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TOBIAS KRAPF, STELLA CHRYSOULAKI, LEONIDAS VOKOTOPOULOS, SOFIA MICHALOPOULOU,
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Aegina, Hellanion Oros: The 2023 Season

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farmsteads. Last, we note the occupation of three sites north of the Artemision, including the ancient deme center of Aiglepheira. Overall, we can tentatively recreate 6–8 ancient settlements between Eretria and Amarynthos, which we interpret as ancient demes³⁷. This demonstrates a vibrant occupation in the region outside the urban pole of Eretria, with settlement densities spreading over a large area along the main communication axis. These first results weaken the dichotomy between the city and its countryside and promote instead the vision of a more complex urban-rural continuum³⁸.

In the Hellenistic period the level of occupation appears to drop dramatically from 101 to less than 20 survey units and sites, especially in the last two centuries BC. This decrease is visible both inside and outside the demes, prompting us to hypothesize a partial abandonment of the Eretria-Amarynthos countryside in the Hellenistic period. Such drops in occupation in the Hellenistic period have been recorded in other surveys in Greece, but the case of EASP, if confirmed, appears to be particularly telling. On the other hand, we record a stabilization and slight increase in occupation during the Roman Imperial period (1st–4th century CE). In the Late Roman period (5th – middle of 7th century CE), we observe a substantial increase in occupation and rural exploitation, with diagnostic pottery found in 45 survey units. New single sites appear in the countryside and several Classical deme sites are occupied or reoccupied in the areas of Kotroni, Aghios Raphael, Liani Ammos, Aghios Dimitrios and Ano Vatheia.

In the Byzantine period (43 survey units and sites), we observed a paradigm shift in habitation and exploitation. First, Eretria appears to be abandoned – or at least depopulated to an unprecedented level in over two millennia of occupation. Second, several Byzantine sites are distributed along the Eretria-Gymnou axis, which continues to bear significance as a communication route: the settlement (and church) of Aghion Asomaton lies on this road, and it is important to cite the Medieval tower of Gymnou in this historical context of Latin domination

over Euboea (1204–1470)³⁹. We also note a concentration of occupation in the eastern part of the Sarandapotamos Valley, with sites at Paleoeckklisies, the area of Aghios Savvas-Ano Vatheia, and Aiglepheira on the higher slopes of Mt Servouni. This pattern fully expands in the Late Byzantine-Early Ottoman period (diagnostic pottery found in 44 survey units and sites), with significant settlements and activity in the areas of Kotroni, Gymnou, (Ano) Vatheia, and the churches of Metamorphosis, Aiglepheira-Zoodochos Pigi, Aghios Georgios and Theotokos (mentioned above). Although the archaeological data is still incomplete, it matches with the Ottoman tax records of 1474 that mention the “town” of Vasya (Vatheia) and the villages of Gimnoz (Gymnou) and Mumala (Mamoula, between modern Kallithea and Metamorphosis)⁴⁰. In the Ottoman and Early modern periods, we note a decrease in occupation, now mainly concentrated in the areas of Gymnou and Ano Vatheia.

After three survey seasons, the occupational history of the Eretria-Amarynthos region can already be studied within a new epistemological framework and on a research-driven base. The intensive and extensive survey will continue in 2024 and 2025, as we plan on completing the survey area extending from Eretria to the entire Sarandapotamos basin, the foothills of Mt Olympos, and the western slopes of Mt Servouni.

AEGINA, HELLANION OROS: THE 2023 SEASON

Tobias Krapf, Stella Chryssoulaki, Leonidas Vokotopoulos, Sophia Michalopoulou, Jérôme André

In 2023, two excavation and pedestrian survey campaigns took place on the peak and in the surroundings of Hellanion Oros⁴¹.

³⁹ Koder, 1973, 103; Lock 1996, 116; Loizou 2017.

⁴⁰ Balta 1989, 330–331.

⁴¹ The survey took place from 3 to 12 May 2023 with the participation of N. Kesidou and A. Kotzampourouni (University of Thessaloniki), L. Madson (Rutgers University) and K. Regnier (University of Louvain). The excavation took place from the 11 September to 7 October 2023 with the participation of J. Rocha Baptista, C. Pacheco Martins and E. Quintela Mimet (University of Lausanne),

³⁷ On the deme of Eretria, see Fachard 2012 and Knoepfler 1997.

³⁸ See Fachard, forthcoming.

