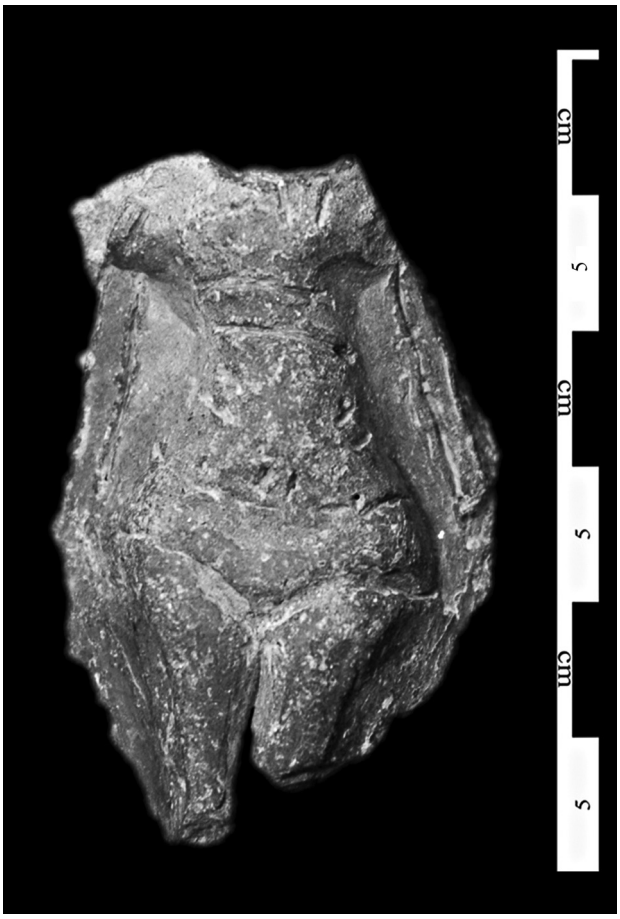


94. Dikili Tash: LNeo sherd with anthropomorphic plastic decoration (LNeo).



95. Dikili Tash: LNeo II 2-headed zoomorphic figurine, found on a hearth.

successively during the last phase of occupation: a large built vat of uncertain function was largely covered by a large domestic oven which was relatively well preserved.

The most important part of the season's work was conducted in the N wing (**Fig. 97**). Beyond the corner room, the N wing is formed of a row of 4 rooms of different sizes and appearances. The 2 W rooms are distinguished by the richness of their decor. Room 20 has a pavement of white pebbles set in red-tinted mortar. Its central decorative area, in *opus spicatum* crossed by two diagonals, had at the centre a mosaic *emblema* now lost; all round, a large border included, in front of the entrance, a doormat of wine-coloured pebbles. The corner room (21) is exceptional as much for its size (6.3m x 9.3m) as for the richness of its decor: the W part was paved with mosaic and with marble slabs at the foot of the walls, and in the E part it is at least possible to detect the treatment of the N wall, which had a yellow surface treatment.

For the first time in this sector it was possible to identify remains of reoccupation of the site after a long period of abandonment. In the area of room 20, there was an Ot workshop, perhaps a lime-burning establishment, consisting of a pit and two summarily built kilns. The level containing these kilns held plentiful evidence for the existence of a potter's workshop in the area, also of the Ot period.

In addition to the many architectural members from the residence, notable discoveries include a fragment of an acroterion depicting a running peplophoros, found in 1983 in the S area, a Hel female head and, especially, a Rom relief (1.1m *h.*), the iconography of which is heroic in character (**Fig. 98**).

The macellum. J.-Y. Marc (EfA/Strasbourg) reports on the 2008 study season.

The identification of a glass manufacturer's workshop in room 57 was confirmed by finds including numerous fragments of unworked glass, blowing tubes and wasters. The presence of a bronze workshop in room 54 is also confirmed by finds including numerous mould fragments, remains of furnace wall, crucible fragments and many pieces of slag; the presence of many forging slags also indicates that iron working took place here.

