Argilos, Kallithea (Theodoridi property). P. Malama (18th EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 863) the discovery of four Late Archaic tombs. These comprise two child tombs (one pithos containing also bronze jewellery and the other, without goods, in a pit) and two of adults (a pit with schist cover slabs, a well-preserved skeleton and a gold *epistomion* as the only offering; and a cist of schist slabs covered with a stone mound, containing at least two individuals and bronze jewellery).

Nea Kerdyllia. P. Malama reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 864–66; *cf. BCH* 127 [2003], 984–85) the discovery of more of the cemetery at **Aidonochori**, noting also part of a Hellenistic cemetery at **Modi**, a Hellenistic farm and storeroom (*pitheonas*) at **Kalamoudi** and a Roman cemetery at **Strovylos**.

Sixteen tombs were excavated in the course of work by the water company – 15 cist tombs and a cremation in a pit grave, all but two looted. Three tombs contained multiple burials. Fragments of a gilded bronze wreath, a gold coin of Philip II and a silver of Alexander III, vases and bronze strigils were found in tombs I and III.

Amphipolis. P. Malama reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 866–70; *cf. BCH* 127 [2003], 985 [Kyprianidis property]; *BCH* 128–129 [2004–2005], 1509 [cemetery]) the discovery of a fourth-century BC building on the Kyprianidis property and over 400 new tombs in the east cemetery of the city.

NOMOS OF DRAMA
(18th EPCA: 12th EBA)

Nikiphoros. S. Doukata (12th EBA) notes (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 900) part of the elevated section of an Ottoman acqueduct at the site of Prophitis Ilias, beside the Drama-Paranestio railway line.

Makryplagi. S. Dadaki and S. Doukata record (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 900) the ruins of a traditional building with carved wooden decoration at the east end of the village, which was used as a mosque and then transformed into the Church of the Dormition of the Virgin with the addition of a semicircular apse and wall-paintings (beneath which the Islamic decoration remains visible).

Northwest of the village, on the hill of Ravenia, a defensive peribolos is reported.

NOMOS OF KAVALA
(18th EPCA: 12th EBA)

Dikili Tash. P. Darcque (EfA/CNRS) and Ch. Koukouli-Chrysanthaki (ASA) report on the 2009 study season on finds from the three excavation sectors of the 2008 campaign (dating to the Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age in sectors 2 and 6, and the Late Bronze Age and historical periods in sector 7). Study of the housing in sector 6 demonstrates numerous changes and innovations between Late Neolithic I and II, and between the Neolithic and the Early Bronze Age: preferential use of specific raw materials, increasing use of ceramic fragments in the construction of ovens (both hearths and vaults) and the introduction of mortar in wall construction.

Study of pottery focused on sector 7, which had the longest stratigraphical sequence encompassing various Late Bronze Age levels, followed by Helllenistic and a series of later, Byzantine and/or Ottoman, episodes. Dikili Tash was frequented between the seventh century BC and the seventh century AD, and then from the 14th to 15th centuries AD. However, as generally in the territory of Philippoi, there is a lack of securely datable remains of the seventh to 14th centuries AD, and this appears to be a period of widespread decline.

The study of stone tools produced notable results. An Early Bronze Age flint blade seems to have been used to collect or work reeds, a raw material until now demonstrated only through impressions in the fabric of buildings. Another Late Bronze Age flint blade probably formed part of a *tribulum* for threshing cereal grain: this is the first evidence for this tool's existence in the Aegean during the Bronze Age.

Philippoi. Ch. Koukouli-Chrysanthaki (Ephor Emerita of Antiquities) publishes (*Κερμάτια Φιλίας* vol. 2, 481–503) an inscribed marble honorific base of the middle or second half of the fourth century BC, re-used in the wall of basilica Γ. The inscription, in two lines (ΑΠΕΛΛΑΣ[...]ΕΙΟΥ ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙ / ΚΩΜΑΙΩΙ ΚΑΙ ΑΡ[ΤΕΜΙ]ΔΙ), confirms the existence of the cult of Apollo Komaios at Hellenistic Philippoi already attested in an inscription found *in situ* in the commercial agora and published by Lazaridis in 1961 (*ADelt* 17 [1961–1962] *Chr*, 239–40). These documents permit the restoration of a Hellenistic building, perhaps dedicated to Apollo Komaios and Artemis, in the centre of the Roman city of Philippoi.

Perni, Toumba (Spartali property, no. 807). V. Poulios reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 852–54) the discovery of Classical to Roman settlement remains and an Early Byzantine to Byzantine (sixth- to 11th-century) cemetery in an area of earlier settlement.

