Palaiochori hill, the discovery of the body of a marble statue of a seated deity surely indicates an extra mural sanctuary. An extensive area of settlement (ca. 70 stremmata) existed W of Vergina, including substantial remains previously reported. Fourth Ct houses and periboloi have been located here, as well as a cemetery of the reigns of Amyntas III and Philip II to the W. The remains of a Hel building lie further W, at Pournari near Rovia, where a settlement and cemetery of the L EIA and an anc. water channel are located. Further N, on the plain close to the Aliakmon at Varka, is a tumulus with EBA settlement remains, an EIA cemetery and a Cl–Hel settlement and cemetery. On the plain NE of the cemetery, is the Rom settlement (with ECh basilica) which replaced Aigai and just beyond the E city gate is another settlement area, with 2 more further E at Keramario. Here trial trenches revealed a house destroyed in the 2nd Ct BC and an Imperial Rom kiln. This evidence combines to support the picture of an urban structure *kata komas*.

Eleutherotypia (07/09/07) reports on a programme of conservation and restoration of the palace. The completion of an architectural and finds database, and the first phase of a photogrammetrical study of the palace, is also reported by Ch. Saatsoglou-Paliadeli (Aristotelian University, Thessaloniki) (*Apogevmatini*, *Ethnos* [14/03/08], *Ethnos tis Kyriakis* [16/03/08]).

Ethnos (13/03/08) reports the results of analysis (by M. Vavelidis, Aristotelian University, Thessaloniki) of the provenance of precious metals used in the royal burials. Gold comes from the Aliakmon area and the Chalkidike, and silver from Lavrion.

A meeting celebrating the 30th anniversary of the discovery of the Royal Tomb by Manolis Andronikos, held in November 2007, is widely reported (*Kathimerini*, *Eleutherotypia*, *To Vima* and *Ta Nea* [09/11/07]), with attention given to a lecture by A. Kottaridou (17th EPCA) on the symbolism of the Europa mosaic in reinforcing Philip II's claims to be a European leader. Research into the symbolic representation of the Odrysian kingdom of Thrace on the frieze from the Tomb of Philip II (I. Seiradakis and D. Ignatidou) is also widely reported as forming part of a group of allusions to Philip's victories which reinforces the identification of the tomb (*Ethnos* [11/03/08 and 14/03/08], *Kathimerini* and *Eleutherotypia* [12/03/08], *Apogevmatini* [13/03/08]).

CENTRAL MACEDONIA

Nomos of Pieria
(27th EPCA: 9th EBA)

Dion. D. Pantermalis (Aristotelian University, Thessaloniki) reports (*AEMTh* 20 [2006], 567–75) on a further season of excavation and site conservation.

Trial trenches S of the Temple of Asklepios revealed no building remains, just an isolated sarcophagus, the presence of which is hard to explain.

In the sector of the Hydraulis, excavation continued in the NW part of the insula. The stoa and stylobate (revealed in previous years) were traced along the entire W side of the insula, demonstrating that the cardo of the city was a colonnaded street. Immediately E, the presence of a rectangular room precludes a cross-street: this room was likely used for the preparation of lime. Rooms discovered in this area date to the 2nd–3rd Ct AD: a floor at a higher level dates to the 4th Ct AD, coinciding with evidence previously noted in the W part of the insula.

In the agora, the stratigraphical sequence W of rooms 11–13 was examined, revealing 3 Rom phases above Hel walls (reported in full by S. Piniatoglou, in *AEMTh* 20 [2006], 579–80). A potter's kiln in the NW part of the agora (discovered in 2001) was further investigated. This rectangular structure (3.7m x 3.5m) had 4 pairs of columns supporting the chamber; the exterior and chamber floor were finished in clay. Surrounding rooms were transformed into workshop space following the establishment of the kiln and the area probably served as a tile works – finished tiles, metal tools and masses of unbaked clay were found. The kiln was destroyed by fire and abandoned.

The House of Athena (noted from press reports in *AR* 53 [2006–2007], 67), close to the Villa of Dionysos, was further investigated. Four stoas surrounded the courtyard with the impluvium, with 2 rectangular rooms off each: one room on the E side served as the tablinium. The entire complex was built in the same Rom phase, and subsequently abandoned after flooding and not reoccupied. Portable finds include (in addition to pottery) a marble table and 2 malachite sealstones: the house takes it name from a relief depicting Athena with a snake. Cleaning of the central N–S road revealed a paved cross-road running E; this then turns S, at the same elevation as the road in front of the Villa of Dionysos.

The statue of Hera reported in *AR* 53 ([2006–2007], 67) as found built into a ECh wall, is discussed with illustration.

S. Piniatoglou (Aristotelian University, Thessaloniki) reports (*AEMTh* 20 [2006], 577–78) on the completion of excavation in the Sanctuary of Asklepios. E of the temple, 2 rooms of an Imperial Rom stoa were revealed, founded upon a Hel construction. Fragments of marble statuary include a crouching boy characteristic of sanctuaries of Asklepios and related deities. Piniatoglou concludes (580–86) with a summary of evidence for the Hel city.

Eleutherotypia (14/03/08) and *Ta Nea* (17/03/08) report plans for the creation of an archaeological park.

