

The Making of Philip's Macedonia: The archaeology of the Macedonian kingdom  
from the Persian Wars to the fall of Perdiccas III (c.510-359BC)

Volume II

Laura Laslett  
Lincoln College

Thesis submitted for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy  
University of Oxford, Trinity term 2020

Contents – Volume II

Gazetteer of Sites ..... 2

Plates ..... 33

Appendices ..... 121

## Gazetteer of Sites

What follows is brief overview of the archaeological sites that have been used in this study, so that the reader can gain an overview of the degree to which each region has been archaeologically investigated, and the types of finds which have been excavated in the area to date. Although finds from other historical periods are sometimes mentioned in passing, this exposition is limited largely to the period under study. It is arranged alphabetically, for ease of reference. This gazetteer provides a brief topographic introduction to individual sites, since this is pertinent to some of the discussion in this thesis. The material uncovered at each site has then been broadly divided into the categories of: architectural remains, fortifications and associated burial grounds. The absence of any of these sections reflects the absence of relevant archaeological material uncovered at the site. The number given for each site corresponds to their designation on the map in *figure 1.7*.

### [1] AGHIOS ATHANASIOS, Mygdonia

The preliminary surveys and excavations conducted in the region of Aghios Athanasios [*figure 1.8*], a modern village located 20km west of Thessaloniki, have focused primarily on its large tell. Situated on an ancient road leading to Thessaloniki from the west, this tell shows superficial evidence of habitation from late Neolithic times until the late Hellenistic period. Due to its location on the eastern bank of the Axios river, the site has, through readings of ancient literary sources, been preliminarily identified as ancient Chalastra.

**Associated burial grounds** – Excavations of burial grounds in the area of the Gephyra tell have focused primarily on the three burial mounds identified to the east and north-west of the ancient settlement site. Among these is the cluster associated with Macedonian tomb T1 at Aghios Athanasios, the excavation of which also uncovered 28 graves dating from the sixth

to third century BC [figure 1.9]. These are thought to have belonged to a more extensive cemetery, the majority of which appears to have been destroyed during illegal sand extraction in the area in the 1970s. The Archaic graves, of which 21 have been investigated, consist of 17 rectangular pits, 3 cists and 1 monolithic stone sarcophagus.

### Further reading

Tsimbidou-Avloniti, M. (1992) - 'Ταφικός τύμβος στον Αγ. Αθανάσιο Θεσσαλονίκης: Νέα Ανασκαφικά Στοιχεία', *AEMTh* 6, 369 – 382.

----- (1993) - 'Ταφικός Τύμβος στον Αγ. Αθανάσιο Θεσσαλονίκης: Η Ολοκλήρωση της Έρευνας', *AEMTh* 7, 251-264.

----- (1996) - 'Οι ταφικοί τύμβοι της περιοχής Αγ. Αθανασίου Θεσσαλονίκης (1992-1997): έρευνα και προοπτικές', *AEMTh* 10a, 427-442.

----- (2007) - 'Οι ταφικοί τύμβοι της περιοχής Αγίου Αθανασίου Θεσσαλονίκης' in D.B. Grammenos (ed), *Ο χρυσός των Μακεδονων*, 169-175. Thessaloniki.

----- and Nasioula, M. (2012) – 'Άγιος Αθανάσιος 2008-2012. Προς το τέλος μιας Οδύσσειας', *AEMTh* 26, 283-290.

## [2] AIANI, Upper (Western) Macedonia

The site of ancient Aiani, which covers successive plateaus of the Megali Rachi hill [figure 1.10], is located 1.5km north-east of the modern town of Aiani. The existence of the ancient settlement, and its subsequent identification, was confirmed by two inscriptions (a tombstone from the second century BC and a votive relief of Pluton from the second century AD) which were used as *spolia* in modern churches. Believed to be the capital of ancient Elimeia, the site was inhabited continuously from Neolithic times to the first century, when it seems to have been abandoned.

**Architectural remains** – The remains of three large buildings have been excavated across the various plateaus of the Megali Rachi hill [figure 1.11]. They have, due to their comparative size and architectural elaboration, been provisionally identified as public or civil in nature by their excavator.

1. 'The Building with the Cistern' – Fragments of the foundations of a large rectangular building, preserved only as cuttings in the bedrock, were uncovered on the top terrace of the southern plateau of the Megali Rachi hill. Its earliest construction phase dates to the late Archaic/ early Classical period, although subsequent alterations and additions were made – a large circular cistern was added to the courtyard in the Hellenistic period<sup>1</sup>. Associated finds provide no indication as to the function of the building.
2. 'The Building with the Stoa' – Building remains consisting of two sides of a L-shaped stoa, with a preserved length of 25x20m, were uncovered on the eastern plateau of the Megali Rachi hill. Architectural members associated with the building, including double-half columns and column capitals (both Doric and Ionic), date it stylistically to the second half of the fifth century<sup>2</sup>. These suggest that the building had two floors. A row of double columns was also located behind the wall of the stoa. The thick layer of chippings associated with the building suggest that it was at least partially constructed from marble.
3. 'The Excavation of the Ashlar Masonry' – Architectural remains dated by associated pottery to the first half of the fifth century were found beneath the foundations of a late Hellenistic building situated on the terrace below the 'Building with the Stoa'. These consist of: (a) a stoa with a preserved length of 2m, with walls 1.70m thick and (b) a series of rectangular rooms, of unequal size and constructed at different levels following the topography of the hill. One of

---

<sup>1</sup> The cistern is dated using the clay hydriai and oinochoai collected from its bottom, which provide a *terminus ante quem* of the second century BC. Karamitrou-Mentesidi (2008): 30; (2011): 96.

<sup>2</sup> This date is supported also by the recovery of a bronze mirror handle in the shape of a kore in the area, which dates stylistically to the second quarter of the century.

these rooms contained a series of ovens, while five column bases were found in front of the stoa.

No other building remains dating to the period under study have been excavated; the earliest residential buildings date from the second half of the fourth century, continuing down to the first century BC.

**Associated burial grounds** – Multiple burial grounds containing graves dating from the late Bronze Age to the Hellenistic period have been uncovered in the wider area of the Megali Rachi hill. Most notable among these are those excavated at Leivadia, a site situated 1km north of the hill [figure 1.10]. Over 100 burials are thought to have been excavated in this area, although an exact figure of the number of graves surveyed is not explicitly stated in extant archaeological reports. Those dating to the period under study, mostly pit graves, extend across the site from the north-east to the south-west, over a series of three terraces [figure 1.12]. This necropolis also features a series of twelve graves [figure 1.13] which have been characterised as royal by their excavator, and so are believed to belong to the Elimiote dynasty:

	<b>Tomb type</b>	<b>Dimensions</b>	<b>Date</b>	
<b>Tomb A</b>	Built chamber	External – 10.30x10.30m Internal – 4x4m	Early c4	Architectural fragments associated with the tomb suggest that it would have had a stone superstructure.
<b>Tomb B</b>	Built chamber	External – 8x8m Internal – 3.44x2.56m	Second half of C5	Stone blocks placed around the perimeter of the burial chamber are believed to have functioned as the foundation for a stone superstructure.

<b>Tomb Γ</b>	Cist	Internal – 2.9x2.14m	First half of C5	The marble head of bearded male [figure 3.45] was found within the tomb.
<b>Tomb Δ</b>	Built chamber	Internal – 3.45x2.5m	First half of C5	Tomb enclosed by rectangular structure that may have been used for worship.
<b>Tomb E</b>	Cist	Internal – 3.35x2.5m	Early C5	Painted funerary stele [figure 3.36] found within tomb.
<b>Tomb ΣΤ</b>	Cist	internal – 2.85x1.75m	First half of C5	Set within stone enclosure measuring 4.10x1.37m. This enclosure was set 1m higher than the tomb itself.
<b>Tomb Ζ</b>	Cist	Internal – 1.37x1.24m	Late Archaic	Set within large enclosure measuring 7.10x6.05m. The head of a kore [figure 3.44] was found within the tomb.
<b>Tomb Θ</b>	Cist	Internal – 3.12x1.67m	First half of C5	Set within large enclosure 4.21x3.72m. The head of a lion [figure 3.47] was found within the tomb.
<b>Tomb Ι</b>	Cist	Internal - 3.6x1.2m	First half of C6	A column drum and Ionic capital were found in the vicinity of the tomb, these may have supported a statue.

Excavations at Tskaria, to the east of the Megali Rachi hill, have also uncovered over 250 graves dating from the fourth to the first century BC [figure 1.15].

### Further reading

Karamitrou-Mentesidi, G. (1996a) – ‘Αιανή 1983-1997’, *AEMTh* 10a, 23 -40.

----- (2008) - *Aiani. A Guide to the Archaeological Sites and the Museum*. Aiani.

----- (2011) – ‘Aiani – Historical and Geographical Context’ in *Brill’s Companion to Ancient Macedon: studies in the archaeology and history of Macedon, 650BC-300AD*, 93-112. Leiden

----- (2013) - 'The Royal Necropolis of Aiani: research of "Mycenaean", archaic, classical and Hellenistic burials' in *To αρχαιολογικό έργο στην Άνω Μακεδονία, Αιανή - Χαϊδελεβέργη*. *AEAM* 2, 2011, 85-151. Aiani.

### [3] AIGAI, Bottiaia/Emathia

The site of Aigai (modern day Vergina) is situated on the northern slope of the Pierian mountain range [*figure 1.16*], a few kilometres east of the point where the Haliakmon river enters the Emathian plain, on a route which connected Macedonia and Thessaly via a road leading from the west coast of the Thermaic Gulf. Defined by Pierian mountains to the south and the river Haliakmon to the west and north, this territory, which included several minor settlements, is thought to have covered an area of over sixty square kilometres. The evidence from funerary contexts, discussed below, suggests that the area was inhabited continuously from at least the eleventh century to the Roman Imperial period. The site is now almost universally accepted by scholars as the first capital of the Macedonian kingdom<sup>3</sup>.

**Architectural remains** – Architectural remains dating to the Archaic and early Classical period at Aigai have been largely obscured or destroyed by subsequent building phases, in particular the extensive building projects undertaken during the reign of Philip II, which included a palace, theatre and sanctuary complex [*figure 1.17*]. Few buildings of the fifth and early fourth centuries have thus been identified to date. Among these are the remains of a large building with a rectilinear plan excavated to the south of the Queens' Cluster [*figure 1.18*], which has been dated through associated finds to the late Archaic/ early Classical period. The width of its interior and exterior walls (which measure 1m and 2m respectively) suggest that the building may have had two storeys, and so would have dominated the surrounding landscape. Although presumed by its excavator to have been a public/ civic building because

---

<sup>3</sup> The main opponent of this theory is Faklaris (1994): 609, who has argued that the site of Leukadia-Kopanios should instead be identified as Aigai.

of its size, associated finds provide no current indication as to its function. However, large Corinthian roof tiles and acroterion uncovered in its proximity, which were decorated with embossed palmettes and painted meanders [figure 1.19], hint at its possible splendour.

**Fortifications** – A section of a fortification wall made of dressed local stone, with traces of what may have been a tower and moat, have been excavated in the north-western part of the city [figure 1.18]. These have been provisionally dated by finds to the end of the fifth century, however its associated stratigraphy has been compromised, so this date may be revised following future investigation.

**Associated burial grounds** – The cemetery of Aigai covers a wide area beyond the north-western limits of the city [figure 1.17]. In addition to the extensive tumulus cemetery of the Iron Age, hundreds of burials dating from the sixth century to the Roman Imperial period have been uncovered, of which approximately 130 date to the Archaic period [figure 1.20], and 200 to the Classical period. However, despite the intensification of excavations in this area in recent decades, much of these remain unexplored and/or unpublished. A number of burial clusters constructed in an area distinct from the necropolis proper, and containing graves from the period under study, have also been excavated:

The first of these contains four pit graves, three cist graves and two tombs of the ‘Macedonian’ type [figure 1.21]. Found near the north-west entrance on the city, the occupants of these graves have all been identified through either skeletal analysis or grave goods as female, and are considered by their excavators to be prominent members of the Macedonian royal family. This group has hence been labelled the Queens’ Cluster. All but one of the tombs, L2, had been looted.

	Tomb type	Rite	Dimensions	Date
L1	Pit	inhumation	uncertain	c.540
L2	Shaft	inhumation	Shaft -4.6x3.5m Burial pit – 2x1.3m	c.500
L3	Shaft	Inhumation	Burial pit – 2.7x1.4m	c.480
L4	Pit	Inhumation	Internal – 3x1.6m	c.470/460
K1	Cist	Cremation	3.4x3.4m	c.430/420
K2	Cist	Inhumation	3.04x2.25m	c.420/410
K3	Cist	Inhumation	2.95x2.5m	c.350-325
'Tomb of the Throne'	Macedonian	Cremation	Main chamber – 4.48x5.51m Antechamber – 4.48x2.5m	Mid to late C4
'Rhomaios Tomb'	Macedonian	Unknown	Main chamber – 4.56x4.56m Antechamber – 2.5x4.65m	Late C4

The second cluster, located to the south-west of the tumuli cemetery, includes five pit graves, eight monumental cist graves, three Macedonian tombs and two hypostyle/pillared chamber tombs, which date from the mid-sixth to the end of the fourth century [figure 1.22]. The impressive nature of these tombs, in terms of both their size and architectural elaboration and the wealth of their funerary assemblages, has led to its designation as the 'Temenid Cluster', with the deceased, both male and female, presumed to be important members of the Temenid dynasty.

The third cluster consists of the four tombs (one cist, three of the Macedonian type) found beneath the Great Tumulus at Aigai [figure 1.24], which date from the second half of the fourth century. Again believed to be the tombs of members of the Temenid royal family, the identification of the deceased is the source of considerable controversy: its excavator has proposed that the tombs belong to Philip II and Alexander IV. Given this identification, the foundations of a rectangular building found within the cluster [figure 3.49] have been provisionally identified as those of a heroon.

### Further reading

Andronikos, M. (1991) – *Vergina. The royal tombs and the ancient city*. Athens.

Kottaridi, A. (2002) – 'Discovering Aegae, the old Macedonian capital' in M. Stamatopoulou and M. Yeroulanou (eds.), *Excavating Classical Culture. Recent Archaeological Discoveries in Greece*, 75-81. Oxford.

----- (2009) – ‘Η νεκρόπολη των Αιγών στα αρχαϊκά χρόνια και οι βασιλικές ταφικές συστάδες’, *AEMTh 20 χρόνια*, 143-153.

----- (2012) – ‘Το έργο της ΙΖ' ΕΠΚΑ. Νέοι βασιλικοί τάφοι στις Αιγές’, *AEMTh 26*, 143-150.

----- (2013) – *Aigai. The Royal Metropolis of the Macedonians*. Latsis Foundation.

#### [4] ARCHONTIKO, Bottiaia/Emathia

An ancient settlement site, yet to be definitively identified, was uncovered in the area of modern Archontiko/Giannitsa. Inhabited from the late Iron Age to the Byzantine period, the tell which formed the locus of the settlement [*figure 1.25*] appears to have been the most important residential centre in the northern Bottiaia until the foundation of the Macedonian capital at Pella. This is perhaps because of its location – the site, which lay just 3km north of the Thermaic Gulf, was situated near two important land routes which traversed Lower Macedonia, in a fertile district with an abundant water supply.

**Associated burial grounds** – Four cemeteries have been identified in the vicinity of the tell at Archontiko, to the south, south-west, east and west of the settlement [*figure 1.26*].

The western necropolis is the best investigated of these, and was the primary burial ground during the period under study. Located 1km west of the settlement, it was used continuously from the Iron Age to the Hellenistic period, although graves of the Archaic period predominate<sup>4</sup>, suggesting a corresponding peak in population at this time. Over 1000 graves have been excavated in the cemetery to date, covering an area of around eleven hectares. It is estimated, however, that the necropolis could be far larger, extending to over 200 hectares in size. The cemetery appears to have been organised around two roads, with a SW-NE and SE-NW orientation, that originate from “Hill 69” [*figure 1.27*]. Graves were

---

<sup>4</sup> Of the 1001 graves excavated up to 2010: 260 date to the late Iron Age, 474 are Archaic, 261 are Classical/ early Hellenistic, while 6 cannot be dated. Chrysostomou and Chrysostomou (2012): 495.

organised either in rows or in small clusters. Although the orientation of burials of the Archaic and early Classical period is irregular, those of the mid Classical period onwards were orientated E-W, with the heads of females to the east, and those of males to the west. Inhumation in pit graves predominates throughout the cemetery's use, although some tile and cist burials are attested, in addition to a limited number of secondary cremations.

The eastern necropolis, located 1km from the tell at Archontiko, is estimated to cover an area of more than 15 hectares, although its investigation has been limited to date. Excavations have unearthed 16 burials of the Archaic period, and 11 of the late Classical/early Hellenistic period. Unlike the western necropolis, which yielded an array of rich offerings, this cemetery appears to have been reserved primarily for the lower socio-economic classes. The orientation of the graves, pits dug into the soft limestone, followed that of the western necropolis, again with the heads of females to the east and males to the west. The archaeological exploration of the remaining cemeteries at Archontiko has thus far been limited, with the extant burials dating beyond the period under study.

### **Further reading**

Chrysostomou, A. and Chrysostomou, P. (2009) - 'Τα νεκροταφεία του αρχαίου οικισμού στο Αρχοντικό Πέλλας' in *AEMTh 20 χρόνια*, 477-490.

----- (2012) "The 'Gold-wearing' Archaic Macedonians from the Western Cemetery of Archontiko, Pella" in M. Tiverios, P. Nigedelis and P. Adam-Veleni (eds.) *Θρεπτήρια. Μελέτες για την Αρχαία Μακεδονία*, 494-521. Thessaloniki.

Chrysostomou, P. (2011) - 'La necropole occidentale d'Archontiko' in S. Descamps-Lequime and K. Charatzopoulou (eds.), *Au Royaume d'Alexandre le Grand. La Macedoine Antique*, 185-186. Paris.

### **[5] ASOMATA, Bottiaia/Emathia**

The site of ancient Asomata is located on a natural plateau in the south-eastern foothills of Mount Bermion, to the east of the modern-day village of Asomata, around one kilometre from the Haliakmon river. Associated finds suggest that the plateau was inhabited from prehistoric times to the late Byzantine period, although the majority of the extant

evidence dates to the Iron Age. In antiquity, the northern and central part of the plateau were reserved for habitation, while its southern part was used as a necropolis.

**Associated burial grounds** – The area occupied by the necropolis of Asomata has been heavily destroyed by digging operations in the region, undertaken during the construction of the Egnatia motorway. Of the forty-two graves that have been investigated [figure 1.28], twenty-eight date to the Archaic period and fourteen to the late Classical period, although the use of the necropolis appears to have continued up to the third century BC. Rectangular pits remained the predominant grave type throughout its period of use.

#### **Further reading**

Κουκουπου, Α. (2000) – ‘Ανασκαφική έρευνα στον άξονα της Εγνατίας οδού: Ασώματα Βέροιας’, *AEMTh* 14, 563-574.

----- (2001) - ‘Ανασκαφική έρευνα στον Άξονα της Εγνατίας οδού: Ασώματα Βέροιας’ *AEMTh* 15, 575-586.