The 34 tombs explored in the Byzantine cemetery comprise 16 cist graves, 10 simple inhumations, five pit graves, one tile grave, one cremation and one *enchytrismos.* Nineteen skeletons and crania were identified in 26 tombs (two cists contained double burials and a third cist had a second reburial). There were six child burials. Grave goods largely consisted of bronze or gold jewellery (especially earrings in the form of birds) and an iron dagger.

THASOS
(18th EPCA: 12th EBA)

Limenas

Area north of the Artemision. A. Muller (EfA/Lille 3), F. Blondé (EfA/CNRS), P. Petridis (EfA/Athens) and S. Dadaki (Director, 12th EBA) report on the 2009 season.

Architectural analysis of the east and north wings of the house proceeded, and the pavements of three rooms of the Early Byzantine house (PCE13, PCE20, PCE21) were cleaned and consolidated. Cleaning of the mosaic from PCE21 confirmed the description given when the room was partially excavated in 1971, with the addition of an *emblema* in the centre of the floor.

Among material studies, attention is drawn to a programme of research on Early Byzantine cookwares.

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Balloon photographs were taken of the area of the Early Byzantine house DOM5 from the passage of the Theoroi to the Dionysion (**Fig. 153**).

The macellum. J.-Y. Marc (EfA/Strasbourg 2) reports continued recording of the building complexes, notably the Ionic passage and room 48 in the northwest wing, with its successive phases of development. Study continued of the marbles used in the macellum. During the Imperial period (second century AD), the passages connecting the court of the hundred flagstones to the macellum, as well as the adjacent rooms, were decorated with marble and painted plaster following the common Western model.

Analysis of the pottery reveals a low proportion of fineware and a high proportion of domestic and cookwares, reflecting the activities performed in this area. The recurrance of a specific form of handled pithos or pithoid amphora suggests that large quantities were stored in the area: distinctively shaped oval bowls (of *ca.* 15 litres capacity) may also have been storage vessels.

Study of the sculpture recovered in previous campaigns revealed a significant number of honorific statues mainly from the southwest stoa. The Late Hellenistic or Imperial ensemble of stoa and exedra which defined the south side of the agora was in the second century AD enhanced by an apsidal room which contained the statue of the emperor Hadrian alongside three fragments of colossal statues, probably of emperors. The space organized around the large altar is directly related to the macellum via the Ionic passage. Two other portraits at the south and west of the macellum may belong to another honorific ensemble, of which the exedra of Limenas might be part, along the route leading from the Heracleion to the passage of the Theoroi.

Initial examination of the rich faunal material from the south of the agora has revealed a heterogeneous assemblage, including waste from the processing of ox carcasses and from the preparation or consumption of smaller cattle, fish and sea molluscs. The remains of ox butchery likely relate to animal sacrifices.

Islet of Thassopoula. Y. Grandjean, T. Kozelj and M. Wurch-Kozelj (EfA) report on an architectural survey of a tower located on the central peak of the islet. In its first phase, the circular sixth-century tower was crowned both by a parapet and by anthropomorphic merlons. It was later roofed, renovated and/or rebuilt many times, as demonstrated by the different fragments of roof tiles. The tower was used mainly as an observation post with a wide field of vision. During the Early Byzantine period, the tower of Thassopoula ceased to exist in its previous form, and it seems that the rectangular building, built below re-using the blocks of the tower, was designed merely to observe the north coast of Thasos.

Area of the Gate of Zeus. S. Papadopoulos (18th EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 857–58) on excavation on the Kalogiannidou property, *ca.* 50m from the southern part of the rampart and the Gate of Zeus. There were four phases of occupation.

The latest phase is represented by five marble sarcophagi of the second to third century AD, two of which are inscribed. Only one had not been looted. They all rest on bases of material re-used from Classical public buildings (probably the gates).

At the end of the Hellenistic and Early Roman periods, the area was occupied by a cemetery: 20 tombs of babies and young children were found. These are all tile graves (apart from one *enchytrismos* and one receptacle of gneiss slabs). They contain very few goods (a glass bead and a gold ring are noted).

In the preceding phase (Middle to Late Hellenistic), the remains of a workshop for wine or oil production were



153. Thasos: the area of the Early Byzantine house DOM5.

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found close by. A 2m wide street, previously excavated to the southeast of this plot, separated the workshop from other structures on the plot. Beneath the road was an older road surface, 1.5m wide, bordered by large blocks and built of stones in the centre: this leads into the town from the extra-mural cemetery. The north-south wall found in all trenches may belong to a peribolos.

Theatre. Z. Bonias (Director, 18th EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 872–73) on continuing restoration, notable in the *koilon*, which has been cleaned. In the upper part of the *koilon*, an Early Byzantine cemetery was established after the abandonment of the theatre in the fifth to sixth century AD (in keeping with the tombs excavated near the rampart).

