Anc. **Mende**. S. Moschonisioti, A. Pentedeka, E. Kiriatzi and M. Meksi (*AEMTH* 19 [2005], 249–67) discuss the results of the **petrographic analysis** of supposedly local LGeo–EAr decorated (painted or incised) pottery, used as burial pots in the coastal cemetery of the anc. city. Petrographic analysis was done by the Fitch Laboratory (BSA). The analysis confirmed the stylistic classification of the pottery groups, which show significant compositional and textural similarities. It also suggests their local provenance from the Kassandra peninsula, or from the broader area of Mende.

Aghios Mammas. I. Aslanis (*AEMTH* 19 [2005], 233–37) discusses the architectural features of the **BA settlement**. EH deposits were investigated in trench M, layer 18, where autonomous household units with food processing structures were found. They develop gradually on the tell slopes, separated by walls which created restricted access to the houses. This phase ends with destruction by fire. MH deposits were investigated in trenches B and M, layers 17–14. The houses of this phase had many rooms and were organized along the vertical or parallel axis of the tell. The walls were thick, constructed in pisè technique. In layer 16, which had a long duration, a house with three rooms and a house with more spaces were investigated. In the latter postholes of the stairs were located. In layers 15–14 two multi-spaced complexes were found. In layer 13, although the arrangement of the houses remains the same, the building material for their construction changed. Now stone and mud-bricks are used. Noteworthy is that in this MBA period wheelmade Minyan and handmade reddish pottery appeared.

Mavrolakkas, Olympiada. K. Sismanidis (*ADelt*, 556–57) notes the excavations carried out in the area (see *AR* 48 [2001–2002], 75).

Ierissos, (anc. **Akanthos**). E. Trakosopoulou (*ADelt*, 558–61) reports on rescue excavations in the **cemetery** and the anc. city. In plot 119, a total of 320 graves was investigated, dating from Ar to Rom times. Apart from 29 cremations the remainder contained inhumations. The most frequent type of grave is a pit grave, but there were also 90 jar burials, some tile graves and clay larnakes with relief or painted decoration. Some of the finds are pierced skyphoi which serve for closing jar burials and clay offering tile pipes. Noteworthy is a lead katadesmos in a wealthy Cl grave. In plot 109, a Hel infant burial was excavated. In plot 12, eighteen graves were investigated: two shallow pit graves and sixteen pithoi burials. The grave goods include jewellery (bronze fibulae, beads and bracelets, gold earrings), iron knives, an oinochoe and a glass ring-shaped bead.

In the area of the **anc. settlement**, in plot 15, a Cl private house (8.20m by 3.10m) was investigated. The W square room was revealed, while an improvised paved area surrounded the house on the N and W sides. The finds include 60 coins (among them some from Akanthos), jewellery, stamped amphora handles, loomweights and needles.

A. Panti (*AEMTH* 19 [2005], 347–58) discusses the **Ar pottery** from the cemetery, attributed to N Gr workshops. The 'silvered' and SubProtoGeo amphorae, a rare amphora with double handles and the sipye are examples of painted pottery produced by the workshops of the Thermaic gulf. Unpainted burnished wares testify, however, to a different coexisting tradition in the same area. The local products of the Akanthian pottery workshops differ considerably. In some cases they imitate the products of Thasos, which are also present as imports, but the majority show clear influences from E Ionia and the islands.

EASTERN MACEDONIA

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

Argilos. Z. Bonias (*ADelt*, 689–90) reports on the excavations in the S sector and the 'port sector' of the anc. city (see also *AR* 51 [2004–2005], 82; *AR* 52 [2005–2006], 95). In the S sector parts of **two houses** were explored. In house B, room B2 was investigated, where a hearth, a basin and the base of a pithos where found, indicating food processing activities. In house E, which had three rooms, floors dated to the L6th–E5th Ct BC where investigated. In the second sector a trial trench revealed a floor with postholes, paved with pebbles, which yielded Cyc pottery of the 2nd half of the 7th Ct BC.

J. Perreault and Z. Bonias (*AEMTH* 19 [2005] 81–87) report on the last season of the excavation in the above-mentioned sectors. In the S sector part of the central paved **road** to the W was investigated, while new trenches S of the road revealed remains of walls and floors dated to the 6th and 5th Cts BC, suggesting a densely inhabited area. In the area of the **harbour** a floor dated to the 2nd quarter of the 6th Ct BC was investigated, where a small pottery kiln has been recovered.

