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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80. Lithochori: horse burial with chariot, tomb 10

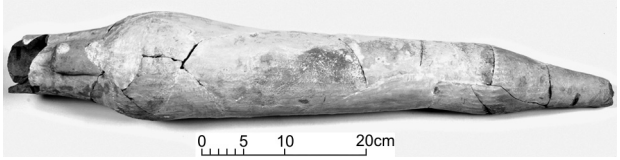
Thasos

Area N of the Artemision. A. Muller (EFA/ Lille 3), F. Blondé (EFA/CNRS) and S. Dadaki (12th EBA) report on a study season following the 2006 excavations. The identification of Tunisian amphorae (**Fig. 81**) and a few sherds of Egyptian amphorae enhance the picture of Thasian external relations during EByz times. Many imprecisely datable forms existed around the last quarter of the 6th and the 1st quarter of the 7th Ct AD: the abundant material of the last phase of the villa will make a significant contribution to our knowledge of EByz ceramics.

The resumption of excavation in 2006 provided the opportunity to locate more precisely the 'monastery' unearthed in 1911 N of the Artemision. A plan of all known parts of this 'monastery', on the same orientation as the nearby EByz villa, was made on the basis of old photographs and visible remains. Identification of the building, which currently rests on the presence of a church and perhaps also on the fact that the land was a dependency of the Pantocrator of Athos, might be firmly established after further fieldwork.

The macellum. J.-Y. Marc (EFA/Strasbourg 2) reports on continuing excavation of areas between the courtyard of the macellum and the court of the hundred flagstones, and on architectural analysis of the remains (**Figs 82, 83**). The same destruction layer was found in all areas explored, consisting of collapsed mud-brick mixed with elements of roofing. Excavation of the underlying layers confirms that the building housed workshops, at least during the most recent phases, mostly for glass and metal working. An important hoard of 22 denarii from the Republican era, buried shortly after the date of the last strike (48 BC, i.e. at the time of the Battle of Pharsala) was found in room P54. This discovery significantly backdates our knowledge of denarius circulation in N Greece.

It is now established that the SW building showed the same overall plan and internal organization from the beginning of the Hel period until the end of occupation in the E7th Ct AD. The general lines of the monumental centre of Thasos were laid out in the 1st half of the 3rd Ct BC, if not earlier: this involved not only the agora, but in a unified and contemporary conception, a



81. Thasos: the Artemision, Tunisian amphora 6th–7th Ct AD

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82. Thasos: the Macellum, view from SW

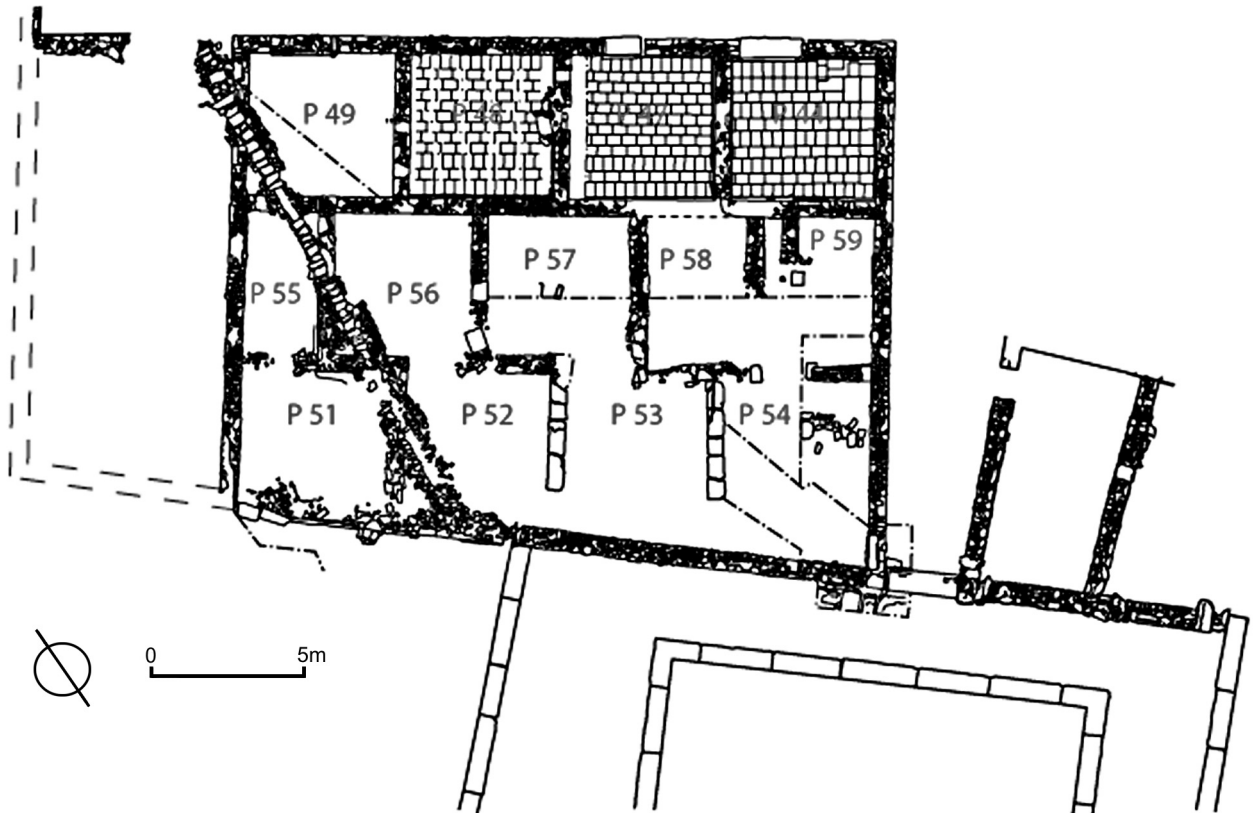
monumental square to the S dedicated to economic activity. The ambition of this programme, very close to the major urban development of the metropoleis of Asia Minor, is now confirmed.