Kefalidou, E. (2009) – *Ασοματα. Ένα Αρχαϊκο Νεκροταφείο στην Ημαθία*. Thessaloniki.

### **[6] BEROIA, Bottiaia/ Emathia**

Located in the foothills of Mt. Bermion, on a wide natural plateau overlooking the Emathian plain, the site of Beroia is defined to the south by the Haliakmon river, to the north-east by the Loudias river and to the west by Mt. Bermion itself. Its territory thus bordered on that of Mieza to the north, Pella to the north-east and Elemia to the south-west. The site appears to have been continuously inhabited from the early Iron Age to Roman times, although the evidence for this is limited primarily to burials uncovered during rescue excavations conducted in the area as remains associated with earlier phase have not yet been uncovered.

**Associated burial grounds** - A number of burials/ burial clusters dating from the early Iron Age to the Roman period have been identified and investigated during rescue excavations [figure 1.29]. Those dating to the period under study are concentrated largely in the area north of the late Classical fortifications [figure 1.30]. These graves, consisting largely of pits arranged into clusters, are believed by their excavator to have been part of a larger necropolis, which was organised around a road leading south, towards Pieria.

### Further reading

Brocas-Deflassieux, L. (1999) - *Beroia, cité de Macédoine. Etude de topographie antique*. Beroia.

Graekos, I. (2006) – ‘Ταφικά ευρήματα Κλασικών χρόνων από το νότιο νεκροταφείο της Βέροιας’, *AEMTh* 20, 821- 832.

Stefani, L. (2004) – ‘Συστάδα Αρχαϊκών τάφων στη Βέροια και νέα στοιχεία για της πρώιμες φάσεις κατοίκησης στην πόλη’, *AEMTh* 18, 485-494.

## [7] DION, Pieria

The site of Dion was situated beneath the foothills of Mount Olympus, on the southern edge of the Pierian plain. Its territory extended from Pydna in the north-east to Leibethra in the south, encompassing both the sanctuary area and the walled city to its north. From at least the fifth century, the site functioned as the major religious centre of the Macedonians and was perhaps their national sanctuary. Although the majority of the extant evidence relating to the settlement at Dion dates from the Hellenistic period, the site appears to have been inhabited far earlier, as is attested by the Bronze and Iron Age tumuli cemetery uncovered in the region.

**Architectural remains** - Numerous sanctuaries have been located within the religious temenos of Dion, a wooded area with an abundant water supply, including that of: Olympian Zeus; Zeus Hypsistos; Isis; Asklepios and Demeter [figure 1.31]. Of these, only the latter has a phase dating to the period under study – its two adjacent megaron-shaped temples have

been dated to the late Archaic/ early Classical period [figure 1.32]. In addition, remains of a late fifth/ early fourth century theatre have been found beneath the Hellenistic theatre - these consist primarily of a row of stone seats. That coinage dating to the reign of Alexander I was found in the backfill of the stadion also suggests that it was operational during the period under study, having been constructed in the late sixth or early fifth century.

### Further reading

Pandermalis, D. (2004) - 'Οι Ανασκαφές στο Διον το 2004 και τα Ευρήματα της Εποχής των Φιλαλεξανδρων Βασιλέων', *AEMTh 18*, 377-382.

----- (2009) - 'Διον. Ιστορικά και λατρευτικά', in *AEMTh 20 Chronia*, 261-271.

Pingiatoglou, S. (2010) - 'Το Ιερό της Δήμητρος στο Διον' in I. Leventi and C. Mitsopoulou (eds.), *Ιερά και Λατρείες της Δήμητρος στον Αρχαίο Ελληνικό Κόσμο*, 201-224. Volos.

----- (2016) - 'The Cult of Demeter at Dion' in D. Pandermalis (ed.), *Gods and mortals at Olympus. Ancient Dion, city of Zeus*, 31-39. New York.

## [8] EDESSA, Bottiaia/ Emathia

The site of ancient Edessa was located on a strategic position on the passes over Mt. Bermion, on a road that connected Lower and Upper Macedonia, in an area with an abundant water supply. The site was split across two levels to account for topography, and thus consisted of an acropolis and a lower city, which was situated 80m below [figure 1.33]. Human activity is attested in the area from Neolithic times to the Late Roman period, however the architectural remains of the early Christian period obscure much of the evidence relating to earlier habitation phases. Although surface finds dating to the Late Bronze Age, Iron Age and Archaic period have been uncovered, the earliest building phase attested at the site dates to the second half of the fourth century. Notably lacking are archaeological remains relating to a settlement phase of the fifth century – extant finds of this date presently consist primarily of local pottery. This is, however, believed to be the

result of the limited archaeological exploration of the area, rather than the absence of a habitation phase of this date.

**Associated burial grounds** - Six cemeteries located beyond the boundaries of the acropolis and lower town of Edessa have been uncovered to date, containing graves which date from the Classical to Late Christian periods. Although the majority of the 288 graves excavated thus far date to the Imperial and Late Roman periods, a group of 64 graves dating to the period under study were excavated in the south cemetery of the lower city, in the field of Pouliakos [figure 1.34]. These graves, predominantly pits carved into the natural hard ground, were arranged in rows, following an approximate E-W orientation, with the heads of males buried to the east and females to the west. A single grave dating to the late Archaic period (T25) was also uncovered on the northern boundary of the Pouliakos plot.

#### **Further reading**

Chrysostomou, A. (2009) - 'Αρχαία Έδεσσα: η εξωαστική χρήση του χώρου', *AEMTh 20 Χρόνια*, 463-476.

----- (2013) - *Αρχαία Έδεσσα - τα νεκροταφεία*. Volos.

----- (2013) - *Νέοι θησαυροί της Εδεσσαϊκής Γης - Από την έρευνα του νοτίου νεκροταφείου της κάτω πόλης της αρχαίας Έδεσσας*. Edessa.

----- (2014) - *Η Έδεσσα και η περιοχή της. Ιστορία και πολιτισμός*. Edessa.

### **[9] EUROPOS, Bottiaia/ Emathia**

Situated in an important geographical position on the west bank of the Axios river, the ancient settlement of Europos occupies the expanse of the Manna/Abelia tomba, a naturally fortified position to the south of the modern municipality. Its territory extended to the borders of Pella in the south-west, Ichnai to the south-east and Gortynia in the north. Archaeological evidence uncovered in the settlement and its wider area during rescue excavations suggests that the site was occupied continuously from prehistoric times to the end of antiquity, although excavations to date have focused primarily on the latter phases of

its habitation. Only sporadic finds dating to the period under study have been excavated and/or published thus far, the most significant of which is that of a kouros dated to the late Archaic period [figure 3.48].

**Associated burial grounds** – Although a large part of the necropolis at Europos has been provisionally examined, only a limited number of graves dating to the period under study have thus far been identified, as investigations have focused upon burial grounds/ clusters dating from the second to sixth century AD. The exploration of a cemetery dating to the fourth and third centuries BC has also recently commenced at the site.

#### **Further reading**

Savvopoulou, T. (1995) – ‘Ευρωπός’, *AEMTh* 9, 395-404.

----- and Valla, M. (1992) - ‘Ευρωπός 1991-1992’, *AEMTh* 6, 433-442.

----- and Giannakis, G. (2008) - ‘Ανάδειξη αρχαιολογικού χώρου Ευρωπού: από τον σχεδιασμό στην υλοποίηση’, *AEMTh* 22, 461-468.

### **[10] KARATHODOREIKA, Bottiaia/ Emathia**

Around one hundred burials dating from the 7<sup>th</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> centuries have been excavated at Karathodoreika, although published data relating to them is limited. Prior to their excavation, the area was the subject to systematic looting, which resulted in the destruction of an unknown number of graves.

#### **Further reading**

Savvopoulou, T. (1994) - ‘Καραθόδωρεϊκά 1993-94’, *AEMTh* 8, 253-261.

----- (1995) - ‘Θέση Καραθόδωρεϊκά’, *ΑΔ* 50 Β2, 487-488.

### **[11] KERAMARIO, Upper (Western) Macedonia**

A large cemetery spanning two hills was uncovered during rescue excavations in the area of Keramario, a site located 1km from the modern village of Paliouria. Burials on the

east hill (of which 30 have been excavated) date from the Archaic and Classical period, while those on the west hill (of which 72 have been excavated) date from the fourth century [figure 1.35]. These graves, which were orientated north-west to south-east, were mostly looted. The vast majority of them (101 in total) were pit graves with inhumations, although two secondary cremations were also unearthed.

### Further reading

Karamitrou-Mentesidi, G. (2007) – ‘Γρεβενά 2007. Πριόνια και Φράγμα Ιλαρίωννα’, *AEMTh* 21, 23-36.

----- (2008) – ‘Φράγμα Ιλαρίωνος 2006: έρευνα στη Ελάτη, Παναγία και Παλιουριά’, *AEMTh* 20, 875-894

## KOZANI PREFECTURE, Upper (Western) Macedonia

Rescue excavations prompted by modern works have been conducted throughout Kozani, making it one of the most thoroughly explored regions in Upper Macedonia<sup>5</sup>. The publication of these sites is, however, limited at present. Small groups of graves dating to the period under study have been excavated at [12] ANARRACHI<sup>6</sup>, [13] KOZANI<sup>7</sup> and [14] PONTOKOMI<sup>8</sup>. Sites such as [15] ANO KOMI<sup>9</sup> and [16] POLYMYLOS<sup>10</sup> have also yielded evidence of habitation from the prehistoric to Byzantine period. Numerous sites in the western part of the prefecture (Boion) have also yielded sporadic finds from the Archaic and Classical periods<sup>11</sup>.

---

<sup>5</sup> For a summary of these excavations, see Karamitrou-Mentesidi (1999): 336-368; (2003): 553-569.

<sup>6</sup> Siganidou (1979): 303; Ziota and Karamitrou-Mentesidi (1988): 27.

<sup>7</sup> 23 pit and cist graves dating to the Classical and Hellenistic periods were accidentally uncovered within the modern city of Kozani. See Karamitrou-Mentesidi (1999): 539, nt.4; (2000): 614.

<sup>8</sup> Karamitrou-Mentesidi (2009b): 118.

<sup>9</sup> Karamitrou-Mentesidi (1998): 439-464, including cemetery of Late Bronze Age; (2009): 110.

<sup>10</sup> The site, located 2km west of the modern village of Polymylos, is situated on a natural crossing point of the Bermion mountain range, which would have provided a route from Upper to Lower Macedonia. Associated finds, uncovered during the construction of the Egnatia motorway, date from the early Bronze Age to the Hellenistic period. These include 11 graves of the Iron Age, 1 of the early Archaic period and 11 of the middle/late Hellenistic period. For details of the archaeological investigation of this area, see Karamitrou-Mentesidi and Vatali (1998): 481-502; (1999): 367-398; Hatzopoulos and Paschidis (2004): 796.

<sup>11</sup> For a summary of these, see Karamitrou-Mentesidi (1999): 151-156, 279-282.

### [17] LETE, Mygdonia

The site of ancient Lete is located in the hills and plain stretching immediately after the Strait of Derveni, on a road which connected Lower Macedonia with the Strymon region. Data from surface surveys suggests that the area was occupied continuously from the Neolithic period, although no architectural remains dating to the Archaic or early Classical period have been excavated thus far. The density of surface pottery and increased number of burials dating to the late Classical period suggests that there was a large population influx in Lete at this time, a phenomenon perhaps connected to the foundation or reorganisation of the settlement.

**Associated burial grounds** – The burial grounds associated with Lete occupy an extended area within and around the site, containing graves dating from the mid-sixth century BC to the fourth century AD. Although reports indicate that one-hundred-and-sixteen graves have been investigated at the site to date, their publication is, with the exception of the wealthy graves at Derveni [figure 1.36], extremely limited.

#### Further reading

Themelis, P. and Touratsoglou, G. (1997) - *Οι τάφοι του Δερβενίου*. Athens.

Τζαναβάρη, Κ. and Φίλιππος, Κ. (2005) – ‘Έρευνες στον οικισμό και τα νεκροταφεία της αρχαίας Λητής. Πρώτες εκτιμήσεις’, *AEMTh 17*, 155-172.

----- (2009) – ‘Η Λητή από την προϊστορία μέχρι την ύστερη αρχαιότητα’, in *AEMTh 20 χρόνια*, 369-384.

### [18] MIEZA, Bottiaia/Emathia

Identified with archaeological site uncovered between the modern villages of Lefkadia and Kopanos, the territory of Mieza extended to the borders of Beroia in the south, Marinia in the north-west and Skydra to the north-east. The limited archaeological excavation of the settlement to date suggests that it was inhabited first from the late Bronze

Age to the third century BC, and again under the Romans. However, the majority of the archaeological remains associated with the site at present, including those of a stoa, possible Asklepeion, theatre and nymphaeum, date from the second half of the fourth century onwards.

**Associated burial grounds** – A number of burial grounds dating from the Archaic period to the second century BC have been identified in the vicinity of Mieza, including various isolated tomb clusters and an organised necropolis [figure 1.37]. The latter, located in the Metsianis plot to the east of the settlement, has been the most extensively investigated, yielding over 150 graves [figure 1.38]. The cemetery was used for two distinct periods – first, and predominantly, from the end of the sixth to the end of the fourth century, and then again sporadically during the late Roman period<sup>12</sup>. Throughout its use, graves (which consisted of rectangular/ ovoid pits carved into the soft limestone) typically followed a NE-SW orientation. Although grave goods have, in a limited number of instances, been used to identify the gender of the deceased, most graves in the necropolis remain undiagnosed.

#### **Further reading**

Rhomiopoulou, K. (2000) – *Lefkadia: Ancient Mieza*. Athens.

Rhomiopoulou, K. and Touratsoglou, G. (2002) - *Μίεζα. Νεκροταφείο υστεροαρχαϊκών - πρώιμων ελληνιστικών χρόνων*. Athens.

### **[19] NEA PHILADELPHIA, Mygdonia**

The ancient settlement at Nea Philadelphia, as yet unidentified with any certainty<sup>13</sup>, was situated on natural tell – toumba Naresh - on the northern boundary of Mygdonia. The site had a long history of near-continuous habitation, first from the Bronze Age to the late

---

<sup>12</sup> Of the graves investigated in the Metsianis plot, 12 are late Archaic, 73 are Classical, 6 are early Hellenistic and 4 are late Roman in date. Kakamanoudis (2017): footnote 542.

<sup>13</sup> Although the identification of Nea Philadelphia with ancient Chalastra has been proposed, this has been challenged by a number of scholars. See Misailidou-Despotidou (1995): 317.

Classical/ early Hellenistic period, and again under the Romans. Excavations conducted in the area to date have been primarily 'rescue' in nature, the consequence of the construction of a railway line through the region.

**Associated cemeteries/ burial grounds** – Two primary burial grounds containing graves dating from the ninth to the third century BC have been identified in the vicinity of tomba Naresh. The first of these is a cemetery of the Iron Age, which contained over two thousand graves. Between the trapeza and the west bank of the nearby Gallikos river is a cemetery of the Archaic and Classical periods, whose oldest known grave (T101) dates to the third quarter of the sixth century, and latest to the late fourth century. Approximately one hundred and sixty burials (a mixture of cists, pits and a limited number of sarcophagi) have been uncovered in this area thus far. Their excavator believes that these may consist of the periphery of a far larger cemetery. Although the graves follow no set orientation, it has been noted that the heads of the deceased were orientated according to gender, with the heads of males to the north or west and females to the south or east.

#### **Further reading**

Misailidou-Despotidou, V. (1995) – 'Ανασκαφή στη Νέα Φιλαδέλφεια το 1995', *AEMTh* 9, 311-320.

----- (1998) – 'Από το νεκροταφείο της Νέας Φιλαδέλφειας', *AAA* 23-28 (1990-1995), 63-70.

----- (1998) – 'Νέα Φιλαδέλφεια. Ανασκαφική έρευνα στην "τράπεζα" και στο νεκροταφείο της εποχής Σιδήρου', *AEMTh* 12, 258-268.

----- (2008) – 'Νέα Φιλαδέλφεια. Οικιστικές εγκαταστάσεις και νεκροταφεία στην ενδοχώρα της Θεσσαλονίκης', *Αρχαιολογικές τροχιοδρομήσεις από τη Θεσσαλονίκη στον Πλαταμώνα*, 25-69. Athens.

#### **[20] PELLA, Bottiaia/Emathia**

Situated in the foothills of Mt. Bermion, overlooking the Emathian plain, the extensive territory of Pella, which is estimated to have covered an area of around five hundred square kilometres, bordered on that of Allante to the south-east, Ichnai to the east,

Tyrissa to the north and Kyrros to the west and north-west. In antiquity, the settlement was situated on a navigable offshoot of the Axios river, which would have provided direct access to the Thermaic Gulf<sup>14</sup>. Mortuary evidence suggests that the area was continuously inhabited from the Late Neolithic period to the fourth century AD, although the location of the settlement/s associated with these finds has not been ascertained in all cases. Previously a settlement belonging to the Paionians<sup>15</sup>, the date of the foundation of the Macedonian settlement at Pella is debated by scholars, who attribute it either to Archelaus or Amyntas III<sup>16</sup>. Problematic is that the habitation phase dating to the foundation of Pella has not yet been uncovered during excavations, although the location of a cemetery of this date beneath the agora of the Hellenistic city [figure 1.39, no.4] suggests that it was probably located to the south of the later settlement, between it and nearby **Phakos** [22].

**Architectural remains** – Excavations in the area of the sanctuary of Darron and beneath the floors of the houses of Dionysos and Helen have uncovered architectural remains which have been dated by associated pottery to the late fifth/ early fourth century. It is generally difficult to discern the plan and/or function of these buildings due to their poor preservation. However, test trenches dug in the courtyard of the sanctuary of Darron have uncovered remains from the first half of the fourth century that have been interpreted as those of a hestiatorion. That the extant walls uncovered from this phase follow the same orientation as those of subsequent building phases has been used to suggest that the Macedonian settlement at Pella was constructed on a grid plan from its foundation. Two pits filled with

---

<sup>14</sup> Strabo: 7.20, 7.23; Greenwalt (1999): 160; Thomas (2010): 68.

<sup>15</sup> Herodotus: 7.123.

<sup>16</sup> See, for example, Greenwalt (1999): 163, *contra* Hatzopoulos (1987): 42. Arguments in favour of Amyntas are based in part of *argument ex silentio*, since Thucydides does not list the movement of the capital among the reforms that he credits to Archelaus (at 2.100), nor was it mentioned in Euripides' *Archelaus*.

pottery dated to the late fifth/ beginning of the fourth century have also been excavated at the bath of Pella [figure 1.40], below the extant late Classical phase, suggesting that a bath complex may have been constructed at the site at the beginning of the fourth century.

**Fortifications** – A fortification wall which traverses the Hellenistic city following a south-east to north-west orientation was discovered under a road of the Hellenistic period [figure 1.41, with location indicated on figure 1.39, no.2]. Though dated by some scholars to the reign of Philip II, associated pottery suggests that it may have been constructed in the late fifth/ early fourth century. As graves have been found to the north of the wall, but not to the south, it was perhaps part of the northern fortification of early Classical Pella.