Sykia Lakkou, Nea Kerdyllia. D. Malamidou and A. Salonikios (*AEMTH* 19 [2005] 89–96) report on a rescue excavation in a plot ESE of **Argilos hill**. The area was believed to have been outside the limits of the city of Argilos. Parts of three parallel large oblong buildings separated by two stone-paved streets have been uncovered. The middle building, which is also the most fully investigated (*l.* 19.3m, *w.* 18.7m), seems to be a **house** with courtyard having pastas, an andron, a kapnodoke with loutron and oikos, bedrooms, as well as a room that served as a workshop or a shop. The portable finds (pottery and coins) date the buildings to the M5th Ct BC and suggest abandonment in the 1st half of the 4th Ct BC. This new evidence supports the hypothesis that the anc. city of Argilos expanded to the SE in the 5th Ct BC, with a layout of the new sector based on the Hippodamean grid system.

Anc. **Amphipolis**. D. Malamidou (*ADelt*, 691–92) reports on excavations in the **E cemetery**. In the Ali Pasas area two tile roofed graves with child burials were found without offerings. To the E of the mod. village ten Hel and Rom graves were explored: three tile roofed graves, four pit graves and three cist graves. Among the offerings are a bronze mirror, clay perfume vessels, a black glaze lekythos of the Talcott type and a rf lekythion with an anthemion, part of a 'West slope' pyxis, glassware fragments and a Rom bronze coin. S of these graves part of **Rom building** was investigated. In another plot (*ADelt*, 695), E of the acropolis, three **Rom graves** were explored: one cist grave and two roof tiled graves, yielding bronze coins, a glass vessel, an iron strigil and a trefoil-lipped oinochoe. SE of the graves a small part of a Rom building was unearthed.

D. Malamidou and P. Malama (*ADelt*, 692–94, see also *AR* 48 [2001–2002], 82–83) report that in the area of the **Macedonian tomb A** (sector B) 219 graves were investigated. They include inhumations in pit, tile roofed, cist and chamber graves, cremations in pit graves or urns, dated from the 5th to the 2th Ct BC. Some horse burials were also explored. Remains of architectural structures related to grave monuments include: an oblong building (*l.* 5.5m), a grave monument pedestal (2.20m by 1.50m) with an assemblage of terracottas found in its base, an angular grave wall with two construction phases dated to the 4th–3rd Ct BC. In the A and C sectors part of the **Rom cemetery** was excavated. Thirty six burials include inhumations in cist, tile roofed graves and lead sarcophagi or

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cremation burials, ranging in date from the 2nd Ct BC to the 2nd Ct AD. In sector C a stone sarcophagus and four cist graves date from the 1st Ct BC to the 1st Ct AD. E of these graves part of a **LRom water tower** was investigated (preserved *h.* 2m), with anc. stone material found in secondary use. In sector A pits dug into the bedrock were revealed, containing cremations accompanied by Hel terracottas and coins. The area is interpreted as a place of worship, possibly an open air rural **sanctuary**.

H. Zografou, *Ethnos* (03/03/2007), reports on the investigation of a double-chambered vaulted **Macedonian tomb** looted already in Rom times. Inside the tomb two stone sarcophagi were found, while the portable finds include a vessel lid depicting Cupid embracing Phyche, iron small finds (keys, strigils, spearheads), bronze and stone artefacts, gold sheets, leaves, acorns and a pair of child earrings with lion heads.

ECh/Byz Amphipolis. A. Bakirtzis (*ADelt*, 717–18) reports on the conservation of the mosaic floors in the S aisle of the EByz Basilica A' (**Fig. 82**) and the partial restoration of the EByz churches B' and D'.

Mesolakkia. D. Malamidou (*ADelt*, 695) reports on the excavation of two **LAr cist graves**. The first was found looted, while the second contained a trefoil-lipped oinochoe, a painted kylix, a Cor small kotyle and a Cor globular aryballus, an iron knife, an iron spearhead and two bronze bracelets. The graves belong to the large LAr cemetery NE of Amphipolis (see also *AR* 51 [2004–2005], 81).