A special study was made of the different types of decoration in the complex – painted surfaces, cladding, *opus sectile* and mosaic. Just over 700 fragments of marble are now known, representing only a small proportion of the surface wall decoration between the Ionic passage and the passage leading to the courtyard of the hundred flagstones. Study proceeded room by room: a single room of P45, the centre of the SE wing of the macellum, produced a batch of almost 100 fragments of marble, remarkable for their extreme diversity (13 varieties in all). Typological study permits the distinction of several types which relate to 2 different decorative sequences. In parallel, study of ceramics and industrial equipment continued. Ovenwares predominate, reflecting either culinary activity or a craft requiring such products; some such craft may also explain the abundant presence of an unparalleled type of pan or basin with a circular base and an oval opening. Large storage jars, pithoi or dolia, were scarce. A comprehensive inventory of equipment related to production was also made: this consisted mostly of artefacts from the production of glass and bronze. Iron working is poorly represented; silver production is also present.

The rampart. Y. Grandjean and M. Wurch-Kozelj (EFA) report on the 2007 study season.

Study of blocks from a set of 3 rooms which defended the access door to the sea, SW of the closed port, continued. Many fragments from a 2nd arrow slot were identified plus 2 fragments of a door lintel. Systematic survey of quarry marks covered a 55m section of wall E of the Herakles Gate. In total, 59 were registered, some contemporary with the construction of the wall in the E5th Ct BC, others related to renovation of the fortification in the 2nd half of the 4th Ct BC.

Epigraphy. J. Fournier (EFA) and P. Hamon (EFA/Rouen) report (*AEMTh* 20 [2006], 51–60) on the publication of a new collection of Thasian inscriptions of the Cl–Rom periods discovered in excavations in the agora area since 2004. Three unpublished inscriptions are briefly discussed: a new fragment which joins the bottom of the 4th Ct BC Stele of the *Agathon*, a LHel decree honouring the benefactor Stilbon, and an inscription honouring Agrippa Postumus. The history of epigraphical research and publication on Thasos is reviewed.



83. Thasos: the Macellum, plan of SW wing

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THRACE

A new publication presents a valuable overview of evidence spanning the mod. Bulgarian-Gr border: H. Todorova, M. Stefanovich, G. Ivanov (eds), *In the Steps of James Harvey Gaul* 2. *The Struma/Strymon River Valley in Prehistory: Proceedings of the International Symposium Strymon Praehistoricus. Kjustendil - Blagoevgrad (Bulgaria); Serres - Amphipolis (Greece) 27th September to 1st October 2004* (Sofia, Gerda Henkel Stiftung, 2007).

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

Kimmeria. *Ethnos* (08/03/08) cites the report of D. Makropoulou (Director, 15th EBA) of the discovery of a previously unknown ECh (probably 6th Ct AD) basilica (15m x 13m).

Nomos of Rhodope
(19th EPCA: 15th EBA)

Komotini. *Ethnos* (08/03/08) cites the report of D. Makropoulou (Director, 15th EBA) of the discovery on Venizelos street of traces of a Byz cemetery and a cistern. Within the city, a previously unknown 14th Ct AD bath with a hypocaust has been located, the construction of which is perhaps to be attributed to Gazi Evrenos.

