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The Artemision at Amarynthos: The 2022 Season

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The Swiss School of Archaeology in Greece carried out several projects in 2022 involving a wide range of specialists and study periods from Prehistory to the Medieval era. The School's main project focused on the Artemision in Amarynthos (island of Euboea), featuring excavation and survey¹. In southern Euboea, the *Drakospita* project included the excavation of the Palli Lakka complex, north of Styra². On the island of Aegina, investigations resumed on the Mycenaean site on top of Mount Hellanion Oros, the highest peak of the Saronic Gulf. Finally, off the island of Antikythera, a team of Greek and Swiss archaeologists and divers continued the exploration of the famous Antikythera shipwreck, the richest ever found in Greece.

THE ARTEMISION AT AMARYNTHOS: THE 2022 SEASON

Sylvian Fachard, Angeliki Simosi, Tobias Krapf, Tamara Saggini, Olga Kyriazi, Jérôme André, Chloé Chezeaux, Daniela Greger, Samuel Verdan, Thierry Theurillat

For the second field season of the four-year research program dedicated to the early phases of the Artemision, the excavation focused on the shrine's central sector (temple and building 3) and Paleoeckklisies hill³. In paral-

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¹ The program is supported by the Swiss National Science Foundation and the State Secretariat for Education, Research and Innovation. We are especially grateful to the Greek Ministry of Culture and Sports, in particular P. Adam-Veleni, K. Benissi, and S. Spyropoulou, as well as the entire staff of the Ephorate of Antiquities of Euboea. The activities of the Swiss School are also supported by the University of Lausanne, the Fondation philanthropique Famille Sandoz, the Stavros S. Niarchos Foundation, the Isaac Dreyfus-Bernheim Stiftung, the Ceramica-Stiftung, the Société Académique Vaudoise, the Fondation Théodore Lagonico, and Swiss universities.

² The 2022 fieldwork on the *Drakospita* will be published in the Proceedings of the 7th Archaeological Meeting of Thessaly and Central Greece, 2018–2021 (AETHSE 2022). See also Chidiroglou *et al.* 2022.

³ The excavation is co-directed by S. Fachard (ESAG – University of Lausanne) and A. Simosi (EAE); the fieldwork is supervised by T. Krapf and T. Saggini (ESAG – SNSF), and Olga Kyriazi (EAE), with the collaboration of J. André (University of Lausanne – SNSF),

lel, the survey team further investigated the Artemision's evolving connection with the ancient landscape by exploring several areas around the modern town of Amarynthos, the Servouni mountain's slopes, and the left bank of the Sarandapotamos river down to the shrine's surroundings.

The prehistoric settlement on the hill

The exploration of the Bronze Age settlement continued in the sections investigated in 2021, while two new trenches were opened in previously unexplored sectors (*fig. 1*). Slightly below the hilltop plateau (trench XXXV), a poorly preserved rectangular structure, possibly a Middle Helladic cist grave, was discovered at the northern end of the trench, below a layer containing highly fragmented Mycenaean pottery (*fig. 2*)⁴. At the southern extremity of the trench, a deeper exploratory section revealed a destruction layer containing Early and Middle Helladic pottery. A new trench (XXXIX), opened some 20 m south, has also evidenced the presence of Early and Middle Helladic layers. In both trenches, the Prehistoric layers are directly succeeded – and cut – by remains of the Byzantine period, thus displaying a significant depositional hiatus.

At the foot of the hill, a new trench (XXXVIII, *fig. 3*) was opened to verify the possible extension and defensive character of the two large Early Helladic walls discovered in 2021. Unfortunately, this objective could not be fulfilled due to the density of the Medieval occupation: a sizeable building was discovered just below the surface, composed of at least two rooms with preserved floors, a drain, and a hearth. However, in some of the gaps left by the architectural remains, we discovered Early Helladic layers immediately below the Medieval occupation, thus confirming the depositional hiatus recorded in the other sectors of the hill.

C. Chezeaux (University of Lausanne), D. Greger (University of Lausanne – SNSF), S. Verdan and T. Theurillat (ESAG). The team was composed of 30 students from Switzerland, Greece, France, and Germany.

⁴ St279 (2,16 × 1,16 m) presents a heterogeneous construction largely eroded.