Methone. *Ethnos* (02/05/07) summarizes discoveries made by M. Besios (27th EPCA) at this Eretrian colony, including Ar monumental structures and probably the agora. Earlier occupation (LNeo–BA) is also noted, with decorated Myc fine pottery as well as glass, bronze and terracotta jewellery. Evidence for trading activities centred on the harbour is emphasized. A large basement storage area for wine awaiting shipment has been discovered: there is an exceptionally large collection of amphorae and other ceramic finds. Evidence for manufacturing demonstrates ivory and bone working, and the production of metal jewellery using stone moulds. Upper strata have produced bronze arrowheads linked to the siege laid by Philip II in 354 BC.

Nomos of Thessaloniki
(16th EPCA: 9th EBA)

Thessaloniki

Metro excavations. Since construction of the city's new metro system commenced in June 2006, the only analytical report of the associated rescue excavation to be published is that by Ch. Bakirtzis and N. Pazaras (9th EBA) in *AEMTh* 20 (2006), 431–66. The authors report on rescue excavation conducted in 2006–2007, when 58 trenches and pre-drilling tests were opened, of which 43 produced antiquities. Portable finds are noted as few, and mostly small quantities of post-Byz domestic pottery and Ot tobacco pipes, also ECh transport vessels, a few bronze coins and marble spolia. Disturbance to often shallowly

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buried LRom and ECh remains from 19th and 20th Ct AD construction was generally severe. The authors present a useful series of tables setting out in detail the building remains and portable finds located trench by trench, according to construction area (Demokratias station, Demokratias-Venizelou line, Venizelou station, Venizelou-Ag. Sophia line, Ag. Sophia station, Ag. Sophia-Syntrivani line and Stavroupolis branch). Almost all architectural finds are sections of wall (rarely connecting into recognizable structures), water channel and paving: readers concerned with the LRom and ECh topography of the city are referred to these tables. Exceptional finds noted in their report (with additions as indicated from subsequent press coverage) are noted below. From 2007 onwards, as excavation has reached greater depths and the pace of work increased, press reports of new finds have become more frequent. The following account follows the geographical structure of Bakirtzis and Pazaras' report, with annotations from more recent press reports. As ever with such a major work in progress, preliminary conclusions and statistics should be treated with caution. Maps and useful updates on the construction can be found at http://www.ametro.gr.

Demokratias station: at Monastiriou 6 and Odysseus, just outside the W city wall, a mass of clay covered an area of ca. 2.2m x 1.1m. A potter's kiln was located and the authors cite internal reports of the 9th EBA on the discovery of further kilns in rescue excavation at the ChANTh (YMCA) football pitch and at 48 Giannitson street, to illustrate the popularity of locations on the fringes of the city for intallations of this kind.

Demokratias-Venizelou: at Egnatias 22 and Antigonidon, a LRom–ECh apsidal structure lay 0.25m below the mod. pavement, oriented N–S (wall *w*. 0.6m, maximum *di*. 1.25m).

Venizelos station (see also *Eleutherotypia* 12/04/07, *Ta Nea* 13/04/07): on Venizelou street (formerly Sabri Pasha avenue, within the Byz city wall), part of an Ot cemetery. Seven cist tombs were found in parallel lines, and 2 further freely-placed, indicating the continuing use of the cemetery (despite prohibition of intra-mural burial) until the end of the Ot period. Glazed and plain pottery from the area dates from the MByz–LOt and later. The cemetery was bounded to the E by a N–S wall, containing a marble threshold block. This wall follows the building line on the W of the former Sabri Pasha avenue, abutting a section of that avenue which has 6 street levels preserved, and which in turn had a water channel running alongside it.

Alcazar: *Eleutherotypia* (12/04/07) cites a 9th EBA report on the location at the Venizelos street station of a stoa joining the Bezesten market with the Hamza Bei temenos (the Alcazar). *Eleutherotypia* (14/03/08) reports in detail on a study (led by E. Marki of the 9th EBA) of remains of an ECh church below the Alcazar, noting 16 columns and capitals of the L5th–6th Ct AD reused in the later temenos. The decision to house portable finds and selected architectural features from the metro excavations in a new museum in the Alcazar is widely reported (e.g., *Kathimerini* [13/04/07 and 6/03/08], *To Vima* [06/03/08]).

Agia Sophia-Syntrivani: at Egnatias and Sokratous (before the church of Ag. Athanasios), part of a 2nd Ct AD table support 0.7m *h*. was found, depicting a (headless) male figure wearing a chiton. Traces of cement confirm that it was later built into a wall (*Kathimerini* [13/04/07] illustrates the piece).

Syntrivani: initial findings here were disappointing. By Spring 2008, *Kathimerini*, *To Vima* and *Eleutherotypia* (6/03/08) reported the discovery, in an area of ca. 502m^2, of 95 Gr–Rom and LRom tombs, of which only 5 contained goods. *Kathimerini* (13/04/07) had previously noted the discovery of a stele inscribed ΕΠΙΘΕΡΣΗΣ ΦΙΛΩΝΟΣ ΜΗΘΥΜΝΑΙΟΣ. Subsequently (*Avgi* [12/03/08]), the number of tombs rose to 109, with a further cemetery of 150 graves investigated in front of the Children's Refuge, by the planned perimeter wall of the station. This included graves of many types – notably 6 monolithic Rom marble ossuaries. At the road intersection for this station, *Avgi* (12/03/08) reports the discovery of a total of 637 tombs of which only 22 contained goods, plus remains of buildings. *Kathimerini* (10/06/08) reports with illustration a cremation containing a Hel gold wreath and a clay pyxis, plus a funerary building with a mosaic pavement.