82. Amphipolis: Basilica A', ECh mosaic floor



83. Agios Christophoros, Serres: 7th Ct BC bronze jewellery



84. Agios Christophoros, Serres: 7th Ct BC handmade kantharos

Aidonochori. D. Malamidou (*ADelt*, 695) notes the investigation of two cremation burials found disturbed by looters. One was accompanied by a painted kylix, a painted oinochoe, a bronze vessel and fragments of an iron spearhead and a knife, while the other yielded bronze sheets (possibly from a mask) and an iron belt.

Agios Christophoros, Serres. M. Valla (*AEMTH* 19 [2005], 109–18) reports on the excavation of the **7th Ct BC cemetery**, associated with the anc. city of Gazoros, conducted after an intensive illicit excavation and the subsequent confiscation of much 'Macedonian-type' bronze jewellery. A total of fifteen graves were investigated; six cist graves and nine cairn graves. The predominant mode of burial is inhumation, with the exception of one cremation, while the orientation of the bodies is determined by sex. The graves are clustered in parallel rows, one of which is adjacent to a stone enclosure. The grave goods include bronze jewellery (types known mainly from central Macedonia and the Balkans; **Fig. 83**), handmade and wheelmade clay vessels (**Fig. 84**; pithoi, amphorae, kantharoi, kylikes, cups, prochoi and skyphoi, many of them decorated with painted lines and bands).

Byz/Ot Serres

Zintzirli mosque. A. Bakirtzis (*ADelt*, 718) reports on the restoration of the monument (**Fig. 85**).

Mechmet Bey mosque (Agia Sophia). A. Bakirtzis (*ADelt*, 719) reports on the restoration of the monument.

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Papazoglou Street (plot of Pribeli-Moustaka). S. Dadaki (*ADelt*, 726) reports on a rescue excavation that revealed walls belonging to the Paleologean period.

Agista, Kiose land. S. Dadaki (*ADelt*, 726–27) reports on an excavation that revealed a rural residence of Rom date, decorated with a mosaic floor with geometric motives.

Neos Skopos (anc. **Berge**). K. Peristeri, Th. Salonikios and V. Halkiopoulou (*AEMTH* 19 [2005], 119–27) *H Kathimerini* (25/02/2007) report on the rescue excavation in a plot in Neos Skopos. Various pits were investigated, among them a large circular pit (*di.* 1.70m, *d.* 1.65m) filled with thick layers of ash and charcoal, containing animal bones, a boar terracotta, loomweights, along with pottery sherds dated to the L6th–E5th Ct BC. Worth mentioning are the Geo kylikes and the coarse white fabric lekanai, deriving from the Ar Thasian pottery workshop in Pharo. The pits are interpreted as 'megara' of a thesmophoreion. Next to this area parts of stone walls are preserved, dated to Hel and Rom times (3rd Ct BC–1st Ct AD).

In another plot in Neos Skopos, in the area of the anc. **cemetery** (see also *AR* 52 [2005–2006], 94), a total of 38 graves were investigated. Twenty eight graves belong to the 3rd Ct AD, and ten pit graves to the L3rd–E2nd Ct BC. The latter yielded gold and silver jewellery (gold wreaths with oak leaves, bands with olive leaves, stomia, earrings, pendants with semi-precious stones, a diadem with a bust of Artemis), clay vessels, lamps, terracottas, lead and clay pyxides, an iron strigil, iron spearheads, bronze mirrors and bronze coins. One child burial contained ten terracottas, three clay pyxides, two perfume cruets and a skyphidion.

M. Valla (*ADelt*, 696–97) reports on investigations of five **LRom pit graves** and a **Cl tile roofed grave** in a plot SW of the mod. village. The former yielded bronze and glass beads, silver earrings and clay vessels, while the latter contained a child burial accompanied by an aryballoid lekythion, dated to the 4th Ct BC. One of the Rom graves was covered with a grave stele depicting a funerary banquet.

Eptamyloi. M. Valla (*ADelt*, 697) notes that an anc. settlement and cemetery has been located E of the mod. village.