**Associated burial grounds** – Approximately two-hundred graves dating from late fifth century have been uncovered beneath the southern sections of the Hellenistic agora at Pella [figure 1.42]. The majority of these are rock-cut cists [figure 1.43], although pot burials, tile graves and sarcophagi are also attested in limited numbers. The latest burials in this area date to the third quarter of the fourth century, the period in which the city was reorganised under Cassander, after which time the cemetery was moved outside the new city walls, to the east of the settlement.

### Further reading

Akamatis, I. (2011) – ‘Pella’ in R. Lane-Fox (ed.), *Brill’s Companion to Ancient Macedon: studies in the archaeology and history of Macedon, 650BC-300AD*, 393-408. Leiden.

Lilibaki-Akamati, M. and Akamatis, I. (2003) - *Pella and its environs*. Athens.

Lilibaki-Akamati, M. (2011) – ‘Pella: the ‘greatest of the cities in Macedonia’. The new capital of the kingdom of Macedon’ in *Herakles to Alexander the Great. Treasures from the Royal Capital of Macedon, a Hellenic Kingdom in the Age of Democracy*, 219-223. Oxford.

Lilibaki-Akamati, M., Akamatis, I., Chrysostomou, P. and Chrysostomou, A. (2011) – *The Archaeological Museum of Pella*. Latsis foundation.

### [21] PENTAVRYSOS, Upper (Western) Macedonia

Small finds dating from the fifth century BC to the second century AD appear to suggest the presence of an ancient settlement situated on the border of the modern cities of Auge and Pentavrysos. Although the archaeological investigation of this area has been limited to date, the quality and types of objects that have been found – particularly three sculpted stone funerary monuments – has led their excavator to propose that the site may be that of the capital of the kingdom of Orestis.

**Associated burial grounds** – Three burial grounds have been provisionally identified in the area of Pentavrysos/Auge on the basis of small finds, although excavations have not yet been undertaken to confirm this. However, eleven graves of the Archaic and Classical period have been excavated to the north of the modern city of Pentavrysos [figure 1.44]. These have been extensively damaged by agricultural machinery.

#### Further reading

Tsougaris, C. (1999) – ‘Ανασκαφικές έρευνες στον νόμο Καστοριάς κατά το 1999’, *AEMTh* 13, 611-622.

----- (2000) – ‘Δύο νέες επιγραφικές μαρτυρίες από την Ορεστίδα’, *Μυρτος*, 577-592. Thessaloniki.

----- (2004) – ‘Ανασκαφικές έρευνες στο νεκροταφείο Κλασικών χρόνων του νέου γδραγωγείου Πεντάβρυσος Καστοριάς (2001-2004)’, *AEMTh* 18, 687-694.

### [22] PHAKOS, Bottiaia/Emathia

Excavations undertaken 1km south of the site of Pella [figure 1.45] have uncovered evidence of habitation from the late Neolithic to Byzantine period. These have been provisionally identified as the remains of Phakos, a site described in ancient sources as a fortified settlement located near the southern fortification wall of Pella, which was connected to it by a bridge<sup>17</sup>. The archaeological exploration of this settlement has been

---

<sup>17</sup> Strabo 7.340; Livy 44.6.1-2, 46.4-11.

limited largely to rescue excavations to date, and it has been noted that the stratigraphy of the site has been compromised by modern farming activity.

**Architectural remains** – The remains of a large building (measuring approximately 23x27m) have been uncovered at Phakos [figure 1.46]. Its excavator has identified three distinct phases of construction, the earliest of which has been dated through associated finds to the beginning of the fourth century<sup>18</sup>. The plan of the building cannot be fully reconstructed due to the fragmentary nature of the remains. Nevertheless, its excavator has posited that it may in its later phases (which date to the second century) have served a public/civic function because of its size, although it is unclear if this purpose can be extrapolated also to the period under study.

#### Further reading

Lilibaki-Akamati, M. (2003) – ‘Ανασκαφική έρευνα στην περιοχή του Φακού της Πέλλας’, *AEMTh* 17, 465-483.

----- (2005) – ‘Ανασκαφική έρευνα στην Πέλλα το 2005’, *AEMTh* 19, 391-406.

----- (2007) - ‘Στοιχεία για την Πέλλα του πρώτου μισού του 4ου αι π.Χ.’, *Αρχαία Μακεδονία VII*, 585-604. Thessaloniki.

### [23] PHOINIKAS, Mygdonia

An as yet unidentified settlement was discovered during modern construction works undertaken at Pylaia, a prefecture of modern Thessaloniki [figure 1.47]. The settlement, which developed across a low natural hill, appears to have been involved in the synoecism of Thessaloniki, although it was not entirely abandoned at this point – burials of the mid-third century indicate that its use continued at least down to this date. Rescue excavations have

---

<sup>18</sup> Associated finds dating to the period under study include: black-glazed skyphoi, lamps, lekanides, saltsellers, squat lekythoi and coins of Archelaus, Amyntas III, Perdiccas III and Pydna. These were found mixed with objects from the Neolithic and Bronze Age - Lilimpaki-Akamati (2003): 470-471.

unearthed sporadic finds including the remains of kilns, fragments of potentially residential buildings, storage pits and a well of the late-Classical period.

**Associated cemeteries/ burial grounds** – 90 graves dating from the early-fourth to the mid-third century have been uncovered. 57 of these appear to belong to a larger cemetery in the area [figure 1.48]. Its graves, including pits, cists and a small number of tile graves and sarcophagi, were arranged predominantly in clusters, which are presumed by their excavator to be familial in nature. The majority of these followed an E-W orientation, with the heads of males to the west, and those of females to the east.

#### **Further reading**

Tsimbidou-Avloniti, M. (2009) - 'Ανασκαφικές έρευνες στον Φοίνικα Ν. Θεσσαλονίκης, 1987-2006 - Μια εικοσαετία ανατροπών', *AEMTh* 20 Χρόνια, 435- 448.

Misailidou-Despotidou, V. (2012) – 'Μετρό Θεσσαλονίκης 2012. Το έργο της ΙΣΤ' ΕΠΚΑ', *AEMTh* 26, 291-304.

### **[24] PYDNA, Pieria**

Located on the western shore of the Thermaic Gulf, on a road which connected Macedonia to southern Greece, the territory of Pydna (identified with the ancient settlement at modern Palaiokitros) extended from the border of Methone in the north to Dion in the south, perhaps covering an area of over 200 square kilometres. Although the region was inhabited from Neolithic times to the Byzantine period, the extant settlement is considered a Macedonian foundation. The site was the main port of the Macedonian kingdom during the period under study and was perhaps also its largest settlement. During the fifth and fourth century, the city broke from Macedonian control on numerous occasions. In 410, one of these rebellions was quashed by Archelaus, who is then purported to have transferred the

population 4km inland<sup>19</sup>, perhaps to the site of modern Kitros. Yet the persistence of burials of the early fourth century at Pydna suggests that the settlement was not completely abandoned at this time, and was quickly reoccupied.

**Architectural remains** – The limited archaeological exploration of the settlement of Pydna to date has yielded evidence of a habitation phase dating to the first half of the fourth century, which consists of a series of rooms with sand floors (which may have been used as a storage area) and part of an andron with a simple ‘junk floor’ mosaic. Evidence of habitation phases dating to the late fifth century have also been found in the chora of Pydna. This consists of circular storage/ refuse pits, filled with local and imported pottery, which are thought to have been created during the forced resettlement of Pydna in 410.

**Fortifications** – Sections of a fortification wall dated to the fifth century have been uncovered during excavations. Believed to have encompassed an area of at least twenty-five hectares, the wall was formed from a lower course of limestone blocks topped with upper courses of mudbrick which, in some areas, was fronted by a large moat constructed during the reign of Archelaus.

**Associated cemeteries/ burial grounds** – A number of burial grounds have been uncovered in the immediate vicinity of Pydna, beyond its fortifications [figure 1.49]. The north cemetery, which has been far more extensively explored, is the largest, covering an area of approximately 200 hectares and containing over 3000 graves dating from the late Bronze Age to Late Antiquity [figure 1.50]. Its excavators have identified three periods in which the

---

<sup>19</sup> Diodorus: 13.49.

cemetery was predominantly used, dating to the Iron Age, the fifth century, and the late Classical/ early Hellenistic periods. Rectangular pit graves, often with the addition of a wooden sarcophagus, were the most common grave type for adults during the period under study, although a limited number of stone sarcophagi and instances of secondary cremation are also attested, while children were buried in amphora. Graves in the cemetery followed an approximate E-W orientation. During the fifth century the head of the deceased (both male and female) faced to the east; from the reign of Philip its orientation varied according to gender, with the heads of males to the west and females to the east.

Parts of the western and southern cemeteries of Pydna have also been excavated, in a limited capacity, unearthing burials dating predominantly from the second quarter of the fourth century to the late Roman period. A significant number of burials have also been located in the *chora* of Pydna, primarily along the roads which lead to/from the settlement [figure 1.51]. Notable among these are the 200 graves dating from the late Bronze to the Roman period at [25] LOULOUDIA (Kitros), which were uncovered during the construction of a new railway line.

### Further reading

Besios, M. and Pappa, M. (1995) – *Pydna*. Thessaloniki.

Besios, M. and Tziophopoulos, G. (2010) - *Πιερίδων Στέφανος: Πύδνα, Μεθώνη και οι αρχαιότητες της βόρειας Πιερίας*.

----- and Athanasiadou, A. (2001) - 'Βόρειο νεκροταφείο Πύδνας. Μακρύγιαλος. Αγροτεμάχιο 951', *AEMTh* 15, 363-368.

----- and Athanasiadou, A. (2011) - 'Νεκροταφεία χώρας Πύδνας', *AEMTh* 25, 181-188.

## [26] SINDOS, Mygdonia

The settlement situated on the so-called 'Double Trapeza' located near modern day Sindos and Nea Anchialos, 23km west of Thessaloniki, has been variously identified as ancient Chalastra<sup>20</sup>, Strepsa<sup>21</sup> or Sindos<sup>22</sup>. Its excavator considers it to have originally been a Euboean *emporion*, with a mixed population of Euboeans and Thracians who were perhaps attracted by its proximity to the gold-bearing Echedoros (now Gallikos) river. Excavations of the trapeza [figure 1.53] have been limited by the presence of modern military installations near the site. Nevertheless, sixteen stratigraphic layers have been identified at the tell thus far. These suggest that the area was occupied continuously from the Late Neolithic to Byzantine period, although it appears to have suffered a decline at the end of the fourth century, perhaps following the foundation of Thessaloniki<sup>23</sup>.

**Architectural remains** – Architectural remains dating to the period under study at Sindos are extremely fragmentary, and consist largely of the rubble foundations of walls. Plans of specific buildings are hence largely unknown at present. Among the best preserved examples of such architecture are the fragmentary remains of a large building complex (measuring approximately 20x20m) uncovered in plot O.T.54 [figure 1.54]. Preserved only to the level of its foundations, it is thought by its excavator to have had a mudbrick superstructure that was coated with red plaster. The lack of associated finds make it difficult to ascertain the function

---

<sup>20</sup> Problematic to this identification is that ancient sources (namely Herodotus 7.123) state that Chalastra was located near the Axios river. However, although this is not the case in present day, soil analysis indicates that the tell was once situated near a river – Vokotopoulou *et al.* (1985): 12; Tiverios (1994): 219.

<sup>21</sup> For discussions on location of Strepsa, see Edson (1955): 170-184; Hatzopoulos (1987): 17-60

<sup>22</sup> Gimatzidis (2010): 48-54.

<sup>23</sup> This is perhaps evidenced by the number of rubbish pits, containing low-value objects dating from the fifth and fourth century (such as lamps, loom weights, clay figurines, domestic pottery and commercial pointed amphora) found on the lower trapeza, which may have been deposited during a mass exodus of the population at the end of the fourth century. Gimatzidis (2017): 315 suggests that the silting-up of nearby rivers during the Classical period may also have affected the site.

of the building, which was used from the mid-fifth century to the first quarter of the third century.

**Associated burial grounds** – Multiple burial grounds have been uncovered in the vicinity of the ‘Double Trapeza’ at Sindos. Foremost among these is a cemetery which was used from c.560 to the fourth century was constructed on a low natural hill a short distance from the tell [figure 1.55]. Thought to have been excavated in its entirety, it contains 123 burials, of which 48 date to the Archaic period, 47 to the early Classical period and 4 to the first half of the fourth century [figure 1.56]. These are orientated east-west, with the heads of males to the west and females to the east. Although over half of the graves were looted, those from the sixth and fifth century are notable for their rich grave offerings, particularly the large number of gold, silver and bronze objects buried with the deceased.

Additional burial grounds have been detected at variance distances from the settlement. 144 graves dating from the early Iron Age to the Hellenistic period have been unearthed in plot O.T.54, located 320m to its south. 30 burials, of which 26 have been excavated, were found 1.5km southeast of the tell, in plot O.T.55 [figure 1.57]. These date from the sixth to fourth centuries BC, and consist primarily of inhumations in pits and cists, with one instance of primary cremation. 24 burials (12 dating to the “Classical period” and 12 to the fourth century) were also uncovered approximately 500m south-east of the hill cemetery. Finally, 49 graves of the Classical period have been investigated to the north of the ‘Double Trapeza’.

### **Further reading**

Despini, A. (2016) – *Σίνδος* volumes I-III. Athens.

Keramaris, A., Protopsalti, S., and Tsolakis, S. (2002) – ‘Η ανασκαφική έρευνα στη ΒΙ.ΠΕ.Θ. Σίνδου 2002’, *AEMTh* 16, 233-240.

Tiverios, M. (1998a) – ‘The ancient settlement in the Anchialos-Sindos double trapeza. Seven years (1990-1996) of archaeological research’ in B. D’Agostino and M. Bats (eds.), *L’Eubea e la presenza euboica in Calcidica e in Occidente*, 243-253. Naples.

----- (2009a) – ‘Η ‘διπλή τράπεζα Αγχιάλου’, *AEMTh 20 Χρόνια*, 397-407.

Vokotopoulou, I., Tiverios, M. and Misailidou-Despotidou, V. (1985) – *Σινδος: Καταλογος της εκθησης*. Thessaloniki.

### [27] SPHIKIA, Bottiaia/Emathia

Rescue excavations have unearthed evidence of habitation dating from the Bronze Age to Late Antiquity in the region of modern Sphikia and Rizomatos. The earlier phases of habitation are located to the north of this area, near Sphikia, while those of the Hellenistic period onwards extend to the south-east, towards Rizomatos.

**Associated burial grounds** – Two burial grounds, situated in close proximity, have been investigated in this area, at Kaloki Karia and Paliomelissa.

68 graves have been uncovered at Kaloki Karia – 52 of these date to the late Archaic/ Classical period while 16 are Hellenistic/ Roman. Burials of the fifth and fourth centuries consisted almost exclusively of pit graves<sup>24</sup>, which were arranged in dense rows, with either a N-S or E-W orientation.

The construction of an irrigation network prompted the discovery and rescue excavation of 54 graves at Paliomelissa [figure 1.58] – 43 of these date to the late Archaic period and 11 to the Hellenistic period. As in the nearby cemetery of Kaloki Karia, the graves of the Archaic period at Paliomelissa, all of which are pits, are arranged in dense rows, following either a N-S or E-W orientation.

---

<sup>24</sup> A single instance of a primary cremation is attested in the cemetery - Kakamanoudis (2017): 125.

### Further reading

Kottaridi, A. and Brekoulaki, C. (1997) – ‘Αρχαιολογικές έρευνες στα Ημαθιώτικα Πιερία’, *AEMTh* 11, 109-114.

Kottaridi, A. (1997) – ‘Νοτιοδυτική Ημαθία-Πιερία’, *ΑΔ 52 Β2*, 732-733.

----- (2004) – ‘Οι ανασκαφικές έρευνες της ΙΖ' ΕΠΚΑ στην ορεινή Μακεδονικά και η ταύτιση της αρχαίας Λεβαίης’, *AEMTh* 18, 543-550.

### [28] TOUMBA THESSALONIKI, Mygdonia

The site of Toumba Thessaloniki occupies successive plateaus of a tell [figures 1.59-1.60] situated east of the modern city of Thessaloniki, approximately 1.5km from the coastline of the Thermaic Gulf<sup>25</sup>. The chronological limits of the stratigraphy unearthed at the site date from the second millennium to the late fourth century BC, after which the settlement appears to have been largely abandoned, perhaps because the population was involved in the synoecism of Thessaloniki. The archaeological exploration conducted at the site to date has thus far been driven primarily by modern construction works, meaning that excavations have been largely rescue in nature.

**Architectural remains** – Successive building phases of a settlement dating from the sixth century have been excavated on the tell, particularly at its northern and western edges. Architectural remains dating to the period under study, which have been largely destroyed by modern works, consist mainly of rectangular buildings with stone foundations and mudbrick superstructures, which have been interpreted as the remains of ‘Greek-style’ houses. A series of large structures interpreted as warehouses, containing pithoi dating to the fifth century, have also been unearthed to the south of the settlement. These resemble the elliptical subterranean structures found throughout the site, which date primarily to the Archaic period.

---

<sup>25</sup> Although this distance may have measured less than a kilometre in antiquity - Soueref (1996): 390.

**Fortifications** – A mudbrick wall with an internal fill of rubble is thought to have been constructed at the limits of the *toumba-trapeza*. Although dated by its excavator to the period under study, the precise date of its construction is uncertain because the associated stratigraphy is compromised.

**Associated burial grounds** – Graves have been identified in the areas to the east, west, north-west and south of the tell. Approximately 300 burials, dating from the ninth to the third centuries BC, have been investigated [figure 1.61]. Burials dating to the period under study are concentrated primarily to the east of the settlement, and in the extensive cemetery in the Alanas area.

#### **Further reading**

Soueref, K. (1999) – ‘Τούμπα Θεσσαλονίκης 1999. Ανασκάπτοντας στην Τράπεζα και στο Αρχαίο Νεκροταφείο’, *AEMTh* 13, 177- 190.

----- (2003) – ‘Τούμπα Θεσσαλονίκης 2003: Ανασκαφές στην τράπεζα και το νεκροταφείο’, *AEMTh* 17, 245-254.

----- (2009) – ‘Τούμπα Θεσσαλονίκης: ανασκαφές στην τράπεζα και το αρχαίο νεκροταφείο’, *AEMΘ 20 Χρόνια*, 345-358.

## Plates

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

**1.1**—Map of the Northern Aegean, showing the extent of the Macedonian kingdom in the late sixth century (in red) and during the reign of Alexander I (in yellow).

*From Herakles to Alexander the Great (2011): map 1.*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

**1.2**—Map showing the regional breakdown of the Northern Aegean.

*From Kakamanoudis (2017): fig.3.*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

**1.3**—Topographical map of the region of Bottiaia/Emathia  
*Adapted from The Barrington Atlas (online edition)*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

**1.4**—Topographical map of the region of Pieria.

*Adapted from The Barrington Atlas (online edition)*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

**1.5 - Topographical map of the region of 'Eastern Macedonia'**

*Adapted from The Barrington Atlas (online edition)*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

**1.6** - Topographical map of the region of Upper Macedonia.

*Adapted from The Barrington Atlas (online edition).*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

1.7 - Topographical map of the Northern Aegean, showing the location of the sites included in the gazetteer.

