morphic terracotta figurines and decorated pottery (red on white and white on red) of fine quality, already known from Tzani magoula.

Geophysical survey of some 16,800m^2 in 2003 revealed the presence of other structures. G. Tsokas, G. Vargemezis, A. Stampolidis and N. Kyparissi-Apostolika report (*AEThSE* 2, 829–37) on this survey, which revealed numerous anomalies which can be related to architectural remains. Excavation in the southeast has identified rectangular structures oriented northwest-southeast.

Magoula Imvrou Pigadi. N. Kyparissi-Apostolika reports (*AEThSE* 2, 839–52) on excavation at this Middle Neolithic settlement in 2002–2003.

Three sectors were excavated: on the summit of the tell; a stratigraphical cut where the road in the west of the site was widened; and a trench on the edge of the site. These soundings revealed many floors as well as levels of crushed brick from the walls (at a time when the walls at Koutroulou Magoula were stone). Some of these bricks preserve traces of white and red coating. One room from a house built from clay has a square terracotta basin used for storage.

Decorated pottery was plentiful and largely corresponds to that found at Koutroulou Magoula. Fragments of clay were also found, with or without the impressions of wattle and daub construction, as well as a number of terracotta figurines, bone and jewellery.

Carbon samples taken from two trenches produced dates of the Middle Neolithic (5870–5720 BC, 5890–5730 BC and 5620–5470 BC), indicating continuing settlement though this period: further results are awaited.

THESSALY AND THE NORTHERN SPORADES

By Dominique Mulliez

THESSALY

NOMOS OF MAGNESIA
(13th EPCA: 7th EBA)

Almyros

Cholorema. A. Dina (then 7th EBA, now Director, 7th EBA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 534–35; *cf. BCH* 128–29 [2004–2005], 1440) the continuation of rescue excavation for the widening of the motorway. A large quantity of Early Byzantine and Byzantine domestic pottery and glazed wares was recovered, as well as iron and bronze strips, iron nails, fragments of glass vessels, a steatite cross with incised decoration and a suspension hole, and coins (including one of Romanos II, AD 959–963).

Halos, Agrielia. Z. Malakasioti (13th EPCA) reports (*AEThSE* 1, 111–21) that the discovery of an iron Naue II sword at Agrielia (1km southeast of Halos) led to the excavation of a cemetery of pit cremations and cist tombs of various types organized within a tumulus, around chamber tombs. Grave goods comprise pottery, jewellery and dress ornaments, as well as tools, arms and sharpening tools. Many offering deposits were also excavated. The cemetery dates to LHIIIB2 and LHIIIC, and to the Protogeometric and Subgeometric periods (11th to eighth centuries BC).

Halos, Voulokaliva. Z. Malakasioti reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 476–79) on excavation of a tumulus discovered north of Halos (**Fig. 107**). A total of 104 pit graves was excavated (these were surrounded by stones and contained cremations), plus four tholoi, 16 cist graves of children and four adult inhumations. The results of analysis of the alloys used in the weapons and jewellery from the pit graves are presented in a subsequent study (T. Rehren, E. Asderaki-Tsoumerkioti and Z. Malakasioti, *AEThSE* 2, 207–16). Certain iron phialae were covered in a tin-rich bronze (the earliest example of this technique in the Early Iron Age), and an unusually high level of copper in the original metal of certain iron objects raises questions of the provenance of the metal or the finished items (a Cypriot origin for the metal is proposed).

In the northeast part of the tumulus are traces of a peribolos – a row of stones and, associated with it, small constructions of vertical and horizontal slabs identified as



107. Almyros, Halos, Voulokaliva: tumulus.

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offering tables. There are 24 constructions of this type, some of which were found in cremation pits. Among finds from the tombs are metal weapons (swords, knives, spear-heads), personal ornaments (pins, fibulae, rings) and pottery of diverse shapes (small amphorae, skyphoi, oinochoae, jugs, cups, aryballoi) with Geometric decoration. The tumulus dates from the Protogeometric period (early 10th century) to the end of the seventh century BC.

Halos. E. Nikolaou (13th EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 479–80; *AEThSE* 1, 123–36; *cf. BCH* 128–29 [2004–2005], 1438) on rescue excavation conducted for the widening of the national road. Work concentrated in the western and southwestern sectors. The junction between the circuit wall of the lower city and that of the upper was revealed, plus a monumental gate protected by two bastions (see H.R. Reinders, *AEThSE* 1, 137–44) (**Fig. 108**). The building discovered by the side of the paved court in 1999 was explored. This had two rooms, the east of which contained a rectangular hearth and, among portable finds, domestic pottery and bronze coins of 290 BC. A further building with three rooms was revealed towards the western part of the rampart, with a bronze coin of 369–338 BC.

