

Crafts and Craftsmanship within the Societies of Northern Greece in Archaic Times

Despoina Tsiafaki

Abstract

The recent archaeological research in northern Greece, has brought to light significant information regarding the societies living there along with their activities and networking. The material remains, witness of the production and consumption, indicate on the one hand aspects of a local economy interrelated with other (neighboring or not) communities and economies; on the other hand they present their functions and meanings for the people (male and female) who produced, used, and consumed them in various places and times.

Pottery production appears to be among the principal crafts developed throughout the ancient Greek world in order to fulfill a great range of needs (household, daily, private, public, religious, cultural etc.). Their distribution then again reflects trade as well as relations or common behaviors. Furthermore, pots satisfied also the needs of other types of craftsmanship (e.g. smithing) that met an extended development in the region of northern Greece.

Those types of crafts and craftsmanship within this geographical framework during the Archaic times, is the explored topic here. All the above suggest an organization and a system within it they functioned. And this can be traced through their primary, secondary etc. depositional context or find spot.

Introduction

Northern Greece appears to be among the less explored and examined areas regarding ancient Greek world. Opposed to the center and the south, and in particular Athens with Corinth to follow, the region of northern Greece appears as a periphery in the contemporary research. The archaeological work though, that took place during the last decades in collaboration with a general interest in the rest of the Greek world beyond Athens, reveals continuously more information on the area and its inhabitants.¹ Furthermore, the interdisciplinary modern approach and study of the material evidence contributes significantly in a better understanding of the ideological as well as cultural context, in which the unearthed objects belong. Adding to those the historical and/or political conditions of the period, we may result to a configuration of the society that produced and/or consumed them.

Aim of this paper is to explore the existence of social mechanisms and organization within communities in northern Greece during the Archaic period, using material evidence coming from their crafts and craftsmanship as a tool.

Significant role to the economy of the region at Archaic times played the Thermaic Gulf since it functioned as a primary resource in various ways contributing to its existence and to its development.² It was a nutrition source as well as an important mean of transportation and communication. Marine fauna (fish, sea-shells) for example, constituted part of the diet of the inhabitants, as it is indicated by the archaeozoological evidence.³ Moreover, they offer a variety of material for the daily needs of the people there and their craftsmanship.⁴ On the other hand, Thermaic would facilitate the communication with the rest of the world (e.g. southern Greece, Aegean, Black Sea, eastern Greece, Levant etc). It was a well protected space with several safe harbors, such as Mende, Sane, Potidaia, Aineia, Therme and Methone.⁵ Nevertheless, the small picture looking at the big one should not be missed, namely the local needs of transport; to get for example from Pieria (e.g. Methone) to Aineia (they are just across to each other) or to Chalcidice (e.g. Potidaia or Mende). Further, it is known that the Athenians, while departing from Macedonia, get from Pydna to Potidaia⁶; evidence for voyaging and the employment of the local harbors. Those short routes would facilitate local transportation, contacts and transfer of people, goods, ideas and culture.

Those advantages were not missed to the Greeks who, already from the 8th century BC, begun to establish permanent settlements (*apoikiai*) to the Thermaic Gulf; a region inhabited already from the prehistoric times. As for historical times, being of our concern here, it seems that the Thermaic was densely inhabited; suggested also by the ancient authors (Strabo, *Geographika Z'*) who mention that for the foundation of Thessaloniki, Kassander proceeded with the *synoikism* (merging, unification) of 26 small towns (*polismata*) into one new city, namely Thessaloniki. From those 26 settlements, Strabo mentions Apollonia, Chalastra, Gariskos, Therme and Kissos. Taken for granted that all had to be somewhere around Thermaic, it seems that by the late fourth century BC there were more than 26 settlements in the area of Thermaic Gulf. Even though not all known or excavated (or excavated extensively), the up to date material evidence shows that for their Archaic and Classical phases (until the foundation of Thessaloniki) they had a structure and organization as well as rules to function, while they shared some common features and activities. Close similarities occurred for example, between the settlements at Toumba (Thessaloniki) and Karabournaki.⁷

A high level in terms of culture and living standards is observed in the remains (settlements, cemeteries, sanctuaries) of most of those communities, which is reflected also through their craftsmanship and artistic production. Moreover it is known that timber, precious metals and slaves are considered among the primary goods that attracted the Greek interest in northern Greece. Therefore they comprised a heavy core in the economy and thus the life of the region, whereas production and consumption were among the major demands and makings of the societies there. The excavations in the

residential areas of several sites give us a glimpse of the organization and the artisanal character and production along with the trade and the consumption.