*Adapted from The Barrington Atlas (online edition).*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

**1.8**—Map of the area around Aghios Athanasios.

*From Kakamanoudis (2017): 74, fig.178*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

**1.9**—Plan of the burial cluster located to the north-west of the Gephyra tell at Aghios Athanasios.

*From Kakamanoudis (2017): 74, fig.179.*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

**1.10**—Topographic map showing the location of the Megali Rachi hill and the main cemetery of Aiani, at Leivadia.

*From Karamitrou-Mentesidi (1996): 28, fig.15.*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

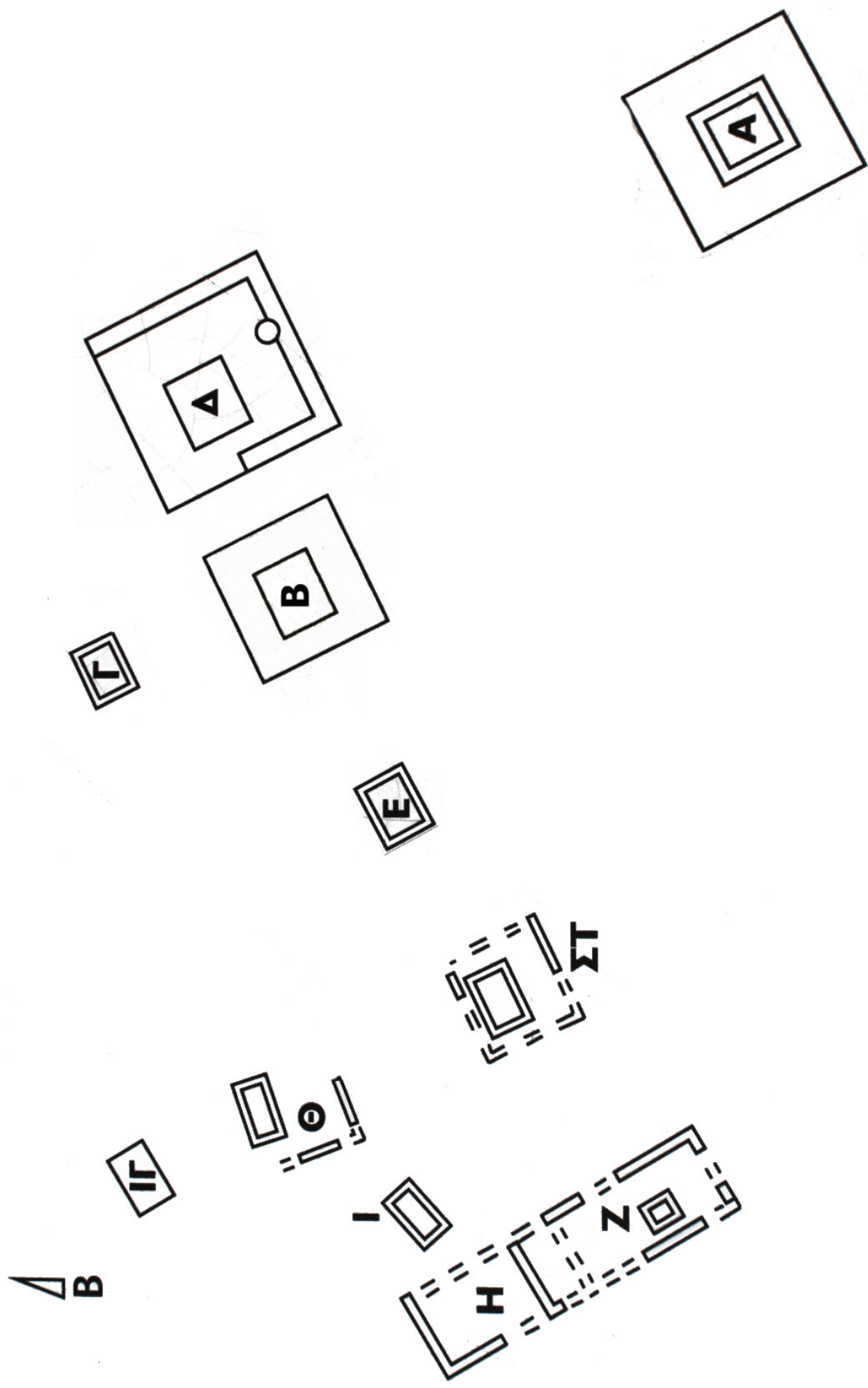
**1.11**—Plan of the settlement of Aiani, showing the location and ground plans of the buildings excavated on Megali Rachi hill. Those dated to the period under study are: 1. 'the building with the cistern'; 2. 'the building with the stoa'; 3. 'the excavation of the Ashlar Masonry'

*From Karamitrou-Mentesidi (1996): 18, fig.6.*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

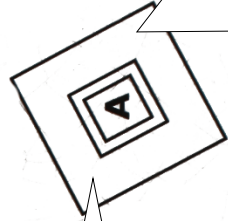
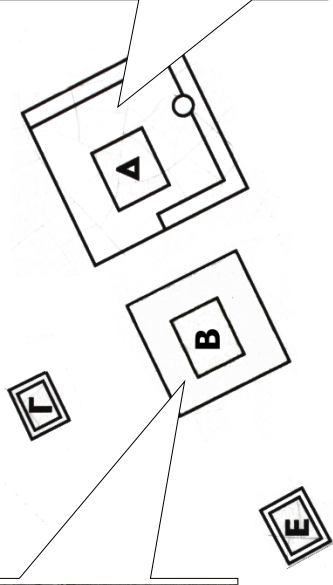
**1.12**—Plan of the Leivadia necropolis, Aiani.

*From Karamitrou-Mentesidi (2013): fig.1.*



1.13 — Diagram showing the plan of the tombs identified as 'royal' within the Leivadia necropolis.

*Modified from a map provided at the Archaeological Site of Aiani*



1.14—Plan of the Leivadia necropolis, with photographs of the superstructures associated with tombs A, B and Δ.  
*Photographs by author, taken at the Archaeological Site of Aiani.*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

**1.15**—Plan of the Eastern necropolis of Aiani.

*From Karamitrou-Mentesidi (2007a): fig.1.*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

**1.16**—Plan showing the topography of the site of Aigai

*From Saatsoglou-Paliadeli (2001): 206, fig.4.*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

**1.17**—Map of Aigai showing its acropolis, the proposed limits of the urban nucleus of the city (in yellow) and its associated burial grounds (in red).

*From Kottaridi (2011): 154, fig.172.*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

**1.18**—Plan of the building remains and fortification wall uncovered in the area of the Queens' Cluster, Aigai.

*From Kakamanoudis (2017): figure 85.*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

**1.19**—Painted acroteria associated with the building in the area of the Queens' Cluster, Aigai.

*From Kottaridi (2013):203*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

**1.20**—Plan of the Archaic cemetery at Aigai.

*From Kakamanoudis (2017): figure 84.*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

**1.21**—Plan of the Queens' Cluster at Aigai.

*From Kottaridi (2004). Annotations by author.*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

**1.22**—Plan of the ‘Temenid Cluster’ at Aigai, showing the distribution of burials by historical period.

*From Kakamanoudis (2017): fig.86*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

**1.23**—Photograph of one of the hypostyle/ pillared tombs in the Temenid Cluster.

<http://www.archaiologia.gr/blog/2013/03/20/νέοι-βασίλικοι-τάφοι-στις-αιγές/>

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

**1.24**—Plan of the tombs beneath the Great Tumulus at Aigai and its surrounding area, showing the distribution by historical period.

*From Kakamanoudis (2017): 38, figure 89.*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

**1.25**—Aerial photograph of the tell at Archontiko.

*From Chrysostomou and Chrysostomou (2009): 478, fig. 1.*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

**1.26**—Map showing the relative location of the settlement and necropoleis of Archontiko.

*From Chrysostomou and Chrysostomou (2009): 477, plan. 1.*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

**1.27**—Plan of the western cemetery of Archontiko, showing the distribution of graves by historical period.

*From Chrysostomou and Chrysostomou (2012a).*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

**1.28**—Plan of the necropolis of Asomata.

*From Kefalidou (2009): 15, fig.1.*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

**1.29**—Map of the modern city of Beroia showing the location of investigated burials.

*From Kakamanoudis (2017): fig.104.*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

**1.30**—Enlarged map of modern Beroia, showing the location of the pre-Hellenistic burials located to the north of the fortification wall.

*From Kakamanoudis (2017): 44, fig.102.*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

**1.31**—Plan of the sanctuary of Dion, showing its relation to the Hellenistic city.

*From Pingiatoglou (2010b): fig 6.*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

**1.32**—Plan of the sanctuary of Demeter, showing the architectural remains from all of its building phases.

*From Pingiatoglou (2010b): 182, fig.1. Annotations by author.*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

**1.33**—Topographic map of the site of Edessa.

*From Chrysostomou (2013): 146-147, fig.1.*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

**1.34**—Plan of the cemetery in the Pouliakos field, Edessa, showing the distribution of graves by historical period.

*From Chrysostomou (2013): 149, fig.5.*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

**1.35**—Plan of the necropolis on the western hill at Keramario.

*From Karamitrou-Mentesidi (2007b): fig.2.*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

**1.36** - Map showing the topography of the Derveni tombs at Lete.

*From Tzanavari (2000): fig.1.*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

**1.37**—Map of the area of Mieza, showing the location of investigated burial grounds and clusters and their date

*From Allamani et al (2009): fig.1.*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

**1.38**—Plan of the graves excavated in the Metsianis plot, Mieza.

*From Rhomiopoulou and Touratsoglou (2002): 17, fig.2.*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

**1.39**—Plan of the Hellenistic city of Pella, showing the location of: 1) the public bath; 2) part of the Classical (?) city wall; 3) the Sanctuary of Darron; 4) the Hellenistic agora.

*From Akamatis and Aamodt (2015): 23, fig.1.*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

**1.40**—Plan of the bath complex at Pella, showing the location of the two pits of the early fourth century (marked 2 and 3).

*From Akamatis and Aamodt (2015): 24-25, figs. 2 and 3.*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

**1.41**—Plan of the section of the fortification wall excavated at Pella.

*From Lilimpaki-Akamati and Akamatis (2009): 208, fig.2.*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

**1.42**—Layout of the Classical cemetery excavated beneath sections I-XIV of the Hellenistic agora.

*From Kakamanoudis: 59, fig.134.*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

**1.43**—Photograph of the Classical cemetery located beneath the floor level of the Hellenistic agora

*From Akamatis (2009): 529, fig.2.*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

**1.44**—Plan showing the topography of the necropolis north of Pentavrysos.

*From Tsougaris (2004): 689, fig.2.*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

**1.45**—Map showing the site of Pella (indicated with a 1) and its immediate environs. The site of Phakos is identified with a 4.

*From Lilibaki-Akamati (2003): 467, fig.1.*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

**1.46**—Plan of the building uncovered during excavations of Phakos

*From Lilimpaki-Akamati (2003): fig2.*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

**1.47**—Aerial photograph of the excavation at Phoinikas, Pylaia.

*From Misailidou-Despotidou (2012): 292, fig.1.*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to  
copyright restrictions.*

**1.48**—Photograph of graves in the necropolis at Phoinikas.

*From Tsimbidou-Avloniti (2009): 441, fig.6.*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

**1.49**—Map of the wider area of northern Pieria, showing the location of the settlement of Pydna and its associated burial grounds.

*From Besios and Tzipopoulos (2010): 130.*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

**1.50**—Photograph showing the arrangement of burials in the northern necropolis of Pydna

*From Besios (2010): 118.*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

**1.51**—Map showing the location of burial clusters and graves in Pydna.

*From Besios and Athanasiadou (2011), fig.1.*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

**1.52**—An isolated burial cluster covered with a tumulus at Alykes Kitros, Pydna, dated to the end of the fifth century.

*From Besios and Tzipopoulos (2010): 116.*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

**1.53**—Topographical map of the tell at Sindos/ Nea Anchialos.

*From Gimatzidis (2010): fig1.*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

**1.54**—Drawing of the architectural remains uncovered in plot O.T. 54 at Sindos.

*From Keramaris et al. (2002): 236, fig.4.*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

1.55—Plan showing the relative location of the tell and necropolis at Sindos

*From Despini (2016a): fig.4*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

**1.56**—Plan of the hill cemetery at Sindos showing the distribution of graves by historical period.

*From Kakamanoudis (2017): 78, fig.187.*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

**1.57**—Drawing of graves investigated in plot O.T.55 at Sindos

*From Keramaris et al. (2002).*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

**1.58**—Map of Paliomelissa showing the distribution of graves by historical period.

*From Kakamanoudis (2017): fig. 94.*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

**1.59**—Topographical plan of the tell at Toumba Thessaloniki

<http://toumba.web.auth.gr/-/index.php/en/component/content/article/2-uncategorised/112-photographs#b1>

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

**1.60**—Photograph of Toumba Thessaloniki in its modern context.

<http://toumba.web.auth.gr/-/index.php/en/component/content/article/2-uncategorised/112-photographs#b1>

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

**1.61**—Plan showing the location of the burials excavated in the area of Toumba Thessaloniki according to historical period.

*From Kakamanoudis (2017): fig.210.*

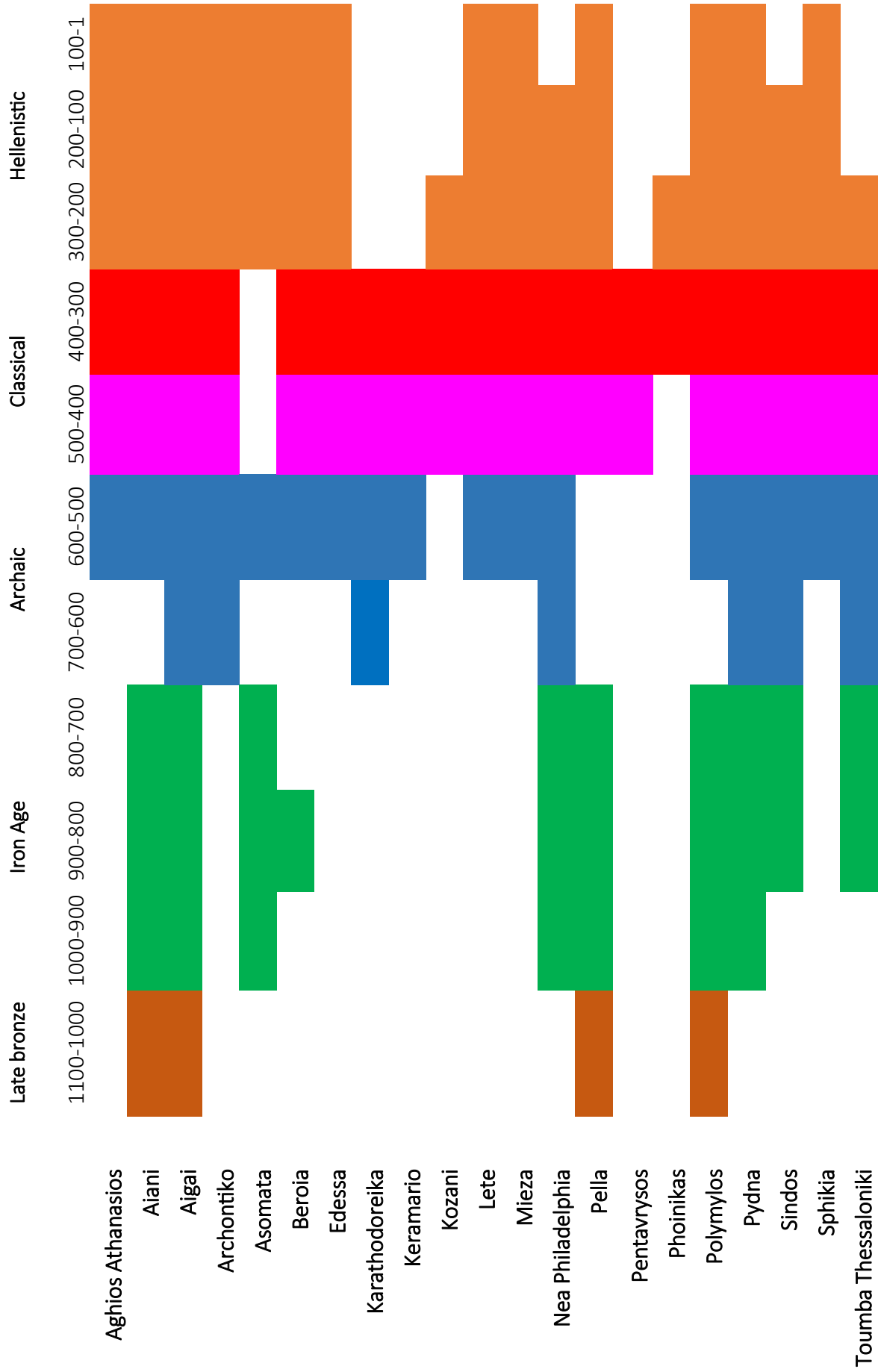
*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

**1.62** - Family tree of the Temenid royal house, from Alexander I to Philip II.  
*From Roisman (2010).*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

**2.1** - Schematic plan of a house at Olynthus.

*From Cahill (2002): fig.12.*



3.1— Duration of cemetery use  
Adapted from Kakamanoudis (2017).

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

3.2— An aerial and profile drawing of grave 26 from Pydna.

*From Besios (1988): 184, fig.4.*



3.3— Photograph of the interior of tomb A in the Leivadia necropolis, Aiani.

*Photograph by author, taken at the Archaeological Site of Aiani.*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

**3.4**—Stone sarcophagus from Phoinika, Thessaloniki dated to the first decades of the fourth century.

*From Misailidou-Despotidou (2012): 295, fig.6.*



**3.5**—Clay sarcophagus from Sindos (dated c.440), with detail from the exterior of its rim.

*Photograph by author, taken at the Archaeological Museum of Thessaloniki.*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

**3.6-** Drawing of the façade of the 'Tomb of the Judgement', Mieza

*From Rhomiopoulou (2000): fig.20.*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

**3.7—**The gilt soles found in grave L2, Aigai

*From Kottaridi (2004): 144.*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

**3.8**—Photograph and enlarged detail of the gold jewellery and decorative elements of dress from grave L2, Aigai

*From Kottaridi (2004): 141*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

**3.9**—An aerial and profile plan of grave 17 from Pydna, showing the cavities that had been cut to accommodate a bier/ kline.

*From Besios (1988): 186, fig.7.*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

**3.10**—Photograph of the cinerary urn and funerary assemblage of grave 836 at Pydna, dated to the end of the fifth century.