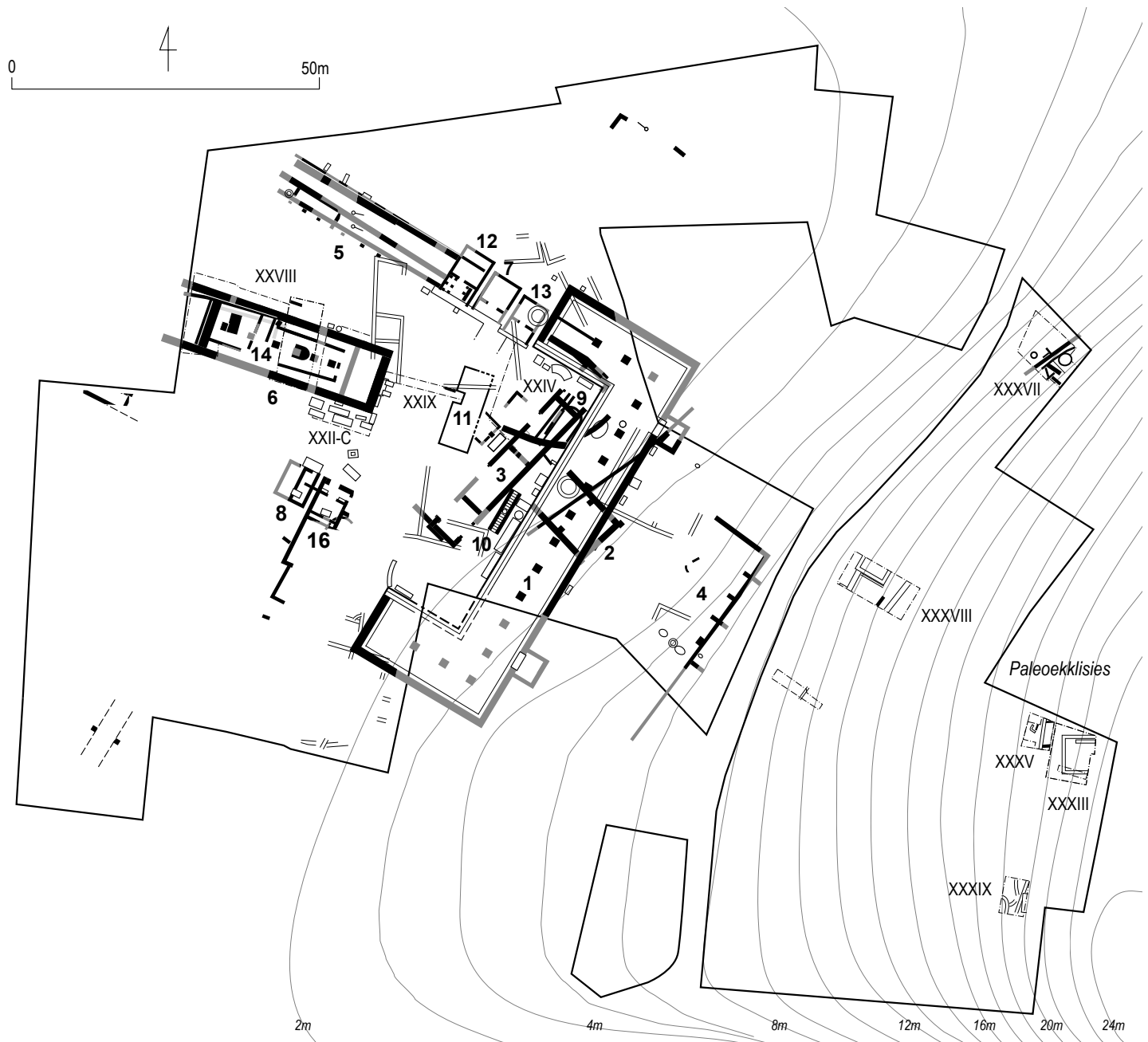


Fig. 1 Plan of the excavation at Amarynthos

Although limited in extent, five of the six trial trenches excavated between 2019 and 2022 revealed the existence of a large Early Helladic settlement (3rd millennium BCE), whose inhabitants enjoyed contact with the Cyclades (*fig. 2 no 3*) and other parts of the Aegean. Additionally, the stratigraphy exposed in the various trenches sheds new light on the erosional history of the Paleoekklisies hill following the end of the Bronze Age. The absence of

preserved Mycenaean layers on the slopes of the hill and the presence of colluvium containing large quantities of Mycenaean pottery in the sanctuary's eastern area indicate a loss of archaeological deposits triggered by erosional episodes that have washed sediments away. Despite the lack of architectural remains, the quantity and quality of the Mycenaean pottery collected at the foot of the hill suggest a significant occupation.

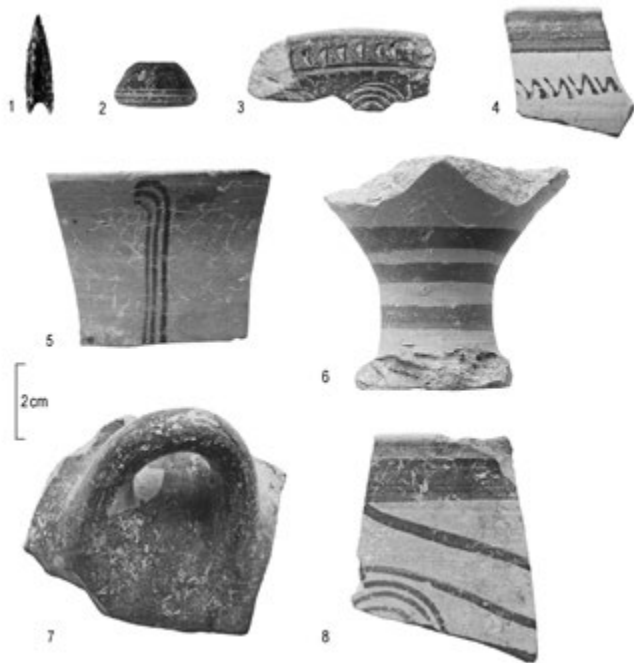


Fig. 2 Bronze Age finds from various contexts excavated in 2022 (trench XXXV)