Crafts and craftsmanship

One of the primary sites that provide significant information on crafts and craftsmanship in northern Greece is the city of ancient Methone (a colony of Eretria, ca. 733/32 BC).⁸ It is located on the west coast of Pieria, to the north of ancient Pydna (present day Makrygialos). The city flourished due to two main factors. Firstly, it was built close to the ancient north-to-south axis of mainland Greece and had easy access, not only to central and western Macedonia, but also to the Balkan hinterland. Secondly, it had a very safe harbor in the Thermaic Gulf, well protected from the strong winds that often blew there.⁹ The excavation of the “Ypogeio” (basement) for example, has brought to light various classes of artifacts such as metal objects, pottery, glass vases, faience pendants, ivories, bones and deer horns, which could be linked to extensive workshops’ activities, performing already from the establishment of the ‘apoikia’, according to its excavator.¹⁰ Based on the excavation finds, it has been suggested that Methone was an extended artisanal center also in later periods. It covered not only the local needs of the site rather it supplied with its products the communities located inland Macedonia and the Balkans.

The craftsmanship information coming from the excavation at Methone appears to be not only very rich but also interesting and of great importance since it provides evidence for productions that took place in the region and are not always recognizable in other sites. Among these worth of note is the glassmaking that seems to have a long-standing tradition at least in Methone. According to the archaeological remains and the finds from the basement (‘*Ypogeio*’), the acropolis and the agora, the use of glass vessels and jewelry is attested in the settlement as early as the 8th century BC. and lasts until the 4th century BC.¹¹ The excavation of the agora sets light to the crafts and craftsmanship of the town and suggests the production of those glass items as early as the 6th century BC. Of interest are the beads of colorless light blue to light green glass, in the shape of an opium poppy seedpod. At the same area were also unearthed glass rods for the fabrication of the glass objects, as well as discarded beads.

Despite the up to date limited known remains of the actual glass workshops, there is no doubt that the manufacture of glass objects was one of the crafts practiced in the region. Supportive to this assumption is the existence and the exploitation of at least one known source of natron (sodium carbonate) placed at Pikrolimni lake.¹² Known in antiquity as “chalastraion nitron” (Plato, Republic Testimonium 1) with Chalastra a city in Macedonia and a lake where the Chalastraion nitron is formed or dissolved over a period of nine days” (Plato, Republic Testimonium 2), it is obvious that the area had a local source for glassmaking.

Metalwork and smithing appears to be a widespread craft among the area, which was also known for its mineral resources. Remains of installations for metal processing such as bronze or iron have been located in various sites complimenting the information coming from the metal finds everywhere. Tools, weapons and jewelry are among the major categories of objects made by metal. All are extensively found in the excavated sites of the northern Aegean while they seem to follow certain and similar types and patterns that make them recognizable and identifiable with the production of the region.

The craftsmanship of metalwork appears to flourish during the Archaic period. The abundance of bronze and iron objects along with the often repetitive types of jewelry, suggest the function of workshops, even in a large scale in order to cover the needs and the demands of theirs or also other communities. Furthermore, the distribution of the material evidence indicates that those workshops had the capacity of a large scale production, since they had an plus that was exported for demands of communities further north in the Balkans, as it is shown from the findings there.¹³

In the Agora of Methone, spaces (building A room 2, building B room 3) identified as metal workshops (pits with melted bronze, traces of fire, slags, moulds etc.) have been located.¹⁴ The installations were placed within an area with artisanal character proving a social organization and mechanisms that governed the city.

