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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