

**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), Bibliothèque
d’Archéologie Méditerranéenne et Africaine 3. Paris”, 2010, 379-388.**

Abstract

The aim of this paper is to present the domestic features of the ancient settlement located at Karabournaki in the Northern Aegean. The site, placed on the top of a mound above the Thermaic Gulf, includes a settlement, harbor and cemeteries. It should be identified with a part of ancient Therma. The Geometric and particularly Archaic periods, appear to be the heyday of Karabournaki, which had acquired an “international” character due to its trading activities. The preserved structures point to a permanent occupation with stone-built houses of Greek type, Archaic in date. Alongside purely domestic activities, the finds indicate workshops for metal-working and ceramics. Its chief features, however, are the beehive-shaped semi-subterranean constructions. As for the population of the settlement, there are certainly Greeks there at least from the Archaic period onwards, but the possibility of a mixed population including Thracian inhabitants cannot be rejected.

Key-words: Domestic Architecture, Northern Aegean, Karabournaki, Greeks, Thracians