The remains of another metal workshop located in Karabournaki (also a harbor in the area of Thermaic), active at least in the 7th century BC, were unearthed again within the residential area.¹⁵ A few pits and a certain number of slag and clay vessels with metal residue at the bottom, suggest the existence of at least one organized workshop with specialization and technological knowledge. The remains indicate that the workshop produced a variety of objects such as tools for farming and other activities as well as various weapons, knives etc. Furthermore, the moulds found spread in the site is another indication of specialization and they attest the production of various small objects. It appears that iron was the principal metal worked with, with bronze to follow. The workshop(s) would possibly produce the objects required by the inhabitants, the sailors, the merchants or the visitors. Taking the mobility on the site into consideration, due to its role as a commercial center and a harbor, iron smithing must have been in high demand.

Apart, however, from bronze and iron, the metalwork of the region was specialized also in silver- and gold-smithing. A good representative for crafts in the service of the sphere of ritual and communal ideology, are the gold mouthpieces and funerary masks found in 7th and 6th century BC graves at Archontiko, Sindos or Nea Philadelpheia as well as in other cemeteries of the area.¹⁶ They were apparently local productions covering specific needs of those societies with communal cultural background.

The abundance of the mineral resources and the longstanding tradition in metalworking that goes back to the local populations (Thracians et al.) namely before the arrival of the Greek colonists, and it is extended to the entire region west and east of Chalcidice, led to an industry with social aspects. The operation of all different work-

shops demanded not only technological expertise rather more an organization of the production technologies required for their function and maintenance. That involved the negotiation of resources, social relations between miners, charcoal producers, smelters, blacksmiths and other groups of populations (urban or peasants) that were all consumers of the finished products.¹⁷

As regards pottery it is observed an immense diversity aiming to satisfy needs and taste. Local productions and imports are mixed and they result to a great variety in terms of shapes as well as decoration.¹⁸ The long standing tradition in pottery making that goes back into prehistoric times appears to be continued and developed. Hand-made pottery for example, typical for the local populations of the region, continues to be produced down to Classical times. Imitations or influences from the imported ware appear to be a common trait in various groups of clay vessels; witness of the taste as well as the habits of the inhabitants and their social activities (e.g. symposium, communal drinking).

A characteristic example is the shape of krater, the mixing bowl for wine and water that is related to symposium and it is widespread all over northern Greece.¹⁹ Apart from the great numbers of imported items, in particular coming from the Corinthian and Athenian workshops, the preference for such mixing vessels is emphasized from the production of kraters and especially column kraters, in the local workshops dated in the late Archaic period. They clearly copy the shape of the vessels and they added simple decorative motifs – floral or geometric. Painted decoration or black glazed and in grey ware are found as products of the local craftsmanship. At Phari for example, the pottery workshop produced black glazed column kraters, among many other ceramic products.²⁰ Worth of note is that they reproduce the type of the Attic respective kraters. A group of black figure column kraters, often without plates in the handles and of small format has been considered in the past as local production but its exact provenance is at the moment a matter of debate.²¹ The existence of significant numbers of imported and locally made kraters is an indicator that their customers were the inhabitants of all those different settlements who shared similar ideology, had common rituals or practiced the Greek symposium (either bringing it with them from their homes, as *apoikoi*, or adopting it). In any case the local production of kraters suggests that the shape along with its uses such as conspicuous and collective wine consumption was incorporated within the life and culture of the entire region.

Moreover, some of the imported shapes triggered the production of local imitations, a fact that also proves the ability of local craftsmen and perhaps their training in close proximity to immigrant potters that came to work in the area. The amount of local pottery inspired by Attic, Corinthian, eastern Greek or other ware for example, suggests that they were not random formations rather part of an established production. These local vases could have had similar functions as their prototypes, because they have been found in the same contexts, although local products were more frequently encountered in domestic complexes.²²

The manufacture of clay vessels has a longstanding tradition in the region of northern Greece going back to the Neolithic times. The unearthed quantities of local pottery exceed far more those of the imported vases. Through a quick calculation we might say that over than 80% of the findings come from pots made somewhere in the region. It appears that it was a very popular and extended craft widespread in the entire area, with abundant production, consisting that way an important type of occupation, possibly professional, in several instances. Installations and products suggest that it could be not only a part-time occupation but full-time in certain cases. Despite the extensive categories of local ceramics produced in the region during the Archaic period, though, the known installations remains of the pottery workshops distributed in northern Greece are less than a dozen.²³