*From Besios and Tziphopoulos (2010): 170.*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

**3.11**—White-ground lekythoi *in situ* in grave K3 of the Queens' Cluster, Aigai

*From Herakles to Alexander (2011): 55, fig.40.*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

**3.12**— Pie-chart indicating the share of metal vases found in Macedonia per historical period.

*From Sideris (2016): 492, fig.1.*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

**3.13—** The bronze trefoil oinochoe, strainer and ladle found in grave 47 at Makrygialos, Pydna.

*From Besios and Tziphopoulos (2010): 149*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

**3.14—** Photograph of a selection of the glass vessels excavated in the northern cemetery of Pydna.

*From Besios and Pappa (1995): 69.*



**3.15**— The gold mask found in female burial 196 at Sindos, c.540  
*Photograph by author, taken at the Archaeological Museum of Pella.*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA  
due to copyright restrictions.*

**3.16**— The gold mask found in male burial 280 at Archontiko, c.550

*From Lilibaki-Akamati et al. (2011): 376.*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

**3.17**— The epistomion found in female grave 75 at Sindos, c.460

*From Vokotopoulou et al. (1985): 223.*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

**3.18**— The epopthalmia found in female grave 197 at Archontiko.

*From Chrysostomou (2016): plate 4, fig.2.*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

**3.19**— Photograph and enlarged details of the diadem found in female grave 738 at Archontiko

*From Chrysostomou (2016): plate 4, fig.1a.*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to  
copyright restrictions.*

**3.20**— A pair of silver omega-shaped earrings with snake-head terminals excavated at Aigai,.  
Dated to the late-sixth century.

*From Herakles to Alexander the Great (2011): 113, fig.108.*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to  
copyright restrictions.*

**3.21**— A pair of intricate earrings of the 'taenia' type buried with the 'Lady of Aigai'

*From Herakles to Alexander the Great (2011): 115, fig.116.*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to  
copyright restrictions.*

**3.22**- Ring with decorated bezel uncovered in Aigai. (5th century)

*From Kottaridi (2013): 97.*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to  
copyright restrictions.*

**3.23**—Silver bracelets with snake-head terminals from Aigai (6th-5th century BC).

*From Kottaridi (2013): 111.*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to  
copyright restrictions.*

**3.24**— The gold arched fibulae found in the grave of the 'Lady of Aigai'.

*From Kottaridi (2006): 142.*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to  
copyright restrictions.*

**3.25**— Examples of the silver double pins dated to the period under study excavated at Aigai

*From Herakles to Alexander (2011) :113, fig.109.*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

**3.26**—Iron spearheads dating from the 6th—4th centuries found in the necropolis of Aigai.

*From Kottaridi (2013): 69*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

**3.27**— Iron sword recovered from the Temenid Cluster, Aigai. Dated to the early fifth century.

*From Herakles to Alexander (2011):87, fig.71*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

**3.28**— Iron kopis, with organic remains from its sheath, dated to the late-fifth century.

*From Herakles to Alexander (2011) :87, fig.72.*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

**3.29**— A helmet of the Illyrian type.

*From Herakles to Alexander (2011): 86, fig.69.*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

**3.30**— The model four-wheeled wagon excavated from the grave of the ‘Lady of Aigai’.

*From Herakles to Alexander (2011) :100, fig.88*



**3.31**— The model two-wheeled cart excavated from male grave 131 at Archontiko, c.530.

*Photograph by author, taken at the Archaeological Museum of Pella.*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

**3.32**— Examples of the four types of clay heads associated with grave L3 at Aigai

*From Herakles to Alexander (2011):156-157*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

**3.33**— The clay head found in grave 2 at Kastania Kolindrou, Pieria.

*From Besios and Tziphopoulos (2010): 299.*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

**3.34**— Photographs of four of the extant clay heads recovered in the pyre mound of Tumulus 77 at Salamis.

*From Karageorghis (1973): plates L-O.*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

**3.35**—Fragment of a funerary stele inscribed with the name ΘΕΟΤΕΛΑΟ[ΥΣ]

*From Besios and Tzipopoulos (2010): 181.*



**3.36**— Photograph and enlarged detail of the painted shaft stele associated with tomb E at the Leivadia necropolis of Aiani.

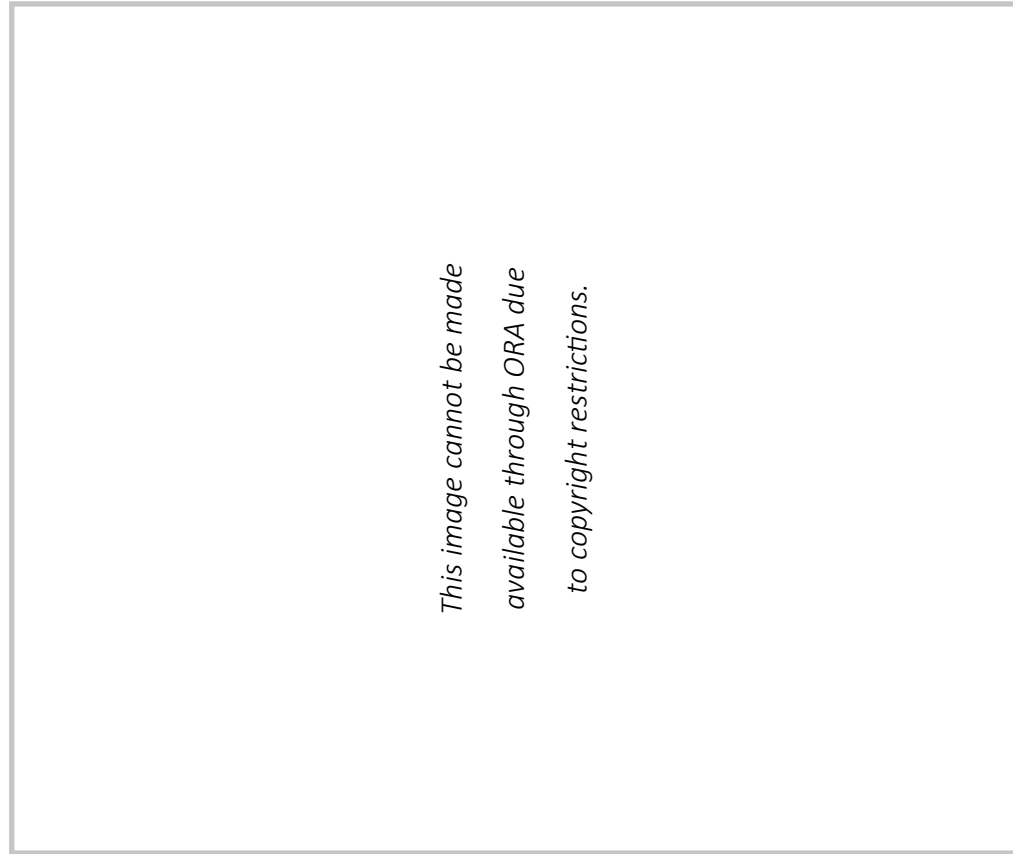
*Photograph by author, taken at the Archaeological Museum of Aiani.*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

**3.37**— Grave stele depicting a warrior found in the fill of the Great Tumulus at Aigai, c.430-420.  
*From Greek Civilization. Macedonia, Kingdom of Alexander the Great (1993): 203, fig.238.*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

**3.38**— Grave stele found at Pella.  
*From Paspalas (2011): fig.9.*



**3.39**— Fragment of a grave stelai from Pydna. (Dion Museum 5716)

*From Besios and Tziphopoulos (2010): 120.*



**3.40**— Grave stelai excavated at Kitros, Pydna.

*Photograph by author, taken at the Archaeological Museum of Dion.*



**3.42**—Early fourth century grave stele from Pella depicting a seated woman in the company of a relative or servant.

*Photograph by author, taken at the Archaeological Museum of Pella.*



**3.41** —Grave stelai dated to the second half of the fifth century.

[Dion museum 11357a]

*Photograph by author, taken at the Archaeological Museum of Dion.*



3.43—Photograph and enlarged detail of the stele of Xanthos.

[Pella Museum 1980/454].

*Photograph by author, taken at the Archaeological Museum of Pella.*



**Figure 3.44**—Head of the kore found inside tomb Z of the Leivadia necropolis, Aiani. c.510.

*Photograph by author, taken at the Archaeological Museum of Aiani..*



**Figure 3.45**—Head of the bearded male found inside tomb Γ of the Leivadia necropolis, Aiani. c.500.

*Photograph by author, taken at the Archaeological Museum of Aiani.*



**Figure 3.46**—The lion statue found to the northwest of tomb E in the Leivadia necropolis, Aiani. c.500.

*Photograph by author, taken at the Archaeological Museum of Aiani.*



**Figure 3.47**—Head of the lion found in tomb Θ of the Leivadia necropolis, Aiani.

*Photograph by author, taken at the Archaeological Museum of Aiani.*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA  
due to copyright restrictions.*

**3.48**—The kouros from Europos, dated to the early-fifth century.

*From Paspalas (2011): fig.7.*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA  
due to copyright restrictions.*

**3.49**—Model of the foundations of the ‘heroon’ associated with the tombs found beneath the Great Tumulus at Aigai.

[http://www.macedonian-heritage.gr/HellenicMacedonia/en/img\\_C1165a.html](http://www.macedonian-heritage.gr/HellenicMacedonia/en/img_C1165a.html)

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

**3.50**— Diagram showing the types of objects found in male burials of each social tier.

*From Chrysostomou (2014): 148, fig.10.*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

**3.51**— A local clay bowl (dinos) of the sixth century excavated at Aigai.

*From Herakles to Alexander the Great (2011): 178, fig.204*

*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

**4.1**—Rape of Persephone scene from the interior of the ‘tomb of Persephone’, Aigai

*From Herakles to Alexander the Great (2011): 215, fig.252.*

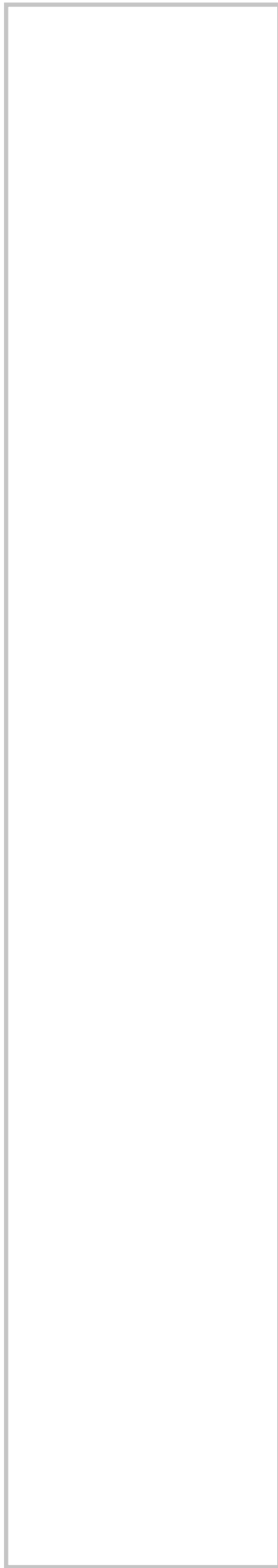
*This image cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

**4.2**—Detail from the back of the throne in the 'Tomb of Eurydice' showing Hades and Persephone in a quadriga.

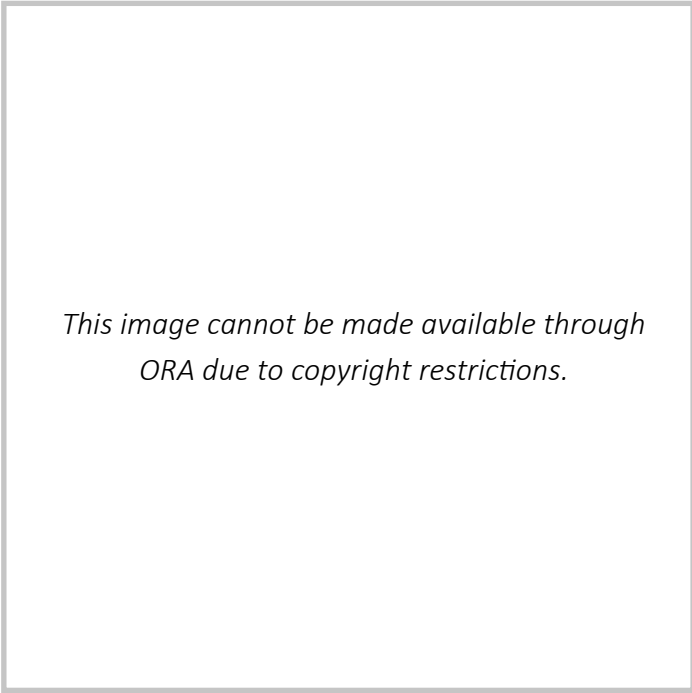
*From Herakles to Alexander the Great (2011) 217, fig.254.*



4.3—Photograph of the Pella curse tablet  
*Photograph by author, taken at the Archaeological museum of Pella*




4.4—Drawing of the Pella curse tablet  
*From Voutiras (1998): fig. 5*



*This image cannot be made available through  
ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

**4.5**—The obverse of a gold stater of Philip II, depicting a laureate Apollo.

*British Museum object no.1911,0208.2*



*This image cannot be made available through  
ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

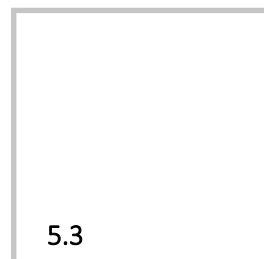
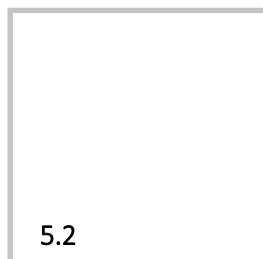
**4.6**—The obverse of a silver tetradrachm of Philip II, depicting the head of Zeus

*British Museum object no.2002,0101.1510.*

*This image cannot be made available through  
ORA due to copyright restrictions.*

5.1—Map showing the location of the sources of gold and silver exploited in the Northern Aegean in the period 550-480.

*From Hammond (1983): 246.*



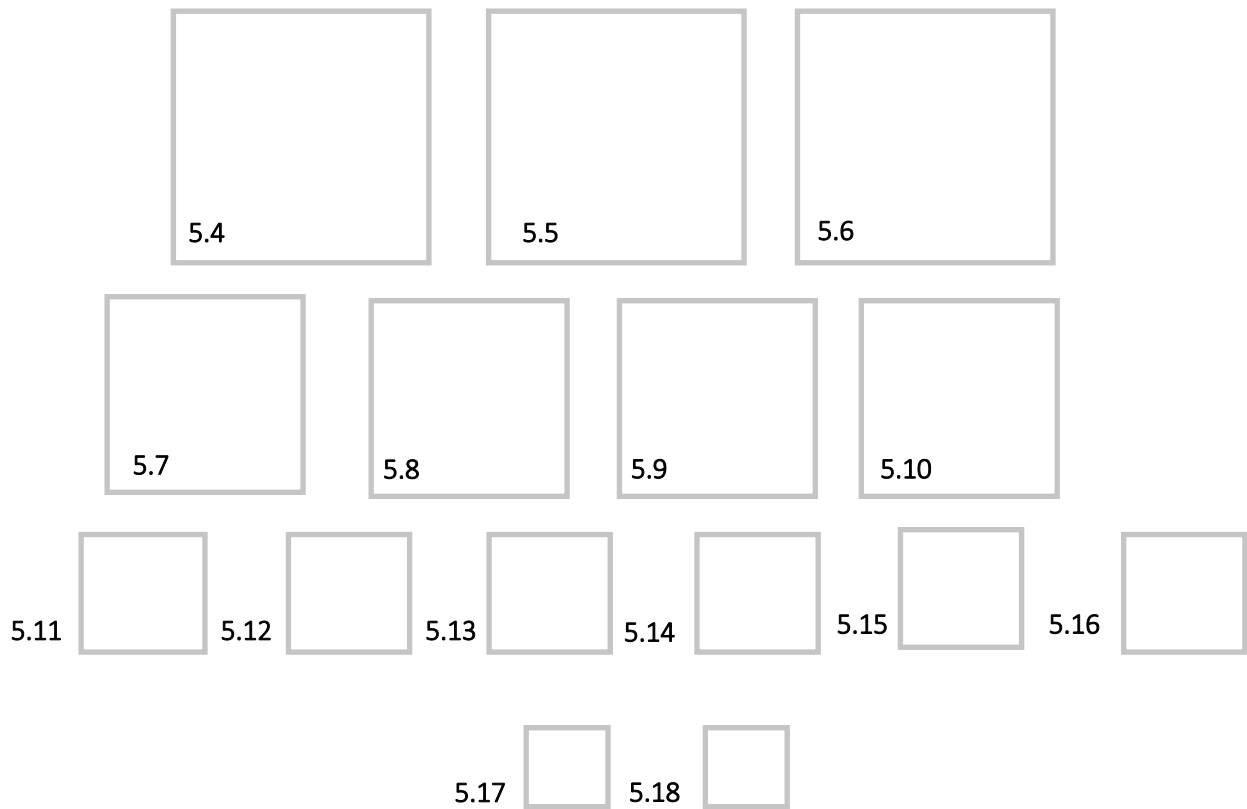
5.2 Obverse of goat stater with ΔE inscription.