The Artemision: the Archaic temples

Following the rich discoveries of the two previous seasons⁵, excavation continued in the area of the temples, situated in the heart of what appears to be the sanctuary's central courtyard. The 2022 campaign aimed to complete the excavation of the Late Archaic offering deposit as well as to specify the chronology and architecture of the two superposed monuments, a first temple (14) dating most probably to the 7th century BCE and a second (6) built towards the end of the 6th century BCE (*pl. 14, 1; fig. 4*).

Excavation within both structures revealed an intermediate building phase consisting of several mud brick walls (*pl. 14, 1; fig. 5*)⁶. These structures redefine the space occupied by temple 14, following its partial or total destruction, and the area around the altar (St200). The mudbrick walls were not intended to last as they were erected directly on the floor. Consequently, they form

⁵ AntK 64, 143–154; AntK 65, 128–136; Archéologia 2021; Archéologia 2022.

⁶ AntK 64, 131–132. The walls are made of square mud bricks (50 × 50 × 8 cm) and preserved up to seven courses with alternating vertical joints. They delimit the space around the altar and the mud-brick floor (St224) to the north (M165), south (M196) and west (M197). The eastern closing wall (M213) is pierced by two doors (St295, 296) opening to the east. The southern wall (M196) seems to continue to the west.



Fig. 3 Early Bronze Age and Byzantine walls at the foot of the hill (trench XXXVIII)

temporary structures used before, and perhaps during, the construction of temple 6. Thus, religious ceremonies occurred in a clearly defined environment, without a monumental building.

The offering deposit

The offering deposit discovered in 2020 was laid within this temporary space. The excavation of this extraordinary assemblage continued in 2022 and can be considered as nearly complete⁷. The number of objects now amounts to 700. In all their diversity, the finds reflect Artemis Amarysia's multiple spheres of activity, cult practices, and groups of people who participated in the ceremonies in the second half of the 6th century. Dedicants offered jewelry during rites of passage, weapons were consecrated as trophies, and vases were dedicated following rituals (*fig. 6*). Among the objects excavated in 2022, a stone statuette representing an individual holding a young deer in its arms stands out (*fig. 7*). The limestone statuette (height 31 cm), of Cypriot-Ionian inspiration or origin, can be dated to the first half of the 6th century⁸.

⁷ AntK 65, 132–133; Archéologia 2021; Saggini *et al.* 2022.

⁸ The statuette belongs to the so-called "Cypro-Ionian" sculpture style well attested in the Archaic Aegean (Kyrieleis 2009; Mylonopoulos 2008; Neumann 2019), including in Eretria (Huber 2007). The attitude, gesture, and clothing of the statuette from Amarynthos suggest a Cypriot-Ionian provenance (for the head, Polikreti *et al.* 2004, 1016 fig. 1b; for the skirt, Kourou 2022, 403 fig. 2; see also Kourou *et al.* 2002). The sculpture in the round is, however, rare for this type of object. The statuette from Amarynthos will be featured