They are located in different places that geographically include the region extended from Thasos to the east, until the area of Vermion in central Macedonia to the west. Three of them are located in Chalcidice (Torone, Potidaia, Mende), one in Thasos (Phari), two in the Thermaic Gulf (Karabournaki, Methone) and two in Vermion (Kryoneri, Leykopetra). The earliest preserved, located at Torone (Chalcidice), dates into the early Iron Age. Chalcidice is also the place of location for the chronologically latest workshop known so far, that in Mende; its earliest phase dates in the late Archaic period, but it continues in the Classical and Hellenistic times.

The known installations do not seem to have produced all the popular categories of vases that are manufactured in northern Greece.²⁴ There were obviously many more other manufacturing facilities; the large quantities of local pottery unearthed everywhere in the region is supportive of that. The preserved examples show that pottery workshops might exist in many settlements and even more than one in some cases. The products prove a specialization, which would not be unthinkable to be extended to some potters who could be specialized in certain types. An artisanal character could be traced in most of the presented installations.

The up-to-date data make clear that the pottery production in northern Greece during the Archaic period was not only very intensive, but also systematic, organized, and distributed in various sites. The workshops could manufacture a great range of ceramic products and they covered the needs of at least their communities.²⁵

The up to date data (archaeological evidence and literary testimonies) suggest that Archaic times acted as a transitional period that led to the formation of the physiognomy of the region in the Classical world. As for the examined centuries it appears a mixed situation, where Greeks and locals lived and probably worked next to each other or tentatively, together within a system that determined the rules under which their communities functioned.

The unification of Macedonia and the incorporation of most of the rest of the region of northern Greece within the Macedonian kingdom, during the time of Philip II around mid 4th century BC resulted also in a compliance into the system of governance and organization of the Macedonian kingdom, namely the king on the top of the hierarchy

with the *hetairoi* (the local aristocracy) below him being in charge of various issues and sectors. The existing evidence, however, shows that long before the control of the Macedonians and certainly during the Archaic times, northern Greece was occupied by towns well structured, perhaps in an early or proto-urban organization.²⁶

The remains of the residential areas along with the cemeteries²⁷ indicate social hierarchy, even though not very clear to us yet or not known if the entire region followed the same structure or different ones. Crafts and craftsmanship were highly developed all over the region and the material evidence proves or suggests – depending on the case and site – an artisanal character that covered far beyond the household needs. The quantities of local products (e.g. pottery, metalwork) along with their similarities (typological, technological etc) and their distribution show that the local workshops not only covered the demands of their entire community but they exported them in other settlements. The case of the ceramics manufactured by the Phari workshop²⁸ and their dispersion at least to the Thasian Peraia and beyond that, as well as one of the products of the Karabournaki workshop,²⁹ the egg-shell pottery, which was found particularly in the area of the Thermaic Gulf and Chalcidice, consist characteristic examples for an organized regional network that was connected to a well-structured society.

Pottery findings along with other objects, such as jewelry or weapons, may work as indicators of other aspects of a society beyond economy and trade. Obviously, issues of quantity or distribution provide information on commercial routes, exchanges and financial matters, but they tell us other things as well. Production is dependable on consumption that in its turn, it is based on needs, demands, taste, ideology (social, political, funeral etc.) and consequently the cultural physiognomy of the community or the people who use them. This alone presupposes a structure and forms of organization, namely rules, directions and guidelines. Matters such as standardization (in shapes and types) or distribution (of certain categories in specific areas) that describe the majority of the artifacts produced by the crafts and craftsmanship in northern Greece are clear indicators of the existence of some type of hierarchy as well as management.

