Grave goods comprise some 170 objects, including vases (Macedonian amphorae, unguentaria, skyphoi, pyxides, lamps, etc.) and metal items (strigils, needles, iron tools and gold earrings), which date the tombs to the third to second century BC.

26 Megalou Alexandrou Street (O.T. 149, Tsanaktsidi AEEE property). A. Koukouvou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 785–86) the discovery of remains of a large building connected with the neighbouring agora.

Two parallel walls were preserved to two courses high and lengths of 5.5m and 3m (they continue beyond the plot). A section of water channel lay between them. Finds comprise Hellenistic sherds and 26 bronze coins, all but one (attributed to Demetrios Poliorcetes) in poor condition.

Vergina, ancient Aigai

Archaic cemetery. A. Kottaridi publishes (*AEMTh 20th Anniversary*, 143–53) a synthetic account of research in the Archaic cemetery (which includes *ca.* 80 tombs) and of the royal tombs.

City. S. Drougou (Aristotelian University, Thessaloniki) reports on excavations in 2008–2009 (*Egnatia* 13 [2009], 227–30).

On the **Tsakiridis property**, in the centre of the ancient city, east of the Sanctuary of Eukleia and northeast of the palace, excavation in three sectors, north, east and west, revealed architectural remains of the first century BC to the first century AD.

In the northern sector, the limestone columns noted in 2007 were re-used as water channels or open conduits (they were associated with fragments of tile with hydraulic mortar). These conduits crossed a street or open space. Pottery dates from the first century BC to the first century AD.

A complex of rooms of the same period was found in the eastern sector. The walls were of brick on a stone socle which included re-used worked blocks. While the function of the complex is not known, the finds, which include glass implements, burnt glass (vases and pieces of paste), as well as slag, indicate a workshop.

In the western sector were found the strong foundations of a retaining wall 20m long. No construction was found north of this wall, although some structures were identified to the south. There are very few portable finds from this area.

S. Drougou publishes (*Egnatia* 13 [2009], 121–32) a study of the decline of Aigai after the fall of the Macedonian kingdom. The later town was unfortified and partially ruined, but remained occupied, as is clear from discoveries in the Tsakiridis property which indicate activity into the first century AD.

Two further publications are noted. Ch. Saatsoglou-Paliadeli discusses (*Κερμάτια Φιλίας* vol. 2, 13–21) a fragment of an inscription in local marble, of which line three can be read securely, Λακ]εδαιμονιο[: she proposes a date in the first half of the fourth century BC.

S. Drougou publishes (*Κερμάτια Φιλίας* vol. 2, 171–79) two pieces of tile with a stamp depicting a goat's head, one discovered in 2000 on the Goultidi property and the other in 2001 in a room in the Hellenistic Metroon of Aigai.

CENTRAL MACEDONIA

NOMOS OF PIERIA
(27th EPCA: 9th EBA)

Makrygialos. Studies are published of the stone and terracotta anthropomorphic figurines from the Neolithic settlement (S. Nanoglou and M. Pappa, *AEMTh 20th Anniversary*, 249–59) and of the objects in *Spondylus gaederopus* (M. Pappa, *Κερμάτια Φιλίας* vol. 2, 533–45).

See *AGOnline* for a study of jewellery from the acropolis at **Leivithra**.

NOMOS OF KILKIS
(16th EPCA: 12th EBA)

See *AGOnline* for new accessions in **Kilkis Museum**.

Stratoni (O.T. 8, Samara property). E. Trakosopoulou (16th EPCA) reports on renewed excavation on a plot close to the Roman agora which was previously excavated in the 1990s (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 711–12; *cf. BCH* 123 [1999], 770). The remains of a workshop were found (part of a pink clay floor and the lower part of a potter's kiln). The kiln is round (2.1m interior diameter) and preserved to a height of 1.12m; rather than an *eschara*, the firing chamber contained a bench on which the pots were set. Pottery recovered around the kiln (lamps and unguentaria) date it to the second half of the second century BC.

Evropos. T. Savvopoulou (16th EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 723, also 727 on recent work to present the archaeological site) the discovery of 61 tombs in the course of laying water-pipes. Forty three pit graves, 15 tile graves and three severely damaged graves were found, on several levels. The few grave goods recovered consist mainly of black-glazed pottery and Hellenistic bronze coins.

NOMOS OF THESSALONIKI
(16th EPCA: 9th EBA)

See *AGOnline* for new accessions in **Thessaloniki Museum**, for a study of the coinage of the Bottiaens held in Thessaloniki Museum and a study of potters' workshops producing glazed ware in Thessaloniki.

Drymos (Kanaki property). A. Keramaris (16th EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000], *Chr*, 684–86) on excavation in the cemetery.

Fifty tombs were found, mostly inhumations (but with eight cremations). Pit graves are most common, with 27 examples among which several types can be distinguished: eight rectangular pits without covers, containing grave goods (domestic and red-slipped pottery, bronze jewellery, bronze coins and fragments of gold sheet perhaps from the *epistomion*) of the Hellenistic period; eight rectangular pits covered with a schist slab and containing Hellenistic pottery; eight rectangular pits covered with a schist slab arranged within an original larger pit, of which six contain Hellenistic and Roman grave goods (pottery, gold and

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bronze jewellery, and bronze coins); and three rectangular pits with several cover slabs, two of which contained grave goods (gold and bronze jewellery).

Seven Archaic cist tombs built of schist slabs contained pottery, gold *epistomia*, bronze jewellery and iron objects. Six Hellenistic to Roman tile graves contained pottery, gold and bronze jewellery, bronze coins and glass.

Two probable storage pits and a cutting which predate the cemetery are probably to be associated with an Early Iron Age or early Archaic settlement.