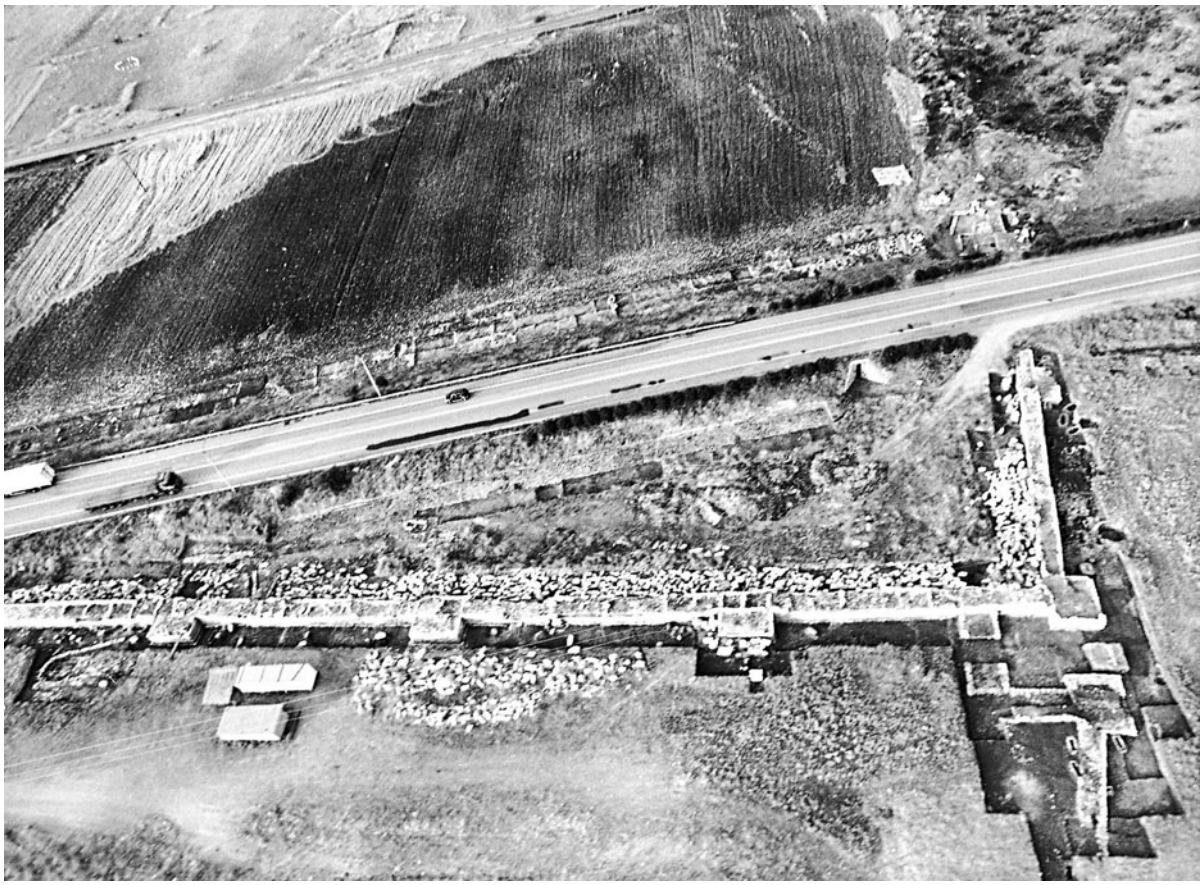
In the southern sector, inside the fortification, were two Geometric potter's kilns, 26.5m apart. The first is small and rectangular (2.1m x 1.8m), with an opening to the north-northwest. The walls were of clay and the firing chamber was divided into two with a brick partition. To the northwest is the kiln mouth with its brick-built passage. The second kiln was larger (3.65m x 2.7m) and the walls of the firing chamber were preserved to a height of 0.6m. The chamber was divided into four with three brick partitions.

Numerous Geometric child burials were excavated in this sector.

Demetrias

Roman domestic complex. A. Batziou-Efstathiou (then 13th EPCA, now Director, 15th EPCA) and P. Triantafyllopoullou (13th EPCA) report (*AEThSE* 1, 193–205) on a Roman (third-century) domestic complex (the discovery of which was reported in *BCH* 128–29 [2004–2005], 1443). Excavation continued in 2002.

The semi-subterranean space to the west of the court comprises semi-basement rooms accessed via three steps. Three rooms were excavated (a vestibule – a partially open area containing a well with a terracotta rim – and two rooms to the south used for food preparation and storage). In the first room, amphorae were found *in situ*, with smaller vases, noting in the middle a stone mortar and other vases. Two hearths of different types were found: on the first, to the southwest, was a lekanis and metal utensils and the second was found near the entrance. Amphorae were also found in the second room, as well as glass vessels and other vases, notably cups and oinochoae of different sizes. A third room, excavated in 2002, has the same equipment. This area showed traces of fire destruction.



