

dates to the Early Helladic period, with a small quantity of Middle Helladic and Late Helladic (and two Late Helladic figurines), plus stone tools. The lower level contained the remains of three walls (two contemporary and one later), and a Middle Helladic tomb.

On the northwest side of a drainage channel alongside the rural road which runs south-southeast of Amouri, within the archaeological zone, were four tombs (three tile graves and a pit) oriented northwest-southeast, which contained only a few sherds. No date is reported.

On the banks of a small gorge 200m west-northwest of Amouri were four tombs (a cist, two tile graves and a rectangular pit) oriented east-west. A little pottery and tile is reported.

**Platystomo, Isiadia (Tsatali land).** A. Stamoudi notes (*ADelt 55* [2000] *Chr*, 454) the discovery of a cist tomb built of limestone blocks (two courses survive), which had recently been looted. Hellenistic sherds were collected.

**Archani.** A. Stamoudi reports (*ADelt 55* [2000] *Chr*, 454) the discovery of two tombs, during the widening of the road to Asvesti. The first is a tile grave containing one skeleton and a third-century BC lamp. The second is a cist grave built of tiles joined and then plastered over on the interior with mortar. The tomb contained two crania plus other bone, as well as pottery of the first to second century AD, three lamps of the second half of the second to the early third century AD, iron nails, fragments of a glass vessel and a bronze coin.

**Limogardi (Narthakion).** P. Bougia reports (*AETHSE 1*, 927–44; *ADelt 55* [2000] *Chr*, 451–54) on excavation northwest of the hill of the city of Narthakion at the site of Zervo, Kastro.

Twelve Hellenistic tombs date from the start of the third century BC to the end of the second. One group of double cists is surrounded by simple pits, tile graves and single cists, or underground chambers with couches arranged in a Π form. Each double cist is topped by a tumulus *ca.* 4.5m in diameter and 2m high.

Finds from the tombs include unguentaria, kantharoi, Macedonian-type amphorae and stamped Rhodian amphorae, lamps, pyxides, stone alabastra, bronze and silver coins, and bronze objects (such a strigils and a mirror), as well as terracotta figurines and gold leaves.

**Stylida.** M.-Ph. Papakonstantinou reports (*ADelt 55* [2000] *Chr*, 447–48) that work on the city water supply revealed, at the corner of Kyprou and Lamias Streets, three cist tombs (of which one is partially destroyed and another may be Hellenistic in date), plus a tile grave containing a child burial. On Moustaka Street, the western part of a room defined by three walls was revealed, constructed from worked blocks.

**Achinos (municipal road, Armyrioti property).** M.-Ph. Papakonstantinou reports (*ADelt 55* [2000] *Chr*, 440–44) the discovery to the west of Achinos of part of the Hellenistic cemetery of ancient Echinos (**Fig. 106**). Twenty four tombs were excavated (eight cists, 12 pits, two tile graves, a stone sarcophagus and a terracotta larnax), all oriented east-west. Rich grave goods include black-glazed pottery, lamps, unguentaria, bronze hooks and earrings, and figurines.

**Phteri.** A. Stamoudi notes (*ADelt 55* [2000] *Chr*, 454) the discovery, during road-widening, of a damaged cist tomb without grave goods.

**Palaiospartia, Echineoi.** M.-Ph. Papakonstantinou reports (*ADelt 55* [2000] *Chr*, 449) the discovery of four Byzantine pit tombs in the course of widening the access road to the Church of the Virgin's Birth.

**Kommouli, Pelasgia.** M.-Ph. Papakonstantinou reports (*ADelt 55* [2000] *Chr*, 448–49; *cf. BCH 128–29* [2004–2005], 1433) the extension of an excavation conducted in 1998 in order to expose the curved saddle of soil which extends from the Π-shaped building previously excavated. Ash and tile fragments are noted.

The results of geophysical survey indicated *inter alia* six areas in which architectural remains are visible. Three trenches were opened north-northwest of the central trench. In the southern part of trench 1, a row of stones denoted a pit tomb containing an inhumation. Three further inhumations were excavated.

North of these trenches was a stone mound set on a compacted brown soil containing a large quantity of carbon. Dismantling this structure revealed sherds, bones, flint blades and a fragment of loomweight. A three-legged terracotta table is also noted.

**Meleos Pelasgias.** The Ephoreia of Maritime Antiquities has documented the remains of ancient tombs exposed by wave action on the west side of Pelasgia beach (Ministry of Culture and Tourism press release [06/06/10] cited in *Ethnos* [05/06/10]; *Eleftheros Typos, Apogevmatini* [07/06/10]; *Rizospastis* [08/06/10]).

**Koutroulou Magoula.** N. Kyparissi-Apostolika (Director, EPSNE) reports (*AETHSE 1*, 607–17) on excavation at this Middle Neolithic magoula (5800–5300 BC), *ca.* 20ha in extent and 2km southeast of Neo Monastiri.

Excavation in the west of the tell revealed the foundations of a well-built house. The walls must have been built of mud-brick and wood, and the roof, supported by stone and clay columns, was tiled (on the evidence of the destruction deposit). Beneath this level were storage vessels *in situ*. Tools (axes) and several millstones were also inside the house, and other finds include anthropo-



106. Achinos: general view of the cemetery.

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<sup>2</sup> 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  
(13<sup>th</sup> EPCA: 7<sup>th</sup> EBA)

#### Almyros

**Cholorema.** A. Dina (then 7<sup>th</sup> EBA, now Director, 7<sup>th</sup> 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 (13<sup>th</sup> 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 LHIIC, and to the Protogeometric and Subgeometric periods (11<sup>th</sup> 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.