form of korai), including a large (0.39m *h*.) rf lekythos by the Pan Painter showing Hermes preparing to kill Argos. There is also a bronze vessel and an iron exaleiptron.

The E part of the plot was not used for burials: here a walled, open area 21m x 5.5m was uncovered, which seems to have been used to hold waste items (undecorated and bg sherds of domestic and finewares including much bg and W Slope, lamps, figurine fragments, burnt clay, small metal items, loomweights and animal bone). This was probably originally a section of road serving the cemetery which was closed off after it went out of use. Thasian stamped amphora handles from this area include workshop names such as ΔΗΜΑΚΛΗΣ and ΧΑΙΡΕΑΣ, and names on sealings include ΒΙΩΝΟΣ, ΚΑΛΛΙΜΑΧΟΥ, ΜΙΚΙΩΝΟΣ and ΤΙΜΑΙΝΕΤΟΥ. Debris from a potter's workshop includes wasters and kiln supports. The variety of material found in this area indicates that it was part of a larger residential/craft area which contained a potter's workshop. Pottery dates largely to the Hel period, with some of the 4th Ct BC: coins range from those of Philip II to those of Thessaloniki of 187–168 BC. The exterior wall of a large structure was traced for 21m on the E edge of the plot, next to the waste-disposal area: it continues into the neighbouring plot. The NW corner of this complex seems to consist of small rooms: it does not communicate with the waste-disposal area, but material from fill within the rooms is similar in date and type to that dumped (and there is a further coin of Thessaloniki of the same date). The destruction of the complex is dated to the 2nd half of the 1st Ct AD by a hoard of 5 coins within the destruction level in one room. While too little of the complex has been excavated to determine its function, it is surely the source of the dumped material. These are the first Hel finds from anc. Aphytos and confirm the view that the city centre was largely abandoned after the 4th Ct BC earthquake and activity thereafter moved outside the Cl city limits.

Megali Kypsa. *Angelioforos* (22/05/07) reports continuing excavation by I. Papangelos (10th EBA) of a LRom farmstead (*AR* 53 [2006–2007], 68). This complex was built in the 4th Ct AD and remained in use, at least in part, into the 8th Ct. It was abandoned suddenly in the 8th or 9th Ct, perhaps due to Arab incursions. Three wells were found, 2 by the shore and one (2.8m *di*.) in the central courtyard: this last contained the skeleton of a bear at *d*. 3.5m. Mosaic pavements dating to the 4th–5th Ct AD with geometric and plant motifs have been found in 2 rooms (occupying ca. 40% of their 5m x 3m area).

Mikris Volvis. A. Lioutas and S. Kotsas (16th EPCA) report (*AEMTh* 20 [2006], 241–48) on rescue excavation within a Neo settlement on a hill 1.5km from the mod. village. In the E part of the excavation area was a L antique cemetery: W of this were pits containing Neo material, principally pottery. The estimated settlement area is ca. 200m x 150m. Only the small sector threatened by road construction was excavated (N–NE parts). 138 pits were located (0.5–1.8m *di*. and 0.3–1.2m *d*., one stone-lined and another 2 possibly to be interpreted as house basements), scattered over the entire excavation area. Remains of 3 houses were also revealed. The function of the pits is hard to determine: finds come mostly from fill introduced when they were closed and they cannot be connected with any particular house. The houses were built with wooden frames coated in clay: 2 had hearths with stone frames. A tomb containing a single extended inhumation, but no goods, was located in the centre of the excavation area and is presumed to be contemporary with the settlement. Numerous sherds were collected from the settlement fills, mostly local plainwares (poorly fired, red or red-brown clay with limestone inclusions), but with some black burnished ware: there was no painted pottery (although a few sherds with incised decoration). The best preserved pottery comes from the pits: the most common shapes are bowls and flat-bottomed basins, chytrae, cups, round-bodied closed vessels and pithoid jars: conical bowls are rarer. Small finds are mostly stone tools: other finds include stone axes, pestles and millstones with traces of use, a few figurines, 2 clay seals and 3 stone pendants (1 anthropoid and the other 2 geometric in design). The closest parallels for the pottery date to the earlier Neo phases.