Neos Sidirodromikos Stathmos: here too, following initial pessimistic conclusions *Kathimerini*, *To Vima* and *Eleutherotypia* (6/03/08) report the discovery in an area of ca. 255m^2 of 2 successive funerary enclosures in the same area. The later contained 15 Rom tombs and the earlier 9 graves with goods dating to the 3rd Ct BC. Grave goods consisted of gold coins, bronze jewellery, pottery vessels, lamps, glass items, pins, etc. A 5.5m *d*. well was also found. Four of these graves will be removed and preserved. *Kathimerini* (10/06/2008) reports the discovery of ca. 200 graves from the city's W cemetery in excavation for this station.

Aristotelian University Library: *Kathimerini* (10/06/2008) reports the discovery, in what has only recently been characterized as a poorer, lower class area of the city's cemetery, of a cist grave containing the burial of a woman laid supine on a wooden bier. This contained 4 gold olive wreaths (unusually placed, 2 at the feet and 2 at the head), gold earrings in the form of a dog's head, a bronze coin, a gold coin placed in the mouth of the deceased, a bronze mirror, 2 clay pyxides, and one bronze and 4 clay vessels. Anc. architectural remains were also discovered in this area. The report observes that some 800 graves from the city's extra-mural E cemetery have been discovered (no further details are available). M. Tsibidou-Avloniti (16th EPCA/chief archaeologist at the Panepistimio and Syntrivani stations) sets these discoveries into broader context, noting that over 2,000 burials have been excavated in the past 20 years, indicating uninterrupted use from the 4th Ct BC to at least the 2nd half of the 4th Ct AD, and doubting the existence of poor areas.

Thessaloniki, city centre

E cemetery (area of). M. Tsibidou-Avloniti, A. Kagiouli, A. Kaifa and E. Christodoulidou (16th EPCA) report (*AEMTh* 20 [2006], 285–97; cf. *AR* 53 [2006–2007], 60) on continuing excavation in the new city hall plot (**Demarchikon Megaron**, Vas. Georgiou and 3rd September streets). 63 tombs, 5 wells, 12 pits and the remains of 2 buildings were concentrated in the NE and S of the plot: the remaining area was severely disturbed by mod. construction. Tombs were arranged in rows in the NE, SE and S-central areas: orientation varied, but the majority were NW–SE, with the cranium to the SE. There were 2 *enchytrismon*, 15 tile graves, 4 uncovered cists, 37 cists covered with slabs, 2 marble box-cists and 3 stone-lined cists. Most were single burials, all inhumations, mainly in prone position (with 2 contracted). Five cases contain 2–3 members of the same family. There is one case of secondary use of a tomb (after an initial, Hel, cremation). Most graves had few or no goods. Coins from 9 graves date to the 1st half of the 3rd Ct AD, with one hoard of 6 bronze coins of Constantine I. Other goods include bronze earrings and rings, a pair of silver earrings and a few plainware pottery and glass vessels mostly placed at the foot of the deceased. Tile grave 6 (of a man and a woman) contained a clay mould, a pottery tear-bottle and cup, and 2 coins of Alexander Severus, making it one of the richest in the cemetery (along with tomb 5 which had a plain amphoriskos, and 2 – pottery and glass – tear-bottles of the M3rd Ct AD). Tomb 3 held a family (parents plus 2 infants and

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a small girl at their feet): the girl had a gold earring and there was also a glass amphoriskos and an E3rd Ct AD bronze coin. The tomb was covered with marble spolia in secondary use, including an Ionic capital and a funerary stele decorated with a relief of an athlete and rider: the inscription from the reuse records an offering by Claudia Byzantia for her house-slaves. Grave goods (notably coins) indicate the use of this part of the cemetery in the 1st half of the 3rd Ct AD. Earlier use (3rd and 2nd Cts BC) is indicated by tomb finds and pottery (including bg and W Slope) in the rubbish pits and the wells which probably supplied water for funerary rites and other such purposes. The wells were excavated down to the water table: all but one lay in the S area, close to the tomb groups. They varied in *di*. from 2–3.5m and contained plain pottery, architectural spolia, fragments of inscribed stele and a few coins. Well 4, the largest, also contained many murex shells. Well 5 probably relates to 2 later structures W of the S tomb group: the first is a cistern, lined with waterproof cement and with a floor of reused marble slabs and a central settling basin. 6m N was a rectangular structure beneath a thick destruction layer: this had a mosaic floor and white plastered walls.

At 28–30 Perdikkas street, within the area of the E cemetery, part of a building complex was found which continues to the W beneath a mod. building. The NW–SE wall is best preserved (in *opus mixtum*, 1.1m thick, 15.3m *l.*, up to 3.57m *h.*), with parts of the 2 angle walls: only the foundation courses of the paved floor survive. Five 1m^2 stone piers projecting from the exterior of the long wall probably supported scaffolding for the construction of what was at least a 2-storey building (and the 2 side walls have one preserved on each). There are almost no portable finds, but the architecture suggests an ECh date. The previous discovery of funerary monuments in this area may indicate a similar purpose for this building too, perhaps as a mausoleum.

