

TABVLA  
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ROMANI

J 35 - SMYRNA  
AKAΔHMIA AΘHNΩN  
I: AEGEAN ISLANDS



ACADEMY OF ATHENS

2012

ΑΚΑΔΗΜΙΑ



ΑΘΗΝΩΝ

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UNION ACADÉMIQUE INTERNATIONALE

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ΑΘΗΝΑΙΩΝ

P. KARVONIS & M. MIKEDAKI

With the collaboration of

G. ZACHOS

ACADEMY OF ATHENS

2012

ΑΚΑΔΗΜΙΑ



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## INTRODUCTION

The first part of map J 35 (Smyrna), which includes the Northeast Aegean islands, the Cyclades, the Dodecanese, Euboea and the North Sporades, differs substantially from the previous TIR fascicule published by the Academy of Athens (K 35, I: Philippi), not only in the editorial form but also in the manner of presentation. This is due mainly to the fact that we do not have a large geographical unit here, as was the case with the area of eastern Macedonia-Thrace, but individual islands (Lemnos, Lesbos, Samos, etc.) or groups of them (Cyclades, Dodecanese, North Sporades). For this reason this fascicule is not provided with a single index but with several indices according to the group of islands, each one of which is then subdivided by island and accompanied by individual maps. Furthermore, apart from these maps, plans of the most densely excavated urban centres have also been produced in order to enable the reader to place the findings on the urban plan of the modern cities with relative accuracy.

The present fascicule was prepared by Pavlos Karvonis, archeologist, and Maria Mikedaki, lecturer at the University of the Peloponnese. Their laborious efforts were supplemented in the final stage by George Zachos, researcher at the Research Centre for Antiquity of the Academy of Athens, who did the topographical, archaeological and historical editing. The entire project was conducted under the supervision of Vassileios Ch. Petrakos, Secretary General of the Academy. The fascicule was published with funds provided by the G.P. Photeinos bequest.

Professor Vincent Gabrielsen offered his comments on the introductory text of Rhodes; Maria Chidiroglou reviewed the text on Euboea and helped in the location of the sites; Melina Philimonos-Tsopotou, Eriphyle Kaninia and Elpida Skerlou helped in the location of the sites of the Dodecanese; George Giannakopoulos offered his help on Pythagorion of Samos, Sotiris Raptopoulos on Mykonos, Elektra Andreadi on Icaria and Nikitas Passaris on Amorgos. Nicolette S. Trahoulia proofread the English text. Finally, the maps were created by Penelope Matsouka.

### The evidence

Concerning the islands of the Northeast Aegean, the evidence for Lesbos comes mainly from excavations in three of the five ancient cities of the island, where there is intensive construction due to touristic development: the capital Mytilene, Molyvos and Eresos. On the contrary, the sites of Pyrrha and Antissa have undergone little excavation. To these sites should be added the sanctuary at Messa, the only systematically excavated sanctuary of the island.

The greatest number of sites on the map of Lesbos is reported mainly in I. Kontis, *Η Λέσβος και η Μικρασιατική της περιοχή* (1978). I. Kontis was a great connoisseur of the Lesbian topography since he was born in Ayvalik (Lesbian Peraia) and grew up in Mytilene. His study is based on personal research and also on the investigations of the former curators, D. Evangelidis (*ADelt* 1924-1928; *Prakt* 1925-1928), S. Charitonidis (*ADelt* 1960-1968) and V. Petrakos (*ADelt* 1966-1969; *Prakt* 1967). This evidence is repeated and in some cases supplemented by M. Axiotes, *Περπατώντας τη Λέσβο: τοπογραφία, ιστορία, αρχαιολογία* (1992), a noteworthy study by a non-expert. These two sources are combined in the study by N. Spencer, *A Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites in Lesbos* (1995). A different approach is taken in the restricted but intensive survey conducted by N. Spencer and G. Schaus (*AJA* 98, 1994, 411-430) in the territory of Eresos. Also, a great number of place names are mentioned in the tax inscriptions of the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD. These place names may be connected to an ancient settlement, to an area, or to the name of the owner. Some of them seem to be entrenched and others have a relative topographical value for the people of Late Antiquity (e.g., *en tēi polēi* = into the city; *pros tēi pediadi* = towards the plain). For this reason they are not included in the index, with the exception of Aigeiros/Gerission (Geiros?), Kentron (Kedro), Mesos Agros (Mesagros), Pyrgion (Pyrgi), Skopelos (Skopelos), Temenos (Temenos), Tydai (Tyda), where the archaeological

finds in connection to the modern place name could be considered as evidence for identification. Since all these place names are valuable evidence of the Roman settlement pattern, they are presented together with the corresponding place names of Chios, Samos, Cos, Astypalaia and Thera in the appendix.

Unlike Lesbos, the map of Lemnos contains very few sites. This is due to the vagueness of the results produced by the research which took place in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century (C. Fredrich, Lemnos II, *AM* 31, 1906, 241-256; F.L.W. Sealy, Lemnos, *BSA* 23, 1918-1919, 148-174), the restricted archaeological activity and also the absence of archaeological surveys.

The same is true of Chios. However, the study by E. Yalouris on the chora of Chios completes, in large part, the evidence from the rescue excavation in the city of Chios and from the research of the British School in the south part of the island: notes on the topography of Chios, in J. Boardman and C.E. Vaphopoulou-Richardson (eds.), *Chios. A Conference at the Homereion in Chios 1984* (1986), 141-168.

In the case of Samos, the fundamental study of G. Shipley not only replaced those of L. Büchner, *Das ionische Samos* I, II (1892, 1896) and *Philologus* 65, 481-489; *RE* s.v., but also examined, apart from archaeological sites, a significant number of geomorphologic features (mountains, rivers, promontories etc.).

In the Cyclades, Keos seems to be the most densely occupied island since it became the subject of three archaeological surveys in the 1980s and 1990s (Ch. Georgiou – N. Faraklas, *Ariadne* 3, 1985, 207-266; id., *Ariadne* 6, 1993, 7-57; J.F. Cherry – J.L. Davis – E. Mantzourani, *Landscape Archaeology as Long-Term History. Northern Keos in the Cycladic Islands from Earliest Settlement until Modern Times*, 1991; G. Galani – L. Mendoni – Ch. Papageorgiadou, *Archaiognosis* 3, 1987, 237-244). The map of Melos also contains a great number of sites, since the first systematic archaeological survey in Greece took place on this island (C. Renfrew – M. Wagstaff [eds], *An Island Polity. The Archaeology of Exploitation in Melos* [1982]). Naxos is a Cycladic island that has been excavated extensively by Greek archaeologists. Finally, Delos is the island with the most systematic and longest running excavations in the Cyclades.

Our evidence on the Dodecanese derives mainly from two different periods of research, before and after the incorporation of the Dodecanese in the modern Greek state. The first period is characterized by the important studies of the 19<sup>th</sup> century (W.R. Patton – E.L. Hicks, Herzog, Heller v. Gaertringen), the research of the Danish archaeologists at Lindos and Vrotaia (cf. *Lindos II*) and the activity of the Italian Archaeological School; the second period is marked by the activity of the Greek Archaeological Service, which started in the late 1940s led by I. Kontis, who continued his efforts until the 1960s, and Gr. Konstantinopoulos. The contribution of the Greek Archaeological Service increased significantly during the last decades, especially in the islands of Rhodes and Cos, where there is intensive construction due to touristic development. During this period our knowledge was enriched by fundamental studies on these two islands (Chr. I. Papachristodoulou; I. Chr. Papachristodoulou; P.M. Fraser – G.E. Bean; *Lindos IV2*; *Ρόδος 24 αιώνες*; *Ρόδος 2400 χρόνια*; Höghammar; *Ιστορία – Τέχνη – Αρχαιολογία της Κω*; Kokkorou-Alevras, etc.) and by valuable contributions on other minor islands (Koutellas on Kalymnos, Koutelakis on Telos, Moutsopoulos on Karpathos, Buchholz - Althaus on Nisyros, Giali, Drelion-Herakleidou – Michailidou on Leros).

In the case of Euboea, the Canadian survey in the region of Karystos (D.R. Keller, *Archaeological Survey in Southern Euboea, Greece. A Reconstruction of Human Activity from Neolithic Times through the Byzantine Period* [1985]), together with the scientific community's particular interest in the Roman quarries, are responsible for the appearance on the map of a great number of sites in the southern part of the island. Furthermore, the long running excavations of the Swiss Archaeological School at Eretria offer a huge amount of evidence on the ancient city. Finally, the growing modern construction activity in Chalkis has helped us understand the residential pattern of the city.

As for the North Sporades, with the exception of Skyros, our evidence is based mainly on the efforts of the Greek Archaeological Service in the last decades.

At this point we should note that the present volume includes parts of Euboea and the Dodecanese, as well as the islands of the North Sporades, which do not belong to J 35, so as not to break the unity of the specific geographical and ethnographical areas.

As expected in a cartographic project, the place names in the Barrington Atlas Map 56, 58, 60, 61 were used, apart from those where a Roman date is not verified (e.g. Lesbos: Myrsinia, Mantra).



## Geomorphology – ancient place names

In some cases the geomorphology of the islands presented in this fascicule has changed dramatically. In Mytilene for instance, the Euripus was filled in and the north port is cut off from the south one. Likewise, at the entrance to the naval port of Antissa the islet Kephalos was united with the mainland and became a peninsula (A. Simosi, *AAA* 29-31, 1996-1998, 147-156). The soil deposition of the Christos torrent in Eresos covered the shoreline of the ancient settlement that lay further inland, eastwards of the modern one (G. Schaus – N. Spencer, *AJA* 98, 1994, 421-424, figs 7-8). Furthermore, in Gera Bay and Kalloni Bay (Pyrrhaion Euripus), where the marine onlap is greater than in the west and east coast of the island (A. Simosi, *ADelt* 50, 1995, 844), the sea covered the Roman settlement in Pegadakia and Kato Tritos and also the suburban area of Pyrrha that was destroyed by an earthquake. The natural dock (*choma*) of ancient Karthaia on the island of Keos, which was repaired in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD (*IG XII*5, 1097) and connected the summit of Aspri Vigla to the small islet in the Polles Bay, is now below sea level (L. Mendoni – N. Mourtzas, *Archaiognosia* 4, 1985-1986, 127-137). The same is true of the buildings in ancient Limen (Kato Akrotiri) in Amorgos, in Skardhana Gulf on the west coast of Delos (N. Mourtzas – E. Kolaiti – N. Hellner – P. Marinou, *10<sup>th</sup> Congress of Greek Geological Society*, Thessaloniki 2004, in press), in Emporio of Melos and at the ancient cemetery of Rheneia. However, these changes are not extensive enough to be depicted on the map.

The ancient names are those mentioned by the authors of Roman times or in inscriptions from the same period. There are also place names that are known from pre-Roman period sources, but for which there is archaeological evidence that they continued to be inhabited during the period under consideration (e.g., Chios: Kardamyle, Volisos / Voliskos, Phanai, Thuc. 8.24.3; Delphinion, Thuc. 8.38.2; Keos: Kaukasos, *IG XII*5, 544; 1076; Petrousa, *IG XII*5, 1078). There are also cases where use of the area continued despite the fact that the land of the city was incorporated in the territory of neighbouring cities (Lesbos: Arisbe and Antissa to Methymna, Hieria to Mytilene). In this latter case the ancient name was placed in brackets. A number of geomorphological features known from pre-Roman literary sources (Samos: Tragia, Thuc. 1.116; Tenos: Gyrai Petrai, A.R. 4.1706-1707) or epigraphical texts (Naxos: Melas?, Elaious, *IG XII* Suppl. 194; islets Heteireia and Libeian in Kimolos, *IG XII*3 1259) or even from late lexicographers (Lesbos: Tantalos, Chryse, Hyperdexion, St.Byz. s.v.; Chios: Babranton, St.Byz. s.v.; Samos: Amphilysos and Assoron, Ipnous or Ipnousia, St.Byz. s.v.; Tenos: Gyras, Hesych. s.v.) have been omitted, since it is not certain that the place names remained in use in the Roman period. Finally, although the identification of certain islets located by ancient literature in the vicinity of major ones is not trustworthy (as, for example, in the case of Samos), these are included in the index but are not noted on the map. On the other hand, there are others, such as Melantioi Skopeloi or Petrai (A.R. 4. 1707; A.R. 1.1363; Str. 14.1.13; I. Svoronos, *BCH* 17, 1893, 488-489), whose location in the Aegean is controversial and are therefore not included in the index.

The only large-scale Roman project that is depicted on the map is the aqueduct which carried water from Mount Olympus to the town of Mytilene, not only because its course has been identified over a large expanse (48 km), but also because it is relatively better documented in the bibliography.

As for the ancient road system, parts of it have been found in Chios, Mytilene, Eresos and Methymna. These sections are too small to be depicted on the map. On the contrary, the Sacred Road leading from the city of Samos to the Heraion has been mapped since it roughly coincides with the modern Pythagoreion-Heraion road. The road connecting the city of Samos to Panormos is also noted. The route of the latter is not certain in some cases and for this reason it has been indicated by a dashed line. Finally, it is certain that the cities in Keos were connected to each other via pathways carved out of the rock or paved with schist slabs. This network was in use throughout antiquity and some parts identified with certainty are depicted on the map.

## Date

The index includes sites dated from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC to the 4th century AD, that is, from the conventional termini of 146 BC (battle and destruction of Corinth) to that of AD 395 (division of the Roman Empire). Fur-

thermore, regarding the first terminus, the intervention of Rome in the Lesbian *status quo* in 167 BC, the delivery of Delos to the Athenians by the Roman Senate in the same year, and the conditions of the treaty between Rome and Rhodes a few years later are an indication that the Roman era had already begun in the Aegean in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC. Early Christian monuments are not included in order to avoid overlap with the Tabula Imperii Byzantini.

## Index

For each geographical unit (Cyclades, Euboea, Dodecanese and North Sporades) there is a general introduction which includes the relevant ancient sources and the region's historical context. The introduction was omitted in the case of the islands of the Northeast Aegean, because in antiquity these were never considered to be a single geographical unit. It should be noted here that in the case of the Cyclades, modern geography is not identical to the ancient. The same is true for the Dodecanese, which was known in antiquity as the Sporades.

There is also an introduction for each individual island that includes the ancient sources, the historical context, bibliography and the geomorphological features known from ancient literature of the period under consideration.

Apart from Roman literature, earlier passages are also included if they offer topographical evidence. As for the inscriptions, since some remain undated and others date to the “fringes” of our study (3<sup>rd</sup>/2<sup>nd</sup> century BC or 4<sup>th</sup>/5<sup>th</sup> century AD), the whole corpus on every island was included.

Toponyms mentioned in ancient literature are indicated in bold capitals; modern place names in bold lower-case. Whenever the modern toponym differs from the ancient one, it is given in parenthese. When the rendering of an ancient place name is not reliable, it is accompanied in the index by a question mark. Finally, if a location is not proposed, the ancient place name is mentioned in the index, but not marked on the map.

We have tried to include all topographical and archaeological information giving priority to archaeological reports; however, historical information, as well as reference to general studies, are selective. Bibliography updates, with few exceptions, end in 2007.

Because of the delay in the publication of *ADelt* (last issue no. 55, 2000), a number of sites and finds of the last decade are not included. In some cases we have tried to make up for this lack of evidence by using personal information (G. Zachos on Lesbos, Lemnos, Chios, Keos). In the index are also included place names mentioned only in the Ministry of Culture's declaration of an archaeological site and published in the Official Gazette (Lesbos: cemetery on Paspalas Hill in Lambou Myli; Lemnos: graves in Livadochori and Thanos-Kakavos; Chios: Elata). The personal information and the Official Gazette are noted in the index as (p.i.) and (O.G.) respectively.

Abbreviated references to ancient authors follow H.G. Lidell - R. Scott - H.S. Jones, *A Greek English Lexikon* (1925-1930) xvi – xlviii and A. Souter – J.M. Wyllie et al., *Oxford Latin Dictionary* (1996<sup>3</sup>). Abbreviations of journals and series follow *Archäologischer Anzeiger* 1997, 611-628 and *Archäologische Bibliographie* 1993, ix-xliii.

## Maps

Apart from the 1:1.000.000 map, a series of individual detailed maps were designed, in order to place the large number of sites on every island as precisely as possible. The parts of Euboea and the Dodecanese (Karpathos and Kasos), as well as the islands of the North Sporades, that do not formally belong to map J 35 are depicted in projections. The map reference consists of the map number followed by the letter/number coordinates.

The symbols shown on the maps are those used in K 35, I (Philippi). Some new symbols introduced here are found in the indices. In the case of systematic excavations the symbols used are selective.

Research Centre for Antiquity  
Academy of Athens



## ABBREVIATIONS

Ancient sources are cited according to H.G. Liddell – R. Scott – H.S. Jones, *A Greek-English Lexicon* (1925-1930) xvi – xlviii and A. Souter – J.M. Wyllie et al., *Oxford Latin Dictionary* (1996<sup>3</sup>) ix – xx. The abbreviations of the modern series and reviews follow the *Archäologische Bibliographie* 1993, ix-xliii and the *Archäologischer Anzeiger* 1997, 611-628.

The following abbreviations are used in addition to those mentioned above:

<i>Άγκυρα</i>	<i>Άγκυρα. Δελτίο της Καϊρείου Βιβλιοθήκης</i>
<i>Άγωνα γραμμή</i>	N. Chr. Stampolidis – G. Tassoulas – M. Philimonos-Tsopotou (eds), <i>Άγωνα γραμμή. Ένα αρχαιολογικό ταξίδι στο Καστελλόριζο, στη Σύμη, στη Χάλκη, στην Τήλο και τη Νίσυρο</i> (2011)
<i>Ανθέμιον</i>	<i>Ανθέμιον. Ενημερωτικό Δελτίο της Ένωσης Φίλων Ακροπόλεως</i>
<i>Αριάδνη</i>	<i>Αριάδνη. Επιστημονική Επετηρίδα της Φιλοσοφικής Σχολής του Πανεπιστημίου Κρήτης</i>
<i>Αρχαιολογική έρευνα στις Βόρειες Σποράδες</i>	A. Sampson (ed.), <i>Αρχαιολογική έρευνα στις Βόρειες Σποράδες</i> (2001)
<i>Αρχαιολογικός Άτλας του Αιγαίου</i>	V. Lambrinoudakis – L. Mendoni – Chr. Doumas – E. Simantoni-Bournia (eds), <i>Αρχαιολογικός Άτλας του Αιγαίου. Από την προϊστορία έως την ύστερη αρχαιότητα</i> (1998)
<i>Αρχαιότητες της Κερυραϊκής</i>	M. Chidiroglou – A. Chaidzimitriou (eds), <i>Αρχαιότητες της Κερυραϊκής</i> (2006)
<i>ΑρχΘεσΜελ</i>	<i>Αρχείο Θεσσαλικών Μελετών</i>
<i>Γενέθλιον</i>	N. Stampolidis (ed.), <i>Γενέθλιον. Αναμνηστικός τόμος για την συμπλήρωση είκοσι χρόνων λειτουργίας του Μουσείου Κυκλαδικής Τέχνης</i> (2006)
<i>ΔΕΝΑ</i>	<i>Διεθνής Εφημερίς της Νομισματικής Αρχαιολογίας</i>
<i>ΕΕΚΜ</i>	<i>Επετηρίς Εταιρείας Κυκλαδικών Μελετών</i>
<i>Ελληνιστική κεραμική από το Αιγαίο</i>	<i>Ελληνιστική κεραμική από το Αιγαίο. Δ' Επιστημονική Συνάντηση για την ελληνιστική κεραμική, Μυτιλήνη, Μάρτιος 1994</i> (1994)
<i>ΕΠΛΘΛΟΝ</i>	E. Konsolaki-Giannopoulou (ed.), <i>ΕΠΛΘΛΟΝ. Αρχαιολογικό Συνέδριο προς τιμήν του Αδώνιδος Κ. Κύρου, Πόρος, 7-9 Ιουνίου 2002, Τόμος Α'</i> (2007)
<i>Εύβοια και Στερεά Ελλάδα</i>	A.G. Vlachopoulos (ed.), <i>Αρχαιολογία. Εύβοια και Στερεά Ελλάδα</i> (2008)
<i>Η αγορά στη Μεσόγειο</i>	A. Giannikouri (ed.), <i>Η αγορά στη Μεσόγειο από τους ομηρικούς έως τους ρωμαϊκούς χρόνους. Διεθνές Επιστημονικό Συνέδριο, Κως, 14-17 Απριλίου 2011</i> (2011)
<i>Η πόλη της Χαλκίδας</i>	A. Karapaschalidou, Τα ελληνιστικά νεκροταφεία της Χαλκίδας, in <i>Διεθνές Επιστημονικό Συνέδριο «Η πόλη της Χαλκίδας», Χαλκίδα, 24-27 Σεπτεμβρίου 1987</i> (1990) 71-76.
<i>Ιστορία – Τέχνη – Αρχαιολογία της Κω</i>	G. Kokkorou-Alevra – A.A. Laimou – E. Simantoni-Bournia (eds), <i>Ιστορία – Τέχνη – Αρχαιολογία της Κω. Α' Διεθνές Επιστημονικό Συνέδριο, Κως, 2-4 Μαΐου 1997</i> (2001)
<i>Κεραμική της Ύστερης Αρχαιότητας</i>	D. Papanikola-Bakirtzi – D. Kousoulakou (eds), <i>Κεραμική της Ύστερης Αρχαιότητας στον Ελλαδικό χώρο (3<sup>ος</sup>-7<sup>ος</sup> αι. μ.Χ.) Επιστημονική Συνάντηση, Θεσσαλονίκη, 12-16 Νοεμβρίου 2006</i> (2010)

- Νησιά του Αιγαίου  
 Ρόδος: 24 αιώνες  
 Ρόδος 2400 χρόνια  
 Το Έργο του ΥΠ.ΠΟ.  
 στη Θεσσαλία  
 Φάνες  
 Φως Κυκλαδικόν  
 Χάρις Χαίρε  
 Architecture and Archaeology  
 in the Cyclades  
 Architecture et Poésie  
 Asmosia 3  
 Asmosia 5  
 Αχιώτης, Περπατώντας  
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 Bakhuizen, Topography  
 of Chalcis  
 Barr. Atlas  
 Bent, Aegean Islands  
 Boardman, Greek Emporio  
 Bonini, La casa nella  
 Grecia Romana  
 Bosnakis, Ανέκδοτες  
 επιγραφές της Κω  
 Buchholz, Methymna  
 Buchholz – Althaus,  
 Nisyros, Giali, Kos  
 Chadzidimitriou, Αλιβέρι  
 Chadzidimitriou, Δύστος  
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## NORTH-EAST AEGEAN

### LEMNOS

Pref. Lesbos / Ep. Lemnos

Hdt. 4.145, 5.26, 6.137-40; Arist. *Ath.* 62.2; Paus. 1.22.6, 7.2.2, 8.8.5; Apollod. *Epit.* 1.9; Apollod. *Bibliotheca* 1.9.17; Hsch. s.v. Λῆμνος; St.Byz. s.v. Λῆμνος.  
Inscriptions: *IG* XII 8, 1-44; *IG* XII, *Suppl.*, 337-343; *SEG* 12, 1955, no. 399; 16, 1959, nos 504-517.  
Coins: V. Penna, *Αρχαιολογία* 50, 1994, 38-43; C. Lagos, *NomChron* 18, 1999, 77-100.

The island of Lemnos is situated in the northern part of the Aegean Sea and covers an area of about 476 km<sup>2</sup>. Due to its strategic position at the entrance to the Dardanelles, across from the Troad, it controlled shipping in the Aegean and trade with the Black Sea. In the Classical period, Lemnos was Athenian possession until it was absorbed by the Macedonian Empire. In 209 BC the island was sacked by the Roman proconsul Publius Sulpicius and his ally, the king of Pergamon, Attalos I Soter (Liv. 28.5.1-2). In Titus Quinctius Flamininus' proclamation of the independence of the Greeks at the Isthmian Games of Corinth in 196 BC, it was stated that Lemnos could live under its own laws and that the island's affairs would be regulated by the presence of a Roman garrison. Lemnos returned again to Macedonian control with the Treaty of Apameia (188 BC), but this time under the sovereignty of Rome. In 166 BC the Roman Senate gave Lemnos over to the Athenians (Plb. 30.20). It remained Athenian possession until the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, when the emperor Septimius Severus, who was not favourably disposed to the Athenians, proclaimed Lemnos a "free" state. Lemnos was annexed then (193 AD) to the Roman Empire, along with the northeast Aegean and the coast of Asia Minor. The physician Claudius Galen visited Lemnos in 167 AD to study the possibilities of using Terra Lemnia as a haemostatic agent. In 267/268 AD the island was plundered by the barbarian hordes of Goths and Heruls. In 296 AD Lemnos was included administratively in the

province of Rome and became part of the Byzantine Empire in the 4<sup>th</sup> century.

Two other names for the island are attested in ancient literary sources: *Sintiis* (A.R. 1.608) and *Aethaleia* (Plb. 34.11; St.Byz. s.v. Αἰθάλῃ). In historical times, Lemnos was also known by the prosonym "dipolis" (with two cities), as Hephaestia and Myrina were the two most important cities of the island (*EM* s.v. Διπολις).

The only major mountain of the island is Mosychlos, which according to legend was the location of the workshop of Hephaestus. Said to be somewhere in the northeast part of the island, there is no agreement as to the mountain's exact location (Nic. *Ther.* 472; *RE* XVI<sup>1</sup> [1933] 380 s.v. Mosychlos [Zschietzschmann]; *BarrAtlas*, Map 56; A2).

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## INDEX

### Alexopyrgos

1:2C

Sherds and architectural members of the Hellenistic or Roman period were found scattered around the monastery of the village.

A. Archontidou-Argyri, *ADelt* 41, 1986, Chron. B' 2, 206; ead., *Lesbiaka* IB, 1989, 61.

### Atsiki

1:2B

Late Antique building remains were noted near the Chapel of Aghios Ermolaos Atsikis.

L. Acheilara, *ADelt* 53, 1998, Chron. B' 2, 782.

### Avlonas

1:2C

About 2km north of Myrina in the Avlonas district (known as *Anaphane* by the locals), a building complex, dating from the Archaic to the Roman period, was found on the Tratarou plot. This complex has been identified as the extramural sanctuary of Artemis-Selene, the patron goddess of Myrina.

A. Archontidou, *ADelt* 47, 1992, Chron. B' 2, 539; ead., *ADelt* 48, 1993, Chron. B' 2, 427; ead., *Λήμνος Αρχαϊκή Λέσση* (2000) 32ff.

Building remains (walls τ91 and τ92) and a tile grave of the Roman period were also found on the same plot.

A. Archontidou, *ADelt* 46, 1991, Chron. B' 2, 370-372.

### Chloe

1:3B

At Cape Chloe, 3 km north of Hephaestia, the extramural sanctuary of the Kabeiroi was discovered by the Italian Archaeological School at Athens in 1937. The sacred buildings of the Kabeirion were arranged on two semicircular terraces within a circuit wall. On the northern terrace stood the Hellenistic Telesterion that was never completed, possibly due to the Macedonian-Roman conflict. After its destruction, perhaps by an earthquake and a fire around 200 AD, it was replaced by the Late Roman Telesterion (or the so-called *basilica*), which represents the last phase of the sanctuary. The Late Roman Telesterion was built on the southern terrace, on top of the Archaic Telesterion, and reproduced on a smaller scale (about half) the major components of the Hellenistic one.

B. Hemberg, *Die Kabiren* (1950) 160-170; D. Levi, *Il Cabirio di Lemno*, *Χαριστήριον Α. Ορλάνδου*, III (1964) 110-132; A. Di Vita, *ASAtene* 63, 1985, 340ff.; id., *ASAtene* 64-65, 1986-1987, 443ff.; L. Beschi, *ASAtene*

74-75, 1996-1997, 7ff.; id., *ASAtene* 82, 2004, 225ff. Inscriptions from the Kabeirion: S. Accame, *ASAtene* 3-5, 1941-1943, 75ff.

### CHRYSE (Varvara's Islet?)

1:2B

In 73 BC during the Third Mithridatic War, Mithridates sent 13 ships to harass the allies of the Romans in the Aegean. The Roman fleet, under the command of Lucius Lucullus, caught up with these ships at Chryse where there was an altar dedicated to Philoctetes, together with his armour and bow (*App. Mith.* 12.77). The Pontic crews disembarked on the islet and threw spears and fired arrows at the Roman ships. Lucullus succeeded in landing a number of men and forced the enemy to flee to their ships. During the naval battle, he overtook all the enemy ships and killed or captured their crews. The battle is also mentioned by Plutarch (*Luc.* 12.3-5) who, however, puts the action not on the islet but on the coast of Lemnos. Pausanias (8.33.4) mentions that Chryse sunk into the sea not long before his time. Chryse has been identified with the islet of Varvara off the northwest coast of Lemnos. Pausanias' reference could be possibly connected to the fact that large parts of the islet have indeed been sunk into the sea by a series of earthquakes.

C. Lagos, *Lemnian Chryse in Myth and Reality*, in: E. Close – G. Couvalis – G. Frazis – M. Palaktsoglou – M. Tsanikas (eds), *Greek Research in Australia: Proceedings of the Biennial International Conference of Greek Studies*, Flinders University, June 2007 (2009) 11-20.

### HEPHAESTIA (Palaeopoli)

1:3B

Plb. 18.48; St.Byz. s.v. Λήμνος.

*IG*<sup>2</sup> II-III<sub>2,1</sub> 1672.277.

Coins: L. Souchleris, *Οβολός* 9, 2010, 59-81.

The ancient city of Hephaestia in Pournias Bay occupied the entire Palaeopoli peninsula on the northeast side of the island. The name of the city derives from the god Hephaestus, who is said to have fallen on Lemnos after Zeus had thrown him off Mount Olympus. The mythical derivation of the toponym is confirmed by the inscription (*IG* XII 8, 27, l. 2) in which Hephaestia is called "*the polis of Hephaestus*".

There is evidence of settlement at the site from the Pre-historic period down to Post-Byzantine times. Excavations conducted by the Italian Archaeological School at Athens brought to light the following antiquities:

Architectural remains of Roman and Late Antique houses,



A. Della Seta, *ASAtene* 8-9, 1925-1926, 394; id., *ASAtene* 13-14, 1930-1931, 500; A. Di Vita, *ASAtene* 76-78, 1998-2000, n.s. 60-62, 388-389; id., *ADelt* 54, 1999, Chron. B' 2, 773; G. Messineo, *Efestia. Scavi Adriani 1928-1930* (Monografie della SAIA e delle Missioni Italiane in Oriente XIII) (2001) 31-32, 89; E. Greco et al., *ASAtene* 80, Serie III, 2<sup>2</sup>, 2002, 967ff.; E. Greco et al., *ASAtene* 81, Serie III, 2003, 1023ff.; L. Beschi, *Λήμνος*, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 110; J. Whitley et al., *AREpLond* 2005-2006, 96-97; J. Whitley et al., *AREpLond* 2006-2007, 77; D. Mulliez, *AREpLond* 2009-2010, 148.

A Graeco-Roman necropolis, situated on the south-southwest side of the peninsula, and a Tyrrhenian necropolis (ca. 9<sup>th</sup>-8<sup>th</sup> century BC), located on the west side of the peninsula. A cemetery, in use from the 5<sup>th</sup>/4<sup>th</sup> century BC to the Roman period, was found above the Tyrrhenian necropolis.

A. Della Seta, *ASAtene* 8-9, 1925-1926, 394; id., *ASAtene* 10-12, 1927-1929, 710; id., *ASAtene* 13-14, 1930-1931, 499; D. Mustilli, *ASAtene* 15-16, 1932-1933, 6, 263; G. Messineo, *Efestia. Scavi Adriani 1928-1930* (Monografie della SAIA e delle Missioni Italiane in Oriente XIII) (2001) 30.

A marble female head of a Late Roman figurine and a Roman bronze coin were found during the cleaning of the archaeological site.

A. Archontidou-Argyri, *ADelt* 41, 1986, Chron. B' 2, 203. Remains of a wall (wall X), dating after the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, were found in the cult building that was discovered in the Lazaridis plot.

D. Mulliez, *AREpLond* 2009-2010, 148.

The most significant monument revealed so far in the city is the ancient theatre, situated in the northeast of the Palaeopoli peninsula. It had five building phases. During its fourth phase (Early Roman period), the *cavea* had been repaired and the stage building had been enlarged by the addition of the *pulpitum* and the *paraskenia*. Moreover, the originally circular orchestra had been transformed into a semicircle and covered by an *opus sectile* floor. The oblong buildings adjacent to the retaining walls of the parodoi, as well as the L-shaped peribolos to the south of the east parodos, belong to the fifth building phase of the theatre (Late Roman period).

G. Libertini, *ASAtene* 17-18, 1939-1940, 221-223; G. Messineo, *Efestia. Scavi Adriani 1928-1930* (Monografie della SAIA e delle Missioni Italiane in Oriente XIII) (2001) 34-35; A. Archontidou-Argyri (ed.), *Αρχαίο θέατρο Ηφαίστιας* (2004).

Significant amounts of Late Hellenistic, Roman and

Late Roman pottery and parts of glass vases came to light at the theatre and the city as well.

A. Archontidou-Argyri (ed.), *Αρχαίο θέατρο Ηφαίστιας* (2004) 79, 83, 109-111.

## **Kakavos** 1:2C

Graves of the Hellenistic and Roman periods were located.

(O.G.)

## **Kastro → MYRINA**

## **Ko(u)rnos** 1:2B

An inscribed stele was found, dating between 308 and 311 AD.

S. Charitonidis, *ADelt* 17, 1961-1962, Chron., 266.

## **Koukonisi** 1:3C

Architectural remains and pottery of Roman date were found on Koukonisi, an islet in Moudros Bay.

A. Archontidou-Argyri, *ADelt* 41, 1986, Chron. B' 2, 206; ead., *Lesbiaka* IB, 1989, 66; L. Acheilara, *ADelt* 53, 1998, Chron. B' 2, 766.

## **Lardi** 1:2C

Surface investigations in the area produced abundant Roman sherds.

L. Acheilara, *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B' 2, 946.

## **Livadochori** 1:2B

Roman graves were excavated in recent years.

(O.G.)

## **MYRINA (Kastro)** 1:2C

St.Byz. s.v. *Λήμνος*.

*IG*<sup>2</sup> II-III<sub>2,1</sub> 1672.276; *IG* XII, 8, 4, l. 7, 12; S. Follet, *ASAtene* 52-53, 1974-1975, 309ff.

Myrina, the modern capital of Lemnos, is situated on the western coast of the island. Ancient building remains and movable finds, dating to the Roman and Late Antique periods, were discovered during the excavations conducted by the K' Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities.

D. Hatzi, *ADelt* 27, 1972, Chron. B' 2, 602; L. Acheilara, *ADelt* 53, 1998, Chron. B' 3, 780; A. Archontidou, *ADelt* 48, 1993, Chron. B' 2, 425; L. Acheilara, *ADelt* 54, 1999, Chron. B' 2, 764, 765; ead., *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B' 2, 941.

Eight rectangular Roman rooms and a Roman conduit

with a cover were found in Parodos Garophallidou (Despotis plot).

L. Acheilara, *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B' 2, 939-940.

Remains of habitation with two building phases dating to the Roman period were found in Demokratias Street (Koukoulithra plot). A bath complex with seven rooms belonged to the first phase and two other rooms with rubble walls to the second one.

L. Acheilara, *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B' 2, 939.

The remains of a bath uncovered recently in the same district are possibly associated with the aforementioned building.

(p.i.)

A group of eight tombs, dating from the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC to the beginning of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, was discovered in the Yakoumas plot. A megaron-shaped temple of chthonic Aphrodite, which could be assigned to the period from the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC to the beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC, was located within the cemetery.

A. Archontidou, *ADelt* 48, 1993, Chron. B' 2, 424; A. Archontidou – G. Deligiorgi, in *Ελληνιστική Κεραμική από το Αργαίο*, 182-193.

#### MYRINA – Tourkikos Gialos

A habitation area with three building phases of the Roman period and a Roman pot burial (*enchytrismos*) were discovered on the Kamami plot.

L. Acheilara, *ADelt* 53, 1998, Chron. B' 3, 780.

Part of a Roman bath complex with two building phases was found on Moschidi Street (Vaphea plot).

L. Acheilara, *ADelt* 54, 1999, Chron. B' 2, 763.

Hellenistic and Roman building remains were found on the Tatkow plot.

L. Acheilara, *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B' 2, 938.

A Roman wall was found on Parodos Demokratias (Tsoukalou plot). It was part of the flood defence that was revealed in a neighbouring plot in 1992. The fill contained Roman sherds.

L. Acheilara, *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B' 2, 941.

Remains of walls and lime mortar floors, dating from the Late Roman to the Late Byzantine periods, were found on P. Kyda Street (Polytaridi plot).

L. Acheilara, *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B' 2, 941.

#### MYRINA – Soumbra

A group of three Late Roman tombs was found in the Saperá – Kouroglou plot. Nails indicate the use of biers.

L. Acheilara, *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B' 2, 941-942.

#### MYRINA – Tsas

Parts of an extensive Late Hellenistic and Roman cemetery were revealed on the building plot of the Technical Training College in the Tsas district, in the eastern section of Myrina.

A. Archontidou, *ADelt* 44, 1989, Chron. B' 2, 409; ead., *ADelt* 47, 1992, Chron. B' 2, 537.

Architectural remains (walls τ1 and τ2) of the Late Hellenistic or Early Roman period were uncovered on the Pontiki plot. Wall τ2 was built above the wall of a Hellenistic potters' workshop. This workshop formed part of an industrial complex, which was abandoned in the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC/1<sup>st</sup> century AD.

A. Archontidou, *ADelt* 46, 1991, Chron. B' 2, 369-370; ead., *ADelt* 48, 1993, Chron. B' 2, 424; ead., *ADelt* 51, 1996, Chron. B' 2, 602.

Following the closure of the workshop, the area was occupied by a Hellenistic and Roman cemetery that was partly uncovered on the Papamali plot. Tile-roofed graves with child burials were dated to the Roman period.

A. Archontidou, *ADelt* 51, 1996, Chron. B' 2, 602-603.

#### Palaeokastro

Remains of a residential complex of Hellenistic and Roman date were located at Palaeokastro, a rural agricultural district of Aghios Demetrios.

A. Archontidou, *ADelt* 46, 1991, Chron. B' 2, 372.

Architectural remains of ancient structures occupy a large area along the hill near the country road connecting Myrina and Moudros. Surface sherds collected from the site were dated mainly to the Roman period. From the same site came a silver Athenian coin, dating to the 1<sup>st</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> century AD.

A. Dova, *ADelt* 51, 1996, Chron. B' 2, 606.

#### Palaeopoli → HEPHAESTIA

##### Poliochni

1:2C

A road, a drainage system and a fragment of a pithos, dating to the Roman period, were found near the Church of Aghios Demetrios.

A. Della Seta, *ASAtene* 15-16, 1932-1933, 332.

##### Skandali Coast

1:3D

A scatter of Early Roman sherds was located around the Chapel of Aghios Nikolaos Orphanos.

A. Archontidou, *ADelt* 46, 1991, Chron. B' 2, 372.

## EAST AEGEAN

### LESBOS

Pref. Lesbos

Hdt. 1.160,202, 5.98, 6.28,31; Th. 1.19, 3.2,3, 8.22; D.S. 5.81; Str. 14.2.19; Philostr. *VA* 4.16.

Inscriptions: *IG* XII 2; *IG* XII *Suppl.* (nos. 1-134, 689-693); *IGR* IV, p. 4-44; E. Fabricius, *AM* 9, 1884, 83ff.; A. Cichorius, *AM* 13, 1888, 72ff.; P. Papageorgiou, *AEphem* 1913, 220ff.; D. Evangelidis, *ADelt* 6, 1920-1921, 99-114; I.D. Kontis, *AEphem* 1936, 60; A. Benjamin – E. Raubitschek, *Hesperia* 28, 1959, 67-70; L. Robert, *REA* 62, 1960, 285-315; S. Charitonidis, *Αἱ ἐπιγραφαὶ τῆς Λέσβου. Συμπλήρωμα* (1968) (Βιβλιοθήκη τῆς ἐν Ἀθήναις Ἀρχαιολογικῆς Εταιρείας αρ. 60); R. Hodot, *ZPE* 34, 1979, 221-237; T. Sarikakes, *Archaiognosia* 8, 1993-1994, 97-104; G. Labarre, *Les cites de Lesbos aux époques hellénistique et impériale* (1996) 251-367; A. Chaniotis, *Tekmeria* 3, 1997, 13-22; M. Kafava, *Latomus* 61, 2002, 919-928.

Coins: *SNG Troas – Aeolis – Lesbos* (1959); W.W. Wroth, *Catalogue of the Greek Coins of Troas, Aiolis and Lesbos* (A Catalogue of the Greek Coins in the British Museum, vol. 17) (1964); A. Archontidou-Argyri – G. Labarre, *RNum* 151, 1996, 119-140; P. Tselekas, *Οβολός* 9, 2010, 127-153.

Lesbos is the third largest Greek island after Crete and Euboea, occupying an area of 1.630 km<sup>2</sup>. It lies in the eastern Aegean at the entrance to the Gulf of Adramyttion in Asia Minor. Aeolian cities, founded around this gulf and in the Troad, acknowledged Lesbos as their metropolis (Str. 13.2.1), while the Asian region opposite the city of Mytilene was known in Antiquity as the “Mytilenaeen shore” (Ath. 2.62b; Str. 13.1.49), “*Lesbia Chora*” or “*Peraea*” (Liv. 37.21.4). Eight other names for the island are attested in ancient literary sources: *Himerte*, *Lasia*, *Pelagias*, *Aegira*, *Aethiope*, *Macaria* (Plin. *Nat.* 5.139), *Issa* (Str. 1.3.19) and *Mytonis* (St.Byz. s.v. Μυτιλήνη).

The major mountains of Lesbos are Olympus on the south part of the island, Lepetymnus in the north, Ordymnus in the northwest, Pyrrhaion Oros over the

Pyrrhaion Euripus (Kalloni Bay) and the still unlocated Macistus and Creon (Str. 13.617; Thphr *HP* 3.9.5; Plin. *Nat.* 5.140, 16.46; Cramer, 161; N. Spencer, *ZPE* 112, 1996, 253-262; *BarrAtlas*, Map 56, B3, C3). Also, Strabo mentions Larissaiai Petrai (Str. 9.5.19) and Mount Killaion (Str. 13.1.62). The first mountain is a rocky peak in the area of Larsos and the second one has been identified with Mount Tsiliai over Tarti, a rather doubtful identification (Kontis, *Λέσβος*, 255, no. 1373; D.P. Matzuranis, *ByzZ* 44, 1951, 411; *BarrAtlas*, Map 56). Argennon Akron (Korakas) near Methymna, Sigrion in Sigri and Malea Akra (Agrilia) in the southeast of Mytilenaiia, are the capes of the island (Str. 13.2.2; 13.2.4; Ptol. 5.2.19, 29; St.Byz. s.v.). The location of Enalos promontory, mentioned by Plutarch (*Moralia* 163a-d), remains unknown, as do the locations of the rivers. The Aphrodisius River should be a small river somewhere in the area of Pyrrha (Plin. *Nat.* 31.2.7; *RE* XII<sup>2</sup> [1925] 2126 s.v. Lesbos [Bürchner]; E.L. Shields, *The Cults of Lesbos* [1917] 34), and Orphitus River is mentioned in an inscription (*IG* XII2, 129). The Pythikos and Titnaios rivers have been erroneously linked with Lesbos, since they are located in Asia Minor. As for the islets mentioned by Pliny (*Nat.* 5.140), Gabrias Islet at the entrance of the Pyrrhaion Euripus has been suggested as the site of Sandalium and of Barbalias, Aspronesi, Tsoukalas as Leukae, but there is no evidence for this (*BarrAtlas*, Map 56, C3).

In Herodotus' time there were five independent city-states on the island: Mytilene, Methymna, Eresos, Pyrrha and Antissa. Earlier there had been a sixth one, Arisbe, but its inhabitants were enslaved by Methymna (Hdt. 1.151). In Hellenistic times Pyrrha was hit by a natural disaster (probably by the earthquake of 231 BC) and Antissa was destroyed by the Romans in 167 BC. Thus Mytilene, Methymna and Eresos were the three main cities of Lesbos that existed throughout the period of Roman domination. In addition to these three cities, there is evidence of many small communities spread all over the island.

Because of its strategic position as a hub of commerce

on the important maritime route running along the coast of Asia Minor, Lesbos attracted the interest of local and foreign powers. Rome first intervened in the affairs of Lesbos when the Seleucid king Antiochus III the Great conquered the Lesbian colonies in Asia Minor. Mytilene entered then into an alliance with the Romans and won its autonomy after the Treaty of Apameia (188 BC). In 167 BC Rome punished Antissa for having supported the Macedonians under Perseus by destroying the city and moving its inhabitants to Methymna. In 157 BC Rome forced Prusias II of Bithynia to repair the damages he had caused to some territory belonging to Methymna and to pay an indemnity (Plb. 33.13.8). In 129 BC a treaty was worked out between Rome and Methymna (IG XII 2, 510). In 88 BC Mytilene supported Mithridates VI Eupator of Pontus who massacred 80,000 Romans living in Asia Minor. This incident may have led to the island's inclusion in the province of Asia at the end of the First Mithridatic War (88-85 BC) (Labarre), though the year 129 BC has also been suggested for this annexation. The city of Mytilene was besieged twice by the Romans in reprisal for allying with Mithridates: in 83 BC by the general Lucullus and in 80/79 BC by the general Minucius Thermus (during the second siege Julius Caesar gained a distinction [Suet. *Caes.* 2]). Mytilene became a stipendiary city to Rome and remained so until 62 BC when Pompey restored the city's freedom, largely out of regard for his friend Theophanes of Mytilene (Plu. *Pomp.* 42.4; IG XII 2, 35d). The city of Mytilene flourished and became a preferred place of residence for prominent Romans. Another local benefactor, the philosopher and orator Potamon, successfully pleaded for the free status of Mytilene before Caesar and Augustus. Augustus (and later Vespasian) made Lesbos a luxurious place of exile (D.C. 56.27.2). In 25 BC a treaty was signed between Rome, Mytilene and Methymna respectively. In 22 BC Mytilene became the administrative centre of the province of Asia for two years when Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa governed there by proxy. Until the reign of Nero, the Lesbians maintained their autonomy. This was lost when Vespasian relegated Greece to the status of a Roman province, but gained again under Hadrian. A series of earthquakes inflicted great damage on Lesbos. A dedication to the emperor Antoninus Pius as benefactor and founder (IGR IV 90) (151-152 AD) suggests that the city received aid from him for the work of rebuilding. In the early 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD Caracalla granted Roman citizenship to all free inhabitants of the empire. Epi-

graphic testimonies attest that this measure affected the majority of Lesbos' population.

The Koinon of the Lesbians survived in Roman period and struck coins in the times of Marcus Aurelius and Commodus (G. Vavliakis – F. Lyrrou, *Οβολός* 9, 2010, 122-123).

Under Diocletian in the late 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD, Lesbos was included in the *Provincia Insularum*. To the 4<sup>th</sup> century date a series of census records that refer to a number of “choria” and “kepia” (Appendix I). Lesbos became part of the East Roman or Byzantine State with the split of the Roman Empire.

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 A. Archontidou-Argyri, Lesbos, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου* 116-125.  
 Varti-Mataranga – Matarangas, *Αρχαία λατομεία*.

## INDEX

**Achladeri – Aghios Pavlos** 2:3C  
 Traces of Late Antique occupation were noted in the Palaiologou plot, situated in the area between Achladeri and Aghiou Pavlou Vasilikon.  
 A. Dova, *ADelt* 51, 1996, Chron. B'2, 605.

**Aghios Georgios Islet** 2:2C  
 The islet of Aghios Georgios is located in the Gulf of Kalloni (Pyrrhaion Euripus), opposite the village of Apotheka. Surface inspection in the area indicated long use of the site from the 8<sup>th</sup> century BC into the 7<sup>th</sup> century AD.  
 Axiotis, *Περπατώντας τη Λέσβο*, II, 536.

**Aghios Phokas → BRISA**

**Aghios Stephanos** 2:3A  
 An inscription, most probably of Roman date, was built into the Byzantine Church of Aghios Stephanos, which stands in the homonymous village on the east coast of the island.  
 Axiotis, *Περπατώντας τη Λέσβο*, I, 167.

**AIGEIROΣ / GERISSI[ON]? (Geiros?)**  
 This is the narrowest point of the island.

Str. 13.2.2.  
 Roman kome (cf. Appendix)  
 R. Parker - H. Williams, *EchosCl* n.s. 14, 1995, 267-273.  
 It is mentioned in the work of Longus, *Daphnis and Chloe*.  
 P.M. Green, *JHS* 102, 1982, 210-214; H.G. Mason, *EchosCl* n.s. 12, 1993, 238; *BarrAtlas*, Map 56, C3.  
 Its location is disputed.  
 Hansen – Nielsen, *Inventory*, 1020.

**Akleidiou** 2:4C  
 An inscribed Late Roman marble relief slab was uncovered near the Chapel of Aghios Spyridon Akleidiou.  
 S. Charitonidis, *ADelt* 20, 1965, Chron. B'3, 492; Axiotis, *Περπατώντας τη Λέσβο*, I, 79; Spencer, *Gazetteer*, 10 no. 32.

**Akrotiri** 2:4C  
 A pottery kiln, a peribolos wall and sherds of the Late Roman period were found in the Valakou plot.  
 A. Archontidou, *ADelt* 51, 1996, Chron. B'2, 600.

**Alyphanda – Aghios Nikolaos** 2:3C  
 A Roman/Late Roman quarry was located on a hill near the Chapel of Aghios Nikolaos Alyphandas.  
*BarrAtlas*, Map 56, D3; G. Zachos – H. Leka, *Asmosia* IX (2012) (in press).  
 Two unfluted small columns that came from the aforementioned quarry were found in the yard of the Chapel of Aghios Nikolaos. A Roman altar with pankarpia was found inside the chapel. A dedication to Dionysus, dating to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC, came from this site (this may be the site of a rural shrine). In the same hill is the Margaras Cave with five sections and traces of ancient cult activity.  
 G. Choutzaos, *Σπήλαια Λέσβου* (1989) 28; M. Axiotis, *Στα χνάρια τα παλιά. Οδοιπορικό γύρω από τον κόλπο της Γέρας* (1987) 127; id., *Περπατώντας τη Λέσβο*, II, 724.

**Ambeliko** 2:3D  
 A grave dated to the 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century AD was uncovered to the west of Ambeliko. Roman sherds, walls of buildings and foundations, probably of Late Roman to Early Byzantine date, were also located in the area.  
 Axiotis, *Περπατώντας τη Λέσβο*, II, 610; Spencer, *Gazetteer*, 15 no. 67.

**ANTISSA (Ovriokastro)** 2:2B  
 Str. 1.3.19, 13.2.4; Harp. s.v. Ἀντισσα; Ptol. *Geog.* 5.2.19; Sud. s.v. Ἀντισσα.

H.J. Mason, *AJPh* 116, 1995, 399-410.

Roman sherds were found within the walls of the Venetian castle.

Spencer, *Gazetteer*, 35 no. 161.

### **Apotheka**

2:2C

Roman pottery was found scattered near an ancient sanctuary.

Kontis, *Λέσβος* 336, no. 1757; Axiotis, *Περπατώντας τη Λέσβο*, II, 535; *BarrAtlas*, Map 56, C3.

Built remains of Roman date were uncovered in the Magerou plot in the “Mnemonia” site. Remnants of an alum workshop with two building phases were also found to the west of the Roman remains. The workshop processed alunite for the manufacture of alum, to be used for dyeing and in medicine as an astringent and haemostatic agent.

L. Acheilara, *ADelt* 53, 1998, Chron. B'3, 778-779; A. Archontidou-Argyri, Lesbos, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 124; A. Archontidou, Un atelier de préparation de l'alun à partir de l'alunite dans l'île de Lesbos, *L'alun de Méditerranée. Colloque international*, Naples 2005, 85-88.

### **Ara**

2:2C

Two Roman tombstones (*IG* XII 2, 489-90) were found. S. Charitonidis, *ADelt* 23, 1968, Mel. A', 31; G. Peek, *Griechische Vers-Inschriften* (1955) 2039; Kontis, *Λέσβος*, 362 no. 1896; Spencer, *Gazetteer*, 18-19 no. 85.

Abundant remains of Roman buildings were located.

M. Paraskevaïdis, *Lesbiaka* E, 1965, 200.

### **Argala**

2:4C

Roman remains (including a funerary inscription and capitals) were found in and around the Chapel of Aghia Euprepia.

D. Evangelidis, *ADelt* 13, 1930-1931, Chron. 3-4, 12, 29.

### **Argenos**

2:2A

An Early Roman honorific decree for Apollonidas (*IG* XII 2, 517) was found in the Chapel of Aghios Demetrios, which stands close to the village of Argenos. Buchholz, *Methymna*, 73-74.

### **[ARISBE] (Palaiokastro)**

2:2B

Hdt. 1.151; Str. 13.1.20-21; Plin. *Nat.* 5.139.

Part of the official cemetery of the ancient town of Arisbe, which includes a section of the main road of the necropolis, was discovered at the archaeological site

of Arisbe. Early Roman tile fragments were found in the fill of the remains.

A. Archontidou, *ADelt* 50, 1995, Chron. B'2, 690.

Roman sherds were found scattered over the area of the ancient acropolis.

Spencer, *Gazetteer*, 25 no. 116; *BarrAtlas*, Map 56, C3.

### **Arphikia**

2:1B

An inscribed column, probably of Roman date, was lying near the Chapel of Aghia Triada.

Axiotis, *Περπατώντας τη Λέσβο*, I, 446.

### **Aspres Petres**

2:2C

Roman coins of Theodosius the Great (379-395 AD) were found.

M. Paraskevaïdis, *Lesbiaka* E, 1965, 210; Axiotis, *Περπατώντας τη Λέσβο*, II, 569; Spencer, *Gazetteer*, 20 no. 92.

### **Avgo Atsiganas**

2:3C

Ancient foundations, bones from a disturbed tomb, tiles and sherds, among which was the handle of a lamp dating to after 100 AD, were located on the top of the hill named Avgo Atsiganas, about 1.9 km west-southwest of Mória.

Axiotis, *Περπατώντας τη Λέσβο*, II, 721; Spencer, *Gazetteer*, 7 no. 18.

### **Avlonas**

2:3D

Residential remains and sherds of Hellenistic and Roman date were located.

Kontis, *Λέσβος*, 250 no. 1351.

### **BRISA (Kabos Bourkos/Ag. Phokas)**

2:2D

A cape in the south part of the island.

St.Byz. s.v. Βρίσα; EM s.v.; Cramer, 165; *BarrAtlas*, Map 56, C3.

The architectural remains of the Doric *in antis* temple of Dionysos Brisagenis (*IG* XII 2, 478), dating to the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC, were found on the top of the promontory of Aghios Phokas, close to the homonymous chapel. Residential remains, dating from the Classical to the Roman periods, were noted to the north of the promontory.

Koldewey, *Lesbos*, 63-64; D. Hatzi, *ADelt* 27, 1972, Chron. B'2, 596, 598; Kontis, *Λέσβος*, 364-365; Spencer, *Gazetteer*, 17 no. 74; *BarrAtlas*, Map 56, C3.

Remains of an extensive Late Antique settlement were found around the Church of Aghia Ekaterini, located

between the promontory of Aghios Phokas and the modern town of Brisa.

S. Charitonidis, *ADelt* 23, 1968, Mel. A', 28; Axiotis, *Περπατώντας τη Λέσβο*, II, 598-599; Spencer, *Gazetteer*, 17 no. 75.

### **Chrousos**

2:1C

Ancient squared blocks and a column inscribed with a Late Roman dedication to Constatine the Great and his sons were built into the Chapel of Aghios Georgios, which is now ruined. These ancient remains probably belonged to a Late Roman building (shrine?).

C.T. Newton, *Travels and Discoveries in the Levant* (1865), I, 100-101; Axiotis, *Περπατώντας τη Λέσβο*, II, 515; Spencer, *Gazetteer*, 29 no. 134; *BarrAtlas*, Map 56, B3.

### **Chydira**

2:2B

Late Roman/Byzantine combed ware was noted to the southwest of the ruins of the Chapel of Prophitis Ilias, situated 2.5 km west of Chydira.

Spencer, *Gazetteer*, 38 no. 179.

### **Damandri**

2:2C

A silver denarius of Octavius Augustus (27 BC - 14 AD) was found in the area of the Monastery of Damandri. M. Paraskvaïdis, *Lesbiaka* E, 1965, 202; Hansen – Nielsen, *Inventory*, 1021.

### **DORYKNAMA (in Mytilene?)**

*IG XII2*, 129.5.

Probably a place name.

J. Pococke – J. Milles, *Inscriptionum antiquarum Graecarum et Latinarum liber* (1752) 47, no. 19; *RE XII2* (1925) 2126 s.v. Lesbos (Bürchner).

### **Dyo Aghioi**

2:3C

A Late Roman grave stele was incorporated into the Chapel of Aghios Nikolaos, which stands at the location known as “Dyo Aghioi”, 1 km southeast of Ano Halikas.

Spencer, *Gazetteer*, 10 no. 34.

### **Ekklise Bagir → Hatzologou Hill**

### **Ennea Kamares**

2:2B

A Roman (?) settlement was found, along with traces of a pottery workshop, 2 km west of Skala Kallonis.

G. Basiakos, *ADelt* 41, 1986, Chron, 209.

### **ERESOS (Skala Eresou)**

2:1C

Th. 8.100.3; D. 17.7; Str. 13.2.4; Ath. 3.111f; Plin. *Nat.* 5.139; Mela 1.18; Ptol. *Geog.* 5.2.19; St.Byz. s.v. Ἐρεσός. *IG XII 2*, 533.1-2.

Coins: E. Ralli – K. Lagos, *NomChron* 20, 2001, 45-70.

The ancient Eresos was situated on the southwest coast of the island where modern Skala Eresou is located. The acropolis of the ancient town is located on a natural defensive hill called “Mastos” (or “Vigla”). Almost in the middle of the acropolis was discovered a cistern dated to the Roman period or the Middle Ages.

G. Lazaris, *Lesbiaka* Γ, 1959, 70.

A portion of a Roman frieze, with bulls' skulls and wreaths upon it, was noted on the ancient acropolis.

W.H.D. Rouse, *BSA* 2, 1895-1896, 147.

Surface investigations on a hill to the southeast of the acropolis produced Late Roman sherds.

A. Tsaravopoulos, *ADelt* 42, 1987, Chron. B'2, 484; A. Archontidou-Argyri, *Lesbiaka* IB, 1989, 74.

To the southwest of the acropolis lay the harbour of the ancient city. A block with a mooring ring, probably of Roman date, which is evidence for the ancient shoreline, was found *in situ* to the west of the acropolis.

G. Lazaris, *Lesbiaka* Γ, 1959, 70; G.P. Schaus – N. Spencer, *AJA* 98, 1994, 423.

The harbour mole of Eresos, probably of Roman date, was located on the southeast side of the acropolis.

G.P. Schaus – N. Spencer, *AJA* 98, 1994, 423-424.

An inscribed marble relief, dating to the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD and originally located in the town's fortress, was found by the Church of Aghios Andreas.

D. Evangelidis, *ADelt* 9, 1924-1925, Parart. 54.

The remains of a Roman bath complex were uncovered at the junction of Aghiou Andrea Street with Sapphous Street.

L. Acheilara, *ADelt* 41, 1986, Chron., 200-202; A. Archontidou-Argyri, *Lesbiaka* II, 1989, 58.

Part of a Late Hellenistic/Roman building was uncovered in the Achliopta plot.

L. Acheilara, *ADelt* 54, 1999, Chron. B'2, 762.

Remains of Roman houses that had been destroyed by fire and three tombs without grave offerings were found in the Xokastro area. Roman pottery was found in the fill of the graves.

L. Acheilara, *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B'2, 937-938.

A complex of buildings, some of them of industrial use, was excavated in the G. Tzinieris plot, 100 m north of the Archaeological Museum, from 2006 to 2008. The

occupation of this plot is dated from the LHIIIA period to the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD.

G.A. Zachos, *AM* 125, 2010 (in press).

The remains of an industrial quarter (pottery kiln, tanks and basins covered with mortar) were found in 2008 and 2009 behind the Archaeological Museum in the S. Tzinieris plot. They are dated from the Hellenistic to Late Roman periods. Also, a part of a Roman road was discovered.

G.A. Zachos, *AM* 125, 2010 (in press).

A number of Late Hellenistic/Roman grave reliefs are exposed in the Eresos Archaeological Collection.

Pfuhl – Möbius, *Grabreliefs*, nos 113, 262, 267, 323, 449, 458, 459, 709, 747, 919, 1009, 1022, 1023, 1078, 1080, 1101, 1103.

A section of an agricultural road, leading to the north-west outside the city wall, was found in the plot of the company A. Koularas A.E., in the Aphentelli district. The road was in use from the Archaic until the Early Roman periods.

A. Archontidou, *ADelt* 45, 1990, Chron. B'2, 397-398.

The economy of ancient Eresos was based mainly on the wine industry until the general collapse of wine trade in the 7<sup>th</sup> century AD. During the Roman period there is evidence of extensive agricultural terraces, dating at least as far back as the Late Roman/Early Byzantine period, and of farm buildings spread across the valley close to the cultivated fields.

G.P. Schaus – N. Spencer, *AJA* 98, 1994, 428.

The remains of two Roman farmhouses were located on the western side of the Eresos valley.

G. Schaus, *EchosCl* n.s. 15, 1996, 50-54.

Three Roman sites (small farming establishments) were located in the valley of Eresos.

G.P. Schaus – N. Spencer, *AJA* 98, 1994, 429-430.

The imperial cult is well attested in Eresos.

M. Kajava, *ZPE* 139, 2002, 89-107.

#### **Fara** 2:4C

There are ancient remains south of Pyrgi not far from the sea, on the ancient road leading from Mytilene to Loutra. They have been identified as peasant residences. They are dated from Hellenistic times onwards.

Kontis, *Λέσβος*, 242-243 no. 1313; *BarrAtlas*, Map 56, D3.

#### **Filia** 2:2B

Roman sherds were found scattered over the area.

D. Hatzi, *ADelt* 27, 1972, Chron. B'2, 579.

#### **Gabathas Bay** 2:1B

Roman *terra sigillata* sherds were scattered near the Chapel of the Archangeloi.

Axiotis, *Περαπατώντας τη Λέσβο*, I, 436.

Remains of a Roman settlement were located in the plain to the southwest of Gabathas Bay.

Axiotis, *Περαπατώντας τη Λέσβο*, I, 437.

#### **Gäidourorachi** 2:2C

Six rock-cut tombs (probably of Late Roman/Early Byzantine date) were located.

Spencer, *Gazetteer*, 21 no. 96.

#### **Garbias Islet → SANDALIUM ins.?**

#### **Haïdar Peramatos** 2:3D

An extensive Roman settlement was located.

S. Charitonidis, *ADelt* 20, 1965, Chron. B'3, 494.

#### **Halakies** 2:2C

A Roman sarcophagus was found.

M. Paraskevaïdis, *Lesbiaka* E, 1965, 204; Axiotis, *Περαπατώντας τη Λέσβο*, II, 580.

#### **[HIERA] (Halatses/Halakies)** 2:3C/3D

A number of (mainly Roman) funerary inscriptions and an honorific decree (*IG* XII 2, 484) were uncovered.

Kontis, *Λέσβος*, 250 nos 1348-1349.

Amphora workshops of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC to 1<sup>st</sup> century AD were found on the ruins of a Mycenaean house in the Vouvouni plot. Walls dating to the Late Classical/Roman period were revealed on the east side of the workshop that was uncovered in sector B. Finds included Roman sherds and two hoards of coins dating to the 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 1<sup>st</sup> centuries BC.

L. Acheilara, *ADelt* 54, 1999, Chron. B'2, 759-761; ead., *ADelt* 50, 1995, Chron. B'2, 937; K. Rougou, *Οβολός* 9, 2010, 155-169.

A sanctuary of Dionysus is mentioned in a Roman inscription (*IG* XII 8, 643) which was found in the Chapel of Panagia of Psira in the Papados region but probably came from Halatses/Halakies.

G. Daux, *BCH* 89, 1965, 862.

The region probably belonged to the territory of Hiera, a city that was abandoned in the time of Pliny (5.139).

*BarrAtlas*, Map 56, C3; Hansen – Nielsen, *Inventory*, 1020.



**Hatzologou Hill / Ekklise Bagir** 2:2A  
Pieces of Late Roman/Byzantine combed ware were noted on the south slope of the hill.  
Axiotis, *Περπατώντας τη Λέσβο*, I, 213; Spencer, *Gazetteer*, 46 no. 219.

**Kalejik Hill** 2:2A  
Late Roman/Byzantine combed ware was noted on the hill.  
Spencer, *Gazetteer*, 43 no. 206.

**Kalos Limenas (Tsamour Limani)** 2:2B  
This was the naval port of Antissa. Sherds of Late Roman amphoras were found.  
A. Simosi, *AA* 29-31, 1996-1998, 147-156.  
Late Roman buildings were located around the port.  
G. Zachos, *Archaiognosia* 15, 2007-2009, 58.

**Kamares-Moria** 2:3C  
A section of the Roman aqueduct that carried water from Mount Olympus near Agiasos to Mytilene, measuring 48 km in length, stands about 0.4 km south of the village of Moria.  
Koldewey, *Lesbos*, 66-67; I.S. Hatzioannou, *Lesbiaka* Θ, 1985, 153-162.

**Kanoni Pyrgon Thermis** 2:3B  
Building remains, dating probably to the Roman period, were located along the shore.  
A. Simosi, *ADelt* 50, 1995, Chron. B'2, 847.

**Kato Chorio (Plomari)** 2:3D  
Architectural members of Roman date have been reused in the wall of the Church of Aghios Andreas.  
L. Acheilara, *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B'2, 946.

**Kato Stavros** 2:3D  
A Late Roman tile grave was located near the Chapel of Aghios Vasilis that stands about 2 km east of Kato Stavros.  
Axiotis, *Περπατώντας τη Λέσβο*, I, 606; Spencer, *Gazetteer*, 15 no. 66.

**Kato Tritous** 2:3C  
Part of a Roman grave stele was found in the Panagia Galousi district.  
D. Hatzi, *ADelt* 26, 1971, Chron. B'2, 448.  
Remains of a settlement, dating from the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD, were found on the shore be-

side the Chapel of Aghios Georgios, about 1.5 km northeast of Kato Tritous (cf. Pegadakia).  
G. Basiakos, *ADelt* 41, 1986, Chron., 209; A. Simosi, *ADelt* 50, 1995, Chron. B'2, 844.

**Katolakos-Moria** 2:3C  
Remains of a Roman marble quarry were found about 1 km east of the village of Moria at a place known as Katolakos. Part of an aqueduct was traced running east-west through the quarry.  
S. Charitonidis, *ADelt* 18, 1963, Chron. B'2, 268; R. Millar – H. Williams, *EchosCl* n.s. 12, 1993, 211-223; A. Archontidou, *ADelt* 48, 1993, Chron. B'2, 427-428; R. Millar – H. Williams, *EchosCl* n.s. 13, 1994, 235-245; Spencer, *Gazetteer*, 8 no. 22; P. Pensabene, Contributo allo studio delle cave di Lesbo, in P. Pensabene (ed.), *Marmi Antichi* II, Studi Miscellanei 31 (1998) 175-184; *BarrAtlas*, Map 56, D3.

**Kavos Plomari** 2:3D  
Roman sherds were found on the shore of Aghios Isidoros.  
L. Acheilara, *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B'2, 945-946.

**KENTRON (Kedro?)** 2:3C  
S. Charitonidis, *Αι επιγραφές της Λέσβου* (1968) (Βιβλιοθήκη της εν Αθήναις Αρχαιολογικής Εταιρείας αρ. 60) no. 17, line 10 (cf. Appendix).  
A pottery workshop, dating to the Hellenistic and Roman periods, was located near Kedro.  
A. Archontidou-Argyri, *Lesbiaka* IB, 1989, 66.  
A grave stele, dated not later than the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC, and another one of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD were found at the Chapel of Aghios Giannis (tou Mikrou).  
S. Charitonidis, *ADelt* 18, 1963, Chron. B'2, 268.

**Kephalos** 2:2B  
A Roman building was located on the west shore of the peninsula.  
G. Zachos, *Archaiognosia* 15, 2008-2009, 57-58.

**Keramia** 2:3C  
A stone altar that bears traces of a Roman inscription was found northwest of the public road that leads from Keramia to Agiasos.  
D. Hatzi, *ADelt* 26, 1971, Chron. B'2, 458.

**Klopedi = (NAPE?)** 2:2B  
Roman sherds were found at the sanctuary of Klopedi

where the remains of an Archaic and Classical temple (possibly the Temple of Apollo Napaïos) were preserved.

D. Evangelidis, *ADelt* 9, 1924-25, Parart. 41-44; E.L. Shields, *The Cults of Lesbos* (1917) 3.

It could be indentified as Nape (Str. 9.426; Macr. 1.17.45).

*BarrAtlas*, Map 56, C3; Hansen – Nielsen, *Inventory*, 1020.

#### **Kourtir** 2:2C

Late Hellenistic and Roman coins were found.

M. Paraskevaïdis, *Lesbiaka* E, 1965, 207; Spencer, *Gazetteer*, 20 no. 91.

#### **Kourtzi - Ano Latomeia** 2:3C /4C

A quarry area known as Ano Latomeia Kourtzi, dating probably to the Late Roman period, was located 0.3 km northwest of Mytilene, over the Electrical Company.

S. Charitonidis, *ADelt* 17, 1961-1962, Chron. B'2, 263; id., *ADelt* 18, 1963, Chron. B'2, 268.

#### **Kratigos** 2:4D

Hellenistic and mainly Roman sherds were found in an Early Byzantine three-aisled basilica which was uncovered beneath the Chapel of Aghia Paraskevi. The latter stood once at the southwest corner of the modern airport runway.

A. Babritsas, *Prakt* 1954, 325; S. Charitonidis, *ADelt* 23, 1968, Mel. A', 22.

#### **Kryoneri Meson** 2:3B

A Roman *terra sigillata* sherd was found.

Axiotis, *Πεπρατώντας τη Λέσβο*, I, 365; Spencer, *Gazetteer*, no. 102.

#### **Laka** 2:3C

Building remains of Late Roman date were located during surface investigations around a chapel in the Taxiarcheli district.

A. Tsaravopoulos, *ADelt* 42, 1987, Chron. B'2, 486.

#### **Lakerda** 2:3C

A Late Hellenistic/Early Roman grave stele was built into the Chapel of Christos.

K. Matzouranis, *Platon* 3, 1951, 257-259.

#### **Lambou Myli** 2:3C

Portions of the Roman aqueduct that carried water

from Mount Olympus near Agiasos to Mytilene are preserved west of the village of Lambou Myli, on the west side of Paspalas Hill and in the nearby ravine.

Koldewey, *Lesbos*, 66-67; P. Paraskevaïdis, *Η Πομπαική Λέσβος* (1978) 80-81; I.S. Hatzioannou, *Lesbiaka* Θ, 1985, 153-162.

A cemetery of the Hellenistic and Roman periods was located on the east side of the Paspalas Hill.

(O.G.)

#### **Lapsarna** 2:1B

An inscribed column, sherds and structures of Roman date were found near the Chapel of Aghia Triada.

A. Archontidou-Argyri, *ADelt* 49, 1994, Chron. B'2, 663. Residential remains, mainly of Hellenistic and Roman date, were located at the site of Lapsarna and to the southwest of it.

Kontis, *Λέσβος*, 316 nos 1662-1663; *BarrAtlas*, Map 56, B3.

#### **LARISSAIAI PETRAI, Mt. (Larissaies petres)** 2:3C Str. 9.5.19.

This is a rocky mountain in the area of Larsos. The channel of the aqueduct that carried water from Mount Olympus near Agiasos to Mytilene was carved into it. *RE* XII<sup>2</sup> (1925) 2127 s.v. Lesbos (Bürchner); Kontis, *Λέσβος*, 243 no. 1317; *BarrAtlas*, Map 56, C3.

#### **Larsos** 2:3C

A cemetery of Classical/Roman date was found during the broadening of the road from Mytilene to Kalloni.

G. Zachos – E. Leka, *Asmosia* IX (2012) (in press).

The site that is mentioned in *BarrAtlas*, Map 56, C3 is located not in Larsos but in Lambou Myli.

#### **Lesbas** 2:1B/1C

This site is in the valley of Tsichliondas. Settlement remains and sherds, dating to the Hellenistic and Roman periods, were found. Marble architectural members were incorporated into the small Church of the Panagia, or are visible in its yard.

S. Charitonidis, *ADelt* 19, 1964, 397; Kontis, *Λέσβος*, 332; Axiotis, *Πεπρατώντας τη Λέσβο*, II, 484-5; Spencer, *Gazetteer*, 31 no. 144; *BarrAtlas*, Map 56, B3.

#### **Limani tou Pyrgiou → PYRGION**

#### **Lisvori** 2:2C

Roman coins were found.

M. Paraskevaïdis, *Lesbiaka* E, 1965, 212.

The remains of a Turkish bath house are visible at the Thermopigies (warm springs) of Lisvori; some of its walls possibly date back to a Roman predecessor.

Axiotis, *Περπατώντας τη Λέσβο*, II, 563; Spencer, *Gazetteer*, 19 no. 86.

Hellenistic or Roman sherds were noted in the region known as Platy Vounari, located 1.8 km northwest of Lisvori.

Kontis, *Λέσβος*, 363 no. 1897.

#### **Louta**

2:2C

Foundations of buildings, and possibly the remnants of kilns as well as a scatter of tiles and sherds (including Roman *terra sigillata*), were located.

Axiotis, *Περπατώντας τη Λέσβο*, II, 582; Spencer, *Gazetteer*, 18 no. 82.

#### **Loutzas Stream**

2:2C

Roman *terra sigillata* sherds were scattered around the ruins of the Chapel of Aghios Demetrios which stood on the west bank of the Loutzas Stream, north-northwest of the village of Vasilika.

Axiotis, *Περπατώντας τη Λέσβο*, II, 569; Spencer, *Gazetteer*, 21 no. 94.

#### **Mandamados**

2:3A

Traces of a settlement associated with Late Antique pottery sherds were located about 3.5 km east-southeast of Mandamados.

Axiotis, *Περπατώντας τη Λέσβο*, I, 165; Spencer, *Gazetteer*, 50 no. 242.

#### **Manna / Sti Manna**

2:3D

Architectural remains of a building (villa or fountain-head) of Augustan date and Roman graves were noted. Conze, *Reise*, 51-52; Koldewey, *Lesbos*, 64-65; Kontis, *Λέσβος*, 252-254 nos 1360-1368; Spencer, *Gazetteer*, 13 no. 52; *Barr-Atlas*, Map 56, C3.

#### **Mavrovouni / Kara-Tepe**

2:4C

Ten Late Hellenistic graves were discovered opposite the camp of EYP.

A. Dova, *ADelt* 53, 1998, Chron. B'2, 776-777.

Twenty-five Late Hellenistic graves were uncovered near the storehouses of the ENA A.E. buildings. They belonged to an extensive ancient cemetery that spanned along an ancient road leading from Mytilene to Therma.

A. Dova, *ADelt* 53, 1998, Chron. B'2, 777.

Part of the ancient cobbled road was uncovered among the tombs of the North Cemetery of Mytilene. Among the finds was a Lesbian coin of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD.

L. Acheilara, *ADelt* 54, 1999, Chron. B'2, 759.

#### **Megali Tsichranta**

2:2B

A circular structure associated with Roman sherds was found southwest of the Chapel of Taxiarchis.

Axiotis, *Περπατώντας τη Λέσβο*, I, 385.

Slabs of Roman date (?) were reused as steps in a modern storehouse.

Axiotis, *Περπατώντας τη Λέσβο*, I, 384-385.

#### **Megas Lakos**

2:1B

Remains of a settlement that existed from the Hellenistic period to the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD were located around the Chapel of Aghios Alexandros.

Axiotis, *Περπατώντας τη Λέσβο*, I, 456; Spencer, *Gazetteer*, 37 nos 175-176.

#### **Mesa → MESON**

#### **MESON (Mesa)**

2:3B

*IG XII Suppl.* 136, 139.

Late Roman sherds were found to the west of the Ionic pseudo-dipteral temple of the late 4<sup>th</sup>-early 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC, which was dedicated to the Lesbian trinity Zeus, Hera and Dionysus. It has been suggested that this temple was the federal shrine of the Lesbians. After 200 BC the assemblies and councils of the Confederation (*Koinon*) of the Lesbian cities were held here, and federal law cases were tried in this temple.

V. Petrakos, *Prakt* 1967, 100; H. Plommer, in L. Casson – M. Price (eds), *Coins, Culture, and History in the Ancient World: Numismatic and other Studies in Honor of Bluma L. Trell* (1981) 177-186.

Late Roman kilns were found outside the temple to the northwest.

L. Acheilara, *Ἐν τῷ ἔργῳ τῷ ἐμ Μέσσω* (2004).

Late Hellenistic and Roman coins were found.

L. Acheilara, *Οβολός* 9, 2010, 205-210.

#### **MESOS AGROS (Mesagros)?**

2:3D

*IG XII2*, 78b3 (cf. Appendix).

Roman sherds were found in the Moneri region.

Kontis, *Λέσβος*, 252 no. 1357

## METHYMNA / MATHYMNA

(Molyvos)

2:2A

D.S. 5.81.7; Str. 13.2.2; Plin. *Nat.* 5.139; Philostr. *VA* 4.16; St.Byz. s.v. Μήθυμνα.

*IG XII 2*, 499,2.

Methymna, the next most powerful ancient city on Lesbos after Mytilene, is located at the north end of the island. The site of its ancient acropolis is occupied today by the medieval castle into which Roman Corinthian capitals were incorporated. They could belong to the local temenos (?) of Agdistis dated to the Late Hellenistic/Early Roman period.

Buchholz, *Methymna*, 52, 62 A 22, 162, 217.

The centre of the ancient city could be located between the harbour and the modern cemetery. A Roman mosaic floor was found to the south of this cemetery.

Buchholz, *Methymna*, 55, 63 A 35, 162.

Part of a Roman inscription was built into the peribolos of I. Krallis' house. Test excavation to the north of it and to the west of the modern cemetery revealed walls associated with Hellenistic and Roman sherds.

D. Evangelidis, *Prakt* 1926, 149.

Five graves of Late Roman date were uncovered in the Krallis plot. Building remains found to the north came from an earlier phase, though they were also Late Roman. The ceramic finds from the deposit date to the Late Roman/Early Christian period.

A. Archontidou, *ADelt* 47, 1992, Chron. B'2, 536.

The main cemetery of the ancient town, which was still in use in Roman times, was located at the entrance of Molyvos, as one approaches from the village of Vapheio or Petra.

A Roman sarcophagus was seen in 1975 in the yard of the only hotel of Molyvos.

Buchholz, *Methymna*, 59-60 (fig. 1).

Another sarcophagus with Hellenistic and Roman grave offerings was found in the Achmet Efendi plot.

D. Evangelidis, *Prakt* 1926, 149-150; Buchholz, *Methymna*, 59 (fig. 1d).

A section of a Hellenistic and Roman cemetery was revealed opposite the primary school (Mygia plot).

A. Tsaravopoulos, *ADelt* 42, 1987, Chron. B'2, 481; A. Archontidou, *ADelt* 44, 1989, Chron. B'2, 406.

Semi-ruined building remains of the Late Hellenistic and Roman periods were found on Poseidonos Street. A rock-carved drainage system, which conveyed rain-water to the neighbouring coast, was also uncovered.

A. Archontidou, *ADelt* 51, 1996, Chron. B'2, 601.

A few Roman sherds were found between two ancient

walls and the bedrock in the northern part of the town (Herakleous plot).

D. Hatz, *ADelt* 27, 1972, Chron. B'2, 595.

A Roman or Late Roman mortarium from an olive oil press and three marble *sekoma* of the Roman period were uncovered. A gold solidus of Arcadius (395-408 AD) and a necklace of glass pearls, dating to the Roman period or the Late Antique period, were found at the Tsalikis garden.

Buchholz, *Methymna*, 78-81, D3-6, D10, D16 (fig. 1).

Walling and a Roman floor of marble tiles were uncovered in the agricultural district of Methymna.

D. Hatz, *ADelt* 28, 1973, Chron. B'2, 520.

Remains of a Roman aqueduct are visible 800 m east of Methymna.

Buchholz, *Methymna*, 57-58; *Barr. Atlas*, Map 56, C3.

## METHYMNA – Dabia

A large quantity of Roman pottery was found scattered in the Dabia district that lies to the northwest of the present town of Methymna.

Buchholz, *Methymna*, 119-120.

Two walls attributed to the Late Roman period on the basis of their construction were found.

A. Archontidou-Argyri, *ADelt* 49, 1994, Chron. B'2, 657.

Hellenistic and Roman inscriptions (*IG XII 2*, 114) attest the existence of the ancient agora, probably located in the centre of the western side of Dabia where were found a relief dating to the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century / first half of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC, fragments of a Late Roman marble bowl and a fragment of a lamp dating to the 2<sup>nd</sup> / 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD.

Buchholz, *Methymna*, 51, 62 A16, 67 B3, 82-84 D23, D24, D31-33, D35, 152.

On the eastern side of Dabia were found a Hellenistic/Roman glass bead and fragments of lamps dating to the beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC and the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> or first half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD.

Buchholz, *Methymna*, 82-84 D15, D31-33, D35.

A small fragment of a Roman relief was built into the walls of the Church of Aghios Panteleimon.

Buchholz, *Methymna*, 68 B4.

Late Antique building remains as well as fragments of Roman and Late Roman tiled and paved floors (in terracotta, limestone and marble) were uncovered on the Delivei-Ziambara plot.

A. Archontidou, *ADelt* 45, 1990, Chron. B'2, 397; L. Acheilara, *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B'2, 937.



Another cemetery of the city was located at the promontory of Agiasmateli where 31 Roman graves were found.

A. Archontidou-Argyri, *ADelt* 49, 1994, Chron. B'2, 657.

### **Mikro Nisi Islet**

2:2A

The islet of Mikro Nisi is located to the northwest of Mytilene, in the cove of Petra. Surface inspection on the shore and a little further inland located architectural remains and sherds of the Roman period.

A. Archontidou, *ADelt* 47, 1992, Chron. B'2, 540.

### **Molyvos → METHYMNA**

#### **Monastiraki / Monastireli**

2:3D

Surface sherds of Hellenistic and Roman date were found on a small coastal plain where the Avlonas River flows into the sea, on the west coast of the Gulf of Gera.

Kontis, *Λέσβος*, 250 no. 1351; Spencer, *Gazetteer*, 14 no. 57.

#### **Monastirelia**

2:2A

Roman graves were located.

Kontis, *Λέσβος*, 284-285 nos 1510-1511; Spencer, *Gazetteer*, 44 no. 212.

Roman sherds were found to the south of the Chapel of Aghios Demetrios. Terrace walls and building remains were located in the same area; they could be dated up to the Roman period.

L. Acheilara, *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B'2, 945.

#### **Moria**

2:3C

A section of the Roman aqueduct that carried water from Mount Olympus near Agiasos to Mytilene is preserved at Moria.

P. Paraskevaïdis, *Η Πομπαινή Λέσβος* (1978) 80-81; I.S. Hatzioannou, *Lesbiaka* Θ, 1985, 153-162.

Hellenistic and Roman inscriptions were found in the area of Moria.

Kontis, *Λέσβος*, 238, 1288; *Barr:Atlas*, Map 56, D3.

### **MYTILENE**

2:4C; 38

Th. 3.18.5, 3.29.2; D.S. 5.81.7; Str. 13.2.2; Paus. 8.30.2; Ptol. *Geog.* 5.2.19; Longus, *Daphnis and Chloe*, I.1; X. *HG* I.6.16; St.Byz. s.v. Μυτιλήνη.

### **The asty and the acropolis**

Mytilene, the modern capital of Lesbos that today gives its name to the island as a whole, was the dominant ancient city of the island. It is located on a peninsula on the eastern side of Lesbos. Until the early 16<sup>th</sup> century AD, this peninsula was an islet separated from the mainland by a channel (about 780 m long), called by the ancients "Euripus". The city of Mytilene was formerly situated on this islet. As the population increased the town expanded (perhaps after the 5<sup>th</sup> century BC) beyond the west bank of the Euripus, and the islet became its acropolis. Within the ancient acropolis, today occupied by the Medieval and Ottoman castle of Mytilene, was discovered the sanctuary of Demeter and Kore (4<sup>th</sup> century BC - first half of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD).

C. and H. Williams, *EchosCl* n.s. 6, 1987, 247; C. and H. Williams, *EchosCl* n.s. 7, 1988, 138-139; C. and H. Williams, *EchosCl* n.s. 8, 1989, 176-180; C. and H. Williams, *EchosCl* n.s. 10, 1991, 176-179; H. Williams, *EchosCl* n.s. 14, 1995, 95-100.

Many Roman architectural *membra* were built into the medieval circuit walls of the acropolis of Mytilene, such as:

an honorific stele for Hadrian (after 129 AD), a pedimental grave stele (1<sup>st</sup> century AD), the Doric tomb of Prota (end of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC - early 1<sup>st</sup> century AD), a Doric structure (honorific? or tomb?) of the Late Hellenistic to Early Roman periods, a tomb of Severan date with unusual iconography (eagle carried aloft by two erotes), a monumental Ionic structure (temple? or public building?) probably of the late 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD and an entablature that probably belonged to the third storey of a columnar façade (late 2<sup>nd</sup> - first half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD).

D. Evangelidis, *ADelt* 9, 1924-1925, Parart. 46-47; S. Charitonidis, *ADelt* 16, 1960, Chron. 240-242; id., *ADelt* 20, 1965, Chron. B'3, 489; H. Williams, *EchosCl* n.s. 3, 1984, 170; C. Williams, *Phoenix* 38, 1984, 30-76; G. Labarre, *Les cites de Lesbos aux époques hellénistique et impériale* (1996) 213-214.

Blocks from the so-called Potamoneion, an imposing public monument that was built on the acropolis in honour of Potamon, were also used as building material for the medieval wall of the citadel. On the sides of the monument were inscribed the official acts of Mytilene and Rome and other texts that pertained in some way to Potamon.

*IG* XII 2, 23-57; Th. Mommsen, *Das Potamon-Denkmal auf Mytilene*, SBBerlin (1895) 887-901; D. Evangelidis,

*ADelt* 9, 1924-1925, Parart. 45; P.N. Papageorgiou, *Unedierte Inschriften von Mytilene* (1900) 12-13, no 43; R.K. Sherck, *GrRomByzSt* 4, 1963, 145-150; S. Charitonidis, *Αι επιγραφαι της Λέσβου* (1968) 6-7; R.K. Levang, *Studies in the History of Lesbos* (Diss., Univ. of Minnesota, 1972) 73-79.

Fragments of *senatus consulti* and imperial decrees of Augustus were discovered in the Turkish fortress.

S. Reinach, *RA* 14, 1889, 119; A.L. Frothingham Jr., *AJA* 6, 1890, 355.

It should be mentioned that Lesbos, and Mytilene in particular, possesses the largest number of Julio-Claudian dedications of any site in the Greek imperial world. Also, a collection of Roman portraits can be seen in Mytilene's Archaeological Museum.

Vermeule, *Imperial Art*, 204-6, 445-6; B. Schmaltz, *AM* 93, 1978, 161-170; M. Bonanno-Aravantinou, *Alcuni ritratti giulio-claudi del Museo archeologico di Mitilene in N. Bonacasa – G. Rizza (eds), Ritratto ufficiale e ritratto privato. Atti della II Conferenza internazionale sul ritratto romano, Roma 1988, 165-173; A. Archontidou – L. Acheilara, Archaeological Museum of Mytilene* (1999) 144-149.

### Euripus' Quay

Ermou Street, Mytilene's main shopping street, occupies the supposed line of the ancient Euripus that ended in two natural harbours, the naval "trireme" harbour to the south and the commercial "Malloeis" harbour to the north. The remains of the north harbour – Hellenistic in date with a repair phase in Roman times – were uncovered on the west side of the junction of Ermou Street with Navmachias Ellis Street.

L. Acheilara, *ADelt* 54, 1999, Chron. B'2, 752; G. Kourtzelis, *Οβολός* 9, 2010, 192-196.

Part of the ancient quay, the west border of the south trireme harbour, was uncovered on Ermou Street, in the section from Voutsika Street to Pittakou Street. The second building phase of the quay dates to the Roman period. Five parallel Roman walls were also found on the west inner side of the quay.

L. Acheilara, *ADelt* 54, 1999, Chron. B'2, 741-743; A. Archontidou, *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B'2, 923-926.

A wall, which may have been part of the city wall or the quay of the north harbour during Late Antiquity, was uncovered at the junction of Mikras Asias Street with Navmachias Ellis Street.

L. Acheilara, *ADelt* 54, 1999, Chron. B'2, 750.

The lower part of one of the bridges over the Euripus

was revealed at the junction of Ermou Street with Simandiri Street, opposite the Yeni Camii.

L. Acheilara, *ADelt* 54, 1999, Chron. B'2, 743-744.

A section of the Euripus with its quay and pier was uncovered at the junction of Ermou Street with Navmachias Ellis Street. A semicircular jetty was found at the end of the western bank of the Euripus. All installations were Hellenistic in date with a repair phase in the Roman period.

L. Acheilara, *ADelt* 54, 1999, Chron. B'2, 752.

On Ermou Street was also found a Roman wall which probably defined the eastern shore of the Euripus.

L. Acheilara, *ADelt* 54, 1999, Chron. B'2, 744-745.

Part of a quay, associated with movable finds of Roman date and a "neoseikos" (ship shed) of the Hellenistic period, were revealed in a plot that was the property of the Vostaneio General Hospital on Kountouriotou Street.

L. Acheilara, *ADelt* 53, 1998, Chron. B'3, 767.

### Roman buildings around the Euripus and in the middle of the modern city

Roman finds were found all over the modern city and particularly in its old section (Euripus, Epano Skala, Synoikismos / Chorapha, Kioski / Koulbara, Makrys Gialos). Scattered finds (not without interest) came to light from the fringe of the ancient city in the Chrysomalousa and Kourtzi districts.

Archaeological data confirms that the region of the Euripus was densely populated from Roman times onwards.

A great number of the Hellenistic and (mainly) Roman remains was found along Ermou Street.

More specifically, excavations revealed: i) part of a Roman building which consisted of four areas, ii) a building and a wall of Late Roman date, as well as a large number of architectural members of the Roman period, iii) part of a Roman building with slabbed floor, and iv) part of a wall and the floor of a "quay" dating to the Hellenistic/Roman period.

L. Acheilara, *ADelt* 54, 1999, Chron. B'2, 738-745.

A Late Roman wall and Roman sherds were also found on Ermou and Isavron Streets.

L. Acheilara, *ADelt* 53, 1998, Chron. B'3, 766-767.

Reused architectural fragments of the Roman period, built remains of a Roman house and some Roman sherds were found on Aghiou Symeon Street. Similar architectural members had been uncovered previously on another plot on the same street. They probably be-

longed to a Roman building which occupied the area of the two plots.

D. Hatzi, *ADelt* 28, 1973, Chron. B'2, 510-515.

Sections of a Late Roman mosaic floor and Roman architectural fragments were also uncovered in the region of Aghios Symeon.

A. Archontidou, *ADelt* 45, 1990, Chron. B'2, 395-396.

Also, found in the same district were part of a building with mosaic floor of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD and three portrait heads identified as Agrippina the Elder. (During their grand tour of the eastern Mediterranean, Germanicus and Agrippina stayed at Mytilene in 18 AD, where they were received with all marks of respects. Agrippina gave birth here to her daughter Julia Livilla [Plin. *Nat.* 5.137]).

El. Tsirivakos, *ADelt* 29, 1973-1974, Chron. B'3, 855.

The identification is disputed, in K. Fittschen – P. Zanker, *Katalog der römischen Porträts in den Capitolinischen Museen und anderen kommunalen Sammlungen der Stadt Rom* III, (1983) 6 n. 3; cf. also, W. Trillmich, *MM* 25, 1984, 143 n. 42.

Part of a monumental Late Roman public building (*nymphaeum*?) was found to the east of the Metropolis of Mytilene where the centre of the ancient city used to be located. Three successive floors (the first one was contemporary with the Late Roman building, the second one dated to the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD and the third one was undated) were revealed underneath the ruined floor of the southern part of the Late Roman building.

El. Tsirivakos, *ADelt* 29, 1973-1974, Chron. B'3, 859-865.

Close to this public building, an extensive paved area, either a crossroads or a square, was revealed on Vernardaki Street, suggesting that the ancient agora could not be far away. Among the finds were a headless marble draped female figure, probably a Roman copy of a 4<sup>th</sup> century BC type, and a marble head of Melpomene, dating to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, which was a copy of a Hellenistic original.

El. Tsirivakos, *ADelt* 30, 1975, Chron. B'2, 314.

A Late Roman wall was found on Aghiou Ignatiou Street (Kaxiri plot). The disturbed fill contained Late Roman pottery and *terra sigillata*.

L. Acheilara, *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chr B'2, 916.

A Roman repository (*apothetis*), a section of a mosaic floor dating to the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD and a structure of the same date that was probably used as a retaining wall came to light on Giannitson Street.

A. Archontidou, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B'3, 903-904.

Where the Church of Aghioi Theodoroi is today, there used to be a Roman building whose architectural elements were reused for the construction of the church. Kontis, *Λέσβος*, 195.

A Roman public building with two successive mosaic floors was uncovered on Theolytou Street.

L. Acheilara, *ADelt* 41, 1986, Chron., 200-202; A. Archontidou-Argyri, *Lesbiaka* IB, 1989, 57.

A bath building of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD was uncovered on Komninaki Street in the Ladadika district. In the same area, Roman architectural remains with successive floors and a stone-built well were found.

V. Petrakos, *ADelt* 22, 1967, Chron. B'2, 445-450; A. Archontidou, *ADelt* 50, 1995, Chron. B'2, 689.

Built remains and pottery of the Late Roman period were found on Navmachou Papanikoli and Kioutacheias Streets.

A. Archontidou, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B'3, 905-906.

Five walls and sherds of the Hellenistic and Roman periods were uncovered at the junction of Arionos Street with Alkaiou Street.

D. Hatzi, *ADelt* 28, 1973, Chron. B'2, 507.

A Roman altar was found on Ch. Trikoupi Street.

G. Touchais, *BCH* 103, 1979, 596.

An ancient road was revealed in the OTE plot at the junction of Vournazon Street, Ch. Trikoupi Street and Phaonos Street. The road, running southeast-northwest, probably led to the south gate of the ancient town (this area is known as "Portes"). Votive offerings presumably stood on both sides of the road, as can be surmised from a marble base of Roman date which was found scattered on the plot. Among the small finds were four Roman coins.

D. Hatzi, *ADelt* 26, 1971, Chron. B'2, 449-450.

Roman sherds were found in the OTE plot on Vournazon Street. Along this street ran the River Alysida in ancient times.

A. Archontidou-Argyri, *ADelt* 43, 1988, Chron. B'2, 457-458.

Architectural members of a Roman building that once stood close to the OTE plot were found in the fill of an aqueduct of the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC.

D. Hatzi, *ADelt* 27, 1972, Chron. B'2, 584-585.

A Roman villa with mosaic floors and a section of the Late Roman fortification wall of the city were uncovered near the Church of Aghios Therapon.

V. Petrakos, *ADelt* 24, 1969, Chron. B2, 368-370; id., *AAA* 2, 1969, 239-242.



A few years later, in the disturbed fill of foundation works for a building, three clay lamps of Roman date were found.

D. Hatz, *ADelt* 27, 1972, Chron. B'2, 584.

Early Roman building remains, a Roman water pipe and Roman sherds were found on Aghiou Therapontos Street.

D. Hatz, *ADelt* 26, 1971, Chron. B'2, 456; A. Archontidou, *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B'2, 926-927.

A Roman honorary inscription for a Julio-Claudian was found in the garden of a house on Karadoni Street.

R.W. Parker, *ZPE* 75, 1988, 175-178.

The remains of a Late Roman house with stone-paved floor were found on Kratinou Street.

S. Charitonidis, *ADelt* 17, 1961-1962, Chron. B, 261.

Walling, pottery of the Late Roman/Early Christian period, and an honorary inscription for Potamon were brought to light on Eunikis and Gorgous Streets.

L. Acheilara, *ADelt* 42, 1987, Chron. B'2, 479-481.

Architectural remains of a house with wall paintings of the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD were found at Mytilene.

D. Evangelidis, *ADelt* 11, 1927-1928, Parart, 21-22.

A Π-shaped marble euthynteria from a Roman monumental structure was found on the north side of Mytilene.

S. Charitonidis, *ADelt* 20, 1965, Chron. B'3, 493.

### MYTILENE – Epáno Skala

An oblong building dating to the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC was discovered in the southwest corner of the West Cemetery. In Roman times a colonnade was added in front of its north long side.

D. Evangelidis, *ADelt* 11, 1927-1928, Parart. 17-18.

A Roman house dating to ca. 300 AD was exposed on Nikomidias Street.

A. Orlandos, *Ergon* 1961, 211-212.

A Roman peristyle building (tavern or *Aphrodision/Atrium Veneris?*), built in the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD and abandoned in approximately the mid-4<sup>th</sup> century AD, was uncovered on Nikomidias Street. Further to the east, beyond the Roman peristyle building, another Roman edifice with columns and polychrome mosaic floor was uncovered. Below it, Hellenistic material was brought to light.

S. Charitonidis, *Prakt* 1961, 208-210; A. Archontidou-Argyri – C. and H. Williams, *AAA* 18, 1985, 115-118; A. Archontidou-Argyri, *ADelt* 41, 1986, Chron. 200; A. Tsaravopoulos, *ADelt* 42, 1987, Chron. B'2, 481; A. Archontidou-Argyri, *Lesbiaka* IB, 1989, 57; C. and H.

Williams, *EchosCl* n.s. 6, 1987, 254-257; H. and C. Williams, in H.W. Catling, *AR* 1987-1988, 60; C. and H. Williams, *EchosCl* n.s. 7, 1988, 139-140; C. and H. Williams, *EchosCl* n.s. 8, 1989, 168-175; C. and H. Williams, *EchosCl* n.s. 10, 1991, 181-183; C. and H. Williams, in N. Crummy (ed.), *Image, Craft and the Classical World. Essays in Honour of D. Bailey and C.A. Johns* (2005) (*Monographies instrumentum* 29) 243-247.

Part of a Late Roman sima and building remains of a Roman house were uncovered on Krinis Street.

S. Charitonidis, *ADelt* 19, 1964, Chron. B'3, 397; id. *ADelt* 20, 1965, Chron. B'3, 492-493.

Part of a Roman building with two stone-paved floors was revealed on Achilleos Street.

D. Hatz, *ADelt* 28, 1973, Chron. B'2, 515.

A Roman building complex with mosaic floors and wall paintings was uncovered in the yard of the 8<sup>th</sup> Primary School of Mytilene. The fill also contained a large amount of Late Hellenistic sherds.

A. Archontidou-Argyri, *ADelt* 49, 1994, Chron. B'2, 643; A. Archontidou, *ADelt* 50, 1995, Chron. B'2, 688;

P. Aygerinou, *ADelt* 51, 1996, Chron. B'2, 595.

Part of a Roman house with mosaic floors was found to the northeast of an ancient tunnel that was uncovered between Krinis and Myrini Streets.

L. Acheilara, *ADelt* 54, 1999, Chron. B'2, 752-753.

A small room with a covered drain dated to the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC was found on Kioutacheias Street.

El. Tsirivakos, *ADelt* 30, 1975, Chron. B'2, 314.

Part of an underground stoa of Roman date and the remains of Roman houses were located on Kioutacheias Street.

L. Acheilara, *ADelt* 41, 1986, Chron. 200; A. Archontidou-Argyri, *Lesbiaka* IB, 1989, 57; ead., *ADelt* 45, 1990, Chron. B'2, 397.

Built remains of the Roman period were found in Longou Street (Aggeli plot).

A. Archontidou, *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B'2, 919.

The remains of a sanctuary that has been identified as that of Apollo Maloeis were uncovered on Longou Street. The rich sacral repository (*apothetes*) of the sanctuary, in addition to the finds from a Late Hellenistic well, bear witness to the continuous worship at this site from the 10<sup>th</sup> century BC to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD.

A. Archontidou-Argyri, *ADelt* 41, 1986, Chron. 200; ead., *ADelt* 42, 1987, Chron. B'2, 477; ead., *Lesbiaka* IB, 1989, 57; ead., *ADelt* 48, 1993, Chron. B'2, 410; A. Archontidou - D. Tsardaka, in *La ciutat en el món romà. XIV*



*Congrés Internacional d' Arqueologia Clàssica, Tarragona, 5-11/9/1993* (Tarragona 1994) 33.

Building remains of inferior construction were revealed on Lasiou Street. The fill contained large quantities of figurine fragments and sherds dating from the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC to the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD. A mosaic floor was also found overlying the natural bedrock.

A. Archontidou-Argyri, *ADelt* 42, 1987, Chron. B'2, 477.

Late Hellenistic/Early Roman walls, with traces of wall paintings, were found on Lasiou and Sigeiou Streets.

A. Archontidou, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B'3, 904.

Part of a marble inscription of the Roman period was found reused in the Veneta plot.

A. Archontidou, *ADelt* 44, 1989, Chron. B'2, 402.

Part of a Roman house and another Roman building with mosaic floor were revealed on Kornarou Street.

L. Acheilara, *ADelt* 42, 1987, Chron. B'2, 479; A. Archontidou, *ADelt* 46, 1991, Chron. B'2, 363.

Part of the Roman drainage system of the city and pottery sherds of the Late Hellenistic and Roman periods were found on Navmachias Ellis Street and also on the adjacent streets (A. Panselina and N. Phoka). Roman architectural remains included a building with two rooms.

A. Archontidou-Argyri, *ADelt* 43, 1988, B'2, 459-461;

A. Archontidou, *ADelt* 44, 1989, Chron. B'2, 402; ead., *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B'2, 919.

Built remains of a Roman workshop were excavated in Navmachias Ellis Street.

A. Archontidou, *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B'2, 927.

Part of a Roman bath was found in Navmachias Ellis Street, in the part between Kemeriou and Mitropolitou Amvrosiou Streets. A few meters to the north, the remains of Roman structures and Hellenistic workshops were found. A large quantity of murex shells suggested that one of the workshops produced purple dye. This workshop is dated to the Hellenistic and Early Roman periods, and was abandoned when the city's North Cemetery was extended into this area during the Late Roman period.

A. Archontidou, *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B'2, 927-928.

A Hellenistic stoa, which was still in use until Roman times, was partly revealed close to the ancient north harbour of the town, at the junction of Navmachias Ellis Street with Lesvonaktos Street. A Late Roman bath was constructed in the middle of the building.

S. Charitonidis, *Prakt* 1961, 208; V. Petrakos, *ADelt* 21, 1966, Chron. B'2, 383; L. Acheilara, *ADelt* 53, 1998,

Chron. B'3, 772; ead., *ADelt* 54, 1999, Chron. B'2, 749; A. Archontidou, *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B'2, 920.

Built remains of the Roman and Late Roman period were revealed at Navmachias Ellis Street. Part of the Hellenistic fortification wall of the city that was destroyed in the Roman period was also found at the same street.

A. Archontidou, *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B'2, 929.

Marble architectural fragments, remains of a wall painting, parts of two walls and a small quantity of Late Roman sherds were uncovered on Parodos Lesvonaktos.

A. Archontidou, *ADelt* 47, 1992, Chron. B'2, 529-530.

Part of a Roman bath building, a Roman cistern and many associated water pipes were uncovered on Lesvonaktos Street. Built remains of two rooms were also found in the same street. The disturbed deposit of the rooms contained pottery sherds dating from the Archaic to the Roman periods.

L. Acheilara, *ADelt* 53, 1998, Chron. B'3, 771-772; ead., *ADelt* 54, 1999, Chron. B'2, 747.

Remains of Roman baths were found on Lesvonaktos and Perikleitou Streets (Kourouli plot).

A. Archontidou, *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B'2, 918-919.

Architectural remains of two phases of the Roman period were revealed in the Sitara plot. Movable finds included a hoard of 48 bronze coins, figurine fragments and an honorary inscription for Trajan. Beneath the foundations of the earlier Roman building, a Hellenistic building was uncovered.

P. Avgerinou, *ADelt* 51, 1996, Chron. B'2, 599.

Part of a marble anta capital with relief decoration of the Early Roman period was found.

D. Hatzi, *ADelt* 26, 1971, Chron. B'2, 448.

Remains of a Late Antique public building with mosaic floors were revealed on Aghiou Georgiou Street.

A. Archontidou, *ADelt* 48, 1993, Chron. B'2, 408.

A tower of the coastal fortification wall, destroyed probably during the operations of 83 or 80/79 BC, was found in Navmachias Ellis Street.

A. Archontidou, *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B'2, 929.

### MYTILENE – Synoikismos / Chorapha

Archaeological data and literary testimonies attest to the prosperity of Lesbos under Roman rule. Luxurious villas revealed in the excavations conducted by the K' Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities, mainly in the Synoikismos and Chorapha districts, provide irrefutable evidence of the significant economic

blooming of Mytilene from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD onwards.

A Roman building and a marble female statue, dating to the beginning of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, were found.

D. Evangelidis, *Prakt* 1926, 95, 147-149.

The so-called Menander's house, dating probably to the second half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD, was found some 500 m east of the ancient theatre.

A. Orlandos, *Ergon* 1961, 213-215; id., *Ergon* 1962, 155-159; S. Charitonidis, *Prakt* 1961, 212-214; id., *Prakt* 1962, 134-141; id., *ADelt* 17, 1961-1962, Chron. B', 261; id., *ADelt* 18, 1963, Chron. B'2, 266; S. Charitonidis – L. Kahil – R. Ginouvès, *AntK BH* 6 (1970); El. Tsirivakos, *ADelt* 29, 1973-1974, Chron. B'3, 859; El. Tsirivakos, *ADelt* 30, 1975, Chron. B'2, 314; L. Berczelly, *BICS* 35, 1988, 119-126; E. Csapo, *Pallas* 47, 1997, 165-182; C. Ellinghaus, *Boreas* 21-22, 1998-1999, 261-269; A. Archontidou – L. Acheilara, *Archaeological Museum of Mytilene* (1999) 114-117; K.M.D. Dunbabin, *Mosaics of the Greek and Roman World* (1999) 217.

A Roman bath building and another – yet earlier – Roman building were discovered on Sigeiou Street. To the south were revealed walls and floors belonging to ancillary rooms of the bath building.

A. Archontidou, *ADelt* 46, 1991, Chron. B'2, 366-367. Architectural remains of three successive building phases, all dating to the Roman period, were found at the corner of Proussis and Dorylaiou Streets.

A. Archontidou, *ADelt* 48, 1993, Chron. B'2, 410-413. Remains of a large Roman house were revealed close to the junction of Kydonion Street with Mitropolitou Grigoriou Street.

L. Acheilara, *ADelt* 54, 1999, Chron. B'2, 753-754.

A number of finds were also uncovered on Kydonion Street.

A Roman drain, a Late Roman house and a bath complex of the Late Hellenistic/Roman period were found. D. Hatzi, *ADelt* 26, 1971, Chron. B'2, 454; A. Archontidou-Arghi, *ADelt* 49, 1994, Chron. B'2, 643; L. Acheilara, *ADelt* 54, 1999, Chron. B'2, 755-756.

A Roman house with a mosaic floor, a Roman road and numerous associated water pipes were revealed on Potamonos Street. Pottery sherds of Early Roman and Late Roman date were found over the whole area and in all strata. The sherds found on the road date to the Late Hellenistic and Early Roman periods. Among small finds were four coins of the 1<sup>st</sup> - 2<sup>nd</sup> centuries AD.

D. Hatzi, *ADelt* 27, 1972, Chron. B'2, 588-593.

Roman building remains, as well as a system of eight

terracotta pipes and three drains, were uncovered on M. Agrippa Street. The water and drainage system supplied the Roman house that was uncovered on Potamonos Street. Finds included fragments of female figurines of the Roman period and *terra sigillata* sherds.

A. Archontidou, *ADelt* 47, 1992, Chron. B'2, 526-528;

A. Archontidou, *ADelt* 48, 1993, Chron. B'2, 413-415.

Building remains built on bedrock came to light at the junction of Potamonos Street with M. Agrippa Street. The fill contained Late Roman pottery.

A. Archontidou, *ADelt* 48, 1993, Chron. B'2, 413.

A mosaic floor and building remains, dating to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD, were revealed on Leschou Street.

A. Archontidou-Arghi, *ADelt* 49, 1994, Chron. B'2, 649.

Late Roman building remains and two mosaic floors of the same date, as well as large quantities of Late Hellenistic pottery, were found on Parodos Agraphiotou. Built remains, dating from the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC to the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD, were uncovered on Agraphiotou Street.

A. Archontidou, *ADelt* 47, 1992, Chron. B'2, 529; ead., *ADelt* 48, 1993, Chron. B'2, 413; ead., *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B'3, 900.

Ancient built remains were exposed on Diophanous Street. Finds included a thymiatērion of the 2<sup>nd</sup> - 1<sup>st</sup> centuries BC.

A. Archontidou-Arghi, *ADelt* 49, 1994, Chron. B'2, 649.

A hoard of 1.226 bronze coins was found on Krinis Street; most of them dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup> - 1<sup>st</sup> centuries BC.

A. Archontidou-Arghi, *ADelt* 49, 1994, Chron. B'2, 649; M. Kombou – E. Ralli, *Οβολός* 9, 2010, 171-183.

The so-called Telephus' house was revealed at the junction of Charitos Street with Kratinou Street. After the removal of the mosaic floor of the *triclinium*, which depicts the arrival of prince Telephus and dates to the 1<sup>st</sup> - 2<sup>nd</sup> centuries AD, the Late Hellenistic phase of the house was uncovered. Movable finds, dating from the Archaic period to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD, bore witness to the continuous use of the area.

P. Avgerinou, *ADelt* 51, 1996, Chron. B'2, 597; A. Archontidou, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B'3, 900; A. Archontidou – L. Acheilara, *Archaeological Museum of Mytilene* (1999) 108-109.

The so-called Euripus' house, dating to the 2<sup>nd</sup> - 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries AD, was revealed on Aginoros Street.

A. Archontidou, *ADelt* 46, 1991, Chron. B'2, 363-364;

A. Archontidou-Arghi, *ADelt* 49, 1994, Chron. B'2,

648-649; A. Archontidou – L. Acheilara, *Archaeological Museum of Mytilene* (1999) 112-113.

The Hellenistic theatre of Mytilene is located in the west side of the city, on the Kamaris Hill. The scant remains visible today belong to its final phase in Late Roman times. At that time the orchestra was transformed into an arena for amphitheatrical games and was surrounded by a podium wall (H. 1,45-1,50 m). This wall was crowned by a row of marble slabs into which beams and a protective screen of nets may have been fixed. The slabs were inscribed with honorific decrees and the names of seat holders (lettering of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC to the mid-2<sup>nd</sup> century AD). According to Plutarch (*Pomp.* 42.3-4), the theatre made such an impression on Pompey when he visited the city in 62 BC that he used it as a model for the first stone-built theatre in Rome in 55 BC.

Conze, *Reise*, 9; Koldewey, *Lesbos*, 8; D. Evangelidis, *ADelt* 11, 1927-1928, Parart. 14-17; id., *Prakt* 1958, 230-232; A. Orlandos, *Ergon* 1958, 169-172; V. Petrakos, *AAA* 2, 1969, 196-198; id., *ADelt* 22, 1967, Chron. B'2, 450-458; id., *ADelt* 24, 1969, Chron. B'2, 368-371; S. Charitonidis, *Αἱ ἐπιγραφαὶ τῆς Λέσβου* (1968) 40-42, 50-55; Sear, *Roman Theatres*, 341.

The Sanctuary of Zeus or Zeus Emperor, dating to the Roman period, was located.

A. Archontidou – D. Tsardaka, in *La ciutat en el món romà. XIV Congrés Internacional d' Arqueologia Clàssica, Tarragona, 5-11/9/1993* (Tarragona 1994) 33.

Two walls and Late Hellenistic sherds were found on Theatrou Street.

A. Archontidou, *ADelt* 48, 1993, Chron. B'2, 413.

### MYTILENE – Kioski / Koulbara

Remains of the Sanctuary of Aphrodite came to light in the site of the new museum of Mytilene, on 8<sup>th</sup> November and Skra Streets. A drainage and water supply system of Roman date was found in the south sector of the plot. The most significant finds dated mainly from the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC to the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD.

A. Archontidou-Argyri, *ADelt* 42, 1987, Chron. B'2, 477-479; ead., *ADelt* 43, 1988, Chron. B'2, 454.

Building remains of the Late Roman period, probably related to the Sanctuary of Aphrodite, were found in the area of the orphanage of Mytilene on 8<sup>th</sup> November Street.

A. Archontidou-Argyri, *ADelt* 43, 1988, Chron. B'2, 454, 457.

The topsoil in the Avraam plot, next to the new mu-

seum site, produced a large amount of Roman sherds and figurines.

A. Archontidou-Argyri, *ADelt* 49, 1994, Chron. B'2, 646.

Built remains of a significant Late Roman building were found on Katsakouli and Klapadou Streets. Among movable finds were a Roman male portrait and a hoard of 48 bronze coins of the 2<sup>nd</sup> – 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries AD.

L. Acheilara, *ADelt* 42, 1987, Chron. B'2, 479; A. Archontidou-Argyri, *ADelt* 43, 1988, Chron. B'2, 457; A. Archontidou, *ADelt* 44, 1989, Chron. B'2, 403.

A Roman honorary inscription was found immured in the facing side of a monumental wall on Katsakouli Street.

A. Archontidou, *ADelt* 44, 1989, Chron. B'2, 403.

Built remains of the Late Roman period were uncovered in the open area to the southeast of the Ministry of the Aegean building on Mikras Asias Street. Works in the parking area to the north of the Ministry of the Aegean's building, and opposite the law courts, revealed Roman structures. A stretch of mosaic floor to the north probably belonged to the same context.

A. Archontidou, *ADelt* 46, 1991, 368; ead., *ADelt* 48, 1993, Chron. B'2, 415; L. Acheilara, *ADelt* 54, 1999, Chron. B'2, 738.

In addition, remains of Roman buildings were found between SOA (houses for military officers) and the Ministry of the Aegean.

A. Archontidou, *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B'2, 927.

Architectural remains of at least two building phases (Late Hellenistic – Late Antiquity) were revealed in the courtyard of the house of Halim Bey.

A. Archontidou, *ADelt* 45, 1990, Chron. B'2, 396-397; ead., *ADelt* 46, 1991, Chron. B'2, 367-368.

A Late Roman grave stele was found.

S. Charitonidis, *ADelt* 20, 1965, Chron. B'3, 493.

An inscribed marble slab of Roman date was found at the southeast edge of the peninsula of Mytilene.

D. Evangelidis, *ADelt* 9, 1924-1925, Parart. 46.

Three Roman walls were found on Sarantaporou Street.

A. Archontidou, *ADelt* 47, 1992, Chron. B'2, 526.

A great quantity of domestic Roman pottery was found in the fill of a Hellenistic building on Sarantaporou Street (Anezinou plot).

A. Archontidou, *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B'2, 916.

### MYTILENE – Makrys Gialos

A fish-tank/cistern of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC was revealed at the junction of El. Venizelou Street with M. Myro-



gianni Street. A cross-wall of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century AD cut across the fish-tank/cistern.  
A. Archontidou, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B'3, 906-907;  
L. Acheilara, *ADelt* 53, 1998, Chron. B'3, 774.

### Cemeteries and grave stelai

The Hellenistic and Roman cemeteries of Mytilene were located outside the city walls. Parts of the North Cemetery of the ancient city, dating to the Late Hellenistic/Early Roman period, were revealed on Kydonion Street, on Navmachias Ellis Street (in the part from Kydonion Street to the military market) and in the Tambakaria district.

Part of the ancient cobbled road that led through the cemetery from the city to the north, as well as a Roman cistern, were also found in the area of Tambakaria (Stavrinou plot).

L. Acheilara, *ADelt* 53, 1998, Chron. B'3, 773-774; ead., *ADelt* 54, 1999, Chron. B'2, 754-758; ead., *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B'2, 934-935.

Roman graves stelai were found in the North Cemetery of Mytilene.

S. Charitonidis, *ADelt* 18, 1963, Chron. B'2, 266-267; L. Acheilara, *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B'2, 935.

More important was the South *extra muros* Cemetery of the Late Hellenistic and Roman city that was uncovered in the Kavetsou and El. Venizelou Streets, in the area from the central square to the stadium of the city.

D. Hatzi, *ADelt* 27, 1972, Chron. B'2, 593; L. Acheilara, *ADelt* 42, 1987, Chron. B'2, 479; A. Archontidou, *ADelt* 46, 1991, Chron. B'2, 368; ead., *ADelt* 47, 1992, Chron. B'2, 530-531; ead., *ADelt* 48, 1993, Chron. B'2, 415-417; L. Acheilara, *ADelt* 53, 1998, Chron. B'3, 774-775; ead., *ADelt* 54, 1999, Chron. B'2, 736; A. Archontidou-Argyri, *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B'2, 929-933.

Roman graves and an inscribed grave stele of Late Hellenistic date were found on Chalika Street and attributed to the South Cemetery of Mytilene.

D. Evangelidis, *ADelt* 9, 1924-1925, Parart. 47-48.

An inscribed grave stele of Late Hellenistic date was discovered in the South Cemetery of Mytilene.

S. Charitonidis, *ADelt* 16, 1960, 235.

Part of a Roman road with northeast-southwest orientation, Roman building remains, Roman graves as well as Roman and Late Roman pottery were found in Kavetsou Street.

A. Archontidou-Argyri, *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B'2, 929-930.

A funerary monument, containing eleven looted cist

graves, was revealed at the corner of Kavetsou and Aghias Eirinis Streets. It was in use from the Early Roman to Late Roman periods.

A. Archontidou, *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B'2, 932.

On the fringe of the modern city, clusters of Roman graves were found. They probably belonged to settlements / *villae suburbanae* located around the city.

A Roman stone-built cistgrave was found on El. Venizelou Street in the Sourada district. The fill contained Roman sherds and a Late Roman coin.

P. Avgerinou, *ADelt* 51, 1996, Chron. B'2, 599.

Probably belonging to the same cemetery, a cluster of 27 cist graves together with two burial urns, dating to the Hellenistic and Roman periods, came to light at the junction of El. Venizelou Street with G. Moura Street in the Foros district.

L. Acheilara, *ADelt* 54, 1999, Chron. B'2, 737-738.

Part of a Late Hellenistic cemetery was revealed in the Sterianou plot, situated on the Mytilene-Kalloni highway.

A. Archontidou, *ADelt* 51, 1996, Chron. B'2, 600.

A number of Late Hellenistic and Roman grave stelai are exhibited in the Archaeological Museum of Mytilene.

N. Kyparissis, *Prakt* 1913, 117; Pfuhl – Möbius, *Grabreliefs*, nos 107, 144, 147, 199, 200, 277, 404, 565, 592, 743, 1079.

### MYTILENE – Chrysomallousa

A small section of a Roman road was uncovered on Theophilopoulou Street.

L. Acheilara, *ADelt* 53, 1998, Chron. B'3, 775.

A Roman water pipe that probably belonged to an irrigation system for gardens was found at the junction of Chrysomallousa Street with Yakinthou Street.

L. Acheilara, *ADelt* 53, 1998, Chron. B'3, 775.

Building remains of Roman date were uncovered on A. Karkavitsa Street.