Nea Philadelphia. V. Misailidou-Despotidou (16th EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 689–91; *cf. BCH* 124 [2000], 924) the discovery of further remains of a small Geometric settlement during the construction of a railway line close to the Gallikos river (**Fig. 143**).

In the northern section, the one-roomed building 6 is a mud-brick construction on a rubble socle, with a beaten-earth floor: fragments of mud-brick were found inside. In the northwest corner is an oven or hearth with a handmade cup beside it (the only object found inside the building). Southeast of the building, at the same elevation, are three probable retaining walls.

In the southern sector a complex of six rooms is defined by rubble walls. Three construction phases are identified. Rooms 1–5 were aligned to the south of a retaining wall; room 6 lies in front of room 2. Rooms 1 and 2 have stone paved floors: room 2 has two floor levels separated by a destruction deposit rich in pottery and burnt brick from the walls of the previous phase (phase 2, destroyed by fire). The north retaining wall, at the level of room 2, is founded in this destruction deposit and thus falls within the succeeding phase (1). The destruction deposit is also present in the other rooms. In room 3, the north wall forms a rectangular niche in which three vases were found *in situ.* In room 4, the destruction deposit was thicker and included 12 storage vessels and dining utensils (**Fig. 144**). The presence of mud-brick under the foundation of the west wall in room 4 confirms the nature of the structure in phase 2, while traces of a wall forming an angle under the floor belonging to phase 2 belong to a smaller structure of the oldest phase, 3.

Northwest of this building, an extensive stone mound (11m x 19m) may indicate a destroyed building (no trace of walls has been found).

Polichni (Pouliopoulos property). A. Lioutas (16th EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 683) the discovery of four Hellenistic cist tombs covered with schist slabs. These contained black-glazed skyphoi, a bronze coin and a bronze *aryteras.*

Thessaloniki

Publication: Th. Pazaras, *Ανασκαφικές έρευνες στην περιοχή της Επανομής Θεσσαλονίκης: το νεκροταφείο στο Λιμόρι και η παλαιοχριστιανική βασιλική στο Μπγιαδούδι* (Thessaloniki 2009).

Thessaloniki, Nea Apollonia. P. Adam-Veleni (then 16th EPCA, now Director, Archaeological Museum of Thessaloniki) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 729–30) the submission to the Archaeological Museum of Thessaloniki of a corona of ivy leaves and several fragments of a statue of Nike from this site.

Thessaloniki, upper city. E. Marki (9th EBA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 739–42) the Byzantine remains from rescue excavations in a number of locations.

7 Glafkou Street. The remains of six building phases from Early Byzantine to modern are noted. The oldest phases produced traces of walls of stone, brick and hydraulic mortar, and two walls of a workshop with an associated water channel. The fourth phase is represented by 16 Late Byzantine tombs, comprising 10 simple inhumations, a built tomb of a child and five built cists. Grave goods consist of glazed-ware cups. Remains of rough walls and a brick-paved floor date to the Ottoman period, while a bath (*hamam*) of the end of the Ottoman period was transformed into a house.

5 Kraterou Street. A Roman to Early Byzantine house with three construction phases has been identified. A party wall between two houses of the Roman, Early Byzantine and then Byzantine period was constructed during the first, Imperial Roman, phase. Related to it are sections of water channels. A tank from a workshop was installed during the Early Byzantine period in the area of a probable courtyard; this was used as a rubbish pit in the Ottoman period. Two Late Roman to Early Byzantine walls likely belong to the same construction phase. Part of a water conduit discovered close by dates to the end of the Early Byzantine period.

155 Agiou Dimitriou Street. Noted here are the remains of modern water channels, the wall of a modern building with domestic pottery, Ottoman glazed ware and three coins, and the remains of a potter's kiln and workshop.

1A Epimenidou Street. A large Early Byzantine cistern with three water channels is reported. Three of its walls (1.2–1.5m deep) are preserved and lined with many layers of hydraulic mortar; the floor is of brick. During the Byzantine period the walls were reinforced with buttresses on the exterior and three relieving arches on the interior.

