

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)

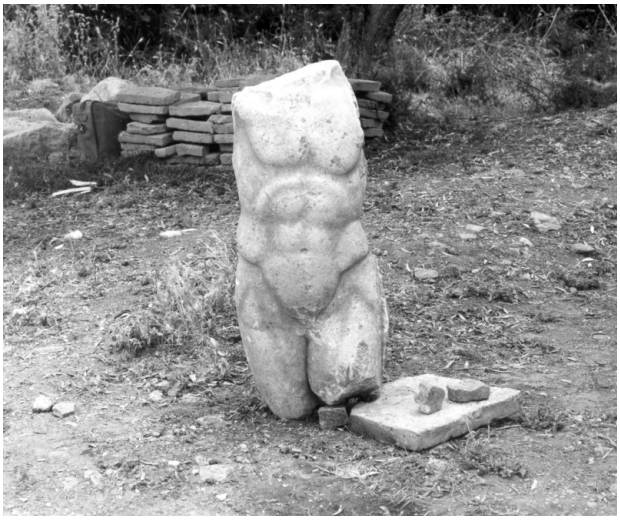
Archaeological Museum, Abdera. D. Triantafyllos (*ADelt*, 707) discusses the new exhibition of the Archaeological Museum (see *AR* 48 [2001–2002], 89).

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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Paliochora site. S. Doukata (*ADelt*, 727–32) reports on the excavation of the **ECh basilica** with a mosaic floor (**Fig. 89**), the nearby settlement and part of the MByz cemetery. Tombs, coins, pottery, three bracelets and exceptionally executed and decorated mosaic floors were among the finds. Parts of inscriptions, engraved in marble and dated to earlier than the MByz period, were also found.

Byz Rhodopi
Papikion mountain. N. Zikos (*ADelt*, 720) reports on the restoration of the katholikon at the Linos monastery complex.

Maximianoupoli. N. Zikos (*ADelt*, 732) reports on excavation works that revealed a monumental construction, probably identified as the cathedral of the town.

NOMOS OF EVROS (19th EPCA)

Dikaia. E. Tsoukala, M. Vaxevanopoulos and G. Lazarides (*AEMTH* 19 [2005], 1–11), in a collaboration between the 19th EPCA, the Northern Greece Ephorate of Palaeoanthropology and Speleology and Aristotle University of Thessaloniki (School of Geology), report on the study of the **neogene mammalian remains** unearthed during works on the occasion of the construction of the road which links the area with the Egnatia highway.

About 45 fossil fragments found scattered in sandy sediments were derived from PH mammals and wood remains. Four upper tusk fragments, two lower molars and bone fragments of proboscideans can be attributed to the mastodont *Choerolophodon pentelici*; four teeth, two astragali, tibia and bone fragments of small-sized horses belong to *Hipparion* cf. *macedonicum* and a mandible fragment of a medium-sized bovid to cf. *Tragoportax*. This material, not common in this area of Greece, can indicate an age of LMiocene.

Mesimvria, Zone. P. Tsatsopoulou (*ADelt*, 713) reports on excavations in two areas in the anc. city. Parts of two roads were unearthed, along with part of the infrastructure of an unidentifiable large building. Portable finds (pottery and coins) date the area to the 5th–4th Ct BC.

Byz/Ot Didymoteicho
Castle. K. Tsouris (*ADelt*, 720) reports on the clearings carried out at the castle.

Grand mosque (Vayazit). A. Bakirtzis (*ADelt*, 720–23) reports on the difficulties faced during the restoration of this important monument, originally sponsored by the Sultan Mechmet A' (1402–1421) and comparable to other EOt monuments in Bursa (Prusa), Edirne (Adrianopolis) and Iznik (Nicaea). **Fig. 90** shows the problems faced in restoring the dome.