L. Acheilara, *ADelt* 53, 1998, Chron. B'3, 775.

Two cist graves, dating to the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC, were revealed on Kamba Street.

L. Acheilara, *ADelt* 41, 1986, Chron., 200.

Building remains, dated by a few sherds to the Hellenistic and Roman periods, were revealed at the junction of M. Myrogianni Street with K. Varnali Street. They possibly related to the fish-tank/cistern of the M. Myrogianni Street in the Makrys Gialos district.

L. Acheilara, *ADelt* 54, 1999, Chron. B'2, 736-737.

## MYTILENE – Kourtzi

Roman sherds and part of an arch that probably belonged to a Late Roman bath building were found.

D. Hatzi, *ADelt* 26, 1971, Chron. B'2, 456.

## MYTILENE – Kallithea

A cist grave, dating to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC, was found on Iakovidou and Kleovoulinis Streets (Athanasoglou plot).

L. Acheilara, *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B'2, 918.

## MYTILENE – Pagani

Late Roman agricultural installations were found on the plot of the Municipality of Mytilene, located beside the ancient paved road leading from Mytilene to Methymna. A. Archontidou-Argyri, *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B'2, 921.

## NAPE → Klopedi

### Nyphida

2:2C

Traces of Late Roman settlement activity were found.

S. Charitonidis, *ADelt* 23, 1968, A' Mel., 31.

A coin, probably of Julia Cornelia Paula (218-222 AD), another coin, probably of Constantius II (351-361 AD), and three other coins of the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD were found in a well 100 m southeast of the Chapel of Aghia Kyriaki of Nyphida.

M. Paraskevaïdis, *Lesbiaka* E, 1965, 201.

### Oikia

2:1C

Farm site of Roman date in Tsihliondas valley.

*BarrAtlas*, Map 56, B3; G. Schaus, *EchosCl* 40 n.s. 15, 1996, 28ff.

## Ormos Mystegnon

2:3B

Significant ancient remains are scattered over a large area on the shore of the bay of Mystegna. This area was of great importance for the territory of Mytilene at least from the Hellenistic period onwards.

Kontis, *Λέσβος*, 233 no. 1260; Axiotis, *Περπατώντας τη Λέσβο*, I, 147-148.

## Ovriokastro → ANTISSEA

### Paleochorion

2:1B

Remains of a settlement that was continuously inhabited from the Classical period to the Middle Ages were located.

Axiotis, *Περπατώντας τη Λέσβο*, II, 480.

## Paliochori

2:3B

Late Roman/Byzantine combed ware was found on the slopes west of the Tenegias River.

Axiotis, *Περπατώντας τη Λέσβο*, I, 155-156; Spencer, *Gazetteer*, 4 no. 1; *BarrAtlas*, Map 56, B3.

## Paliokastro Korphiou

2:2A

A small Late Antique (?) castle was found.

Kontis, *Λέσβος*, 284 no. 1509; Axiotis, *Περπατώντας τη Λέσβο*, I, 252-253; Spencer, *Gazetteer*, 43 no. 209.

## Palios

2:3A

The remains of a Late Roman/Early Christian coastal settlement were located 500-800 m southwest of the hamlet of Palios.

G. Basiakos, *ADelt* 41, 1986, Chron., 210.

Two Roman portraits were found at the port of Palios (called “Anoichtos”).

Axiotis, *Περπατώντας τη Λέσβο*, I, 172; A. Archontidou – L. Acheilara, *Archaeological Museum of Mytilene* (1999) 145.

## Pamphyla

2:3C

A Roman sepulchral marble statue of a woman, a copy of a 4<sup>th</sup> century BC type, was found.

S. Charitonidis, *ADelt* 14, 1927-1928, Parart. 18-19.

## Panagiouda

2:3C

A Late Roman wall was found in the Lorentzini plot.

A. Archontidou, *ADelt* 47, 1992, Chron. B'2, 531.

## Paralia Thermis → THERMA

### Pastourmas

2:3C

Building remains associated with a scatter of tiles and sherds (including Roman *terra sigillata*) were located on the east side of the Makri Stream (an area known as “Pastourmas”), southwest of the village of Achladeri.

Axiotis, *Περπατώντας τη Λέσβο*, II, 571.

## Pedia

2:2B

Remains of habitation – mainly Roman – were noted in the area known as “Pedia” that is located between Skalochori and Filia.

Kontis, *Λέσβος*, 317 no. 1667; Spencer, *Gazetteer*, 41 no. 196.

## Pegadakia

2:3C

Submerged remains were found at Pegadakia, possibly



an extension of the site located at Aghios Georgios in Kato Tritos (3<sup>rd</sup> century BC - 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD).  
A. Archontidou, *ADelt* 50, 1995, Chron. B'2, 844.

**Pegia** 2:3A  
Late Roman/Byzantine combed ware was noted on the shore.  
Spencer, *Gazetteer*, 47 no. 228.

**Peribola** 2:2C  
Roman sherds were found to the west of Peribola.  
Kontis, *Λέσβος*, 362 no. 1896; Axiotis, *Περπατώντας τη Λέσβο*, II, 581; Spencer, *Gazetteer*, 18 no. 83.

**Petra** 2:2A  
A section of an ancient wall – probably part of a peribolos – was found in the Kabaki district. The fill contained a few sherds dating to the end of the Hellenistic period.  
A. Archontidou, *ADelt* 47, 1992, Chron. B'2, 536.

A section of an ancient wall – probably a peribolos – was found in the Kavakou-Katsamatsa plot. The sherds collected from the deposit were Early Roman.

A. Archontidou-Argyri, *ADelt* 49, 1994, Chron. B'2, 656.

A section of the Late Hellenistic/Early Roman necropolis of a bucolic settlement was brought to light in the plot of the high school in the Alonia district.

A. Archontidou, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B'3, 908-909.  
A scatter of Roman sherds was located around the remains of the Basilica of Aghios Demetrios, about 1 km south of Petra. A coin of Commodus was also found at the site.

Kontis, *Λέσβος*, 277 no. 1476; Axiotis, *Περπατώντας τη Λέσβο*, I, 255.

Late Roman/Byzantine combed ware was noted around the ruined Church of Aghios Georgios, situated 0.7 km west of Petra.

Axiotis, *Περπατώντας τη Λέσβο*, I, 263-264; Spencer, *Gazetteer*, 43 no. 207.

Segments of wall, belonging possibly to the yard of a Roman farmhouse, were found in the Skarakaki plot. Sherds of domestic Roman ware were found.

L. Acheilara, *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B'2, 937.

**Phanos** 2:3C  
An underground section of the Roman aqueduct that carried water from Mount Olympus near Agiasos to Mytilene was found here. It is located between Larissaiai

Petra and Kamares. The surviving section, measuring about 1000 m long, has manholes 40 m in depth at 35 m intervals.

**Plagia** 2:3D  
Remains of habitation, dating mainly to the Late Hellenistic and Roman periods, were located.  
Kontis, *Λέσβος*, 256-257 nos 1381-1382; *BarrAtlas*, Map 56, C3.

A Roman relief depicting Artemis, inscriptions and Roman architectural members were built into the Church of Ypapandi.

Conze, *Reise*, 49-50; Koldewey, *Lesbos*, 39; *IG XII*2, 488; Pfuhl – Möbius, *Grabreliefs*, 125, Taf. 59, no. 348; Spencer, *Gazetteer*, 15 no. 62.

**Plakados** 2:3D  
A Roman inscription was found.  
*IG XII* 2, 482; *IGR IV* 114; Vermeule, *Imperial Art*, 446.

## PLATANÆIS?

*IG XII*2, 129

This is probably a place name. Its location is unknown.

**Polichnitos-Traperia** 2:2C  
Roman sherds were located near the ruins of the Chapel of Aghios Demetrios that stood 3.3 km southwest of Polichnitos.

Axiotis, *Περπατώντας τη Λέσβο*, II, 585; Spencer, *Gazetteer*, 18 no. 79.

Roman coins were found in the area of Polichnitos.  
M. Paraskevaïdis, *Lesbiaka E*, 1965, 202.

**Prophitis Ilias Hill** 2:2B/3B  
Late Roman sherds were found on the hill.  
G. Touchais, *BCH* 103, 1979, 596; Spencer, *Gazetteer*, 24 no. 112.

## Pyrgi → PYRGION

**PYRGION (Pyrgi?)** 2:3C  
*IG XII* 2, 79 Col. (b) (cf. Appendix)

Two rooms with mosaic floors, Late Roman in date, were revealed in the Kakasadelli plot.

A. Archontidou-Argyri, *ADelt* 49, 1994, Chron. B'2, 655.

A Roman mosaic and the remains of three potters' kilns, dating to the end of the Hellenistic and Roman periods, were located near Pyrgi.

G. Basiakos, *ADelt* 41, 1986, Chron., 209; A. Archontidou-Argyri, *Lesbiaka* IB, 1989, 66; Spencer, *Gazetteer*, 9 no. 28.

The remains of a Hellenistic or Roman amphora workshop were located in the area known as Taxiarchis, 2 km northwest of Pyrgi.

G. Basiakos, *ADelt* 41, 1986, Chron., 209.

A Late Antique tower was located 600 m northeast of Pyrgi.

Kontis, *Λέσβος*, 242; Axiotis, *Περπατώντας τη Λέσβο*, II, 726.

## Pyrgo

2:1B

Roman sherds were found at the southeast foot of the Koukla Hill (a spot known as “Pyrgo”), to the west of Gabathas.

Axiotis, *Περπατώντας τη Λέσβο*, I, 437-440, 448; Spencer, *Gazetteer*, 34 no. 157.

## Pyrgoi Thermis

2:3C

Building remains of the Late Roman period were found in the Nianiou plot. The fill contained sherds of Roman date and rusty coins.

A. Archontidou, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B' 3, 908; L. Acheilara, *ADelt* 53, 1998, Chron. B' 3, 778.

A Roman mosaic was found on the shore.

G. Basiakos, *ADelt* 41, 1986, Chron., 210.

An honorary inscription for Hadrian was located by the Church of Aghios Nikolaos “tou Neou”.

Axiotis, *Περπατώντας τη Λέσβο*, I, 124.

Two reliefs, probably of Roman date, were built into the Church of Panagia Trouloti.

Axiotis, *Περπατώντας τη Λέσβο*, I, 129.

## Pyrgos

2:2C

Roman coins of Claudius II Gothicus and Theodosius the Great were found at Pyrgos, located between Skamnioudi and Cape Kourtir.

M. Paraskevaïdis, *Lesbiaka* E, 1965, 207.

## PYRRHA

2:3C

Plin. *Nat.* 5.139; Ptol. *Geog.* 5.2.19; Sud. s.v. Πύρρα; St.Byz. s.v. Πύρρα; *IG* XII 2, 76 Col. (h).

W. Schiering, *AA* 1989, 339-377; Spencer, *Gazetteer*, 21-22 no. 99.

The remnants of a Roman building (probably a bath-house) were located to the southwest of the Church of Aghios Demetrios. The historically attested *proasteion*

(Str.13.2.4), which survived Pyrrha's destruction, seems to have been located in this area.

Koldewey, *Lesbos*, 27.

A section of the Late Roman circuit wall of the ancient city was located near the Church of Aghios Nikolaos.

Koldewey, *Lesbos*, 28.

A coin of the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD was found in the area of Pyrrha – Achladeri. Three other coins of the same date were discovered in the Pigados district.

M. Paraskevaïdis, *Lesbiaka* E, 1965, 199.

## SANDALIUM ins. (Garbias Islet?)

2:2C

Plin *Nat.* 5.140.

*BarrAtlas*, Map 56, C3.

The islet of Garbias lies at the entrance to the Gulf of Kalloni in Lesbos. Surface survey in the area located residential remains and sherds dating from the Classical period down to the 7<sup>th</sup> century AD.

Axiotis, *Περπατώντας τη Λέσβο*, II, 536.

## Sigri → SIGRION

### SIGRION (Sigri)

2:1B

Str.13.2.4; Ptol. *Geog.* 5.2.19; St.Byz. s.v. Σίγριον.

This cape is located in the west part of the island.

*BarrAtlas*, Map 56, B3; Hansen – Nielsen, *Inventory*, 102f.

Late Antique remains were found.

S. Charitonidis, *ADelt* 16, 1960, 238.

Residential remains, dating from the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD onwards, were located to the north of Sigri.

Axiotis, *Περπατώντας τη Λέσβο*, I, 478.

An Early Roman relief depicting the Dioskouri was found.

A. Archontidou – L. Acheilara, *Archaeological Museum of Mytilene* (1999) 123.

Roman graves were recently found in Phaneromeni. (p.i.)

## Skala Eresou → ERESOS

### Skala Loutron

2:3D

Surface finds (tiles and sherds) of the Hellenistic and Roman periods were located over the whole area.

Kontis, *Λέσβος*, 241 no. 1304; Spencer, *Gazetteer*, 12 no. 45; *BarrAtlas*, Map 56, D3.

### Skala Polichnitou

2:2C

Building remains of Late Roman or Early Christian date

were found at the north end of Skala Polichnitou (Spyrelli-Gogorna plot). The fill contained a few *terra sigillata* sherds.

A. Archontidou, *ADelt* 47, 1992, Chron. B'2, 536-537. Roman sherds were found to the west of a place named Peribola, located 2 km west-southwest of Skala Polichnitou.

Axiotis, *Περπατώντας τη Λέσβο*, II, 580-581.

**Skamnioudi** 2:2C  
Late Hellenistic and Roman coins were found.  
M. Paraskevaïdis, *Lesbiaka* E, 1965, 205-206.

**SKOPELOS (Skopelos?)** 2:3D  
S. Charitonidis, *Αι επιγραφαι της Λέσβου* (1968) (Βιβλιοθήκη της εν Αθήναις Αρχαιολογικής Εταιρείας αρ. 60), 14, no. 17, col. c14 (cf. Appendix).  
A Hellenistic/Roman altar decorated with cow head motifs was built into the Chapel of Osios Grigorios.  
S. Charitonidis, *ADelt* 23, 1968, A' Mel., 28; Axiotis, *Περπατώντας τη Λέσβο*, II, 680; Spencer, *Gazetteer*, 14 no. 60.

**Skoteino** 2:2C  
Late Roman/Byzantine combed ware was found around the Chapel of Aghios Giannis.  
Spencer, *Gazetteer*, 38 no. 186.

**Tarti** 2:3D  
A scatter of Hellenistic and Roman sherds and tiles was found 400 m north of Tarti.  
Kontis, *Λέσβος*, 255 no. 1374; *Barr.Atlas*, Map 56, C4  
A Roman quarry is located on the coast.  
Varti-Mataranga – Matarangas, *Αρχαία λατομεία*, 12-13.

**Tavari** 2:2C  
Early Roman sherds were found.  
Axiotis, *Περπατώντας τη Λέσβο*, II, 518.  
Roman pottery kilns were recently found during the construction of the village's sewer network.  
(p.i.)

**TEMENOS (Temenos-Aghios Isidoros?)** 2C  
*IG XII 2*, 79 Col. (a) (cf. Appendix).  
Roman coins were found.  
M. Paraskevaïdis, *Lesbiaka* E, 1965, 210; Kontis, *Λέσβος*, 361 no. 1893; Spencer, *Gazetteer*, 20 no. 93; *Barr.Atlas*, Map 56, C3.

**THERMA (Paralia Thermis)** 2:3B  
*IG XII 2*, 14, 4.

Architecture associated with the Sanctuary of Artemis Thermia, the protector of the natural hot springs, was brought to light in the plot of the Hotel Sarlitzza Palace. Remains of a Roman bath complex with two construction phases, a Roman stone-paved road with a row of five stores and a Roman cistern were also uncovered in the same plot.

A. Archontidou, *ADelt* 48, 1993, Chron. B'2, 419; ead., *ADelt* 49, 1994, Chron. B'2, 653-655; A. Simosi, *ADelt* 50, 1995, Chron. B'2, 847; A. Archontidou, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B'3, 908.

The foundation of an octagonal structure, as well as remains of Roman buildings, were uncovered in the Chorapha plot, which adjoined the Hotel Sarlitzza Palace to the west. An extensive sacral repository (*apothetis*) was also found, which contained thousands of figurine fragments of the Hellenistic and Early Roman periods. Most of them represented women or girls, apparently related to the cult of Artemis Thermia.

S. Charitonidis, *ADelt* 18, 1963, Chron. B'2, 267.

Residential remains of Roman and Late Roman date were found very close to the Sanctuary of Artemis Thermia in the Tsiliki district (Kolyva-Hatzigianniou plot).

A. Archontidou, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B'3, 908; L. Acheilara, *ADelt* 53, 1998, Chron. B'3, 777-778.

A Roman inscription was found.

*IGR IV 21*; Vermeule, *Imperial Art*, 446.

**Tholos** 2:1C  
A Roman site that was probably a farming establishment was located.

Axiotis, *Περπατώντας τη Λέσβο*, II, 488; Spencer, *Gazetteer*, 31 no. 139

**Trianta** 2:2B  
Late Roman/Byzantine combed ware was noted.  
Spencer, *Gazetteer*, 26 no. 120; Hansen – Nielsen, *Inventory*, 1021.

**Tsaph** 2:3D  
A Roman quarry was found near the Chapel of Aghia Paraskevi.  
Spencer, *Gazetteer*, 14 no. 59; Varti-Mataranga – Matarangas, *Αρχαία λατομεία*, 14-15.

**Tsichrantas** 2:2A  
Roman *terra sigillata* sherds associated with a circular structure were found.  
Kontis, *Λέσβος*, 311 no. 1641; Spencer, *Gazetteer*, 40 no. 192.

**Tsiphos Hill** 2:1B  
Settlement remains (including Roman *terra sigillata* sherds and Late Roman/Byzantine combed ware) were located on the lower west slopes of the Tsiphos Hill.  
Axiotis, *Περπατώντας τη Λέσβο*, I, 445; Spencer, *Gazetteer*, 33-34 no. 155.

**Tsonia** 2:3A  
A Late Roman acropolis was located.  
A. Archontidou, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B'3, 909-910.  
A Roman cemetery was located between the Church of Aghia Anastasia and the Doulgeri plot.  
A. Archontidou, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B'3, 912.

**Tsouloumounta** 2:1B  
A Roman marble column base was built into the ruins of a chapel.  
Koldewey, *Lesbos*, 37; Kontis, *Λέσβος*, 349; *BarrAtlas*, Map 56, B3.

**TYDAI (Tyda?)** 2:2C  
*IG* XIIii, 79a1 (cf. Appendix).  
A coin of Constantius II (337-361 AD) was found near the ruined church of Frangokklisa that stood in the area of Tyda.  
M. Paraskevaïdis, *Lesbiaka* E, 1965, 209.

**Vatousa** 2:2B  
Late Roman/Byzantine combed ware was found around the Chapel of Aghia Kyriaki that stands on the south slopes of the Olympus Hill, to the northwest of Vatousa.  
Axiotis, *Περπατώντας τη Λέσβο*, I, 427; Spencer, *Gazetteer*, 36 no. 170.

**Vigla** 2:3C  
A Late Roman/Byzantine foundation was found.  
Axiotis, *Περπατώντας τη Λέσβο*, II, 726; Spencer, *Gazetteer*, 9 no. 29.

**Xerolimni** 2:2A  
Roman *terra sigillata* sherds were noted on the plateau of the promontory of Petinos, which is called Xerolimni.

Axiotis, *Περπατώντας τη Λέσβο*, I, 395; Spencer, *Gazetteer*, 40 no. 191.

## CHIOS

Pref. Chios

Hdt. 5.98; Aen.Tact. 11.3; Arist. *Pol.* 1291 B; Scyl. 98.16; Str. 14.1.35, 14.2.19; App. *Mith.* 25; Paus. 7.4.1; Ael. *VH* 8.5.23; St.Byz.s.v.Xίος; *AP* Book 16, epigr. 296; Sud. s.v. Αἰθλή.

Inscriptions: G. Zolotas, *Athina* 20, 1908, 113-381; E. Zolota, *Χιαιαὶ ἐπιγραφαὶ* (1909); *IGR* IV, p. 320-328; D. Evangelidis, *ADelt* 11, 1927-28, Parart. 23-29; W.G. Forrest, *BSA* 59, 1964, 32-38; id., *Horos* 3, 1985, 95-104; Th.Ch. Sarikakis, *Chiaka Chronika* 21, 1991, 13-21; A. Panayotou, *ZPE* 67, 1987, 183-188; G.E. Malouchou – A.P. Matthaiou (eds), *Χιακὸν συμπόσιον εἰς μνήμην W.G. Forrest* (2006)

Coins: J. Mavrogordato, *NumChron* 15, 1915, 1-52 and 361ff; id., *NumChron* 16, 1916, 281-355; id., *NumChron* 17, 1917, 207-257; id., *NumChron* 18, 1918, 1-79; P. Gardner, *JHS* 40, 1920, 160-173; K. Lagos, *Οβολός* 9, 2010, 247-262.

Chios, also known by the names *Aethalia* or *Aethali*, *Makris*, *Ophionssa* and *Pityoussa* in ancient literary sources (Plin. *Nat.* 5.136; St.Byz.s.v. Αἰθάλη), is situated in the east Aegean between Lesbos and Samos. It covers an area of 842 km<sup>2</sup>. It is separated from the western shore of Asia Minor by a strait 8 km wide. Pelin(naio) (Pelin-naio) in the north-central part (Str. 14.1.35; Plin. *Nat.* 5.136) and Arios (Vibius Sequester, 27 [Aruis]) in the area of Ariousia (Str. 14.1.35) are the major mountains of the island. The capes mentioned in the ancient sources are Poseidion Akra (Aghia Helene / Katomeras) (Str. 14.1.35), Phanaia Akra (Mastikho) (Ptol. *Geog.* 5.2.13) and Melaina Akra (Melanios) (Str. 14.1.35). The port of Gerontes, known by Aelius (*VH* 12.30), has not been located.

Because of its strategic position close to Asia Minor, Chios soon became a strong naval power. During the Antiochian War (192-189 BC), it served as headquarters of the commissaries of the Roman army and navy (Liv. 36.43.11; 37.27.1-2), and its shipsheds were used for the repair of Roman vessels. After the Treaty of Apameia (188 BC), Chios was declared free and exempt from taxes (*civitas libera et immunis*), while its Asian *Peraea* on



the mainland south of the Caïcos River was extended (Liv. 38.39.7). Epigraphical and literary testimonies also attest to the excellent relations between Rome and Chios, and document that the cult of the goddess Roma was already established in the early 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC. The flourishing economy of Chios and its famous products (Ariousian wine, figs and mastic gum) attracted a large number of Roman entrepreneurs (*negotiatores*) who settled on the island and acquired large tracts of land. During the First Mithridatic War (88-84 BC), Chios suffered terribly on account of its pro-Roman policy and numerous Roman landowners fled from the island (App. *Mithr.* 47). In 86 BC Chios was seized by Mithridates' general Zenobius, who also fined the Chians and exiled them to the Euxine area. He then placed an army from Pontus and colonists on the island (App. *Mithr.* 46-48, 186; *FGH* 87 F 38 [Posid.]; *FGH* 90 F 95 [Nik.Damask.]). A year later, the Roman fleet under Sulla's quaestor Lucius Licinius Lucullus expelled the Pontic army from the island (Plu. *Luc.* 3.4). After the Treaty of Dardanus (85 BC), Chios became a free city again and an ally of Rome (App. *Mithr.* 61); the Chians were repatriated and the Romans returned to their estates that had been occupied successively by Chian squatters and Pontic colonists. In 80 BC Sulla issued a *senatus consultum* (*SEG* 22, 1967, 507) that conferred full rights on the Chians as a reward for their endurance in the First Mithridatic War and stated that the Roman residents of Chios were to observe the Chian laws (these privileges were renewed by Augustus in 26 BC). Because of the catastrophic earthquakes that followed (Suet. *Tib.* 8) and the civil strife in the Roman Empire, the formerly prosperous island of Chios fell by the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC into total economic decay. Nevertheless, Chios continued to mint its own coinage until the reign of the emperor Gallienus (253-268 AD) and was a popular place of exile until the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. Under Diocletian in the late 3<sup>rd</sup> century, the island of Chios was included in the *Provincia Insularum* and subsequently, with the split of the Roman Empire, became part of the East Roman or Byzantine State. According to Chapot, Chios was included in the province of Asia in 133 BC. Other scholars propose that this took place in Vespasian's time (Korais; Büchner) or in Trajan's time (Coulanges), though Sarikakis believes that Chios was never included in this province, as it remained autonomous until the *Constitutio Antoniniana* (212 AD).

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Αρχαιολογική Συλλογή Βολισσού στη Χίο: Αριονσία χώρα οίνου φέρουσα των Ελληνικών, Χίος 2004.

## INDEX

### **Aghia Eirini** 3:3C

Roman sherds were located on the shore.

A. Zacharou-Loutrari – G. Mastoropoulos – A.N. Tsaravopoulos, *Chiaka Chronika* 15, 1983, 105.

### **Aghia Ermioni** 3:3C

A Hellenistic farmhouse with signs of reoccupation in the Late Roman period was located.

J. Boardman, *BSA* 53-54, 1958-1959, 302.

Scattered Hellenistic/Roman sherds were found.

E. Yalouris, in *Chios Conference*, 146.

### **Aghio Galas** 3:2A

Roman pottery was found in a cave that was in use as a sanctuary during Graeco-Roman times.

Hood, *Prehistoric Emporio*, 13; E. Yalouris, in *Chios Conference*, 156.

### **Aghios Georgios** 3:3C

This was probably a farm site, dating from the Classical to the Roman periods.

E. Yalouris, in *Chios Conference*, 151.

### **Aipos – Kambouri to gyrisma** 3:3B

Remains of an ancient farmhouse were located, used from the last quarter of the 5<sup>th</sup> century BC until the Byzantine period.

V. Lambrinoudakis, in *Chios Conference*, 299; E. Simantoni-Bournia, *Archaiognosia* 3, 1987, 214-221.

### **AKTAI** 3:3A

A common sanctuary of Dionysos and Apollo Xenios existed at Aktai, probably located in northern Chios. It was built in Roman times by the Dionysias Iollas, as documented by a votive inscription on a small marble altar of the 1<sup>st</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> century AD.

G.D. Zervoudis, *Η αρχαία πόλις Χίος* (1994) 183, plan Γ; Th. Kyriakopoulou, in A. Archontidou-Argyri – Th. Kyriakopoulou (eds), *Χίος τ' έναλος πόλις Οινόπιωνος* (2000) 152.

### **Anemomylos** 3:3B

Graeco-Roman sherds were noted.

Hood, *Prehistoric Emporio*, 8; E. Yalouris, in *Chios Conference*, 154.

### **Armolia** 3:3D

Remains of habitation ranging from the Bronze Age to the Byzantine period were noted.

E. Yalouris, in *Chios Conference*, 150.

### **Avgonyma** 3:3C

Remains of habitation ranging from the Classical to the Roman period were located.

E. Yalouris, in *Chios Conference*, 151; *BarrAtlas*, Map 56, C5 (Augonema).

### **CHIOS / BERENICE (Chora)** 3:3C; 39

D.Chr. 7.119; St.Byz.s.v.Xios; F. Koepp, *RbM* 39, 1884, 216.

Mithridates VI Eupator renamed the city of Chios Berenice in 86 BC, apparently in honour of his Chian wife (Plu. *Luc.*18).

The ancient city of Chios occupied the same site as the present capital on the east coast of the island. Part of the residential quarter of the Roman city was revealed in the districts of Aghia Anna Kapella and Skaramangas. Hellenistic and Roman public buildings and residences were found underneath the centre of the modern town (Aghios Iakovos and Vounaki districts). An organized system of water supply and drainage, dating from the Hellenistic period onwards, was located in the district of Aghios Thomas. It is now clear from the archaeological evidence that in Roman times the main body of the city was shifted from the north towards the south and west, and was extended into former cemetery areas (Atsiki district). The main necropolis of the Hellenistic/Roman city was situated in the district of Aghios Ioannis Theologos – Atsiki and had a very long history of use, spanning from the Archaic to the Byzantine period. Apart from the South Cemetery there were also two smaller cemeteries at the west (Frangomachalas district) and the north side of the town (Kophinas district). An Early Roman necropolis was recently discovered in the Panagia Letsaina district, and a Hellenistic/Roman one in the Livadia district. Another important cemetery of the city was recently found in Rizari. In Roman times the industrial zone of the city was transferred from the districts of Kophinas and Tambakika into the area of Aghios Ioannis Theologos. Merousis connects this

transfer with the shifting of the original (natural) harbour of the ancient city from north to south and the construction of the Hellenistic/Roman harbour, situated on the same site as the modern one.

Excavations conducted by the K' Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities brought to light the following antiquities.

Remains of two phases of a Roman building were found at Neapoli (Giannouli plot).

L. Acheilara, *ADelt* 54, 1999, Chron. B'2, 767.

Part of a Late Roman mosaic was revealed on Demogerontias Street (I. Gialis plot).

G. Mastoropoulos, *Chiaka Chronika* 14, 1982, 8.

Part of the storage area (two pithoi *in situ*) of a Roman complex was found in the Yalouri plot.

L. Acheilara, *Chiaka Chronika* 17, 1985, 71 no. 7.

The ruins of four amphora workshops that were in use from the Archaic to the Byzantine period were located.

A. Tsaravopoulos, *ADelt* 42, 1987, Chron. B'2, 486.

Surface finds from the plot of G. Charalambopoulos in the district of Aghios Loukas Leivadion included pottery from the Geometric to the Byzantine periods.

L. Acheilara, *ADelt* 53, 1998, Chron. B'3, 766.

Late Antique building remains were found in the Skrini plot.

A. Archontidou, *ADelt* 47, 1992, Chron. B'2, 525-526.

A Late Roman building and a refuse pit of the same date were found on Maximou Street (Koukoutsis plot).

A. Archontidou-Argyri, *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B'2, 942.

A well containing abundant pottery and figurine fragments of the Late Hellenistic/Early Roman period, as well as various walls associated with Roman material, were found at Evangelistria.

L. Acheilara, *ADelt* 53, 1998, Chron. B'3, 764.

A Roman repository (*apothetis*) was found close to the Chapel of Hypapanti.

S. Charitonidis, *ADelt* 19, 1964, Chron. B'3, 400.

Roman marble sculptures were discovered.

E.B. French, *ARepLond* 1989-1990, 64.

A statue base with a dedicatory inscription to Hadrian was found on Vlataria Street.

P. Avgerinou, *ADelt* 45, 1990, Chron. B'2, 395.

A Roman marble votive relief with a representation of Cybele accompanied by Attis and a Korybant was found in the city of Chios.

A. Archontidou-Argyri, *Χίος*, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 133 fig. 172.

### CHIOS – Aghia Anna Kapella

Remains of walls of the 1<sup>st</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> centuries AD were revealed at Parodos Egremou.

L. Acheilara, *ADelt* 42, 1987, Chron. B'2, 475; A. Archontidou-Argyri, *Chiaka Chronika* 21, 1991, 72 no. 4.

Part of a Roman bath building was found.

A. Archontidou, *ADelt* 47, 1992, Chron. B'2, 526.

Stone floors of a Late Hellenistic/Early Roman building and a drainage system of the Early Roman period were uncovered.

A. Archontidou, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B'3, 897-898;

L. Acheilara, *ADelt* 53, 1998, Chron. B'3, 765.

Remains of an impressive two phase (Hellenistic and Early Roman) building, probably a house, and of a Roman structure were uncovered in the Attalioti plot.

A. Tsaravopoulos, *Chiaka Chronika* 16, 1984, 112 no. 7;

L. Acheilara, *Chiaka Chronika* 17, 1985, 72 no. 8; A.N.

Tsaravopoulos, *Horos* 4, 1986, 132; A. Archontidou-Argyri, *Chiaka Chronika* 18, 1987, 61-63.

### CHIOS – Aghios Iakovos

The agora (?) and the public buildings of the Roman city of Chios were located in this region.

A building with an impressive mosaic floor, dating to the beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD, was found behind the Church of Aghios Iakovos. Southeast of the mosaic was a paved portico with painted roof or wall paintings.

Part of a Hellenistic building – probably public – was uncovered beneath the Roman building.

G. Mastoropoulos – A.N. Tsaravopoulos, *Chiaka Chronika* 14, 1982, 4-7; A. Zacharou-Loutrari – G. Mastoropoulos – A.N. Tsaravopoulos, *Chiaka Chronika* 15, 1983, 99-101 no. 13; A.N. Tsaravopoulos, in *Chios Conference*, 305-315; id., *Horos* 4, 1986, 133.

A Roman or Byzantine mosaic was found by the Church of Aghios Iakovos. Earlier digging there had brought to light two sarcophagi and a grave relief of the Roman or Christian period.

*BCH* 44, 1920, 412; J. Boardman, *BSA* 49, 1954, 124, 126.

Remains of Late Hellenistic and Roman public buildings and a closed repository (*apothetis*) with significant sculpture of the same periods (among which were portraits of Sabina, wife of Hadrian, and of Herennia Etruscilla, wife of Trajan Dacius, as well as a bust of Sarapis of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD) were brought to light on the Loutrari plot (Al. Vratsanou Street).

A. Archontidou-Argyri, *ADelt* 43, 1988, Chron. B'2, 454; ead., *ADelt* 44, 1989, Chron. B'2, 399; ead., *ADelt*



45, 1990, Chron. B'2, 394-395; A. Archontidou-Argyri, Χίος, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 132.

Remains of a Roman building with mosaic floor were found in Ioustiniani Street (Sitara plot). Among the small finds were three Roman coins.

L. Acheilara, *Chiaka Chronika* 17, 1985, 70-71 no. 5.

A destruction horizon (tiles and signs of burning) over ancient walls was revealed on Aghiou Iakovou Street. Among the small finds was a Roman coin.

A. Archontidou, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B'3, 896-897.

### CHIOS – Aghios Ioannis Theologos Atsikis

Part of a Roman public building was found in the Psarou plot on Atsikis Street, indicating the Roman expansion of the city into former cemetery areas.

L. Acheilara, *Chiaka Chronika* 17, 1985, 72-73 no. 9.

### Cemetery / Burials

Part of a Roman wall, a group of eleven burials of the Late Hellenistic/Early Roman period and ten Early Hellenistic to Early Roman tombs were revealed on Parodos Delagrammatika Street (Golemi-Hatzinikolaou plot).

L. Acheilara, *ADelt* 53, 1998, Chron. B'3, 762; ead., *ADelt* 54, 1999, Chron. B'3, 769.

A Roman sarcophagus burial was found in the Triantafyllidi plot (near the Giala and the Salale camps). The rest of the plot was covered with Roman sherds.

L. Acheilara, *Chiaka Chronika* 17, 1985, 69-70 no. 2.

Three cist graves with burial gifts were revealed on Gymnasiarchou Madia Street (Sideratou plot). The third grave contained three *unguentaria* of the Late Hellenistic/Early Roman period.

A. Zacharou-Loutrari – G. Mastoropoulos – A.N. Tsaravopoulos, *Chiaka Chronika* 15, 1983, 96 no. 8.

Two Late Hellenistic cist graves were found on Ioanni Ad. Patera Street.

A. Zacharou-Loutrari – G. Mastoropoulos – A.N. Tsaravopoulos, *Chiaka Chronika* 15, 1983, 97 no. 10.

Early Roman burials were revealed in the Katsigiorgi – Travlou plot. Two pottery kilns from a Late Roman pottery workshop were found among the burials. The smaller kiln manufactured small amphoras, cups and unguentaria, mainly destined for the nearby cemetery.

A. Zacharou-Loutrari – G. Mastoropoulos – A.N. Tsaravopoulos, *Chiaka Chronika* 15, 1983, 98 no. 12, 101-102 no. 14; A.N. Tsaravopoulos, *Horos* 4, 1986, 134, 139-141.

A Roman cist grave with two disturbed burials was found in the Mamouna plot.

A. Archontidou-Argyri, *Chiaka Chronika* 18, 1987, 67 no. 7.

A Late Hellenistic cist grave was found in the Lyra plot on Atsikis Street (today S. Tsouri Street).

A. Zacharou-Loutrari – G. Mastoropoulos – A.N. Tsaravopoulos, *Chiaka Chronika* 15, 1983, 98 no. 11.

Two Early Roman pit graves and a removal of bones with broken burial gifts (mainly Roman unguentaria) were found on Aghiou Ioanni Prodromou Street. In the same area three cist graves were uncovered. One contained a perfume flask of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC, while the grave offerings of the other two dated to the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC and the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD.

A. Zacharou-Loutrari – G. Mastoropoulos – A.N. Tsaravopoulos, *Chiaka Chronika* 15, 1983, 96-97 no. 9; A. Archontidou, *ADelt* 46, 1991, Chron. B'2, 361; ead., *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B'3, 898.

Remains of a Late Hellenistic building, as well as part of the Roman cemetery of the town, were found on Syntagma Kanavoutsis Street (Krousouloudi plot).

L. Acheilara, *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B'2, 943.

### CHIOS – Aghios Thomas

Building remains associated with Late Hellenistic material were reported on the Aghios Thomas Hill (Atsipapa plot).

A. Tsaravopoulos, *Chiaka Chronika* 17, 1985, 76 no. 1.

Part of a Late Hellenistic building was found (N. and G. Delliou plot).

L. Acheilara, *ADelt* 54, 1999, Chron. B'3, 767.

Clay water pipes, dating from the 3<sup>rd</sup> to the 1<sup>st</sup> centuries BC, were uncovered.

A. Tsaravopoulos, *Chiaka Chronika* 16, 1984, 113, 116 no. 11; id., *Chiaka Chronika* 17, 1985, 76 no. 1; id., *Horos* 4, 1986, 133.

Abundant sherds, mainly of the Hellenistic and Roman periods, were noted on Glypti Street (Mavrogeorgi plot).

A. Zacharou-Loutrari – G. Mastoropoulos – A.N. Tsaravopoulos, *Chiaka Chronika* 15, 1983, 104.

### CHIOS – Ano Mezaria

Roman lamps were found.

A.P. Stephanou, *ADelt* 20, 1965, Chron. B'3, 499.

### CHIOS – Aplotaria

Part of a doorway with a relief bust of Roman date was found.

S. Charitonidis, *ADelt* 19, 1964, Chron. B'3, 400.



### CHIOS – Egremos

Building remains of a part of the ancient town that had at least two construction phases (Early Hellenistic and Roman) were exposed on Kyrillou Trechaki Street (Tsouni plot). Nearby traces of a cut stone wall (city wall?) were also found.

A. Tsaravopoulos, *Chiaka Chronika* 16, 1984, 113 no. 9; A.N. Tsaravopoulos, *Horos* 4, 1986, 131-132 no. 23; Merousis, *Xios*, 140 no. 25.

### CHIOS – Frangomachalas – Skaramangas

Part of a Roman house was found in the Vrachnou plot, built over Classical walls. Among the finds were pottery of the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> centuries AD and seven bronze coins dated to 68-117 AD.

L. Acheilara, *Chiaka Chronika* 17, 1985, 71 no. 6.

Part of a Late Roman mosaic floor was uncovered on Skaramanga Street.

A. Archontidou, *ADelt* 48, 1993, Chron. B'2, 408.

A stone-built drainage system was found on Skaramanga Street. The earliest and latest drains were dated to the Archaic and Roman period respectively. Excavation data attest to the continuous use of the space from the Archaic to the Late Roman period.

P. Aygerinou, *ADelt* 51, 1996, Chron. B'2, 594.

The central aqueduct of the ancient city, dating from the Hellenistic to Roman period (?) was located in the district of Aghios Nikolaos Vounou - Frangomachalas. G.I. Zolotas, *Ιστορία της Χίου* (1923) A2, 14; A. Zacharou-Loutrari, *Αρχαία Χίος I*, in *Χίος: Ιστορία και Τέχνη* (1988) 26; Merousis, *Xios*, 140 no. 21, 154.

### Cemetery

Cist graves of the 1<sup>st</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> centuries AD were found.

A. Archontidou-Argyri, *Chiaka Chronika* 21, 1991, 73 no. 3.

Two graves of the 1<sup>st</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> centuries AD were uncovered on G. Boria Street.

L. Acheilara, *ADelt* 42, 1987, Chron. B'2, 475.

Three Early Roman cist graves were found in the Miti plot.

A. Zacharou-Loutrari – G. Mastoropoulos – A.N. Tsaravopoulos, *Chiaka Chronika* 15, 1983, 95 no. 6; Merousis, *Xios*, 143 no. 12.

### CHIOS – Kastro

Built remains of Roman date, Roman capitals and inscriptions, as well as a section of the Roman circuit wall

of the ancient acropolis, were found within the medieval castle (Kastro) of Chios.

E. Sarou, *Το κάστρον της Χίου* (1916) 157-158; G.I. Zolotas, *Ιστορία της Χίου* (1923) A2, 10-11; J. Boardman, *BSA* 49, 1954, 124; A.P. Stephanou, *ADelt* 20, 1965, Chron. B'3, 499.

Late Antique building remains were revealed to the northwest of Kastro (Archiepiskopou Makariou Street). A. Archontidou, *ADelt* 48, 1993, Chron. B'2, 408.

### CHIOS – Kophinas

Surface investigations on the Kophinas ridge on the north edge of the modern city revealed Roman sherds. J.K. Anderson, *BSA* 49, 1954, 129.

### Cemetery

A Late Hellenistic and Early Roman cemetery was brought to light in the excavations conducted by the British School. The cemetery occupied the industrial area that was situated on Kophinas Hill from the Archaic to the Late Hellenistic period.

J.K. Anderson, *BSA* 49, 1954, 131, 133; S. Hood, *ADelt* 16, 1960, Chron., 244.

A sarcophagus with burial gifts, dating from about the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC to the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD, was found on the Molyviatis plot.

A. Zacharou-Loutrari – G. Mastoropoulos – A.N. Tsaravopoulos, *Chiaka Chronika* 15, 1983, 94 no. 2.

Five burials, dating from the Hellenistic to the Late Roman periods, were revealed on the Georgala plot at Aghia Triada.

A. Zacharou-Loutrari, *Chiaka Chronika* 16, 1984, 107-108 no. 2.

### CHIOS – Livadia

Part of a Hellenistic/Roman necropolis was uncovered on Letsainas Street.

P. Aygerinou, *ADelt* 51, 1996, Chron. B'2, 593.

### CHIOS – Panagia Letsaina

A group of graves that belonged to an Early Roman necropolis were uncovered in the Panagia Letsaina district.

A. Archontidou, *ADelt* 50, 1995, Chron. B'2, 687.

Five Hellenistic/Roman tilegraves were found.

A. Archontidou, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B'3, 898; J. Whitley, *AREpLond* 2003-2004, 66.

### CHIOS – Rizari

A relief plaque with the bust of a young man, possibly Nero, was found.

S. Charitonidis, *ADelt* 19, 1964, Chron. B'3, 400.

A large repository (*apothetis*) of Roman pottery was found on Aghiou Nikolaou and Spetson Streets.

A. Archontidou, *ADelt* 47, 1992, Chron. B'2, 525.

Foundations of Roman structures were revealed at Kaloplytis – Aghia Marina (Kougiouli plot).

A. Tsaravopoulos, *Chiaka Chronika* 16, 1984, 116 no. 12; Merousis, *Xios*, 157-158.

Abundant sherds, mainly of the Hellenistic and Roman periods, were noted on the Genti plot (Rizariou Street) and the Chalkia plot (Kaloplytou).

A. Zacharou-Loutrari – G. Mastoropoulos – A.N. Tsaravopoulos, *Chiaka Chronika* 15, 1983, 104.

An important cemetery of the city with burials dating from the Classical to the Early Roman period was excavated in the Mamounas plot a few years ago.

(p.i.)

### CHIOS – Tambakika

Built remains of the Roman period on Hellenistic foundations were revealed on Kalouta Street. Among the small finds were Late Roman coins.

A. Archontidou, *ADelt* 44, 1989, Chron. B'2, 399.

A Roman altar with a dedicatory inscription to Artemis and Agathe Tyche was found.

Sarikakis, *Xios*, 285.

Furthermore, a dedicatory inscription to Ephesia Artemis was revealed – probably *in situ* – at the junction of Kalouta Street with the stream of Aghia Eirini.

A.N. Tsaravopoulos, *Horos* 4, 1986, 129, plan 2 no. 14.

### CHIOS – Vounaki

Building remains of Hellenistic (?) and Roman date, as well as two dedicatory inscriptions to Sarapis (the one is dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup>-1<sup>st</sup> centuries BC and the other to the Early Roman period [?]), confirm the existence of a Sarapeion in this region.

CIG 2230; G.I. Zolotas, *Ιστορία της Χίου* (1923) A1, 381-382; A2, 12; D. Evangelidis, *ADelt* 11, 1927-1928, Parart. 27 no. 10; J. Boardman *BSA* 49, 1954, 126; P.M. Fraser, *OpAth* 3, 1960, 25; F. Graf, *Nordionische Kulte, religionsgeschichtliche und epigraphische Untersuchungen zu den Kulturen von Chios, Erythrai, Klazomenai und Phokaia* (1985) 452, nos 64, 65; Th.Ch. Sarikakis, *Χιανή Προσωπογραφία* (1989) Θ 137, Φ 100; Sarikakis, *Xios*, 79; Merousis, *Xios*, 139 no. 20, 158.

Part of a Late Roman bath building came to light on Vas. Konstantinou and Petrokokkinou Streets.

L. Acheilara, *Chiaka Chronika* 17, 1985, 73 no. 10; Merousis, *Xios*, 141 no. 28.

Rectangular rooms (I-IV) that belonged to an Early Archaic building were found at the junction of I. Kaloudi and Gymnasiarchou Anastasiadi Streets. Room IV contained three large pithoi jars of the Roman period.

L. Acheilara, *ADelt* 53, 1998, Chron. B'3, 762-763.

Hellenistic and Roman levels were investigated on A. Pachnou Street.

L. Acheilara, *ADelt* 54, 1999, Chron. B'3, 769.

### CHIOS – Further Late Hellenistic / Roman burials

Hellenistic and Roman graves were revealed in the Mezaria area of the old Turkish cemetery. Other tombs, dating to the Hellenistic period and later, were discovered immediately south of the Cathedral.

J. Boardman, *BSA* 49, 1954, 126.

Hellenistic graves were found on the Sitarou Hill to the south of the town. One of them contained a Late Hellenistic hydria.

A. Archontidou-Argyri, *Chiaka Chronika* 18, 1987, 65.

Part of the Late Hellenistic cemetery of the city was uncovered on Kountourioti Street.

A. Archontidou-Argyri, *ADelt* 49, 1994, Chron. B'2, 641.

A Late Hellenistic burial was found in the Andrioti plot.

A. Zacharou-Loutrari, *Chiaka Chronika* 16, 1984, 109 no. 3.11.

Four cist graves of the Late Hellenistic period were uncovered on Mouseiou Street (Kardasilari plot).

A. Zacharou-Loutrari – G. Mastoropoulos – A.N. Tsaravopoulos, *Chiaka Chronika* 15, 1983, 94 no. 4.

Tombs of Hellenistic/Roman date were investigated in two plots.

*Ergon Ministry of Culture* 1, 1997, 117.

### Chora → CHIOS

#### Chorostasia

Monumental terraces and built remains were located at the site. Surface finds included Roman sherds.

V. Lambrinoudakis, *Chiaka Chronika* 11, 1979, 6.

#### Daphnonas

3:3C

An inscription, dating probably to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD, was noted in the area called Vestarchato.

W.G. Forrest, *BSA* 61, 1966, 204; E. Yalouris, in *Chios Conference*, 145.

## Delphini → DELPHINION

### DELPHINION (Delphini) 3:3B

Thuc. 8.38.2; X. *HG* 1.5.15; *SEG* 22, 1967, 508A, I8  
A tile fragment and the upper part of a storage jar of the Roman period were found in the outbuildings of a Hellenistic farmhouse.  
J. Boardman, *BSA* 51, 1956, 51.

## Dotia → DOTION

### DOTION (Dotia) 3:3D

G. Zolotas, *Athina* 20, 1908, 168, A 43, B 14  
A Roman tomb was found.  
D.W.S. Hunt, *BSA* 41, 1940-1945, 38; H. Gallet de Santerre, *BCH* 77, 1953, 233; J.M. Cook, *JHS* 73, 1953, 124.  
Scattered Hellenistic/Roman sherds were found to the north near the medieval castle.  
E. Yalouris, in *Chios Conference*, 146; *BarrAtlas*, Map 56, C5.

### Elata

Roman architectural remains were found.  
(O.G.)

### Elinta

Pottery, traces of graves and buildings of Roman date were located.  
Hood, *Prehistoric Emporio*, 9; E. Yalouris, in *Chios Conference*, 151-152; G.D. Zervoudis, *H αρχαία πόλις Χίος* (1994) 229; *BarrAtlas*, Map 56, B5.

### Emporio

At Emporio, in the south of the island, Roman occupation levels were exposed on the northern edge of the acropolis on the Prophitis Ilias Hill.  
An isolated Roman tomb (the so-called Tomb 2) was revealed to the west of the acropolis hill.  
Hood, *Prehistoric Emporio*, 150, 152.  
Early Roman coins and pottery, a cistern dating perhaps to the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD, and the outlines of an Early Roman basilica were found in the harbour sanctuary area. In the 6<sup>th</sup> century AD the Early Roman basilica was converted into a church. The latter was mostly built with reused material from a Classical apsidal Ionic temple that stood in the same area and was probably in use

till the 3<sup>rd</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> century AD. Various other architectural pieces of Early Roman buildings, which probably stood in the area cleared later for the basilica, were discovered.  
M.S.F Hood – J. Boardman, *JHS* 75, 1955, Suppl. 22; Boardman, *Greek Emporio*, 59-60, 84-85; id., *JHS* 76, 1956, Suppl. 38; M. Balance – J. Boardman – S. Corbett – S. Hood, *Excavations in Chios 1952-1955. Byzantine Emporio* (*BSA* Suppl. 20, 1989) 1, 12, 17, 28-30, 33, 88.  
Worked blocks, dating probably to the Roman period, were built into the Church of Aghioi Theodoroi, located to the west of Emporio.

Boardman, *Greek Emporio*, 86.

Remains of Roman houses were traced in the shallows by the southwest shore of the harbour of Emporio.

R. Garnett – J. Boardman, *BSA* 56, 1961, 103.

A pottery kiln of Roman or Early Byzantine date was partly exposed on the north shore of the harbour of Emporio.

A. Tsaravopoulos, *Chiaka Chronika* 16, 1984, 116.

### Erina

Remains of habitation ranging from the Early Bronze Age to the Byzantine period were found.

E. Yalouris, in *Chios Conference*, 150.

### Gridia

A numismatic hoard that was buried in 75 BC was discovered in the area of Neneta at Gridia. A Roman denarius probably belonged to this hoard.

Ch. Papageorgiadou, *AAA* 20, 1987, 184-190.

### Kalamoti

Traces of Graeco-Roman or mediaeval occupation were noted.

Hood, *Prehistoric Emporio*, 2.

Two Ionic capitals, probably of the Early Roman period, were built into the Church of Panagia that is located close to Kalamoti.

Boardman, *Greek Emporio*, 86.

### Kambia

A water supply system of Roman date was uncovered.

A. Stephanou, *Chiaka Meletimata* 1, 1958, 92.

Building remains and sherds, mainly of Roman date, were located near the Chapel of Aghios Georgios.

A. Zacharou-Loutrari – G. Mastoropoulos – A.N. Tsaravopoulos, *Chiaka Chronika* 15, 1983, 105.

**Kambouri to gyrisma → Aipos**

**Kardamyla → KARDAMYLE**

**KARDAMYLE (Kardamyla)** 3:3A  
Th. 8.24.3.

A small inscribed altar, dating probably to the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD, was transferred from Kardamyla to Chios.  
K. Kourouniotis, *ADelt* 2, 1916, 213; *BarrAtlas*, Map 56, C4.

**Karphas** 3:3C  
Scattered sherds of Hellenistic/Roman date (?) were found.  
E. Yalouris, in *Chios Conference*, 145.

**KARYDAI**  
Ath. 3.105d-e (Ephoros).  
This was a Chian settlement. It remains unlocated.

**Karyes** 3:3B  
Scattered Hellenistic and Roman sherds were noted.  
E. Yalouris, in *Chios Conference*, 151.

**Katarraktis** 3:3C  
An inscription, dating perhaps to the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD, was built into the walls of the local school.  
D.W.S. Hunt, *BSA* 41, 1940-1945, 37.

**Kato Phana → PHANAI**

**Katou(d)aina** 3:3D  
Hellenistic/Roman sherds were found.  
E. Yalouris, in *Chios Conference*, 147.

**KAUKASA?**  
Hdt. 5.33.1  
This was referred to as “Kaukasion” in a Chian issue of the Roman period. It is located in the area of Volisos.  
F. Chamoux, *Caucasa*, in *Στήλη. Τόμος εις μνήμην Νικολάου Κοντολέοντος* (1980) 216-221; *BarrAtlas*, Map 56, B5; Hansen – Nielsen, *Inventory*, 1060.

**Kerathimi**  
A farm site, dating to the Hellenistic and Roman period, was located.  
E. Yalouris, in *Chios Conference*, 146.

**Koila** 3:3B  
Hellenistic/Roman sherds were found scattered; this was probably a farm site.  
E. Yalouris, in *Chios Conference*, 157; *BarrAtlas*, Map 56, C4.

**Kome** 3:3D  
Late Roman/Early Christian sherds were noted on a hill to the northwest of the site of Kome.  
A. Dova, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B'3, 911.  
Late Hellenistic or Roman remains were revealed in the Chaziri plot; among them was a house or an amphora workshop of the Roman period.  
A. Tsaravopoulos, *Chiaka Chronika* 16, 1984, 116-117; L. Acheilara, *Chiaka Chronika* 17, 1985, 73.

**Kontari** 3:3C  
Hellenistic/Roman sherds were found scattered.  
E. Yalouris, in *Chios Conference*, 144; *BarrAtlas*, Map 56, C5.

**Latomi** 3:3B  
Remains of habitation, ranging from the Archaic to the Roman period, were noticed.  
E. Yalouris, in *Chios Conference*, 144.  
This was the location of a quarry that produced the famous *marmor Chium* in Roman Times.  
Str. 14.1.36; Plin. *Nat* 5.136; 36.46; D.W.S. Hunt, *BSA* 41, 1940-45, 32; R. Gnoli *Marmora romana* (1971) 145-146; G. Borghini (ed.), *Marmi antichi* (1989) 264-265; L. Lazzarini, *Il Marmo Chio detto di Portasanta*, in A. Lio (ed.), *Restauri in Piazza: La Fontana di Piazza Colonna* (1995) 75-81; *BarrAtlas*, Map 56, C5.

**Leukathia** 3:3B  
Remains of a coastal settlement, dating from the Early Bronze Age (?) to the Roman period, were located.  
E. Yalouris, in *Chios Conference*, 154-155.

**Lilikas** 3:3D  
The ruins of two amphora workshops that were in use from the Archaic to the Byzantine period were located in the area of Lilikas-Kome-Emporio.  
A. Tsaravopoulos, *ADelt* 42, 1987, Chron. B'2, 486.

**Limnia** 3:3B  
Mostly Roman sherds were exposed.  
E. Yalouris, in *Chios Conference*, 154.



The ruins of amphora workshops that were active from the Archaic to the Byzantine period were located.  
A. Tsaravopoulos, *ADelt* 42, 1987, Chron. B'2, 486.

**Lithi** 3:3C  
Roman sherds were found scattered.  
E. Yalouris, in *Chios Conference*, 151; *BarrAtlas*, Map 56, B5.

**Managros** 3:3D  
A Roman settlement was located, extending across a wide area on the northwest edge of the plain at Managros.  
E. Yalouris, in *Chios Conference*, 146; D. Blackman, *ARepLond* 1999-2000, 111; *BarrAtlas*, Map 56, B5.

**MELAINA AKRA (Melanios)** 3:2A  
Str. 14. 645.  
Abundant fragments of Hellenistic/Roman pottery and tiles were found scattered next to the Church of Aghios Georgios.  
E. Yalouris, in *Chios Conference*, 156.

**Mesta** 3:3C/3D  
Traces of an oil press of the Greek or Roman period were found.  
Hood, *Prehistoric Emporio*, 7.  
Roman sherds were found on the south and east slopes of the hill, lying about 1.8 km north of the site of Mesta.  
E. Yalouris, in *Chios Conference*, 149.

**Metochi** 3:3D  
Hellenistic/Roman architectural fragments were noticed at Metochi, located northeast of the village of Pindakas.  
E. Yalouris, in *Chios Conference*, 146.

**Metochi** 3:3B  
Remains of a coastal settlement, dating from the Classical to the Byzantine period, were located at Metochi, situated south of the village of Siderounta.  
E. Yalouris, in *Chios Conference*, 152; *BarrAtlas*, Map 56, B5.

**Milingas / Palaio Aipos** 3:3B  
Remains of habitation, ranging from the Classical to the Roman period, were located.  
E. Yalouris, in *Chios Conference*, 157 *BarrAtlas*, Map 56, C5 (Milingos).

**Nagos** 3:3A  
A small altar or holy water basin (*perirrhanterion*) of the Roman period was found in the area of a temple dated to the Classical (Yalouris) or Hellenistic (Evangelidis) period.  
D. Evangelidis, *Prakt* 1921, 52; E. Yalouris, *The Archaeology and Early History of Chios* (Dissertation, University of Oxford 1976) 274; *BarrAtlas*, Map 56, C4.  
Fragments of a Graeco-Roman storage jar were exposed.  
Hood, *Prehistoric Emporio*, 8.

**Nenitouria** 3:2A  
Ancient remains of Roman date were located near the Chapel of Aghios Georgios Krassa.  
A. Zacharou-Loutrari – G. Mastoropoulos – A.N. Tsaravopoulos, *Chiaka Chronika* 15, 1983, 105.

**Neochori** 3:3C  
Hellenistic/Roman (?) sherds were found scattered southwest of the site of Neochori.  
E. Yalouris, in *Chios Conference*, 145.

**Parakli** 3:3B  
Remains of habitation, ranging from the Classical to the Roman period, were located.  
E. Yalouris, in *Chios Conference*, 157.

**Parmbaria** 3:2A/3A  
Roman pottery and two Late Roman bronze coins of Gallienus (?) and Constantine came from a necropolis (?).  
D.W.S. Hunt, *BSA* 41, 1940-1945, 39.

**Pasalimani** 3:3C  
Roman sherds (?) were found scattered on the slopes along the southeast side of the harbour.  
E. Yalouris, in *Chios Conference*, 149.  
Late Roman amphoras sherds were found in the sea.  
A. Simosi, *ADelt* 50, 1995, Chron. B'2, 852.

**Petranos** 3:3D  
Roman sherds were found scattered.  
E. Yalouris, in *Chios Conference*, 147.

**Petritsi** 3:3C  
Hellenistic/Roman sherds were found scattered; this was probably a farm site.  
E. Yalouris, in *Chios Conference*, 150.

**PHANAI (Kato Phana)** 3:3D

Th. 8.24.3; Str. 14.1.35; Liv. 36.43.11, 44.28.7, 45.10.1.  
A late 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD bronze coin of Licinius Licinianus and fragmentary Late Roman commemorative inscriptions engraved on the column drums of the Late Archaic/Classical temple of Apollo Phanaios were found.

K. Kourouniotis, *ADelt* 1, 1915, 84; W.G. Forrest, *BSA* 59, 1964, 32-33; L. Beaumont – A. Archontidou-Argyri, *BSA* 94, 1999, 270.

The corner of a building associated with Late Roman/Early Christian pottery, as well as part of a large structure of the same date, were revealed within the sacred space of the Sanctuary of Apollo Phanaios.

L. Beaumont, *ADelt* 54, 1999, Chron. B'3, 775; D. Blackman, *ARepLond* 2001-2002, 90.

Excavations were conducted in the southwest section of the sanctuary of Apollo Phanaios. Remains of walls related to the periboli of the sanctuary were uncovered underneath the Late Roman strata. The fill contained Late Roman pottery.

A. Archontidou-Argyri, *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B'2, 947.

Roman sherds were noticed in the Kato Phana valley.  
L. Beaumont – A. Archontidou-Argyri, *BSA* 94, 1999, 274, 279, 286.

*BarrAtlas*, Map 56, B5.

**Pigi** 3:3C

Roman sherds were found scattered; this was probably a farm site.

E. Yalouris, in *Chios Conference*, 148.

**Pindakas** 3:3D

Built remains of Late Roman house(s) were uncovered on the lower terrace of the hill top.

J. Boardman, *BSA* 53-54, 1958-1959, 296-297.

Worked blocks that probably belonged to a large Roman building were located on the hill to the southeast of Pindakas.

J. Boardman, *BSA* 53-54, 1958-1959, 302; Boardman, *Greek Emporio*, 86.

**Rimokastro** 3:3B

A monumental farmhouse with several outbuildings was located, dating from the end of the 5<sup>th</sup> / beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC to the later Roman period.

V. Lambrinoudakis, *Chiaka Chronika* 11, 1979, 6-20; id.,

in *Chios Conference*, 301, 303; E. Simantoni-Bournia, *Archaiognosia* 3, 1987, 195-214.

**Skaphi** 3:2A

Hellenistic and Roman sherds were found scattered.

E. Yalouris, in *Chios Conference*, 146.

**Spartounda** 3:3A

The chamber of a Late Roman pottery kiln was found.

A. Tsaravopoulos, *Chiaka Chronika* 17, 1985, 80.

**Tholo Potami** 3:3C

Remains of habitation, ranging from the Bronze Age (?) to the Byzantine period, were located.

E. Yalouris, in *Chios Conference*, 150-151.

**Tis koris to gephyri** 3:3B

Hellenistic or Roman sherds were found.

E. Yalouris, in *Chios Conference*, 144; *BarrAtlas*, Map 56, C5.

**Trypanos** 3:3D

Hellenistic/Roman sherds were found.

E. Yalouris, in *Chios Conference*, 147.

**Vavylor** 3:3C

Roman architectural fragments were built into the Church of the Panagia Krina.

D.W.S. Hunt, *BSA* 41, 1940-1945, 34-35; E. Yalouris, in *Chios Conference*, 145.

**Viki** 3:3A

Remains of a farm site (?), dating from the Classical to the Roman period, were located.

E. Yalouris, in *Chios Conference*, 156.

Residential remains and graves of Roman date were found.

(p.i)

**VOLISOS / VOLISKOS** 3:3B

Th. 8.24.3; St.Byz. s.v. Βολισσός.

Settlement remains (among which were fragments of Roman inscriptions), dating from the Classical to the Byzantine period, were located.

W.G. Forrest, *BSA* 61, 1966, 197-203; E. Yalouris, in *Chios Conference*, 155.

The ruins of amphora workshops that were in use from the Archaic to the Byzantine period were located.

A. Tsaravopoulos, *ADelt* 42, 1987, Chron. B'2, 486.

**Vroulidia** 3:3A  
Hellenistic/Roman sherds were found scattered; this was probably a farm site.  
E. Yalouris, in *Chios Conference*, 157.

## PSARA (PSYRIE, PSYRA)

Pref. Chios

The small group of rocky islets comprising Psara is located in the east Aegean, ten nautical miles west of the northwest extremity of Chios. Psara itself, the biggest of the islets, occupies an area of 42 km<sup>2</sup>. In Antiquity it was known as *Psyrie* (Hom. *Od.* 3.171) or *Psyra* (Str. 14.1.35; Phot. s.v.; St.Byz. s.v.) and belonged to Chios. The archaeological research conducted on Psara by the K' Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities indicates that the island flourished in the Roman period.

### PSARA

Pref. Chios

### INDEX

ΑΚΑΔΗΜΙΑ

#### Lakka

3:1A

Scattered sherds, dating mainly to the Roman period, were found.

A. Tsaravopoulos – N. Karelli – N. Zapheiriou – S. Moschouris, *Ta Psara* 37, 1983, 6.

#### Lemnos

3:1A

A Roman funerary relief was built into the Church of Aghios Antonios.

G. Mastoropoulos, *Ta Psara* 40, 1983, 15-16.

#### Mavri Rachi / Paliokastro

3:1A

Settlement remains, dating from the Geometric to the Late Hellenistic period or even later, were located to the east of the site.

S. Charitonidis, *ADelt* 17, 1961-1962, Chron., 266.

Two marble plaques that probably belonged to Roman sarcophagi were located at the foot of the hill of Mavri Rachi. Surface finds scattered on the hill included Roman sherds.

A. Tsaravopoulos – N. Karelli – N. Zapheiriou – S. Moschouris, *Ta Psara* 37, 1983, 6.

Two Roman funerary reliefs were found.

K. Nikodemos, *Υπόμνημα της Νήσου Ψαρών*, I (1862) 7; A. Stephanou, *Chiaki Epitheorisis* 4, 1966, 5; G. Mastoropoulos, *Ta Psara* 40, 1983, 14.

A fragment of a Late Roman amphora was found in the sea in front of the archaeological site.

A. Simosi, *ADelt* 50, 1995, Chron. B'3, 852.

### Psara

3:1A

Three Roman funerary reliefs were found.

A. Stephanou, *Chiaki Epitheorisis* 4, 1966, 5; G. Mastoropoulos, *Ta Psara* 40, 1983, 14-15; Pfuhl – Möbius, *Grabreliefs*, 125, no. 350, Taf. 59.

A Late Roman or Early Christian cemetery was located at the north edge of the site near the Church of Aghia Sophia.

G. Mastoropoulos, *Ta Psara* 40, 1983, 18.

A Roman inscription was found near the Church of Aghia Sophia.

G. Mastoropoulos, *Ta Psara* 40, 1983, 16-17; B.N. Bardani, *Horos* 3, 1985, 119-124; *Barr. Atlas*, Map 56, B4.

### South coasts

3:1A

The area between the electrical plant of ΔΕΗ and the site of Lemnos was scattered with Roman sherds.

A. Tsaravopoulos – N. Karelli – N. Zapheiriou – S. Moschouris, *Ta Psara* 37, 1983, 6.

A Roman funerary relief was built into the Church of Aghios Athanasios that stands to the east of the electrical plant of ΔΕΗ.

G. Mastoropoulos, *Ta Psara* 40, 1983, 15.

### Xerokambos

3:1A

Abundant Roman sherds were noted, indicating the existence of a Roman installation.

A. Tsaravopoulos – N. Karelli – N. Zapheiriou – S. Moschouris, *Ta Psara* 37, 1983, 6.

## AGHIOS NIKOLAOS ISLET 3:1A

Pref. Chios

Scattered sherds, dating mainly to the Roman period, were located on the islet of Aghios Nikolaos (locally *Ai Nikolaki*), part of the small island group of Psara.

A. Tsaravopoulos – N. Karelli – N. Zapheiriou – S. Moschouris, *Ta Psara* 37, 1983, 6.

**ANTIPSARA ISLET** 3:1A  
Pref. Chios

Roman architectural remains were found.  
Unpubl.

**OENOUSAI**  
Pref. Chios

Hdt 1.165.1; Th. 8.24.2; *FGrH* 1 F 142 (Hekat.); Plin. *Nat.* 5.137; St.Byz. s.v. Οἰνοῦσσαί.  
Oenoussai is a barren cluster of nine islets in the east Aegean that lies between Chios and the Erythraia Peninsula. The largest islet, Oenoussa, occupies an area of 14 km<sup>2</sup> and bears traces of ancient habitation at the site of Marmaro. According to the ancient literary sources the islands of Oenoussai were controlled by the Chians.

**OENOUSSA**  
Pref. Chios

**Marmaro**

3:4A

Surface investigations turned up traces of an important building of the Hellenistic or Roman period.  
A. Zacharou-Loutrari – A. Tsaravopoulos, *Chioska Chronika* 16, 1984, 117.

**ICARIA (ICAROS)**  
Pref. Samos / Ep. Icaria

D.S. 4.77.6; Str. 10.5.13, 14.1.19; Apollod. *Bibliotheca* 3.5.3; Plin. *Nat.* 5.135; Plin. *Ep.* 7.4.3; Ptol. *Geog.* 5.2.19; St.Byz. s.v. Ἰκάρως.  
Inscriptions: *IG* XII 6.2, 1217-1292; Matthaïou – Papadopoulos, *Επιγραφές*.

Icaria (locally *Nicaria*) is situated in the east Aegean, ten nautical miles southwest of Samos. It covers an area of 256 km<sup>2</sup>. The island was known in Antiquity as *Ekaros* (*Sch.Hom.* 34.1; *IG* I<sup>3</sup> 263 II 37), *Icaros* (Th. 3.29.1, 8.99; Plin. *Nat.* 4.23.68; *IG* I<sup>3</sup> 259 III 9), *Doliche* (Apollod. 2.6.3), *Macris* (Liv. 37.13.1) and *Ichthyoessa* (Plin. *Nat.* 4.68; Ath. 1.30d; St.Byz. s.v. Ἰκάρως). Drakanon (Str. 14.1.19) is the cape opposite Samos, and Pramnos (Atheras) is the central mountain chain of Icaria where the Pramnian wine was produced (*BarrAtlas*, Map 61, C2).

By the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC the island of Icaria was a possession of Samos. After Samos was annexed into the province of Asia by the Roman Empire in the eighth decade of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC (the exact date is unknown), Icaria passed directly into the Roman provincial system and remained under Roman domination until the end of Antiquity. Around 40 BC, there were only a few inhabitants on the island, which was used by the Samians mainly for grazing. Oine or Oinoe was the dominant ancient city of the island; piracy and the Roman civil wars reduced it from a *polis* to a *polisma* (a collection of a few houses). But Oine became a *polis* again during the *Pax Romana* when many immigrants from neighboring islands (Samos, Leros) settled there, attracted by the available land around it. Icaria was included in the *Provincia Insularum* under Diocletian in the late 3<sup>rd</sup> century.

**Bibliography**

*RE* IX.1 (1914) 978-986 s.v. Ikaros (Bürchner).  
*RE* XVII.2 (1937) 2190-2191 s.v. Oine (A. Rehm).  
D. Magic, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor* (1950) 1331 n. 4.  
*Princeton Encyclopedia* s.v. Icaria (G. Bermond Montanari).  
A.-J. Papalas, Pramnian Wine and the Wine of Icaria, *Platonia* 34-35, 1983, 49-54.  
Papalas, *Ἰκαρία*.  
J. Melas, *Ἱστορία της νήσου Ικαρίας* (2001)<sup>2</sup>.  
Matthaïou – Papadopoulos, *Επιγραφές*.  
M. Viglaki-Sophianou, *Ἰκαρία*, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 150-154.  
Katsaros, *Ἰκαριανά*.

**INDEX**

**Aghios Demetrios** 4:1C  
A funerary inscription of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD was found.  
Matthaïou – Papadopoulos, *Επιγραφές*, no. 21.

**Aghios Nikolaos, Halavra Katafygiou**  
A Roman mill was located.  
Katsaros, *Ἰκαριανά*, 286.

**Anemotaphia** 4:2C  
An ancient cemetery, dating from the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, was located.  
Katsaros, *Ἰκαριανά*, Index s.v. Ανεμοτάφια.



## **DRAKANON / DREPANON (Fanari) 4:2B**

Str. 14.1.19; St.Byz. s.v. Δράκονον.

Hellenistic or Roman sherds were found around a tomb that had been identified with Icarus' tomb, mentioned by Pausanias (9.11.5).

Katsaros, *Ικαριακά*, 120; *Barr.Atlas*, Map 61, C2.

## **Fanari → DRAKANON**

### **Faros**

4:2B/2C

An inscription of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC was found.

Matthaiou – Papadopoulos, *Επιγραφές*, no. 40.

### **Frantato**

4:1C

Part of a funerary relief of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD was found.

Matthaiou – Papadopoulos, *Επιγραφές*, no. 19.

## **HISTOI**

This was an inlet. The demotic is mentioned in an inscription from Oenoe.

Str. 14.639; *Barr.Atlas*, Map 61, C2.

### **Iero**

4:2B

Roman sherds were found in front of the Iero cave.

Katsaros, *Ικαριακά*, 159.

## **Kambos → OINOE**

### **Katafygi Kastro**

4:2C

Remains of an ancient acropolis and an extended cemetery were located at the site of Kastro in Katafygi. Movable finds were dated up to the Roman period.

Katsaros, *Ικαριακά*, 133.

### **Keros**

An inscription of the 2<sup>nd</sup> / 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD was found.

Matthaiou – Papadopoulos, *Επιγραφές*, no. 28.

### **Lardado**

4:2C

A Roman inscription was built into the Chapel of Panagia Rafe.

Katsaros, *Ικαριακά*, 133 with n. 28, figs 164-165.

### **Nas**

4:1C

A Roman bronze coin was found at the Sanctuary of Artemis Tauropolos (the so-called *Tauropolion*), which had a long history of use ranging from the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC to the Roman period.

L. Politis, *Prakt* 1939, 152.

According to a Samian inscription (IGR IV 968), dating to ca. 129 BC, Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, the legate of the Roman consul Manius Aquilius, subsidized the repair of the Temple of Artemis Tauropolos.

P. Herrmann, *AM* 75, 1960, 148, Anhang a; Papalas, *Ικαρία*, 175.

It has been argued that the Tauropolion was not only a temple but also a settlement of Icaria.

J. Melas, *Ιστορία της νήσου Ικαρίας* (2001)<sup>2</sup> 50; *Barr.Atlas*, Map 61, C2.

## **OINOE / OINE / Kambos**

4:1C

Str. 14.1.19; Ath. 1.30d; Ach.Tat. 2.2; St.Byz. s.v. Οινόη; IG I<sup>3</sup> 263.II.2-3; IG XI 4, 539,7; 811-812.

Late Hellenistic and Roman inscriptions were found.

D. Evangelidis, *ADelt* 4, 1918, Parart. 45; Matthaiou – Papadopoulos, *Επιγραφές*, nos. 1-2, 18, 27.

A naiskos-shaped relief of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD was found.

Matthaiou – Papadopoulos, *Επιγραφές*, no. 23.

A Roman odeum was revealed within the remains of the medieval building known as Palatia on the hill of Aghia Eirini.

N.S. Zaphiropoulos, *ADelt* 25, 1970, Chron. B'2, 421; Ch. Vasiliadis, *ADelt* 34, 1979, Chron. B'2, 367-369.

Walling of Roman/Late Roman date was found near the Roman odeum.

O. Hatzianastasiou, *ADelt* 43, 1988, Chron. B'2, 501.

An inscribed sarcophagus, dating probably to the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD, was found in the Church of Aghia Eirini. A similar sarcophagus was located on the northeast side of the Aghia Eirini Hill.

K. Jantzen, *AA* 1938, 581; L. Politis, *Prakt* 1939, 141-143; Matthaiou – Papadopoulos, *Επιγραφές*, no. 24.

Remains of a building, dating to the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD, were found on the Tsakoniti plot.

O. Hatzianastasiou, *ADelt* 36, 1981, Chron. B'2, 378-379; ead., *ADelt* 37, 1982, Chron. B'2, 360.

A structure of the 3<sup>rd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD with many building phases was uncovered on the Moursela plot, lying 20 m east of the Tsakoniti plot.

O. Hatzianastasiou, *ADelt* 37, 1982, Chron. B'2, 360.

Further excavations on the Moursela plot revealed a two floor building of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD lying to the east of an ancient road. Part of a Hellenistic (?) wall and a Roman pithos burial were uncovered beneath the Roman building.

O. Hatzianastasiou, *ADelt* 38, 1983, Chron. B'2, 348.

The corner of a Late Roman building was found.  
 O. Hatzianastasiou, *ADelt* 43, 1988, Chron. B'2, 501.  
 A Roman grave and a layer with Roman sherds were uncovered on the Dimitriou plot near the Kambos beach, where the ancient town is located. Part of a Late Roman building was preserved in the same area.  
 L. Politis, *Prakt* 1939, 140; O. Hatzianastasiou, *ADelt* 43, 1988, Chron. B'2, 503.  
 Remains of Roman houses were found in Frantatou square, located to the west of the Church of Aghia Eirini.  
 M. Viglaki-Sophianou, *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B'2, 984-985.

### Proespera

4:1C

A Late Roman bathhouse was located.  
 S. Raptopoulos, *Ξανά για τον Βυζαντινό λουτρόνα του κάστρου Ναυπάκτου. Παράρτημα: «Περιγραφή του λουτρούνα Προεσπέρας Ικαρίας»* (2005).  
 A funerary inscription of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD was built into the Church of Aghios Ioannis Prodromos.  
 Matthaiou – Papadopoulos, *Επιγραφές*, no. 22.  
 Remains of a Late Hellenistic house were located at the site of Lygaromantra in Proespera.  
 N.S. Zaphiropoulos, *ADelt* 25, 1970, Chron. B'2, 421.

### THERMA(I) ASKLEPIEIS (Therma)

4:2C

*Syl<sup>B</sup>* 562; L. Robert, *REG* 46, 1933, 423-442: Towards the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC, the city was renamed Asklepieis.  
 Remains of Roman bath buildings were noted.  
 Papalas, *Ικαρία*, 84; *BarrAtlas*, Map 61, C2.

### Xylino Katafygiou

A Graeco-Roman mill was located.  
 Katsaros, *Ικαριανά*, 286.

### Yaliskari

4:1C

A funerary inscription (*SEG* 42, 779 no. 10), dating to the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD, was built into the Church of Koimisis Theotokou.  
 L. Politis, *Prakt* 1939, 150; Matthaiou – Papadopoulos, *Επιγραφές*, no. 39.

## PHOURNOI OF ICARIA (CORSIAI, CORASSIAI)

Pref. Samos / Ep. Icaria

Inscriptions: G. Dunst, *Die Inschriften von Korsiai*, in

*Mélanges helléniques offerts à Georges Daux* (1974) 115-137; *IG XII* 6.2, 1203-1216.

The Phournoi of Icaria (or Phournoi Corseon) are a little known cluster of 13 islets in the east Aegean, situated to the east of Icaria. Phournoi itself is the largest islet, occupying an area of 30.3 km<sup>2</sup>. It was known in Antiquity as *Corseai* (*FGrH* 1 F 143 [Hekataios]; St.Byz. s.v.), *Corsiai* (Str. 14.1.13) and *Corassiai* (Str. 10.5.13; Plin. *Nat.* 4.70). In ancient times, inhabitation of the island is dated between the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC and the 2<sup>nd</sup> - 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD.

## INDEX

### Aghios Georgios Hill

4:2C

Remains of a Hellenistic acropolis that existed throughout the Roman period (2<sup>nd</sup> - 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD) were identified on Aghios Georgios Hill, situated to the northeast of Phournoi (Kambos).

A. Rehm, *Gnomon* 2, 1926, 124; O. Chatzianastasiou, *ADelt* 36, 1981, Chron. B'2, 378; Ph. Zappeiropoulou, *ADelt* 43, 1988, Chron. B'2, 503.

An honorary inscription for Augustus (*IG XII* 6.2, 1205) was incised on the rock cut base of a colossal statue.  
 Th. Bent, *JHS* 7, 1886, 144; G. Dunst, *Die Inschriften von Korsiai*, in *Mélanges helléniques offerts à Georges Daux* (1974) 121-124 no. 3; O. Chatzianastasiou, *ADelt* 36, 1981, Chron. B'2, 378, pl. 260 γ.

A sarcophagus of the 2<sup>nd</sup> - 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD was found.  
*SEG* 39, 905; G. Koch, *Sarkophage der römischen Kaiserzeit* (1993) 140 n. 575.

### Chrysomilia

4:2C

A Roman inscription was found.  
 Ph. Zappeiropoulou, *ADelt* 43, 1988, Chron. B'2, 504.

### Kamari

4:2C/3C

Roman sherds and a Late Antique half-sunken settlement were located.  
 O. Chatzianastasiou, *ADelt* 36, 1981, Chron. B'2, 379.

### Petrokopio

4:2C

A Roman quarry was located in the bay, in the southwest of the island.  
 L. Lazzarini – St. Cancelliere, *Periodico di Mineralogia* 69.1, 2000, 52-57.

## Phournoi / Kambos / Chora

4:2C

An inscribed Roman sarcophagus was found on the Grammatikou plot; it was probably part of the Roman cemetery.

O. Chatzianastasiou, *ADelt* 36, 1981, Chron. B'2, 378; ead., *ADelt* 38, 1983, Chron. B'2, 348, 350.

## SAMOS

Pref. Samos

A. Pers. 883; Hdt. 2.178; Isoc. *Panegy.* 4.163; D. *De corona*, 234; Str. 14.1.19; Paus. 7.4.1; Ael. *VH* 8.5.23; Apul. *Florida* 15; St.Byz. s.v. Σάμος.

Inscriptions: *IG* XII 61; *IG* XII 6.2; P. Girard, *BCH* 5, 1881, 477-491; P. Perdrizet, *AEphem* 1896, 247-252; M. Schede, *AM* 44, 1919, 29-46; E. Preuner, *AM* 49, 1924, 43-49; P. Herrmann, *AM* 75, 1960, 68-183; G. Dunst, *Helikon* 4, 1964, 279-286; J. Reynolds, *Aphrodisias and Rome* (JRS Monographs no. 1) (1982) 104 no. 13; H. Freis, *ZPE* 58, 1985, 189-193; D.F. McCabe – J.V. Brownson – B.D. Ehrman, *Samos inscriptions, texts and lists* (1986).

Coins: P. Gardner, *Samos and Samian Coins* (1882) (= *NumChron* 1882); J.P. Barron, *The Silver Coins of Samos* (1966); R. Martini, *AnnoNum* 3, 1992, Suppl.1, 1-25.

The island of Samos is situated in the east Aegean, between the island of Chios to the northwest and the Dodecanese Islands to the south. Samos extends over an area of 476 km<sup>2</sup>. Two high mountains occupy the greater extent of the island, Ampelos (Karvounis) in the centre, with the homonymous cape (Aspros Kavos), and Cercetius / Kerketeus (Kerketeas or Kerkis) in the west (Plin. *Nat.* 5.135; Str. 10.5.13). These high mountains vindicate the name of the island, which is attributed to a very ancient root *sama*, meaning “a high place” (Str. 8.3.19; 10.2.17).

A number of major rivers are also mentioned, Chessius (Chissios or Mytilinion torrent), Imbrasus (Imbrasos or Myli torrent) and the unlocated Ibettes / Hibiethes / Hybettes (Plin. *Nat.* 5.135; Ath. 8.383d; Str. 14.1.14). Leukothea and Gigartho, the springs of the island (Plin. *Nat.* 5.135), remain unidentified, but it has been suggested that the first one fed the Eupalinus Tunnel. Kantharion Cape (Katavasi or Aghios Domenikos / Aghios Ioannis) was the nearest point to Icaria (Str. 14.1.19). The locations of the islets around Samos, as Rhypara / Rhipara, Achillea, Nymphaea (Plin, *Nat.* 5.135), are dis-

puted, apart from Narthekis (Str. 14.1.14) that could possibly be identified with Aghios Nikolaos. Hormos Heraites (Ath. 15.672) was probably called an anchorage near Heraion (Shipley, *History of Samos*, 280-282). Posideion was a cape and also a port opposite Mycale. Panormus / Panhormum and Palinouros could be identified with Vathy Bay and Prason Cape respectively.

The beauty and fertility of the island led to many flattering epithets, attested in the textual sources: *Melamphyllos*, *Anthemis*, *Parthenia*, *Dryoussa*, *Makaros*, *Kyparissia*, *Parthenoarrousa*, *Stephane*, *Phyllis*, *Imvrasia*, *Hydrele*, *Dorysa* and *Melanthemus* (Str. 14.1.15; Plin. *Nat.* 5.135). Olive oil and pottery were highly esteemed Samian export products in Italy and the Black Sea region. Moreover, Roman gourmets enjoyed peacocks from Samos (Gel. 6.16.5). Samos is close to Asia Minor, separated from it by the strait of Mycale, which is only about one mile in width. The western end of Mycale on the mainland opposite Samos, and the rich plain of Anaea in Caria farther to the north, were Samos' Asian *Peraea*. The southern part of Anaea, called Batinetis, had been the cause of a long-standing dispute between Samos and Priene that began about 700 BC and ended after it was submitted for the second time to Rome for senatorial arbitration in the late 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC. Two *senatus consulta* (*InscrPriene*. nos. 40-41), the one dated shortly before 135 BC and the other dated to 135 BC, ended this territorial dispute in favour of Priene.

R. Sherk, *Roman Documents from the Greek East* (1969) 54-62, no. 10; Shipley, *History of Samos*, 31-37; Transier, *Samiaka*, 24-25, 32-35; Chr. Habicht, *AM* 105, 1990, 259-268; R. Kallet-Marx, *Hegemony to Empire: The Development of the Roman Imperium in the East from 148 to 62 BC* (1996) 162, 170, 175; Sh.L. Ager, *Interstate Arbitration in the Greek World* (1996) 270, no. 99; 450 no. 160; Ch. Constantakopoulou, *The Dance of the Islands* (2007) 242-243. In Antiquity Samos was a commercial and maritime power and a cultural centre. During the Antiochian War, and especially during the year 191/0 BC when the naval warfare occurred in Samian waters, it was a major war zone and served as headquarters of the commissaries of the Roman army and navy (Liv. 37.10-18; Plb. 21.8). After the Treaty of Apameia (188 BC) the island of Samos was declared free. It remained loyal to the Romans during their war against Aristonicus of Pergamon (133-129 BC). The ties with Rome were strengthened when Samos established a patron-client relationship with Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, who was *Legatus pro praetore* in Asia during 129-127 BC (*IGR* IV 968). C.



Julius Caesar, the father of the later dictator of Rome, also became patron of Samos (91 BC) (Herrmann, *In-schriften*, 100). In 88 BC Samos formed an alliance with Rome's enemy, Mithridates VI Eupator of Pontus. In 86 BC the Romans sent an expedition against Samos under Sulla's quaestor, Lucius Licinius Lucullus. Two years later the island was captured and plundered by Cilician pirates, allies of Mithridates, as attested by the written sources and the archaeological finds.

App. *Mith.* 63; Plu. *Pomp.* 24,5; Transier, *Samiaka*, 38-39; K. Tsakos, *ADelt* 28, 1973, Chron. B'2, 527; id., *ADelt* 32, 1977, Chron. B'2, 297-298.

Samos probably became part of the Roman province of Asia in the eighth decade of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC (Kyrieleis, Transier), though the year 129 BC has also been suggested for this annexation (Gardner, Stamatidis, Tsakos – Giannouli). Under the oppressive tax system of the Romans and the pirates' raids, the island suffered greatly. After Pompey the Great cleared the Mediterranean of piracy in 67 BC, he was honoured by the city of Samos with a bronze statue. It was probably in gratitude for this victory that dedications honouring him as emperor, benefactor and saviour of the city were set up on the island.

M. Schede, *AM* 37, 1912, 217 no. 18 = *IGR IV* 1710; Vermeule, *Imperial Art*, 206, 448.

Samos saw many important Roman visitors. M. Junius Brutus celebrated his birthday here in 45 BC (App. BC 4.134). M. Antonius and Cleopatra joined their forces on the island in 40/39 BC and spent several weeks here in 32/31 BC, bringing entertainers from all over the ancient world to keep them amused (Plu. *Ant.* 56.6-10). After their defeat in the sea battle at Actium, the victorious Octavian-Augustus sojourned in Samos in 31/30 BC (Suet. *Aug.* 17.3). His stay was celebrated by the introduction of a new era, by which the years were reckoned from September 31 BC ("Caesar's victory") (*IGR IV* 991). Augustus also spent the winters of 30/29 BC, 21/20 BC and 20/19 BC on the island (Suet. *Aug.* 26.3; D.C. 54.7.4). In recognition of his last stay he declared Samos free and exempt from taxes (*civitas libera et immunis*) and returned the colossal statues of Athena and Heracles taken by M. Antonius from the Heraion. Samos was promoted to the rank of "*colonia*" in the years between 19/18 BC and 14 BC, but after 14 BC it returned to its previous status of "*civitas libera et immunis*". The emperor Augustus conferred upon the Samians the Roman rights of citizenship and made the island a place of exile (D.C. 56.27.2). The Samians, in gratitude

for all these privileges, revered Augustus as benefactor, saviour and founder, built a temple of Augustus and Roma in the ancient town of Samos and erected a large number of statues of the imperial family in the Heraion. Herrmann, *Inschriften*, nos 1, 2, 9; cf. ebd., 69, 78, 81, 83, 89, 101 no. 9; Vermeule, *Imperial Art*, 206; B. Freyer-Schauenburg, in *Monumentum Chiloniense. Studien zur augusteischen Zeit. Kieler Festschrift für Erich Burck zum 70. Geburtstag* (1975) 1-8; Transier, *Samiaka*, 45, 127-128.

After the posthumous official deification of Augustus (14 AD), the Samians introduced a new system for reckoning time based on "the year of the apotheosis".

*IGR IV* 1726, 1732; D. Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor* (1950) 490.

To the list with the famous visitors to Samos in Roman times must be added the emperors Tiberius and Caligula, Agrippa and Germanicus with his wife Agrippina the Elder. The Samians erected statues for them, as well as for the emperors Trajan and Hadrian, and honoured them with inscriptions.

O. Rayet, *RA* 24, 1872, 36 no. 1; Herrmann, *Inschriften*, 113 no. 16, 115-117; Vermeule, *Imperial Art*, 188, 448.

The freedom of the Samians lasted, at least in name, until the time of Vespasian (70 AD) who relegated Greece to the status of a Roman province. In 267 AD Samos was plundered by the barbarian hordes of Heruls. Under Diocletian in the late 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD, it became part of the *Provincia Insularum*, in the diocese of *Asiana* in the eastern empire's pretorian prefecture of *Oriens*.

Samos produced a Roman pottery that imitated metal shapes and was known as *Vasa Samia* (Pl. *Capt.* 2.2).

F. Waagé, *Antiquity* 11, 1937, 54-55; A. King, *Britannia* 11, 1980, 139-143.

Potter's clay is abundant around Myli, Mavratzei, Ydrousa, Neo Karlovasi.

Also, it seems that a local sculptural tradition was developed during the Roman period.

Vermeule, *Imperial Art* (passim); V.G. Kallipolites, *AEphem* 1960, 141-154; B. Freyer-Schauenburg, *AM* 117, 2002, 257-295; ead., *Anadolu* 25, 2003, 129-135; ead., *AM* 121, 2006, 235-262; ead., in *Monumentum et instrumentum inscriptum. Beschriftete Objekte aus Kaiserzeit und Spätantike als historische Zeugnisse. Festschrift für Peter Weiss zum 65. Geburtstag* (2008) 203-215.

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*Samos*, in *Les cultes locaux dans les mondes grec et romain. Actes du colloque de Lyon, 7-8 juin 2001* (2004) 115-128.  
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## INDEX

Archaeological evidence indicates that at first only the southeast part of the island was permanently settled, and only in the Late Hellenistic or Roman period the western lowlands began to be inhabited as well.  
 Shipley, *History of Samos*, 236, 241.

### Aghiades 4:4B

Roman grave inscriptions were found.  
 Shipley, *History of Samos*, 263 no. 1703.

### AMPELOS, Mt. (Karvounis) 4:3B/4B Str. 10.488.

It is located in the central part of the Island.  
 Shipley, *History of Samos*, 279; *BarrAtlas*, Map 61, D2.  
 Platanos area in western Karvounis was a source of *Samia Ge* (a white or off-white clay), which had medical and industrial use.  
 Thphr. *Lap.* 62-64; Dsc. *De materia Medica* 5.153; Plin. *Nat.* 35.53; Nic. *Alex.* 148-152; Cels. 6.6; Hsych s.v.; G. Agricola, *De Natura Fossilum* 2004, 30, 32, 34, 104-105; Shipley, *History of Samos*, 20, 277-278.

### Ano Vathy 4:4B

An honorific inscription (IG XII 6.2, 600) for Serapis, Isis, Anubis and “Alphokrates” (Harpokrates) was found, dating to the Imperial period.  
 E. Vamvoudakis, *AEphem* 1931, 173-174; R. Horn, *Hellenistische Bildwerke auf Samos*, *SAMOS XII* (1972) 210; Tsakos – Giannouli, *Αρχαία Σάμος*, 29.

### Chora 4:4B

A grave stele, dating to 162 AD, was found in the Monastery of Stavros.  
 E. Fabricius, *AM* 9, 1884, 263; Transier, *Samiaka*, 109.

### HERAION 4:4B

Paus. 7.4.4; Str. 14.1.14.  
 The Heraion, the chief sanctuary of the island, was situated about 6 kms southwest of the ancient capital city

of Samos (present-day Pythagoreion), in the marshy plain of the Imbrasos River. According to one of the local cult legends, here under a Vitex tree (*hygos*), which still existed during Pausanias' time, occurred the birth and marriage of Hera. The Sanctuary of Hera was linked politically and administratively with the ancient capital and communicated with it by means of the Sacred Road. This road was laid out in the late 7<sup>th</sup> century BC and was built with costly stone paving during the Late Severan period. It is conceivable that the empress Julia Domna (199-217 AD) donated the materials for this project. Late Roman walls found near the road were interpreted as courtyard or boundary walls.

H.W. Catling, *ARepLond* 1980-1981, 41; id., *ARepLond* 1981-1982, 49.

The Heraion enjoyed a heyday from the 8<sup>th</sup> to the 6<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. Under Augustus and with the succeeding emperors of his house, it reached a modest second blossoming that was marked by intensive building and renovations:

A marble perron was added across the whole of the east front of the Great Temple of Hera in either the 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. According to Strabo (14.1.14), a *pinakothekē* was housed here that served as a depository for older votive offerings.

Th. Wiegand, *AbbBerlin* 1911, Anhang Abh. V, 19; O. Reuther, *Der Heratempel von Samos. Der Bau seit der Zeit des Polykrates* (1957) 36-38.

A colossal statue of a Roman emperor (?) was erected in the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD at the northeast corner of the Great Temple of Hera. In the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD, the statue base was converted into a fountain.

M. Schede, *AbbBerlin* 1929, no. 3, 10-12; O. Reuther, *Der Heratempel von Samos. Der Bau seit der Zeit des Polykrates* (1957) 65-68.

The cella and the pronaos of the Archaic Temple C were rebuilt probably in the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD.

E. Buschor, *Gnomon* 2, 1926, 122; id., *Gnomon* 3, 1927, 189; O. Ziegenaus, *AM* 72, 1957, 109-125, 149-150; Kyrieleis, *Hpaiov*, 113.

The Great Altar of Hera was restored in marble and was decorated with copies of its Archaic architectural decoration in the 1<sup>st</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> centuries AD.

R. Herbig, *AA* 1928, 630; E. Buschor, *AM* 55, 1930, 92-93, 97-98; H. Schleif, *AM* 58, 1933, 174-210; H. Walter, *Das Heraion von Samos* (1976) 106.

The rectangular building (possibly treasury house) to the northeast of the Great Altar, dating to between the 3<sup>rd</sup> and the 1<sup>st</sup> centuries BC, was renovated in Roman times.

M. Schede, *AbbBerlin* 1929, no. 3, 17; Kyrieleis, *Hpaiov*, 130-131.

The so-called Temple B, which had two building phases (mid-6<sup>th</sup> century BC and 2<sup>nd</sup>/1<sup>st</sup> century BC ?), continued to be used until Roman times.

E. Buschor, *Gnomon* 2, 1926, 122; O. Ziegenaus, *AM* 72, 1957, 95-108, 146-149.

Three new Roman buildings were erected between the Great Temple of Hera and her cult altar, changing completely the look of the altar square; it is worth noting that the pavement of the altar square was renovated in Roman times.

E. Buschor, *AM* 55, 1930, 93.

The first building was a marble peripteral temple that was erected about 20 m to the east of the Great Temple of Hera, in order to shelter the cult image of the goddess. It was erected perhaps in Augustus' time. No earlier than the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD, it was extended to the west, allowing the installation of a large statue base.

M. Schede, *AbbBerlin* 1929, no. 3, 16-17; E. Buschor, *AM* 55, 1930, 98; H. Schleif, *AM* 58, 1933, 218-225, 239-241; Kyrieleis, *Hpaiov*, 82-84; Transier, *Samiaka*, 106; K. Tsakos, *Σάμος. Ιστορικός και αρχαιολογικός οδηγός* (2005) 24.

The second building was a Roman *naiskos* (possibly treasury house) that was built in the 1<sup>st</sup> – 2<sup>nd</sup> centuries AD, about 4 m to the north of the peripteral temple.

H. Schleif, *AM* 58, 1933, 225-227.

The third building was the so-called Prostýlos 1 (wrongly called Corinthian temple, as it did not have Corinthian but composite capitals). It was erected in the late Augustan/Tiberian period to the northwest of the Roman *naiskos*, probably in order to house the imperial cult.

M. Schede, *AbbBerlin* 1929, no. 3, 15; H. Schleif, *AM* 58, 1933, 229-242; Th. Schulz, *Die römischen Tempel im Heraion von Samos*, *SAMOS XXIV* (2002) 1-89.

The last cult building erected in the sanctuary in Roman times was the so-called Prostýlos 2 (also known as Temple E), dated to the Antonine period. It is assumed that the imperial cult was practiced here.

O. Ziegenaus, *AM* 72, 1957, 129-142; H.J. Kienast, *AA* 1985, 399; Th. Schulz, *Die römischen Tempel im Heraion von Samos*, *SAMOS XXIV* (2002) 91-167.

In 23 AD, the emperor Tiberius renewed the right of asylum that had been first granted to the Heraion in ancient times. Many rich citizens then fled to the sanctuary

in order to evade the clutches of the imperial treasury, which had imposed burdensome taxation upon the wealthy provinces (Suet. *Tib.* 37; Herrmann, *Inscripfen*, 90ff. no 5; Kyrieleis, *Hqalon*, 53-54). From the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD onwards, many fairly prosperous residences were built in the sacred precinct, especially on both sides of the Sacred Road. By the middle of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD, a large part of the sanctuary site was transformed into housing estates.

E. Buschor, *Gnomon* 4, 1928, 52; id., Das Heiligtum der Hera von Samos, in G. Rodenwaldt (ed.), *Neue Deutsche Ausgrabungen* (Deutschtum und Ausland, Heft 23/24) (1930) 37-38; U. Jantzen, *AA* 1938, 580; E. Buschor, *ADelt* 17, 1961-1962, Chron., 279-280; H. Walter, *ADelt* 18, 1963, Chron. B'2, 286; E.H. Wedeking, *ADelt* 19, 1964, Chron. B'3, 403; E. Homann-Wedeking, *ADelt* 20, 1965, Chron. B'3, 500; A.H.S. Megaw, *ARepLond* 1965-1966, 19; H. Kyrieleis, *ADelt* 32, 1977, Chron. B'2, 303-304; H. Kyrieleis, *AA* 1978, 253-254, 385-390; H.W. Catling, *JHS* 98, 1978, 58-59; U. Sinn, in *Wohnungsbau im Altertum* (DiskAB 3, 1978) 188-193; H. Kyrieleis, *AA* 1980, 340-341; H.W. Catling, *ARepLond* 1980-1981, 41; D. Blackman, *ARepLond* 1998-1999, 104; K.F. Krösser, *AM* 121, 2006, 305-330.

There was even a small thermal bath installation, dating to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD, which sprung up in the Roman settlement.

M. Schede, *AbhBerlin* 1929, no. 3, 15; H. Schleif, *AM* 58, 1933, 242-243.

The Roman houses surrounded a square fountain with various building phases (500 BC [?] – Hellenistic – Roman), which was situated to the east of the road leading to the North Gate. The fountain was part of an elaborate water supply system that carried water from the district of Myli to the sanctuary.

E. Buschor, *AA* 1937, 218; Tsakos – Giannouli, *Apxaia Σάμος*, 33.

The robust Roman settlement was abandoned in – or shortly after – 270 AD. A devastating earthquake in the year 262 AD and the plundering of the island by the barbarian hordes of Heruls in 267 AD must have been the causes. Around the middle of the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD, the site appears to have been completely desolate.

An extensive rubbish deposit, dating to about 340 AD, was found on the north side of the Sacred Road.

H.W. Catling, *ARepLond* 1981-1982, 49.

To the north of the Sacred Road, a cemetery was discovered, dating to the Hellenistic period and later.

E. Buschor, *AM* 55, 1930, 56-57.

Below the cemetery were found Late Hellenistic votive dedications.

D. Blackman, *ARepLond* 1996-1997, 98.

To the north of the Sacred Road, four Roman settlement strata, dating to the 1<sup>st</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD, were also found; they contained architectural remains and older objects. The Early Bronze Age settlement, which preceded the sanctuary, was located there.

D. Mulliez, *ARepLond* 2009-2010, 156.

The Sacred Road was flanked by votive offerings, many of which can be dated to the Roman period:

An honorific monument for Gaius and Lucius Caesar, the grandsons and heirs of the emperor Augustus, was erected on the north side of the Sacred Road.

Herrmann, *Inscripfen*, 106-110 no. 13.

Another honorific monument, this time for the Roman consules Gaius Stertinius Maximus and Gaius Asinius Pollio ("Pollionus") who played an important role in the renewal of the right of asylum, was set up to the east of the monument for Gaius and Lucius Caesar. In the Early Imperial period the statue of the local Olympic champion, Apollodorus, was also erected on the same monument.

M. Schede, *AM* 44, 1919, 97ff. no 27; Herrmann, *Inscripfen*, 90-93 no. 5, 150 h.

On the south side of the Sacred Road stood the colossal bronze group by Myron that represented the introduction of Heracles to Olympus. In 39 BC M. Antonius carried off Myron's group and sent it to Rome. Later, Augustus restored two of the three statues of the group (Athena and Heracles) to the same base in the Heraion but transferred the third one (Zeus) to the Capitolium, having erected there a *naiskos* for it (Str. 14.1.14). In Roman times the base of Myron's group was renovated. E. Buschor, *AM* 68, 1953, 51-62.

A circular monument, dating to the early 5<sup>th</sup> century BC, was found between the Sacred Road and the north side of the Great Altar of Hera. In 84/5 AD, the name of a specific Onesimos with his title "*νεοποίης*" was carved in the form of *tabula ansata* on the face of the monument.

E. Buschor, *AM* 68, 1953, 21.

The so-called *Cicero base*, dating to either 58 BC or 51 BC, was erected to the south of the Rhoikos Temple, a short distance away from the Sacred Road. This monument was dedicated to the famous orator and lawyer Marcus Tullius Cicero and his family, after he success-

fully prosecuted the Roman legate G. Licinus Verres in Rome in 70 BC for having stolen statues and paintings from the Heraion and other sanctuaries of the island in 80/79 BC (Cic. *Ver.* II 1.19 [50-52], IV 32 [71], V 48 [127]). The Samians also honoured the memory of Cicero's brother, Quintus Tullius Cicero, with this *ex voto* in recognition of his moderate administration as Proconsul of Asia (61-58 BC). A portrait head, dating to the middle of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC, was identified as Quintus Cicero and was attributed to this monument.

IGR IV 1713; E.I. Kritikidis, *Σύλλεκτη. Βασιλείς ή τύραννοι της Σάμου* (1871) 126-128; M. Schede, *AM* 44, 1919, 33 no 19 = SEG I 381; M. Schede, *AbhBerlin* 1929, no. 3, 13-14; F.K. Dörner – G. Gruben, *AM* 68, 1953, 63-76; H. Walter, *ADelt* 18, 1963, Chron. B'2, 292-293.

A Roman well was found in the area between the sanctuary and the sea.

H.W. Catling, *ARepLond* 1984-1985, 56.

#### **Kareïka** 4:3B

Concentrations of pottery, probably including Late Roman sherds, were found.

Shipley, *History of Samos*, 254 no. 9604.

#### **Kastri tou Aghiou Ioannou** 4:3B

Late Roman pottery was found around the Chapel of Aghios Ioannis, situated on the hill called Kastri tou Aghiou Ioannou near the south coast.

Shipley, *History of Samos*, 254 no. 9504; *BarrAtlas*, Map 61, D2.

#### **Marathokambos** 4:3B

Remains of walls and sherds of Late Antiquity were found around the Church of Aghios Georgios at Kastri.

M. Viglaki-Sophianou, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B'3, 954.

#### **Mavratzei** 4:4B

A Late Roman public bath building was located.

M. Lacroix, *Iles de la Grèce* (1853) s.v. Samos; S. Raptopoulos, *Ξανά για τον Βυζαντινό λουτρόνα του κάστρου Ναυπάκτου. Παράρτημα: «Περιγραφή του λουτρόνα Προεσπέρας Ικαρίας»* (2005).

#### **Meseo Karlovasi** 4:3A

Late Roman sherds were scattered near the Chapel of Aghios Athanasios.

Shipley, *History of Samos*, 256-257 no. 9713.

#### **Mesokambos** 4:4B

A Late Hellenistic heroon was discovered.

W. Wrede, *AM* 54, 1929, 81-88.

#### **Mouria** 4:3B

Mouria is the earlier site of the village of Leka. Dense concentrations of Late Roman pottery and tile were noticed.

Shipley, *History of Samos*, 255 no. 9610.

#### **Myli** 4:4B

Portions of the Roman aqueduct that carried water from the Zastano source near Myli to the ancient city of Samos are preserved.

T. Dimitriou, *Το Ρωμαϊκό υδραγωγείο της Σάμου* (2003).

#### **Neo Karlovasi** 4:3A

Late Hellenistic/Roman remains and a Late Roman column were found. Furthermore, Late Roman pottery and tile was found around Aghios Taxiarchis on the edge of the plain, southwest of Neo Karlovasi.

Shipley, *History of Samos*, 255-256 no. 9712.

Roman coins were found.

E.I. *Γεωγραφία αρχαία και σημερινή της Σάμου* (1869) 54-55.

#### **PALINOUIROS (Prason Cape) → PANORMOS**

#### **PANORMOS / PANHORMUM sin. (Vathy gulf)**

4:4A

Liv. 37.10-11; App. *Syr.* 24.

In Panormos and Palinouros the naval battle took place between Polyxenidas and Pausistratus in 191/0 BC.

Shipley, *History of Samos*, 195-196; *BarrAtlas*, Map 61, D2

#### **POSEIDION** 4:4B

Str. 14.1.14.

In Roman times there was a temple of Poseidon at the Cape Poseidion opposite Mycale. The location of the temple is disputed.

E. Stamatiadis, *Σαμιακά ήτοι ιστορία της νήσου Σάμου* IV (1866) 13; Transier, *Samiaka*, 115; Shipley, *History of Samos*, 265-266 no. 2803, 281 no. 26; *BarrAtlas*, Map 61, E2.

#### **Potami** 4:3A

Two Late Roman cornice pieces (or voussoirs?) were incorporated into the ruined church of Aghios Georgios.



A Late Hellenistic or Roman inscription was found nearby.

Shipley, *History of Samos*, 253-254 no. 9412.

#### **Profitis Ilias Hill**

4:4A/4B

A Roman (?) inscription was located.

Shipley, *History of Samos*, 261 no. 1013.

#### **Pythagoreion → SAMOS**

##### **Samiopoula**

4:3C

A Roman/Byzantine settlement and tombs were located.

Shipley, *History of Samos*, 259 no. 0596; *BarrAtlas*, Map 61, D2.

##### **SAMOS (Pythagoreion / Tigani)**

4:4B; 40

Str. 14.1.14; Paus. 7.4.1.

The ancient capital of Samos, which bore the name of the island, was situated on the southeast coast, directly opposite the promontory of Mycale or Trogilion. It was founded on the slopes of the Kastri Hill, dominating an enclosed harbour to the east and the strait of Mycale. Today the ancient site is partly occupied by the coastal village of Pythagoreion (formerly named Tiganí) that was renamed in 1955 in honour of the mathematician and philosopher Pythagoras, who was born here in the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC.

Particularly interesting data on urban planning has emerged from the excavations conducted by the KA' Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities and the German Archaeological Institute at Athens. According to this data, the city of Samos was divided into the "upper" and the "lower" city by means of at least two large retaining walls running northwest-southeast. Remains of these walls are still visible along the slope of the Kastri Hill; the most well-preserved portions date probably to the Hellenistic/Roman period.

Giannouli, *Αρχαία Σάμος*, 28-30.

The retaining walls formed two large terraces, on which the exclusive quarter of the ancient town was built. This assumption is based on the discovery of a Hellenistic palatial type building with successive building phases (the so-called "building with the lion-griffins"). To its Roman phase belong a mosaic floor, a wall and a wall painting found in the western side of the building, a niche found in the northern wall of the *andron* and a room with a niche and wall paintings (*nymphaeum*). The

latter was revealed to the east of a monumental Archaic fountain that belonged to the intramural section of the Eupalineion aqueduct. In Roman times this fountain was roofed with an arch. The rooftop of the arch was used as the floor for the second storey of the building. To the north of the eastern room with the mosaic floor depicting a tendril, there was another room of Hellenistic date; its north wall was probably Roman. It is suggested that this room might have served as a *lararium*.

V. Giannouli, *ADelt* 37, 1987, Chron. B'2, 351; ead., *ADelt* 38, 1983, Chron. B'2, 346-347; ead., *ADelt* 42, 1987, Chron. B'2, 505; V. Giannouli – A.-M. Guimier-Sorbets, *BCH* 112, 1988, 545-568; Giannouli, *Αρχαία Σάμος*, 37-53, 60-66; ead., *ADelt* 53, 1998, Chron. B'3, 796-798; ead., *ADelt* 54, 1999, Chron. B'2, 800-803; Tsakos – Giannouli, *Αρχαία Σάμος*, 26.

Probably another Roman villa was located, but not excavated, in the same area.

R. Tölle, *Die antike Stadt Samos* (1969) 115; Tsakos – Giannouli, *Αρχαία Σάμος*, 28.

An impressive coupled vaulted reservoir of the Early Imperial period was located a few dozen metres to the east of the "building with the lion-griffins". The reservoir was no longer in use by the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD when the channels of the Roman Imperial aqueduct were constructed on its southern side.

K. Tsakos, *Σάμος. Ιστορικός και αρχαιολογικός οδηγός* (2005) 40.

Almost parallel to the two retaining walls of the "upper city" ran the two aqueducts that supplied the ancient town with water. In the famous subterranean Eupalineion aqueduct, which was constructed in the mid-6<sup>th</sup> century BC and remained in use until the 7<sup>th</sup> century AD, lamps of the 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD were found.

U. Jantzen – R.C.S. Felsch – H. Kienast, *AA* 90, 1975, 27.

Portions of the Roman aqueduct that was built possibly in the reign of Hadrian (mid-2<sup>nd</sup> century AD) were revealed in various places at Pythagoreion.

U. Jantzen, *ADelt* 24, 1969, Chron. B'2, 376; A.-Chr. Loupou, *ADelt* 46, 1991, Chron. B'2, 377; T. Demetriou, *Το ρωμαϊκό οδραγωγείο της Σάμου* (2003).

A Late Hellenistic relief was found close to the Roman aqueduct, depicting a funeral feast.

P.M. Fraser, *ARepLond* 1968-1969, 29.

At the northwest edge of the "upper city" was discovered the urban theatre, dated to the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC. Its

cavea and stage building had a Roman phase that went back no earlier than the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD.

E. Fabricius, *AM* 9, 1884, 167-168; R. Tölle, *Die antike Stadt Samos* (1969) 68-69; H.P. Isler, in P. Ciancio Rossetto – G. Pisani Sartorio (eds), *Teatri greci e romani II* (1994) 287; Sear, *Roman Theatres*, 351.

This theatre could be a Roman odeum because of its small size. If this assumption is correct, then a second, bigger theatre could possibly be located at the site of Megali (or Kalogeriki) Lakka.

Giannouli, *Αρχαία Σάμος*, 34-35.

The ruins of the ancient theatre stand near the Monastery of Panagia Spiliani. The hill where the Monastery is built has been identified by V. Giannouli with the ancient Astypalea, the acropolis of Samos built by Polycrates. In this same location, the emperor Caligula dreamt of rebuilding the palace of the tyrant (Polyaen. 1.23.2; Suet. *Calig.* 21; St.Byz. and *EM* s.v. Ἀστυπάλαια). According to other scholars, the Astypalea Hill should be identified with the hill of the castle of Lykourgos Logothetis (the Kastro Hill), inhabited since the prehistoric period.

W. Wrede, *Gnomon* 5, 1929, 270; R. Tölle, *Die antike Stadt Samos* (1969) 67; Giannouli, *Αρχαία Σάμος*, 66-67; Tsakos – Giannouli, *Αρχαία Σάμος*, 25 n. 72.

Below the Monastery of Spiliani were found:

a votive relief with a representation of Ammon, dating to the second half of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC,

M. Schede, *AM* 37, 1912, 212 no. 15; R. Horn, *Hellenistische Bildwerke auf Samos*, *SAMOS XII* (1972) 45-46, 214 no. 175,

and an honorific stele for the Asiarch Tiberius Claudius Dynatos, dating from the time of Marcus Aurelius onwards,

V. Theophanidis, *ADelt* 9, 1924-1925, 102-104.

The main urban web developed around the harbour and the Kastro Hill to the southwest of it, reaching up to the ancient agora. The latter was located at the point where the two most important roads of the ancient town intersected (present-day Stathmos). In the area of the ancient agora were discovered:

a Roman public building of extensive size with mosaic floors (Tsardoulia plot),

K. Tsakos, *ADelt* 35, 1980, Chron. B'2, 471; V. Giannouli, *ADelt* 42, 1987, Chron. B'2, 505; A.-Chr. Loupou, *ADelt* 46, 1991, Chron. B'2, 381; Giannouli, *Αρχαία Σάμος*, 21 note 57,

building remains dating from the Hellenistic to the Late Byzantine period (Kasdagli – Belekoukia plot),

M. Viglaki, *ADelt* 53, 1998, Chron. B'3, 799,

and Late Antique coarse ware (E. and K. Dimitriadi plot),

M. Viglaki-Sophianou, *ADelt* 54, 1999, Chron. B'2, 807.

In the Synoikismos district, located close to the ancient agora, were found a few Late Roman sherds (Giagias plot), remains of an extensive Late Antique installation (Kritikou plot) and another Late Antique structure (Stamatellou plot).

K. Tsakos, *ADelt* 23, 1968, Chron. B'2, 380; M. Viglaki-Sophianou, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B'3, 934-935.

Also, parts of Roman buildings, a Roman well and a succession of Roman building remains with marble, mosaic or packed earth floors were uncovered (Theophili plot).

D. Hatzi-Vallianou, *ADelt* 30, 1975, Chron. B'2, 318; ead., *ADelt* 32, 1977, Chron. B'2, 301.

Late antique building remains with two construction phases were revealed in the Chatzielefteriadi plot.

M. Viglaki-Sophianou, *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B'2, 969-971.

Late Antique walls were found near the Chapel of Aghia Paraskevi in the Pountes district, situated near the ancient agora.

M. Viglaki-Sophianou, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B'3, 952.

Settlement remains and pottery of Roman date were found in the Georgoudi plot.

M. Viglaki-Sophianou, *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B'2, 969.

The remains of a Roman sewer were found on the Kasdagli plot, located to the west of the region of Aghios Nikolaos. Among the finds were Roman sherds and glass vessels.

M. Viglaki-Sophianou, *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B'2, 971-973.

The first main road (Great Road) of the ancient city, running from the harbour to the West Gate to join the Sacred Road, led to the *proasteion* and the Heraion. Parts of this road, which roughly coincide with the modern Pythagoreion-Heraion road, were identified at various points in the town. In addition to the ancient road, other finds revealed were:

In the Manolaka plot, remains of a house (?) related to Late Roman and Early Christian sherds and in the Bati plot, Roman walls were found.

K. Tsakos, *ADelt* 24, 1969, Chron. B'2, 381; M. Viglaki, *ADelt* 37, 1982, Chron. B'2, 348.

In the Taliadourou plot the Great Road must have passed along the fourth (north) side of an extensive court that was enclosed on three sides by a Late Antique stoa, found in the Athinaïou plot. In the centre of the court stood – at least from Hellenistic times – a temple on a high solid podium, to the Roman phase of which belonged a big crepis visible on the surface. The temple was originally associated with the worship of Aphrodite and subsequently with the worship of Augustus and Roma. The foundations of another magnificent temple found at this site could be attributed to the Temple of Aphrodite.

K. Tsakos, *ADelt* 23, 1968, Chron. B'2, 375; id., *ADelt* 35, 1980, Chron. B'2, 470; id., Samos, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 147; Tsakos – Giannouli, *Αρχαία Σάμος*, 27.

Part of a Roman paved road, which crossed the Sacred Road, as well as a Roman sewer were found in the Tilianaki-Antonadou plot. A public stoic building, dating to the 2<sup>nd</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> centuries AD, was discovered to the south of the road.

M. Viglaki-Sophianou, *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B'2, 973-976.

To the north of the Great Road stood the Temple of Dionysos, dated to the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC. Its upper structure, the additional decoration of its base, the columns and the capitals date to the Early Roman Imperial period. The emperor Claudius restored this temple after the earthquake in 47 AD.

M. Schede, *AM* 37, 1912, 217-218 nos 19-20; Ch. Habicht, *GGA* 1960, 163; Herrmann, *Inschriften*, 95; M. Viglaki, *ADelt* 43, 1988, Chron. B'2, 486; Giannouli, *Αρχαία Σάμος*, 16-17; K. Tsakos, *Σάμος. Ιστορικός και αρχαιολογικός οδηγός* (2005) 43-44; Tsakos – Giannouli, *Αρχαία Σάμος*, 27.

Late Antique coarse ware was found in the Alifanti plot, situated close to the Temple of Dionysos.

M. Viglaki-Sophianou, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B'3, 932. Two walls of a Hellenistic public building were found in the Potha plot, situated to the south of the Alifanti plot. Among the finds were Late Antique sherds.

M. Viglaki-Sophianou, *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B'2, 980.

The second main road (Road A) of the ancient town, running southwest-northeast, dates from the Imperial era to the Middle Byzantine period. It probably led to the eastern part of the island, to the plain of Mesokambos and the harbour of Vathy (Panormos), coinciding

with the modern Pythagoreion-Vathy road. Road A and the Chisios River, which ran almost parallel to the road, marked the northern boundary of the “lower city”. Excavations on both sides of the road revealed stores, pottery and copper workshops that were in use from the Archaic to the Roman period.

K. Tsakos, *ADelt* 28, 1973, Chron. B'2, 533, 539; Tsakos – Giannouli, *Αρχαία Σάμος*, 22; M. Viglaki-Sophianou, *ADelt* 52, 2000, Chron. B'2, 971.

A destruction level with fragments of big vessels, dating mainly to the Roman and Byzantine periods, sherds of Late Antique coarse ware – chiefly amphoras – and remains of walls dating from the Late Hellenistic to the Late Byzantine period were discovered in the Thymianidi plot, situated to the west of Road A.

M. Viglaki-Sophianou, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B'3, 926-928.

Three successive phases of Roman occupation with walls and paved floors were revealed in the P. and A. Kalograia plot, situated to the west of Road A.

M. Viglaki, *ADelt* 43, 1988, Chron. B'2, 471.

Poorly preserved Late Antique walls were found in the Sandali plot, situated close to the Kalograia plot.

K. Tsakos, *ADelt* 33, 1978, Chron. B'2, 332.

Part of a Late Antique house, constructed with reused building material, was revealed in the Koureri plot, located close to the Kalograia plot.

K. Tsakos, *ADelt* 24, 1969, Chron. B'2, 385.

Remains of at least four buildings of Late Antiquity were found in the Chr. Solounia plot. One of the buildings (K2) continued into the Koureri plot.

M. Marthari, *ADelt* 37, 1982, Chron. B'2, 346.

The paved Road A was identified at various points in the town of Pythagoreion:

in the Strati plot, along with the remains of Roman buildings and Roman sherds,

M. Viglaki-Sophianou, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B'3, 930, in the Delaveri plot, along with the remains of buildings with various construction phases, dating mainly to Late Antiquity,

K. Tsakos, *ADelt* 35, 1980, Chron. B'2, 470-471,

in the Skouphou plot, along with a densely populated quarter of the Late Hellenistic and Roman periods, which consisted of both ordinary and wealthy houses and stores as well,

K. Tsakos, *ADelt* 28, 1973, Chron. B'2, 533-537; M. Viglaki-Sophianou, *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B'2, 977-980,

in the N. Kalograia (Spachi) plot, along with building



remains dating from the Roman Imperial era to the Middle Byzantine period. The buildings were connected to the road with staircases, thresholds, and small drains.