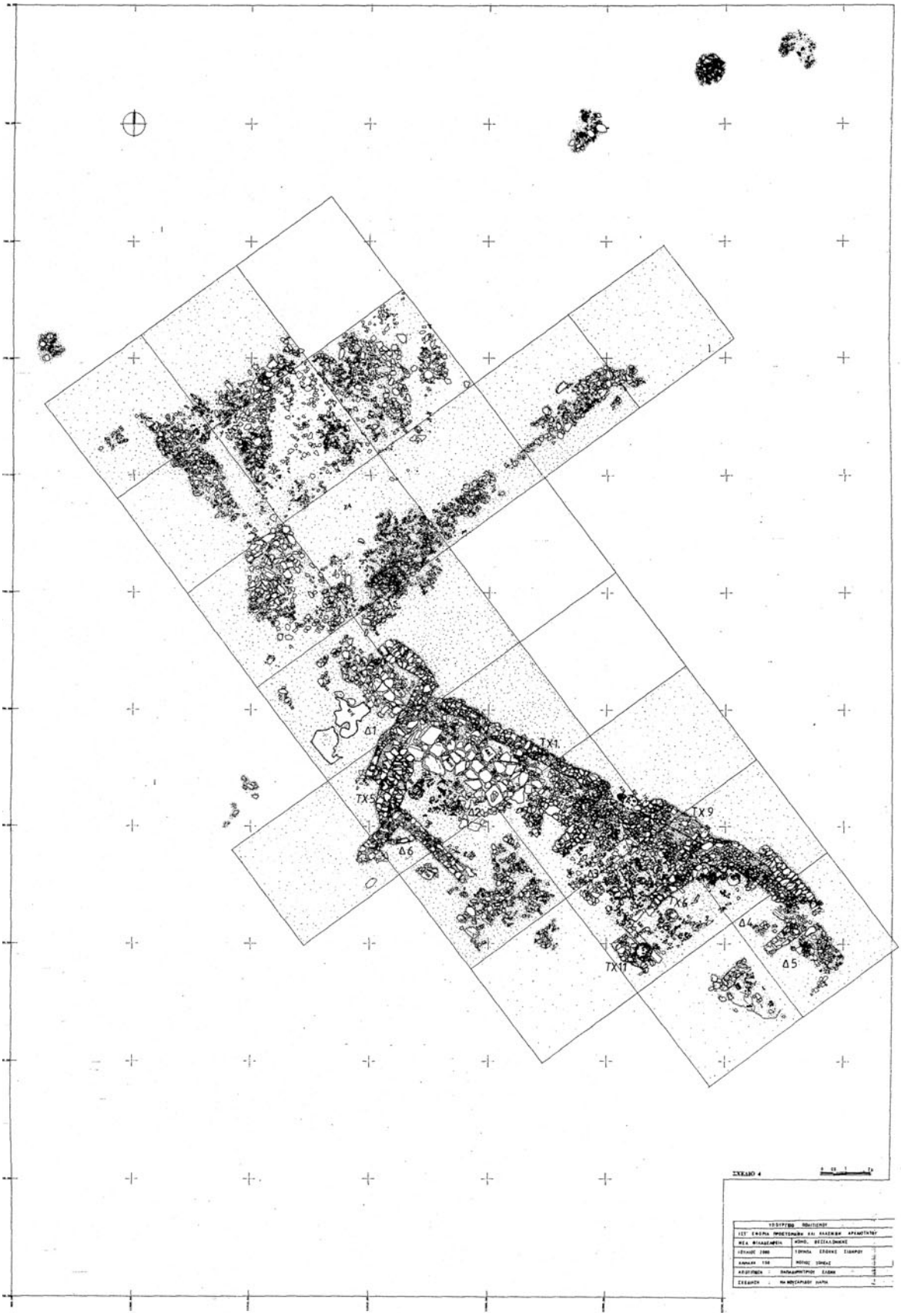
18 Sophokleous Street. N. Karydas (9th EBA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 748–50; *cf. AEMTh* 14 [2000], 259–69; *BCH* 125 [2001], 940) the completion of excavation of a large part of a Roman to Byzantine house, more of which has already been revealed in neighbouring plots (**Fig. 145**).

In particular, the main reception hall was revealed (8.5m x 5.15m), with a polychrome floor mosaic with geometric decoration, which is described in detail. Many fragments of wall-painting were recovered from this room. A service room to the north shows nine phases of wall repair dating from the Roman to the Middle Byzantine period. A Middle Byzantine apsidal structure, founded on bedrock, was cleared, having previously been partially revealed in the neighbouring plot (Sophokleous 20).

97 Olympou Street. E. Marki reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 747) the results of rescue excavation. Three occupation phases are identified. Three earthen walls, 0.5m high, date to the Roman period. An east-west wall associated with a fragment of floor mosaic dates to the early fourth century AD. Three rubble walls belong to a bath complex previously discovered at the corner of Olympou and Platonos Streets in 1969. The building was destroyed at the end of the Early Byzantine period (seventh century AD).

Thessaloniki, west cemetery. E. Marki and E. Doulgeri (9th EBA) present (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 743–47, 751–54; *cf. BCH* 128–29 [2004–2005], 1492–97) the results of a series of rescue excavations which have revealed traces of the west cemetery of Thessaloniki.

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143. Nea Philadelphia: plan of Geometric settlement.

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144. Nea Philadelphia: destruction deposit in room 4.

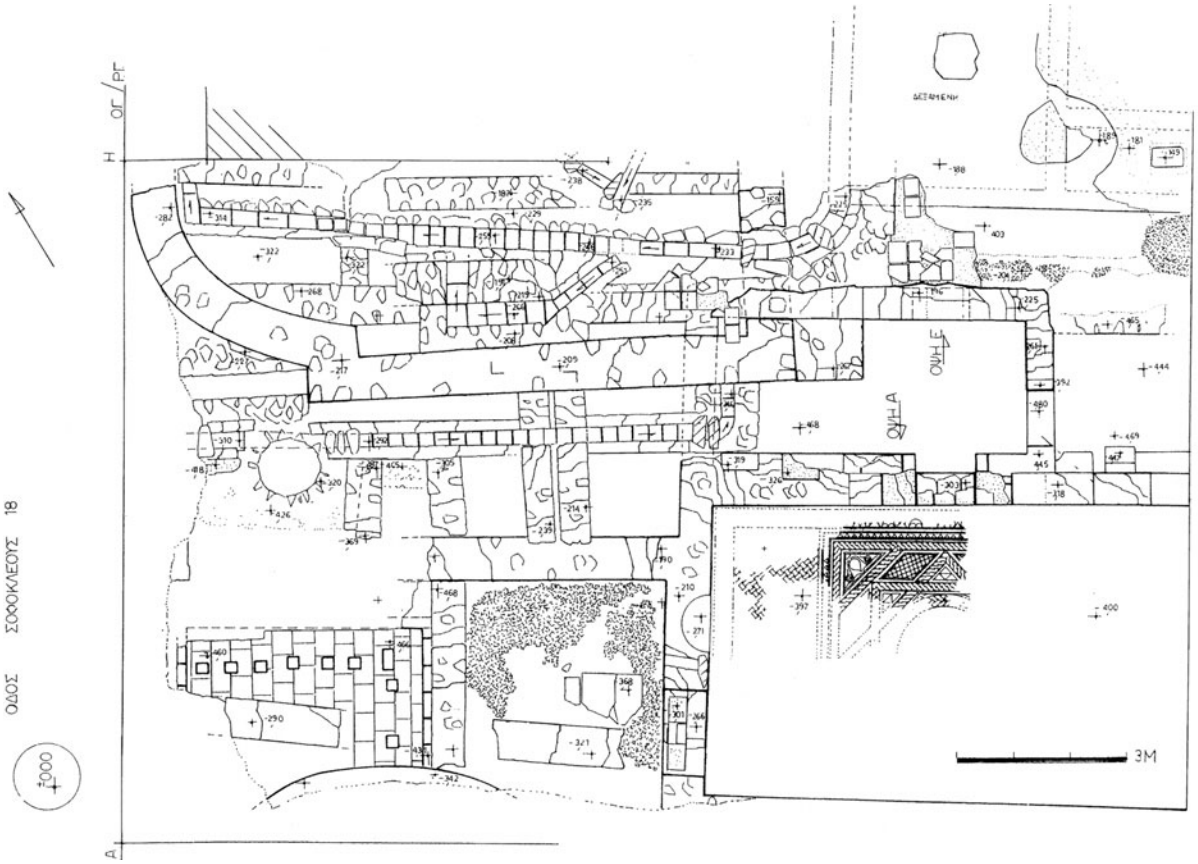
The laying of water-pipes along **Nestoros Street** revealed successive cist tombs and vaulted tombs, and, at the junction with Ag. Dimitrios Street, part of the monumental landscaping of the Letaia Gate.