108. Almyros, Halos: the walls and gate.

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The new excavation revealed that these three rooms were not simply storage areas, but also served as shops, mainly for the sale of wine and food.

Batziou-Efstathiou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 465–66) on rescue excavation at two locations.

Voulgari property. North of the Early Byzantine basilica A of Damokratia is a low hill with the remains of baths. Excavation here revealed the angle of two walls with exterior faces of worked blocks and the interior of rubble. The thickness of the west wall (1.6m) is due to niches within it. Traces of decorative surfaces were found, plus a room of the hypocaust to the south of the west wall.

Aïvaliotika, Pefkakion Street (Sefel-Kounoupi property). Traces of a Late Roman house and part of the Hellenistic north rampart were found. Excavation continues on the neighbouring plot (Michalopoulou property).

Aïvaliotika (Katsipha property). P. Triantaphyllopoulou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 466–68) the discovery of a cult place, heated rooms from a bath and a courtyard with pits and a water channel. The krepis of the cult building is of stone and the elevation in brick. Traces of colour coating from the wall revetments were found. One of the rooms identified as a cult area contains a semicircular bench with traces of red mortar at the south end and black at the north. Three bases were also found, as well as numerous figurines of Demeter and Cybele.

To the south, the heated area comprised two rooms with an entrance hall at the west of the courtyard of the bath. The walls were coated and the floors were of hydraulic mortar; in the southwest corner was a hearth and, in the southeast, a bath-tub connected to a round well by a water channel running across the court.

These facilities were surely linked to the cult of the Phrygian deity Cybele, associated with purification rituals and known at Demetrias. The pottery dates to the third to second century BC, as do the coins, bronze objects and terracotta figurines (**Fig. 109**). An earlier phase was dated to the fourth century BC.



109. Demetrias, Aïvaliotika: terracotta figurine of Cybele.

Mikrothives

V. Adrymi-Sismani (then Director, 13th EPCA, now Director, Archaeological Institute of Thessalian Studies) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 475–76; *cf. BCH* 128–29 [2004–2005], 1440) further excavation in the prehistoric settlement (transitional Final Neolithic to Bronze Age) in preparation for the widening of the motorway in this area.

Two building complexes were revealed to the north of those explored in 1999. These are wattle and daub huts. Inside the west complex were rectangular clay constructions and, outside the building, in what is probably a partially roofed area, were two pithoi. In the east complex is another clay structure with pithos and other vessel sherds and tools, and, in another room, an oval clay construction with a terracotta spool-shaped object (**Fig. 110**). Numerous pieces of clay with wattle imprints were recovered, as well as abundant finds of tools of flint, obsidian, polished stone and bone, terracotta spindle-whorls and round weights, handmade domestic pottery and storage vessels.

Epiplogrammi. A. Dina reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 537–39) the discovery of a potter's kiln and of large quantities of domestic and glazed pottery, as well as several metal objects, in the course of rescue excavation for the widening of the motorway.

The kiln is rectangular, built of clay and preserved to 1m high (**Fig. 111**). The firing chamber is preserved, plus the grill and two openings on the short east and west sides leading into passages. The upper level contains much pottery and brick, possibly from the vaulted kiln roof.

Phthiotic Thebes (Nea Anchialos)

Sixth-century AD villa. A. Dina reports (*Ethnos* [08/04/09]) the discovery of a sixth-century AD villa, with a floor mosaic and fragments of sculpture and architectural decoration. A quantity of bronze coins are mostly issues of Thessaloniki in the reign of Justinian. Close by is a cemetery of tile and cist graves.

A. Dina reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 529–30) on rescue excavations conducted in 2000.

Corner of Christaki and Kasneti Streets (Printzou property). Early Byzantine architectural remains were located. A series of walls define three rooms with tiled



110. Mikrothives: clay construction with spool.

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111. Mikrothives, Epiplogrammi: potter's kiln.

floors and structures of uncertain function (one round structure with a tiled floor in room A and, in room Γ, two constructions along the north wall). Finds comprise 140 bronze coins, including issues of Justinian I (AD 527–565), earrings and a bronze ring, lead strips, glass vessels and Early Byzantine pottery. These remains are connected to the port of Nea Anchialos and the town fortification discovered nearby on Kasneti Street.

Corner of Zarifi and Topali Streets (Tzaerli property). A brick-built Early Byzantine cist tomb with a tiled floor and two triangular openings in the north side was found. The tomb contained two disarticulated skeletons, a glass vessel, a pot and a gold coin.

Excavation in the **central square** produced traces of what seem to be adjunct buildings in front of the basilica of Ag. Dimitrios. Finds comprise six walls of limestone blocks, the remains of two floors, one of which was of limestone slabs, an arch and a water channel, as well as marble architectural members.