In the course of rescue excavation in a plot on Oidipous street (in the Kifisias area, W of the Allatini tile works), part of a building complex was located, with 13 rooms preserved. This remained in use from the 4th Ct BC to the 2nd Ct AD. The N part of the complex was destroyed by large pits cut down into the rock during the 3rd Ct AD: these contained large amounts of domestic pottery, tile and stone slabs, as well as bones of large animals. Pit V also contained a large quantity of carbonized grain. Numismatic evidence dates the first construction phase to the reign of Philip II: this phase included most of the structures in the SE part of the plot (a series of rectangular rooms). Finds (amphorae and pithoi, plus bf and red glazed plates and skyphoi) indicate a storage function for this area. Millstones in other parts of the complex imply preparation of foodstuffs. A stone base at the W wall of room 6 probably supported a ladder. W of room 6 was a paved court dating to the first construction phase, which was raised and repaved soon afterwards. In phase 2 (Hel), strong protective walls were added (one, with external piers, indicating a 2nd storey). The complex was extended to the W, with the addition of room Z in the EHel period: finds from this room include roof tile, a loomweight and a gilded glass seal depicting an Amazon with her horse. In the neighbouring room, at the edge of the excavation area, a large pithos *in situ*, repaired with lead sheet, and a 1.2m^2 clay hearth indicate food storage and preparation. In the 3rd, Rom, phase (1st–2nd Ct AD), existing rooms continued to be used, with some occasional additions. The area was cleaned in the M2nd Ct, depositing Hel and ERom pottery into the pits and the large storage pithos. The complex was destroyed (with widespread evidence of burning) and abandoned late in the 2nd Ct for reasons as yet unknown: hostilities may be indicated by 3 spearheads in an upper level.

One block S of the previous excavation, at the junction of Eurygeni and Kanellopoulos streets, rescue excavation revealed part of a Rom bath covering ca. 20m^2 and oriented E. Three tanks for individual use were found, heated by a hypocaust system and heat exchange via arched intercommunicating openings. Strong traces of burning in the chambers beneath the tubs indicate the proximity of the praefurnium and confirm the identification of the area of the complex discovered as the caldarium. The largest of these reservoirs was a rectangular room with an apse at the S end and its E side shaped into 2 rectangular individual tanks. On the bottom of the best preserved S tank, a layer of terracotta tiles preserves patches of the waterproof mortar for the marble floor: marble set in the same cement would also have decorated the wall. The other 2 tubs each preserved 9 square piers of the hypocaust on the underground chamber floor. A system of drainage channels and lead pipes removed foul water from the tank area. In the absence of many small finds, the complex is dated to the 4th Ct AD primarily by the existence of individual facilities. Extensive mod. construction in the area currently makes it impossible to trace the complex further.

E. Marki (9th EBA) analyses (*AEMTh* 20 [2006], 455–66) the results of rescue excavation at Egnatias 57 and Bakatselou, where a complex was revealed showing 15 building and repair phases. Remains of a 12th–13th Ct AD potter's workshop are noted. Attention is devoted to an ECh (6th Ct) public building: a room from this, 10.6m x 9.7m in size and with 2 entrances, had a marble floor and wall mosaics reminiscent of those in the Rotonda. Beneath this was a room with a 5th Ct mosaic floor. When this ECh structure was destroyed, the area became an open-air workshop, with 3 water channels and a metalworker's furnace. Beneath the ECh structure was part of a large 4th Ct AD building: a room 10.7m x 5.3m was traced, with a courtyard to the N and an underground storage area with a vaulted roof beneath. In a 2nd phase, this building was extended N to include the courtyard (which then acquired a marble floor with *opus sectile* inlay) and the staircase leading underground was clad in marble, integrating the 2 floors into a grand complex for formal functions. Earlier use of the site is indicated by the discovery of 2 Imperial Rom walls beneath the LRom complex and by Hel pottery (the height of the water table here does not permit the excavation of earlier levels).

P. Asimakopoulou-Atzaka (*AEMTh* 20 [2006], 413–30) reviews the corpus of ECh mosaics in the city.

F. Athanasiou, V. Malama, M. Miza and M. Sarantidou (*AEMTh* 20 [2006], 299–317) present a corpus of brick stamps from the Palace of Galerian.

Publication (DVD): *Σωστική ανασκαφή αγωγού ύδρευσης: Θεσσαλονίκης* II *(2000–2002)* (9th EBA/Ministry of Culture, Committee for the Monitoring of Major Public Works, 2006).

Thessaloniki, E of centre

Kalamaria. M. Tsibidou-Avloniti, A. Kagiouli, K. Kaiafa, E. Lykidou, M. Mandaki and S. Protopsalti (16th EPCA) report (*AEMTh* 20 [2006], 271–83) on rescue excavation at a number of sites in and neighbouring the deme of Kalamaria. At 21 Alex. Papagou street in Karabournaki, 4 cist graves and 5 rubbish pits immediately neighbouring the excavation site of Karabournaki were cleared. Only 2 graves contained goods: a probable male burial had a local 7th Ct BC red slip bowl and the 2nd burial had a prochous and phiale at the feet and a gold leaf-shape closing the mouth. The pits produced large quantities of

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plain and decorated, local and imported (Attic, Euboean and Cor) sherds of all the standard types from EIA–Ar. The water table was encountered at a *d*. of 4m; where possible, a final metre was dug under water. At 9 Papagou street were 13 smaller cist graves cut into the clay soil, again going below the water table: they vary greatly in shape from elliptical or round to completely uncanonical. All contained plain and/or painted EIA–Ar pottery: much sea shell was also collected, including murex.