M. Marthari, *ADelt* 36, 1981, Chron. B'2, 368-372.

(The biggest part of the N. Kalograia plot used to be K. Spachi's property and was excavated in 1970. Remains of private [?] buildings with three or four building phases, ranging from the Roman period to Late Antiquity, were uncovered during that excavation.).

K. Tsakos, *ADelt* 24, 1969, Chron. B'2, 387; id., *ADelt* 26, 1971, Chron. B'2, 459-461.

Another part of the Road A was discovered in the I. and A. Andreadaki plot, situated to the east of the ancient agora. To the southeast of the road the remains of a public stoic building of the Hellenistic period were exposed. Part of an epistylum bore an inscription (*ΑΝΤΙΠΛΑΤΥΣ*) of the 2<sup>nd</sup> – 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries AD, attesting to the Roman repair phase of the building. Finds included three Late Hellenistic stone vessels, Late Hellenistic and (mainly) Roman amphoras and East Roman Sigillata pottery. Other finds from the south part of the plot date from the Antonines' time to the 7<sup>th</sup> century AD.

V. Giannouli, *ADelt* 53, 1998, Chron. B'3, 798; ead., *ADelt* 54, 1999, Chron. B'2, 803-806; Giannouli, *Αρχαία Σάμος*, 24; *Ergon Ministry of Culture* 3, 1999, 148; M. Viglaki-Sophianou, *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B'2, 973-976.

The agora and the two main roads of ancient Samos formed the borders of the Roman quarter, a densely populated area in the city centre that was developed around the 1<sup>st</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> centuries AD. Rich Roman officials or even prominent Samians must have resided in this district, as indicated by archaeological findings.

Remains of a Roman villa, built over Hellenistic walls and water pipes, were uncovered to the east of the new Archaeological Museum (Dimitriadi plot). Among the movable finds was a headless statuette of Tyche holding the horn of plenty.

K. Tsakos, *ADelt* 33, 1978, Chron. B'2, 335.

Another Roman villa was discovered on the Archaeological Museum site.

M. Viglaki-Sophianou, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B'3, 928. Remains of a Roman villa with a magnificent mosaic floor, dating to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, were found in the Menelaou plot, situated opposite the Archaeological Museum site. Movable finds included fragments of Roman pottery and glass vessels, as well as Late Antique bronze coins.

M. Viglaki-Sophianou, *ADelt* 54, 1999, Chron. B'2, 807-810.

Roman walls and mosaic floors were found in the Pavlou plot.

V. Giannouli, *ADelt* 42, 1987, Chron. B'2, 505, 507.

Roman building remains were found in the Tzereta-Alexandrou plot.

M. Viglaki, *ADelt* 43, 1988, Chron. B'2, 484.

A semicircular drain and walls of the Late Roman period, as well as pottery sherds of the Roman period and Late Antiquity, were found in the A. Pavlou plot.

M. Viglaki-Sophianou, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B'3, 935. The following antiquities, dating mainly to the Roman period, were found in four trial trenches in the D. Kyriazi plot:

remains of a Roman installation, Roman sherds and six Late Roman coins (trench A); two walls, wall painting fragments, part of a floor, fragments of Roman era glass vessels and sherds (trench B); parts of two other Roman buildings were exposed in trenches C and D. Among the movable finds were sherds mainly of Late Roman date and bronze coins of the same period.

D. Harzi-Vallianou, *ADelt* 30, 1975, Chron. B'2, 315, 317-318.

Remains of two buildings, dating to the Early Roman Imperial period, were found in the A. Kyriazi plot.

K. Tsakos, *ADelt* 33, 1978, Chron. B'2, 334.

Two walls of a Roman building and a well containing Late Hellenistic sherds were revealed in the Amorgianou plot.

K. Tsakos, *ADelt* 33, 1978, Chron. B'2, 332-333.

Part of a floor and two walls (with different building phases) were found in the Maïtou plot. One of the walls stood on a pit with Roman fill.

O. Hatzianastasiou, *ADelt* 36, 1981, Chron. B'2, 372.

Sherds of Roman coarse ware and a marble Late Antique table leg were found in the Taliadourou-Samara plot.

M. Viglaki, *ADelt* 43, 1988, Chron. B'2, 483.

Fragments of lamps and sherds of the Roman period, as well as Late Antique bronze coins, were found in the Kalogeropoulou plot.

M. Viglaki, *ADelt* 43, 1988, Chron. B'2, 479.

A Late Antique monumental structure, perhaps a cistern or a sacred place (*nymphaeum?*), was found in the Pavlou-Tsintiridi / Pavlou-Dema plot.

M. Viglaki-Sophianou, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B'3, 928-929.

A Late Roman potter's kiln and Late Roman walls were



found in the Pavlou plot. One of these walls probably belonged to a rampart of the harbour of Samos.

M. Viglaki-Sophianou, *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B'2, 971. A Late Antique wall was revealed in the Markou plot, situated to the south of the municipal road Ankaïou. It was probably related to the bath building found on this road.

M. Viglaki-Sophianou, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B'3, 953. To the east of the city centre were discovered: the remains of a Roman building (Eur. Hatzioannou [Em. Moraïti plot]),

K. Tsakos, *ADelt* 23, 1968, Chron. B'2, 378, the remains of a large house dated to the Late Hellenistic or Early Roman period (G. Hatzioannou plot),

K. Tsakos, *ADelt* 32, 1977, Chron. B'2, 299, part of an ancient road (probably Roman), building remains associated with Roman pottery, remains of a large Roman house and a square tank with mosaic floor dating to the middle of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD (Valasiadi plot),

K. Tsakos, *ADelt* 28, 1973, Chron. B'2, 524-527; D. Hatzivallianou, *ADelt* 32, 1977, Chron. B'2, 299-301, remains of a Late Roman building and a cistern related to it (E. Solounia plot),

K. Tsakos, *ADelt* 25, 1970, Chron. B'2, 416, a hypocaust of Late Roman construction, belonging either to a small public bathhouse or to a rich house, as well as Late Roman lamps (Hatzigeorgiou plot),

M. Viglaki, *ADelt* 43, 1988, Chron. B'2, 484, 486, a paved floor underneath a Roman level with sherds (plot of the Cultural Centre),

O. Hatzianastasiou, *ADelt* 36, 1981, Chron. B'2, 372-373, Roman sherds (Tsaparikou plot),

K. Tsakos, *ADelt* 24, 1969, Chron. B'2, 387, ancient remains, dating from the Archaic to Late Byzantine period, as well as Roman sherds (Tsakoumaki plot),

K. Tsakos, *ADelt* 24, 1969, Chron. B'2, 378-379, remains of a cistern dating probably to the Roman Imperial era (Serviou plot),

K. Tsakos, *ADelt* 28, 1973, Chron. B'2, 523-524, remains of Late Antique makeshift structures and coarse ware (Lysimachou plot),

M. Viglaki-Sophianou, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B'3, 942-943, Late Antique sherds (Viveli plot),

M. Viglaki, *ADelt* 43, 1988, Chron. B'2, 480, Late Antique building remains (Kypraiou plot),

M. Viglaki-Sophianou, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B'3, 932, a drainage channel and four walls (Tzereta plot) (frag-

ments of lamps of the 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD, found in the channel, suggested a *terminus ante quem* for the date of the finds),

K. Tsakos, *ADelt* 28, 1973, Chron. B'2, 522-523.

Two trial trenches in the Thravalou plot yielded five successive ceramic horizons; the first four were Roman and the fifth, Late Hellenistic.

G. Tzedakis, *ADelt* 29, 1973-1974, Chron. B'3, 866.

At least two other quarters of the “lower city” were located: the southeast quarter and the west quarter.

The southeast quarter extended to the south of the Great Road, down to the Kastro Hill and the harbour. Excavations conducted in this quarter brought to light the following antiquities:

remains of a Late Hellenistic building (Mylona plot, Metamorfoseos Street),

G. Tzedakis, *ADelt* 29, 1973-1974, Chron. B'3, 866,

a Roman public building (unidentified temple) (Plastargia plot),

Chr. Televantou, *ADelt* 41, 1986, Chron. 215; Giannouli, *Αρχαία Σάμος*, 17,

Late Roman walls and drain (Kalantzi plot, Metamorfoseos Street),

G. Tzedakis, *ADelt* 29, 1973-1974, Chron. B'3, 866,

part of a Late Roman or Early Christian wall (Dragatsi plot),

K. Tsakos, *ADelt* 35, 1980, Chron. B'2, 468,

walls associated with pottery sherds and coins of Late Antiquity (Provatari plot) (this plot was situated next to the Micheli plot where Late Antique walls and bronze coins had previously been found),

M. Viglaki, *ADelt* 43, 1988, Chron. B'2, 477-478, 479, a Roman marble statue of Aphrodite or nymph and Late Antique sherds (Sophianou plot),

M. Viglaki, *ADelt* 43, 1988, Chron. B'2, 473,

a Roman marble statuette and Late Antique sherds (Lymberi plot),

M. Viglaki, *ADelt* 43, 1988, Chron. B'2, 473-474,

a Late Antique threshold with multiple uses (Hatziroditou plot),

M. Viglaki-Sophianou, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B'3, 943, part of a Late Antique drainage system and remains of walls (Kalymniou plot),

M. Viglaki, *ADelt* 43, 1988, Chron. B'2, 477,

Late Antique sherds (Valkamli, Moschona and Zimali plots).

M. Viglaki, *ADelt* 38, 1983, Chron. B'2, 346; ead., *ADelt* 43, 1988, Chron. B'2, 479; M. Viglaki-Sophianou, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B'3, 942,

a cistern and many sherds dated to Late Antiquity (Hatzidaki plot),

M. Viglaki, *ADelt* 43, 1988, Chron. B'2, 478,

Late Antique walls, overlying a destruction horizon (Gournari plot),

M. Viglaki-Sophianou, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B'3, 928, Late Antique walls and Roman amphoras (plot of the Community – Day Nursery),

M. Viglaki, *ADelt* 43, 1988, Chron. B'2, 473,

hypocausts of Roman baths, vaulted constructions and walls belonging to three phases of Roman/Byzantine structures and Roman/Late Antique pottery (Panouraki / Kazakou / Papazachariou / Kanakaki plots),

M. Viglaki-Sophianou, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B'3, 937-939; ead., *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B'2, 980-981.

The available archaeological evidence suggests that the Kastro Hill, on which stands the castle of Lykourgos Logothetis, the island's leader during the revolution against the Turks, was the place where luxurious villas and palace complexes were built.

Excavations carried out on the Kastro Hill have yielded remains of Late Hellenistic and Roman buildings.

Remnants of a Hellenistic villa, dating to the late third or early fourth quarter of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC, were revealed within the courtyard of the castle of Logothetis. The villa was renovated in the mid-1<sup>st</sup> century BC and was transformed into a Roman imperial palace that probably accommodated Mark Antony and Cleopatra, Augustus and other Roman emperors. In the mid-4<sup>th</sup> century AD a peristyle house was built over the ruins of the Roman palace. Notable among individual finds were fragments of wall paintings comparable with the Third and the Fourth Pompeian Styles, a broken, over life-size statue of Trajan, and fragments of statues that belonged to a series of Claudian heads discovered earlier on the site.

H. Herbig, *AA* 1928, 624-625; W. Wrede, *Gnomon* 5, 1929, 270-271; G. Karo, *AA* 1931, 288-291; W. Wrede, *Gnomon* 7, 1931, 101; U. Jantzen, *AA* 1966, 164-165; id., *AA* 1967, 274-277; id., *AA* 1968, 689; id., *AA* 1969, 161-163; id., *ADelt* 24, 1969, Chron. B'2, 374; B. Freyer-Schauenburg – K. von Woyski, *AM* 117, 2002, 257-298; R. Tölle-Kastenbein, *Das Kastro Tigani: Die Bauten und Funde griechischer, römischer und byzantinischer Zeit (SAMOS XIV)* (1974); Tsakos – Giannouli, *Αρχαία Σάμος*, 25-26. Excavations conducted in the course of the restoration of the castle of Logothetis brought to light walls associated with a beaten-earth floor and the threshold of an

entrance. The disturbed fill contained items, dating from the Hellenistic period to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Among the finds was the handle of a Roman oinochoe.

P. Valakou, *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B'2, 1005.

The remains of a Late Hellenistic building were uncovered on the north slope of the Kastro Hill. Part of an Early Roman Imperial building complex was found to the east of it.

G. Karo, *AA* 1930, 148.

Parts of a Late Roman building with mosaic floors and wall paintings were revealed in the Kritikidou plot, located 50 m from the north side of the castle of Logothetis.

K. Tsakos, *ADelt* 23, 1968, Chron. B'2, 375, 377; id., *ADelt* 24, 1969, Chron. B'2, 381; Giannouli, *Αρχαία Σάμος*, 21, 23 n. 58.

Building remains of the Roman period, as well as pottery sherds and a burial of Late Antiquity, were found in the Nikolareizi plot, located near the castle of Logothetis and the Church of Metamorfosi tou Sotira.

M. Viglaki-Sophianou, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B'3, 940. Pottery sherds of the Early Roman Imperial period were revealed on the east slope of the Kastro Hill.

R. Tölle-Kastenbein, *AM* 90, 1975, 193.

The west quarter of the "lower city" extended to the north of the Great Road, to the west of the ancient agora, and continued up to the western side of the fortification wall. Excavations carried out there revealed: a large Roman public building with two storeys (Baïraktari-Moschona plot),

V. Giannouli, *ADelt* 42, 1987, Chron. B'2, 507, 509; Giannouli, *Αρχαία Σάμος*, 21 n. 57,

Roman and Late Antique building remains and Roman sherds (N. Andreadaki plot). Some of the remains belonged to a large Roman house with a fine mosaic floor dating to the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD or the beginning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD,

M. Viglaki, *ADelt* 43, 1988, Chron. B'2, 474-477; V. Giannouli, *ADelt* 47, 1992, Chron. B'2, 546-547, a well with fragments of Late Hellenistic figurines, a room with a mosaic floor dating to the Late Antique period and another well with Late Antique sherds (Andreadaki-Kontaxi plot),

M. Viglaki, *ADelt* 43, 1988, Chron. B'2, 481,

and Roman bronze coins and Late Antique coarse ware (Moraitou plot),

M. Viglaki-Sophianou, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B'3, 932-933.

Less investigated is the western part of the “lower city” that lies to the south of the Great Road and probably extended up to the West Gate. In this section of the ancient city were revealed:

Late Antique building remains (Plataniotou plot),  
K. Tsakos, *ADelt* 28, 1973, Chron. B'2, 527,  
part of a Roman bath complex and Late Roman sherds (Gias. Andreadaki plot),  
K. Tsakos, *ADelt* 22, 1967, Chron. B'2, 463,  
and remains of a *nymphaeum* of unspecified date (Kanakaki plot) which was probably related to the Roman bath complex found in the Gias. Andreadaki plot mentioned above,  
K. Tsakos, *ADelt* 34, 1979, Chron. B'2, 354; M. Viglaki, *ADelt* 43, 1988, Chron. B'2, 481.

Notable monuments close to the shore are the Roman *thermae*, located in the southwest corner of the ancient city (Tria Dontia district). They replaced an impressive Hellenistic gymnasium complex that was composed of a stadium, tribunes for the spectators, a *loutron*, flanked by an enormous colonnaded courtyard (*peristyle*) and a *palaistra*, and some outbuildings. In the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD, a Roman bath building was erected on the site of the Hellenistic *loutron*. This renovation is attributed to the emperor Claudius who restored the gymnasium and the Temple of Dionysus after the earthquake in 47 AD, and received honours from the Samians as “new founder” (*IGR* IV 1711). New *thermae* installations were erected under Hadrian, replacing the Early Imperial bath building. These *thermae* were changed substantially under the Antonines and the Severans. Further changes were made at the end of the late 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD, but by the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> or early 5<sup>th</sup> century the *thermae* were no longer in use.

W. Martini, *AA* 1969, 435-437; id., *AA* 1973, 414-424;  
R. Tölle, *Die antike Stadt Samos* (1969) 77, Abb. 21 (XVIII), Abb. 41; W. Martini, *ADelt* 25, 1970, Chron. B'2, 418-420; id., *AA* 1971, 221-232; id., *ADelt* 27, 1972, Chron. B'2, 603-604; id., *AA* 1972, 285-300; id., *AA* 90, 1975, 35-49; id., *Das Gymnasium von Samos, SAMOS* XVI (1984).

A headless, draped male statue of marble with the inscription ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΔΗΣ ΕΦΕΣΙΟΣ ΕΠΟΙΗΣΕ on the base, datable from the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> to the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC, was discovered during the exploration of the Roman *thermae*.

H.W. Catling, *ARepLond* 1972-1973, 26.

Building remains of the Hellenistic/Roman period were

discovered to the north of the Early Christian basilica at Tria Dontia. They were associated with the stadium and with structures related to it.

K. Tsakos, *ADelt* 32, 1977, Chron. B'2, 293.

Late Antique building remains were located on the A. Spachi plot.

K. Tsakos, *ADelt* 24, 1969, Chron. B'2, 387-388.

Remains of a Roman villa with a tessellated marble floor were found (the exact location is unknown).

Th. Bent, *JHS* 7, 1886, 146.

Late Antique walls, sherds and bronze coins were revealed on the south side of the harbour (Melachrinou and A. Solounia plots).

M. Viglaki, *ADelt* 43, 1988, Chron. B'2, 471; M. Viglaki-Sophianou, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B'3, 945.

Moreover, fragments of Roman amphoras were found at the harbour, during excavations carried out by the Ephorate of Maritime Antiquities.

A. Simosi, *AAA* 21, 1988, 111-125; ead., *ADelt* 48, 1993, Chron. B'2, 593-594, 596 Fig. 6 (trial trench A'); ead., *ADelt* 49, 1994, Chron. B'2, 862.

## SAMOS – Cemeteries

The ancient city of Samos had two extensive cemeteries, situated immediately adjacent to the city walls: the North and the West. The latter was the main necropolis of the city and was in continuous use from the Archaic to the Early Byzantine period.

J. Böhlau, *Aus ionischen und italischen Nekropolen* (1898) 10-51; K. Tsakos, *ADelt* 32, 1977, Melet. A', 402; J. Bochlau – E. Habich, *Samos – die Kasseler Grabung 1894* (1996).

### North Cemetery

A rock-cut tomb, dating from the third quarter of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC to the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD, was discovered.

M. Marthari, *ADelt* 36, 1981, Chron. B'2, 368.

### West Cemetery (Glyphada)

A grave stele, bearing a Late Roman inscription, was incorporated into a building that was found in the eastern section of the West Cemetery. A remarkable series of terracotta lamps of the 4<sup>th</sup> - 6<sup>th</sup> centuries AD was also found in the area.

K. Tsakos, *ADelt* 25, 1970, Chron. B'2, 417-418.

Looted graves were discovered in a cave situated in the area of the Early Christian cemetery, to the west of the Early Christian basilica of Panayitsa. Many grave goods,

dating from the Hellenistic to the Early Roman Imperial period, were found scattered on the cave floor.

K. Tsakos, *ADelt* 28, 1973, Chron. B'2, 542-543.

Three Roman tombs were found in the Karmiri plot. They were situated with respect a paved street, leading up from the Sacred Road to the hill where the Early Christian basilica of Panayitsa stood.

K. Tsakos, *ADelt* 35, 1980, Chron. B'2, 460-463.

A largely pillaged rock cut tomb, dating to the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC, was discovered on the Matthaïou plot.

E.A. Zervoudaki, *ADelt* 31, 1976, Chron. B'2, 341.

Seven rock-cut graves of Late Hellenistic and Roman date, all looted, were discovered.

K. Tsakos, *ADelt* 33, 1978, Chron. B'2, 337.

Two rock-cut graves, dated on coin evidence between the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC and the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD, were discovered at the army camp of Glyphada.

K. Tsakos, *ADelt* 35, 1980, Chron. B'2, 471-472.

#### **Spathareï**

4:3B/4B

Remains of Roman buildings with mosaics and a Roman tomb were located on the Samiopoulos plot, an hour's distance from Spathareï towards the sea.

M.S.E. Hood, *JRpl Lond* 1955, 27.

A Late Hellenistic/Roman decree of the demos was reused in a chapel.

Shipley, *History of Samos*, 259 no. 0600.

#### **Timiou Stavrou**

4:4B

A Roman inscription was found nearby.

Shipley, *History of Samos*, 261 no. 1203.

#### **Tsopela / Kavo Psalida**

4:4C

Traces of an ancient village, among which was a Roman tombstone, were located at the *metochi* of Panayia.

Shipley, *History of Samos*, 260 no. 0995.

#### **Vlamari**

4:4B

Roman coins are said to have been found in the area.

Shipley, *History of Samos*, 265 no. 2408

#### **Xirokeambos**

4:3A

Roman pottery and tile were found.

Shipley, *History of Samos*, 258 no. 9914.

#### **Ydrousa**

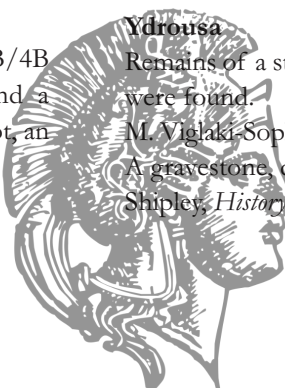
4:3A/3B

Remains of a structure, dated before the Roman period, were found.

M. Viglaki-Sophianou, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B'3, 952.

A gravestone, dating to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD was noted.

Shipley, *History of Samos*, 258; *Barr Atlas*, Map 61, 102.





ΑΚΑΔΗΜΙΑ



ΑΘΗΝΩΝ

## SPORADES (Dodecanese)

Str., 10.5.1 and 10.5.12-19; Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.69-71 and 5.36.133-134; St.Byz., s.v. Ἀνάφη; s.v. Γύαρος; s.v. Θήρα; s.v. Σέριφος; s.v. Στρυβία and s.v. Φολέγανδρος; Eust. *Com. ad Iliadem* 1.496; *Com. in D.P.* 530.1.

The Dodecanese are a group of islands located in the southeast of the Aegean Sea. Their ancient name was Sporades, but nowadays we classify only the Southern Sporades as part of the Dodecanese.

Even so, the ancient authors do not all agree as to which islands should be included in this group. Strabo placed many of the Sporades in the Karpathian Sea between Kos and Rhodes on one side, and Crete on the other side. He identified the following islands as belonging to the Sporades: Thera, Anaphe, Therasia, Ios, Sikinos, Pholegandros, Kimolos, Melos (10.5.1), Amorgos, Leros, Lexinthos (10.5.12), Astypalaia, Telos, Chalkia (10.5.14), Nisyros (10.5.16), Karpathos (10.5.17), Kasos (10.5.18), and Kalymna (10.5.19). He also mentioned the name Kalyndnai for the Sporades (10.5.19).

According to Pliny, the Sporades consisted of Helene, Phacusa, Nicasia, Pholegandros, Schinousa, Icaros (4.12.69), Telos (known for its unguents – 4.12.69), Patmos, Corassiae, Lebinthus, Cinara, Kasos, Kimolos, Melos, Thera, Ios (4.12.70), Atragia, Pharmacusa, Chalkia, Calymna, Coos, Eulimna, and Karpathos (4.12.71). He located Telendos in the Lycian Sea (5.35.131). Karpathos, Kasos, Nisyros and Syme belonged to Rhodes, while Cyclopis, Teganon, Cordylusa, the four Diabatai, Hymos, Chalce, Teutlusa, Narthecusa, Dimastos, Progne, Cisserusa, Therionacria, and Kalydna were close to Rhodes (5.36.133). Off the coast of Caria were the 20 Argiae, Hyetusa, Lepsia, Leros (5.36.133), Kos with Mount Prion, and Nisyros (5.36.134).

According to Stephanos Byzantios, Astypalaia, Karpathos, Kasos, Nisyros and Telos belonged to the Cyclades (St.Byz. s.v. Ἀστυπάλαια; s.v. Κάσος; s.v. Νίσυρος; s.v. Τήλος), while Anaphe, Gyaros, Thera, Seriphos and Pholegandros belonged to the Sporades (St.Byz. s.v. Ἀνάφη; s.v. Γύαρος; s.v. Σέριφος; s.v. Θήρα; s.v. Φολέγανδρος).

Hesychius said that Kos and Telos belonged to the Kalydnai islands (Hsch. s.v. Κῶν; s.v. Καλύδναι), while Eustathios counted Kos and Nisyros among the Cyclades (Eust. *Com. in D.P.* 504, 525).

Several small island complexes, such as Argiae (Plin. *Nat.* 5.36.133) and Diabetai (Plin. *Nat.* 5.36.133; St.Byz. s.v. Διαβῆται) belonged to the Sporades. Stephanos Byzantios located Diabetai around Syme.

We have little information on the Dodecanese during the Roman period, and most of it concerns the islands of Rhodes and Kos. Most of the islands were incorporated into the province of Asia. Astypalaia, however, contracted an alliance on equal terms (*foedus aequum*) with Rome.

During the First Mithridatic War (89-85 BC), Kalydna took the side of the Romans and was conquered by Mithridates in 88 BC. In 85/84 BC the island was freed from Mithridates. Rhodes also supported Rome and was attacked by Mithridates. On the other hand, Kos remained neutral. During the Roman civil wars, Kos and Rhodes (Caes. *Civ.* 3.5 and 26-27; Plu. *Cic.* 38.4) supported Pompey.

At the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC, Kalydna was a free city. Kos became part of the province of Asia under Augustus. Rhodes lost and regained its independence several times during the Roman Imperial period (DC 60.24.4; Tac. *Ann.* 12.58; Suet. *Cl.* 25 and *Nero* 7). It became part of the province of Achaia under Vespasian (69-70 AD) (Suet. *Ves.* 8.4). It was also under Vespasian that Syme became part of the province of the islands (*Provincia Insularum*).

In the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD, the emperor Claudius (41-54 AD) declared Kos and Kalydna free of taxes. In 142 or 155 AD, an earthquake destroyed the coasts of Lycia, Caria, Rhodes, Kos and Kalydna.

During the reign of Diocletian (284-305 AD), Kalydna, Karpathos, Kos and Leros were incorporated into the province of the islands (*Provincia Insularum*).

During the Roman Imperial period, Kinaros was a place of exile (Suet. *Tib.* 56; Plu. *De exilio*, 602c8).

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## INDEX

**Agathonisi → TRAGIA**

**Aghios Georgios → ROGI**

**Alimnia → EULIMNIA**

**AKAΔHMIA**  
**Arkioi → ARKITIS**

**ARKITIS (Arkioi)**

Pref. Dodecanese / Ep. Patmos

Plin. *Nat.* 5.36.133.

Arkioi is the largest island of a complex of 23 islets.

Pliny calls them the Argiae (Plin. *Nat.* 5.36.133).

M. Michalaki-Kollia s.v. Αρκιοί, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 330-331.

**ASTYPALAIA**

Pref. Dodecanese / Ep. Astypalaia

Scyl. 49; Str. 10.5.14-15; Stad. 273; Plin. *Nat.* 2.112.243; 8.59.140 and 30.15.45; Ptol. 5.2.19; Ael. *NA* 5.8; St.Byz. s.v. Ἀστυπάλαια; Eust. *Com. in D.P.* 530.26.

Inscriptions: *IG XII* 3, 167-246; *IG XII 3 Suppl.*, 1286; *IG XII Suppl.*, 150-153; K. Pittakis, *AEphem* 1841, 457-461; M. Dubois, *BCH* 7, 1883, 405-407; W. Peek, *Inschriften von den Dorischen Inseln* (1969) 34-51.

Coins: Head, *Coins*, 186-187; *SNG*, Deutschland,

Karien, Taf. 87, no. 2740; *SNG*, Danish National Museum, Caria, Part II, Pl. 15, nos 600-601.

Island located between the Cyclades and the Dodecanese, occupying a surface of 95 km<sup>2</sup>. Strabo mentioned it among the Sporades (Str. 10.5.14), while Stephanos Byzantios counted Astypalaia among the Cyclades and mentioned another Astypalaia between Rhodes and Crete (St.Byz. s.v. Ἀστυπάλαια). Eustathios located the island in the Karpethian Sea (*Com. in D.P.* 530). Astypalaia was also called Pyrra, Pylaia and "Theon trapeza" (Gods' table) because of its splendour (St.Byz. s.v. Ἀστυπάλαια). Pliny (30.15.45) says that the snails of Astypalaia were highly praised.

The strategic position of the island led the Romans to contract an alliance on equal terms (*foedus aequum*) with Astypalaia, which was renewed in 105 BC. The island remained autonomous and helped the Romans in the war against piracy. The Romans continued to favour Astypalaia until the Late Imperial period.

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*Barr Atlas*, Map 61, C4.

I.Ch. Papachristodoulou, Η Αστυπάλαια στην αρχαιότητα στο χώρο των δωρικών νησιών της Δωδεκανήσου, *Dodekanesiaka Chronika* 19, 2005, 34-42.

M. Michalaki-Kollia s.v. Αστυπάλαια, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 352-353.

**Aghios Nikolaos**

5:2B

Roman pottery was found in the fields to the east of the Chapel of Aghios Nikolaos on Panormos Bay.

R. Hope Simpson – J.F. Lazenby, *BSA* 68, 1973, 164.

**Aghios Panteleimon**

5:2B

Small chapel at a short distance to the south of Panormos Bay where very few Hellenistic or Roman sherds have been found.

R. Hope Simpson – J.F. Lazenby, *BSA* 68, 1973, 164.

**Astypalaia**

5:3C

Roman burials were found on the outskirts of the modern settlement at Katsalos and Kyllindra.



*BarrAtlas*, Map 61, C4'; M. Michalaki-Kollia s.v. Αστυ-  
πάλεια, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 353.

Architectural remains were found in the Lemis plot in  
the south of Kylindra. The pottery dates to the Hel-  
lenistic and Roman periods.

E. Pharmakidou, *ADelt* 50, 1995, Chron. B' 2, 808.

Part of a cemetery, dating from the Archaic to the Late  
Hellenistic period, was excavated in the Phoivos and  
Stavrianos plots at Kylinda. The excavators discovered  
150 jar burials.

E. Pharmakidou, *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B' 2, 1161.

A fragment of an inscribed cylindrical base of the Late  
Hellenistic period, found at Palos Choras Astypalaia,  
was delivered to the Museum of Astypalaia.

A. Dreliossi-Herakleidou, *ADelt* 54, 1999, Chron. B' 2,  
962.

#### **Kaminakia (bay) 5:2C**

Bay located in the southwest part of the island. Roman  
pottery was found in the area.

E. Zervoudaki, *ADelt* 27, 1972, Chron. B' 2, 686.

#### **Kastro tou Aghiou Ioannou 5:2C**

Hill in the middle of the west coast of the island where  
Late Roman or Byzantine glass and pottery were discov-  
ered.

R. Hope Simpson – J.F. Lazenby, *BSA* 68, 1973, 162-  
163.

#### **Livadia (bay) 5:3C**

A small site of the Late Roman period has been identi-  
fied on the south side of Livadia Bay, close to the  
Chapel of Aghios Vassileios.

R. Hope Simpson – J.F. Lazenby, *BSA* 68, 1973, 161.

#### **Marmari 5:3C**

Late Roman or Early Christian walls are found in the  
sea at Marmari.

E. Zervoudaki, *ADelt* 26, 1971, Chron. B' 2, 552.

#### **Moura 5:3C**

Spring to the south of the city of Astypalaia and close  
to the sea. Late Roman pottery was found on the ter-  
races to the north of the spring.

R. Hope Simpson – J.F. Lazenby, *BSA* 68, 1973, 161;  
*BarrAtlas*, Map 61, C4

#### **Patelles 5:2C**

Late Roman pottery was found on Patelles Ridge, lo-

cated on the southwestern part of the island in the area  
of Armenochori.

E. Zervoudaki, *ADelt* 26, 1971, Chron. B' 2, 550; R.  
Hope Simpson – J.F. Lazenby, *BSA* 68, 1973, 161.

#### **Trito Marmari 5:3C**

Amphora sherds, dating from the 4<sup>th</sup> to the 1<sup>st</sup> centuries  
BC, were found on the beach at Trito Marmari.

A. Simosi, *ADelt* 53, 1998, Chron. B' 3, 1023.

#### **Vathy (bay) 5:3A**

Late Roman pottery was found at Vathy Bay, in the east  
part of the island.

R. Hope Simpson – J.F. Lazenby, *BSA* 68, 1973, 166.

### **Chalke → CHALKEIA**

#### **CHALKEIA, CHALKIA (Chalke)**

Pref. Dodecanese / Ep. Chalke

Thphr. *HP* 8.2.9; Scyl. 99; Str. 10.5.14-15; Plin. *Nat.*  
4.12.71 and 5.36.133; St.Byz. s.v. Χάλκη.

Inscriptions: IG XII 1, 956-976.

Island located to the west of Rhodes, occupying a sur-  
face of 29 km<sup>2</sup>. According to Strabo, it was one of the  
Sporades (10.5.14) and had a city bearing the same  
name, as well as a sanctuary of Apollo (10.5.15).  
Chalkcia belonged to Rhodes as a deme of Kameiros.

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(1954) 144-145.

Papachristodoulou, *Αρχαίοι ροδιακοί δήμοι*, 43-44.

H. Kaletsch s.v. Chalke, in *Lexikon*, 163.

*BarrAtlas*, Map 60, F3.

K. Bairami s.v. Χάλκη, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 372-373.

K. Bairami, in *Αγονη γραμμή*, 168-176, 195-196, no. 8.

#### **Aghioi Anargyroi 6:2D**

Church located less than a kilometre to the west of Em-  
poreio and 330 m north of Pontamos. There are archi-  
tectural remains in the area. The pottery dates from the  
Classical to the Roman periods.

E.V. Antoniou, *Dodekanesiaka Chronika* 5, 1976, 117-119.



**Peukia**

6:2D

Architectural members were found, possibly dating to the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 1<sup>st</sup> century BC. Classical and Roman finds were spotted 40 m to the west.

E.V. Antoniou, *Dodekanesiaka Chronika* 5, 1976, 104-108.

**Phoiniki**

6:2D

Location to the north of Emporeio. In the interior of a natural cave on top of the mountain at Phoiniki, there was a Hellenistic or Roman wall.

E.V. Antoniou, *Dodekanesiaka Chronika* 5, 1976, 108-1.

**CHALKIA → CHALKEIA****EULIMNIA (Alimnia)**

Pref. Dodecanese / Ep. Chalke

Plin., *Nat.*, 4.12.71.

Islet located between Chalke and Rhodes, occupying a surface of 7,4 km<sup>2</sup>.

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*BarrAtlas*, Map 60, F3.

K. Bairami s.v. *Χάλκη*, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 373.

**Emporeio**

6:3D

A settlement of the Hellenistic and Roman periods was located at Emporeio. The portuary facilities of Emporeio were not used in the Roman period. Roman tombs were also found there.

A. Sampson, *ADelt* 35, 1980, Chron. B' 2, 561; K. Bairami s.v. *Χάλκη*, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 373; K. Bairami, in *Άγωνα γραμμή*, 184-185

**Kastro**

6:3C/3D

A settlement of the Hellenistic and Roman periods was located at Kastro.

A. Sampson, *ADelt* 35, 1980, Chron. B' 2, 561.

**Gaidaros → TRAGIA****Gaidouronisi → TRAGIA****Gyali**

Pref. Dodecanese / Ep. Nisyros

Little island (5 m<sup>2</sup>) located between Kos and Nisyros.

A. Sampson identifies it with Istros, mentioned by Stephanos Byzantios (sv. Ἴστρος). It has also been identified with Pliny's Cisserusa (Plin. *Nat.* 5.36.133).

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Buchholz – Althaus, *Nisyros, Giali, Kos*, 23-38.

A. Sampson, *Η νεολιθική κατοίκηση στο Γυαλί της Νισύρου*, 233-234.

*BarrAtlas*, Map 61, E4.

T. Marketou, in *Άγωνα γραμμή*, 324-331.

**Kaloutsis**

7:1A

Location on the northeast side of the island where Roman pottery was found.

A. Sampson, *Nisyriaka* 12, 1993, 108-109.

**Kampos tis kokkinis petras**

7:1A

Settlement on the northeast coast of Gyali where Roman pottery has been found.

Buchholz – Althaus, *Nisyros, Giali, Kos*, 36-38.

**Kastro**

7:1A

Hill on the northwest part of the island where Hellenistic fortifications have been found. There is very little Roman pottery.

A. Sampson, *Η νεολιθική κατοίκηση στο Γυαλί της Νισύρου*, 238.

**Makrya Tavla**

7:1A

Settlement located on the northwest coast of the island, immediately to the north of Mesorachi. It dates from the 5<sup>th</sup> century BC to the Roman Imperial period.

Buchholz – Althaus, *Nisyros, Giali, Kos*, 32.

**Mesorachi**

7:1A

Hill located in the middle of the east coast of the island where the remains of a settlement have been found. There are several retaining walls, house walls and pottery sherds. The settlement seems to date to the Hellenistic and Roman periods.

Buchholz – Althaus, *Nisyros, Giali, Kos*, 31-32.

**Sterna t'Antoni**

7:1A

Location in the centre of the northern part of the island. Pottery was found, dating from the 3<sup>rd</sup> to the 1<sup>st</sup> centuries BC.

Buchholz – Althaus, *Nisyros, Giali, Kos*, 31.

## Toumpa

7:1A

Settlement located on the northern promontory of Gyalí. It had been occupied from the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC to the Middle Ages and has yielded material from the Roman Imperial period and the Late Antique period. Buchholz – Althaus, *Nisyros, Giali, Kos*, 34-36.

## KALYDNA, KALYMNA (Kalymnos)

Pref. Dodecanese / Ep. Kalymnos

Scyl. 99; D.S. 5.54.1; Str. 10.5.19; Stad. 281; Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.71; St.Byz. s.v. Κάλυδνα and s.v. Κάλυμνα; Eust. *Com. ad Iliadem* 2.677; *Com. in D.P.* 530.

Inscriptions: M. Dubois, *BCH* 8, 1884, 28-46; M. Segre, *Memorie* 3, 1938, 33-55; M. Segre, *ASAtene* 22-23, 1944-1945; *ID* 1432 *Bb* II, 1441 *AI*, 1450 *A*; *SEG* 19, 1963, no. 547; W. Peek, *Inschriften von den Dorischen Inseln* (1969) 51.

Kalydna is located to the northwest of Kos and to the south of Leros. It occupies a surface of 109,67 km<sup>2</sup>. Pliny says it had two cities, Eulimnia and Coos (Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.71). It was the largest island of a group called Kalydnai, which also comprised Leros and Pserimos.

A little before the First-Cretan War (205-201 BC) in which several Cretan cities opposed Rhodes, Kos, Kalydna, Nisyros and Karpathos, these five islands decided to form a political union. As a result, the demes of Kalydna were reduced to three, and the island used only the coins of Kos during the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 1<sup>st</sup> centuries BC. During the First Mithridatic War (89-85 BC), Kalydna took the side of the Romans and was conquered by Mithridates in 88 BC. In 85/84 BC the island was freed from Mithridates and became again an ally of Rome. At the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC, Kalydna was a free city but remained under Roman influence. In the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD, the emperor Claudius (41-54 AD) declared Kos and Kalydna free of taxes, thanks to his personal physician, the Koan Caius Stertinius Xenophon. In 142 or 155 AD, an earthquake destroyed the coasts of Lycia, Caria, Rhodes, Kos and Kalydna. In 297 AD under Diocletian (284-305 AD), Kalydna was incorporated into the province of the islands (*Provincia Insularum*).

The island was well known for its honey (Str. 10.5.19; Eust. *Com. in D.P.* 530).

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*BarrAtlas*, Map 61, D3/D4/E3/E4.

Koutellas, *Κάλυμνος*.

A. Dreliossi-Herakleidou s.v. Κάλυμνος, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 336-339.

## DAMOS

8:3D

Important settlement of the Hellenistic and Roman periods. It may have been the centre of the deme of Pothaioi. Roman baths are located to the northeast of the Church of Aghios Antonios. A cistern was connected to the baths by a water pipe and was located to the north.

*BarrAtlas*, Map 61, D4; Koutellas, *Κάλυμνος*, 33, 50-52; A. Dreliossi-Herakleidou s.v. Κάλυμνος, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 337-338.

A room of a Hellenistic building found in the Pizania plot was transformed into three warehouses at the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD and in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD.

N. Diamantis, *ADelt* 51, 1996, Chron. B' 2, 697-698.

A Roman funerary monument was excavated in the Triantaphyllou plot at Phlaska. The lamps found in the monument date to the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries AD.

N. Diamantis, *ADelt* 53, 1998, Chron. B' 3, 961.

## Empolas

8:3C

Roman sherds were found on the northeast edge of the valley.

R. Hope Simpson – J.F. Lazenby, *BSA* 57, 1962, 173; *BarrAtlas*, Map 61, D4.

## Emporeio (bay)

8:3C

This is the site of a fortified agricultural facility of the Hellenistic period, with two towers, cisterns and an oil press.

A. Dreliossi-Herakleidou s.v. Κάλυμνος, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 338.

## Limniotissa

8:3D

The Sanctuary of Apollo Delios was located between Limniotissa and Pigadia, to the northeast of Damos and 400 m from the modern Chora of Kalymnos. The tem-

ple was built in the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC and remained in use until the Late Roman period.

Koutellas, *Κάλυμνος*, 53-55.

#### **Panormos**

8:3D

Roman baths were found to the northeast of Aghios Antonios Church.

Chr. Doumas, *ADelt* 29, 1973-1974, Chron. B' 3, 980-981; A. Dreliossi-Herakleidou s.v. Κάλυμνος, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 336-339.

#### **Pezoules**

8:3D

Location on Aghios Georgios Cape where the Monastery of Aghios Georgios is found. A 2<sup>nd</sup> / 1<sup>st</sup> century BC inscribed funerary stele was discovered there.

Koutellas, *Κάλυμνος*, 61-62.

#### **Phlaska**

8:3D

A Roman tomb with four chambers was found at Phlaska, 50 m to the north of the National Stadium of Kalymnos. It was in use from the beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD to the Early Christian period.

Koutellas, *Κάλυμνος*, 33, 52-53.

#### **Pothia**

8:3D

A harbour where Late Roman tombs have been discovered.

G.E. Bean – J.M. Cook, *BSA* 52, 1957, 130.

#### **Rina**

8:4D

Although most of the remains are Byzantine, some seem to go back to Roman times.

G.E. Bean – J.M. Cook, *BSA* 52, 1957, 129.

#### **Vathy (valley)**

8:3C/3D

Roman pottery and other finds of Roman date were found. A 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD inscription was found at the Chapel of Aghios Georgios.

G.E. Bean – J.M. Cook, *BSA* 52, 1957, 129; Koutellas, *Κάλυμνος*, 33; *Αρχαιολογικός Άτλας του Αιγαίου*, 329.

### **KALYDNAI**

Str. 10.5.19; Stad. 280; Hsch. s.v. Καλύδναι and s.v. Κῶν; *EM* s.v. Κάλυμνος; Eust. *Com. in D.P.* 530.

Islands located close to Rhodes. Strabo identifies them with the Sporades (Str. 10.5.19). According to the ancient authors, Kos (Hsch. s.v. Κῶν) and Telos (Hsch. s.v. Καλύδναι) were part of this group of islands.

### **KALYMNA → KALYDNA**

#### **Kalymnos → KALYDNA**

### **KARPATHOS, KRAPATHOS**

Pref. Dodecanese / Ep. Karpathos

Scyl. 99; D.S. 5.54.4; Str. 2.5.21 and 10.5.17; Stad. 272; Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.71 and 5.36.133; Ptol. 5.2.19; St.Byz. s.v. Κάρπαθος and s.v. Κάσος; Hsch. s.v. Κάρπαθος and s.v. Κράπαθος; Eust. *Com. ad Iliadem* 2.676-677; *Com. in D.P.* 498.

Inscriptions: *IG* XII 1, 977-1040; M. Beaudouin, *BCH* 4, 1880, 261-284; M. Segre, *Historia* 7, 1933, 577-588; M. Jameson, *Hesperia* 27, 1958, 122-124; *SEG* 17, 1960, no. 365; 27, 1977, no. 482; 45, 1995, no. 1080.

Island located to the southwest of Rhodes and occupying a surface of 288 km<sup>2</sup>. Stephanos Byzantios classified the island as one of the Cyclades (St.Byz. s.v. Κάσος). Scylax mentions three cities, Poseidion, Arkeseia and Vrykous (Scyl. 99), while Strabo mentions a fourth one, Nisyros (Str. 10.5.17; Eust. *Com. ad Iliadem* 2.676). Claudios Ptolemaios (5.2.19) mentions another city called Poseidion and two promontories called Thoanteion and Ephialteion.

In the Hellenistic period, it was a dependant of Rhodes, and the demes of Karpathos were related to Lindos. During the reign of Diocletian (284-305 AD), Karpathos was part of the province of the islands (*Provincia Insularum*).

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Volonakis, *The Island of Roses*, 18-22.

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*BarrAtlas*, Map 60, E4/E5.

K. Minas, *Ιστορικά, αρχαιολογικά και λαογραφικά της Καρπάθου* (2005).

Ph. Zervaki, s.v. Κάροπαθος, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 376-378.

#### **ARKASEIA (Arkassa)**

9:3C

Inscriptions: *IG XII* 1, 990-992.

Roman buildings and Late Roman pottery were found on the acropolis of Arkaseia.

*RE II* (1896) 1160-1161 s.v. Arkaseia (Hiller v. Gaertringen); A. Della Setta, *BdA* 4, 1924-1925, 91; R. Hope Simpson – J.F. Lazenby, *BSA* 68, 1973, 170; *BarrAtlas*, Map 60, E5.

#### **Chorion**

9:3C

Area in the western part of Lastos. Roman and Byzantine tombs were found.

R. Hope Simpson – J.F. Lazenby, *BSA* 57, 1962, 166-167.

#### **Kato Leukos**

9:2C

Location in the middle of the west coast of the island. Lamps were discovered, dating from the second half of the 1<sup>st</sup> to the beginning of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD and to the early 4<sup>th</sup> century AD, as well as a coin dating between 19 BC and 12 AD. A purple-dye workshop could have been active in one of the excavated rooms.

V. Karampatsos, *Οβολός* 8, 2006, 290-294.

#### **Lastos**

9:3C

Roman finds were discovered on the plateau of Lastos, at the centre of the island.

R. Hope Simpson – J.F. Lazenby, *BSA* 57, 1962, 164; *BarrAtlas*, Map 60, E4.

#### **KTOINA POTIDAION → POSEIDION**

##### **Palaiochorion → Chorion**

#### **Phournoi**

9:3D

Late Roman remains and pottery were found at Phournoi.

J. Whitley et al., *ARepLond* 2005-2006, 102.

#### **Pigadia → POSEIDION**

#### **Pini**

9:3C

Location near Vollada at the centre of Karpathos where Roman remains were found.

R. Hope Simpson – J.F. Lazenby, *BSA* 57, 1962, 163.

#### **POSEIDION, KTOINA POTIDAION**

##### **(Pigadia)**

9:3C

Stad. 272; Ptol. 5.2.19.

Inscriptions: *IG XII* 1, 978 and 1033.

Location on the east coast of Karpathos, to the south-east of the city of Karpathos. It was the port of the ancient city of Karpathos. Hellenistic and Roman pottery was found in the northeast part of the city. The wall of the city dates to the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC, but it underwent changes in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, as an inscription honouring the emperor Hadrian indicates. Most of the cisterns found on the acropolis must date to the Roman period. The pottery found on the acropolis and its slopes dates from the Archaic to the Late Roman periods. A headless statuette of Aphrodite has been found at Pigadia. It dates to the Roman period.

R. Hope Simpson – J.F. Lazenby, *BSA* 57, 1962, 159; M. Melas, *Ποτίδαον Καρπάθου. Από την προϊστορική εποχή ως την ύστερη αρχαιότητα* (1991); *BarrAtlas*, Map 60, E4.

A Late Hellenistic grave was found in the Stamatiadis plot.

V. Patsiada, *ADelt* 43, 1988, Chron. B' 2, 644-645.

#### **Pyrgos**

9:3B

Hill located in the middle of the island. The remains of walls and pottery finds indicate that a Hellenistic or Roman farm or hamlet was erected here.

R. Hope Simpson – J.F. Lazenby, *BSA* 57, 1962, 165-166.

#### **Ria**

9:2C

A Roman cistern or underground chamber tomb is located here, according to N. Moutsopoulos.

A. Della Setta, *BdA* 4, 1924-1925, 91; Moutsopoulos, *Κάρπαθος*, 211-213; Ph. Zervaki s.v. Κάροπαθος, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 378.

#### **Vathypotamos**

9:3D

Location 2 km south of Istia, belonging to Poseidion, where a rock-cut sanctuary with a cistern was found. The pottery discovered dates from the Hellenistic to the Late Roman periods.



M. Melas, *Ποτίδαιον Καρπάθου. Από την προϊστορική εποχή ως την ύστερη αρχαιότητα* (1991) 32.

## VRYKOUS

9:3A

Inscriptions: *IG* XII 1, 993-1038.

One of the three ancient cities of the island, located on the northwest coast. Its necropolis was also found. The city was occupied during the Roman period.

*RE* III (1899) 925-926 s.v. Brykus (Hiller v. Gaertringen); *BarrAtlas*, Map 60, E4; Ph. Zervaki s.v. Κάροπαθος, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 378.

## KASOS

Pref. Dodecanese / Ep. Kasos

Scyl. 99; Str. 10.5.18; Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.71 and 5.36.133; Ptol. 5.2.19; St.Byz. s.v. Κάσιον and s.v. Κάσος; Hsch. s.v. Κάσος; Eust. *Com. ad Iliadem* 2.676-677.

Inscriptions: *IG* XII 1, 1041-1064; *CIL* III *Suppl.*, I, 7166; *SEG* 17, 1960, nos 367-368; M. Beaudouin, *BCH* 4, 1880, 121-124.

Island located to the southwest of Karpathos and occupying a surface of 65 km<sup>2</sup>. The island was also called Astrabe (Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.71; St.Byz. s.v. Κάσος), Ampe (St.Byz. s.v. Κάσος) and Achne (Plin. *Nat.* 5.36.133). Stephanos Byzantios counted Kasos among the Cyclades, together with Karpathos and Nisyros (St.Byz. s.v. Κάσος). Strabo (10.5.18) says that the city had the same name as the island.

In the Hellenistic period Kasos became part of the Rhodian city-state and remained under Rhodian control during the Roman period.

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H. Kaletsch s.v. Kasos, in *Lexikon*, 307.

*BarrAtlas*, Map 61, D4/E5.

Ph. Zervaki s.v. Κάσος, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 378-379.

Giannikouri – Zervaki, *Κάσος*.

## Chelattros

9:1D

Scattered finds of the Hellenistic and Late Antique pe-

riods indicate human activity at Chelattros, which was a protected gulf on the southwest end of the island.

Giannikouri – Zervaki, *Κάσος*, 14-15.

## Ellinokamara

9:1D

A sanctuary was located in the cave of Ellinokamara. It was in use continuously from the Prehistoric to the Early Christian period.

G. Susini, *ASAtene* 41-42, 1963-1964, 206-208; R. Hope Simpson – J.F. Lazenby, *BSA* 65, 1970, 71; A. Giannikouri – Ph. Zervaki, *AAA* 39, 2006, 259; Giannikouri – Zervaki, *Κάσος*, 22-23.

## Emporeio

9:1D

Location on the north coast of the island where the main settlement was transferred in 67 BC, after the final defeat of the pirates by Pompey. The settlement remained there until the 7<sup>th</sup> century AD. A quarry, foundations of buildings, cisterns, a Roman chamber tomb, a Roman funerary enclosure with three cist graves, Late Roman rock-cut tombs and Roman pottery were found. Ph. Zervaki s.v. Κάσος, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 379; A. Giannikouri – Ph. Zervaki, *Dodekanesiaka Chronika* 21, 2007, 341; id., *Κάσος*, 17-19.

## Grammata

9:2D

Location on the northwest coast of Kasos where a sanctuary must have existed, as the presence of inscriptions dating to the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 1<sup>st</sup> centuries BC indicates.

G. Susini, *ASAtene* 41-42, 1963-1964, 213-218; A. Giannikouri – Ph. Zervaki, *AAA* 39, 2006, 258-259; id., *Dodekanesiaka Chronika* 21, 2007, 337; id., *Κάσος*, 20-22.

## KASOS (Polin)

9:1D

Str. 10.5.18.

The city of Kasos was located here until 67 BC. Roman pottery was found. The site was occupied until the 5<sup>th</sup> century AD.

*BarrAtlas*, Map 60, D5; Ph. Zervaki s.v. Κάσος, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 379; Giannikouri – Zervaki, *Κάσος*, 15-17.

## Myloi

9:1D

Location close to Emporeio where several rock-cut shaft graves were found. There were no finds to date the tombs, but the pottery collected around them was of Late Roman and Early Christian date.

Giannikouri – Zervaki, *Κάσος*, 17.

## Panagia

9:1D

Settlement between Emporeio and Polin. A Roman sar-

cophagus is built into the enclosure wall of the Church of the Koimisis.

Giannikouri –Zervaki, *Κάσος*, 20.

## Kastellorizo → MEGISTE

### KINAROS

Pref. Dodecanese / Ep. Leros

Stad. 273 and 282; Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.70; Suet. *Tib.* 56; Plu. *De exilio*, 602c8; Ath. 2.71c.

Inscriptions: *IG XII* 7, 510.

During the Roman Imperial period, Kinaros was a place of exile (Suet. *Tib.* 56; Plu. *De exilio*, 602c8).

*RE XI*, 463 s.v. “Kinaros” (Bürchner).

*Barr. Atlas*, Map 61, C4.

### KOS

Pref. Dodecanese / Ep. Kos

Scyl. 99; Cato *Agr.* 112; D.S. 5.81.8; Plb. 30.7.9; Str. 10.5.13; 14.1.15 and 14.2.18-19; Tib. 2.3.53 and 3.4.29; Hor. *Carm.* 4.13.13; Prop. 1.2.1; 2.1.5; 4.2.23 and 4.5.23; Ov. *Ars* 2.298; Stad. 272; 273; 274-275; 279; 280; 282 and 283; Plin. *Nat.* 2.112.245; 5.36.133-134; 11.26.76; 14.10.79; 29.2.4 and 35.46.161; Liv. 37.16.1; Pers. 5.135; Tac. *Ann.* 4.14 and 12.61; Juv. 8.101; App. *Mith.* 23; 115 and 117; Paus. 8.43.4; Ptol. 5.2.19; DC 56.27.2; Ath. 1.32e and 14.688e-f; St.Byz. s.v. Ἀστυπάλαια; s.v. Κάρια and s.v. Κῶς; Hsch. s.v. Ἐπικιχράδας; s.v. Κῶς; Eust. *Com. ad Iliadem* 1.250; 2.676-677 and 2.867; Eust. *Com. in D.P.* 525.

Inscriptions: *IG XII* 4,1; *ID* 1409 *Ba I*, 1413 *b*, 1432 *Bb II*, 1439 *Abc I*, 1441 *A I*, 1450 *A*; *CIL III Suppl.*, II, 12261-12265; A. Hauvette-Besnault – M. Dubois, *BCH* 5, 1881, 201-240; W.R. Patton – E.L. Hicks, *The Inscriptions of Cos* (1891); R. Herzog, *Koische Forschungen und Funde* (1899); A. Maiuri, *Nuova Silloge Epigraphica di Rodi e Cos* (1925) 139-241; G. Jacopi, *Clara Rhodos II*, 1932, nos 49-51, 82, 86-94; G. Levi della Vida, *Clara Rhodos IX*, 1938, 139-148; G. Susini, *ASAte ne* 30-32, 1952-1954, 359-361; *SEG* 13, 1956, no. 442; 14, 1957, no. 529; 15, 1958, nos 510-512; G. Pugliese Carratelli, *PP* 1958, 418-419; *SEG* 19, 1963, no. 550; H.G. Pflaum, *ZPE* 7, 1971, 64-68; *SEG* 26, 1976-1977, no. 951; 29, 1977, nos 518-519, 521-523, 526; J. Benedum, *ZPE* 27, 1977, 229-240,

nos 6-8; *SEG* 29, 1979, 751; 30, 1980, nos 1054-1056; N.Ch. Stampolides, *HOROS* 4, 1986, 89-98; *SEG* 39, 1989, no. 851; M. Segre, *Iscrizioni di Cos VI* (1993); *SEG* 44, 1994, no. 694; 45, 1995, no. 1128, 1132-1133; 46, 1996, no. 1088, 1091; Chr. Habicht, *ZPE* 112, 1996, 83-94; *SEG* 47, 1997, no. 1291; 48, 1998, no. 1117; 49, 1999, nos 1115-1116, 1119, 1121; 50, 2000, nos 766-767; R. Parker – D. Obbink, *Chiron* 30, 2000, 415-449; D. Bosnakis, *HOROS* 14-16, 2000-2003, 269-274; *SEG* 51, 2001, nos 1063, 1065-1066bis; 52, 2002, no. 791; Ch. Crowther, in *The Hellenistic Polis of Kos*, 21-60; D. Bosnakis – K. Hallof, *Chiron* 35, 2005, 219-272; M. Segre, *Iscrizioni di Cos VI,2* (2007); Bosnakis, *Ανέκδοτες επιγραφές της Κω*; K.-M. Pharmakidi – E. Kakavogiannis, in *Αγωνη γραμμή*, 116-120, nos 8-10.

Coins: W.R. Patton – E.L. Hicks, *The Inscriptions of Cos* (1891) 303-320; Head, *Coins*, 205-221; *Greek Coin Hoards*, no. 1324; *SNG*, Deutschland, Karien, Taf. 88, nos 2761-2768; *SNG*, Danish National Museum, Caria, Part II, Pl. 16, Pl. 17, nos 696-705; A. Kromann, in S. Dietz – I. Papachristodoulou (eds), *Archaeology in the Dodecanese* (1988) 213-217; A. Murmura, in *Ιστορία – Τέχνη – Αρχαιολογία της Κω*, 187-193; W. Leschhorn, *Οβολός* 8, 2006, 87-104; A. Giannikouri – V.E. Stefanaki, *Οβολός* 8, 2006, 105-124; M. Toulanta-Parisidou, *Αρχαίοι χρόνοι της Κω: Ιστορία, τέχνη, νομίσματα. Άνθρωποι, Θεοί και συμβόλα* (2006); ead., *Dodekanesiaka Chronika* 21, 2007, 321-330; A. Giannikouri – V.E. Stefanaki, *Οβολός* 9, 2010, 447-480.

Island located to the south of Kalymnos and to the north of Nisyros. It occupies a surface of 286 km<sup>2</sup>. It was also called Merope (Plin. *Nat.* 5.36.133; Eust. *Com. ad Iliadem* 2.677), Kea (Plin. *Nat.* 5.36.133), Meropis (Plin. *Nat.*, 5.36.133; St.Byz. s.v. Κῶς; Eust. *Com. ad Iliadem* 1.250 and 2.677), Nymphaia (Plin. *Nat.* 5.36.133) and Karis (St.Byz. s.v. Κάρια and s.v. Κῶς; Eust. *Com. ad Iliadem* 2.867). Eustathios counted Kos among the Cyclades but mentioned that other authors considered it to be one of the Sporades (Eust. *Com. in D.P.* 504). Six ancient demes are known from the inscriptions. Strabo mentions the promontories Scandaria (14.2.18), Laketera (14.2.19), located on the south side of the island, and Drekanon (14.2.19), on the west side of the island where the village of Stomalimni lay. Pliny mentions Mount Prion (Plin. *Nat.* 5.36.134). Stephanos Byzantios mentions a deme called Daphnous, a city called Astypalaia and a city called Ermoupolis (St.Byz. s.v. Ἀστυπάλαια; s.v. Δαφνοῦς and s.v. Ἐρμούπολις).

In the late 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC, Kos joined Rhodes in its struggle against the Cretan pirates in the First Cretan War (205-201 BC). During the Second Macedonian War (200-194 BC), Kos adopted a pro-Roman policy. From the beginning of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC, Kos was under Roman influence. During the First Mithridatic War (89-85 BC), Kos kept peace with both the Romans and Mithridates. The Koans protected the Romans in the winter of 89/88 BC (Tac. *Ann.* 4.14), but when Mithridates went to Kos in 88 BC, he was well received by the inhabitants (App. *Mith.* 23). In the winter of 86/85 BC the Koans supplied Lucullus, Sulla's quaestor, with ships against Mithridates. In 84-82 BC the Koans joined the Roman campaigns against the pirates. During the Roman civil wars, the Koans took Pompey's side against Caesar. Kos must have been a *civitas libera* at the time of M. Antonius, but it is not known whether it was so from 85 to 40 BC. Under Augustus, Kos was incorporated into the province of Asia and was probably paying taxes, but it must have been a *civitas libera* in 12 AD. At the same date, it was granted *ius exilii*. In 23 AD the Roman Senate confirmed the *asylia* of the Asklepion. Three earthquakes shook the province of Asia, and therefore Kos, in the late 1<sup>st</sup> century BC, probably in 26 BC, in 12 BC and in 6 BC. In 53 AD the emperor Claudius declared Kos *immunis*, thanks to the efforts of his personal physician, C. Xenophon (Tac. *Ann.* 12.61). Many Romans settled on the island during the Late Republican and the Early Imperial periods. Antoninus Pius offered his help for the recovery of the island after the earthquake of 142 AD. Under Diocletian (286-305 AD), it was part of the province of the islands (*Provincia Insularum*).

Kos was famous for its wine (Str. 14.1.15 and 14.2.19; Cato, *Agr.* 112; Plin. *Nat.* 14.10.79), its garments (Tib. 2.3.53 and 3.4.29; Hor. *Carm.*, 4.13.13; Prop. 1.2.1; 2.1.5; 4.2.23 and 4.5.23; Ov. *Ars* 2.298; Pers. 5.135; Juv. 8.101) and its perfumes (Ath. 14.688e-f).

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*BarrAtlas*, Map 61, D4/E4.  
A. Chatziconstantinou – E. Poupaki, The Extraction of Travertine in Antiquity on the Island of Cos, Dodecanese, Greece, *MAA* 2/2, 2002, 59-68.  
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M. Toulanta-Parisidou, *Αρχαίοι χρόνοι της Κω. Ιστορία, τέχνη, νομίσματα. Άνθρωποι, Θεοί και σύμβολα* (2006).  
Chr. Habicht, Neues zur hellenistischen Geschichte von Kos, *Chiron* 37, 2007, 123-152.

### Aghios Georgios

10:3B

Location close to Antimacheia. It could be identified with the deme of Ippioton. A temple of Hera, dating to the Roman period, existed here.

G.S. Mastoropoulos, *Αντιμάχεια Κώα* (2002) 70.

### ALASARNA (Kardamaina)

10:3C

Hsch. s.v. Άλασσάρνη.

Inscriptions: *SEG* 50, 2000, no. 756; 51, 2001, no. 1051; G. Kokkorou-Alevras, in E. Papuci-Władyka – I. Sliva (eds), *Studia Archaeologica. Liber amicorum Ianussio A. Ostrowski ab amicis et discipulis oblatus*, 177-188; ead., *Αλάσαρνα I, Οι επιγραφές* (2004).

There was a sanctuary of Apollo and Heracles here and an important urban settlement. It is located in the middle of the south coast of Kos and belonged to the deme of Halasarna, one of the six demes of ancient Kos.

RE VII (1912) 2229 s.v. Halasarna (Bürchner); R. Herzog, *Das Heiligtum des Apollo in Halasarna* (1901); *BarrAtlas*, Map 61, E4; Kokkorou-Alevras – Kalopissi-Verti – Panagiotidou-Kesisoglou, *Kardamaina*, 13-26.



The acropolis must have been located on Tholos Hill where Roman pottery was also found.

Kokkorou-Alevras – Kalopissi-Verti – Panagiotidou-Kesisoglou, *Kardamaina*, 26.

On the northeast flank of the hill there was a theatre, built in the Hellenistic period and restored in Roman times.

Kokkorou-Alevras – Kalopissi-Verti – Panagiotidou-Kesisoglou, *Kardamaina*, 27.

The Sanctuary of Apollo Pythaios or Pythaeus was located to the south of the acropolis in the area called Tsoukalaria and Liopyra. Two monumental buildings of the Late Hellenistic period (A and B) and a temple (C) have been found. Temple C, which was distyle *in antis*, was built in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC and was still in use in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD, as indicated by an inscription on a block belonging to its anta. The deity to whom the temple was dedicated is not known. The temple was damaged during the earthquake of 139 AD. It was repaired and continued to be in use until the earthquake of 212 AD, and it was definitely destroyed by the earthquake of 469 AD. After that earthquake, its western part was repaired and reused for a different purpose. A Roman pedestal stood near the southwest side of the temple. To the east of the temple, a bothros was discovered. Bones and pottery were found in it. The bothros was flanked by a marble seat and the base of a votive offering. The bothros was created after the middle of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD, when Temple C had been destroyed, and remained in use until the beginning of the 5<sup>th</sup> century AD. Building A is located to the south of Temple C and dates to the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 1<sup>st</sup> century BC. It is built of marble, and its floor was paved with marble slabs. A stoa was built possibly after the earthquake of 6/5 BC. Both Building A and the stoa must have been abandoned after the earthquake of 139 AD. To the east of Temple C lies Building D, a monumental structure of the Late Hellenistic or Early Roman period. R. Herzog reports that a circular building of Roman times had been excavated in Kardamaina, near the Basilica of Aghia Theotis.

Ch. Kantzia, *ADelt* 39, 1984, A' Mel., 140-162; G. Alevras – S. Kalopissi – N. Kourou – A. Laimou – M. Panagiotidi, *AEphem* 1985, 1-18; G. Kokkorou-Alevras – S. Kalopissi-Verti – A. Laimou – M. Panagiotidi, *Prakt* 1986, 298-330; id., *Prakt* 1987, 325-355; id., *Prakt* 1990, 342-367; V.Ch. Petrakos, *Ergon* 1989, 134-135; G. Kokkorou-Alevras, *Koaka* 5, 1995, 141-163; G. Kokkorou-Alevras – S. Kalopissi-Verti – M. Panagiotidi, *Archaiognosia* 9, 1998, 313-335; G. Kokkorou-Alevras, in

*Ιστορία – Τέχνη – Αρχαιολογία της Κω*, 91-105; G. Kokkorou-Alevras – G. Deligiannakis, in *Χάρης Χαίρε Α'*, 83-98; Kokkorou-Alevras – Kalopissi-Verti – Panagiotidou-Kesisoglou, *Kardamaina*, 28-45; G. Kokkorou-Alevras, in Chr. Loukos, N. Xipharas, Kl. Pateraki (eds), *Ubi dubium ibi libertas. Τιμητικός Τόμος για τον Καθηγητή Νικόλα Φαράκλα* (2009) 135-155; ead., in C. Reindholdt – P. Scherrer – W. Wohlmayr (eds), *Aiakeion. Beiträge zur Klassischen Altertumswissenschaft zu Ehren von Florens Felten*, 59-65.

A Late Roman kiln for the production of amphoras has been found in Kardamaina.

E. Brouskari – S. Didioumi, *Οβολός* 8, 2006, 306.

A statue, possibly funerary, of the second half of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC was found at Kardamaina.

A. Maiuri, *Clara Rhodos* II, 1932, no. 11.

An inscribed marble funerary table (mensa) dating to the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC was found at Kardamaina close to Norida Hotel.

Bosnakis, *Ανέκδοτες επιγραφές της Κω*, 179-180.

Hellenistic, Roman and Early Christian pottery was found on the road leading from Antimacheia to Kardamaina, at the entrance to the settlement of Kardamaina.

E. Brouskari, *ADelt* 48, 1993, Chron. B' 2, 578.

A Late Roman workshop producing amphoras was found in the Roussou plot at Tsoukalaria, to the east of the Sanctuary of Apollo. The workshop was abandoned in the middle of the 6<sup>th</sup> century AD.

S. Didioumi, *ADelt* 50, 1995, Chron. B' 2, 829-830.

## ANTIMACHEIA

10:2C/3C

Inscriptions: *SEG* 50, 2000, no. 755; Bosnakis, *Ανέκδοτες επιγραφές της Κω*, 180-181.

City located in the middle of Kos, to the north of Alasarna. It was one of the demes of ancient Kos. Inscriptions and architectural members of Roman date are incorporated into the walls of churches of the modern settlement. A portrait of the empress Faustina, Marcus Aurelius' wife, was found in the area. It dates to the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. The ancient cemeteries of Antimacheia were located to the south and southwest of the modern settlement, and in the area of the airport and to its east. The largest cemetery, located in the airport, was in use from the 5<sup>th</sup> century BC to the Roman period. Other burials, as well as Roman and Early Christian architectural members, are found close to the Church of Taxiarchis.

RE I (1894) 2432 s.v. Antimacheia (Hirschfeld); *Barr-Atlas*, Map 61, E4; G.S. Mastoropoulos, *Αντιμάχεια Κώα* (2002).



The necropolis of ancient Antimacheia was discovered to the northwest of the modern city. There were pit graves, rectangular rock-cut shaft graves and chamber tombs. The cemetery was continuously used from the end of the 5<sup>th</sup> or from the beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC to the Roman period, but most of the finds date from the 4<sup>th</sup> to the 2<sup>nd</sup> centuries BC.

E. Zervoudaki, *ADelt* 27, 1972, Chron. B' 2, 683.

Two graves of the late 2<sup>nd</sup> to the first half of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC were discovered in a private property (Kos AE plot), located in the necropolis of the ancient deme of Antimachidai.

D. Grigoriadou, *Οβολός* 8, 2006, 132, 133-135.

A Roman marble altar is found in the Church of Aghia Paraskevi in the fortress of Antimacheia.

I. Volanakis, *ADelt* 32, 1977, Chron. B' 2, 386.

## ASKLEPIEION

10:3B

Str. 14.2.19; Tac. Ann. 12.61.

Inscriptions: R. Herzog, *Koische Forschungen und Funde* (1899); *SEG* 13, 1956, no. 442; *SEG* 46, 1996, no. 1088; *SEG* 50, 2000, no. 766; *SEG* 51, 2001, nos 1065-1066; D. Bosnakis – K. Hallof, *Chiron* 35, 2005, 220-246, no. 20.

It was the best known monument of the island, located at a short distance from the city (Str. 14.2.19). It displayed magnificent offerings, such as the paintings of Apelles or sculptures of Praxiteles and his son Kephisodotos. The cult of Asklepios was one of the most important cults in Kos during the 3<sup>rd</sup> and the 2<sup>nd</sup> centuries BC. In 23 AD a Koan embassy with the participation of C. Stertinius Xenophon managed to have the *asylia* of the Asklepieion recognised by the emperor Tiberius and the Roman Senate (Tac. Ann. 12.61). The sanctuary was designed and constructed in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC. It was organised in three terraces. On the upper terrace, the peripteral Doric Temple A was built in the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC. Just after the construction of the temple around 160 BC, the wooden stoa of the terrace was replaced by a three-aisled Doric marble stoa, and a new retaining wall was built. At the same time, a monumental staircase was built to assure the communication between the upper and the middle terraces. In the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> or in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD, rooms were added to the back of the stoas surrounding the terrace.

On the middle terrace, the Altar of Asklepios, which dated to the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC, was rebuilt in the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC according to the model of

the Great Altar of Pergamon. The Temple of Asklepios, distyle *in antis* and of the Ionic order, dates to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC and underwent some changes in the early 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC. To the south of the Temple of Asklepios, Building D was built in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD. It was possibly dedicated to the cult of several deities, and it replaced a larger building of similar function. To the east of the altar, Temple C was built in the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. It was a peripteral building of Corinthian order and may have been dedicated to Apollo. In the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century or in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD, a curved wall with niches was built to the south of Temple C. The east retaining wall of the middle terrace was erected at that time too.

A lower terrace was created in the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC. It was surrounded by Doric stoas on three sides. In the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC, the fountain house that gave access to a well, located in the retaining wall of the middle terrace, was renovated. The original building was divided into three rooms with vaulted entrances. In the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD, the well-known Koan doctor Caius Stertinius Xenophon, who lived in Rome and had been the personal doctor of Emperor Claudius, sponsored several buildings and dedications in the sanctuary of Asklepios, such as a library, a series of hydraulic facilities (water basins and water pipes at the foot of the retaining wall of the middle terrace) and a niche with a statue, located to the right of the staircase leading to the middle terrace. A small temple, located right in front of the niche and dedicated to Asklepios, Hygeia and Epione, is also thought to have been funded by Xenophon, according to D. Bosnakis. P. Schatzmann, however, dated it to the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD. Baths were erected on the east side of the terrace. P. Schatzmann dated them to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD, while D. Bosnakis believes they were built by Xenophon in the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD. Public latrines were built behind the west stoa. They date to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD according to P. Schatzmann, and to the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD according to D. Bosnakis.

A Roman building, possibly a guesthouse, was built against the retaining wall of the lower terrace, next to the propylon. It dates to the second half of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD.

R. Herzog, *AA* 1905, 2-10; L. Laurenzi, *Historia* 5, 1931, 620-621; R. Herzog – P. Schatzmann, *Kos. Ergebnisse der deutschen Ausgrabungen und Forschungen. Band I. Asklepieion. Baubeschreibung und Baugeschichte* (1932); L. Morricone, *BdA* 35, 1950, 326-327; I.D. Kontis, *Αι ελληνιστικαὶ διαμορφώσεις του Ασκληπιείου της Κω* (1956); BarrAtlas, Map

61, E4; G. Rocco, in *La presenza italiana nel Dodecaneso*, 163-171; D. Bosnakis, s.v. Κως, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 346-351.

A Roman funerary building with a vaulted roof was discovered in the Kapriniotis plot, to the northeast of the Asklepion.

D. Bosnakis, *ADelt* 44, 1989, Chron. B' 2, 507.

The head of a Late Hellenistic statue was found at Der-mens Deresi, close to the Asklepion. It was deposited in the Museum of Kos.

A. Drelion-Herakleidou, *ADelt* 54, 1999, Chron. B' 2, 961.

### Aspri Petra

10:2D

Cave located on the peninsula of Kephalos. A sanctuary of Pan and the Nymphs was in use during the Roman period.

D. Levi, *ASAtene* 8-9, 1925-1926, 252; G. Jacopich, *Clara Rhodos* I, 1928, 99-100; Buchholz – Althaus, *Nisyros, Giali, Kos*, 54; *BarrAtlas*, Map 61, D4.

### Dikaïos (mountain)

10:3B

Mountain where marble quarries have been located. The quarries were reorganised in the late 1<sup>st</sup> century BC.

E. Poupaki, in *The Hellenistic Polis of Kos*, 166-169, 176.

### Evriokastro

10:3C

Hill located 2 km west of Kardamaina. The pottery dates from the Late Roman and Early Byzantine periods.

E. Brouskari – S. Didioumi, *Οβολός* 8, 2006, 312.

### Glykoriza

10:2C

Settlement located close to Antimacheia that existed in the Roman period.

G.S. Mastoropoulos, *Αντιμάχεια Κώα* (2002) 65.

### Kaki Skala

10:2C

Location close to Kephalos where the torso of a male statue of the end of the Hellenistic or the beginning of the Roman Imperial period was found.

A. Maiuri, *Clara Rhodos* II, 1932, no. 17.

### Kamari

10:2D

Bay close to Kephalos, on Kephalos peninsula, where a mole of the Roman Imperial period was found. A Roman villa with mosaic pavements has been excavated close to the sea.

Buchholz – Althaus, *Nisyros, Giali, Kos*, 42.

The bridge may date to the Roman period.

G.S. Mastoropoulos, *Αντιμάχεια Κώα* (2002) 65.

A marble block bearing two inscriptions was found at Kamari Kephalou at Skoteini. The first inscription dates to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC, while the second dates to the 3<sup>rd</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> century AD.

Bosnakis, *Ανέκδοτες επιγραφές της Κω*, 181.

Building remains with two phases, dating to the Late Roman and to the Early Christian period, were found in the Drosos plot at Kamari Kephalou.

S. Didioumi, *ADelt* 49, 1994, Chron. B' 2, 821-822.

### Karamoustaphaina

10:3B

Location to the north of Aghios Georgios in the region of Antimacheia. Roman sherds and parts of walls were found.

G.S. Mastoropoulos, *Αντιμάχεια Κώα* (2002) 72.

### Kardamaina → ALASARNA

### Kephalos

10:2C

Inscriptions: *SEG* 28, 1978, no. 703.

This was the site of two or three settlements in use until the 7<sup>th</sup> century AD. The coins discovered there date from the 2<sup>nd</sup> to the 7<sup>th</sup> centuries AD, while the pottery dates from the Hellenistic period to the 7<sup>th</sup> century AD.

G.E. Bean – J.M. Cook, *BSA* 52, 1957, 122; *BarrAtlas*, Map 61, D4; E. Militis, in *Ιστορία – Τέχνη – Αρχαιολογία της Κω*, 277-290; E. Brouskari – S. Didioumi, *Οβολός* 8, 2006, 308.

A marble statue of Demeter, dating to the beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD, was found at Kephalos.

A. Maiuri, *Clara Rhodos* II, 1932, no. 8.

Walls and pottery, dating from the Hellenistic to the Early Christian period, were found in the Politis – Archontoulis plot.

E. Militis, *ADelt* 47, 1992, Chron. B' 2, 681-682.

Remains of buildings, a cistern, Late Hellenistic, Roman and Late Roman pottery, as well as coins of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, two of which were Koan, were found in the Apendoulis plot, on the southeast part of the bay of Kephalos.

E. Militis, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B' 2, 1162-1163; ead., *ADelt* 54, 1999, Chron. B' 2, 999-1000.

### KOS

10:4A; 41

Scyl. 99; Str. 14.2.19; St.Byz. s.v. Κῶς.

Inscriptions: M. Segre, *Historia* 7, 1933, 429-452; G. Pu-

gliese-Carratelli, in A. Guarino – L. Labruna (eds), *Syn-teleia. Vincenzo Arango-Ruiz* (1964) 816-819; Ch. Kantzia, *ADelt* 35, 1980, A' Mel., 1-16; M. Sznycer, *ADelt* 35, 1980, A' Mel., 17-30; K. Höghammer, in S. Dietz – I. Papachristodoulou (eds), *Archaeology in the Dodecanese* (1988) 191-197; Ch. Kantzia, in A.F. Christides – D.R. Jordan (eds), *Γλώσσα και μαγεία. Κείμενα από την Αρχαιότητα* (1997) 170-192; L. Hallof – K. Hallof – Chr. Habicht, *Chiron* 28, 1998, 101-144; D. Bosnakis, in *The Hellenistic Polis of Kos*, 99-108; Bosnakis, *Ανέκδοτες επιγραφές της Κω*, 49-169.

According to Strabo (14.2.19), the city of Kos was formerly called Astypalaia and was built at a different location, close to the sea. In the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC, Kos prospered and new buildings were erected throughout the city. The eastern part of the city was organised around the agora. To the north, there was a monumental zone outside the main city walls, but still protected by a secondary wall. In the western area, there was a stadium and a complex of gymnasia and baths. The *decumanus maximus* started at the agora and lead to the Asklepicion. At the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, the northern part of the wall was dismantled and covered by the general rise of the level of the city.

RE XI (1922) 1475-1477 s.v. Kos (Bürchner); L. Morricone, *BdA* 35, 1950, 61, 73; M. Livadiotti, in *La presenza italiana nel Dodecaneso*, 92-96; G. Rocco, in *La presenza italiana nel Dodecaneso*, 96-102; *Αρχαιολογικός Άτλας του Αιγαίου*, 330-331; *BarrAtlas*, Map 61, E4; D. Bosnakis, s.v. Κως, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 342-351.

#### Central sector

A Roman drain was found in the Kesoglou plot on 31<sup>st</sup> Martiou Street, to the east of the North Baths. A slab that probably belonged to a Roman sarcophagus was also found in the same plot.

I. Papachristodoulou, *ADelt* 34, 1979, Chron. B' 2, 454-455.

Roman walls and mosaic pavements were found in the Peros plot at the intersection of P. Tsaldari Street and Akte Kountouriotou, close to the North Baths.

I. Papachristodoulou, *ADelt* 34, 1979, Chron. B' 2, 450-451.

#### The North Baths

The North Baths are located close to the port, northeast of the Stadium. They date to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD.

L. Morricone, *BdA* 35, 1950, 221-222.

Walls of Roman date were discovered close to the

North Baths, at the intersection of Akte Kountouriotou and P. Tsaldari Street. The walls were probably related to the baths.

I. Papachristodoulou, *ADelt* 34, 1979, Chron. B' 2, 450.

A wall, probably belonging to the North Baths, was discovered in the Mavros plot on 25<sup>th</sup> Martiou Street.

Ch. Kantzia, *ADelt* 42, 1987, Chron. B' 2, 629.

The remains of a Roman building with mosaic pavement were discovered in the Karanikolas plot close to 25<sup>th</sup> Martiou Street.

G. Konstantinopoulos, *ADelt* 23, 1968, Chron. B' 2, 448.

A Roman street was found in the Pougounia plot on 25<sup>th</sup> Martiou Street.

I. Papachristodoulou, *ADelt* 29, 1973-1974, Chron. B' 3, 979-980.

Walls of houses were found under the hospital on El. Venizelou Street. The walls are related to the Late Roman house that had been discovered in 1985-1986.

D. Grigoriadou, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B' 2, 1110.

A Late Roman building with mosaic pavement was discovered in the Zervanos plot at Aghia Triada, to the northeast of the Hellenistic theatre inside the ancient city.

E. Brouskari, *ADelt* 42, 1987, Chron. B' 2, 647.

Part of a large building, probably public, was discovered in the Gikas plot on Antinauarchou Ioannidi Street. The building dates to the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD and went out of use in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD.

E. Brouskari, *ADelt* 45, 1990, Chron. B' 2, 517-518.

Late Roman pottery was found in the Psyris plot on Tagmatarchou Kouroukli and Antinauarchou Ioannidi Streets.

I. Volanakis, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B' 2, 1164.

Remains of buildings of the Roman period were found in an excavation on 25<sup>th</sup> Martiou and Kolokotroni Streets.

E. Skerlou, *ADelt* 46, 1991, Chron. B' 2, 487.

#### Seragia

The House of the Bronzes was found near Seragia. It dates to the Roman period and was destroyed by fire a little after the middle of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD.

L. Morricone, *BdA* 35, 1950, 318-319.

A mosaic of the first half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD was found close to the Church of Aghia Paraskevi.

L. Morricone, *BdA* 35, 1950, 317; De Matteis, *Mosaici di Cos*, 123 (no. 50)

The remains of a Roman building were discovered in

the Papouli plot on Vassileos Pavlou Street, to the west of the House of the Bronzes.

Ch. Doumas, *ADelt* 31, 1976, Chron. B' 2, 386.

Remains of the Roman period were found in the Diakanastasis plot on E. Venizelou and Kolokotroni Streets.

*ADelt* 38, 1983, Chron. B' 2, 396.

Remains of a Roman building were found in the Kasiotis plot on Hephaistou Street.

*ADelt* 38, 1983, Chron. B' 2, 396.

A few remains of Roman buildings were found in the Kalogerou plot on Hephaistou Street.

Ch. Kantzia, *ADelt* 39, 1984, Chron. B' 2, 331.

A Roman or Early Christian room was found in the Sernikos-Barbagiannis-Pambris plot on Hephaistou Street.

Ch. Kantzia, *ADelt* 39, 1984, Chron. B' 2, 331.

Remains of Roman buildings were found in the Mylonas plot on Apellou and Kolokotroni Streets, at the highest point of Seragia Hill.

*ADelt* 38, 1983, Chron. B' 2, 396.

Roman pottery was found in the Vavlas plot on Hephaistou Street, at the eastern foot of Seragia Hill.

T. Marketou, *ADelt* 42, 1987, Chron. B' 2, 620.

Remains of Roman buildings were discovered in the Mouzakis plot on P. Tsaldari and 31 Martiou Streets, on the north slope of Seragia Hill. Two Hellenistic streets were found in the plot; they were in use until the Late Roman period.

Ch. Kantzia, *ADelt* 42, 1987, Chron. B' 2, 621-624.

A few walls of Roman date were found in the Sophos plot on Peisandrou, Ioannidou and Kleopatras Streets.

Ch. Kantzia, *ADelt* 42, 1987, Chron. B' 2, 621-626.

Remains of walls, dating from the Hellenistic to the Early Christian period, were found in the Sarikizis plot on Herakleous Street.

Ch. Kantzia, *ADelt* 43, 1988, Chron. B' 2, 632-633.

Some Roman building remains were found in the Koutsouradis plot on Papanikolakis Street.

Ch. Kantzia, *ADelt* 45, 1990, Chron. B' 2, 493-495.

A Roman public building of unknown function was discovered in the Giousemoglou plot on Ioannou Theologou Street.

E. Skerlou, *ADelt* 48, 1993, Chron. B' 2, 544; E. Brouskari – S. Didioumi, *Οβολός* 8, 2006, 301.

The corner of a Roman building was found on Ioannou Theologou Street next to Giousemoglou plot.

E. Skerlou, *ADelt* 48, 1993, Chron. B' 2, 544-545.

A Roman plastered wall was found in the Papadimitriou

plot at the intersection of Kolokotronis and Philitas Streets.

E. Skerlou, *ADelt* 49, 1994, Chron. B' 2, 783.

Remains of buildings, dating from the Late Hellenistic to the Early Christian period, were discovered in the Drosos plot on Krekoukias Street.

D. Bosnakis, *ADelt* 51, 1996, Chron. B' 2, 685.

A Late Roman marble floor was found in the Pheimo plot on El. Venizelou and Apellou Streets.

D. Bosnakis, *ADelt* 53, 1998, Chron. B' 3, 957.

#### *Northeast sector*

##### *The Port Quarter*

In the area of the port and outside the city walls, three sanctuaries and an L-shaped stoa were built during the period from the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC. First came the Sanctuary of Heracles Kallinikos and the stoa at the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> or the beginning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC. The Sanctuary of Aphrodite Pandamos and Pontia was built after the earthquake of 198 BC. Shortly afterwards, a small building was erected in the Sanctuary of the Port. The deity to whom this sanctuary was dedicated remains unknown. The Sanctuary of the Port was restored in the Late Hellenistic or Early Roman Imperial period. In the 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, the Sanctuary of Heracles was provided with stoas on its east and south sides. In the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century or the beginning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD, a series of restorations took place in the entire area, possibly after the earthquake of 142 AD. At that time the rooms of the west stoa of the Sanctuary of Heracles were built. Another destruction, dating to the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD, led to the complete remodelling of the stoa. Three mosaic pavements of the first half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD were found in the Sanctuary of Heracles. The destructive earthquake of 469 AD marked the abandonment of these buildings, which may have already lost their religious character. A small bath complex was erected on the ruins of the Sanctuary of Heracles.

L. Laurenzi, *BdA* 30, 1936-1937, 137; L. Morricone, *BdA* 35, 1950, 62-65, 66-69, 73; M.G. Pigozzi s.v. Kos, in *Princeton Encyclopedia*, 465; M. Livadiotti, in *La presenza italiana nel Dodecaneso*, 112-116, 121; G. Rocco, in *La presenza italiana nel Dodecaneso*, 116-120; L. De Matteis, in *Ιστορία – Τέχνη – Αρχαιολογία της Κω*, 115-119; G. Rocco, in *Χάρης Χαίρε Α'*, 175-194; De Matteis, *Mosaici di Cos*, 103-106; D. Bosnakis, s.v. Κως, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 344; C.G. Malacrino, *NumAntCl* 35, 2006, 181-219.

Mosaics of the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> or of the beginning of



the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD were found on the western end of the Port Quarter.

L. Morricone, *BdA* 35, 1950, 219-220; De Matteis, *Mosaici di Cos*, 119-120 (no. 47), 130-131 (no. 57).

Close to the findspot of the mosaic depicting Orpheus, another fine mosaic was found.

G. Jacopich, *Clara Rhodos* I, 1928, 98-99.

### *The agora*

The agora of Kos started in the east part of the city close to the port and ended at the centre of the city, near the street leading to the Asklepion. With a total length of more than 300 m it was one of the largest agoras in the ancient world. It has three building phases. The first phase dates to the late 4<sup>th</sup> century BC, the second to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC and the third to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. The stoas were reconstructed in marble in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC. At the same time, the agora was given a pavement of marble slabs. The agora may have been repaired after an earthquake in the late 1<sup>st</sup> century BC, but the only significant change at that time was the enlargement of the internal north portico. Further changes and repairs took place at the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD and in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD after the earthquake of 142 AD. Large parts of the Doric stoas had to be rebuilt and the agora was reorganised. In the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, a new monumental propylon of the Corinthian order was built at the north part of the agora. It was founded on the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC fortification wall. The rear part of the propylon was organised in a nymphaion. The central building of the propylon was used for the imperial cult. The northern part of the agora, which was located close to the port and housed the commercial activity in the Hellenistic period, lost part of its stoas and received a new marble pavement. It was transformed from a market place to a monumental complex, similar to those found in other contemporary provincial cities of the Roman Empire. More repairs took place after the earthquake of 469 AD, and the agora was definitely abandoned after the earthquake of 554 AD.

A mid-2<sup>nd</sup> century BC temple of Dionysos occupies the southern end of the agora. It could have been sponsored by the Attalid dynasty.

A Late Hellenistic workshop for the preparation of pigments, mostly Egyptian blue, was discovered in a room on the east side of the agora. The room was in Damtsas plot (Lord Byron, Meropis and Peisandrou Streets). Coins and bronze statuettes of the Roman Imperial period were also found. Among the statuettes, there is a

bust of Caligula dating to the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD. Also discovered in the same plot were a street leading to the agora, a tholos of the Roman Imperial period, part of the east stoa and of the courtyard of the agora. The west stoa of the agora was found in another Damtsas plot on Peisandrou Street.

One of the most important streets of the city ran along the east side of the agora. It was in use until the 6<sup>th</sup> century AD, when the agora was abandoned.

An important public building, possibly the agorameion, was discovered to the east of the south side of the agora. It has two building phases, one in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC and another after the earthquake of 142 AD. L. Laurenzi, *BdA* 30, 1936-1937, 137; L. Morricone, *BdA* 35, 1950, 70-73; M.G. Pigozzi s.v. Kos, in *Princeton Encyclopedia*, 465; Ch. Kantzia – K. Kouzeli, *AAA* 20, 1987, 211-255; Ch. Kantzia, *ADelt* 42, 1987, Chron. B' 2, 635-640; G. Dontas, in N. Başgelen – M. Lugal, *Festschrift für Jale Inan Armağanı* (1989) 51-58; E. Skerlou, *ADelt* 46, 1991, Chron. B' 2, 487-488; E. Skerlou, *ADelt* 47, 1992, Chron. B' 2, 650-651; E. Skerlou, *ADelt* 48, 1993, Chron. B' 2, 545-547; E. Skerlou, *ADelt* 49, 1994, Chron. B' 2, 783; G. Rocco, in *La presenza italiana nel Dodecaneso*, 106-112; M. Livadiotti – G. Rocco, in *Ιστορία – Τέχνη – Αρχαιολογία της Κω*, 195-214; D. Bosnakis, s.v. Kos, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 344-345; A. Giannikouri – E. Skerlou – E. Papanikolaou, in *Η αγορά στη Μεσόγειο*, 357-382; G. Rocco – M. Livadiotti, in *Η αγορά στη Μεσόγειο*, 383-423.

The architectural members of a 1<sup>st</sup> century AD building were found to the north of the agora.

L. Morricone, *BdA* 35, 1950, 73.

Part of a Roman public building with a peristyle court and mosaic pavements was found in Damtsas plot on Peisandrou Street where the west stoa of the agora was also discovered.

E. Skerlou, *ADelt* 47, 1992, Chron. B' 2, 650-651; A. Giannikouri – E. Skerlou – E. Papanikolaou, in *Η αγορά στη Μεσόγειο*, 361-365.

Part of the ancient street that bordered the agora to the east was discovered in Ssynou plot at the intersection of E. Venizelou and Lord Byron Streets. A drain crossed the street. The drain was made of reused material, including an inscription of Roman date. The fill of the drain contained Late Roman pottery. Another ancient street, parallel to the first one, was also discovered in the plot. Both streets were in use until the Late Roman or Early Christian period. The buildings that came to light between these two streets date from the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC

to the 6<sup>th</sup> century AD. They suffered from the earthquakes of 142 and 469 AD and were abandoned after the earthquake of 554 AD.

I. Papachristodoulou, *ADelt* 34, 1979, Chron. B' 2, 455-456; E. Skerlou, *ADelt* 47, 1992, Chron. B' 2, 651-652. Remains of Late Roman or Early Christian buildings were found in the Siphis plot on Chalkonos Street.

I. Papachristodoulou, *ADelt* 34, 1979, Chron. B' 2, 457. Roman pottery was found in the Diakanastasis plot at Aghia Marina.

*ADelt* 38, 1983, Chron. B' 2, 397.

Roman walls were found in the Doumanis plot on G. Papatheophanous Street at Aghia Marina.

E. Brouskari, *ADelt* 46, 1991, Chron. B' 2, 508.

A building and a street with a drain were found in the Platanistas plot on Artemisias and Ioannidou Streets. The discovery of a coin indicates that the street and the drain were in use in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. The building probably was a rich private dwelling with phases from the Early Roman period to the 6<sup>th</sup> century AD.

E. Brouskari, *ADelt* 43, 1988, Chron. B' 2, 639-643; E. Skerlou, *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B' 2, 1156.

A building in use during the Roman period was found in the Psyris plot on Ioannidis and Kourouklis Streets, to the south of Platanistas plot.

D. Grigoriadou, *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B' 2, 1156-1157.

A building of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD was discovered in the Gikas plot on Ioannidou Street. It had two building phases and went out of use in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD. It probably was an important public building.

E. Brouskari, *ADelt* 43, 1988, Chron. B' 2, 639-643.

The remains of Roman and Early Christian buildings with mosaic floors were found in the Italian Arsenal on Stadiou and Knidou Streets. Another Roman building was discovered in the same plot. This building was public, possibly a temple.

Ch. Kantzia, *ADelt* 39, 1984, Chron. B' 2, 332-335.

The foundation of a Late Roman wall was found in the Voukouvalidis plot close to the prison.

E. Skerlou, *ADelt* 46, 1991, Chron. B' 2, 490.

The remains of Roman buildings were discovered in the Oikonomidi plot on Makrygianni Street. There were two phases, the later of which is dated by a coin of Augustus Philippus (244-249 AD) to the middle of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD.

Th. Karampelias, *ADelt* 47, 1992, Chron. B' 2, 655.

Remains of buildings of the Late Hellenistic or Roman Imperial period were found in the Oikonomidou plot

to the south of Makrygianni Street. The plot is adjacent to the Voukouvalidis plot. Pottery and coins of the same period came to light. The buildings could have been workshops.

Th. Karampelias, *ADelt* 46, 1991, Chron. B' 2, 506; E. Brouskari, *ADelt* 46, 1991, Chron. B' 2, 507-508.

The remains of buildings with five phases from the Hellenistic to the Early Christian period were found in the Pantelidis plot at the intersection of Makrygiannis and Herondas Streets.

Th. Karampelias, *ADelt* 47, 1992, Chron. B' 2, 654.

The remains of a Late Roman building, dating from the 3<sup>rd</sup> to the 5<sup>th</sup> centuries AD, were found in the plot of the Monastery of Panormitis Symis on Gregoriou 5<sup>th</sup>, Makrygiannis and Herondas Streets. Deeper trenches revealed remains dating to the Late Hellenistic and Roman periods.

E. Brouskari, *ADelt* 49, 1994, Chron. B' 2, 828.

Building remains, dating from the Early Hellenistic to the Late Roman period, were found in the Tsimisiri plot on Strategou Makrygianni Street. There was a bath and rooms with mosaic floors.

E. Skerlou, *ADelt* 49, 1994, Chron. B' 2, 784-786.

Remains of buildings of the Roman period were found in the Koutouzis plot at Aghia Marina on Makrygiannis Street, and at 3<sup>rd</sup> Septemvriou Square. The buildings remained in use until the Late Roman period.

D. Grigoriadou, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B' 2, 1109-1110.

Three big buildings were discovered in the Koutouzis – Gialousis – Mesimeris plot on Herondas Street. All of them had a Roman or Late Roman phase. A street was discovered to the west of the buildings; it had three Roman phases.

D. Bosnakis, *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B' 2, 1154-1156.

Late Roman buildings and streets were discovered in the Manias plot on Herondas and Makrygiannis Streets. The plot is adjacent to the previous one.

D. Grigoriadou, *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B' 2, 1156.

#### *Southeast sector*

A marble head of Isis, dating to the end of the Hellenistic period, was found during the demolition of San Nicola Quarter in Kos.

L. Laurenzi, *Clara Rhodos* IX, 1938, 52-53.

Roman walls were found in the Christakis plot.

E. Skerlou, *ADelt* 49, 1994, Chron. B' 2, 786-787.

Part of a Roman street with a vaulted drain was found on Metropoleos Street to the south of the agora. To the

south of the street, there were remains of Late Roman and Early Christian buildings.

E. Brouskari, *ADelt* 42, 1987, Chron. B' 2, 631.

Parts of two Late Roman houses, decorated with mosaic pavements and separated by a road, were discovered in the Deligiannis and Balanis plots on Aghiou Nikolaou Street. They are located 45 m east of the eastern side of the agora. The houses had several building phases. Pottery and coins, dating from the Late Hellenistic period to the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD, were found in trenches under the mosaic pavements. The mosaics of the last phase date to the first half of the 5<sup>th</sup> century AD.

E. Brouskari, in S. Isager – B. Poulsen (eds), *Patron and Pavement in Late Antiquity* (1997) 65-77.

An Early Christian house with Roman and Hellenistic phases was discovered in the Gialousis plot on Aghiou Nikolaou Street. A street with Hellenistic and Roman phases was also found.

D. Grigoriadou, *ADelt* 54, 1999, Chron. B' 2, 949-950.

The remains of a Roman house with mosaic pavements were found in the Zikas plot on E. Venizelou Street.

D. Bosnakis, *ADelt* 54, 1999, Chron. B' 2, 950-951.

A mosaic of the second half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD and another mosaic, dating to the second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD, were found on Mitropoleos Street (formerly Stavrou Street).

L. Morricone, *BdA* 35, 1950, 320; De Matteis, *Mosaici di Cos*, 121-123 (no. 49), 141-142 (no. 67).

A late Roman mosaic floor was found under a 5<sup>th</sup> or 6<sup>th</sup> century AD private bath under Aghios Nikolaos Church on Mitropoleos Street (formerly Stavrou Street).

L. Morricone, *BdA* 35, 1950, 320; G. Rocco, in *La presenza italiana nel Dodecaneso*, 160-162.

An ancient street and a building with three phases that belonged to the Roman period were discovered in the Chadzichristophis plot at the intersection of Korais and Thymanakis Streets, to the east of the Church of Aghios Nikolaos.

I.Ch. Papachristodoulou, *ADelt* 35, 1980, Chron. B' 2, 555-557.

Part of a building was excavated in the Stamoglou plot at the intersection of E. Venizelou and Korais Streets. The building had at least five phases from the Hellenistic to the Early Christian periods, and it seems that it was used as a workshop in the last phases.

*ADelt* 36, 1981, Chron. B' 2, 409.

A street with a Hellenistic and a Roman phase was found in the Koulia plot at the intersection of Grego-

riou 5<sup>th</sup> and S. Thymanakis Streets. Part of a Roman house was discovered to the west of the street.

*ADelt* 36, 1981, Chron. B' 2, 409.

Part of a building, probably a bath, with many building phases and mosaic floors of the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> centuries AD was found in the Peridis plot on Korais and Thymanakis Streets. The building was in use until the 7<sup>th</sup> century AD.

E. Brouskari, *ADelt* 45, 1990, Chron. B' 2, 516.

Part of the third street to the east of the agora of Kos was found in the Mastorakis plot on E. Venizelou and Metropoleos Streets. To the west of the street, a large part of a Roman house was excavated.

*ADelt* 38, 1983, Chron. B' 2, 397.

Part of the third street to the east of the agora and walls of the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD were found in the Diamantopoulou plot on Metropoleos Street.

E. Brouskari, *ADelt* 42, 1987, Chron. B' 2, 630-631.

Remains of buildings and pottery of the Late Hellenistic and Early Roman period were found in the Chadzimichail plot, to the south of Gregoriou 5<sup>th</sup> Street. Two coins of the late 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC were also found.

Ch. Kantzia, *ADelt* 43, 1988, Chron. B' 2, 643-644.

Roman pottery was found in the Gialousis plot at Kako Prinari, in the southeast part of the city of Kos.

Ch. Kantzia, *ADelt* 39, 1984, Chron. B' 2, 335.

Late Roman houses were discovered in the Chadzigiakounis – Gerostathopoulos plot on Aristonos Street. The plot lies to the east of the plot that belongs to Panormitis Monastery.

D. Grigoriadou, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B' 2, 1110.

#### South sector

##### Amygdalonas

Location to the southwest of the Serraglio in the centre of the ancient city. The area between the southern end of the decumanus and the Central Baths was occupied by houses. Further to the south, mosaic pavements of the Roman period were found in the Kontis plot. The most impressive mosaics date to the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD.

L. Morricone, *BdA* 35, 1950, 319-320.

The Casa Romana, which succeeded a Hellenistic house of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC, is a richly decorated house. Numerous mosaics were found. They date from the late 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC to the second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD. The house was probably destroyed by the earthquake of 365 AD.

L. Laurenzi, *BdA* 30, 1936-1937, 138-140; M.G. Pigozzi



s.v. Kos, in *Princeton Encyclopedia*, 466; M. Albertocchi, in *La presenza italiana nel Dodecaneso*, 125-130; De Matteis, *Mosaici di Cos*, 99-103 (nos 29-33), 144-145 (no. 69); D. Bosnakis, s.v. Κως, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 345-346.

#### *The Altar of Dionysos*

An altar dedicated to Dionysos was found on Konitsis Street close to the Casa Romana. It dates to the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC. The blocks belonging to its frieze had been reused in the inner fortification wall of the medieval city. The temple associated with the altar cannot be dated, but it must have been radically restored in the Roman period.

L. Laurenzi, *BdA* 1936-1937, 137-138; L. Morricone, *BdA* 35, 1950, 319; N. Stampolidis, *ADelt* 40, 1985, A' Mel., 133-147; N. Chr. Stampolidis, *Ο βωμός του Διονύσου στην Κω* (1987); G. Rocco, in *La presenza italiana nel Dodecaneso*, 122-125.

An ancient street bordered by two Roman buildings with mosaic pavements was found in the Deligiannis – Balanis plots on Aghiou Nikolaou Street, 60 m to the east of the Altar of Dionysos. The buildings had several phases from the 4<sup>th</sup> to the 7<sup>th</sup> centuries AD.

E. Brouskari, *ADelt* 42, 1987, Chron. B' 2, 629-630.

The remains of two Roman walls were discovered in the Athanasίου – Sophou plot on V. Pavlou and Kleopatras Streets, to the east of the Altar of Dionysos.

Ch. Kantzia, *ADelt* 42, 1987, Chron. B' 2, 640-641.

A street that was in use from the Early Hellenistic to the Early Christian period was discovered in the Kassiotis plot on Gregoriou 5<sup>th</sup> Street, to the east of Casa Romana and the Central Baths and to the southeast of the Altar of Dionysos. To the east of the street, a house with Hellenistic, Roman and Early Christian phases was found.

Ch. Kantzia, *ADelt* 42, 1987, Chron. B' 2, 641.

Part of a Roman building was found in the Tsochas plot, to the south of Gregoriou 5<sup>th</sup> Street. The best preserved phase of the building dates to the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries AD. Part of a Late Roman building with mosaic floor and part of a caldarium of a Roman building were found during later excavations in the same plot.

Ch. Kantzia, *ADelt* 42, 1987, Chron. B' 2, 641-642; E. Brouskari, *ADelt* 43, 1988, Chron. B' 2, 637; V. Christopoulou, *ADelt* 46, 1991, Chron. B' 2, 506-507.

Part of a Roman house with an atrium and a mosaic floor was found to the south of Tsochas plot. The last phase of the house is dated by coins to the reign of Galienus (260-268 AD).

The remains of a Roman house with mosaic pavement were found in the Avakoumidis plot on Gregoriou 5<sup>th</sup> Street.

Ch. Kantzia, *ADelt* 42, 1987, Chron. B' 2, 642.

A Late Hellenistic or Early Roman public building was found in the Svourenos plot on Gregoriou 5<sup>th</sup> Street.

E. Brouskari, *ADelt* 42, 1987, Chron. B' 2, 645.

Hellenistic and later walls were found in the Galenos plot on Gregoriou 5<sup>th</sup> Street.

I. Ch. Papachristodoulou, *ADelt* 35, 1980, Chron. B' 2, 554-555.

A fragment of a Roman inscription was found in the Sophou plot on Kleopatras and A. Ioannides Streets.

I. Papachristodoulou, *ADelt* 29, 1973-1974, Chron. B' 3, 979.

Architectural remains of Roman date were found in the Sophos plot, located at the intersection of V. Pavlou and Peisandrou Streets.

G. Konstantinopoulos, *ADelt* 23, 1966, Chron. B' 2, 448.

Remains of Roman houses with mosaic floors and Late Hellenistic and Roman pottery were found in the Mesimeris plot.

E. Brouskari, *ADelt* 47, 1992, Chron. B' 2, 681.

Walls of Roman buildings were discovered in the Karanastasis plot on Pasanikolakis Street.

Ch. Kantzia, *ADelt* 39, 1984, Chron. B' 2, 331-332.

#### *The Central Baths*

The Central Baths were built in the second half of the 1<sup>st</sup> century or in the first half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. The earthquake of 142 AD led to a restoration and a reorganisation of the bath complex. A second reconstruction occurred at the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> or at the beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD after another earthquake. The Central Baths continued to be in use until their destruction in the 6<sup>th</sup> century AD.

L. Morricone, *BdA* 35, 1950, 221-222; M. Livadiotti, in *Χάρης Χαίρε Α'*, 195-213.

Hellenistic and Roman building remains were discovered in the Kentouris plot on Gregoriou 5<sup>th</sup> Street.

E. Skerlou, *ADelt* 50, 1995, Chron. B' 2, 804.

The destruction layer of a Roman house was found on Gregoriou 5<sup>th</sup> Street.

E. Skerlou, *ADelt* 49, 1994, Chron. B' 2, 783.

#### *Southwest sector*

##### *The Quarter of the New Gate (Porta Nuova)*

A 1<sup>st</sup> century BC herm representing Heracles was discovered in the New Gate Quarter.



L. Laurenzi, *Clara Rhodos* IX, 1938, 48-49.

Private houses with mosaic pavements were found in Konstantinou Palaiologou Square. The mosaics date from the the second half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD to the second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD.

L. Morricone, *BdA* 35, 1950, 241; De Matteis, *Mosaici di Cos*, 117-119 (no. 46), 131-132 (no. 58), 137-139 (nos 64-65); G. Rocco, in *La presenza italiana nel Dodecaneso*, 158-160.

The two main roads of the city in Roman times, the decumanus maximus and the cardo, were discovered in the western part of the city. In the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD, the cardo maximus was paved with large irregular slabs. The decumanus also dates to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD. The stadium had an unusual rectangular plan. Its west tribune dates to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD. One of the three gymnasiums of Kos, more than 200 m long, stood to the south. Roman baths were built adjacent to the gymnasium. To the east of the baths, public latrines were erected.

M.G. Pigozzi, s.v. Kos, in *Princeton Encyclopedia*, 465-466; D. Bosnakis, s.v. Κως, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 345.

#### *The cardo*

The main street of the city, paved with stone slabs of irregular shape, was discovered close to the Western Baths. It probably was a road of the Greek period repaired in Roman times. Its actual form dates to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD.

L. Morricone, *BdA* 35, 1950, 230-231.

To the east of the cardo there is a poros stoa with rectangular rooms. It dates to the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> or to the beginning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC, but it was rebuilt in the Roman period when several walls were added to the original building.

L. Morricone, *BdA* 35, 1950, 231.

The nymphaion to the east of the cardo dates to the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD.

L. Morricone, *BdA* 35, 1950, 231-233.

#### *The decumanus*

To the south of the Western Baths, 150 m of the decumanus have come to light. It was the largest street of Kos and was paved with stone. The street already existed in the Hellenistic period, but the remains that are now visible date to the late 2<sup>nd</sup> or early 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD. It was flanked by colonnades, only the north of which has been completely excavated. It had a series of rooms. The stoa dates to the early 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD. Part of the

decumanus was found in the Leggos plot at the intersection of Gregoriou 5<sup>th</sup> and Metropoleos Streets.

L. Morricone, *BdA* 35, 1950, 234-236; Ch. Kantzia, *ADelt* 39, 1984, Chron. B' 2, 332; G. Rocco, in *La presenza italiana nel Dodecaneso*, 134-136.

To the south of the decumanus, a mosaic pavement of the second half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD was found.

L. Morricone, *BdA* 35, 1950, 319; De Matteis, *Mosaici di Cos*, 135-137 (no. 63).

#### *The odeion*

The Roman odeion was located near the intersection of the cardo and the decumanus, 350 m to the west of the southern end of the agora. It held 750 people and was also used by the Senate. Much sculpture of the Late Hellenistic and Roman periods has been discovered there. The Odeion has been dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD, but a date in the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD has also been suggested. On the other hand, K. Höghammar has proposed a date for the odeion after the earthquake of 7/6 BC.

L. Laurenzi, *Historia* 5, 1931, 592-602, 615-616; id., *Clara Rhodos* V, 1932, 81-139, 148-153; id., *Clara Rhodos* IX, 1938, 30-35; L. Morricone, *BdA* 35, 1950, 329-330; M.G. Pigozzi, s.v. Kos, in *Princeton Encyclopedia*, 466; M. Livadiotti, in *La presenza italiana nel Dodecaneso*, 130-133; E. Chlepa, *BSA* 94, 1999, 415-435; K. Höghammar, in *Ιστορία – Τέχνη – Αρχαιολογία της Κω*, 171-181; D. Bosnakis, s.v. Κως, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 346.

A mosaic of the second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD was found close to the odeion in Kitrinas property.

L. Morricone, *BdA* 35, 1950, 241-242; De Matteis, *Mosaici di Cos*, 120-121 (no. 48)

A mosaic of the middle of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD was found close to the odeion.

L. Laurenzi, *Historia* 5, 1931, 615; De Matteis, *Mosaici di Cos*, 151-152 (no. 76).

Part of a large Roman house with mosaic floors was discovered in the Chadzithomas plot on Gregoriou 5<sup>th</sup> Street, to the west of the odeion.

E. Skerlou, *ADelt* 45, 1990, Chron. B' 2, 499-501.

A Roman cistern and clay pipes were found in the Chadzithomas plot, located to the south of the odeion and to the southeast of another Chadzithomas plot, where a luxurious Roman house was discovered.

E. Skerlou, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B' 2, 1112.

The theatre, which is not completely excavated, lies near the south city wall and dates to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD. This

theatre is the result of the restoration and enlargement of a Hellenistic theatre located on the same spot.

M.G. Pigozzi, s.v. Kos, in *Princeton Encyclopedia*, 466; M. Livadiotti, in *La presenza italiana nel Dodecaneso*, 156-158. A mosaic of the middle of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD was found in an insula to the north of the theatre in the Kondis plot. Another mosaic, dating to the first half of the 5<sup>th</sup> or to the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD, was found in the same area.

L. Morricone, *BdA* 35, 1950, 320; De Matteis, *Mosaici di Cos*, 149-151 (nos 73-74).

A Late Roman building, possibly of religious function, was found to the east of the theatre in the Dipselas plot. *ADelt* 36, 1981, Chron. B' 2, 409.

#### *The Western Baths*

The Western Baths were built in the second half of the 1<sup>st</sup> century or in the first half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. After the earthquake of 142 AD, the baths were restored and reorganised. At the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> or the beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD, another destructive earthquake led to extensive reconstruction. Two Early Christian basilicas were built on the Western Baths before their destruction in the 6<sup>th</sup> century AD.

L. Morricone, *BdA* 35, 1950, 227-228; G. Rocco, in *La presenza italiana nel Dodecaneso*, 141-144; M. Livadiotti, in *Χαλκός Χαλκός Α'*, 195-213.

The latrines are located to the east of the *frigidarium* of the Western Baths. They date to the middle of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD. They were destroyed and abandoned by an earthquake in the late 6<sup>th</sup> century AD. The latrines had four building phases. A Doric peristyle was erected in the second phase. In the third phase, the Doric peristyle was replaced by an Ionic one. A mosaic pavement of the Roman Imperial period was found in the latrines.

L. Morricone, *BdA* 35, 1950, 231-234; A. Merletto, in *La presenza italiana nel Dodecaneso*, 148-152; De Matteis, *Mosaici di Cos*, 57-60; A. Merletto, in *Ιστορία – Τέχνη – Αρχαιολογία της Κω*, 165-170.

#### *The Western Gymnasium*

It is located immediately to the southwest of the stadium. The Xystos has been identified. It dates to the first half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC and was repaired in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD. It was abandoned in 469 AD. After the Italian excavations, part of the Xystos was discovered in the E. Koulias plot on P. Tsaldari Street. Walls of Roman buildings were found to the north and to the east of the colonnade of the Xystos. Part of the gym-

nasium was also found in the Kamateros plot on M. Alexandrou Street.

L. Laurenzi, *Historia* 5, 1931, 611-613; L. Morricone, *BdA* 35, 1950, 224-227; E. Zervoudaki, *ADelt* 26, 1971, Chron. B' 2, 543-545; I. Papachristodoulou, *ADelt* 34, 1979, Chron. B' 2, 454.

A mosaic of the second half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD was found in the central room of the Western Gymnasium. L. Laurenzi, *Historia* 5, 1931, 611-612; De Matteis, *Mosaici di Cos*, 151 (no. 75).

A street, leading probably to the west side of the gymnasium, was discovered in the Donlou plot on Theophrastou Street. Several layers of the Roman period, as well as a drain, came to light. Another street with Roman phases was found in the plot. Remains of buildings, dating from the Hellenistic to the Late Roman period, were also discovered.

E. Skerlou, *ADelt* 49, 1994, Chron. B' 2, 787-789.

A 4<sup>th</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC building was rebuilt as a house in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. Many mosaic pavements, dating to the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> or to the beginning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD, were revealed in that house.

L. Morricone, *BdA* 35, 1950, 227; De Matteis, *Mosaici di Cos*, 33-53.

Another 4<sup>th</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC building was discovered to the south of the baths. It had been transformed into a house in the Roman period. Its mosaic pavements date to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD.

L. Morricone, *BdA* 35, 1950, 227.

Numerous mosaic pavements of the Roman Imperial period have been discovered in the sector of the Western Baths. They date from the late 1<sup>st</sup> century BC or the early 1<sup>st</sup> century AD to the second half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD.

De Matteis, *Mosaici di Cos*, 33-66.

#### *The residential quarter*

To the north of the decumanus, Roman villas have been excavated. They were luxurious buildings with mosaic floors, wall paintings and statues.

M.G. Pigozzi, s.v. Kos, in *Princeton Encyclopedia*, 466; D. Bosnakis, s.v. Κως, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 345.

#### *Insula I*

The House of Europe is located on the south slope of the acropolis, near the decumanus. It was occupied from the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD when it was destroyed by a landslide. The visible remains of the house date to the Roman Imperial period. Two phases can be distinguished: the first dates to the second half

of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, while the second dates to the second quarter of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD. The wall paintings also belong to two phases: the first dates to the middle and the third quarter of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, and the second dates to the beginning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD. The mosaic pavements date to the second half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD.

L. Morricone, *BdA* 35, 1950, 236-239; De Matteis, *Mosaici di Cos*, 95-97 (no. 26); F. Sirano, in *La presenza italiana nel Dodecaneso*, 136-140.

Other, less luxurious houses were discovered in Insulae II and III. All these houses date to the beginning of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. The House of the Silene is located in Insula III of the West Quarter. Its mosaic pavements date from the first half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD to the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> or to the beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD.

L. Morricone, *BdA* 35, 1950, 239-241; De Matteis, *Mosaici di Cos*, 96-98 (no. 27).

Two mosaics of the second half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD were discovered to the east of Attik Mosque.

L. Morricone, *BdA* 35, 1950, 317; De Matteis, *Mosaici di Cos*, 123 (no. 51), 133 (no. 61).

A small house of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD was discovered to the northwest of Attik Mosque. The house had mosaic pavements. Another two mosaic pavements of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD were found to the east of Attik Mosque.

L. Morricone, *BdA* 35, 1950, 316-317.

The most luxurious house of the sector was the House of Asklepios. Its mosaic pavements date to the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD.

L. Morricone, *BdA* 35, 1950, 317; De Matteis, *Mosaici di Cos*, 128-129 (no. 55), 142-144 (no. 68), 154-155 (no. 82). A room that must have belonged to a Late Roman farmhouse was found in the Kephala plot on Theophrastou Street. The house was located to the west of the ancient city outside the wall.

*ADelt* 38, 1983, Chron. B' 2, 397.

Roman pottery was found in the Pizanas plot, at the intersection of I. Theologou and Apellou Streets.

Ch. Kantzia, *ADelt* 39, 1984, Chron. B' 2, 330.

Remains of Late Hellenistic and Early Roman walls and floors were discovered in the Malamatenis plot on Argyrokastrou Street.

E. Brouskari, *ADelt* 42, 1987, Chron. B' 2, 645.

Walls, as well as Roman and Early Christian pottery, were found in the Thalassinos plot on Damochareos Street outside the city wall.

E. Skerlou, *ADelt* 48, 1993, Chron. B' 2, 551.

Remains of buildings and pottery of the Hellenistic and Roman periods were found in the Kostoglou – Phountotos plots on Nymphaias Street.

E. Skerlou, *ADelt* 53, 1998, Chron. B' 3, 959.

#### *Northwest sector*

The Hellenistic shipsheds were discovered on Kountouriotou Street. In the Roman period, they were replaced by commercial buildings (shops or warehouses). Roman pottery was also found. According to the finds, there was intense activity in the area from the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD. The shipsheds may have been replaced in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC. A statue of Aphrodite was found during the excavation. It can be dated to the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> or to the beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC.

E. Brouskari, in *Χαλκός Χαλκός Α'*, 63-75.

Late Roman walls, probably belonging to shops, were found at Akte Kountouriotou between M. Alexandrou and P. Tsaldaris Streets. The shops had been erected on the Hellenistic shipsheds.

Ch. Kantzia, *ADelt* 42, 1987, Chron. B' 2, 632-635.

Part of the portuary facilities of Kos were discovered in the Adamantidis plot at Akte Kountouriotou. The jetty dates to the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC, but it was modified in the Late Roman period.

I. Ch. Papachristodoulou, *ADelt* 35, 1980, Chron. B' 2, 547-550.

Part of a Roman building was found in the Kallergis plot at the intersection of Kanaris and Halikarnassos Streets.

Ch. Kantzia, *ADelt* 43, 1988, Chron. B' 2, 644.

Late Hellenistic and Roman pottery was found in the Patakos plot on Kanaris Street, located on the west side of the port.

Ch. Kantzia, *ADelt* 42, 1987, Chron. B' 2, 631-632.

Remains of a building of the Roman period were found in the Gatsis plot on Bouboulinas and Amerikis Streets.

E. Skerlou, *ADelt* 53, 1998, Chron. B' 3, 958-959.

Late Hellenistic and Roman pottery was found in the Dipselas plot, located next to the Patakos plot on Kanaris Street.

E. Skerlou, *ADelt* 47, 1992, Chron. B' 2, 656.

Remains of walls dating to the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> or to the beginning of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD were found in the Kamateros – Tzikas plot on Alikarnassou Street.