The L antique cemetery contained 113 tombs arranged along common N–S walls, plus the stone foundations of a building of the same period. There were 98 cist tombs, 14 pits and a vaulted tomb (3.1m x 3m, 1.6m *h*., with a step down into the chamber). The vaulted tomb is built of flat stone sections set horizontally and cemented with lime mortar: the interior has a 0.01m thick layer of white plaster. All the burials in the cemetery were inhumations: 61 contained goods such as plainware oinochoai, lamps, ladles and bowls. Metalwork comprised silver and bronze coins and earrings, bronze rings, gold sheet, and glass, bronze and faience beads. Architectural remains and pottery contemporary with the cemetery were found during fieldwalking on a low hill N of the cemetery.

EASTERN MACEDONIA

Nomos of Serres
(28th EPCA: 12th EBA)

E. Kambouroglou (EPSVE) and K. Peristeri (Director, 28th EPCA) report (*AEMTh* 20 [2006], 209–16) on continuing survey to locate flint quarries and processing sites (*AR* 52 [2005–2006], 94), with the location of 7 new sites in the areas of **Therma**, **Choumniko** and **Langadi**. These bring the total of sites located by the survey to 12.

Argilos. D. Malamidou (28th EPCA) reports (*AEMTh* 20 [2006], 190–93) on rescue excavation in the E cemetery (site of Kallithea). A group of 4 tombs was found associated with an E–W retaining wall (finished only on the S side) which formed part of the landscaping of the cemetery into distinct levels. On the upper level was a tile-covered cremation containing an Attic squat lekythos of the last quarter of the 5th Ct BC, part of a Silen figurine, a silver coin of Argilos, an iron knife, a silver pin and bronze beads. In the fill over the tiles were a bronze strigil and a figurine of a papasilenus datable ca. 480–450. On the lower level was a tile grave without goods and 2 monolithic sarcophagi set parallel to each other within a 3m x 2m enclosure. Over the fill of these last tombs was a round limestone base, probably for the inscribed stele found in fragments S of the tomb. The text (in Ionic dialect), reproduced only in mod. Gr, reads: 'Stand at this stele and inscription, the grave marker to Philtis of Samos, [who died] far from his home soil'. The N sarcophagus contained 2 burials, with a local LAr Ionianising amphora set at the feet, an Attic lekythos (2nd quarter of the 5th Ct), an iron object set mid-body and a bronze bead. The 2nd, slightly larger sarcophagus, for the burial of a youth, had on the interior a relief stone pillow and rounded angle ornament, and contained a plainware amphora and an olpe placed at the feet, and a bronze strigil in the left hand. In the fill around and above the sarcophagi were sherds of an Attic lekythos (perhaps circle of the Diosphos Painter, ca. 470) and a rf lekythos with a Nike (perhaps circle of the Bowdoin Painter, ca. 475–470). E of the enclosure was a small pyre, perhaps for offerings, with a collection of small vases. From the surface of

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a 2nd stone foundation, in the W part of the excavation area, came sherds of an Attic bf amphora depicting a procession of gods (ca. 530 onwards).

Amphipolis. K. Peristeri, E. Zografou and K. Darakis (28th EPCA) report (*AEMTh* 20 [2006], 165–74) on rescue excavation along the line of the road from the Byz tower at the NW entrance to mod. Amphipolis. Antiquities were found in 7 locations. (1) Part of a Hel house lay between the tower and the entrance to the village: part of a large paved courtyard was found. Coins and pottery (bg and rf skyphoi, kantharoi, a plate, lamp and figurines) from the floor and destruction level date to the 3rd Ct BC. (2) Halfway along the new road, a complex of 9 interconnecting rooms with earth floors leading into a courtyard (all under a destruction level) dates to the Hel period (coins and pottery of the 3rd–2nd Ct BC). The layout, and large quantity of pithos and (Thasian) amphora sherds in the destruction level, suggest a storage function. Pottery includes W Slope wares, lamps, plates, skyphoi, kantharoi and a few terracotta figurines. A large number of loomweights and spindle-whorls, iron spearheads and hooks relate to everyday activities. (3) A small section of a further construction was located exactly between these 2 sites, with finds similar to those from site (2). (4–7) A few metres further on towards the tower was a series of 4 rainwater cisterns, cut into the limestone and lined with waterproof cement. All produced a large quantity of pottery and figurines of the 3rd Ct BC (Thasian amphorae, fishplates, bg skyphoi, kantharoi with W Slope decoration, etc.). These cannot at present be connected with any particular site.