A series of building plots in the coastal zone on the NW edge of Kalamaria (bounded by Kath. Rossidou, Th. Sofouli, Paradimitriou and Kerasountos streets) provided evidence for large-scale harbour and warehouse installations. These were founded in the 1st quarter of the 4th Ct AD, developed through that Ct, and had a later building phase in the 1st half of the 6th Ct. At 4 Kouskoura street, 2 successive building complexes were located. The earlier had 3 rectangular rooms: 3 pit burials of children lay along the outside face of the exterior wall. A further 3 tombs in the NE corner, marked with tiles, produced very few goods (2 unreadable coins and a bronze ring). Part of a road paved with stone slabs interspersed with tile, and bedded on a layer of tile and small stones, was found in the NW corner of the excavation area and should be associated with this complex. The 2nd, slightly later, complex had 2 rooms, one of which had a white plaster floor and a basement: its continuation (Kath. Rossidou 4) was poorly preserved. Finds consisted of plainwares, lamps, glass vessels, a large quantity of shell and small metal items (e.g., a 4th Ct AD cross-bow fibula characteristic of the dress of a male official). 66 bronze coins date the complex to the reigns of Theodosius I and Arcadius. On the last plot, 2 building complexes were found, the earlier of which covered the W and S sides of the plot: 13 sections of wall in 2 lines separate very fragmentary rooms. In addition to domestic pottery and glass, a few red slip sherds with stamped motifs and a lamp date to the 5th Ct AD. In room A were 2 shallow rubbish pits with large quantities of shell of different species. The continuation of the paved road was uncovered for 12.2m in the NE corner of the plot: cleaning produced 17 coins dating the use of the road to the 4th and 5th Cts AD. In total, the excavation produced 436 coins of which the earliest related to the use of the first phase of buildings in the 2nd half of the 4th and the 5th Cts AD.

The later building A occupies much of the SW part of the excavation area. It is a rectangular structure with oblique corners, covering an area of ca. 40m^2, of which only the foundations are preserved. The only preserved patch of fill produced amphorae, cookware and a little African Red Slip ware.

Excavation on the corner of Kath. Rossidou and Th. Sofouli street produced evidence of 2 narrow streets in the S and W of the plot, and traces of walling of the earlier building phase. Here too, 2 building phases, 4th and 1st half of the 6th Ct AD, were recognized: a destruction level of the L4th Ct contained much tile and shell. These same phases were traced in neighbouring building plots, with similar finds. Better preserved evidence comes from 22 Kouskoura street, very close by. Within an area of 150m^2, was a complex with at least 3 phases and 3 infant burials (without offerings). As is generally the case, the upper construction level had the same orientation as the contemporary city plan, while those slightly earlier vary a little on the E–W axis. All 3 buildings are large, continuing beyond the boundaries of the plot. No destruction deposits were found, although there are traces of burning in many areas. Two large pits in the S part of the plot were perhaps clay workings. The fills contain the kind of material already noted: 251 bronze coins covered most of the Imperial reigns of the 4th Ct AD.

The neighbouring excavation plot (on the corner of Kouskoura and Argonafton streets) revealed 2 wells, 3 rubbish pits and 18 tombs (mostly tile covered and disturbed), all of babies or infants without goods (apart from 4 coins of Emperor Valens) and all single burials with the exception of one (tomb 5) which contained 2 *enchytrismoi* in amphorae. Five more child burials (2 tile graves and 3 *enchytrismoi*) were found at the W edge of the plot, with no goods apart from one clay cup. On this plot were more than 700 4th Ct bronze coins and much shell of the known types (especially murex).

An indication of the large size of the building complexes in this area is given by an excavation 2 blocks inside Kouskoura street, at 40 Papadimitriou street. Here the substantial walls of a building with 3 rooms (containing a destruction deposit datable to the reign of Justinian I) and a courtyard area were uncovered. Earlier foundations and a temporary floor with 800 associated coins date occupation of this area to the M4th Ct AD. A distinctive form of water channel made of 6 Spatheion-type amphorae (2nd half 4th–1st half 5th Ct) supplied the building. Finds were of the types noted above, including a cup containing pigments.

The name of this extensive settlement remains unknown: a connection with the Kellarion mentioned in Byz sources is possible.

Thessaloniki, E environs

Karabournaki. M. Tiverios, E. Manakidou and D. Tsiafaki (Aristotelian University, Thessaloniki) report (*AEMTh* 20 [2006], 263–70) on continuing excavation in the anc. settlement.

Three trenches were opened on the hill top. Beneath mod. debris in the upper levels, all produced remains of housing, including 2 storage and food preparation rooms (**Fig. 77**). In trench 22-91a were part of a cooking hearth, with a small amphora by it, and 2 storage pithoi: next to the hearth were the stones of what is probably a wall and, beneath them, ash, Ar sherds and shells. Similar finds, including a hearth, came from trench 22-91b: this had a pebble floor, with LAr sherds and roof tile over it. Beside the wall in this trench was a pit, only partially excavated to date but with Ar sherds and pithos fragments. Among the relatively little pottery found in 2006, sherds ranged from the PGeo to Cl, with the majority Ar. EIA pottery included Thessalian and Euboean imports (pendant semicircle skyphoi), and all categories of 'local' pottery in quantity, including much silvered ware and EIA transport amphorae. E Gr imports included bird bowls, wild goat style, Chiot chalices, Ionian cups and plates (**Fig. 78**). Cor is rare,



77. Thessaloniki, Karabournaki: Ar houses with pithoi *in situ*

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78. Thessaloniki, Karabournaki: selection of pottery from the excavation

with an MCor column krater and then more plentiful LCor aryballoi, exaleiptra, kotylai and olpai. Attic pottery is represented by a few sherds of L bf, a very few rf, the St Valentine Group and a little bg. Among the transport amphorae are Attic SOS and Chiot types. The small finds include bobbins and loomweights, pendants, grinding stones and a faience scarab.