E. Skerlou, *ADelt* 47, 1992, Chron. B' 2, 656.

#### *The Baths of the Port*

The Baths of the Port are located to the northeast of

Herodotou Street, on the west side of the port. Parts of the baths have been found in the Sarikizis plot at Akte Kountouriotou, and in the Liapis plot on Herodotou Street. They date to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD. Part of the baths was found in the Katsilis plot on Herodotou Street. To the west, a mosaic pavement of the Late Imperial period was found.

L. Morricone, *BdA* 35, 1950, 220; I. Papachristodoulou, *ADelt* 23, 1968, 448; id., *ADelt* 29, 1973-1974, 979; id., *ADelt* 35, 1980, Chron. B' 2, 551; Th. Karampelias, *ADelt* 47, 1992, Chron. B' 2, 656; D. Grigoriadou, *ADelt* 54, 1999, Chron. B' 2, 951.

Remains of buildings, dating from the Hellenistic period to the period of the Turkish occupation, were found in the Kardoulis plot on Herodotou Street, located immediately to the east of the Baths of the Port. Part of the baths was discovered in the plot. The surface of a Roman street came to light. A later Roman building occupied part of the street.

D. Grigoriadou, *ADelt* 51, 1996, Chron. B' 2, 686-687. A Late Hellenistic street was discovered in the Kourounis plot at the intersection of Bouboulinas and Herodotou Streets, to the southwest of the Baths of the Port. A deposit containing mostly Late Hellenistic pottery of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC, but also some Early Roman pottery, was also found in the plot.

Ch. Kantzia, *ADelt* 43, 1988, Chron. B' 2, 635-637.

Part of an ancient street, walls and mosaic pavements of the Roman period were found on Bouboulinas Street.

E. Skerlou, *ADelt* 47, 1992, Chron. B' 2, 655.

Remains of a Roman building with mosaic floor were discovered in the Kaiserlis plot on Herodotou Street, to the south of the Baths of the Port. The building had two phases.

D. Bosnakis, *ADelt* 45, 1990, Chron. B' 2, 501.

A funerary building of Roman date was found at the intersection of Bouboulinas and Alikarnassou Streets outside the city walls.

E. Skerlou, *ADelt* 48, 1993, Chron. B' 2, 551.

Glass vessels were found in a deposit, dating from the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC to the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC, in the Kourounis plot, located on Bouboulinas and Herodotou Streets.

P. Triantaphyllidis, in *Χάρτις Χαίρε Α'*, 166-167.

Part of a Roman building has been found in the Liapis plot on Herodotou Street.

D. Bosnakis, *ADelt* 45, 1990, Chron. B' 2, 501; Th. Karampelias, *ADelt* 47, 1992, Chron. B' 2, 656.

### *The stadium*

It is located to the north of the New Gate Quarter. The original construction dates to the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC, but it was in use until the Late Imperial period. In the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD, a tribune was built on its west side. Part of the stadium was found in the Koulias plot on P. Tsaldari Street. Roman clay pipes and Roman buildings were found in the same plot.

L. Laurenzi, *Historia* 5, 1931, 611; L. Morricone, *BdA* 35, 1950, 222-224; E. Zervoudaki, *ADelt* 27, 1972, Chron. B' 2, 680-683; G. Rocco, in *La presenza italiana nel Dodecaneso*, 152-154.

Part of the Roman drain to the north of the stadium was found on 31<sup>st</sup> Martiou Street.

L. Morricone, *BdA* 35, 1950, 224; E. Skerlou, *ADelt* 46, 1991, Chron. B' 2, 487.

To the west of the stadium, a residential quarter of the Roman imperial period was excavated. The mosaic pavements discovered date to the beginning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD.

R. Herzog, *AA* 1901, 134; L. Laurenzi, *Historia* 5, 1931, 611; L. Morricone, *BdA* 35, 1950, 224; De Matteis, *Mosaici di Cos*, 145-148 (nos 70-71).

Part of a Roman building with mosaic pavement and a Roman drain were found to the west of the stadium in the Siskamani-Naki plot at the intersection of M. Alexandrou and Veroiopolou Streets.

E. Papachristodoulou, *ADelt* 34, 1979, Chron. B' 2, 451-452.

A stylobate and a wall of the Roman period were found in the Petalas plot on 31<sup>st</sup> Martiou Street. The plot is located immediately to the north of the stadium, with which these remains may have had a connection. A 4<sup>th</sup> century BC fountain was also found in the plot. It was in use until the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD when it was used as a quarry. Roman pottery was found in the fountain.

E. Brouskari, *ADelt* 43, 1988, Chron. B' 2, 634-635.

Remains of Roman buildings were found in the Matthaïou plot on Argyrokastrou Street.

Ch. Kantzia, *ADelt* 39, 1984, Chron. B' 2, 335.

Roman pottery was found in the dromos of a Mycenaean tholos tomb in the Thalassinos plot on Korytsas and Argyrokastrou Streets. The pottery probably came from an attempt to break into the tomb.

E. Skerlou, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B' 2, 1110-1111.

Part of a Late Roman bath with two building phases was discovered in the Skaleris plot on Korytsas Street.

E. Skerlou, *ADelt* 45, 1990, Chron. B' 2, 502.

Remains of Roman buildings were found in the Sophou



plot at the intersection of P. Tsaldaris and 25<sup>th</sup> Martiou Streets.

I.Ch. Papachristodoulou, *ADelt* 35, 1980, Chron. B' 2, 552.

In the Chadzistergou plot on Veroiopoulou Street, the fill of a well contained Roman pottery.

I. Papachristodoulou, *ADelt* 34, 1979, Chron. B' 2, 452.

A Doric stoa and a propylon, which must have been associated with it, were discovered to the north of the stadium. The architectural remains of the propylon date to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. L. Morricone had previously thought that the architectural members belonged to a temple dedicated to Zeus Alseios.

L. Morricone, *BdA* 35, 1950, 244, no. 58; M. Livadiotti, *Palladio* 14, 1994, 19-28; ead., in *La presenza italiana nel Dodecaneso*, 155-156.

An Early Roman cist grave was found in the Koukounas plot on Philinos Street. The plot is located to the west of the city wall and at a long distance from it.

E. Skerlou, *ADelt* 51, 1996, Chron. B' 2, 689.

A well that contained Hellenistic and Roman pottery was found in the Kostoglou plot on Ethnikis Antistaseos Street, located to the west of the city outside the walls.

E. Skerlou, *ADelt* 51, 1996, Chron. B' 2, 689.

Fifteen graves of the Roman period were found in a communal plot on Ethnikis Antistaseos Street. There were five shaft graves, five tile graves, two plain burials and three destroyed graves.

D. Grigoriadou, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B' 2, 1112-1113.

Part of a Roman street was discovered in the Bourinakis plot on Ethnikis Antistaseos Street. Two Late Hellenistic jar burials were also found.

E. Skerlou, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B' 2, 1113.

Twenty-three tile graves and one cist grave of the Roman period were found in the Vassileiou plot on Ethnikis Antistaseos Street. The plot lies to the northeast of Ploumis – Vallianatos plot.

E. Skerlou, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B' 2, 1113.

Remains of buildings, a well, Roman and Early Christian pottery were found in the Koulias plot at Akte Kountouriotou (Themistokleous and Averof Streets).

D. Grigoriadou, *ADelt* 54, 1999, Chron. B' 2, 951.

Funerary enclosures containing burials were found in the Koukouras plot on Navarinou Street.

E. Skerlou, *ADelt* 54, 1999, Chron. B' 2, 951-952.

#### *Unknown sector*

The remains of an ancient building, possibly a Roman

villa, were found close to the Hotel Dimitra Beach, 50 m from the beach.

Ch. Doumas, *ADelt* 29, 1973-1974, Chron. B' 3, 961-962.

Mosaics of the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> or of the beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD were found in the Partheniadis plot.

De Matteis, *Mosaici di Cos*, 134-135 (no. 62), 153 (no. 80).

#### *Cemeteries*

Part of a Roman funerary enclosure was found in the Pikoulas plot on Ethnikis Antistaseos Street, to the west of the ancient city. Another section of a Roman wall was found in the same plot.

D. Grigoriadou, *ADelt* 54, 1999, Chron. B' 2, 952-953.

#### *Marmaroto*

Part of the city wall of Kos was discovered at Marmaroto. The wall had been converted into a quarry during the Roman period when it was no longer used.

Thirty cist graves of the Roman period were found to the west of the wall. The remains of a Roman aqueduct were discovered close to the wall in the interior of the city.

I. Papachristodoulou – Ch. Kantzia, *AAA* 13, 1980, 102-104.

A Late Hellenistic inscribed marble funerary stele was found at the necropolis of Marmaroto.

D. Bosnakis, in *Χάρης Χαλρε Α'*, 151-154.

Part of the cemetery of ancient Kos, dating from the 7<sup>th</sup> century BC to the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD, has been found in the Koutouzis and Kalergis – Mamouzelos plots. The Roman cemetery is located at the Ergobeton plot.

Ch. Kantzia, in S. Dietz – I. Papachristodoulou (eds), *Archaeology in the Dodecanese* (1988) 177-178.

Part of the Roman necropolis was found in the Kavouras plot. There were Roman vaulted tombs surrounded by enclosures. Two rectangular cist graves date from the 1<sup>st</sup> to the 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries AD. Part of a funerary building and four graves, two of which had a vaulted roof, were also found in the plot. They date to the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD. Two Roman inscriptions were found, as well as an inscription of the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 1<sup>st</sup> century BC referring to Hestia Phamia. The last inscription was reused in a Roman tomb.

*ADelt* 38, 1983, Chron. B' 2, 397-398; E. Skerlou, *ADelt* 47, 1992, Chron. B' 2, 658; D. Bosnakis, *ADelt* 50, 1995, Chron. B' 2, 804-805; id., *HOROS* 13, 1999, 189-200.

On the road leading to Ermeti, a Roman necropolis was

found. The funerary altars have bilingual (Greek and Latin) inscriptions.

G. Jacopich, *Clara Rhodos* I, 1928, 93-97.

A Late Hellenistic and Roman cemetery was found at Marmaroto, under the modern road leading to the Asklepion. An inscribed marble funerary altar of a gladiator was found in the cemetery. It dates to the first half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD.

E. Skerlou, *ADelt* 37, 1982, Chron. B' 2, 396; Th. Karampelas, in *Ιστορία – Τέχνη – Αρχαιολογία της Κω*, 133-143.

A Roman grave was found in the Chasan Aspalis plot at Garachter close to Platy Kyparissi.

*ADelt* 36, 1981, Chron. B' 2, 409.

Part of the Roman necropolis was found in the Grigoriadi plot.

Ch. Kantzia, *ADelt* 42, 1987, Chron. B' 2, 647-648.

A Roman funerary building was found in the Oikonomou plot, to the south of Gregoriou 5<sup>th</sup> Street. Eleven cist graves and a cremation burial were discovered in and around the building. Two statues, a relief and an inscription were found. The building was in use from the 1<sup>st</sup> to the 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries AD.

Ch. Kantzia, *ADelt* 42, 1987, Chron. B' 2, 648-649.

An Early Roman funerary building and a Roman grave were found in the Kontoveros plot at Marmaroto.

D. Bosnakis, *ADelt* 45, 1990, Chron. B' 2, 502.

Remains of a Roman building with mosaic floor were discovered in the Lampropoulos plot, on the road leading from Marmaroto to Kos.

D. Bosnakis, *ADelt* 45, 1990, Chron. B' 2, 503.

An inscribed marble funerary altar was found at the intersection of the road leading to Platani with the road leading to the villages. The corner of two walls of Roman date with two building phases, as well as two graves, came to light in the same area. The first grave dates to between the second half of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC and the first half of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD. The other grave dates to the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD. Another cist grave was found in the same area; it dates to the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD.

Th. Karampelas, *ADelt* 47, 1992, Chron. B' 2, 657.

Pottery, dating from the second half of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC to the Early Christian period, was found in the D. Thymanakis plot.

E. Skerlou, *ADelt* 47, 1992, Chron. B' 2, 657-658.

Hellenistic and Roman pottery was found in the M. Thymanaki plot, located to the south of the S. Thymanakis plot.

E. Skerlou, *ADelt* 49, 1994, Chron. B' 2, 791.

A Roman rectangular funerary building was discovered in the Chondrou plot, located to the south of the road leading to the villages and to the west of the Kavouras plot. Part of a necropolis, dating from the Archaic to the Roman period, was found in the same plot. There were three cist graves dating from the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC to the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD.

E. Skerlou, *ADelt* 48, 1993, Chron. B' 2, 551-552; ead., in *Χαίρε Χάϊρε Α'*, 47.

A Roman vaulted drain was discovered on Nymphaias Street.

E. Skerlou, *ADelt* 48, 1993, Chron. B' 2, 552-553.

210 Hellenistic and Roman graves and seven funerary buildings were found in the Ploumis –Vallianatos plot, located to the east of the Kavouras plots. The graves were mostly tile and cist graves, but there also were some sarcophagi and jar burials. Thirty funerary stelai were also found.

D. Grigoriadou, *ADelt* 49, 1994, Chron. B' 2, 790-791; ead., *ADelt* 50, 1995, Chron. B' 2, 805-806.

Thirty-six burials (plain burials, tile graves, cist graves and shaft graves), dating to the Late Hellenistic and Early Roman period, were found in the Eustratiou plot, to the west of the Ploumis – Vallianatos plot. Three Roman funerary complexes were also discovered.

D. Grigoriadou, *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B' 2, 1158.

A square enclosure wall defining an area with tile graves of the Roman period was found on Asklepiou Street, to the west of Eustratiou plot. The enclosure wall was built on Hellenistic and Roman graves. Some other Late Hellenistic and Early Roman graves were excavated.

D. Grigoriadou, *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B' 2, 1158-1159.

Part of the Hellenistic and Roman necropolis found in the Eustratiou plot was discovered in the Kastelorizios plot on Asklepiou Street. Thirty-two graves were found, mostly cist graves and tile graves but also plain burials and shaft graves. Sixteen funerary stelai were collected.

Ch. Bolou, *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B' 2, 1159-1160.

Late Roman walls were discovered in the Siphis plot on Nymphaias Street. There also were twelve Late Roman graves, six of which were tile graves, three plain burials and two jar burials.

E. Skerlou, *ADelt* 49, 1994, Chron. B' 2, 791; ead., *ADelt* 50, 1995, Chron. B' 2, 806.

A Roman grave was discovered on Nymphaias Street close to the Ergobeton plot.

E. Skerlou, *ADelt* 49, 1994, Chron. B' 2, 792.

Hellenistic and Roman graves were discovered on

Asklepiou Street, from its intersection with the road leading to the villages to the square of Platanos. There are rectangular cist graves, sarcophagi and funerary buildings.

E. Skerlou, *ADelt* 49, 1994, Chron. B' 2, 792-793.

A Late Antique building and Roman pottery were found in the Kordistos plot on Asklepiou and Australias Streets. The plot lies to the south of the Ploumis – Vallianatos plot. A necropolis functioned in that area from the Archaic to the Hellenistic period. During the Roman period, the necropolis was occupied by shafts containing workshop rubbish.

E. Skerlou, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B' 2, 1113-1114.

#### *Platani*

Location to the southwest of the city of Kos where part of the ancient necropolis was discovered. One of the graves discovered in a private property (Vakouf plot) dates from the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC to the first half of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC.

D. Grigoriadou, *Obolós* 8, 2006, 132.

Ten cist graves and a small funerary building were discovered in the Chadzipheizoulach plot. They date to the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> centuries AD.

Ch. Kantzia, *ADelt* 42, 1987, Chron. B' 2, 650.

A Roman funerary building was found in the Giakaloglou plot, to the west of the road leading to Asklepion. The pottery dates to the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries AD.

E. Skerlou, *ADelt* 45, 1990, Chron. B' 2, 503.

Three cist graves of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD were found 600 m to the south of the intersection of the road to the Asklepion with the road leading to the villages.

E. Skerlou, *ADelt* 45, 1990, Chron. B' 2, 503-504.

Two cist graves were discovered in the Chadzidavid plot. They date to the second half of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC.

E. Skerlou, *ADelt* 46, 1991, Chron. B' 2, 492.

Ten graves, a Roman funerary monument and remains of walls were found at Kritika, immediately to the north of Platani Square.

D. Grigoriadou, *ADelt* 51, 1996, Chron. B' 2, 690.

Hellenistic and Roman graves were found in the Vakouf plot at Platani Square.

D. Grigoriadou, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B' 2, 1114.

Two Roman cist graves were found in the Christodoulidis plot at Platani Square.

Ch. Bolou, *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B' 2, 1160-1161.

Two Roman cist graves were found in the Giaren plot on Asklepiou Street.

D. Grigoriadou, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B' 2, 1114.

Eighteen graves of various types (cist graves, tile graves, plain burials and shaft graves) were discovered in the IKA plot on Asklepiou Street. They date to the Hellenistic and Roman periods.

D. Grigoriadou, *ADelt* 54, 1999, Chron. B' 2, 953.

Two plain burials and twenty-five graves (three tile graves, one shaft grave and twenty-one cist graves) were found in the Bodour plot on Asklepiou Street. Most of them date to the Late Hellenistic period and some of them to the Early Roman period. An inscribed Roman funerary stele was also found.

D. Grigoriadou, *ADelt* 54, 1999, Chron. B' 2, 953.

Two Early Roman graves were discovered in the Tokmoglou plot on Asklepiou Street.

D. Grigoriadou, *ADelt* 54, 1999, Chron. B' 2, 953.

An inscribed marble funerary stele of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD was found in the Kavaliotis plot in the area of the Roman necropolis, on the way to the Asklepion.

Dr. Bosnakis, in *Χάρης Χαίρε Α'*, 154-156.

A Roman underground funerary complex with a vaulted roof and an enclosure was found to the north of the road leading from Kos to Platani and the Asklepion.

The finds date from the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> and the beginning of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD.

E. Skerlou, *ADelt* 46, 1991, Chron. B' 2, 490-492.

A grave belonging to the ancient necropolis of Kos was found in a private property (Chiousemoglou plot). It dates to the middle or second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC.

D. Grigoriadou, *Obolós* 8, 2006, 133.

A grave dating to the late 2<sup>nd</sup> / early 1<sup>st</sup> century BC was discovered in the IKA plot.

D. Grigoriadou, *Obolós* 8, 2006, 132.

A grave, dating from the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC to the first half of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC, was discovered in the Ploumis – Vallianatos plot.

D. Grigoriadou, *Obolós* 8, 2006, 133.

A grave dating to the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC was found in the Bodour plot, located in the necropolis of ancient Kos.

D. Grigoriadou, *Obolós* 8, 2006, 135.

#### *Heraklis*

Part of an inscribed funerary monument was found in the Kostoglou plot.

E. Skerlou, *ADelt* 48, 1993, Chron. B' 2, 553.

### Abavris

Location to the south of Kos, inside the limits of the ancient necropolis. Roman vaulted tombs can be seen in the Koulias plot.

Ch. Kantzia, *ADelt* 39, 1984, Chron. B' 2, 335.

The trench of the wall was found in the Partheniadis plot, to the west of the Hellenistic theatre. It contained Roman pottery.

E. Brouskari, *ADelt* 42, 1987, Chron. B' 2, 648.

Seven graves, three of which were cist graves and another three tile graves, were found at Abavris. They date from the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC to the second half of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC.

E. Skerlou, *ADelt* 46, 1991, Chron. B' 2, 490.

A Late Roman cistern and an Early Roman funerary stele were found in the Stamatiadis plot.

D. Grigoriadou, *ADelt* 51, 1996, Chron. B' 2, 690.

### Platys Potamos

Seven graves were discovered on the east side of Platys Potamos at Kako Prinari. One of them dates to the late 2<sup>nd</sup> or early 1<sup>st</sup> century BC.

E. Skerlou, *ADelt* 45, 1990, Chron. B' 2, 503.

### Krisia

10:3B

Location close to Antimacheia where part of an unexcavated 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD building can be seen.

G.S. Mastoropoulos, *Αντιμάχεια Κώα* (2002) 44.

### Latra

10:2D

Hill located on Kephalos peninsula where a settlement was found. The pottery discovered dates from the 5<sup>th</sup> to the 1<sup>st</sup> centuries BC.

Buchholz – Althaus, *Nisyros, Giali, Kos*, 55-63.

### Limnionas

10:2C

Location at Kephalos where a marble rectangular funerary altar was found. It is inscribed and dates to the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD.

Bosnakis, *Ανέκδοτες επιγραφές της Κω*, 182.

### Marmari

10:3B

An inscribed rectangular marble funerary altar, dating to the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD, was found at Marmari.

Bosnakis, *Ανέκδοτες επιγραφές της Κω*, 177.

### Mastichari

10:2B

A wall and pottery of Roman date were found at Aghios Georgios Lyizos at Mastichari.

S. Didioumi, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B' 2, 1161.

### Maziades

10:3B

Location close to Antimacheia where inscriptions and architectural members of Roman date were found.

G.S. Mastoropoulos, *Αντιμάχεια Κώα* (2002) 43-44.

### Messaria

10:3B

Location 6 km west of Kos where two marble reliefs, one dating to the Classical period and the other dating to the Hellenistic period, were found reused in a Roman grave.

G. Konstantinopoulos, *ΑΑΑ* 3, 1970, 249-251.

A Roman funerary monument was discovered at Messaria.

I. Papachristodoulou, *ADelt* 34, 1979, Chron. B' 2, 457.

An inscribed rectangular marble funerary altar of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC was found at Messaria.

Bosnakis, *Ανέκδοτες επιγραφές της Κω*, 174-175.

An inscribed cylindrical marble funerary altar, dating to the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD, was found at Messaria.

Bosnakis, *Ανέκδοτες επιγραφές της Κω*, 176.

Two Late Hellenistic cist graves were found in the Diakogiannis plot.

*ADelt* 36, 1981, Chron. B' 2, 409.

### Moskopiano

10:2C

A Late Roman or Early Christian building is located to the south of the Church of the Transfiguration of Christ.

G.S. Mastoropoulos, *Αντιμάχεια Κώα* (2002) 57-58.

### Pelekita

10:2D

Quarry where an unfinished marble funerary monument was located. The inscription it bears suggests a date after the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC.

E.A. Poupaki, in *Ιστορία – Τέχνη – Αρχαιολογία της Κω*, 64.

### Pyli

10:3B

Inscriptions: *SEG* 27, 1977, nos 524-525.

Two rectangular altars were found reused in the courtyard of the Church of Panagia at Pyli. They both date to the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC or to the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD.

S.M. Sherwin-White, *ZPE* 24, 1977, 205-207, nos 1-2; *BarrAtlas*, Map 61, E4.

Walls, possibly of Late Roman date, a cist grave and an inscribed cylindrical altar were found at Pyli, along the road leading from Kos to Kephalos.



E. Brouskari, *ADelt* 49, 1994, Chron. B' 2, 828-829.  
Three inscribed marble funerary blocks and an inscribed marble funerary stele, all dating to the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC, were found in the necropolis of Aghia Claudia at Pyli. Bosnakis, *Ανέκδοτες επιγραφές της Κω*, 177-179.  
An inscribed marble slab was found built into the Church of Aghios Michail at Pyli. The inscription dates to the 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD.  
Bosnakis, *Ανέκδοτες επιγραφές της Κω*, 179.

**Skourdoularies (hill)** 10:2D  
Hill located to the southeast of the village of Kephalos. Some Late Hellenistic tombs were found in a private property.  
D. Mackenzie, *BSA* 4, 1897-1898, 96.

**Stena** 10:2D  
Location at Kamari of Kephalos where a 7<sup>th</sup> century AD building complex was excavated in the Chadzidimitris plot. An inscribed marble funerary stele was found in the Chadzidimitris – Kaleres plot. It dates from the middle of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC to the beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD. Late Roman and Early Christian pottery was collected.  
E. Militsi, *ADelt* 48, 1993, Chron. B' 2, 576; S. Didjoudimi, *ADelt* 49, 1994, Chron. B' 2, 826-828; E. Lymperaki, in *Ιστορία – Τέχνη – Αρχαιολογία της Κω*, 145-156.

**Steni** 10:2B  
Location close to Antimacheia where part of the cemetery of the deme of Ippioton was discovered in the Diakopanagiotis plot. The finds –golden ornaments, jewels, glass vessels, pottery and sculpture– date from the 2<sup>nd</sup> to the 4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD.  
E. Zervoudaki, *ADelt* 26, 1971, Chron. B' 2, 545-549; G.S. Mastoropoulos, *Αντιμάχεια Κώα* (2002) 71; P. Triantaphyllidis, in *Χάρις Χάριε Α'*, 167-168.

**Tetraonas** 10:2B  
Location in Antimacheia close to the electric factory. Roman sherds and parts of walls have been found.  
G.S. Mastoropoulos, *Αντιμάχεια Κώα* (2002) 66.

**Tigaki** 10:3B  
An inscribed marble funerary stele, dating to the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC, was found at Tigaki.  
Bosnakis, *Ανέκδοτες επιγραφές της Κω*, 174.

**VOURINA** 10:3B  
Theoc. *Boucol.* 7.6; Schol. In Theoc. 7.5.  
An aqueduct and a well were found.  
R. Herzog, *AA* 1905, 13; K. Sudhoff, *Kos und Knidos. Erschautes, erforschtes und durchdachtes aus der Südöstlichen Aegaeis* (1928) 35-37; *BarrAtlas*, Map 61, E4.

**Zioula** 10:3B  
The head of a Roman statue was found at Zioula, to the west of the Asklepieion, and was delivered to the Museum of Kos.  
M. Philimonos, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B' 2, 1123.

**Zipari** 10:3B  
An inscribed marble funerary stele of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC was found at Zipari.  
Bosnakis, *Ανέκδοτες επιγραφές της Κω*, 175.  
An inscribed marble funerary altar dating to the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD was found at Zipari.  
Bosnakis, *Ανέκδοτες επιγραφές της Κω*, 175-176.

## KRAPATHOS → KARPATHOS

### Leipsoi → LEPSIA

### LEPSIA (Leipsoi)

Pref. Dodecanese / Ep. Leipsoi

Plin. *Nat.* 5.36.133.  
Inscriptions: I. Sakellion, *AEphem* 1890, 221; B. Haus-soulier, *Revue de philologie, de littérature et d'histoire anciennes*, 26, 1902, 130-137; G.E. Bean – J.M. Cook, *BSA* 52, 1957, 137-138; G. Manganaro, *ASAtene* 41-42, 1963-1964, 322-328; I. Volanakis, *Ιστορία και μνημεία των Λειψίων Δωδεκανήσου* (2002) 135-138.  
Island located to the north of Leros and to the east of Patmos and occupying a surface of 16 km<sup>2</sup>. It belongs to a group of islets bearing the name Leipsoi, after its biggest island.  
Volonakis, *The Island of Roses*, 43; *RE* XII (1925) 2070 s.v. Lepsia (Bürchner); *BarrAtlas*, Map 61, D3; I. Volanakis, *Ιστορία και μνημεία των Λειψίων Δωδεκανήσου* (2002); A. Dreliossi-Herakleidou s.v. Λειψοί, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 333.

**Kastro** 11:2D  
Hill located 1,5 km to the southeast of the modern set-

tlement of Leipsoi where the ancient acropolis of Lep-sia is found.

I. Volanakis, *Ιστορία και μνημεία των Λειψίων Δωδεκανήσου* (2002) 42-43.

### Kouselio

11:2D

Location 1 km to the southeast of the modern settle-ment of Leipsoi, to the right of the Leipsoi-Katsadia road and close to the beach. It could have been the site of the ancient city of Lepsia. There are architectural re-mains, pottery and roof tiles.

I. Volanakis, *Ιστορία και μνημεία των Λειψίων Δωδεκανήσου* (2002) 43-44.

## LEROS

Pref. Dodecanese / Ep. Leros

Str. 10.5.12-13 and 10.5.19; Stad. 273 and 279-283; Plin. *Nat.* 5.36.133; Ant.Lib. 2.6; Ael. *NA* 4.42 and 5.27; Ath. 14.655c; Eust. *Com. D.P.* 530.29.

Inscriptions: L. Büchner, *AM* 21, 1896, 33-38; G. Oliverio, *ASAtene* 1, 1914, 368; G. Jacopi, *Clara Rhodos* II, 1932, no. 137; J.L. Benson, *Ancient Leros* (1963) 31-33; G. Manganaro, *ASAtene* 41-42, 1963-1964, 312-316.

Island located to the south of Leipsoi and occupying a surface of 53 km<sup>2</sup>. From the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC until the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC, Leros remained under the influence of Miletos. From the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD, Leros was incorporated into the province of the islands (*Provincia Insularum*).

### Bibliography

Volonakis, *The Island of Roses*, 37-40.

*RE* XII (1924) 2094-2098 s.v. Leros (Büchner).

J.L. Benson, *Ancient Leros* (1963).

J.L. Benson s.v. Leros, in *Princeton Encyclopedia*, 501.

*BarrAtlas*, Map 61, D3.

A. Dreliossi-Herakleidou s.v. Λέρος, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 334-335.

Dreliossi-Herakleidou – Michailidou, *Λέρος*.

### Aghia Marina-Bourtzi

8:2A

The main settlement of the island was located at Aghia Marina. Architectural remains, a mosaic floor of the Roman period and Roman pottery were found.

G.E. Bean – J.M. Cook, *BSA* 52, 1957, 135; J.L. Benson, *Ancient Leros* (1963) 9-10, 56; I. Papachristodoulou,

*ADelt* 34, 1979, Chron. B' 2, 461; Dreliossi-Herakleidou – Michailidou, *Λέρος*, 10, 17.

A Roman aqueduct, now lost, was thought to have pro-vided the city with water from the spring of Paliask-loupis.

Th. Theodorou, in *Ιωνίας Άκρον – Λέρος – Τόμος αφιε-ρωμένος στη μνήμη του Διον. Οικονομόπουλου (1830-1890)* (1993) 99-124.

### Aghios Georgios

8:2B

Chapel to the north of the road near Smalou where Roman pottery was found.

G.E. Bean – J.M. Cook, *BSA* 52, 1957, 134.

### Aghios Polykarpos

8:2B

Chapel located between Xerokampos and Temenia. A vaulted structure exists several hundred meters to the north. It may be Roman.

J.L. Benson, *Ancient Leros* (1963) 30.

### Drymona

8:2B

Location in the middle of the island. The discovery of numerous architectural members suggests the existence of an Early Christian or Roman structure.

J.L. Benson, *Ancient Leros* (1963) 25.

### Kastro

8:2A/2B

Two walls were discovered on the northeast slope of the hill of Kastro. The pottery found dates to the Late Roman period.

I. Papapostolou, *ADelt* 20, 1965, Chron. B' 3, 601.

### Lakki

8:2B

An inscribed fragment of a 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD funerary monument was found incorporated into the enclosure wall of the Church of Aghios Ioannis Theologos.

A. Dreliossi-Herakleidou, *ADelt* 53, 1998, Chron. B' 3, 968.

### Palaiokastro

8:2B

Hill located between Xerokambo Bay and Lakki Har-bour where Roman pottery was found.

G.E. Bean – J.M. Cook, *BSA* 52, 1957, 134.

### Partheni

8:1A

The Sanctuary of Parthenos Iokallis was located at Partheni. A Roman building of unknown function was in use until the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD when it was replaced by an Early Christian basilica.

Drelion-Herakleidou – Michailidou, *Λέρος*, 10.  
Roman pottery was found at Partheni.  
A. Sampson, *ADelt* 35, 1980, Chron. B' 2, 559.  
Late Roman architectural remains were found at Skournou, to the south of Aghios Mamas Chapel. There was a shaft grave, cisterns and floors.  
M. Chalkiti – T. Marketou, *ADelt* 54, 1999, Chron. B' 2, 954.

**Pigi Paliaskloupi-Ag. Panteleimonas** 8:2B  
Location on the northeast side of Mount Merovigli, close to Platanos, where a sanctuary of Asklepios might have existed. A Roman statue of Hygeia was discovered in the vicinity.  
Drelion-Herakleidou – Michailidou, *Λέρος*, 21.

**Xerokampos** 8:2B  
Late Roman pottery was found.  
J.L. Benson, *Ancient Leros* (1963) 56; *Αρχαιολογικός Άτλας του Αιγαίου*, 302; *BarrAtlas*, Map 61, D3.

## MEGISTE (Kastellorizo)

Pref. Dodecanese / Ep. Megiste

Scyl. 100; Str. 14.7.5; Liv. 37.22.5; 37.24.12 and 37.45.2; Plin. *Nat.* 5.36.131; Ptol. 5.3.6; Hdn. s.v. Μεγίστη; St.Byz. s.v. Μεγίστη.

Inscriptions: G. Jacopi, *Clara Rhodos* II, 1932, nos 106-107; W. Peek, *Inscripfen von den Dorischen Inseln* (1969) 51-55.

Islet located 1 mile off the coast of Lycia and ancient Antiphellos. It occupies a surface of 9,78 km<sup>2</sup>. From the Hellenistic period onwards, it belonged to Rhodes. During the war between Rome and Antiochos III (190 BC), it served as a naval base for the Rhodian fleet (Liv. 37.22.5; 37.24.12 and 37.45.2). The main city of the island was also called Megiste (Str. 14.7.5). Pliny says that the city was abandoned (Plin. *Nat.* 5.35.131), but this probably means that the population of the island was reduced or that Megiste lost its strategic importance. However, the port of the island was used throughout the Roman period. A large number of oil production facilities were found at various places on the island. They date from the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD.

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*RE* XV (1932) 331-332 s.v. Megiste (Zschiezschmann, Ruge).

M.G. Pigozzi s.v. Megiste, in *Princeton Encyclopedia*, 566-567.  
Papachristodoulou, *Αρχαίοι ροδιακοί δήμοι*, 44-45.  
H. Kaletsch s.v. Kastellorizon, in *Lexikon*, 308-310.  
N.G. Ashton, *Ancient Megisti. The forgotten Kastellorizo* (1995). *BarrAtlas* Map 60, C5.  
K. Bairami s.v. Καστελλόριζο, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 373-374.  
Ph. Zervaki, in *Άγωνα γραμμή*, 26-37, 52-55, 59-62, 68-70.

**Kiolia** 12:3C  
Location to the southwest of the airport where two circular structures, possibly cisterns, were found. They contained Hellenistic and Roman pottery.  
K. Bairami, *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B' 2, 1162.

**Mandraki** 12:4B  
Two basins, now submerged in the sea, were probably used for garum in the Late Roman Imperial period. Pottery dating to the Late Roman Imperial period was recovered from the sea.  
P.A. Pirazzoli, *IntJNautA* 16, 1987, 59.

**Mirikli field** 12:4B  
Location in the centre of the south part of the island where a cavern tomb was found, probably of Late Hellenistic date.  
N.G. Ashton, *Ancient Megisti. The forgotten Kastellorizo* (1995) 108-109.

**Palaiokastro** 12:3B  
Location 1 km to the west of the city of Kastellorizo. A 4<sup>th</sup> century BC fortress is located on the hill. It was still in use during the Roman period and underwent numerous changes.  
A cavern tomb found at Palaiokastro may be dated to the Late Hellenistic period.  
W.W. Wurster, *AM* 96, 1981, 226-231; N.G. Ashton, *Ancient Megisti. The forgotten Kastellorizo* (1995) 108-109.

## NISYROS

Pref. Dodecanese / Ep. Nisyros

Scyl. 99; D.S. 5.54.1; Str. 10.5.16; Stad. 272-273; Plin. *Nat.* 5.36.134 and 24.69.112; St.Byz. s.v. Ἄργος; s.v. Κάσος and s.v. Νίσυρος; Eust. *Com. ad Iliadem* 2.676-677; *Com. D.P.* 525.  
Inscriptions: *IG* XII 3, 86-166; *IG* XII 3 *Suppl.*, 1281-

1285; A. Diamantaras, *AEphem* 1914, 3; *SEG* 27, 1977, 500, 502; G. Jacopi, *Clara Rhodos* II, 1932, no. 103; W. Peek, *Inscripfen von den Dorischen Inseln* (1969) 27-34; K. Bairami – A. Katsioti, *ASAtene* 84, 2006, 581-636.

Island located to the south of Kos, occupying a surface of 41 km<sup>2</sup>. It was also called Porphyris (Plin. *Nat.* 5.36.133; St.Byz. s.v. Νίσυρος). Strabo (10.5.16) classified the island as one of the Sporades, and mentioned a city bearing the same name and a sanctuary of Poseidon. Stephanos Byzantios counted Nisyros among the Cyclades and mentioned a city called Argos on the island (St.Byz. s.v. Ἀργος and s.v. Νίσυρος). Eustathios also placed Nisyros in the Cyclades (*Com. in D.P.* 525).

Nisyros probably became part of the Rhodian city-state around 200 BC. It produced millstones (Str., 10.5.16) and good wine (Eust., *Com. ad Iliadem*, 2.676).

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Volonakis, *The Island of Roses*, 29-32.

*RE* XVII (1936) 761-767 s.v. Nisyros (Herbst).

P.M. Fraser – G.E. Bean, *The Rhodian Peraea and Islands* (1954) 147-152.

M.G. Pigozzi s.v. Nisyros, in *Princeton Encyclopedia*, 626-267.

Buchholz – Althaus, *Nisyros, Giadi, Kos*, 14-20.

Papachristodoulou, *Αρχαίοι ρωδιακοί δήμοι*, 47.

A. Sampson, *Η νεολιθική κατοίκηση στο Γυαλί της Νισύρου*, 233-234.

H. Kaletsch s.v. Nisyros, in *Lexikon*, 472-473.

*BarrAtlas*, Map 61, E4.

M. Philimonos-Tsopotou s.v. Νίσυρος, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 354-355.

M. Philimonos-Tsopotou, in *Άγωνα γραμμή*, 308-319.

K. Bairami, in *Άγωνα γραμμή*, 349, no. 32.

### Aghios Ioannis

7:1B

A funerary stele dating to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD was found at Aghios Ioannis at Mandraki, located to the east of Palaiokastros where the ancient acropolis was. A 5<sup>th</sup> century BC funerary stele, found in a private property (Kouvis plot), was reused in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD.

G. Jacopi, *Clara Rhodos* VI-VII (1932-1933) 544-546; *BarrAtlas*, Map 61, E4; K. Bairami – A. Katsioti, *ASAtene* 84, 2006, 603; A. Katsioti – K. Bairami, in *Άγωνα γραμμή*, 358-359, no. 31.

Several graves were discovered at Aghios Ioannis. Most of them date to the 4<sup>th</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries BC, but some of the cist graves date to the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> cen-

tury BC and one of them dates to the 1st century BC and to the 1st century AD.

G. Jacopi, *Clara Rhodos* VI-VII (1932-1933) 528-534; M. Philimonos-Tsopotou, *ADelt* 35, 1980, A' Mel., 60-78; K. Bairami, in *Άγωνα γραμμή*, 405-408, nos 117-125; P. Triantaphyllidis, in *Άγωνα γραμμή*, 408-409, nos 126-127.

### Mandraki

7:1B

The modern capital of Nisyros lies on the northwest coast of the island. On the hill above it was the ancient city. In Roman times, the city expanded outside the wall. On the east slope of the hill, Roman tombs with funerary altars were found.

G.E. Bean – J.M. Cook, *BSA* 52, 1957, 118-119; *BarrAtlas*, Map 61, E4; K. Bairami – A. Katsioti, *ASAtene* 84, 2006, 582; M. Philimonos-Tsopotou, in *Άγωνα γραμμή*, 352-355, no. 26; K. Bairami, in *Άγωνα γραμμή*, 356-357, no. 28.

The Monastery of Panagia Speliani lies on top of a hill to the northwest of Mandraki. A Roman altar supports the altar of the church of the monastery.

I. Volanakis, *ADelt* 36, 1981, Chron. B' 2, 428.

Remains of walls were discovered in the OTE plot, at the area of Limnes at Mandraki. The pottery dates to the Roman period.

M. Philimonos, *ADelt* 44, 1989, Chron. BU 2, 508-509.

A Late Roman building was discovered in the Pachos plot at Limnes where the ancient port was located.

S. Paliologou, *ADelt* 50, 1995, Chron. B' 2, 807-808; K. Bairami, *ADelt* 51, 1996, Chron. B' 2, 697.

Part of a Late Roman and Early Hellenistic building was discovered in the Mastrogianis plot at Aghios Nikolaos, immediately to the south of the Pachos plot. The pottery dated to the Early Christian, Roman and Hellenistic periods.

E. Militsi, *ADelt* 54, 1999, Chron. B' 2, 1001.

### Palaiokastros

7:1B

An inscribed funerary stele of the 1st century AD was found at Stena of Palaiokastros.

K. Bairami, in *Άγωνα γραμμή*, 356, no. 27.

### Paloi

7:1A

Late Roman baths were found at the hot springs near Paloi at Panagia Thermiani Chapel.

R.M. Dawkins – A.J.B. Wace, *BSA* 12, 1905-6, 170; I.E. Volanakis, *ADelt* 39, 1984, Chron. B' 2, 346-347; *Αρχαιολογικός Άτλας του Αιγαίου*, 331; M. Filimonos-Tsopotou



s.v. Νίσυρος, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 355; K. Bairami – A. Katsioti, *ASAtene* 84, 2006, 582.

Walls of a building complex of the Late Roman and Early Christian periods were found in the Pantelidis plot. They may not be related to the nearby baths.

M. Philimonos, *ADelt* 42, 1987, Chron. B' 2, 652-653; V. Skaraki, *ADelt* 54, 1999, Chron. B' 2, 954-955.

A Late Roman or Early Christian cistern was found in the Pantelidis plot, located close to the Roman baths.

S. Palaiologou, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B' 2, 1115-1116.

### Skali

An inscribed funerary altar, dating to the 2<sup>nd</sup> or to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD was found at Skali.

A. Katsiori – K. Bairami, in *Άγωνα γραμμής*, 357-358, no. 29.

### Tou Kampouri plagies

7:2A/2B

Location on the northeast part of Nisyros where pottery was found, dating from the 3<sup>rd</sup> to the 1<sup>st</sup> centuries BC.

Buchholz – Althaus, *Nisyros, Giali, Kos*, 31.

## PATMOS

Pref. Dodecanese / Ep. Patmos

ΑΚΑΔΗΜΙΑ

Str. 10.5.13; Stad. 280; Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.69; Eust. *Com. D.P.* 530.25.

Inscriptions: I. Sakellion, *AEphem* 1862, 257-265; G. Manganaro, *ASAtene* 41-42, 1963-1964, 336-344; *SEG* 27, 1977, no. 509; 39, 1989, no. 855; G. Tibor, *Patmiaka* (1989) 3-16.

It is located to the northwest of Leipsoi and Leros and occupies a surface of 34 km<sup>2</sup>. The island was a place of exile during the Roman period.

### Bibliography

Volonakis, *The Island of Roses*, 40-43.

*RE* XVIII, 4 (1949) 2174-2191 s.v. Patmos (Schmidt).

D. Schilardi s.v. Patmos, in *Princeton Encyclopedia*, 681.

H. Kaletsch s.v. Patmos, in *Lexikon*, 516-517.

*BarrAtlas*, Map 61, D3.

A. Dreliossi-Herakleidou s.v. Πάτμος, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 332.

### Kastelli

11:1C

The site of the ancient acropolis of the island. Roman pottery was found.

A. Dreliossi-Herakleidou s.v. Πάτμος, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 332.

## Pharmako → PHARMAKOUSSA

## Pharmakonisi → PHARMAKOUSSA

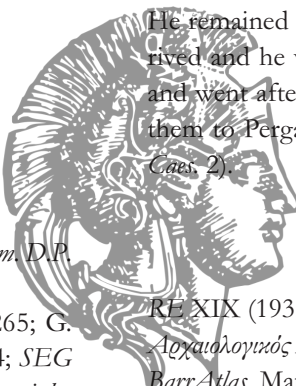
## PHARMAKOUSSA

(Pharmakonisi, Pharmako)

Pref. Dodecanese / Ep. Leros

Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.71; Plu. *Caes.* 1.4; St.Byz. s.v. Φαρμακούσσα.

Islet located to the east of Leipsoi, with a surface of 4 km<sup>2</sup>. Its name derives from an herb growing on the island. Julius Caesar was captured by Cilician pirates close to the island of Pharmakoussa in 74 BC (Plu. *Caes.* 1.4). He remained captive for 38 days and when ransom arrived and he was set free, he took ships from Miletos and went after the pirates. He captured them and sent them to Pergamon where they were all crucified (Plu. *Caes.* 2).



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*BarrAtlas*, Map 61, E3.

A. Dreliossi-Herakleidou s.v. Φαρμακονήσι, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 333-334.

### Tholoi (bay)

11:4D

From Tholoi to Paliomandra there are remains of buildings and mosaic floors dating to the Late Roman and Early Christian period.

A. Dreliossi-Herakleidou s.v. Φαρμακονήσι, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 334; Dreliossi-Herakleidou – Michailidou, *Αέρος*, 39.

## PSERIMOS

Pref. Dodecanese / Ep. Kalymnos

Plin. *Nat.* 5.36.134.

Inscriptions: W.R. Paton, *BCH* 12, 1888, 282-283.

Island located between Kalymnos and Kos and occu-

pying a surface of 14 km<sup>2</sup>. In the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD it was a dependant of Kos.

A. Drelion-Herakleidou s.v. Ψέριμος, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 339.

## RHODES

Pref. Dodecanese / Ep. Rhodes

D.P. 505; Scyl. 99; Plb. 13.4-5; 18.8.9; 22.5; 25.4-6; 27.3-4; 28.16-17; 29.3; 29.10; 30.7.9; 30.21; 30.23; 30.31; 31.4 and 31.31; Gel. 13.5; D.S. 4.58.8; 5.56.3 and 13.75.1; Str. 10.2.11; 13.1.48; 14.2.1; 14.2.2; 14.2.5-13 and 14.3.1; Verg. *G* 2.101-102; Stad. 272-273; Liv. 31.2.1-4; 31.5.1; 31.15.8; 32.33.6; 32.34.7-8; 33.18.1-22; 37.9.5; 37.55.5-6; 38.38.11-12; 38.39.13; 41.6.8-12 and 44.15.1-2; Caes. *Civ.* 3.5 and 26-27; Cic. *Fam.* 12.5.2; Tac. *Ann.* 12.58; Suet., *Tib.* 11-13; *Cl.* 25; *Nero* 7 and *Ves.* 8.4; App. *Mac.* 4 and 9.3; *Syr.* 7.44; *Mith.* 9.61; *BC* 4.9.65-73 and 5.1.7; Plin. *Nat.* 2.112.243; 4.12.71; 5.36.132-133; 14.4.42 and 24.69.112; Plu. *Brut.* 30.2; *Cic.* 4.4; 38.4; *Luc.* 3.3; *Mar.* 29.8 and *Pomp.* 42.5; Aristid. *Rhodiakos and Peri Rhodios Omonoias*; Paus. 8.43.4; Ptol. 5.2.19; DC 56.27.2 and 60.24.4; Ath. 1.27f; 1.32e; 3.75e; 10.444d-10.445a and 14.688e; St.Byz. s.v. Ἀτάβυρον; s.v. Γνής; s.v. Θέρμυδρα; s.v. Θήρα; s.v. Κρητινία; s.v. Λώρυμα; s.v. Μυλάντια; s.v. Ῥόδος; s.v. Φύσκο; Suid., s.v. Λιμοδωριεῖς; s.v. Ῥόδια and s.v. Ῥόδος; Hsch. s.v. Ἀταβυρία; s.v. Λιμοδωριεῖς and s.v. Ὀφιοῦσσα; Eust. *Com. ad Iliadem* 2.653-658; *Com. in D.P.* 504; *EM* s.v. Ῥόδος.

Inscriptions: *IG* V 1, 47; *IG* XII 1, 1-955, 1442-1463; *ID* 1432 *Bb* II, 1439 *Abc* I, 1441 *A* I, 1450 *A*; *IG* XII 5, 652, 830, 833-853, 934, 1009; *IG* XII 7, 8; *IC* III, iii, 3 *A*; *FD* III, 1, 549 *C*; *CIL* III *Suppl.* II, 12266; W. Blümel, *Die Inschriften der Rhodischen Peraia*, *IK* 38, J. Martha, *BCH* 2, 1878, 615-621; F. Hiller von Gaertringen, *AM* 21, 1896, 39-66; id., *AM* 23, 1898, 390-403; F. Hiller, *AEphem* 1914, 130-131; G.G. Porro, *ASAtene* 2, 1916, 125-131; A. Maiuri, *ASAtene* 2, 1916, 134-179, 267-269; id., *Nuova Silloge Epigraphica di Rodi e Cos* (1925) 3-136; id., *ASAtene* 8-9, 1925-1926, 313-322; *SEG* 3, 1929, no. 674, 676-689; G. Jacopi, *Clara Rhodos* II, 1932, nos 1-48, 52-81, 83-85, 95-102, 108-136, 139-217; K. Scott, *AJA* 36, 1932, 25-26; Chr. Blinkenberg, *Deux documents chronologiques rhodiens* (1938); G. Pugliese Carratelli, *ASAtene* 30-32, 1952-1954, 247-316; id., *ASAtene* 33-34, 1955-1956, 157-181; *SEG* 14, 1957, nos 511-513; 15, 1958, nos 497-498, 500-502; W. Peek, *Inschriften von den Dorischen Inseln* (1969) 5-11; *SEG* 26, 1976-1977, no. 862;

P.M. Fraser, *Rhodian Funerary Monuments* (1977); *SEG* 30, 1980, no. 1003, 1005; Kontorini, *Rhodiaka* I; ead., *JRS* 73, 1983, 24-32; *SEG* 38, 1988, no. 790; Papachristodoulou, *Αρχαίοι ροδιακοί δήμοι*, 71, no. 3, 153-200; *SEG* 39, 1989, no. 722; V. Kontorini, *Ανέκδοτες επιγραφές Ρόδου* II (1989); A. Bresson, *Recueil des inscriptions de la Pérée rhodienne (Pérée intégrée)* (1991); *SEG* 42, 1992, no. 885; V. Kontorini, in *Κεραμία Φιλίας. Τιμητικός τόμος για τον Ιωάννη Τουράτσογλου* (2009) 57-69.

Coins: Head, *Coins*, 252-270; G. Jacopich, *Clara Rhodos* I, 1928, 31-33; *Greek Coin Hoards*, no. 1360; *SNG*, Deutschland, Karien, Taf. 89-91, nos 2823-2861; *SNG*, Danish National Museum, Caria, Part II, Pl. 19-21, nos 800-912; A. Kromann, in S. Dietz – I. Papachristodoulou (eds), *Archaeology in the Dodecanese* (1988) 213-217; R.H.J. Ashton, Rhodian coinage in the early imperial period, in C.S. Lightfoot (ed.), *Recent Turkish Coin Hoards and Numismatic Studies* (1991) 71-90; id., Rhodian Bronze Coinage and the Siege of Mithridates VI, *NumChron* 2001, 53-66; E. Apostolou, Rhodes hellénistique. Les trésors et la circulation monétaire, *Eulimene* 3, 2002, 117-182.

Rhodes is located in the southeast part of the Dodecanese, and it is the largest island of the complex, with a surface of 1400 km<sup>2</sup>. Rhodes was also called Stadia (Str. 14.2.7), Telchinis (Str. 14.2.7), Aithraia (Plin. *Nat.* 5.36.132; St.Byz. s.v. Ῥόδος), Atabyria (Plin., *Nat.* 5.36.132; Hsch. s.v. Ἀταβυρία) and Atabyris (Str. 10.2.11). Pliny also mentions the names Asteria, Corymbia, Poteessa, Trinacrie, Macaria and Oloessa (*Nat.* 5.36.132-133). Suidas says the island was also called Lindos (Suid. s.v. Ῥόδος). The name Ophioussa is also attested, owing to the numerous snakes on the island (Str. 14.2.7; Plin. *Nat.* 5.36.132; St.Byz. s.v. Ῥόδος and Hsch. s.v. Ὀφιοῦσσα). Strabo mentions a place called Ixia, located after Lindos, and another one called Mnasyrion (Str. 14.2.12). Stephanos Byzantios also mentions Ixia, as well as a small city called Thera (s.v. Ἰξία and s.v. Θήρα). The ancient authors mention Mount Atabyron (Str. 14.2.12 and St.Byz. s.v. Ἀτάβυρον). At the foot of this mountain was located a settlement called Kretenia (St.Byz. s.v. Κρητινία). Stephanos Byzantios also mentioned the ports Thermydra, Loryma and Physkos (St.Byz. s.v. Θέρμυδρα; s.v. Λώρυμα and s.v. Φύσκο), as well as Cape Mylantia, located close to Kameiros (St.Byz. s.v. Μυλάντια). Strabo, however, says that Physkos was a small town with a harbour close to Caunos and that Loryma was a coast located nearby and not on Rhodes.

Several islands located close to Rhodes were incorporated into the Rhodian state at various times. These were Syme, Karpathos, Kasos, Chalke, Telos, Nisyros and Megiste.

In 205 BC Rhodes embarked on a war against the Cretan pirates (the First Cretan War), who had the support of Philip V of Macedon. Philip's policy in the Aegean of encouraging the enemies of Rhodes, forced the Rhodians to declare war against him (Plb. 13.4-5). At the end of 201 BC, the Rhodians had lost much of their Peraia and decided, together with their ally King Attalos of Pergamon, to ask for the intervention of Rome (Liv. 31.2.1-4; App. *Mac.* 4). The result was the Second Macedonian War (200-197 BC) between Philip and Rome (Liv. 31.5.1), which ended with a Roman victory. The Rhodian fleet liberated the Cyclades from Philip and all the islands were brought into alliance with Rhodes (Liv. 31.15.8), with the exception of Andros, Paros and Kythnos, still held by the Macedonians. The Rhodians also regained their Peraia and even extended their influence (Plb. 18.8.9; Liv. 32.33.6 and 32.34.7-8 and 33.18.1-22). During the war between Rome and Antiochos III (192-189 BC), Rhodes sided with the Romans and contributed to the Roman victory with its fleet (Liv. 37.9.5). At the end of this war, Rhodes controlled the Aegean Sea, while large parts of Lycia and Caria came under its control as well (Plb. 22.5; Liv. 37.55.5-6; 38.38.11-12 and 38.39.13; App. *Syr.* 7.44). In 178 BC an uprising against Rhodes took place in Lycia, and Rome decided that Lycia had not been given to Rhodes as a subject but as an ally in 188 BC (Plb. 25.4.7; Liv. 41.6.8-12). At the end of the Third Macedonian War (171-168 BC) when the Romans defeated Perseus, the Roman attitude towards Rhodes changed. Caria and Lycia were taken away from Rhodes (Plb. 30.21; 30.23 and 30.31; Liv. 44.15.1-2; App. *Syr.* 7.44), and in 167 BC the port of Delos was declared free of taxes in an attempt to weaken Rhodian commerce. Despite the complaints of the Rhodians that their trade suffered severe damage (Plb. 30.31.10), Rhodes remained an important commercial power. The Rhodians asked Rome for an alliance, accorded only in 164 BC (Plb. 30.31). From 155 to 153 BC Rhodes was once more at war against the Cretan pirates (the Second Cretan War). In 147 BC when the Romans asked their allies to help them against Carthage, Rhodes responded by sending part of its fleet. Rhodian commerce benefited from the destruction of Carthage and Corinth by the Romans in 146 BC, as the two cities were Rhodes' commercial rivals. During the war between Rome and

Mithridates, Rhodes remained faithful to Rome and was attacked by Mithridates in 88 BC. Sulla rewarded the Rhodians by giving them their freedom and inscribing them as friends of the Roman people (App. *Mith.* 9.61). During the Roman civil wars, Rhodes supported Pompey (Caes. *Civ.* 3.5 and 26-27; Plu. *Cic.* 38.4) but was not punished by Caesar after his victory. On the contrary, in 48 BC he concluded an alliance with Rhodes (App. *BC* 4.9.70). In 44 BC the Rhodians were deprived of their liberty because they had impaled some Romans (DC 60.24.4). In 42 BC the island was ravaged by Cassius, and the city of Rhodes was plundered (App. *BC* 4.9.72-73; Plu. *Brut.* 30.2). That event marked the end of Rhodian naval power in the eastern Mediterranean. In 40 BC M. Antonius gave Rhodes Andros, Tenos, Naxos and Myndos as a reward for their resistance against Cassius, but after the battle of Actium in 31 BC, Octavian cancelled Antonius' gifts (App. *BC* 5.1.7). The emperor Tiberius stayed in Rhodes from 6 BC to 2 AD (Suet. *Tib.* 11-13). In 12 AD Augustus' law forbidding those in exile to live less than 400 stadiums from the coast was amended to make an exception for Rhodes, Kos, Samos and Lesbos (DC 56.27.2). During the Roman Imperial period, Rhodes was autonomous, but this privilege had been taken away several times, and in the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD the island temporarily became part of a Roman province. In 44 AD Claudius took away Rhodes' independence, and the island became part of the province of Asia (DC 60.24.4). It was Nero who persuaded Claudius to restore Rhodes' independence (Tac. *Ann.* 12.58; Suet. *Cl.* 25 and *Nero* 7). At an unknown date, Vespasian deprived the Rhodians of their liberty once more and made Rhodes part of the province of Achaia (Suet. *Ves.* 8.4). The Rhodians recovered their independence under Domitian and were apparently free in the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. In 269 AD Rhodes was plundered by the Goths. Major earthquakes struck the island in the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD and in 345 AD.

From the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC onwards when its political power began to wane, Rhodes was considered a great cultural centre, and many Romans, such as Caesar, Cicero and Cassius, studied in Rhodes (App. *BC* 4.9.65 and 4.9.68; Plu. *Caes.* 3.1 and *Cic.* 4.4). Pompey is also said to have listened to the Sophists in Rhodes (Plu. *Pomp.* 42.5). Panaitios was a famous Rhodian Stoic philosopher of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC (Str. 14.2.13). His student Poseidonios of Apameia also became famous in the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC (Str. 14.2.13; Plu. *Caes.* 3.1; *Cic.* 4.4).



Rhodes was also known for the production of raisins and dried figs (Ath. 1.27f and 3.75e), as well as for its saffron crocus (Ath. 14.688e). Rhodian wine was famous in Antiquity (Gel. 13.5; Verg. G 2.101-102; Plin. Nat. 14.4.42) and dominated the markets of Athens, Delos and Alexandria in the 3<sup>rd</sup> and the early 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC. After 167 BC, it was supplanted by Knidian wine, and Rhodian wine exports declined to the western Mediterranean, the Adriatic and the Black Sea.

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## ACHAIA POLIS → IALYSOS

### Achlas 14:3C

Location 2 km southwest of Asklepeio where the remains of a Greco-Roman and Early Christian settlement can be seen. There are remains of buildings, architectural members and pottery.

I. Volanakis, *ADelt* 49, 1994, Chron. B' 2, 811.

### Achousa 13:4B

Location at Kalythies to the right of the road to Aphantou. A large inscribed Roman sarcophagus was discovered, and is now in the Museum of Rhodes.

Papachristodoulou, *Αρχαίοι ροδιακοί δήμοι*, 120.

### Aghia Kyra 13:3D

Location at Kalathos where a Roman necropolis was found.

Inglieri, *Carta*, 61, no. 48.

### Aghios Georgios 13:3A

Small church to the southwest of the village of Kremasti and to the southeast of Mount Paradeisi where were found Hellenistic and Roman graves (one sarcophagus, four tile graves and one shaft grave), as well as funerary inscriptions.

G. Jacopich, *BdA* 7, 1927-1928, 516; Inglieri, *Carta*, 28, no. 24; Papachristodoulou, *Αρχαίοι ροδιακοί δήμοι*, 91-92.

### Aghios Ioannis 14:2D

Location at Lakania where a Roman necropolis was found.

Inglieri, *Carta*, 68, no. 84.

### Aghios Nikolaos 14:1D

Remains of a settlement, dating from the Late Hellenistic to the Early Christian period, were found at Aghios Nikolaos, located to the south of Kattavia.

S. Dietz – E. Karantzali, *ADelt* 49, 1994, Chron. B' 2, 804.

### Aghios Panteleimonas 14:1B

A 1<sup>st</sup> century BC workshop producing amphoras must have existed 200-300 m to the east of Aghios Panteleimonas.

S. Dietz – E. Karantzali, *ADelt* 49, 1994, Chron. B' 2, 804; *BarrAtlas*, Map 60, F4.

### Aghios Phokas 14:1B

Location to the north of Siana, belonging to the territory of Kameiros, where an inscription of the beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC was found.

*Lindos* II, no. 671.

### Ai-Thymies 13:2B

A Late Roman or Early Christian press was found at Ai-Thymies, located close to Kameiros at the intersection of the road to Patelles.

Ph. Zervaki, *ADelt* 50, 1995, Chron. B' 2, 800.

### Amoti 13:4B

Location close to the village of Aphantou where a Late Hellenistic votif relief, now in the Museum of Rhodes, was found. A 1<sup>st</sup> century BC or 1<sup>st</sup> century AD inscription mentioning the local deity Brygindis was also found at the same location.

Papachristodoulou, *Αρχαίοι ροδιακοί δήμοι*, 126, 216-217 no. 2.

**Angheli** 13:4A  
Location at Coschino. Remains of a Roman bridge were found.  
Inglieri, *Carta*, 24, no. 8.

**Aniphoro** 13:2B  
Hill located close to Kalavarda, to the northeast of Kameiros. Hellenistic and later pottery has been found on the slopes of the hill.  
R. Hope Simpson – J.F. Lazenby, *BSA* 68, 1973, 141, 143.

**Aphantou** 13:4B  
An inscribed grave relief was found, dating to the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century or the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC.  
Papachristodoulou, *Αρχαίοι ροδιακοί δῆμοι*, 218 no. 4.

**Apollakia** 14:2C  
A cinerary urn of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD was found in Apollakia. Roman coins were also found in some tombs.  
*Lindos* II, no. 650; *Lindos* IV, 2, 113.

**Archangelos** 13:3C  
A chamber tomb, found in the Argyros plot, had been used as a deposit in the Roman period.  
E. Karantzali – E. Pharmakidou, *ADelt* 48, 1993, Chron. B' 2, 539-540.

A Late Roman – Early Christian amphora was found on top of a chamber tomb at Charakas.  
Ph. Zervaki – E. Pharmakidou, *ADelt* 53, 1998, Chron. B' 3, 956.

**Asgourou** 13:4A  
Suburb of Rhodes, located a few kilometres south of the town, where part of the Hellenistic and Roman necropolis is located. Four underground rock-cut tomb complexes were excavated beside an ancient road, probably connecting Rhodes to Lindos. The complexes date from the 3<sup>rd</sup> to the 1<sup>st</sup> centuries BC.  
A. Maiuri, *ASAtene* 3, 1916-1920, 260; E. Zervoudaki, *ADelt* 32, 1977, Chron. B' 2, 373-378; I. Papachristodoulou, in S. Dietz – I. Papachristodoulou (eds), *Archaeology in the Dodecanese* (1988) 207.

**Asomatos** 13:3A  
Small hill with a little church, located to the west of Kremasti village, west of Ialysos and to the north of the main road. A Hellenistic and Roman cemetery was located here. A small settlement of the Hellenistic and

Roman periods, probably related to the cemetery, was discovered 200 m southwest of Asomatos, to the south of the main road. A hoard of 70 silver Rhodian coins was found in the same area. The coins date from the 4<sup>th</sup> to the 1<sup>st</sup> centuries BC.

Inglieri, *Carta*, 28, no. 23; R. Hope Simpson – J.F. Lazenby, *BSA* 68, 1973, 138; Papachristodoulou, *Αρχαίοι ροδιακοί δῆμοι*, 91; *BarrAtlas*, Map 60, G3.  
Seventeen coins, dating from 166 to 88 BC, were found on a small hill to the south of the Church of Asomatoi Kremastis and the road leading to Paradisi.  
M. Oikonomidou, *ADelt* 21, 1966, Chron. B' 2, 456.

**Batoklia** 14:1B  
K.F. Kinch mentioned remains of Hellenistic or Roman houses on the hill of Batoklia.  
*Lindos* IV, 2, 126; *BarrAtlas*, Map 60, F3.

**Chalkiadika** 14:1B  
Location close to Kymisala in the territory of Kameiros. An inscribed marble funerary stele of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC was found.  
*Lindos* II, no. 672.

**Chalopetra** 14:2C  
Location close to Aspropilies hill where a Late Roman building was excavated.  
Papachristodoulou, *Αρχαίοι ροδιακοί δῆμοι*, 104.

**Chiotari** 14:3C  
Location at Giannadi where a Roman necropolis of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD was discovered.  
Inglieri, *Carta*, 67, no. 72.  
Roman pottery was found in the valley to the southeast of Chiotari Hill.  
S. Dietz – E. Karantzali, *ADelt* 49, 1994, Chron. B' 2, 804.

**Chirana Apeni (Kyra Napeni)** 14:4A  
Location at Archangelos where a necropolis of Hellenistic and Roman date was found.  
Inglieri, *Carta*, 37, no. 80.

**Damatria** 13:3A  
A building of the Roman Imperial period was excavated 100 m to the southwest of the Monastery of Stavros. The building is no longer visible, but the excavators identified it as a bath.  
G. Iacopi, *Historia* 5, 468; Inglieri, *Carta*, 30, no. 36; I.

Papachristodoulou, *ADelt* 34, 1979, Chron. B' 2, 447; V. Patsiada, *ADelt* 39, 1984, Chron. B' 2, 328; Papachristodoulou, *Αρχαίοι ροδιακοί δήμοι*, 100; *BarrAtlas*, Map 60, G3.

### **Daphne** 13:3A

Location between the villages of Trianta and Kremasti where part of a relief of an Attic sarcophagus of Roman date was found.

Papachristodoulou, *Αρχαίοι ροδιακοί δήμοι*, 202-203, no. 7.

### **Deyermen Deresi** 13:4A

Location at Koskinou. Graves of Hellenistic and Roman date were found.

Inglieri, *Carta*, 24, no. 7.

### **Drakos** 14:4B

Location to the southwest of the village of Pylonas where an aqueduct was found. The pottery collected dates to Hellenistic and Roman times.

A. Sampson, *ADelt* 35, 1980, Chron. B' 2, 560.

### **Eurymacheia** 14:2C

Spring close to the village of Vati where Hellenistic and Roman pottery was found.

R. Hope Simpson – J.F. Lazenby, *BSA* 68, 1973, 150.

### **Genadi** 14:2C/3C

In a small valley close to the village of Genadi near the Church of Aghia Soteira, Late Hellenistic and Roman pottery was discovered.

R. Hope Simpson – J.F. Lazenby, *BSA* 68, 1973, 149-150.

Roman pottery, and the possible remains of a Hellenistic or later tower, were found on the small hill of Vigla, on the north side of the Asklipiano Stream close to Genadi and Asklepeio.

R. Hope Simpson – J.F. Lazenby, *BSA* 68, 1973, 150.

### **Giaka** 13:3C

Location at Platania where Late Greek graves were found.

Inglieri, *Carta*, 40, no. 98.

## **HYETOUSA → TRAGIA**

### **IALYSOS** 13:4A

Scyl. 99; D.P. 505; D.S. 4.58.8 and 13.75.1; Str. 14.2.6 and

14.2.12; Plin. *Nat.* 5.36.132; Ath., 8.360e; Ptol. 5.2.19; St.Byz. s.v. Ἰαλυσός; Eust. *Com. ad Iliadem* 2.655; *Com. in D.P.* 504.

Inscriptions: *IG* XII 1, 677-692, 1462-1463.

City located 15 km southwest of the city of Rhodes. It was called Achaia Polis (*IG* XII 1, 677, l. 18; Ath., 8.360e). According to Strabo, the acropolis of Ialysos was called Ochyroma (14.2.12).

*RE* IX (1916) 629-633 s.v. Ialysos (Bürchner); *RE* Suppl. V (1931) 748-750 s.v. Rhodos (Hiller v. Gaertringen); Karouzos, *Ρόδος*, 102-105; R.E. Wycherley s.v. Rhodes, in *Princeton Encyclopedia*, 757; Papachristodoulou, *Αρχαίοι ροδιακοί δήμοι*, 82-224; R. Scheer s.v. Ialysos, in *Lexikon*, 275-276; *BarrAtlas*, Map 60, G3.

To the south of Ialysos and close to the border with Kameiros, the Sanctuary of Erethimios Apollo was discovered. A Late Hellenistic building, probably a stoa, was excavated close to the theatre.

I.Ch. Papachristodoulou, in *Αρχαιολογικές έρευνες στα Αωδεμάνησα*, 31.

A votif relief dedicated to Artemis was discovered on the acropolis of Ialysos. It dates to the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 1<sup>st</sup> century BC.

A. Mautili, *Clara Rhodos* II, 1932, no. 21.

Late Roman and Early Christian tile graves were found in the east part of Ialysos close to the sea.

S. Marketou, *ADelt* 39, 1984, Chron. B' 2, 326-327.

Pottery of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD was found on the beach of Ialysos.

T. Marketou, *ADelt* 42, 1987, Chron. B' 2, 616.

Part of a Late Roman cistern was discovered in the Lykopantis plot on the beach of Ialysos.

T. Marketou, *ADelt* 42, 1987, Chron. B' 2, 616.

Part of a Late Hellenistic facility, maybe a workshop, was discovered in the Christodoulou plot to the east of Ierou Lochou Street.

T. Marketou, *ADelt* 43, 1988, Chron. B' 2, 622.

Late Roman building remains were found in the Telonis plot close to the beach of Ialysos.

T. Marketou, *ADelt* 43, 1988, Chron. B' 2, 622-623.

Late Roman building remains were found in the Aloupis plot, located to the east of Ierou Lochou Street.

E. Pharmakidou – T. Marketou, *ADelt* 45, 1990, Chron. B' 2, 489-491.

### **Ixia** 13:4A

Location between Rhodes and Ialysos. Two Roman walls were found in the Phtaklakis and Mylonas plots

on Ialysos Avenue, 6 km from Rhodes. The walls must have separated two fields.

I. Papachristodoulou, *ADelt* 34, 1979, Chron. B' 2, 446-447; *BarrAtlas*, Map 60, F4.

A Late Roman or Early Christian building that contained tile graves was found close to the Middle Bronze Age settlement in the Tsakiris – Marouklas plot.

T. Marketou, *ADelt* 43, 1988, Chron. B' 2, 611-612.

A jar burial of the Late Roman period was discovered in the Tsakiris – Marouklas plot.

T. Marketou, *ADelt* 43, 1988, Chron. B' 2, 612-614.

### **Kalathos**

13:3D

Location at the 48<sup>th</sup> km on the road connecting Rhodes to Lindos. Twenty graves were discovered in the Phillis plot. Coins of Hadrian (117-138 AD) and Marcus Aurelius (161-180 AD) were found, as well as rings of the time of Julia Domna (late 2<sup>nd</sup> – early 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD) and of the Early Roman period.

K.Ch. Phatourou, *ADelt* 19, 1964, Chron. B' 3, 473.

### **Kalavarda**

13:2B

Inscription of the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD.

*Lindos* II, no. 678.

Tile graves of the Late Roman period were found at Louria, on the left of the Kalavarda – Salakos road. A settlement of the Hellenistic and Roman period was located on top of the hill.

A. Sampson, *ADelt* 35, 1980, Chron. B' 2, 559.

### **Kalopetra**

13:3B

Location at Villanova. Remains of walls belonging to a building of Late Imperial date were found. A Roman sarcophagus was also found at the same location.

B. Pace, *BdA* 10, 1916, 90-92; Inglieri, *Carta*, 31, no. 42.

### **Kalythies**

13:4B

Votif relief of the middle or of the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC.

Papachristodoulou, *Αρχαίοι ποδιαστοί δῶμοι*, 210-212 no. 1.

### **Kambanes**

14:1B

Location at Siana where a Hellenistic and Roman necropolis was found.

Inglieri, *Carta*, 51, no. 157.

### **KAMEIROS**

13:2B

Scyl. 99; D.S. 4.58.8; 5.59.3; 13.75.1; Str. 14.2.6 and 14.2.12; Plin. *Nat.* 5.36.132; Ptol. 5.2.19; St.Byz. s.v. Κά-

μυρος; Hsch. s.v. Κάμυρος; Suid. s.v. Ἀναξανδροίδης; s.v. Πείσανδρος; Eust. *Com. ad Iliadem* 2.655; *Com. in D.P.* 504.

Inscriptions: *IG XII* 1, 694-759; M. Segre – I. Pugliese Carratelli, *ASAtene* 27-29, 1949-1951, 141-318; id., *ASAtene* 30-32, 1952-1954, 211-246; J. Benediktsson, *Chronologie de deux listes de prêtres Kamiréens* (1940); *SEG* 46, 1996, no. 990.

One of the three cities of ancient Rhodes, located on the north part of the island. The earthquake of 139/140 AD seems to have completely destroyed the city, which continued to be inhabited until the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD.

*RE X* (1919) 1839-1841 s.v. Kamiros (Bürchner); *RE Suppl. V* (1931) 750 s.v. Rhodos (Hiller v. Gaertringen); Karouzos, *Πόδος*, 105-107; R.E. Wycherley s.v. Rhodes, in *Princeton Encyclopedia*, 757; R. Scheer s.v. Kamiros, in *Lexikon*, 299-300; *BarrAtlas*, Map 60, F3.

The buildings on the acropolis seem to be of Hellenistic date.

Inglieri, *Carta*, 41-42, no. 106-107.

### **City**

The houses of Kameiros that are visible today date to the Roman period.

G. Karo, *AI* 1936, 174; Inglieri, *Carta*, 42, no. 106-107;

A. Di Vita, in *La presenza italiana nel Dodecaneso*, 66-70;

M. Cante, in *La presenza italiana nel Dodecaneso*, 71-76.

### **Kamiri**

13:3C

A golden earring and a Roman coin were delivered to the Museum of Rhodes. They were found at Kamiri in an area where a cemetery was located.

M. Philimonos, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B' 2, 1122.

### **Karavi**

Roman pottery was discovered to the southeast of Karavi.

S. Dietz – E. Karantzali, *ADelt* 49, 1994, Chron. B' 2, 804.

### **Karchiadia**

14:2C

Location at Apollachia where a Hellenistic and Roman necropolis was found.

Inglieri, *Carta*, 60, no. 41.

### **Karsopegnia**

14:3C

Location at Giannadi where Hellenistic and Roman graves were found.

Inglieri, *Carta*, 68, no. 76.



**Kastraki** (hill) 13:1C  
Small hill on the southern edge of the coastal plain of Liros in Langonia Bay, to the north of Kretenia. The fields to the west below the hill yielded Hellenistic and Roman sherds.  
R. Hope Simpson – J.F. Lazenby, *BSA* 68, 1973, 145.

**Kasviri** 13:2B  
Location at Kalavarda where a large cemetery was found, dating from the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC to the Hellenistic period and maybe even later. There are rock-cut tombs, chamber tombs and shaft graves.  
Inglieri, *Carta*, 43-44, no. 112.

**Kattavia** 14:1D  
An inscribed funerary altar of the 3<sup>rd</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> century AD was found in Kattavia.  
*Lindos* II, no. 653; *BarrAtlas*, Map 60, F4.  
At the Chapel of Aghios Minas, located on a small hill to the northwest of the village, Roman pottery was found.  
R. Hope Simpson – J.F. Lazenby, *BSA* 68, 1973, 147-148.

**Koskinisti** 13:2B/3B  
Location at Dimilia where Roman pottery and Roman cist graves were discovered.  
Inglieri, *Carta*, 39, no. 95.

**Koskinou** 13:4A  
A village where Roman graves have been found.  
I. Papachristodoulou, in S. Dietz – I. Papachristodoulou (eds), *Archaeology in the Dodecanese* (1988) 208.  
Inscribed funerary stelai and altars were found in the Kazoullis – Alevras plot on the road leading to the village of Koskinou. They date from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC to the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD.  
V. Kontorini, *Ανέκδοτες επιγραφές Ρόδου* II (1989) 94-98.

**Kounara** 14:3B  
Location at Asklepios where a large necropolis was found, dating from the Archaic to the Roman period.  
Inglieri, *Carta*, 65-66, no. 61.

**Kremasti** 13:3A  
Architectural remains of the Late Roman period were found in the Platsi plot, to the south of the road leading from Trianta to Paradeisi.  
T. Marketou, *ADelt* 47, 1992, Chron. B' 2, 643-644.

A Late Hellenistic inscribed altar, found at Kremasti, is now stored in the Museum of Rhodes.  
E. Kaninia, *ADelt* 48, 1993, Chron. B' 2, 559.  
Remains of Roman buildings were found to the south of Eleutherias Avenue, leading from Rhodes to the airport of Paradeisi.  
T. Marketou, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B' 2, 1104-1105.

**Kretenia** 13:1C  
A Hellenistic and Early Roman cemetery was discovered at Kretenia at Liros Dam, to the west of Lirenos River. Four urns and two tile graves were found. A Roman coin was discovered in the cemetery. 40 km to the south-east of the cemetery, the remains of a Late Hellenistic – Early Roman farmhouse came to light. A Late Hellenistic Rhodian coin was found in the house.  
A. Alexandropoulou, *ADelt* 54, 1999, Chron. B' 2, 948; G. Evou, *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B' 2, 1153; *BarrAtlas*, Map 60, F3.

**Krya Nera** 13:2B  
Location close to Phanai where the remains of a Roman workshop were found.  
Inglieri, *Carta*, 33, no. 54; Ph. Zervaki, in *Φάρος*, 25.

**Kymissala** 14:1B  
Location in the territory of Siana. A necropolis, occupied from the Late Mycenaean to the Roman period, was found on the eastern slope of the hill of Kymissala. The graves are generally cut into the rock.  
A. Maiuri, *ASAtene* 2, 1916, 295; Inglieri, *Carta*, 53-54, no. 3; R. Hope Simpson – J.F. Lazenby, *BSA* 68, 1973, 146-147; *BarrAtlas*, Map 60, F3.

**Lachania** 14:2D  
An inscribed marble altar was found in Lachania. It dates to the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC. An inscribed marble funerary stele of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC or the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD was also found in Lachania.  
*Lindos* II, no. 643-644.

**Laerma** 13:2C/2D  
A Roman cemetery with tile graves dating around 300 AD was found at Laerma. The remains of a small settlement of the Late Antique period were found 150 m to the east of the cemetery, to which it was possibly related. A small terrace with a building on it was discovered 70 m to the north of the settlement. The pottery

dates to the Hellenistic and Roman periods. An aqueduct was also found in the area.

A. Sampson, *ADelt* 34, 1979, Chron. B' 2, 449-450.

### Lagonas

13:2B

Location to the northeast of Aghios Georgios Phanon. Cisterns belonging to agricultural facilities or workshops and dating from the Hellenistic to the Late Roman period were discovered.

Ph. Zervaki, in *Φάρες*, 31.

### Lambou

13:2A/2B

Location at Soroni. Remains of Roman date were found.

Inglieri, *Carta*, 32, no. 48; Papachristodoulou, *Αρχαίοι ποταμοί δήμοι*, 118.

### Langonia (bay)

14:2A

Bay to the north of Kretenia. Hellenistic and Roman pottery was found towards the south end of the promontory.

R. Hope Simpson – J.F. Lazenby, *BSA* 68, 1973, 145-146.

### Lartos

14:3B

A 1<sup>st</sup> century BC inscription was found to the south of Lartos. A funerary inscription was found in the village of Lartos. It dates to the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC or to the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD.

*Lindos* II, no. 656, 658; *BarrAtlas*, Map 60, G3.

### Lelos

13:2C

Spur located 4 km to the southwest of Apollona where rock-cut chamber tombs of Late Greek date were found.

A. Maiuri, *ASAtene* 2, 1916, 300-301; Inglieri, *Carta*, 40, no. 101.

Late Roman pottery was found on the slopes of the hill to the northeast of the spur.

R. Hope Simpson – J.F. Lazenby, *BSA* 68, 1973, 144; *BarrAtlas*, Map 60, F3.

### LINDOS

14:4B

Scyl. 99; D.S. 4.58.8; 5.58.1 and 13.75.1; Str. 14.2.6; 14.2.11; Plin. *Nat.* 5.36.132; Ptol. 5.2.19; Plu. *Marc.* 30.5; St.Byz. s.v. Λίνδος; Hsch. s.v. Λίνδος; Eust. *Com. ad Iliadem* 2.655-656; *Com. in D.P.* 504.

Inscriptions: *IG* XII 1, 760-955; *SEG* 16, 1959, 460-461;

Chr. Blinkenberg, *La chronique du temple lindien* (1912); *Lindos* II.

City located on the east coast of the island, 60 km south of the city of Rhodes.

### Acropolis

The acropolis was dedicated to the cult of Athena Lindia and comprised its temple, the Propylaia and a large stoa, all of Hellenistic date. In the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC, the terrace of the lower stoa was enlarged with a series of vaulted constructions, and cisterns were dug underneath. At that time, the staircase that led from the lower terrace to the terrace of the Hellenistic stoa was narrowed. In the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD, the Roman imperial cult was introduced into the lower square. A Roman temple was built there in the late 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD. It was set upon a podium and is thought to have been dedicated to Psithyros (the Whisperer) or to the emperor Diocletian. The Ionic colonnade to the south of the Temple of Athena is also of Late Roman date. Several exedras, used in Hellenistic and Roman times, were found on the acropolis. The peribolos of the acropolis was restored in the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD (*IG* XII 1, 832).

### City

In the Early Roman Imperial period, a villa was built close to the port of Lindos.

### Cemeteries

The cemeteries of Lindos were in use from the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC until the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD. They were located at Kampana, Krana, Kamaria, Skordou, Omorphoulla and Achtarmas. At Aghios Aimilianos, a mausoleum of the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 1<sup>st</sup> century BC was found.

The main necropolis lies at Skordou-Omorphoulla where underground funerary monuments were found, containing marble urns, funerary altars and inscriptions. G. Iacopi, *Historia* 5, 1931, 467; Inglieri, *Carta*, 64, no. 53.

### Miriandri

Roman necropolis containing cremation burials. A small underground chamber was found.

G. Jacopich, *Clara Rhodos* I, 1928, 88; Inglieri, *Carta*, 64, no. 54.

*RE* Suppl V (1931) 746-747 s.v. Rhodos (Hiller v. Gaertringen); K.N. Konstantinidis, *Αθήνα Λίνδια και μια πτυχή του ροδιακού πολιτισμού* (1936); E. Dyggve – V. Poulsen, *Lindos Fouilles de l'acropole 1901-1914 et 1952*. III. *Le sanc-*

*tuair d'Athana Lindia et l'architecture lindienne* (1960); H. Kähler, *Lindos* (1971); Karouzos, *Pódos*, 108-117; R.E. Wycherley s.v. Rhodes, in *Princeton Encyclopedia*, 756-757; E. Lippolis, *ASAtene* 66-67, 1988-1989, 97-157; R. Scheer s.v. Lindos, in *Lexikon*, 395-397; E. Lippolis, in *La presenza italiana nel Dodecaneso*, 52-60; *BarrAtlas*, Map 60, G3; V. Eleutheriou – M. Pikoula (eds), *Αναστηλωτικές εργασίες στην ακρόπολη της Λίνδου I. Ελληνιστική στοά (Α)* (2002); I.Ch. Papachristodoulou, *Λίνδος. Σύνομη ιστορία – Τα μνημεία* (2006).

Roman pottery was found in the Melenou plot on Archaiou Theatrou Street.

Ph. Kostomitsopoulos, *ADelt* 35, 1980, Chron. B' 2, 546.

#### *Vigli*

On the south side of Porto Grande, a Roman terrace wall was found.

Inglieri, *Carta*, 63, no. 51.

On the hill to the north of Porto Grande, the remains of houses were found, probably of Late Roman date, as well as numerous sherds.

Inglieri, *Carta*, 63, no. 51.

Roman pottery was found at Aghios Stephanos Square. N. Christodoulidis, *ADelt* 49, 1994, Chron. B' 2, 781-782.

#### **Loryma**

13:3D

K.F. Kinch had seen pottery "probably from Imperial times or later" at Loryma.

*Lindos* IV, 2, 91; *BarrAtlas*, Map 60, G3.

#### **Malla Vouno**

13:2B

Hill in the region of Phanes where traces of a settlement, Hellenistic and later, have been found.

R. Hope Simpson – J.F. Lazenby, *BSA* 68, 1973, 141.

#### **Mallona**

13:3C

Several inscriptions, most of them funerary, were found at Mallona. They date from the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD.

*Lindos* II, nos 666-669.

#### **Mandriko**

13:1B

On a small hill to the northeast of the village of Mandriko, remains of Hellenistic and Late Roman occupation were found.

R. Hope Simpson – J.F. Lazenby, *BSA* 68, 1973, 144-145.

#### **Mangavli**

13:4A

Location at Rodino-Asgouro. Rock-cut shaft graves of Late Hellenistic and Roman date were found.

Inglieri, *Carta*, 23, no. 3.

#### **Maritsa**

13:3B

Remains of the Roman period were found.

Papachristodoulou, *Αρχαίοι ροδιακοί δήμοι*, 96.

#### **Marmara**

13:2B

Remains of Early Roman buildings can be seen at the beach of Phanai at Marmara. The pottery dates to the Early Roman period.

A. Sampson, *ADelt* 35, 1980, Chron. B' 2, 559; Ph. Zervaki, in *Φάνες*, 25.

#### **Marmari**

13:3B

Location at Maritsa. Shaft graves of late date were found.

Inglieri, *Carta*, 24, no. 27.

#### **Massari**

13:3C

Possible Hellenistic and Roman tombs are located to the west of the Kastro Pheraklo promontory at Massari.

R. Hope Simpson – J.F. Lazenby, *BSA* 68, 1973, 152.

#### **Megale Ge**

14:3C

An inscribed marble funerary altar was found in the plain of Megale Ge, to the north of Gennadi. It dates to the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC or to the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD.

*Lindos* II, no. 642; *Lindos* IV, 2, 97.

#### **Messovouno**

13:4B

Hill located in the plain of Phaliraki, to the right of the road between Rhodes and Lindos. To the south of the road lies the Church of Aghios Nektarios. At a distance of 500 m from the church, graves were found, possibly of Roman or Early Christian date.

Papachristodoulou, *Αρχαίοι ροδιακοί δήμοι*, 119-120; *BarrAtlas*, Map 60, G3.

#### **Monolithos**

14:1B

An inscribed funerary stele of the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 1<sup>st</sup> century BC, as well as an inscribed base of a funerary altar, dating to the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC, were found to the south of Monolithos.

*Lindos* II, 664-665.

**Palaiokastro** 14:2D

Late Hellenistic or Roman retaining or fortification walls were found on top of the hill of Palaiokastro.

S. Dietz – E. Karantzali, *ADelt* 49, 1994, Chron. B' 2, 804.

**Paradeisi** 13:3A

Village at the foot of Mount Paradeisi. The finds were Roman, including a number of Late Roman coins. A fragment of a marble sarcophagus of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD was also found.

R. Hope Simpson – J.F. Lazenby, *BSA* 68, 1973, 138; Papachristodoulou, *Αρχαίοι ροδιακοί δῆμοι*, 103, 203-204 no. 1; *BarrAtlas*, Map 60, G3.

**Phaliraki** 13:4B

Part of a Late Roman or Early Christian oil or wine workshop was discovered on the road leading from Rhodes to Phaliraki.

M. Michailidou, *ADelt* 42, 1987, Chron. B' 2, 682-684.

**PHANAI** 13:2B

Workshops of Roman date were found in various locations along the road between Phanes and Villanova (Paradeision).

Ph. Zervaki, in *Θάλασσα*, 25.

Several Late Roman or Early Christian tile graves and an ossuary were discovered at a short distance to the southwest of the Church of Aghios Georgios. The remains of a Late Roman or Early Christian agricultural facility were found to the west of the church.

Ph. Zervaki, *ADelt* 50, 1995, Chron. B' 2, 799-800; *BarrAtlas*, Map 60, F3.

**Pigadi Livadia** 13:4B

Location at Aphantou where graves, possibly of Roman date, were found.

Inglieri, *Carta*, 35, no. 63.

**Pitsilovouno** 13:2C

Hill located 400 m southwest of the dam of the Gadouras River. Remains of buildings, dating from the middle to the late Hellenistic period, have been excavated.

M. Mauraki-Balanou, *Dodekanesiaka Chronika*, 21, 2007, 291-292.

**Plati** 13:4B

Location at Aphantou where a marble inscribed sarcophagus of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD was found.

Inglieri, *Carta*, 34, no. 62; Papachristodoulou, *Αρχαίοι ροδιακοί δῆμοι*, 120.

**Plimmyri (bay)** 14:2D

Bay located close to Kattavia, at the south of the island, where Late Roman pottery was found.

R. Hope Simpson – J.F. Lazenby, *BSA* 68, 1973, 149.

A rock-cut chamber tomb was found in the Phrarakis plot. The finds date from the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD.

M. Philimonos, *ADelt* 45, 1990, Chron. B' 2, 492-493.

**Prophetis Elias** 14:1D

Roman pottery was found on the south slope of Prophetis Elias Hill, to the north of Kattavia.

S. Dietz – E. Karantzali, *ADelt* 49, 1994, Chron. B' 2, 804.

**Psinthos** 13:3B

Roman architectural members were reused in the Church of Panagia Parmeniotissa, located 4 km to the south of Psinthos.

E.E. Volanakis, *ADelt* 35, 1980, Chron. B' 2, 580-582.

**Pylona** 13:3D

A Mycenaean tomb on Aspropilia Hill, close to Pylona, had been disturbed some time between the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC and the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD.

E. Karantzali, *ADelt* 48, 1993, Chron. B' 2, 542-543.

**Renachi** 13:3A

Location at Villanova. A Roman necropolis was found. Inglieri, *Carta*, 31, no. 41; A. Maiuri, *ASAtene*, 4-5, 1921-1922, 249-267.

**RHODES** 13:4A; 42

Scyl. 99; D.S. 13.75.1; Str. 14.2.5; 14.2.6; 14.2.9-10; Plin. *Nat.* 5.36.132; App. *Syr.* 7.44; *Mith.* 9.61; *BC* 4.9.72-73 and 5.1.7; I.D. Kontis, *ADelt* 18, 1963, A' Mel., 76-94.

Inscriptions: *IG XII* 1, 1-676, 1442-1461; G.S. Dontas, *Prakt* 1952, 559-563; G. Konstantinopoulos, *ADelt* 18, 1963, A' Mel., 1-36; Ch. Doumas, *ADelt* 29, 1973-1974, Chron. B' 3, 962-963; V. Kontorini, *AAA* 8, 1975, 38-41; E. Zervoudaki, *ADelt* 32, 1977, Chron. B' 2, 366-372; *SEG* 27, 1977, nos 470-472, 474-477; 33, 1983, no. 637; 43, 1993, no. 528; 45, 1995, nos 1067-1068; 52, 2002, no. 769; 53, 2003, 824; 54, 2004, no. 724; J. Pâris, *BCH* 34, 1910, 242-248; G. Pugliese Carratelli, *ASAtene* 64-65, 1986-1987, 267-293; L. Migeotte, *BCH* 117, 1993,



349-358; *Lindos* II, no. 683-685, 687-695, 701-707; Kontorini, *Rhodiaka* I.

The walls of the city of Rhodes were famous in Antiquity and stood until the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, when they were destroyed probably by the earthquake of 142 AD. The agora of Rhodes was rebuilt in the Roman period, and a propylon was added.

The main necropolis lies to the south of the ancient city, and the Late Hellenistic and Roman graves occupy its eastern section. There were a lot of rock-cut tombs and three main types of monuments: stone cinerary caskets, rectangular altars and cylindrical monuments.

I.D. Kontis, *ADelt* 18, 1963, A' Mel., 76-93; R.E. Wycherley s.v. Rhodes, in *Princeton Encyclopedia*, 756; P.M. Fraser, *Rhodian Funerary Monuments* (1977); *Αρχαιολογικός Άτλας του Αιγαίου*, 333-334; *BarrAtlas*, Map 60, G3; T. Marketou – I. Papachristodoulou s.v. Ρόδος, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 370.

#### North sector

There were remains at Schiapparelli Square, now no longer visible, of private buildings of Hellenistic and Roman date with mosaic pavements.

Inglieri, *Carta*, 14, no. 5.

The copy of Doidalsas' sculpture of the kneeling Aphrodite was found on Viale del Re. Two rock-cut tombs were found in the same area.

Inglieri, *Carta*, 14, no. 7.

A big marble statue of Asklepios was found in the Turkish cemetery.

G. Jacopich, *BdA* 7, 1927-1928, 517-518; Inglieri, *Carta*, 14, no. 8.

An inscription was found in the Tourkalis plot at the intersection of Ethelonton Dodekanisou and 25<sup>th</sup> Martiou Streets, in the northern part of the city. It dates to 111-110 BC. A 2<sup>nd</sup> or 1<sup>st</sup> century BC dedication to Zeus Keraunios was also found in the same plot.

Kontorini, *Rhodiaka* I, 29-42, 64.

An inscription of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC was found in the Pachos plot, located in the northern part of the city to the northwest of Tourkalis plot.

Kontorini, *Rhodiaka* I, 43-58.

An inscribed marble altar of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC was found in the OTE plot, located at the intersection of Amerikis and 25<sup>th</sup> Martiou Streets, in the northern part of the city.

Kontorini, *Rhodiaka* I, 63-64.

A 2<sup>nd</sup> or 1<sup>st</sup> century BC inscription was found in the municipal garden close to the ancient military port.

Kontorini, *Rhodiaka* I, 65-67.

#### Sanctuary of Demeter

It is located in the north part of the city close to the western port (Georgiadis, Karagiannis, Salachouris plots). The Classical sanctuary was in use until the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD, as the discovery of pottery and coins indicates.

A. Giannikouri, in *Ρόδος 2400 χρόνια*, 63-72.

Remains of Roman buildings were found in private properties (Moschou, Vogiatzi and Emporikou Epimelitirion plots) lying close to the intersection of Ethelonton Dodekanisou and Vasilissis Sophias Streets.

A.K. Orlandos, *Ergon* 1961, 216-218.

An inscription of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC was found in the Tourkalis plot, located in the north sector of the city.

V. Kontorini, *Ανέκδοτες επιγραφές Ρόδου* II (1989) 65-72.

An inscribed marble votive shield, dating to the 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, was found on Papaloukas Street.

V. Kontorini, *Ανέκδοτες επιγραφές Ρόδου* II (1989) 64-65.

An inscribed ossuary, dating to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD, was found in the Chrysostomou plot, at the intersection of Ethn. Makariou and Tarpon Springs Streets in the north sector of the city.

V. Kontorini, *Ανέκδοτες επιγραφές Ρόδου* II (1989) 114-116.

In the Hotel Kolossos plot on Haile Selassie Street, the surface of P 39α Street came to light. It dates to the Late Hellenistic period and was in use until the Late Antique period.

I.D. Kontis, *Prakt* 1958, 233.

Street P 1α was excavated to the north of Street P 39α. It dates to the Late Hellenistic period.

I.D. Kontis, *Prakt* 1958, 237.

In the plots of Emporiko Epimeleterio, Moschou and Vogiatzi (Ethelonton Dodekanesion and Vasilissis Sophias Streets), part of Street P 39α was discovered. To the west of this street, remains of a Roman building came to light.

G. Konstantinopoulos, *ADelt* 17, 1961-1962, Chron. B', 301.

Street P 28 was found in the Augoustakis plot. The pottery discovered in the plot dates from the Hellenistic to the Roman period.

G. Konstantinopoulos, *ADelt* 20, 1965, Chron. B' 3, 592.

An inscribed base of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC or of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD was found in the Diakosavvas plot.

G. Konstantinopoulos, *ADelt* 21, 1966, Chron. B' 2, 441.

Parts of the ancient streets P 38 and P 2β were found in the Louizides plot at the intersection of Lochagou Phanouraki and Ammochostou Streets. Roman buildings were found to the west of Street P 38, while other Roman buildings had occupied part of Street P 2β.

E. Zervoudaki, *ADelt* 28, 1973, Chron. B' 2, 626-627.

A statuette of the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC was found in the Karageorgiou plot on Lochagou Phanouraki and Ammochostou Streets, and delivered to the Museum of Rhodes.

A. Dreliossi-Herakleidou, *ADelt* 54, 1999, Chron. B' 2, 961.

Part of the ancient street P 39α was found in the Solounias plot on Amerikis Street. A Late Roman room, set upon a Hellenistic structure, and Late Roman pottery were also found in the plot.

*ADelt* 38, 1983, Chron. B' 2, 388.

Late Hellenistic and Roman sherds were found in the Chadzinikolas plot at Miaoulis Coast. This area had been used for burials.

M. Philimonos, *ADelt* 44, 1989, Chron. B' 2, 478.

Two Roman retaining walls were found in the Oumetoglou and Pattas plots on Arkadiou Street.

S. Karapanou, *ADelt* 44, 1989, Chron. B' 2, 478-480.

Remains of a building of the Late Antique period, probably related to the small port of war, were found in Plateia Eleutherias at Mandraki. Part of a Late Hellenistic statue was also found.

M. Philimonos, *ADelt* 46, 1991, Chron. B' 2, 449.

Part of a mosaic pavement, probably belonging to a Roman bath, was discovered in front of Thermai Hotel. The pavement can be dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD.

E. Kaninia, *ADelt* 48, 1993, Chron. B' 2, 508-509.

Late Hellenistic and Roman pottery was found at the port of Mandraki.

E. Karantzali, *ADelt* 49, 1994, Chron. B' 2, 760.

A private house with four building phases, from the Early Hellenistic period to the Roman Imperial period, was found in the Louizidi plot at the intersection of 28<sup>th</sup> Oktovriou and Amarantou Streets. The plot is surrounded by the ancient streets P 2α, P 38, P 2δ and P 28.

V. Patsiada, *ADelt* 49, 1994, Chron. B' 2, 760.

The remains of a house were excavated in the Louizidis plot on 28 Oktovriou and Lochagou Phanouraki Streets in the northwest part of the city. The plot is surrounded by the ancient streets P 2α, P 38, P 2δ and P 28. The house had four building phases; the first one dates to the second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC, the second to the

Late Hellenistic period and the third one to the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC or to the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD.

V. Patsiada, *ADelt* 51, 1996, Chron. B' 2, 672-674.

Parts of workshops with cisterns, wells and drains were found in the Karageorgiou plot on Lochagou Phanouraki and Ammochostou Streets. They date to the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC or to the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD.

K. Bairami, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B' 2, 1079-1080.

A mosaic floor of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD and wells of the Roman period were found in the Karageorgiou plot on Ammochostou and Lochagou Phanouraki Streets.

K. Bairami, *ADelt* 53, 1998, Chron. B' 3, 930-933.

Building remains, dating from the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC to the 7<sup>th</sup> century AD, were found in the Karagiannis plot, close to the military harbour of Rhodes. There were two Late Roman houses with mosaic pavements.

C. Morgan, *AREpLond*, 2007-2008, 92.

Roman architectural members, a mutilated statue of Roman date and part of the ancient street P 39 were found in the Philippou plot.

G. Konstantinopoulos, *ADelt* 21, 1966, Chron. B' 2, 447.

Buildings, dating from the Classical to the Byzantine period, were found in the Kiousoglou plot, located to the north of Kypros Square close to Ethelonton Dodekanisou Street and immediately to the north of Hotel Savoy. A mosaic pavement of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD was found. Hellenistic and Roman pottery was found in the northern part of Ethelonton Dodekanisou and Gr. Lambraki Streets.

G. Konstantinopoulos, *ADelt* 22, 1967, Chron. B' 2, 533; P. Triantaphyllidis, *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B' 2, 1120.

Part of a hypocaust and the neck of a portrait of Roman date were found in the Agiakatsikas plot on Amerikis Street.

Ch. Doumas, *ADelt* 30, 1975, Chron. B' 2, 363.

### *Medieval City*

A 1<sup>st</sup> century BC inscription was found in the Byzantine Church of Panagia tou Kastrou, located in the old city of Rhodes.

V.N. Kontorini, *AAA* 7, 1974, 213; ead., *AntCl* 44, 1975, 89-99.

Remains of a 4<sup>th</sup> century BC Doric temple, which had been repaired many times up to the Roman period, were found at Arsenal Square.

Inglieri, *Carta*, 15, no. 12a.

Remains of a large wall of Roman date were found at the Archaeological Museum.

Inglieri, *Carta*, 16, no. 15.

A marble pediment, dating to the Roman Imperial period, was found close to the area of the agora. It belonged to a nymphaeon.

I.Ch. Papachristodoulou, in *Αρχαιολογικές έρευνες στα Δωδεκάνησα*, 26.

The right part of a Roman gate that must have belonged to the ancient street P 31α, probably forming the entrance to the agora of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, was found in the Mylonakis plot on Aghiou Phanouriou Street.

E. Karantzali, *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B' 2, 1115.

Walls of Roman buildings were found in the Maravelias plot on Platonos Street. The plot is crossed by the ancient street P 10.

E. Zervoudaki, *ADelt* 32, 1977, Chron. B' 2, 356.

Part of the ancient city wall was discovered in the north-east end of the medieval city. Part of the wall must have been built in the 2<sup>nd</sup> or at the beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC, according to the pottery found. A late 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD grave, dated by a coin, was found on the remains of the wall.

I.D. Kontis, *Prakt* 1953, 275-280; G.S. Dontas, *Prakt* 1953, 285-287.

The excavation around the Byzantine church led to the discovery of Roman pottery.

G.S. Dontas, *Prakt* 1953, 284-285.

Remains of Roman walls were found in the Chasapoglou plot at the intersection of Platonos and Angelou Streets. Street P 10 was also excavated, and the pottery found dates from the 4<sup>th</sup> to the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 1<sup>st</sup> centuries BC,

E. Zervoudaki, *ADelt* 25, 1970, Chron. B' 2, 507-511. The excavations at Panagia tou Kastrou led to the discovery of several Late Hellenistic and Roman coins.

E. Kollias, *ADelt* 25, 1970, Chron. B' 2, 519, 525.

Late Roman buildings were discovered in the Maravelias plot on Platonos Street.

M. Philimonos, *ADelt* 42, 1987, Chron. B' 2, 583-584.

An inscribed cylindrical statue base of the Roman period was found in the wall of a medieval room of the Villagarut Building, in the garden of the Archaeological Museum of Rhodes.

A.-M. Kasdagli, *ADelt* 49, 1994, Chron. B' 2, 816.

A waste deposit was found at the southeast corner of the Hostelry of Aghia Aikaterini, next to the Hellenistic wall. The deposit dates from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. To the west of the hostelry, pottery came to light, dating from the 3<sup>rd</sup> to the 1<sup>st</sup> centuries BC.

A.-M. Kasdagli, *ADelt* 49, 1994, Chron. B' 2, 816-817. Pottery, dating from the Hellenistic to the Turkish period, was discovered in the Manettas plot at Athena Square.

E. Papavasileiou, *ADelt* 49, 1994, Chron. B' 2, 819.

A marble head of a female statue of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD was discovered at Aghios Panteleimon Square and is now kept in the Museum of Rhodes.

E. Kaninia, *ADelt* 50, 1995, Chron. B' 2, 813.

An underground hydraulic facility of the Hellenistic period was discovered under the medieval trench outside the passage of Isle Adam. The facility continued to be in use during the Roman period.

A.-M. Kasdagli – M. Chalkiti, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B' 2, 1075-1076.

A Roman arch was incorporated in the wall of a private house on Aghiou Phanouriou Street. The arch was on the axis of the ancient street P 31, which was the *cardo* of the city of Rhodes. At the north end of the same street was the Roman tetrapylon. Roman pottery was also found.

M. Chalkiti, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B' 2, 1076-1077.

A public building of the Hellenistic period was discovered in the Nikolis plot on Ippodamou Street. The building underwent some modifications in the Roman period.

M. Chalkiti, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B' 2, 1077-1078.

A deposit containing Late Hellenistic and Roman pottery was found in the Church of Aghios Ioannis on Panaitiou Street.

A. Psarologaki, *ADelt* 53, 1998, Chron. B' 3, 994; ead., *ADelt* 54, 1999, Chron. B' 2, 988.

Late Roman pottery was found in the Nikolopoulos plot at Plateia Dorieos.

E. Evangelinidis, *ADelt* 54, 1999, Chron. B' 2, 987.

Pottery and more than a 100 coins, dating from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC to the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD, were found at the Myloi pier in the commercial port of Rhodes. Four shaft graves, containing coins that date between 166 and 88 BC, were also found in the same area.

L. Platon, *ADelt* 54, 1999, Chron. B' 2, 991-994.

Late Roman pottery was found in the Chaliloglou plot, to the south of the Church of the Archangel Michael. Roman architectural members were also found in the plot.

E. Papavasileiou, *ADelt* 47, 1992, Chron. B' 2, 675-677. Hellenistic and Roman sherds were found on Aristotelous Street, at the limit of the ancient port of Rhodes.



D. Kotriklas, *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B' 2, 1188.

#### Central sector

A fragmentary statue of Aphrodite has been found at Aghia Anastasia, during the construction of the modern stadium.

L. Laurenzi, *Clara Rhodos* IX, 1938, 50-51.

The naked torso of a statue of a nymph, dating to the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 1<sup>st</sup> century BC, was found at a short distance from the modern stadium.

G. Iacopi, *Historia* 5, 1931, 479; Inglieri, *Carta*, 19, no. 26.

An insula of the ancient city is formed by plots at the junction of Enoplon Dynameon and Cheimarras Streets, on the east slope of the acropolis (Diakidis, Minettos, Chadzidimitriou, Pyrakis, Geronikolas). This area is bordered by the following ancient streets: P10, P 26, P 13, P26a. In the Late Hellenistic period, a big house with mosaic pavement occupied the entire insula. After the earthquake of the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, a bath was added to the house.

A. Dreliossi, *ADelt* 45, 1990, Chron. B' 2, 467-470; ead., *ADelt* 47, 1992, Chron. B' 2, 615-617; ead., in W. Hoepfner – G. Brands (eds), *Basileia. Die Paläste der Hellenistischen Könige* (1996) 182-192.

Late Hellenistic pottery was found on Pindou Street.

I.D. Kontis, *Prakt* 1951, 243.

Hellenistic and Roman houses were found in a plot on Pindou Street. A marble head, possibly representing Augustus, was found in the plot.

A.K. Orlandos, *Ergon* 1958, 173.

Part of a large peristyle house has been excavated in the Panopoulos, Sotiropoulos and Papastamatis plots, at the intersection of Enoplon Dynameon and Pindou Streets (which correspond to the ancient streets P 26 and P 5). To the south of the plot was the ancient street P 10. The building has two phases, one in the Late Classical or Hellenistic period and one in the Roman period. The head of a statue of Augustus was also found. V. Machaira tentatively identifies the house with the villa of Tiberius.

I.D. Kontis, *Prakt* 1958, 238-239; id., *Prakt* 1959, 188-189; K.Ch. Phatourou, *ADelt* 19, 1964, Chron. B' 3, 465-466; G. Konstantinopoulos, *ADelt* 20, 1965, Chron. B' 3, 594; id., *ADelt* 21, 1966, Chron. B' 2, 449; V. Machaira, in E. Simantoni-Bournia – A.A. Laimou – L.G. Mendoni – N. Kourou (eds), *Αμύμονα έργα. Τιμητικός τόμος για τον καθηγητή Βασίλη Κ. Λαμπρινουδάκη* (2007) 363-374.

In a private property (Ioannou plot) located on Kennedy Street, to the east of the acropolis, a workshop for the casting of a bronze statue was partially uncovered. It dates to the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> and to the beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC.

G. Zimmer – K. Bairami, *Ρόδος II. Ποδιακά εργαστήρια χαλκοπλαστικής* (2008) 56-61, 180-185.

In a private property (Mylonas plot) located on Diagoridon Street (the ancient street P 15), which connects the acropolis of Rhodes with the rest of the city, a 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC workshop for the casting of bronze statues was found. The pottery indicates that the site was in use until the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD. Some inscribed marble bases for bronze statues, dating to the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC, were found in the plot.

G. Zimmer – K. Bairami, *Ρόδος II. Ποδιακά εργαστήρια χαλκοπλαστικής* (2008) 119-148, 158-167.

In a private property (Pyrakis plot) located on Enoplon Dynameon Street, to the east of the acropolis, pottery of the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC was found. A workshop for the casting of bronze statues was active here in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC.

G. Zimmer – K. Bairami, *Ρόδος II. Ποδιακά εργαστήρια χαλκοπλαστικής* (2008) 187-189.

Remains of a large building were found on Pythagorou Street, located to the southwest of the central gate of the commercial port. The remains are probably of late Hellenistic date. The pottery discovered in the plot is not later than the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC.

I.D. Kontis, *Prakt* 1951, 225.

An inscription, dating to 100 BC, was found in the Katsaridis – Maltezos plot on Kennedy Street (P 26 β).

Kontorini, *Rhodiaka* I, 67-71.

#### Sanctuary

A large sanctuary was found in the Kozas, Giortsos and Kypriotos-Nouris plots, located at the east foot of the acropolis on Diagoridon and P. Mela Streets (between the ancient streets P14 and P15). The sanctuary was in use from the Hellenistic to the Middle Imperial period. Ch. Kantzia believed it was a pantheon. The inscriptions discovered date from the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC to the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD. An inscription of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD mentions a priest of Helios. Marble votive shields of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC to the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD were also found.

G. Konstantinopoulos, *ADelt* 20, 1965, Chron. B' 3, 593-594; Ch. Kantzia, *ADelt* 44, 1989, Chron. B' 2, 480-482; V. Kontorini, *Ανέκδοτες επιγραφές Ρόδου II* (1989) 31-55; Ch. Kantzia, in *Ρόδος 2400 χρόνια*, 75-82.



### *Sanctuary of Helios*

The sanctuary is located in the Soichan-Minetos plot at the intersection of Cheimarras (P 13) and Sophouli Streets (P 27). Numerous inscriptions were found in the sanctuary. They date from the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD.

V. Kontorini, *Ανέκδοτες επιγραφές Ρόδου* II (1989) 129-184. An ossuary, bearing a Late Hellenistic inscription, was found in the Soichan – Minetos plot, at the intersection of Sophouli and Cheimarras Streets, where a sanctuary of Helios was discovered.

V. Kontorini, *Ανέκδοτες επιγραφές Ρόδου* II (1989) 111-112.

The excavation in the Philippou plot on Navarinou Street led to the discovery of architectural members of a Late Hellenistic building set upon rock-cut underground structures. Walls of Late Roman or Early Christian buildings were also found. The plot is surrounded by the ancient streets P 28, P 38, P 10 and P 8.

E. Zervoudaki, *ADelt* 32, 1977, Chron. B' 2, 352-356. Part of a Late Hellenistic building, dating to the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> or to the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC, was found in the Anagnostou plot at the intersection of Kennedy and Voreiou Epirou Streets.

E. Karantzali, *ADelt* 48, 1993, Chron. B' 2, 511.

Part of the drain of the ancient street P 26 was found on Diagoridon and Enoplion Dynameon Streets. The pottery collected in the drain dates to the Hellenistic and Roman periods.

P. Triantaphyllidis, *ADelt* 48, 1993, Chron. B' 2, 515.

Remains of Hellenistic and Roman date, as well as segments of two streets, were discovered on N. Zealand Street.

A.K. Orlandos, *Ergon* 1956, 105.

A workshop producing lead objects from litharge was excavated in the Panagou plot on Alexias Street. It was surrounded by the ancient streets P 23α, P 32α, P 23β and P 32γ, and it dates to the Late Hellenistic period.

E. Kakavogiannis, *AAA* 17, 1984, 124-140.

A cistern, dating to the 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, was found in the Rodis – Bonis plot at the intersection of Diagoridon and Enoplion Dynameon Streets. The cistern underwent some alterations at a later date.

I.Ch. Papachristodoulou, *ADelt* 35, 1980, Chron. B' 2, 528.

The foundations of two buildings, possibly stoas, were found on Cheimarras and Th. Sophouli Streets. In the foundation trenches, numerous inscribed bases of the Hellenistic and Early Roman periods were found.

A.K. Orlandos, *Ergon* 1975, 158-159.

The remains of an ancient building, which underwent major changes in the Roman period, were found in the Sotiropoulos plot on Pindou Street.

I.D. Kontis, *Prakt* 1958, 238.

Part of the foundations of an altar of the Early Roman period was found at Moustakis plot on Diagoridon Street. To the north of the altar, an inscribed base was discovered, dating to the Early Imperial period.

G. Konstantinopoulos, *ADelt* 23, 1968, Chron. B' 2, 438.

An inscribed rectangular base of a statue was found in the Kotsarides – Maltezos plot on Grammou Street. It dates to the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC. The ancient street P 26β crosses the plot.

E. Zervoudaki, *ADelt* 32, 1977, Chron. B' 2, 357.

Remains of buildings were discovered in the Voudouri – Giannakopoulou plot on Kennedy Street, surrounded by the ancient streets P 26β, P 26α and P 13. Hellenistic and Roman pottery was also found, as well as two coins, one dating to the time of Trajan and the other to the time of Hadrian.

I. Papachristodoulou, *ADelt* 34, 1979, Chron. B' 2, 418-419.

Part of the ancient street P 13 was found on Cheimarras Street, between Sophouli and Kennedy Streets. A Late Hellenistic Rhodian coin was found in its foundations.

I. Papachristodoulou, *ADelt* 34, 1979, Chron. B' 2, 421.

A Late Roman building was discovered in the Charalampous plot on Cheimarras and Messolongiou Streets. The building was erected on earlier structures, such as two drains.

I. Papachristodoulou, *ADelt* 34, 1979, Chron. B' 2, 421. A circular pit was found in the Kyrinis plot on Th. Sophouli Street. The pit was filled with coarse Roman pottery and pieces of marble, one of which was inscribed.

I. Papachristodoulou, *ADelt* 34, 1979, Chron. B' 2, 422. Roman pottery was found in the Bakaris plot on Palaio-logou Street.

I. Papachristodoulou, *ADelt* 34, 1979, Chron. B' 2, 423-424.

Part of an ancient street was found in the Saragas – Ververis plot on Palaio-logou Street. A Late Hellenistic silver Rhodian coin was found in a shaft to the north of a drain dug below the street.

I. Papachristodoulou, *ADelt* 34, 1979, Chron. B' 2, 424.

Part of the ancient street P 39 was discovered in the Photis plot, at the intersection of Palaio-logou and

Theotokopoulou Streets. To the west of the street, a 2<sup>nd</sup> to 1<sup>st</sup> century BC house was found.

K. Bairami, *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B' 2, 1124-1125.

Parts of the ancient streets P 31 and P 40 were found in the Kakas plot on Gregoriou 5<sup>th</sup> and Garibaldi Streets. Street P 31 had been resurfaced four times in the Roman period and a drain had also been constructed. Houses with Hellenistic and Roman phases were also discovered.

V. Patsiada, *ADelt* 39, 1984, Chron. B' 2, 314-315.

Part of the ancient street P 28α was discovered in the Panagiotas plot on Ant. Volonaki and Grammou Streets. It dates to the Hellenistic period, but it had been resurfaced in the Early Roman period. Clay water pipes were found under the street; they date to the Early Roman period. In the Late Roman period, the street was no longer in use. Three rock-cut rooms were located to the east of the street. One of them could have served as a workshop in the Roman period. To the west of the street, three more rooms were excavated. They were in use from the Hellenistic to the Late Roman period.

V. Patsiada, *ADelt* 42, 1987, Chron. B' 2, 589-591.

The remains of a Roman or Early Christian mosaic floor were discovered in the Magapha plot on Pindou Street.

M. Michalaki, *ADelt* 43, 1988, Chron. B' 2, 583.

Late Roman walls have been excavated in the Damianos plot on Cheimarras Street. Several underground storage rooms have also been discovered. They date from the Early Hellenistic to the Late Roman period.

A. Vasilogamvrou, *ADelt* 43, 1988, Chron. B' 2, 583-585.

A Roman sculpture was found in the excavation on Cheimarras and Enoplon Dynameon Streets, in the Diakidis, Minettos, Chadzidimitriou, Pyrakis and Geronikolas plots. Another sculpture, possibly Late Hellenistic, was found in the same excavation. A Late Roman bath was located in the excavated insula.

A. Dreliossi, *ADelt* 46, 1991, Chron. B' 2, 452-454.

The remains of four building phases, from the Hellenistic to the Roman period, were found in the Kampouropoulos plot on Pindou and Th. Sophouli Streets. The Hellenistic buildings were workshops, while the Roman buildings were houses. The houses were definitely destroyed by the earthquake of 515 AD.

S. Karapanou, *ADelt* 46, 1991, Chron. B' 2, 454-457.

A sanctuary was located in the Genikis Technikis plot on Aghiou Ioannou Street, to the north of Moustakis plot. The excavation led to the discovery of an altar. The

pottery found in the plot dates from the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> and the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC to the 6<sup>th</sup> century AD. The remains of a house dating from the 3<sup>rd</sup> to the 5<sup>th</sup> centuries AD, drains dating from the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC to the 5<sup>th</sup> century AD, and many Roman inscriptions and Late Hellenistic statues were discovered.

E. Karantzali, *ADelt* 47, 1992, Chron. B' 2, 618; ead., *ADelt* 48, 1993, Chron. B' 2, 511-515; ead., *ADelt* 49, 1994, Chron. B' 2, 768-769.

Remains of buildings were found in the Papamichail plot on Navarinou Street. There was a Late Hellenistic and a Roman building phase. A well contained Late Hellenistic and Roman pottery. The plot is surrounded by the ancient streets P 8, P 10, P 28 and P 38.

Ch. Phantaoutsaki, *ADelt* 49, 1994, Chron. B' 2, 761-763.

A Late Hellenistic circular cistern was found in the Tsampikakis plot on P. Mela Street. The plot is surrounded by the ancient streets P 27α, P 28α, P 5 and P 10.

E. Kaninia, *ADelt* 49, 1994, Chron. B' 2, 763-768.

Part of a Roman mosaic floor, with a hoard of 16 Roman coins, was found on P. Mela Street.

A. Dreliossi-Herakleidou, *ADelt* 53, 1998, Chron. B' 3, 940.

A Late Hellenistic mosaic floor was found on Enoplon Dynameon Street in a plot surrounded by the ancient streets P 26, P 10 and P 13.

A. Dreliossi-Herakleidou, *ADelt* 53, 1998, Chron. B' 3, 941.

Several drains were found along the ancient street P 15, at the intersection of Enoplon Dynameon and Diagoridon Streets. One of them was of Late Roman date. An inscribed cylindrical base of a bronze statue was also found, bearing the signature of the sculptor Plutarch, son of Heliodoros of Apameia. It dates to the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC.

A. Dreliossi-Herakleidou, *ADelt* 53, 1998, Chron. B' 3, 941-942.

Part of the ancient street P 18 was found in the Pipinos plot on Grammou and Vas. Herakleiou Streets. Remains of buildings of the Late Roman period were discovered to the south of the ancient street, including a workshop and possibly a house.

K. Bairami, *ADelt* 54, 1999, Chron. B' 2, 930; ead., *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B' 2, 1121-1122.

Part of the sidewalk of Street P 20 was found on Th. Sophoulis Street. It possibly dates to the Roman period. I.D. Kontis, *Prakt* 1959, 192-193.

Building remains, dating from the Hellenistic to the Late Roman period, were found to the west of the ancient street P 39, in the Sarris plot on Pavlidis Street. Fifteen surfaces of Street P 39 came to light. They date from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC to the Late Roman period. A Roman wall was also found.

Ch. Phantaoutsaki, *ADelt* 48, 1993, Chron. B' 2, 515-518; ead., *ADelt* 49, 1994, Chron. B' 2, 769-771.

Hellenistic and Roman remains of buildings were found on Romanou tou Melodou Street. Part of the ancient street P 39 and its drain were also discovered.

P. Triantaphyllidis, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B' 2, 1083-1084.

Part of the ancient street P 39 $\alpha$ , with surfaces dating from the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC to the Roman period, and a Late Roman building were found in the Malliakas plot on Romanou tou Melodou and Aghion Anargyron Streets.

Ch. Phantaoutsaki, *ADelt* 54, 1999, Chron. B' 2, 929-930. Roman pottery was found in the Papakalodoukas plot on Aghiou Ioannou Street.