In the area of the **airport** of Nea Anchialos, remains of earthen walls, paved floors, pits containing Early Byzantine pottery and 15 pit tombs containing Christian burials provide additional information about the Early Byzantine settlement (*cf. BCH* 117 [1993], 832).

Southeast cemetery. S. Alexandrou (13th EPCA) and K. Almatzi report (*AEThSE* 2, 329–38; *cf. BCH* 127 [2003], 885) the discovery of 153 Archaic to Roman tombs (including also four Middle Helladic graves) in rescue excavation between 2004–2006.

While all tomb types are present, the majority are Classical and Hellenistic pit graves. From the 2004 excavation season are 25 cist graves, one tomb built of re-used inscribed stelae, 26 tile graves, 15 terracotta larnakes, 26 tombs built of field-stones, one brick-built tomb and 59 pit graves. The Middle Helladic tombs contained contracted inhumations, whereas inhumations of historical periods are extended. Often a dagger or spearhead was deposited outside the tomb; the presence of twisted iron nails is also noted. Burials of small babies (24 in total) were arranged beside or on the tomb of an adult.

The pit graves contained rich goods. Finds include 450 vases, 10 glass vessels, two alabaster vases, two lead pyxides, 41 bronze coins, five gold pieces with the Macedonian star, bronze and iron jewellery, beads of bone, shell, terracotta and glass, and weights. The few terracotta figurines come from the graves of babies and children, and represent seated and standing figures and animals.

Phthiotic Thebes (Nea Anchialos), Early Byzantine town near the Basilica of Martyrius

A. Dina reports (*AEThSE* 2, 423–39) the discovery of remains of the Early Byzantine town in the coastal area close to this Early Byzantine basilica.

Boliou property. Architectural remains and inhumations of adults and children in 103 tile graves, two cist tombs with slab covers and 44 pointed amphorae used for burials were located. Finds comprise bronze coins, rings and clasps in bronze, a gold necklace, and glass beads and vessels, as well as abundant Early Byzantine pottery.

Ziogka property. The eastwards continuation of the basilica was identified. Fourteen walls were excavated, plus three floors with limestone paving and a water channel. A large quantity of Early Byzantine pottery was recovered, plus lamps, glass vessels and four fourth-century AD bronze coins (including one of Constantine the Great). These remains belong to the first phase of construction of the basilica, in the fourth century AD. The floor mosaic in the narthex of the Basilica of Martyrius was restored and lifted.

Iltsopoulou property. Remains of a bath with a hypocaust were found, *ca.* 60m from the basilica. The *frigidarium* had a floor mosaic with geometric motifs. The complex was built in the Roman period, but there is evidence of later restoration and reorganization.

Papoutsi and Evangelaki property. Two rooms from a thermal bath were located, one at the west with an apse and the other to the east, occupied by a large cistern. Following the abandonment of the building, the space was transformed into a cemetery: 39 tile graves, three cists with cover slabs and two funerary urns were excavated. Finds include a bronze ring, bronze earrings and beads from a necklace, fragments of glass vessels, lamps and much Early Byzantine pottery.

Tsiami property. A warehouse complex (18m long, 15.5m wide) with seven rooms arranged on either side of a central wall and constructed in rubble and earth was found. No floors are preserved, merely part of the levelling course for a floor in hydraulic mortar. Near to the northwest corner were a well and two round refuse pits with masonry walls, containing much Early Byzantine pottery, fragments of glass and a coin of Justinian I. Two tile graves were inserted after its abandonment.

Bina property. Two of the three rooms of the façade of a luxurious villa with a peristyle court (the central room with a mosaic floor and the south room with a tiled floor) were located. Several column bases were found, as well as seven fragments of unfluted column shaft, three Ionic capitals and

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seven fanlights decorated on both faces. A water channel running from the façade to the sea, passing throught the sea defence wall, was revealed for a distance of 12.8m. The construction technique and architectural ornament indicate that the villa dates to the sixth century AD.

Papoutsi and Peka property. The remains of an Early Byzantine public building were identified. These consist of two parallel colonnades which communicate via arches carried on rows of columns and pillars. The façade is Π-shaped: two side rooms frame the colonnade. The north room has a tiled floor. East of the building was a near-square tower with strong walls, which is independent of the circuit wall and may be a lighthouse (and thus connected with the town's harbour zone). Finds include bronze coins of Justinian I, Early Byzantine pottery, lamps and glass vessels, as well as Early Byzantine architectural members.

Sesklo. V. Adrymi-Sismani reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 468–70, 489–92) on excavation and restoration in the Neolithic settlement on the southeastern and northern slopes of the acropolis. The oldest remains are found on the southeastern slopes (**Fig. 112**). Four phases are identified, above a compact layer of earth and small stones.