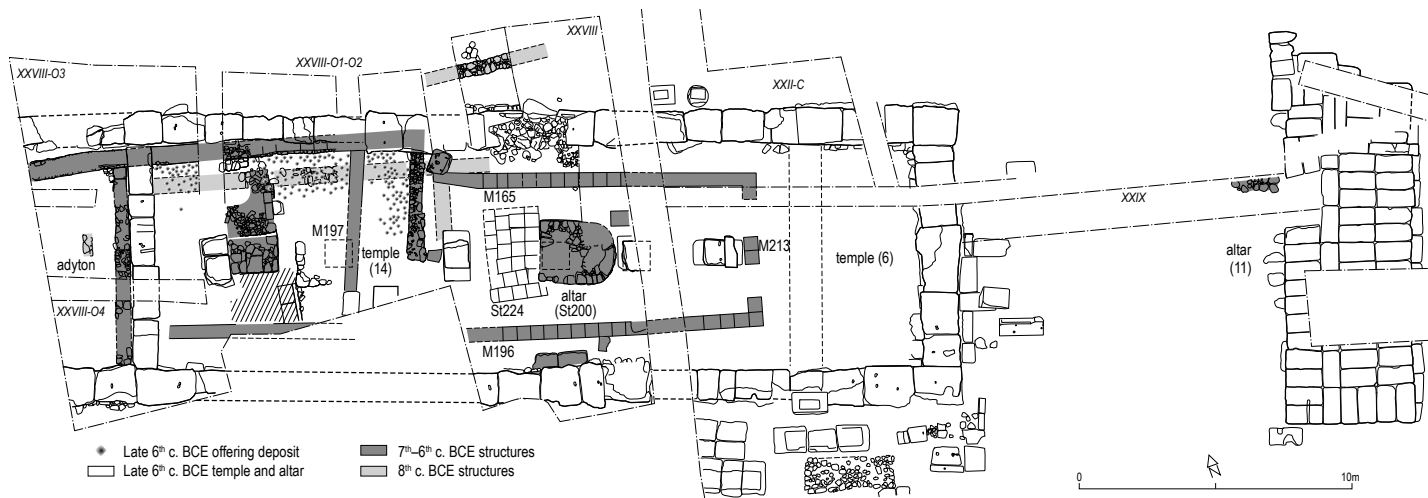


Fig. 4 Plan of the Archaic phases of the temple of Artemis



Fig. 5 Mud brick wall belonging to an intermediate building phase

The animal's long neck secures its identification as a cervid, frequently associated with Artemis. The deity offered protection to young animals and, by extension, to the girls and boys of the polis. In the Artemision, the statuette perhaps represented Artemis in this role or a dedicant holding a live offering to the goddess.

Early activity and rituals

Several levels in the Early Archaic temple and around the altar (St200) yielded a significant amount of Late Geometric pottery. Although dispersed evidence of early cult activity had already been collected during previous seasons⁹, the discovery of such an assemblage – directly

in a separate article in a forthcoming issue of *AntK* by T. Saggini and P. Maillard.

⁹ Verdan *et al.* 2020.

associated with the temples and altar – provides new insights for understanding the complex evolution of the sanctuary. The temple area embodied the center of religious activities from at least the 8th century onwards, a hypothesis that will be tested in future excavations.

The pre-Archaic phases of the sanctuary were further investigated below Building 3, which served as a monumental entrance on the eastern side of the sanctuary (fig. 8). To the earliest phase belongs a massive wall (M21)¹⁰, which was probably built at the end of the Mycenaean period (second half of the 12th century) and remained in use until the end of the 10th century. The second phase includes a 9th-century wall (M211)¹¹ retaining a paving of large slabs, probably assembled to drain a partially marshy area. The third phase (8th century) sees the construction of an apsidal building (9)¹² flanked by a wall delimiting a larger space. These remains are difficult to interpret, as they were only observed in limited areas and are disturbed by later activity. However, they undoubtedly testify to an intense occupation of the area prior to the Archaic period.

¹⁰ AntK 62, 145; Verdan *et al.* 2020, 79–80. Wall M21 is built with double facing courses of rubble (20–40 cm) and internal filling of cobbles, on top of a foundation course of larger boulders (30–60 cm). Two courses in position, excavated on a length of 19,40 m, width up to 0,9 m, base level at 0,96 m, top level at 1,43 m.

¹¹ Wall M211 is built with double facing courses of rubble (15–40 cm) and internal filling of angular cobbles, excavated on a length of 5,2 m, width 0,32 m at least, base level at 1,04 m, top level at 1,36 m.

¹² AntK 62, 145–147; Verdan *et al.* 2020, 82. The building (length of at least 6,3 m, width 4 m) consists of a wall (M91) preserved on one single course of double facing rubble (10–30 cm) and internal filling of smaller cobbles. The southern closing wall is not preserved.

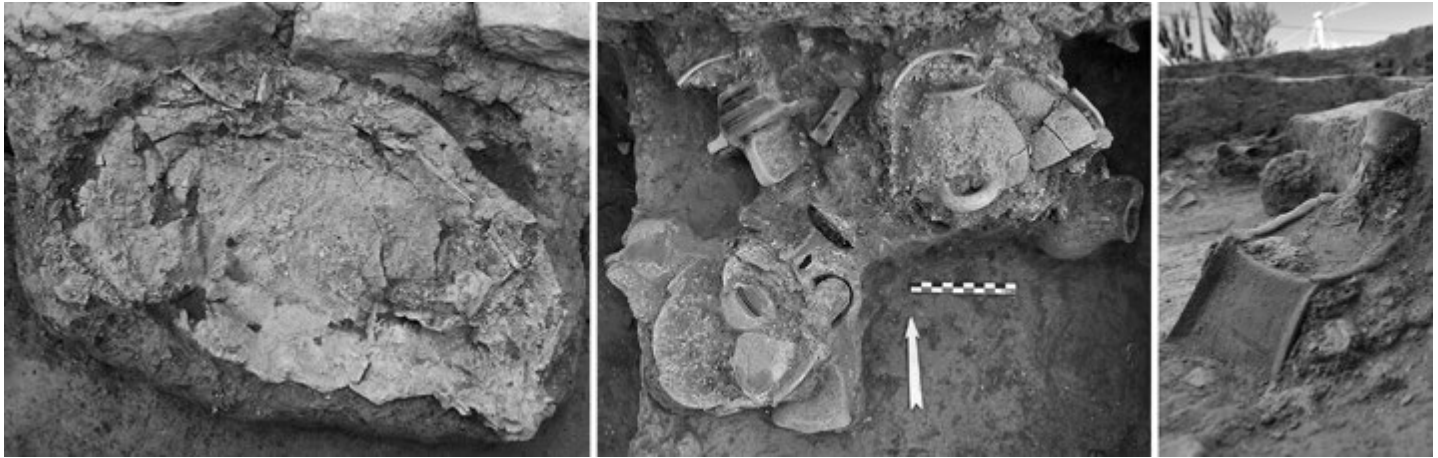


Fig. 6 Offerings from the deposit excavated in 2022; bronze shield, ceramic vases and terracotta figurine

Evidence to determine whether they belong to a sanctuary or a dwelling is still lacking. In which context – sacred, profane, or both – did the sanctuary arise? What were the regional settlement dynamics between Amarnthos and Eretria at the time of the sanctuary’s emergence? These crucial issues constitute one of the main focuses of the current research program and induce us to extend the scope of the study beyond the limits of the temenos.