E. Zografou (28th EPCA) reports (*AEMTh* 20 [2006], 175–84) the location by illegal excavation of a Macedonian tomb on a hill close to the junction of the national roads from Thessaloniki to Kavala and Thessaloniki to Drama in the area of **Amphipolis** (*AR* 53 [2006–2007], 70). The tomb had previously been robbed and may also have been entered in Rom times (noting 2 lamps in the prothalamos).

The tomb had a main chamber (3.08m x 3.05m), a prothalamos (3.08m x 1.58m) with entrance from the E and a vaulted roof: the 6m *l.* dromos was cut into bedrock. The masonry is isodomic, of local limestone: the façade is plain. Subsequent to the initial construction (when the main entrance was walled up as usual), a rectangular, probably roofed, stone structure was erected in front of the prothalamos, halving the length of the dromos. The roof was supported on 4 sections of reused Doric architrave from an unknown monument: on the white plaster covering it were traces of a red band and there were also traces of red applied directly to the limestone. The only indication of internal decoration in the tomb is the imitation of isodomic masonry in red paint on the W wall of the prothalamos (with an M incised on the corresponding tympanum). Human bone (plus a small red-slip flask) was found across the prothalamos, especially on the N side, probably displaced by tomb robbers. In the main chamber were 2 sarcophagi against the N and S walls and a small ossuary against the W, which contained the burial of an infant younger than 2.5 years. Their contents had been removed and scattered over the floor within a ca. 0.3m *d*. level with localized traces of burning. At least 6 skeletons (male and female) were found, and while the sequence of burials cannot be reconstructed, the roofed dromos structure may have been built to facilitate reuse of the tomb. Surviving grave goods indicate use from the E3rd–M2nd Ct BC. A little gold jewellery survives – bands, leaves and acorns – and, from the child burial, a pair of small earrings with lion-head terminals and a miniature gold coin for the deceased's mouth. Notable among the pottery is the range of pyxides, decorated and plain, and tear-bottles; 3 L3rd–M2nd Ct BC lamps were found on the threshold and by 2 crania outside the N sarcophagus, with further vessels placed here and on the threshold of the prothalamos. Numerous iron objects include miniature keys, strigils, blades and spearheads, and surviving bronze includes bands probably from a chest: bone items included 7 beads. Pottery found outside the built dromos included the most characteristic 2nd Ct forms (notably a large Megarian bowl).

Ennea Odoi. D. Malamidou (28th EPCA) reports (*AEMTh* 20 [2006], 186–90) on rescue excavation of Ar tombs over a wide area between hill 133 and Alepotrypa, which lead her to support the location of Ennea Odoi on hill 133. Ar tombs from the area of the Kasta hill are presented, most previously reported (see *AR* 51 [2004–2005], 81). At Mesolakkia, a 3rd cist grave is added to the 2 reported in *AR* 53 ([2006–2007], 70). This female burial contained 2 small bronze figure-of-8 fibulae at shoulder level, plus a larger one at the left shoulder, silver spirals in the hair, an iron pin, bronze ring, a biconical bronze bead at the throat, 2 bronze bracelets (one on each arm), and a plainware oinochoe and Phari type skyphos.

Radiocarbon dating of the wooden bridge of Amphipolis (Y. Maniatis, Y. Facorellis, D. Malamidou and Ch. Koukouli-Chrysanthaki, *Archaeometry* [forthcoming]) indicates a construction phase in the L6th Ct BC (550–480 BC), implying the presence of a road leading into the area of hill 133.

