In the sector of the Gate of the Swamp the topographical organization of the anc. city of Philippi, the manner of communication with the out-of-town zone (and more generally the colonial territory) largely depended on **the extent of the swamp** and on its possible variation during historic times. Prospection indicated that the relationship between the swamp and the city varied through time depending on the alluvial formations of the river of Kephalari. Some denser probings will permit the establishment of a precise chrono-stratigraphy of these alluvial and swamp formations. The observation of ceramic material on the surface confirmed the importance of the Gate of the Swamp in the MByz period, when it acted as an access point to the main district (still inhabited) of the anc. city, suggesting the existence of a suburb. Future geophysical prospection will help to specify the size and possibly the organization of the suburb.

The main aim of the prospection in the sector S of the cone of Krenides was to determine the extent of the swamp and the **anc. territory to the S** of the city. The trenches confirmed the complexity of contact between the alluvial cone and the swamp. The fluctuations in the swamp's edges could have reached several hundred metres. The establishment of the chronology of these fluctuations would help to better understand the changing relationship between the swamp, the city and the out-of-town agricultural zone. Unlike the two previous sectors, prospecting in this area revealed little archaeological material. It also allowed us to eliminate from the study some visible traces indicated by aerial photographs, traces which were caused by contemporary operations of regional development and not by any anc. division of the land.

Byz Philippoi. K. Tsouris (*ADelt*, 723) reports on the landscaping of the archaeological sites.

Philippoi, E cemetery. S. Doukata (*ADelt*, 727) reports on an excavation that revealed a Rom tomb, belonging to a child.

Byz Kavala

Kavala, Medieval aquaduct. A. Bakirtzis (*ADelt*, 719–20) reports on the restoration of the monument.

Agios Kosmas, Stenopos. S. Doukata (*ADelt*, 724) reports on the first record of ruined settlements, dated to the period of Ot domination.

Moustheni. S. Doukata (*ADelt*, 724–25) reports on the recording of tombs, lacking any kind of finds.

THASOS (18th EPCA; 12th EBA)

Limenas (anc. **Thasos**). T. Kozelj, M. Sgourou and M. Wurch-Kozelj (*AEMTH* 19 [2005], 13–24) discuss recent findings related to the **anc. city walls**, revealed during rescue excavations conducted on the occasion of drainage works (see also *AR* 51 [2004–2005], 83). In O. Pavlou Mela and Demetriados parts of the wall with its square towers were investigated, along with the 'Fish Gate' and the 'Aslant Gate' with the stairs leading to the battlements. In O. 18 Oktovriou, E of the Sanctuary of Artemis Soteira, a square tower was located. To the S a corner of the wall was revealed. E of the *Kalogerikon* the W side of the N wall was revealed to a *l.* of 13m, reaching the interior of the city, while behind the *Kalogerikon* the wall continues up to the 'Gate of the Goddess with the chariot' (*ADelt*, 685). In the latter area the findings included: a female terracotta, a terracotta theatre mask, a female terracotta mould, a triangle tile, stamped Thasian amphora handles dating to the 4th Ct BC and everyday ceramic vessels. The stone finds include: a pedestal bearing the inscription ΑΤΤΑΛΟC ΗΡΟΔΟΤΟΥ ΕΡΜΕΙΘΕ---Μ---- , part of a relief with a funerary banquet scene, part of the anthemion crowning of a stele, part of a marble male statue, small marble window columns, small marble columns with their bases and capitals, and the zoomorphic leg of a table.

M. Sgourou (*ADelt*, 685–89) reports on the excavation of a **LRom bath complex**. In total six rooms were investigated: the caldarium, the praefurnium, three oblong and one square room, all showing three phases of construction. Portable finds (pottery, glassware, coins) date the bath to the L3rd–4th Ct BC.

Z. Mponias (*ADelt*, 684–85) reports on small-scale excavations in the **theatre** undertaken on the occasion of restoration works. The outer wall that delineated the theatre in its upper part was revealed. This wall dated to Cl times and belongs to an earlier phase than the theatre itself. It runs parallel to another wall and both created an access road to the theatre. Within the theater koilon terracottas and architectural features of the skene were found, along with part of the proscenium cornice.

N surroundings of the Artemision. Arthur Muller (Lille 3/EFA), Francine Blondé (CNRS/EFA) and Stavroula Dadaki (12nd EBA) report on the excavation of the great **ECh house** located in 1971 in the Delkos plot, where three rooms of the N wing of the house were revealed and on the excavation in Valma plot, where **thermal baths** and a part of the S wing were revealed during 1979–1985.

The 2006 season mainly aimed to complete the investigation of the E wing. By the end of the season the old excavations were connected with the new excavation. Also, we clarified a series of aspects of the plan generated in 2004. Although the existence of a peristyle still remains hypothetical we did unearth the NE corner of what must have been the internal court and therefore the S limit of the N wing. It is for the E wing, however, that we have the greatest amount of new information. The central part of the E wing is marked by a large room which must have been a triclinium (10.80m by 5.30m internal measurements). The room overflows into the rest of the wing while encroaching on the former street. The E part of this room is formed by an apse, inserted into a rectangular masonry block. It has a large opening to the W (± 4m) toward the internal court and three windows to the N, E and S respectively. This room is edged to the S and to the N by two series of two rooms which are of more modest dimensions. Apart from this complex of five rooms, the E wing also had corner rooms which are of larger dimensions. Most of the rooms have large openings (doors) towards the court. The rooms show at least two building phases. The oldest is represented by door chocks and carefully built windows, with the most recent phase by constructions in coarse masonry without cement in order to close the doors and, in one case, to divide a large room. The stratigraphy confirms the general chronology proposed in 2004. The construction of the building dates to the L5th Ct AD. The first destruction (accompanied by the complete removal of valuable materials: marble floor and wall coating) occured around 560–570 when some rooms were roughly refitted suggesting partial re-occupation of these places. The tpq of the final destruction is AD 619. Noteworthy architectural remains include a palmette antefix (which represents the most complete copy of a series of architectural terracottas; **Fig. 87**), two Doric capitals and some fragments of a pebble mosaic collected in the destruction layer of the building. Epigraphic finds include a fragment of an inscribed stele with joints for a bronze plate, a fragment which completes an honorary inscription found in