BM - G.2699

5.3 Obverse of goat stater with ΛA inscription.

BM - 1891,1004.9

Alexander I

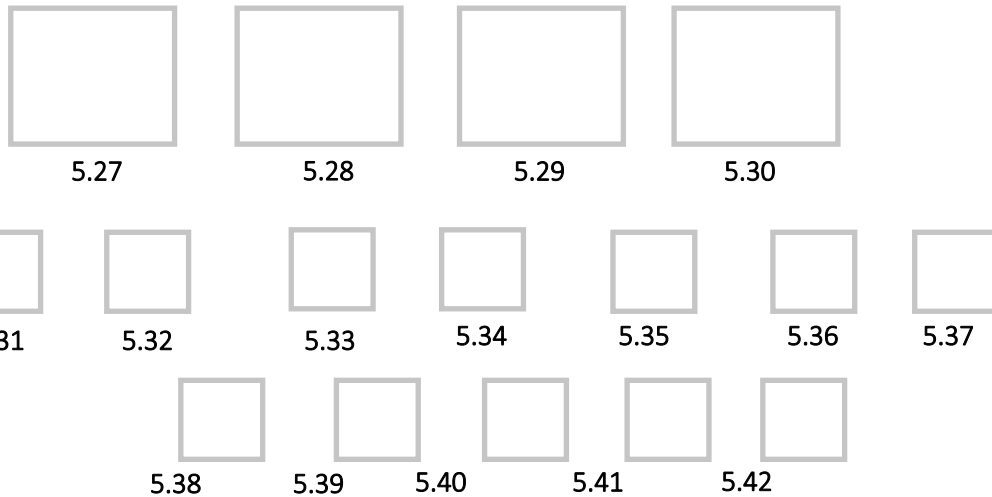


5.4	Obverse of octadrachm of Alexander I (groups 1 and 3)	SNGNS.8.9
5.5/ 5.6	Obverse and reverse of octadrachm of Alexander I (group 2)	BNK,G.156
5.7/ 5.8	Obverse and reverse of tetradrachm of Alexander I	BM - 2002,0101.1028
5.9	Reverse of tetradrachm of Alexander I (group 1, type B)	BM - 1919,1120.8
5.10	Reverse of tetradrachm of Alexander I (groups 2 and 3)	ANS— 1963.268.35
5.11/ 5.12	Obverse and reverse of octobol of Alexander I	BM - 1859,0601.4
5.13/ 5.14	Obverse and reverse of heavy tetrobol of Alexander I	BM - 1866,1201.985
5.15	Obverse of light tetrobol of Alexander I	BM - 2002,0101.1026
5.16	Reverse of light tetrobol of Alexander I (all groups)	BM - 2002,0101.1026
5.17/ 5.18	Obverse and reverse types used on the silver fractions of Alexander I	BM - 2002,0101.1032/33

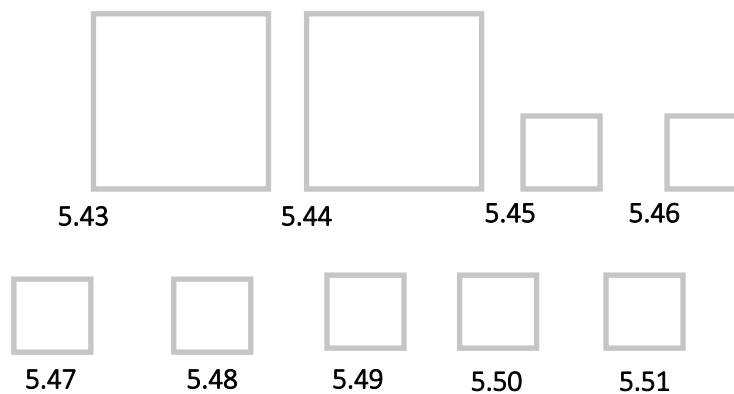
Perdiccas II



5.19/ 5.20	Obverse and reverse of heavy tetrobol of Perdiccas II	BM - 2002,0101.1054
5.21	Obverse of light tetrobol of Perdiccas II (series 1)	BM - 2002,0101.1042
5.22	Obverse of light tetrobol of Perdiccas II (series 2)	BM - 2002,0101.1059
5.23	Obverse of light tetrobol of Perdiccas II (series 3 and 4)	BM - 1947,0406.173
5.24	Reverse of light tetrobol of Perdiccas II (series 1-3)	BM - 2002,0101.1042
5.25	Reverse of light tetrobol of Perdiccas II (series 4)	BM - 1947,0406.173
5.26	Obverse of diobol of Perdiccas II	SNGANS.8.63

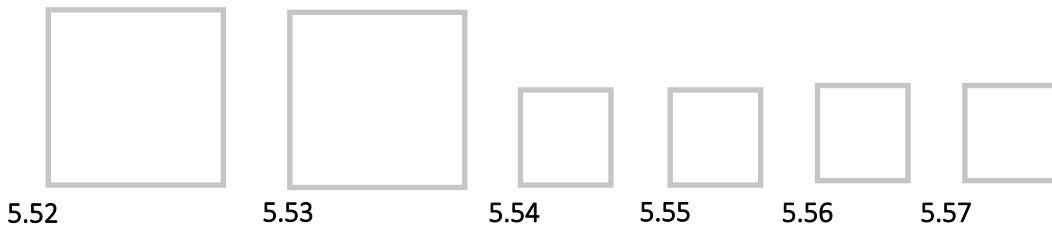
Archelaus

5.27/ 5.28	Obverse and reverse of stater of Archelaus (series 1)	BM - 2002,0101.1074
5.29/ 5.30	Obverse and reverse of stater of Archelaus (series 2)	BM - 2002,0101.1076
5.31/ 5.32	Obverse and reverse of drachma of Archelaus (series 1)	SNGANS 71.1
5.33	Reverse of drachma of Archelaus (series 2)	BM - 2002,0101.1072
5.34/ 5.35	Obverse and reverse of triobol of Archelaus	SNGAND 8.71
5.36/ 5.37	Obverse and reverse of trihemiobol of Archelaus	SNGANS.8.74
5.38	Obverse of obol of Archelaus	ANS, Mantis - SNGBYB.77
5.39	Reverse of obol of Archelaus - type A	BM- HPB,p44.11.B
5.40	Reverse of obol of Archelaus - type B	BM - 2002,0101.1063
5.41/ 5.42	Obverse and reverse of bronze coin of Archelaus	BM - 2002,0101.1078

Aeropus

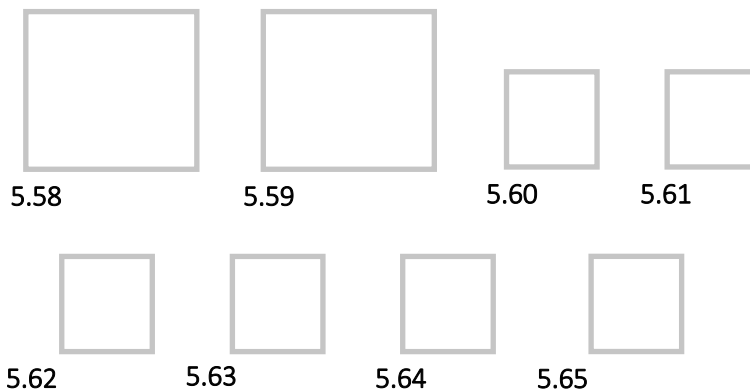
5.43/ 5.44	Obverse and reverse of stater of Aeropus	BM - 2002,0101.1082
5.45/ 5.46	Obverse and reverse of silver fraction of Aeropus	BM - 1891,1004.10
5.47	Obverse of bronze coins of Aeropus	BM - 1891,1004.10
5.48	Reverse of bronze coin of Aeropus —type A	BM - 2002,0101.1083
5.49	Reverse of bronze coin of Aeropus—type B	BM - 1891,1004.10
5.50	Reverse of bronze coin of Aeropus—type C	BM - 1887,1003.1
5.51	Reverse of bronze coin of Aeropus—type D	BM - 1866,1202.986

Amyntas II



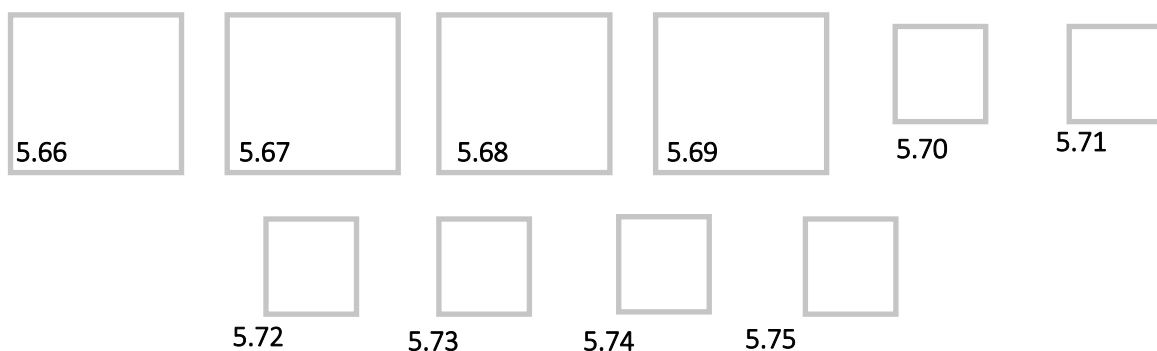
- 5.52/ 5.53 Obverse and reverse of stater of Amyntas II BM - 2002,0101.1092
- 5.54/ 5.55 Obverse and reverse of bronze coins of Amyntas II SNGANS.8.83
- 5.56 Reverse of bronze coin of Amyntas II - type B BM - 2002,0101.1098
- 5.57 Reverse of bronze coin of Amyntas II - type C BM - 2002,0101.1097

Pausanias



- 5.58/ 5.59 Obverse and reverse of stater of Pausanias HPB,p44.2.H
- 5.60/ 5.61 Obverse and reverse of drachma of Pausanias BM - 2002,0101.1101
- 5.62/ 5.63 Obverse and reverse of bronze coins of Pausanias—type A BM - 2002,0101.1109
- 5.64 Reverse of bronze coins of Pausanias - type B BM - 2002,0101.1108
- 5.65 Reverse of bronze coins of Pausanias - type C BM - 2002,0101.1103

Amyntas III



- 5.66/ 5.67 Obverse and reverse of stater of Amyntas III (series 1) RPK,p75A.1.AmyIII
- 5.68/ 5.69 Obverse and reverse of stater of Amyntas III (series 2) BM - 2002,0101.1111
- 5.70/ 5.71 Obverse and reverse of diobol of Amyntas III SNGANS.8.94
- 5.72/ 5.73 Obverse and reverse of bronze coins of Amyntas III - type 1 TC,p100.1.AmyII
- 5.74/ 5.75 Obverse and reverse of bronze coins of Amyntas III - type 2 BM - 1853,0716.105

Alexander II

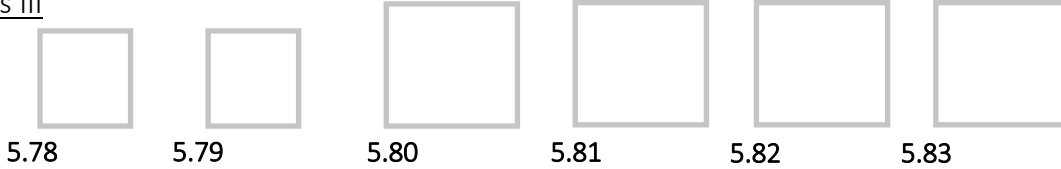


5.76/ 5.77

Obverse and reverse of bronze coin of Alexander II

SNGANS.8.110

Perdiccas III



5.78/ 5.79

Obverse and reverse of diobol of Perdiccas III

BMC 3cf

5.80/ 5.81

Obverse and reverse of bronze coins of Perdiccas III - type A

BM - 1841, B.685

5.82

Reverse of bronze coins of Perdiccas III — type B

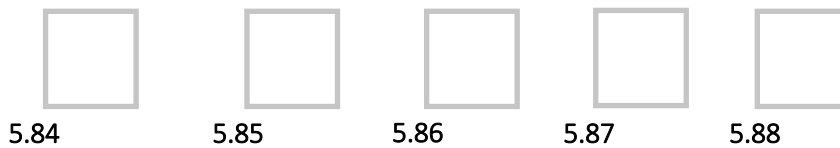
SNGANS.8.113

5.83

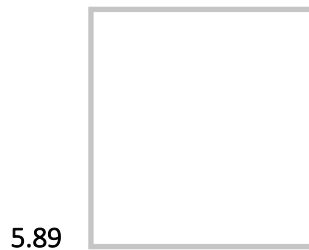
Reverse of bronze coins of Perdiccas III — type C

SNGANS.8.120

Civic coinage



Tribal coinage



5.84

Reverse of bronze of Dion, series I

Demetriadi (1998): fig.4.

5.85/ 5.86

Obverse and reverse of bronze of Pydna, series A

RPK,p73.1.Pyd

5.87/ 5.88

Obverse and reverse of bronze of Pydna, series B

BM - 1852,0222.51

5.89

Obverse of silver octradrachm of the Bisaltai

Coins of Macedonia in the Alpha bank collection (2009): 22

- Appendix I –

**Table 1 – Epitaphs from grave markers dated to the fifth and first half of the fourth century**

	date	inscription
1. Limestone stele <sup>26</sup> , Aiani	c.450-400	ΚΛΕΙΟΝΑ <sup>27</sup>
2. Limestone stele <sup>28</sup> , Aiani	c.450-400	Αττύα <sup>29</sup>
3. Limestone stele <sup>30</sup> , Pella	late 5 <sup>th</sup> / early 4 <sup>th</sup>	[Ξ]εναριστ[η] Βούλα[- -----]
4. Poros block <sup>31</sup> , Pella	late 5 <sup>th</sup> / early 4 <sup>th</sup>	Ζωβία
5. Funerary base <sup>32</sup> , Pella	late 5 <sup>th</sup> / early 4 <sup>th</sup>	Κεῖμαι τε[ῖδε]ε θανοῦ- σα, πατρι[ς] δ' ἐμοὶ ἐστ- ι Κόρινθος, ἔνθ' αἴας π- ρόπολος· τὸνυμα Τιμ- αρέτη
6. Poros block <sup>33</sup> , Pella	late 5 <sup>th</sup> / early 4 <sup>th</sup>	Ευγένεια Ξενώνος Θυγάτηρ
7. Poros block, Aigai <sup>34</sup>	late 5 <sup>th</sup> / early 4 <sup>th</sup>	Ενθάδε [Κα]λλιμ[υ - υ υ - υ υ - υ υ χ] νάων εὐστυλων [-υ υ - υ υ - ] ευδόκιμο[υ] πατ[ρός -----] τέχνη <sup>35</sup>
8. Poros block <sup>36</sup> , Pydna	Late 5 <sup>th</sup> / early 4 <sup>th</sup>	Θεοτέλους
9. Marble stele <sup>37</sup> , Pella	First half of 4 <sup>th</sup>	ΚΑΕΘΙΣΠΗ
10. Block built into wall <sup>38</sup> , Pydna	c.400	ΤΕΛΕΟΥ <sup>39</sup>
11. Marble stele <sup>40</sup> , Beroia	c.400	Ἄνδρέας Ἄνδρωνος Ἄσβαῖος
12. Marble stele <sup>41</sup> , Pella	c.400	[Πυ] / [Ορ] θαγόρης Αριστοκρατέος Αριστοβόλη <sup>42</sup>

<sup>26</sup> SEG 43 (1993): no.363b; Karamitrou-Mentesidi (1990): 79.

<sup>27</sup> Engraved vertically, underneath the pediment. Traces of red paint used to highlight letters preserved.

<sup>28</sup> SEG 43 (1993): no.363c; Karamitrou-Mentesidi (1990): 80.

<sup>29</sup> Engraved horizontally.

<sup>30</sup> SEG 48 (1998): no.820; Chrysostomou (1998): 365.

<sup>31</sup> SEG 49 (1999): no.754.

<sup>32</sup> SEG 27 (1977): no.298; SEG 30 (1980): no.579; Lilibakis (1977): 260-263.

<sup>33</sup> SEG 49 (1999): no.755.

<sup>34</sup> SEG 46 (1996): no.830.

<sup>35</sup> The individual named in this inscription has been tentatively identified as Kallimachos, a prominent Greek sculptor of the period - Saatsoglou-Paliadeli (1996): 113.

<sup>36</sup> SEG 50 (2000): no.624.

<sup>37</sup> SEG 27 (1977): no.300; Lilibakis (1977): 265.

<sup>38</sup> SEG 42 (1992) no.623; Makri (1989): 181.

<sup>39</sup> It is uncertain if this text is complete or if it is a fragment of a larger text.

<sup>40</sup> SEG 40 (1990): no.534; Tataki (1988): 107, no.175.

<sup>41</sup> SEG 38 (1988): no.647; Lilimpaki-Akamati (1988): 51-54.

<sup>42</sup> Inscription carved stoichedon on top right of stele.

13. Stele <sup>43</sup> , Pella	c.400	Ξάνθος Δημητρίου καὶ Ἀμαδίκας υἱός <sup>44</sup>
14. Funerary pessos <sup>45</sup> , Dion	c.400-350	Θεότιμος Παρμένωνος
15. Poros block <sup>46</sup> , Pella	c.400-350	Δέξιος Ἡρακλεώτης <sup>47</sup>
16. Marble stele <sup>48</sup> , Thessaloniki	c.400-350	Γέρων Ἐπικύδεις <sup>49</sup>
17. Limestone stele <sup>50</sup> , Aigai	c.375-350	Κλεόβουλο[ς] Μελίτεια
18. Fragment of stele <sup>51</sup> , Aiani	‘Classical period’	Κλεταγόρη

---

<sup>43</sup> SEG 32 (1982): no. 642.

<sup>44</sup> Inscription engraved horizontally on the stele, below figured decoration

<sup>45</sup> SEG 33 (1983): no.511.

<sup>46</sup> SEG 27 (1977): no.299; Lilibakis (1977): 263.

<sup>47</sup> Inscription carved in centre of the block. Letters preserved in red.

<sup>48</sup> SEG 31 (1981) no.643; Rhomiopoulou (1981): 299.

<sup>49</sup> Inscription located on lower part of stele.

<sup>50</sup> SEG 27 (1977): no.316; SEG 35 (1985) no.795.

<sup>51</sup> SEG 60 (2010): no.631; Karamitrou-Mentesidi (2013): 147, with image.

- Appendix II -

Table A - Hoards containing Macedonian coins

**Key**

	Macedonian territory
	Northern Greek
	Other

	Ref.	Location/ Find spot	Date	Contents
<b>Alexander I</b>	IGCH 1644	Asyut hoard, Egypt - Ancient Lycopolis	c.475	- 1 octadrachm
	IGCH 1182	Western Asia Minor	c.460	- 5 octadrachms
	IGCH 1482 <sup>52</sup>	Jordan – Hauran region	c.445	- 1 octadrachm
	IGCH 1790	Malayer – 65km southeast of Hamadan	c.440	- 3 octadrachm
	CH9: 12	Makriyalos, Pieria	Mid-5 <sup>th</sup>	- 5 tetradrachms - 5 tetrobols - 28 hemiobols - 11 trihemiobols
	CH9: 13	Nea Philadelphia – grave T81	Mid-5 <sup>th</sup>	- 1 obol - 1 hemiobol
	CH8: 87	Eastern Macedonia?	c.390	- 55 tetrobols
	CH8: 88	Pella	c.390	- 72 light tetrobols - 9 fractions
	IGCH 365	Ptolemais hoard - North of Kozani	c.380	- 3 tetradrachms
<b>Perdiccas II</b>	IGCH 359	Olynthus (759)	c.421	- 3 heavy tetrobols
	CH9: 15	Macedonia	Late- 5 <sup>th</sup>	- 300+ tetrobols
	CH9: 26	Makriyalos, Pieria	400-375	- 1 silver coin <sup>53</sup>
	IGCH 364	Aidhonokhorion	c.400-375	- 2 tetrobols
	CH8: 87	Eastern Macedonia?	c.390	- 93 tetrobols - 7 imitation tetrobols
	CH8: 88	Pella	c.390	- 220 light tetrobols
	IGCH 366	Olynthus (761)	c.379	- 1 heavy tetrobol
	IGCH 375	Olynthus (762)	c.348	- 11 tetrobols
	IGCH 376	Olynthus (762)	c.348	- 7 heavy tetrobols
	IGCH 377	Olynthus (757)	c.348	- 10 tetrobols
<b>Archelaus</b>	IGCH 360	Nea Cassandra	c.400	- 1 silver fraction.
	CH8: 87	Eastern Macedonia?	c.390	- 4 tetrobols
	CH8: 88	Pella	c.390	- 21 diobols - 1 didrachm
	IGCH 365	Ptolemais hoard - North of Kozani	c.380	- 114 staters
	IGCH 384	Palatitsa	Mid-4 <sup>th</sup>	- 1 stater

<sup>52</sup> See Kraay and Moorey (1968): 181-235 for the full publication of the hoard.

<sup>53</sup> Denomination not specified.