Domiros. K. Peristeri, E. Zografou and Th. Salonikios (28th EPCA) report (*AEMTh* 20 [2006], 229–36) on rescue excavation of a LAr–Hel cemetery and a LNeo clay extraction area. 39 tombs (18 cists, 18 pits, 2 tile graves and one exposed burial) were found in 3 groups. Group 1 (at Ydatodexameni): 4 cists of limestone slabs, 2 of which contained grave goods, the other 2 having been disturbed. A L6th–E5th Ct date is proposed on the basis of a Cor exaleiptron and 3 bronze bow fibulae. Group 2 (at Ydatopyrgos): a dense concentration of 20 tombs (2 almost entirely destroyed, 16 pits, of which 6 have tile covers, and 6 cists), of which 7 contained goods. These date from the L6th–E5th (based on a Cor exaleiptron) to the L4th–3th Ct BC (11 bronze coins in tomb 10): other grave goods noted are a hoard of 19 bronze coins of Philip II, a silver obol of the Alexander III type issued by Amphipolis, a bronze bow fibula, 2 alabastra and a necklace of glass beads. Group 3 (Melagia site): 16 tombs (10 cists, 5 pits and one open burial) constructed in the same way as the previous groups. Two were disturbed, but only 3 had no goods. The richest tomb, 23, was the burial of a young woman containing a squat lekythos, 5 pairs of silver and bronze earrings, 6 bronze fibulae, a silver ring with gold leaf decoration on the bezel, a necklace of bone beads, a bronze ear-pick and tweezers, and a terracotta female protome, all dating to the M4th Ct. One cist tomb contained the burial of a youth and a child; 3 silver Thasian coins were mingled with the bones of the youth, dating this burial to the L5th Ct, ca. 50 years before that of the child, which was accompanied by a squat lekythos, bronze bracelets and a ring, and silver earrings. One disturbed cist tomb (M4th Ct) contained gold earrings with lion head terminals, parts of a gilded wreath, a bronze ring, a coin of Philip II and a squat lekythos. Other goods from this area (all M4th Ct) include: plainware vessels (amphoriskos, lamp, oinochoe), squat lekythoi, a bg kantharos and a tear-bottle. The 2 LAr graves contained bronze bow fibulae. Thereafter there seems to be gap in use of the area through the 5th Ct, although only a fraction of the cemetery has been excavated. The location of the related settlement is unknown. One isolated child burial without goods was found located between groups 1 and 2.

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At Melagia, 5 pits from clay extraction were investigated: LNeo pottery collected included incised and black-on-red ware. The chance find of a funerary stele of the 3rd quarter of the 1st Ct AD indicates later activity in the area.

Myrini. K. Peristeri, E. Zografou and Th. Salonikios (28th EPCA) report (*AEMTh* 20 [2006], 236–37) on rescue excavation of part of a PH settlement. Remains are very fragmentary: a 2.1m *di*. pit produced very little plain pottery, stone tools and shell. 20m from the pit was a LNeo occupation layer (storage and cooking vessels and burnished tableware, stone tools, bone and shell) with a little EBA pottery in the upper part. A posthole to the W contained burnt storage vessel sherds; to the E were shallow pits with stones. A small clay oven was found close by.

Alistratis (Cave of Orpheus). *Apogevmatini* (07/09/07) cites a report by G. Kontaxi (Ministry of Culture) of the discovery during excavation in the cave of household and storage pottery, stone tools and a floor level with traces of burning plus a hearth, all indicating use of the cave during the Neo and EH periods.

Promachon-Topolnica. K. Trantalidou and G. Gioni (EPSVE) report (*AEMTh* 20 [2006], 217–28) on analysis of the bucrania from the large underground chamber (Neo settlement, phase II).

Nomos of Kavala
(18th EPCA: 12th EBA)

Via Egnatia. G. Karadedos and M. Nikolaidou-Patera (Aristotelian University, Thessaloniki) report (*AEMTh* 20 [2006], 139–50) on excavation in 2 locations, SE of the Rom arch at **Philippoi** and at **Sravanaki**. This revealed the anc. road fabric of the Via Egnatia and kerb stones which indicate that the road was ca. 5m *w*. At the latter site, remains of later walling was found across the road: S of the road here were found a marble larnax and a stele depicting a horseman and with the Latin funerary inscription of one Valerius Crescens.

Eleutherotypia (05/03/08) notes a report by D. Kaimari (Aristotelian University, Thessaloniki), in association with G. Karadedos, O. Georgoula and P. Patias, on the use of satellite technology to trace the route of the Via Egnatia and to identify likely archaeological sites along it, which were then tested with trial trenches. The 45km stretch from Amphipolis to Philippoi was traced in detail and 300 new sites identified along the length of the road.

Dikili Tash. Ch. Koukouli-Chrysanthaki (ASA) reports (*Ergon* [2007], 77) continuing study of finds from the Franco-Gr excavations and conservation of the Neo architectural remains, including renewal of the roof over Neo houses 1 and 2.

G. Kourtesi-Filippaki (*AEMTh* 20 [2006], 115–26) reports on her study of evidence for the chipped stone industry from the excavations of 1986–2001.

Philippoi. S. Provost (EFA/Nancy), G. Tirologos (ISTA-Besançon) and M. Nikolaïdou-Patera (18th EPCA) report on a 2nd season of survey.

