A large pithos lay exactly below the later one in B9, while in the W part of B7, a layer was located with large pithos sherds and red clay. Large pithos sherds and red clay also covered and went partially under the skeleton of an adolescent male which had been carefully placed, extended, face down, and with the arms by the sides, partially in the opening in the N wall of the room and partially in the road outside. The deceased, who was perhaps placed inside a pithos, was accompanied by a spondylus shell, a whetstone and 2 LBA handmade vessels (**Fig. 92**), while a bronze knife which was found slightly further inside the room could also belong to the same assemblage. The burial was probably placed here and covered with clay at the end of phase 3 or at some point in phase 2B, in the course of which the N part of building B seems to have been unused. Excavation continued down further into the fills of phase 4 only in the unexcavated parts of rooms B2/3 and B4. To the significant number of pithoi located in rooms B1 and B2/3, should be added one more in B2/3 and one in B4.

Only fills of phases 3 and 4 were preserved in building complex E, since the more recent levels had been destroyed by Ar and Cl construction. The fills and floor of phase 3, with LHIIIC M pottery, were themselves partially disturbed by more recent building activity, while it is likely that part of the complex was abandoned in phase 2B. There was a bin or basket in E8, while quantities of fragmentary murex shells, part of a metallurgical crucible and traces of burning in room E3 are associated with the production of purple dye and with metal-working inside the complex, similar to those activities located in other buildings. See M. Vavelidis and S. Andreou, 'Gold and gold working in Late Bronze Age northern Greece', *Naturwissenschaften* 95 (2008), 361–66. The beginning of phase 3 and phase 4A are characterized by particularly intense activity, with many and frequent relaying of floors. To phase 4 belongs a structure made of stone slabs with a flat top which may be linked to food production (B9) and an oven (B7) which continued in use into phase 3 and is associated with a thick layer of ash rich in archaeobotanical remains. In the E part of the complex, which had been partially excavated previously, there is a striking presence of storage spaces with quite large pithoi *in situ.* From this view, building complexes E and B reinforce the picture of centralized, large-scale storage which is plain in building complex A in phase 4, but which stands in contrast to the small-scale and dispersed storage of phases 3, 2B and 2A in the 2 recently excavated complexes.

Nomos of Chalkidike
(16th EPCA: 10th EBA)

Agios Mamas (Olynthos)
Publication: C. Becker and H. Kroll, *Das Prähistorische Olynth. Ausgrabungen in der Toumba Agios Mamas 1994–1996. Ernährung und Rohstoffnutzung im Wandel* (Rahden, Leidorf 2008).

EASTERN MACEDONIA with MOUNT ATHOS

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

Mt Menoikio. *Ethnos* (25/10/08) reports the chance discovery by cavers of rock art in the entrance of a cave in the area of Nea Zichne, outside the village of Anastasia. This horizontal cave, ca. 0.4–0.5m *h.,* was flooded after the first 350m. Within the cave was a network of water courses in use from antiquity until recent decades. Ca. 500m inside the cave was an area of ferrous metal extraction ca. 150m *l.* A human skeleton discovered here may date to the Civil War.

Publication : P. Malama and K. Darakis, *Νεκροταφείο Ρωμαϊκών Χρονών στα Νέα Κερδύλλια Σερρών* (Thessaloniki, 18th EPCA/Archaeological Institute for Macedonia and Thrace 2008).

Nomos of Drama
(18th EPCA: 12th EBA)

Piges tou Angiti, Cave. K. Trantalidou (EPSNE), V. Skaraki (2nd EPCA) and E. Kara (1st EPCA) publish (*AAA* 39 [2006], 107–38) the pottery assemblage from the interior of this cave. The site lies at the source of the river Angitis (the W tributary of the Strymon river), in the S foothills of Mt Falakrou, 25km W of Drama and at an elevation of 129m. The cave is an almost horizontal, gallery-like karst formation, estimated at 9–12km *l.*, which widens occasionally into chambers and through which the river Angitis flows. Traces of sporadic human occupation have been located in the first chamber, through which the complex is entered: 2 small steps were cut in the SE area. The PH fill covered an area of ca. 100m^2, to an average *d.* of 0.3m. Four round hearths, located on 2 small level areas and bounded with unworked limestone blocks, were foci of human activity. Small pits for ash and rubbish were associated with them. In total, 3,456 sherds, 9 terracotta weights, an undecorated miniature vessel, 757 animal bones of domesticated and wild species, 4 tools and items of shell ornament, and a necklace of wild-boar teeth were found. The pottery is mostly monochrome (with burnished, smoothed and incised surface treatment), thick-walled and made of local clay. Mostly household shapes are represented: the monochrome wares divide into shallow open (35.7%), deep open (4.5%), open storage shapes (47.6%) and closed vessels (9.2%). Only ca. 1% of the pottery bears painted, linear decoration (3 rims of open vessels, a handle of a closed shape and 23 body sherds of open and closed shapes). One sherd of an open light-on-dark ware vessel was found. Ceramic shapes and painted decoration show influences from a wide area, from the Danube, Aegean Thrace, the plain of Drama, the Strymon valley and as far as E Thessaly. Pottery indicates seasonal occupation from the LNeo/FNeo–EH period.

