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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One hundred metres from the water channel (site 2000.10), numerous fifth-century BC tombs were revealed, which had been damaged by cultivation.

Near to Veloni (site 97.14), a 29.2m long section of an ancient road which probably led from the city gate to the cemetery was discovered in 1997–1998. The surface was paved, with larger blocks at the edges. Following further excavation, the road can be traced for a length of 61m.

On the **Stagoni property** (site 2000.04), cultivation on a tumulus revealed in the centre two cist tombs and a cremation burial in a pit.

Tomb 1 is a built cist (oriented northwest-southeast), with walls plastered and painted in three colours (red, white and blue), which re-uses earlier material including pieces of an inscribed grave-marker column. It contains the burial of a 35–43-year-old man holding an iron strigil in his left hand. A cup, a wooden object, part of a bronze pin or fibula and an iron nail were also recovered.

Tomb 2, southeast of tomb 1 (and oriented northeast-southwest) is a built cist with five cover slabs bearing mason's marks on four of the upper surfaces (Α, Β, Γ, ΔΕ) and white plaster inside. It contained the burial of a woman (40–48 years old) in extended position, accompanied by cups, a lebes of the second half of the fourth century, a blue glass alabastron (end of the fourth to the early third century) and a lead weight.

Tomb 3, close to tomb 2 and at the same depth, is a shallow pit: the relatively light burning on the walls indicates that the cremation fire was not intense. The deceased was a 25–35-year-old man, accompanied by cooking vessels, unguentaria, lead items, a pot and a gold *danake* (late fourth to early third century BC). Below the level of the cremation were a bronze coin, a bronze bracelet, a lead weight and bone from an adult of 18–45 years, probably from a destroyed tomb.

A further sarcophagus in well-worked stone and covered by a small tumulus was found in a field between Abdera and Veloni (site 2000.05).

Church of Agia Paraskevi. K. Kallintzi reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 885–86) the discovery of two tombs in the course of landscaping round the modern church. In both cases, the bone was placed on the stone cover of a sarcophagus. These are Christian, post-Byzantine, burials related to the church.

Agios Athanasios. K. Kallintzi reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 892–93) the discovery of Early Iron Age and later pottery on the top of a hill northeast of the modern village. Part of the hill was used as a cemetery by the Teans. A tumulus was found on the west side of the summit and an inscribed grave stele was found on the southwest slope (MA 3640).

Final Neolithic pottery (4500–3800 BC) was found on the eastern edge of the summit, near the Church of Ag. Athanasios (of the second half of the 19th century).

On the northwestern slope of the hill (Bairia, site 99.02), building material, much domestic and black-glazed pottery, and four stamped Thasian amphora handles are noted, plus local reports of pithoi (now covered).

Hill of the Koritsia (Kizlar Tepé). K. Kallintzi reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 893) the discovery in the course of illegal excavation on the south slope of the tumulus (site 2000.01) of a series of blocks of local stone arranged in an arc to form a funerary enclosure, inside which was a child-sized terracotta larnax.

Psila Vourla (Intzé Kouva). K. Kallintzi reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 893–94) the discovery of a round stone structure of uncertain function (perhaps funerary or for storage). The fill inside contains stones from the walls, pottery, animal bone and shell. Beside the east wall was the rim of a pithos set down into the ground, plus abundant late seventh- or early sixth-century BC pottery and the head of a terracotta figurine.

K Kallintzi reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 877–79) the discovery of several tombs.

Almyri Limni (Tzoula Gkiol). A sarcophagus in finely worked stone (2.2m x 0.8m) with a monolithic cover slab was found set in the southwest slope of a tumulus on Pouliou property. The deceased, of indeterminate sex, was in extended position, with a silver ring on the left hand.

Xirovrysi. In the Veloni area (Terzidi property), a mound covered fifth-century BC tombs, some of which were excavated while others were already looted. A further sarcophagus was found looted.

Tragasia. Two new sarcophagi were found following illegal excavation in a tumulus on the Pouliou property (site 2000.02). The first (2.11m x 0.73m), carefully constructed, had been disturbed: the disarticulated skeleton of an adult (18–45 years old) and a bronze ring were recovered. The sarcophagus had a pitched roof broken during looting.

