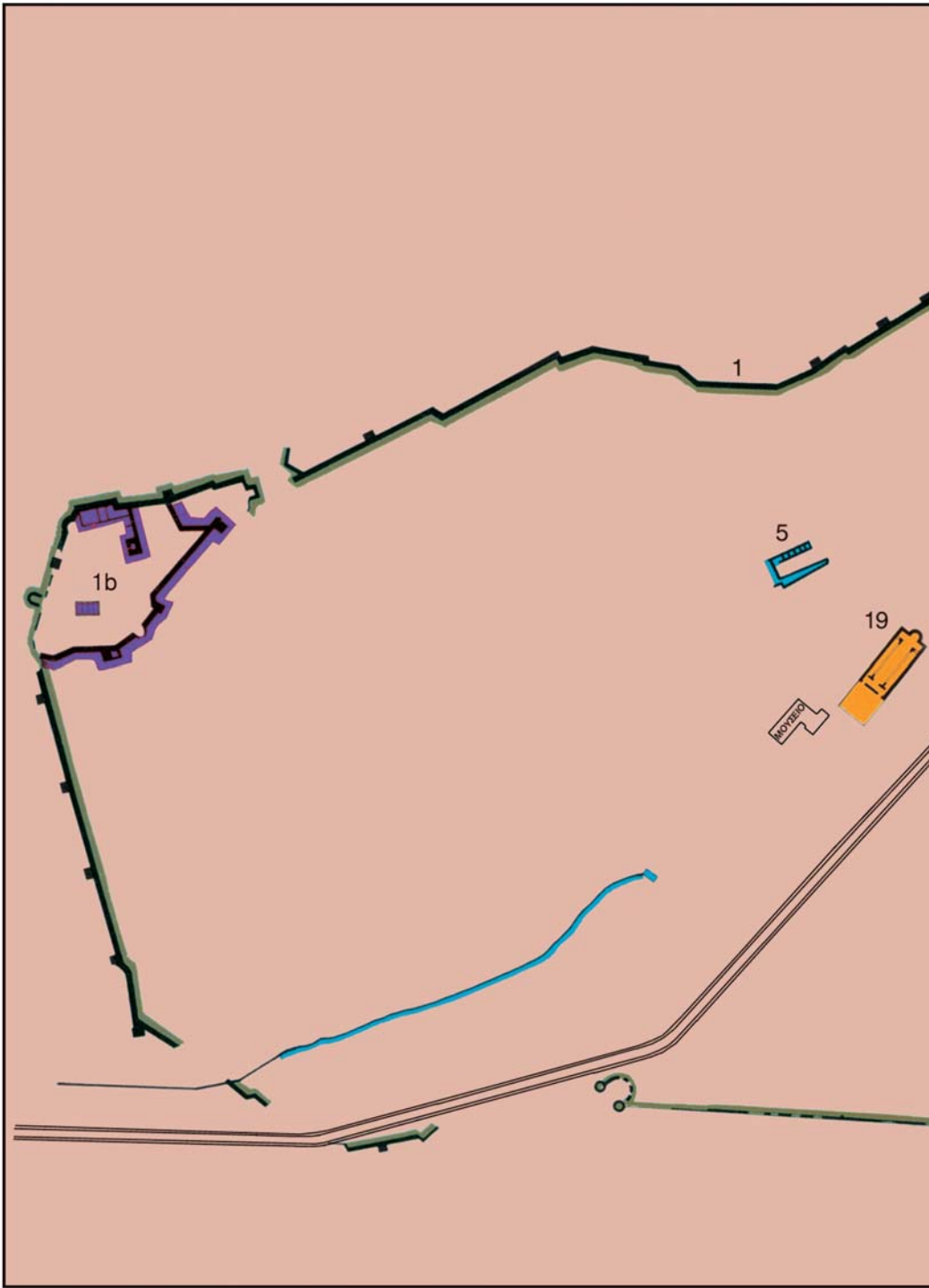
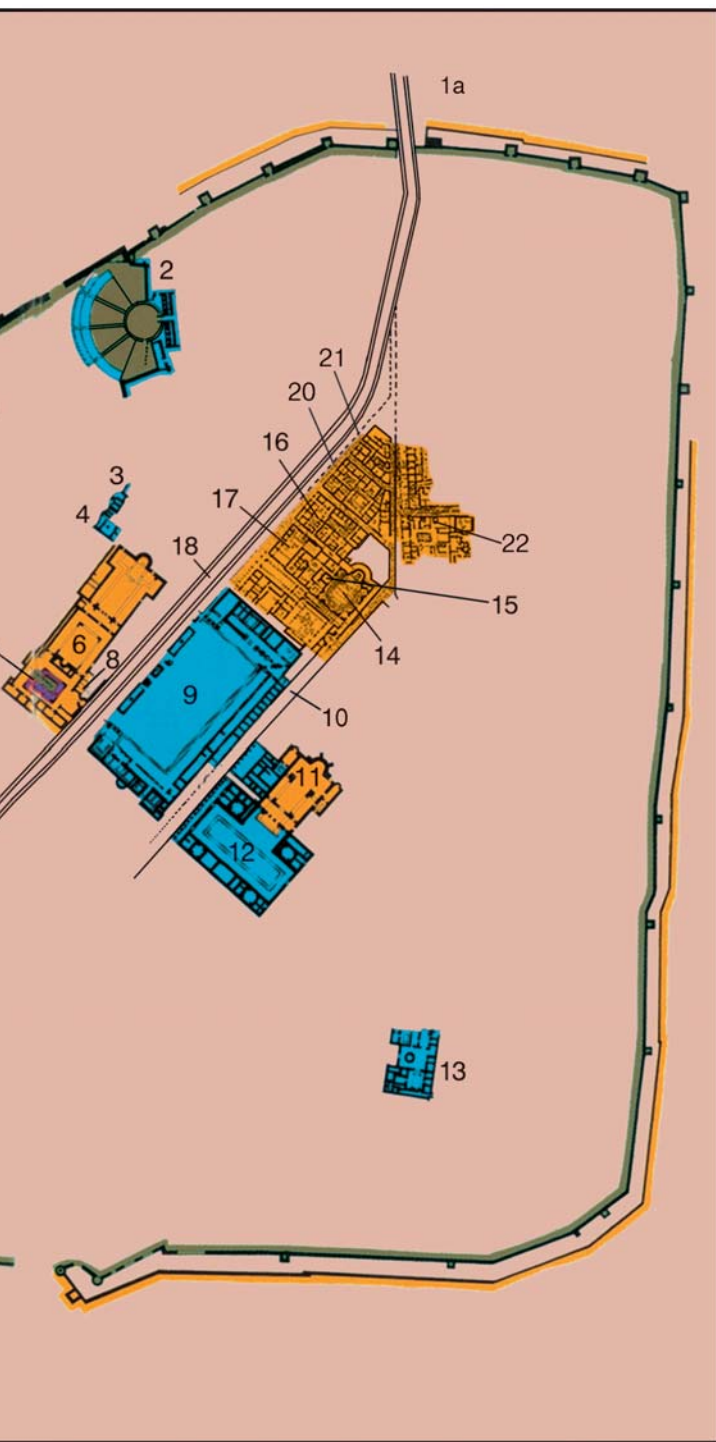