Nomos of Kavala
(18th EPCA: 12th EBA)

Krinides. *Apogevmatini* (04/07/08) cites a report by T. Salonikios (18th EPCA) of the discovery, in the course of the construction of an extension to the water supply network to the village of Krinides, of 5 unlooted Rom tombs, plus funerary monuments which had been opened and some Byz artefacts. The tombs are cist graves with tile covers. The site lies close to anc. Philippoi: the mod. village of Krinides is built over the anc. city of the same name.

Dikili Tash. P. Darcque (EfA/CNRS) and Ch. Koukouli-Chrysanthaki (ASA) report on the first season of a 3rd programme of collaborative excavation, which aims to bring together information enabling reconstruction of the birth of the tell in the Neo period and its evolution into mod. times. During this first campaign, research was confined to 3 sectors where new findings could be obtained to answer the main research questions posed (**Fig. 93**).

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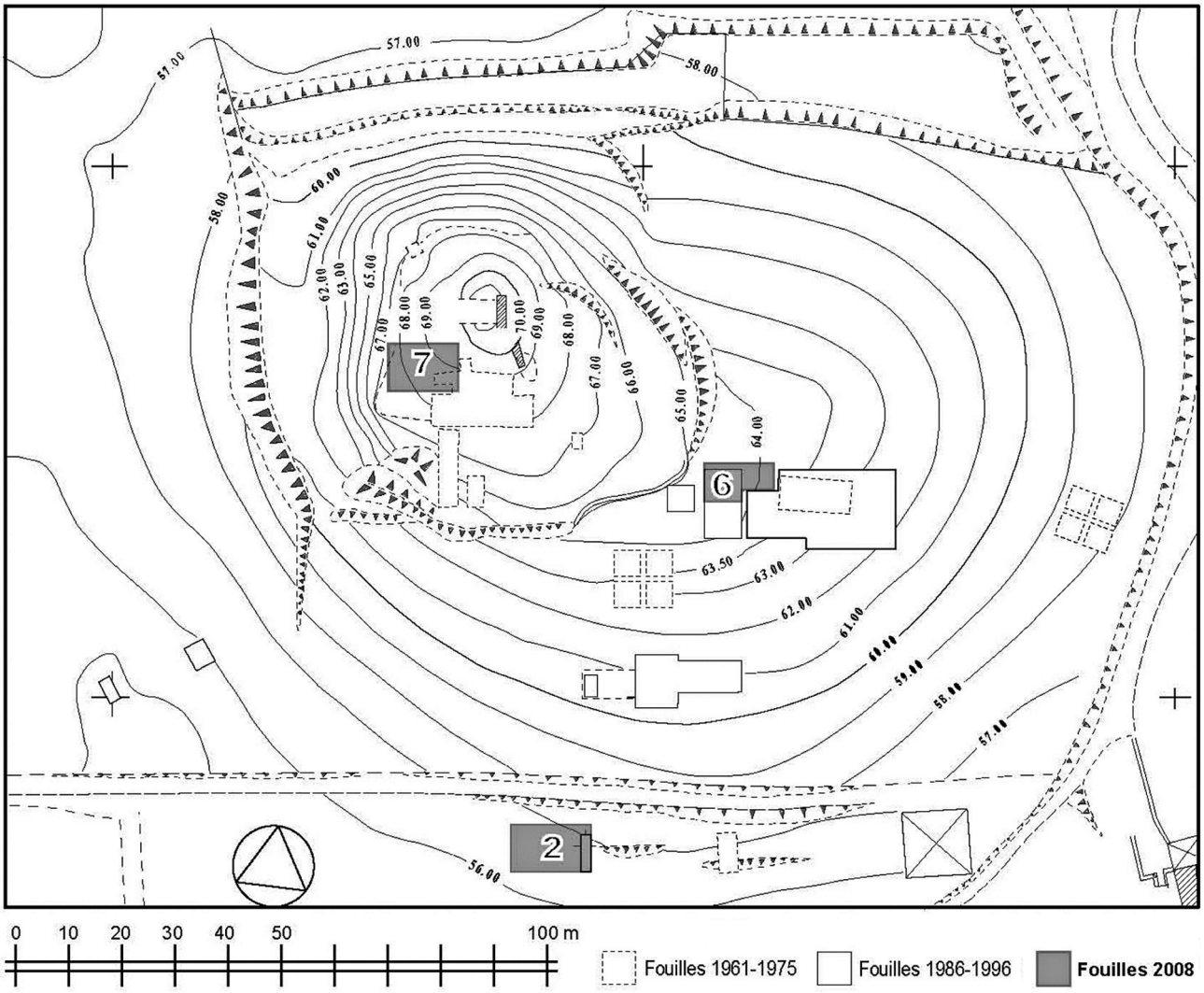
At the foot of the S slope of the tell, a first intervention aimed to trace the possible limit of the PH settlement. Under the hillwash, stones appeared in the S part of the trench, mixed with LNeo and EBA sherds and bones: these look more like a mass of fallen rocks than a continuation of the weathering discovered during the 2nd programme of excavation. It is possible that the preserved limits of the tell lie here. Part of a Neo vase decorated with an applied anthropomorphic figure was discovered in this sector (**Fig. 94**).