24 Agion Panton. Twenty four fourth-century AD tombs, with fill dumped into them, comprise nine vaulted tombs, 13 cists and two tile graves. Three of the vaulted tombs were accessed via a paved path and another via stone steps: four preserved a mortar head-rest. The few grave goods recovered consist of bronze coins, a bone box lid, an iron pin and gold thread. The cist tombs produced bronze coins and pins, and pottery and glass unguentaria. The tile tombs contain child burials, one accompanied by an amphoriskos.

53–55 Apolloniados Street. Twenty six built cist tombs and two vaulted tombs laid out in groups, plus one Ottoman grave were identified. The tombs share party walls and are mostly oriented east-west: all have been looted and filled. The very few grave goods that survive comprise bronze coins, a bronze ring, an unguentarium, a fibula and a piece of bronze decoration.

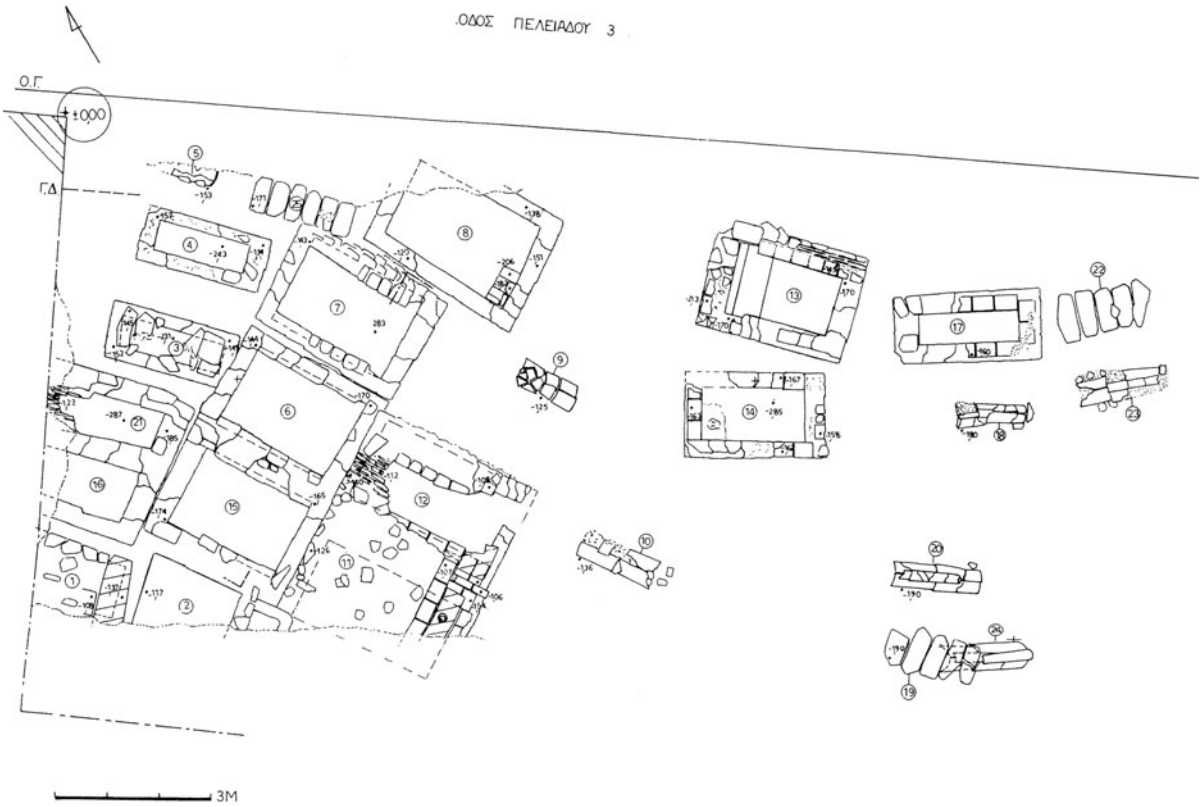
3 Peleiadou Street. Twenty two tombs, grouped and single, comprise five tile graves, three pit, four cists and 10 vaulted tombs (two separate, one double and two groups of two and four chambers respectively) (**Fig. 146**). The tombs had been filled in and very little material was recovered (mainly jewellery and bronze utensils). One of the group of four-vaulted tombs was used as an ossuary and contained 26 crania. The double-vaulted tomb is of interest for its flat vault and offering table. The emsemble dates to the fourth to fifth century AD, but the tombs had a long period of use, as indicated by the reburials.