E. Zervoudaki, *ADelt* 33, 1978, Chron. B' 2, 400.

Part of a Late Hellenistic mosaic floor was found in the Chadzimanolis plot, located on Pindou Street (the ancient street P 5). The mosaic floor lies between the ancient streets P 27 and P 27 $\alpha$ .

K.Ch. Phaturou, *ADelt* 19, 1964, Chron. B' 3, 466.

In an excavation in the Kostarides plot (Pavlou Mela and Voreiou Epirou Streets), located to the north of the ancient street P 5 $\beta$  and between Streets P 27 $\alpha$  and P 28 $\alpha$ , part of a subterranean aqueduct with three galleries was found. The pottery that was discovered was mostly Roman. Several statues also came to light.

K.Ch. Phaturou, *ADelt* 19, 1964, Chron. B' 3, 466-467.

In the plot of Ethniki Trapeza, a 4<sup>th</sup> century AD building had overlapped onto the ancient street P 39 $\alpha$ .

G. Konstantinopoulos, *ADelt* 22, 1967, Chron. B' 2, 531.

The construction of a new street, which crossed Cheimarras (P 13) and Pindou (P 5) Streets, led to the discovery of late Hellenistic pottery.

I.D. Kontis, *Prakt* 1954, 340-341.

The excavation between Cheimarras and Pindou Streets led to the discovery of an ancient street (P 27) and of buildings dating from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. The street was bordered by stoas in the Roman period.

I.D. Kontis, *Prakt* 1952, 572-575; id., *Prakt* 1954, 344-347; id., *Prakt* 1956, 216.

Part of the ancient street P 38 was found in the Platis plot on Cheimarras Street. To the east of Street P 38, seven underground rock-cut rooms were discovered. They contained Hellenistic and Roman pottery.

Ch. Doumas, *ADelt* 29, 1973-1974, Chron. B' 3, 946.

Remains of Roman buildings were discovered in the Kouros plot, at the intersection of Cheimarras and P. Mela Streets.

E. Kolias, *ADelt* 34, 1979, Chron. B' 2, 473.

Two rooms of Hellenistic or Roman date were discovered in the Bonis plot on P. Mela Street.

Ch. Doumas, *ADelt* 29, 1973-1974, Chron. B' 3, 948.

Part of the ancient street P 26 $\gamma$  was found on Enoplon Dynameon Street, on the east slope of the acropolis of Rhodes. To the west of the street there were remains of buildings. The pottery collected was Hellenistic and Roman. There also were some Roman coins.

M. Philimonos – A. Dreliossi-Herakleidou, *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B' 2, 1116-1119.

#### West sector

##### Acropolis (Mount Aghios Stephanos)

The Temple of Apollo Pythios, the Temple of Athena Polias and Zeus Polieus, the stadium, an odeion, probably a gymnasium and possibly the theatre were on the acropolis. It is also possible that the Sanctuary of Helios was located on the eastern slope of the acropolis. Several grottos have been found on the acropolis. One is located on Pindou Street (the ancient street P 5). During the Roman period, the grotto was reused as a cistern.

G. Jacopich, *BdA* 7, 1927-1928, 516; L. Laurenzi, *BdA* 30, 1936-1937, 133; E.E. Rice, *BSA* 90, 1995, 389-391. Several partly natural and partly artificial caves of Hellenistic date, with Roman alterations (one of them was transformed into a cistern) were found on the acropolis.

G. Iacopi, *Historia* 5, 1931, 478; Inglieri, *Carta*, 16-17, no. 17; L. Laurenzi, *BdA* 30, 1936-1937, 133.

To the northeast of the Temple of Apollo, a building probably dedicated to Artemis came to light. It dates to the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century or to the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC. Its plan is not clear, although it has been identified as an altar.

G. Rocco, in *La presenza italiana nel Dodecaneso*, 17-20.

At a short distance from the stadium, there is an odeion of Hellenistic or Roman date.

G. Jacopich, *BdA* 7, 1926-1927, 517; Inglieri, *Carta*, 17, no. 20; L. Laurenzi, *Memorie* 2, 1938, 26-29.

Fifteen inscribed marble bases, dating to the end of the

2<sup>nd</sup> or to the beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC, as well as numerous architectural members including column drums, were found on the acropolis. They belonged to a public building of which no trace has been discovered. G. Iacopi, *Historia* 5, 1931, 478; Inglieri, *Carta*, 18, no. 21.

A marble head of Julius Caesar was found in the Sanctuary of the Nymphs on the acropolis.

G. Jacopi, *Clara Rhodos* V<sub>1</sub>, no. 12.

Part of the aqueduct was found, dating from the 3<sup>rd</sup> to the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC.

A. Maiuri, *Clara Rhodos* I, 1928, 50-52; Inglieri, *Carta*, 18, no. 23.

An inscription of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC was found.

V. Kontorini, *Ανέκδοτες επιγραφές Ρόδου* II (1989) 56-59.

An inscribed statue base of Ariarathes VI, king of Cappadocia, was found in the Topouloglou plot, located in the western part of modern Rhodes, on the east slope of the acropolis (Monte-Smith Hill). It dates from 130 to 112 BC.

Kontorini, *Rhodiaka* I, 19-28.

A Late Roman room was found on Diagoridon Street, on the ancient acropolis of Rhodes.

A. Dreliossi, *ADelt* 46, 1991, Chron. B' 2, 450-452.

#### *The tetrapylon*

The monument is located in the west part of the ancient city, at the junction of the principal decumanus with a street leading to the centre of the city. It dates to the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> or to the beginning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD. G. Iacopi, A. Maiuri and R.U. Inglieri had thought it was the Temple of Dionysos.

G. Jacopich, *BdA* 6, 1927, 324-333; A. Maiuri, *Clara Rhodos* I, 1928, 46-48; Inglieri, *Carta*, 16, no. 13 ; M. Cante, *ASAtene* 64-65, 1986-1987, 175-266; ead., in *La presenza italiana nel Dodecaneso*, 26-31.

Roman pottery was found in the Simixis plot on Cheimarras Street.

E. Papavasileiou, *ADelt* 42, 1987, Chron. B' 2, 679-680.

A 1<sup>st</sup> century BC marble head was found during the excavation of the aqueduct of the city of Rhodes at Aghios Ioannis.

L. Laurenzi, *Clara Rhodos* IX, 1938, 54-55.

#### *Stadium*

The stadium of Rhodes lies in the western part of the city. It was built on its present location during the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC. In the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD the stadium was reorganised, maybe at the time of Hadrian's visit to

Rhodes in 123 AD and probably before the earthquake of the mid-2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. A propylon and a new starting line were constructed. At that time, the stadium was also used as a hippodrome.

A. Maiuri, *Clara Rhodos* I, 1928, 48-49; id., *ASAtene* 3, 1916-1920, 262; E. Zervoudaki, *ADelt* 29, 1973-1974, Chron. B' 3, 965; P. Valavanis, in *Ρόδος 2400 χρόνια*, 95-108.

Two Late Hellenistic statues and an Early Roman statue were found in the east sector of Laika Aghiou Ioannou.

G. Konstantinopoulos, *ADelt* 21, 1966, Chron. B' 2, 455.

Part of a Late Hellenistic house with its well and several drains was found in the Spanos plot on Thaleias and Polymnias Streets. The plot lies at Laika Aghiou Ioannou in the southeast sector of the city, and is surrounded by the ancient streets P 27β and P 18.

K. Bairami, *ADelt* 53, 1998, Chron. B' 3, 933.

#### *East sector*

Part of the aqueduct of the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 1<sup>st</sup> century BC was found in the trench of the medieval wall.

A. Maiuri, *Clara Rhodos* I, 1928, 52; Inglieri, *Carta*, 19, no. 27.

A Roman monument of unknown function was found close to the Church of Aghios Ioannis. Inglieri, *Carta*, 19, no. 28.

The part of the wall of the city discovered close to the great port dates to the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC and must be a repair of the original wall.

I.D. Kontis, *Prakt* 1953, 278; M. Philimonos-Tsopotou, *Ρόδος I. Η ελληνιστική οχύρωση της Ρόδου* (2004) 123.

To the south of Kanada Street in the courtyard of the former S.A.I.F.E. Factory, numerous bodies had been hastily buried in the sand, probably during the siege of Rhodes by Mithridates in 88 BC when the cemeteries to the south of the city had been cut off and were impossible to use. A coin of the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC had been placed in the mouth of one of the dead.

A.K. Orlandos, *Ergon* 1961, 220; G. Konstantinopoulos, *ADelt* 17, 1961-1962, Chron. B' 3, 302.

Building remains and architectural members of the Roman and Late Roman period were found in the Nikolidakis plot on A. Diakou Street. The plot is surrounded by the ancient streets P 3, P 27, P 28 and P 3β.

E. Karantzali, *ADelt* 53, 1998, Chron. B' 3, 933.

Roman pottery was discovered in the plot of the K.A.I.R. Factory, close to the sea.



E. Zervoudaki, *ADelt* 28, 1973, Chron. B' 2, 616.

In the Platis plot, located at the intersection of Venetokleon and E. Bevin Streets, part of the ancient street P 18β was found, as well as walls, pavements, drains and a well. They date to the Hellenistic and Roman periods. I.Ch. Papachristodoulou, *ADelt* 35, 1980, Chron. B' 2, 532.

A Late Hellenistic house with mosaic pavements was discovered in the Papaioannou plot on Archiepiskopou Kyreneias Kyprianou Street.

I.Ch. Papachristodoulou, *ADelt* 35, 1980, Chron. B' 2, 535.

Late Roman pottery was found in a structure adjacent to the eastern part of the Hellenistic wall of the city of Rhodes. Pottery dating to the Late Antiquity was found in a drain to the south of Street P 40.

A. Drelionssi, *ADelt* 44, 1989, Chron. B' 2, 472-474.

A pottery workshop, dating from the 3<sup>rd</sup> to the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC, was discovered in the Kostaridis plot, at the intersection of Vyrinos and Kanada Streets. Six rooms, containing bones and Late Roman lamps, were also discovered in the same plot. The bones had been transferred from a nearby cemetery that remains unknown.

A. Drelionssi, *ADelt* 46, 1991, Chron. B' 2, 445-449.

A wall of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD, as well as a Roman structure, were found on Kanada Street.

P. Triantaphyllidis, *ADelt* 48, 1993, Chron. B' 2, 519-520.

Hellenistic and Roman pottery was found on Makrygiannis Street.

P. Triantaphyllidis, *ADelt* 48, 1993, Chron. B' 2, 520.

The remains of a Late Hellenistic or Roman workshop were found in a public plot on Kodrigtonos and Venetokleon Streets.

E. Karantzali, *ADelt* 49, 1994, Chron. B' 2, 771.

Late Hellenistic, Roman and Late Roman pottery was found in the Stavrias plot, located between Bevin and Venetokleon Streets. Part of the ancient street P 35 was discovered in the plot.

E. Zervoudaki, *ADelt* 28, 1973, Chron. B' 2, 633-634.

A building of the Late Antiquity, located on Venetokleon Street between Bevin and Dodekanesiakis Neolaias Streets, contained architectural members and sculpture of the Hellenistic and Roman periods.

P. Triantaphyllidis, *ADelt* 47, 1992, Chron. B' 2, 631.

Parts of the ancient streets P 33γ and P 33β, as well as remains of Hellenistic and Roman walls and floors, were discovered on Bevin Street.

P. Triantaphyllidis, *ADelt* 47, 1992, Chron. B' 2, 631-632.

Part of the ancient street P 17 was found at the intersection of Kanada and Bevin Streets. To the north of Street P 17, finds of Roman date were discovered.

P. Triantaphyllidis, *ADelt* 47, 1992, Chron. B' 2, 632-635.

Part of the ancient street P 32β was discovered in the Arpharas plot on Venetokleon Street. Remains dating from the second half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> to the early 1<sup>st</sup> century BC were also found.

P. Triantaphyllidis, *ADelt* 53, 1998, Chron. B' 3, 936-937.

Vases of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC were found in the port of Akandia.

A. Giannikouri, *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B' 2, 1165-1166.

#### *South sector*

A late 4<sup>th</sup> to early 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC workshop for the casting of bronze statues was found in private properties (Papachristodoulou, Tzortzi, Pastrikou plots) located in the southwest part of ancient Rhodes, between the ancient streets P 17-P 16 and P39α-P29β. There was also pottery dating from the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, as well as a coin of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD.

G. Zimmer – K. Bairami, *Ρόδος II, Ροδιακά εργατήρια χαλκοπλαστικής* (2008) 73-77, 193-202.

A Roman layer was found between the wall of the city and a drain, at the intersection of Dodekanesiakis Neolaias and Demokratias Streets. Roman pottery, as well as architectural members, were also found.

P. Triantaphyllidis, *ADelt* 47, 1992, Chron. B' 2, 629-631; id., *Dodekanesiaka Chronika* 17, 2000, 529.

#### *Gymnasium*

Located in the southeast sector of the city, it occupies one building block. Several parts of the building have been excavated in the Charalambous plot (Kazoulis and Venetokleon Streets), in the Laos plot (Aghias Anas-tasias and Peloponnissou Streets), in the Kritikos and Roussos plots (Peloponnissou Street), in the Melas plot (Venetokleon Street) and in the Katsikakakis plot (Palaion Patron Germanou Street). Each side of the building measures one stadium. It is surrounded by Street P 32 to the east, P 18β to the north, P 30 to the west and P 20-22 to the south. The last street led to the acropolis. The gymnasium was surrounded by rich houses and was close to the walls of the city. Street P 32 was in use from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD to the Roman period and was abandoned in the Early Christian period. The actual remains

date to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC, but the pottery finds indicate it already existed in the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC and was still in use during the Roman period. According to M. Filimonos, the building can be identified with the Ptolemaion of Rhodes, the gymnasium where Ptolemy I was worshipped as a god. The inscriptions found in the building confirm its identification as a gymnasium. They date from the 2<sup>nd</sup> to the 1<sup>st</sup> centuries BC.

M. Philimonos, *AntCl* 58, 1989, 128-156; V. Kontorini, *AntCl* 58, 1989, 157-177.

An excavation in the Phrangeskakis plot, located to the east of the schools, led to the discovery of part of a Roman house with mosaic pavements. Street P 19β was found to the north of the plot.

G. Konstantinopoulos, *ADelt* 20, 1965, Chron. B' 3, 579-580.

An inscribed funerary stele was found in the Lyritzis and Kaikis plots, close to Karauskakis Street and very close to the city wall. It dates to the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC or to the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD and must have been transported there from the nearby necropolis.

V. Kontorini, *Ανέκδοτες επιγραφές Ρόδου* II (1989) 113.

A large building was excavated in the courtyard of Venetokleion Highschool. It was located close to the sanctuaries of Athena Polias and Zeus Polieus. The date of the building may be Hellenistic. Roman pottery was also discovered in the same plot.

I.D. Kontis, *Prakt* 1952, 575-591.

Three subterranean stoas and several wells were discovered in an excavation at the Venetokleion Highschool. The pottery collected was of Hellenistic and Roman date. The plot is located at the intersection of the ancient streets P 18β and P 39β.

E. Zervoudaki, *ADelt* 26, 1971, Chron. B' 2, 535-539.

Seven graves were discovered in the Katsaras, Kakas and Iatrides plots, at the intersection of Megalou Konstantinou and Garibaldi Streets. The graves dated mostly to the 4<sup>th</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries BC. Some of the graves were covered with a layer of murex that contained Hellenistic and Roman pottery.

E. Zervoudaki, *ADelt* 28, 1973, Chron. B' 2, 613-614.

Part of the ancient street P 30, dating to the Roman period, was found in the Mastromichalis – Vassilakis plot on M. Konstantinou Street.

S. Karapanou, *ADelt* 44, 1989, Chron. B' 2, 483-485.

An excavation at Kazoulleio Highschool led to the discovery of the ancient streets P 32β and P 19α, with Hellenistic and Roman layers. The houses discovered date from the Hellenistic to the Late Roman period. Hellenis-

tic and Roman pottery was collected during the excavation.

E. Zervoudaki, *ADelt* 32, 1977, Chron. B' 2, 360-361;

P. Triantaphyllidis, *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B' 2, 1120.

A kiln with amphoras, dating to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD, was found in the plot of the new cemetery of the city of Rhodes.

E. Zervoudaki, *ADelt* 33, 1978, Chron. B' 2, 400.

A well was found on the ancient street P 19α close to House Δ, located on Aghias Anastasias Street. There were also Late Hellenistic finds.

G. Konstantinopoulos, *ADelt* 22, 1967, Chron. B' 2, 517.

A purple-dye workshop, dating from the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC to the beginning of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, was found in the Papavasileiou – Georgallidis plot, bordered by M. Konstantinou, A. Panagouli, Garibaldi and St. Kazouli Streets. The workshop was located to the south of the wall and had two building phases.

I. Papachristodoulou, *ADelt* 34, 1979, Chron. B' 2, 424-425; T. Marketou, in *Ρόδος 2400 χρόνια*, 243-252.

Another purple-dye workshop was found on Heroidos Anastasias Street. The fill contained Hellenistic and Roman pottery.

K. Bairami – P. Triantaphyllidis, *ADelt* 54, 1999, Chron. B' 2, 935.

#### *Cemeteries*

The cemeteries of ancient Rhodes covered all the territory to the south of the city. The west necropolis developed to the south of the acropolis at Makry Steno Valley, Megavli, and Dokouz Sokak (Parthenopis Street). The central necropolis was located at Kizil Tepe, Aghia Triada, Anoikodomisi and Analipsi. The south necropolis was at Rhodini. The eastern necropolis developed to the east of Rhodini and extended towards the sea and Korakonero.

G. Jacopi, *Clara Rhodos* V<sub>1</sub>, 1931; id., *Clara Rhodos* V<sub>2</sub>, 1932; A. Giannikouri, *ADelt* 51-52, 1996-1997, A' Mel., 231-254; M. Livadiotti, in *La presenza italiana nel Dodecaneso*, 34-38.

#### *Central necropolis*

A statue of a deity, dating to the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC., was found in Kizil Tepe, at the northwest limit of the fortification of Rhodes.

A. Maiuri, *Clara Rhodos* II, 1932, no. 5.

Fifteen graves, probably of Late Hellenistic date, were found to the south of the end of Th. Sophoulis Street.

I.D. Kontis, *Prakt* 1959, 193.

Several inscribed funerary stelai and altars of the Late Hellenistic period were found in the Smolenski-Konstantinidis plot, at the intersection of K. Tsaldaris and K. Hydraios Streets. Graves, dating from the 4<sup>th</sup> to the 1<sup>st</sup> centuries BC, were also found in the plot.

I.Ch. Papachristodoulou, *ADelt* 35, 1980, Chron. B' 2, 536, 538.

Roman coins were found in one of the graves of a Hellenistic funerary monument that had been disturbed. The monument is located in the Kerameas – Phountouroudakis and Tsikkis plots, at the intersection of St. Kotiadis and D. Anastasiadis Streets.

I.Ch. Papachristodoulou, *ADelt* 35, 1980, Chron. B' 2, 540.

A cemetery, in use during the Hellenistic and Roman periods, was discovered in the Nikolitsis plot on Vassilisis Annis-Marias (Ethnikis Aminis) Street. Many inscriptions and coins were found.

G. Konstantinopoulos, *ADelt* 24, 1969, Chron. B' 2, 467-472; V. Kontorini, *Ανέκδοτες επιγραφές Ρόδου* II (1989) 103-104.

A few sherds, dating from the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC to the Byzantine period, were found in the Nesgos plot on Vassilisis Annis-Marias (Ethnikis Aminis) Street, but they cannot be used to date the funerary enclosure found in the plot.

E. Zervoudaki, *ADelt* 26, 1971, Chron. B' 2, 541-542.

A funerary building, in use from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC to the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD, was discovered on Anastasiadis Street. Two other funerary buildings in the same plot date to the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD. A funerary complex of the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC and of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD was found in the adjacent Karageorgiou plot.

P. Triantaphyllidis, *ADelt* 47, 1992, Chron. B' 2, 637-638; id., *ADelt* 48, 1993, Chron. B' 2, 526-528.

Peros plot is located in the central part of the necropolis of Aghia Triada or Kizil Tepe. A funerary complex was found in the plot, composed of seven sarcophagi. It contained graves and urns, and was in use from the first half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century to the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC. Isolated graves were also found. An inscription dating to the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC or to the beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC was found in the funerary complex. Numerous other inscriptions were found in the same plot.

K.Ch. Phatourou, *ADelt* 19, 1964, Chron. B' 3, 473; Kontorini, *Rhodiaka* I, 71-84; V. Patsiada, in D. Berges, *Rundaltäre aus Kos und Rhodos* (1996) 92, 95-95.

Several sarcophagi, some of them bearing inscriptions,

were found in the Kritsotakes plot at Kizil Tepe. One of the graves dates to between the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC and the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD.

E. Zervoudaki, *ADelt* 32, 1977, Chron. B' 2, 371-372.

Pottery of the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 1<sup>st</sup> centuries BC was found in the Kritsotakis plot at Kizil Tepe where a section of the ancient cemeteries of Rhodes was located.

E. Zervoudaki, *ADelt* 33, 1978, Chron. B' 2, 404-405.

Two sarcophagi and several cist graves were found in the Papachristophis plot at Kizil Tepe. Some contained Late Hellenistic pottery.

I. Papachristodoulou, *ADelt* 34, 1979, Chron. B' 2, 441.

Two rectangular Late Hellenistic graves were found in the Antonoglou plot.

I. Papachristodoulou, *ADelt* 34, 1979, Chron. B' 2, 442.

Seven Roman graves were found in the Papatheodorou plot.

I.Ch. Papachristodoulou, *ADelt* 35, 1980, Chron. B' 2, 544.

Graves were found, mostly of Hellenistic date, but also a few Roman ones.

G. Jacopich, *BdA* 7, 1927-1928, 516-517; Inglieri, *Carta*, 20, no. 32.

A funerary chamber of the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century or of the beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC was found in the Theodosiou plot on K. Tsaldaris Street. A cist grave found in the same plot dates to the second half of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC or to the first half of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD.

M. Philimonos, *ADelt* 43, 1988, Chron. B' 2, 595-597.

Eight cist graves, two chamber tombs and five sarcophagi were found in the Papantoniou plot. They date to the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC.

E. Kaninia, *ADelt* 43, 1988, Chron. B' 2, 597-598.

Three funerary complexes were found in the Kalogeris plot on K. Tsaldaris Street. The first one dates from the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC to the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC. The second complex dates to the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> centuries AD. The third seems to date to the second half of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC or to the first half of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD.

V. Patsiada, *ADelt* 43, 1988, Chron. B' 2, 598-601.

Six graves and a rock-cut sarcophagus were discovered in the Karakonstantis plot on Tsaldaris Street. They date to the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC and the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD.

V. Patsiada, *ADelt* 46, 1991, Chron. B' 2, 471-472.

Inscribed funerary altars and bases were found on Papatheodorou Street at Analipsi. They date to the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 1<sup>st</sup> centuries BC.

E. Kaninia, *ADelt* 43, 1988, Chron. B' 2, 601.

Part of a funerary complex was excavated in the Diakosavvas plot. It was composed of six vaulted graves and six sarcophagi. The complex was in use from the first half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC to the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD.

K.Ch. Phatourou, *ADelt* 18, 1963, Chron. B' 2, 325; A. Giannikouri, *ADelt* 51-52, 1996-1997, A' Mel., 242-244. Three funerary enclosures were found in the Kalogeris – Morakis plot on Kalathou Street at Analipsi. Most of the graves in the enclosures date to the Late Hellenistic period.

N. Christodoulidis, *ADelt* 47, 1992, Chron. B' 2, 620-621.

A funerary complex, dating from the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC to the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD, was found in the Asvestis – Pappaiouannou plot on N. Kazantzakis Street. The complex extended to the west of the plot.

V. Patsiada, *ADelt* 47, 1992, Chron. B' 2, 621-623; ead., in *Πόδος 2400 χρόνια*, 132; ead., *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B' 2, 1143-1144.

Four funerary complexes were excavated in the Proros plot. The first one contained a chamber tomb of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC and the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD. The second possibly dates to the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> or to the beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC. The fourth complex was composed of plain burials, dating from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD.

V. Patsiada, *ADelt* 47, 1992, Chron. B' 2, 623-626.

Rock-cut graves and sarcophagi were found in the Christodoulou plot, at the intersection of Athinon and Lardou Streets. They date from the 3<sup>rd</sup> to the 1<sup>st</sup> centuries BC. Four underground burial chambers were also found. They were built in the Early Hellenistic period and were reused in the Late Hellenistic period.

N. Christodoulidis, *ADelt* 49, 1994, Chron. B' 2, 772.

A deposit containing pottery, which dates from the 4<sup>th</sup> to the late 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC, was found in the Karageorgiou plot on the road leading from Rhodes to Lindos. A monumental funerary complex of the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC was also found.

V. Patsiada, *ADelt* 49, 1994, Chron. B' 2, 772-773.

A circular sarcophagus and three rock-cut shaft graves of the first half of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC were found in the Machramas plot on K. Hydraiou Street.

S. Palaiologou, *ADelt* 51, 1996, Chron. B' 2, 679.

Hellenistic and Early Roman graves were found on Agathonisiou Street. They date from the second half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC to the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD.

P. Triantaphyllidis, *ADelt* 54, 1999, Chron. B' 2, 936-937.

Twenty-one rock-cut shaft graves and a rectangular sarcophagus were found on K. Hydraiou Street. The pottery discovered dates to the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 1<sup>st</sup> centuries BC.

N. Christodoulidis, *ADelt* 54, 1999, Chron. B' 2, 938.

A Late Hellenistic or Early Roman chamber tomb was found on Tsaldaris and Athinon Streets. Two rock-cut chamber tombs were found on Salakou Street. They date to the Early Roman period.

E. Apostolou, *ADelt* 42, 1987, Chron. B' 2, 601.

Two Late Hellenistic or Early Roman graves were found in the Stephanakis plot at Aghia Triada. One of them was a tile grave.

V. Phaka, *ADelt* 42, 1987, Chron. B' 2, 602-603.

Late Hellenistic and Early Roman cist graves were found in the Karamanolis plot at Aghia Triada.

E. Apostolou, *ADelt* 42, 1987, Chron. B' 2, 606.

Nineteen rectangular rock-cut shaft graves, three cist graves and thirty rectangular or circular sarcophagi were found in the Lykourinos plot on K. Hydraiou Street. Some of them date to the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC and another dates to the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC or to the beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD.

M. Philimonos, *ADelt* 42, 1987, Chron. B' 2, 609-610.

A funerary complex of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD was discovered in the Peridi plot on K. Hydraiou Street.

M. Philimonos, *ADelt* 42, 1987, Chron. B' 2, 610-611.

The foundations of seven chamber tombs were found on K. Hydraiou Street, to the east of the previous plot. They date from the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC to the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD.

E. Kaninia, *ADelt* 42, 1987, Chron. B' 2, 611.

Several graves were found in the Mantikos plot on K. Hydraiou Street. One of three cist graves yielded pottery dating from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC to the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD.

E. Apostolou, *ADelt* 44, 1989, Chron. B' 2, 495-496.

Two graves of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC were discovered in the Xenakis plot, at the intersection of K. Hydraiou and Heroidos Anastasias and Heroon Streets.

M. Salta, *ADelt* 45, 1990, Chron. B' 2, 484-487.

Two sarcophagi and five cist graves of the Late Hellenistic period were found in the Kyris – Vagiannakis plot on K. Hydraiou and Archipoleos Streets. Part of a Late Hellenistic statue, possibly funerary, was also found.

P. Triantaphyllidis, *ADelt* 46, 1991, Chron. B' 2, 474.

Seventy rectangular graves and seventy-six sarcophagi were found in the Kyris – Vassileiou plot on K. Hydraiou and Ptolemaion Streets. They date from the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC to the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC.

N. Christodoulidis, *ADelt* 50, 1995, Chron. B' 2, 791-792.



An inscribed funerary stele of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD was found in a house located on Lindos Street.

V. Kontorini, *Ανέκδοτες επιγραφές Ρόδου* II (1989) 112-113. A Hellenistic funerary complex was found in the Kara-georgiou plot, at the intersection of Linou and D. Anastasiadis Streets. It was abandoned and used as a quarry, but it was reused for burials in the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC.

*ADelt* 38, 1983, Chron. B' 2, 395.

A rectangular structure was excavated to the east of K. Tsaldari Street, which leads from Th. Sophouli Street to Kizil Tepe. The interior of the building contained bones, traces of fire and two Roman bronze coins.

I. Papachristodoulou, *ADelt* 34, 1979, Chron. B' 2, 438. A Roman vaulted chamber tomb and two Roman cist graves were found in the Samothrakis plot on Maritson Street.

*ADelt* 38, 1983, Chron. B' 2, 389.

A Roman lamp was found in a chamber tomb in the Papastamatiou plot.

*ADelt* 38, 1983, Chron. B' 2, 389-391.

Two Roman graves were found in the Anapliotis plot, at the intersection of K. Hydraiou and Emponas Streets.

*ADelt* 38, 1983, Chron. B' 2, 391.

Roman graves and two cylindrical altars were discovered on K. Tsaldaris Street.

V. Patsiada, *ADelt* 39, 1984, Chron. B' 2, 321-322.

Part of a Late Hellenistic funerary stele, found on Tsaldaris Street, was handed over to the Museum of Rhodes.

A. Giannikouri, *ADelt* 45, 1990, Chron. B' 2, 505-506.

#### *West necropolis*

Necropolis with circular marble altars.

B. Pace, *ASAtene* 1, 1914, 370.

There are underground burial chambers and many funerary inscriptions, as well as much sculpture.

In S. Giovanni, ancient underground quarries exist.

A. Maiuri, *ASAtene* 4-5, 1921-1922, 245-247; id., *Clara Rhodos* II, 1932, nos 25-26; Inglieri, *Carta*, 20-21, no. 33.

A Roman sculpture was found along the path of Mer-  
gian Tepe, leading to Monte Smith.

A. Maiuri, *ASAtene* 4-5, 1921-1922, 248.

Seventy-two tombs and three sarcophagi were discovered in the western cemetery of the Rhodian necropolis. They date from the 4<sup>th</sup> to the 2<sup>nd</sup> centuries BC.

S. Palaiologou, *AAA* 35-38, 2002-2005, 149-162.

This sector remained in use until Late Antiquity. A rectangular shaft grave of the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC was found.

S. Palaiologou, in *Χαίρε Χαίρε Β'*, 63-64.

Monte Smith: part of the ancient necropolis of Rhodes was located in the Vardeli plot. It was in use during the Late Hellenistic, the Roman and the Early Christian periods. In the centre of the plot there was a Roman funerary complex, in use from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD to the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD, which destroyed a large part of the Late Hellenistic cemetery. Many Late Hellenistic architectural members were reused in its walls. In one of the rooms of the funerary complex, Siamese twins were buried.

E. Karantzali, in *Ρόδος 2400 χρόνια*, 153-157.

In the Giannouris plot, a grave used from the 4<sup>th</sup> to the 1<sup>st</sup> centuries BC was discovered.

A. Giannikouri, *ADelt* 51-52, 1996-1997, A' Mel., 241-242.

In the Kamperidis plot, located in the sector to the north of Nees Laikes of Aghios Ioannis, an inscribed sarcophagus of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC or of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD was found, as well as some Late Roman funerary inscriptions.

G. Konstantinopoulos, *ADelt* 22, 1967, Chron. B' 2, 538-39.

The walls of two funerary enclosures were discovered on M. Petridis Street. Six sarcophagi and two burial chambers were excavated. They date from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC to the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD.

E. Kaninia, *ADelt* 42, 1987, Chron. B' 2, 597.

A complex of three chamber tombs was discovered in the Christou plot on M. Petridis Street. The graves were in use from the early 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC to the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC.

V. Patsiada, *ADelt* 42, 1987, Chron. B' 2, 599-601.

Five graves, possibly chamber tombs, and two rock-cut sarcophagi were found in the Gregoriadis plot, to the south of Zakynthou (former Salakou) Street. They date to the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC or to the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD.

V. Patsiada, *ADelt* 46, 1991, Chron. B' 2, 471.

Six rectangular cist graves were found on Zakynthou (former Salakou) Street. They belong to a Late Hellenistic/Early Roman cemetery.

P. Triantaphyllidis, *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B' 2, 1140-1141.

The remains of a funerary building, dating from the 2<sup>nd</sup> to the 4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD, were found in the Vardeli plot on Hesiodou Street. Some Late Hellenistic rock-cut graves were also found.

E. Karantzali, *ADelt* 46, 1991, Chron. B' 2, 465-467.

Two Roman funerary buildings and a sarcophagus of the late 1<sup>st</sup> century BC or the early 1<sup>st</sup> century AD were

found to the west of Th. Sophouli Street. On Parthenopis Street, the excavation led to the discovery of a chamber tomb of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD and of four chamber tombs dating to the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC or to the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD.

V. Patsiada, *ADelt* 46, 1991, Chron. B' 2, 468-471.

Two funerary enclosures of the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 1<sup>st</sup> centuries BC were found in the Skonis plot on Emponas Street. The first one contains two chamber tombs and the second one contains one sarcophagus and four shaft graves.

E. Kaninia, *ADelt* 46, 1991 Chron. B' 2, 474-475.

A monumental funerary complex with a courtyard was found in the Koundouris plot. The complex had three building phases: the first dates to the first half or the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC and the last phase dates to the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC or to the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD. The graves of the third phase were underground vaulted chamber tombs.

V. Patsiada, *ADelt* 43, 1988, Chron. B' 2, 604-605; ead., *ADelt* 46, 1991, Chron. B' 2, 476-477; ead., in *Ρόδος 2400 χρόνια*, 133.

Twelve Late Hellenistic rock-cut graves were discovered on Peiraios Street, close to the 7<sup>th</sup> Highschool. Funerary altars and stelai, as well as statuettes and pottery were also found.

P. Triantaphyllidis, *ADelt* 47, 1992, Chron. B' 2, 636-637.

Twenty sarcophagi and forty-four rock-cut graves were found in the Kritikos plot on Gennadiou (Naupliou) Street. They date from the 3<sup>rd</sup> to the 1<sup>st</sup> centuries BC.

N. Christodoulidis, *ADelt* 48, 1993, Chron. B' 2, 521-522.

A building complex composed of four rooms was discovered in the Atsidis plot on Parthenopis Street (Dokouz Sokak). It dates to the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC or to the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD, and its function remains unknown. An inscription belonging to this building was found.

Ch. Giakoumaki, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B' 2, 1087-1089.

Graves of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC to the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD were found in the Diakogeorgiou plot on Kameirou Street. Chr. Stratou, *ADelt* 53, 1998, Chron. B' 3, 943-944.

Thirty-one shaft graves and ten circular sarcophagi, all cut into the rock, were found in the Mammias plot on Peiraios Street. They date from the late 4<sup>th</sup> or early 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC to the Late Hellenistic period.

P. Triantaphyllidis, *ADelt* 54, 1999, Chron. B' 2, 930-931.

Late Hellenistic graves were discovered in the Parassos

plot on Kameirou Street. An inscribed Roman slab was found close to the graves. An underground funerary complex was found in the same plot. The pottery dates to the Roman period. There also were several sarcophagi, some of which were inscribed. The complex was surrounded by walls dating from the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC to the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD.

E. Karantzali, *ADelt* 54, 1999, Chron. B' 2, 932-933.

A group of more than 100 burials, mostly sarcophagi, but also rock-cut tombs, shaft graves and cist graves, was found in the Papapaulou plot on Kameirou Street. They date from the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> or the beginning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC to the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD.

Ph. Zervaki, *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B' 2, 1133-1136.

Roman walls came to light in the Alvanakis plot on Galinou Street.

M. Chalkiti, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B' 2, 1086-1087.

Part of a Late Roman house came to light in Alvanakis plot on Apollonos Street, located to the southwest of the Parassos plot. Its walls were made of material taken from the Hellenistic necropolis. A Late Roman vaulted grave was discovered under the floor of the house.

E. Karantzali, *ADelt* 54, 1999, Chron. B' 2, 933-934; ead., *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B' 2, 1130-1133.

Several tombs were found on Dokouz Sokak (Th. Sophoulis Street). Two female statues of Roman date were found. One of them was partly covering an inscribed funerary altar. Roman pottery was found by the altar. Roman coins were found in the graves.

G. Konstantinopoulos, *ADelt* 24, 1969, Chron. B' 2, 475-476.

A funerary monument of the Roman Imperial period was discovered in the Kirchadzis plot on M. Petridis Street. One of the blocks of the monument was inscribed.

I.Ch. Papachristodoulou, *ADelt* 35, 1980, Chron. B' 2, 535-536.

A rock-cut cist grave of the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC was found on Dokouz Sokak where the Monument of the Shield lies. Three inscribed funerary stelai, dating to the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 1<sup>st</sup> centuries BC, were also found.

E. Zervoudaki, *ADelt* 28, 1973, Chron. B' 2, 640; V. Kontorini, *Ανέκδοτες επιγραφές Ρόδου* II (1989) 105-108.

A rectangular chamber tomb was found in the Vakondios plot on Dokouz Sokak. The pottery of its fill was mainly Late Hellenistic and Roman, but there also were some 4<sup>th</sup> century BC sherds. The tomb contained five sarcophagi. Another rock-cut construction was found in the plot. Its fill contained Late Hellenistic pottery.

E. Zervoudaki, *ADelt* 32, 1977, Chron. B' 2, 364-365. Graves dating to the Roman Imperial period were found in the Vlachos plot at Tzenio. A cylindrical altar and a grave stele were also found.

I. Papachristodoulou, *ADelt* 34, 1979, Chron. B' 2, 434. A building related to the nearby tombs was discovered in the Papachristodoulou and Karikas plots, located to the south of the archaeological site of the necropolis of Aghios Ioannis. The building must have served as a meeting place of one of the numerous religious associations of Rhodes. Its final phase dates to the Late Hellenistic and Early Roman periods. It may have been destroyed by an earthquake.

I. Papachristodoulou, *ADelt* 34, 1979, Chron. B' 2, 435-438.

#### *South necropolis*

Six rectangular rock-cut graves were found in the Matthaïou plot close to Rhodini. The layer in which the graves were found contained pottery dating from the 4<sup>th</sup> to the 1<sup>st</sup> centuries BC.

I. Papachristodoulou, *ADelt* 34, 1979, Chron. B' 2, 443. A funerary complex, partly cut into the rock and dating to the Late Hellenistic period, was found in the Paylides plot on Lindos Street.

V. Patsiada, in D. Berges, *Rundaltäre aus Kos und Rhodos* (1996) 95-96.

Part of the south necropolis was found in the Koudros plot. The tombs were cist graves (both rock-cut and built), sarcophagi with cinerary urns, and rock-cut chamber tombs. The tombs date from the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC to the Roman period. The site had also served as a poros quarry.

A. Mastrapas, *Dodekanesiaka Chronika* 14, 1991, 241-252. In the Vogiatzis – Minas plot, an architectural member was found, belonging to a circular funerary monument with the name of a Roman citizen inscribed on it.

S. Marketou, *ADelt* 39, 1984, Chron. B' 2, 324.

#### *Rhodini*

A monumental grave, called the “Ptolemies’ grave”, is found here. It dates from the first half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC to the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD.

I.Ch. Papachristodoulou, in *Αρχαιολογικές έρευνες στα Δωδεκάνησα*, 27.

A vaulted monument, probably funerary, was found in the Spanos plot on Londinou Street. The monument was erected in the Late Hellenistic period.

E. Kaninia, *ADelt* 43, 1988, Chron. B' 2, 605-609.

In the Xenakis plot, Late Roman pottery and a coin of the 2<sup>nd</sup> to 1<sup>st</sup> centuries BC were found. The southeast part of the plot contained some graves of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC, as well as some pits with traces of incineration, probably of Roman date. All these graves belonged to the last phase of the necropolis.

M. Salta, in *Ρόδος 2400 χρόνια*, 144.

Hellenistic and Early Roman pottery was found in the plot of the 8<sup>th</sup> Highschool on Prolemaion Street. The plot lies to the south of Rhodini and to the northwest of Koundouris plot.

P. Triantaphyllidis, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B' 2, 1093.

A bridge was found, dating to the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC.

Inglieri, *Carta*, 19-20, no. 30.

Hellenistic and Roman shaft graves, house tombs and chamber tombs were found at Cannamati in Rhodino-Asgouro.

Inglieri, *Carta*, 23, no. 5.

A group of burials of Late Hellenistic and Roman date was discovered at Casa dei Pini in Rhodino-Asgouro.

Inglieri, *Carta*, 23, no. 4.

#### *East necropolis*

The southeast necropolis of Rhodes was located at Dermen Dere.

A. Maiuri, *ASAtene* 3, 1916-1920, 260; A. Maiuri, *Clara Rhodos*, II, 1932, no. 32-33.

Underground chamber and house tombs were discovered at Akandia. One of the rock-cut tombs was decorated on the outside with a relief of Dionysos accompanied by Satyrs and Maenads.

Inglieri, *Carta*, 21, no. 34.

Ninety-one shaft graves, dating to the Hellenistic and Roman periods, were excavated close to Phaneromeni where the east necropolis of Rhodes was located.

G. Konstantinopoulos – E. Zervoudaki, *AAA* 1, 1968, 256.

A shaft grave of Late Hellenistic or Roman period was found at the bay of Akandia.

Inglieri, *Carta*, 19, no. 29.

A Hellenistic and Roman necropolis existed at Akandia, with underground funerary buildings of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC.

L. Laurenzi, *BdA* 30, 1936-1937, 132.

A complex of 13 graves was found in the Giachas plot on Lindos Street. According to the finds, the graves were used from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century

AD. Two funerary stelai, two funerary altars and two urns were found in the plot. All were inscribed.

G. Konstantinopoulos, *ADelt* 22, 1967, Chron. B' 2, 536-538.

An inscribed funerary altar of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC was found during an excavation for the construction of a drain at Phaneromeni.

E. Kaninia, *ADelt* 44, 1989, Chron. B' 2, 498.

A rock-cut funerary enclosure was found in the Karamanolis – Pogias plot, to the south of Korakonero at Phaneromeni. It is part of the funerary complex discovered in the Papanikolaou and Katsaras plots. The graves date from the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC to the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD.

E. Apostolou, *ADelt* 46, 1991, Chron. B' 2, 477-479.

An inscribed funerary stele of the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC was found to the southeast of Korakonero and is now kept in the Museum of Rhodes.

E. Kaninia, *ADelt* 48, 1993, Chron. B' 2, 560.

Twenty-one rock-cut cist graves were found in the Pazaitis plot on Akramitou Street at Phaneromeni. They belong to two different periods, the second of which is dated to the early 1<sup>st</sup> century BC., thanks to the discovery of a coin hoard.

S. Euagelinidis, *ADelt* 46, 1991, Chron. B' 2, 627.

Five chamber tombs with vaulted roofs and two sarcophagi were found in the Kaseris plot on Dendrinou Street. A Roman lamp was discovered in one of the tombs but cannot be accurately dated.

V. Patsiada, *ADelt* 51, 1996, Chron. B' 2, 679-680.

Part of a cemetery with two periods of occupation was found in the Karimalis plot on Dodonis Street. The plot lies at Phaneromeni, 40 m from the archaeological site of Korakonero. The first period of the cemetery dates to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC, and the second period dates to the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC and the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD. There were shaft graves, cist graves, jar burials, sarcophagi and chamber tombs. Inscribed cylindrical funerary altars and funerary stelai were also found.

Ph. Zervaki, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B' 2, 1098-1099.

An inscribed rectangular Late Hellenistic funerary altar was found at Akandia. It belonged to a funerary complex that dates to the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 1<sup>st</sup> century BC.

E. Zervoudaki, *ADelt* 25, 1970, Chron. B' 2, 515.

In the Chasan Emirali plot, located on the outskirts of Rhodes, Roman coins were discovered.

E. Zervoudaki, *ADelt* 27, 1972, Chron. B' 2, 679-680.

Part of the southeast necropolis was found in the Sarris plot, located to the east of Rhodini on the road leading

from Rhodes to Lindos. Thirteen rock-cut cist graves were discovered, as well as an inscribed funerary altar and a grave stele. The graves date to the Late Hellenistic period and must have belonged to people of low social status. Some of them could have been slaves.

I. Papachristodoulou, *ADelt* 34, 1979, Chron. B' 2, 445-446.

#### *Korakonero*

Inscriptions: V. Kontorini, *AAA* 8, 1975, 37-38; *SEG* 42, 1992, no. 748.

An inscribed rectangular marble funerary altar, dating to the Late Hellenistic period, was found at Korakonero. V. Kontorini, *Ανέκδοτες επιγραφές Ρόδου* II (1989) 99-100. Location to the south of the city of Rhodes and next to the sea where Roman graves were found.

P.M. Fraser, *Rhodian Funerary Monuments* (1977) 4.

An inscribed base, belonging to a cylindrical altar and dating from the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC to the middle of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC, was found in the Karimalis plot.

I.Ch. Papachristodoulou, in *Φάρες*, 13-14.

Inscriptions, dating from the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC to the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD, were found in the necropolis of Korakonero.

V. Kontorini, *Ανέκδοτες επιγραφές Ρόδου* II (1989) 73-94.

#### *Unknown sector*

A funerary complex composed of several buildings was found in the Souganides plot. The graves of the first building (A) date from the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century to the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC.

V. Patsiada, in D. Berges, *Rundaltäre aus Kos und Rhodos* (1996) 99-100.

A glass vessel of the late 2<sup>nd</sup> or early 1<sup>st</sup> century BC was found in the Papachristodoulou – Karikas plot, located in the necropolis of Rhodes.

P. Triantaphyllidis, in P.G. Themelis (ed.), *Το γυάλι από την αρχαιότητα έως σήμερα* (2002) 45

A glass alabaster of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC was found in the Kyris – Vassileiou plot, which lies in the ancient necropolis.

P. Triantaphyllidis, in P.G. Themelis (ed.), *Το γυάλι από την αρχαιότητα έως σήμερα*. (2002) 47.

#### **Sarokampos**

**14:1C**

Location at Apollachia where a Late Roman necropolis was found. Most of the tombs were cist graves.

Inglieri, *Carta*, 58, no. 29.



**Simantiri****14:2A**

Location at Kastello where a Hellenistic and Roman necropolis was found.

G. Iacopi, *Historia* 5, 1931, no. 478; Inglieri, *Carta*, 50, no. 149.

**Soroni****13:2B**

A statuette of Dionysos was found, now in the Museum of Rhodes and dating to the Late Hellenistic period.

Papachristodoulou, *Αρχαίοι ροδιακοί δῆμοι*, 207-208, no. 1; *BarrAtlas*, Map 60, G3.

A grave relief of the second half of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC was found.

A. Maiuri, *Clara Rhodos* II, 1932, no. 30; Papachristodoulou, *Αρχαίοι ροδιακοί δῆμοι*, 209 no. 2.

**Sphourialisti****14:4B**

Location close to the road leading from Lindos to Lartos where a 1<sup>st</sup> century BC rectangular inscribed marble base was found.

*Lindos* II, no. 660.

**Stavlos tou Kountouri****13:2C**

Location 280 m northwest of Pitsilovouno Hill. A large farmstead has been excavated. It was continuously occupied from the Hellenistic to the Middle Byzantine period.

M. Mavraki-Balanou, *Dodekaniasiaka Chronika*, 21, 2007, 292-297.

**Theologos (Tholos)****13:3A**

Location to the southwest of Ialysos where a sanctuary of Apollo Erethimios was found. The temple was probably built in the 5<sup>th</sup> century BC, but the sanctuary was in use during the Roman period. A bronze statuette of Zeus was found there, dating to the middle of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC. A Late Hellenistic to Early Roman waste deposit was found close to the eastern end of the stoa in the Gregoriadis plot. A jar burial, dating to the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD, was also found in the same plot.

G. Dontas, *ADelt* 21, 1966, A' Mel., 97-99; R.E. Wycherley s.v. Rhodes, in *Princeton Encyclopedia*, 757; I. Papachristodoulou, *ADelt* 34, 1979, Chron. B' 2, 447-448; id., *Αρχαίοι ροδιακοί δῆμοι*, 108-116, 204-205 no. 1; I. Papachristodoulou – L. Marangou, *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B' 2, 1152-1153; *BarrAtlas*, Map 60, G3.

A Late Hellenistic deposit was found in the Stratis plot,

80 m to the north of the theatre and close to the Sanctuary of Apollo Erethimios. The deposit continued into Potsos plot. The foundations of a Late Hellenistic or Early Roman building were discovered in the Grigoriadis plot.

I. Ch. Papachristodoulou, *ADelt* 47, 1992, Chron. B' 2, 644-645, L. Marangou – I. Papachristodoulou, *ADelt* 48, 1993, Chron. B' 2, 539; id., *ADelt* 51, 1996, Chron. B' 2, 683-684.

Architectural remains, having at least four building periods, were discovered in the Stamatelopoulou plot, on the south side of the central street of Theologos Community. The remains date from the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC/1<sup>st</sup> century AD to the 4<sup>th</sup>/5<sup>th</sup> century AD. The site had served as a cemetery before the enlargement of the settlement in the Early Christian period.

Ph. Zervaki, *ADelt* 50, 1995, Chron. B' 2, 797.

**Throulies**

A large enclosure wall, probably Late Hellenistic, was found at Throulies.

S. Dietz – E. Karantzali, *ADelt* 49, 1994, Chron. B' 2, 804.

**Trianta****13:4A**

A funerary stele was found and is now stored in the Museum of Rhodes. It dates to the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD.

Papachristodoulou, *Αρχαίοι ροδιακοί δῆμοι*, 202, no. 4.

A marble circular altar of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC, found at Trianta, is now in the Museum of Rhodes.

A. Maiuri, *ASAtene* 4-5, 1921-1922, 237-242; Papachristodoulou, *Αρχαίοι ροδιακοί δῆμοι*, 202, no. 5.

A Late Hellenistic well was found in the Papoikonomos plot.

T. Marketou, *ADelt* 43, 1988, Chron. B' 2, 622.

Part of a Late Hellenistic wall, possibly belonging to the enclosure wall of a cemetery, was discovered in the Zampelakis (former Niketas) plot on Herakleidon Avenue. A Late Roman jar burial was also found.

T. Marketou, *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B' 2, 1148.

**Troullo Vouno****14:4B**

Hill close to the village of Lardos where an ancient cemetery must have existed. The pottery dates to the Roman and Medieval periods.

R. Hope Simpson – J.F. Lazenby, *BSA* 68, 1973, 150-151.

### Valsami

Location at Trianda where remains of Roman buildings were found and are now no longer visible.

Inglieri, *Carta*, 27, no 17.

### Vati

14:2C

Village located in the southeast part of the island. A cemetery, dating from the Geometric to the Roman period, was excavated in the Kaourokampos area.

I. Papachristodoulou, in S. Dietz – I. Papachristodoulou (eds), *Archaeology in the Dodecanese* (1988) 208; *BarrAtlas*, Map 60, F3.

An inscribed marble stele was found in Vati. It dates to the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC.

*Lindos* II, no. 648.

### Vigla

13:4B

Location at Aphantou where a large necropolis, in use from the Mycenaean to the Roman period, was found. There were house tombs and shaft graves.

Inglieri, *Carta*, 34, no. 60; Papachristodoulou, *Αρχαίοι ποταμοί δήμοι*, 126; *BarrAtlas*, Map 60, G3.

### Vigle

13:3B

Location at Archipoli where Roman sherds were found. Inglieri, *Carta*, 38, no. 90.

### Vodi

13:4A

Location to the south of the city of Rhodes, close to the area of the necropolis, where a large relief of the Late Hellenistic period was discovered.

E. Kaninia, *ADelt* 43, 1988, Chron. B' 2, 610; I.Ch. Papachristodoulou, in *Αρχαιολογικές έρευνες στα Δωδεκάνησα*, 28.

### Vroulia

14:1D

A funerary inscription of the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC was found at Vroulia.

*Lindos* II, no. 654; *BarrAtlas*, Map 60, F4.

## Ro → ROGI

### ROGI, ROPI (Aghios Georgios, Ro)

Pref. Dodecanese / Ep. Megiste

Plin. *Nat.* 535.131; St.Byz. s.v. 'Ρώγη.

Islet to the west of Kastellorizo, occupying a surface of

1,6 km<sup>2</sup>. A small fortress with a watchtower was built in the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC and continued to be in use in the Roman period and in medieval times.

*BarrAtlas*, Map 65, B5/C5; K. Bairami s.v. Ρω, in *Νησιά του Αργαίου*, 375; Ph. Zervaki, in *Άγωνα γραμμή*, 44-46.

## ROPI → ROGI

### Saria → SAROS

### SAROS (Saria)

Pref. Dodecanese / Ep. Karpathos

Inscriptions: *IG* XII 1, 1039-1041.

Island located immediately to the north of Karpathos, occupying a surface of 21 km<sup>2</sup>.

Moutsopoulos, *Κάρπαθος*, 123-126, 269-273; *BarrAtlas*, Map 60, E4.

### Palatia

9:3A

Thirty-nine sherds from Roman vases were collected at Palatia and delivered to the Museum of Rhodes.

M. Philimonos, *ADelt* 53, 1998, Chron. B' 3, 967.

### SYME

Pref. Dodecanese / Ep. Syme

D.S. 5.53.1; Plin. *Nat.* 5.36.133; Ptol. 5.2.19; Ath. 6.296c; St.Byz. s.v. Διαβήται and s.v. Σύμη; Hsch. s.v. Σύμη; Eust. *Com. ad Iliadem* 2.508 and 2.671.

Inscriptions: *IG* XII 3, 1-27 ; *IG* XII 3 *Suppl.*, 1269-1279, *SEG* 27, 1977, no. 498; W. Peek, *Inscripfen von den Dori-schen Inseln* (1969) 11-13.

Coins: E. Pharmakidou, in *Άγωνα γραμμή*, 140-142.

Island located to the north of Rhodes and to the east of Telos and Nisyros. It occupies a surface of 58 km<sup>2</sup>. Syme was formerly called Metapontis and in later times Aigle (St.Byz. s.v. Σύμη). The major city of the island was also called Syme (St.Byz. s.v. Σύμη; Eust. *Com. ad Iliadem* 2.671). Stephanos Byzantios mentions a group of islands around Syme called Diabetai (s.v. Διαβήται).

In the Hellenistic period, it belonged to Rhodes, possibly as a deme of the Rhodian Peraia. According to Pliny (*Nat.*, 5.36.133), Syme had eight harbours. During the reign of Vespasian (69-70 AD), it became part of the province of the islands (*Provincia Insularum*), and in 279

AD during the reign of Diocletian, it became part of the province of Asia.

### Bibliography

- Volonakis, *The Island of Roses*, 12-18.  
*RE* IV<sup>A</sup> (1932) 1097-1098 s.v. Syme (Zschietzschmann).  
P.M. Fraser – G.E. Bean, *The Rhodian Peraea and Islands* (1954) 139-141.  
M.G. Pigozzi s.v. Syme, in *Princeton Encyclopedia*, 871.  
Papachristodoulou, *Αρχαίοι ροδιακοί δήμοι*, 44.  
H. Kaletsch s.v. Syme, in *Lexikon*, 645-646.  
*BarrAtlas*, Map 61, G4.  
E. Pharmakidou s.v. Σύμη, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 358-359.  
E. Pharmakidou, in *Άγωνα γραμμή*, 86-91.

### Pedi

6:4A

Remains of a building were found at Acheivadia, located in the southeast part of Pedi. The pottery discovered dates to the Hellenistic and Roman periods.  
E. Pharmakidou, *ADelt* 53, 1998, Chron. B' 3, 967.

### TELENDOS

Pref. Dodecanese / Ep. Kalymnos

Plin. *Nat.* 5.35.131.

Islet located to the north of Kalymnos and occupying a surface of 6,5 km<sup>2</sup>. Many Late Roman remains, such as baths (Aghios Charalambos and Louloudias plot) and an oil press, can be found on the east coast.

### Bibliography

- RE* V<sup>A</sup> (1934) 359 s.v. Telendos (Ruge).  
D. Schilardi, s.v. Telendos, in *Princeton Encyclopedia*, 891.  
R. Scheer s.v. Telendos, in *Lexikon*, 653.  
Koutellas, *Κάλυμνος*, 33.  
*Αρχαιολογικός Άτλας του Αιγαίου*, 328-329.  
*BarrAtlas*, Map 61, D3/D4.  
A. Dreliossi-Herakleidou s.v. Τέλενδος, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 339.

### Telendos

8:3C

Building remains of a settlement with four phases were discovered in the Olympitis plot, in the middle of modern Telendos. The second phase of the settlement dates to the Roman period.

M. Koutellas, *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B' 2, 1195-1197.

### Vlichada

8:3C

Location close to the sea where a Late Roman pottery workshop was found.

A. Dreliossi-Herakleidou s.v. Τέλενδος, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 339.

### TELOS

Pref. Dodecanese / Ep. Telos

Scyl. 99; Str. 10.5.14-15; Stad. 272; Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.69; St.Byz. s.v. Τήλος; Hsch. s.v. Ἀγαθοῦσσα; Eust. *Com. ad Iliadem* 2.711-715; Suid. s.v. Ἡρίοννα.

Inscriptions: *IG* XII 3, 29-85; *SEG* 25, 1971, no. 871, 889; *SEG* 30, 1980, no. 1044; G. Susini, *ASAtene* 41-42, 1963-1964, 275-290; W. Peek, *Inschriften von den Dorischen Inseln* (1969) 13-27; Koutelakis, *Τήλος*, 173-211; E. Kaninia, in *Άγωνα γραμμή*, 264-266, 270, nos 30-31, 35.

Coins: Koutelakis, *Τήλος*, 230-234.

Island located to the south of Nisyros, occupying a surface of 63 km<sup>2</sup>. It was also called Agathoussa (Hsch. s.v. Ἀγαθοῦσσα; St.Byz. s.v. Τήλος). Strabo says it was one of the Sporades (10.5.14), while Stephanos Byzantios (s.v. Τήλος) counts it among the Cyclades.

During the Hellenistic period, it belonged to Rhodes, and more specifically to the deme of Kameiros.

### Bibliography

- Volonakis, *The Island of Roses*, 10-12.  
*RE* V<sup>A</sup> (1934) 427-431 s.v. Telos (Fiehn).  
P.M. Fraser – G.E. Bean, *The Rhodian Peraea and Islands* (1954) 145-147.  
D. Schilardi s.v. Telos, in *Princeton Encyclopedia*, 922.  
Papachristodoulou, *Αρχαίοι ροδιακοί δήμοι*, 46-47.  
H. Kaletsch s.v. Telos, in *Lexikon*, 653-654.  
*BarrAtlas*, Map 61, E5.  
M. Filimonos-Tsopotou s.v. Τήλος, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 356-357.  
Koutelakis, *Τήλος*.  
E. Kaninia, in *Άγωνα γραμμή*, 232-245, 268-273.

### Aghia Eirini

7:3C

Roman pottery was found.

Koutelakis, *Τήλος*, 161.

**Aghios Antonis** (bay) 7:3C  
A funerary stele of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD was found in the Church of Aghia Anastasia in Aghios Antonios Bay.  
E. Kaninia, *AAA* 40-41, 2007-2008, 198-200, no. 6; Koutelakis, *Τήλος*, 221, 603.

**Leivadia** 7:4D  
A vaulted Roman tomb was located on the beach, but it no longer exists.  
*BarrAtlas*, Map 61, E5; Koutelakis, *Τήλος*, 160.

**Marmara** 7:3C  
Location at Kampos where a family grave of the Hellenistic or Roman period was found.  
*BarrAtlas*, Map 61, E5; Koutelakis, *Τήλος*, 160-161.

**Megalo Chorio** 7:3C  
Vaulted tombs of Roman date were found.  
*BarrAtlas*, Map 61, E5; Koutelakis, *Τήλος*, 160.  
Roman sarcophagi were found in the Church of Panagia Katholiki (Metochi).  
Koutelakis, *Τήλος*, 222.

The lower part of a Late Hellenistic funerary stele, now in the Museum of Telos, was found in the valley of Megalo Chorio.

E. Kaninia, *AAA* 40-41, 2007-2008, 193-195, no. 4.  
A marble female head, possibly belonging to a funerary stele, was found in a private house at Megalo Chorio. It is now in the Museum of Telos.

E. Kaninia, *AAA* 40-41, 2007-2008, 200-203, no. 7.  
A herm of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC was found in a private house at Megalo Chorio and is now in the Museum of Telos.

E. Kaninia, *AAA* 40-41, 2007-2008, 203-209, no. 8.  
A Late Hellenistic or Early Roman funerary stele, found in a private house, was delivered to the Archaeological Museum of Telos.

M. Philimonos, *ADelt* 51, 1996, Chron. B' 2, 703.  
A Late Roman grave was also found in the plot of the Archaeological Museum of Telos.  
M. Philimonos, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B' 2, 1115.

**Prophetes Elias** 7:3C  
An inscribed marble relief of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC was found reused as a lintel in the Chapel of Aghios Vassileios on the slope of Prophetes Elias, located to the east of Megalo Chorio where the ancient city of Telos lies. The relief has been transported to the Archaeological Museum of Rhodes.

S.I. Charitonides, *ADelt* 16, 1960, 91-93.

**Stoloi** 7:3C  
Ten Late Hellenistic rock-cut tombs were found.  
Koutelakis, *Τήλος*, 159.

**Vourna** 7:3D  
Location close to Aghios Minas where a Roman tomb was found.  
Koutelakis, *Τήλος*, 160.

## TRAGIAI → TRAGIA

### TRAGIA, TRAGIAI, TRAGEAI, TRAGIAI, HYETOUSA (Agathonisi, Gaidaros, Gaidouronisi)

Pref. Dodecanese / Ep. Agathonisi

Th. 1.116.1; Str. 14.1.7; Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.71; Plut. *Per.* 25.3; St.Byz. s.v. Τραγία.

Agathonisi, identified with the ancient Tragia, is the northernmost island of the Dodecanese and occupies a surface of 13,417 km<sup>2</sup>. Pliny (4.12.71) calls the island Atragia.

### Bibliography

RE IX (1914) 93 s.v. Hyetussa (Bürchner).  
RE VI A (1937) 1895 s.v. Tragia(i) (Herbst).  
*BarrAtlas*, Map 61, D3/E3.  
A. Drelion-Herakleidou s.v. Αγαθονήσι, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 330.  
P. Triantaphyllidis, *Ιστορικά και αρχαιολογικά Αγαθονησίου*, *Dodekanesiaka Chronika* 21, 2007, 183-211.

**Chochlakies** 11:3A/4A  
Location to the north of Alonia where remains of buildings, as well as Hellenistic and Roman pottery, were found.  
P. Triantaphyllidis, *Dodekanesiaka Chronika* 21, 2007, 191.

**Damakia (Mikro Damaki)** 11:4A  
Location to the southeast of Megalo Chorio that must have been a burial site, since a Late Hellenistic inscribed grave stele has been found.  
P. Triantaphyllidis, *Dodekanesiaka Chronika* 21, 2007, 193-194.



**Kastraki****11:4A**

Location to the west of the port of Katholiko. An Early Hellenistic fortress has been identified. The finds date to the Hellenistic and Early Roman periods.

P. Triantaphyllidis, *Dodekanesiaka Chronika* 21, 2007, 191-193.

**TRAGIAI → TRAGIA**

ΑΚΑΔΗΜΙΑ



ΑΘΗΝΩΝ

## CYCLADES

Hdt. 5.30.30 and 5.31.11; Th. 1.4.1.3 and 2.9.4.7; Isoc. 4.136; Arist. *Mu.* 393a.15; Call. *Del.* 3 and 198; Scyl. 58; Plb. 3.16.4.1; 4.16.9.1 and 18.54.8.3; D.S. 1.55.6.3 and 5.50.3.3; Str. 10.5.1; Dion.Calliph. 130; Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.68; Ptol. 3.14.24.1; App. *Praef.* 16.3; *BC* 5.7; *Mith.* 12.28; Arr. *An.*, 2.2.2.4; Plu. *Sull.* 11.3.5 and *Demetr.* 30.3.2; Paus. 1.1.1 and 5.23.2; Agathem. 9.14; St.Byz. s.v. *Δῆλος*; Eust. *Com. in D.P.* 525.

Inscriptions: *IG XII* 5, 663, l. 29; *IG XII* 5, 665, l. 17; *IvEphesos*, 3037, l. 9; *CIL X* 7584.

The Cyclades are a group of 34 islands located in the middle of the Aegean Sea. Their name derives from the fact that they form a circle around Delos (Str., 10.5.2; Plin., *Nat.* 4.12.65; Eust. *Com. in D.P.* 525).

The ancient authors do not always agree as to which islands belong to the Cyclades (Str. X.5.2-11; Plin. *Nat.* 4.65-67; Ptol. 3.14.24). Some of the islands that form the Cyclades today were thought to belong to the Sporades (Str. 10.5.12; Plin. *Nat.* 4.67), to the Ikarian (Agathem. 9.14) or to the Cretan sea (Str. 10.5.1), and others were not included in any group (Plin. *Nat.* 4.68) or were placed “near Attica and under Euboa” (Ptol. 3.14.23).

The Cyclades did not play an important role in the Mediterranean during the Roman period. They did not become part of the Roman Empire all at the same time, nor did they belong to the same province. There is very little information on their history during the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC. At that time, pirate raids became more frequent, and the rivalries between the Romans led to a crisis that lasted until the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC. In 88/87 BC during the first war between Mithridates and Rome, Archelaos, one of Mithridates's generals, conquered the Cyclades (Plu. *Sull.* 11.3.5; App. *Mith.* 12.28; Str. 10.5.2). The islands were set free by the Romans a few years later. Some of the islands may have been offered to the Rhodians by Sulla in 83 BC as a reward for their pro-Roman stance during the war. The Cyclades needed Roman protection against pirates until their annihilation by Pompey in 67 BC. During the

Roman civil war, the Cyclades allied with Pompey and were forced to give ships for his fleet (Caes. *Civ.* 3.3). In 42 BC M. Antonius offered Andros, Tenos and Naxos to Rhodes, and Keos to Athens (App. *BC* 5.7), as a reward for their help against Cassius. During the Imperial period most of the islands were poor, and some of them became places of exile. Only Melos seems to have been really prosperous, while Sikinos and Pholegandros were richer at that time than they had been in the Classical period. Possibly at the time of Hadrian, the Cyclades formed, together with Karia, one of the five districts of the eastern part of the Roman Empire for the collection of the inheritance taxes (*vicissima hereditatum*) (*CIL X* 7584). In 164 and 166 AD Marcus Aurelius sent two emissaries (*legati augusti*) to the Cyclades to help with their financial difficulties. At the beginning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD, the Cyclades were part of the Roman province of Asia Minor (*IG XII* 5, 658) with the exception of Delos and Keos, which still belonged to Athens. In the middle of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD, and especially in 268/269 AD, the islands suffered from the attacks of the Goths. In 294 AD Diocletian created the province of the islands (*Provincia Insularum*), and most of the Cyclades became part of it. Delos, Keos, Kythnos, Mykonos, Seriphos and Syros, however, were incorporated into the province of Achaia (Hierocl., *Συνέκδημος*, 686-687 and 643-648).

### Bibliography

*IG XII* 5, VII-XXXVII.

*RE XI* (1921) 2308 s.v. Kykladen (Maull).

Étienne, *Ténos II*: R. Étienne, *Ténos II. Ténos et les Cyclades du milieu du IV<sup>e</sup> siècle av. J.-C. au milieu du III<sup>e</sup> siècle ap. J.-C.* (1990) 127-134, 143-145, 151-155.

Nigdelis, *Πολίτευμα των Κυκλάδων*.

D. Vayakakos, Τα ονόματα των Κυκλάδων νήσων κατά τις πηγές, *Πρακτικά Α' Κυκλαδολογικού Συνεδρίου, Άνδρος, 5-9 Σεπτεμβρίου 1991*, Μέρος Α', *EEKM* 14, 1991-1993, 233-248

G. Kolleka, Ονόματα – ποιητικά και μη – των νησιών του

Αιγαίου, in I.K. Promponas (ed.), *Τα τοπωνύμια των νήσων του Αιγαίου, Πρακτικά του Α' Πανελληνίου Ονοματολογικού Συνεδρίου* (Λήμνος, 27-29 Σεπτεμβρίου 1991), *Ονόματα* 14, 1994, 97-102.

N. Livadaras, Οι Κυκλάδες στην λεξικογραφία, *EEKM* 12, 1995, 400-404.

P. Brun, *Les archipels égéens dans l'Antiquité grecque (Ve – IIe siècles av. notre ère)* (1996) 9-26, 192-209.

Savo, *Culti delle Cicladi*.

*Roman Names*.

Raptopoulos, *Κυκλάδες Νήσοι*.

Ch. Papageorgiadou, *Οβολός* 9, 2010, 346-354.

E. Le Quéré, The agora at the time of the forum: the example of the Cyclades in Roman Imperial Times, in *Η αγορά στη Μεσόγειο*, 327-342.

## INDEX

### AMORGOS<sup>1</sup>

Pref. Cyclades / Ep. Thera

Scyl. 58; Plb. Fr. 20.2; Str. 10.5.12; Stad. 273; 281-282 and 284; Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.70; Tac. *Ann.* 4.13.2 and 4.30.2; Poll. 7.74.5; St.Byz. s.v. Ἀμοργός; Hierocl. *Συνέκδημος* 687; Suid. s.v. Σιμωνίδης; EM s.v. ἀμόργινος; Eust. *Com. in D.P.* 525. Inscriptions: *IG XII* 7, 1-505; *IG XII Suppl.*, 330-336; K. Pittakis, *AEphem* 1860, 1942, no. 3776. Coins: Wroth, *Coins* 6, 83-84; *SNG* 17 Argolis – Aegean Islands, Pl. 13; X. Landerer, *AEphem* 1870, 352-354.

Amorgos is the easternmost island of the Cyclades and occupies a surface of 121 km<sup>2</sup>. Amorgos is one of the names attributed to the island. The written sources also mention the names Karkesia, Pangali, Psychia (St.Byz. s.v. Ἀμοργός), Patagi, Platagi and Hyperia (Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.70). Amorgos had three cities, Aigiali, Arkesini and Minoa (Suid. s.v. Σιμωνίδης). Polybios and Stephanos Byzantios mention Melania, Minoa and Arkesine (Plb. Fr. 20.2, St.Byz. s.v. Ἀρκεσίνη). Scylax also mentions three cities and a port, but does not count Amorgos among the Cyclades (Scyl. 58). In 133 BC the Roman province of Asia was formed. But it is uncertain whether Amorgos became part of it at that time. It is

certain that Amorgos belonged to the province of Asia in the Roman Imperial period. From the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC Roman merchants were established in Amorgos. In 83 or in 42 BC the Romans gave the island to Rhodes as a token of gratitude for the pro-Roman stance of the Rhodians during the Mithridatic Wars. In the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD Amorgos had become a place of exile for Roman citizens (Tac. *Ann.* 4.13.30). At that time, the inhabitants of the old cities moved towards the coast and to agricultural settlements. In 294 AD, during the reign of Diocletian, Amorgos became part of the province of the islands (*Provincia Insularum*), the administrative centre of which was Rhodes (Hierocl. *Συνέκδημος* 687). In the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD the ancient cities were abandoned, and the migration of the population towards the inland and the coast is completed.

## Bibliography

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G. Tourlidis, Η Ἀμοργός εν τοις Χρονικοῖς του Τακίτου, *EEKM* 8, 1969-70, 664-666.

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G. Rougemont, Amorgos colonie de Samos ?, in *Les Cyclades*, 131-134.

H. Kaletsch s.v. Amorgos, in *Lexikon*, 104-105.

Nigdelis, *Πολίτευμα των Κυκλάδων*, 11-69.

Liampi, *Οι νομισματικές εκδόσεις των Κυκλάδων*, 215-218.

*Αρχαιολογικός Άτλας του Αιγαίου*, 296-297.

Marangou, *Αρχαιολογική Συλλογή Ἀμοργού*: L. Marangou, *Αρχαιολογική Συλλογή Ἀμοργού* I. *Μαρμάρινα γλυπτά* (1999). *BarrAtlas*, Map 61.

Marangou, *Ἀμοργός* I: L. Marangou, *Ἀμοργός* I. *Η Μινώα*.

*Η πόλις, ο λιμὴν καὶ η μετίζων περιφέρεια* (2002) 3-5, 30-69.

Marangou, *Ἀμοργός* II: L. Marangou, *Ἀμοργός* II. *Οι αρχαίοι πύργοι* (2005).

L. Marangou, Ἀμοργός, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 290-297.

### AIGIALI (Vigla)

15:3A

St.Byz. s.v. Ἀμοργός; Suid. s.v. Σιμωνίδης.

Inscriptions: *IG XII* 7, 386-492, 515; *IG XII Suppl.*, 334-336.

Coins: Wroth, *Coins* 6, 83-84; *SNG* 17 Argolis – Aegean

<sup>1</sup> In the scholarly literature for Amorgos, the Roman period begins in 31 BC. In consequence, some of the monuments cited in the Index are published as "Late Hellenistic".

The bibliography of all the islands consists mainly of works used in the Index.

Islands, Pl. 13; X. Landerer, *AEphem* 1870, 354-356; Liampi, *Οι νομισματικές εκδόσεις των Κυκλάδων*, 216-217. Aigiali is located on a hill on the east part of the island close to the village of Tholaria. The site of the ancient city has not been excavated, and our knowledge is based mainly on inscriptions and coins.

RE I (1894) 956 s.v. Aigiale (Hirschfeld); H. Kaletsch s.v. Aigiale, in *Lexikon*, 83; Nigdelis, *Πολίτευμα των Κυκλάδων*, 23-69; *Αρχαιολογικός Άτλας του Αιγαίου*, 296; *Barr.Atlas*, Map 61, B4; Marangou, *Αμοργός* I, 4, 33, 38-39; ead., in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 292.

An inscribed marble relief of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC was found at Aigiali.

Marangou, *Αρχαιολογική Συλλογή Αμοργού*, 42-43; Marangou, *Αμοργός* I, 63-64.

Part of an inscribed marble votive base of Roman date was found in the wall of a house at Aigiali and transported to the Museum of Amorgos.

E. Karantzali, *ADelt* 49, 1992, Chron. B' 2, 662; *SEG* 47, 1997, no. 1319.

Fragments of a grave relief, dating from the middle of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC to the first half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD, were found.

Mercky, *Römische Grabreliefs*, 195-196, 198-200.

#### **Aigiali Bay**

15:3A

Foundations of Roman baths are located on the beach of Aigiali.

E. Andreou, *ADelt* 29, 1973-1974, Chron. B' 3, 872.

An inscribed marble relief dating to the early 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD was found.

Marangou, *Αρχαιολογική Συλλογή Αμοργού*, 45; ead., *Αμοργός* I, 69.

#### **Aigiali Bay – Deriva**

15:3A

An inscribed marble base (*IG* XII, 7, 431) for a Late Hellenistic offering to Isis, found at Deriva, is now in the Museum of Amorgos.

E. Karantzali, *ADelt* 49, 1992, Chron. B' 2, 662; Marangou, *Αμοργός* I, 65.

A monumental structure of the Roman period is located on the beach of Deriva at Aigiali Bay. The pottery found nearby dates from the 1<sup>st</sup> to the 5<sup>th</sup> centuries AD.

Marangou, *Αμοργός* I, 65-67.

#### **Aigiali Bay – Emporioi**

15:3A

Roman vaulted chamber tombs were found at Emporioi, on the south side of Aigiali Bay.

Marangou, *Αμοργός* I, 67-68.

#### **Aigiali Bay – Lakki**

15:3A

Remains of Roman structures, possibly harbour or commercial facilities, are located at Lakki on the northeast side of Aigiali Bay.

Marangou, *Αμοργός* I, 65.

#### **ARKESINI (Kastri)**

15:2C

St.Byz. s.v. Ἀμοργός and s.v. Ἀρκεσίνη; Suid. s.v. Σιμμία. Inscriptions: *IG* XII 1-218, 512-514; *IG* XII *Suppl.*, 330-331.

Coins: X. Landerer, *AEphem* 1870, 356-357.

Arkesini is located on top of a hill on the southwest part of the island, the so-called Kato Meria. The site is not excavated, and only the remains of the wall with its double gate are visible.

RE II (1896) 1169 s.v. Arkesine (Oberhammer); H. Kaletsch s.v. Arkesine, in *Lexikon*, 134-135; Nigdelis, *Πολίτευμα των Κυκλάδων*, 23-69; *Αρχαιολογικός Άτλας του Αιγαίου*, 297; *Barr.Atlas*, Map 61, B4; Marangou, *Αμοργός* I, 41-45; ead., in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 293.

A fragment of a marble sarcophagus of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD was found at Arkesini and is now stored in the Museum of Amorgos.

Marangou, *Αρχαιολογική Συλλογή Αμοργού*, 44.

#### **Chora**

15:3C

A clay pinax of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC or of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD, representing Demeter, was found at the Chora of Amorgos and is now stored in the Museum of Amorgos.

Marangou, *Αρχαιολογική Συλλογή Αμοργού*, 41.

A cornice of Roman date was found at Chora and is now stored in the Museum of Amorgos.

Marangou, *Αρχαιολογική Συλλογή Αμοργού*, 45.

#### **Chorio – Aghia Triada**

15:2D

A 4<sup>th</sup> century BC tower is located at Chorio in the area dominated by Arkesini. Pottery and other objects of Roman date were excavated from both the tower and the area to the east of it. The area to the east of the tower had a residential character and was being used continuously from the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC to the 7<sup>th</sup> century AD.

Marangou, *Αμοργός* I, 50-57; Marangou, *Αμοργός* II, 48, 56-57, 72-75, 106-108, 128-129, 165-171; V. Petrakos, *Ergon* 2008, 92-97.



## Kastri → ARKESINI

## Katapola → LIMEN

### Langada 15:4A

The modern settlement of Langada is located in the territory of the ancient city of Aigiali. Two funerary inscriptions dating to the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD were found there.

A. Petronotis, *EEKM* 12, 1995, 359-372; *SEG* 45, 1995, nos 1177, 1178; 48, 1998, nos 1153, 1154; A. Petronotis, *HOROS* 10-12, 1992-1998, 455-457.

### Leukes 15:2C

A Hellenistic sanctuary, a farmhouse and a quarry were discovered next to the Church of Aghia Eirini close to Leukes, located to the southwest of Minoa. The finds date from the Archaic period to the late 1<sup>st</sup> century BC. L. Marangou, *Dodone* 9, 1980, 175-194; ead., *Dodone* 10, 1981, 491-502; *SEG* 32, 1982, no. 836; *BarrAtlas*, Map 61, B4; Marangou, *Amorgós* I, 342-343.

### LIMEN (Katapola) 15:2C

Scyl. 58.  
Inscriptions: *IG* XII 7, 223, 225, 226, 248, 262, 265, 267, 269, 271-272, 274, 288-289, 291, 294-297, 301, 305, 314, 319-322, 324, 326-328, 336-339, 342-346, 348-349, 364, 369, 372, 375, 379, 384-385; S. Reinach, *BCH* 8, 1884, 442, no. 5.

The ancient port of Minoa was called Limen (Scyl. 58.11) and now lies beneath the modern port of Katapola, approximately in the middle of the west coast of Amorgos and to the north of Minoa. From the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC to the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD, the port flourished. The settlement was abandoned during the 7<sup>th</sup> century AD. The finds dating to the Roman period include inscriptions, fragments of bases for statues of emperors, architectural members, remains of buildings, mosaic floors, vaulted chamber tombs and various objects. According to an inscription carved on an epistyle block (*IG* XII 7, 262), a citizen of Ephesos and Amorgos constructed a monumental building around 164 AD that was inaugurated in the presence of the imperial delegate, C. Vettius. The epistyle, now in the Church of Aghios Georgios at Rachidi, was found in a field near the church of Katapoliani, suggesting that the building lay near the church. The layout of the port is unknown, and its remains have not been studied.

H. Kaletsch s.v. Katapola, in *Lexikon*, 313; *Αρχαιολογία*

*κός Άτλας του Αιγαίου*, 297; Marangou, *Amorgós* I, 289-303.

In the south part of the Spanos – Mavros plot, located next to the church of Katapoliani, the remains of several buildings were excavated. Many building phases were identified, dating from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC to the 7<sup>th</sup> century AD. Some of the walls that came to light date to the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD, while there was a layer of 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD pottery.

G. Gavalas, *ADelt* 47, 1992, Chron. B' 2, 648; id., *ADelt* 48, 1993, Chron. B' 2, 555; id., *ADelt* 49, 1994, Chron. B' 2, 797; id., *ADelt* 50, 1995, Chron. B' 2, 809.

At Loutro, located on the east side of Katapola, at a short distance to the east of Katapoliani and 100 m to the south of the beach, the excavations in the Makris and Rokkos plots led to the discovery of the main pipe of the aqueduct, parts of clay water pipes and fragments of the clay pavement of a hypocaust. The remains of buildings destroyed at the beginning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD were also found. The absence of finds to the north of this plot seems to indicate that this was the northern limit of the ancient settlement.

S. Markotou, *ADelt* 38, 1983, Chron. B' 2, 398; V. Dimitriou, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B' 3, 1119; id., *ADelt* 53, 1998, Chron. B' 3, 962; Marangou, *Amorgós* I, 298.

The remains of a building were found in the Nomikos plot, located to the east of Katapoliani and at a short distance from it, in the middle of the modern settlement of Katapola. The building, which dates to the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD, had porticoes and mosaic floors. Its dimensions and function remain unknown. The building was destroyed in the late 3<sup>rd</sup> or early 4<sup>th</sup> century AD. The eastern part of the building was reused from the 4<sup>th</sup> to the 7<sup>th</sup> centuries AD.

G. Deschamps, *BCH* 12, 1888, 324-325; G. Gavalas, *ADelt* 49, 1994, Chron. B' 2, 797; id., *ADelt* 50, 1995, Chron. B' 2, 809-810; id., *ADelt* 51, 1996, Chron. B' 2, 700-701; A. Drelion-Herakleidou, *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B' 2, 1163; Marangou, *Amorgós* I, 299-300.

Hellenistic and Roman building remains were found in the Vekris plot.

A. Drelion-Herakleidou, *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B' 2, 1163.

The lower part of a marble monumental statue of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, possibly from a pediment, was found at Katapola and is now stored in the Museum of Amorgos.

Marangou, *Αρχαιολογική Συλλογή Αμοργού*, 42.

Two fragments of relief sarcophagi of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century

AD were found at Katapola and are now stored in the Museum of Amorgos.

Marangou, *Αρχαιολογική Συλλογή Αμοργού*, 43-44.

A cornice of Roman date was found at Katapola. Now it is stored in the Museum of Amorgos.

Marangou, *Αρχαιολογική Συλλογή Αμοργού*, 45.

Fragments of grave reliefs, dating to the first half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD, were found at Katapola.

Mercky, *Römische Grabreliefs*, 196-198.

The Late Roman cemetery of the settlement of Limen was discovered. There are several vaulted chamber tombs, some of which still preserve their painted decoration.

L. Marangou, *Prakt* 1990, 270; ead., *Αμοργός* I, 301.

### LIMEN – Kato Akrotiri

15:2C

The presence of ancient structures on the beach and in the sea at the bay of Kato Akrotiri, located in the bay of Katapola, could mean that this was the second port of Minoa after Limen, but these structures have not yet been studied.

Marangou, *Αμοργός* I, 302-303.

In the bay of Kato Akrotiri 2,30 m from the seashore, there is a monumental building of Roman date with a mosaic pavement. The mosaic floor has been transported to the Museum of Amorgos.

L. Marangou, *Prakt* 1984 B, 389-390; E. Karantzali, *ADelt* 49, 1992, Chron. B' 2, 662; Marangou, *Αμοργός* I, 300-301.

### LIMEN – Xylokeratidi

15:2C

The area of Xylokeratidi, located at the northern end of the bay of Katapola, has yielded a few finds of Roman date.

Marangou, *Αμοργός* I, 312.

### MINOA

15:2C

Stad. 282 and 284; Tac. *Ann.* 4.13.30; St.Byz. s.v. Ἀμοργός and s.v. Μίνωα.

Inscriptions: *IG* XII 7, 219-385; *IG* XII *Suppl.*, 332-333; *SEG* 38, 1988, no. 849.

Coins: Wroth, *Coins* 6, 84; *SNG* 17 Argolis – Aegean Islands, Pl. 13; X. Landerer, *AEphem* 1870, 357; Liampi, *Οι νομισματικές εκδόσεις των Κυκλάδων*, 218.

The ancient city of Minoa is situated at the centre of the island and to the south of Katapola Bay, on the south side of the hill of Moundoulia. The name of Minoa is attested as early as the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC on inscriptions and coins (*IG* XII 7, 221). It seems that in the

1<sup>st</sup> century AD the centre of civic life was transferred to the southeast side of the hill close to the gymnasium. Minoa was abandoned in the late 3<sup>rd</sup> or in the early 4<sup>th</sup> century AD.

*RE* XV (1932) 1858 s.v. Minoa (Fiehn); L. Marangou, *Prakt* 1988, 167; H. Kaletsch s.v. Katapola, in *Lexikon*, 313; Nigdelis, *Πολίτευμα των Κυκλάδων*, 23-69; *BarrAtlas*, Map 61, B4; L. Marangou, in *Excavating Classical Culture*, 295-316; ead., *Αμοργός* I, 105-106, 118-162; ead., in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 292-296.

#### Lower city

##### The temple area

The excavation of the temple and the area to the west led to the discovery of Roman pottery.

L. Marangou, *Prakt* 1981, 303-323; ead., *Αμοργός* I, 189-195.

##### The terrace of the Roman cistern

Some poorly constructed buildings to the east of the temple seem to date to the late 3<sup>rd</sup> or early 4<sup>th</sup> century AD.

Marangou, *Αμοργός* I, 200.

##### The area of the well to the west of the Roman cistern

There were numerous finds dating from the Late Geometric period to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD.

Marangou, *Αμοργός* I, 203.

##### The Roman cistern

A large cistern with a vaulted roof is found on a terrace to the west of the gymnasium. It dates possibly to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD.

L. Marangou, *Prakt* 1992, 195-196; ead., *Αμοργός* I, 205-206.

#### Fortifications

The wall of the lower city began to be constructed in the Late Geometric period. Many parts of it were modified or went out of use during the remodeling of the city in the Hellenistic and Roman periods.

L. Marangou, *Prakt* 2000, 159; ead., *Αμοργός* I, 250-254, 262-278; ead., *Prakt* 2003, 71-77.

### Moundoulia

15:2C

On the east slope of the mountain of Moundoulia, a survey led to the discovery of Roman pottery.

L. Marangou, *Prakt* 1984 B, 388; G. Mylonas, *Ergon* 1984, 94-95.

**ANAPHI**

Pref. Cyclades / Ep. Thera

A.R. 4.1717; Str. 10.5.1; Stad. 284; Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.71; St.Byz. s.v. Ἀνάφη and s.v. Μεμβλίαρος.

Inscriptions: *IG* XII 3, 247-319; *IG* XII 3, *Suppl.*, 1287-1288; K. Pittakis, *AEphem* 1840, 354-358, 371-376, 376-377, 387, nos 438-452, 475-483, 485-487, 510; id., *AEphem* 1841, 462, no. 699.

Coins: Wroth, *Coins* 6, 85; *SNG* 17 Argolis – Aegean Islands, Pl. 13; Liampi, *Οι νομισματικές εκδόσεις των Κυκλάδων*, 218-219.

Located in the southern part of the Cyclades, Anaphi occupies a surface of 35 km<sup>2</sup>. The ancient sources also mention the names Memvliaros or Vliaros (St.Byz. s.v. Μεμβλίαρος) and Vaii (Schol. in A.R. 1711.8).

*RE* I (1894) 2059 s.v. Anaphe (Hirschfeld); Hiller von Gaertringen, *Thera* I, 351-358; H. Kaletsch s.v. Anaphe, in *Lexikon*, 112-113; *BarrAtlas*, Map 61, B5; Chr. Televandou s.v. Ἀνάφη, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 326-327.

**Aghios Mamas**

16:4D

The numerous Hellenistic and Roman sherds visible on the terraces close to the Church of Aghios Mamas, to the north of ancient Anaphi, could indicate the presence of a settlement.

A. Matthaïou – Y. Pikoulas, *HOROS* 8-9, 1990-1991, 129.

**ANAPHI (Kastelli)**

16:4D

The ancient city of Anaphi is located on Kastelli Hill on the east part of the island. Some extensive buildings, a long stretch of the wall and many towers are still visible. The Sacred Way has been identified and is bordered by chamber tombs. Many sarcophagi, statues and inscriptions lie on the ground. The cause of the destruction of the city may have been an earthquake. The vast majority of pottery dates from the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD.

Hiller von Gaertringen, *Thera* I, 353; R.A. McNeal, *Archaeology* 20, 1967, 260-261; Ph. Zappeiropoulou, *ADelt* 23, 1968, Chron. B' 2, 382; A. Matthaïou – Y. Pikoulas, *HOROS* 8-9, 1990-1991, 119-130; *BarrAtlas*, Map 61, B5; Chr. Televandou, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 327.

**Dokari**

16:4D

A votive inscription to Eilythia was found built into the wall of a private property close to the Church of Panagia at Dokari, to the south of the ancient city. It dates to the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD. On the same site, another stone was found, bearing two inscriptions, one of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD and one of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. Two inscriptions of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD were found in private properties close to the Church of Panagia sto Dokari. A. Matthaïou, *HOROS* 10-12, 1992-1998, 404-407.

**Kastelli → ANAPHI****ANDROS**

Pref. Cyclades / Ep. Andros

Scyl. 58; D.S. 5.79.2; Str. 10.5.3; Dion.Calliph. 143; Stad. 283-284; Liv. 31.45.1-9; Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.65; Ph. Epic. In *Flaccum* 151-152; Tac. *Ann.* 15.71.6; D.Chr. 31.151; App. *BC* 5.1.7; Ptol. 3.14.24.4; St.Byz. s.v. Ἄνδρος; Eust. *Com. in D.P.* 525.

Inscriptions: *IG* XII 5, 714-797, 1107; *IG* XII *Suppl.*, 245-302; K. Pittakis, *AEphem* 1842, 545, no. 916; I. Voyatzidis, *AEphem* 1911, 69-78; *CIL* VI, 9540; *SIG* II, 811, 812; Paschalis, *Ιστορία της Ἀνδρου*, 468-549; M. Tiverios, *EEKM* 17, 2000-2001, 117-134; L. Palaiokrassa-Kopitsa, *Ἀρχαία* 2, 2004, 122, 128; ead., *Παλαιόπολη Ἀνδρου*, 67-68; *SEG* 54, 2004, no. 804; *Roman Names*, 57-103.

Coins: Wroth, *Coins* 6, 86-88; *SNG* 17 Argolis – Aegean Islands, Pl. 13; Liampi, *Οι νομισματικές εκδόσεις των Κυκλάδων*, 219-223; S. Dreni, *Οβολός* 9, 2010, 311-317.

Andros is the northernmost of the islands of the Cyclades and occupies a surface of 405 km<sup>2</sup>. The ancient sources also mention the names Epagris, Kauron, Nonagria, Lassia and Hydroussa (Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.65). In 199 BC Andros was conquered by the joint forces of the Romans and Attalos I (Liv. 31.45.1-9). In 133 BC the island was included in the Roman province of Asia, and it remained under Roman rule until 324 AD. During the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC, it suffered from pirates' invasions. In 88/87 BC Andros was conquered by Mithridates. In 42 BC M. Antonius offered Andros to Rhodes (App. *BC* 5.1.7), but in 31 BC the island returned to Roman control. During the reign of Caligula and Nero, Andros became a place of exile (Ph.Epic. In *Flaccum* 151-191; Tac. *Ann.* 15.71.6; *CIL* VI, 9540; *SIG* II, 811, 812). It is said that Nero transported to Rome some works of art

from the Agora of Andros (D.Chr. 31.151). In 294 AD, with Diocletian's reforms, it became part of the province of the islands (*Provincia Insularum*).

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*Αρχαιολογικός Άτλας του Αιγαίου*, 285.  
*BarrAtlas*, Map 60, A4.  
M. Tiverios, Η θρησκεία στην αρχαία Άνδρο, *Πρακτικά Β' Κυκλαδολογικού Συνεδρίου*, Θήρα, 31 Αυγούστου – 3 Σεπτεμβρίου 1995, Μέρος Α', *EEKM* 17, 2000-2001, 117-134.  
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Petrochilos, *Συμβολές*.

### Aghia Marina

17:1A

Location between the villages of Gides and Aghios Petros, close to the Monastery of Aghios Pantokrator. A

vase containing many silver and bronze coins of Greek and Roman date was found.

Paschalis, *Ιστορία της Άνδρου*, 605.

### Aghios Petros

17:1A

Location on the northwest part of the island where mines of kidney ore were found. They were probably exploited in the Late Hellenistic and Roman periods.

O. Davies, *Roman Mines in Europe* (1935) 263-264; *BarrAtlas*, Map 60, A4.

### ANDROS (Palaiopolis)

17:2B

Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.65; Ptol. 3.14.24.4.

Inscriptions: Televandou, *Μουσείο Παλαιόπολης*, 55-57; L. Palaiokrassa-Kopitsa, *Horos* 14-16, 2000-2003, 297-305; ead., *Άγκυρα* 2, 2004, 122, 128; ead., *Παλαιόπολη Άνδρου*, 67-68; *Roman Names*, 67-68, 76-77, 79, 85, 88, 98, nos 12-13, 20-23, 26, 35-36, 40, 48-49; Petrochilos, *Συμβολές*, 60-61, 74-75, 77-82, 103, 110-118, 120-130, 132-151, 152-153, 160-191, 193-198, 201-202, 205-208, 210-223, 226-228, 229-231, 232, 233, 238-239, 240, nos 5, 15, 18-20, 36, 43-45, 48-59, 62, 64-86, 88, 100-128, 132-136, 141, 146-150, 154-173, 181-184, 188-191, 193, 195, 208, 210, 216-217.

Palaiopolis is located approximately in the middle of the western coast of the island. The name of the modern settlement derives from the ancient ruins. The earliest known remains of buildings date to the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC, and the city was occupied until the 6<sup>th</sup> or 7<sup>th</sup> century AD. From the time of its foundation, it probably was the only ancient city of Andros. From the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC onwards, the city seems to have gone into decline, but there was some building activity in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. A Mithraeum is mentioned in an inscription dated between 198 and 209 AD.

Th. Sauciuc, *RM* 25, 1910, 263-272; Sauciuc, *Andros*; Paschalis, *Ιστορία της Άνδρου*, 554-581; N. Kontoleon, *AEphem* 1964, Chron., 1-5; N. Reed, *ZPE* 18, 1975, 207-211; R.E. Witt, in *Hommages Vermaseren*, 1320-1333; H. Kaletsch, in *Lexikon*, 503-504; Nigdelis, *Πολίτευμα των Κυκλάδων*, 220-221; Palaiokrassa, Παλαιόπολις I, 21-25, 264-265; Televandou, Άνδρος, 43-49; *Αρχαιολογικός Άτλας του Αιγαίου*, 285; *BarrAtlas*, Map 60, A4; L. Palaiokrassa-Kopitsa, *Άγκυρα* 1, 2001, 227-232; ead., *Άγκυρα* 2, 2004, 121-149; Chr. Televandou, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 218; Palaiokrassa-Kopitsa, Παλαιόπολη Άνδρου, 100-101; ead., *Nesos Andros* 2007/1, 36-45; ead., in D.I. Kyrtatas – L. Palaiokrassa-Kopitsa – M. Tiverios (eds),



Ευάνδρος, *Τόμος εις μνήμην Δημητρίου Ι. Πολέμη* (2009) 33-50.

A rectangular building of the Late Hellenistic period was discovered in a private property (Mastrodimas plot) on the south side of the modern village of Palaiopoli. Chr. Televandou, *ADelt* 41, 1986, Chron., 215.

In the centre of the plain of Palaiopolis, to the northeast of a chapel of the Transfiguration of Christ, part of the gymnasium of the city was excavated in a private property (Kasidonis plot). It was a 30 m long building of the Hellenistic period. There is no evidence for its existence before 199 BC, and the inscriptions indicate that it was in use at least until the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC. The gymnasium was used during the Roman period, as some 4<sup>th</sup> century AD architectural members indicate. The building was transformed in the Roman period, and a bath complex was added to it. In the Early Christian period the building might have been transformed into a Basilica.

Chr. Televandou, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B' 3, 916-917; ead., *Μουσείο Παλαιόπολεως*, 33-35; N. Petrochilos, *BCH* 132, 2008, 403-426.

The walls of Palaiopolis are of Hellenistic date, but bear a lot of Roman repairs. A stone paved road of the Roman period was also uncovered. It is located at equal distance between the sea and the modern public road. It is parallel to the modern dirt road leading to the sea. The stone pavement covered a water pipe that was part of the city's water supply system. It carried water from the acropolis to the main city.

G. Tzedakis, *ADelt* 30, 1975, Chron. B' 2, 323-234.

Remains of Roman baths of the Late Imperial period were found. A vaulted cistern belonged to the building. The baths were transformed into an Early Christian basilica in the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD. Those baths may have been connected to the gymnasium.

K. Pittakis, *AEphem* 1841, 454; G. Tzedakis, *ADelt* 30, 1975, Chron. B' 2, 323-234; L. Palaiokrassa, *Andriaka Chronica* 21, 1993, 123; ead., *Παλαιόπολις* I, 134-140, 184, 258; ead., *Παλαιόπολη Άνδρου*, 36.

On the west part of the beach there are remains of Roman baths. Three aqueducts are still visible. A vaulted cistern, located at a slightly higher level, belonged to this building.

Televandou, *Μουσείο Παλαιόπολεως*, 33; Palaiokrassa, *Παλαιόπολις* I, 147-151, 185.

Remains of a large Roman building with a complex vaulted roof were found at Lakoma. It could have been a bath complex.

Palaiokrassa, *Παλαιόπολις* I, 143-146, 185.

Remains of an unidentified building of the Roman Imperial period exist.

Palaiokrassa, *Παλαιόπολις* I, 155-157, 185.

The remains of a building of the Roman Imperial period exhibit two different building techniques in its walls. They seem to correspond to two different building phases, but this is not certain.

Palaiokrassa, *Παλαιόπολις* I, 153-155, 185.

Part of a Late Roman building was found, located approximately in the centre of the city.

Palaiokrassa, *Παλαιόπολις* I, 50-52, 185.

Architectural members of a 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD building are used in a modern structure, or are found near it, at the site of Palaiopolis. It has been proposed that the building was a temple, perhaps dedicated to a female deity. The building may have had two phases, the second of which was of Roman date.

Sauciuc, *Andros*, 21-22; Palaiokrassa, *Παλαιόπολις* I, 121-123, 184.

Retaining walls that formed a terrace on which a 5<sup>th</sup> century BC Doric temple was built. The terrace walls were repaired during the Roman period when the temple was also rebuilt.

Sauciuc, *Andros*, 19-20; L. Palaiokrassa, *Andriaka Chronica* 21, 1993, 124-125; ead., *Παλαιόπολις* I, 88-90, 108-116, 130-131, 179-181, 185; Televandou, *Μουσείο Παλαιόπολεως*, 35-36; Palaiokrassa-Kopitsa, *Παλαιόπολη Άνδρου*, 37.

Part of a Roman building was found. Some walls at a short distance from it possibly belonged to the same building.

Palaiokrassa, *Παλαιόπολις* I, 130, 132-134, 184.

On the upper part of the agora of Palaiopolis, building Δ was repaired in the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. In the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD, building E was constructed on top of the entrance of building Δ.

L. Palaiokrassa-Kopitsa, *Άγκυρα* 1, 2001, 229; ead., *Άγκυρα* 2, 2004, 132, 134-135, 137; ead., *Παλαιόπολη Άνδρου*, 55, 57; L. Palaiokrassa-Kopitsa, in *Η αγορά στη Μεσόγειο*, 318.

Part of an inscribed cornice of the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD was found reused in a wall to the east of the apsis of the basilica. The inscription reveals the existence of a macellum in Palaiopolis.

L. Palaiokrassa-Kopitsa, *Άγκυρα* 2, 2004, 122.

The necropolis of Palaiopolis is found to the east and west of the city, outside the walls and near the beach. The western cemetery was in use from the 5<sup>th</sup> century

BC to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD, while the eastern cemetery was used from the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD. There are cist graves, rock-cut shaft graves, sarcophagi and funerary enclosures. The cist graves cannot be precisely dated. The rock-cut shaft graves date from the Archaic to the Roman period, while the funerary enclosures date to the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC. There were also grave monuments supporting a sarcophagus like those of Rheneia and Paros, and they date to the Late Hellenistic and Early Imperial periods.

Palaiokrassa, *Παλαίολις* I, 202-217, 222-224; Televandou, *Μουσείο Παλαιοπόλεως*, 37-38.

A temple dating to the 5<sup>th</sup> century BC, and rebuilt in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, was found in the area of the eastern cemetery at "Kaloeros". The temple seems to have been destroyed by the early Christians.

Televandou, *Μουσείο Παλαιοπόλεως*, 36-37.

Roman architectural members found at Kamara.

Sauciuc, *Andros*, 22-23.

Many statuettes of Late Hellenistic and Roman date were found in Palaiopolis and are now stored in the Museum of Andros. Most of them depict Aphrodite. A Roman copy of a statue of Artemis was also found in Palaiopolis. Parts of Roman statues were also discovered. A significant part of the Roman sculptures of Palaiopolis dates to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. Many 1<sup>st</sup> century BC grave stelai from Palaiopolis are stored in the Museum of Andros. Other reliefs of Late Hellenistic and Roman date were found in Palaiopolis and have been transported to the Museum of Andros. Fragments of table legs were found in Palaiopolis and date to the Hellenistic and Roman periods.

Sauciuc, *Andros*, 14-15, 38-46; M.-Th. Couilloud, *BCH* 98, 1974, 431; L. Palaiokrassa, *AEphem* 1980, 21-32.

The statues of a man and a woman of Roman date were found in Palaiopolis. They were copies of well-known Hellenistic types of statues and were probably erected on the grave monument of two heroized Andrians in the agora of Andros.

Ph. Zapheiropoulou, *EEKM* 15, 1994, 228-246.

Two statues and several inscriptions were found in the basilica on the lower part of the agora of Palaiopolis. The statues date to the Late Hellenistic period and to the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD. The inscriptions date to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC and to the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD.

L. Palaiokrassa-Kopitsa, *Αγκυρα* 2, 2004, 126-128; ead., *Παλαίολις Ἀνδρου*, 64-65.

On the site of the eastern cemetery of the ancient city

of Andros, a woman's headless grave statue was discovered in a private property (Koulouris plot).

Chr. Televandou, *ADelt* 54, 1999, Chron. B' 2, 786.

### Cheimoniki

17:2B

A Late Hellenistic statuette of a woman, possibly Aphrodite, was found in a grave at Cheimoniki close to Aghia Thekla, to the southeast of Palaiopolis and close to the west coast of Andros. It is now stored in the Museum of Andros. Another Late Hellenistic statuette of Aphrodite was found in the same tomb.

Paschalis, *Ιστορία της Ἀνδρου*, 586-587; L. Palaiokrassa, *AEphem* 1980, Chron., 20-21.

### Chones

17:2B

A 1<sup>st</sup> century BC grave stele was incorporated into the wall of the church of the village of Chones and is now stored in the Museum of Andros.

L. Palaiokrassa, *AEphem* 1980, 27.

### GAVRION

17:1A

X. *HG* 1.4.22; D.S. 13.69; Stad. 284; Ptol. 3.14.24.3.

Ancient port of Andros, located on the northwest coast of the island.

The head of a female statuette of Roman date was found in a tomb.

RE VII (1912) 877 s.v. Gaureion, Gaurion (Bürchner); L. Palaiokrassa, *AEphem* 1980, 22; H. Kaletsch s.v. Gaurion, in *Lexikon*, 230; *Barr-Atlas*, Map 60, A4.

### Kondyli → Tourlos

#### Loutra

17:1A

Location near Gavriion where a Roman mosaic was found. The mosaic belonged to a bath, according to D. Paschalis.

Paschalis, *Ιστορία της Ἀνδρου*, 580-581, 602.

#### Messaria

17:2B

A sarcophagus of the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD was found in the village of Messaria and is now stored in the Museum of Andros.

L. Palaiokrassa, *AEphem* 1980, 30.

A small marble altar bearing a bilingual inscription was found built into the Church of Taxiarches. It dates to the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> or to the beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC.

*Roman Names*, 101-102, nos 53-54.

## **Palaiopolis → ANDROS**

### **Phellos**

17:1A

The remains of an important Classical and Roman settlement exist on Phellos Hill, situated to the northeast of the modern port of Gavrion and close to the ancient marble quarry of Pelekiti. The top of the hill is occupied by the acropolis. The settlement must have controlled the north part of the island with the plain, the port of Gavrion and the nearby quarries.

Chr. Televantou, *ADelt* 49, 1994, Chron. B' 2, 687.

### **Tourlos (Kondyli)**

17:2B

A Roman sarcophagus was found *in situ* on a grave monument situated in a field at Tourlos (Koulouris plot) close to Palaiopolis. It was transported to the archaeological collection of Palaiopolis. Fragments of sarcophagi are visible all around the field, and it seems that the site was part of the ancient cemetery.

Chr. Televantou, *ADelt* 50, 1995, Chron. B' 2, 696.

### **Vriokastro**

17:2A

On the southwest side of Vriokastro Hill, overlooking the bay of Batsi, an inscription carved on the rock probably was the boundary of a sanctuary of Zeus, Gaia and Helios. On the same side of the hill there was an observatory or a small fortress, probably of Roman date. Some Roman pottery was also found.

Chr. Televantou, *ADelt* 54, 1999, Chron. B' 2, 818.

### **Xydi**

The fragment of a marble slab with a funerary inscription was found built into the Church of Aghios Georgios at Xydi. The inscription dates to the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 1<sup>st</sup> century BC.

*Roman Names*, 76, no. 19.

## **Ano Kouphonisi**

Pref. Cyclades / Ep. Thera

Islet located to the south of Naxos.

H. Kaletsch s.v. Erimonisia, in *Lexikon*, 225; *Αρχαιολογικός Άτλας του Αιγαίου*, 295; *BarrAtlas*, Map 61, B4; O.

Philaniotou s.v. Μικρές Κυκλάδες, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 288-289.

### **Ammos**

18:4C

Many sherds of Roman date and remains of buildings at Ammos are located close to the modern settlement.

Ph. Zappeiropoulou, *ADelt* 22, 1967, Chron. B' 2, 466.

### **Loutra**

18:3C

Beach located on the southwest coast, close to the modern settlement, where remains of arched buildings, possibly of Roman date, were found.

Ph. Zappeiropoulou, *ADelt* 22, 1967, Chron. B' 2, 466;

O. Philaniotou, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 287.

## **Antiparos → OLIAROS**

## **Daskaleio → Vryokastraki**

## **DELOS<sup>2</sup>**

Pref. Cyclades / Ep. Syros

Hdt. 6.96; Th. 3.104.2; Hyp. fr., 13; Scyl. 58; Call. *Del.* 4.37; Schol. in Lyc. 401b-402a; 574b and 576; Plb. 30.31; Antip. Thess. 9.550; D.H. I, 50; D.S. 5.79.2 and 43.2.19; Cic. *Att.* 5.12.1; Str. 10.5.2-5; Dion. Calliph. 140-141; Stad. 279-280 and 282-284; Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.66; 32.9.18; Plu. *Nic.* 3.5-6; App. *Mith.* 12.28; Paus. 3.32.3-4; 6.33.2 and 8.33.2; Ptol. 3.14.24.7; Ant. Lib. 35.1.1; Ath. 9.47.28; St. Byz., s.v. Δῆλος; EM s.v. Δῆλος; Hsch. s.v. Ὀρτυγία and s.v. Ἀστερίη; Eust. *Com. in D.P.* 525.

Inscriptions: *IG* XI 2; *IG* XI 4; *ID*; *CIL* III, I, 484-485; *CIL* III *Suppl.* I, 7211-7244; K. Pittakis, *AEphem* 1839, 277, no. 312; id., *AEphem* 1840, 326, 379, 385-386, 387, 392, nos 393, 492-493, 500-506, 508, 515; id., *AEphem* 1842, 577-578, nos 1002-1003; id., *AEphem* 1854, 1317, no. 2643; Durrbach, *Choix*; Prêtre et al., *Nouveau choix*; Bruneau – Ducat, *Guide de Délos*<sup>4</sup>, 147-151.

Coins: Wroth, *Coins* 6, 99; *SNG* 17 Argolis – Aegean Islands, Pl. 14; I.N. Svoronos, *ΔΕΝΑ* 12, 1909-1910, 157-193; Liampi, *Οι νομισματικές εκδόσεις των Κυκλάδων*, 224-227.

<sup>2</sup> The monuments presented here date mostly to the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> or to the beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC. They are

published as "Late Hellenistic".

Delos is located to the southwest of Mykonos and to the west of Rheneia. It occupies a surface of 3,6 km<sup>2</sup>. The ancient sources also mention the names Ortygia (Schol. in Lyc. 401b; Str. 10.5.5; Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.66; Ath. 9.47.28; Hsch. s.v. Ὀρτυγία; Eust. *Com. in D.P.* 525), Asteria (Call. *Del.* 4.37; Ant.Lib. 35.1.1; St.Byz. s.v. Ἀστὴρ; Plin., *Nat.* 4.12.66; Schol. in A.R. 1.308), Asterii (Hsch. s.v. Ἀστερίη), Asterion (EM s.v. Ἀστὴρ), Chlamydia (Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.66; St.Byz. s.v. Ἀστὴρ), Kynaithos (Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.66), Kynthos (St.Byz. s.v. Ἀστὴρ), Kynthia (Schol. in Lyc. 574b; Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.66), Lagia (Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.66), Pelasgia (St.Byz. s.v. Ἀστὴρ), Pyrpile (Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.66), Skythis (St.Byz. s.v. Ἀστὴρ) and Zakynthos (St.Byz. s.v. Ἀστὴρ). Today Delos and Rheneia together are called “Diles”. To distinguish them, Delos is called “Mikres Diles”, while Rheneia is called “Megales Diles”. In 167 BC the Roman Senate placed the administration of Delos under Athens. The Delians were forced to leave their island and its port was declared free of taxes (Plb. 30.31; Str. 10.5.4). As a result, Delos flourished economically (Str. 14.5.2; Paus. 6.33.2), the city expanded, the population increased and people came from all over the Mediterranean. An important Athenian colony and a large Italian community settled on the island. The Italians seem to have arrived in large numbers around 150-140 BC. Their number increased towards the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> and the beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC, and they seem to have abandoned Delos around 50 BC. During the war between Mithridates and Rome, Delos was destroyed in 88 BC by Archelaos, one of Mithridates's generals, and in 69 BC by his ally, the pirate Athenodoros (App. *Mith.* 12.28; Paus. 3.23.3-4). Between 85/81 and 58 BC as a punishment to Athens for its stance during the Mithridatic War, Sulla decided that part of the tax revenues of Delos was to be sent to Rome. In 58 BC there was an effort to revive Delian commerce (ID 1511), but it was too late: in the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC with the creation of the province of Syria, the ports of Italy established direct contact with the Orient, and Delos ceased to be an important trading centre. It became once more a small community. The sanctuary lost its importance, but the island remained inhabited at least until the 6<sup>th</sup> century AD. The limits of the city at that time were the coast to the west, the Establishment of the Poseidoniasts to the north, the East Street to the east and the lower part of the Theatre Quarter to the south. Delos still belonged to Athens in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. During the reign of Hadrian, the sanctuary briefly

regained some activity. But not long after that the Athenians failed to sell the island.

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## DELOS

19:2C/2D

### The port

19:2C

The sacred port was located on the west coast of Delos and consisted of a single basin that extended from the Agora of Theophrastos to the Agora of the Competaliasts. It was actually a sandy beach equipped with a 100 m long pier on its north side. Its construction was gradual. There was possibly a lighthouse at the entrance of the port. To the south of the Agora of the Competaliasts, a stone paved street formed the façade of the Theatre Quarter, which opened directly to the port. Im-

mediately to the north of the sacred port, no facilities connected with certainty to a harbour have been found. To the south of the sacred port, a pier exists in front of the Establishment of the Cape of the Pilasters. To the south of that cape, the dock is still visible and bears traces of expansion. Another pier existed to the west of the Dioskoureion, where the docks must have been constructed at the same time as those to the south of the Cape of the Pilasters.

The bay of Skardhana must have been a secondary port that can be dated roughly to the Hellenistic period. The remains of buildings can be seen under the sea surface. Another secondary port must have existed at the bay of Ghourna on the east coast of Delos.

E. Ardaillon, *BCH* 20, 1896, 428-439; M. Holleaux, *CRAI* 1909, 398-402; J. Pâris, *BCH* 40, 1916, 5-73; Ph. Bruneau, *BCH* 105, 1981, 112; Duchêne – Fraisse, *Délos* XXXIX, 87-99, 111-123; Bruneau – Ducat, *Guide de Délos*<sup>4</sup>, 161-162.

### The area to the southwest of the sanctuary

*The Agora of the Hermaists or Competalists*

Inscriptions: *ID* 1715, 1730-1734, 1738-1740, 1744-1749, 1760-1771, 2499.

Square located on the west coast of Delos, on the northern end of the Theatre Quarter. It is named after two of the religious associations, the dedications of which were found in the square that served as a meeting place. The stone paved square was built in the third quarter of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC, in an area previously occupied by a marsh. Numerous marble altars and statue bases were found, as well as three temples, two dedicated to Hermes and Maia, and the third dedicated to the Lares Compitales. Two stoas bordered the square on the east and south sides.

After the destructions of 88 and 69 BC, the adjacent houses and shops expanded onto the square and incorporated the two stoas. The transformation of the east stoa opposite Insula XIII dates to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. The other constructions possibly date to the same period.

Bruneau, *Cultes de Délos*, 587-589; Th. Mavrojanis, *BCH* 119, 1995, 89-123; Cl. Hasenohr, *BCH* 120, 1996, 901-911; ead., *RA* 2000, 198-202; ead., *BCH Suppl.* 39, 329-348; ead., *REA* 104, 2002, 85-110; Bruneau – Ducat, *Guide de Délos*<sup>4</sup>, 163-166; Cl. Hasenohr, *BCH* 128-129, 2004-2005, 882-907; ead., *BCH* 132, 2008, 817-822.

*Building to the northwest of the Agora of the Competalists*

Building of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD or later.

Vallois, *Délos* VII<sup>1</sup>, 143-144; Cl. Hasenohr, *REA* 104, 2002, 101.

### The Sanctuary of Apollo

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*The Propylaia*

Inscriptions: *ID* 1611.

The Propylaia that is now visible dates to the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC. It was built in the Doric order by the Athenians.

Vallois, *Architecture à Délos* I, 238; G. Gruben, *JdI* 112, 1997, 350; R. Étienne – M. Wurch-Koželj, *BCH* 126, 2002, 529-535; Bruneau – Ducat, *Guide de Délos*<sup>4</sup>, 169.

*The NE exedras*

Inscriptions: *ID* 1962, 1967.

Three exedras and a pedestal were located near the northeast corner of the sanctuary enclosure wall, on which statues were erected. They date to the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> or to the beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC.

Courby, *Délos* V, 50-54; Bruneau – Ducat, *Guide de Délos*<sup>4</sup>, 194.

*The Monument of C. Billienus*

Inscriptions: *ID* 1854.

Pedestal located on the northeast corner of the Sanctuary of Apollo, inside the Stoa of Antigonos. The statue of the Roman magistrate C. Billienus was erected on the pedestal. It dates to the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> or to the beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC. The statue was damaged during the Mithridatic Wars and was later repaired by A. Attiolenus (*ID* 1854).

Courby, *Délos* V, 41-44; Bruneau – Ducat, *Guide de Délos*<sup>4</sup>, 195.

*Votive monuments*

Inscriptions: *ID* 1528-1529, 1549-1550, 1580, 1656, 1870, 1965-1966, 1968, 1990, 1999, 2021-2022, 2501.

More than 60 votive monuments, exedras and pedestals bearing statues were erected to the south of the Stoa of Antigonos between 130 and 90 BC.

Courby, *Délos* V, 83-96.

*The east door of the Sanctuary of Apollo*

It dates to the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> or to the beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC.

Courby, *Délos* V, 47-49; Vallois, *Architecture à Délos* I, 242; Bruneau – Ducat, *Guide de Délos*<sup>4</sup>, 194.

### *The Minoan Fountain*

St.Byz. s.v. Μινώα.

Inscriptions: *ID* 69, 2440, 2446.

Square well located 15 m outside the northeast corner of the Sanctuary of Apollo. Its name is attested by inscriptions (*IG* XI 2, 144, *A*, l. 92; *IG* XI 2, 287, *A*, l. 61). The well was surrounded by a wall and was roofed. A staircase led to the water. The initial construction dates to the Archaic period, but the central column that supported the roof dates from a restoration of 166 BC. In the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC or later, the Minoan Fountain was transformed into a house.

Courby, *Délos* V, 103-119; Ph. Bruneau, *BCH* 92, 1968, 703; Bruneau – Ducat, *Guide de Délos*<sup>A</sup>, 196.

A grave to the northwest of the Minoan Fountain could date to the Roman Imperial period.

Courby, *Délos* V, 103; Ph. Bruneau, *BCH* 92, 1968, 703; Couilloud, *Délos* XXX, 2.

### *The Hellenistic commercial building*

Located to the north of the sanctuary and built against the northern wall of the Stoa of Antigonos, it dates to the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> or to the beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC.

Courby, *Délos* V, 102-103; Bruneau – Ducat, *Guide de Délos*<sup>A</sup>, 198.

### *Roman Baths on the Stoa of Antigonos*

During the Roman Imperial period, possibly in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD, baths were installed on the ruins of the Graphe and of the western part of the Stoa of Antigonos.

Courby, *Délos* V, 45, 59; R. Vallois, *BCH* 53, 1929, 312; Bruneau – Ducat, *Guide de Délos*<sup>A</sup>, 199.

### *The L-shaped Stoa of the Artemision*

It dates to the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC.

F. Courby, *BCH* 45, 1921, 217-218; Vallois, *Architecture à Délos* I, 47, 169-170; Bruneau – Ducat, *Guide de Délos*<sup>A</sup>, 209.

### *Stoa to the west of the Artemision*

Ionic stoa dating to the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC.

F. Courby, *BCH* 45, 1921, 218-219; Bruneau – Ducat, *Guide de Délos*<sup>A</sup>, 207.

### *Oikos to the north of the stoa*

A building located immediately to the north of the Stoa of the Artemision also seems to date to the 2<sup>nd</sup> half of

the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC. G. Roux has identified it as a hesiatorion (dining hall).

F. Courby, *BCH* 45, 1921, 219; G. Roux, *BCH Suppl.* I, 544-548; Bruneau – Ducat, *Guide de Délos*<sup>A</sup>, 207.

### *The Ekklesiasterion*

During the Roman Imperial period, one part of the building was transformed into a naiskos, possibly for the imperial cult.

R. Vallois, *BCH* 53, 1929, 278-302, 312; Bruneau – Ducat, *Guide de Délos*<sup>A</sup>, 210.

## **The area to the northwest of the sanctuary and the Lake Quarter**

19:2C

### *The Quarter to the north of the port*

Quarter consisting mostly of private houses. It was constructed next to the sea, and some of the structures are now under the water. One of the houses can be dated to the beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC. Pottery and coins of the Roman Imperial period were discovered in that quarter.

M. Holleaux, *CRAI* 1909, 403; J. Pâris, *BCH* 40, 1916, 56-57; Ph. Bruneau, *BCH* 105, 1981, 112-116; Duchêne – Fraisse, *Délos* XXXIX, 63-85.

### *The Agora of Theophrastos*

Inscriptions: *ID* 1534, 1551, 1559, 1596, 1621-1622, 1645, 1648-1649, 1653, 1663, 1714, 1737, 1751, 1753-1754, 1807, 1845, 1850-1851, 1858, 2003, 2483, 2496, 2498.