Ethnos tis Kyriakis (16/03/08) also reports the discovery by M. Tiverios, E. Manakidou and D. Tsiafaki of an iron-working establishment. Within a pit, masses of iron were found in handmade, chytra-like vessels.

Thermi. *Adesmevtos Typos* (19/03/08) reports the presentation of E. Skarlatidou, *Θέρμη – το αρχαίο νεκροταφείο κάτω από τη σύγχρονη πόλη* (Demos Thermis/16th EPCA, Thermi, 2008). The book presents results of excavation from 1988 onwards, including tombs dating from the 5th–4th Ct BC to the 20th Ct AD (with illustrations of ceramics and jewellery) and more recent finds relating to refugee settlement in the Sedes area. Excavation in the cemetery (EIA–10th Ct AD, 17th–18th Ct AD), which had by 2006 revealed ca. 5,000 graves, continues.

Anc. Kalindoia. K. Sismanidis reports (*AEMTh* 20 [2006], 249–62) on research in room E of the Sebasteion, expanding the report cited in *AR* 53 ([2006–2007], 65; where it is termed room V). Room E is interpreted as the bouleuterion of the city, noting the inscription of 88 AD found immediately outside it, the topographical and prosopographical implications of which are considered.

ΕΤΟΥΣ Κ ΚΑΙ Ρ
ΑΡΡΙΔΑΙΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΚΟΤΟΥΣ ΟΙ ΣΩΠΑΤΡΩΥ ΚΑΙ
ΣΩΠΑΤΡΟΣ ΚΟΤΥΟΥΣ ΤΗΝ ΕΘΕΔΡΑΝ
ΚΑΙ ΤΟ ΒΟΥΛΕΥΤΗΡΙΟΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΗΝ ΣΤΟΑΝ
ΤΗΙ ΠΟΛΕΙ ΕΠΙ ΙΕΡΩΣ ΔΙΟΣ ΚΑΙ
ΡΩΜΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΟΣ
ΘΕΟΥ ΥΙΟΥ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΥ ΑΡΡΙΔΑΙΟΥ
ΤΟΥ ΣΩΠΑΤΡΟΥ

The head of Meleager noted in 2007 is discussed in detail (**Fig. 79**).



79. Kalindoia: head of Meleager

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Ethnos (15/03/08) reports the recent discovery by K. Sismanidis of 3 statues, inscriptions and a base, among other finds, within a very small area during continuing excavation in the area of the Sebasteion. The over life-size head of a woman of Herculaneum type is illustrated. The discovery in 2007 of 2 almost identical headless statues of standing male figures wearing the himation is noted: these are probably cultural figures (philosophers, orators or poets).

Stavros. *Ethnos* (11/03/08) cites a report by K. Sismanidis and M. Violatzi (16th EPCA) of the discovery of 65 undisturbed LRom graves, of which ca. one third belonged to children or infants. 30 were cists and 35 tile graves. One grave contained a male and female intertwined. Grave goods were numerous and of high quality – e.g., gold earrings and rings (including one with the name Ioulia) among other jewellery, as well as silver coins in a cloth purse. Finds included a large variety of oinochoai, relief lamps, glass tear-bottles, funerary stelae reused as grave covers (including depictions of a household and of fishermen) and a total of 200 coins.

NOMOS OF CHALKIDIKE
(16th EPCA: 10th EBA)

Epanomi (Byadoudi). Th. Pazaras (Aristotelian University, Thessaloniki) reports (*AEMTh* 20 [2006], 515–26) on completion of the excavation of an ECh basilica previously reported (*AR* 47 [2000–2001], 88; *AR* 50 [2003–2004], 50). The existence of a 2nd narthex was confirmed, connected with other constructions to the W used for food preparation. Three building phases are identified. The earliest (5th Ct AD) saw the construction of the main basilica with the double narthex and the S extension buildings. During the 2nd, storage and food preparation areas were added along the W side of the exterior narthex. Finally, after the abandonment of the basilica (i.e., post-6th Ct and perhaps much more recently) a crude rectangular structure was erected further W.

Petralona
Publication: G. Kouphos and E. Tsoukala, *Πετράλωνα: ένα σπήλαιο, μια προ.....ιστορία* (Thessaloniki, Aristotelian University, Thessaloniki, 2007).

Potidaia (Kassandreia). D. Koussoulakou (Archaeological Institute of Macedonia and Thrace) and V. Misailidou-Despotidou (16th EPCA) report (*AEMTh* 20 [2006], 503–13) on a further season of excavation of 3 plots in the E sector and one in the SW of the mod. settlement.

In the E, 2 Hel complexes were investigated, on either side of a N–S road. Both are bounded to the N by an E–W wall and belong to an urban plan organized in insulae. The W consisted of a central courtyard containing a well and water channel, with rooms to the E and W. On the W side, 2 rooms were connected via a stone threshold in secondary use: the N room had a patterned pebble floor set in waterproof mortar. A similar pair of rooms on the E side, together with a passage way, is less well preserved: the main street entrance was on this side. Much E and MHel pottery was found in the courtyard, plus lamps and figurines. The E complex is larger (extending further S and beyond the excavation area): a large rectangular room in the NW is bordered by 3 adjoining rooms to the S. A pebble pavement preserved in the NW corner is later than the original construction (with a *tpq* of the 1st half of the 3rd Ct BC). Finds from the complex include figurines, Thasian and other amphora handles, and pottery including bg and W Slope. The absence of earlier fills or of pottery predating the L4th Ct suggests that both complexes were built very soon after the foundation of Kassandreia. A 2nd, LRom, building phase (5th Ct AD) was also traced and 3 buildings identified, all of which were destroyed by fire in the M5th Ct. Scattered pits containing 12th Ct AD pottery date the latest use of the area.