Ambelokipi, 11 Sokratous Street. An orthogonal Early Byzantine cistern with two water channels was found, plus 22 third- to fifth-century AD tombs, comprising 12 tile graves, seven pit graves, two simple inhumations and an *enchytrismos.* The only offering is a bronze coin of the late third to early fifth century AD. Two intact stelae, plus further fragments, date to the third century AD.



145. Thessaloniki, 18 Sophokleous Street: plan of Roman–Byzantine house.

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146. Thessaloniki, 3 Peleiadou Street: general view.

29 Kallithea Street. Forty seven tombs were found in three layers. In the lowest layer were two built tombs, four tile graves, five simple inhumations and a pit with a schist cover slab, all dating to the third to fourth century AD. The second level contained pit graves and built cists of the fourth to fifth century AD. The upper level contained four tile graves, two built cists, two *enchytrismoi*, five simple inhumations and a pit with a schist cover slab. These tombs may be dated by a coin of Justinian.

10 Pargas Street. Noted here are a subterranean Byzantine cistern and a well, plus a funerary enclosure around a vaulted double tomb with lime mortar coating the interior walls.

Thessaloniki, water company works. N. Karydas and E. Marki report (*AEMTh 20th Anniversary*, 127–41, 205–19) the discovery of a number of Early Byzantine houses in the course of work on the city's water supply in 2000–2002.

Corner of Agiou Dimitriou and Pasteur Streets. The northern part of an apse and the east wall of its side chamber, 1m deep, in *opus mixtum* were found. No floor was preserved; finds indicate Early Byzantine occupation.

Corner of Olympiados and Agias Sophias Streets. The southern part of the apse of the *triclinium* and part of the long hall south of it, and an entrance marked by a threshold at the west were located. The apse floor was mosaic and non-decorative, and the wall-plaster has painted marble decoration. The mosaic floor to the south had geometric decoration. Finds date from the late fourth to early fifth century AD.

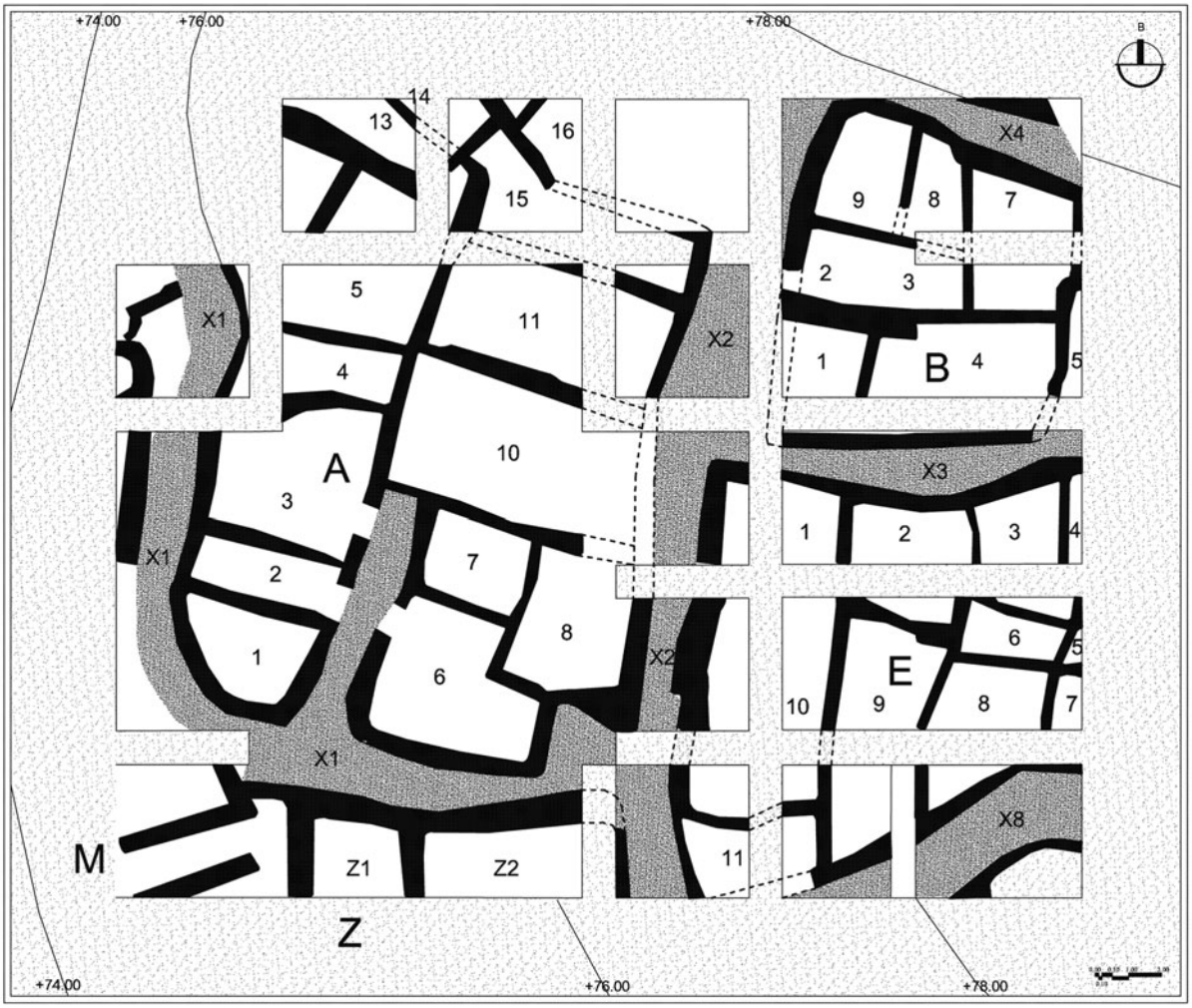
Agiou Dimitriou Street (between Photakou and Apostolou Pavlou Streets). Part of an apse oriented to the north and associated with a mosaic floor was identified.