112. Sesklo: Neolithic settlement.

The first, Early Neolithic, phase is revealed by masses of clay, several traces of a clay floor, evidence of fire, animal bones, sea shells and pottery. In the second phase, walls define at least four spaces, three of which can be identified as houses. The fill contains masses of clay and fragments of mud-brick. Pottery dates to the Middle Neolithic. The third phase includes the remains of three houses with successive floors indicating continuous occupation. There are remains of a hearth and a layer of mud-brick from a collapsed wall. The fourth phase corresponds to that of the Late Neolithic megaron.

Dimini. V. Adrymi-Sismani reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 470–73; *cf. BCH* 128–29 [2004–2005], 1445) on geophysical prospection in unexcavated areas of the Mycenaean settlement and on continued excavation in the area of megara A and B begun in 1997 (**Fig. 113**).

One wing, parallel to megaron A and towards the south, consisted of two rooms, A and B, of which B is a metalworker's shop (containing a bench with pots, a lead vessel and bronze waste). Other smaller rooms to the west of megaron A were storerooms (e.g. room 14), as were certain rooms to the north (containing pithoi *in situ* and plentiful LHIIIB2 to LHIIIC domestic pottery). Room 10, southeast of megaron A, is interpreted as a waiting room, with two Γ-shaped benches along the walls: in a later phase an entrance was opened to the court (area 7). To the west of room 10, room 1 opens onto a corridor (area 2) with a clay floor on which a LHIIIB2 stone tripod vase is preserved. Room 9, south of megaron A, is connected to rooms 18 and 19: together they form a workshop. Room 9 has a floor of lime mortar and contained LHIIIB2 and LHIIIC pottery as well as an offering table in lime mortar, and a pestle and mortar.

Megaron A was destroyed at the end of the 13th century, resulting in the fall of wall-plaster (found in certain rooms not re-used thereafter). The building was abandoned piecemeal: only the large rooms 6 and 8 and the courtyard were used during the last phase of occupation. The pottery indicates that the megaron was reoccupied very quickly after the destruction, but for a short period of time.

Megaron B developed in parallel with megaron A and was destroyed by fire at the same time. Excavation in the central area revealed walls of fired mud-brick plastered with clay, on a stone socle. The strength of the walls indicates the existence of an upper storey. On the floor of room 3 was a partially melted lead vase and olive, pine and oak roof timbers.

V. Adrymi-Sismani reports (*AEThSE* 1, 85–110) on the study of pottery from rescue excavations between 1977–1997 which more precisely defines phases of occupation and rebuilding in the settlement around megara A and B. In particular, study of the grey pseudo-Minyan and handmade burnished ware confirms that settlement continued after the destructions in LHIIIB2.

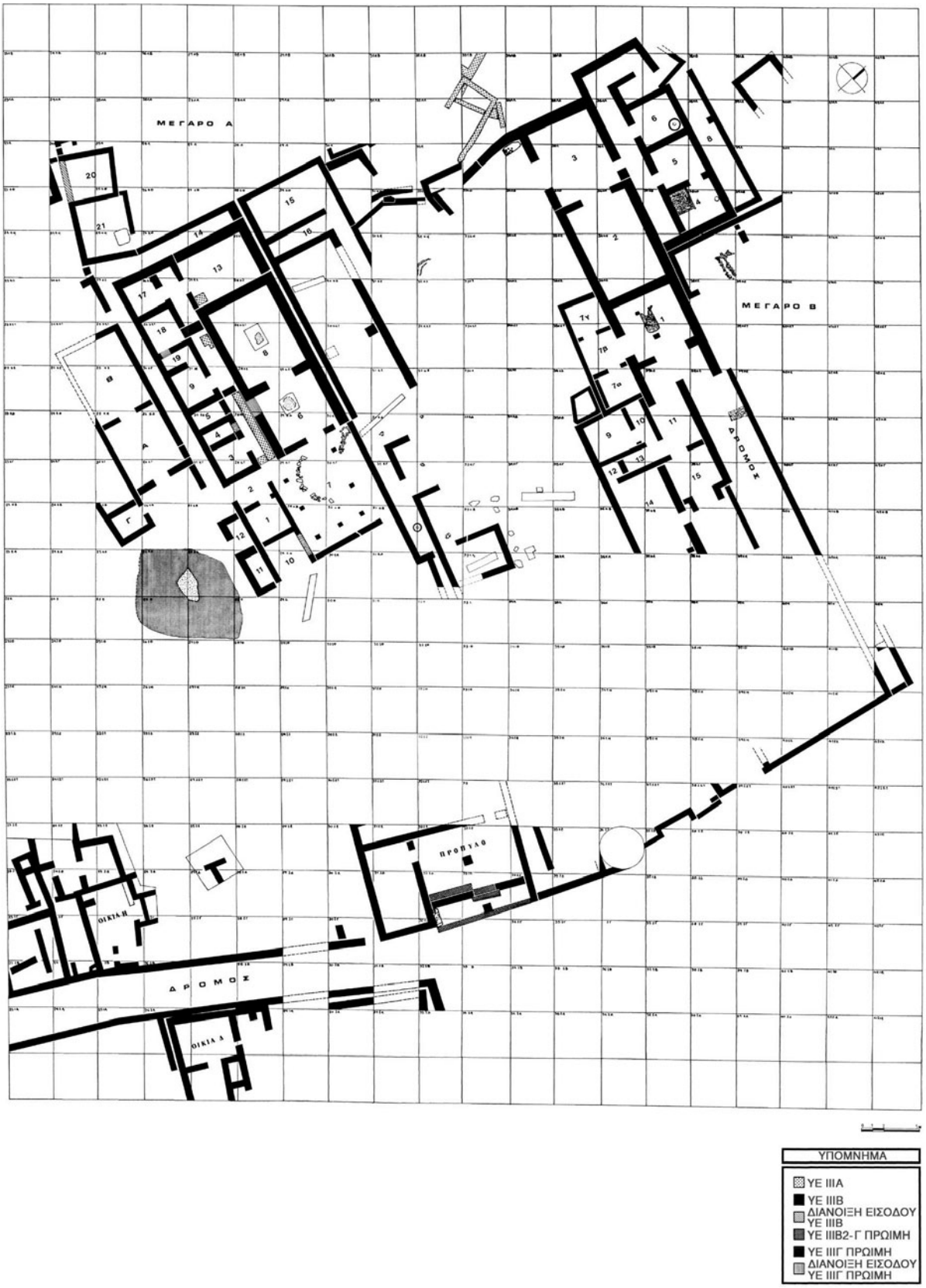
Soros. A. Batziou-Efstathiou (then 13th EPCA, now Director, 15th EPCA) and P. Triantaphyllopoulou report (*AEThSE* 2, 257–67) on the 2005 campaign at Soros, southwest of Volos.