Ag. Athanasios (anc. **Gazoros**). K. Peristeri, Th. Salonikios and V. Halkiopoulou (*AEMTH* 19 [2005], 119–27), *Eleftherotypia* (06/06/2006), report on the trial trenches excavated on the hill of Aghios Athanasios, N of Gazoros. The interior of a **Hel house** (3rd Ct BC) was investigated. Finds include cooking and storage vessels, roof tiles and coins.



85. Serres: Zintzirli mosque after restoration

Mavros Vrachos, Sidirokastron. K. Peristeri and V. Halkiopoulou (*AEMTH* 19 [2005], 129–34), *Apogevmatini* (27/06/2007) and *Kathimerini* (25/02/2007), report on research in the area of the gorge. In the entrance, two niches were located, where Neo pottery and animal residues were collected. On the left side of the gorge in another niche a wall associated with 2nd Ct AD finds was revealed. To the E of the latter and 5m above ground level, an arched worship niche was investigated, access to which was provided by a staircase carved in the rock. In its interior a semi-circular pedestal was found with five carvings for placing sculptures, which were found fragmented and scattered on the ground. Pottery and coins date the niche to the 2nd Ct AD. At the base of the stairs there is a natural carving where a three stepped exedra was revealed. Part of an inscribed marble base dedicated to Apollo, part of a bust of Apollo and a headless statuette of Pan (**Fig. 86**) were uncovered. Other finds include tableware and cooking pots, animal bones, iron knives and many bronze coins. The site appears to be an important **cave sanctuary** dedicated to Apollo, the Nymphs and Pan, dated to the 2nd Ct BC and destroyed probably by Chs in the 4th Ct AD, as implied by the thick destruction layer.

Promachonas-Topolnica. M. Valla (*ADelt*, 697–98, see also *AR* 48 [2001–2002], 85–86) notes the investigation of phase III in the W sector of the **Neo settlement**. The phase is characterized by large deep pits (one has *di.* 9m and *d.* of more that 3m) dug into the bedrock and filled with successive ash and clay layers. Among the finds are a clay hearth and a marble head of a figurine.



86. Mavros Vrachos, Sidirokastron: headless statue of Pan

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

Archaeological Museum, Drama. K. Peristeri (*ADelt*, 681) reports on the inauguration of the new Museum, which presents the history of the Municipality of Drama from PH times to 1913.

Potamoi, Drama. P. Malama and K. Darakis (*AEMTH* 19 [2005], 35–44) report on the excavation of a **LRom farmhouse** dated by coinage to the 3rd and 4th Cts AD, covering an area of 1300m^2. The building unfolds around a large courtyard. The NE wing hosts the reception, dining and residence halls, along with a triclinium. On the SE side of the house storage and workshop areas were identified, along with open and semi-open areas for agricultural and domestic activities. Two small ovoid-shaped pottery kilns found in a yard, along with two pits for the preparation of clay testify to the existence of a pottery workshop in this area. Portable finds include everyday clay vessels, loomweights, oil lamps, glass vessels and metal artefacts.

Spring of Angitis cave. K. Trandalidou, V. Skarkaki, E. Kara and M. Dinou (*AEMTH* 19 [2005], 45–80) discuss 4th millennium BC **subsistence strategies**, based on the excavation data from the Spring of Angitis cave (excavation by the Ephorate of Palaeoanthropology and Speleology of Northern Greece).

Groups practising transhumant pastoralism used a rock shelter with two small flat areas (*ca* 10m by 12m) situated on the left bank of the river Angitis. Four circular hearths, two on each level, were found, all constructed of rough stones. Ash and charcoal were retrieved from all the hearths along with pottery (open-shaped vessels for preparing, consuming and storing food, jars, monochrome sherds with plastic or incised decoration, graphite painted ware), animal bones, spindle-whorls, chipped and polished stone tools and bone tools, as well as jewellery made of seashells and a canine tooth. A detailed report on the archaeozoological data is cited.