Attention focused on the organization of the **agricultural territory** of the colony of Philippoi, with priority given to examination of areas where ditches, which might relate to the boundaries of the anc. land allotments, are visible on aerial photographs and old maps. The objective of the campaign was to verify the nature of these traces.

Cleaning of the Kiemer arch, built in the aftermath of the battle of 42 BC on the Via Egnatia, helped to define its size and orientation. Surface prospection in fields near the arch and in the gap separating them from the road confirms the presence of the **Via Egnatia** in the direction expected, with a deviation of ca. 45° E of the arch. A trench 15m x 1m, across the theoretical route of the road, showed that the stratigraphy consisted of a simple surface of stones laid flat and set into a ca. 0.6m *d*. layer of sandy clay. This surface may have been bounded by a stone kerb. Cultivation has destroyed the upper layers of paving, above the anc. surface, and possibly drainage ditches to the sides. The section of surface unearthed was ca. 7.4m, or 20 Rom feet, although this is not necessarily indicative of the width of the road surface: compare the width of the passage of the Kiemer arch (5.4m).

The earth rampart raised by the Republicans during the battle of 42 BC has long been identified via an elevation associated with a gap between the Mound of Alexander and around the Kiemer arch, which is detectable on aerial photographs. The structure stops 20m S of its theoretical intersection with the road and returns at right angles to the SE; it then runs parallel to the track that is detectable for 100 m. Three trenches showed the route of these Republican fortifications and confirmed the existence of a buried structure. A V-shaped gap was identified 2.6m from the surface and up to 2.7m *w*. The southernmost trench showed a significant difference in stratigraphy on the E side of the ditch, with a thick (0.4–0.5m) layer of clay and coarse white sand extending for some 2.5–3m. These are probably the remains of the raised land mentioned in the sources, and perhaps a grass rampart raised by Republican troops in 42 BC.

E of the city, the course of the Via Egnatia is known from a section of the old national road from Drama to Kavala. For nearly a decade it was assumed to be a cadastral axis. In 2007 this proposition was tested. The result is a first distribution map of remains that may relate to the existence of an anc. cadastral system.

Ch. Koukouli-Chrysanthaki and G. Karadedos report (*AEMTh* 20 [2006], 61–74, 99–114) on excavation in the **theatre** in 2002–2004 and 2005. Excavation covered the area of building in the S stoa and the paved square S of the theatre which post-dated the abandonment of the theatre as a place of performance. Three major building phases were confirmed in this area. S of the paved square, there were no traces of anc. or Rom buildings or roads, nor do the slight traces of ECh buildings imply planned development of this area. Further excavation and the results of ongoing geophysical survey will confirm whether or not the area was retained as open space.

In the central area of the S stoa of the skene building, inside the krepis, excavation in 2003 located a rock-cut sewer channel which ran beneath the krepis and the paved square S of the theatre and into a branch of the city's main sewer network.

Excavation in from the E edge of the hyposkenion towards the orchestra aimed to locate the foundation of the proskenion. At the E edge of the hyposkenion, a floor level related to the late use of the theatre as an arena was uncovered, and beneath that an extensive area of the earth floor linked to the Rom phase 1 construction. No evidence for the proskenion foundation was discovered, supporting the hypothesis that this was a wooden construction to which 4 postholes found in a square arrangement close to the E parodos might relate. Remains of the previous, LCl–Hel wooden skene building were also revealed: a corner stone with a cutting for a posthole was covered by the Rom phase 1 floor, and related to it was a beaten earth floor. No further trace of this phase remains, apart from a small part of the marble ramp of the E parodos.

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Excavation beneath the orchestra revealed a rectangular rock-cut underground chamber (probably with a simple wooden roof) linked to the use of the theatre as an arena: this connects with the underground passage long recognized as the route by which wild animals were brought into the arena for spectacles, the end of which was presumably closed with grills. The rectangular space was divided into 3 parts: the central chamber was the largest and its floor was set lower (within it were a lead plaque and part of a statue of an eros on a dolphin which probably belonged to the sculptural decoration of the skene). Four cuttings on the floor held supports for a tower-like wooden structure, likely the support for a mechanism to raise animals into the arena. Three levels of wooden flooring are noted, to facilitate the safe circulation of men (including those working the hoist) and animals, and traces of wooden steps indicate ladders linking the levels. The construction of the underground chambers cut the drainage system of the Rom phase 1 orchestra. On either side of the chamber, cuttings in the arena floor held large posts which may have been supports for tightropes or other such acrobatic props.