MOUNT ATHOS

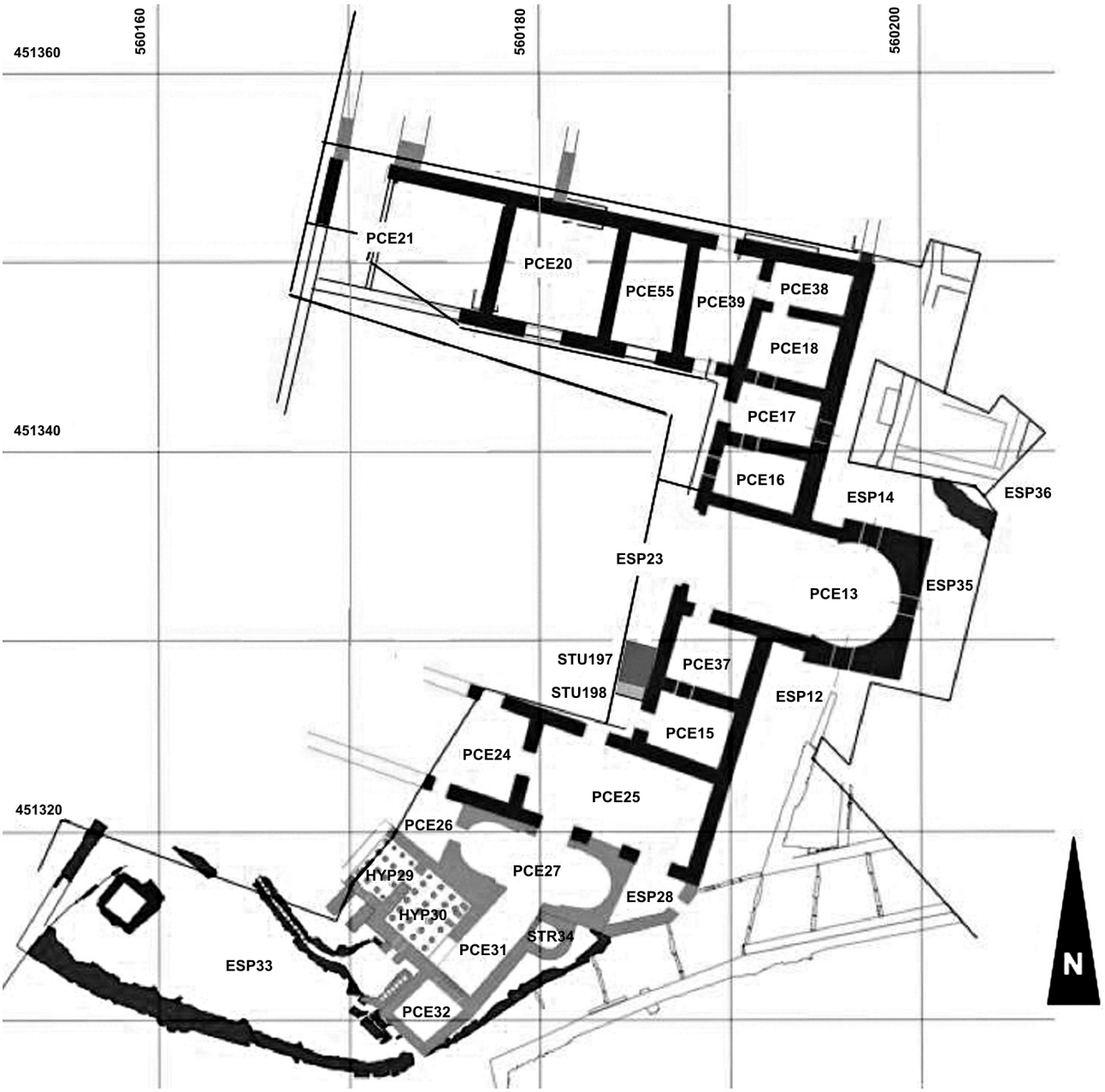
Skete of Agios Dimitrios (Vatopedi). P. Androudis (*DeltChAE* 39 [2008], 195–206) presents a new study of the architecture and decoration of the *kyriako* of the skete of Ag. Dimitrios of Vatopedi (the katholikon of the monastery of Ag. Dimitrios Chalkeos), reconstructing a building sequence which dates back to the first half of the 11th Ct AD.