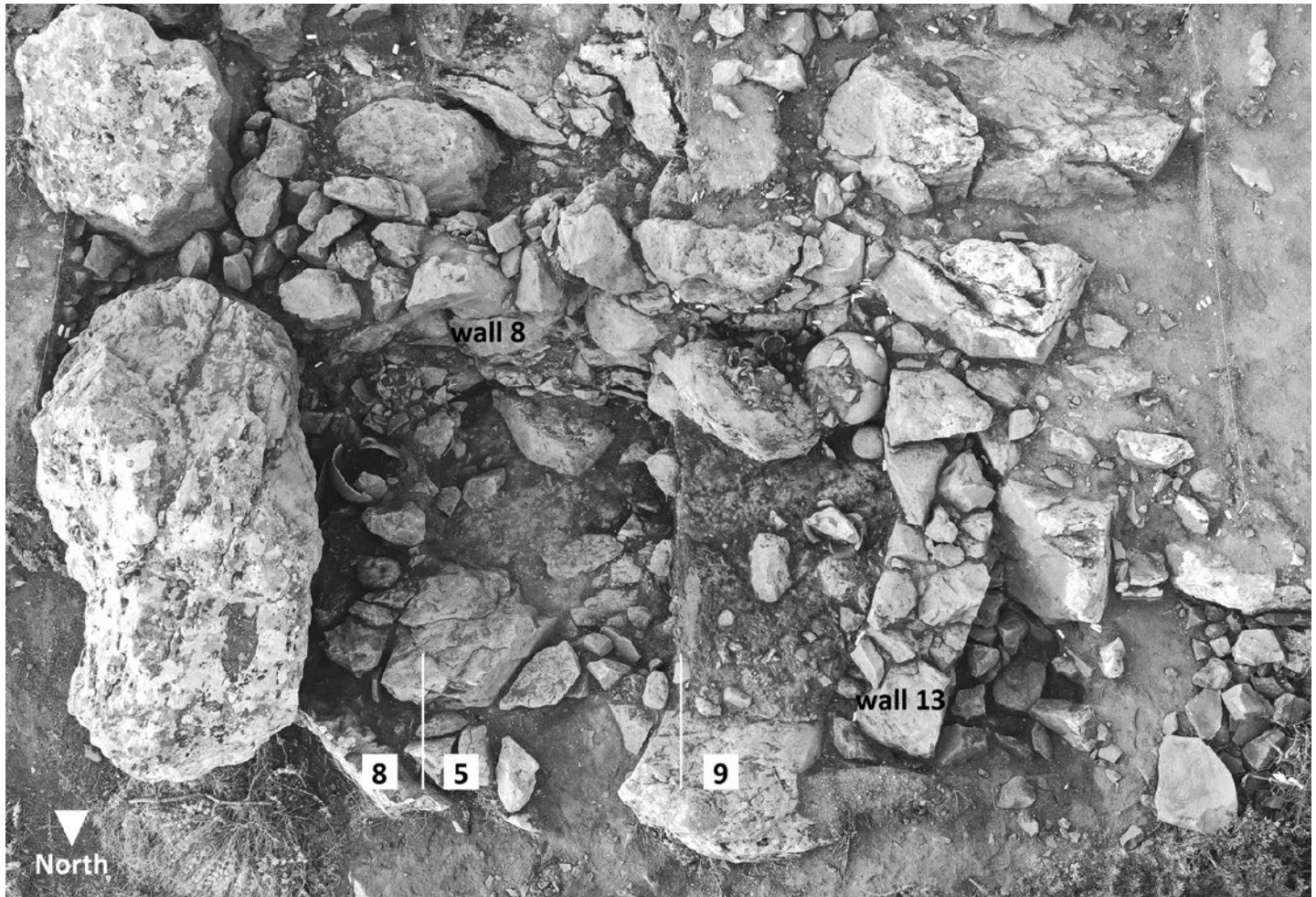


Fig. 10 Mycenaean building on the northern slope, with parts of the destruction layer *in situ* in trenches 8 and 9; in trench 5, the destruction layer has been excavated in a previous campaign

Excavation

Excavation focused on the Mycenaean building discovered in 2021 on the steep slope north of the Analipsis chapel⁴². The initial 2 m wide trench 5 was extended to the east (trench 8) and west (trench 9), allowing the uncovering of the entire structure containing the destruction deposit (fig. 10). This space, which measures approximately 3,7 × 2,8 m, is delimited to the south (wall 8) and west (wall 13) by well-preserved walls; there is not much left of the northern wall, while a large rock marks its eastern limit.

I. Kutlešovskii (University of Heidelberg), G. Plakas (European University Cyprus) and Ch. Spyrelli (University of Ioannina). The fieldwork was financed by the Foundation of the ESAG.