The second sarcophagus (2.3m x 0.77m) was also finely worked. It too had been looted and only the broken bones of a man were recovered. The tomb has a pitched roof. Some sherds, two iron nails and fragments of glazed vases were recovered from the spoil of the illegal excavation. The two tombs should be contemporary (late sixth- to early fifth-century BC).

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

Publication: *Μαξιμιανούπολις-Μοσυνόπολις: ανασκαφή περίκεντρου ναού* (Kavala 2008).

Iasmos, Tis Panagias i Tourla. Eight small hydriae and a stone bead accessioned in the Museum of Komotini (ΑΓΚ 12093 and 12094) are probably from the known sanctuary of the Hero-Rider (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 892; *cf. BCH 123* [1999], 776).

Anastasioupolis, Acqueduct of Justinian. K. Tsouris (12th EBA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 897) on cleaning and conservation work. The acqueduct supplied Late Roman and Byzantine Anastasioupolis with water from the springs of Rhodope. A terracotta conduit was laid on a causeway between two walls, which also facilitated the passage of men at arms between the city and Rhodope. The monument intersects the ancient via Egnatia and modern Egnatia Odos: the section in this area was cleaned, restored and buried.

Arriana, Pontikia. Within a programme on the abandoned villages of Rhodope, S. Doukata (12th EBA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 900–01) the cleaning of the Byzantine basilica in the centre of Arriana – a building showing Bulgar influence which housed refugees from the Black Sea in the 1920s and was abandoned after the bombardments of World War II.

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The basilica has three aisles and a narthex with a projecting apse (22.35m x 12.15m), the walls of which are preserved to *ca.* 3m high. There are entrances at the west and south, closer to the tower. The interior surfaces of the stone walls are plastered, but no wall-painting is preserved. The paved floor is preserved in the choir, and four bases of the north colonnade of the aisle and three of the south are preserved. The narthex had benches on the north, east and south sides. The wooden roof was covered in tiles of local stone. The building dates to the 19th century: a partially-buried vault from an older church is visible.

Maroneia

Kabana. Ch. Karadima (19th EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 886–88) on excavation conducted in 2000 as part of a study for the restoration of the ancient theatre.

Cleaning of the central water channel showed that its passage beneath the *koilon* was stepped (**Fig. 154**). In the area of the west parodos, research focused on study of the stratigraphy and the placing of remains of the west retaining wall of the *koilon.* Excavation in the area of the Roman brick-built proskenion aimed to reveal the surface levels of the successive phases of the theatre: finds include numerous Hellenistic and Roman lamps (mid first-century BC to mid fourth-century AD) and coins of the Classical, and of the same Hellenistic to Roman periods.

In the course of transforming the orchestra into an arena, the cover slabs from the orchestra water channel (now hidden) were used to form the balustrade.

An inscribed stele (ΑΓΚ 11512) was recovered from the spoil of earlier excavations (**Fig. 155**).



154. Maroneia, Kabana: central water channel beneath the *koilon* of the ancient theatre.

Rachos. Ch. Karadima reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 888) on reconstruction of the Classical northwest fortification conducted in the area of the square tower. Nearby was a cist tomb with a tile cover, in which two fragments of a second half fourth-century BC grave stele (ΑΓΚ 11514) were re-used.

Parathyra (Skodra property). S. Doukata reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 910–11) the discovery of two further tombs on the site of ancient Maroneia, by the Kabana river, in the eastern part of the Middle Byzantine fortification (ie. within the Late Roman to Early Byzantine cemetery).

The first is a vaulted tomb (the cover is lost) in rubble with worked corner blocks and with a floor of square bricks. The tomb contained brick from the collapsed vault, a fourth-century AD bronze coin, a fragment of a bronze ring, blue glass-paste beads, a bronze fish-hook and fragments of glass candlesticks.

The second is a built cist tomb, the cover of which was no longer in place. On the beaten-earth floor was a bronze coin of the end of the fourth century AD, part of a fibula, glass fragments and glass beads.

Paliochora. S. Doukata reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 911–14; *cf. BCH* 125 [2001], 957–58) continuing excavation of Middle Byzantine structures in the ruins of the Early Byzantine basilica. Further pit and cist tombs were found (re-using older building material) as well as rooms (with walls in earth and rubble) opening onto a street, and, to the south of the Middle Byzantine chapel, a new fragment of the mosaic floor of the basilica with geometric decoration.