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

Nea Karvali (anc. **Akontisma**). M. Nikolaidou and I. Patera (*AEMTH* 19 [2005], 25–34) report on further investigations of the **fortifying wall** situated on top of the hill E of Nea Karvali (see also *AR* 52 [2005–2006], 95). The site is identified as anc. Akontisma, mentioned in Rom literary sources as a station on the Via Egnatia, 9 miles E of anc. Neapolis (mod. Kavala). Part of the anc. wall (W side: *l.* 53.5m, *w.* 2.20m, *h.* 2.50 m; S side: *l.* 13.10m, *h.* 2m) along with four square towers that protected its N and S gates were investigated. According to the portable finds, mainly fragments of Thasian pointed amphorae and bronze coins of Kassander (319–297 BC), the construction of the wall dates back to the 4th Ct BC. Kassander apparently fortified this rise in order to control the anc. road that pre-dated Via Egnatia. The wall has undergone various interventions, mainly in the Byz period and in the E20th Ct, during World War I.

In a **fortified coastal settlement** interpreted as a Thasian commercial station, which is situated on the hill W of Nea Karvali, part of the S fortifying wall, re-used later as the wall of a large warehouse, has been investigated. Pottery (mainly cooking and storage vessels, but also Thasian transport amphorae, Ionian and Attic vessels) dates from the L6th to the M4th Ct BC.

Kargany. P. Malama (*ADelt*, 681–82) reports on the rescue excavation in a plot where parts of a building (*l.* 21m, *w.* 7m, *h.* 0.60m), interpreted as a storage area, were unearthed. According to pottery finds it is dated to LHel–Rom times.

Amygdaleonas. P. Malama (*ADelt*, 682–83) reports on rescue excavations. In one part of the plot a square building (*l.* 18m, *w.* 9m) with water supply conduits, a semi-circular cistern and part of a paved road (*l.* 20m, *w.* 3–5m) were unearthed. In another part of the plot the foundations of houses with paved courtyards and alleys were found. Most of the finds date to the 16th Ct AD. A Rom headless bust of a male figure attributed to Dionysus and a few pottery sherds comprised a small group of finds belonging to anc. times.

Ofrynio, Kalamoudia. D. Malamidou (*ADelt*, 683) notes the investigation of a looted cist grave. The offerings include seven gold olive leaves, part of an iron strigil, the lid of a 'West slope' pyxis and a gold ring with a semi-precious stone depicting Theseus killing the Minotaur. The grave dates to Hel times.

Lithochori. V. Poulios and D. Meggidis in *Ethnos* (22/12/2006; 03/03/2007) comment on the Rom burial with a war chariot and horse skeletons. The chariot was decorated with bronze figures depicting three of Hercules' deeeds in the centre and dolphins and female heads in the corners.

Philippoi. M. Nikolaidou-Patera in *Ethnos* (01/03/2007) reports on the excavation of **50 graves dated from Neo to Rom** times. Four Neo pit graves contained inhumations in the crouched position. In a marble Hel cist grave (2nd Ct BC) the burial of a young girl was found, accompanied by rich jewellery and cosmetic items (a gold necklace, two gold diadems, gold earrings and a ring and an elaborate bronze mirror depicting Nereis sitting on the back of a sea dragon). Another grave of the same period contained a marble cist with charred bones along with a perfume vessel and a lamp, as well as five intact clay pyxides and five perfume vessels.

Samuel Provost (Nancy, EFA) and M. Nikolaidou-Patera (18th Ephoria) report on survey conducted in the area of Philippoi, which is part of the collaborative programme for the study of the plain of Philippi.

Being concerned, primarily, with the study of **anc. farming** around the city of Philippi, work was concentrated on the following: a GPS survey of all known archaeological (or supposedly archaeological) structures, as well as of all of the topographic coordinate points; coring and collecting of geological samples to determine the extent of the swamp around the city and the palaeogeography of the streams (Zigakis and Gangites); surface surveys and trial trenches to identify anc. traces observed in aerial photographs: the removal of land for the fortifications of the Battle of Philippi, the Via Egnatia and the division of the land (to the SE of the city).

Our initial results have demonstrated the utility of the method in the palaeo-geographical investigation of the three investigated sectors. In the sector of the Kiemer arch the literary sources (Appian) locate the **republican fortifications** of the battle of 42 BC. This was confirmed by the first archaeological investigations undertaken by Heuzey and Collart. The fortification line was preserved within the organization of the Rom colonial territory, perhaps to create a visible *pomerium*. Although nowadays there are no fortification remains on the surface the fortification line leading up to the Kiemer arch could be still traced on aerial photographs. A series of trenches opened along the anc. traces of the fortifications give an insight into the anc. topography of the area.

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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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