. Finally, in a plot on the N border of the anc. **cemetery**, eight graves were investigated: a stone sarcophagus, five pit graves and two cist graves. Among the grave goods are Cor aryballoi, a Cor kotyle, a kalyx from Chios, an Ionian kylix, Cor exaleiptra and black glazed skyphoi. The finds date the graves to the 3rd quarter of the 6th and the 1st quarter of the 5th Ct BC.

Kallithea cave. G. Tsokas, P. Tsourlos, M. Vaxevanopoulos, F. Georgiadis (*AEMTH* 19 [2005], 279–92) present the geophysical research conducted by the Geology Department of AUTH and the Ephorate of Palaeoanthropology and Speleology of N Greece. The aim was to investigate the succession of the **stoa** in the W end of the **cave-sanctuary of Dionysos and the Nymphs**. The results show that the artificial stoa lead to the slope of the hill, a few meters E of the entrance of the cave and was probably used for managing the water of the sanctuary.

Kallithea, sanctuary of Ammon Zeus. E. Tsigarida and S. Vasileiou (*AEMTH* 19 [2005], 339–45) report on the excavation in the area N of the sanctuary, where part of a **Rom bath** was unearthed (see also *AR* 51 [2004–2005], 79). The caldarium, the tepidarium, part of the frigidarium and auxiliary rooms were investigated. Coinage dates the bath from the M2nd Ct BC to the L4th Ct BC. The dimensions and the characteristics of the bath, as well as its public character in the sanctuary support its interpretation as balaneion.

Kassandra, Megali Kipsa. I. Papaggelos, in *Eleftherotypia* (30/01/2007), reports on the excavation of a **farmstead**, dating to the 3rd Ct AD. It consists of seven buildings, a house with an atrium and triclinium, warehouses (for storing wine, oil and grains), workshops (for pottery and metal processing) and other quarters.

Kryopigi. E. Tsoukala, in *H Kathimerini* and *Ethnos* (26/07/2006), reports on the discovery of the skull of a male *Mesopethicus*, which belongs to the *Kerkopethicus* family that has a tail, dating to 5–7 Million years BP (L Miocene). The species is herbivorous. It seems that this particular mammal was killed by carnivorous animals. Research in the area has unearthed thousands of fossils of various animal species, such as oxen, gazelles, antelopes, carnivores, PH elephants, giraffes, PH horses, etc.

Polychrono. E. Tsigarida (*ADelt*, 556) reports on a rescue excavation in a plot where part of a building was investigated. Finds include fragments of large storage vessels, lead fragments, iron nails and coins dated to the LRom period.

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Anc. **Mende**. S. Moschonisioti, A. Pentedeka, E. Kiriatzi and M. Meksi (*AEMTH* 19 [2005], 249–67) discuss the results of the **petrographic analysis** of supposedly local LGeo–EAr decorated (painted or incised) pottery, used as burial pots in the coastal cemetery of the anc. city. Petrographic analysis was done by the Fitch Laboratory (BSA). The analysis confirmed the stylistic classification of the pottery groups, which show significant compositional and textural similarities. It also suggests their local provenance from the Kassandra peninsula, or from the broader area of Mende.

Aghios Mammas. I. Aslanis (*AEMTH* 19 [2005], 233–37) discusses the architectural features of the **BA settlement**. EH deposits were investigated in trench M, layer 18, where autonomous household units with food processing structures were found. They develop gradually on the tell slopes, separated by walls which created restricted access to the houses. This phase ends with destruction by fire. MH deposits were investigated in trenches B and M, layers 17–14. The houses of this phase had many rooms and were organized along the vertical or parallel axis of the tell. The walls were thick, constructed in pisè technique. In layer 16, which had a long duration, a house with three rooms and a house with more spaces were investigated. In the latter postholes of the stairs were located. In layers 15–14 two multi-spaced complexes were found. In layer 13, although the arrangement of the houses remains the same, the building material for their construction changed. Now stone and mud-bricks are used. Noteworthy is that in this MBA period wheelmade Minyan and handmade reddish pottery appeared.

Mavrolakkas, Olympiada. K. Sismanidis (*ADelt*, 556–57) notes the excavations carried out in the area (see *AR* 48 [2001–2002], 75).

Ierissos, (anc. **Akanthos**). E. Trakosopoulou (*ADelt*, 558–61) reports on rescue excavations in the **cemetery** and the anc. city. In plot 119, a total of 320 graves was investigated, dating from Ar to Rom times. Apart from 29 cremations the remainder contained inhumations. The most frequent type of grave is a pit grave, but there were also 90 jar burials, some tile graves and clay larnakes with relief or painted decoration. Some of the finds are pierced skyphoi which serve for closing jar burials and clay offering tile pipes. Noteworthy is a lead katadesmos in a wealthy Cl grave. In plot 109, a Hel infant burial was excavated. In plot 12, eighteen graves were investigated: two shallow pit graves and sixteen pithoi burials. The grave goods include jewellery (bronze fibulae, beads and bracelets, gold earrings), iron knives, an oinochoe and a glass ring-shaped bead.