The rainwater drains of the orchestra were a further target of research (in the hope of reusing them to obviate current drainage problems). The Rom phase 1 drainage channel was traced in its entirety and an earlier rock-cut channel, just inside the same line, probably related to the smaller LCl–Hel orchestra. In Rom phase 2, the section by the skene was narrowed by the construction of a limestone wall round the arena, with a wooden fence above (which continued round in front of the first row of seating in the koilon). Low openings in this boundary wall closed with iron grills allowed the passage of men and animals into the arena. Further modification accompanied a remodelling of the arena (Rom phase 3). Possible models for the transformation of the theatre into an arena are fully discussed.

Excavation in the NW part of the adjunct building revealed that it was symmetrical and axially aligned with the theatre. The covered perimeter walkway also had in the NW part spaces corresponding to those found in the NE, wedge-shaped rooms with beaten earth floors and connecting doors. This walkway connected with the koilon via 3 radial passages. New examples of the rock-cut reliefs belonging to the shrines located on the SE foothills of the city acropolis were discovered NW of the theatre and close to the adjunct buildings. Of known iconographical types, they include a female kourotrophos which is only the 2nd of its type discovered here. The construction of the adjunct building which extended the theatre complex N must have led to the destruction of many reliefs, since fragments are built into the walkway wall and some are almost in contact with the exterior of this wall. Excavation of the area by the exterior wall of the adjunct building revealed ECh and Byz houses which extend N and NW of it. Waterproof cement on the floor of one room in the NW part of the perimeter walkway, plus a small water channel, reveal that this space was used as a cistern. Destruction levels in this area, as for the houses S of the theatre and inside the E peribolos, date to the E7th Ct AD.

W of the W retaining wall, excavation began to locate the LCl retaining wall, which was of isodomic construction with rubble fill.

G. Karadedos and Ch. Koukouli-Chrysanthaki (*AEMTh* 20 [2006], 75–98) report on work undertaken to conserve the site and present it to the public.

Apogevmatini (13/03/08) and *Ethnos tis Kyriakis* (16/03/08) cite a report by G. Gounaris (Aristotelian University of Thessaloniki) of a round structure (25m *di*.) and a large insula of shops. Part of the S range of shops and workshops was excavated, including a glass-worker's shop in the SW. Rooms in the SE part were used as workshops and for storage: in one room 2 millstones were found. The excavated part of the complex likely dates to the reign of Justinian I (527–565 AD): its first phase, however, dates to the 4th Ct AD, with sections of geometric-patterned mosaic pavement preserved at a lower level. Its full dimensions are not yet known. Further E lay the larger round structure which seems to be older.

E cemetery. M. Nikolaidou, K. Amoiridou and I. Patera (18th EPCA) report (*AEMTh* 20 [2006], 127–37) on rescue excavation conducted in 2006 on the land of V. Lazaridis in Krinides. Construction work initially uncovered an undisturbed Hel cist tomb, made of well-cut marble slabs: inside was a large marble ossuary with lid and the remaining area of the tomb contained 5 pyxides and 5 tear-bottles. Inside the ossuary, the cremated bones must have been wrapped in cloth: 4 gold olive leaves and one trefoil leaf survive, also a lamp and a pyxis. The tomb date is notable in a mostly Rom–ECh cemetery. Subsequent rescue excavation revealed 50 tombs of several periods, but with no evidence of sequence or planning.

The majority (38) are Rom (M1st–E2nd Ct AD): almost all are inhumations in cist and tile graves, with 2 cases of primary cremation (tombs 41 and 42). Tile graves (9) contain no goods and are mostly child burials. Cist graves (22) are mostly simple pits with unworked stone covers (there are 2 instances of reused inscribed grave stelae and one of a reused relief pediment also from a stele). The most significant of this group are: tomb 23 (adult male) with 6 bronze coins (4 of Philippoi and 2 of Trajan); tomb 35 (glass ring, bronze coin of Philippoi and a sestertius of Trajan); tomb 45 (bone and bronze jewellery, plate, lamp, 11 bronze coins on the body's chest – 10 of Philippoi, one of Domitian – and 2 silver denarii of Trajan). Most of the remaining cists have no goods, or at most one or 2 coins or a lamp (including one from the workshop of FORTIS). In tomb 20, a coin of Trajan lay beneath the skeleton's spine, but the grave also contained a coin of Thessaloniki dating 187–168 BC. In all cases, the head was raised higher than the feet, sometimes using a stone. Other Rom burials include the *enchytrismos* of a child, and 2 wood and 3 stone-lined cists. Among these cists, only the stone-lined tomb 38 had rich goods, including 11 coins which date the burial to the M1st Ct AD. Tomb 15 held an apparently simultaneous double burial in a large built cist with dressed marble blocks in secondary use, which contained 2 3rd Ct AD glass vessels. All along the S side of this tomb were skeletal remains from an earlier burial pushed aside: this burial had 2 tear-bottles, bronze jewellery and, under the later bodies, gold leaves and sheet, all of the 2nd half of the 2nd Ct BC.