Located on the north side of the port. It was built by the Athenian epimelete Theophrastos in 126/5 BC (*ID* 1645). The north and east sides are occupied mostly by votive monuments of the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC. One of them bears a dedication to Sulla (*ID* 1851). The west and south sides of the agora were occupied by structures that were thought to be commercial buildings.

M. Holleaux, *CRAI* 1909, 402-403; G. Leroux, *Délos* II, 72-74; J. Hatzfeld, *BCH* 36, 1912, 109-110; Bruneau – Ducat, *Guide de Délos*<sup>A</sup>, 213.

### *Houses within the Hypostyle Hall*

During the Augustan period, the Hypostyle Hall was occupied by a group of five houses, one of which had a peristyle court. Some wall paintings of that period are still visible.

G. Leroux, *Délos* II, 64-72; Ph. Bruneau, *BCH* 92, 1968,



699, 703; M. Kreeb, in *Φως Κυκλαδικόν*, 338-347; Bruneau – Ducat, *Guide de Délos*<sup>4</sup>, 214.

#### *Houses to the north of the Hypostyle Hall*

Houses dating to the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> and to the first quarter of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC.

J. Tréheux, *BCH* 73, 1949, 571-573; Ph. Bruneau, *BCH* 102, 1978, 130-132; id., *Délos* XXIX, 127-130; Bruneau – Ducat, *Guide de Délos*<sup>4</sup>, 216.

#### *The Agora of the Italians*

Inscriptions: *ID* 1536, 1679, 1683-1699, 1717, 1722, 1727, 1735-1736, 1742, 1756-1758, 1848, 1858, 2000, 2002, 2491, 2494, 2554, 2612.

Located to the north of the sanctuary, it is the largest monument of Delos. Its construction, financed by private donors, began in the last third of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC and was not completed in 88 BC when it was severely damaged by the soldiers of Mithridates. The building was repaired but was never finished and was abandoned between 60 and 50 BC. It consists of a central courtyard surrounded by Doric stoas. The entrance was on the west side. On the exterior, shops were built against the south and east walls. A bath complex was built against the northwest corner of the building. The Italian Agora was a meeting place and business centre for the Italians that lived on Delos.

M. Holleaux, *CRAI* 1905, 762-764; Lapalus, *Délos* XIX; Bruneau, *Délos* XXIX, 130-141; id., *BCH* 111, 1987, 331-339; Bruneau – Ducat, *Guide de Délos*<sup>4</sup>, 219-222; M. Trümper, *Die 'Agora des Italiens' in Delos: Baugeschichte, Architektur, Ausstattung und Funktion einer späthellenistischen Porticus – Anlage* (2008).

#### *The Granite Monument*

Building located to the west of the Agora of the Italians and dating to the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC. The ground floor was mainly occupied by shops and workshops, while the first floor was richly decorated and could have belonged to a religious association.

Gallet de Santerre, *Délos* XXIV, 73-107; Bruneau – Ducat, *Guide de Délos*<sup>4</sup>, 224.

#### *The Establishment of the Poseidoniasts of Berytos*

Inscriptions: *ID* 1520, 1772-1796, 2323-2327, 2611.

Building located to the north of the Terrace of the Lions. It dates to the first half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC and was transformed around 110 BC. It was damaged

in 88 BC and was never rebuilt after 69 BC. The building belonged to an association of Syrian merchants, the Poseidoniasts. It contained an assemblage hall, several shops and storerooms, and four sanctuaries, one of which was dedicated to the goddess Roma.

S. Reinach, *BCH* 7, 1883, 462-476; Ch. Picard, *BCH* 44, 1920, 263-311; id., *Délos* VI; Ph. Bruneau, *Cultes de Délos*, 622-630; id., in *Hommages Vermaseren*, 160-190; Bruneau – Ducat, *Guide de Délos*<sup>4</sup>, 227-231.

#### *The private buildings*

A residential district occupies the hill of Skarhana to the northwest of the lake. It consists mostly of private houses and shops and has a quite regular plan with rectangular insulae and relatively large streets. While the quarter was first occupied in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC, the buildings that are visible date to the late 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC. The insula of the House of the Comedians was built around 125 BC and belongs to the period of the greatest expansion of the city of Delos. It was also among the first to be abandoned after 88 BC. In 69 BC the northern part of the Insula of the Bronzes, as well as the Insula of the House of the Seals, were destroyed by fire, and the rest of the quarter seems to have been abandoned. After 69 BC, some of the abandoned houses were occupied by workshops, and the waste material of a purple-dye workshop was found.

L. Couve, *BCH* 19, 1895, 492-497, 509-516; M. Holleaux, *CRAI* 1911, 865-866; Chamonard, *Délos* VIII, 411-416, 426-431, 439-442; G. Daux, *BCH* 86, 1962, 963-966; G. Daux, *BCH* 87, 1963, 866-872; N. Zaphiropoulos, *ADelt* 18, 1963, Chron. B' 2, 274; G. Daux, *BCH* 88, 1964, 894-901; id., *BCH* 89, 1965, 981-992; id., *BCH* 90, 1966, 988-997; id., *BCH* 91, 1967, 870-882; Ph. Bruneau, *BCH* 92, 1968, 667-671, 699-700, 704; G. Daux, *BCH* 92, 1968, 1102-1123; id., *BCH* 93, 1969, 1031-1044; Bruneau et al., *Délos* XXVII; Chr. Le Roy, *BCH* 98, 1974, 388-396; G. Siebert, *BCH* 99, 1975, 716-723; id., *BCH* 100, 1976, 799-821; id., *BCH* 102, 1978, 848-852; id., *BCH* 111, 1987, 629-642; id., *BCH* 112, 1988, 754-767; F. Alabe, *BCH* 112, 1988, 768-778; Ph. Zaphiropoulou, *Prakt* 1989, 252; ead., *Prakt* 1991, 277; Siebert, *Délos* XXXVIII; Bruneau – Ducat, *Guide de Délos*<sup>4</sup>, 231-240.

To the north of the bay of Skardhana and close to the sea, the remains of some structures could belong to commercial buildings.

Duchêne – Fraisse, *Délos* XXXIX, 122.



### *The Palaistra of the Lake*

Inscriptions: *ID* 1412, 1417, 1423, 1442, 1504, 1558, 1953, 2590-2591, 2594.

Located to the northeast of the lake, it can be identified with the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC gymnasium of Delos. It was transformed around 130 BC and abandoned at the beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC due to the construction of the new gymnasium in the Quarter of the Stadium. The east wall of the Palaistra was incorporated into the Wall of Triarius. A bronze foundry was installed in the latrines of the building after 69 BC.

M. Holleaux, *CRAI* 1911, 854-865; J. Delorme, *BCH* 74, 1950, 367-369; id., *Délos* XXV, 77-153; Ph. Bruneau, *BCH* 92, 1968, 704; J.-Ch. Moretti, *BCH* 120, 1996, 617-638; id., *BCH* 121, 1997, 125-152; J. Tréheux (†) – P. Charneux, *BCH* 121, 1997, 153-173; J.-Ch. Moretti, *BCH* 122, 1998, 201-212; Bruneau – Ducat, *Guide de Délos*<sup>4</sup>, 242-243.

### *The Granite Palaistra*

Inscriptions: *ID* 1856.

Located to the northeast of the Palaistra of the Lake, it was built around the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC and was incorporated into the Wall of Triarius in 69 BC. After that date craftsmen could have occupied part of the building. Delorme, *Délos* XXV, 1-73; Ph. Bruneau, *BCH* 92, 1968, 704; Bruneau – Ducat, *Guide de Délos*<sup>4</sup>, 240-242.

### *The buildings to the north and to the east of the lake*

Houses, shops and a commercial building processing cereals and selling wine are located immediately to the north of the lake. The commercial building was destroyed in 69 BC. Shops, workshops and houses were built across the east side of the road, to the east of the lake. Another commercial building selling wine was discovered in that area. It dates to the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC. This quarter was destroyed in 69 BC for the construction of the Wall of Triarius. On the south end of the road to the east of the lake, a building with a peristyle court could have been a public building.

L. Couve, *BCH* 19, 1895, 485-492; M. Holleaux, *CRAI* 1911, 846, 853-855; *BCH* 45, 1921, 531-533; Chamonard, *Délos* VIII, 417-425; *BCH* 50, 1926, 568; Ph. Bruneau, *BCH* 92, 1968, 685-686; Chr. Llinas, *BCH Suppl.* I, 291-328; J.-Y. Empereur, *BCH* 107, 1983, 882-886; Duchêne – Fraisse, *Délos* XXXIX, 128; P. Chadzidakis, *Δήλος* (2003) 18; Bruneau – Ducat, *Guide de Délos*<sup>4</sup>, 239, 240, 243, 247.

### *The Wall of Triarius*

Inscriptions: *ID* 1621, 1855-1858.

In 69 BC, right after the raid of the pirate Athenodoros, the legatus of Lucullus, C. V. Triarius, built a wall to defend Delos from further attacks. The wall was built largely of reused material, and certain quarters around it were deliberately leveled to the ground. The wall began at a house close to the bay of Skardhana, went on to the Granite Palaistra and the Palaistra of the Lake, passed to the east of the lake and the Agora of the Italians, and must have continued to the east of the Sanctuary of Apollo. Another part of it is found on the hill of the House of Hermes, and from that point it turns west towards the Theatre Quarter and continues until it reaches the sea. The Quarters of the Stadium and of Inopos, Mount Kynthos, and the South Quarter were left out of the wall; while in the Quarter of Skardhana, the barricaded streets and the high walls of the houses were considered sufficient for the defence of the city.

M. Holleaux, *CRAI* 1911, 872-877; J. Delorme, *BCH* 73, 1949, 562-565; id., *BCH* 74, 1950, 364-367; id., *Délos* XXV, 151-152; Ph. Bruneau, *BCH* 99, 1975, 280; Bruneau – Ducat, *Guide de Délos*<sup>4</sup>, 244-245.

### *The sanctuary of the bastion*

Inscriptions: *ID* 1857, 2379.

Sanctuary located to the east of the Wall of Triarius, discovered in a bastion of the wall. It dates to the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC. The divinity to which it was dedicated remains unknown.

*BCH* 49, 1925, 466-469; *BCH* 50, 1926, 568; Bruneau, *Cultes de Délos*, 328-329; Bruneau – Ducat, *Guide de Délos*<sup>4</sup>, 245.

## **The Stadium Quarter**

**19:2C**

### *The Archegeion*

Inscriptions: *ID* 1910-1911; *ID* 2334; *ID* 2605.

Sanctuary of Anios, the mythical founder of the city of Delos. It is located between the Sanctuary of Apollo and the Stadium Quarter. The sanctuary was founded in the first half of the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC, but the pavement of the stone-paved courtyard dates to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC. To the south of the courtyard, a group of houses dating to the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC was discovered. In the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD a wall was built around the ash altar.

*BCH* 45, 1921, 532-533; P. Lemerle, *BCH* 59, 1935, 297-299; id., *BCH* 61, 1937, 472; F. Robert, *RA* 41, 1953, 8-

40; G. Daux, *BCH* 86, 1962, 959-963; id., *BCH* 87, 1963, 862-865; Bruneau, *Cultes de Délos*, 413-430, F. Prost, *BCH* 121, 1997, 785-789; Bruneau – Ducat, *Guide de Délos*<sup>4</sup>, 247-248.

#### *Building*

Located to the west of the Archegesion, it dates to the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC. Its function remains uncertain.

P. Lemerle, *BCH* 61, 1937, 472; F. Robert, *RA* 41, 1953, 23-26; Bruneau – Ducat, *Guide de Délos*<sup>4</sup>, 248.

#### *The gymnasium*

Inscriptions: *ID* 1929-1933, 1936, 1948, 1952, 2589, 2595.

Located to the southwest of the Stadium Quarter, it dates to the last decade of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC or to the very beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC. It replaced the old gymnasium, identified with the Palaistra of the Lake, around 95 BC.

G. Fougères, *BCH* 15, 1891, 238-288; Audiat, *Délos* XXVIII; J.-Ch. Moretti, *BCH* 120, 1996, 617-638; Bruneau – Ducat, *Guide de Délos*<sup>4</sup>, 249-251.

#### *The Xystos*

Inscriptions: *ID* 1531.

Located at the northeast corner of the gymnasium, it dates to 111/110 BC and was offered by Ptolemy IX to Soter II (*ID* 1531). It communicated with the gymnasium and the stadium.

Vallois, *Architecture à Délos* I, 178; Audiat, *Délos* XXVIII, 31-34, 92; J.-Ch. Moretti, *BCH Suppl.* 39, 364-370; Bruneau – Ducat, *Guide de Délos*<sup>4</sup>, 251.

#### *The stadium*

Located to the northeast of the gymnasium, it dates to the beginning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC. In the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC, a new tribunal was added to the southern half of the western side of the stadium.

Vallois, *Architecture à Délos* I, 178; J.-Ch. Moretti, *BCH Suppl.* 39, 349-364; Bruneau – Ducat, *Guide de Délos*<sup>4</sup>, 251.

#### *The private buildings*

Inscriptions: *ID* 1802, 2329.

Two blocks of private buildings, houses, shops and workshops have been excavated to the east of the retaining wall of the stadium. The buildings discovered date to the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> or to the beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup>

century BC. Around 100 BC a peristyle building housed a perfumery, but its function changed in the middle of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC. A house found in this district was occupied by Jews (*ID* 2329). Another house probably belonged to the Italian Q. Tullius (*ID* 1802).

A. Plassart, *BCH* 40, 1916, 144-256; Ph. Bruneau, *BCH* 106, 1982, 499-502; J.-P. Brun, *BCH* 123, 1999, 87-155; Bruneau – Ducat, *Guide de Délos*<sup>4</sup>, 251-254, 255.

#### *The synagogue*

Inscriptions: *ID* 2328, 2330-2133.

Located on the eastern coast of Delos in the southeast part of the Stadium Quarter. It was built during the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC at the latest and was used at least until the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. It is the oldest known synagogue outside Palestine.

A. Plassart, *RB* 11, 1914, 523-534; G. Daux, *BCH* 87, 1963, 873-874; Ph. Bruneau, *BCH* 92, 1968, 700, 704; id., *Cultes de Délos*, 480-493; id., *BCH* 106, 1982, 465-504; M. Trümper, *Hesperia* 73, 2004, 513-598; Bruneau – Ducat, *Guide de Délos*<sup>4</sup>, 254-255.

#### *The purple-dye workshops*

A partially excavated purple-dye workshop is located on the east coast of Delos, to the south of the synagogue and dates to 100 BC. Another purple-dye workshop is found to the north of the Stadium Quarter, but it is not excavated.

Ph. Bruneau, *BCH* 93, 1969, 759-791; id., *BCH* 102, 1978, 110-114; Bruneau – Ducat, *Guide de Délos*<sup>4</sup>, 254, 256.

### **The area to the southeast of the sanctuary**

#### *The private buildings*

The street to the east of the Sanctuary of Apollo is bordered on its east side by a group of private buildings, houses, shops, workshops, and maybe a bathing establishment and a tavern. One of the houses was erected during the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC. The other houses date to the same period, but some have modifications of Roman date.

A. Jardé, *BCH* 29, 1905, 40-54; L. Bizard, *BCH* 31, 1907, 471-498; G. Daux, *BCH* 90, 1966, 1003-1006; Ph. Bruneau, *BCH* 92, 1968, 640-658; Ph. Zappeiropoulou, *Prakt* 1991, 279-280; P. Chadzidakis, in *Ελληνιστική κεραμική από το Αργαίο*, 291-294; Bruneau – Ducat, *Guide de Délos*<sup>4</sup>, 258.

#### *The Roman baths of the Agora of the Delians*

Inscriptions: *ID* 1701, 1709, 1725.

In the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, Roman baths were installed in the courtyard of the Agora of the Delians. Their plan was irregular and they were built of reused material.

F. Durrbach, *BCH* 26, 1902, 484-490; Ph. Bruneau, *BCH* 92, 1968, 700, 703; Bruneau – Ducat, *Guide de Délos*<sup>4</sup>, 258-259; J.-Ch. Moretti – M. Fincker, in C. Abadie-Reynal – S. Provost – P. Vipard (eds), *Les réseaux d'eau courante dans l'Antiquité. Réparations, modifications, réutilisations, abandon, récupération: actes du colloque international de Nancy (20-21 novembre 2009)* (2011) 159-172.

#### *The House of the Stuccos*

House to the north of the Aphrodision. The house was repaired and reused after the destruction of 88 BC. Two shops were found to the west of the house, and the pottery discovered there dates to the first half of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC.

G. Daux, *BCH* 83, 1959, 785-787; id., *BCH* 84, 1960, 854-856; Nenna, *Délos XXXVII*, 160, 162-164, 190; Bruneau – Ducat, *Guide de Délos*<sup>4</sup>, 261.

#### **The Inopos Quarter**

19:2C

##### *The private buildings*

Inscriptions: *ID* 1724.

The private buildings, mostly houses and shops, date to the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 1<sup>st</sup> centuries BC. The House of Hermes, built with three levels, is considered to be particularly representative of Delian houses. To the northwest of the Sanctuary of the Syrian Gods lies a house that could have belonged to Philostratos of Ascalon, a rich Phoenician banker (*ID* 1724).

P. Paris, *BCH* 8, 1884, 486-491; L. Couve, *BCH* 19, 1895, 506-509; Chamonard, *Délos VIII*, 432-438; J. Delorme – J. Marcadé, *BCH* 74, 1950, 369-373; J. Delorme, *BCH* 77, 1953, 444-496; J. Marcadé, *BCH* 77, 1953, 497-615; Ph. Bruneau, *BCH Suppl.* I, 113-119; Bruneau – Ducat, *Guide de Délos*<sup>4</sup>, 263-267, 272, 276.

##### *Part of adueduct*

An aqueduct was discovered to the east of the House of Hermes and also on top of the northeast corner of this house. Another part of the same aqueduct was discovered over the ruins of one of the oikoi of the Aphrodision. Its date is not certain, but its closest parallel is to be found in the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD baths to the south of the Agora of the Competaliasts. This aqueduct could bring water from the Reservoir of Inopos to these baths.

J. Delorme, *BCH* 77, 1953, 448, no. 2; H. Siard, *BCH* 127, 2003, 516-519; C. Durvy, *BCH* 132, 2008, 806; J.-Ch. Moretti – M. Fincker, in C. Abadie-Reynal – S. Provost – P. Vipard (eds), *Les réseaux d'eau courante dans l'Antiquité. Réparations, modifications, réutilisations, abandon, récupération: actes du colloque international de Nancy (20-21 novembre 2009)* (2011) 159-172.

#### *The Samothrakeion*

Inscriptions: *ID* 1808-1809, 1898-1899, 1901-1905, 2441, 2597.

The Samothrakeion, a sanctuary dedicated to the Kabiroi, consists of a temple or, more probably, a dining hall and a circular monument, probably the eschara. The temple or dining hall was built in the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC but was enlarged in the third quarter of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC, while the eschara dates to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC.

S. Reinach, *BCH* 7, 1883, 334-365; Chapouthier, *Délos XVI*; Bruneau, *Cultes de Délos*, 381-401; G. Roux, *BCH Suppl.* I, 548-554; Bruneau – Ducat, *Guide de Délos*<sup>4</sup>, 270-271.

#### *The Monument of Mithridates*

Inscriptions: *ID* 1552, 1562-1563, 1569-1574, 1576, 1581-1582, 1585.

Rectangular monument dedicated to Mithridates Eupator and located on the northern terrace of the Samothrakeion. It dates to 102/101 BC (*ID* 1562). After 88 BC the monument was damaged as revenge for Mithridates's attack on Delos.

S. Reinach, *BCH* 7, 1883, 334-365; Chapouthier, *Délos XVI*, 13-43; Ph. Bruneau, *BCH* 92, 1968, 673-674; Bruneau – Ducat, *Guide de Délos*<sup>4</sup>, 272.

#### *The Sanctuary of the Syrian Gods*

Inscriptions: *ID* 2221-2266, 2268-2272, 2274-2281, 2285-2291, 2293-2304, 2433, 2530-2531, 2627-2628.

The sanctuary is located on a terrace on the east side of the Inopos Quarter, immediately to the north of Sarapieion C. It is dedicated to the Syrian Gods Atargatis and Hadad and to other Hellenized Oriental deities. The sanctuary was probably founded before 150 BC as a private sanctuary, but it became official between 128/7 and 112/1 BC. At the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC, the sanctuary was very prosperous but was probably abandoned after 88 or 69 BC. It consists of a rectangular court with various chapels, a monumental propylon, a terrace with a stoa, a theatre of religious function surrounded by a P-shaped stoa, and of various dining halls.



A. Hauvette-Besnault, *BCH* 6, 1882, 295-352, 470-503; J. Marcadé, *BCH* 74, 1950, 373; G. Siebert, *BCH* 92, 1968, 359-374; Bruneau, *Cultes de Délos*, 466-473; Will, *Délos XXXV*; Bruneau – Ducat, *Guide de Délos*<sup>4</sup>, 274-276.

#### *The Sarapieion C*

Inscriptions: *ID* 1417, 1510 (decree for one Sarapieion) 1564, 1609, 1996-1997, 2037, 2039-2040, 2044, 2047-2054, 2057-2075, 2077-2078, 2080-2085, 2087-2092, 2094-2096, 2098-2106, 2110, 2114-2115, 2119-2120, 2122, 2124, 2127-2130, 2133-2134, 2136-2138, 2141-2148, 2152-2159, 2161, 2164-2179, 2183-2187, 2191-2201, 2203-2205, 2207-2209, 2214, 2219, 2386, 2475, 2500, 2614-2625.

Located on a terrace to the east of the Quarter of Inopos, it became an official sanctuary around 180 BC. It was partially destroyed in 88 or 69 BC but continued to function until the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. It is composed of a stone paved court with several temples and other rooms, and a trapezoidal part surrounded by stoas. It was accessible by a propylon. The Temple of Isis dates to 130 BC (*ID* 2041). The retaining wall of the south terrace of the sanctuary and building C, identified with a Hydreion, date to the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC. In the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC, the shops on its west and south sides were abandoned and filled with debris.

A. Hauvette-Besnault, *BCH* 6, 1882, 295-352, 470-503; M. Holleaux, *CRAI* 1910, 289-300; P. Roussel, *Les cultes égyptiens à Délos* (1915-1916) 47-69; Vallois, *Architecture à Délos* I, 85-96; J. Marcadé, *BCH* 78, 1954, 217-220; Bruneau, *Cultes de Délos*, 462-463; id., *BCH* 104, 1980, 161-188; H. Siard, *BCH* 126, 2002, 537-545; ead., *RA* 2003, 193-197; ead., *BCH* 127, 2003, 504-515; Bruneau – Ducat, *Guide de Délos*<sup>4</sup>, 277-279; H. Siard, *BCH* 128-129, 2004-2005, 908-921.

### **Mount Kynthos**

19:2C/2D

#### *The Kynthion*

Inscriptions: *ID* 1403, 1412, 1417, 1442-1443, 1532, 1566, 1723, 1817, 1878-1897, 2414, 2418, 2420-2430, 2445, 2529.

Sanctuary of Zeus Kynthios and Athena Kynthia, located on top of mount Kynthos. At the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC, an exedra, a staircase and a Doric propylon were added to the existent buildings of the sanctuary. During the same period, the terrace of the sanctuary was enlarged to the east.

Plassart, *Délos* XI, 93-144; Bruneau, *Cultes de Délos*, 222-232; Bruneau – Ducat, *Guide de Délos*<sup>4</sup>, 285-287.

#### *The Sanctuary of Zeus Hypsistos*

Inscriptions: *ID* 2306.

Located on Mount Kynthos to the southeast of the Kynthion. It dates to the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC and could have been dedicated to Baal, as the architecture is not Greek. Plassart, *Délos* XI, 289-293; Bruneau, *Cultes de Délos*, 240-241; Bruneau – Ducat, *Guide de Délos*<sup>4</sup>, 287.

#### *The sanctuaries of the northeast slope of Kynthos*

##### *The Sanctuary of the Gods of Ascalon*

Inscriptions: *ID* 1719-1721.

It is composed of a courtyard bordered with terraces on three sides. It was dedicated at around 100 BC by the banker Philostratos of Ascalon to the gods of his country, Astarte-Aphrodite and Poseidon.

Plassart, *Délos* XI, 285-289; Bruneau, *Cultes de Délos*, 474; Bruneau – Ducat, *Guide de Délos*<sup>4</sup>, 288.

##### *The Sanctuaries B and C*

Inscriptions: *ID* 2307, 2310-2316, 2318-2319, 2433, 2578.

These are sanctuaries of Oriental type. The Semitic cult was celebrated in one of Sanctuaries B and C, while the Phrygo-Mysian cult was celebrated in the other. Sanctuary C dates to 97/6 BC and was dedicated to Theoi Protai (*ID* 2310). At least one of these sanctuaries was still in use at 9/8 BC (*ID* 2315).

Plassart, *Délos* XI, 258-261; Bruneau, *Cultes de Délos*, 242-245, 475-477; Bruneau – Ducat, *Guide de Délos*<sup>4</sup>, 289.

##### *The Sanctuary L*

Inscriptions: *ID* 2308-2309.

Sanctuary of Oriental type, dedicated to the gods of Iamneia, a city in Palestine. It dates possibly to the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> or to the beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC.

Plassart, *Délos* XI, 278-282; Bruneau, *Cultes de Délos*, 475; Bruneau – Ducat, *Guide de Délos*<sup>4</sup>, 289.

##### *The other Oriental sanctuaries*

Inscriptions: *ID* 2317 (Sanctuary D), 2431 (Sanctuary F).

Ten more sanctuaries have been discovered on the northeast slope of Kynthos (D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, M, N), but the divinities to which they were dedicated are not known. They are of Oriental type, with a courtyard bordered by a terrace and bearing an altar.

Plassart, *Délos* XI, 257-285; Bruneau, *Cultes de Délos*, 478; Bruneau – Ducat, *Guide de Délos*<sup>4</sup>, 289.



## The Theatre Quarter

19:2C/2D

*The House of the Dolphins and the insula of the House of the Masks*

Inscriptions: *ID* 2497.

Located to the west of Sarapieion C, they date to the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC. The House of the Dolphins and the House of the Masks are two of the richest and best preserved houses of Delos. The mosaic of the dolphins is one of the rare signed mosaics of the Greek world (*ID* 2497).

Y. Béquignon, *BCH* 54, 1930, 511-514; J. Chamonard, *BCH* 57, 1933, 98-169; id., *Délos* XIV; Bruneau – Ducat, *Guide de Délos*<sup>A</sup>, 291-295.

### *The Hostelry*

Large building immediately to the southeast of the theatre. Its function is not entirely certain, but it probably was a hostelry. It dates to the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC.

L.H. Kraynak, *Hostelries of Ancient Greece* (1987) 90-108; Bruneau – Ducat, *Guide de Délos*<sup>A</sup>, 295-296.

### *The sanctuaries of the theatre*

Inscriptions: *ID* 1907-1908, 2342, 2400, 2631.

Three sanctuaries located to the southwest of the theatre. One of them was dedicated to Apollo and dates to 110/109 BC (*ID* 2342). Another was dedicated, at least after 167 BC, to Dionysos, Hermes and Pan (*ID* 1907, 2400). It possibly dates to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC and had been restored in the beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC. The last one dates to the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC and has been tentatively identified as a sanctuary of Artemis-Hekate.

Vallois, *Architecture à Délos* I, 101-107, 242; Bruneau, *Cultes de Délos*, 164-165, 195, 309-310; Bruneau – Ducat, *Guide de Délos*<sup>A</sup>, 299.

### *The private buildings*

Inscriptions: *ID* 1508, 1711-1712, 1827-1829, 1847, 1987, 2398, 2401.

This is the old quarter of Delos, but the excavated buildings date to the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> or to the beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC. Numerous houses, shops, workshops and commercial buildings have been discovered. Some of the best preserved and more richly decorated houses of Delos, like the House of the Trident and the House of Dionysos, are found in this quarter. One of the houses belonged to an Athenian couple, Dioskourides

and Cleopatra, in 138/7 BC (*ID* 1987). In the first quarter of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC, a house was transformed into an oil mill. The western part of the Quarter of the Theatre faces the port and is occupied mostly by commercial buildings. A hoard of 650 Roman silver coins was discovered in a house of this quarter. Most of the coins date to the second half of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC.

L. Couve, *BCH* 19, 1895, 497-505; E. Ardaillon, *BCH* 20, 1896, 439-444; A. Jardé, *BCH* 29, 1905, 6-21; J. Chamonard, *BCH* 30, 1906, 485-606; N. Svoronos, *ΔΕΛΟΣ* 9, 1906, 300-302; Chamonard, *Délos* VIII; G. Daux, *BCH* 83, 1959, 785; Ph. Bruneau, *BCH* 99, 1975, 277-279; E. Tsourti – Ch. Papageorgiadou-Bani, in *Μνήμη Martin J. Price* (1996) 164; J.-P. Brun – M. Brunet, *BCH* 121, 1997, 573-615; M. Trümper, *AM* 117, 2002, 133-202; ead., *BCH* 127, 2003, 139-165; Bruneau – Ducat, *Guide de Délos*<sup>A</sup>, 300-309.

The lower part of the Theatre Quarter continued to be occupied during the Roman Imperial period. A house of the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> or of the beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD was found in Insula XIIa, while Insula XIV was inhabited at the same time.

M. Holleaux, *CRAI* 1910, 310-313; Cl. Hasenohr, *REA* 104, 2002, 101.

### *The Roman baths*

Roman baths were constructed on the remains of Insula XIIIb in the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD and were abandoned in the 6<sup>th</sup> century AD at the latest. A stoa was located to the west of the insula at the same level as the Agora of the Competaliasts. To the east of the stoa, a flight of stairs gave access to a palaistra, and from there one could enter the baths set 3 m above the level of the Agora of the Competaliasts. Insula XIIIb was probably destroyed for the construction of the baths.

A. Jardé, *BCH* 29, 1905, 7-8; A. Jardé – F. Dürrbach, *BCH* 29, 1905, 256-257; M. Holleaux, *CRAI* 1905, 767-768; Ph. Bruneau, *BCH* 92, 1968, 703; Cl. Hasenohr, *REA* 104, 2002, 101-105.

### *The distribution tank*

Construction located on top of Insula X. It has been suggested that it was a distribution tank that supplied the nearby baths with water coming from Inopos Dam. Cl. Hasenohr, *REA* 104, 2002, 106; J.-Ch. Moretti – M. Fincker, in C. Abadie-Reynal – S. Provost – P. Vipard (eds), *Les réseaux d'eau courante dans l'Antiquité. Réparations, modifications, réutilisations, abandon, récupération: actes du colloque international de Nancy (20-21 novembre 2009)* (2011) 159-172.

## The South part of Delos

### *The commercial quarter*

19:2D

Located on the west coast of Delos to the south of the Theatre Quarter. It consists of houses, warehouses and commercial buildings facing the port. This quarter dates to the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC. In the beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC, one of the greatest commercial establishments, the «Magasin de la Pointe des Pilastres», was partially abandoned and the part that was still in use had a residential character.

E. Ardaillon, *BCH* 20, 1896, 439-444; A. Jardé, *BCH* 29, 1905, 21-40; id., *BCH* 30, 1906, 632-664; Ph. Bruneau, *BCH* 102, 1978, 127-132; H. Duchêne, *BCH* 111, 1987, 647-654; id., *BCH* 112, 1988, 781-786; id., *BCH* 113, 1989, 752-754; Duchêne – Fraisse, *Délos XXXIX*, 97-112; Bruneau – Ducat, *Guide de Délos*<sup>4</sup>, 309.

### *The Dioskoureion*

19:2D

Inscriptions: *ID* 2548.

Located on the west coast of the island between the sacred port and Fourni Bay. An enclosure wall surrounds a temple, an altar and other structures. Established in the Archaic period, it also has a Hellenistic building phase and was repaired in the beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC (*ID* 2548). It was abandoned in the middle of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC.

Vallois, *Architecture à Délos I*, 96-98; Robert, *Délos XX*, 5-50; Bruneau, *Cultes de Délos*, 383-385, 393-394; G. Roux, *BCH* 105, 1981, 41-55; Ph. Bruneau, *BCH* 111, 1987, 313-319; Bruneau – Ducat, *Guide de Délos*<sup>4</sup>, 310-313.

### *House or commercial building*

House or, more probably, commercial building, located to the south of the Dioskoureion. It dates to the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> or to the beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC.

J. Marcadé, *BCH* 74, 1950, 373; Robert, *Délos XX*, 96; Ph. Bruneau, *BCH* 92, 1968, 660-664; Bruneau – Ducat, *Guide de Délos*<sup>4</sup>, 313.

### *The House of Fourni*

19:2D

This was a very big house built in three levels and located on the west slope of a hill to the east of the Bay of Fourni. It dates to the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC and was abandoned in the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC. Immediately to the west of this house is a row of shops of the same date. Another house of the same period is located 100 m to the south of the House of Fourni.

P. Lemerle, *BCH* 59, 1935, 299-300; id., *BCH* 60, 1936, 483; G. Daux, *BCH* 85, 1961, 911-918; id., *BCH* 86, 1962, 967-696; Bruneau – Ducat, *Guide de Délos*<sup>4</sup>, 314-316.

### *Farmhouse*

A farmhouse has been excavated to the east of Fourni Bay. It had been occupied from the 5<sup>th</sup> to the 1<sup>st</sup> centuries BC.

M. Brunet, *BCH* 111, 1987, 644-646; M. Brunet, *BCH* 112, 1988, 787-791; ead., *BCH* 113, 1989, 754-761; Bruneau – Ducat, *Guide de Délos*<sup>4</sup>, 317-318.

### *Building of uncertain identification*

19:2D

Located on the west coast of Delos in the Bay of Fourni. It has been identified as a sanctuary of Leukothea; but it dates to the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC, while the inscriptions referring to such a sanctuary date to the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC.

Robert, *Délos XX*, 107-119; Bruneau, *Cultes de Délos*, 451-452; id., *BCH* 99, 1975, 272-273; Bruneau – Ducat, *Guide de Délos*<sup>4</sup>, 317.

### *Anonymous sanctuary*

19:2D

It is located to the southeast of the previous building and dates to the second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC. Its excavation led to the discovery of 13 bronze coins of the Roman Imperial period.

H. Gallet de Santerre – J. Tréheux, *BCH* 71-72, 1947-1948, 412-414; Bruneau – Ducat, *Guide de Délos*<sup>4</sup>, 317.

### *South Building*

19:2D

An L-shaped terrace, 27 m wide and 184 m long, is located on the west flank of Kato Vardhia Hill. It could have been an athletic facility, possibly used for training. Ph. Bruneau, *BCH* 119, 1995, 41-54; Bruneau – Ducat, *Guide de Délos*<sup>4</sup>, 319.

### *Agricultural facility*

A threshing floor dating to the beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC was discovered to the south of Kato Vardhia Hill. It is located close to a farmhouse.

M. Brunet, *BCH* 121, 1997, 776; Bruneau – Ducat, *Guide de Délos*<sup>4</sup>, 318-319.

## Despotiko → PRESEPINTHOS

### DONOUSA

18:4B

Pref. Cyclades / Ep. Naxos

Verg. *A.* 3.125; Stad. 273; 281 and 284; Tac. *Ann.* 3.68 and 4.30.

Donousa is located to the south of Naxos and occupies a surface of 15 km<sup>2</sup>. In the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC M. Antonius gave the island to the people of Rhodes. During the Roman Imperial period Donousa was a place of exile (Verg. *A.*, 3.125; Tac. *Ann.* 3.68 and 4.30).

RE V (1905) 1548 s.v. Donusa (Bürchner); H. Kaletsch s.v. Erimonisia, in *Lexikon*, 225; *BarrAtlas*, Map 61, B3; O. Philaniotou s.v. Μικρές Κυκλάδες, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 286-287.

## GYAROS

17:1C

Pref. Cyclades / Ep. Syros

Antig. *Mirabilia*, 18a.1.2; Cic. *Att.* 5.12.1; Str. 10.5.3; Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.69; Ph. In *Flaccum* 151; Juv. *Satires* 1.73 and 10.170; Tac. *Ann.* 3.68.2; 4.30.1 and 15.71.9; Epict. *Discourses* 2.6.22.3; Luc. *Tax.* 17, 27; Plu. *De exilio* 602c.8; Philostr. *VA*, 7.16; St.Buz. s.v. Γύαρος.

Inscriptions: *IG XII* 5, 651; *Roman Names*, 119-120.

Coins: Wroth, *Coins* 6, 100; Liampi, *Οι νομισματικές εκδόσεις των Κυκλάδων*, 223-224.

Gyaros is located in the northern Cyclades and occupies a surface of 19 km<sup>2</sup>. The name Gyara is also attested (Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.69). The island was a place of exile during the Roman Imperial period, and the harshness of its landscape became proverbial (Str. 10.5.3; Plin. *Nat.* 7.104; Ph.Epic. In *Flaccum* 151; Juv. *Satires* 1.73 and 10.170; Tac. *Ann.*, 3.68.2; 4.30.1 and 15.71.9; Philostr. *VA* 7.16). The location of the ancient settlement has not been identified with certainty. But it is supposed to be located under the modern settlement of Gyaros. At the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC, the people of Gyaros sent an embassy to Augustus asking him to reduce their taxes (Str. 10.5.3).

RE VII (1912) 1954 s.v. Gyaros, Gyara, Gyarae (Bürchner and Philippson); H. Kaletsch s.v. Gyaros, in *Lexikon*, 241; *Αρχαιολογικός Άτλας του Αιγαίου*, 284; A. Gounaris s.v. Γύαρος, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 220-221.

## HERAKLEIA

18:3D

Pref. Cyclades / Ep. Naxos

Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.70.

Inscriptions: *IG XII* 7, 509.

Herakleia is located to the south of Naxos and occupies a surface of 19 km<sup>2</sup>. It was also called Onus (Plin. *Nat.*

4.12.70). There are remains of Roman date on the island.

RE VIII (1913) 429 s.v. Herakleia (Lenschau); H. Kaletsch s.v. Erimonisia, in *Lexikon*, 225; *BarrAtlas*, Map 61, A4; O. Philaniotou s.v. Μικρές Κυκλάδες, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 289.

## IOS

Pref. Cyclades / Ep. Thera

Scyl. 58; Str. 10.5.1; Dion.Calliph. 146-147; Stad. 273 and 284; Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.69; Ptol. 3.14.23.10; St.Byz. s.v. Ίος; Eust. *Com. in D.P.* 525.

Inscriptions: *IG XII* 5, 1-23, 1000-1015; *IG XII Suppl.*, 167-176.

Coins: Wroth, *Coins* 6, 101-102; *ΔNG* 17 Argolis – Aegean Islands, Pl. 14; Liampi, *Οι νομισματικές εκδόσεις των Κυκλάδων*, 230-232.

Ios is located in the southern part of the Cyclades, to the north of Thera, and occupies a surface of 107 km<sup>2</sup>. Ios was also called Phoinike (Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.69; St. Byz. s.v. Ίος).

## Bibliography

RE IX (1916) 1930 s.v. Ios (Bürchner).

H. Kaletsch s.v. Ios, in *Lexikon*, 279.

*BarrAtlas*, Map 61, A4.

Savo, *Culti delle Cicladi*, 1-73.

Marthari, *Ίος*: M. Marthari, *Το αρχαιολογικό μουσείο της Ίου. Σύνοτμη περιήγηση στις αρχαιότητες της Ίου μέσω των εκθεμάτων του Μουσείου* (1999); M. Marthari s.v. Ίος, Σίκινος, Φολέγανδρος, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 298-301.

## Aghia Theodoti

16:3B

The remains of a Roman aqueduct were found at Aghia Theodoti, located on the east coast of the island.

Marthari, *Ίος*, 42.

## IOS (Kastro)

16:2B

Ptol. 3.14.23.10.

The ancient city of Ios lies beneath the modern settlement of Chora. On the west slope of the Kastro Hill, situated at Chora, there are many remains of ancient buildings and a great quantity of Hellenistic and Roman pottery.

O. Chadzianastasiou, *ADelt* 37, 1982, Chron. B' 2, 359; *BarrAtlas*, Map 61, A4.

## Kastro → IOS

### Maganari

16:3C

Sherds of the Roman period were found at Maganari on the south coast of Ios.

E. Andreou, *ADelt* 29, 1973-1974, Chron. B' 3, 872.

### Magazia

16:2B

A Roman settlement was found at Magazia, located on the north part of the island.

Marthari, *Τος*, 42; ead., in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 301.

### Mylopotamos

16:2B

Sherds of the Roman period were found.

E. Andreou, *ADelt* 29, 1973-1974, Chron. B' 3, 872.

### Psathi

16:3B

A Roman aqueduct was found in the area of Psathi in the middle of the east coast of the island.

Marthari, *Τος*, 42; ead., in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 301.

## Kato Antikeros

Pref. Cyclades / Ep. Thera

Islet to the southeast of Keros.

H. Kaletsch in *Lexikon*, 328; *BarrAtlas*, Map 61, B4.

### Kavos

15:1C

Location at the east end of the island. Many rectangular shaft graves, possibly without offerings, dating to the Roman or Christian period were found.

Ph. Zappeiropoulou, *ADelt* 22, 1967, Chron. B' 2, 466; *Αρχαιολογικός Άτλας του Αιγαίου*, 288-296.

### Prasia

15:1C

Close to the Church of Aghios Georgios at Prasia, Roman pottery was found.

Ph. Zappeiropoulou, *ADelt* 22, 1967, Chron. B' 2, 466.

## KEOS

Pref. Cyclades / Ep. Kea

Thphr. *Lap.* 53-53; Scyl. 58; D.S. 5.67; Cic. *Att.* 5.12.1; Str. 10.5.3 and 10.5.6; Dion.Calliph. 135-136; Stad. 284; Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.62; App. *BC* 5.7; Plu. *Dem.* 1; Ptol.

3.14.23.6; Hsch. s.v. Ὑδροῦσα; St.Byz. s.v. Ἰουλίς; Suid. s.v. Βακχυλίδης and s.v. Ἐρασίστρατος; EM s.v. Κεῖος; Harp. s.v. Κεῖοι.

Inscriptions: *IG* XII 5, 526-650, 1060-1103; *IG* XII *Suppl.*, 232-237; K. Pittakis, *AEphem* 1855, 1314, no. 2629; id., *AEphem* 1855, 1418, 1459-1469, 1485-1486, nos 2866, 2994-3034, 3080-3081; id., *AEphem* 1857, 1590-1592, 1648-1649, nos 3155-3160, 3207-3212; id., *AEphem* 1858, 1692, 1706, nos 3248-3249, 3672; id., *AEphem* 1859, 1835-1836, 1837, 1896-1897, nos 3519-3523, 3257-3259, 3678-3681; *Roman Names*, 104-114.

Coins: Wroth, *Coins* 6, 89-90; *SNG* 17 Argolis – Aegean Islands, Pl. 13-14.

Keos is located in the northwest part of the Cyclades and occupies a surface of 132 km<sup>2</sup>. I. Svoronos believed that Keos was the Homeric Syrie (Hom. *Od.* 11.403). The name Hydroussa is also attested for Keos (Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.62; Hsch., s.v. Ὑδροῦσα; St.Byz. s.v. Ἰουλίς). Mount Kaukasos is mentioned in an inscription found on the island (*IG* XII 5, 1078). According to the ancient sources, Keos had four cities, Ioulis, Karthaia, Koressia and Poiessa. At the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC Koressia joined Ioulis, and in the early 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC Poiessa joined Karthaia (Strab. 10.5.6). Claudius Ptolemaeus mentions Ioulis, Karthaia and Koressia (Ptol. 3.14.23.6). In the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC, piracy was a major problem till Pompey put an end to the activities of the pirates in 67 BC. It is probably for this reason that he was honoured by the Keans. In the struggle between Caesar and Pompey, Keos joined the cause of Pompey but changed over to the side of the victor immediately after the battle of Pharsala in 48 BC, as is indicated by two inscribed statue bases from Karthaia. In 42 BC M. Antonius offered Keos to Athens (App. *BC* 5.7) as a reward for their resistance against Cassius. The status of the island remained unchanged until the time of Septimius Severus.

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### Aghia Anna

20:3B, 21:3C

Church on a hill to the northeast of Chora where Roman sherds were found.

Ch. Georgiou – N. Faraklas, *Αριάνη* 3, 1985, 246, no. 18.05.

### Aghia Eleoussa

20:3B, 21:3D

In the northeast part of the island at 200 m northeast of Pandecha, Roman pottery was found and possibly a farmhouse.

Ch. Georgiou – N. Faraklas, *Αριάνη* 6, 1993, 17, no. 23:21.

### Aghia Marina (Pigadaki)

20:2B

Located in the centre of the island to the west of Prophetis Elias. An underground cistern, along with Hellenistic and Roman sherds were found.

Ch. Georgiou – N. Faraklas, *Αριάνη* 3, 1985, 259, no. 47.09; *Barr.Atlas*, Map 58, G2.

### Aghia Paraskevi

20:3B, 21:3D

Hill on the northeast part of the island. Between the Church of Aghia Paraskevi and the top of the hill, Roman pottery was discovered. A farmhouse was probably located here.

Ch. Georgiou – N. Faraklas, *Αριάνη* 6, 1993, 18-19, no. 23:27.

### Aghia Paraskevi

20:3B, 21:2D/3D

To the southwest of the previous location, a few Roman sherds and traces of metalworking activity were found.

Ch. Georgiou – N. Faraklas, *Αριάνη* 6, 1993, 19, no. 23:28.

**Aghia Varvara** 20:3A, 21:2B  
Area on the north part of the island where Roman pottery was found.  
Ch. Georgiou – N. Faraklas, *Αριάνη* 3, 1985, 235-236, no. 15.17-15.18; *Landscape Archaeology*, 105-106, no. 45.

**Aghioi Anargyroi** 20:3B, 21:3D  
On the northeast part of Keos, 200 m northwest of the north side of Tria Maderika Hill. Three or four farmhouses were found. There may be Roman pottery.  
Ch. Georgiou – N. Faraklas, *Αριάνη* 6, 1993, 22, no. 24.20.

**Aghioi Apostoloi** 20:3B, 21:2D  
Small spur, located in the middle of the island between Kremidi and Petrovouni. Late Roman sherds were found.  
Ch. Georgiou – N. Faraklas, *Αριάνη* 3, 1985, 257, no. 46.02.

**Aghios Aimilianos** 20:2C  
Part of Koundouros Bay, located on the southwest coast of the island. Portuary facilities that could be assigned to the Roman period were found.  
L. Mendoni – Ch. Papageorgiadou, *BICS Suppl.* 55, 1989, 172; Ch. Papageorgiadou, *Ποικίλα Μελετήματα* 10 (1990) 312.

**Aghios Dimitrios** 20:3B, 21:3C  
Site located on a hill in the centre of the northern part of the island and to the northeast of Aghia Anna. A few Roman sherds were found. It is possibly the location of a small village of the historical period.  
Ch. Georgiou – N. Faraklas, *Αριάνη* 6, 1993, 19, no. 23.29.

**Aghios Ioannis Prodromos** 20:3A, 21:2B  
Church located on a crest between Photimari and Roukounas on the northwest part of Keos. Roman pottery was found.  
Ch. Georgiou – N. Faraklas, *Αριάνη* 3, 1985, 231, no. 14.08; *Landscape Archaeology*, 95-96, no. 29.

**Aghios Panteleimon** 20:2B/3B  
Mountain located in the centre of the island. Very few Roman sherds were found near the Monastery of Aghios Panteleimon.  
Ch. Georgiou – N. Faraklas, *Αριάνη* 3, 1985, 256-257, no. 45.01.

**Aghios Philippos** 20:3C  
A rural site on Aghios Philippos bay in the northeast part of the island. Roman sherds were found west of the chapel.  
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**Aghios Symeon** 20:3C  
A sanctuary of Aphrodite is mentioned in Classical inscriptions discovered on the hill of Aghios Symeon, located on the east part of Keos 5km to the north of Karthaia. Copper slags and Roman sherds were also found.  
L.G. Mendoni – N. Belogiannis, *Archaioignosia* 7, 1993, 101-102.

**Aghios Theodoros** 20:2D  
Area on the Petroussa plateau where Roman settlements were located.  
L. Mendoni – Ch. Papageorgiadou, *BICS Suppl.* 55, 1989, 171.

**Chalara, Sklavos area** 20:3A, 21:3A  
Promontory on the north part of the island. A building, possibly of Roman date, was found, as well as Roman pottery.  
Ch. Georgiou – N. Faraklas, *Αριάνη* 3, 1985, 244-245, no. 17.12-17.13; *Barr.Atlas*, Map 58, G2.

## Chora — IOULIS

**Chouchli** 20:2C  
In the area of Ellinika, two towers of the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC were reused in the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC and in the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> centuries AD.  
L.G. Mendoni, in *Κέα-Κύθνος*, 281.

**Daphne** 20:2B, 21:2C  
Area located on the northwest part of the island. A few Roman sherds were found. To the west of the previous site, some Roman sherds were found.  
Ch. Georgiou – N. Faraklas, *Αριάνη* 3, 1985, 228-229, no. 13.04, 13.07.

**Diasseli** 20:3B, 21:3D  
Located on the northeast part of the island. Many sherds of Roman storage vessels were found, possibly belonging to a farmhouse.  
Manthos, *Αρχαιολογία της Κέας*, 71; Ch. Georgiou – N. Faraklas, *Αριάνη* 6, 1993, 15-16, no. 23.15.

**Eisodia (Genesio) tis Theotokou and Aghios Petros** 20:3B, 21:2C

Early and Late Roman pottery was found around the Church of Panagia and Aghios Petros.  
*Landscape Archaeology*, 91-93, no. 26.

**Episkopi** 20:3B, 21:3D

Hill located on the northeast part of the island. Late Roman sherds were found near the Church of Episkopi. At 250 m to the southeast of the Church of Episkopi, more Roman sherds were found. In the area between the hill of Episkopi and Aghia Anna, a farmhouse was located, and Roman sherds were found.

Ch. Georgiou – N. Faraklas, *Αριάνη* 3, 1985, 250, no. 23.04; Manthos, *Αρχαιολογία της Κέας*, 48; Ch. Georgiou – N. Faraklas, *Αριάνη* 6, 1993, 13, 16, no. 23.04, 23.16.

**Exines** 20:3B, 21:3D

Location on the northeast part of the island near the Psathi ravine. A very important village was located here. Roman pottery was also found.

Ch. Georgiou – N. Faraklas, *Αριάνη* 6, 1993, 22, no. 24.18.

**Hellenica** 20:3B

A plateau in the centre of the island. Rural sites of the Roman period were located in various places.  
(p.i.)

**IOULIS (Chora)** 20:3B, 21:2C

Scyl. 58; Str. 10.5.6; Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.62; Plu. *Dem.* 1; Ptol. 3.14.23.8; St.Byz. s.v. Ίουλis.

Inscriptions: *IG XII* 5, 593-646, 1102; *IG XII Suppl.*, 234-235; Chr. Dunant – J. Thomopoulos, *BCH* 78, 1954, 316-334; S. Zoumbaki – L. Mendoni in *Κέα – Κύθνος*, 669-678; *Roman Names*, 104-106, 111-112, no. 1, 5.

Coins: Wroth, *Coins* 6, 95-97; *SNG* 17 Argolis – Aegean Islands, Pl. 14; Liampi, *Οι νομισματικές εκδόσεις των Κυκλάδων*, 237.

Ioulis is located a little to the north of the centre of the island on a hilltop that controls the northern part of the island and the sea up to the coast of Attica. It was founded in the Archaic period.

X. Landerer, *AEphem* 1843, 629; *RE* X, 104 sv. Iulis (Bürchner); *RE* XI (1921) 186 s.v. Keos (Bürchner); Psyllas, *Ιστορία της Κέας*, 304-305; L. Mendoni – Ch. Papageorgiadou, *BICS Suppl.* 55, 1989, 169-173; Manthos, *Αρχαιολογία της Κέας*, 40-46; Papageorgiadou-Bani, *Coinage*, 3; *Αρχαιολογικός Άτλας του Αιγαίου*, 283; *BarrAtlas*,

*las*, Map 58, G2; Choremi et al., *Κέα*, 26-27; G. Venieri, *Ανθέμιον* 10, 2003, 18; ead., in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 209.

**Kalamitsi** 20:3C

Valley located in the southeast part of the island, to the south of Mount Kaukasos. Late Roman pottery was found near Kalamitsi Spring.

L. Mendoni, *EEKM* 13, 1985-1990, 314.

**Kalamitsi, “Loutro Elenis”** 20:3C

A looted two storey Roman grave with arcosolia was found against the acropolis of Karhaia.

(p.i.)

**Kalamos at Otzias area** 20:3A, 21:3B

A mine dated from the Late Archaic to the Roman period was found.

(p.i.)

**KARTHAIA (Poles)** 20:2C/3C

Scyl. 58; Str. 10.5.6; Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.62; Ptol. 3.14.23.9; St.Byz. s.v. Κάρθαια.

Inscriptions: *IG XII* 5, 526-567, 1060-1099; *IG XII Suppl.*, 232-233; P. Graindor, *BCH* 29, 1905, 356-361; Chr. Dunant – J. Thomopoulos, *BCH* 78, 1954, 336-346; *Roman Names*, 106-111, 114, nos 2-4, 7.

Karthaia is located in the southeast part of the island next to the sea. It was founded in the 8<sup>th</sup> century BC and abandoned in the 7<sup>th</sup> century AD.

Coins: Wroth, *Coins* 6, 90-93; *SNG* 17 Argolis – Aegean Islands, Pl. 13; Liampi, *Οι νομισματικές εκδόσεις των Κυκλάδων*, 235.

X. Landerer, *AEphem* 1843, 627-629; *RE* XI (1921) 185 s.v. Keos (Bürchner); Psyllas, *Ιστορία της Κέας*, 294-298; L. Mendoni – Ch. Papageorgiadou, *BICS Suppl.* 55, 1989, 169-173; L. Mendoni, *EEKM* 13, 1985-1990, 311; Manthos, *Αρχαιολογία της Κέας*, 55-61; G.A. Zachos in *Κέα – Κύθνος*, 517-537; *Αρχαιολογικός Άτλας του Αιγαίου*, 283-284; *BarrAtlas*, Map 58, G2; Choremi et al., *Κέα*, 33-37; G. Venieri, *Ανθέμιον* 10, 2003, 17; ead., in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 208-209; E. Simantoni-Bournia et al., *Archaiognosia* 14, 2006, 237-284; *Καρθαία*.

In the Late Hellenistic period, a bench was erected at the western end of the square of the Temple of “Athena”. A base and an inscription were set upon the bench. A burnt layer was discovered in several places in the square. The square dates to the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD and probably to its second half. The burnt layer must be connected with one of the razings of the square.

E. Simantoni-Bournia et al., *Archaiognosia* 14, 2006, 251-252, 256-261.

An inscribed grave stele was discovered at Karthaia and dates to the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 1<sup>st</sup> century BC.

L. Savignoni, *AEphem* 1898, 241-242.

Roman pottery and structures were located on a rocky hill to the east of the main gate of the acropolis of Karthaia. Roman pottery was also found at the foot of the south slopes of the acropolis.

L. Mendoni, *Archaiognosia* 4, 1989, 157-158, 169.

The theatre is located on the south slope of the hill. The present building dates to the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC, but there is evidence for the existence of the theatre in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC.

N. Zapheiropoulos, *ADelt* 20, 1965, Chron. B' 3, 507; Sear, *Roman Theatres*, 391; *Karthaia*, 179; G. Zachos, in *Κεραμική της Ύστερης Αρχαιότητας*, 784-785.

Building material taken from ruined buildings was used between 166-169 AD in the restoration of the mole or breakwater in the harbour.

*IG XII*5, 1097; *Roman Names*, 106-109, no. 2.

Roman coins were discovered.

P. Graindor, *BCH* 29, 1905, 352-353.

A number of Roman sites, mainly rural, were surveyed around Karthaia (Kalamitsi, Pasalimani) and its territory (Aghios Panteleimon, Aghios Philippos, Aghios Symeon, Aghios Theodoros, Chouchli, Hellenica, Kato Meria, Kaukasos, Petroussa, Pigadaki).

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Karthaia was connected with Poiessa and Ioulis via pathways carved out of the rock or paved with schist slabs. This network was in use throughout Antiquity, and parts have been identified with certainty. Similar pathways connected Poiessa with Ioulis, and Ioulis with Koressia.

L. Mendoni, *Archaiognosia* 4, 1989, 150, 173-174, 178-179; T. Anastasiou, *Κέα. Ιστορική μνήμη-περιήγηση*, map; Manthos, *Αρχαιολογία της Κέας*, 60 (303), 76 (427), 132-133, 145; K. Kazamiakis – G. Pikoulas, *HOROS* 13, 1999, 177-187.

#### Kastanies

20:3B, 21:3D

Spur located in the northeast part of the island where Roman pottery was found.

Ch. Georgiou – N. Faraklas, *Αριάδνη* 3, 1985, 250-251, no. 24.01; *BarrAtlas*, Map 58, G2.

#### Kato Meria

20:2C

The area of Kato Meria is located on the eastern border

of the territory of Poiessa. Many sherds of Roman date were discovered. There appear to be settlements of the Roman period.

G. Galani – L. Mendoni – Ch. Papageorgiadou, *Archaiognosia* 3, 1987, 242-243; L. Mendoni – Ch. Papageorgiadou, *BICS Suppl.* 55, 1989, 171; Manthos, *Αρχαιολογία της Κέας*, 63.

#### Kaukasos

20:3C

On the west ridge of Mount Kaukasos, located in the southeast part of the island, a survey led to the discovery of pottery dating from the end of the 5<sup>th</sup> century BC to the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD.

L. Mendoni, *Archaiognosia* 4, 1989, 178; ead., *EEKM* 13, 1985-1990, 313-314; Manthos, *Αρχαιολογία της Κέας*, 61, 133 no. 307.

#### KORESSIA (Livadi)

20:2A, 21:1B/2B

Scyl. 58; Str. 10.5.6; Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.62; Ptol. 3.14.23.7; St.Byz. s.v. Κορησσός.

Inscriptions: *IG XII* 5, 647-650, 1103; *IG XII Suppl.*, 236-237; Chr. Dunant – J. Thomopoulos, *BCH* 78, 1954, 334-336.

Coins: Wroth, *Coins* 6, 93-95; *JNG* 17 Argolis – Aegean Islands, Pl. 13.

Koressia is situated in the northwest part of Kea at the bay of Aghios Nikolaos. It was founded in the Archaic period and occupied two hills. In the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC it was annexed to Ioulis. There are no remains of the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 1<sup>st</sup> centuries BC, and the settlement may have been completely abandoned at that time. Roman finds come from the lower slopes of the two acropoleis of Koresos and attest to a reoccupation of the site by a small community.

*RE XI* (1921) 187 s.v. Keos (Bürchner); Psyllas, *Ιστορία της Κέας*, 302-303; L. Mendoni – Ch. Papageorgiadou, *BICS Suppl.* 55, 1989, 169-173; Manthos, *Αρχαιολογία της Κέας*, 67-68; T.M. Whitelaw – J.L. Davis, in *Landscape Archaeology*, 265-281; J.F. Cherry – J.L. Davis – E. Mantzourani, in *Landscape Archaeology*, 327-347; Papageorgiadou-Bani, *Coinage*, 2; *Αρχαιολογικός Άτλας του Αιγαίου*, 283; *BarrAtlas*, Map 58, G2; Choremi et al., in *Κέα*, 27-33; G. Venieri, *Ανθέμων* 10, 2003, 18; ead., in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 209-210.

Roman buildings and Roman pottery were discovered in Koressia. The Roman finds at Koressia indicate that the city was not densely populated.

Ph. Stavropoulos, *Prakt* 1955, 264-266; T.M. Whitelaw –



J.L. Davis, in *Landscape Archaeology*, 276-278; T. Whitelaw, in *Κέα – Κύθνος*, 227-257.

Roman pottery was found at the head of a ravine and on top of the ridge that borders the Koressia Valley on the south, 500 m from the Koressia – Chora road.

*Landscape Archaeology* 82-83, no. 14.

**Koukouvagia** 20:3A, 21:3B

Plateau located in the north part of Keos. Hellenistic and Early Roman pottery was discovered. This is a possible location of a settlement and a cemetery.

Ch. Georgiou – N. Faraklas, *Αριάδνη* 3, 1985, 240, 245, no. 16.14, 17.15; Manthos, *Αρχαιολογία της Κέας*, 49.

**Koundouros** 20:1C

Location on the southwest coast where settlements were created during the Roman period and continued to be in use during the Byzantine period.

L. Mendoni – Ch. Papageorgiadou, *BICS Suppl.* 55, 1989, 171.

**Larna** 20:3A, 21:3C

Late Hellenistic and Roman sherds were found on a ridge around an abandoned modern house and threshing floor.

*Landscape Archaeology*, 110-111, no. 51.

**Mandou** 20:4A, 21:4C

Ravine and adjacent valley in the northeast part of Keos. An ancient building, possibly defensive, and Roman pottery were discovered close to the ravine. A building that could have served as a farmhouse, a sanctuary and Roman pottery were found in the valley. Another farmhouse was found 400 m to the northeast of the previous one. Roman pottery was discovered there too.

Ch. Georgiou – N. Faraklas, *Αριάδνη* 6, 1993, 11-13, no. 22.05-22.07.

**Mavrou** 20:3A, 21:3B

Late Hellenistic and Late Roman sherds were found on the southwest slope of the ridge of Aghia Varvara, 200 m southeast of the church.

*Landscape Archaeology*, 106-107, no. 46.

Roman pottery was found around the foundations of a tower, located on top of a ridge behind Mavrou Valley. *Landscape Archaeology*, 107-108, no. 48.

**Mylopotamos / Stavroti** 20:2B, 21:2C

Area located in the northwest part of Keos. Early and

Late Roman pottery, as well as two Hellenistic or Roman spouted olive presses, were found around a modern house to the southwest of a hill flanking the pass from Koressia Valley to the streambed south of Roukounas. Ch. Georgiou – N. Faraklas, *Αριάδνη* 3, 1985, 227-228, no. 13.03; *Landscape Archaeology*, 83-84, no. 15

**Livadi → KORESSIA**

**Otzias** 20:3A, 21:2A/3A

Promontory and valley, in the northwest part of the island and close to the sea. The valley yielded pottery of the Late Hellenistic and Early Roman periods. The same area was more densely occupied during the Late Roman period. Roman pottery was also found on the promontory.

T. Whitelaw, in *Κέα – Κύθνος*, 227-257.

A few Roman sherds were found on a small mound at Akrotiri Otzias.

Ch. Georgiou – N. Faraklas, *Αριάδνη* 3, 1985, 233-234, no. 15.07.

Some Roman sherds were found on a hill at Akrotiri Otzias where the ruins of the Church of Aghios Georgios Plativoles can be seen.

Ch. Georgiou – N. Faraklas, *Αριάδνη* 3, 1985, 234, no. 15.09.

Roman pottery was found on a hill at Akrotiri Otzias.

Ch. Georgiou – N. Faraklas, *Αριάδνη* 3, 1985, 238, no. 16.03.

Roman sherds were found on a small terrace in the valley at Akrotiri Otzias.

Ch. Georgiou – N. Faraklas, *Αριάδνη* 3, 1985, 239, no. 16.05.

Roman pottery was found around a farmhouse with stables, set on the crest above Aghios Georgios at Akrotiri Otzias.

Ch. Georgiou – N. Faraklas, *Αριάδνη* 3, 1985, 239, no. 16.06; *Landscape Archaeology*, 121-122, no. 62.

Roman pottery was found on the lower part of the north slope of a ravine, located to the east of the main ravine leading to Kephala.

Ch. Georgiou – N. Faraklas, *Αριάδνη* 3, 1985, 234, no. 15.08.

Late Roman coarse pottery and pithos fragments were found in Otzias Valley in a field located on the terraces of the west side of the bay, 200 m from the shore and 500 m southwest of the Church of Aghios Georgios. The location is called Vornidi or Tou Pappa.

Ch. Georgiou – N. Faraklas, *Αριάδνη* 3, 1985, 239, no. 16.07; *Landscape Archaeology*, 122-123, no. 63.

A few Late Hellenistic, Roman and Late Roman sherds were found on a hill at the northwest end of Kambanariotissa Ridge, 150 m from the road.

*Landscape Archaeology*, 123, no. 64.

Roman pottery, dating from the 1<sup>st</sup> to the 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries AD, was found around a farmhouse to the southeast of the Diasseli fountain and to the north of the Vourkari – Otzias road. Late Roman or Early Christian fragments of marble architectural ornaments were also found.

Ch. Georgiou – N. Faraklas, *Αριάδνη* 3, 1985, 239, no. 16.09; *Landscape Archaeology*, 115-116, no. 56.

**Paliomylos** 20:3B, 21:3D

Hill on the northeast part of Keos. A few Roman sherds were found.

Ch. Georgiou – N. Faraklas, *Αριάδνη* 6, 1993, 18, no. 23.24.

**Paliomylos / Aghia Eleoussa** 20:3B, 21:3D

To the southwest of the previous location, Roman sherds were found. This is a possible location of a farmhouse.

Ch. Georgiou – N. Faraklas, *Αριάδνη* 6, 1993, 18, no. 23.26.

**Panachra** 20:2B

Spur in the middle of the island, to the west of Prophitis Elias. Roman pottery of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD was found to the north and west of the Hellenistic tower. Late Roman pottery was found to the northeast of the tower. Ch. Georgiou – N. Faraklas, *Αριάδνη* 3, 1985, 258, no. 47.04.

**Pandecha** 20:3B, 21:3D

Roman pottery was found on the northeast part of the island, indicating the presence of a farmhouse.

Ch. Georgiou – N. Faraklas, *Αριάδνη* 6, 1993, 17, no. 23.20.

**Paouras** 20:2B

On the north side of Mount Paouras, located near the middle of the west coast of Keos, some Roman sherds were found.

Ch. Georgiou – N. Faraklas, *Αριάδνη* 3, 1985, 224-226, no. 11.04.

Between Paouras and Aghios Nikolaos, Roman sherds

were found around a cistern that may be ancient but cannot be securely dated.

Ch. Georgiou – N. Faraklas, *Αριάδνη* 3, 1985, 226, no. 11.05.

Roman pottery was found on a hill on the south side of Paouras.

Ch. Georgiou – N. Faraklas, *Αριάδνη* 3, 1985, 259, no. 48.05.

**Parameria** 20:4A/4B, 21:3C

Hill over Kalidonichi ravine, located on the northeast part of Keos, where Roman pottery was found. The site was probably occupied by a settlement made up of farmhouses, at least during the Hellenistic and Roman periods.

Ch. Georgiou – N. Faraklas, *Αριάδνη* 3, 1985, 250, no. 23.01; id., *Αριάδνη* 6, 1993, 11, no. 22.04; *Barr:Atlas*, Map 58, G2.

**Pasalimani** 20:3D

Hill located on the southeast part of the island. The pottery discovered during a survey on the north side of the hill dated from the Early Classical period to the first centuries AD.

J. Mendoni, *EEKM* 13, 1985-1990, 315.

**Pera-Meria** 20:3B, 21:3C

Location to the northwest of the road leading from Kastanies to Sykamnia where Roman pottery was found. A small village could have existed there.

Ch. Georgiou – N. Faraklas, *Αριάδνη* 6, 1993, 13-14, no. 23.06.

At 250 m to the northwest of the previous site, Roman pottery was discovered. This could be the location of a farmhouse.

Ch. Georgiou – N. Faraklas, *Αριάδνη* 6, 1993, 14, no. 23.08.

At 400 m to the northwest of the previous site, Roman pottery was discovered. This was the location of one or more Roman farmhouses.

Ch. Georgiou – N. Faraklas, *Αριάδνη* 6, 1993, 14, no. 23.09.

Another Roman farmhouse was located 400 m to the southwest of the previous structures close to the Chapel of Aghios Dimitrios. Roman sherds were found.

Ch. Georgiou – N. Faraklas, *Αριάδνη* 6, 1993, 14-15, no. 23.10.

At Aghios Nikolaos, located 250-300 m to the southwest of the previous site, Roman pottery was found.

There could have been a small village and maybe a sanctuary that were occupied from the Archaic to the Roman periods.

Ch. Georgiou – N. Faraklas, *Αιτιάδων* 6, 1993, 15, no. 23.11.

**Perlevo** 20:3A, 21:3A

Promontory on the northwest part of Keos. Late Roman pottery was found.

Ch. Georgiou – N. Faraklas, *Αιτιάδων* 3, 1985, 238, no. 16.01-16.02.

**Petroussa** 20:2D

IG XII 5, 544, 1076

A rocky plateau in the south part of the island. Roman sherds were found at various sites. It was probably in this area that the holdings, referred to as “TA EM ΠΙΤΠΑΝΤΙ” in two inscriptions of the 4<sup>th</sup>/3<sup>rd</sup> centuries BC, were located.

(p.i.)

**Photimari** 20:3A, 21:2B

Area in the north part of the island to the southeast of Chora. Roman sherds were found around the Church of Aghios Nikolaos.

Ch. Georgiou – N. Faraklas, *Αιτιάδων* 3, 1985, 237, no. 15.23.

**Pigadaki** 20:2D

Location in the southeast part of the island where a two storey tower and the remains of a settlement, as well as some tombs, were found. The pottery dates mostly to the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC. But there are sherds of the Early and Late Roman period.

L. Mendoni, *EEKM* 13, 1985-1990, 316; L.G. Mendoni, in *Κέα-Κύθνος*, 281.

**Plagia** 20:2B

Hill located on the northeast side of the valley of Poisses. Ancient structures and Roman sherds were found.

Ch. Georgiou – N. Faraklas, *Αιτιάδων* 3, 1985, 258-259, no. 47.07.

**POIIESSA (Poissa, Poisses)** 20:2B

Scyl. 58; Str. 10.5.6; Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.62; St.Byz. s.v. Ποιήσσαι.

Inscriptions: *IG* XII 5, 568-592, 1100-1101; Chr. Dumanant – J. Thomopoulos, *BCH* 78, 1954, 346-348.

Poiessa is located on the west coast of Kea, on the hill of Phyra, and was founded at the end of the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC. In the Hellenistic period, it was annexed to Karthaia, but continued to be occupied during the Roman and Byzantine periods.

*RE* XI (1921) 186 s.v. Keos (Bürchner); Psyllas, *Ιστορία της Κέας*, 300-301; L. Mendoni – Ch. Papageorgiadou, *BICS Suppl.* 55, 1989, 169-173; Manthos, *Αρχαιολογία της Κέας*, 72-74; Papageorgiadou-Bani, *Coinage*, 3; *Αρχαιολογικός Άτλας του Αιγαίου*, 283; *BarrAtlas*, Map 58, G2; Choremi et al., *Κέα*, 33; G. Venieri, *Ανθέμιον* 10, 2003, 18; ead., in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 210.

Bay located in the middle of the west coast of Keos. Roman sherds were found 100 m from the beach.

Ch. Georgiou – N. Faraklas, *Αιτιάδων* 3, 1985, 256, no. 44.05.

In the area surrounding the Church of Aghios Isidoros in the valley of Poissa, many sherds of Roman date were found. Numerous grave stelai from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD onwards were also found in the same area.

G. Galani – L. Mendoni – Ch. Papageorgiadou, *Αρχαιολογία* 3, 1987, 242; L. Mendoni – Ch. Papageorgiadou, *BICS Suppl.* 55, 1989, 169-173; Manthos, *Αρχαιολογία της Κέας*, 74, 144 no. 410.

Poissa → POIIESSA

Poisses → POIIESSA

Poles → KARTHAIA

**Psathi** 20:4B

Promontory on the northeast coast of the island where there was a densely built fortified settlement. A few Roman sherds were found.

Ch. Georgiou – N. Faraklas, *Αιτιάδων* 6, 1993, 22-23, no. 24.21.

**Roukounas** 20:3A, 21:2C

Roman pottery was found to the east of the Church of Aghia Paraskevi. Late Roman pottery was also found a little further on beneath the cliffs.

*Landscape Archaeology*, 86-87, no. 19.

**Spasmata** 20:2D

A mine site with activity in Roman times. It is located at the southeast end of the island.

(p.i.)

**Stavroti** 20:2A, 21:1C  
Area in the northwest part of the island. Roman sherds were found on the southwest slope of a hill beyond Aghia Triada.  
Ch. Georgiou – N. Faraklas, *Αριάδνη* 3, 1985, 229, no. 14.02.

**Tsoukalario** 20:3B, 21:2C  
Area located in the northwest part of the island, to the south of the Church of Aghios Konstantinos where Roman pottery and moveable finds were discovered.  
Ch. Georgiou – N. Faraklas, *Αριάδνη* 3, 1985, 228, no. 13.05.

**Vatou** 20:2A/3A, 21:2B  
Location to the east of Koressia where Roman pottery was found.  
Ch. Georgiou – N. Faraklas, *Αριάδνη* 3, 1985, 231, no. 14.09.

**Vourkari** 20:2A, 21:2B  
Late Roman pottery was found on a summit overlooking the Vourkari Valley, located in the northwest part of Keos next to the bay of Aghios Nikolaos.  
Ch. Georgiou – N. Faraklas, *Αριάδνη* 3, 1985, 232, no. 15.01; Manthos, *Αρχαιολογία της Κέας*, 70; *Landscape Archaeology*, 97-98, no. 32; T. Whitelaw, in *Κέα – Κύθνος*, 227-257.

Late Hellenistic and Roman pottery was found at the bottom of the streambed leading from Vourkari to the spring at Photimari.

*Landscape Archaeology*, 98, no. 33.

Roman pottery was found on the lower terraces of a hill, 100 m north of the Vourkari – Otzias road.

*Landscape Archaeology*, 98, no. 34.

Roman sherds were found on the southeast slope of a ridge, 250 m north of the Vourkari – Otzias road.

*Landscape Archaeology*, 102-103, no. 42.

Roman pottery was found on top of a low hill, 100 m to the north of the Vourkari – Otzias road.

Ch. Georgiou – N. Faraklas, *Αριάδνη* 3, 1985, 232, no. 15.13; *Landscape Archaeology*, 103-104, no. 43.

**Vroskopos** 20:2B  
Site located in the middle of the west coast of the island, 500 m from Vroskopos Bay, where Roman pottery was found.  
Ch. Georgiou – N. Faraklas, *Αριάδνη* 3, 1985, 259, no. 48.04.

**Xyla** 20:2B, 21:1C  
Roman pottery was found around the Xyla ravine, located in the middle of the west side of the island.  
Ch. Georgiou – N. Faraklas, *Αριάδνη* 3, 1985, 227, no. 12.07.

## KIMOLOS

Pref. Cyclades / Ep. Melos

Thphr. *Lap.* 9.62; Str. 10.5.1 and 10.5.3; Dion.Calliph. 139; Stad. 284; Cels. *De med.*, 5.1; Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.70; 27.28.110 and 35.57.195-198; Col. 6.17.4; Ptol. 3.15.8.6; Suid. s.v. Κίμωλος; Eust. *Com. in D.P.* 530.

Inscriptions: *IG XII* 3, 1259-1260.

Coins: *SNG* 17 Argolis – Aegean Islands, Pl. 14.

Kimolos is located in the southwest part of the Cyclades, 1 km to the north of Melos, and occupies a surface of 38 km<sup>2</sup>. Eustathios located Kimolos in the Sporades (*Com. in D.P.* 530). It was also called Echinoussa (Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.70; Col. 6.17.4). Kimolos was well known in Antiquity for the mining of Kimolian earth (Thphr. *Lap.* 9.62; Cels. *De med.* 5.1; Plin. *Nat.* 27.28.110 and 35.57.195-198; Eust. *Com. in D.P.* 530). X. Landerer, *AEphem* 1854, 1147; *RE XI* (1921) 435 s.v. Kimolos (Bürchner); Ch. Mustakas, *AM* 69-70, 1954-1955, 153-158; T.W. Jacobsen s.v. Kimolos, in *Princeton Encyclopedia*, 454-455; H. Kaletsch s.v. Kimolos, in *Lexikon*, 328-329; *BarrAtlas*, Map 58, H3; I. Trianti s.v. Κίμωλος, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 304-305.

**Ellinika (Limni)** 22:3B  
A tomb of the 2<sup>nd</sup> or the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC was discovered on the beach at Ellinika or Limni, on the southwest coast of Kimolos. The ancient city of Kimolos is located there.

Ph. Zapheirou, *ADelt* 32, 1977, Chron. B' 2, 309; I. Trianti, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 304.

**Limni → Ellinika**

**Kitriani** 23:4B  
Pref. Cyclades / Ep. Melos

Inscriptions: *IG XII* 5, 653.

A small island at the southeast end of Siphnos. The southern part of Siphnos and the island of Kitriani could be identified with the “eschatia” mentioned in a



1<sup>st</sup> century BC inscription found in Syros (*IG* XII 5, 653). The island could also have been used as a refuge for pirates.

P. Pantou – Z. Papadopoulou s.v. Νησιδες Δυτικών Κυκλάδων, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 257; id., in *Πρακτικά Β' Διεθνούς Συμφώνου Συμποσίου*, 92-102.

## KYTHNOS

Pref. Cyclades / Ep. Kea

Scyl. 58; Str. 10.5.3; Dion.Calliph. 136-137; Liv. 31.45; Stad. 273; 281 and 284; Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.66; Harp., s.v. Κύθνιοι; Tac. *Hist.* 2.8; Ptol. 3.14.24.9; St.Byz. s.v. Κύθνος; Eust. *Com. in D.P.* 525.

Inscriptions: *IG* XII 5, 520-525, 1057-1059; *IG* XII *Suppl.*, 221, *Roman Names*, 115-120.

Coins: Wroth, *Coins* 6, 98; *SNG* 17 Argolis – Aegean Islands, Pl. 14; Liampi, *Οι νομισματικές εκδόσεις των Κυκλάδων*, 238-239.

The island of Kythnos is located in the western part of the Cyclades and occupies a surface of approximately 100 km<sup>2</sup>. It was also called Dryopis and Ophioussa (St.Byz. s.v. Κύθνος). Kythnos was repeatedly attacked by pirates from the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC to the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD. In 199 BC during the second war between the Romans and the Macedonians, Kythnos was besieged by Rome's ally Attalos I, king of Pergamon (Liv. 31.45). During the Roman Imperial period, Kythnos was part of the province of Asia and was used as a place of exile (Tac. *Ann.* 3.66; *Roman Names*, 116-117, no. 2). In the late 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD under Diocletian (284-305 AD), it was incorporated into the province of Achaia. Eustathios mentioned the cheese of Kythnos (*Com. in D.P.* 525).

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A. Mazarakis-Ainian, Επιφανειακές έρευνες στη νήσο Κύθνο. Το τείχος της αρχαίας Κύθνου, *AEphem* 1993, 219-222.  
*Αρχαιολογικός Άτλας του Αιγαίου*, 284.  
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*Διεθνούς Συμποσίου Κέα – Κύθνος, 22 – 25 Ιουνίου 1994. Μελετήματα* 27 (1998).

*Barr.Atlas*, Map 58, G3.

Savo, *Culti delle Cicladi*, 349-375.

A. Mazarakis-Ainian s.v. Κύθνος, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 246-249.

## Aghios Ioannis Theologos

23:2B

Late Roman or Early Christian sherds were found around the Chapel of Aghios Ioannis Theologos at Simousi.

O. Chadzianastasiou, in *Κέα-Κύθνος*, 261.

## Aghios Ioannis (peninsula)

23:2A

Late Roman and Early Christian pottery was found in the area to the east of the Church of Aghios Ioannis.

O. Chadzianastasiou, Σημειώσεις από την Κύθνο, in *Κέα-Κύθνος*, 261.

## Beach of Evraiokastro

23:1A

A statue representing a seated figure has been discovered on the beach facing the hill of Evraiokastro.

Ph. Zaphetropoulou, *ADelt* 23, 1968, Chron. B' 2, 382-383.

## Evraiokastro → KYTHNOS

## KYTHNOS (Evraiokastro, Vryokastro or Rigokastro)

23:1A

Scyl. 58; Dion.Calliph. 136-137; Liv. 31.45.9; Harpocr. s.v. Κύθνιοι.

The site of the ancient city of Kythnos is located next to the sea, approximately in the middle of the west coast of the island between the bays of Apokrousis to the north and Episkopi to the south. Today the site of the city is called Evraiokastro, Vryokastro or Rigokastro. The little island of Vryokastraki seems to have been connected to Kythnos in Antiquity and was a part of the city. The city was founded in the Geometric period and was abandoned in the 6<sup>th</sup> or 7<sup>th</sup> century AD.

A. Mazarakis-Ainian, *AEphem* 1993, 222-228, 374; id., *Prakt* 1995, 137-209; *Barr.Atlas*, Map 58, G3; A. Mazarakis-Ainian, *EEKM* 18, 2002-2003, 154-186; id., in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 246-249.

The lamps found on the site of the Sanctuary of Demeter date from the 7<sup>th</sup> or 6<sup>th</sup> century BC to the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD. The sanctuary continued to be in use during the Early Roman period.

A. Mazarakis-Ainian, *Prakt* 1995, 161-164; Chr. Mitsopoulou, *EEKM* 18, 2002-2003, 313.

Two inscribed marble grave stelai, dating to the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 1<sup>st</sup> century BC, were found inserted in the pavement of a threshing floor. Another two inscriptions also seem to have come from the necropolis.

A. Mazarakis-Ainian, *Prakt* 1995, 147-148.

The finds in the area around the Archaic temple on the middle plateau confirm human presence there up to the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC or the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD. But it is not known whether the temple was still in use.

A. Mazarakis-Ainian – Chr. Mitsopoulou, in *EPLA-ΘAION*, 325.

Late Roman pottery was discovered in the lower part of the city and the area of the port. The concentration of Roman pottery in this area indicates the shrinking of the city before its abandonment.

A. Mazarakis-Ainian, *Prakt* 1995, 202-204; id., *Ergon* 1995, 57-63.

Sherds of Rhodian and Knidian amphoras were discovered in the area of the lower city and the port. Some of them date to the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC.

A. Mazarakis-Ainian, *Prakt* 1995, 202.

Rigokastro → KYTHNOS

Vryokastro → KYTHNOS

## MELOS

Pref. Cyclades / Ep. Melos

Thphr. *Lap.* 2.14; 3.21-22 and 9.62; Vittr. 7.7.3; Var. R. 2.3.4; Str. 10.5.1 and 10.5.3; Dion.Calliph. 145; Cels. *De med.*, 6.19 and 5.1; Plin. *Nat.*, 4.12.70; Poll. 6.65; Ath. 1.4; St.Byz. s.v. Μῆλος, Hsch. s.v. Μίμωλις; Eust. *Com. in D.P.* 530.

Inscriptions: *IG* XII 3, 1073-1236, 1240-1258; *IG* XII 3, *Suppl.*, 1661-1670; *IG* XII *Suppl.*, 164-166, 701; *CIL* III, I, 490; K. Pittakis, *AEphem* 1859, 1831-1833, 1846, 1857, nos 3507-3512, 3544, 3586; *SEG* 31, 1981, no. 743; *Roman Names*, 121-163.

Coins: Wroth, *Coins* 6, 103-107; *SNG* 17 Argolis – Aegean Islands, Pl. 14; Liampi, *Οι νομισματικές εκδόσεις των Κυκλάδων*, 239-240, 245-246.

Melos is located in the southwest part of the Cyclades and occupies a surface of 161 km<sup>2</sup>. According to the ancient sources, it was also called Akytos (Plin. *Nat.*

4.12.70), Byblis (St.Byz. s.v. Μῆλος), Mimalis (Hsch., s.v. Μίμωλις; Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.70), Mimblis (Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.70), Siphis (Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.70) and Zephyria (St.Byz. s.v. Μῆλος; Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.70). Dionysios Calliphontis (145) and Eustathios (*Com. in D.P.* 530) counted Melos among the Sporades. The island of Melos was very prosperous during the Roman period, and its natural resources were heavily exploited, especially during the Late Roman period. The ancient writers mention the extraction of alumen (Cels. *De med.* 6.19 and 5.1; Plin. *Nat.* 4.52.184-188), pumice (Thphr. *Lap.* 2.14 and 3.21-22; Plin. *Nat.* 36.42.155), sulphur (Plin. *Nat.* 35.50.174) and Melian earth (Thphr. *Lap.* 9.62; Vittr. 7.7.3; Plin. *Nat.* 35.19.37). Melian goats were also highly prized (Var. R. 2.3.4; Poll. 6.65; Ath. 1.4). Settlements of the Roman period are scattered all over the island. The people of Melos dedicated a statue to the Goddess Roma in the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC, and it must have been one of the first to be erected in Greece. At the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD when Diocletian divided the Roman Empire into two parts, Melos became part of the eastern sector.

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S. Raptopoulos, "... Duae et ejus species..." Η «Στυπτηρία γη» της Μήλου ή ξαναδιαβάζοντας ένα κείμενο του Πλίνιου, in *Αρχαία Ελληνική Τεχνολογία 1<sup>ο</sup> Διεθνές Συνέδριο*. Σεπτέμβριος 1997 (1997) 345-350.

*BarrAtlas*, Map 58, G3/H3.

A. McNulty – A.J. Hall, Divine Theion: the exploitation of sulphur in Melos and Italy, in *5<sup>th</sup> International Mining History Congress*, 86-91.

A.J. Hall - E. Photos-Jones, The nature of Melian *alumen* and its potential for exploitation in antiquity, in Ph. Borgard – J.-P. Brun – M. Picon (eds), *L'alun de Méditerranée. Colloque international Naples, 4-5-6 juin 2003, Lipari, 7-8 juin 2003* (2005) 77-84.

S.Y. Raptopoulos, Les producteurs d'alun de Milo: une histoire de patrons et d'ouvriers, in Ph. Borgard – J.-P. Brun – M. Picon (eds), *L'alun de Méditerranée. Colloque international Naples, 4-5-6 juin 2003, Lipari, 7-8 juin 2003* (2005) 171-176.

S. Marquié – M. Vichy – J.-Chr. Sourisseau – M. Picon, Des amphores de Mélos à Chypre et l'alun chypriote, in Ph. Borgard – J.-P. Brun – M. Picon (eds), *L'alun de Méditerranée. Colloque international Naples, 4-5-6 juin 2003, Lipari, 7-8 juin 2003* (2005) 201-210.

I. Trianti s.v. Μήλος, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 306-311.  
Raptopoulos, *Κυκλάδες Νήσοι*, 333-421.

#### Adamas

22:2C

In the port of Adamas, remains of walls belonging to a Hellenistic and Roman settlement were found. The ruins are visible from the shore, and they reach a depth of 7 m below the sea.

J.F. Cherry, in *An Island Polity*, 294; D. Kazianis, *ADelt* 51, 1996, Chron. B' 2, 723.

#### Agathia

22:1C

Location in the north part of the west side of Melos near the road to Samari and Vourlidia. Very large quantities of Roman pottery and walls that could have belonged to a farmhouse were found. A mosaic floor was also mentioned.

D. Mackenzie, *BSA* 3, 1896-1897, 84; Ph. Papadopoulou-Zapheirou, *ADelt* 21, 1966, Chron. B' 2, 387; J.F. Cherry, in *An Island Polity*, 308; *BarrAtlas*, Map 58, G3.

#### Aghia Eleni

22:1C

Located in the west part of Melos. A great quantity of pottery dating to the Roman period was discovered. Walls are also visible. They are thought to belong to a Hellenistic or Roman rural villa with mosaic floors.

D. Mackenzie, *BSA* 3, 1896-1897, 81-83; Ph. Papadopoulou-Zapheirou, *ADelt* 21, 1966, Chron. B' 2, 387; J.F. Cherry, in *An Island Polity*, 307; *BarrAtlas*, Map 58, G3.

#### Aghia Kyriaki

22:2D

Bay to the west of Palaiochori on the southeast coast

of the island. It was a settlement of commercial character, dating from 200 BC to 400 AD. Remains of buildings and abundant Late Roman pottery were discovered. Storage vessels, like pithoi and amphorae, were found in some of the excavated rooms; but it is difficult to distinguish the industrial from the residential buildings. Alunite, kaolinite, sulphur and perhaps other sulphates may have been processed at Aghia Kyriaki during the Roman period. Geothermal energy was perhaps used as fuel for the processing of the minerals. Rock-cut tombs of Roman date were found near Aghia Kyriaki.

D. Mackenzie, *BSA* 3, 1896-1897, 79-80; J.F. Cherry, in *An Island Polity*, 304; E. Photos-Jones et al., *BSA* 94, 1999, 377-413; *BarrAtlas*, Map 58, G3; J.A. Atkinson – E. Photos-Jones in *5<sup>th</sup> International Mining History Congress*, 82-84; J.D. Hansom – A.J. Hall – E. Photos-Jones in *5<sup>th</sup> International Mining History Congress*, 92-100.

#### Aghios Konstantinos

22:2C

Very few Roman sherds were discovered on a series of terraces to the northwest of the Church of Aghios Konstantinos.

J.F. Cherry, in *An Island Polity*, 295.

#### Aghios Nikolaos

22:1C

Site located 500 m to the east of the village of Triades in the west part of Melos. A survey led to the discovery of pottery, dating from the Early to the Late Roman period.

J.F. Cherry, in *An Island Polity*, 307-308.

#### Aghios Panteleimon

22:2C

A few Roman sherds, remains of walls and mosaic pavements belonging to a house were found.

J.F. Cherry, in *An Island Polity*, 302.

#### Aghios Spyridon

22:1C

Roman pottery was found at the foot of the acropolis above Emborio and Rivari.

J.F. Cherry, in *An Island Polity*, 306.

#### Aspro Kavo

22:1C

Beach located at a short distance to the north of Emborio on the west coast of Melos Bay. Walls of buildings above and beneath the sea were found, along with Late Roman pottery. The settlement was possibly devoted to the purification and export of sulphur and alum.

J.F. Cherry, in *An Island Polity*, 306-307.

**Emborio**

22:1C

Modern settlement located in the middle of the western part of Melos Bay. A building was found 5 m under the sea at a distance of approximately 150 m from the shore. It dates to the Late Roman or Medieval period. To the west of the coast of Emborio, abundant Late Roman pottery and several rock-cut Roman graves were found.

J.F. Cherry, in *An Island Polity*, 306; *BarrAtlas*, Map 58, G3.

**Kaminia**

22:2C

Roman pottery was found in two different areas situated on the tops of cliffs, approximately 100 m from the coast. Roman pottery was also found on a terrace close to the sea and on a low hill overlooking the northern part of the coast.

J.F. Cherry, in *An Island Polity*, 295; *BarrAtlas*, Map 58, G3.

**Kanava**

22:2C

Two Roman amphoras were found approximately 100 m to the north of Kanava, which is located on the road leading from Adamas to Zephyria at a distance of 4 km southeast of Adamas.

Ph. Zaphetropoulou, *ADelt* 25, 1970, Chron. B' 2, 423.

**Kato Komia**

22:3C

Roman coarse pottery and architectural members were found in an area extending from Komia to the Church of Aghios Ioannis to the north. A great quantity of Late Roman pottery and buildings can be seen at the bay of Plaka, located to the east. The buildings have been interpreted as warehouses, and the site could have been that of a Roman commercial settlement for the export of mineral products

D. Mackenzie, *BSA* 3, 1896-1897, 75-76; J. Pittinger, *BSA* 70, 1975, 196; J.F. Cherry, in *An Island Polity*, 298-299; J.A. Atkinson – E. Photos-Jones, in *5<sup>th</sup> International Mining History Congress*, 80; *BarrAtlas*, Map 58, G3.

**Kipos**

22:2D

A village located in the middle of the south side of Melos. Blocks which came from a Roman building are reported in a farmhouse above the village. Late Roman pottery was discovered around the churches of Kipos. Roman pottery was also found 400 m to the west of the churches of Kipos and 200 m to the southeast of the village of Kipos.

D. Mackenzie, *BSA* 3, 1896-1897, 80; J.F. Cherry, in *An Island Polity*, 304-305.

**Klima**

22:2C

The port of ancient Melos was located at the site of the contemporary settlement of Klima. The alluviation of the plain in the Early Roman period required the extension of the harbour and the construction of two moles. A rectangular building, a stoa and some houses built on the lower slopes were discovered. They all date to the Late Roman or Early Byzantine period. Some Roman graves are cut into the rock at the south end of the bay; and a marble bust of the Roman period was found.

C. Smith, *BSA* 2, 1896-1896, 65-68; id., *JHS* 16, 1896, 347-351; G. Libertini, *ASAtene* 30-32, 1952-1954, 363-381; J.F. Cherry, in *An Island Polity*, 294; M. Eustathiou – P. Pantou, *ADelt* 54, 1999, Chron. B' 2, 797-799.

**Korfos**

22:2C

An Early Roman lamp was found.

Ph. Zaphetropoulou, *ADelt* 22, 1967, Chron. B' 2, 465; J.F. Cherry, in *An Island Polity*, 295; *BarrAtlas*, Map 58, G3.

**Mandrakia**

22:2B/2C

Located to the east of Plaka close to the sea. Obsidian debitage and pottery, dating to the Roman period, were discovered on a low spur. Roman pottery was also found to the east of the hamlet.

J.F. Cherry, in *An Island Polity*, 294.

**MELOS (Plaka)**

22:2C

Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.70.

The ancient city of Melos, located near the modern capital Plaka, flourished during the Hellenistic and Roman periods. The theatre was remodeled in Roman times when a stoa and a sanctuary dedicated to Dionysos were also built. The remodeling remained unfinished. The city was abandoned in the 6<sup>th</sup> century AD.

J.F. Cherry, in *An Island Polity*, 293; H. Kaletsch s.v. Melos, in *Lexikon*, 419; *BarrAtlas*, Map 58, G3; Sear, *Roman Theatres*, 401.

The agora was located at the site called “Three churches”. Inscriptions, statue bases, statues, sarcophagi and architectural members of Roman Imperial date were found.

C. Smith, *JHS* 17, 1897, 1-21; D. Mackenzie, *JHS* 17, 1897, 122-133.



A Roman building close to the gate of the ancient city has been identified as the gymnasium.

R.C. Bosanquet, *BSA* 2, 1895-1896, 79.

A Roman aqueduct and a Late Roman tomb were found not far from the findspot of Aphrodite, near the gymnasium.

C. Smith, *BSA* 2, 1895-1896, 74; id., *JHS* 16, 1896, 355. Some Late Roman walls were discovered to the south of the theatre.

C. Smith, *BSA* 2, 1895-1896, 69.

Parts of a Roman bath and of a building of the first half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD were found at Tramythia. The building belonged to a religious association that worshipped Dionysos. Inscriptions mentioning the religious group were discovered in the building. The building had a long hall with a mosaic pavement. Statues were also found.

C. Smith, *BSA* 2, 1895-1896, 72-74; id., *JHS* 16, 1896, 355; R.C. Bosanquet, *JHS* 18, 1898, 60-80.

#### **Palaiochori**

22:3D

Village on the southeast coast of Melos. A Late Roman site is located on top of the cliff that occupies the entire bay. A great quantity of Late Roman pottery was found. The site was used for the storage and export of the minerals and industrial products of southeast Melos. D. Mackenzie, *BSA* 3, 1896-1897, 79; J.F. Cherry, in *An Island Polity*, 301-302; *BarrAtlas*, Map 58, G3; J.A. Atkinson – E. Photos-Jones, in *5<sup>th</sup> International Mining History Congress*, 80.

#### **Patrikia**

22:2C

Beach located on the west side of Melos Bay. A few Late Roman sherds were found. J.F. Cherry, in *An Island Polity*, 306.

#### **Pellekoudi**

22:3B

Cape located to the north of Pollonia. Late Roman pottery and obsidian were found. J.F. Cherry, in *An Island Polity*, 297; *BarrAtlas*, Map 58, H3.

#### **Perivolia**

22:2C

Very few Roman sherds were found on the north slopes of a gully 500 m from the sea at Vourla. J.F. Cherry, in *An Island Polity*, 295.

#### **Plaka → MELOS**

#### **Platiena**

22:2B

Location in the northwest part of the bay of Melos next

to the sea. It was the site of a Late Roman settlement with pottery dating from the 3<sup>rd</sup> to the 5<sup>th</sup> centuries AD. The Church of Aghios Georgios is built upon an earlier building.

J.F. Cherry, in *An Island Polity*, 293.

#### **Provatas**

22:2D

Beach located in the middle of the south coast of the island. A Roman villa with mosaic floors was found a little to the north of the beach.

D. Mackenzie, *BSA* 3, 1896-1897, 80; J.F. Cherry, in *An Island Polity*, 304; *BarrAtlas*, Map 58, G3.

#### **Rivari**

22:2C

Peninsula located on the west side of Melos Bay. Many sherds of Roman date were found, as well as two tunnels for the extraction of clay, also possibly Roman. J.F. Cherry, in *An Island Polity*, 306; *BarrAtlas*, Map 58, G3.

#### **Samari**

22:1C

Numerous sherds from the Hellenistic and Roman periods, as well as a number of walls that probably served as terrace walls, were discovered in the area. Ph. Papadopoulou-Zapheirou, *ADelt* 21, 1966, Chron. B' 2, 387.

#### **Soleta**

22:3D

Ridge located at 1,5 km to the northeast of Palaiochori. A villa of the Early Roman Imperial period was found. Walls and traces of pebble mosaics can be seen, as well as numerous roof tiles and a cistern. On the lower slopes of the ridge, there is a great quantity of Late Roman pottery and tiles. The area was devoted to industrial activity as the numerous wasters show. Approximately 300 m to the east on a low hill, large amounts of Late Roman pottery have been identified. J.F. Cherry, in *An Island Polity*, 300-301; *BarrAtlas*, Map 58, H3.

#### **Spathi**

22:3D

Roman pottery was found on the northeast slope of the hill east of Palaiochori. Late Roman pottery was found near the foundations of a small church, located on the spot where Cape Spathi joins the rest of the island. There could have existed a Roman commercial settlement for the export of mineral products. J. Pittinger, *BSA* 70, 1975, 196; J.F. Cherry, in *An Island Polity*, 301.

**Sta Glastria** 22:1C

Site located on the bay of Vourlidia on the northwest coast of Melos. A rock-cut tomb and Late Roman pottery were found. The site could have had a commercial use.

D. Mackenzie, *BSA* 3, 1896-1897, 84-85; J.F. Cherry, in *An Island Polity*, 308; *BarrAtlas*, Map 58, G3.

**Sta Nychia** 22:2C

Site on Cape Bombarda. The discovery of Roman coarse pottery may indicate permanent occupation.

J.F. Cherry, in *An Island Polity*, 294.

**Stoloi** 22:2C

The remains of a cemetery, of a Roman settlement and of a building that could have been a temple were found at Stoloi, located 3 or 4 km north of Aghia Kyriaki.

*BarrAtlas*, Map 58, G3; Raptopoulos, *Κυκλάδες Νήσοι*, 337.

**Stous Dekatesseres** 22:2C

Area located in the south part of the bay of Melos, a little to the east of Chivadolimni. Roman pottery was found.

J.F. Cherry, in *An Island Polity*, 304.

**Triades** 22:1C

Valley located in the middle of the west part of Melos. Roman pottery was found there.

D. Mackenzie, *BSA* 3, 1896-1897, 83-84; J.F. Cherry, in *An Island Polity*, 307.

**Tria Pigadia** 22:3C

Small settlement situated on the coast of Late Roman date. Perhaps it was once continuous with the settlement of Kato Komia. Late Roman pottery was found.

D. Mackenzie, *BSA* 3, 1896-1897, 75-77; J.F. Cherry, in *An Island Polity*, 298; *BarrAtlas*, Map 58, H3.

**Trypiti** 22:2C

Inscriptions: *CIL* III *Suppl.*, 14203<sup>10</sup>.

Roman cave tombs have been discovered at the village of Trypiti. Later, the opening of a new road leading to the catacombs caused the destruction of one or two Roman graves. The glass vases from the graves date to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD.

C. Smith, *JHS* 16, 1896, 347-356; Ph. Zappeiropoulou, *ADelt* 27, 1972, Chron. B' 2, 605.

**Vounali tou Barba Spiro** 22:3B

Low hill 800 m to the southwest of Pollonia where some Roman pottery was found.

J.F. Cherry, in *An Island Polity*, 297; *BarrAtlas*, Map 58, H3.

**Vourlidia** 22:1C

At the north end of Vourlidia Bay on the northwest coast of Melos, Roman tombs were found.

D. Mackenzie, *BSA* 3, 1896-1897, 85.

**Xylokeratia** 22:1D

Area located in the southwest part of Melos, 2,5 km southeast of the Monastery of Aghios Ioannis. Late Roman material was found.

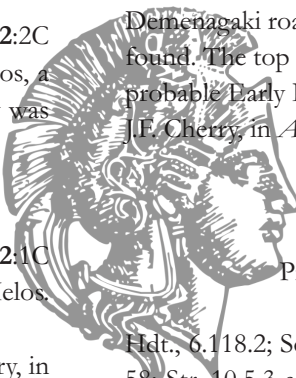
J.F. Cherry, in *An Island Polity*, 307.

**Zephyria** 22:2C

Site located on top and on the south slope of a spur, 300 m to the north of the church above the Zephyria – Demenagaki road. Abundant Early Roman pottery was found. The top of the hill is occupied by a structure of probable Early Roman date.

J.F. Cherry, in *An Island Polity*, 299-300.

ΑΚΑΔΗΜΙΑ



ΑΘΗΝΩΝ

MYKONOS

Pref. Cyclades / Ep. Syros

Hdt., 6.118.2; Schol. in Lyc. 389a; 401a and 401e; Scyl. 58; Str. 10.5.3 and 10.5.9; Verg. *A.* 3.76; Dion. Calliph. 142; Stad. 280; Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.66; Ptol. 3.14.24.11; Ath. 1.14.3; Agathem. 4.4; St. Byz. s.v. “Μύκονος”; Suid., s.v. Μυκόνιος γείτων; Eust. *Com. in D.P.* 525.

Inscriptions: *SIG* III, 1024 and 1215; *ID* 104, l. 26; *IG* XI 2, 138 *Bb* l. 10, 165 l. 49. 54, 199 *A* l. 101, 199 *B* l. 97; *IG* XII 5, 307, l. 7; *Roman Names*, 164-166.

Coins: Wroth, *Coins* 6, 108-109; *SNG* 17 Argolis – Aegean Islands, Pl. 15; Liampi, *Οι νομισματικές εκδόσεις των Κυκλάδων*, 246-247.

Mykonos belongs to the northern part of the Cyclades and occupies a surface of 88 km<sup>2</sup>. According to Scylax, Mykonos had two cities (Scyl. 58), but Claudius Ptolemaeus, writing at the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, mentions only one (Ptol. 3.14.24.13). An inscription dating to 200 BC informs us that the two cities had merged into one by that time (*SIG* III, 1024, l. 3-4). One of these cities lies beneath the modern capital of Mykonos

(Chora), and the other was at the site of Palaiokastro in the interior of the island near the modern village of Ano Mera. The epigraphical and literary sources mention the River Acheloos (*SIG* III, 1024; *SEG* 25, 1971, no. 845) and the Phorvia Akra Cape (Ptol. 3.14.24).

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H. Möbius, Antike Bauten auf Mykonos, *AM* 50, 1925, 37-44.

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A.N. Oikonomides, in Bent, *Aegean Islands*, 513-532.

H. Möbius, Antike Bauten auf Mykonos und der Argonaut, *AA* 84, 1969, 11-15.

E. Vanderpool s.v. Mykonos, in *Princeton Encyclopedia Sites*, 601.

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Raptopoulos, *Κυκλάδες Νήσοι*, 250-332.

#### Agali tou Sklavou 19:3A

Traces of mining activity of the Hellenistic or Roman period were found in the Gogas plot at Agali tou Sklavou in the Kounoupas – Phtelia area.

Raptopoulos, *Κυκλάδες Νήσοι*, 260.

#### Aghios Elias Anomeritis 19:4B

Late Roman sherds were found in the Mycobar plot.

Raptopoulos, *Κυκλάδες Νήσοι*, 261.

#### Aghios Elias Vornon 19:3A

Late Roman fortification walls were found at Aghios Elias in the area of Vorna.

*BarrAtlas*, Map 61, A3; Raptopoulos, *Κυκλάδες Νήσοι*, 261.

#### Aghios Ioannis Diakophtis 19:2C

A Late Hellenistic – Early Roman agricultural settlement was found in the Entassis plot.

Raptopoulos, *Κυκλάδες Νήσοι*, 261.

#### Aghios Lazaros 19:3C

Location in the southwest part of Mykonos, where sherds of the Roman imperial period were found.

Raptopoulos, *Κυκλάδες Νήσοι*, 262.

#### Aghios Sostis 19:3A

Traces of mining activity of the Hellenistic or Roman period were found in the Elgrima Corp. plot at Aghios Sostis.

Raptopoulos, *Κυκλάδες Νήσοι*, 260.

#### Aghios Stephanos 19:2B

A limestone quarry, probably of Hellenistic and Roman date, was found in the Goldnagel plot at Aghios Stephanos.

Raptopoulos, *Κυκλάδες Νήσοι*, 261.

#### Aleomandra 19:2C

Location in the southwest part of the island where poros and marble quarries of the Hellenistic and Roman period have been found.

Raptopoulos, *Κυκλάδες Νήσοι*, 261.

Late Hellenistic and Early Roman amphora sherds were found in the Costa Helios plot.

Raptopoulos, *Κυκλάδες Νήσοι*, 261-262.

#### Ano Diakophtis – Pouli 19:2C

Late Roman and Byzantine sherds were found in the Ioannidis-Venieris plots.

Raptopoulos, *Κυκλάδες Νήσοι*, 262.

#### Apollonion 19:2C

A Roman marble quarry was found at Apollonion.

*BarrAtlas*, Map 61, A3; Raptopoulos, *Κυκλάδες Νήσοι*, 261.

#### Argyraina 19:3B

Sherds of the Roman imperial period were found at Argyraina. Late Roman sherds were found in the Samiotakis plot.

Raptopoulos, *Κυκλάδες Νήσοι*, 259.

#### Armenistis 19:2A

A Late Roman fortification was found in the area of Armenistis lighthouse – Kampanaria.

Raptopoulos, *Κυκλάδες Νήσοι*, 261.

#### Astivopi 19:4B

Location in the centre of Mykonos where a Roman

sanctuary of Dionysos has been identified. The Church of Aghios Georgios must have been built on the Temple of Dionysos. An inscription of the Roman Imperial period was found.

Raptopoulos, *Κυκλάδες Νήσοι*, 261, 277.

## Chora → MYKONOS

### Diakophtis 19:2C

Late Roman sherds were found in the Koukas plot at Diakophtis. A Hellenistic or Roman marble quarry has been found in the Nikolakakis plot.

Raptopoulos, *Κυκλάδες Νήσοι*, 261.

### Diaphentides 19:3B

A Late Roman farmhouse was found at Diaphentides, located in the north part of the island. In the Phiorentinos plot, the remains of Late Roman or Byzantine buildings were found.

Raptopoulos, *Κυκλάδες Νήσοι*, 261.

A rural sanctuary of Apollo Ekatomvios was found at Aghia Paraskevi Diaphentidon. It was in use from the 7<sup>th</sup> to the beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup> centuries BC.

Raptopoulos, *Κυκλάδες Νήσοι*, 279, 311.

### DIMASTON (Divounia) 19:4B

Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.66.

Remains of the Roman period were found on Cape Dimastion on the south side of the island. According to S. Raptopoulos, the main commercial port of Mykonos in the Roman Imperial period was the double port of Dimastion.

RE V, 646 s.v. Dimastos (Bürchner); A.N. Oikonomides, in Bent, *Aegean Islands*, 520; *Αρχαιολογικός Άτλας του Αιγαίου*, 287; Raptopoulos, *Κυκλάδες Νήσοι*, 254.

## Divounia → DIMASTON

### Draphaki 19:3B

The foundations of a Late Roman building were found in the Ioannidis plot at Draphaki.

Raptopoulos, *Κυκλάδες Νήσοι*, 259.

### Glastros 19:3C

Late Hellenistic and Early Roman pottery was found at Glastros-Tou Sklavouni.

Raptopoulos, *Κυκλάδες Νήσοι*, 259.

### Glyphadi Aleomandras 19:2C

Roman sherds were found at Glyphadi.

Raptopoulos, *Κυκλάδες Νήσοι*, 261.

### Kakopati 19:4A

A poros quarry of Roman date was found in the Mandilaras plot at Kakopati.

Raptopoulos, *Κυκλάδες Νήσοι*, 260.

### Kardiokaphtis 19:3C

Location in the southwest part of Mykonos where a poros quarry of the Hellenistic or Roman period was found.

Raptopoulos, *Κυκλάδες Νήσοι*, 261.

### Kosomytis 19:3C

Sherds of commercial amphoras of the Roman Imperial period were found at Kosomytis, located between the airport and Platys Gialos.

Raptopoulos, *Κυκλάδες Νήσοι*, 259.

### Ktima tou Vlachou 19:2C

Location in the southwest part of the island to the west of the coast of Korphos and on the east foot of Ano Diakophtis Hill where poros and marble quarries of the Hellenistic and Roman periods have been found.

Raptopoulos, *Κυκλάδες Νήσοι*, 261.

### Lino 19:3C

Roman pottery was found in the Gikakis plot at Lino-Masouras.

Raptopoulos, *Κυκλάδες Νήσοι*, 260.

### Makrokephalos 19:4C

Roman sherds were found at Makrokephalos, located in the east – southeast part of the island.

Raptopoulos, *Κυκλάδες Νήσοι*, 260.

### Marathi 19:3B

An ancient well in use during the Roman period is located in the Asymomytis plot at Marathi.

Raptopoulos, *Κυκλάδες Νήσοι*, 260.

### Merchia 19:4A

Coarse Roman pottery was found at Merchia. The pottery found in the Kakavas plot seems to be related to the mining process.

Raptopoulos, *Κυκλάδες Νήσοι*, 260, 281.

### MYKONOS (Chora) 19:3B

Ptol. 3.14.24.13.



The ancient city of Mykonos is located under the Chora and, more precisely, from the hill of Kastro to the beach. Roman finds were discovered under the “School of Mavros”.

F. Burkhalter – A.-Ph. Touchais, *BCH* 127, 2003, 1036; *Barr. Atlas*, Map 61, A3; Ph. Zappeiropoulou s.v. Μύκονος, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 231; Raptopoulos, *Κυκλάδες Νήσοι*, 259.

Late Hellenistic and Early Roman amphoras were found in the area of Kato Myloi.

Raptopoulos, *Κυκλάδες Νήσοι*, 259.

Hellenistic and Late Roman sherds were found to the south of Lakka.

Raptopoulos, *Κυκλάδες Νήσοι*, 259.

Pottery and various finds of the Hellenistic and Roman periods were found at Pano Matogianni, Evangelistria and Manto square.

Raptopoulos, *Κυκλάδες Νήσοι*, 259.

#### *Aleukantra*

Graves, dating from the 1<sup>st</sup> to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD, were found at Aleukantra, as well as weights and measures.

Raptopoulos, *Κυκλάδες Νήσοι*, 254, 259.

#### *Kamalauka*

An unpublished inscription of the Roman period has been found used as building material in the wall of Aghia Marina Chapel in the Daktylidis plot at Kamalauka. Roman graves were found at Kamalauka – Skalado.

Raptopoulos, *Κυκλάδες Νήσοι*, 253, 259.

#### *Peteinaros*

Remains of Late Roman buildings were found in the Syrianos plot at Peteinaros.

Raptopoulos, *Κυκλάδες Νήσοι*, 259.

#### **Niokastra**

19:3C

Late Roman enclosure walls were found at Niokastra in the area of Kounoupas – Phtelia.

Raptopoulos, *Κυκλάδες Νήσοι*, 260.

#### **Ornos**

19:3C

Sherds of commercial amphoras were found in the Zouganelis plot. They date to the Late Hellenistic and Early Roman periods.

Raptopoulos, *Κυκλάδες Νήσοι*, 262.

#### **Ornos – Korphos**

19:3C

Roman sherds were found in this area.

Raptopoulos, *Κυκλάδες Νήσοι*, 262.

#### **Palaiokastro**

19:3B

Inscriptions and pottery of the Roman period were found at Palaiokastro where the second city of Mykonos was probably located. The area was inhabited during the Hellenistic and Roman periods.

I.N. Svoronos, *BCH* 17, 1893, 494-495; *Barr. Atlas*, Map 61, A3; Raptopoulos, *Κυκλάδες Νήσοι*, 252, 260.

#### **Phaneromeni**

19:3B

A Hellenistic and Roman farmhouse was found at Phaneromeni in the area of Kounoupas.

Raptopoulos, *Κυκλάδες Νήσοι*, 260.

#### **Phtelia**

19:3B

Roman pottery, as well as traces of mining activity, were found at Phtelia.

Raptopoulos, *Κυκλάδες Νήσοι*, 260.

#### **Pigados (Pouados)**

19:3B

The spout of a Late Roman or Early Christian crushing facility was found at Pigados-Bouka.

Raptopoulos, *Κυκλάδες Νήσοι*, 259.

#### **Plaka Patara**

19:2C

Location in the southwest part of the island where a Hellenistic or Roman poros quarry was found in the Continental Tradition plot.

Raptopoulos, *Κυκλάδες Νήσοι*, 261.

#### **Plintri**

19:3C

The remains of a Roman settlement were located in the Papadopoulos plot.

Raptopoulos, *Κυκλάδες Νήσοι*, 260.

#### **Pyrgos tou Sklavouni**

19:3C

Tower located in the southwest part of the island. The finds show it was in use from the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> to the beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup> centuries BC.

Raptopoulos, *Κυκλάδες Νήσοι*, 272.

#### **Pythoi**

19:4B

Location in the centre of the island where a Late Hellenistic – Early Roman settlement was found.

Raptopoulos, *Κυκλάδες Νήσοι*, 260.

#### **Vassilika**

19:3B

Location in the centre of the island. The foundations

of a Late Hellenistic and Roman farmhouse with a circular tower were found in the Kontizas plot, to the northwest of Phaneromeni Chapel.  
Raptopoulos, *Κυκλάδες Νήσοι*, 296-310.

#### Vothonas

19:3B

Roman sherds were found at Vothonas.  
Raptopoulos, *Κυκλάδες Νήσοι*, 260.

### NAXOS

Pref. Cyclades / Ep. Naxos

*b.Ap.* 44; *Scyl.* 58; *D.S.* 4.61.5.4; 5.50.1.3; 5.51.4 and 5.52.2.1; *Str.* 10.5.3; *Dion.Calliph.* 147; *Stad.* 281 and 284; *Plin. Nat.* 4.12.67; *Tac. Ann.* 16.9.2; *App. BC* 5.7; *Ptol.* 3.14.24.15; *Agathem.* 25.3; *St.Byz.*, s.v. Νάξος; *Suid.* s.v. Νάξια; *Eust. Com. in D.P.* 525.

Inscriptions: *IG XII* 5, 35-104, 1016-1018; *IG XII Suppl.*, 192-199; *SEG* 25, 1971, no. 936; V. Bardani, *HOROS* 17-21, 2004-2009, 485, 488, 491, 492-493, 493-494, nos 4, 11, 17, 22, 24.

Coins: Wroth, *Coins* 6, 110-112; *SNG* 17 Argolis – Aegean Islands, Pl. 15; Liampi, *Οι νομισματικές εκδόσεις των Κυκλάδων*, 248-251; H. Nicolet-Pierre, in *Κερμάνια Φύλας. Τμήματός τμήμα για τον Ιωάννη Γουράτσου* (2009) 395-405; ead., *Οβολός* 9, 2010, 325-328.

Naxos is located in the eastern part of the Cyclades. It is the largest island of the Cyclades, with a surface of 417 km<sup>2</sup>. The ancient sources also mention the names Callipolis (*Plin. Nat.* 4.12.67), Dia (*D.S.* 4.61.5.4; *Plin. Nat.* 4.12.65), Dionysias (*D.S.* 5.52.2.1; *Plin. Nat.* 4.12.67), Mikra Sikelia (*Plin. Nat.* 4.12.67; *Agathem.* 25.3) and Strogylis (*D.S.* 5.50.1.3; *Plin. Nat.* 4.12.65). Dionysios Calliphontis considered Naxos to be one of the Sporades (*Dion.Calliph.* 147). Diodoros Siculus mentions Mount Drios (*D.S.* 5.51.4). In 42 BC Naxos was given to Rhodes by the Romans; but in 31 BC it was taken away from the Rhodians because of their harshness (*App. BC* 5.7). The island must have retained a certain degree of autonomy, suggested by the minting of coins bearing the image of Dionysos. In the Roman Imperial period Naxos became a place of exile (*Tac. Ann.* 16.9.2).

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*BarrAtlas*, Map 61, A3/B3/B4.

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Savo, *Culti delle Cicladi*, 75-259.

V. Lambrinoudakis s.v. Νάξος, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 287-285.

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#### Aghios Dimitrios

18:3B

It is located in the area of Moutsouna, approximately in the middle of the east coast of Naxos. The remains of walls, together with the sherds observed in the area, indicate a settlement, probably of Roman date.

R. Treuil, in *Les Cyclades*, 60.

#### Apollonas

18:3A

The foundations of Late Roman buildings were found on the side of the hill facing the bay of Apollo to the east of the road between Apollonas and Egares and near a quarry. These finds indicate that the quarry was in use during the Late Roman period.

*BarrAtlas*, Map 61, B3; O. Philaniotou, in *Γενέθλιον*, 18.

#### Chora → NAXOS

#### Iria

18:3B

Inscriptions: *SEG* 38, 1988, no. 819.

Iria is located on the west coast of Naxos, 3 km to the south of Chora. Two torsos of statues wearing armour were discovered in the cella of the temple at Iria. They date to the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC and may represent M. Antonius who identified himself with Dionysos, the god to whom the temple was dedicated. In 27 BC the statue of Antonius was dedicated to Octavian. In the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD, the temple was largely restored. In the following centuries, the west building was constructed with reused material.

V. Lambrinoudakis – G. Gruben, *AA* 1987, 608-614; id., *Archaiognosia* 5, 1990, 169-170; V. Lambrinoudakis, *AEphem* 1992, 207-208; *BarrAtlas*, Map 61, A3.

#### Melanes

18:3B

An inscription of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC was found at Melanes.

V. Bardani, *HOROS* 17-21, 2004-2009, 491, no. 18.  
The archaic aqueduct was repaired during the Roman period  
V. Lambrinoudakis, in *Πρακτικά Δ' Παναξιακού Συνεδρίου* (in press).

### NAXOS (Chora)

18:3B

Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.67; Ptol. 3.14.24.15.

Inscriptions: V. Bardani, *HOROS* 17-21, 2004-2009, 485-486, 498-490, 492, 493, nos 5-6, 13, 16, 21, 23.

In the Pavlopoulos plot, located immediately to the south of the modern cemetery, a Hellenistic cemetery was found. One of its graves had been reused during the Roman period.

O. Chadzianastasiou, *ADelt* 36, 1981, Chron. B' 2, 377-378.

Just outside the east side of the Chora of Naxos in the plot of the Workmen's Residence, a deposit of Roman pottery and parts of Roman private houses were found. A Roman cist grave was also discovered there.

Ph. Zappeiropoulou, *ADelt* 43, 1988, Chron. B' 2, 493-494.

Remains of Late Hellenistic buildings were found in the Zappeiropoulos plot.

Ph. Zappeiropoulou, *ADelt* 42, 1987, Chron. B' 2, 493.

### ΑΚΑΔΗΜΙΑ

#### Aplomata

Inscriptions: V.N. Bardani, *HOROS* 17-21, 2004-2009, 484, no. 2.

At the foot of the hill of Aplomata, some Late Hellenistic and Roman buildings, probably houses, were excavated. They were constructed on top of the Archaic necropolis. A cistern and two wells belonged to the houses. A 4<sup>th</sup> century AD building contained a mosaic floor and several wall paintings. Part of a Late Roman house with two building phases was discovered at the southeast foot of the hill. A 1<sup>st</sup> century BC dedication to Aphrodite was found built into a bridge leading to Aplomata.