We refer for example to commercial networks taking place in the northern Aegean already in the 8th century BC, if not earlier, in order to facilitate exchanges in short of longer distances.³⁰ Vital role to their presence played the harbors along with the inland roads (e.g. in Vermion, Leukopetra), which facilitated the transportation of the local products and made them easier accessible. Those utilities take as granted rules and procedures set and coordinated by the town/society/community that controlled them. Thus, since it could not be the entire population or anyone who set, organized and applied these guidelines, it is obvious that there was a system of governance including an elite, even though not yet very clear to us today. Accordingly, crafts and craftsmanship of the region would be parts of this system and reflections of the culture and behaviors of it and its representatives. They belonged to the social mechanisms that formed the exchange and sharing of culture and goods within the contemporary territory of northern Greece as well as with the rest of the Aegean, Black Sea and Mediterranean.

Acknowledgements

The present work was supported by the project “Computational Science and Technologies: Data, Content and Interaction”/”Technologies for Content Analysis in Culture”, MIS code 5002437, co-financed by Greece and European Union in the framework of the Operational Programme “Competitiveness, Entrepreneurship and Innovation” 2014–2020.

Notes

- ¹ For an overview of the archaeology of the region see Vlachopoulos – Tsiafaki 2017.
- ² Archibald 2013.
- ³ Theodoropoulou 2017.
- ⁴ Veropoulidou et al. 2011, 220.
- ⁵ Soueref 1998, 29.
- ⁶ Soueref 1998, 34.
- ⁷ Manakidou – Tsiafaki 2017; Soueref 2017; Tsiafaki forthcoming.
- ⁸ Besios et al. 2012.
- ⁹ Ignatiadou 2012, 81–88.
- ¹⁰ Besios in Besios et al. 2012.
- ¹¹ Ignatiadou – Athanassiadou 2012, 199–203.
- ¹² Manakidou 2017, 27–29; Dotsika et al. 2011, 1–7.
- ¹³ Misailidou-Despotidou 2008, 60.
- ¹⁴ Besios 2013, 89–92.
- ¹⁵ Tiverios et al. 2007; Tsiafakis 2010, 386; Sanidas et al. 2015; Tsiafaki forthcoming.
- ¹⁶ Vokotopoulou et al. 1985; Chrysostomou – Chrysostomou 2005, 505–516; Misailidou-Despotidou 2008, 43. Kuzman – Ardjanliev 2018, 59–64.
- ¹⁷ Nerantzis 2015, 72.
- ¹⁸ Tiverios 2013, 15–22.
- ¹⁹ Manakidou 2018, 187–202.
- ²⁰ Manakidou forthcoming; Perreault et al. 2012, 132–133 εικ. 4–5.
- ²¹ Tiverios et al. 2012; Manakidou 2018, 187–202.
- ²² Manakidou 2018, 187–202.
- ²³ Adam-Beleni et al. 2013, *passim*.
- ²⁴ Tsiafaki 2019, 99–104.
- ²⁵ Adam-Beleni et al. 2013, *passim*. Tsiafaki 2019, 99–106.
- ²⁶ Evident in most of the sites of the period presented in Vlachopoulos – Tsiafaki 2017.
- ²⁷ For an overview see Vlachopoulos – Tsiafaki 2017, *passim*.
- ²⁸ Perreault et al. 2013, 27–38.

²⁹ Tsiafakis 2010, 385–386; Tsiafaki – Manakidou 2013, 73–88.

³⁰ Cf. Gimatzidis 2017, 279–287.

References

Adam-Beleni et al. 2013

P. Adam-Beleni – E. Kefalidou – D. Tsiafaki (eds.), *Pottery Workshops in Northeastern Aegean (8th–early 5th c. BC)*, Scientific Meeting AMTh 2010 (Thessaloniki: Archaeological Museum & “Athena” Research Center, 2013).

Archibald 2013

Z. H. Archibald, *Ancient Economies of the Northern Aegean. Fifth to First Centuries BC* (Oxford 2013).

Besios 2013

M. Besios, *Pottery Workshops of Methoni*, in: Adam-Beleni et al. 2013, 89–92.

Besios et al. 2012

M. Besios – G. Z. Tzifopoulos – A. Kotsonas, *Μεθώνη Πιερίας: Επιγραφές, Χαράγματα και Εμπορικά Σύμβολα στη Γεωμετρική και Αρχαϊκή Κεραμική από το Υπόγειο της Μεθώνης Πιερίας στη Μακεδονία* (Thessaloniki 2012).