East of the expropriated plot, the apse of the basilica was revealed. In the middle of stone piles was found the upper part of a grey marble altar bearing an inscription recording an alliance between Rome and the Maroneians in 167 BC (A.K. ΡΜΠ 1/2000. Ε.Π. 43).

Publication: S. Doukata-Demertzi, *Παληόχωρα Μαρώνειας: η ανασκαφή της παλαιοχριστιανικής βασιλικής και του μεσοβυζαντινού οικισμού* (Kavala 2008)

NOMOS OF EVROS
(19th EPCA: 15th EBA)

See *AGOnline* on the development of the Ecclesiastical Museum at **Alexandroupolis**.

Mesimbria, Zoni. P. Tsatsopoulou (19th EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 888) the discovery of a Roman child burial in contact with the external face of the rampart. It contained three glass unguentaria, two terra-cotta figurines, a lamp and a cup.

Seven tombs were excavated in the cemetery (property of Th. Minardou) – five in amphorae, one in a pithos and one larnax. Three contained no goods and the others objects of Archaic date.

Traianoupolis, Chana. K. Tsouris reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 898–99) that restoration was undertaken in 2000 on the observation post, the only well-preserved monument of Traianoupolis which dates to the period of the Ottoman conquest (around 1400).

Ladi, Vergi (Petala property). D. Triantaphyllos (then Director, 19th EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 890–

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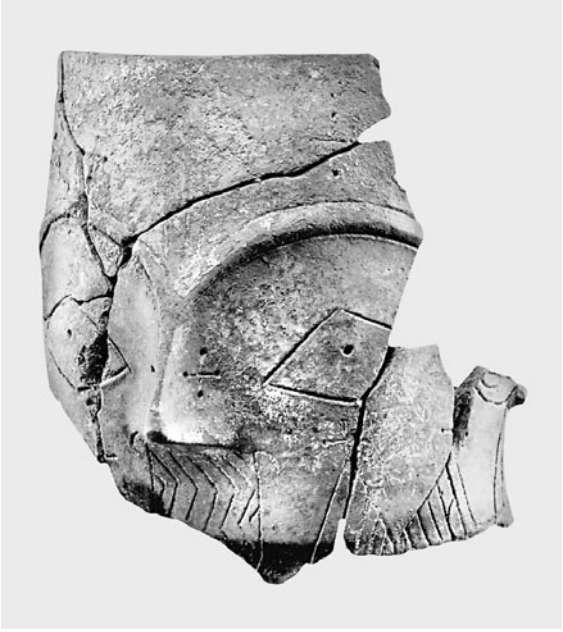
155. Maroneia, Kabana: inscribed stele from the ancient theatre (Komotini Museum ΑΓΚ 11512).

91) that excavation of tumulus A was completed. Geophysical survey revealed pits and ditches from further structures in the Late Neolithic (5300–4600 BC) settlement which were visible under the Roman tombs.

Refuse pits noted in the survey were excavated, and produced monochrome red, black and brown pottery, with or without incised decoration, as well as several anthropomorphic vases (**Fig. 156**), a few sherds with painted or graphite decoration and tools in stone, bone and horn.

Among the Neolithic pits, two Roman (first-century AD) pit graves were excavated (as reported in *BCH* 127 [2003], 999). The first contained a child burial with a jug, an iron omphalos, an iron rod, a bronze nail and 20 iron nails from the wooden bier, and, from a deeper level, a small kantharos containing a bronze spoon, a feeding cup and a bone bracelet. The second tomb contained the burial of a foal with a rich iron and silver harness.

Didymoteichon (ancient Plotinoupolis). M. Koutsoumanis (19th EPCA) reports (*ADelt* 55 [2000] *Chr*, 888–89) that excavation on the hill of Ag. Petra revealed settlement remains. The large round well (2.2m interior diameter) previously noted (*BCH* 127 [2003], 998–99) was excavated to a depth of 5m: the entry to a vaulted chamber was found at a depth of 2.5m.



156. Ladi, Vergi: anthropomorphic vessel.

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