Toumba. S. Andreou (Aristotelian University, Thessaloniki) reports on the 2009 campaign which focused on the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age transition and on building complexes B and E, at the east end of the summit **(Fig. 147)**.

Fill of phase IV, characterized by the presence of LHIIIC pottery, was excavated in complex E. Floors in this complex were carefully cleaned and frequently renewed. In room E3, a round silo (1.2m in diameter), accessed from a brick platform, had clays walls preserved to 0.3–0.4m above the floor. Hearths and ovens were found in three other rooms. Micromorphological analysis revealed in another room a fill rich in white plant matter arranged cross-wise, from a carpet laid on the floor. In street X3, between complexes E and B, were the burials of three individuals (an adult, a child and a baby) **(Fig. 148)**.

Excavation revealed that at the start of phase III (end of the 12th to the early 11th century) the northern part of complex B was filled with the local red-clay soil (the material which must have been used for floors and brick production). Slightly later in the main phase, an abandoned room in this complex and part of the road immediately to the north were used for the burial of four individuals (a man, two children and a baby). Another room in the same building was used for purple dye production, noting the abundance of murex fragments on the floor, a cooking vessel and grindstones to break the shells.

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147. Toumba Thessalonikis: plan of the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age settlement.

During phase IV (12th century), two rooms in the building B, B1 and B2–3, contained at least three pithoi *in situ*, used throughout the period. Many pithos fragments were found in two other rooms in the southern part of the building (one of which had a tiled floor).

The discovery of six tombs gave rise to re-examination of burial within the settlement. Since 1993, 11 burials have been found *in situ*, while six further burials are recognized in the scattered bone material (probably destroyed by later occupation). Most tombs date to the end of phase IV and the start of III, i.e. the period of 20–30 years between the end of the 12th century and the beginning of the 11th. Some of the destroyed burials in building A predate phase IV, i.e. date to the early 12th century. All the rooms used for burials had been abandoned temporarily, and then filled before reoccupation. Of the burials found *in situ*, eight were children inhumed in shallow pits with no consistent orientation or arrangement (although the arrangement of the body or the hands may have varied according to sex). Age played a role in the burial rite, as shown by the presence of grave goods found only in the graves of adults or youths (a tusk, a bone bead and pin, a spindle-whorl, a terracotta loomweight, two handmade vases and two Mycenaean amphoriskoi) (**Fig. 149**). Residue analysis of vases similar to these has shown that they probably contained oil-based substances, perhaps to anoint the deceased's body.



148. Toumba Thessalonikis: phase IV burials under street X3.

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149. Toumba Thessalonikis: handmade amphoriskos and Mycenaean amphoriskos from adult burials of the end of phase IV.

Lagyna (ancient Liti). K. Tzanavari (then 16th EPCA, now Archaeological Museum of Thessaloniki) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 686–89; also K. Tzanavari and K. Philis, *AEMTh 20th Anniversary*, 369–84) the discovery of four farmsteads in the territory of ancient Liti (*ca.* 2km from the city) during the construction of the Egnatia Odos.

Farmstead A covers 802.5m^2. The roof has Laconian tiles and the walls, of alternate courses of rubble and brick, have revetment in *crustae* on the interior faces. Rooms are arranged around an internal court: residential areas are on the north side, whereas rooms devoted to production and storage are on the south. A vat for wine production, found in the southeast of the house, communicates with a pithos magazine (*pitheonas*) for wine storage. The court is entered from the east, with a secondary west street entrance for the transport of produce. A bakery area and a bread oven were found inside the court. A second storey is restored: annexe buildings were not excavated. The farm was built in the second century AD, abandoned in the mid third century (based on a hoard of 12 coins of Gordian III) and then remodelled with a *triclinium* at the end of the third century. It was finally abandoned in the late fourth or early fifth century. Finds include a large quantity of cooking, storage and tablewares, red-slip pottery (Eastern Sigillata B), lamps, several bronze coins, terracotta loomweights, jewellery, and tools and millstones for grinding cereals.

Farmstead B, northeast of farmstead A, has two buildings preserved to foundation level, with a Laconian tiled roof. The first covers 460m^2 and the second 68.5m^2. A rectangular courtyard in the middle of the first building is defined to the east and west by two long rooms. Traces of painted wall-plaster in the west room indicate that it was part of the proprietor's residence. A large quantity of terracotta loomweights attests to textile production. Pottery places the occupation of the farm from the first century BC to the first century AD.

Farmstead Γ, west of A and B, covers an area of 690m^2. The walls are preserved to foundation level. The size and arrangement of the rooms indicate that they belong to the proprietor's residence. A southeast entrance leads to a court surrounded by five rooms: a second entrance at the east probably leads to a second courtyard also surrounded by rooms. A corridor extending to the east probably leads to the staircase to the upper floor. Pithoi *in situ* in the rooms south of the courtyard link these rooms to production and storage. The farm was built in the Hellenistic period and abandoned in the mid first century BC.