N. Kontoleon, *Prakt* 1960, 258-259; id., *Prakt* 1961, 194-199; A. Orlandos, *Ergon* 1961, 200-202; N. Kontoleon, *ADelt* 17, 1961-1962, Chron. B' 2, 275; id., *Prakt* 1963, 153-155; A. Orlandos, *Ergon* 1963, 149-151; N. Kontoleon, *ADelt* 19, 1964, Chron. B' 3, 406; A. Orlandos, *Ergon* 1967, 82-89; N. Kontoleon, *Prakt* 1969, 139-141; A. Orlandos, *Ergon* 1969, 142; id., *Ergon* 1970, 138; N. Kontoleon, *Prakt* 1971, 176-178; id., *Prakt* 1974, 192-193; V. Lambrinoudakis, *Prakt* 1976 B, 298-299; A. Orlandos, *Ergon* 1976, 154-157; Ph. Zappeiropoulou, *ADelt*

43, 1988, Chron. B' 2, 494-495; V. Lambrinoudakis, *Prakt* 1993, 162-163; id., *Ergon* 1993, 80-81; id., *Prakt* 1994, 171-172; *BarrAtlas*, Map 61, A3.

### Plateia Mitropoleos

On the site of the Hellenistic agora, located to the northeast of the Metropolis of Naxos and close to the cemetery of Aplomata, many structures of Classical and Roman date were found. Roman buildings were also discovered immediately to the east of the agora. The Roman buildings must have been houses and they date from the 2<sup>nd</sup> to the 7<sup>th</sup> centuries AD. On the northwest side of the square, there were some hearths of Roman date where the ancestors buried in the nearby Geometric tumulus continued to be honoured. A Roman drain was also found in the area.

N. Kontoleon, *Prakt* 1969, 145; V. Lambrinoudakis, *Prakt* 1979, 249-251; G. Mylonas, *Ergon* 1979, 24; Ph. Zappeiropoulou – V. Lambrinoudakis, *Prakt* 1982, 260-262; Ph. Zappeiropoulou – V. Lambrinoudakis, *Prakt* 1983 B, 299-304; G. Mylonas, *Ergon* 1983, 77-79; V. Lambrinoudakis, *Prakt* 1988, 208-218; V. Petrakos, *Ergon* 1988, 139-140; V. Lambrinoudakis, *Prakt* 1991, 257-266; V. Lambrinoudakis – Ph. Zappeiropoulou, *Prakt* 1994, 169; id., *Prakt* 1995, 223; V. Lambrinoudakis, *Prakt* 1996, 260; id., *Ergon* 1996, 78-80; *Αρχαιολογικός Άτλας του Αιγαίου*, 294; Kolias, *Κεραμική*, 36-37.

### Plithos

The cemetery of ancient Naxos was located at Plithos (Aksaopoulos and Kamvyssis plots). It was used in the Geometric period and then again in the Roman period (1<sup>st</sup> century BC to 3<sup>rd</sup>/4<sup>th</sup> century AD). The Roman burials consisted of shaft graves and cist tombs. A Roman grave monument was also found.

G. Tzedakis, *ADelt* 31, 1976, Chron. B' 2, 344; Ph. Zappeiropoulou, *ADelt* 32, 1977, Chron. B' 2, 309-310; ead., *ADelt* 54, 1999, A' Mel., 229.

The remains of Late Roman buildings made of reused material were also discovered in the site of the Roman cemetery at Plithos (Aksaopoulos plot). They were built on top of earlier Roman burials.

Ph. Zappeiropoulou, *ADelt* 32, 1977, Chron. B' 2, 309-310; *Αρχαιολογικός Άτλας του Αιγαίου*, 294.

Part of a building was found in two plots (Kamvyssis and Varthakokoilis) at Plithos. It was possibly a private house with two phases, one dating to the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> or to the beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC, and one dating to the middle of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD. Six Roman buri-

als of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD were found inside the house and to the west of it.

Ph. Zappeiropoulou, *ADelt* 41, 1986, Chron., 214; ead., *ADelt* 42, 1987, Chron. B' 2, 494; Kolia, *Κεραμική*, 27, 40-43.

Several buildings of the 4<sup>th</sup> or 5<sup>th</sup> century AD were discovered in a private property at Plithos (Vassalakis plot). A number of storage vessels were found *in situ* in those buildings.

O. Chadzianastasiou, *ADelt* 42, 1987, Chron. B' 2, 494. Part of a Roman building, possibly a workshop since it contained a kiln, was discovered in a private property at Plithos (Detsis plot).

Ph. Zappeiropoulou, *ADelt* 49, 1994, Chron. B' 2, 666-668.

#### Grotta

On the west bank of the Grotta River, a Late Hellenistic or Roman road with a drain was discovered. The road descended from Aplomata Hill. To the north of the road, the foundations of Late Hellenistic and Roman houses were found.

V. Lambrinoudakis, *Prakt* 1978, 215; *Αρχαιολογικός Άτλας του Αιγαίου*, 294; Kolia, *Κεραμική*, 27; E. Kolia, in *H Nāξos*, 139-140.

A Roman wall was found at Kokkinovrachos.

Ph. Zappeiropoulou, *ADelt* 43, 1988, Chron. B' 2, 496.

#### Sagri

18:3C

An inscribed statue base of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD was found at Sagri – Aghios Ioannis Lathrinios.

V. Bardani, *HOROS* 17-21, 2004-2009, 484-485, no. 3.

### OLIAROS (Antiparos) 18:2B/1C/2C

Pref. Cyclades / Ep. Paros

Str. 10.5.3; Ptol. 3.14.24.8; Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.67; St.Byz. s.v. Ὠλίανρος.

Inscriptions: *IG* XII 5, 471-479.

Antiparos is located to the southwest of Paros and occupies a surface of 38 km<sup>2</sup>. It has been identified with ancient Oliaros. The ancient city was located in a small valley in the north part of the island. Pottery of the Roman period has been discovered.

*RE* XVII (1937) 2474 s.v. Oliaros (Schmidt); H. Kaletsch s.v. Antiparos, in *Lexikon*, 121; *Αρχαιολογικός Άτλας του Αιγαίου*, 288-291-292; *Barr.Atlas*, Map 60,

D4/D5; Ph. Zappeiropoulou s.v. Αντίπαρος, *Σάλλιαγκος*, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 269.

### PAROS

Pref. Cyclades / Ep. Paros

*h.Ap.*, 44; Hdt. 6.133; Scyl. 58 ; D.S. 5.79.2; Verg. *A.* 6.471; Str. 8.6.24; 10.5.3 and 10.5.7; Stad. 284; Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.67; 32.9.18; Ptol. 3.14.24.15; St.Byz. s.v. Πάρος and s.v. Μάρπησσα; Hierocl., *Συνέκδημος* 686; Eust. *Com. in D.P.* 525; *Com. ad Odysseam* 1.449.1.

Inscriptions: *IG* XII 5, 105-470, 1019-1056; *IG* XII *Suppl.*, 200-226; *CIL* III, I, 487-488; K. Pittakis, *AEphem* 1841, 466, no. 714; *SEG* 39, 1989, no. 861; 45, 1995, nos 1144-1149, 1151.

Coins: Wroth, *Coins* 6, 113-117; *JNG* 17 Argolis – Aegean Islands, l. 15; Liampi, *Οι νομισματικές εκδόσεις των Κυκλάδων*, 251-253, 256.

Paros is located approximately in the centre of the Cyclades and occupies a surface of 194 km<sup>2</sup>. According to the ancient sources, the island was also called Demetrias, Hyllessa, Flyria, Kavarnis, Minoa (St.Byz. s.v. “Πάρος”), Minois (Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.67), Paktia (St.Byz. s.v. “Πάρος”), Platea (Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.67) and Zakynthos (St.Byz. s.v. Πάρος). According to Strabo, there was a river called Asopos (Str. 8.6.24), while other authors mention Mount Marpessa (Verg. *A.* 6.471; St.Byz. s.v. Μάρπησσα). We have little information on the history of Paros in the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 1<sup>st</sup> centuries BC. It seems that it did not become part of the province of Asia when the province was founded, but possibly during the Roman Imperial period. Italian merchants were established in Paros, possibly as early as the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC, and remained there during the entire Imperial period. It seems that Paros suffered pirates' raids during the Mithridatic Wars. During the Roman period, Parian marble was exported from the port of Naoussa. In the late 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD, Paros became part of the province of the islands (*Provincia Insularum*). The ancient city of Paros lies beneath its modern capital Paroikia.

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Y. Kourayos, *Paros. Antiparos. History – Monuments – Museums* (2004).

Ph. Zapheirou s.v. Πάρος, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 260-268.

Raptopoulos, *Κυκλάδες Νήσοι*, 89-135.

#### Chalara → Kastraki

##### Elis Valley

18:2B

A little valley surrounding the Elis River is located 4 km to the northwest of Paroikia. Remains of buildings and structures dating to Late Antiquity were found in a private property (Samaltanis plot). A marble orthostat is thought to have belonged to the Monument of Archilochos. It bears inscriptions mentioning Archilochos, which date to the 3<sup>rd</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> century AD.

N. Kontoleon, *Prakt* 1950, 258-263.

##### Glyphades

18:2B

The deposit of an amphora workshop of the Roman Imperial period was found on the beach at the southern corner of the bay of Glyphades.

J.-Y. Empereur – M. Picon, *BCH* 110, 1986, 504.

##### Karavos

18:2B

The marble quarry located at Karavos was used during the Roman period.

M. Bruno et al., in *Paria Lithos*, 95.

##### Kastraki (Chalara)

18:2B

Inscriptions: *SEG* 27, 1977, no. 530.

An important building, possibly a sanctuary of Deme-

ter, was discovered on the road leading from Naoussa to Marmara in the area called Kastraki or Chalara. A Hellenistic or Roman inscription was found in that area. A. Orlandos, *Ergon* 1977, 152-153.

##### Krios

18:2B

Near the beach of Krios, part of an apsidal building of the Late Antique period has been discovered. According to G. Gruben, it might have been the basement of a villa that was never completed.

Y. Kourayos – S. Detoratu, *ADelt* 53, 1998, Chron. B' 3, 795.

##### Lageris

18:2B

The bay of Lageris is located in the northeast peninsula of the island. On the coast a Roman building of unidentified function is visible.

D. Schilardi, *AAA* 6, 1973, 264-265.

##### Marathi (Nymphs' Quarry)

18:2B

The Quarry of the Nymphs was in use during the Roman period until the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD.

M. Korres, in *Paria Lithos*, 72.

##### Naoussa

18:2B

During the Roman Imperial period, Parian marble was exported from the port of Naoussa.

H. Kaletsch in *Lexikon*, 460.

##### Amphora workshop

A deposit of a workshop producing amphoras was discovered during a survey in the west part of the bay of Naoussa close to the sea. It was active from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC to the 5<sup>th</sup> century AD.

J.-Y. Empereur – M. Picon, *BCH* 110, 1986, 501.

##### Amphora workshop

Another workshop producing amphoras, dating to the Roman Imperial period, was discovered at the bay of Naoussa, approximately 400 m to the west of the previous workshop and at 100 m from the sea.

J.-Y. Empereur – M. Picon, *BCH* 110, 1986, 502.

##### Amphora workshop

An amphora workshop was found to the west of the modern settlement of Naoussa. It dates to the Roman Imperial period.

J.-Y. Empereur – M. Picon, *BCH* 110, 1986, 502.

### *Amphora workshop*

An amphora workshop was found to the east of the modern settlement of Naoussa right on the beach. It was active during the Hellenistic and the Roman Imperial period.

J.-Y. Empereur – M. Picon, *BCH* 110, 1986, 502-504.

### **Nymphs' Quarry → Marathi**

#### **Parasporos**

18:2B

A Late Hellenistic grave was found in Tsantanis Summer Camp.

Ph. Zappeiropoulou, *ADelt* 43, 1988, Chron. B' 2, 491.

### **Paroikia → PAROS**

#### **PAROS (Paroikia)**

18:2B

Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.67; Ptol. 3.14.24.15.

Parts of Roman buildings, mostly houses, were found in Paroikia.

O. Rubensohn, *AM* 26, 1901, 198-201; *BarrAtlas*, Map 61, A3.

Seven Doric architrave fragments of the Roman Imperial period could have belonged to a stoa. Three of them are inscribed (*IG* XII 5, 257, 258, 457, 464).

W. Koenigs, *AM* 93, 1978, 381-384.

A late 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC child's cist grave was excavated behind the Museum of Paros, to the west of the modern cemetery (Kyriazianos plot).

Ph. Zappeiropoulou, *ADelt* 32, 1977, Chron. B' 2, 310-311.

Next to the sea and at a short distance from the ancient cemetery of Paroikia, a vaulted cistern, dating probably to the Late Antiquity, was discovered. A cist grave of Roman date built with reused material was excavated at a distance of 2 m east of the cistern. A grave relief depicting a banquet was also found. It dates to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD.

Ph. Zappeiropoulou, *ADelt* 47, 1992, Chron. B' 2, 541-543.

In the Chardavellas plot, lying in the modern town of Paroikia but outside the walls of the ancient city, two Roman cist graves were discovered.

Y. Kourayos – S. Detoratu, *ADelt* 53, 1998, Chron. B' 3, 791-792.

A Roman statue was found in a public building (former Oikonomidis house).

Y. Kourayos – S. Detoratu, *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B' 2, 966-967.

### *Aghios Panteleimon*

On the site of Aghios Panteleimon not far from the east side of the Archaeological Museum, a large cemetery of the Late Hellenistic and Roman periods was found in the Aliphieris – Darapheras plot. The site is located just outside the north part of the city walls, close to the main necropolis at Vitzi. The burials are mainly cist graves.

Y. Kourayos – S. Detoratu, *ADelt* 53, 1998, Chron. B' 3, 792-794; id., *ADelt* 54, 1999, Chron. B' 2, 788-792; Y. Kourayos, *Pariana* 102, 2006, 280-282.

### *Phloga*

Approximately 200 m to the northeast of the potter's workshop of Tholakia, a complex of Hellenistic buildings was discovered in the Eir. Glyptis plot. They were located at 160 to 180 m to the west of the eastern part of the city wall, outside the ancient city. Part of this complex was used as a sculptor's workshop in the Late Hellenistic period.

Ph. Zappeiropoulou, *ADelt* 41, 1986, Chron., 213; ead., *ADelt* 42, 1987, Chron. B' 2, 490; Kl. Eustratiou, in *Paria Lixias*, 109-110.

Part of the courtyard of a Late Hellenistic house was discovered in the Maounis plot. The pottery shows that the house was still in use during the Early Roman period.

G. Tzedakis, *ADelt* 29, 1973-1974, Chron. B' 3, 867; Ph. Zappeiropoulou, *ADelt* 41, 1986, Chron., 213-214; ead., *ADelt* 42, 1987, Chron. B' 2, 490.

### *Katapoliani*

Numerous fragments of Roman sarcophagi or grave stelai, many of which were inscribed, were found in the walls of the church of Katapoliani during its restoration.

A. Orlandos, *AEphem* 1960, Chron., 1-5; id., *Prakt* 1963, 141-142; id., *Ergon* 1963, 137-141; id., *AEphem* 1975, Chron., 3-36.

A large part of a mosaic floor depicting the Labours of Heracles was discovered during the restoration of Katapoliani, under the courtyard of the church. It dates to 300 AD. A. Orlandos attributed it to a gymnasium. Kl. Müller says the location of the gymnasium is uncertain and believes the mosaic belonged to a villa of the Late Antique period. Today the mosaic floor lies in the courtyard of the Museum of Paros. Two column shafts must have belonged to a Late Roman building, according to A. Orlandos.

O. Rubensohn, *AM* 26, 1901, 188; A. Orlandos, *Prakt*

1963, 142-147; id., *Ergon* 1963, 141-149; id., *EEKM* 5, 1965-66, 20-22; Zappeiropoulou, *Paros*, 87-88; Kl. Müller, *Hellenistische Architektur auf Paros* (2003) 69-81. Two Roman grave stelai were found behind the church of Katapoliani.

A.-M. Vérilhac, *BCH* 107, 1983, 421-425.

In a private property to the east of the church of Katapoliani (Fevr. Kyriazanos plot), a great number of pottery sherds dating to the Roman period were found.

Ph. Zappeiropoulou, *ADelt* 44, 1989, Chron. B' 2, 414. Roman sarcophagi were found near and to the north of Katapoliani.

*BCH* 4, 1880, 284-290; M.-Th. Couilloud, *BCH* 98, 1974, 402-412.

#### *Tholakia or Tholos*

Area located in the middle of the ancient city. The excavations revealed a Roman public building in which the Parian Chronicle was discovered. This building is now lost.

O. Rubensohn, *AM* 26, 1901, 198-199; Zappeiropoulou, *Paros*, 17; Y. Kourayos, *Pariana* 102, 2006, 271.

A potter's workshop was discovered in a private property (Skiadas plot) at Tholakia, located at the east end of the modern settlement of Paroikia at a distance of 500 m to the south of Katapoliani. Six kilns and two cisterns were excavated. Many rooms were found that related to the function of the workshop. The workshop dates to the end of the Hellenistic period.

Ph. Zappeiropoulou, *ADelt* 41, 1986, Chron., 213; ead., *ADelt* 43, 1988, Chron. B' 2, 490; ead., *ADelt* 47, 1992, Chron. B' 2, 544; Y. Kourayos – S. Detoratos, *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B' 2, 966-967; Y. Kourayos, *Pariana* 102, 2006, 269-292.

#### *Vitzji*

The main necropolis of the ancient city was located on the northeast outskirts of Paroikia, outside the ancient city wall. The cemetery was in use from the end of the 8<sup>th</sup> century BC to the 3<sup>rd</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> century AD. Numerous Hellenistic and Roman graves were found in the cemetery. From the 1<sup>st</sup> to the 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries AD, a large number of marble sarcophagi were aligned in two rows, parallel to a road on the western part of the cemetery. Many of the sarcophagi had relief decoration. Most of them date to the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries AD and were used as family tombs. The sarcophagi were sometimes set on a continuous pedestal. A cist grave of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century

AD contained the burial of a family. Three grave reliefs were discovered in the Archaic necropolis of Paros. They date to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD.

O. Rubensohn, *AM* 26, 1901, 188; id., *Jdl* 50, 1935, 66-68; N. Zappeiropoulos, *ADelt* 16, 1960, 245; id., *ADelt* 18, 1963, Chron. B' 2, 274; Ph. Zappeiropoulou, *ADelt* 42, 1987, Chron. B' 2, 490-493; ead., *ADelt* 45, 1990, Chron. B' 2, 402-403; ead., *BCH* 115, 1991, 525-530, 542-543; ead., *ADelt* 47, 1992, Chron. B' 2, 544; ead., in *Nécropoles et sociétés antiques*, 141-142; ead., *ADelt* 49, 1994, Chron. B' 2, 665; ead., *EEKM* 15, 1994, 228-246; ead., *Paros*, 20-21; ead., *ADelt* 54, 1999, A' Mel., 229; ead., in *Excavating Classical Culture*, 283; Y. Kourayos, *Pariana* 102, 2006, 269-292.

## PHOLEGANDROS

Pref. Cyclades / Ep. Melos

Str. 10.5.1 and 10.5.3; Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.68; Ptol. 3.14.24.20; St. Byz. s.v. Φολέγανδρος; Hsch. s.v. Φολέγανδρος.

Inscriptions: *IG* XII 3, 1057<sup>1-12</sup>-1072; *CIL* III, I, 489.

Coins: Wroth, *Coins* 6, 118; *SNG* 17 Argolis – Aegean Islands, Pl. 15; Liampi, *Οι νομισματικές εκδόσεις των Κυκλάδων*, 271-273.

Pholegandros is located in the southern part of the Cyclades and occupies a surface of 33 km<sup>2</sup>. The ancient sources also mention the names Pholekandros (Ptol. 3.14.24.20) and Siderii (Str. 10.5.1 and 10.5.3). It was renowned in Antiquity for its hard and sterile soil (Str. 10.5.1 and 10.5.3).

H. Kaletsch s.v. Pholegandros, in *Lexikon*, 545-546; P. Brun, *REA* 98, 1996, 295-310; *Barr-Atlas*, Map 60, C5; M. Marthari s.v. Σίκινος, Φολέγανδρος, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 302-303.

#### **Chora**

**16:1C**

The ancient city of Pholegandros is located on the hill of Palaiokastros at Chora, and it reaches the area of the Church of Panagia Palaiokastrou. The torso of a Roman statue is incorporated into the wall of the bell tower of the Church of Panagia Palaiokastrou. The church itself is built on the foundations of an ancient temple. Statues, inscribed bases or column drums, mostly of Roman date, are found near the church.

E. Andreou, *ADelt* 29, 1973-1974, Chron. B' 3, 873; P. Brun, *REA* 98, 1996, 302; M. Marthari, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 303.

## PRESEPINTHOS (Despotiko)

Pref. Cyclades / Ep. Paros

Str. 10.5.3; Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.66.

Islet located to the west of Antiparos. It can be identified with the ancient Presepinthos (Str. 10.5.3, Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.66). It occupies a surface of 6,6 km<sup>2</sup>.

*RE Suppl.* X (1965) 666 s.v. Presepinthos (Meyer); H. Kaletsch s.v. Antiparos, in *Lexikon*, 121; *Αρχαιολογικός Άτλας του Αιγαίου*, 288-291; *BarrAtlas*, Map 60, C5/D5; Y. Kourayos s.v. Δεσποτικό, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 269-271; Y. Kourayos – B. Burns, *BCH* 128-129, 2004-2005, 133-174.

### Mandra

18:1C

Mandra is located on a promontory on the east part of Despotiko, opposite the western part of Antiparos. The promontory was probably named Isthmos, as seems to be indicated by an inscribed fragment belonging to the altar of Hestia Isthmia. This means that the little island of Tsimintiri, which separates Despotiko from Antiparos, was connected to Despotiko in Antiquity.

The sanctuary of Despotiko was founded in the 7<sup>th</sup> century BC and remained in use until the 6<sup>th</sup> century AD. The sanctuary seems to have been dedicated to Apollo and Artemis. The excavation of Building A has yielded Roman material of the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> centuries AD, but there is no evidence of religious activity at that time. The finds seem to indicate a residential use during the Roman period.

Y. Kourayos, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 270; id., in *Architecture and Archaeology in the Cyclades*, 105-133; id., *AAA* 35-38, 2002-2005, 37-87; id., *Eulimene*, 5, 2004, 2-89; Y. Kourayos – B. Burns, *BCH* 128-129, 2004-2005, 159; Y. Kourayos, *Pariana* 100, 2006, 10-22.

Part of a house of possibly Roman date, built with reused material.

N. Zapheiropoulos, *ADelt* 16, 1960, Chron., 247.

## RHENEIA<sup>3</sup>

Pref. Cyclades / Ep. Syros

*b.Ap.*, 16; Th. 1.13.6 and 3.104.2; Hyp. Fr. 70.5; Scyl. 58; D.S. 12.58.7.3; Str. 10.5.5; Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.67; *Nic.* 3.5-6;

Harp. s.v. Ἐκάτης νῆσος; Plu. *Nic.* 3.5.8; Paus. 4.36.6; Ptol. 3.14.24.10; St.Byz. s.v. Ῥήνη; Suid. s.v. Ῥήναια and s.v. Ἐκάτης νῆσος.

Inscriptions: *ID* 89 l. 11, 98 *Aa* l. 27, 104 (8) l. 9, 290 l. 31, 75, 316 l. 65, 321 l. 12, 346 l. 4, 372 l. 131, 396 *Aa* l. 22, 399 *A* l. 88, 403 l. 62, 442 *A* l. 24, 457 l. 42, 477 *A* l. 5, 1417 *B* II l. 90, 1511 l. 25; *IG* XI 2, 135 l. 27, 142 l. 19, 144 *A* l. 19, 146 *A* l. 79, 153 l. 19, 203 *A* l. 30, 203 *D* l. 59, 204 l. 69, 274 l. 13, 287 *A*, l. 40; *IG* XI 4, 543, l. 8; *CIL* III, I, 486; *SEG* 55, 2005, nos 898-899.

Rheneia is located in the eastern part of the Cyclades, to the southwest of Mykonos and opposite the west coast of Delos. It occupies a surface of 16 km<sup>2</sup>. The ancient sources also mention the names Artemitis, Kela-dini (*ID* 1511, l. 25; Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.67), Ortygia (*b.Ap.* 16; Str. 10.5.5), Rhenaia (Str. 10.5.5; Suid. s.v. Ῥήναια) and Rhene (Scyl. 58; Ptol. 3.14.24.10, St.Byz. s.v. Ῥήνη), Hekates nesos (Harp. s.v. Ἐκάτης νῆσος; Suid. s.v. Ἐκάτης νῆσος), Psamiti (Suid. s.v. Ἐκάτης νῆσος) and Psamitichi (Harp. s.v. Ἐκάτης νῆσος). Today it also bears the name of Megales Diles.

Rheneia was closely related to Delos, and most of its land belonged to the Sanctuary of Apollo (Th. 1.13.6 and 3.104.2). The city of Rheneia, which lies on the west coast of the north part of the island, continued to exist independently. From 426 BC until the end of Antiquity, the south part of the east coast of Rheneia served as a necropolis for Delos. The inscriptions of Delos mention ten farms located in Rheneia where cereals, figs and vine were planted. Their dimensions were larger than those located on Delos.

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D. Stavropoulos, Ἐκθεσις περὶ τῆς ἐν Ῥηνείᾳ ἀνασκαφῆς, *Prakt* 1898, 100-104.

D. Stavropoulos, Ἀνασκαφαὶ ἐν Ῥηνείᾳ, *Prakt* 1900, 67-71.

*RE* I<sup>A</sup> (1920) 598 s.v. Ῥήναια (Bürchner).

J. Tréheux, Ortygie, *BCH* 70, 1946, 560-576.

Couilloud, *Délos* XXX: M.-Th. Couilloud, *Les monuments funéraires de Rhénée, Délos* XXX (1974).

Ph. Bruneau s.v. Delos, in *Princeton Encyclopedia*, 264.

H. Kaletsch s.v. Rheneia, in *Lexikon*, 586.

<sup>3</sup> D. Stavropoulos calls the graves of the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> and of the beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup> centuries BC “Roman”, while the

French excavators consider the graves and the other remains of that period as “Late Hellenistic” in their publications.



*Délos. Île sacrée*: Ph. Bruneau – M. Brunet – A. Farnoux – J.-Ch. Moretti, *Délos: île sacrée et ville cosmopolite* (1996) 84-91.

Clère – Le Dinahet, *Les tombes de Kato Generale*: J. Clère – M.-Th. Le Dinahet, *Les tombes hellénistiques de Kato Generale à Rhénée: présentation du site, étude anthropologique, brèves annotations sur les rituels funéraires* (1994).

*Barr-Atlas*, Map 61, A3.

A. Papanikolaou, Η νήσος Ρήνεια κατά τις αρχαίες μαρτυρίες, *Πρακτικά Β' Κυκλαδολογικού Συνεδρίου, Θήρα 31 Αυγούστου – 3 Σεπτεμβρίου 1995*, Μέρος Α', *EEKM* 17, 2000-2001, 211-222.

Bruneau – Ducat, *Guide de Délos*<sup>4</sup>: Ph. Bruneau – J. Ducat, *Guide de Délos*<sup>4</sup> (2005) 321-326.

Ph. Zappeiropoulou s.v. Ρήνεια, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 244-245.

### Glaropounda

19:2C

Two farms are located near the first and the third bay to the east of Cape Glaropounda. The pottery dates to the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> and to the beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup> centuries BC.

R. Charre – M.-Th. Couilloud-Le Dinahet, *BCH Suppl.* 34, 140-142; Bruneau – Ducat, *Guide de Délos*<sup>4</sup>, 322.

### Palia Vardhia

19:2D

Farm composed of two separate enclosures that surrounded various buildings, such as a tower and a cistern. The pottery discovered dates to the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC. The farm has been identified with Charoneia (*IG XI 2*, 287, l. 164-167). The quarry used for the construction of the buildings can be seen nearby. J.H. Kent, *Hesperia* 17, 1948, 250-251; M.-Th. Le Dinahet, *BCH* 109, 1985, 888-890; R. Charre – M.-Th. Couilloud-Le Dinahet, *BCH Suppl.* 34, 144-146.

### Necropolis of Delos

19:2D

The necropolis of Delos lies on the east coast of Rheneia, from Cape Glaropounda to the bay of Kato Generale. It is 1 km long and between 200 and 300 m wide. Only a small part of it is excavated. There were numerous finds, such as funerary marble altars, marble sarcophagi, jewelry, lead curse tablets, offerings of various kinds, inscriptions, grave stelai and statues, lead and marble urns containing the bones of the deceased. Most of the burials were marked by a rectangular base. The sarcophagi were often placed on a continuous pedestal and supported a grave stele. Both cremation and burial were practiced. A large number of cisterns used in the

funerary rituals were discovered in the necropolis. The vast majority of the finds date to the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> or to the beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC. Very little is known about the necropolis of the Roman Imperial period.

P. Kavvadias, *Prakt* 1898, 16; D. Stavropoulos, *Prakt* 1898, 100-104; P. Kavvadias, *Prakt* 1899, 16-17; D. Stavropoulos, *Prakt* 1899, 66-69; P. Kavvadias, *Prakt* 1900, 16; D. Stavropoulos, *Prakt* 1900, 67-71; Couilloud, *Délos XXX*; ead., *BCH* 98, 1974, 495; ead., *BCH* 102, 1978, 857-873; ead., *BCH* 108, 1984, 345-353; ead., *BCH* 109, 1985, 886-888; ead., in *Architecture et Poésie*, 28; 19-38, ead., in *L'espace sacrificiel*, 116-117; Clère – Le Dinahet, *Les tombes de Kato Generale*, 8-15; *Délos. Île sacrée*, 86-91; *Αρχαιολογικός Άτλας του Αιγαίου*, 289-290; Bruneau – Ducat, *Guide de Délos*<sup>4</sup>, 322-326.

### “Heroon”

Building of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC located on Cape Glaropounda, within the limits of the necropolis. Its function is not certain.

H. Gallet de Santerre – J. Tréheux, *BCH* 71-72, 1947-1948, 419; Bruneau – Ducat, *Guide de Délos*<sup>4</sup>, 323.

### Colymbaria

Underground grave building to the south of the “Heroon” in the middle of the necropolis and to the southeast of Khomasovouni Hill. A corridor divides the building into two sections of two levels each. Every level contained numerous burials (*loculi*). The monument dates to the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC.

D. Stavropoulos, *Prakt* 1899, 68; D. Stavropoulos, *Prakt* 1900, 70; Couilloud, *Délos XXX*, 237-240; Bruneau – Ducat, *Guide de Délos*<sup>4</sup>, 323.

### Grave monument of Tertia Horaria

This is a richly decorated monument that supports the sarcophagus of the deceased and is erected on top of a cistern. To the east of the cistern, two rooms were discovered, one of which was paved with mosaic. Their function remains unknown, but they could be related to the funerary ritual. The remains of another identical monument discovered in the same place possibly belonged to the grave monument of Tertia Horaria's husband.

D. Stavropoulos, *Prakt* 1900, 70-71; M.-Th. Couilloud, *BCH* 94, 1970, 533-547; ead., *Délos XXX*, 226-227; ead., in *Architecture et Poésie*, 28, 30; Bruneau – Ducat, *Guide de Délos*<sup>4</sup>, 323.

### *Ano Generale Bay*

Funerary enclosures were built on artificial terraces dominating the bay. Only two have been excavated, and they were in use between 100 and 70 BC. Enclosure C belonged to Athenais from Tyros who had obtained Athenian citizenship in the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC. The enclosure consists of two courtyards. The first contained an offering ditch, a building in the form of an Ionic temple and two L-shaped stoas, paved with marble chip mosaics. Graves were placed under the temple. The second courtyard contained more burials, set into stone-lined shaft graves. Enclosure C communicated with B, which was of similar plan. It contained a temple-like monument, numerous burials and an unfinished L-shaped stoa. In the courtyard three cremations burials were found. The enclosure was destroyed during the Mithridatic Wars and was reused by people who cremated their dead, as did the first tenants of Enclosure B.

To the northeast of these two enclosures, a circular grave monument with a conical roof was set on a square or rectangular base. It dates to the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> or to the 1<sup>st</sup> half of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC.

M.-Th. Le Dinahet, *BCH* 100, 1976, 822-828; ead., *BCH* 102, 1978, 853-855; ead., *BCH* 107, 1983, 896-899; ead., in *Architecture et Poésie*, 22-23, 34-36; Clerc – Le Dinahet, *Les tombes de Kato Generale*, 16-20; M.-Th. Le Dinahet-Couilloud, *BCH* 121, 1997, 617-666; Bruneau – Ducat, *Guide de Délos*<sup>4</sup>, 324-326.

### *Kato Generale Bay*

Two funerary enclosures were found at the entrance to Kato Generale Bay, on the east coast of Rheneia. The first contained one cist grave, the second, two cist graves and the rectangular bases of two monuments.

E. Zervoudaki, *ADelt* 30, 1975, Chron. B' 2, 325-327; M.-Th. Couilloud-Le Dinahet, in *Architecture et Poésie*, 23-24; Bruneau – Ducat, *Guide de Délos*<sup>4</sup>, 326.

To the west of Kato Generale, a large cistern was discovered on a terrace accessible by a staircase. It was surrounded by an enclosure that also contained at least three rooms. To the south of the cistern and at a higher level, two rooms were discovered, one of which had a mosaic floor. On the terrace below the cistern, also accessible by a staircase, three rectangular constructions may have been grave monuments. A fountain was also discovered on that terrace. On the south end of the bay, another cistern with a large staircase was found, as well

as part of the quay lying under the sea. These constructions date to the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> or to the beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC. The structures visible on the coast to the south of Kato Generale, have been interpreted as warehouses or buildings for housing the ill. They date to the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC.

G. Siebert, *BCH* 92, 1968, 416-449; M.-Th. Couilloud-Le Dinahet, in *Architecture et Poésie*, 24-30; Bruneau – Ducat, *Guide de Délos*<sup>4</sup>, 326.

### **Bothros of purification**

19:2D

The bothros of purification of 426/425 BC is located near Aghia Kyriaki Bay on the east coast of Rheneia. A 500 m<sup>2</sup> rectangular enclosure contained the burials. To the west of the enclosure, a few Roman burials have been discovered. Some of them contained jewels. One belonged to Philo, a priestess of Isis.

P. Kavvadias, *Prakt* 1898, 16; D. Stavropoulos, *Prakt* 1898, 100-104; id., *Prakt* 1899, 69; *BCH* 48, 1924, 485; K. Rhomaios, *ADelt* 12, 1929, 193; Bruneau – Ducat, *Guide de Délos*<sup>4</sup>, 323.

### **Sanctuary of Heracles**

19:1C

Located at Aghia Triada on the north part of the west coast of Rheneia, the Sanctuary of Heracles dates to the 2<sup>nd</sup> or to the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC. It is composed of a small temple, a rectangular courtyard with two long exedras and a semi-circular basin paved with a mosaic depicting dolphins. A statue of Heracles was found in the cella.

P. Kavvadias, *Prakt* 1900, 16; D. Stavropoulos, *Prakt* 1900, 68-69; Bruneau – Ducat, *Guide de Délos*<sup>4</sup>, 321; Ph. Zapheirou, in *Νησιά του Αργαίου*, 244.

### **Rhevmatiaris 19:2D**

Pref. Cyclades / Ep. Syros

The islet of Megalos Rhevmatiaris is located in the channel separating Delos from Rheneia. On the south-east coast there are remains of structures largely built of reused material and partially fallen into the sea. The excavators date these remains to a “basse époque”.

R. Vallois, *L'Architecture hellénique et hellénistique à Délos jusqu'à l'éviction des Déliens (166 av. J.-C.)* (1944) I, 96, no. 4; H. Gallet de Santerre – J. Tréheux, *BCH* 71-72, 1947-1948, 414-418; Bruneau – Ducat, *Guide de Délos*<sup>4</sup>, 321.

## Santorini → THERA

### SCHOINOUSA

Pref. Cyclades / Ep. Thera

Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.68.

Islet to the south of Naxos.

H. Kaletsch s.v. Erimonisia, in *Lexikon*, 225; *BarrAtlas*, Map 61, B4; O. Philaniotou s.v. Μικρές Κυκλάδες, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 289.

#### Kastro of Prophetis Elias 18:3D

Hill located in the centre of the northeast part of the islet. Some Roman sherds were found on the north slope of the hill.

Ph. Zapheirou, *ADelt* 22, 1967, Chron. B' 2, 466.

#### Tsigouri 18:3D

Location on the southwest side of the islet next to the sea. The presence of many Hellenistic and Roman sherds leads to the conclusion that there was a settlement on that spot.

Ph. Zapheirou, *ADelt* 22, 1967, Chron. B' 2, 466; *Αρχαιολογικός Άτλας του Αιγαίου*, 288-295; O. Philaniotou, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 289.

### SERIPHOS

Pref. Cyclades / Ep. Melos

Scyl. 58; Str. 10.5.3 and 10.5.10; Dion. Calliph. 137; Stad. 273; Plin., *Nat.* 4.21.65; Juv. *Satires* 6.563-564 and 10.170; Ptol. 3.14.24.19; Tac. *Ann.*, 2.85.4 and 4.21.5; Eust. *Com. in D.P.* 525.

Inscriptions: *IG XII* 5, 509-519.

Coins: Wroth, *Coins* 6, 119-120; *SNG* 17 Argolis – Aegean Islands, Pl. 15; Liampi, *Οι νομισματικές εκδόσεις των Κυκλάδων*, 257-258.

Seriphos is located in the western part of the Cyclades and occupies a surface of 73 km<sup>2</sup>. According to the ancient authors, its soil was rocky (Eust. *Com. in D.P.* 525). During the Roman Imperial period, the island was a place of exile (Juv. *Satires* 6.563-564 and 10.170; Tac. *Ann.* 2.85.4 and 4.21.5). The ancient city of Seriphos must be located under the modern settlement. An inscription of Roman date informs us that the agora was repaired (*IG XII* 5, 511). Another inscription mentions a balaneion (*IG XII* 5, 512).

X. Landerer, *AEphem* 1854, 1147; *RE II*<sup>A</sup> (1923) 1729 s.v. Seriphos (Bürchner); H. Kaletsch s.v. Seriphos, in *Lexikon*, 611-612; *Αρχαιολογικός Άτλας του Αιγαίου*, 290; Savo, *Culti delle Cicladi*, 297-348; *BarrAtlas*, Map 58, G3/H3; A. Mazarakis-Ainian, s.v. Σέρυφος, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 250-251.

#### Chora 23:2D

A Roman mosaic is still used as a floor of a modern house at Tsigouri, in the Chora of Seriphos. It dates possibly to the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD.

V. Giannouli, in *Γενέθλιον*, 305-314.

A bath of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD was discovered at Tsigouri, not far from the house with the mosaic floor. The inscription *IG XII* 5, 512 possibly refers to this bath.

V. Giannouli, in *Γενέθλιον*, 312-313.

### SIKINOS

Pref. Cyclades / Ep. Melos

Str. 10.5.1; Stad. 273; Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.70; Ptol. 3.14.24.21; St. Byz. s.v. Σίκινος; Schol. in A.R. 1.623 and 629; EM s.v. Σίκινος.

Inscriptions: *IG XII* 5, 24-34; *IG XII Suppl.*, 177-191.

Coins: *SNG* 17 Argolis – Aegean Islands, Pl. 15.

Sikinos is located in the southern Cyclades and occupies a surface of 41 km<sup>2</sup>. The ancient sources also mention the names Oinoe (St. Byz. s.v. Σίκινος) and Oinoie (Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.70; Schol. in A.R. 1.623).

*RE II*<sup>A</sup> (1923) 2523 s.v. Sikinos (Bürchner); *RE II*<sup>A</sup>, 2525 s.v. Sikinos (Bürchner); A. Franz – H. A. Thompson – J. Travlos, *AJA* 73, 1969, 397; A. Franz s.v. Sikinos, in *Princeton Encyclopedia*, 839; H. Kaletsch s.v. Sikinos, in *Lexikon*, 614-615; P. Brun, *REA* 98, 1996, 295-310; *BarrAtlas*, Map 60, D5; M. Marthari s.v. Σίκινος, Φολέγανδρος, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 302-303.

#### Aghia Marina → SIKINOS

#### Episkopi 16:2C

A building that has the plan of a distyle *in antis* temple has been identified as a Heroon. It dates to the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD. The building has terraces on all four sides and a crypt, consisting of two vaulted chambers beneath the cella. The busts of two draped portrait statues, one male and one female were found near the Heroon. They date to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD. The building was transformed into a church in the Early Christian pe-

riod and underwent further transformation in the 17<sup>th</sup> century AD when it was incorporated into a monastic complex.

Ph. Zappeiropoulou, *ADelt* 23, 1968, Chron. B' 2, 381; A. Franz – H.A. Thompson – J. Travlos, *AJA* 73, 1969, 397-422; *BarrAtlas*, Map 60, D5.

### SIKINOS (Aghia Marina)

16:2C

The site of ancient Sikinos is located on top of a hill, 2 km to the south of Episkopi. Remains of a settlement of Roman date with a possible Hellenistic phase were found. A lot of Roman pottery has been found on this site, as well as parts of Roman statues. The site was abandoned during the Byzantine period.

*RE* II<sup>A</sup> (1923) 2525 s.v. Sikinos (Bürchner); Ph. Zappeiropoulou, *ADelt* 23, 1968, Chron. B' 2, 381-382; P. Brun, *REA* 98, 1996, 302-303; *BarrAtlas*, Map 60, D5; M. Marthari s.v. Σίκινος, Φολέγανδρος, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 303.

### SIPHNOS

Pref. Cyclades / Ep. Melos

Hdt. 3.57.59; Thphr. *Lap.* 42.2; D.S. 31.45.1; Scyl. 58; Str. 10.5.1 and 40.5.3; Dion. Calliph. 138; Stad. 273 and 284; Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.65; Paus. 10.11.2; Ptol. 3.14.24.17; St.Byz.; s.v. Ἀπολλωνία s.v. Μίνωα and s.v. Σίφνος; Suid., s.v. Σίφνιοι; Eust. *Com. in D.P.* 525.

Inscriptions: *IG* XII 5, 480-508; *IG* XII *Suppl.*, 227-230; *Roman Names*, 171-172.

Coins: Wroth, *Coins* 6, 121-122; *SNG* 17 Argolis – Aegean Islands, Pl. 16; Liampi, *Οι νομισματικές εκδόσεις των Κυκλάδων*, 259-262.

Siphnos belongs to the western part of the Cyclades and occupies a surface of 82 km<sup>2</sup>. At the end of the 8<sup>th</sup> century BC, the settlement at Kastro was developed. The mines of Siphnos were famous and contributed to the prosperity of the island (Paus. 10.11.2). The names Akis, Meropia (Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.65) and Merope (St.Byz. s.v. Σίφνος) are also attested. According to the written sources, there were three cities in Siphnos, Minoa, Apollonia and the polis or asty, the name of which is not mentioned (Ptol. 3.14.24.17; St.Byz. s.v. Ἀπολλωνία and s.v. Μίνωα; *IG* XII 5, 653). In the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC, Cretan pirates attacked the island but were driven away by the Rhodian fleet (DS 31.45.1).

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M.B. Wallace s.v. Siphnos, in *Princeton Encyclopedia*, 842.

H. Kaletsch s.v. Siphnos, in *Lexikon*, 619-620.

*Αρχαιολογικός Άτλας του Αιγαίου*, 291.

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*BarrAtlas*, Map 60, C4/C5.

Papadopoulou, *Σιφνίων Άστν*: Z. Papadopoulou, *Σιφνίων Άστν. Φιλολογικές, αρχαιολογικές και τοπογραφικές μαρτυρίες για την αρχαία πόλη της Σίφνου* (2002).

Savo, *Culti delle Cicladi*, 261-295.

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A. Mazarakis-Ainian, Σίφνος, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 252-255.

*Πρακτικά Γ' Διεθνούς Σιφναϊκού Συμποσίου: Πρακτικά Γ' Διεθνούς Σιφναϊκού Συμποσίου, Σίφνος 29 Ιουνίου – 2 Ιουλίου 2006* (2009).

### Aghios Sylvestros

23:4A

Late Roman pottery was found in the area of the Aghios Sylvestros mine, on the south slope of the hill. At the foot of the hill, a sherd of an amphora, probably Roman, was also found.

Raptopoulos, *Κυκλάδες Νήσοι*, 211.

### Kades

23:4B

An excavation at the Tower of Kades revealed pottery dating from the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC to the end of the Roman period.

S. Samartzidou-Oikonomou, *ADelt* 53, 1998, Chron. B' 3, 803.

### Kalogria

23:4B

Cavern located in the south part of the island. The discovery of Roman pottery in the cavern led to the conclusion that it was used as a refuge from pirate attacks. S. Samartzidou-Orkopoulou, in *Πρακτικά Β' Διεθνούς Σιφναϊκού Συμποσίου*, 265-266.

### Kastro → SIPHNOS

### Marmara – Tholos

23:3A

On the slope of a hill at a location called Petsi, the re-



mains of a terrace wall could belong to a Roman building.

O. Chadzianastasiou, *ADelt* 43, 1988, Chron. B' 2, 501; S. Samartzidou, in *Πρακτικά Α' Διεθνούς Συρναϊκού Συμποσίου*, 43.

Late Roman and Early Christian material was found close to Kapsalos mine at Tholos.

Raptopoulos, *Κυκλάδες Νήσοι*, 212.

#### **Phasolou (Perpinia) bay** 23:4B

Chr. Tsountas is reported to have identified two Roman graves.

M. Marthari, in *Πρακτικά Β' Διεθνούς Συρναϊκού Συμποσίου*, 33, 36, 37.

#### **Seralia** 23:4A

A Roman marble sarcophagus has been transported from Seralia to Kastro.

Ph. Zapheirpoulou, in *Πρακτικά Γ' Διεθνούς Συρναϊκού Συμποσίου*, 156.

#### **SIPHNOS (Kastro)** 23:4A

Ptol. 3.14.24.17; St.Byz. s.v. Σίφνος.

The ancient city of Siphnos was located on the hill of Kastro on the east part of the island. It is identified with the modern settlement of Kastro. The cemetery yielded architectural members, statues, tombs, sarcophagi and many objects of the Roman period. The quality of the finds that came from the tombs shows that the island was prosperous during the Roman period. The majority of the finds date from the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD. Two Roman cisterns were discovered on Kastro. On the northeast side of the hill of Kastro, some Roman walls came to light. Roman pottery and remains of Roman buildings were found on the southwest slope of the hill. Four Hellenistic and Roman inscriptions were found in Karatzas house.

J.K. Brock – G. Mackworth Young, *BSA* 44, 1949, 12, 14, 16-18, 28-29, 67-72, 80-92; S. Samartzidou-Orkopoulou, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B' 3, 924, 951-952; Ph. Zapheirpoulou, in *Πρακτικά Α' Διεθνούς Συρναϊκού Συμποσίου*, 15-17; S. Samartzidou, in *Πρακτικά Α' Διεθνούς Συρναϊκού Συμποσίου*, 42-45; *BarrAtlas*, Map 60, C5; E. Geroussi, in *Πρακτικά Α' Διεθνούς Συρναϊκού Συμποσίου*, 422-425; Z. Papadopoulou, *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B' 2, 968-969, 988; Papadopoulou, *Συρνήων Άστυ*, 26-29; A. Mazarakis-Ainian, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 252-255.

## **SYROS**

Pref. Cyclades / Ep. Syros

Scyl. 58; Cic. *Att.* 5.12.1; Str. 10.5.3 and 10.5.8; Stad. 283; Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.67; Ptol. 3.14.24.6; Hsch. s.v. Σύρις; Eust. *Com. ad Odysseam* 15.403.1; *Com. in D.P.* 525.

Inscriptions: *IG XII* 5, 652-713, 1104-1106; *IG XII Suppl.*, 238-244; K. Pittakis, *AEphem* 1840, 379-380, 387, 388-390, nos 496-498, 507-509, 511-513; E. Mantzoulinou-Richards, *The Ancient World* 17, 1988, 35-39; ead., *The Ancient World* 18, 1988, 87-99; ead., *ZPE* 87, 1991, 35-36; *SEG* 45, 1995, no. 1140; 54, 2004, no. 803; *Roman Names*, 173-209.

Coins: Wroth, *Coins* 6, 123-126; *SNG* 17 Argolis – Aegean Islands, Pl. 16; Liampi, *Οι νομισματικές εκδόσεις των Κυκλάδων*, 262-266.

Syros is located in the central part of the Cyclades and occupies a surface of 84 km<sup>2</sup>. The ancient sources also mention the names Syra, Syria, Psyra, Psyria (*Com. ad Odysseam* 15.403.1) and Syrii (Str. 10.5.8; Hsch. s.v. Σύρις; Eust. *Com. in D.P.* 525). In the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC after the destruction of Delos, Syros seems to have become a centre of commercial activity.

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Savo, *Culti delle Cicladi*, 378-481.

M. Marthari s.v. Σύρος, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 226-229.

#### **Aghia Pakou** 17:2D

The Church of Aghia Pakou is located on a hill close to Galissas on the west coast of the island. Pottery sherds were found, dating from the Geometric to the Roman period. E. Mantzoulinou-Richards thinks that this was the location of a temple of Isis. But S. Lauffer believes that the site was a sanctuary of Kabiroi.

E. Mantzoulinou-Richards, *The Ancient World* 17, 1988, 38-39; H. Kaletsch s.v. Syros, in *Lexikon*, 646.

## Ermoupolis → SYROS

### Grammata

17:2D

Cape Grammata is located on the northwest part of the island. One hundred inscriptions carved into the rock were found in three different places on the cape. They date to the Roman and Byzantine periods.

H. Kaletsch s.v. Syros, in *Lexikon*, 647; *Αρχαιολογικός Άτλας του Αιγαίου*, 287.

### SYROS (Ermoupolis)

17:2D

Ptol. 3.14.24.6.

The ancient city of Syros was located under its present capital, Ermoupolis, the construction of which led to the complete destruction of the ancient settlement.

*Αρχαιολογικός Άτλας του Αιγαίου*, 286; *Barr.Atlas*, Map 60, A5; M. Marthari s.v. Σύρος, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 228.

A grave stele was found close to Katalymata where the ancient necropolis of Syros lies. It was reused in a wall of Ano Syros. It is now stored in the Museum of Syros and dates to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD.

M.-Th. Couilloud, *BCH* 98, 1974, 429.

A grave stele found at Katalymata is now in the Museum of Syros. It dates to the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD or to the first half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD.

M.-Th. Couilloud, *BCH* 98, 1974, 444.

Three inscriptions, one of which was funerary, were found at Aghios Georgios in Ano Syros.

*Roman Names*, 177, 180, 208, nos 6, 9, 54.

### TENOS

Pref. Cyclades / Ep. Tenos

Schol. in Lyc. 389a; Scyl. 58; Antip.Thess. 9.550; Str. 10.5.3 and 10.5.11; Dion.Calliph. 142; Stad. 280 and 284; Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.65-66; App. *BC* 5.7; Harp. s.v. Τήνος; Ptol. 3.14.24.5; St.Byz. s.v. Τήνος; Suid. s.v. Τήνος; Eust. *Com. in D.P.* 525 and 530.

Inscriptions: *IG* XII 5, 798-999; *IG* XII *Suppl.*, 303-329; K. Pittakis, *AEphem* 1840, 328, no. 399; id., *AEphem* 1854, 1315-1316, nos 2638-2642; *SEG* 36, 1986, no. 766; *Roman Names*, 210-258.

Coins: Wroth, *Coins* 6, 127-131; *SNG* 17 Argolis – Aegean Islands, l. 16; Liampi, *Οι νομισματικές εκδόσεις των Κυκλάδων*, 266-271.

Tenos is located in the northeast part of the Cyclades, between Andros and Mykonos. It occupies a surface of

195 km<sup>2</sup>. The ancient sources also mention the names Hydroussa (Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.65; Eust. *Com. in D.P.* 525), Hydroessa (St.Byz. s.v. Τήνος) and Ophioussa (Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.66; St.Byz. s.v. Τήνος). According to Eustathios, some authors counted Tenos among the Sporades (*Com. in D.P.* 530). In the 2<sup>nd</sup> half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC, Tenos was part of the Roman province of Asia Minor. During the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC, Tenos suffered from the raids of pirates and from the Roman civil wars. M. Antonius offered Tenos to Rhodes in 42 BC, and the island remained under Rhodian control until the battle of Actium in 31 BC (App. *BC* 5.7). The finances of Tenos improved in the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> centuries AD, but the island remained poor. In the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD the population of the city migrated back inland. The Sanctuary of Poseidon was abandoned in the middle of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD. In the late 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD under Diocletian (284-305 AD), Tenos was incorporated into the province of Achaia.

According to Eustathios, Tenos produced garlic (*Com. in D.P.* 525).

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*Barr.Atlas*, Map 60, A4/B4.

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O. Philaniotou s.v. Τήνος, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 222-225.

### Grammatiko

17:3C

The site is located on a mountaintop to the north of

Panormos Bay. A trench close to the Church of Evangelistria yielded mostly Roman pottery. Roman sherds are scattered all over the area, and it seems possible that a Roman settlement was situated here.

G. Despinis, *Prakt* 1979, 228-232; G. Mylonas, *Ergon* 1979, 25-26.

## Kionia

17:3C

Str. 10.5.11.

Inscriptions: *IG XII* 5, 837, 849, 891, 917, 920-926, 934-936, 949; *IG XII Suppl.*, 322-323; R. Étienne, *ZPE* 36, 1979, 148-149; *SEG* 29, 1979, no. 756.

Kionia is located on the south coast of Tenos, 4 km to the west of Chora. A sanctuary of Poseidon and Amphitrite was built there in the second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC and continued to be in use during the Roman period. It was definitely abandoned in the middle of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD. Numerous statues and statue bases, dating from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC to the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD, were found in the sanctuary, as well as many inscriptions. A very important find is the sundial of Andronikos from Kyrrhos, the constructor of the Tower of the Winds in Athens (*IG XII* 5, 891).

H. Demoulin, *Musée Belge* 8, 1904, 69-100; P. Graindor, *Musée Belge* 10, 1906, 325-361; id., *Musée Belge* 14, 1910, 7-8, 11-53; R. Étienne – M.-A. Zagdoun, *BCH* 98, 1974, 808; R. Étienne, *BCH* 103, 1979, 664; Fr. Queyrel, *BCH* 109, 1985, 609-620; Étienne, *Ténos* I, 7-9, 179-199, 297-302; H. Kaletsch s.v. Kionia, in *Lexikon*, 330; *Αρχαιολογικός Άτλας του Αιγαίου*, 286; M. Leguilloux, *BCH* 123, 1999, 423-455; *Barr-Atlas*, Map 60, B4; *Roman Names*, 210, 211, 231-233, 241, 244-246, 250-251, 254-255, nos 1, 3, 25, 38, 46, 53, 60.

## The fountain

Located to the north of the temple, it was constructed at the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> or at the beginning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC and had a monumental façade with an exedra. It was remodelled several times: in the middle of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC, with the construction of a rectangular reservoir; in the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC, when the reservoir was transformed into a series of rooms; and in the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, when two basins were created.

H. Demoulin, *BCH* 26, 1902, 407-409; id., *Musée Belge* 8, 1904, 67; P. Graindor, *Musée Belge* 10, 1906, 320-322; A. Orlandos, *AEphem* 1937, 608-620; R. Étienne – M.-A. Zagdoun, *BCH* 98, 1974, 803-804; id., *BCH* 101, 1977, 700; Étienne, *Ténos* I, 12-19, 73-91, 159-162.

## Building B

Located to the southwest of the fountain, it was constructed at the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> or at the beginning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC. It was remodelled at the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC and in the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD.

H. Demoulin, *Musée Belge* 8, 1904, 67-68; P. Graindor, *Musée Belge* 14, 1910, 8-9; R. Étienne – M.-A. Zagdoun, *BCH* 98, 1974, 800-803; Étienne, *Ténos* I, 19-21, 24-25.

## Building D

Building D is located to the south of the temple and to the north of the baths. It contained a square hearth, constructed before Building D. It dates to the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> or to the beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC and was reused, possibly in the time of Claudius, to house the imperial cult.

H. Demoulin, *BCH* 26, 1902, 406; Étienne, *Ténos* I, 32-36.

## Roman baths C

Partly excavated building to the west of the temple. The baths date to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD.

H. Demoulin, *BCH* 26, 1902, 406; Étienne, *Ténos* I, 42-44.

## Building Q

Located in the east part of the sanctuary and constructed at the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> or at the beginning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC. It was remodelled at the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> or at the beginning of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC. It was destroyed in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD when the Roman baths N were constructed. It is thought to be a dining hall (Hestiatorion).

Étienne, *Ténos* I, 47-50, 165-170.

## Kitchens O I-IV

Located immediately to the north of Building Q, they were constructed at the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC and were remodelled at the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> or at the beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC.

R. Étienne – M.-A. Zagdoun, *BCH* 100, 1976, 832; id., *BCH* 101, 1977, 700; Étienne, *Ténos* I, 50-56.

## Roman Baths N

The baths were constructed at the beginning of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, in the area previously occupied by Building Q. They went out of use in the first half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD.

R. Étienne – M.-A. Zagdoun, *BCH* 100, 1976, 832; id., *BCH* 101, 1977, 700; Étienne, *Ténos* I, 59-61.

#### Stoa L

The Stoa marks the southern boundary of the sanctuary and served as a monumental entrance. It had two Doric colonnades, one facing north and another facing south. It was built in the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC and was used until the beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD. It was completely destroyed before the beginning of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD.

H. Demoulin, *Musée Belge* 8, 1904, 68-69; R. Étienne – M.-A. Zagdoun, *BCH* 99, 1975, 724; id., *BCH* 100, 1976, 829; id., *BCH* 101, 1977, 700; Étienne, *Ténos* I, 63-64, 127-140, 175-176.

#### Temple of Poseidon and Amphitrite

The temple lies in the centre of the west part of the sanctuary. The first temple was built in the first third of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC and lies within the second temple. Its plan cannot be recovered. The second temple, built in the first half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC, is of Doric order, and its plan could be amphiprostyle or prostyle.

H. Demoulin, *BCH* 26, 1902, 402-406; id., *Musée Belge* 8, 1904, 67; P. Graindor, *Musée Belge* 10, 1906, 310-311; Étienne, *Ténos* I, 93-106, 162-165.

#### Altar

Pi-shaped altar, located to the east of the temple, accessible by stairs. The altar dates to 100 BC and occupied a surface of 100 m<sup>2</sup>. On the altar were displayed two statuary groups made by the sculptor Agasias from Ephesos that depicted Eros, Anteros and Nike (*IG* XII 5, 917).

P. Graindor, *Musée Belge* 10, 1906, 315-320; R. Étienne – M.-A. Zagdoun, *BCH* 98, 1974, 804; id., *BCH* 99, 1975, 724; Étienne, *Ténos* I, 107-125, 170-175, 316-317.

#### Exedras

Three exedras are located to the east of the altar. They date from the 2<sup>nd</sup> to the 1<sup>st</sup> centuries BC.

P. Graindor, *Musée Belge* 14, 1910, 7-8; R. Étienne, *BCH* 103, 1979, 663; id., *Ténos* I, 141-145.

#### Pachy Akrotirio

17:4C

Inscriptions of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD were found at Pachy Akrotirio.

P. Graindor, *RBelgPhilHist*, 5, 1926, 519-523; *Roman Names*, 224, 227-228, nos 15, 20.

#### Rodousa

17:3C

An inscription of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD was found in the Chapel of Aghios Nikolaos at Rodousa, located to the south of the village of Karya.

N. Kontoleon, *Prakt* 1955, 263.

#### TENOS (Poles)

17:3C

Str. 10.5.11; Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.65; Ptol. 3.14.24.5.

The ancient city was located to the northwest of the Evangelistria Church at Poles. The walls uncovered belonged to several buildings of the Roman period. Four drains related to the walls were also excavated.

D. Chatzi-Vallianou, *ADelt* 29, 1973-1974, Chron. B' 3, 870-871; E. Tsivilika, *AAA* 15, 1982, 255-260; *BarrAtlas*, Map 60, B4.

Inscriptions of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD were found in front of the Church of Evangelistria.

N.M. Kontoleon, in S. Marinatos (ed.), *Γέρας Αντωνίου Κεραμόπουλλου* (1953) 224-241.

#### Xombourgo

17:3C/4C

Hill located 13 km to the north of Chora. A marble base bearing an inscription of the 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD was found in the courtyard of the Jesuit Monastery.

N. Kontoleon, *Prakt* 1950, 264-268; H. Kaletsch in *Lezikon*, 228.

#### THERA (Santorini)

Pref. Cyclades / Ep. Thera

A.R. 4.1763; Str. 10.5.1; Dion. Calliph. 146; Stad. 273 and 280; Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.70; Paus. 3.15.6 and 3.15.7; St. Byz. s.v. Θήρα; Hsch. s.v. Καλλίστη; Eust. *Com. in D.P.* 530.

Inscriptions: *IG* XII 3, 320-932; *IG* XII 3, *Suppl.*, 1289-1660; *IG* XII *Suppl.*, 154-163, 694-700; K. Pittakis, *AEphem* 1840, 349-354, 376, nos 428-437, 484; id., *AEphem* 1841, 462, nos 698, 700; id., *AEphem* 1853, 925, no. 1525; id., *AEphem* 1854, 1181, no. 2289; F. Hiller v. Garteringen – P. Wilski, *AEphem* 1937 A, 48-60; Ch. Sigalas, *ADelt* 26, 1971, A' Mel., 194-200.

Coins: Wroth, *Coins* 6, 132; *SNG* 17 Argolis – Aegean Islands, Pl. 16; Liampi, *Οι νομισματικές εκδόσεις των Κυλάδων*, 227-230.

Thera is located at the southern part of the Cyclades and occupies a surface of 76 km<sup>2</sup>. The name Kalliste is also attested (A.R. 4.1763; Plin., *Nat.* 4.12.70; Paus. 3.15.7; Hsch. s.v. Καλλίστη). According to Dionysios



Calliphontis (146) and to Eustathios (*Com. in D.P.* 530), Thera was one of the Sporades. The ancient sources report almost nothing on Thera for the period that followed the death of Ptolemy Philometor in 145 BC until the battle of Actium when Thera was probably under Roman control. It is not known at what time Thera became part of the province of Asia. But a decree dating to 150 AD indicates that this occurred before that date (*IG XII 3*, 326). During the reign of Tiberius and possibly in 19 AD, volcanic activity led to the appearance of the island of Thera. Another major earthquake was reported in 46 AD. In the middle of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD, Thera seems to have suffered an attack by the Goths. At the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD under Diocletian, the island became part of the province of the islands (*Provincia Insularum*).

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S. Psaras, Τοπωνύμια της αρχαίας Θήρας από επιγραφικές μαρτυρίες, *Πρακτικά Β' Κυκλαδολογικού Συνεδρίου, Θήρα 31 Αυγούστου – 3 Σεπτεμβρίου 1995*, Μέρος Α', *EEKM* 17, 2000-2001, 258-282.  
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M. Eustathiou s.v. Θήρα, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 320-325.

**Aghia Marina** 24:3C  
Chapel located in the western part of the island, 500 m to the northwest of Megalochori. Some Late Hellenistic or Roman marble blocks are incorporated into the chapel. Some Roman sherds were found nearby.  
Sperling, *Thera and Therasia*, 19-20.

**Aghios Georgios Thalassinios** 24:4C  
Chapel on the east coast of the island, 1 km north of Oia. A fragmentary marble statue of Roman date was found.  
Sperling, *Thera and Therasia*, 20.

**Aghios Nikolaos Marmarenios** 24:3D  
Inscriptions: *IG XII 3*, 416.  
Ancient marble structure located 1 km to the west of Emporion and serving as a chapel of Aghios Nikolaos Marmarenios. According to an inscription of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC (*IG XII 3*, 416), the building was dedicated to the Thea Basileia. The function of the building is not clear. But it has been suggested that it was a heroon or a temple. It dates to the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC.  
Hiller von Gaertringen, *Thera I*, 306-307; Dragendorff, *Thera II*, 255-256; Sperling, *Thera and Therasia*, 20-22.

**Echendra** 24:3D  
Area located on the southeast side of Gavriellos Hill, 700 m north of Cape Exomytis. Hellenistic and Roman grave monuments were carved into the hill. A relief, of Late Hellenistic or Roman date, is carved into the rock close to one of the graves. Sarcophagi are also cut into the rock. The remains of a Late Roman heroon are found at a slightly higher level. It is composed of a temple-like superstructure and an underground room. The existence of the cemetery seems to indicate that a settlement was located in the vicinity, but its exact location remains unknown. The settlement existed in the Roman period.  
Hiller von Gaertringen, *Thera I*, 305-306; Dragendorff, *Thera II*, 251-254, 271-280; Sperling, *Thera and Therasia*, 14-16.

**ELEUSIS (Perissa, Romani)** 24:4D  
Ptol. 3.14.23.4.  
Inscriptions: *IG XII 3*, 343-349, 823, 871; *SEG* 53, 2003, nos 835-839; 55, 2005, no. 915.  
Perissa is located on the east coast, immediately to the south of Messa Vouno. It has been identified as one of the two ports of ancient Thera, founded in the Late

Hellenistic period. A round marble structure, probably of Roman date, has been tentatively identified as a heroon or a temple. There are also remains of a Hellenistic or Roman building. A large cemetery, in use between the 1<sup>st</sup> and the 7<sup>th</sup> centuries AD, was also found. Some finds of Hellenistic date seem to indicate that the area was already used as a cemetery at that time. A great number of stone-lined shaft graves were discovered, as well as many jar burials and two complexes of vaulted burial chambers that housed a cist grave. Most of the stone-lined shaft graves belong to the first phase of the cemetery, which dates from the 1<sup>st</sup> to the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. The vaulted burial chambers belong to the second phase, from the beginning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> to the middle of the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD. But they were also used during the third phase, from the middle of the 5<sup>th</sup> to the 7<sup>th</sup> century AD.

Hiller von Gaertringen, *Thera* I, 304-305; Hiller von Gaertringen – Wilski, *Thera* III, 52, 136; RE V, 2338 s.v. Eleusis (Hiller v. Gaertringen); Sperling, *Thera and Therasia*, 30-31; E. Geroussi, *ADelt* 48, 1993, Chron. B' 2, 441-444; ead., *ADelt* 47, 1992, Chron. B' 2, 553; ead., *ADelt* 49, 1994, Chron. B' 2, 692-695; ead., *ADelt* 50, 1995, Chron. B' 2, 724-726; ead., *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B' 3, 981-983; *BarrAtlas*, Map 61, A5; S. Psaras, *ΕΦΜ* 17, 2000-2001, 261; E. Geroussi, in *Hyalos*, 133; M. Eustathiou, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 322; Bonini, *La casa nella Grecia Romana*, 621; E. Geroussi, in *Κεραμική της Υστερης Αρχαιότητας*, 218-219.

### Episkopi

24:4C

Inscriptions: *IG* XII 3, 865.

Church situated at the northern foot of Prophetis Elias and to the southeast of the village of Mesa Gonia. Roman copies of Greek sculptures have been reported there, and many architectural members of the Hellenistic and Roman periods were incorporated in the church or lie nearby.

P. Amandry, *BCH* 73, 1949, 533; Sperling, *Thera and Therasia*, 17.

### Evangelismos

24:4C

The Chapel of Evangelismos lies on the east slope of Messa Vouno, to the east of ancient Thera. The chapel is built against a monumental tomb. The interior could have housed sarcophagi, and three chambers beneath the structure could have been used for additional burials. According to H. Dragendorff, it belongs to the Late

Hellenistic or Early Roman period. But J.W. Sperling dates it to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD.

Dragendorff, *Thera* II, 240-251; Sperling, *Thera and Therasia*, 89.

### Exo Gonia

24:4C

Village located in the south central section of the island to the northeast of the village of Pyrgos where a Roman grave was found.

*BCH* 51, 1927, 492; Sperling, *Thera and Therasia*, 19; *BarrAtlas*, Map 61, A5.

### Exo Gremos

24:4C

Area at the northeast foot of Prophetis Elias and 1 km northwest of the modern settlement of ancient Oia (Kamari) where Hellenistic and Roman rock-cut graves were found.

Dragendorff, *Thera* II, 271; Sperling, *Thera and Therasia*, 17-18.

### Kamari → OIA

### Karterados

24:3B/4B

The village of Karterados is located in central Thera, 3 km east of Phera. Roman burials and Roman pottery were found, and this was probably the location of a small settlement. The statues discovered in that area can be dated to the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD.

Hiller von Gaertringen, *Thera* I, 228; Dragendorff, *Thera* II, 270; Sperling, *Thera and Therasia*, 23; *BarrAtlas*, Map 61, A5.

### Kateuchiani

24:4C

Area situated low on the south slope of Messa Vouno. Rock-cut graves of Late Hellenistic and Early Roman date were found.

Dragendorff, *Thera* II, 271; Sperling, *Thera and Therasia*, 92.

### Koloumbos

24:3A

Cape located in the northeast part of the island. Tombs attributed to the Roman period were discovered.

Sperling, *Thera and Therasia*, 24-25; *BarrAtlas*, Map 61, A5.

### Messaria

24:3C

Area located in the central part of Thera, less than 2 km north of the village of Pyrgos. A male marble portrait head of Hellenistic or Roman date has been found here.

BCH 51, 1927, 492; Sperling, *Thera and Therasia*, 27.

#### **OIA (Kamari)**

24:4C

Ptol. 3.14.23.5.

Inscriptions: *IG XII*, 3, 326, 513, 516, 520, 526-529, 531-532, 534; *IG XII 3 Suppl.*, 1409.

The modern settlement of Kamari may be identified with ancient Oia, the northern port of Thera, founded at the same time as the city of Thera in the 8<sup>th</sup> century BC. It was abandoned in the 7<sup>th</sup> century AD. An inscription of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD mentions the construction of baths (*IG XII*, 3, 326). Other inscriptions attest to the existence of a palaistra (*IG XII*, 3, 526; *IG XII*, 3, 527; *IG XII*, 3, 529; *IG XII*, 3, 531) and a gymnasium (*IG XII*, 3, 528).

The city was organized in parcels parallel to the sea and interrupted by stone paved streets that led to the port. Most of the actual remains date to the Roman period. A building identified with the Gymnasium or the Palaistra had been discovered to the north of Aghios Nikolaos Chapel, but its remains are no longer visible. A vaulted monument carved into the rock is located in the south part of the beach, close to Aghios Nikolaos Chapel. It is known as “Kamara” and has been identified with a Nymphaeum. A Late Roman building was excavated. The building is composed of at least eight rooms, has at least two phases and is partly constructed of reused material. A house of the Late Roman or Early Christian period was also excavated in the same area. A building complex composed of seven rooms was discovered in the Kaistele – Karamolegos plot. The main building phase dates to the 2<sup>nd</sup> – 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries AD, but the complex remained in use until the 7<sup>th</sup> century AD. The cemetery of Oia is located on two terraces to the west of the beach. The Roman phase of the cemetery is represented by 40 cist graves. The latest burials discovered date to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD, but the cemetery was in use until the abandonment of Oia.

Hiller von Gaertringen, *Thera* I, 299-302; Hiller von Gaertringen – Wilski, *Thera* III, 133-134, 235-236; *RE* V<sup>A</sup>, 2280 s.v. Thera (v. Hiller); Sperling, *Thera and Therasia*, 28-29; Chr. Televandou, *ADelt* 36, 1981, Chron. B' 2, 373-377; M. Marthari, *ADelt* 37, 1982, Chron. B' 2, 356-358; Chr. Televandou, *ADelt* 37, 1982, Chron. B' 2, 358; Ch. Sigalas, *ADelt* 43, 1988, Chron. B' 2, 504-510; Chr. Witschel, in *Thera* V, 42; Mercky, *Römische Grabreliefs*, 204-205; Ch. Pennas, *ADelt* 54, 1999, Chron. B' 2, 840-841; id., *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B' 2, 1014-1015; *BarrAtlas*, Map 61, A5; S. Psaras, *EEKM* 17, 2000-2001,

261; M. Eustathiou, in *Σαντορίνη*, 229-240; ead., in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 322.

#### **Perissa → ELEUSIS**

##### **Phera**

24:3B

A cremation burial, possibly of Roman date, was found near Phera.

Sperling, *Thera and Therasia*, 31.

##### **Pherostephani**

24:3B

Inscriptions: *IG XII* 3, 436.

Area to the north of Phera. A Roman inscription mentioning the Mother of Gods was found near the Chapel of Aghios Georgios (*IG XII* 3, 436), but the identification of the temple is not certain.

Hiller von Gaertringen, *Thera* I, 307; Sperling, *Thera and Therasia*, 33-34.

##### **Plagades**

24:4C

Inscriptions: *IG XII 3 Suppl.*, 1618, 1622.

Area on the lower northeast slope of Prophetis Elias. Rock-cut graves of the Late Hellenistic and Early Roman period were found.

Dragendorff, *Thera* II, 264-271; Sperling, *Thera and Therasia*, 91-92.

##### **Prophetis Elias**

24:4C

To the northwest of Mount Prophetis Elias, three rock-cut graves were found. They date to the Hellenistic or Roman period.

Dragendorff, *Thera* II, 271; Sperling, *Thera and Therasia*, 35.

#### **Romani → ELEUSIS**

##### **Sellada**

24:4C

Inscriptions: *IG XII* 3, 934, 944, 952, 954, 960, 962, 967. Area between Messa Vouno and Prophetis Elias where the necropolis of ancient Thera was located. The Archaic cemetery of ancient Thera was reused in Hellenistic and Roman times, and many burials of that period were discovered.

Dragendorff, *Thera* II, 258-261, 270-271, 281-290; N. Zappeiropoulos, *Prakt* 1977 B, 400-402; A. Orlandos, *Ergon* 1977, 166; N. Zappeiropoulos, *Prakt* 1978, 230; id., *Prakt* 1981, 329-330; id., *Prakt* 1982, 267-271; *BarrAtlas*, Map 61, A5.

A Heroon was located on the south slope of Sellada.

The superstructure takes the form of a temple, but there is no underground.

Dragendorff, *Thera* II, 254; Sperling, *Thera and Therasia*, 89-90.

The so-called “Schiff tomb” was identified as a sanctuary of Aphrodite, in use from the Late Geometric to the Roman Imperial period. At the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> or the beginning of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, the sanctuary underwent a large-scale modification. A deposit containing a large number of vases and small objects, such as jewelry, was discovered. It has been proposed that this sanctuary of Aphrodite can be identified with the sanctuary of Eileithyia, mentioned in the inscription *IG* XII 3, 326. Dragendorff, *Thera* II, 295-296; Ch. Sigalas, *ADelt* 53, 1998, Chron. B' 3, 808-809; id., *Kernos* 13, 2000, 241-245.

## Thera

24:4C

The ancient city of Thera is built on top of Messa Vouno, near the east coast of the island. It was founded in the 8<sup>th</sup> century BC. Most of the buildings revealed by the excavations date to the Hellenistic and Roman periods. During the Roman Imperial period, there was intensive building activity, mainly in two phases: the first under Augustus and Claudius (end of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC – beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD) and the second under the Antonines (middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD). Hiller von Gaertringen, *Thera* I, 187-189; Hiller von Gaertringen – Wilski, *Thera* III, 121-122; *RE* V<sup>A</sup>, 2280 s.v. Thera (v. Hiller); Sperling, *Thera and Therasia*, 37-38, 72-94; H. Kaletsch, in *Lexikon*, 667-671; Nigdelis, *Πολίτευμα των Κυκλάδων*, 78-99; Chr. Witschel, in *Thera* V, 38-42; *BarrAtlas*, Map 61, A5; S. Psaras, *EEKM* 17, 2000-2001, 260-261; M. Eustathiou, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 322.

### Basilike Stoa

Inscriptions: *IG* XII 3, 323-325, 982

A rectangular Doric stoa was found, built in the Hellenistic or Early Roman Imperial period. It is located on the west side of the agora. Roman sculptures were discovered in the Stoa. A first restoration of the building may have taken place during the reign of Augustus (*IG* XII 3, 323). At the beginning of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, the roof of the Stoa was replaced (*IG* XII 3, 324). In 149 AD the roof was repaired once more (*IG* XII 3, 325). At that time, the Stoa was remodelled and its north end was transformed into a room for the imperial cult.

Hiller von Gaertringen, *Thera* I, 217-235; Hiller von Ga-

ertringen – Wilski, *Thera* III, 112-113, 126, 129, 131-132; Sperling, *Thera and Therasia*, 78-80, 88; K. Dietz, *Chiron* 23, 1993, 295-311; Chr. Witschel, in *Thera* V, 25-29, 38-39, 45; J. Giese – A. Kose, in *Die Griechische Agora*, 86-94, 97-99.

### Bath complex

The south side of the Basilike Stoa was incorporated into a bath complex in the second half of the 1<sup>st</sup> or in the first half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD.

Hiller von Gaertringen, *Thera* I, 237; Hiller von Gaertringen – Wilski, *Thera* III, 132; Sperling, *Thera and Therasia*, 78-80; Chr. Witschel, in *Thera* V, 39; J. Giese – A. Kose, in *Die Griechische Agora*, 99.

### Agora

Inscriptions: *IG* XII 3, 325, 469-472, 476-477, 479-481, 483-484, 486-492, 495-496, 498-499, 509, 523, 525, 530; *IG* XII 3 *Suppl.*, 1402-1406, 1408, 1547, 1549-1557, 1559-1562.

In the Early Roman Imperial period the agora was enlarged to the north, and three temple-like exedras bearing statues were erected on that side. The area in front of the Basilike Stoa was paved with small stones some time between the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD and the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD.

Hiller von Gaertringen – Wilski, *Thera* III, 126-128; Ch. Sigalas, *ADelt* 26, 1971, A' Mel., 194-200; J. Giese – A. Kose, in *Die Griechische Agora*, 96-97, 100.

### Temple of Dionysos(?) - Kaisareion

Inscriptions: *IG* XII 3, 326.

Small Doric temple located on a terrace to the northwest of the agora. It has been identified as the Kaisareion of a 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD inscription (*IG* XII 3, 326). But it has also been proposed that the temple be identified as a Dionysos-Ptolemy temple of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC. In the Early Roman Imperial period, Augustus's cult was introduced into the temple.

Hiller von Gaertringen, *Thera* I, 237-246; Hiller von Gaertringen – Wilski, *Thera* III, 107-109; Sperling, *Thera and Therasia*, 84-85; Chr. Witschel in *Thera* V, 29-31, 45-46; J. Giese, A. Kose in *Die Griechische Agora*, 96.

### Theatre

Inscriptions: *IG* XII 3 *Suppl.*, 1392-1395, 1399, 1589-1592.

Located near the central section of the city, it was erected in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC and was remodelled in the



middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC and in the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD. The stage was modified during the reign of Tiberius when the orchestra lost its initial circular form. Statues were erected between the columns of the proskenion. W. Dörpfeld, *AM* 29, 1904, 57-72; Hiller von Gaertringen – Wilski, *Thera* III, 128, 249-262; P.E. Arias, *Il teatro greco fuori di Atene* (1934) 131-137; E. Fiechter, *Das Dionysos-Theater in Athen, Das Theater im Piraeus, Das Theater auf Thera* (1950) 42-50; Sperling, *Thera and Therasia*, 85-86; Chr. Witschel, in *Thera* V, 39; Sear, *Roman Theatres*, 409.

#### *Gymnasium of the Ephebes and Bath complex*

Inscriptions: *IG XII 3*, 339-342, 471; *IG XII 3, Suppl.*, 1497-1536.

Located near the southeast extremity of the top of the hill. Most of the construction dates to the Roman period. A bath complex was later added at the northwest corner of the gymnasium.

Hiller von Gaertringen, *Thera* I, 289-296; Hiller von Gaertringen – Wilski, *Thera* III, 115-117, 132, 244-248; Sperling, *Thera and Therasia*, 87-88; Chr. Witschel, in *Thera* V, 39.

#### *Private buildings*

Inscriptions: *IG XII 3*, 442; *IG XII 3 Suppl.*, 1593-1604, 1658.

The private buildings uncovered in Thera are mostly houses. They belong to the Hellenistic and Roman periods, but a precise date is rarely given. A peristyle house to the northeast of the Byzantine church has a Hellenistic and a Roman phase. The House of Pothitos yielded material of the Hellenistic and Roman Imperial periods. The so-called Palazzo had two building phases, one in the Hellenistic period (2<sup>nd</sup> century BC) and one in the Roman Imperial period (2<sup>nd</sup> century AD).

Hiller von Gaertringen, *Thera* I, 252-254, 264-267; Hiller von Gaertringen – Wilski, *Thera* III, 137-191; Sperling, *Thera and Therasia*, 77-78; Bonini, *La casa nella Grecia Romana*, 614-619.

#### *Fortification wall*

A small segment near the northwest end of the city is thought to be part of the mid-3<sup>rd</sup> century AD fortification against the Goths.

Sperling, *Thera and Therasia*, 90.

#### *Rock-cut sanctuary*

Sanctuary located on the northeast slope of the city,

over the road leading to Sellada. It is partly cut into the rock and had five building phases. The date of its construction is not clear. It could be Middle or Late Hellenistic or even Roman. The deity worshipped remains unknown, but it could be the Nymphs, Pan or Heracles. Hiller von Gaertringen, *Thera* I, 199; M. Antkowiak, in *Thera* V, 185-187.

#### *Pilaron cavern*

Cavern located on top of Messa Vouno in the northwest part of the ancient city. It was a sanctuary dedicated to Zeus. A courtyard was in front of the cavern, and next to the entrance there are several niches cut into the rock with an inscription bearing the name of Zeus. In the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD the sanctuary was abandoned.

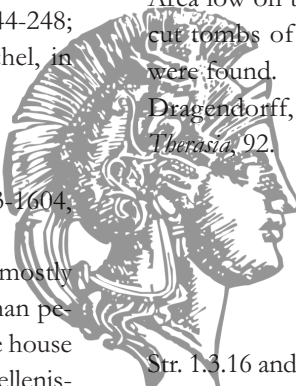
Hiller von Gaertringen, *Thera* I, 200; A. Kose, in *Thera* V, 73-95.

#### **Zomari**

**24:4C**

Area low on the south slope of Prophetis Elias. Rock-cut tombs of Late Hellenistic and Early Roman date were found.

Dragendorff, *Thera* II, 258, 271; Sperling, *Thera and Therasia*, 92.



ΑΘΗΝΑΙΑ

**THERASIA**

Pref. Cyclades / Ep. Thera

Str. 1.3.16 and 10.5.1; Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.70; Ptol. 3.14.23.12; St.Byz. s.v. Θήρα and s.v. Θηρασία.

Inscriptions: *IG XII 3*, 1053-1057.

Therasia is located to the west of Thera and occupies a surface of 9 km<sup>2</sup>. Claudius Ptolemaeus mentions a city in Therasia (Ptol. 3.14.23.12).

RE V<sup>A</sup>, 2365 s.v. Therasia (Herbst); Sperling, *Thera and Therasia*, 1; *BarrAtlas*, Map 61, A5.

#### **Phaneromeni**

**24:1B**

Located in the northern part of Therasia. Remains of an ancient settlement and a Hellenistic or Roman sarcophagus were found here.

Sperling, *Thera and Therasia*, 40-41.

#### **Riva**

**24:1A**

Location on the northeast side of the island close to the coast, where sherds of Roman pottery were found.

E. Andreou, *ADelt* 29, 1973-1974, Chron. B' 3, 872.

**Tsimintiri**  
Pref. Cyclades, Ep. Paros

18:1C

Islet between Despotiko and Antiparos. It was connected with Despotiko in Antiquity. Several cist graves were found on the beach, dating to the Hellenistic and Roman periods.

Y. Kourayos – D. Detoridou, *ADelt* 54, 1999, Chron. B' 2, 820.

**Vryokastraki (Daskaleio)** 23:1A  
Pref. Cyclades / Ep. Kea

Islet to the west of the ancient city of Kythnos. In Antiquity it was part of the city and was connected to it by a natural or man-made land bridge, now submerged. Sherds of the Roman period were discovered.

A. Mazarakis-Ainian, *AEphem* 1993, 252; id., *Prakt* 1995, 193-195; id., in *Kéa – Kýthnos*, 374; id., *EEKM* 18, 2002-2003, 163.

ΑΚΑΔΗΜΙΑ



ΑΘΗΝΩΝ

ΑΚΑΔΗΜΙΑ



ΑΘΗΝΩΝ

## EUBOEAE

Hdt. 5.77.4; 7.173.4; 7.183.4; 8.7.4; 8.7.5; 8.13.6; 8.15.8 and 8.14.1; 8.66.4; S. *Tr.* 752; Th. 3.87.4; 3.89.2; 7.29.2 and 8.95.2; Aen.Tact. 4.1.3; Arist. *Mete.* 366a.23; *Mir.* 846b.38; *Vent.* 973a.22; D. 19.219.4; 19.326.3; 21.132.3; 21.162.1 and 21.164.2; Aeschin. 3.86.6; 3.88.4 and 3.90.3; Thphr. *HP* 4.5.4; 4.14.11; 5.2.1; 8.11.7; 9.15.4 and 9.20.5; Plb. 5.29.6; 5.101.2; 5.109.5; 10.41.3 and 18.44.3; Scyl. 58.13; 113.4 and 114.3; Call. *Del.* 20; Scymn. 567; Agathem. 5.25; D.S. 11.13.2 and 13.47.3-5; Str. 1.1.17; 1.3.20; 2.5.21; 7.7.10; 9.1.22; 9.2.8; 9.2.13 and 10.1.1 – 10.1.15; V.Max. 1.8; Liv. 28.5.19 – 28.7.10; 31.23; 31.47.1; 33.34.10; 35.41; 36.21 and 45.27.8; Stat. *Theb.* 7.371; Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.63-64; 11.15.42; 16.76.197; 16.93.245; 17.37.232 and 32.9.18; Mela 2.107; D.Chr. 7; Harp. s.v. Αἰθίοπιον; s.v. Ἀργουρα; s.v. Κοτύλαιον; s.v. Πορθμός; s.v. Ταμύναι; Plu. *Moralia* 434A; *Phoc.* 12.2.3; fr. 115.11; App. *Praef.* 5.5; *Ann.* 2.2.5; *Mith.* 5.29; 6.45 and 7.50; Paus. 1.23.3; 1.38.1; 5.23.3; 6.13.8; 7.7.6; 7.7.9; 7.8.1; 7.14.7; 9.19.6 and 9.22.5; Poll. 7.100; Ptol. 3.14.22; Ael. *NA* 12.36; Ath. 2.54B; 11.481e; Philostr. *VA* 1.24.20; D.P. 520; Nonn. *D.* 13.159; St.Byz. s.v. Ἀβαντίς; s.v. Ἀθῆναι Διάδαι; s.v. Αἰζουρα; s.v. Αἰγαί; s.v. Αἰθίοπιον; s.v. Ἀκόντιον; s.v. Ἀκρα; s.v. Ἀκράγαντες; s.v. Ἀργουρα; s.v. Ἀρέθουσα; s.v. Ἀρης; s.v. Δῖα; s.v. Δῖον; s.v. Δίρφυς; s.v. Δύστος; s.v. Ἑλλοπία; s.v. Ἑλύμνιον; s.v. Ἑστία; s.v. Ἑτεωνός; s.v. Εὐβοία; s.v. Κάναι; s.v. Κάροστος; s.v. Καφηρεύς; s.v. Κοτύλαιον; s.v. Κύμη; s.v. Μάκρης; s.v. Μεθώνη; s.v. Μητρόπολις; s.v. Νύσαι; s.v. Ὀκωλον; s.v. Ὀρέστη; s.v. Παρθένιον; s.v. Ρύγχει; s.v. Σαλγανεύς; s.v. Σικιάς; s.v. Σφήκεια; s.v. Τάμυνα; s.v. Τελέθριον; s.v. Τρύχει; s.v. Χαλκίς and s.v. Ὠρεός; s.v. Ὠρωπός; Hsch. s.v. Αἰγαί; s.v. εὐβοϊά; s.v. Θυοίς; s.v. κάστανα; s.v. κήρινθος; s.v. Κλίμακα; s.v. Κοτύλαιον; s.v. λόπιμα; s.v. Ὀρέστη; s.v. σελίς; Schol. A.R. 1.1024; 2.392 and 4.1175; Suid. s.v. Αἰθίοπιον; s.v. Ἀργουρα; s.v. Εὐβοία; s.v. Εὐριπος; s.v. Κοτύλαιον; s.v. Πορθμός and s.v. Ταμύναι; Eust. *Com. ad Iliadem* 2.536-542; 2.738; 8.203; 13.589; *Com. ad Odysseam* 10.514; *Com. in D.P.* 473.10; 473.12; 520.3; 520.24 and 625.8; Schol. in Lycophronem 374.3; 704.1; *EM* sv. Αἰγαί; s.v. Ἀορνος; s.v. Βεβαία; s.v. Διακρία; s.v. Εὐβοία; s.v. Εὐριπος; s.v. Καφηρεύς; s.v. Ταμύναι and s.v. Ζάραξ; *IG* XII 9, Testimonia et notae.

Inscriptions: *IG* I<sup>3</sup> 40/41; *IG* II<sup>2</sup> 1, 44; *IG* II<sup>2</sup> 1, 469; *IG* VII 1, 148; *IG* X<sup>2</sup> 1, 876; *IG* XII 9; *IG* XIV, 951; K. Pittakis, *AEphem* 1854, 1132, no. 2183; A. Wilhelm, *AEphem* 1892, 166-167; *SEG* 38, 1988, no. 179; 40, 1990, no. 752.

Island located to the east of Attica and Boeotia, occupying a surface of 3770 km<sup>2</sup>. Appian mentions Euboea among the large islands (App. *Praef.* 5.5), and Scylax notes it was the fifth largest island after Sardinia, Sicily, Crete and Cyprus (Scyl. 114.3). Euboea was also called Makra or Makris because of its length (Call. *Del.* 20; Str. 10.1.2; Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.64; 36.7.48; D.P. 520; St.Byz., s.v. Εὐβοία and s.v. Μάκρης; Eust. *Com. D.P.* 520, 3 and 520, 24; *EM* s.v. Εὐβοία; Schol. A.R. 1.1024; 2.392 and 4.1175), Avantis or Avantias, after its inhabitants (Call. *Del.* 20; Str. 10.1.3; Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.64; St.Byz., s.v. Ἀβαντίς; Eust. *Com. ad Iliadem* 2.542; *Com. D.P.* 520, 3 and 520, 24), Asopis (Scymn. 567; Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.64), Chalcedontis (Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.64), Ellopia, after Ellops the son of Ion (Str. VII, 7, 10; X, 1, 3; St.Byz. s.v. Ἑλλοπία), Ochi, after one of its mountains (Str. 10.1.3; Eust. *Com. ad Iliadem* 2.536), Doliche (*EM* s.v. Εὐβοία) and Euripos (St.Byz. s.v. Ὠρεός). The island was often shaken by earthquakes, especially close to Porthmos (Th. 3.87.4; Arist. *Mete.* 366a.23; Str. 1.3.16; 10.1.9), located in the vicinity of Aliveri. Strabo reports that after an earthquake the hot springs of Aidipsos ceased to flow for three days, and when the water returned, it flowed out at a different point (Str. 1.3.20).

Euboea had several mountains: Dirphis, located in the middle of the island, was the highest (1746 m). It was also called Delphi and Dirphossos (St.Byz. s.v. Δίρφυς; Schol. in Lycophronem, 374.3b). Other mountains are mentioned by the ancient authors, such as Ochi (Str. 10.1.3; St. Byz. s.v. Κάροστος; Eust. *Com. ad Iliadem* 2.536), Telethron or Plakounouno (Thphr. *HP* 9.15.4 and 9.20.5; Str. 10.1.4; St.Byz. s.v. Τελέθριον), Kotylaion (Aeschin., 3.86.6; Harp. s.v. Κοτύλαιον; St.Byz. s.v. Κοτύλαιον; Hsch., s.v. Κοτύλαιον; Suid. s.v. Κοτύλαιον), Diakria, Nedon, Opheltes, Trychata and Zarax (Schol. in



Lycophronem 374.3; *EM* s.v. Διαιρία; s.v. Ζάραξ). Strabo and Eustathios mention the rivers Kallas, located close to Telethron (Str. 10.1.4; Eust. *Com. ad Iliadem* 2.537), and Voudoros, close to Kerinthos (Str. 10.1.5; Eust. *Com. ad Iliadem* 2.538). An extraordinary account of the rivers Kereus, or Kerves, and Neleus said that sheep drinking from the first turned white, and those drinking from the second turned black (Arist. *Mir.* 846b.38; Str. 10.1.14; Eust. *Com. ad Iliadem* 2.536). Pliny mentions another river, the Lelantus (Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.64). Several springs are attested in Euboea, such as Arethousa in Chalcis (Str. 1.3.16 and 10.1.13; Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.64; Ath. VIII, 331e; Eust. *Com. ad Iliadem* 2.537; 2.542; *Com. ad Odysseam* 13.408; *Com. in D.P.* 473.12), and Vevaia (*EM* s.v. Βεβαία). Lake Aornos was located close to Kymi (Schol. in Lycophronem, 704.1; Eust. *Com. ad Odysseam* 10.514; *EM* s.v. Ἄορνος).

The ancient geographers mention numerous promontories, such as Leon Akra (Ptol. 3.14.22), Dion Akron (Str. 10.1.5; Ptol. 3.14.22), Phalassia Akra (Ptol. 3.14.22), Chersonissos Akra (Ptol. 3.14.22), Geraistos (Scyl. 58.13; Str. 10.1.2; 10.1.7; Ptol. 3.14.22; Schol. A.R. 3.1244b), and Kaphereus or Kathereus (Hdt. 8.7.4; Arist. *Vent.* 973a.22; Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.63; Stat. *Theb.* 7.371; Ptol. 3.14.22; Philostr. *VA* 1.24.20; St.Byz. s.v. Καθηρεός; *EM* s.v. Καθηρεός). There is also mention of a river called Voudoros (Ptol. 3.14.22; Eust. *Com. ad Iliadem* 2.538) and a coast called Kali Akti (Ptol. 3.14.22). Cape Mandeli, the southern promontory of Euboea which faces Cape Sounion, can be identified with the ancient Leuki Akti, mentioned by Strabo (Str. 9.1.22). Geraistos is located on the same peninsula. The ancient authors mention an area called Porthmos (Harp. s.v. Πορθμός; Suid. s.v. Πορθμός), which could have been close to Aliveri. A. Chadzidimitriou has proposed a location for Porthmos at the site of the electric factory at Karavos.

A bridge built over the channel of Euripos is often mentioned by the ancient authors (D.S. 13.47.3-5; Str. 10.1.8; Liv. 28.7.2; 45.27.8; Eust. *Com. ad Iliadem* 2.536). The bridge was built in 410 BC and modified in 334 BC and after 146 BC. We are told by Livy that in 192 BC Roman soldiers built a fort in the Euripos (Liv. 35.51.7), probably on the small island in the straight. Livy also tells us that in 167 BC Aemilius Paulus crossed the bridge over the channel of Euripos to visit Euboea (Liv. 45.27.8). The names of 51 ancient settlements are known. S.C. Bakhuizen disputes the existence of a town called Aigai (St.Byz. s.v. Αἶγαι; Eust. *Com. ad Iliadem* 8.203), associated

with a sanctuary of Poseidon Aigaios mentioned by Strabo (Str. 9.2.13). He thinks instead that Aigai was the name of a mountain to the north of Chalcis that bears the name Kandili today. Hesychios, on the other hand, says that Aigai was an island close to Euboea (Hsch. s.v. Αἶγαι; *EM* s.v. Αἶγαι). We also read of the existence of Aithiopion (Harp. s.v. Αἰθίοπιον; St.Byz. s.v. Αἰθίοπιον; Suid. s.v. Αἰθίοπιον), Akontion (St.Byz. s.v. Ἀκόντιον), Akra (St.Byz. s.v. Ἄκρα), Akragas (St.Byz. s.v. Ἀκράγαντες), Ares (St.Byz. s.v. Ἄρης), Arethousa (St.Byz. s.v. Ἀρέθουσα), Argoura (D. 21.132.3 and 21.164.2; Harp. s.v. Ἀργουρα; Ath. 11.481e; St.Byz. s.v. Αἰβουρα and s.v. Ἀργουρα; Eust. *Com. ad Iliadem* 2.738; Suid. s.v. Ἀργουσα), Athenai Diadai (St.Byz. s.v. Ἀθῆναι Διάδαι; Eust. *Com. ad Iliadem* 2.538), Dia (St.Byz. s.v. Δία), Dion (Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.64; St.Byz. s.v. Δίων; Eust. *Com. ad Iliadem* 2.538), Elymnion (St.Byz. s.v. Ἐλύμνιον), Ellopia (St.Byz. s.v. Ἐλλοπία), Eteonos (St.Byz. s.v. Ἐτεωνός), Kanai (St.Byz. s.v. Κάναι), Klimaka (Hsch. s.v. Κλίμακα), Koila (Str. 10.1.2; D.Ch. 7.7.51), Methoni (St.Byz. s.v. Μεθώνη), Metropolis (St.Byz. s.v. Μητρόπολις), Nesos (Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.64), Nysa (St.Byz. s.v. Νύσα; Eust. *Com. in D.P.* 625.8), Ocha (Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.64), Oichalia (Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.64; Eust. *Com. ad Iliadem* 2.596), Okolon (St.Byz. s.v. Οκόλον), Orchomenos (Str. 9.2.42), Oresti (St.Byz. s.v. Ὀρέστη; Hsch. s.v. Ὀρέστη), Oropos (St.Byz. s.v. Ὀρωπός), Parthenion (St.Byz. s.v. Παρθένιον), Porthmos (Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.64), Pyrrha (Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.64), Rygchai or Trychai (St.Byz. s.v. Ῥύγχαι and s.v. Τρύγχαι), Skia (St.Byz. s.v. Σκιάς), Sphekeia (St.Byz. s.v. Σφήκεια), Tamynai (St.Byz. s.v. Τάμυνα; *EM* s.v. Ταμύναι), where a sanctuary of Apollo existed (Harp., s.v. Ταμύναι), and Thyoeis (Hsch. s.v. Θυόεις). Scylax says that Euboea had four cities (Scyl. 58.13). Kerinthos, once called Ellopia (Eust. *Com. ad Iliadem* 2.538), is thought to be located on a hill on the northern part of the east coast of Euboea, north of the village of Mantoudi.

Euboea was an island of great strategic importance (Th. 7.95.2; D. 19.219.4 and 19.326.3). In 207 BC during the First Macedonian War (215-205 BC), the Roman proconsul Publius Sulpicius, together with Rome's ally, King Attalos of Pergamon, attacked Euboea, then under Macedonian rule, and conquered the city of Oreos; but they failed to conquer Chalcis and ultimately withdrew from the island (Liv. 28.5.19; 28.7.5). During the Second Macedonian War (200-194 BC), the Romans returned and destroyed Chalcis in 200 BC (Liv. 31.23). Karystos and Oreos also fell into Roman hands, and garrisons were left in all three cities (Liv. 33.31). In 198 BC the

Romans conquered and destroyed Eretria (Paus. 7.8.1). During the Isthmian games of 196 BC, however, Titus Quinctius Flaminius restored the independence of the island and created the Euboean Confederation (Plb. 18.46.5; Liv. 33.32; *IG* XII 9, 898, 899). In 194 BC he ordered the Roman garrisons to withdraw (Liv. 34.51). Flaminius was consequently considered a benefactor of the Euboeans, and athletic games, the Romaia, were held in his honour (*IG* VII 1, 148; *IG* XII 9, 899). In 192/191 BC Antiochos III, king of Syria, conquered Chalcis and took control of Euboea (Liv. 35.51). However, he was soon defeated by the Romans, who regained control of the island (Liv. 36.21). In 146 BC Chalcis was destroyed by the Romans, (Liv. *Per.* 52) and Euboea became part of the Roman province of Achaia. As a result, Euboea was required to pay tribute to Rome (*CIG* III, 5879, l. 26). Chalcis, and possibly the whole island of Euboea, was considered *agri vectigales*, a sort of property of the Roman people. The Roman period is generally considered to be a time of prosperity for the island. Many Romans and Orientals came to Euboea. New cults were introduced, and public buildings were erected. During the Mithridatic Wars, Euboea allied itself with Mithridates, and his general Archelaos used Chalcis as a refuge (App. *Mith.* 6.45 and 7.50). In 87 BC the island was sacked by Mithridates' general Metrophanes (App. *Mith.* 5.29). In 84 BC, following the victories of Sulla, Euboea returned to Roman control. In 27 BC the island again became part of the Roman province of Achaia. The times that followed were more difficult, and it was only under the reign of Hadrian that Euboea would recover part of its former prosperity.

From 146 BC onwards the coin production of Euboea was controlled by the Romans, and starting from the reign of Augustus, the coins depicted the portrait of the emperor. Nero's presence was particularly strong. The production of coins in Karystos came to an end with the reign of Trajan (98-117 AD). The multi-coloured marble of Euboea was greatly appreciated during the Roman period, and many quarries were active on the island. It was exported to Italy in the form of columns for peristyles and slabs for the decoration of the walls of houses and baths (Plin. *Nat.* 36.7.48). Pollux refers to it as λίθος Εὐβοϊκός (Poll. 7.100). All the quarries were located close to an urban centre or to a port. The quarries seem to have specialised in the production of either rectangular slabs or columns. There were often metal workers in the quarries. The Karystian marble (cipollino) was introduced in Rome in

the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC, and in the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD marble from Chalcis (*fior di pesco*) was also used in Rome. Euboea was also known for its nuts (Thphr. *HP* 4.5.4; Ath. 2.54b; Hsch. s.v. εὐβοϊκά; s.v. κάσταννα; s.v. λόπιμα; Eust. *Com. ad Iliadem* 13.589). Euboean timber, on the other hand, was of very poor quality (Thphr *HP*, 5.2.1; Plin. *Nat.* 16.76.197). Plutarch says that the Euboean copper mines, which produced the metal for the Euboean swords, were exhausted by his time (Plu. *Moralia* 434A). Euboea also produced petrous filaments, used to make hats, nets and towels that did not burn. The production of this material also had ceased by the time of Plutarch (Plu. *Moralia* 434A - B).

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 E. Freund s.v. Dion, in *Lexikon*, 195.  
 E. Freund in s.v. Kerinthos, in *Lexikon*, 323.  
 E. Freund s.v. Kyme, in *Lexikon*, 359-360.  
 E. Freund s.v. Limni, in *Lexikon*, 394-395.  
 E. Freund s.v. Porthmos, in *Lexikon*, 562.  
 E. Freund s.v. Tamynai, in *Lexikon*, 648-649.  
 Sapouna-Sakellarakis, *Χαλκίς*, 6, 16.  
 E. Tsourti, in *Χαρακτήρ. Αφιέρωμα στη Μάντω Οικονομίδου* (1996) 287-296.  
 D. Knoepfler, in M.H. Hansen (ed.), *The Polis as an Urban Centre and as a Political Community, Symposium August, 29-*

*31, 1996, Acts of the Copenhagen Polis Centre* vol. 4 (1997) 353-449.  
 Glykos, *Η Καρυστία και η Σκώρος*, 47-48.  
*Αρχαιολογικός Άτλας του Αιγαίου*, 228-237.  
 E. Tsourti, *Οβολός* 3, 1999, 24-25.  
 E. Vranopoulos, *ArchEubMel* 33, 1998-2000, 145-150.  
*BarrAtlas*, Map 55, D3/E2/E3/F3/F4/G4/H4, Map 58, G1/G2/H1/H2.  
 E. Vranopoulos, *Ιστορία της Εύβοιας* (2000).  
 Chadzidimitriou, *Αλιβέρι*.  
 K. Reber, in S. Buzzi et al. (eds), *Zona Archeologica. Festschrift für Hans Peter Isler zum 60. Geburtstag* (2001) 339-351.  
 Kalemis, *Εύβοια και Σκώρος*, 33-34, 89-98.  
 M. Skandalidis, *Revue Onomastique* 17-18, 2005, 25-36.  
 M. Wallace, in *Αρχαιότητες της Καρυστίας*, 19-49.  
 E. Sapouna-Sakellarakis, s.v. Ιστορικό και αρχαιολογικό περιγγραμμά, in *Εύβοια και Στερεά Ελλάδα*, 54.  
 A. Chadzidimitriou, *ArchEubMel* 38, 2008-2009, 7-33.  
 M. Chidioglou, *ArchEubMel* 38, 2008-2009, 35-68.

## INDEX

**Aetos** 43:4C  
 Two quarries of marble close to the village of Aetos near Karystos.  
 Fousaras, *Ιστορία της Εύβοιας*, 103; I. Papageorgakis, *PAÄ* 39, 1964, 265, 266-267; J. Sutherland – A. Sutherland, Roman marble quarrying near Karystos, Southern Euboea, *Journal of Cultural Heritage* 3, 2002, 251-259.

**Aghia Anna** 33:4C  
 Inscriptions: *IG* XII 9, 1185.  
 Roman tile graves were found south of the road to Aghia Anna near Kerinthos.  
 L.H. Sackett et al., *BSA* 61, 1966, 44-45.

**Aghia Eirini** 25:3D  
 Building rubble, Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine pottery were found 1 km inland, uphill and east of the hill of Aghia Eirini, in the area of Karystos. They indicate the existence of a settlement of Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine date.  
 Keller, *Survey*, 154-155, no. 117.  
 On the next ridge to the south of Aghia Eirini, the presence of fragments of brick, tile, millstone and Roman pottery indicate the existence of a Roman farmhouse.  
 Keller, *Survey*, 155, no. 118.



**Aghia Kyriaki** 27:1C

Location to the south of Amarynthos (Kato Vatheia). A great quantity of statuettes has been discovered, dating from the Archaic to the Roman period. Pottery and Roman glass vessels were also found. No architectural remains were found, and the site could be the deposit of the Sanctuary of Artemis Amarysia. The number of finds dating to the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 1<sup>st</sup> centuries BC indicates that the temple of Artemis was not in use in the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC.

E. Sapouna-Sakellarakis, *ADelt* 42, 1987, Chron. B' 1, 213; ead., *ADelt* 45, 1990, Chron. B' 1, 160; ead., *Kernos* 5, 1992, 235-263.

**Aghia Marina** 25:1C

On top of the first hill, east of the Church of Aghia Marina and on the south side of Marmari Bay, the remains of a building were found. It was associated with Roman pottery, rooftiles, bricks and millstone fragments.

Keller, *Survey*, 262, no. M2; M. Chidioglou s.v. Νότια Καρυστία, in *Εύβοια και Στερεά Ελλάδα*, 86.

**Aghia Pelagia** 25:2C

Roman sherds were found on the hill north of Aghia Pelagia at the western limit of Karystos beach.

L.H. Sackett et al., *BSA* 61, 1966, 81.

**Aghia Triada** 43:2A

Cave near Karystos where Roman lamps and bronze fishhooks were found.

G.B. Koutsouflakis, in Sampson, *Cave of Cyclops*, 159.

**Aghiodromos Kymis** 28:3A

Location at a distance of 2 km from Kymi where a cist grave of the Late Hellenistic or Early Roman period was found.

E. Sapouna-Sakellarakis, *ADelt* 45, 1990, Chron. B' 1, 165.

**Aghios Athanasios** 33:3D

Church located to the northeast of Limni where Roman sherds were found.

L.H. Sackett et al., *BSA* 61, 1966, 51.

**Aghios Demetrios** 31:3D

Location close to Politika where remains of Roman building and Roman pottery were found.

A. Sampson, *ADelt* 29, 1973-1974, Chron. B' 2, 491.

To the west of the gorge and close to the shore there are iron mines. Iron slag was also found. The mine cannot be securely dated, but it could be Roman. A tomb and some pottery found in the area could also be Roman.

Davies, *Mines*, 245.

**Aghios Elias** 31:2A

Hill located opposite Krya Vrissi close to Kerinthos. Roman pottery was found.

L.H. Sackett et al., *BSA* 61, 1966, 44.

**Aghios Georgios → ARTEMISION****Aghios Georgios** 43:4C

Location in Karystia. A Roman funerary stele was found.

A. Choremis, *ADelt* 28, 1973, Chron. B' 1, 303-304.

**Aghios Minas** 32:4B

Hill close to Oreoi where an unfinished Roman sarcophagus was found. The sarcophagus comes from the workshop of Assos, active between 180 and 250 AD.

A. Choremis, *ADelt* 25, 1970, Chron. B' 1, 255; S. Natakis, *AA* 32-34, 1999-2001, 188-190.

**Aghios Nikolaos (mountain)** 26:4C

Located in the southern part of Euboea to the southeast of Styra. Large quarries are located on the flank of the mountain, as well as four roads that served them. A column base, found in one of the quarries, had on its base the inscription FL. CLAUDIANI. The quarries must have operated from the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD.

I. Papageorgakis, *PAA* 39, 1964, 269; A. Lambraki, *RA* 1980, 43-45; T. Zappas, *ArchEubMel* 24, 1981-1982, 257-260; D. Vanhove, *AntCl* 58, 1989, 226-231; id., *Roman quarries*, 16-22, 33-37.

**Aghios Nikolaos Kymis** 28:3A

A Chian coin was found, dating from 190 to 84 BC.

A. Choremis, *ADelt* 28, 1973, Chron. B' 1, 301.

**Aghios Nikolaos** 29:1C

Location to the east of Chalcis where a Roman cemetery was found close to the beach.

E. Kambouroglou – A. Karapaschalidou – S. Manolis, *Anthropologica Analecta* 49, 1988, 25.



**Aghios Taxiarchis** 33:1C  
Str. 10.1.3.

Chapel located on the hill of Psili Rachi, close to Mount Telethrion and to the north of Rovies, 500 m north of the coast. Two inscriptions mentioning a sanctuary of Apollo and remains of buildings were found here. One of the inscriptions dates to the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC. The sanctuary has been identified with the oracle of Apollo Seliountios, mentioned by Strabo.

V. Nikolopoulos, *ArchEubMel* 35, 2003-2004, 9-18.

**Aglefaros** 28:1D

Location in southern Euboea. Late Roman pottery was found close to the Church of Aghios Konstantinos.

E. Sapouna-Sakellaraki, *ADelt* 39, 1984, Chron. B', 127.

**AIDIPSOS** 32:4C

Arist. *Mete.* 366a.23; Str. 1.3.20 and 9.4.2; Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.64; Plu. *Sull.* 26.3; Ptol. 3.14.22; Ath., 3.73c; St.Byz. s.v. Αἰδῖψος.

Inscriptions: *IG* IX 2, 261; *IG* X 2, 1, 876; *IG* XII 9, 1232-1241; G. Papavasileiou, *AEphem* 1907, 11-18; K. Davaras, *ADelt* 20, 1965, Chron. B' 2, 256; T.E. Gregory, *GrRomByzSt* 20, 1979, 255-277; *SEG* 27, 1976-1977, no. 1031; 29, 1979, nos 801-802; 39, 1989, no. 928.

City located at the northern end of the western coast of the island. Ancient Aidipsos was located 3 km to the north of modern Aidipsos. In the classical period it belonged to the deme of Istiaia, but became an independent deme in the late 3<sup>rd</sup> or in the early 4<sup>th</sup> century AD. Its hot springs were known in Antiquity (Arist. *Mete.* 366a.23). But it was not before the Late Hellenistic or Early Roman period that they became famous. Strabo calls them "hot waters of Heracles" (Str. 9.4.2). According to Plutarch, Sulla had visited them (Plu. *Sull.* 26.3). Strabo says that the Roman general went to the hot springs of the Lelantine plain, which lies above Chalcis (Str. 10.1.9). The city of Aidipsos flourished in the Late Roman period when baths were constructed. The city might have also developed a metal working industry, as iron and copper mines are mentioned (St.Byz. s.v. Αἰδῖψος).

*RE* I (1894) 940-941 s.v. Aidepsos (Hirschfeld); Geyer, *Insel Euboea*, 89-91; G. Papavasileiou, *Prakt* 1912, 141-144; Gounaropoulos, *Ιστορία της Ευβοίας*, 114; Davies, *Mines*, 243; Fousaras, *Ιστορία της Εύβοιας*, 93-95; P. Themelis, *AAA* 3, 1970, 123-124; T.W. Jacobsen s.v. Aidepsos, in *Princeton Encyclopedia*, 19; T.E. Gregory,

*GrRomByzSt* 20, 1979, 255-277; E. Freund s.v. Aidepsos, in *Lexikon*, 82; *Αρχαιολογικός Άτλας του Αιγαίου*, 228-229; *BarrAtlas*, Map 55, E3; Kalemis, *Βόρεια Εύβοια*, B', 55-59; id., *Εύβοια και Σκόρος*, 95-96; Nikolopoulos, *Αιδηψός*; S. Katakis – E. Nikolopoulos s.v. Βόρεια Εύβοια, in *Εύβοια και Στερεά Ελλάδα*, 61.

**AIDIPSOS – Loutra**

A circular bath with a vaulted roof was discovered by G. Papavasileiou at Loutra, located at Philellenon and Omirou Streets. Sculpture and statue bases were found in the building, dating from the beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC to the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD. The bath is no longer visible.

G. Papavasileiou, *Prakt* 1904, 31-32; id., *AEphem* 1907, 1-10; Sapouna-Sakellaraki, *Χαλκίς*, 95; *BarrAtlas*, Map 55, E3; H.R. Goette, in Chr. Reusser (ed.), *Griechenland in der Kaiserzeit. Neue Funde und Forschungen zu Skulptur, Architektur und Topographie, Kolloquium zur sechzigsten Geburtstag von Prof. Dietrich Willers. Bern, 12.-13. Juni 1998* (2001) 79-84; H.R. Goette, *ArchEubMel* 35, 2003-2004, 45-52; Nikolopoulos, *Αιδηψός*, 16-17.

Part of a Roman bath with elliptical plan was discovered in the Agapitos plot, located in the area where the previous bath was discovered. The excavator believes it is a different bath from the one discovered by G. Papavasileiou.

A. Liagouras, *ADelt* 22, 1967, Chron. B' 1, 261-262.

Two large statue bases, bearing inscriptions in honour of Hadrian (*IG* XII 9, 1234) and Septimius Severus (*IG* XII 9, 1235), were placed at some unknown date in front of the so-called "Sulla's cavern".

Nikolopoulos, *Αιδηψός*, 19.

On the spot where the new facilities of the Thermai Sulla Hotel have been built, two open-air cisterns and a water channel belonging to a bath, as well as a kiln, were found.

E. Sapouna-Sakellaraki, *ADelt* 51, 1996, Chron. B' 1, 307; V. Nikolopoulos, *ADelt* 53, 1998, Chron. B' 1, 373; id., *Αιδηψός*, 17-18.

A large Late Roman building and a Roman bath were found in Omirou Street (Dalianoudis plot). A road paved with gravel separated the two buildings. Forty-five coins were found in the Late Roman building, as well as large quantities of Roman coarse pottery. Another Late Roman bath was discovered nearby in the same street in 2001.

E. Sapouna-Sakellaraki, *ADelt* 39, 1984, Chron. B', 126; ead., *ADelt* 42, 1987, Chron. B' 1, 201-203; Nikolopoulos, *Αιδηψός*, 18.

A vault of a Roman building, possibly a bath, was discovered at Loutra opposite Chara Hotel.

A. Choremis, *ADelt* 28, 1973, Chron. B' 1, 303.

The remains of walls, two inscribed statue bases, a small column and a relief were discovered in a private property at Philellenon Street (Ioannidis and Mougridis plot). They all date to the Roman period. Roman pottery was also found. The building has been interpreted as a sanctuary of Heracles.

K. Davaras, *ADelt* 20, 1965, Chron. B' 2, 256; P. Themelis, *AAA* 3, 1970, 123-124; A. Sampson, *ADelt* 37, 1982, Chron. B' 1, 175; Nikolopoulos, *Αιδηψός*, 13. Statues of Heracles were found at Loutra.

Nikolopoulos, *Αιδηψός*, 13.

A mosaic floor dating to the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> century or to the 5<sup>th</sup>/6<sup>th</sup> century AD, was discovered in the basement of a shop.

K. Davaras, *ADelt* 20, 1965, Chron. B' 2, 256; V. Nikolopoulos, *ADelt* 53, 1998, Chron. B' 1, 373; id., *Αιδηψός*, 17.

Two walls, probably of Roman date, were found in the Georgiou plot.

E. Sapouna-Sakellarakis, *ADelt* 39, 1984, Chron. B' 1, 126.

A Roman wall was found in a private property (Ganis plot).

E. Sapouna-Sakellarakis, *ADelt* 48, 1993, Chron. B' 1, 197.

Late Roman walls were found in a private property (Katsikas plot).

E. Sapouna-Sakellarakis, *ADelt* 48, 1993, Chron. B' 1, 197.

Roman walls were discovered in the Agelaki – Kodra plot, 150 m away from “Sulla’s cavern”.

E. Sapouna-Sakellarakis, *ADelt* 50, 1995, Chron. B' 1, 316.

Part of a building dating to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD was found in a private property (Trigas plot) on Ermou Street.

S. Katakis, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B' 2, 413.

Three walls, belonging to two phases of the Late Roman period, and segments of three clay pipes were found in a private property (Boukodimos plot).

V. Nikolopoulos, *ADelt* 54, 1999, Chron. B' 1, 342.

The foundations of a building dating to the last phase of the Late Roman period were found in the Politis plot. The presence of loomweights may indicate an industrial use for the building.

V. Nikolopoulos, *ADelt* 54, 1999, Chron. B' 1, 342-343. The Roman cemeteries of Aidipsos were located to the

north and northeast of the modern city. Two tile graves, two cist graves and a shaft grave were found in a private property (Lagouranis plot).

K. Davaras, *ADelt* 20, 1965, Chron. B' 2, 256; V. Nikolopoulos, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B' 2, 413-414.

Fragments of the cover of a sarcophagus dating to the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD were found.

S. Katakis, *AAA* 32-34, 1999-2001, 187-188.

Late Roman graves have been discovered to the north of Loutra. Many were made of reused architectural members.

Nikolopoulos, *Αιδηψός*, 13.

### Akrotiri

25:3D

A Roman and Byzantine settlement was located close to the Church of Zoodochos Pigi at Akrotiri, near Karystos. Roman pottery was found in the area.

Keller, *Survey*, 153, no. 114.

Foundations of a building were found 20 m east of the Church of Zoodochos Pigi. The pottery found was Hellenistic and Roman.

Keller, *Survey*, 154, no. 115.

### Alamaneika

43:2B

Roman pottery, tiles, bricks, hypocaust tiles and architectural members belonging to a Roman farm estate were found east of the road leading from Alamaneika to Nikasi, in the Karystos region.

Keller, *Survey*, 120-121, no. 67.

A mosaic floor of the Late Roman or Early Christian period was found near Panagia chapel at Alamaneika.

Th. Skouras, *Χριστιανικά μνημεία της Εύβοιας* (1998) 121-122, pls. 7a, b.

A cist grave was found 50 m to the south of the previous site. It may be of Roman date because of its proximity to the previous site.

Keller, *Survey*, 121-122, no. 68.

Architectural members and pottery of the Roman period were found 60 m west of the previous site.

Keller, *Survey*, 122, no. 69.

Architectural members and pottery of the Roman period were found 500 m east of the crossroads at Alamaneika.

Keller, *Survey*, 122, no. 70.

A limestone olive press, a capital, a basin, millstone fragments and pottery found 400 m south of the previous site indicate the existence of a farmhouse of the Hellenistic and Roman periods.

Keller, *Survey*, 123, no. 71.

Roman and Byzantine sherds, as well as a marble column base, were found on the slope below the ruins of a chapel at Alamaneika.

Keller, *Survey*, 259, no. E14.

#### Alexi

25:1B

Marble quarries were found located close to the village of Alexi, near Marmari.