Chrysostomou – Chrysostomou 2005

A. Chrysostomou – P. Chrysostomou, *Δυτική νεκρόπολη του Αρχοντικού Πέλλας: συστάδα τάφων αριστοκρατικής οικογένειας των αρχαϊκών χρόνων*, AEMTh 17, 2003, 505–516.

Dotsika et al. 2011

E. Dotsika – I. Tzavidopoulos – D. Poutoukis – B. Raco – Y. Maniatis – D. Ignatiadou, *Isotope contents, Cl/Br ratio and origin of water at Pikrolimni Lake: A natron source in Greece, as archive of past environmental conditions*, Quaternary International, 2011, 1–7.

Gimatzidis 2017

S. Gimatzidis, *Πρώμοι ελληνικοί εμπορικοί αμφορείς και οικονομία στο βόρειο Αιγαίο*, in: D. Mulliez – Z. Bonias (eds.), *Θάσος. Μητρόπολη και αποικίες. Πρακτικά του διεθνούς συμποσίου στη μνήμη Μαρίνας Σγούρου, Θάσος, 21–22 Σεπτεμβρίου 2006* (Paris 2017) 259–292.

Ignatiadou 2012

D. Ignatiadou, *Early glass in Methone*, in: XIX Congrès de l’Association Internationale pour l’Histoire du Verre, Piran, Slovenia 2012, 81–88.

Ignatiadou – Athanassiadou 2012

D. Ignatiadou – A. Athanassiadou, *Glassworking in Methoni*, AEMTh 26, 2012, 199–204.

Kuzman – Ardjanliev 2018

P. Kuzman – P. Ardjanliev, *Gold Funerary Masks and Hands from Trebenishte and Ohrid*, in: P. Ardjanliev – K. Chukalev – T. Cvjetičanin – M. Damyanov – V. Krstić – A. Papazovska – Hr. Popov (eds.), *100 Years of Trebenishte* (Sofia 2018) 59–64.

Manakidou 2017

E. Manakidou, Η αρχαία Χαλάστρα και η περιοχή της, in: E. Gavra (ed.), Χαλάστρα και η ευρύτερη περιοχή – Ιστορικό, Πολιτιστικό και Οικιστικό Απόθεμα (Thessaloniki 2017) 1–36.

Manakidou 2018

E. Manakidou, Protocorinthian and Corinthian Ceramic Imports in Macedonia: Different People, Different Tastes?, in: S. Gimatzidis – M. Pieniazek – S. Mangalolu-Votruba (eds.), Fragmentation and Connectivity in the North Aegean and the Balkans during the Late Bronze Age and the Early Iron Age (Vienna 2018) 187–202.

Manakidou forthcoming

E. Manakidou, Κιονωτοί κρατήρες στο βόρειο Αιγαίο: εισαγωγές και τοπική παραγωγή στην αρχαϊκή εποχή, in: V. Lambrinouidakis – L. Mendoni et al. (eds.), ΕhΣΟΧΟΣ ΑΛΗΘΗ. Festschrift in honor of Eua Semantoni-Bournia (Athens).

Manakidou – Tsiapaki 2017

E. Manakidou – D. Tsiapaki, Καραμπουρνάκι, in: Vlachopoulos – Tsiapaki 2017, 340–341.

Misailidou-Despotidou 2008

V. Misailidou-Despotidou, Νέα Φιλαδέλφεια. Οικιστικές εγκαταστάσεις και νεκροταφεία στην ενδοχώρα της Θεσσαλονίκης, in: Αρχαιολογικές τροχιοδρομήσεις: από τη Θεσσαλονίκη στον Πλαταμώνα (Thessaloniki 2008) 25–65.

Nerantzis 2015

N. X. Nerantzis, Rhesus' Gold, Heracles' Iron: The Archaeology of Metals Mining and Exploitation in NE Greece (Oxford 2015).

Perreault et al. 2012

J. Y. Perreault – K. Peristeri – F. Blondé, Παράδοση, μίμηση και καινοτομία στην αρχαϊκή κεραμική του εργαστηρίου “Φαρί” Θάσου, in: Tiverios et al. 2012, 129–138.