At **farmstead Δ**, two buildings to the southwest of the other farms are annexes to a farm of which the central part has not been found. These are a *triclinium* (*ca.* 207.5m^2) and a long building (150m^2) with two rooms. Southeast of the *triclinium* was a burial of two horses; the grave of a further horse in the long building identifies the structure as a stable. Zooarchaeological analysis identifies two draught stallions and a war horse. Finds, including third to fourth-century terracotta lamps and fragments of figurines representing the Mother of the Gods, date occupation between the mid third and late fourth century BC (**Fig. 150**).



150. Lagyna, farmstead Δ: terracotta figurine of the Mother of the Gods.

Thermi

Lambraki and Seferi Streets (O.T. 76, Chrysochoou property). E. Skarlatidou (16th EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 675–76) the continuation of an excavation in the cemetery begun in 1999. Of the total of 125 tombs discovered, 85 were pits with schist or soft limestone cover slabs (several being marked with a circle of small stones), 19 were cists, seven limestone sarcophagi, one a tile grave, one an *enchytrismos* and there were also seven cinerary urns (one bronze and the remainder pottery).

Grave goods were plentiful, comprising local and imported pottery, gold, silver and bronze jewellery (earrings, rings, pins, *epistomia*, beads, circlets), bronze and iron weapons (spearheads and daggers), as well as terracotta figurines. On this basis, some of the tombs are dated to the end of the local Iron Age (sixth to fifth century BC) and others to the fourth or early third century BC.

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Mandritsa Street. E. Skarlatidou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 677–78, 679) the discovery of 45 tombs plus settlement remains during work on the water supply. The tombs include 20 pit graves, three clay-lined cists, five cists, 10 sarcophagi, three inurned cremations and one pit cremation. Only 40 tombs were excavated, as some continued beyond the plot. Attention is drawn to the male cist burial, T32, which has a white coating on the walls and a red band on the upper part of each face, while a similar red colour covers the lip of the walls and the floor of the tomb.

The grave goods, which date from the last quarter of the sixth century to the end of the fifth, comprise gold, silver and bronze jewellery, pottery vessels, and bronze weapons and banquetting equipment. Only one pit grave dates to the Byzantine period. The clay-lined cist T39 contains a male burial with an Illyrian helmet and other arms, as well as Late Archaic Attic pottery. Tomb T16 contains the burial of woman, adorned and accompanied by an Attic red-figure vase and bronze banquetting equipment: this, and the male burials in the sarcophagi T19 and T 20 (with spearheads and rings), date to the fifth century.

Some tombs were destroyed by a later water-supply system of which part was excavated. This conduit, which is probably Early Byzantine, had a cover which is not preserved.

O.T. 58, plot 291δ. V. Allamani (16th EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000], 678–79) excavation in the west cemetery of Thermi (Toumba). One hundred and twenty four individual burials were found – 25 Archaic and Classical, nine post-Byzantine and 90 modern (early 20th century).

Two tombs date to the end of the Archaic period, but the majority of ancient graves are fifth-century (with one early fourth-century). The current tomb types of the period are represented: 19 pits, two brick and clay-built tombs, a cist containing a child burial and four inurned cremations (vessels include an olpe, a phiale-like form and a chytra-like form with a lid).

Most pits are relatively shallow, oval or rectangular, but some are large and rectangular, and sometimes defined with pebbles. Grave offerings mostly consist of Attic pottery (black-glazed kylikes, skyphoi, kotylae and an exaleiptron) and local domestic wares; the male burials contained weapons and the female bronze and silver jewellery (bracelets, rings, earrings, fibulae, etc.). Terracotta bird figurines were found in three graves of young girls.

The nine post-Byzantine tombs are shallower pits containing green- and yellow-glazed pottery and a very few necklaces.

The 90 modern tombs are shallow oval pits, mostly without grave goods. In some cases the deceased was accompanied by white-glazed or porcelain cups, a drinking glass and bronze jewellery.

Sokratous Street (O.T. 44, Klarnetsi property). E. Skarlatidou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 680) the excavation of pits – 32 rectangular and 21 oval. The absence of bone and grave goods precludes their identification as child graves. Rather, the presence of stones, millstones and pithos fragments in some pits suggests manufacturing or storage. No date is suggested. A Late Roman cutting found on the neighbouring plot may perhaps relate to these structures.

Thermi, cemetery. E. Skarlatidou presents (*AEMTh 20th Anniversary*, 329–43) a synthetic account of the cemetery, which is located southeast of Thermi. A total of 4,200 tombs have been excavated to 2006.

The cemetery was used from the Early Iron Age (eighth to seventh century BC) until the first century AD, and then re-used for burials in the 16th to 17th and early 20th centuries. Inhumation is the principal form of burial, with some inurned cremations of the second half of the sixth and fifth centuries.

The oldest tombs are pits covered with schist slabs, with several *enchytrismoi* also. Tombs of the Archaic period include pits, cists with walls of limestone (and sometimes schist) slabs on which a small heap of stones was placed to cover an opening at head level. Pit tombs lined with clay were used in the Late Archaic period and the fifth century. Burials in pithoi or smaller vessels are very rare, but cremation burials in bronze or pottery vessels (e.g. an Attic krater by Lydos of *ca.* 560 BC) are more common. During the fifth century, inhumations were made in pit and cist graves or in sarcophagi, while pit graves, usually delimited by a border of pebbles, were most popular in the Early Hellenistic period. Tile graves and pit cremations were used in the first century BC to the first century AD. The post-Byzantine tombs belonged to a Christian population inhumed in pit graves which maintained a strict east-west orientation.