The Eretria Amarnthos Survey Project (EASP)

The main goals of the 2022 survey were to explore two areas of the plain separated by the Sarandapotamos delta (*fig. 9*): in the west, the area included between Aghios Dimitrios and the modern town of Amarnthos; in the east, the surroundings of the Artemision, stretching between the sanctuary, the village of Ano Vatheia, and the western slopes of Mt Servouni¹³. Over two seasons, 6 km² were surveyed using an intensive method, while 911 fenced plots covering a surface of 7,7 km² were inaccessible to our survey teams – illustrating again the modern and somehow chaotic urban sprawl between the localities of Eretria and Amarnthos¹⁴. Despite these spatial lacunae, which influence data collection and analysis, the discovery of several ancient settlements and individual sites, in addition to those found in 2021, allows us to redraw the map of human occupation over the long

¹³ The survey is co-directed by S. Fachard (ESAG – University of Lausanne) and A. Simosi (EAE), with the collaboration of C. Chezeaux (University of Lausanne) and O. Kyriazi (EAE). The pottery has been processed and studied by T. Saggini (ESAG-SNSF). The team was composed of 16 students from Switzerland, Greece, France, and the United States.

¹⁴ On the aims and methods of the survey, see *AntK* 65, 133–136.

term and enhance our understanding of the sanctuary’s insertion within the ancient landscape.

New ancient settlements north of the sanctuary

A new settlement (Fe_124) was discovered 950 m northwest of the Artemision, between the limits of the delta and the first slopes of Mount Servouni (*fig. 9*). This nucleus of habitation, characterized by a concentration of tiles and ceramics extending over 3–4 ha and surrounded by a halo of lower densities, was mainly occupied during the Classical, Roman, and Byzantine periods. Although it is still too early to draw conclusions about the site’s ancient name, its position makes it a solid candidate for the Classical deme center or “village” (*kome*) of Amarnthos, which must have stood in the vicinity of the Artemision. As we can now rule out a significant occupation on the Paleoeckklisies hill and its adjacent areas in the historical period, site Fe_124 appears to be the closest settlement to the Artemision, thus supporting this identification. Moreover, the combination of excavation, survey, and environmental data currently suggests that, besides the marshes located west of the shrine, a zone of rather “empty” land, devoid of significant forms of settlement, surrounded the shrine to the north and east in the historical period.

Another ancient settlement was located on the hill of Aghios Savas, situated 1,1 km north of Fe_124 and 2,2 km northwest of the sanctuary (*fig. 9*). The site occupies an eminence formed by the meeting of schists and limestones, strategically placed at the outlet of several valleys and a natural crossroads fording the bed of the Sarandapotamos. The hill and the surrounding fields display high densities of Laconian and Corinthian tiles, black-glazed sherds, carved blocks, and many limestone extrac-



Fig. 7 Limestone statuette of a figure holding a fawn

tion fronts. The site was occupied in the Classical, Hellenistic, Roman, and Byzantine periods, and its core extends over 4–5 ha. The relationship between Aghios Savas and the previous site (Fe_124) is not easily discernible: they could either form two different nuclei of habitation within the deme of Amarynthos or belong to two different demes.

Survey on the higher slopes of Mt Servouni led to the discovery of an additional nucleated settlement above the Byzantine church of Zoodochos Pigi, most certainly the ancient deme center of Aiglepheira. Its approximate location in this area was established in the 19th century by A. Wilhelm on the basis of the resilience of the toponym Aglepharos¹⁵. LiDAR-based remote sensing spotted a high concentration of architectural remains and several wells on a limestone terrace overlooking the spring and the church at an altitude of 320 m. Ground truthing, followed by survey, located a small, nucleated settlement.

¹⁵ Wilhelm 1892, 117; Knoepfler 1997, 366; Fachard 2012, 53 and 311, n° 61. The toponym is still used today.

Despite the vegetation and the looting, several buildings made of limestone blocks were recorded and schematically drawn. In addition to a large concentration of black and red glazed tiles, the site has yielded fine and coarse pottery dating from the Classical, Hellenistic, Roman, and Byzantine periods. The site is surrounded by numerous field terraces (some of them made of consistent blocks) stretching to an altitude of 400 m and intensively used for olive cultivation. The discovery of a Classical farmstead 1 km south of the settlement confirms the agricultural character of these terraces, which seem to have been continuously exploited from antiquity to the present day.