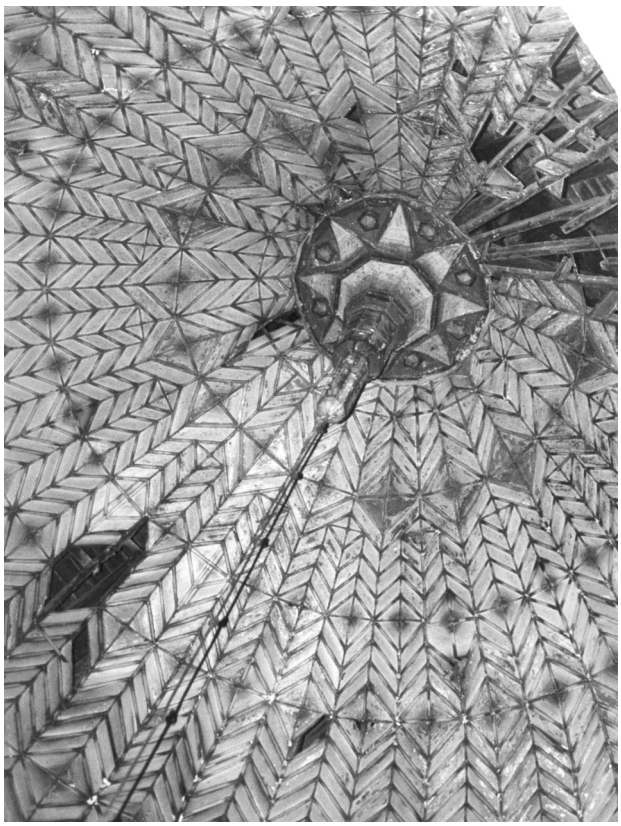
Byz Evros
Ferres, church of Panagia Kosmosoteira. K. Tsouris (*ADelt*, 720) reports on the restoration of the dome.

Pythio, castle. K. Tsouris (*ADelt*, 723) reports on the restoration of the wall that joins the two towers of the acropolis.

Petrades, church of the Dormition of the Virgin. K. Tsouris and A. Brikas (*ADelt*, 725) report on the postByz three-aisled basilica.



89. Maroneia: mosaic floor from ECh basilica



90. Didymoteicho: Grand mosque, internal view of dome

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Petrota, church of Taxiarches. K. Tsouris and A. Brikas (*ADelt*, 725) report on the postByz church and the 19th Ct icons located there.

Doxa, church of Agioi Konstantinos and Eleni. K. Tsouris and A. Brikas (*ADelt*, 725) report on the postByz church and the 19th Ct icons located there.

Therapeio, church of Dormition of the Virgin. K. Tsouris and A. Brikas (*ADelt*, 725–26) report on the postByz three-aisled basilica.

Pentalofos, church of Agioi Konstantinos and Eleni. K. Tsouris and A. Brikas (*ADelt*, 726) report on the postByz church.

SAMOTHRACE

Samothrace. O. Pallagia in *Ta Nea* (05/03/2007) and *Ethnos* (06/03/2007) argues that the famous statue of the Nike of Samothrace was a Rom offering to the Sanctuary of the Great Gods after their victory against the Macedonian king Perseus. She also suggests a date 166–156 BC instead of 190–180 BC.

Sanctuary of the Great Gods. James R. McCredie (New York/ASCSA) reports on the 2006 study season.

Work continued on the documentation of material on the **E hill** for publication as volume 9, *The Monuments of the Eastern Hill*, in the series, *Samothrace. Excavations Conducted by the Institute of Fine Arts of New York University*. A draft of the chapters on the description and reconstruction of the monuments was completed. Finishing details were added to the block drawings and the restored plans and elevations documenting the monuments and architectural development of the E hill. Additional drawings comparing the profiles of triglyphs and Doric geison blocks from buildings within the sanctuary were completed. The lamps to be included in the publication were selected, examined, catalogued, drawn and inked. Work continued under the direction of Laura Gadbery on the catalogue of coins from the E hill. Conservation to protect the surface of the inscribed epistyle blocks from the Dedication of Philip III and Alexander IV was continued.

Work continued on documenting the architectural blocks associated with the **Milesian Dedication** on the W hill. A database was created for all the marble blocks found on the W hill and those recovered by the Gr Archaeological Service from the central ravine. Key blocks belonging to the monument, including column drums, wall, epistyle, threshold and geison blocks, were drawn.