Aeropus	IGCH 365	Ptolemais hoard – North of Kozani	c.380	- 9 staters
	IGCH 365	Ptolemais hoard - North of Kozani	c.380	- 4 staters
Amyntas III	CH8: 88	Pella	c.390	- 1 triobol
	IGCH 365	Ptolemais hoard – North of Kozani	c.380	- 2 staters (series 1) - 5 staters (series 2)
	IGCH 383	Olynthus (765)	359-336	- 5 bronze coins
	IGCH 370	Chalcidice	c. 358-348	- 7 staters
	IGCH 384	Palatitsa	mid-4 <sup>th</sup>	- 7 staters
	IGCH 382	Greece, northern	c.350-340	- 23 staters
	IGCH 380	Olynthus (767)	c.348	- 4 bronze coins
	IGCH 386	Vergina	340-330	- 11 staters - 1 triobol - 5 bronze coins
Perdiccas III	CH9: 66	Verge, Serres	365-359	- 1 bronze coin
	IGCH 380	Olynthus (767)	c.348	- 3 bronze coins
	IGCH 386	Vergina	340-330	- 6 bronze coins

Table B – An inventory of the coin hoards found within the Macedonian kingdom

Ref.	Location/ Find spot	Date	Contents
CH9: 12	Makrygialos, Pieria	Mid-5 <sup>th</sup>	- 5 tetradrachms of Alexander I - 5 tetrobols of Alexander I - 28 hemiobols of Alexander I - 11 trihemiobols of Alexander I
CH9: 13	Nea Philadelphia – grave T81	Mid-5 <sup>th</sup>	- 1 obol of Alexander I - 1 hemiobol of Alexander I
CH9: 15	Macedonia	Late- 5 <sup>th</sup>	- 40+ tetrobols of Olynthus - 30+ tetrobols of Sermyle - 70+ tetrobols of Terone - 15+ tetrobols of Scione - 465+ tetrobols of Acanthus - 300+ tetrobols of Chalcidian League - 300+ tetrobols of Perdiccas II
CH9: 26 <sup>54</sup>	Makrygialos, Pieria – grave 483, plot 480	400-375	- 1 heavy tetrobol of Perdiccas II - 3 tetrobols of Acanthus - 3 tetrobols of Chalcidian League
CH8: 87	Eastern Macedonia?	c.390	- 55 tetrobols of Alexander I - 93 tetrobols of Perdiccas II - 7 forged tetrobols of Perdiccas II - 4 tetrobols of Archelaus
CH8: 88 <sup>55</sup>	Pella	c.390	- 72 light tetrobols of Alexander I - 9 silver fractions of Alexander I - 220 light tetrobols of Perdiccas II - 21 drachms of Archelaus - 1 triobol of Amyntas III - 4 tetrobols of Acanthus - 8 tetrobols of the Chalcidic League
IGCH 365 <sup>56</sup>	Ptolemais hoard – north of Kozani	c.380	- 3 tetradrachms of Alexander I - 114 staters of Archelaus - 9 staters of Aeropos - 4 staters of Pausanias - 5 staters of Amyntas II - 2 staters of Amyntas III
IGCH 368	Thessalonica	c.375-350	- tetradrachms of Amphipolis
CH9: 66	Verge, Serres	365-359	- 1 bronze of Pydna(? <sup>57</sup> ) - 1 bronze of Perdiccas III

<sup>54</sup> See also Gatzolis (2016).

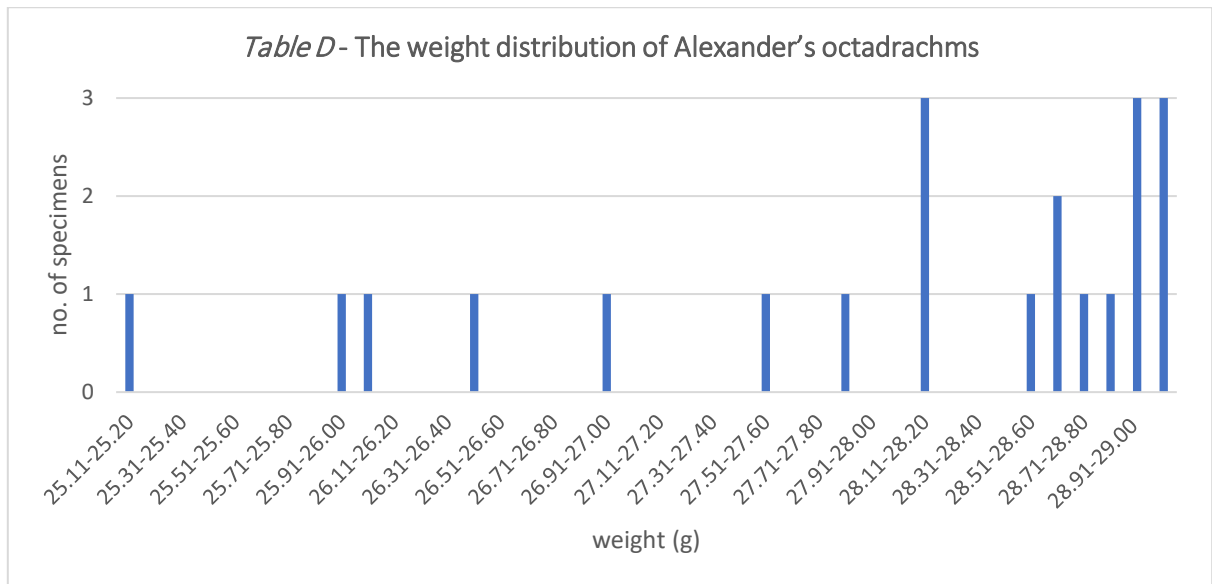
<sup>55</sup> See also Chrysostomou (1993): 622.

<sup>56</sup> See also Gatzolis (2010): 402.

<sup>57</sup> This coin has otherwise been identified as an issue of Amyntas III - Tselekas (1996).

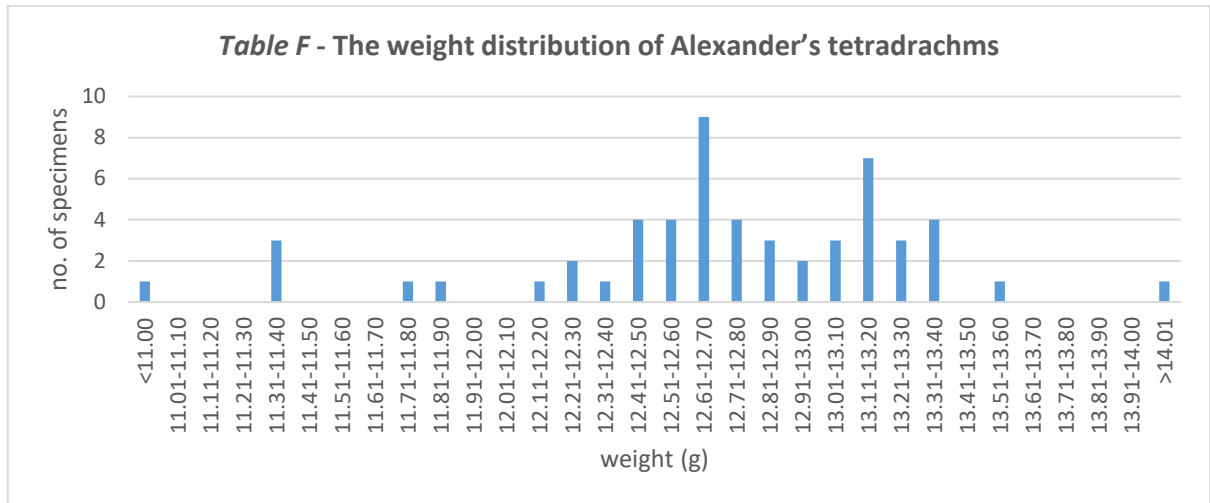
IGCH 384	Palatitsa	Mid-4 <sup>th</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- 1 stater of Archelaus</li><li>- 7 staters of Archelaus</li><li>- 1 tetradrachm of Philip II</li><li>- "several" drachma of Larissa</li></ul>
----------	-----------	---------------------	--

Weight range (g)	Group			total		Weight range (g)	Group			total	
	1	2	3				1	2	3		
25.11-25.20	0	1	0	1	5%	27.11-27.20	0	0	0	0	0%
25.21-25.30	0	0	0	0	0%	27.21-27.30	0	0	0	0	0%
25.31-25.40	0	0	0	0	0%	27.31-27.40	0	0	0	0	0%
25.41-25.50	0	0	0	0	0%	27.41-27.50	0	0	0	0	0%
25.51-25.60	0	0	0	0	0%	27.51-27.60	0	1	0	1	5%
25.61-25.70	0	0	0	0	0%	27.61-27.70	0	0	0	0	0%
25.71-25.80	0	0	0	0	0%	27.71-27.80	0	0	0	0	0%
25.81-25.90	0	0	0	0	0%	27.81-27.90	1	0	0	1	5%
25.91-26.00	0	1	0	1	5%	27.91-28.00	0	0	0	0	0%
26.01-26.10	0	1	0	1	5%	28.01-28.10	0	0	0	0	0%
26.11-26.20	0	0	0	0	0%	28.11-28.20	1	1	1	3	14%
26.21-26.30	0	0	0	0	0%	28.21-28.30	0	0	0	0	0%
26.31-26.40	0	0	0	0	0%	28.31-28.40	0	0	0	0	0%
26.41-26.50	1	0	0	1	5%	28.41-28.50	0	0	0	0	0%
26.51-26.60	0	0	0	0	0%	28.51-28.60	1	0	0	1	5%
26.61-26.70	0	0	0	0	0%	28.61-28.70	0	2	0	2	9%
26.71-26.80	0	0	0	0	0%	28.71-28.80	0	1	0	1	5%
26.81-26.90	0	0	0	0	0%	28.81-28.90	0	1	0	1	5%
26.91-27.00	0	0	1	1	5%	28.91-29.00	0	2	1	3	14%
27.01-27.10	0	0	0	0	0%	29.01-29.10	0	2	1	3	14%



<sup>58</sup> Specimens taken from Raymond (1953): 78-79, 100-101, 126; and Los Angeles ANA (08.08.2009) 8361.

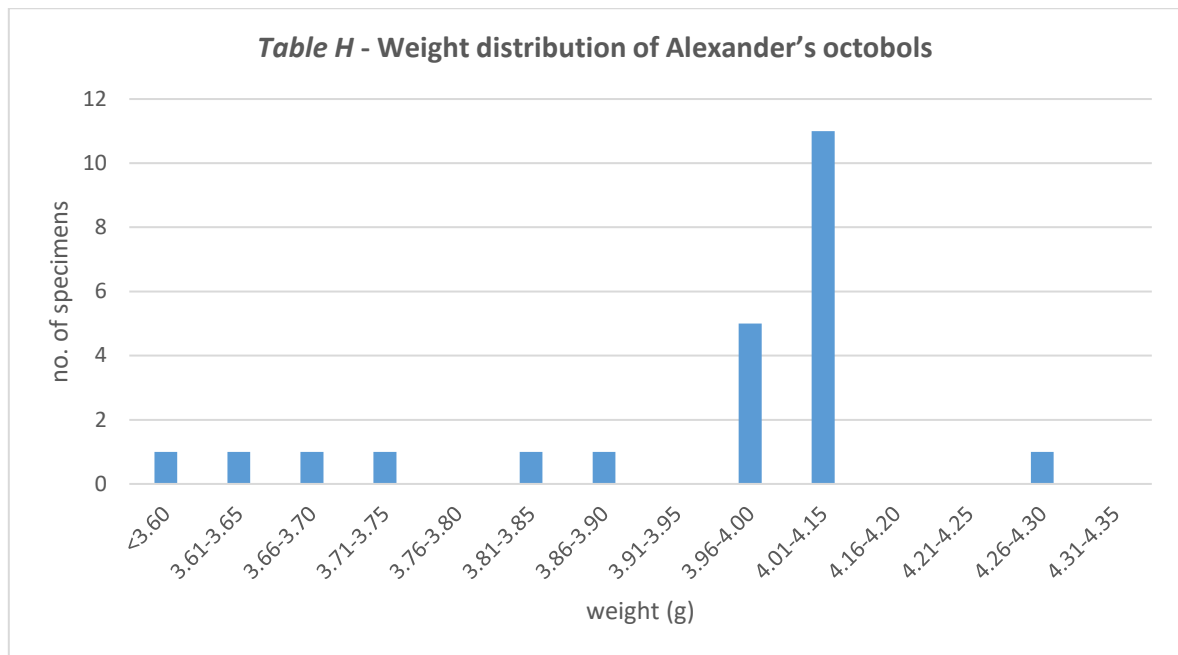
Weight range (g)	Group					Weight range (g)	Group				
	1	2	3	total			1	2	3	total	
<11.00	1	0	0	1	2%	12.51-12.60	3	1	0	4	7%
11.01-11.10	0	0	0	0	0%	12.61-12.70	4	4	1	9	16%
11.11-11.20	0	0	0	0	0%	12.71-12.80	1	3	0	4	7%
11.21-11.30	0	0	0	0	0%	12.81-12.90	1	1	1	3	5%
11.31-11.40	3	0	0	3	5%	12.91-13.00	0	1	1	2	4%
11.41-11.50	0	0	0	0	0%	13.01-13.10	2	0	1	3	5%
11.51-11.60	0	0	0	0	0%	13.11-13.20	5	0	2	7	13%
11.61-11.70	0	0	0	0	0%	13.21-13.30	1	0	2	3	5%
11.71-11.80	0	1	0	1	2%	13.31-13.40	1	1	2	4	7%
11.81-11.90	1	0	0	1	2%	13.41-13.50	0	0	0	0	0%
11.91-12.00	0	0	0	0	0%	13.51-13.60	0	0	1	1	2%
12.01-12.10	0	0	0	0	0%	13.61-13.70	0	0	0	0	0%
12.11-12.20	0	1	0	1	2%	13.71-13.80	0	0	0	0	0%
12.21-12.30	1	0	1	2	4%	13.81-13.90	0	0	0	0	0%
12.31-12.40	0	1	0	1	2%	13.91-14.00	0	0	0	0	0%
12.41-12.50	1	2	1	4	7%	>14.01	1	0	0	1	2%



<sup>59</sup> Specimens in Raymond (1953): 79-82, 102-103, 126-127.

*Table G - The weight distribution of Alexander's octobols<sup>60</sup>*

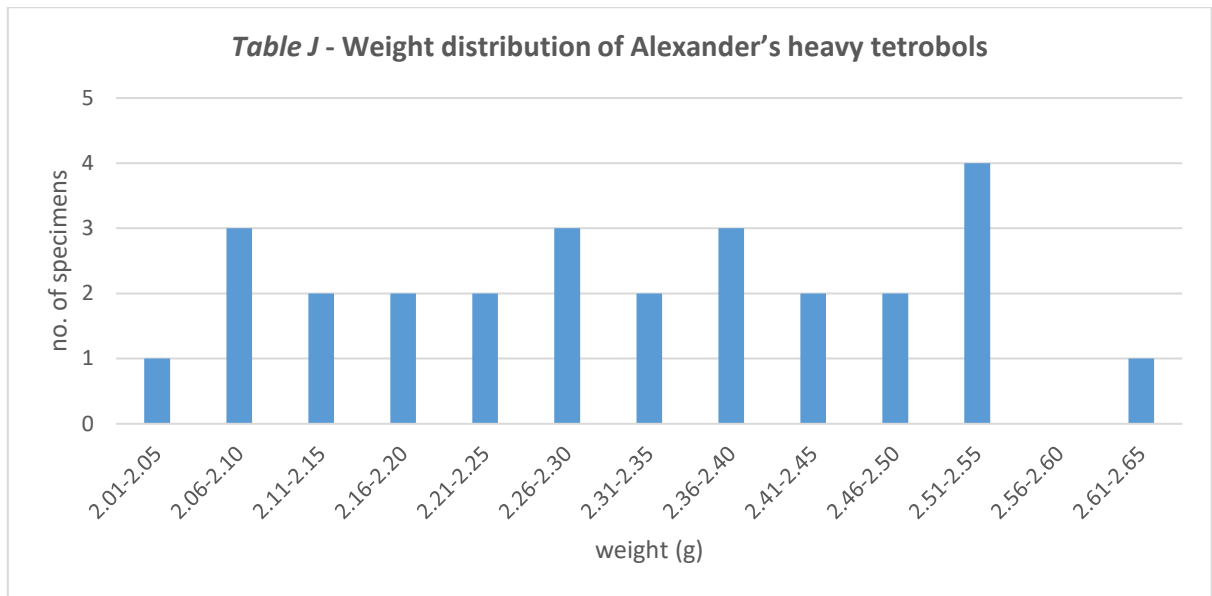
Weight range (g)	total		Weight range (g)	total	
<3.60	1	4.35%	3.91-3.95	0	0%
3.61-3.65	1	4.35%	3.96-4.00	5	21.74%
3.66-3.70	1	4.35%	4.01-4.15	11	47.83%
3.71-3.75	1	4.35%	4.16-4.20	0	0%
3.76-3.80	0	0%	4.21-4.25	0	0%
3.81-3.85	1	4.35%	4.26-4.30	1	4.35%
3.86-3.90	1	4.35%	4.31-4.35	0	0%



<sup>60</sup> Specimens in Raymond (1953): 103-104.