In sector 6, it was hoped to reveal the continuation of house 1 (LNeo II) as well as levels of the LNeo–EBA transition. Apart from the unexpected discovery of a silver tetradrachm of Alexander III (struck in the royal mint of Amphipolis between 315–294 BC), the continuation of house 1 appeared in the location expected, covered by a thick destruction layer, recognizable from the colour of the burnt daub. This lay under the EBA level which produced a hearth as well as silos, the walls of which were covered with a white coating. In the SW of the excavated area, lying on a hearth, was an intact, two-headed zoomorphic figurine, ca. 0.2m *l.* (**Fig. 95**). The type is rare both at Dikili Tash and in the Aegean world in general, and the discovery of such an item *in situ* is exceptional.

In sector 7, close to the top of the tell, the main objective was to explore the possible successor to a LBA house discovered in this area. But before reaching this house, excavation in sector 7 exposed a sequence of occupation levels of this period which produced abundant finds: several bronze objects, including the complete blade of a small dagger, and a fragment of a cup with painted decoration imitating a Myc type (the first discovered at Dikili Tash). LBA occupation was thus not a short episode in the life of the PH settlement, but had several phases, lending it a rather different historical significance than hitherto recognized.

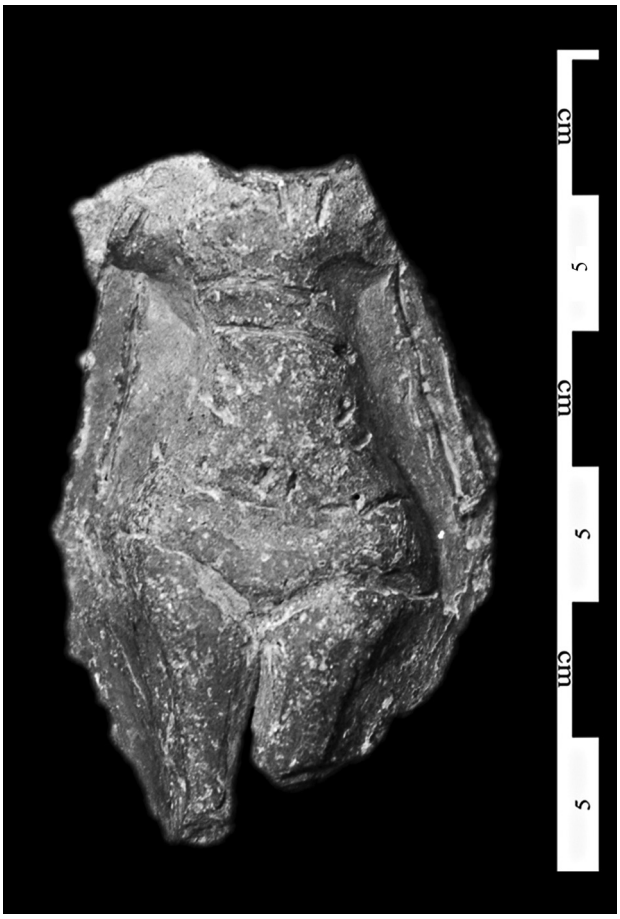
Publication: H. Koukouli-Chryssanthaki, R. Treuil *et al.*, *Dikili Tash, Village préhistorique de Macédoine orientale. Recherches Franco-Helléniques dirigées par la Société Archéologique d'Athènes et l'École française d'Athènes (1986–2001)* (Athens, ASA 2008).