Two further Hel tombs were found: one child burial had 3 terracotta figurines, a bg tear-bottle of the 1st half of the 2nd Ct BC and 3 terracotta fruits. The other, tomb 21, was particularly rich. A large marble cist tomb (2.1m x 0.78m) with monolithic sides and a large cover (2.45m x 1.28m x 0.13m) contained the burial of a young girl with a large collection of cosmetic equipment in pottery, silver, bone, bronze and glass. These included bronze implements, a bronze mirror with the depiction of a Nereid, 2 figurines of hermaphrodites, a large collection of jewellery (earrings, rings, diadems, etc.), the gold coin from the mouth of the deceased and rich gold ornament with stone inlay probably from her dress or from a large necklace in 3 tiers. Her dress had gold embroidery in the chest area (a garland and Herakles knot) and gold ornament attached elsewhere too. The finds date to the 1st half of the 2nd Ct BC. In the fill around the earlier graves were an inscribed marble funerary stele, small vessels, lamps, pottery and bronze coins mainly of Rom but also Hel date. It is likely that more Hel burials were destroyed by Rom activity.

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Among the Hel and Rom graves were 4 pits of which 2 each contained a single vessel (similar sherds were found in the fill between later graves). These date to the LNeo and are currently unique in E Macedonia.

Karyanis (Kavala). *Ethnos* (15/03/09) cites P. Malama's (18th EPCA) report of the discovery by the coast of a rectangular building of uncertain (but probably public) function, dating to the end of the 6th Ct BC.

Pantanassa Philippiados. A new site guide has been published: P. Vokotopoulos, *Παντάνασσα Φιλιππιάδος* (Athens, ASA, 2007).

Lithochori. V. Poulios and D.-D. Mengidis (18th EPCA) report (*AEMTh* 20 [2006], 151–63) on rescue excavation for the construction of the Egnatia Odos. The NW part of a large courtyard complex was found, the NE part having been destroyed previously by a rural road. On the SE side was a range of 5 rooms, the central 3 of which had lime-plastered floors: in the central, largest room were probable settings for storage vessels, and in room II next to it, part of an iron bridle and rings. Pottery and coins from the destruction level date the abandonment of this range in the M4th Ct AD, with its construction put at the end of the 1st–E2nd Ct AD. A marble column base in the NE corner of the excavation area likely belonged to a peristyle court. The complex is likely a rural residence, although a link with the neighbouring Via Egnatia is possible.

The area NW of the building served as a cemetery from the 5th Ct BC–4th Ct AD, with a gap in use from the 3rd Ct BC–1st Ct AD. From the 2nd Ct AD onwards, it was organized into 2 areas. In 2006, 20 tombs were excavated, containing 14 human burials (of which 5 are cremations), 4 horses and 2 horse plus human. In the earliest burial (tomb 21), the skeleton was laid prone on a bed of stones, oriented SW–NE and covered by a cairn: offerings consisted of a plainware amphoriskos and 2 silver obols of Abdera (ca. 500–425). Two tombs of the 2nd half of the 4th Ct were side by side: in both cases the skeleton was laid on the ground and covered with a cairn, and as offerings one had a local skyphos containing 4 bronze coins of Orthagoreia, and the other a rf palmette, a bg skyphos and sherds of a kantharos, an undecorated lamp and 38 coins of Orthagoreia (23 held in the hands and the others placed in the skyphos).