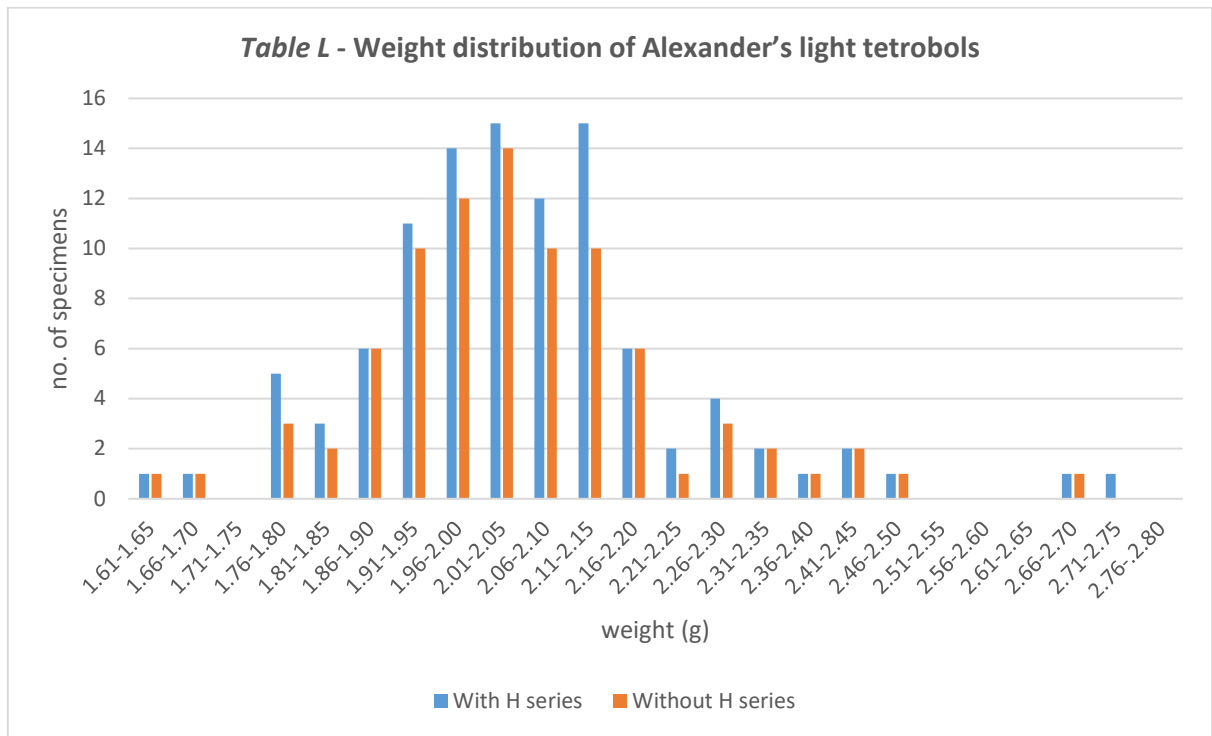
*Table I - The weight distribution of Alexander's heavy tetrobols<sup>61</sup>*

Weight range (g)	Group				Weight range (g)	Group			
	1	3	total			1	3	total	
2.01-2.05	1	0	1	3.70%	2.36-2.40	1	2	3	11.11%
2.06-2.10	3	0	3	11.11%	2.41-2.45	2	0	2	7.41%
2.11-2.15	2	0	2	7.41%	2.46-2.50	2	0	2	7.41%
2.16-2.20	2	0	2	7.41%	2.51-2.55	1	3	4	14.81%
2.21-2.25	2	0	2	7.41%	2.56-2.60	0	0	0	0%
2.26-2.30	2	1	3	11.11%	2.61-2.65	0	1	1	3.70%
2.31-2.35	2	0	2	7.41%					



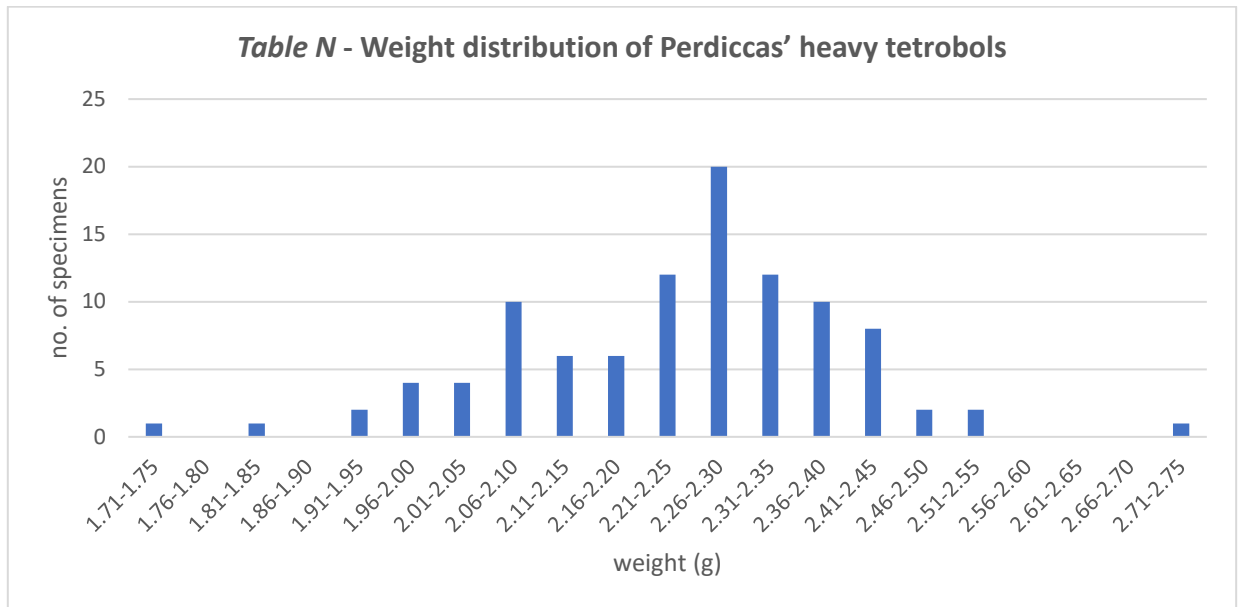
<sup>61</sup> Specimens in Raymond (1953): 82-83, 127-128.

Weight range (g)	Group/ series					Total	Weight range (g)	Group/ series					Total	
	1	2/A	2/H	3				1	2/A	2/H	3			
1.61-1.65	1	0	0	0		1	1%	2.21-2.25	1	0	1	0	2	2%
1.66-1.70	1	0	0	0		1	1%	2.26-2.30	1	1	1	1	4	4%
1.71-1.75	0	0	0	0		0	0%	2.31-2.35	2	0	0	0	2	2%
1.76-1.80	0	2	2	1		5	5%	2.36-2.40	1	0	0	0	1	1%
1.81-1.85	1	0	1	1		3	3%	2.41-2.45	0	2	0	0	2	2%
1.86-1.90	0	4	0	2		6	6%	2.46-2.50	0	1	0	0	1	1%
1.91-1.95	6	4	1	0		11	11%	2.51-2.55	0	0	0	0	0	0%
1.96-2.00	5	3	2	4		14	14%	2.56-2.60	0	0	0	0	0	0%
2.01-2.05	4	9	1	1		15	15%	2.61-2.65	0	0	0	0	0	0%
2.06-2.10	5	3	2	2		12	12%	2.66-2.70	1	0	0	0	1	1%
2.11-2.15	3	3	5	4		15	15%	2.71-2.75	0	0	1	0	1	1%
2.16-2.20	0	2	0	4		6	6%	2.76-.2.80	0	0	0	0	0	0%



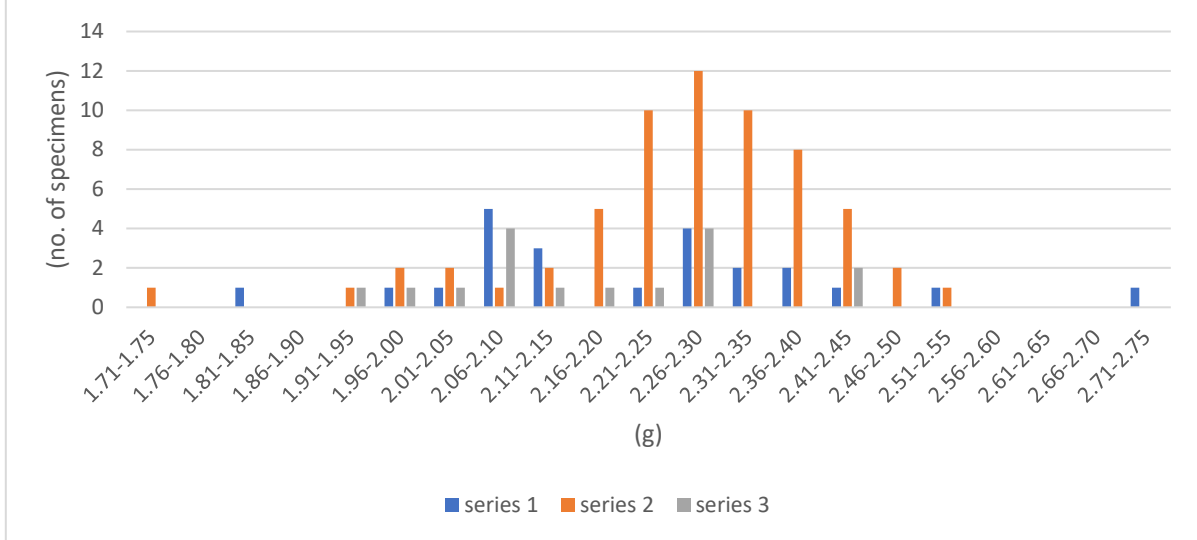
<sup>62</sup> Specimens in Raymond (1953): 84-85, 104-107, 128-129 and Hersh (1991): 9-11.

Table M - Weight distribution of Perdiccas' heavy tetrobols <sup>63</sup>											
Weight range (g)	Series			Total		Weight range (g)	Series			total	
	1	2	3				1	2	3		
1.71-1.75	0	1	0	1	1%	2.26-2.30	4	12	4	20	20%
1.76-1.80	0	0	0	0	0%	2.31-2.35	2	10	0	12	12%
1.81-1.85	1	0	0	1	1%	2.36-2.40	2	8	0	10	10%
1.86-1.90	0	0	0	0	0%	2.41-2.45	1	5	2	8	8%
1.91-1.95	0	1	1	2	2%	2.46-2.50	0	2	0	2	2%
1.96-2.00	1	2	1	4	4%	2.51-2.55	1	1	0	2	2%
2.01-2.05	1	2	1	4	4%	2.56-2.60	0	0	0	0	0%
2.06-2.10	5	1	4	10	10%	2.61-2.65	0	0	0	0	0%
2.11-2.15	3	2	1	6	6%	2.66-2.70	0	0	0	0	0%
2.16-2.20	0	5	1	6	6%	2.71-2.75	1	0	0	1	1%
2.21-2.25	1	10	1	12	12%						



<sup>63</sup> Specimens in Raymond (1953): 141-147.

**Table O - Weight distribution of Perdiccas' heavy tetrobols by series**

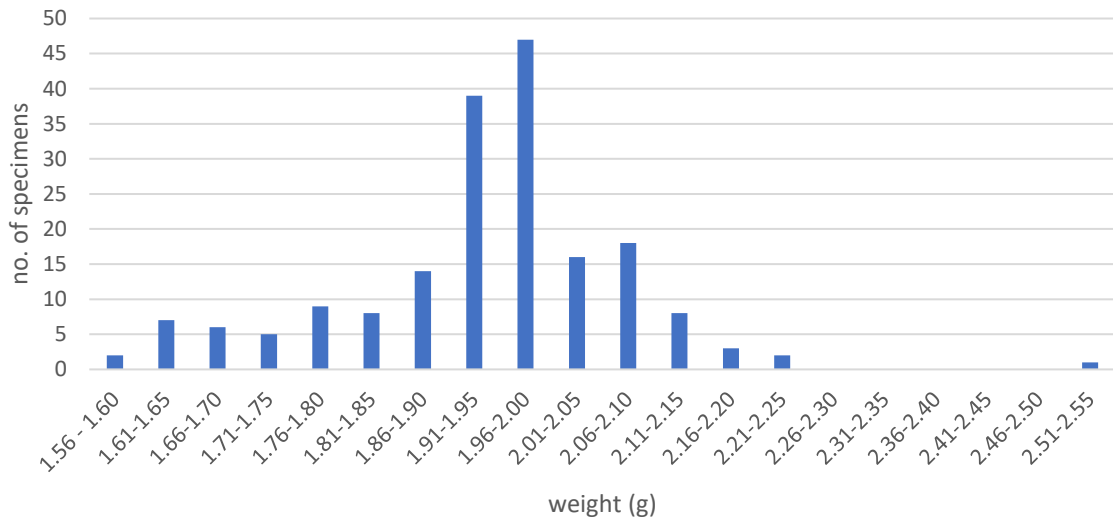


**Table P - Weight distribution of Perdiccas' light tetrobols<sup>64</sup>**

Weight range (g)	series					total		Weight range (g)	series					total	
	1	2	3	4					1	2	3	4			
1.56 - 1.60	0	1	0	1	2	1%		2.06-2.10	9	6	2	1	18	10%	
1.61-1.65	4	2	1	0	7	4%		2.11-2.15	5	2	1	0	8	4%	
1.66-1.70	3	0	2	1	6	3%		2.16-2.20	1	1	1	0	3	2%	
1.71-1.75	2	0	2	1	5	3%		2.21-2.25	1	0	1	0	2	1%	
1.76-1.80	6	2	0	1	9	5%		2.26-2.30	0	0	0	0	0	0%	
1.81-1.85	5	2	0	1	8	4%		2.31-2.35	0	0	0	0	0	0%	
1.86-1.90	6	3	3	2	14	8%		2.36-2.40	0	0	0	0	0	0%	
1.91-1.95	16	15	8	0	39	21 %		2.41-2.45	0	0	0	0	0	0%	
1.96-2.00	18	11	13	5	47	25%		2.46-2.50	0	0	0	0	0	0%	
2.01-2.05	6	6	3	1	16	9%		2.51-2.55	1	0	0	0	1	1%	

<sup>64</sup> Specimens in Raymond (1953): 136-140 and Hersh (1991): 12-15.

**Table Q - Weight distribution of Perdiccas' light tetrobols**



**Table R - Weight distribution of Perdiccas' light tetrobols by series**

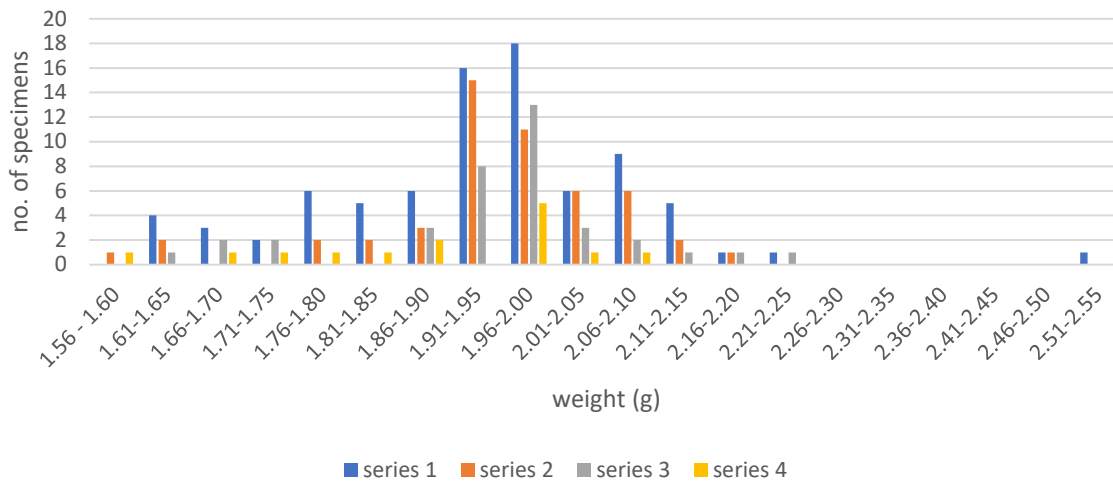
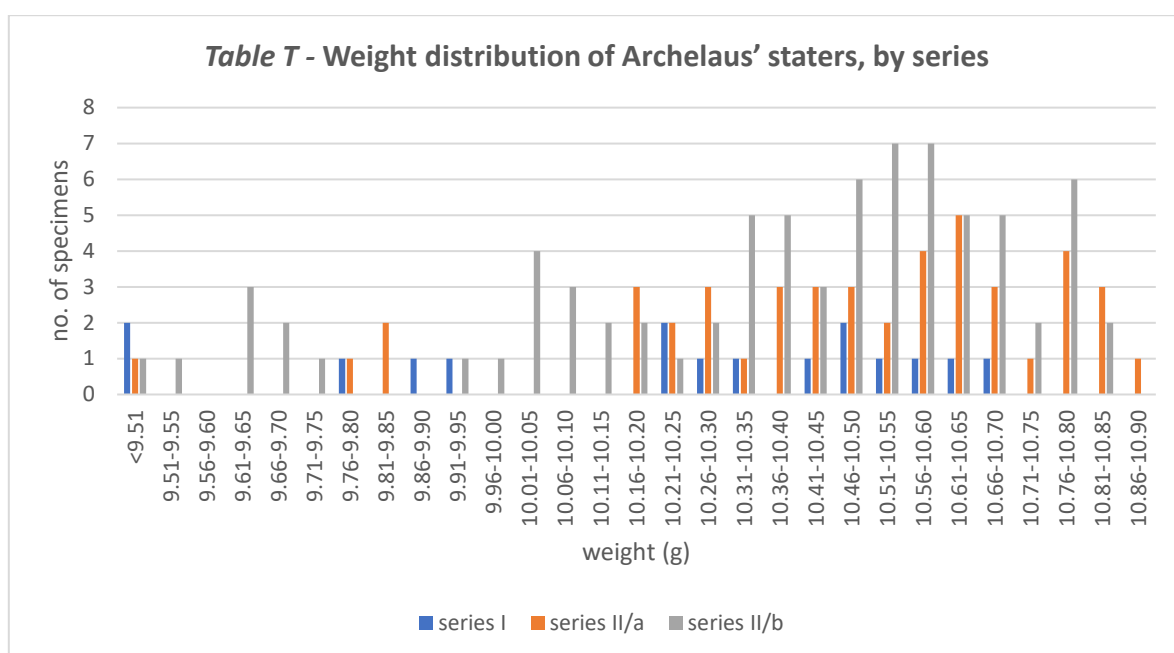


Table S - The weight distribution of Archelaus' staters<sup>65</sup>

Weight range (g)	series			total		Weight range (g)	series			total	
	I	II/a	II/b				I	II/a	II/b		
<9.51	2	1	1	4	2.90%	10.21-10.25	2	2	1	5	3.62%
9.51-9.55	0	0	1	1	0.72%	10.26-10.30	1	3	2	6	4.34%
9.56-9.60	0	0	0	0	0%	10.31-10.35	1	1	5	7	5.07%
9.61-9.65	0	0	3	3	2.17%	10.36-10.40	0	3	5	8	5.80%
9.66-9.70	0	0	2	2	1.45%	10.41-10.45	1	3	3	7	5.07%
9.71-9.75	0	0	1	1	0.72%	10.46-10.50	2	3	6	11	5.80%
9.76-9.80	1	1	0	2	1.45%	10.51-10.55	1	2	7	10	7.25%
9.81-9.85	0	2	0	2	1.45%	10.56-10.60	1	4	7	12	8.70%
9.86-9.90	1	0	0	1	0.72%	10.61-10.65	1	5	5	11	7.97%
9.91-9.95	1	0	1	2	1.45%	10.66-10.70	1	3	5	9	6.52%
9.96-10.00	0	0	1	1	0.72%	10.71-10.75	0	1	2	3	2.17%
10.01-10.05	0	0	4	4	2.90%	10.76-10.80	0	4	6	10	7.25%
10.06-10.10	0	0	3	3	2.17%	10.81-10.85	0	3	2	5	3.62%
10.11-10.15	0	0	2	2	1.45%	10.86-10.90	0	1	0	1	0.72%
10.16-10.20	0	3	2	5	3.62%						

Table T - Weight distribution of Archelaus' staters, by series



<sup>65</sup> Specimens in Westermarck (1993): 22-30.

<i>Table U – The weight distribution of Amyntas' staters</i>						
	series 1	series 2			series 1	series 2
<6.39	0	1		8.60-8.69	0	5
6.40-6.49	0	1		8.70-8.79	0	11
6.50-6.59	0	0		8.80-8.89	0	8
6.60-6.69	0	0		8.90-8.99	0	8
6.70-6.79	0	1		9.00-9.09	0	11
6.80-6.89	0	1		9.10-9.19	0	11
6.90-6.99	0	0		9.20-9.29	0	16
7.00-7.09	0	0		9.30-9.39	0	12
7.10-7.19	0	1		9.40-9.49	1	14
7.20-7.29	0	2		9.50-9.59	1	6
7.30-7.39	0	1		9.60-9.69	0	6
7.40-7.49	0	0		9.70-9.79	0	0
7.50-7.59	0	0		9.80-9.89	3	1
7.60-7.69	0	3		9.90-9.99	1	0
7.70-7.79	0	3		10.00-10.09	2	2
7.80-7.89	0	2		10.10-10.19	0	1
7.90-7.99	0	10		10.20-10.29	1	0
8.00-8.09	0	4		10.30-10.39	3	3
8.10-8.19	0	5		10.40-10.49	2	2
8.20-8.29	0	6		10.50-10.59	1	0
8.30-8.39	0	3		10.60-10.69	0	0
8.40-8.49	0	2		10.70-10.79	0	1
8.50-8.59	0	3				