The passes and valleys of Mt Servouni

An extensive-type survey was conducted on the steep slopes and deep gullies of Mt Servouni, where “intensive” survey teams could not be deployed in parallel transects. This targeted exploration, partly oriented by LiDAR-based remote sensing and ground truthing, led to the discovery of several Byzantine sites (hamlets, ruined chapels, springs, terraces, and threshing floors), stressing the density of occupation on the Servouni slopes during this period.

The extensive-type survey also investigated the mountain’s passes, including the site of Vordolakka, known to 19th-century travelers and variously interpreted as a small temple or watchtower¹⁶. The site (Fe_109), which is located on the pass leading to the modern village of Partheni (near the ancient deme of Parthenion¹⁷), is known to local shepherds as *Ta Marmara* (“the marbles”). The site, covered by vegetation, has been heavily plundered and partly destroyed. Cleaning operations followed by a photogrammetric survey and a small excavation conducted in 2022 identified a rectangular building of 10,08 × 6,71 m, oriented SW-NE (*fig. 10*)¹⁸. The founda-

¹⁶ Fachard 2012, 151–153 (with previous references).

¹⁷ See Fachard 2012, 59.

¹⁸ We thank Jérôme André (University of Lausanne – SNSF) for supervising the cleaning operations and completing the architectural survey.



Fig. 8 Four centuries of occupation under an Archaic monumental building (3)

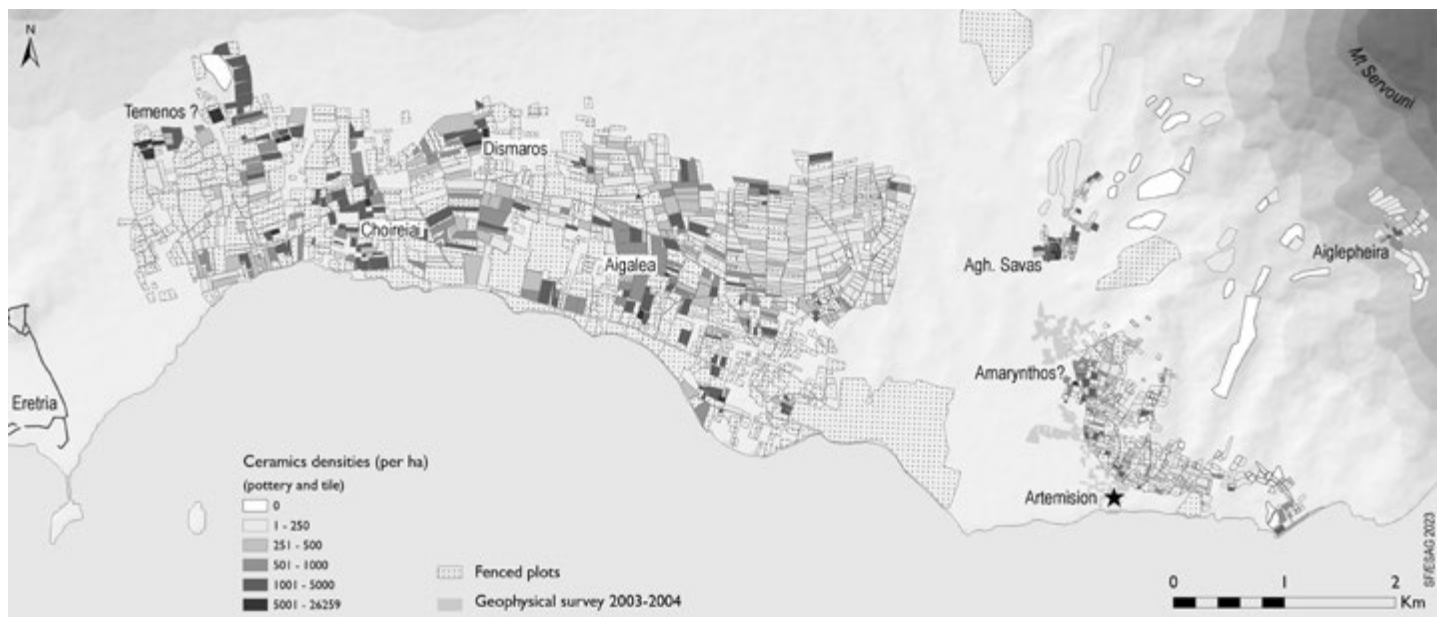


Fig. 9 Survey map showing ceramics (pottery and tile) densities (2021-2022)

tions, made of limestone blocks, are preserved up to a carefully carved euthyteria. Slightly set back from the latter's external facing, the first course of the elevation was made of trapezoidal limestone blocks with fine staggered broached work. The quality of the workmanship is exceptional, given the hardness of the local cold lime-

stone, which originates from a quarry located 500 m to the north. The discovery of Corinthian tile fragments and a few sherds in the trench suggest a construction in the 4th century. Based on the rectangular plan, the presence of an euthyteria, and the care taken in its construction, we confidently interpret this building as a small



Fig. 10 The site of *Ta Marmara* after cleaning

oikos or temple¹⁹. Situated on a busy pass, along the shortest road between Eretria and Tamynai and linking the valley of Amarynthos with the heart of the Eretrian territory, the site marked a stopping place for the Eretrians from the central districts who walked to Amarynthos during the Artemisia. Therefore, the hypothesis of a sacred *oikos* or shrine dedicated to Artemis on this crucial passage of the procession route proves reasonable.