In the SW sector, close to the shore, a very limited excavation took place confined by mod. foundations. Traces of 6 building phases were found, dating to the Ar, Cl, Hel and Rom periods. The area was settled almost as far back as the foundation of the colony of Potidaia. Phase 1, containing pits and 2 graves without goods, dates to the Byz period. Phase 2 produced evidence of a building (of which 2 rooms, one perhaps a cistern, were investigated) built during the 1st half of the 1st Ct AD. Phase 3, with 4 rooms of a complex, is Hel in date (producing W Slope pottery). Phase 4 had a fragmentary Cl building and fills. Phase 5 is represented by a pithos from an older, LAr, building phase (with Attic and Cor pottery). No further building remains were found. Phase 6 is an ash layer containing Ar Cor pottery and debris from a bronze-working establishment.

Athytos (anc. Aphytos). V. Misailidou-Despotidou (16th EPCA) reports (*AEMTh* 20 [2006], 491–502) the completion of excavation of that part of the city cemetery on the land of A. Karagianni. 47 tombs of various types were found, dating from the end of the 6th/E5th–4th Ct BC: they include limestone sarcophagi, pits, cists and primary cremations, and belong to a part of the cemetery used for the burials of both adults and children. The choice of tomb type depended both on period and the age of the deceased: thus all 6 sarcophagi (all very carefully worked) hold adult burials of the 1st half of the 5th Ct and the 9 primary cremations are again probably of adults and date to the 2nd half of the 5th–4th Ct. Only 4 cist graves were found, all of the 5th Ct. Pits were used throughout: of the 28 excavated, 6 or 7 date to the end of the 6th–1st half of the 5th Ct and the remainder, child burials, in so far as it is possible to tell from grave goods, are split equally between the 2nd half of the 5th and 4th Cts. This appears to be the peak of use of this part of the cemetery. Cremation is preferred for adults, while children are interred in pits or cists. Grave orientation varies and no significance can be seen in it. The presence of jewellery is seen as a criterion of female burial. There was great variation in the quality and quantity of grave goods: pottery predominates, along with bronze, iron and some glass vessels, strigils, figurines, silver mouth-plates and a spool. Ten child burials and one adult lack goods. The oldest burial (L6th–E5th Ct), of a girl child, contained 75 items, including a little jewellery and much pottery – 49 kotyliskoi, 9 hydriskoi, 2 miniature lekanides, a kotyle, a conical oinochoe and a bg kylix (all Cor, apart from the kylix). Many sarcophagi contained particularly rich goods. The burial of a young man in grave 12 (2nd quarter of the 5th Ct) contained 16 items, including a rf lekythos, a bg skyphos and lekythoi, a glass amphoriskos, a bronze lebes, a trefoil-mouthed oinochoe and a strigil, a silver mouth-plate and an ostrich egg. Tomb 30 (ca. 480–470) contained 14 items, mostly Attic pots (among which is a rf lekythos depicting a lyre player, probably of the Berlin Painter's workshop), Attic lekythoi, a Cor trefoil-mouthed oinochoe and a silver mouth-plate decorated with a wheel in the middle and lotus flowers at either side. Bronze vessels in this tomb comprise an iron exaleiptron with bronze handles and lid, placed on a tripod with lion-paw feet, and a bronze lebes. The male burial in sarcophagus 20 (2nd half of the 5th Ct) is noted as the richest in the cemetery, with 53 items. 48 of these are pots (mostly Attic, bg, bf and rf lekythoi, also bf cups and 2 plastic vases in the

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form of korai), including a large (0.39m *h*.) rf lekythos by the Pan Painter showing Hermes preparing to kill Argos. There is also a bronze vessel and an iron exaleiptron.

The E part of the plot was not used for burials: here a walled, open area 21m x 5.5m was uncovered, which seems to have been used to hold waste items (undecorated and bg sherds of domestic and finewares including much bg and W Slope, lamps, figurine fragments, burnt clay, small metal items, loomweights and animal bone). This was probably originally a section of road serving the cemetery which was closed off after it went out of use. Thasian stamped amphora handles from this area include workshop names such as ΔΗΜΑΚΛΗΣ and ΧΑΙΡΕΑΣ, and names on sealings include ΒΙΩΝΟΣ, ΚΑΛΛΙΜΑΧΟΥ, ΜΙΚΙΩΝΟΣ and ΤΙΜΑΙΝΕΤΟΥ. Debris from a potter's workshop includes wasters and kiln supports. The variety of material found in this area indicates that it was part of a larger residential/craft area which contained a potter's workshop. Pottery dates largely to the Hel period, with some of the 4th Ct BC: coins range from those of Philip II to those of Thessaloniki of 187–168 BC. The exterior wall of a large structure was traced for 21m on the E edge of the plot, next to the waste-disposal area: it continues into the neighbouring plot. The NW corner of this complex seems to consist of small rooms: it does not communicate with the waste-disposal area, but material from fill within the rooms is similar in date and type to that dumped (and there is a further coin of Thessaloniki of the same date). The destruction of the complex is dated to the 2nd half of the 1st Ct AD by a hoard of 5 coins within the destruction level in one room. While too little of the complex has been excavated to determine its function, it is surely the source of the dumped material. These are the first Hel finds from anc. Aphytos and confirm the view that the city centre was largely abandoned after the 4th Ct BC earthquake and activity thereafter moved outside the Cl city limits.