Agios Vasileios. S. Dadaki (12th EBA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 907–10; on previous excavation *cf. BCH* 127 [2003], 1006) on excavation at the Church of Ag. Vasileios on the shore *ca.* 800m from the ancient city, in a bay protected from the northeast wind. The eastern side of this three-aisled basilica and its apse were excavated in 2000.

Part of the collapsed colonnade was found in the north aisle, including a 1.95m high column which likely belongs to the ground-floor colonnade. No evidence of the floor was found.

A small, single-roomed church was found in the central aisle at the level of the choir. These walls, preserved to 0.4m high, re-use blocks from the basilica. A single slab from the basilica floor was found in contact with its east wall; earlier walls were found under the floor.

Excavation of the south aisle revealed a deposit from the collapse of the elevation, with bricks from the arcade, two capitals and four columns from the south colonnade.

Property of A. and P. Petropoulou. In the neighbouring area, on the property of A. and P. Petropoulou, are the remains of a possibly commercial Late Roman building with two or three rooms (noting the numerous coin finds and sherds of storage vessels). The following phase is represented by poorly-preserved Early Byzantine walls. In the second sector on this plot is a rubble two-roomed structure. The finds – sherds of storage vessels, carpenter's nails, glass fragments and four coins including a *follis* of the age of Justinian – suggest that it is a sixth-century AD warehouse.

Thasos, island

Theologos. S. Papadopoulos reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 858) the excavation of the north and west sides of a defensive tower (12m x 6.7m) at the site of Babouras. The few finds comprise Thasian domestic pottery and two bronze Thasian coins of the end of the Classical period.

Nearby is a cemetery which probably belongs to a small settlement to the southwest, of which several structures have been found (notably a well-built well). The tombs were built of gneiss slabs set on the ground or of rough masonry. Six were excavated, and were completely empty, although the context suggests a Late Roman or Early Byzantine date.

Theologos-Astris. S. Papadopoulos reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 859) the discovery of a Roman family tomb covered with three marble slabs at the site of **Agelada (Diglia property)**. The tomb, built of rubble, contained at least three bodies without grave goods and probably belonged to a cemetery.

Prinos. S. Papadopoulos reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 859–60) the discovery of a new site on the road between Mikros Kazavitis and the Monastery of Ag. Panteleimon. This is a small, rectangular installation built of flat gneiss slabs, comprising two roofed rooms and an open-air area, which was used for the production of foodstuffs and for domestic crafts. In the southeast corner is a complete Early Byzantine ribbed chytra (the only find to date the site).

Close by, a second facility of the same type may be identified, but the walls have completely collapsed.

Panagia. S. Papadopoulos reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 860–61) two sections of ancient road at Ag. Panteleimon, between Panagia and Limenas. These roads link the ancient city and the area of Ag. Konstantinos (the southern border of the city) with the ancient marble quarries at Saliari-Vathy and the settlement on the height of Panagia. These have not been uncovered along their entire course and no indication of date has been found, although they are clearly not contemporary.

The first section is well preserved (2.5m wide, 300m long). The route takes sharp angles every 30–40m to adapt to the terrain. It is paved with slabs and rubble, with roughly-worked larger limestone blocks along the borders.

The second section lies several metres to the south and takes a different course. It is narrower (1.5m) and preserved only for *ca.* 20m. It is surfaced with small stones and bordered only on one side with large blocks (the other side sits on rock).

Rachoni (Paschali property). S. Papadopoulos reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 861–62) the discovery of a series of family tombs containing multiple inhumations. These belong to a single construction programme, using flat stones and worked gneiss blocks, with three gneiss slabs as covers. The four tombs excavated are included within a rectangular public structure. The architectural elements identified – a column capital and parapet blocks – indicate an Early Byzantine date. An Early Byzantine vaulted tomb with an access passage, an arch and a lintel over the low entrance, and plastered walls was discovered nearby.

THRACE

NOMOS OF XANTHE
(19th EPCA: 12th EBA)

Abdera

Chortolivado (Sazli Tsaïr). K. Kallintzi (19th EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 879–86) the discovery of a cemetery of the early Clazomenian colony (end of the seventh to the early sixth century) during construction of a water channel in 1997.

Twenty two new tombs comprise 11 *enchytrismoi* in amphorae and eight in pithoi, two pit graves and a cremation pyre in a rectangular pit. The amphorae contain burials of babies and young children (up to four to five years old), while the pithoi contain single child burials and double burials of a woman and child (of nine to 10 years), of two women or of two men. The pithos burials also contain pottery (including an olpe, alabastra, aryballoi, kyathoi and cups). The rectangular pit contains the remains of the cremation pyre of a man on a wooden bier with an olpe and a chytra.

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