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Eirene Poupaki, Hand mills from the vicinity of the Athenian Acropolis. The findings from Athens Metropolitan Railway excavations, *EYAIMENH*15-16 (2014-2015), 11-53.

The article is a preliminary presentation of the hand mills for the processing of cereals found during the excavations conducted by the 1st Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities of Athens, in the area of the south slope of the Athenian Acropolis, in the years 1993-1996, before the construction of the Athenian Metropolitan Railway (METRO) Station "Acropolis". The archaeological investigation of the area has brought to light important evidence of the life in the prehistoric period (mainly middle and late-Helladic onwards), whereas the sporadic remains dated in the Protogeometric Geometric, Archaic and also the Classical period provide significant information for the residential and the sepulchral use of the site. From the 4th century B.C. onwards an important quarter, probably part of the ancient deme of Kollytos, flourished here, around the junction of three main roads.

The artifacts studied, mainly household utensils, help to comprehend the living standards of the inhabitants and to enrich our knowledge of the simple devices of everyday use in antiquity, except for the few prehistoric and classical millstones found in the Athenian Agora and the wells of the south slope of the Athenian Acropolis, similar references from other Athenian ancient demes is at best scanty. This study aims to expand this field with new information.

Most of these artifacts date between the prehistoric to the Roman period and they belong mainly to two categories: saddle-querns and hopper-rubbers; fragments of rotary querns are very scanty. A huge number of fragments of mortars, used side by side with the querns, were also found in the excavation: as is well known cereals (emmer and barley) must be pounded in these are probably mortaria, before grinding. In this paper only the querns will be presented.

Nikos Panagiotakis- Marina Panagiotaki, *Kefala* between Skopela and Gournes: A possible Greek sanctuary, *EYAIMENH*15-16 (2014-2015), 55-66.

Architectural remains found on Kefala hill in north-central Crete by The Pediada Survey Project, probably belong to a sanctuary of Greek times rather than to an acropolis or a fort. Identification with the former is enhanced by the low hill height and easy access to the top from the south, as well as by the flat plateau defined by the architectural remains. The identification of the architectural remains with a sanctuary is also supported by the geographical location of Kefala, most likely within the boundaries of the major city-states of Knossos and Lyttos-Chersonissos, as well as by the good quality pottery associated with them.

Γιώργος Δεσπίνης, Πλακούντες ιδιόσχημοι, *EYAIMENH* 15-16 (2014-2015), 121-130.

The study deals with the problem of interpretation of a group of consecration reliefs that originate from Attica and most likely date from the 4th century BC. On these reliefs one, two or three identical motifs are shown side by side, which consist of two X-shaped intersecting, weakly recessed elements. On the rounded ends crescent marks are depicted or carved in relief and a plastic button on the crossing point. In his 1862 publication, S.A. Koumanoudis considered one of these reliefs, which bears dedication to Demeter and Kore, to represent a form of cake. A proposal that recent research has been reluctant to accept. By contrast, Koumanoudis recognized a form of baked product that is referred to in ancient literature as *κρημίδες*. Pollux and Hesychius state that it is handed down that these *κρημίδες* had a shape similar to the soles of a shoe, from which the name is derived. The cakes consisted of flour and honey and were *εγγυτοί*, which means that the dough was poured into mold twice. After they had been removed from the mold, they were arranged crosswise before baking and provided with crescent moon at the ends as well as a button at the crossing point. Pollux says that the cake was broken into pieces and consumed along with chicken soup. Fire-grilled poultry was also placed on the pastries, which was eaten first. For the peculiar combination of sweet baked goods with poultry broth, the author refers to a modern Greek sweet, the ingredients of which include cooked chicken meat in addition to flour, sugar and milk.

Eleni K. Tziligkaki, A quarry-mark from ancient Thera, *EYAIMENH* 15-16 (2014-2015), 131-148.

The contacts between Crete and Thera during the Orientalizing and Archaic periods, confirmed by Herodotus, pottery and sculpture, are further enhanced by two "stone marks" in the quarries of the two islands. A quarry mark in the type of Window or Gate was carved in a 7th century BC quarry at Mount Prophet Elias in Thira. The archaic date of the site, coupled with the complete absence of the Window type in the stone marks of the YM I settlement of Akrotiri, exclude the possibility of Minoan dating. Therefore this would support the archaic date of a section of the quarry «Στα Σκαριά» of Palaekastro, Crete, where a quarry mark is also engraved of the window type. The survival of the Bronze Age symbols in the archaic period is not unprecedented. These quarry marks could be interpreted as signs of a builder's gang moving from place to place on demand. At the same time window marks are observed in Athens from the 4th century BC But also from "groups" of traditional builders in mainland Greece from the 18th century to the mid-1960s. A possible sea route between Thera of the 7th century BC and the eastern coast of Crete is apparent in Herodotus (4.151-152). Archaic marble sculptures from Thera influenced by the orientalizing sculpture of Crete, Thera Pottery in Crete in proximity to white marble deposits, and Thera's commercial contacts with Axos, whose territory contains marble deposits, enhance the picture of mobility of Cretan sculptors and architects in the 7th and 6th centuries BC.