Megali Kypsa. *Angelioforos* (22/05/07) reports continuing excavation by I. Papangelos (10th EBA) of a LRom farmstead (*AR* 53 [2006–2007], 68). This complex was built in the 4th Ct AD and remained in use, at least in part, into the 8th Ct. It was abandoned suddenly in the 8th or 9th Ct, perhaps due to Arab incursions. Three wells were found, 2 by the shore and one (2.8m *di*.) in the central courtyard: this last contained the skeleton of a bear at *d*. 3.5m. Mosaic pavements dating to the 4th–5th Ct AD with geometric and plant motifs have been found in 2 rooms (occupying ca. 40% of their 5m x 3m area).

Mikris Volvis. A. Lioutas and S. Kotsas (16th EPCA) report (*AEMTh* 20 [2006], 241–48) on rescue excavation within a Neo settlement on a hill 1.5km from the mod. village. In the E part of the excavation area was a L antique cemetery: W of this were pits containing Neo material, principally pottery. The estimated settlement area is ca. 200m x 150m. Only the small sector threatened by road construction was excavated (N–NE parts). 138 pits were located (0.5–1.8m *di*. and 0.3–1.2m *d*., one stone-lined and another 2 possibly to be interpreted as house basements), scattered over the entire excavation area. Remains of 3 houses were also revealed. The function of the pits is hard to determine: finds come mostly from fill introduced when they were closed and they cannot be connected with any particular house. The houses were built with wooden frames coated in clay: 2 had hearths with stone frames. A tomb containing a single extended inhumation, but no goods, was located in the centre of the excavation area and is presumed to be contemporary with the settlement. Numerous sherds were collected from the settlement fills, mostly local plainwares (poorly fired, red or red-brown clay with limestone inclusions), but with some black burnished ware: there was no painted pottery (although a few sherds with incised decoration). The best preserved pottery comes from the pits: the most common shapes are bowls and flat-bottomed basins, chytrae, cups, round-bodied closed vessels and pithoid jars: conical bowls are rarer. Small finds are mostly stone tools: other finds include stone axes, pestles and millstones with traces of use, a few figurines, 2 clay seals and 3 stone pendants (1 anthropoid and the other 2 geometric in design). The closest parallels for the pottery date to the earlier Neo phases.

The L antique cemetery contained 113 tombs arranged along common N–S walls, plus the stone foundations of a building of the same period. There were 98 cist tombs, 14 pits and a vaulted tomb (3.1m x 3m, 1.6m *h*., with a step down into the chamber). The vaulted tomb is built of flat stone sections set horizontally and cemented with lime mortar: the interior has a 0.01m thick layer of white plaster. All the burials in the cemetery were inhumations: 61 contained goods such as plainware oinochoai, lamps, ladles and bowls. Metalwork comprised silver and bronze coins and earrings, bronze rings, gold sheet, and glass, bronze and faience beads. Architectural remains and pottery contemporary with the cemetery were found during fieldwalking on a low hill N of the cemetery.

EASTERN MACEDONIA

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

E. Kambouroglou (EPSVE) and K. Peristeri (Director, 28th EPCA) report (*AEMTh* 20 [2006], 209–16) on continuing survey to locate flint quarries and processing sites (*AR* 52 [2005–2006], 94), with the location of 7 new sites in the areas of **Therma**, **Choumniko** and **Langadi**. These bring the total of sites located by the survey to 12.

Argilos. D. Malamidou (28th EPCA) reports (*AEMTh* 20 [2006], 190–93) on rescue excavation in the E cemetery (site of Kallithea). A group of 4 tombs was found associated with an E–W retaining wall (finished only on the S side) which formed part of the landscaping of the cemetery into distinct levels. On the upper level was a tile-covered cremation containing an Attic squat lekythos of the last quarter of the 5th Ct BC, part of a Silen figurine, a silver coin of Argilos, an iron knife, a silver pin and bronze beads. In the fill over the tiles were a bronze strigil and a figurine of a papasilenus datable ca. 480–450. On the lower level was a tile grave without goods and 2 monolithic sarcophagi set parallel to each other within a 3m x 2m enclosure. Over the fill of these last tombs was a round limestone base, probably for the inscribed stele found in fragments S of the tomb. The text (in Ionic dialect), reproduced only in mod. Gr, reads: 'Stand at this stele and inscription, the grave marker to Philtis of Samos, [who died] far from his home soil'. The N sarcophagus contained 2 burials, with a local LAr Ionianising amphora set at the feet, an Attic lekythos (2nd quarter of the 5th Ct), an iron object set mid-body and a bronze bead. The 2nd, slightly larger sarcophagus, for the burial of a youth, had on the interior a relief stone pillow and rounded angle ornament, and contained a plainware amphora and an olpe placed at the feet, and a bronze strigil in the left hand. In the fill around and above the sarcophagi were sherds of an Attic lekythos (perhaps circle of the Diosphos Painter, ca. 470) and a rf lekythos with a Nike (perhaps circle of the Bowdoin Painter, ca. 475–470). E of the enclosure was a small pyre, perhaps for offerings, with a collection of small vases. From the surface of

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