NORTHEAST AEGEAN ISLANDS
(20th EPCA; 14th/3rd EBA)

Lemnos (14th EBA)

Myrina. L. Acheilara (*ADelt*, 763–66) reports that at **Tourkikos Gialos, O. Moschidi 13 (Vafea plot)** part of a Rom bath complex with two building phases was revealed. In the S area of the plot, part of the hypocaust was found, with a system of two pipes, walls, parts of six floors and a marble-lined octagonal tank to its N. In a later phase, a small well was opened in the floor of the tank and an exterior circular buttress wall was added. Finds include coarse and terra sigillata pottery, fragments of tiles and glass objects and four damaged bronze coins. At **Kentriki Agora, O. Kyda (Vamvoukou plot, former Choleva plot)** part of a Rom building with two rooms was investigated (see *ADelt* 52, 911). Finds include an oinochoe, a clay bird figurine, a marble tool and a Rom lamp. At **Androni, O. Varnali (Tsaptsinou plot)** building remains dating to the EBA (Blue Poliochni phase) came to light. From a surface level came finds dating to the Green Poliochni phase, while in the W sector of the plot the habitation area was back-filled with stone piles and sherds dating to the Black Poliochni phase. In the N sector of the plot part of a room with three successive floors was uncovered. In the SE part of the plot a wall of a circular building was found (interior *di.* 6.10m). In the W area of the plot nine circular structures came to light (*di. ca* 2m), which must have been used for storage. In the central area of the plot three aligned circular structures were excavated at different depths; they may have served as wine or olive oil production facilities. Finds from the excavation of the plot include fragments of Final Neo female seated figurines, stone and flint tools, pottery, a clay hook and a crucible. At **O. Karatza (Papadopoulou-Apostolopoulou plot)** parts of two parallel walls were uncovered; finds include Rom pottery and three bronze coins.

Koukonisi. L. Acheilara (*ADelt*, 765) reports on investigations at the SW area of the islet, where a complex of walls from successive periods and a cobbled area were excavated. Part of a cobbled area defined by a retaining wall came to light in the E part of the trench, and also an earlier wall. In the W area of the trench a room defined by three walls was revealed, contemporary to the cobbled area. In the SW area of the trench a floor was found, which sealed a destruction layer consisting of fallen stones and traces of fire, dated by sherds to the SubMyc and Geo periods. Under the destruction layer a wall was found. The excavation finds include numerous sea shells, vases, a stone vase, obsidian and flint tools.

C. Boulotis (*ADelt*, 766) reports on investigations aimed at the clarification of building phases of the MBA. Finds include architectural elements, pottery (including large pithoi), clay spindle-whorls, bone, stone and obsidian tools.

Hephaestia. E. Greco (Director, SAIA) reports on the exploration of the area of the walls of the isthmus with the collaboration of E. Fouache (Paris XIII/Créteil) and the excavation of the L antique house under the direction of E. Papi (Siena).

The mission continued the exploration of the area of the **walls of the isthmus**. E. Fouache contributed to the project with his knowledge of the geomorphology of the site and excavated two small trenches behind the Ar wall and at its base, between the upper parts of the LH walls and the virgin soil. A series of trenches was excavated to the N of the Ar wall, as well as between this structure and the surrounding later circuit walls. It has been possible to investigate a new segment of the Ar wall to verify once more that it overlaps with the summits of the walls of the LH settlement. We also explored a further section of the fill between the Ar wall and a wall of a later period.

To the S, at the base of the Hel tower, where in 2005 we discovered a small wall made of small stones and the upper part of a wall built in regular blocks of poros, we investigated the remains of a new **telesterion** similar to the ones unearthed by L. Beschi at the foot of the Klas mountain and, more recently, by A. Archontidou below the theatre. Of this new building only the upper parts of the walls have been explored, together with the remains of typical stone benches. A violent event, perhaps an earthquake or a landslide, caused a fracture in the soil and the consequent loss of most of the S part of the monument.

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