Philippoi. E. Gounari publishes (*Egnatia* 12 [2008], 87–123) a study of the mosaic pavements from the Circus Mosaic Insula, which date to the 3rd Ct AD.



93. Dikili Tash: site plan locating areas 2, 6 and 7.

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94. Dikili Tash: LNeo sherd with anthropomorphic plastic decoration (LNeo).



95. Dikili Tash: LNeo II 2-headed zoomorphic figurine, found on a hearth.

successively during the last phase of occupation: a large built vat of uncertain function was largely covered by a large domestic oven which was relatively well preserved.

The most important part of the season's work was conducted in the N wing (**Fig. 97**). Beyond the corner room, the N wing is formed of a row of 4 rooms of different sizes and appearances. The 2 W rooms are distinguished by the richness of their decor. Room 20 has a pavement of white pebbles set in red-tinted mortar. Its central decorative area, in *opus spicatum* crossed by two diagonals, had at the centre a mosaic *emblema* now lost; all round, a large border included, in front of the entrance, a doormat of wine-coloured pebbles. The corner room (21) is exceptional as much for its size (6.3m x 9.3m) as for the richness of its decor: the W part was paved with mosaic and with marble slabs at the foot of the walls, and in the E part it is at least possible to detect the treatment of the N wall, which had a yellow surface treatment.

For the first time in this sector it was possible to identify remains of reoccupation of the site after a long period of abandonment. In the area of room 20, there was an Ot workshop, perhaps a lime-burning establishment, consisting of a pit and two summarily built kilns. The level containing these kilns held plentiful evidence for the existence of a potter's workshop in the area, also of the Ot period.

In addition to the many architectural members from the residence, notable discoveries include a fragment of an acroterion depicting a running peplophoros, found in 1983 in the S area, a Hel female head and, especially, a Rom relief (1.1m *h.*), the iconography of which is heroic in character (**Fig. 98**).

The macellum. J.-Y. Marc (EfA/Strasbourg) reports on the 2008 study season.

The identification of a glass manufacturer's workshop in room 57 was confirmed by finds including numerous fragments of unworked glass, blowing tubes and wasters. The presence of a bronze workshop in room 54 is also confirmed by finds including numerous mould fragments, remains of furnace wall, crucible fragments and many pieces of slag; the presence of many forging slags also indicates that iron working took place here.

MOUNT ATHOS

Skete of Agios Dimitrios (Vatopedi). P. Androudis (*DeltChAE* 39 [2008], 195–206) presents a new study of the architecture and decoration of the *kyriako* of the skete of Ag. Dimitrios of Vatopedi (the katholikon of the monastery of Ag. Dimitrios Chalkeos), reconstructing a building sequence which dates back to the first half of the 11th Ct AD.

THASOS
(18th EPCA: 12th EBA)

Area N of the Artemision. A. Muller (EfA/Lille 3), F. Blondé (EfA/CNRS) and S. Dadaki (12th EBA) report on an excavation season conducted in collaboration with the 12th EBA, the 18th EPCA and the University of Athens. Excavation focused on an extensive EByz residence which has been explored in stages since 1971: this structure suffered severe disturbance in ca. 570 and was finally destroyed in 619 or slightly later (**Fig. 96**).

In the triclinium of the E wing, the fill laid down just before the final destruction was excavated; this held 2 heaps of fragments of a pebble pavement in *opus signinum.* The extent of the neighbouring courtyard was explored only in a narrow strip. Two installations were discovered which were used

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