Several tombs had been opened in antiquity, but grave goods were nonetheless quite rich. There were numerous child graves. Women were adorned with gold, silver and bronze jewellery, and men buried with their weapons and occasionally jewellery. Bronze vessels were also found in male tombs, and female and animal figurines with children. Local pottery is more common than imports in early tombs, but there is an increase in imports (especially from Athens and Corinth) from the sixth century onwards. Classical tombs also contained silver and bronze jewellery, as well as imported and local pottery and bronze banquetting vessels; the deceased was accompanied by a bronze coin.

The settlement at Thermi contracted after the synoikism of Thessaloniki, but did not disappear completely – indeed, several tombs date to the third to second century BC. The few first-century BC to first-century AD tombs relate to temporary settlement, albeit not on the main, trapeza, site. These graves contain unguentaria and, in the cremation pits, terracotta figurines. The post-Byzantine burials, accompanied by glazed pottery and bronze jewellery, also correspond to temporary occupation, as do the early 20th-century tombs.

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

Potidaia (Kassandreia). V. Allamani reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 701–02) the results of rescue excavation.

At the **Chatzikondyli property**, two Late Roman tile graves plus a round structure of unknown function were found. At the **property of Karastergios and Co. (O.T. 102),** an open-air manufacturing area of the Hellenistic period was located. Remains comprise the foundations of two walls, of which the central part of one is founded on an ash layer; a thick later of tile on both sides of a wall; under a destruction layer including second-century BC pottery is an area of grey-black clay interpreted as the floor of a kiln.

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Kriaritsi Sykias. S. Asouchidou (16th EPCA) presents (*AEMTh 20th Anniversary*, 41–50; *ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 704–09; *cf. BCH* 127 [2003], 979) a synthetic account of research conducted on a Bronze Age settlement and fourth- to third-century BC agricultural installations since 1998.

Site 1 has produced architectural remains of three prehistoric to Roman phases of occupation on the hill. A round Roman structure is reported, plus the foundations of a rectangular, two-roomed Early Helladic building from which pottery, loomweights, spindle-whorls and stone tools have been recovered.

Site 2 has a square, well-built, one-roomed building which may have a paved floor. Inside are a hearth and a terracotta bathtub.

Site 3 has a round structure (6–8m in diameter), a fine isodomic construction of granite blocks, with an associated curved wall. Finds from the interior, under a fire-destruction layer containing masonry from the wall and 22 16th- to 17th-century silver coins, include 17 fourth-century BC bronze coins, bronze and iron nails, many lead strips to repair pots, loomweights and millstones, as well as pottery linked to agricultural activity and black-glazed pottery indicating occupation in the late fourth and third century. This structure was in direct contact with a storeroom (a *pitheonas*) containing 22 pits to hold pithoi and a wine press (in granodiorite). The agricultural and commercial character of this building is emphasized, in contrast with the defensive nature of the round structure.

Site 5 has three phases of occupation: a storeroom (*pitheonas*) with 15 pits to hold pithoi of the late fifth to late fourth century; a rectangular building of the early fourth to third century; and two later round structures.

Site 7 is an Early Helladic tumulus containing 30 funerary periboloi covered with a stone mound. Cremation of adults and children was exclusively practised: most periboloi contained a single urn receptacle, a few contained two, and one receptacle held a double burial. The cremation urns were handmade vessels, closed with small open shapes; some small cups were given as offerings.

Ierissos (ancient Akanthos). E. Trakosopoulou (16th EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 709–11) on the 2000 season of excavation in the cemetery and settlement.

Cemetery. Excavation of that part of the seaside cemetery on **plot 95 (Toubeli property)** was completed: 316 Archaic and Classical tombs were found over an area of 200m^2 in nine successive levels. The majority were inhumations (cremations constituted 6.5% of the tombs excavated). Tombs were mostly pit graves (129) and *enchytrismoi* (128: including 108 in amphorae, 15 in hydriae and three in chytres). In addition to adult burials, there is a large number of children and babies (229): infant mortality is estimated at 72.5%. There are also some tile tombs, pithos burials, larnakes and built cists (in stone or terracotta), and certain pit tombs contain wooden larnakes or coffins. Three enclosures unite what are probably tombs from the same family. Grave goods found in 145 tombs comprise vases, unguentaria and personal objects. Forty three bronze coins of Akanthos and Ouranopolis, plus numerous figurines, are also noted (**Fig. 151**).

Plot 46 (Karakavouni property) produced 32 mostly Classical tombs, mainly pit tombs, tile graves and tombs with clay walls. Less than half have grave goods, and then in small quantities.

Plot 45 (Karakavouni property) produced 10 Classical tombs.

Plot 5a (O.T. 1, Tsakouli property) produced part of the southwest cemetery, which predates colonization. Six pointed pithoi with relief band decoration contain multiple inhumations (pithos 6 contained two babies, perhaps twins). The rich grave goods (jewellery in bronze, electrum, copper and gold) date the burials to the beginning of the Early Iron Age.

Settlement. Conservation and restoration work was pursued. Excavation in advance of the planned expansion of Ierissos towards the southwest revealed, on **plot 10a (Karla property)**, the remains of ancient terraces related to the ancient bed of the Souilos river. The pottery recovered dates these to the Classical and Hellenistic periods.

See *AGOnline* for a study of coins from **Nea Silata, Vrya** and a coin hoard from **eastern Chalkidike**.

EASTERN MACEDONIA

NOMOS OF SERRES
(28th EPCA: 12th EBA)

See *AGOnline* for new accessions in **Serres Museum** and **Amphipolis Museum**.



151. Ierissos (ancient Akanthos), northeast cemetery: general view of plot 95.

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