THASOS
(18th EPCA: 12th EBA)

Area N of the Artemision. A. Muller (EfA/Lille 3), F. Blondé (EfA/CNRS) and S. Dadaki (12th EBA) report on an excavation season conducted in collaboration with the 12th EBA, the 18th EPCA and the University of Athens. Excavation focused on an extensive EByz residence which has been explored in stages since 1971: this structure suffered severe disturbance in ca. 570 and was finally destroyed in 619 or slightly later (**Fig. 96**).

In the triclinium of the E wing, the fill laid down just before the final destruction was excavated; this held 2 heaps of fragments of a pebble pavement in *opus signinum.* The extent of the neighbouring courtyard was explored only in a narrow strip. Two installations were discovered which were used

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96. Thasos: EByz residence following the 2008 excavations.



97. Thasos: N wing of EByz residence from the W.

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Study of the wall decoration continued, and focused on the walls of the Ionic passage, i.e. the monumental entrance to the macellum from the agora. A fortunate discovery led to the study of a fountain mechanism in the court of the hundred flagstones. A mysterious, roughly circular marble block can be explained as coming from the lower part of a marble labrum, thanks to comparison with identical blocks from Rome, displayed in the Museum of the Imperial Fora. The basin was set over the well in the court of the hundred flagstones.

THRACE

Publication: L.D. Loukopoulou and S. Psoma (eds), *Thrakika Zetemata* I (Athens, National Hellenic Research Foundation 2008).

Nomos of Xanthe
(31st EPCA: 15th EBA)

Abdera
Publication: K. Chryssanthaki-Nagle, *L'Histoire monetaire d'Abdère en Thrace (VIe s. av. J.-C. – IIe s. ap. J.-C.)* (Athens, National Hellenic Research Foundation 2007).

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

Maroneia
Publication: S. Psoma, C. Karadima and D. Terzopoulou, *The Coins from Maroneia and the Classical City at Molyvoti: a Contribution to the History of Aegean Thrace* (Athens, National Hellenic Research Foundation 2008).

Glyfada, Mesi. *To Vima*, *Imerisia*, *Eleftherotypia* (12/12/08) and *Ethnos* (13/12/08) report, on the basis of a Ministry of Culture press release (11/12/08), a discovery by G. Koutsouflakis (EMA) who, together with the divers A. and I. Kouvela, undertook a preliminary survey of a site off the coast of the village of Glyfada, Mesi, which had been reported to the Archaeological Service by a local resident. A hoard of EBA bronze tools was located and subsequently retrieved 450m from the coast and at a *d.* of 3.5m, concentrated in an area no greater than 10m^2. One hundred and ten tools had been identified at the time of writing, with more remaining to be disengaged from the mass in which they were found. These are almost exclusively percussion tools, especially a type of double axe with 2 percussion surfaces which occurs in 3 different sizes. The presence of lath-hammers and single-bladed axes is attested in smaller numbers, as well as fragments of tools of unidentified type. Below the tools, sunk down into the sea bed, were 2 bases of EH vessels, which probably contained the hoard: mat impressions were also found in a mass of bronze. This is the largest EH hoard of tools so far found in Greece or the neighbouring Balkans. There is no evidence at present to link it with a shipwreck nor are there settlement remains nearby. The details of the context combine to indicate that the hoard was most probably deliberately concealed in a coastal location which was then on dry land. In addition to providing information about metalworking styles and techniques in the S Balkans during the EBA, this discovery also promises to shed light on the physical development of this area of coast.



98. Thasos: Rom hero relief.

Nomos of Evros

Itea. *Ethnos* (20/12/08) reports the discovery during ploughing of a partially collapsed chamber tomb containing many vases. The chamber is 1.7m x 2.45m, with a *h.* of 2.3m. The date of the tomb was not confirmed at the time of the report.

Potamos. S. Kiotsekoglou (Thrace) notes (*Pyrsos* [25/03/08]) the existence of Neo surface remains (pottery, stone tools and debris of tool manufacture).

Samothrace

Sanctuary of the Great Gods. J. McCredie (ASCSA/New York) reports on the 2008 season of study and conservation.

In addition to ongoing projects previously reported (see *AR* 54 [2007–2008], 87), a digital survey of the sanctuary was begun. A reconstruction of the Milesian Dedication on the western hill was also begun, alongside continuing work to document the associated architectural blocks.

Publication: N. Dimitrova, *Theoroi and Initiates in Samothrace. The Epigraphical Evidence* (Athens, ASCSA 2008).

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