Perreault et al. 2013

J. Y. Perreault – F. Blondé – K. Peristeri, Το αγγειοπλαστέιο στο Φαρί της Θάσου, in: Adam-Veleni et al. 2013, 27–38.

Sanidas et al. 2015

G. Sanidas – M. Georgakopoulou – B. Jagou – M. Tiverios – E. Manakidou – D. Tsiapaki, Επεξεργασία σιδήρου στο Καραμπουρνάκι κατά την αρχαϊκή περίοδο, AEMTh 29, 2015, 267–273.

Soueref 1998

K. Soueref, Αρχαία λιμάνια. Θερμαϊκός Κόλπος (Thessaloniki, University Studio Press 1998).

Soueref 2017

K. Soueref, Τούμπα Θεσσαλονίκης. Ιστορικοί χρόνοι, in: Vlachopoulos – Tsiapaki 2017, 336–337.

Theodoropoulou 2017

T. Theodoropoulou, Regional Stories, One Sea: towards Reconstructing the History/ies of Fishing and Marine Animal Exploitation in the Early Greek World, in: A. Mazarakis-Ainian – A. Alexandridou – X. Charalambidou (eds.), Regional Stories towards a New Perception of the Early Greek World (Volos 2017) 669–680.

Tiverios 2013

M. Tiverios, Ταξινόμηση ντόπιας κεραμικής στον μακεδονικό χώρο κατά την εποχή του Σιδήρου-ορισμένες δεύτερες σκέψεις, in: Adam-Veleni et al. 2013, 15–24.

Tiverios et al. 2007

M. Tiverios – E. Manakidou – D. Tsiafaki, Ανασκαφικές έρευνες στο Καραμπουρνάκι κατά το 2007: ο αρχαίος οικισμός, AEMTh 21, 2007, 263–268.

Tiverios et al. 2012

M. Tiverios – V. Misailidou-Despotidou – E. Manakidou – A. Arvanitaki (eds.), Archaic Pottery of the Northern Aegean and Its Periphery (700–480 BC) (Thessaloniki 2012).

Tsiafakis 2010

D. Tsiafakis, Domestic Architecture in the Northern Aegean: the Evidence from the ancient settlement of Karabournaki, in: H. Tréziny (ed.), Grecs et Indigènes de la Catalogne à la Mer Noire. Actes des rencontres du programme européen Ramses2 (2006–2008) (Paris 2010) 379–388.

Tsiafaki 2019

D. Tsiafaki, Archaic Pottery Workshops in Northern Greece, in: M. Denti – M. Villette (eds.), Archéologie des espaces artisanaux. Fouiller et comprendre les gestes des potiers, Rennes 27–28/11/2014 (Lattes 2019) 99–110.

Tsiafaki forthcoming

D. Tsiafaki, Regional Economies and Productions in the area of Thermaic Gulf, in: J. Cutler – B. Dimova – B. Marin Aguilera – M. Gleba (eds.), MAKING CITIES. Economies of Production and Urbanisation in Mediterranean Europe 1000–500 BC, Cambridge International symposium 18–19 May 2017.

Tsiafaki – Manakidou 2013

D. Tsiafaki – E. Manakidou, Ένα εργαστήριο αρχαϊκής κεραμικής στο Καραμπουρνάκι, in: Adam-Veleni et al. 2013, 73–88.

Veropoulidou et al. 2011

R. Veropoulidou – A. Creuzieux – T. Theodoropoulou – M. Cheylan – L. Garcia-Petit – A. Gardeisen, Η αξιοποίηση των ζωικών πηγών στο Αρχοντικό Γιαννιτσών: στοιχεία περιβάλλοντος και οικονομίας (The Exploitation of Animal Products at Archontiko Giannitsa: Environment and Economy), AEMTh 25, 2011, 213–222.

Vlachopoulos – Tsiafaki 2017

A. Vlachopoulos – D. Tsiafaki, Αρχαιολογία. Μακεδονία και Θράκη (Athens 2017).