THE WALLS

Since the time of Philip the city had been fortified with powerful walls (Pl. 7) capable of repelling the would-be invaders. The Roman and Byzantine walls were built upon the Hellenistic ones and followed the same route. The surrounding wall that begins from the top of the hill, from the acropolis, and surrounds the east side of the hill and a part of the plain, has the total length of 3.5 km. The part which surrounded the city from the west side is not well preserved. The Hellenistic wall is better preserved on the east side of the hill and at the gates. It is built with big blocks according to the isodomic system, its width is 2.30-2.85 m and there are towers, either square or round, at places. The Byzantine wall, which is saved at the acropolis and in parts of the plain, is built by all-rubble construction, and its width is 5 m. Between the city and the acropolis there are two interval





NOTE

1. Peribolus of the walls, ancient-Roman period
- 1a. Gate of Neapolis, 4th ce. BC
- 1b. Acropolis, ancient-Byzantine period
2. Theatre, 4th ce. BC, Roman period
3. Sanctuary of Artemis-Diana, Roman period
4. Sanctuary of Silvanus, Roman period
5. Sanctuary of Egyptian Gods, Roman period
6. Basilica A, Early Christian period (5th-6th ce. AD)
7. Roman- Hero Monument (Heroon), 4th ce., Roman period
8. The so-called "Prison of Apostle Paul", Roman-Byzantine period
9. Forum, Roman period
10. Commercial Agora (macellum), Roman period
11. Basilica B, Early Christian period
12. Palaestra, Roman period
13. Roman Villa, Roman period
14. Octagonal Temple, Early Christian period (5th-6th ce. AD)
15. Tomb-Monument (burial monument), Hellenistic period (2nd ce. AD)
16. The so-called Episkopeon (Hotel), Early Christian period (6th ce. AD)
17. Valaneion, Roman-Early Christian period
18. Via "Egnatia", Roman-Early Christian period
19. Basilica C, Early Christian period (4th-6th ce. AD)
20. New University Excavation, block 4
21. New University Excavation, block 5
22. New University Excavation, block of glass-works

- HELLENISTIC PERIOD
- ROMAN PERIOD
- EARLY CHRISTIAN PERIOD
- BYZANTINE PERIOD

Pl. 7. Philippi, General plan.

walls in a sequence, which connected the north and the east part of the surrounding wall, excluding the acropolis. This wall belongs to the Byzantine period, as well as a rampart, 10-12 m far from the part of the wall in the plain.

Three are the known wall-gates. They are those gates situated at the same place both in the Hellenistic period and



the Byzantine, during which they were not altered but only repaired. The east or Neapolis gate (Pl. 8) is situated approximately in the middle of the wall, which is below the Theatre, and can be seen next to the route connecting Kavala with Drama. Its width is 3.62 m and it is flanked by two rectangular towers. In the south tower there is a niche in-



Pl. 8. Philippi, The eastern gate of the walls.

tended for the statue of some divinity, perhaps “Hermes Propylaios” (of the propylon). The Krenides gate, which cannot be visited, was found on the same axis to the west, while another gate, the so-called ‘swamp gate’, was found in the south part of the wall. The Krenides gate is situated at the far end of a horse-shoe courtyard which is 28.8 m long and is protected by two circular towers, each 9.65 m in diameter, situated at the two ends of the horse-shoe. The gate has three openings, a central one 3.66 m wide and two side ones each 1.80 m wide, and in front of the swamp gate, where the rampart ends, a courtyard is formed between two semi-circular towers.

The castle was used throughout the Byzantine period, until the 14th century, when it was taken by the Turks. By the mid-16th century the area and the castle had already been deserted.