⁴² For the previous campaigns see AntK 65, 2022, 137–142; AntK 66, 2023, 100–104. For a synthesis of the work carried out in 2021–2023 see Krapf *et al.* 2023.

Trench 8 yielded a large storage jar, a tripod cooking pot, a basin, and sherds from other vases. Another large storage jar was found at the southwest corner of trench 9 near a protruding rock with a relatively level upper surface, possibly used as a shelf (*pl.* 12, 2). Upon the latter, and between the aforementioned storage jar and the walls, a concentration of vases was discovered, many of which might have fallen from a higher level. The vases included two tripod cooking pots and further fragments of one with carination found earlier in trench 5, a cooking jar, a drinking vase with carinated body, and a small alabastron. At the time of its destruction, the building contained a minimum of 30 vases⁴³, of which at least six were tripod cooking pots. Together with other types of cooking vessels, they underline the importance of food

⁴³ As the finds of 2023 have not yet been restored, it is impossible to describe the assemblage in detail.

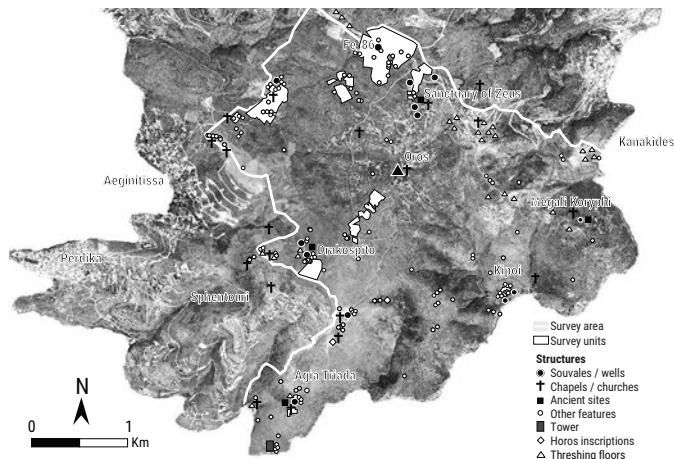


Fig. 11 Map of the survey area, with the survey units until 2023 indicated in white

preparation as one of the activities carried out at the building. The coexistence of LH IIIB2 and LH IIIC shapes dates the collapse of the building to an early stage of the Postpalatial period.

So far, it is unclear if the building had additional rooms. The excavation of the area extending immediately upslope to the south, where a series of Mycenaean finds has been retrieved previously from a black layer, continued in 2023 without providing clear evidence for walls that would delimit another space. However, a few MH sherds have been found beneath the Mycenaean layer and immediately above the rock, confirming the evidence for early frequentation of the site⁴⁴. Above the Mycenaean deposits, the area of the three trenches 5, 8 and 9 was covered by a layer containing pottery from the Geometric to Roman periods and thousands of tiny fragments of highly burnt animal bones⁴⁵. This year, many fragments of Roman lamps have been recovered near the rock that delimits the Mycenaean building to the east, including a fragment depicting Eros playing a double flute. These findings provide additional evidence of the cult activities that took place during the historical periods on the summit.

⁴⁴ Further evidence stems from the trenches opened earlier at the summit, south of the chapel, as well as from surface collection.

⁴⁵ Zooarchaeologist A. Gkotsinas, with the help of restorer K. Anagnostopoulou-Stamatopoulou, cleaned most of the bones found at the site. He highlights the predominance of sheep, goats, and piglets, along with a significant presence of tortoises, fish, and shellfish. The discovery of burnt bones suggests they are remnants of ritual practices, possibly including animal sacrifices.