Maroneia. P. Tritsaroli (ASCSA, Wiener Laboratory) reports (*AEMTh* 20 [2006], 31–39) on analysis of the human skeletal remains from the extra-mural cemetery at ECh/Byz Maroneia (theatre area, Kabana region). The sample of 36 individuals included 32 adults of advanced age and 4 children (3 over the age of 4); different nutritional habits were traced according to age and sex. Attention focused on the discovery in tomb 5 (W parados of the theatre) of the cranium of a mature woman (over 30 years of age) which had been artificially deformed, probably by binding: the woman had also suffered multiple fractures of other bones. The tomb itself was archaeologically indistinguishable from the rest, but cranial deformation is not generally attested in Gr lands nor does it fit Ch tradition. The deceased may therefore have retained customs from her homeland – perhaps adding evidence for the arrival of immigrants from the Caucasus or the Balkans (or W Europe) during the migration period (5th Ct AD onwards) as part of the mixed population of this major Byz trading centre.

Maroneia, Cave of Polyphemos. A. Panti and M. Myteletsis (EPSVE) report (*AEMTh* 20 [2006], 21–29) on excavation in the 2 main chambers as part of a programme to prepare the cave for public viewing. Two trenches were opened, revealing the same 4 strata in each. The top level, 1, dates to the L12th–13th Ct AD and contained a large quantity of glazed and plain pottery, plus animal bone (mainly bovine, implying use of the cave as a shelter). Prominent are cups and plates of Zeuxippos ware group II (including some probable local imitations, noting also many cups similar to those produced at Mikro Pisto in Rhodope), also many lamps. Two legible bronze coins among the 9 found are also of this date (one from Thessaloniki of Theodoros I Laskari [1204] and the other an imitation of Alexander III). Two more found outside the cave were a Latin imitation of Manuel Despotis (1204) from Thessaloniki and a Latin imitation of the small Constantinople type A. Level 2, disturbed and with traces of burning, contained LRom amphorae of types 4 and 7 (7th Ct AD), 1st Ct AD terra sigillata and some EH sherds. Level 3 was very slight, with a little Neo pottery in trench I and EH sherds in both trenches. Beneath a 0.1m lime crust, level 4 (ca. 0.05m thick) produced EBA akin to that of Sitagroi phase IV and a quantity of EH II, paralleled in Sitagroi phases Va and b (typical shapes include the kantharoid cup and prochous), also spindle-whorls and a serpentine axe. Two intrusive bg sherds of LAr kylikes represent the only evidence for use of the cave between EH II and the LRom period. In addition to excavation, a 3D scan of the cave interior is proposed.

Nomos of Evros
(19th EPCA: 15th EBA)

Zoni (Mesimbria). P. Tsatsopoulou (19th EPCA) reviews (*AEMTh* 20 [2006], 1–7) the past 3 seasons of work in the territory of Zoni, identifying the main points of defence and discussing the potential identity of sites. W of the valley of Zoni, the valley of Petroton shows evidence of continuous occupation from the PH to the LRom period. This is the only area with a harbour capable of handling external trade. On the W side of the valley, the area of **Mikros Elaionas** (1,000masl) has traces of anc. settlement covering ca. 20 stremmata (rectangular buildings, roof tiles and Cl and Hel sherds). The site is protected to the W, NW and NE by 3 peaks which have evidence of fortification and sherds of Thracian pottery. Three main routes inland from the coastal plain around Zoni are discussed: a 200m *l.* stretch of wall ca. 3km from the sea is identified alongside one of them.

The plain around mod. Perama and Komaro is defended by 2 peak strongholds, both with traces of fortification and Hel and Thracian sherds. A 3rd peak defends the main route down to Zoni. The easternmost of these 3 peaks has direct visual connection with mod. Makri (anc. Sali), with traces of a PH peribolos.

A brief review of finds from Zoni itself, emphasizes the importance of the large collection of inscriptions in the Thracian language (2 on stone, plus a collection of 300 graffiti in Gr script on pottery from the Sanctuary of Apollo).

Traianoupolis. K. Tsouris presents (*DeltChAE* 28 [2007], 67–74) a detailed architectural study of the ruins of a small (11.25m x 6.15m) church. Its LByz (1st half of the 14th Ct AD) construction postdates the sack of 1206 and represents important evidence for continuing settlement at a time of major upheaval.

Tymbo Thyreas (Didymoteicho). *Ethnos* (02/08/07) cites the report of M. Koutsoumanis (19th EPCA) of the discovery of many PH tools dating ca. 5000–4500 BC during excavation of the mound, which lies ca. 8km from Didymoteicho. Seven stone axes, arrowheads, tens of other tools and pottery sherds are noted. *Apogevmatini* (06/02/08) reports the discovery, during excavation of the mound, of a Rom family tomb. This contained the cremations of a man and a woman, plus an animal (probably a horse), along with ceramic, glass, iron and bronze offerings, and a small amount of jewellery. Also found in the mound were Neo tools, such as axes and stone arrowheads. Finds are kept in Komotini Museum. *Ethnos* (15/03/08) further reports (with illustration) the discovery of a bronze lamp with a handle in the form of a swan's head from this area of later burials (2 pyres and the burial reported above are noted).

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