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87. Thasos: palmette antefix from N surrounds of Artemision

1983 (referring to Agrippa Postumus, son of Agrippa and adoptive son of Augustus) and the lower part of the famous 'Stele of the Braves' which regulates the funeral ceremony of citizens who died fighting and the honours bestowed on them and their families (1st half of the 4th Ct BC). Other finds include a fragment which completes a male torso found in 1981, as well as the basin of a bronze incense burner complete with chain.

S surroundings of the agora. Jean-Yves Marc (Strasbourg/EFA) reports on the study, restoration and cataloguing of the material found in the **macellum** during the 2005 excavations.

We have begun to analyse only some categories of objects. Very rich wall decoration in *opus sectile* on all the walls of the macellum, the walls of the façade of the rooms which edged the court and those of the two monumental entries were the subject of a detailed study. Primary analysis has allowed for the identification of several decorative elements, in particular the appliqué mouldings, the plinths and the pilasters or the capitals of pilasters. Regarding ceramics and terracotta lamps, priority was given to the material discovered in the old and well-known layers. It seems that the lowest layers contained pottery older than the date first proposed for the original phase of the macellum (i.e., the 1st half of the 3rd Ct BC) suggesting an older phase which preceded the Hel building. The objects of animal origin have been counted. Even though they form a small assemblage (72 objects), this material has been the source of interesting information, in both chronological and technological terms, which supports the hypothesis that this district had some artisan or craft function in the latest phases of the occupation (*ca* 3rd–5th Ct).

The rampart. Yves Grandjean and Manuela Wurch-Kozelj (EFA) report on the study in two areas.

In the Maritime Gate sector, a study of a group of more than 160 blocks allowed us to recover two notable rectangular pillars of a door of the tower, the frame of a gunloop-type window for catapults or ballista, the corner blocks, as well as several perpends. One of these blocks bears an inscription which relates to the construction of the entire defensive works.

We continued the re-reading of the marks of quarrymen or entrepreneurs in the plain. More than 80 marks have been read. The study of the description of the rampart and the analysis of the stratigraphical data is complete.

THRACE

Nomos of Xanthe (19th EPCA; 12th EBA)

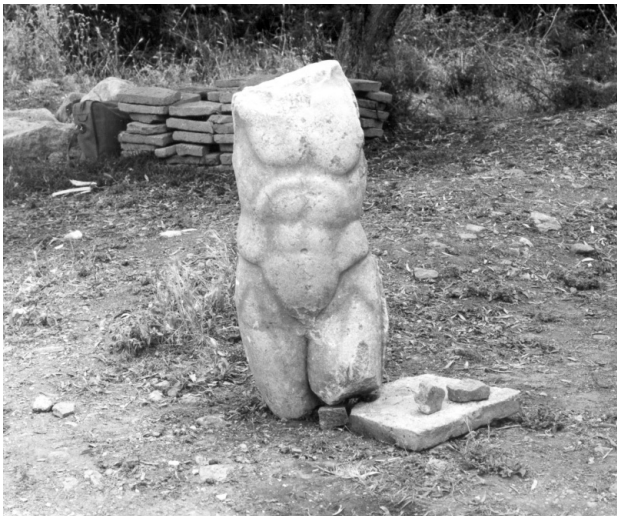
Archaeological Museum, Abdera. D. Triantafyllos (*ADelt*, 707) discusses the new exhibition of the Archaeological Museum (see *AR* 48 [2001–2002], 89).

Abdera. K. Kallintzi (*ADelt*, 710–11) reports on the examination of a cist grave uncovered by illicit excavation. The grave gave the impression of a stone sarcophagus, with its perfectly bonded sides and a single-piece of stone cover. A piece of an iron strigil was the only grave good found.

Byz Abdera, Polystylo. S. Dadaki (*ADelt*, 723–24) reports on the clearings that were carried out at the archaeological site. The fortified enclosure, as well as the transverse wall that divides the town into upper and lower, became visible.

Nomos of Rhodope (19th EPCA)

Maroneia, Ag. Haralambos. N. Kokkotaki (*ADelt*, 711–12) reports on the excavation of a **monumental building** (*l.* 46m). In the centre of the building three square pillars were found with two corresponding buttresses on the N wall, while on the S wall two triangular light openings were preserved. To the N of this building another similar structure was partially investigated. The two buildings probably belonged to the same complex. To the N of this complex a paved area with an underground drainage pipe was located, possibly part of the road that led from the propylon to the agora. The disturbed deposits yielded finds suggesting the use of space from Rom to Byz times. Worth mentioning is the 2nd Ct AD marble torso of a Satyr (**Fig. 88**).



88. Maroneia: torso of Rom marble Satyr

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