In the area of the **anc. settlement**, in plot 15, a Cl private house (8.20m by 3.10m) was investigated. The W square room was revealed, while an improvised paved area surrounded the house on the N and W sides. The finds include 60 coins (among them some from Akanthos), jewellery, stamped amphora handles, loomweights and needles.

A. Panti (*AEMTH* 19 [2005], 347–58) discusses the **Ar pottery** from the cemetery, attributed to N Gr workshops. The 'silvered' and SubProtoGeo amphorae, a rare amphora with double handles and the sipye are examples of painted pottery produced by the workshops of the Thermaic gulf. Unpainted burnished wares testify, however, to a different coexisting tradition in the same area. The local products of the Akanthian pottery workshops differ considerably. In some cases they imitate the products of Thasos, which are also present as imports, but the majority show clear influences from E Ionia and the islands.

EASTERN MACEDONIA

Nomos of Serres (28th EPCA; 12th EBA)

Argilos. Z. Bonias (*ADelt*, 689–90) reports on the excavations in the S sector and the 'port sector' of the anc. city (see also *AR* 51 [2004–2005], 82; *AR* 52 [2005–2006], 95). In the S sector parts of **two houses** were explored. In house B, room B2 was investigated, where a hearth, a basin and the base of a pithos where found, indicating food processing activities. In house E, which had three rooms, floors dated to the L6th–E5th Ct BC where investigated. In the second sector a trial trench revealed a floor with postholes, paved with pebbles, which yielded Cyc pottery of the 2nd half of the 7th Ct BC.

J. Perreault and Z. Bonias (*AEMTH* 19 [2005] 81–87) report on the last season of the excavation in the above-mentioned sectors. In the S sector part of the central paved **road** to the W was investigated, while new trenches S of the road revealed remains of walls and floors dated to the 6th and 5th Cts BC, suggesting a densely inhabited area. In the area of the **harbour** a floor dated to the 2nd quarter of the 6th Ct BC was investigated, where a small pottery kiln has been recovered.

Sykia Lakkou, Nea Kerdyllia. D. Malamidou and A. Salonikios (*AEMTH* 19 [2005] 89–96) report on a rescue excavation in a plot ESE of **Argilos hill**. The area was believed to have been outside the limits of the city of Argilos. Parts of three parallel large oblong buildings separated by two stone-paved streets have been uncovered. The middle building, which is also the most fully investigated (*l.* 19.3m, *w.* 18.7m), seems to be a **house** with courtyard having pastas, an andron, a kapnodoke with loutron and oikos, bedrooms, as well as a room that served as a workshop or a shop. The portable finds (pottery and coins) date the buildings to the M5th Ct BC and suggest abandonment in the 1st half of the 4th Ct BC. This new evidence supports the hypothesis that the anc. city of Argilos expanded to the SE in the 5th Ct BC, with a layout of the new sector based on the Hippodamean grid system.

Anc. **Amphipolis**. D. Malamidou (*ADelt*, 691–92) reports on excavations in the **E cemetery**. In the Ali Pasas area two tile roofed graves with child burials were found without offerings. To the E of the mod. village ten Hel and Rom graves were explored: three tile roofed graves, four pit graves and three cist graves. Among the offerings are a bronze mirror, clay perfume vessels, a black glaze lekythos of the Talcott type and a rf lekythion with an anthemion, part of a 'West slope' pyxis, glassware fragments and a Rom bronze coin. S of these graves part of **Rom building** was investigated. In another plot (*ADelt*, 695), E of the acropolis, three **Rom graves** were explored: one cist grave and two roof tiled graves, yielding bronze coins, a glass vessel, an iron strigil and a trefoil-lipped oinochoe. SE of the graves a small part of a Rom building was unearthed.

D. Malamidou and P. Malama (*ADelt*, 692–94, see also *AR* 48 [2001–2002], 82–83) report that in the area of the **Macedonian tomb A** (sector B) 219 graves were investigated. They include inhumations in pit, tile roofed, cist and chamber graves, cremations in pit graves or urns, dated from the 5th to the 2th Ct BC. Some horse burials were also explored. Remains of architectural structures related to grave monuments include: an oblong building (*l.* 5.5m), a grave monument pedestal (2.20m by 1.50m) with an assemblage of terracottas found in its base, an angular grave wall with two construction phases dated to the 4th–3rd Ct BC. In the A and C sectors part of the **Rom cemetery** was excavated. Thirty six burials include inhumations in cist, tile roofed graves and lead sarcophagi or

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