The known remains, notably the **fortification** circuit were cleaned and surveyed. Trenches were opened to the east of the central gate and along the road to the acropolis (a road delimited by low curved walls). A little Classical domestic pottery and some fineware was recovered, a picture which coincides with the results of the preliminary study of pottery from the Sanctuary of Apollo (see G. Vitos and M. Panagou, *AEThSE* 2, 309–28).

Rescue excavation in the town **cemeteries** has revealed cist tombs of schist slabs, containing one or two inhumations. Grave goods (including pottery, jewellery, gilded terracotta tokens, bone objects, gilded pins and two figurines, one of which is a Tanagra type) coincide with the final phase of occupation of the site, i.e. the beginning of the third century BC.

A. Mazarakis Ainian (Thessaly) reports (*AEThSE* 2, 269–94) on the 2005 study season on the **Sanctuary of Apollo**. S. Psoma (Athens) presents (*AEThSE* 2, 281–82) a preliminary study of a small coin hoard (four silver staters of the Thessalian League, 146–50 BC) discovered in 2004 in the abandonment level in room D. I. Leventi (Thessaly) presents (*AEThSE* 2, 295–308) a study of a votive relief and three statues of youths discovered in 1973 (Milojčić excavations), and of an inscribed base for similar statutes dedicated to Apollo by the fathers of the young men, which confirms the identity of the deity to whom the temple was dedicated.

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113. Dimini: plan of Mycenaean settlement.

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Volos

Museum. A. Dina reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 532–34) the discovery of a Late Roman bath complex during excavation in 1999–2000 for an extension to the museum.

The *caldarium* consists of three rooms with hypocausts (the columns are preserved in one room) and two rooms with baths (one rectangular room and one with an apse to the west) the walls of which have marble revetment. To the north is a vestibule with a tiled floor. Other walls defining three rooms, and marble column bases, also belong to the complex. Large quantities of pottery were recovered and 15 bronze coins.

Corner of Sekeri, G. Lambraki and Sarantaporou Streets. A. Dina reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 531–32) the remains of Early Byzantine constructions: three earthen walls, a stone pavement and five pit graves, one of which contains a bronze cross. A significant quantity of Early Byzantine and Byzantine pottery was recovered.

Agioi Anargyroi (Doublioti property). A. Batziou-Efstathiou reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 463–64) excavation in the cemetery of Iolkos, where hundreds of cist and chamber tombs of the Geometric to Classical period have already been revealed. Twenty seven tombs were dug, of which 20 contained no grave goods. Those with goods were mostly Geometric or Classical cists of schist or grey marble slabs, containing pottery, lamps, unguentaria, iron pins and gilded beads.

Kazanaki. V. Adrymi-Sismani and S. Alexandrou (13th EPCA) report (*AEThSE* 2, 133–50) the discovery of Mycenaean and Roman tombs during the construction of the ring road north of Volos.