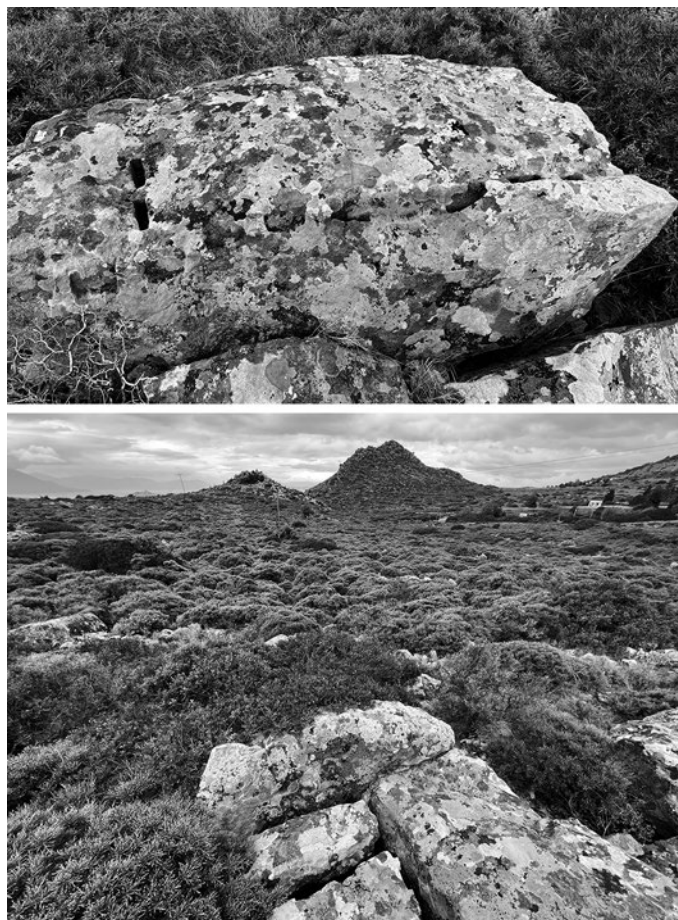


Fig. 12 Quarry Fe_086, situated to the northwest of Hellanion Oros

Survey

The intensive surface survey was carried out by a team of 5–6 field walkers (*fig. 11*). In 2023, the team investigated the northwest slopes of Hellanion Oros and the small plain with an old olive grove between the chapels of Agia Triada⁴⁶ and Agios Georgios, where some lithics previously collected announced additional finds. Eighty-two units have been explored in a mostly rugged terrain of abandoned and overgrown terraces. Visibility was better in the plateau, thanks to the flat surface and its use for grazing. Pottery was detected in 80 % of the surveyed units, representing a wide range of periods. Besides, 156 obsidian and flint blades and flakes were collected in 2023, some in larger concentrations (e.g., 26 in SU_059). Apart from drystone terrace walls, the team located numerous ruined features interpreted as huts – isolated or in clus-

⁴⁶ Not to be confused with the chapel of the same name at Spheniouri.

ters –, small rock shelters, many enclosures, and small *souvales* (cisterns), attesting to the area's intensive use up to the mid-twentieth century. Noteworthy is a quarry with some half-extracted blocks, wedge slots, and cut-marks (Fe_086, *figs. 11. 12*). A rupestral inscription was located nearby, covered by dense lichen. A second inscription was identified close to the path that ascends the west slope of Hellanion Oros, leading to the summit.

Last, François de Polignac's study of the intervisibility between peak sanctuaries around the Saronic Gulf will contribute to the contextualisation of Hellanion Oros. A whole series of cult sites of Zeus are visible from Hellanion Oros: Mts Paneion and Olympos in southern Attica, Hymettos and Parnes, the sanctuary of Zeus Aphesios in the Megaris and Mt Arachnaion in the Argolid⁴⁷.

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GENERAL ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|------|--|
| EAE | Ephorate of Antiquities of Euboea |
| EH | Early Helladic |
| ESAG | Swiss School of Archaeology in Greece École suisse d'archéologie en Grèce |
| LH | Late Helladic |
| MH | Middle Helladic |
| SNSF | Swiss National Science Foundation Fonds national suisse |