Preliminary conclusions

Despite the damage and limitations due to the urban sprawl of modern Eretria and Amarynthos, especially along the coast, the 2021–2022 survey seasons have already gathered significant information regarding the diachronic evolution of human occupation in the region. The discovery of a dozen ancient settlements lays the foundations for a new study on the distribution of the Classical demes, as well as the communication network and the region's agricultural exploitation in the long term. Moreover, the survey has been able to specify the position of the Artemision within the ancient landscape. The absence of sites dating from the Archaic, Classical, Hellenistic, and Roman periods, both on the Paleokklisies hill and its direct vicinity, suggests that any consistent form of habitat progressively moved away from the sanctuary area, probably in favor of a "sacred space" dedicated to Artemis. At the same time, the sanctuary

¹⁹ The hypothesis of a tower seems unlikely due to the rectangular plan of the building, the rather limited view in several directions (the two adjacent hills that dominate the site offer a better view), and the ostentatious workmanship and cutting, which appear needless for a military tower.

was well connected to the rest of the territory, thanks to its position along the main Euboean road linking Chalkis, Eretria, Styra, and Karystos (which passed a few dozen meters away from the shrine²⁰), thus confirming its "central position" for all Eretrians.

AEGINA, HELLANION OROS

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

During the second year of the archaeological project on the summit of Mount Hellanion Oros on Aegina²¹, works concentrated on the detailed documentation of the trenches 3, 5 and 6 excavated in 2021²², the restoration and registration of the finds, as well as on visiting the different zones of the survey area and the preparation of the GIS map.

Site

The cleaning of the sides of the trenches for the stratigraphic drawings allowed a better understanding of several structures. In trench 3, an oval structure excavated in 2021 can now clearly be identified as a workshop. This is significant, as it indicates the presence of a settlement with workshops on the mountain top after the site's religious importance had dwindled. Furthermore, the retaining wall (8), which had appeared towards the end of the 2021 campaign in the lower part of trench 5, can now definitely be described as such. At the foot of

²⁰ On this road, see Fachard 2012, 97–99 and fig. 39.

²¹ F. de Polignac (Prof. emer., École Pratique des Hautes Études, Paris) supports the project as scientific member. In this year's work participated M. Hégi (University of Zurich), J. Schaer (University of Lausanne), A. Mpitrou and H. Spyrelli (University of Ioannina), I. Viktoratou (University of Leiden) and A. Chalastara, A. Pharogianni and S. Stylios (University of Athens). For the restoration of the objects, we would like to thank K. Panagopoulou, E. Vamvakari and G. Konsoulidi, for the cleaning of the animal bones of the 2021 excavation H. Giannoulouopoulos. The 2022 research has been financed by the Foundation of the ESAG.

²² AntK 65, 2022, 140.



Fig. 11 Mycenaean vases from the deposit north of wall 8: 1) tripod #EO. 45/22.5; 2) kylix #EO. 45/22.3; 3) alabastron #EO. 45/22.9; 4) basin #EO. 82/22.1

the wall, a destruction layer of Mycenaean date has been excavated (*pl. 14, 3*). The restoration of the vases now allows to draw first conclusions on chronology and use of this area, although the trench needs to be extended in order to have a complete picture. The assemblage consists so far of 15 complete or partially preserved vases, while there also are a few sherds from other vases (*fig. 11*). It comprises cooking, storage, drinking and serving vessels, while a rounded alabastron is standing out. An emphasis lies on cooking ware with two rounded tripods as well as two coarse ware basins – typical products of the Aeginitan workshops, which were exported in large numbers²³. The function of this assemblage, which contained apart from pottery two stone spindle whorls and a bronze fragment, probably of a knife, is not yet entirely clear. The rounded alabastron with tricurved arch motif as well as a carinated kylix possibly indicate a date before LH IIIC, while the fragments of a carinated tripod within the thick collapse layer formed by large stones are evidence for a LH IIIC date of the covering of the area.

In the southern part of the trench, on the uphill side of the wall, objects seem to have been deposited as offerings close to the rock, throughout different periods up to modern times. The lowest layer excavated so far in that part of the trench is of Mycenaean date and produced

²³ See latest Marabea 2019.