An intact Mycenaean tholos tomb was excavated, plus nine further pit graves of which six are Mycenaean and three Roman. The dromos was revealed for a length of 8m, but continues into the next field. Excavation of the tomb itself was conducted via the relieving triangle since the heavy masonry closing the door was left in place. Two burials were found on the base of the triangle: the skeletons (complete but disarticulated) of a woman and a child were accompanied by an agate sealstone and a pithos, and by a tripod vessel respectively.

Excavation inside the chamber revealed a thick layer of ash, carbonized material and burnt bone, and four pit graves dug into the floor. The central and largest grave, in front of the entrance, was empty; the others, around it, were sealed. One of the cover slabs had a relief hunting scene on the lower surface, dating to the late 15th to early 14th century BC. Fill from the chamber contained ash, burnt bone (plus some unburnt) and burnt objects, including 42 vases, fragments of jewellery in gold (over 1,000 scattered beads and a ring), faience and glass paste, pieces of ivory and gilded nails, plaques in gold or glass paste representing a bearded male, seals of amethyst, agate and rock crystal, as well as numerous pieces of decorated sheet gold perhaps from funerary clothing.

The seven individuals buried were placed, dressed and adorned, on decorated wooden biers, and then on the pyre after a certain level of decomposition had taken place (a form of secondary burial ritual). The products of this cremation were placed in the pit graves, in the secondary pits, and finally dispersed over the floor of the tholos.

Analysis of the gold jewellery and dress ornaments provides information about manufacturing processes (cold working, using a matrix), but few details with which to define the origin of the metal (M. Filomena Guerra, S. Röhrs, J. Salomon, P. Walter and V. Adrymi-Sismani, *AEThSE* 2, 681–94). A study of the human remains is published by A. Papathanasiou (*AEThSE*2, 151–62).

Lake Karla (ancient Voiveis). V. Adrymi-Sismani and A. Dina report (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 473–74, 539; *AEThSE* 1, 371–87) discoveries made in 2000 and 2001 during the development of this 420ha reservoir in the southeast of the Thessalian plain.

Part of a Hellenistic and Roman main water channel, 0.6m wide and built in stone, forms part of a network.

Trenches opened in advance of digging for reservoir 7 revealed three walls, one of which is preserved to 1.8m high. Between walls 1 and 2 were two pit graves which contained no offerings. Excavation of the reservoir produced Early Byzantine, Byzantine and Late Byzantine pottery.

At **Aerani** (reservoir 6), excavation in five sectors in 2001 revealed two round potter's kilns next to each other, six built features, eight stone mounds, a refuse deposit and 35 tombs (mostly cists with some tile graves). Material from the kilns and tombs is Early Byzantine in date.

Near to the Byzantine **Church of Agios Nikolaos Kanalion**, excavation revealed 67 intact tombs, mostly cists. The form of the burials and their east-west orientation indicates that they are of Christian date. Most offerings come from female burials and consist of jewellery – rings, bracelets and earrings – mostly of bronze and very occasionally of iron.

Excavation at **Palioskala** (reservoir 3) revealed the foundations of two Byzantine buildings, which are probably stores for agricultural produce.

Palioskala (reservoir 3). G. Touphexis (15th EPCA) reports (*AEThSE* 1, 55–70) on excavation conducted in 2001–2002.

Palioskala lies on the east bank of Lake Karla, at the foot of the hill of Mavrovouni. Excavation covered 3.5ha of this prehistoric magoula. The Late Neolithic settlement is organized on the basis of a system of rubble and earth periboloi. The exterior circuit wall, which inclines slightly inwards, was revealed to a length of 45m, the preserved height being at least 2.3m. Some 3.5m further in is a second circuit wall; there is evidence of construction between the two walls at certain points where the separation between them is significant. This second circuit wall has a wide gateway which was later blocked by a further peribolos wall. Inside, several houses were built in the large area between this circuit and the core of the settlement (itself surrounded by a peribolos).

A house with a hearth, a clay floor and a rectangular structure (2.2m x 1.75m x 0.3m) lined with clay was probably for storage. To the northeast of this house, a group of buildings belong to one or two houses with floors of yellow clay and gravel and a round hearth on the floor (plus others to the north of the complex). A room (5m x 6m) which forms part of a larger building, with broken storage vessels on the floor, was located. To the north of these buildings was a large round construction (2.2m diameter) with a clay floor (1.25m in diameter) surrounded by two parallel walls and probably covered by a vault: this is probably part of a kiln. Immediately to the north was a large rectangular house with rubble walls. Inside are traces of floors, three hearths and two storage vessels. Several phases of occupation and reorganization can be traced.

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At least two of the peribolos walls surrounding the nucleus of the settlement have been identified: these are rubble constructions which also incline inwards. In the centre of the settlement is a further rubble construction (8.4m x 10.2m).