37m NW of the W corner of the building lay the upper part of a horse-drawn vehicle (probably 2-wheeled) preserving all its attachments in bronze and iron. The upper part of the vehicle was decorated with a bronze relief. The central part of this relief depicted a Doric frieze (4 triglyphs and 3 metopes), with at each end a dolphin and a female head, the entire frieze being supported on 2 Doric columns. Each metope imitates the façade of a Doric naiskos with 2 columns and a pediment or arched roof, and relief depictions of a labour of Herakles (the Cerynaean hind, the Erymantheian boar and the Stymphalian birds). It is not yet clear whether this was a chariot or other form of vehicle. Slightly after the burial, a SW–NE wall was built, running over its SE corner but causing no disturbance. It marked the SE border of the planned cemetery where the horse burials were made: this was probably a complete enclosure wall, now lost or not located. Four intact horse burials were found in 2006, plus 2 more disturbed examples. The animals were stallions, mature cavalry horses, and, in a few cases, horse trappings were preserved. Two tombs (10 and 15) contained human and horse skeletons. In tomb 10 (**Fig. 80**), the horse was buried with full trappings in bronze and iron, with an iron sword on one side and the burial of a 40–50 year-old man on the other (placed prone and parallel to the horse): the man stood ca. 1.71m *h*. and was in robust health with no signs of trauma. In tomb 15, the presence of horse trappings and the arrangement and physical condition of the human, a 30–40 year old male, were similar. Outside the tombs, but in the general area of the vehicle and horse burials, were additional trappings and iron spearheads. Five further human burials were made NW of the enclosure wall: 2 contained coins of the 2nd quarter of the 2nd–1st quarter of the 3rd Ct AD and the 2nd half of the 4th Ct AD (the latest burial yet found), 2 had no offerings and, in general, offerings consisted of a little pottery and, in one case, silver and glass jewellery. In cases where horses were buried singly, it is as yet unclear to which human burial they may belong.

A 2nd enclosure wall, built not long after the first, demarcated the 2nd cemetery area which contained only human burials. A large, near-semicircular peribolos was built beside the middle of this wall (internal *di*. 7.2m); in the centre of the enclosed area was the cremation tomb 3, which was spread out over it. The burial contained an iron chair (*okladias*), with 4 bronze lion heads and 2 simple bronze hemispheres on the upper terminals of the frame, and a bronze plastic vessel with a bust of Dionysos. Nearby, but outside the burial, were a red slip bowl, a bronze strigil, a handmade miniature vessel and an unknown bronze. Next to this peribolos was a smaller one (internal *di*. 0.1m) with a marble marker slab at the SE beside a niche for offerings. In the centre was a cremation (tomb 4) with part of a silver bracelet, 3 ivory pins and 3 silver denarii, a silver-plated denarius and 7 bronze coins, the latest of which (issued by a Gr city under Elagabalus) dates the burial to the 1st quarter of the 3rd Ct AD. The 5 burials outside the periboloi are all but one (a child grave) datable by coin evidence to the 3rd quarter of the 2nd Ct AD or the 2th quarter of the 2nd–1st quarter of the 3rd Ct. This part of the cemetery had 3 pits and 5 pithoi for waste.

Apart from the 3 Cl and one 4th Ct AD burials, systematic use of the 2 burial areas dates from the L1st or E2nd Ct–1st quarter of the 3rd Ct AD, with the vehicle burial in the 2nd half of the 1st Ct. The cemetery is unlikely to have served the neighbouring house exclusively, but probably belonged to a community identified on a nearby hill. A few Thracian or PH sherds were found scattered across the area, indicating settlement in the vicinity: one Byz coin and a ring were also found. Ot burials were made in the neighbouring plot SW of the excavation area.

Kathimerini (12/06/08) reports plans to make the site accessible to visitors with finds displayed *in situ*. It quotes the 17th EPCA's report of its work in 2007 as stating that a 2nd vehicle has been discovered along with the horses that pulled it, with horse trappings and weapons (spearheads, iron bridles, a sword, etc.) and a small bronze shield at the rear of the horse.

THASOS
(18th EPCA: 12th EBA)

Kastro Limenarion (Kambos). *To Vima*, *Kathimerini* and *Ethnos* (24/05/2008) all report the discovery by S. Papadopoulos (18th EPCA/Thrace) of rural dwellings and wine making facilities used from the Hel to LByz in this mountainous region (ca. 500masl). The most significant finds were monumental wine presses (one example exceeded 1m *h*.), of which 7–8 have been discovered, some located in a central point in the vineyard and others within the stone-built periboloi of residences. They may have been shared facilities. Complexes included the central area of the treading-floor, the collection vessel placed beneath and the hollow to drain off the must; the entire interior is lined with a waterproof mortar.

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