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ABKÜRZUNGEN

| | | | |
|--------------------------|---|--------------|---|
| AA | Archäologischer Anzeiger, Beiblatt zu JdI | IstForsch | Istanbuler Forschungen |
| AAA | Αρχαιολογικά Ανάλεκτα ἐξ Αθηνών | IstMitt | Istanbuler Mitteilungen |
| ABV | J. D. Beazley, <i>Attic Black-figure Vase-painters</i> (1956) | JdI | Jahrbuch des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts |
| ActaArch | Acta archaeologica (Kopenhagen) | JHS | The Journal of Hellenic Studies |
| Addenda ² | Beazley Addenda. Additional References to <i>ABV</i> , <i>ARV²</i> & <i>Paralipomena</i> (Second Edition, compiled by T. H. Carpenter et al. at the Beazley Archive, 1989) | JRA | Journal of Roman Archaeology |
| ADelt | Αρχαιολογικόν Δελτίον | JRS | The Journal of Roman Studies |
| AEphem | Ἀρχαιολογικὴ Ἐφημερίς | LCS | A. D. Trendall, <i>The Red-figured Vases of Lucania, Campania and Sicily</i> (1967), Suppl. 1 (1970) 2 (1973) 3 (1983) |
| AION | Annali dell'Istituto universitario orientale di Napoli, Dipartimento di studi del mondo classico e del Mediterraneo antico, Sezione di archeologia e storia antica | LIMC | Lexicon Iconographicum Mythologiae Classicae |
| AJA | American Journal of Archaeology | MdI | Mitteilungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts |
| AM | Mitteilungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Athenische Abteilung | MEFRA | Mélanges de l'École française de Rome, Antiquité |
| ANRW | Aufstieg und Niedergang der römischen Welt | MonAnt | Monumenti antichi pubblicati per cura della Accademia nazionale dei Lincei |
| AntK | Antike Kunst (diese Zeitschrift) | MonPiot | Fondation Eugène Piot. Monuments et mémoires |
| AntPl | Antike Plastik | NSc | Atti della Accademia nazionale dei Lincei. Notizie degli scavi di antichità |
| ArchCl | Archaeologia classica | NumAntCl | Numismatica e antichità classiche, Quaderni ticinesi |
| ARV ² | J. D. Beazley, <i>Attic Red-figure Vase-painters</i> (² 1963) | ÖJh | Jahreshefte des Österreichischen Archäologischen Instituts in Wien |
| ASAtene | Annuario della Scuola archeologica di Atene | Paralipomena | J. D. Beazley, <i>Paralipomena. Additions to Attic Black-figure Vase-painters and to Attic Red-figure Vase-painters</i> (Second Edition) (1971) |
| ASR | Die antiken Sarkophagreliefs | Prakt | Πρακτικά τῆς ἐν Ἀθήναις Ἀρχαιολογικῆς Ἐταιρίας |
| BABesch | Bulletin Antieke Beschaving. Annual Papers on Classical Archaeology | RA | Revue archéologique |
| BCH | Bulletin de correspondance hellénique | RE | Paulys Realencyclopädie der classischen Altertumswissenschaft |
| BICS | Bulletin. Institute of Classical Studies, University of London | RendPontAcc | Rendiconti. Atti della Pontificia Accademia Romana di Archeologia |
| BMC | A Catalogue of the Greek Coins in the British Museum | RM | Mitteilungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Römische Abteilung |
| BSA | The Annual of the British School at Athens | RVAp I–II | A. D. Trendall–A. Cambitoglou, <i>The Red-figured Vases of Apulia I</i> (1978) <i>II</i> (1982), Suppl. 1 (1983) 2 (1991/92) |
| BSR | Papers of the British School at Rome | RVP | A. D. Trendall, <i>The Red-figured Vases of Paestum</i> (1987) |
| BWPr | Winckelmannsprogramm der Archäologischen Gesellschaft zu Berlin | SEG | Supplementum epigraphicum Graecum |
| CAT | C. W. Clairmont, <i>Classical Attic Tombstones</i> (1993) | SIMA | Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology |
| CIL | Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum | SNG | Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum |
| CorVP | D. A. Amyx, <i>Corinthian Vase-Painting of the Archaic Period</i> (1988) | StEtr | Studi etruschi |
| CVA | Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum | StudMisc | Studi miscellanei |
| EAA | Enciclopedia dell'Arte Antica, Classica e Orientale | ThesCRA | Thesaurus Cultus et Rituum Antiquorum |
| FR I–III | A. Furtwängler–K. Reichhold, <i>Griechische Vasenmalerei I</i> (1904) <i>II</i> (1909) <i>III</i> (1932) | TrGF I–V | Tragicorum Graecorum Fragmenta: TrGF, hg. von B. Snell I (1971, ² 1986) <i>II</i> (1981) <i>III</i> (1985) <i>IV</i> (1977, ² 1999) <i>V</i> (2003) |
| Helbig ⁴ I–IV | W. Helbig, <i>Führer durch die öffentlichen Sammlungen klassischer Altertümer in Rom. Vierte, völlig neu bearbeitete Auflage</i> , hg. von H. Speier I (1963) <i>II</i> (1966) <i>III</i> (1969) <i>IV</i> (1972) | ZPE | Zeitschrift für Papyrologie und Epigraphik |
| IG | Inscriptiones Graecae | | |

ABKÜRZUNGEN ANTIKER AUTOREN UND WERKE

Es gelten die Abkürzungen nach:

H. Cancik – H. Schneider – M. Landfester (Hg.), *Der Neue Pauly. Enzyklopädie der Antike* 3 (Stuttgart 1997) S. XXXVI–XLIV

H. G. Liddell – R. Scott, *A Greek-English Lexicon* (⁹Oxford 1940) S. XVI–XXXVIII; Suppl. (1996)

P. G. W. Glare (Hg.), *Oxford Latin Dictionary* (Oxford 1983 reprint) S. IX–XX

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