South of this central structure and between the two central periboloi are three adjoining rooms belonging to a building complex developed in the heart of the settlement. A detailed study of this structure is published by G. Touphexis (*AEThSE* 2, 85–99). Fill in the structure produced terracotta animal figurines as well as 22 small finds – anthropomorphic figurines (two terracotta and one marble), flint and obsidian tools, a polished stone object, two terracotta spindle-whorls, millstones, etc. – including items which attest to the processing and storage of grain. Three terracottas, found in a triangular arrangement on the floor of the central room, depicted highly schematized horned animals. Their function remains uncertain. The building was destroyed by fire and succeeded by another on a different orientation.

Above the periboloi and the central structures is a large building (22m x 8.3m, oriented northwest-southeast), preserved to foundation level, which dates to late antiquity.

Other structures were partially excavated – clay hearths, earthen floors and walls. Three tombs contemporary with the settlement were found on the south slope, plus five more of historical times.

In addition to large quantities of pottery, finds include terracotta and marble figurines, shells, stone tools (mainly in flint), arrowheads, axes (including one in bronze), sharpening tools, millstones and bone weaving tools.

Thermokipia, Mavrovouni. Subsequent press coverage (*Ethnos* [01/08/09]; *Naftemboriki* [17/06/09]) cites reports by V. Adrymi-Sismani of the discovery of earlier, Early and Middle Neolithic, settlement at Thermokipia, Mavrovouni, with a single-roomed house surrounded by a peribolos. A second site on the east bank of the lake shows evidence of Neolithic to Hellenistic occupation.

Geomorphology. Lake Karla was drained in 1962 to resolve a number of problems related to flooding and public health. The results of a study of the geomorphology of this part of the lake, conducted in 2003, are presented by I. Vlastaridis (*AEThSE* 1, 45–54).

Koryphoula, Karla. V. Adrymi-Sismani reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 474–75) that the opening of a quarry 11km from Kanalia revealed three Late Helladic tholos tombs (tombs 1, 3 and 4) sunk into transitional Final Neolithic to Early Helladic levels, all under the poorly-preserved remains of a Hellenistic settlement.

Tholos tomb 1 (oriented southeast-northwest) shows the same characteristics as other tombs discovered in the area, but is smaller (2.04m high, 2.6m interior diameter). The dromos was destroyed by the mechanical digger. The tomb was covered by a tumulus formed from Final Neolithic to Bronze Age debris. The chamber contained 11 skeletons laid on the floor. The abundant grave offerings date to LHIIIB (Psi figurines, spindle-whorls, shells, stone beads, pottery). Two pits to the the north and south of the entrance contained disarticulated bones: of seven individuals in the first ditch, with a stone necklace, earrings and bracelets in bronze, and sealstones; and of three individuals accompanied by Phi figurines in the second.



114. Koryphoula, Karla: tholos tomb 3.

Tholos tomb 3 lies northeast of tomb I on the same orientation (1.7m high, 2.1m interior diameter). Six skeletons lay on the floor: no ossuaries were found. The grave goods date to LHIIIB1 (**Fig. 114**).

Tholos tomb 4, to the west of the others, is smaller (1.08m high, 1.4m interior diameter). The skeletons of 20 individuals were placed on the floor, with very few grave goods.

Between Velestino and Kanalia, a rectangular Hellenistic building was discovered during the construction of reservoir 4. Closer to the hill of Koryphoula, traces of Neolithic occupation consist only of pottery.

NORTHERN SPORADES

Skiathos

Kephala (ancient Palaiskiathos). A. Mazarakis-Ainian (Thessaly) and A. Doulgeri-Intzesiloglou (then Director, Archaeological Institute of Thessalian Studies, now Director, 13th EPCA) report on the 2009 campaign of survey and cleaning.

Topographical plans were made of the site and especially the fortification and its façade after the cleaning of certain sectors. The retaining wall on the south and outside the circuit was investigated, as well as a round building on the north of the plateau.

Surface pottery was collected on the site of Kephala and in the wider area. The area between Kephala and Korakopholia was explored to locate the cemetery of the settlement: the remains of an agricultural facility, perhaps a Classical to Hellenistic farmstead, were found on the southeastern slopes. Several Hellenistic and Roman items were recovered to the northwest of the airport.

http://extras.ha.uth.gr/skiathos/gr/index.asp

Skopelos

A. Doulgeri-Intzesiloglou notes (*AEThSE* 1, 263–81) continued excavation in the Sanctuary of Asklepeios, focused on the portico which surrounds the sanctuary on three or four sides.

Peparithos. A. Doulgeri-Intzesiloglou discusses (*Κερμάτια Φιλίας* vol. 2, 471–79) an inscribed block built into the apse of the 17th-century Church of Ag. Michail Synnadon (which includes many other ancient architectural spolia). The text – ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΟΣ/ ΛΥΚΕΙΟΥ – attests to a cult of this deity.

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