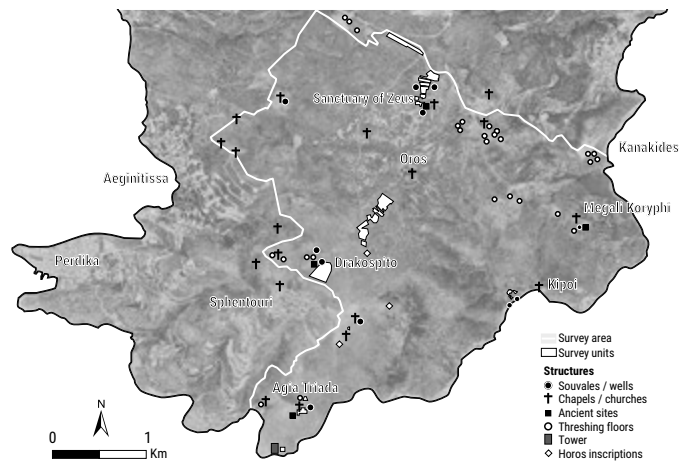


Fig. 12 Survey map

both a bronze sickle and a complete Group B deep bowl (LH IIIB2). The entire area was covered with the black layer full of burnt tiny fragments of animal bones mentioned in the last report²⁴. A series of analyses is now being conducted on the finds from this trench, while a good amount of soil samples and samples for phytolith analysis have been kept from the sediments²⁵.

Equally under study are the finds from trench 6 south of the chapel. The pottery is mainly of Geometric to Roman date. Although focussing on the Bronze Age phases, the project's aim is to understand the diachronic use of the site and to date the different structures visible on the surface.

Landscape

Furthermore, the survey, which is part of the project, was laid out in detail through the preparation of a GIS map of the area (*fig. 12*) and a first exploration of the different zones, from Sphrentouri with its ancient tower at the southernmost tip of the island to the 'ancient' olive grove in the north (Agia Triada), the different peaks, Kipoi bay and the abandoned village of Kanakides.

A more detailed documentation was undertaken in the area of the Agios Dimitrios, where another abandoned village is located, and at the *Drakospito* or "Dragon House" (*fig. 13*), both north of Sphrentouri. A 3D model of the latter has been generated for further architectural

²⁴ A first archaeozoological estimation by A. Gkotsinas (Universities of Montpellier and Montreal) confirms the hypothesis that these are the remains of sacrifices performed on the mountain top, just above the trench.

²⁵ Phytolith analysis is being performed by G. Tsartsidou (Ephorate of Palaeoanthropology-Speleology).



Fig. 13 Drakospito (“Dragon House”) near Sphentouri

study²⁶. The building, which resembles similar constructions in southern Euboea²⁷ and Hymettos, consists of two communicating rooms (15 × 4,15 m and ca. 8 × 3,4 m). A separation wall has been added later and divides the Northern part into two spaces. In the surroundings, a series of enclosures and even a small *souvala* (cistern) and two threshing floors have been documented, as well as a possible tomb. A considerable amount of pottery sherds has been counted on the neighbouring agricultural terraces. To begin the study of early modern land use, which is planned to be conducted in parallel with the survey, first conversations with local shepherds have been held. They still use the – at least partially – ancient *souvales* and stone basins found in their vicinity.

Several sites in the area south and east of Sphentouri have already been documented in detail by Sophia Michalopoulou in the framework of the study for the construction of the sewage system of Aegina²⁸. In the same area, Irene Polinskaya has mapped a series of fifth-century Horos inscriptions²⁹ and Eleni Salavoura lists an ancient site with possible Mycenaean traces near the Agios Ioannis church at Sphentouri³⁰.

In the northwestern part of the survey area, a farmstead and possible kilns of so far unknown date can be reported on the ridge near the Agios Ioannis Kalyvitis church above Aiginitissa and numerous obsidian fragments in the area of the ‘ancient’ olive groove. Finally,

Kipoi bay to the south-east of Mount Hellanion Oros has been frequented at least since antiquity according to surface finds.

Intensive survey has been tested since the first year of the project and the results are much more promising than the difficult terrain would suggest. A fair amount of pottery and stone tools of various periods has been collected. It is therefore planned to systematically survey the landscape around Mount Hellanion Oros in the next three years, at least where agricultural terraces exist. This will hopefully enable a thorough understanding of the history of habitation and land use of the area in which the peak site of Mount Hellanion Oros has been established and frequented over the millennia.

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²⁶ Salavoura 2014, 59–61.

²⁷ Chidiroglou *et al.* 2022.

²⁸ S. Michalopoulou forthcoming in ADelt.

²⁹ Polinskaya 2009.

³⁰ Salavoura 2014, 58–59.

GENERAL ABBREVIATIONS

EAE	Ephorate of Antiquities of Euboea
ESAG	Swiss School of Archaeology in Greece École suisse d'archéologie en Grèce
SNSF	Swiss National Science Foundation

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Fig. 13 *Drakospito* (“Dragon House”) near Sphentouri.

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2



3

Fieldwork of the Swiss School of Archaeology in Greece 2022

1 Amarynthos, aerial view of the Archaic temples

2 View of *Ta Marmara*. In the background, the acropolis of Partheni, the heart of the Eretrian territory and the Aegean

3 Aegina, Mount Hellanion Oros, trench 5: Mycenaean kylix and tripod *in situ*

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AA	Archäologischer Anzeiger, Beiblatt zu JdI	IstForsch	Istanbuler Forschungen
AAA	Αρχαιολογικά Ανάλεκτα ἐξ Ἀθηνῶν	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)
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IG	Inscriptiones Graecae		

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