I. Papageorgakis, *PAA* 39, 1964, 268; A. Lambraki, *RA* 1980, 49, T. Zappas, *ArchEubMel* 24, 1981-1982, 251.

#### Aliveri

27:3B

Inscriptions: P. Eustratiadis, *AEphem* 1869, 347, no. 412; A. Wilhelm, *AEphem* 1892, 158-162; id., *AEphem* 1912, 239-248; *SEG* 26, 1976-1977, no. 1042.

A fragment of Diocletian's maximum prices edict, dating to 301 AD, was found at Aliveri.

E.J. Doyle, *Hesperia* 45, 1976, 77-97.

Roman tombs and a Roman relief were found at Aliveri.

J.M. Cook, *ARepLond* 1952, 125; H. Gallet de Santerre, *BCH* 77, 1953, 218.

Ten graves of Roman date were found at Asmilakas.

G. Papavasileiou, *Prakt* 1904, 30; Papavasileiou, *Περὶ τῶν ἐν Εὐβοίᾳ τάφων*, 87.

A Roman marble quarry was found 300 m to the north of the road joining Aliveri to Velos, 4 km outside Aliveri.

A. Sampson, *AnthrAChron* 3, 1988-89, 172.

#### AMARYNTHOS (Palaiochoria, Palichoria, Paliochora, Palaikastro, Palaioekklisies, Gerani)

27:1C/2C

Str. 10.1.10; Liv. 35.38.3; Paus. 1.31.5; Ptol. 3.14.22; Ael. *NA* 12.34; St.Byz. s.v. Ἀμάθυνθος; *EM* s.v. Ἀμάθυνθος.

Inscriptions: *IG* XII 9, 139-186, 189, 233, 236, 237; *IG* XII *Suppl.*, 544-548; K. Kourouniotis, *AEphem* 1899, 140-143; G. Papavasileiou, *AEphem* 1902, 97-106, 121-124; A. Wilhelm, *AEphem* 1904, 89-97.

Hill located 2 km to the east of modern Amarnythos (Kato Vatheia) where the Sanctuary of Artemis Amarnythia was located (Str. 10.1.10; Liv. 35.383; Paus. 1.31.5). Ancient Amarnythos, which was a deme of Eretria (Str. 10.1.10), has been identified with the surrounding area. In the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC, athletic games were held here in honour of Artemis and Lucius Mummius, the Roman who defeated the Achaeans in 146 BC.

*RE* I (1894) 1742 s.v. Amarnythos (Hirschfeld); D.

Stavropoulos, *AEphem* 1895, 155-164; K. Kourouniotis, *Prakt* 1898, 99-100; id., *AEphem* 1900, 5-26; G. Papavasileiou, *Prakt* 1902, 65; Gounaropoulos, *Ιστορία της Εὐβοίας*, 119-120; E. Ziebarth, *PAA* 10, 1935, 217-225; W. Wallace, *Hesperia* 16, 1947, 115-146; Fousaras, *Ιστορία της Εὐβοίας*, 66-67; P. Themelis, *AEphem* 1969, 166-170; D. Knoepfler, *BCH* 96, 1972, 283-301; Picard, *Chalcis et la Confédération Eubéenne*, 218-221; E. Sapouna-Sakellarakis, *AnthrAChron* 1, 1986, 67-70; D. Knoepfler, *CRAI* 1988, 382-421; H.-J. Gehrke, *Boreas* 11, 1988, 27-29; S. Lauffer s.v. Amarnythos, in *Lexikon*, 99; E. Sapouna-Sakellarakis, *Kernos* 5, 1992, 235-263; *Αρχαιολογικός Άτλας του Αρχαίου*, 234; *BarrAtlas*, Map 55, F4; *Guide d'Érétrie*, 296-297.

Roman tombs and pottery were found on the hill.

L.H. Sackett et al., *BSA* 61, 1966, 64-66; E. Sapouna-Sakellarakis, *ArchEubMel* 28, 1988-1989, 91-104.

Twelve tombs in four enclosures were found close to the beach of Vatheia. The tombs were luxurious and contained jewelry. They date to the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC.

Papavasileiou, *Περὶ τῶν ἐν Εὐβοίᾳ τάφων*, 52-58.

#### Amarnythos (Kato Vatheia)

27:1C

Inscriptions: A. Wilhelm, *AEphem* 1892, 155-158; A. Andreiomenou, *ADelt* 29, 1973-1974, Chron. B' 2, 479; *SEG* 29, 1979, no. 803.

City located approximately in the middle of the west coast of Euboea, 10 km to the east of Eretria.

A fragment of a Roman sarcophagus of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD, found in the area of Amarnythos, is now stored in the Museum of Chalcis.

S. Katakis, *AAA* 32-34, 1999-2001, 181-183.

#### Ampelones

29:4D

Location 2 km to the east of Eretria where Hellenistic cemeteries were found. Some of the finds date to the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> or to the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC. A funerary stele, dating possibly to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, was also discovered.

A. Karapaschalidou, *AAA* 18, 1985, 105-114; M. Oikonomakou, *AnthrAChron* 1, 1986, 149-160.

A tile grave that contained Roman pottery was found in the Amandidis plot.

E. Touloupa, *ADelt* 35, 1980, Chron. B' 1, 229.

Two Late Hellenistic tile graves were found in the Rousos plot.

P. Kalligas, *ADelt* 36, 1981, Chron. B' 1, 201.



**Animborio****26:3C**

Village to the west of Styra located near the sea. The remains of an ancient mole, made of rectangular marble blocks, are visible. There are three groups of quarries, one to the north of the village, another on top of mount Pyrgari, and a third located below the second one. Many columns are found in these quarries. A number of quarries in the first group have yielded inscriptions. For instance, one can read the name ΔΙΟΚΛΗC. The letters date to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD.

Two cipollino columns were found on the beach of Nimborio near Styra. Each of them bears a trademark inscription on its base. The columns have been transported to the Museum of Karystos.

A. Lambraki, *RA* 1980, 45-49; T. Zappas, *ArchEubMel* 24, 1981-1982, 261-263; A. Sampson, *AnthrAChron* 3, 1988-89, 177; M. Chidioglou, in Ph. Jockey (ed.), *Λευκός Αἶθος. Marbres et autres roches de la Méditerranée antique : études interdisciplinaires* (2009) 76.

**Ano Aetos (Givisi, Kolones)****43:3C**

Marble quarries were found in the area of Givisi or Kolones, to the northeast of Ano Aetos Karystias.

T. Zappas, *ArchEubMel* 24, 1981-1982, 251.

**Ano Kambia****29:4A**

An aqueduct that brought water to Chalcis began close to the village of Ano Kambia located near Steni on Mount Dirphis, at a distance of 25 km to the northeast of Chalcis. The part of the aqueduct between Ano Kambia and Ano Steni is Roman: it cannot be earlier than the second half of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD and possibly dates to the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD.

Bakhuizen, *Topography of Chalcis*, 73-75, 151-157; K. Reber – S.G. Schmid, *AM* 115, 2000, 359-387.

**Ano Peison****29:2B**

An inscribed funerary stele of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC was found at Mostra of Ano Peison.

A. Andreiomenou, *ADelt* 23, 1968, A' Mel., 140-141.

**Ano Vatheia****27:2B**

Inscriptions: A. Wilhelm, *AEphem* 1892, 152-155; G. Papavasileiou, *AEphem* 1905, 16-18.

**Archampolis (Chakhamboli)****25:2B**

Archampolis is located in the northeast part of Karystia close to Kaphereus, between the villages of Thymi and

Evangelismos. On a terrace on the acropolis, an altar, a stone pavement, parts of walls and a drain were found. The associated pottery was of Hellenistic and Late Hellenistic date. Traces of metal working were also found. Also excavated was a square building with two building phases, one of which is Late Hellenistic. It could have been a refuge-tower or a farmhouse.

Gounaropoulos, *Ιστορία της Ευβοίας*, 135-138; *BarrAtlas*, Map 55, H4; M. Panagopoulou, *Αρχαίμπολη Καρυστίας. Αρχαιολογική έρευνα* (1995); M. Chidioglou, s.v. Νότια Καρυστία in *Εύβοια και Στερεά Ελλάδα*, 85.

A lamp, probably of Roman date, was found in a limonite mine.

Davies, *Mines*, 245.

**ARTEMISION (Aghios Georgios)****33:3A**

Hdt. 7.175.11 and 7.176.5; D.S. 9.12.4; Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.64; Harp. s.v. Ἀρτεμίσιον; Plu. *Them.* 8.2.3; Ptol. 3.14.22; St.Byz. s.v. Ἀρτεμίσιον; Suid. s.v. Ἀρτεμίσιος.

Inscriptions: *IG* VII 1, 53; *IG* XII 9, 1189; H.G. Lolling, *AM* 8, 1883, 18-23; I. Papaioannou, *ArchEubMel* 1, 1935, 100-101; *SEG* 22, 1967, no. 274; *SEG* 34, 1984, no. 909.

Cape located at the northeast end of the island. There was a sanctuary of Artemis Proseoa, which gave its name to the site. Pliny and Stephanos Byzantios mention it among the cities of Euboea (Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.64; St.Byz. s.v. Ἀρτεμίσιον), but Herodotus and Plutarch refer only to the temple. The temple was renovated at the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC. Roman architectural members and statues were found. A large building of the Late Roman or the Early Byzantine period was also discovered on top of the hill.

H.G. Lolling, *AM* 8, 1883, 7-23, 200-210; *RE* II (1896) 1443 s.v. Artemision (Hirschfeld); Geyer, *Insel Euboea*, 93-94; Fousaras, *Ιστορία της Εύβοιας*, 89-90; M.H. Mc Allister s.v. Artemision, in *Princeton Encyclopedia*, 97; E. Freund s.v. Artemision, in *Lexikon*, 135-136; *BarrAtlas*, Map 55, E2; Katakis, *Αρτεμίσιον*.

**Avlonari****28:3C**

Inscriptions: *IG* XII 9, 124-134; G. Papavasileiou, *AEphem* 1902, 106-108.

**Bouros (cape)****25:3D**

Two marble quarries located close to Cape Bouros, near Karystos.

I. Papageorgakis, *PAJ* 39, 1964, 265.



**Bourtzi****29:1C**

Location close to Chalcis to the east of Nea Lampsakos, near the sea. A small settlement and a cemetery of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD were discovered in the Tarsanas plot. There were tile and cist graves.

A. Karapaschalidou, *AnthrACChron* 4, 1997, 247.

**CHALCIS****29:1C**

Scyl. 58.13; 113.5; Aen.Tact. 4.1.3; Thphr. *HP* 8.8.5 and 8.10.4; Call. *Del.* 289; Plb. 10.42.2; 10.45.5-6; 18.11.6; 20.3.1; 20.8; 17.2.11; Plb. 39.6.5; D.S. 13.47.3-5; 19.77.5-6 and 19.78.2; Var. R. 1.57; Str. 1.3.16; 10.1.8; 10.1.9; 10.1.11 and 10.1.13; Liv. 28.7.1-13; 31.23-24; 34.51; 35.37; 35.46; 35.51; 36.7.16; 42.55.8; 43.7 and *Per.* 52; Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.64; 18.73.305; App. *Mith.* 6.45; 7.50; *Mac.* 8.10; *Syr.* 11.3.16; 11.4.20; Plu. *Flam.* 10.1.3; 16.1-4; *Phil.* 17.1; *Sull.* 19.4.7; Paus. 7.7.6; Ptol. 3.14.22; D.C. 18; Ath. 8.331e and 10.439e-f; St.Byz. s.v. Χαλκίς; *EM* s.v. Χαλκίς; Hsch. s.v. Ληλάντου; Eust. *Com. ad Iliadem* 2.537; *Com. ad Odysseam* 4.83; 13.408; *Com. in D.P.* 473.12; 764.14. Inscriptions: *IG* I<sup>3</sup> 40, 41 A, 418 a; *IG* II<sup>2</sup> 1, 44, 124; *IG* V 2, 367 II; *IG* VII 1, 1857; *IG* XII 9, 207, 898-1185; *IG* XII *Suppl.*, 644-683; *SylB*, 898; K. Pittakis, *AEphem* 1859, 1854-1856, nos 3556-3581; P. Eustratiadis, *AEphem* 1869, 317, no. 404; Sp. Lambros, *AM* 6, 1881, 167-173; G. Papavasileiou, *Aθηνά* 1, 1889, 311-314; id., *Aθηνά* 2, 1890, 149-154, 672-673; id., *Aθηνά* 3, 1891, 632-635; id., *Aθηνά* 4, 1892, 623-636; A. Wilhelm, *AEphem* 1892, 168-173, 178-180; A. Joubin – A. Wilhelm, *BCH* 16, 1892, 90-120; I. Matsas, *Aθηνά* 5, 1893, 486-488; G. Papavasileiou, *Aθηνά* 6, 1894, 174-176; P. Kavvadias, *AEphem* 1897, 195-200; G. Papavasileiou, *Aθηνά* 9, 1897, 449-458, 491-496; K. Kourouniotis, *AEphem* 1899, 133-140; I. Matsas, *Aθηνά* 11, 1899, 265-300; G. Papavasileiou, *AEphem* 1901, 89-98; id., *AEphem* 1902, 29-42, 109-120; A. Wilhelm, *AEphem* 1902, 135-142; id., *AEphem* 1904, 97-110; G. Papavasileiou, *AEphem* 1905, 22-24, 28-36; id., *AEphem* 1907, 18-23; id., *Περί των εν Ευβοία τάφων*, 93-96, 107; id., *AEphem* 1911, 83; A. Wilhelm, *AEphem* 1912, 234-235; M. Georgopoulou-Meladini, *ADelt* 29, 1973-1974, Chron. B' 2, 505; V. Petrakos, *ADelt* 29, 1974, A' Mel., 103-105; *SEG* 26, 1976-1977, nos 1034-1035; 27, 1977, nos 560-561, 563, 567-569, 590-595; D. Knoepfler, *BCH* 103, 1979, 165-188; N. Papadakis, *ArchEubMel* 27, 1986-1987, 235-245; P. Veyne, *BCH* 109, 1985, 621-624; D. Knoepfler, *BCH* 114, 1990, 473-498; K. Boukaras, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B' 2, 401; *SEG* 29, 1979, nos 806-808, 812; 30, 1980, no. 1093; 32, 1982, no. 854; 35, 1985, no. 967; 38,

1988, nos 179, 863, 866; 39, 1989, nos 929-930; 40, 1990, nos 755, 757; 46, 1996, no. 1195; 51, 2001, no. 1100.

Coins: Head, *Coins*, 117-118; *SNG* 13 *Aetolia – Euboea*, Pl. 9; *Greek Coin Hoards*, 35, 52.

City located in the middle of the western coast of Euboea at the narrowest part of Euripos, opposite Boeotia. The city was connected to the opposite coast with a bridge (Str. 10.1.8; Eust. *Com. ad Iliadem* 2.537). It also has a port (Scyl. 58.13). The spring of Arethousa was located in Chalcis (Str. 1.3.16 and 10.1.13; Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.64; Ath. 8.331e; Eust. *Com. ad Iliadem* 2.537; *Com. ad Odysseam* 13.408; *Com. in D.P.* 473.12). Dikaiarchos says that its water was thought to promote good health (FHG 11.225). The Lelantine plain was located above Chalcis (*b.Ap.* 220; Thphr. *HP*, 8.8.5 and 8.10.4; Call. *Del.*, 289; Str. 1.3.16; 10.1.9; 10.1.12 and 10.3.6; Hsch. s.v. Ληλάντου). The city was also called Stymphilos (Eust. *Com. ad Iliadem* 2.537). According to Eustathios, Chalcis was formerly called Euboea (Eust. *Com. ad Iliadem* 2.537; *Com. in D.P.* 764.14). Chalk from Chalcis was sometimes used to preserve wheat (Var. R. 1.57; Plin. *Nat.* 18.73.305). Strabo mentions iron and copper mines in the Lelantine field, but he says that they had been exhausted by his time (Str. 10.4.9).

Chalcis was the most important city of Euboea (Str. 10.1.11; Eust. *Com. ad Iliadem* 2.537) and had great strategic importance (Plu. *Flam.* 10.1.3; Paus. 7.7.6). In 207 BC during the First Macedonian War (215-205 BC), the Romans together with their ally, King Attalos of Pergamon, tried to attack Chalcis, after conquering Oreos. Philip V of Macedon quickly sent help, and the Romans had to abandon their plan to attack the city and evacuate Euboea (Liv. 28.7.1-13; 31.24.1; Plb. 10.42.2). In 200 BC at the beginning of the Second Macedonian War (200-194 BC), the Roman Caius Claudius Cento attacked and destroyed Chalcis (Liv. 31.23; D.C. 18), which had been one of Philip's strongholds. The peace treaty of 196 BC between Philip and Rome forced Philip to give up Chalcis, and a Roman garrison was placed in the city (Plb. 18.45.6; Liv. 33.31). Chalcis became the capital of the Koinon of the Euboeans, which was revived by Titus Quinctius Flaminius. In 194 BC Flaminius removed the Roman garrison from the city (Liv. 34.51) and was greatly honoured by the Chalcidians. He was worshipped as a saviour of the city in the Temple of Apollo Delphinios (Plu. *Flam.* 16.4). The temple itself must have existed at least as early as the Hellenistic period.

During his expedition to Greece, Antiochos III of Syria went to Chalcis in 192 BC to conclude an alliance against the Romans. Antiochos spent the winter of 192/191 BC in Chalcis where he married the daughter of a Chalcidian magistrate, Kleoptolemos (Plb. 20.3.1; 20.8; App. *Syr.* 9.3.16; Liv. 35.51; Plu. *Flam.* 16.1-2; *Phil.* 17.1; Athen. *Deipn.* 10.439e-f). When Antiochos was defeated at Thermopylai, the Romans regained control of the city, and Flamininus convinced the consular general Manius Acilius not to punish the Chalcidian for having taken Antiochos's side. Flamininus was then honoured as a saviour of Chalcis (Plu. *Flam.* 16.3-4). In 146 BC Chalcis joined the Achaeans against the Romans, and the Chalcidian cavalry was completely annihilated in the decisive battle of Scarpheia (Plb. 39.6.5). As a consequence, Chalcis definitively came under Roman control; the fortress was dismantled, and the city was destroyed by Lucius Mummius (Liv. *Per.* 52). The city flourished in the Early Roman period. During the First Mithridatic War (89-85 BC), Mithridates used Chalcis as a stronghold, and his general Archelaos took refuge in the city after repeated defeats by Sulla (App. *Mith.* 6.45 and 7.50). In the 3<sup>rd</sup> and the 4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD repairs were made to many buildings in the city (*IG* XII 9, 906, 907). In 358/9 AD many public buildings were repaired (*IG* XII 9, 907). During the Roman occupation, the inscriptions mention a processional stoa, a newly built exedra next to the stoa, a small exedra and a sanctuary dedicated to Chalcis Archegetis (*IG* XII 9, 905-907).

X. Landerer, *AEphem* 1854, 1145; G. Papavasileiou, *Αθηνά* 3, 1891, 607-615; *RE* II (1896) 680 s.v. Arethusa (Hirschfeld); *RE* III (1899) 2078-2088 s.v. Chalkis (Bürchner); Geyer, *Insel Euböia*, 33-55; Gounaropoulos, *Ιστορία της Ευβοίας*, 74-83; Davies, *Mines*, 243-245; Fousaras, *Ιστορία της Εύβοίας*, 38-60; P. Themelis, *AEphem* 1969, 143-178; Vranopoulos, *Ελληνιστική Χαλκίς*; id., *ArchEubMel* 19, 1973, 97-111; M.H. Mc Allister s.v. Chalkis, in *Princeton Encyclopedia*, 216-217; Sampson, *Τοπογραφία Χαλκίδος*, 36-47; E. Vranopoulos, *ArchEubMel* 21, 1977, 61-74; Picard, *Chalcis et la Confédération Eubéenne*; E. Vranopoulos, *ArchEubMel* 23, 1980, 312-322; P. Themelis, *ArchEubMel* 24, 1981-1982, 219-242; Bakhuizen, *Topography of Chalcis*; A. Sampson, *AnthrACChron* 1, 1986, 7-66; E. Freund s.v. Chalkis, in *Lexikon*, 164-166; Sapouna-Sakellari, *Χαλκίς*, 17, 38-40; *Αρχαιολογικός Άτλας του Αιγαίου*, 230-231; E. Vranopoulos, *ArchEubMel* 33, 1998-2000, 145-150; id., *Ιστορία της Εύβοίας* (2000) 141-176; *BarrAtlas*, Map 55, F4; Kalemis, *Εύβοια και Σκύρος*, 90.

A sarcophagus of the middle of the 2nd century AD was found in Chalcis, but is now lost.

S. Katakis, *AAA* 32-34, 1999-2001, 191-192.

### CHALCIS – Aghia Eleoussa

A marble grave stele of the late 1<sup>st</sup> century BC was found in a private property and is now stored in the Museum of Chalcis.

A. Karapaschalidou, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B' 2, 418.

Inscribed grave stele of the Early Roman period.

A. Sampson, *ADelt* 31, 1976, B' 1, 160; *SEG* 34, 1984, no. 908.

Forty-eight tile graves of the Late Hellenistic period were discovered in Dimarchou Antoniou Margariti Street in the eastern part of Chalcis. Tomb B belonged to an athlete of the early 1<sup>st</sup> century BC and contained a golden wreath. Cist graves, dating from 90 to 50 BC, were also found.

A. Ritsonis, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B' 2, 400; id., *AnthrACChron* 4, 1997, 13-14; id., *Στέφανος θαλλού χρυσός*, 23.

### CHALCIS – Aghios Ioannis

A mosaic floor was found close to the carpet factory. It can be dated between the 3<sup>rd</sup> and the 5<sup>th</sup> centuries AD, but the presence of a capital seems to suggest the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD.

A. Andreiomenou, *AEphem* 1953-1954, Γ', 303-313.

Roman pottery was found in a private property (Styliaras plot).

P. Themelis, *ADelt* 24, 1969, Chron. B' 1, 202-203.

An Early Roman wall was found in the Argyropoulou plot on Amarynthion Street.

A. Choremis, *ADelt* 26, 1971, Chron. B' 1, 250; Sampson, *Τοπογραφία Χαλκίδος*, 53; id., *AnthrACChron* 1, 1986, 47.

A Late Roman retaining wall was found in the Ioannou plot on Aghiou Ioannou and Kato Panionion Streets. Roman pottery of the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> centuries AD was also found.

A. Sampson, *ADelt* 31, 1976, Chron. B' 1, 140; id., *Τοπογραφία Χαλκίδος*, 55; id., *AnthrACChron* 1, 1986, 41.

A deposit containing Hellenistic and Roman pottery was found on Amarynthion Street (Tzapheros plot). Late Roman graves were also found in the same plot.

A. Sampson, *ADelt* 31, 1976, Chron. B' 1, 147; id., *Τοπογραφία Χαλκίδος*, 49; id., *AnthrACChron* 1, 1986, 45.

A Late Hellenistic or Early Roman workshop was found on Kato Panionion Street (Koutsavlis plot). Roman pottery was also found.

A. Sampson, *ADelt* 31, 1976, Chron. B' 1, 152; id., *Τοπογραφία Χαλκίδος*, 54; id., *AnthrACChron* 1, 1986, 40.

Remains of Hellenistic and Roman buildings were found in the Patake plot on Karystou Street.

Sampson, *Τοπογραφία Χαλκίδος*, 54; id., *AnthrACChron* 1, 1986, 48.

Part of a Roman building with storage rooms was discovered in the Georgiou plot on Aliveriou Street. The house continued into the Anastasiadis plot (Aliveriou and Karystou Streets).

Sampson, *Τοπογραφία Χαλκίδος*, 56; P. Kalligas, *ADelt* 36, 1981, Chron. B' 1, 199; A. Sampson, *AnthrACChron* 1, 1986, 46.

A cist grave containing Late Roman pottery was found on Amarynthion Street.

E. Touloupa, *ADelt* 34, 1979, Chron. B' 1, 175.

Roman pottery was found on Kato Panionion Street (Elaiotriviaris plot).

E. Touloupa, *ADelt* 35, 1980, Chron. B' 1, 223.

A Late Roman wall was found on Panionion Street (Sarapis plot).

E. Touloupa, *ADelt* 35, 1980, Chron. B' 1, 223.

A wall, probably of Late Roman date, was found on Panionion Street.

E. Touloupa, *ADelt* 35, 1980, Chron. B' 1, 224.

Remains of Late Hellenistic houses were discovered on Megalou Alexandrou Street (Togias and Zazatis plot).

P. Kalligas, *ADelt* 36, 1981, Chron. B' 1, 198.

Part of a Late Roman wall was discovered in the Monopaulidis plot on Aliveriou Street.

P. Kalligas, *ADelt* 36, 1981, Chron. B' 1, 199; A. Sampson, *AnthrACChron* 1, 1986, 47.

A Roman deposit was discovered on Amarynthion Street (Karapanagos plot).

E. Sapouna-Sakellarakis, *ADelt* 39, 1984, Chron. B', 119.

A wall of Late Hellenistic date was found on Achaïou Street.

A. Sampson, *AnthrACChron* 1, 1986, 45.

An ancient building, possibly of Roman date, was found at the intersection of Amarynthion Street and Georgiadou Street (Vasileiou plot), but it was not excavated.

A. Sampson, *AnthrACChron* 1, 1986, 48.

Three Roman walls of the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries AD were found on Eretrias Street (Voutyras plot).

E. Sapouna-Sakellarakis, *ADelt* 42, 1987, Chron. B' 1, 208.

Three Roman walls made of reused material and dating to the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD, as well as building material from a destroyed Roman building, were found in the

Styliaras plot, located to the south of Voutyras plot. The pottery dated mostly to the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries AD, but there were also some sherds of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD.

E. Sapouna-Sakellarakis, *ADelt* 42, 1987, Chron. B' 1, 209-210.

The remains of a building with eight rooms were found on Zois Street (Korovesi plot). The building had two phases, one dating to the Late Hellenistic or Early Roman period and another dating to the Late Roman period. The building must have been destroyed in the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD.

E. Sapouna-Sakellarakis, *ADelt* 48, 1993, Chron. B' 1, 190-191.

The remains of a house were found on Eretrias Street (Athanasïou plot). Late Hellenistic, Roman and Early Byzantine pottery was found.

E. Sapouna-Sakellarakis, *ADelt* 48, 1993, Chron. B' 1, 193.

Two deposits of the Roman period were found on Amarynthion and Achaïou Streets.

E. Sapouna-Sakellarakis, *ADelt*, 49, 1994, Chron. B' 1, 295.

A building with a Hellenistic and a Roman phase was found in the Sakellarakis plot on Arethousis and Amarynthion Streets. Two Roman bronze coins were discovered, one of which dates to the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD.

E. Sapouna-Sakellarakis, *ADelt* 49, 1994, Chron. B' 1, 294.

A building of the 3<sup>rd</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC was excavated on Zois and M. Alexandrou Streets (Lagos plot). The building was in use until the Late Hellenistic period.

A. Karapaschalidou, *ADelt* 54, 1999, Chron. B' 1, 336-338.

An inscribed grave stele of the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC was found reused as a doorsill in the Barsanis plot on M. Alexandrou Street, close to the Church of Aghia Photeini.

A. Karapaschalidou, *AnthrACChron* 5, 2003, 153.

### CHALCIS – Aghios Stephanos

A Roman building usually referred to as the palaistra was discovered in Arethousis Street, next to the Darig Factory, on the road connecting Chalcis to Kymi. It had mosaic floors with representations of athletes. It dates to the 3<sup>rd</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> century AD.

G. Papavasileiou, *Prakt* 1900, 15, 57-60; A. Andreiomenou, *AEphem* 1953-1954, Γ', 303, 305-313; V. Kallipolitis – V. Petrakos, *ADelt* 18, 1963, Chron. B' 1, 123; Sampson, *Τοπογραφία Χαλκίδος*, 44, 53; id., *AnthrACChron* 1, 1986, 45.



Roman buildings were found that were possibly part of the portuary facilities.

Sapouna-Sakellaraki, *Χαλκίς*, 39.

Part of an important Roman building was discovered in the Kechris plot. It was possibly related to the ancient port of Aghios Stephanos.

P. Kalligas, *ADelt* 36, 1981, Chron. B' 1, 198.

One of the cemeteries of ancient Chalcis, in use from the Geometric period to the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD, was located on the road going towards Eretria at Aghios Stephanos-Arethousa. Most of the graves were tile graves, but there were also numerous cist graves. A funerary stele of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD was found. A chamber tomb was probably built in the Hellenistic period and was reused in the Roman period. A funerary enclosure and three graves were found in the Koutras plot on Arethousis Street.

G. Papavasileiou, *Prakt* 1900, 61-62; id., *Περί των εν Ευβοία τάφων*, 59-60; A. Choremis, *ADelt* 28, 1973, Chron. B' 1, 299-301; id., *ΑΑΑ* 7, 1974, 27-28; A. Sampson, *ADelt* 30, 1975, Chron. B' 1, 137-138; id., *Τοπογραφία Χαλκίδος*, 33, 44; Bakhuizen, *Topography of Chalcis*, 66; A. Sampson, *AnthrACChron* 1, 1986, 27, 49-50; E. Sapouna-Sakellaraki, *ADelt* 42, 1987, Chron. B' 1, 207; A. Karapaschalidou, *AnthrACChron* 3, 1988-89, 111, 121; each, in *Η πόλη της Χαλκίδας*, 72-73.

Four walls, three of which belonged to the enclosure of a Roman cemetery, and two tile graves were discovered in the Gerontitis plot.

Sampson, *Τοπογραφία Χαλκίδος*, 48; E. Touloupa, *ADelt* 34, 1979, Chron. B' 1, 175.

Part of a building and a Roman grave were found in the Mamas plot.

A. Sampson, *ADelt* 31, 1976, Chron. B' 1, 145; id., *Τοπογραφία Χαλκίδος*, 55; id., *AnthrACChron* 1, 1986, 50.

A marble statue of Eros was found, dating to the Roman period.

E. Touloupa, *ADelt* 33, 1978, Chron. B' 1, 120.

Part of a Late Hellenistic or Early Roman building was discovered in Arethousis Street (Skias plot). The excavation led to the discovery of coarse pottery, two bronze coins, two lead objects and a marble head dating to the middle of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD.

E. Sapouna-Sakellaraki, *ADelt* 38, 1983, Chron. B' 1, 139; A. Karapaschalidou, *Ρωμαϊκά γλυπτά από τη Χαλκίδα* II, 7-12.

A Roman cist grave was found in the Darig Factory.

E. Touloupa, *ADelt* 34, 1979, Chron. B' 1, 175.

A small part of the floor and two walls of a Late Roman

building were found on Arethousis and Kiapekou Streets (Giannakos plot).

E. Sapouna-Sakellaraki, *ADelt* 39, 1984, Chron. B' 1, 120.

A Roman wall was found on Arethousis Street (Papa-grigoriou plot).

A. Sampson, *AnthrACChron* 1, 1986, 50.

A Roman wall was found in the Kapris plot.

A. Sampson, *AnthrACChron* 1, 1986, 50.

Buildings belonging to three phases, dating from the Hellenistic to the Late Roman period, were found on Amarynthion and Aliveriou Streets (Katrakazos plot). Building material of the previous phases was used in the walls of the buildings of the last phase. A mosaic belonged to the second phase. The pottery discovered was mostly of Roman date.

E. Sapouna-Sakellaraki, *ADelt* 47, 1992, Chron. B' 1, 175-176.

Remains of buildings, dating from the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC to the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD, were found on Arethousis and Styron Streets. Two streets were also discovered. There was evidence of intense industrial activity in the area.

A. Ritsonis, *ADelt* 54, 1999, Chron. B' 1, 335-336.

#### CHALCIS – Alatsata or Latsata

In the middle of Lelantion Street a Roman grave was discovered. Other Roman graves are reported in the same area.

A. Sampson, *ADelt* 29, 1973-1974, Chron. B' 2, 481; id., *Τοπογραφία Χαλκίδος*, 49.

#### CHALCIS – Alonaki

Two Roman tile graves were found on Kymaion Street (Roumeliotis plot).

E. Sapouna-Sakellaraki, *ADelt* 49, 1994, Chron. B' 1, 294.

#### CHALCIS – Arethousa

The discovery of dedications to Isis, Sarapis, and Anubis (*IG* XII 9, 926-929), associated with the foundations of a building, led G. Papavasileiou to identify the building as a temple of Isis.

G. Papavasileiou, *Αθηνά* 6, 1894, 176; id., *Prakt* 1900, 62; id., *AEphem* 1902, 109-110; id., *Prakt* 1910, 265; id., *AEphem* 1911, 83; Sapouna-Sakellaraki, *Χαλκίς*, 39.

Near the spring of Arethousa and close to the previous site, Roman baths with mosaic floors were discovered.

G. Papavasileiou, *Prakt* 1910, 265; Sampson, *Τοπογραφία Χαλκίδος*, 38, 44.



Statues of Late Hellenistic or Early Roman date were found.

Sapouna-Sakellaraki, *Χαλκίς*, 49-50.

### CHALCIS – Batarias

Hill located to the southeast of Chalcis. A cemetery was discovered on its east slope at the site of Aghia Marina. It was used from the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC to the Byzantine period. Rectangular rock-cut tombs, Macedonian tombs, tile graves and jar burials were discovered.

P. Kalligas, *ADelt* 36, 1981, Chron. B' 1, 199; Bakhuizen, *Topography of Chalcis*, 58-63; A. Karapaschalidou, in *H πόλη της Χαλκίδας*, 72.

An inscribed grave stele of the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD was found on the hill.

A. Karapaschalidou, *AnthrACron* 2, 1987, 175-176.

### CHALCIS – Delta

Part of a Late Hellenistic or Early Roman floor was discovered on Aghias Paraskevis and Messapion Streets (Alexiou plot).

A. Karapaschalidou, *ADelt* 54, 1999, Chron. B' 1, 338-339.

### CHALCIS – Ergatikies Katoikies

A group of workshops of Roman date was built on top of a Hellenistic building. A bath belonging to a later phase was adjacent to the workshops. When the bath went out of use, it was used as a burial ground. The cemetery dates to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD.

A. Karapaschalidou, *AnthrACron* 2, 1987, 133-138.

A large pottery workshop was located between Ergatikies Katoikies and Alatsata (Athanasίου, Liaskos, Alexiou, Panagopoulos, Anagnostopoulos plots). It dates to the second half of the 1<sup>st</sup> and to the first half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, and produced vases, loomweights, lamps, statuettes and tiles. Many types of statuettes have been found in houses or tombs of the same period all over Chalcis. The workshop was in use until the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD. A Hellenistic building was excavated 50 m to the west of the workshop (Basoukos plot). Large quantities of Roman pottery, contemporary to the pottery of the workshop, were found there. An underground store-room that had also been used as a cistern was added to the Hellenistic building in the Late Hellenistic or Early Roman period. After its abandonment the room was used as a deposit for the pottery workshop.

A. Sampson, *ADelt* 29, 1973-1974, Chron., B' 2, 482; id., *ADelt* 30, 1975, Chron. B' 1, 138-140, 145-148; id.,

*ADelt* 31, 1976, Chron. B' 1, 140; id., *Τοπογραφία Χαλκίδος*, 40-43, 51; id., *AEphem* 1980, 136-166; P. Kalligas, *ADelt* 36, 1981, Chron. B' 1, 199; A. Sampson, *AnthrACron* 1, 1986, 12, 32-33; id., *AnthrACron* 2, 1987, 73-131.

A Late Roman pottery workshop was discovered in Anagnostopoulou plot on Lelantion Street, and it probably continued into the nearby Kamariotis plot.

E. Touloupa, *ADelt* 33, 1978, Chron. B' 1, 122.

A purple dye workshop was discovered in Koufalexis plot.

A. Sampson, *ADelt* 31, 1976, Chron. B' 1, 142-145; A. Sampson, *AnthrACron* 1, 1986, 12, 35.

An Early Roman building, set upon an earlier Hellenistic building, was discovered in the Marathonitis plot on Lelantion Street. The discovery of some metal working facilities indicates that it could have been a workshop.

A. Sampson, *ADelt* 30, 1975, Chron. B' 1, 140-143; id., *AnthrACron* 1, 1986, 12, 35.

A large house of the Early Roman period was discovered in the Giamas, Stamos and Dimitriou plots.

A. Sampson, *ADelt* 30, 1975, Chron. B' 1, 140; id., *ADelt* 31, 1976, Chron. B' 1, 145, 147; id., *AnthrACron* 1, 1986, 12, 34-35.

Houses dating to the Early and Late Roman period were discovered in Michelis, Stamos and Agouridas plots.

A. Sampson, *ADelt* 30, 1975, Chron. B' 1, 143; id., *ADelt* 31, 1976, Chron. B' 1, 145; id., *AnthrACron* 1, 1986, 12, 34-35.

Part of a Late Roman house was discovered in the Kounovelis plot.

A. Sampson, *ADelt* 30, 1975, Chron. B' 1, 145; id., *AnthrACron* 1, 1986, 32.

A wall, possibly Roman, was found in the Tsotsos plot.

A. Sampson, *ADelt* 31, 1976, Chron. B' 1, 140.

A public bath of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD was discovered in the Roussos plot, 25 m away from the pottery workshop in the Anagnostopoulou plot.

E. Touloupa, *ADelt* 33, 1978, Chron. B' 1, 122; A. Sampson, *AnthrACron* 1, 1986, 12, 32; A. Karapaschalidou, *AnthrACron* 1, 1986, 93-102; ead., *AnthrACron* 2, 1987, 135-136.

Roman tile graves partially covered a Hellenistic stone paved road. To the west of the road there were workshops of Hellenistic and Roman date. A bath was also discovered.

E. Sapouna-Sakellaraki, *AAA* 19, 1986, 27-30; A. Sampson, *AnthrACron* 1, 1986, 12, 36-37; A. Karapaschalidou, *AnthrACron* 2, 1987, 135-136.

A marble worker's workshop was discovered in the Zervas plot, near the large pottery workshop. Most of the statues discovered date to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. An inscribed marble altar and an inscribed marble colonnette were also found.

A. Sampson, *ADelt* 31, 1976, Chron. B' 1, 149-152; id., *Τοπογραφία Χαλκίδος*, 43; id., *AnthrACron* 1, 1986, 34; A. Karapaschalidou, *Ρωμαϊκά γλυπτά από την Χαλκίδα* II, 13-17.

Late Roman buildings were discovered in a private property. An Early Roman building is well preserved and yielded pottery produced in the nearby pottery workshop. An ancient road was also discovered, which was in use during the Hellenistic and Roman periods. A Hellenistic building of the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC appears to have been reused in the Roman period.

A. Sampson, *ADelt* 30, 1975, Chron. B' 1, 140.

Three lamps, dating to the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC, to the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD and to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD, were found during the construction of buildings.

A. Andreiomenou, *ADelt* 27, 1972, A'Mel., 172.

A Hellenistic building, reused in the Roman period, was found during the construction of a children's playground. A clay floor dating to the Roman period was also found.

A. Sampson, *ADelt* 29, 1973-1974, Chron. B' 2, 480-481.

Roman pottery was found in the Vassileiadis plot.

A. Sampson, *ADelt* 30, 1975, Chron. B' 1, 145.

A Roman wall was found in Tapsis plot.

E. Touloupa, *ADelt* 35, 1980, Chron. B' 1, 224.

Roman pottery was found on Makedonias Street (Balakas plot). It was related to Hellenistic buildings and shows that they were still in use during the Roman period.

E. Sapouna-Sakellarakis, *ADelt* 48, 1993, Chron. B' 1, 192-193.

Many buildings, dating mostly to the Roman period, were discovered in Thesprotias, Kavalas, Evrou, Rodopis, Thrakis, Thessalias and Dramas Streets. In Rodopis Street the remains belonged to a Roman pottery workshop. Three Late Roman graves were also discovered.

K. Boukaras, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B' 2, 401.

A little inscribed altar of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD was found.

A. Karapaschalidou, *AnthrACron* 2, 1987, 173-174.

### CHALCIS – Gymnasium of Heracles

Plu. *Flam.* 16.3.5.

Inscriptions: *IG* XII, 9, 952.

The Gymnasium was dedicated to Titus Quinctius Flamininus and to Heracles (Plu. *Flam.* 16.3.5). It was possibly located at Trypa where an inscription of the 2<sup>nd</sup> half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC mentioning games in honour of Heracles was found.

G. Papavasileiou, *Αθηνά* 9, 1897, 449-458; Sampson, *Τοπογραφία Χαλκίδος*, 38-39; Bakhuizen, *Topography of Chalcis*, 75; Sapouna-Sakellarakis, *Χαλκίς*, 38.

### CHALCIS – Gyphtika Hill

A Roman villa with mosaic floors, dating to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, was discovered between Gyphtika Hill and Kamares, close to Ergatikos Katoikies. Another house with mosaic floor, dating to the second or third quarter of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD, was discovered in the same area.

A. Andreiomenou, *AEphem* 1953-1954, Γ', 303-313; ead., *ADelt* 16, 1960, Chron., 150; Sampson, *Τοπογραφία Χαλκίδος*, 44, 51; id., *AnthrACron* 1, 1986, 17, 38, 39.

The excavations for the erection of the 12<sup>th</sup> Elementary School, located between Gyphtika Hill and Kamares close to Ergatikos Katoikies, led to the discovery of a Hellenistic building with modifications of Roman date. To the north of this building, a Roman bath of the 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD was found. The bath, which may have been public, was modified in the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD. The pottery dates mostly to the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries AD, and the entrance of the bath was decorated with a pebble mosaic. In the south part of the plot, a Roman workshop was uncovered. Pottery, bronze coins and lamps were found. Parts of Roman drains were also found. To the northeast of the bath, part of the Late Roman cemetery of the Ergatikos Katoikies was found. It was established after the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD.

Sampson, *Τοπογραφία Χαλκίδος*, 55; id., *AnthrACron* 1, 1986, 17, 38-39; E. Sapouna-Sakellarakis, *ADelt* 42, 1987, Chron. B' 1, 208; A. Karapaschalidou, *AnthrACron* 2, 1987, 133-138; ead., *Ρωμαϊκά γλυπτά από τη Χαλκίδα* II, 17-23; Sapouna-Sakellarakis, *Χαλκίς*, 39.

A kiln containing Hellenistic and Roman pottery was found in the Pneumatikos plot.

P. Themelis, *ADelt* 24, 1969, Chron. B' 1, 203-204; A. Sampson, *AnthrACron* 1, 1986, 38.

The foundations of a Roman building were found in the Zacharias plot on Lelantion Street.

A. Sampson, *ADelt* 30, 1975, Chron. B' 1, 144; Sampson, *Τοπογραφία Χαλκίδος*, 50; id., *AnthrACron* 1, 1986, 39.

Walls of a Late Hellenistic building were found on a square where a small open air theatre was built.

A. Sampson, *AnthrAChron* 1, 1986, 38.

Part of a large Roman building was found in the Kotsaris plot. A deposit containing Late Hellenistic and Roman pottery was found inside the building. A Roman tile grave was also found.

A. Choremis, *ADelt* 28, 1973, Chron. B' 1, 298-299; A. Sampson, *AnthrAChron* 1, 1986, 17, 38-39.

### CHALCIS – Kallimanis Hill

Roman tile graves were found on the west slope of the hill.

J. Boardman, *BSA*, 52, 1957, 2; Sampson, *Τοπογραφία Χαλκίδος*, 52.

The remains of a Late Roman building were found in the Mitrou plot on the south slope of the hill.

Sampson, *Τοπογραφία Χαλκίδος*, 56; id., *AnthrAChron* 1, 1986, 48-49.

Roman sherds were found on the hill.

A. Sampson, *ADelt* 30, 1975, Chron. B' 1, 153-154.

Two Roman graves were discovered on the west slope of the hill.

E. Touloupa, *ADelt* 33, 1978, Chron. B' 1, 121.

### CHALCIS – Kamares

Early Roman pottery was found in the Bougioukos plot.

A. Sampson, *ADelt* 30, 1975, Chron. B' 1, 145; id., *AnthrAChron* 1, 1986, 48.

Parts of Roman buildings and Roman pottery were found in the Roussos plot.

A. Liagouras, *ADelt* 23, 1968, Chron. B' 1, 233-234; Sampson, *Τοπογραφία Χαλκίδος*, 53; id., *AnthrAChron* 1, 1986, 38.

Part of a Roman wall set upon a Geometric layer was found in the Barsakis plot.

A. Liagouras, *ADelt* 23, 1968, Chron. B' 1, 234; A. Sampson, *AnthrAChron* 1, 1986, 38.

A Hellenistic and a Roman building were found in the Koronis plot.

A. Sampson, *ADelt* 30, 1975, Chron. B' 1, 144-145; id., *Τοπογραφία Χαλκίδος*, 51; id., *AnthrAChron* 1, 1986, 46.

Part of a Roman statue was found in the Degiannis plot on Karystou Street.

I. Threpsiadis, *AEphem* 1971, 38; Sampson, *Τοπογραφία Χαλκίδος*, 54; id., *AnthrAChron* 1, 1986, 48.

Roman buildings were found in the Anemodouris plot.

A. Sampson, *Τοπογραφία Χαλκίδος*, 55.

A building of the Roman period, which was modified several times, was discovered on Styron and Makri Streets (Angelou plot). The first phase dates to the 2<sup>nd</sup>

and 1<sup>st</sup> centuries BC. In the second phase a cistern and a deposit were dug in the building.

E. Sapouna-Sakellaraki, *ADelt* 46, 1991, Chron. B' 1, 187.

Two Roman statues were found on Styron Street. One represented Asclepios and the other, a Maenad, possibly from a pediment.

K. Boukaras, *AnthrAChron* 5, 2003, 151.

A Roman shaft grave was found on Chalkidikis Street.

E. Sapouna-Sakellaraki, *ADelt* 51, 1996, Chron. B' 1, 287.

An inscription of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD was found.

Sapouna-Sakellaraki, *Χαλκίς*, 48-49.

Inscriptions of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC, after 146 BC, were found.

Sapouna-Sakellaraki, *Χαλκίς*, 50.

An inscription of the first half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD was found.

Sapouna-Sakellaraki, *Χαλκίς*, 51.

Statues of Roman date are now in the Museum of Chalcis.

Sapouna-Sakellaraki, *Χαλκίς*, 51-54, 93, 95-96.

Part of a Roman wall and Roman pottery were found in the Ioannou plot.

E. Touloupa, *ADelt* 35, 1980, Chron. B' 1, 223.

Part of a Roman wall was found in the Kaloyiannis plot. P. Kalligas, *ADelt* 36, 1981, Chron. B' 1, 199.

Part of a large building of the Middle or Late Roman period was discovered in the Kritsimas plot. It was built on top of a Hellenistic building.

P. Kalligas, *ADelt* 36, 1981, Chron. B' 1, 199; A. Sampson, *AnthrAChron* 1, 1986, 17, 38.

Roman buildings of the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries AD were discovered in the Tsachouridis plot on Kiapekou Street.

A. Karapaschalidou, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B' 2, 398-399.

Walls of buildings, dating from the Hellenistic to the Roman period, were discovered in the Kotsaris plot on Styron Street.

A. Karapaschalidou, *ADelt* 53, 1998, Chron. B' 1, 358.

Pottery, dating from the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD, was found in Sotirchos plot. Much of it comes from the pottery workshop discovered in the area of the Ergatikos Polykatoikies.

A. Sampson, *AnthrAChron* 1, 1986, 49; A. Karapaschalidou, *Χαλκίδα. Οικόπεδα Δημ. Αναγνωστοπούλου και Ε. Σωτήρχου* (2006) 4, 18-25.

Part of a pottery workshop was found in the Anagnostopoulou plot. The workshop continues into the Ka-

mariotis plot. The pottery dates to the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> centuries AD.

A. Karapaschalidou, *Χαλκίδα. Οικόπεδα Δημ. Αναγνωστοπούλου και Ε. Σωτήρχου* (2006) 3, 8-18.

A Late Roman funerary enclosure was found on a Hellenistic Street, in the Kikiras and Paitaris plot on Styron Street. A poorly preserved Roman street was also built on the Hellenistic street. Three walls were found, and the pottery related to them dates to the Hellenistic and Roman periods.

A. Karapaschalidou, *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B' 1, 410-411.

#### CHALCIS – Kanethos

Two Roman graves were found on Aristotelous Street.

A. Andreiomenou, *ADelt* 16, 1960, 151.

#### CHALCIS – Kourenti

Six rooms of a Roman building, maybe a villa, were discovered on Liakou Street. Coarse pottery was also found. E. Sapouna-Sakellarakis, *ADelt* 38, 1983, Chron. B' 1, 139.

#### CHALCIS – Lelantion

Parts of workshops were discovered on Kavalas Street (Siderakis plot). They date mostly to the Hellenistic period, but they were also in use during the Roman period.

E. Sapouna-Sakellarakis, *ADelt* 46, 1991, Chron. B' 1, 185-186.

#### CHALCIS – Market

A portrait dating to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD was found on Velissariou Street close to the central market of Chalcis.

A. Andreiomenou, *ADelt* 27, 1972, A' Mel., 174-175.

An inscribed pedestal of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD was discovered reused in a Turkish wall on Ioannidou Street.

K. Boukaras, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B' 2, 401; id., *Anthr.AChron* 5, 2003, 151-152.

A Late Hellenistic wall was found in the market square.

A. Karapaschalidou, *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B' 1, 412-413.

#### CHALCIS – Peloponnision Settlement

Graves, dating from the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC to the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD, were discovered in a private property (Michos plot). Rectangular rock-cut graves, tile graves and jar burials were found.

A. Karapaschalidou, in *Η πόλη της Χαλκίδας*, 73.

#### CHALCIS – Platanos

A large Late Roman building was discovered in the Katsiavelos plot on M. Alexandrou Street. It was built upon the remains of Early Roman and Hellenistic buildings. The Late Roman building continued into the Theodorou plot.

A. Sampson, *ADelt* 30, 1975, Chron. B' 1, 135; id., *Τοπογραφία Χαλκίδος*, 49; id., *Anthr.AChron* 1, 1986, 42.

Part of the large Late Roman building discovered in the Katsiavelos plot was found in the adjacent Theodorou plot on M. Alexandrou Street. Parts of other buildings, dating from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC to the 6<sup>th</sup> century AD, were also found in the Theodorou plot. Late Roman pottery and a late 4<sup>th</sup> century AD bronze coin of Arcadius were found in the excavation.

A. Choremis, *ADelt* 28, 1973, Chron. B' 1, 294; Sampson, *Τοπογραφία Χαλκίδος*, 49; id., *Anthr.AChron* 1, 1986, 42.

A Late Hellenistic building, a Late Hellenistic well and five Late Roman graves were found in the Stamatoukos plot on M. Alexandrou Street. There were two cist graves, two shaft graves and a tile grave. The architectural members reused in the graves, and the discovery of an inscribed colonnette in the nearby Saliaris plot, led to the conclusion that there was a sanctuary dedicated to Demeter and Kore in the vicinity. Roman pottery and part of an inscribed Late Hellenistic grave stele were also found. The buildings found in the Theodorou plot continued here.

A. Choremis, *ADelt* 28, 1973, Chron. B' 1, 294-295; Sampson, *Τοπογραφία Χαλκίδος*, 49; id., *Anthr.AChron* 1, 1986, 42.

Two Late Roman buildings were discovered in the Koutsavlis plot next to Stamatoukos plot. One of these buildings had a hypocaust and a cistern, while the other was built upon an earlier Roman building and on the Hellenistic building found in the Stamatoukos plot. Parts of the buildings found in the Theodorou and Stamatoukos plots were discovered here. Six Late Roman graves were also found; there were two cist graves, three tile graves and a jar burial.

A. Choremis, *ADelt* 26, 1971, Chron. B' 1, 253-254; id., *ADelt* 28, 1973, Chron. B' 1, 294; Sampson, *Τοπογραφία Χαλκίδος*, 49; id., *Anthr.AChron* 1, 1986, 42.

Part of a Late Hellenistic or Early Roman building was discovered in the Liaskos plot on Matsouka Street.

A. Choremis, *ADelt* 27, 1972, Chron. B' 2, 340; A. Sampson, *Anthr.AChron* 1, 1986, 44.

Remains of Roman walls and ten Hellenistic and Late



Roman graves were found in the Garefalou and Saliaris plots, located at the intersection of M. Alexandrou and Tralleon Streets. An inscribed 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC marble colonnette bearing a dedication to Demeter and Kore was also found.

A. Choremis, *ADelt* 28, 1973, Chron. B' 1, 294; Sampson, *Τοπογραφία Χαλκίδος*, 50; id., *AnthrACChron* 1, 1986, 42.

Seven Late Roman tile graves were found in the Antzinias plot on Tralleon Street.

A. Choremis, *ADelt* 28, 1973, Chron. B' 1, 295; Sampson, *Τοπογραφία Χαλκίδος*, 53; id., *AnthrACChron* 1, 1986, 42.

Roman coarse pottery and tiles were found on M. Alexandrou Street close to Koutsavlis and Katsiavelos plots.

E. Touloupa, *ADelt* 34, 1979, Chron. B' 1, 175. A. Sampson, *AnthrACChron* 1, 1986, 20.

Walls of Roman houses were found in the Lekkas plot on Lelantion Street.

A. Sampson, *AnthrACChron* 1, 1986, 41.

Roman walls were found at the intersection of M. Alexandrou and Lelantion Streets.

A. Sampson, *AnthrACChron* 1, 1986, 41.

Walls, possibly of Roman date, were found in the Kalamara plot on Lelantion Street, but they have not been excavated.

A. Sampson, *AnthrACChron* 1, 1986, 41.

Part of a Roman building was found on M. Alexandrou Street (Barsakis plot).

A. Sampson, *AnthrACChron* 1, 1986, 40.

A large Late Roman building, dating to the 3<sup>rd</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> century AD, was discovered in the Spanos, Manis and Tzovlas plots, at the intersection of Lelantion and Tritou Syntagmatos Streets. The building had a mosaic floor and was set upon a Late Hellenistic building. The discovery of two 5<sup>th</sup> century AD child tile graves inside the building proves that it was abandoned and destroyed at that time.

P. Themelis, *ADelt* 24, 1969, Chron. B' 1, 204; A. Choremis, *ADelt* 25, 1970, Chron. B' 1, 247-248; A. Sampson, *ADelt* 30, 1975, Chron. B' 1, 143; id., *Τοπογραφία Χαλκίδος*, 50; id., *AnthrACChron* 1, 1986, 41-42.

#### CHALCIS – Shooting Field

The excavations brought to light four rooms of a Classical building that was modified in the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC. Pottery, dating from the 3<sup>rd</sup> to the 1<sup>st</sup> centuries BC, was

found on a stone pavement and a water pipe. Pottery from the 4<sup>th</sup> to the 1<sup>st</sup> centuries BC was found in a deposit.

E. Sapouna-Sakellaraki, *ADelt* 42, 1987, Chron. B' 1, 207-208.

A kiln of Roman date was found.

G. Papavasileiou, *Prakt* 1911, 236-237.

#### CHALCIS – Souvala

A Late Roman Corinthian capital was found in a wall during the demolition of a house on Avanton Street.

K. Davaras, *ADelt* 20, 1965, Chron. B' 2, 256.

#### CHALCIS – Trypa

Roman tombs were found over the Mycenaean graves.

Papavasileiou, *Περί των εν Ευβοία τάφων*, 21-22; Bakhuizen, *Topography of Chalcis*, 63.

#### CHALCIS – Valtos/Makrychorafo

A funerary enclosure containing family burials of Roman date was found in the Drosos plot. Roman tombs were discovered in the Varatas plot.

G. Papavasileiou, *Prakt* 1900, 63-64; id., *Prakt* 1901, 43-44; id., *Περί των εν Ευβοία τάφων*, 52, 59-60, 63-65; L.H. Sackett et al., *BSA* 61, 1966, 60; Sampson, *Τοπογραφία Χαλκίδος*, 52.

#### CHALCIS – Vathrovouni

A room with mosaic floor dating to the Middle Roman period was found.

A. Andreiomenou, *ADelt* 16, 1960, Chron., 151; A. Sampson, *AnthrACChron* 1, 1986, 50.

#### CHALCIS – Vatondas

Inscriptions: *IG* XII 9, 1174-1175, A. Wilhelm, *AEphem* 1892, 178.

A Roman vaulted chamber tomb was discovered in the Voudouris plot.

G. Papavasileiou, *Prakt* 1900, 64; id., *Περί των εν Ευβοία τάφων*, 50.

A Roman grave was found.

Papavasileiou, *Περί των εν Ευβοία τάφων*, 61.

#### CHALCIS – Velibaba

*IG* XII, Suppl., 667.

A Roman funerary inscription (*IG* XII, Suppl., 667) and tile graves were found.

Bakhuizen, *Topography of Chalcis*, 69.

### CHALCIS – Vromousa

A necropolis of Early Roman times was found.

Sampson, *Τοπογραφία Χαλκίδος*, 44.

Thirty-nine graves of the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 1<sup>st</sup> centuries AD were excavated in the Aggelou plot.

G. Papavasileiou, *Prakt* 1910, 265.

### CHALCIS – Vrontos

A cemetery was found, dating from the Protogeometric to the Late Roman period. Tile graves, rectangular rock-cut graves, a Macedonian tomb and a deposit were discovered. The cemetery was found in the Papatheodorou (Monis Erion Street), Sbiliris (7<sup>th</sup> Syntagmatos Street and Monis Erion Street), Kanatselos (7<sup>th</sup> Syntagmatos Street), Kompothanas (Artemisiou and Plagarakiou Streets), Mammis and Sideris plots.

A. Choremis, *ADelt* 26, 1971, 252-253; A. Sampson, *ADelt* 30, 1975, Chron. B' 1, 143-144; id., *ADelt* 31, 1976, Chron. B' 1, 145; id., *Τοπογραφία Χαλκίδος*, 46, 49; E. Touloupa, *ADelt* 33, 1978, Chron. B' 1, 122; P. Kalligas, *ADelt* 36, 1981, Chron. B' 1, 199; A. Sampson, *AnthrACron* 1, 1986, 20, 43, 61; A. Karapaschalidou, in *Η πόλη της Χαλκίδας*, 73.

Roman buildings and a fragment of an inscription were found in the Sbiliris plot on Monis Erion Street.

E. Touloupa, *ADelt* 33, 1978, Chron. B' 1, 122.

Roman pottery and a Roman drain were found in the Peiraiki-Patraiki plot.

A. Sampson, *ADelt* 31, 1976, Chron. B' 1, 143-138-139. One side of a rock-cut cist grave found in Eurytou Street was lined with a Roman slab. One of three tile graves discovered further on in the same street contained a Roman vase.

E. Sapouna-Sakellaraki, *ADelt* 49, 1994, Chron. B' 1, 295.

A Roman lamp made in a local workshop was found in the Oikonomou plot, at the intersection of Lelantion and Monis Erion Streets.

A. Karapaschalidou, *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B' 1, 409-410.

### Chalikia (Lakkoi, Spilies)

43:3A

Location close to Karystos where a great number of quarries (maybe 70 or more) can be found.

T. Zappas, *ArchEubMel* 24, 1981-1982, 250-251.

### Chartzani

43:2B

Chartzani is the toponym referring to a medieval tower extant at the site. Roman pottery, tiles and millstone

fragments, indicating the presence of a farmhouse, were found 300 m to the west of Alamaneika in the south part of Euboea, close to Karystos.

Keller, *Survey*, 118-119, no. 63; Th. Skouras, *Χριστιανικά μνημεία της Εύβοιας* (1998) 118, no. 154.

### Chironisi Ellinikon

33:3A

Headland near Aidipsos where remains of metal working activity were found. The pottery finds and the remains of a building show that the site was inhabited up until the Late Roman period.

Davies, *Mines*, 243-244; J.W. Jacobsen s.v. Aidepsos, in *Princeton Encyclopedia*, 19; Katakis, *Αρτεμίσιον*, 15.

### Dokos

29:2C

Inscription: *IG* XII 9, 916.

An inscription dating to 25 BC was found.

Sapouna-Sakellaraki, *Χαλκίς*, 48.

On a terrace to the northeast of Dokos, to the north of the road leading from Pei to Aphrati, rock-cut cisterns and remains of farmhouses dating to the Roman period were found.

A. Sampson, *AnthrACron* 3, 1988-1989, 76.

### Dragonara

28:2B

Roman pottery was found on the hill of Dragonara near Kymi.

A. Sampson, *ADelt* 30, 1975, Chron. B' 1, 155; id., *Ευβοική Κόμη* I (1981) 55; Th. Skouras, *Χριστιανικά μνημεία της Εύβοιας* (1998) 52, no. 32.

### Dragonera → Kionia

### Drymonia

43:2B

Location near Karystos where blocks and pottery of the Roman period were found.

Keller, *Survey*, 124-125, no. 74.

Six cist graves, a wall and several sarcophagi were found 500 m to the north of Karystos and 100 m to the east of the road to Grambia. They must have belonged to a Hellenistic and Roman necropolis.

Keller, *Survey*, 147-148, no. 107.

In a field located 200 m northwest of the Turkish bridge, roof tile fragments, millstone fragments and Roman pottery were found.

Keller, *Survey*, 251, no. A40.

### DYSTOS

28:3D

St.Byz. s.v. Δύστος.

Inscriptions: Papavasileiou, *Περί των εν Ευβοία τάφων*, 96-99; *IG* XII 9, 78-89; *IG XII Suppl.*, 533-539; A. Chadzidimitriou, *ADelt* 54, 1999, Chron. B' 1, 341.

City located ca 20 km southeast of Aliveri, in the south part of Euboea. The city was a deme of Eretria in Antiquity.

Geyer, *Insel Euboea*, 110-111; *RE* V (1905) 1890 s.v. Dystos (Philippson); W. Wallace, *Hesperia* 16, 1947, 115-146; Fousaras, *Ιστορία της Εύβοιας*, 131-134; T.W. Jacobsen s.v. Dystos, in *Princeton Encyclopedia*, 290; H.-J. Gehrke, *Boreas* 11, 1988, 24; E. Freund s.v. Dystos, in *Lexikon*, 205; E. Sapouna-Sakellarakis, *ADelt* 45, 1990, Chron. B' 1, 165-166; *BarrAtlas*, Map 55, G4; Chadzidimitriou, *Δύστος*.

Nine cist graves, probably of Roman date, were found to the south of the ruins of the old village.

Chadzidimitriou, *Δύστος*, 19.

Two inscribed funerary stelai dating to the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 1<sup>st</sup> century BC were found at the location Kampos, on Dystos.

Chadzidimitriou, *Δύστος*, 23.

#### Eikonostasi Oreon

32:4B

Location close to Kolona where an inscribed marble grave stele was found.

A. Sampson, *ADelt* 37, 1982, Chron. B' 1, 174.

#### ELYMNION (Limni)

33:3D

Ar. Pax 1126; Schol. Ar. Pax 1126a; St.Byz. s.v. 'Ελύμνιον. Inscriptions: *IG* XII 9, 1183.

Elymnion is probably to be identified with Limni. Stephanos Byzantios says Elymnion was an island belonging to Euboea with a city called Elymnia (St.Byz. s.v. 'Ελύμνιον). The city was destroyed by an earthquake in 427 BC and was reinhabited in the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 1<sup>st</sup> century BC.

Geyer, *Insel Euboea*, 94-95; *RE* V (1905) 2468 s.v. Elymnion (Philippson); *Αρχαιολογικός Άτλας του Αιγαίου*, 229; *BarrAtlas*, Map 55, E3.

Roman baths with mosaic pavement on which the Church of Zoodochos Pigi was built. There were a few Roman finds with a statue among them.

B. Pace, *ASAtene* 3, 1916-1920, 282-284; L.H. Sackett et al., *BSA* 61, 1966, 49.

Part of a statue of the Late Hellenistic period now stored in the Museum of Chalcis was found in Limni. It represented Heracles and was intended for the sanctuary of Elymnion.

A. Ritsonis, *ArchEubMel* 32, 1996-1997, 207-230.

An inscribed marble colonnette of the Late Roman period was found.

A. Sampson, *AnthrACbron* 3, 1988-1989, 164.

#### Enoria Kymis

28:3A

During the construction of the road between Enoria and Platana, a Roman cist grave was discovered. Roman tile graves were also discovered close to the same road. A. Choremis, *ADelt* 27, 1972, Chron. B' 2, 352; A. Sampson, *ADelt* 29, 1973-74, Chron. B' 2, 494; id., *Ευβοϊκή Κύμη* I (1981) 54-55.

#### ERETRIA (Nea Psara)

29:3D

Scyl. 58.13; Aen.Tact. 4.1.4; D. 18.71.5; Str. 10.1.3; 10.1.8 and 10.1.10; Liv. 32.16.10-17; 33.34.10; 34.51; Cels. 5.15; Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.64; 33.57.163; 35.12.30; Harp. s.v. Τάμωνα; Plb. 18.45.5 and 18.47.10; Paus. 4.2.3 and 7.8.1; Plu. *Phoc.* 13.4.2; Ptol. 3.14.22; Philostr. *VA* I 24; D.C. 54.7.2; D.L. 2.132.9; Schol. A.R. 1.87; St.Byz. s.v. 'Ερέτρια; s.v. Οίχαλία; s.v. 'Οκωλον; s.v. Σκάβαλα; s.v. Τελέθριον and s.v. Φαροβηλος; Hsch. s.v. 'Ερέτρια; Eust. *Com. ad Iliadem* 2.537, 2.596; *Com. ad Odysseam* 4.83; *EM* s.v. 'Ερέτρια.

Inscriptions: *IG* I<sup>3</sup> 1, 39, 418 a; *IG* II<sup>2</sup> 1, 124, 125; *IG* II<sup>2</sup> 12449; *IG* XII 9, 187-897; *IG XII Suppl.*, 549-643; *CH* III, *Suppl.*, II, 12289; K. Pittakis, *AEphem* 1853, 781, no. 1302; id., *AEphem* 1859, 1836, nos 3524-3526; A. Roussopoulos, *AEphem* 1862-1863, 311; P. Eustratiadis, *AEphem* 1872, 381-384, nos 417-418; Chr. Tsountas, *AEphem* 1887, 77-110; R.B. Richardson, *AJA* 7, 1891, 246-253; A. Wilhelm, *AEphem* 1892, 143-148; D. Stavropoulos, *Αθηνά* 5, 1893, 345-370; K. Kourouniotis, *AEphem* 1897, 143-163; id., *AEphem* 1899, 140-148; G. Papavasileiou, *AEphem* 1902, 120-121; id., *Περί των εν Ευβοία τάφων*, 96, 107-108; K. Kourouniotis, *AEphem* 1911, 1-38; V. Petrakos, *BCH* 87, 1963, 545-547; Chr. Dunant, *ADelt* 20, 1965, Chron. B' 2, 284-285; V. Petrakos, *ADelt* 23, 1968, A, 99-116; A. Andreiomenou, *ADelt* 23, 1968, A, 140-141; V. Petrakos, *ADelt* 29, 1974, A, 102, -103; P. Themelis, *Prakt* 1975, 42-43; A. Orlandos, *Ergon* 1976, 20-25; P. Themelis, *Prakt* 1976, 84-85; id., *Prakt* 1977, 35-36; *SEG* 27, 1977, nos 603-604; P. Themelis, *Prakt* 1978, 31; *SEG* 28, 1978, no. 728; 29, 1979, no. 813; 30, 1980, nos 1096, 1102; 31, 1981, no. 807; 38, 1988, no. 883; F. Cairns, *ZPE* 40, 1980, 215-217; D. Knoepfler, *AntK* 33, 1990, 115-128; *SEG* 40, 1990, no. 766; *SEG* 43, 1993, no. 594-595; V. Petrakos, *AEphem* 1995, 271-273; *SEG* 46, 1996, no. 1196; 50, 2000, no. 876; D. Knoepfler, *Eretria* XI; E. Mango, *Eretria* XIII, 148-150; *SEG* 53, 2003, no. 924; C. Brélaz –



S.G. Schmid, *RA* 2004, 227-258; *SEG* 54, 2004, no. 822. Coins: Head, *Coins*, 98-99; *SNG* 13 *Aetolia – Euboea*, Pl. 10; *Greek Coin Hoards*, 35, 36 ; P. Themelis *Prakt* 1975, 45-46; id., *Prakt* 1976, 86-87; id., *Prakt* 1978, 32-33; id., *Prakt* 1982, 179-180; id., *Prakt* 1983, 146-147; id., *Prakt* 1984, 227-228; M. Brunner – M. Spoerri-Butcher, in N. Kaltsas et al., *Ερέτρια* (2010) 170-171.

Eretria is located approximately in the middle of the western coast of Euboea, ca 20 km to the southeast of Chalcis opposite Oropos. It was also called Arotria (Str. 10.1.10; Eust. *Com. ad Iliadem* 2.537) and Melaniis (Str. 10.1.10; Eust. *Com. ad Iliadem* 2.537). Eretria was the second most important city of Euboea after Chalcis (Str. 10.1.8; Eust. *Com. ad Iliadem* 2.537), and it had a port (Scyl. 58.13). Eretria had many villages dependent on it, such as Aigilia (Hdt. 6.101.4), Amarynthos (Str. 10.1.10), Oichalia (Str. 10.1.10; Paus. 4.2.3; St.Byz. s.v. Οἰχάλια; Schol. A.R. 1.87; Eust. *Com. ad Iliadem* 2.596), Okolon (St.Byz. s.v. Ὀκωλον), Pharvelos (St.Byz. s.v., Φάρβηλος), Skavala (St.Byz. s.v. Σκάβαλα), Tamyna (Harp., s.v. Ταμύνη) and Temenos (Hdt. 6.101.4). The fortress of Zaretra was also located on Euboean territory (Plu. *Phoc.* 13.4.2). Pliny mentions the Eretrian earth among the natural colours (Plin. *Nat.* 33.57.163 and 35.12.30), while Celsus mentions it as an emollient (Cels. 5.15).

In 198 BC during the Second Macedonian War (200-194 BC), Eretria was conquered and destroyed by the Roman Lucius Quinctius Flamininus, brother of Titus Quinctius Flamininus (Liv. 32.16.10-17; Paus. 7.8.1). According to Livy, the Romans found many statues and paintings in the city but little money (Liv. 32.16.17). During the following years, Eretria was a disputed territory between the Romans and the Macedonians. In 196 BC the Romans offered Eretria to King Eumenes of Pergamon, son of their ally Attalos. However, they eventually restored it to freedom, as Flamininus suggested (Plb. 18.47.10; Liv. 33.34.10). In 194 BC Flamininus removed the Roman garrison from the city (Plb. 18.47.10; Liv. 34.51). He also gave many privileges to Eretria and was considered “saviour” and “benefactor” of the city. In 146 BC Eretria seems to have supported Lucius Mummius against the Achaean Confederation, and a race was organised in his honour. During the Mithridatic Wars, however, Eretria sided with Mithridates and was completely destroyed by the Romans in 86 BC. The centre of the city had at that time been transferred to the nearby valley. In 42 BC Eretria seems to have been offered to the Athenians by M. Antonius. But in 21 BC

Augustus took it away from them as a punishment for having taken M. Antonius’ part (D.C. 44.7.2). During the Roman period, the city was located at the foot of the acropolis, while the classical city was used as a cemetery. A powerful earthquake hit the city in 365 AD. But Eretria was still occupied at least as late as the 6<sup>th</sup> century AD.

According to Philostratos, one of the main occupations of the Eretrians was trade in porphyry (Philostr. *VA* 1.24). During the Roman period the marble quarries of Eretria were systematically exploited. In Rome, Ostia, Pompeii, Herculaneum, and especially Leptis Magna, there are floors and columns made of coloured marble from Eretria.

R.B. Richardson, *AJA* 7, 1891, 236-246; D. Stavropoulos, *AEphem* 1895, 125-168; Geyer, *Insel Euboea*, 55-73; *RE* III (1899) 2358 s.v. Choireai (Bürchner); *RE* VI (1909) 422-425 s.v. Eretria (Philippson); A. Georgiadis, *AEphem* 1916, 49-61; Gounaropoulos, *Ιστορία της Εύβοίας*, 100-104; W. Wallace, *Hesperia* 16, 1947, 115-146; *RE* XXIII, 2 (1959) 1476-1478 s.v. Ptechai (Lauffer); Fousaras, *Ιστορία της Εύβοίας*, 60-66, 67-72; K. Schefold, *AntK* 7, 1964, 104-105; id., *ADelt* 20, 1965, Chron. B’ 2, 267-268; id., *AntK* 9, 1966, 110; I. Metzger, *AntK* 11, 1968, 108-109; T.W. Jacobsen s.v. Eretria, in *Princeton Encyclopedia*, 315-317; I. Metzger, *ArchEubMel* 26, 1984-1985, 221-252; H.-J. Gehrke, *Boreas* 11, 1988, 15-42; E. Freund s.v. Eretria, in *Lexikon*, 223-224; D. Knoepfler, *MisHelv* 48, 1991, 252-280; A. Karapaschalidou, *Αφιέρωμα στο αρχαίο θέατρο Ερέτριας* (1993) 9-12; Sapouna-Sakellarakis, *Ερέτρια*, 7, 22-23; D. Knoepfler, in M.H. Hansen (ed.), *The Polis as an Urban Centre and as a Political Community, Symposium August, 29-31, 1996, Acts of the Copenhagen Polis Centre* vol. 4 (1997) 353-449; K. Hitzl, *AntK* 40, 1997, 109-121; *Αρχαιολογικός Άτλας του Αιγαίου*, 232-233; *BarrAtlas*, Map 55, F4; Kalemis, *Εύβοια και Σκόρος*, 92; K. Reber, *AntK* 45, 2001, 40-54; S. Fachard, *AntK* 47, 2004, 91-109; *Guide d’Erétrie*, 42-51, 129-130; P. Ducrey – A. Psalti s.v. Ερέτρια, in *Εύβοια και Στερεά Ελλάδα*, 76-77; N. Kaltsas – S. Fachard – A. Psalti – M. Giannopoulou, *Ερέτρια. Ματιές σε μια αρχαία πόλη* (2010).

Fifty tombs, most of them of Roman date, were excavated a little outside Eretria.

Chr. Tsountas, *Prakt* 1886, 57.

A cemetery of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC was discovered near the church of Eretria.

K. Kourouniotis, *Prakt* 1910, 269.



### *Acropolis*

Roman sherds were found on the acropolis of Eretria. K. Kourouniotis, *Prakt* 1916, 47-48; L.H. Sackett et al., *BSA* 61, 1966, 62.

A building comprising a cistern, basins, water channels and service rooms, and dating to the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC, was located on the east slope of the acropolis, inside the fortification wall. The building was abandoned in the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC.

P. Friedemann, *AntK* 36, 1993, 132-136; id., *AntK* 39, 1996, 112-116; *Guide d'Érétie*, 274-275.

Pottery of the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 1<sup>st</sup> centuries BC was found on the acropolis.

P. Friedemann, *AntK* 37, 1994, 93-99; S. Müller, *AntK* 39, 1996, 107.

### *The Stadium*

The stadium is known from literary sources (D.L., 2.132.9) and inscriptions (A. Orlandos, *Ergon* 1976, 21), but it has not yet been discovered. It was dedicated to Artemis by the Roman officer Lucius Mommus who destroyed Corinth.

Sapouna-Sakellarakis, *Ερετρία*, 26.

### *The Gymnasium*

Inscriptions: IG XII 9, 234, 236; E. Mango, *Eretria* XIII, 148-150.

Located 150 m to the east of the theatre and built in the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC, it was used until the Roman Imperial period, and Roman sculptures came to light during the excavations. The gymnasium was destroyed in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD.

R.B. Richardson, *AJA* 11, 1896, 156-195; K. Schefold, *AntK* 9, 1966, 112-115; E. Mango, *AntK* 37, 1994, 100-104; Sapouna-Sakellarakis, *Ερετρία*, 37; E. Mango, *Eretria* XIII; *Guide d'Érétie*, 198-201; E. Mango, in N. Kaltsas et al., *Ερετρία* (2010) 176-181.

### *The Theatre*

The theatre was used after the destruction of 198 BC, and the stage was rebuilt and extended after the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC. During the Roman Imperial period, the theatre was used for animal combat and gladiators' games. Many Roman lamps were discovered in the vaulted passages.

A. Fossum, *AJA* 7, 1891, 253-266; C.L. Brownson, *AJA* 7, 1891, 266-280; E. Capps, *AJA* 10, 1895, 338-346; T.W. Heermance, *AJA* 11, 1896, 317-331; E. Fiechter, *Das Theater in Eretria* (1937) 41; K. Schefold, *AntK* 9, 1966,

110-112; A. Karapaschalidou, *Αφιέρωμα στο αρχαίο θέατρο Ερετρίας* (1993) 16-17; Sapouna-Sakellarakis, *Ερετρία*, 34-35; H.P. Isler, *AntK* 42, 1999, 116-118; *Guide d'Érétie*, 192-195; H.P. Isler, *Eretria* XVIII.

### *The West Gate*

The gate was destroyed in 198 BC, but was rebuilt in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC. It may have been reinforced in 86 BC when Sulla attacked the city during the war between Rome and Mithridates.

K. Schefold, *ADelt* 20, 1965, Chron. B' 2, 277-280; id., *AntK* 9, 1966, 116-120; C. Krause, *Eretria* IV, 58; *Guide d'Érétie*, 184.

Part of the western wall of Eretria, dating probably to the Late Hellenistic period, was discovered at the intersection of the roads to Malakonta and Toumba.

E. Sapouna-Sakellarakis, *ADelt* 51, 1996, Chron. B' 1, 300-301.

### *The West Quarter*

Located immediately to the south of the West Gate of Eretria. Most of the houses belonging to that quarter were destroyed by the Romans in 198 BC; but House I continued to be occupied until the middle of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC.

K. Reber, *Eretria* X, 65-66, 151-153; C. Brélaz – P. Ducrey, *AntK* 46, 2003, 99-115; *Guide d'Érétie*, 159-171. Pottery, dating from the 3<sup>rd</sup> to the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC, was found on Apostolis Street, located in the western part of the city and close to the wall. A drain of the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC was also found.

P. Themelis, *ADelt* 24, 1969, Chron. B' 1, 189.

### *The Sebasteion*

Located to the south of the acropolis. It is a rectangular temple with two parts. The vestibule dates to the Hellenistic period and might have been an exedra for the statue of a Macedonian king. The main room dates to ca 20 BC and may have been erected as a token of gratitude by the Eretrians to the emperor Augustus for freeing them from the Athenians in 21 AD. Six statues stood inside the temple and another one stood in front of it. The temple was destroyed in the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD, probably by Christians.

S.G. Schmid, *AntK* 44, 2001, 80-83; id., *JRA* 14, 2001, 113-142; P. Ducrey, *AntK* 46, 2002, 92-94; *Guide d'Érétie*, 214-217; C. Brélaz – S.G. Schmid, *RA* 2004, 227-258; B. Dubosson, in N. Kaltsas et al., *Ερετρία* (2010) 286-289.

### *The Quarter of the House of the Mosaics*

Located to the south of the Sebasteion. The Quarter was still occupied in the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC and in the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD. In the early 1<sup>st</sup> century BC a monumental tomb was erected on the ruins of the House of the Mosaics. It contained two sarcophagi. A basin belonging to an industrial facility was also found on the ruins of the same house.

P. Ducrey – I.R. Metzger – K. Reber, *Eretria* VIII, 25, 28-29, 48-51, 159-175; P. Ducrey, *AntK* 46, 2002, 92; I.R. Metzger, *AnthrACron* 4, 1997, 95-136; ead., *AnthrACron* 5, 2003, 55-119; *Guide d'Erétrie*, 204-213.

### *The Industrial Quarter*

Located to the west of the House of the Mosaics, this quarter was composed of workshops. All visible remains date to the Roman period. A workshop for the production of purple dye was identified, as well as a lime kiln. A Late Classical or Early Hellenistic building remained in use during the Roman period. Part of an important street in use from the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD also came to light.

J.-P. Descoeudres, *ADelt* 23, 1968, Chron. B' 1, 239-242; S.G. Schmid, *ADelt* 51, 1996, Chron. B' 1, 309; id., *AntK* 40, 1997, 104-107; id., *AntK* 41, 1998, 96-100; id., *AntK* 42, 1999, 119-122; id., *AntK* 43, 2000, 122-127; *Guide d'Erétrie*, 128-129, 218-219.

### *The East sector*

Located 200 m to the east of the House of the Mosaics, the area was reoccupied during the Roman period.

*Guide d'Erétrie*, 224-225.

### *The Quarter of the Panathenaic Amphoras*

Located to the south of the House of the Mosaics. Many buildings date to the Roman period. Among them there is the enclosure of a sanctuary. A peristyle house of Classical or Hellenistic date survived until the Late Roman period. A street connecting the agora to the gymnasium, along with a water pipe bringing water to a fountain next to the temple of Apollo, were built around 400 BC and continued to be in use until the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD. In the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD, the street was no longer in use and houses were erected upon it. A stoa was built on the west side of the road at the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> or in the beginning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD. After the destruction of the stoa, a pottery workshop was built on the same spot. The workshop was probably destroyed by the earthquake of 365 AD. At the end of the

1<sup>st</sup> century BC, or in the beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD, an important building was erected along the street connecting the acropolis to the port. The building went out of use in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. A new building was then erected to the south. Its function remains uncertain, but there are finds indicating the presence of baths in the area. Some shops or workshops were built around 150 AD and remained in use until the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD. To the east of the shop, there was a building dating to after the beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD.

A. Orlandos, *Ergon* 1974, 17-24; P. Themelis, *Prakt* 1974, 34-46; A. Orlandos, *Ergon* 1975, 26-35; P. Themelis, *Prakt* 1975, 39-46; A. Orlandos, *Ergon* 1976, 14-25; P. Themelis, *Prakt* 1976, 69-74, 84-87; A. Orlandos, *Ergon* 1977, 19-25; P. Themelis, *Prakt* 1977, 32-37; A. Orlandos, *Ergon* 1978, 4-9; P. Themelis, *Prakt* 1978, 18-33; G. Mylonas, *Ergon* 1979, 4-5; P. Themelis, *Prakt* 1979, 40-43; G. Mylonas, *Ergon* 1980, 26-28; P. Themelis, *Prakt* 1980, 100-101; G. Mylonas, *Ergon* 1982, 36-37; P. Themelis, *Prakt* 1982, 174-180; G. Mylonas, *Ergon* 1983, 55-57; P. Themelis, *Prakt* 1983, 141-147; G. Mylonas, *Ergon* 1984, 56-58; P. Themelis, *Prakt* 1984, 213-218, 226-228; *Guide d'Erétrie*, 220-223; Th. Theurillat – B. Dubosson – M. Duret, *AntK* 53, 2010, 143-146; A. Psaltis – S. Fachard – G. Ackermann, *AntK* 53, 2010, 149-151.

Early Roman pottery and glass vessels, as well as a lamp of the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC, were found in a private property in Ktesikleous Charitonos Street, immediately to the west of the Quarter of the Panathenaic Amphoras.

A. Andreiomenou, *ADelt* 29, 1973-74, Chron. B' 2, 465. Part of a 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC house that was also used in the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC was discovered on Isidos Street (Paraskevas plot), to the southwest of the Quarter of the Panathenaic Amphoras.

P. Themelis, *ADelt* 24, 1969, Chron. B' 1, 198.

### *The area of the Sanctuary of Apollo Daphnephoros*

The Sanctuary of Apollo Daphnephoros was no longer in use in the Early Roman period, and it is thought that statues of its east pediment were transported to Rome for the Temple of Apollo Sossianus. The temple itself was used as a quarry. Several tombs of Roman and Early Byzantine date were found to the northeast of the Temple of Apollo.

A. Altherr-Charon, *AntK* 24, 1981, 81; A. Altherr-Charon – S. Amstad, *AntK* 25, 1982, 154; S. Huber, *AntK* 36, 1993, 122-125; *Guide d'Erétrie*, 227.

### *Agora*

The agora was located close to the Sanctuary of Apollo Daphnephoros and to the port. Two cist graves of the late 1<sup>st</sup> century BC or of the early 1<sup>st</sup> century AD were found in the area of the agora.

Sapouna-Sakellarakis, *Ερέτρια*, 46-47; *Guide d'Érétrie*, 240-241; A. Psalti, in *Αρχαιολογικό Έργο Θεσσαλίας και Στερεάς Ελλάδας 1. Πρακτικά επιστημονικής συνάντησης, Βόλος 27.2 – 2.3.2003* (2006) 1023-1025; ead. in N. Kaltsas et al., *Ερέτρια* (2010) 350-352.

Two cist graves of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC or of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD were discovered in a private property (Alexandris plot), close to the agora of Eretria.

A. Psalti, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B' 2, 402-403.

### *Tholos*

Coarse pottery of the Late Roman period was found near the tholos.

V. Petrakos, *ADelt* 17, 1961-1962, Chron., 151.

### *The Sanctuary of Isis*

Inscriptions: *IG XII Suppl.*, 556-558, 562-571; N. Papadakis, *AD* 1, 1915, 148-182; A. Andreiomenou, *ADelt* 16, 1960, Chron., 150; V. Petrakos, *ADelt* 23, 1968, Chron. B' 1, 100.

Located on the southeast part of the city close to the sea. The sanctuary was built at the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC and consisted of two parts, one that housed the temple and another that functioned as an annex. The sanctuary was remodeled in the second half or even the last quarter of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC. In the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC the annex was separated from the sanctuary and used for residential purposes. The sanctuary was abandoned during the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC.

N. Papadakis, *AD* 1, 1915, 115-190; Ph. Bruneau, *AntK* 12, 1969, 80-82; id., *Le sanctuaire et le culte des divinités égyptiennes à Érétrie* (1975); K. Schefold, *AntK* 19, 1976, 59-63; Sapouna-Sakellarakis, *Ερέτρια*, 44-45; *Guide d'Érétrie*, 256-258; A. Bignasca, in N. Kaltsas et al., *Ερέτρια* (2010) 270-273; A. Psalti, in N. Kaltsas et al., *Ερέτρια* (2010) 274-275.

### *East part of Eretria*

Roman pottery was found in the Chadzidakis plot on Eunomou Kiphissiou and Ktesikleous Charitonos Streets, located in the eastern part of Eretria.

E. Touloupa, *ADelt* 34, 1979, Chron. B' 1, 176.

A Roman grave was found close to the Archaeological Museum (Stamatakis plot).

P. Kalligas, *ADelt* 36, 1981, Chron. B' 1, 201.

Several parts of buildings were discovered on Eunomou Kephissiou Street (Tangas plot). They were in use from the Late Classical to the Roman period.

E. Sapouna-Sakellarakis, *ADelt* 45, 1990, Chron. B' 1, 158-160.

Walls of Roman date were found in a plot located opposite the Museum of Eretria and belonging to the municipality of Eretria.

E. Sapouna-Sakellarakis, *ADelt* 49, 1994, Chron. B' 1, 297.

A tile grave of a baby was discovered in a private property (Peppes plot) on Isidos Street.

E. Sapouna-Sakellarakis, *ADelt* 50, 1995, Chron. B' 1, 311.

### *South part of Eretria*

A house of the 5<sup>th</sup> century BC that was used until the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC was discovered on Eudemou Krataimnou Street (Anyphantis plot). A 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC inscription, possibly coming from the Artemision close to the Temple of Apollo, was found reused in the house. It seems that the stelai of the sanctuary were partially reused as building material after 86 BC and the war between Rome and Mithridates.

P. Themelis, *ADelt* 25, 1970, Chron. B' 1, 250-255; D. Knoepfler, *Eretria* XI, 139-141, no. 9 and 166-167, no. 14.

Pottery of the late 1<sup>st</sup> century BC was found in the Karabetsos plot on Eudemou Krataimnou Street.

A. Andreiomenou, *ADelt* 29, 1973-1974, Chron. B' 2, 468-473.

Part of a wall of the Late Hellenistic period was discovered on Kanari and Menedemou Streets (Vrakas plot) in the southwest part of Eretria.

A. Choremis, *ADelt* 27, 1972, Chron. B' 2, 343.

A building, possibly dating to the Roman period, was found on Nicodemou Street (Xylas plot) in the southeast part of Eretria.

A. Choremis, *ADelt* 27, 1972, Chron. B' 2, 347-348.

The destruction layer of a Hellenistic building found in the Drakidis plot on Nicodemou Street contained Roman pottery and glass vases.

A. Choremis, *ADelt* 27, 1972, Chron. B' 2, 348-349.

Roman pottery was found in the Phourmoulis plot, at the intersection of Leophoros Archaïou Theatrou and Leophoros Amarysias Artemidos opposite the Roman baths.

E. Touloupa, *ADelt* 34, 1979, Chron. B' 1, 177.

A 1<sup>st</sup> century BC wall was discovered on Philosophou Menedemou Street (Sklavounos plot), located in the southeast part of Eretria.

E. Touloupa, *ADelt*, 34, 1979, Chron. B' 1, 179.

Part of a Hellenistic house was excavated on Philosophou Menedemou Street (Roubis plot) in the southeast part of Eretria. The pottery found dates from the 5<sup>th</sup> century BC to the Late Hellenistic period.

E. Sapouna-Sakellarakis, *ADelt* 38, 1983, Chron. B' 1, 148.

Rooms of a Late Hellenistic house were discovered on Kanari Street and Leoforos Amarysias Artemidos (Manikas plot).

E. Sapouna-Sakellarakis, *ADelt* 39, 1984, Chron. B', 118.

## ESTIAIA → ISTIAIA

### Galitsades

33:3D

Roman sherds were found on top of a pass over Telethron leading to Aidipsos and Oreoi, close to Kamini and 3 km from Rovies.

L.H. Sackett et al., *BSA* 61, 1966, 48.

### GERAISTOS (Mandeli)

25:3D

Th. 3.3.5; D. 19.326.3; Scyl. 58.13; 113, 5; Str. 10.1.2; 10.1.7; Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.64; Liv. 31.45; Plu. *Ages.* 6.4.4; Ptol. 3.14.22; Schol. A.R. 3.1244b; St.Byz. s.v. Γεραιστός; *EM* s.v. Γεραιστός; Eust. *Com. ad Odysseam*, 3.177.

Inscriptions: Papavasileiou, *Περί των εν Ευβοία τάφων*, 107; *IG* XII 9, 44-49.

Cape on the southwest end of the island where a sanctuary of Poseidon was located (*IG* XII 9, 44; Str., 10.1.7; *EM*, s.v. Γεραιστός). During the Second Macedonian War (200-194 BC), Geraistos served as a Roman naval base (Liv. 31.45). There are no remains from the Early Roman period and the area seems to have been abandoned from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC to the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD. From the Late Roman period (4<sup>th</sup> – 6<sup>th</sup> centuries AD) there are many remains in the area, especially farm-houses. A fortress was built on the end of the northern peninsula of Geraistos at that time.

Geyer, *Insel Euboea*, 111-113; *RE* VII (1912) 1233-1234 s.v. Geraistos (Bölte); Fousaras, *Ιστορία της Εύβοιας*, 117-118; M.H. Mc Allister s.v. Geraistos, in *Princeton Encyclopedia*, 348; E. Freund s.v. Geraistos, in *Lexikon*, 231; R.W.M. Schumacher, Three related sanctuaries of Poseidon: Geraistos, Kalaureia, Tainaron, in N. Marinatos – R. Hägg, (eds) *Greek Sanctuaries -New Approaches* (1993) 62-87; *Αρχαιολογικός Άτλας του Αιγαίου*, 237; *BarrAtlas*,

Map 58, H2; M. Wallace, in *Αρχαιότητες της Καρυστίας*, 39-43.

### GERAISTOS (Kastri/Porto Kastri)

25:4D

Location on the southeast coast of Euboea, 3 km to the north of cape Mandeli. Part of a Late Roman building with a portico was discovered. It was built upon an earlier building of the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC.

A. Choremis, *AAA* 7, 1974, 28-32; *BarrAtlas*, Map 58, H2.

Part of the portuary facilities have been discovered close to the sea. They date to the Hellenistic and Roman periods.

M. Chidiroglou, in A. Mazarakis-Ainian (ed.), *Αρχαιολογικό έργο Θεσσαλίας και Στερεάς Ελλάδας* 2. *Πρακτικά επιστημονικής συνάντησης*, Βόλος 16.3-19.3.2006. Τόμος II. *Στερεά Ελλάδα* (2009) 1085-1105.

A road dating probably to the Roman period was found near Kastri.

D.R. Keller – M.B. Wallace, *EchosCl* 34, 1990, 197-199.

### Gerani → AMARYNTHOS

#### Gialtra

32:3C

A grave, possibly of Roman date, was discovered in a location called Aghios Athanasios.

A. Choremis, *ADelt* 27, 1972, Chron. B' 2, 351.

#### Gialtra Loutra

32:3C

Remains of Roman baths are visible at Gialtra Loutra, located close to Likhas and Oreoi.

L.H. Sackett et al., *BSA* 61, 1966, 38; *Αρχαιολογικός Άτλας του Αιγαίου*, 228.

### Givisi → Ano Aetos

#### Grambia

43:3B

At Charemliki south of the church of Grambia, a Roman inscription was found in a house.

Keller, *Survey*, 252-253, no. A60.

#### Gyrismata Dokou

29:1C

On a small plateau to the northeast of Dokos village and to the north of the road leading from Pei to Aphrati, the remains of an oil press and a cistern lined with plaster were found. The pottery is of Late Roman date.

A. Sampson, *ADelt* 38, 1983, Chron. B' 1, 153.



**ISTIAIA/ESTIAIA/OREOS****32:4B**

D. 8.18.7; 9.33.4; 18.71.4 and 19.155.3; Aeschin. 3.94.6; 3.100.11 and 3.103.5; Scyl. 58.13; Plb. 10.43.7; 18.45.5 and 18.47.10; D.S. 11.13.5; 15.30; 19.75.7 and 19.77.4; Str. 1.3.20 and 10.1.3; Liv. 28.5; 28.6; 28.8; 31.46; 33.31; 33.34; 34.51; 36.46 and 44.13; Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.64; Plu. *Aem.* 9.2; 9.3 and *Them.* 8.2; Paus. 7.7.9; 7.26.4; Ptol. 3.14.22; St.Byz. s.v. Ἑστίαια, s.v. Ἰστίαια and s.v. Ὠρεός; Hsch. s.v. Ἑστίαια; Schol. Ar. *Pax*, 1047; Suid. s.v. Ὠρεός; Eust. *Com. ad Iliadem* 2.537.

Inscriptions: *IG* I<sup>3</sup>, 40/41, 42, 418 *a*; *IG* II<sup>2</sup> 1, 214, 682; *IG* XI 4, 1055; *IG* XII 5, 594; *IG* XII 9, 207, 1186-1231, 1234, 1235, 1237 *a*; *IG* XII *Suppl.*, 684-688; *CIL* III, 564; *CIL* III *Suppl.*, II, 12291-12292; K. Pittakis, *AEphem* 1854, 1210-1211, nos 2419-2422; G. Papavasileiou, *AEphem* 1905, 22; I. Papaioannou, *ArchEubMel* 1, 1935, 98-106; *SEG* 39, 1989, no. 946.

Coins: I. Svoronos, *ΔΕΝΑ* 5, 1902, 318-328; *SNG* 13 *Aetolia – Euboea*, Pl. 11; I. Papaioannou, *ArchEubMel* 4, 1955, 115; *Greek Coin Hoards*, 37, 45; E. Sapouna-Sakellarakis, *ADelt* 42, 1987, Chron. B' 1, 213.

City located on the northern end of the island, on the hill of Kastro at the eastern limit of the modern village of Oreoi. The inscriptions mention the names Istiaia (*IG* XI 4, 1055; *IG* XII 9, 1186) and Estiaia (*IG* I 28, 29, 231, 233). Hesychios says that it was formerly called Pallantia (Hsch. s.v. Ἑστίαια). In later times it was called Oreos (Str. 10.1.3; Paus. 7.26.4). The Scholiast of Aristophanes says that Homer called Istiaia the city of Oreos (Schol. Ar. *Pax* 1047). The city was known for its vines (Hom. *Il.* 2.537).

In 207 BC during the First Macedonian War (215-205 BC), the city was conquered by the Romans under Publius Sulpicius and their ally Attalos, king of Pergamon, because of the betrayal of its commander, Platoros (D.C. 17.57.2; Liv. 28.6). Philip V of Macedon quickly regained control of the city (Liv. 28.8). In 200 BC during the Second Macedonian War (200-197 BC), the Romans under Otilios and King Attalos attacked Oreos once more and conquered it after a long siege (Paus. 7.7.9). The city was given to Attalos, while the prisoners were given to the Romans (Liv. 36.46; Paus. 7.7.9). In 196 the Romans gave Istiaia to Eumenes of Pergamon (Liv. 33.34; Plb. 18.45.5 and 18.47.10), but soon afterwards Titus Quinctius Flaminius declared Oreos independent, together with other Euboean cities (Liv. 34.51 and Plb. 18.47.10). During the Third Macedonian War (171-

167 BC), the city served as a major naval base for the Roman fleet (Plu. *Aem.* 9.2; Liv. 44.13.11).

Geyer, *Insel Euboea*, 82-89; Gounaropoulos, *Ιστορία της Ευβοίας*, 105-108; I. Papaioannou, *ArchEubMel* 1, 1935, 89-98; *RE* XVIII, 1 (1939) 959 s.v. Oreos (Geyer); I. Papaioannou, *ArchEubMel* 4, 1955, 105-116; Fousaras, *Ιστορία της Εύβοιας*, 81-88; Vranopoulos, *Ελληνιστική Χαλκίδα*, 38; T.W. Jacobsen s.v. Histiaia, in *Princeton Encyclopedia*, 396; E. Vranopoulos, *ArchEubMel* 21, 1977, 61-74; Picard, *Chalcis et la Confédération Eubéenne*, 279; E. Freund s.v. Histiaia, in *Lexikon*, 269-270; id., s.v. Oreos, in *Lexikon*, 495; Kalemis, *Βόρεια Εύβοια*, A', 27; *Αρχαιολογικός Άτλας του Αιγαίου*, 228; *BarrAtlas*, Map 55, E3; Kalemis, *Εύβοια και Σκύρος*, 91-92; A. Karapaschalidou, *Έργα και ημέρες Βορείου Ευβοίας*, 24-25.

**ISTIAIA – Kastro**

Roman sherds were found on the south and southeast slopes.

L.H. Sackett et al., *BSA* 61, 1966, 39.

A Roman grave was found on Kastro.

A. Sampson, *ADelt* 37, 1982, Chron. B' 1, 174.

Roman pottery was found on a small hill to the northeast of Kastro.

A. Sampson, *ADelt* 29, 1973-1974, Chron. B' 2, 487, 490.

A few Roman sherds were found in the Mitsos – Pantazis plot.

E. Sapouna-Sakellarakis, *ADelt* 39, 1984, Chron. B' 1, 125.

A Late Roman cemetery was located in the area around the Chapel of Aghioi Anargyroi.

E. Sapouna-Sakellarakis, *ADelt* 42, 1987, Chron. B' 1, 203-204.

A building with four phases was found in the Manoukas plot. The first phase dates to the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC, while the last dates to the 2<sup>nd</sup> or to the early 1<sup>st</sup> century BC.

S. Katakis, *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B' 1, 420-425.

**ISTIAIA – Ano Oreos**

A Roman tomb was discovered in a private property (I. Geronikolos plot) in the outskirts of the settlement of Ano Oreos, next to the road leading from Oreos to Istiaia.

S. Katakis, *ADelt* 54, 1999, Chron. B' 1, 343.

**ISTIAIA – Kato Oreoi**

A funerary stele was found in the courtyard of a house.

The two inscriptions carved on it indicate it was used twice during the Roman period.

A. Sampson, *ADelt* 37, 1982, Chron. B' 1, 174-175.

#### **Itea Avlonariou** 28:3C

Roman pottery was found at Itea, located to the southwest of Avlonari.

A. Sampson, *Ευβοϊκή Κόμη* I (1981) 55.

Architectural members of buildings and graves were found, dating from the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC to the Roman period. Late Roman pottery was found in the Phokitis plot. I. Konstantinou – I. Travlos, *Prakt* 1941-1944, 28-29, 31; L.H. Sackett et al., *BSA* 61, 1966, 72-73.

#### **Kakavos (cavern)** 31:4C

Cavern located close to Pagontas where a few Roman sherds were found.

A. Sampson, *AnthrACbron* 3, 1988-1989, 69.

#### **Kalogeri** 25:1B

Marble quarry located close to the village of Kalogeri near Marmari.

I. Papageorgakis, *PAA* 39, 1964, 268; A. Lambraki, *R* 4 1980, 50; T. Zappas, *ArchEubMel* 24, 1981-1982, 251.

#### **Kamari (peninsula)** 26:4D

Remains of the road for the transport of marble from the quarry of Kionia to the sea, near Marmari.

I. Papageorgakis, *PAA* 39, 1964, 268.

#### **Kamari** 29:3C

Location in the vicinity of Chalcis. There is evidence of extended occupation of the site, such as pottery and rock cuttings of Roman date.

L.H. Sackett et al., *BSA* 61, 1966, 62.

#### **Kamos** 43:2B

A Roman building was found on Kriphti Hill, located in the south part of Euboea along the main road of the plain of Karystos. Roman pottery was found. The building could have been a farmhouse.

Keller, *Survey*, 112, no. 53.

A Roman farmhouse was found on Aghios Georgios Hill. Roman pottery and tiles, as well as architectural members, bricks and fragments of Ionic bases and columns, are visible.

Keller, *Survey*, 113-114, no. 55.

A clay pit, pottery and waste material coming from a

Roman, and maybe Byzantine, kiln was found 100 m north of Vouno Hill next to a spring.

Keller, *Survey*, 114-115, no. 57.

At Pasha's Pigadi, 300 m east of Pigia Stream and 100 m north of the shoreline, a rubble heap with structures underneath was located. Sherds of coarse Roman pottery, tiles, millstone fragments and sandstone block fragments were found.

Keller, *Survey*, 256, no. C85.

#### **Kapsala** 26:4C

Marble quarries located close to the village of Kapsala in the area of Styra.

T. Zappas, *ArchEubMel* 24, 1981-1982, 257-261.

Two marble blocks found in an old house and bearing inscriptions of Roman date may have been related to the quarries.

A. Sampson, *AnthrACbron* 3, 1988-89, 177.

#### **Karababa** 43:1B

Site located on the north slope of Karababa Hill in the south part of Euboea. Walls, millstone fragments and Hellenistic or Roman pottery were found. It could have been the location of a Hellenistic or Roman farmhouse.

Keller, *Survey*, 109, no. 48.

Another farmhouse occupied from the Classical to the Roman period was found on the north slope of the same hill.

Keller, *Survey*, 110, no. 50.

#### **Karatza → Kionia**

#### **Karavos** 27:3C

Roman bath discovered beneath the facilities of the electric factory near Karavos in the bay of Aliveri, located on the west coast of the island to the southwest of the city of Aliveri. The building is 30 m long. It was constructed in the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD and was abandoned in the 7<sup>th</sup> century AD. A funerary stele of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD also comes from the electric factory. A funerary stele of the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC, discovered in the region of Karavos, was reused in the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC or in the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD. Another funerary stele of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD was found in the same area. All these finds show that there was a settlement in the area of Karavos that remained in use from the Classical to the Late Roman period.

P. Themelis, *AAA* 2, 1969, 28; E. Sapouna-Sakellarakis, *ADelt* 50, 1995, Chron. B' 1, 316-318; ead., *ADelt* 51,

1996, Chron. B' 1, 304; A. Chadzidimitriou, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B' 2, 405-407; ead., *ADelt* 54, 1999, Chron. B' 1, 340; ead., *Αλιβέρι*, 15-29, 31-34; ead., s.v. Ερετρική επιγραφή και οι δήμοι της, in *Εύβοια και Στερεά Ελλάδα*, 83.

Funerary stelai of Roman date were found near the Venetian tower close to the electric factory.

Chadzidimitriou, *Αλιβέρι*, 30.

On the hill to the east of the electric factory, some Late Roman graves were discovered.

Chadzidimitriou, *Αλιβέρι*, 30.

A Late Roman tomb and part of the enclosure wall of a cemetery were discovered in the electric factory.

E. Touloupa, *ADelt* 34, 1979, Chron. B' 1, 180.

### KARYSTOS (Palaiochora)

43:3B

Aeschin. 3.88.3; Scyl. 58.13; Str. 9.5.16; 10.1.6; Tib. 3.3.13-14; Stat. *Silv.* 2.2.93; *Theb.* 7.371; Sen. *Tro.* 836; Mart. 9.75.6-7; Liv. 33.34 and 34.51; Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.64; 17.12.70 and 36.7.48; Plin. *Ep.* 5.6.36; D.Chr. 79.2; Ptol. 3.12.22; Ath. 7.304d; St.Byz., s.v. Ἀχαΐα; s.v. Κάρυστος; Eust. *Com. ad Iliadem* 2.539.

Inscriptions: *IG* II<sup>2</sup> 1, 12, 124; *IG* XII 9, 1-43, 207, 1243, 1244, 1245-1247, 1249; *CIL* III, 563; *CIL* III, Suppl., II, 12286-12288; K. Pittakis, *AEphem* 1840, 366, no. 567; id., *AEphem* 1841, 453-454, 490, nos 669-672, 775; id., *AEphem* 1857, 1595, no. 3126; G. Papavasiliou, *AEphem* 1905, 1-16; id., *Περί των εν Ευβοία τόπων*, 100-106; A. Wilhelm, *AEphem* 1912, 235-239; *SEG* 3, 1929, no. 758; A. Choremis, *ADelt* 26, 1971, Chron. B' 1, 262; M.B. Wallace, *The History of Karystos from the sixth to the fourth centuries B.C.* (1972) 287-336; *SEG* 27, 1977, no. 615; 31, 1981, no. 810.

Coins: Head, *Coins*, 103-105; *SNG* 13 *Aetolia – Euboea*, Pl. 9; *Greek Coin Hoards*, 34, 35, 46, 52; M.B. Wallace, *The History of Karystos from the sixth to the fourth centuries B.C.* (1972) 337-369.

Roman Karystos was an extension of the Hellenistic city and is identified with the modern village of Palaiochora. Karystos was also called Aigaia (Eust. *Com. ad Iliadem* 2.539) and Cheironia (St.Byz. s.v. Κάρυστος; Eust. *Com. ad Iliadem* 2.539). Karystos is said to have had plenty of fish (Ath. 7.304d). A hill named Achaia was located close to Karystos (St.Byz. s.v. Ἀχαΐα).

In 196 BC towards the end of the Second Macedonian War (200-194 BC), the Romans gave Karystos to King Eumenes of Pergamon; but Titus Quinctius Flamininus quickly declared its independence (Liv. 33.34 and 34.51).

During the Roman period, the marble of Karystos (cipolino) was particularly appreciated in Rome (Plin. *Nat.* 36.7.48; Sen. *Tro.* 836). The Karystian marble was called λίθος καρυστία (Str. 9.5.16) or μάρμαρον καρυστιον (Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.64). Karystian marble was used in the decoration of the interior of rooms and baths (Tib. 3.3.13-14; Stat. *Silv.* 2.2.93). The quarries developed in an area of approximately 60 km along the southwest coast of Euboea and can be divided into five groups: the quarries of Styra, Animborio, Karatza, Marmari and Karystos. It seems that the quarries of Karystos specialised in the production of columns (Str. 10.1.6). An inscription of the first half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, carved on the rock of one of the quarries of Karystia at Myloi, indicates that the quarries were under the supervision of an imperial officer (*CIL* III, Suppl., II, 12286). Strabo mentions the quarries near Marmari but does not mention the quarries of Karystos and Styra, which were the most important during Antiquity. If not an outright mistake, his omission could be explained by the fact that the quarries of Marmari were the most active during his time. The marble of Karystos was particularly exploited between 60 BC and 160 AD. Karystian wheat was also praised (Plin. *Nat.* 18.12.70; Thphr. *HP* 8.4.4). The marble of Karystos was used in the Library of Hadrian in Athens.

X. Landerer, *AEphem* 1854, 1145; Geyer, *Insel Euboea*, 102-108; *RE* X (1917) 2256-2259 s.v. Karystos (v. Geisau); Gounaropoulos, *Ιστορία της Ευβοίας*, 88-100; Fousaras, *Ιστορία της Ευβοίας*, 97-108; I. Papageorgakis, *PA* 39, 1964, 262-284; D. Knoepfler, *BCH* 96, 1972, 283-301; M.B. Wallace s.v. Karystos, in *Princeton Encyclopedia*, 438; A. Lambraki, *RA* 1980, 31-62; T. Zappas, *ArchEubMel* 24, 1981-1982, 243-275; Keller, *Survey*, 214-222; S. Lauffer s.v. Karystos, in *Lexikon*, 305-306; W.P. Chapman – R.M.H. Schneider (eds), *Karystos: City-state and Country Town* (1993) 43-88; M. Chidioglou, *ArchEubMel* 32, 1996-1997, 175-191; E. Tsourti, in *Χαρακτήρ. Αφιέρωμα στη Μάντω Οικονομίδου* (1996) 287-296; Glykos, *Η Καρυστία και η Σκύρος*, 47-49; *Αρχαιολογικός Άτλας του Αιγαίου*, 237; *BarrAtlas*, Map 58, G1; L. Lazzarini, *Poikiloi Lithoi, versiculores maculae: i marmi colorati della Grecia antica. Storia, uso, diffusione, cave, geologia, caratterizzazione scientifica, archeometria, deterioramento, Marmora Suppl.* 1 (2007); E. Tsourti, in *Αρχαιότητες της Καρυστίας*, 189-211; M. Chidioglou s.v. Νότια Καρυστία, in *Εύβοια και Στερεά Ελλάδα*, 90.

A very large Late Roman building was found in the cen-



tre of Palaiochora near the Church of Metamorphosis. It dates to 400 AD and was probably a house with some agricultural uses. Late Roman pottery was found near the building. The building survived until the 17<sup>th</sup> or 18<sup>th</sup> century AD.

C. Kosso, *EchosCl* 15, 1996, 201-230; M. Wallace, in *Αρχαιότητες της Καρυστίας*, 43.

A Roman inscribed base was found in Palaiochora and transported to the Museum of Karystos.

A. Choremis, *ADelt* 27, 1972, Chron. B' 2, 351-352.

Part of the ancient necropolis is located at Xanemo, to the south of Palaiochora and to the north of Karystos. Six cist graves and three tile graves were found in the Verouchis plot. They date from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD.

A. Chadzidimitriou, in *Αρχαιότητες της Καρυστίας*, 53-55, 71-81; A. Konstantatou, in *Αρχαιότητες της Καρυστίας*, 93-101.

Part of the Early Roman necropolis was discovered in the plot of the high school. Eleven cist graves and tile graves were excavated, as well as a water pipe of Roman date.

M. Chidioglou, *ADelt* 53, 1998, Chron. B' 1, 363-366.

In the Maganiaris plot, located to the north of the previous plot, a late 1<sup>st</sup> century BC cist grave with multiple burials was found.

M. Chidioglou, *ADelt* 55, 2000, Chron. B' 1, 416-418.

A Roman bath was located close to Palaiochora.

Keller, *Survey*, 135-136, no. 91.

Architectural members belonging to a temple were located in the Konstantinides plot. The pottery associated with the temple is Roman.

Keller, *Survey*, 138, no. 94.

A bath of the Byzantine period is located 40 m to the southeast of the Church of Metamorphosis Sotiros. The pottery associated with the building is Roman and Byzantine, and the original structure could date to the Roman period.

Keller, *Survey*, 138-139, no. 95.

In the southwest corner of Palaiochora, Hellenistic and Roman tiles and architectural members could have belonged to a temple that may have been dedicated to Dionysos.

Keller, *Survey*, 142-143, no. 101.

The remains of a public building are visible 50 m to the northwest of the previous location. Architectural members were found reused in field walls, as well as an inscribed statue base.

Keller, *Survey*, 143-144, no. 102.

In the large Konstantinides plot (now owned by P. Karakostas), referred to as Pasha's Estate, at the north-east corner of Palaiochora, artifacts and building remains were found. They date from the Classical to the Byzantine period.

Keller, *Survey*, 249, no. A9.

Hellenistic and Roman pottery, as well as ancient blocks, was found on the east side of Palaiochora, between Pascha's Garden and the eastern Turkish bridge.

Keller, *Survey*, 249, no. A15.

## Karystos

43:2C

A mausoleum dating to the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD lies in the centre of modern Karystos at Sachtouri and Kotsikas Streets and 100 m to the north of the port. It is a square peristyle building made of marble. It has been identified as a temple of Apollo and Artemis or of Heracles. Many architectural members of the mausoleum have been reused as building material in the medieval tower of Bourtzi, 350 m to the southeast of the Roman monument. The mausoleum was outside the ancient city of Karystos.

G. Papavasileiou, *Prakt* 1908, 111-112; A. Choremis, *ADelt* 27, 1972, Chron. B' 2, 351; Keller, *Survey*, 149-150, no. 109; H.R. Goette, *AM* 109, 1994, 259-300; *Αρχαιολογικός Άτλας του Αιγαίου*, 237.

Roman building blocks were found on the road leading from Karystos to Marmari.

J. Whitley et al., *ARepLond* 2006-2007, 36.

Roman remains were found between modern Karystos and Palaiochora.

L.H. Sackett et al., *BSA* 61, 1966, 81.

## Kastaniotissa

33:1C

A Roman cemetery was discovered in the village of Kastaniotissa close to Istiaia.

A. Sampson, *ADelt* 29, 1973-1974, Chron. B' 2, 493.

## Kastella

31:4D

A poros sarcophagus was found in a location called Panagia on Lelantou Street.

A. Karapaschalidou, *AnthrACChron* 5, 2003, 139.

## Kastelli Gialtra (Tourla)

32:3C

Hill located 10 km to the east of Lichada at the south-eastern end of Kenaion mountain, 1 km west of Gialtra Loutra. Roman pottery was found, as well as remains of walls and buildings.

L.H. Sackett et al., *BSA* 61, 1966, 37-38.



**Kastria** 33:3D  
Two hills close to Limni were occupied from Neolithic to Turkish times. Roman sherds were found on these hills.  
L.H. Sackett et al., *BSA* 61, 1966, 49.

**Kastri Lichadas** 32:1C  
Low hill located 4 km to the west of the village of Lichada on the south coast of Cape Vasilenas and close to Cape Kenaion. Roman sherds and some Late Roman or Early Byzantine graves were found on its slopes. It could be the site of Dion.  
L.H. Sackett et al., *BSA* 61, 1966, 37; E. Sapouna-Sakellarakis, *ArchEubMel* 31, 1994-1995, 112-113; *BarrAtlas*, Map 55, D3.  
Two Roman cist graves and a vaulted Roman cistern were found on the hill of Kastri.  
E. Sapouna-Sakellarakis, *ADelt* 49, 1994, Chron. B' 1, 297.

**Kastri Potamias** 28:3B  
Hill located in the valley of Potamia, in the area of Kymi. A settlement on top of the hill was inhabited from the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC to 100 BC. Coins of the Roman period and two Roman coins, dating to 146 BC and to 102 BC, were found.  
A. Sampson, *Ευβοϊκή Κύμη* I (1981) 26-27, 37, 41; A. Chatzidimitriou, *Καστρί Ποταμίας: Ίχνη κατοίκησης και ανθρώπινης δραστηριότητας κατά την αρχαιότητα*, in *Κύμη. 19ος-20ός αιώνας. Ιστορία και Πολιτισμός. Δ.Ε.Π.Α.Κ.* (2001) 228-235.

**Kastri Prokopiou** 31:2B  
Hill in northern Euboea over Kereus Valley, 1500 m to the north of Prokopi and close to Kerinthos. Objects dating to the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD may have come from a tomb in that area.  
L.H. Sackett et al., *BSA* 61, 1966, 45-46.  
A fortified settlement of the 5<sup>th</sup> century BC was in use during the Hellenistic and Roman periods.  
V. Nikolopoulos, *ADelt* 52, 1998, Chron. B' 1, 368.

**Kato Vatheia → Amarynthos**

**Katounia** 31:2B  
Location 2 km east of Kastri Prokopiou where a spring lies. Roman sherds were found above the spring.  
L.H. Sackett et al., *BSA* 61, 1966, 46.

**Katsouli** 43:1D  
Ridge located in the area of Karystos. On the northeast side of the ridge a farmhouse could have existed. Roman pottery, glass and millstone fragments were found, but the site was occupied from the Classical to the Byzantine period.  
Keller, *Survey*, 101-102, no. 37.

**Katsoumbi** 33:2A  
Bay located close to cape Artemision where a stream runs into the sea. On the east side of the stream Roman sherds have been found.  
L.H. Sackett et al., *BSA* 61, 1966, 41-42.

**Kaukala** 31:3D  
Low hill 200 m from the sea and 3 km southeast of Politika where Roman pottery was found.  
L.H. Sackett et al., *BSA* 61, 1966, 53.  
A partial levelling of the hill led to the destruction of the Roman levels.  
A. Sampson, *ADelt* 29, 1973-1974, Chron. B' 2, 491.

**KENAION (Lithada)** 32:1D  
Th. 3.93.1; S. Tr. 752; Scyl. 58.16; D.S. 4.37.5; Str. 1.3.20; 9.4.4; 10.1.2; 10.1.5; Ov. Met. 9.136; Plin. Nat. 4.12.63; Ptol. 3.14.22; St. Byz. s.v. Διον; Eust. Com. ad Hladem 2.538; Suid. s.v. Κηναίος.  
Inscriptions: IG XII 9, 188.

Cape of northern Euboea where a sanctuary of Zeus was located (S. Tr. 752; Ov. Met. 9.136; Suid. s.v. Κηναίος). Roman pottery was found.  
Geyer, *Insel Euboea*, 3-4; G. Papavasileiou, *Prakt* 1912, 139-140; RE XI (1921) 163-164 s.v. Kenaion (v. Geisau); BCH 50, 1926, 554-555; Fousaras, *Ιστορία της Εύβοιας*, 92-93; *BarrAtlas*, Map 55, D3.

*Aghios Konstantinos*

Church close to Kenaion (Lithada) where an enclosure with towers at three corners was excavated. Roman pottery has been discovered.  
BCH 48, 1926, 554-555; L.H. Sackett et al., *BSA* 61, 1966, 37.

**Kionia (Karatza, Dragonera)** 26:4C  
Location on the east slope of Mount Vrethela, to the north of Marmari, where marble quarries have been found. Some parts of the road that led from Kionia to Cape Kamari are preserved.  
I. Papageorgakis, *PAA* 39, 1964, 268; A. Lambraki, *RA* 1980, 49; T. Zappas, *ArchEubMel* 24, 1981-1982, 252-253.

**Kliossi (mountain) 26:4C**

Marble quarries were found on the mountain ridges above Lakka Palli site, on the west slope of Mount Kliossi near Styra.

I. Papageorgakis, *PAA* 39, 1964, 269; T. Zappas, *ArchEubMel* 24, 1981-1982, 257-260.

Three buildings known as “Dragon-houses” are located on Mount Kliossi near the marble quarries. They have been interpreted as sanctuaries or quarrymen’s houses and have been dated to the Late Hellenistic and Early Roman periods. It has been proposed that they were built by Karian workmen. A small excavation led to the discovery of pottery and of a coin dating to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD.

F.P. Johnson, *AJA* 29, 1925, 398-412; J. Carpenter – D. Boyd, *Archaeology* 29, 1976, 250-257; id., *AJA* 81, 1977, 178-215; Moutsopoulos, *Δρακόσιτα*, 370-381; *Αρχαιολογικός Άτλας του Αιγαίου*, 236; T. Koželj – M. Wurch-Koželj, in *Asmosia* 3, 17-31.

**Kokkaloi 43:3B**

In the valley of Kokkaloi near Karystos, a building associated with Hellenistic and Roman pottery was found. Keller, *Survey*, 134, no. 89.

To the east of the previous site, a large structure could have been a fountain. Hellenistic and Roman sherds were found in the area.

Keller, *Survey*, 134-135, no. 90.

A building complex was excavated in Gilipathi (former Kitsantas) plot. The complex comprised a tower and was in use from the 5<sup>th</sup> to the 1<sup>st</sup> centuries BC.

M. Chidioglou, *ArchEubMel* 38, 2008-2009, 43-44.

**Kolona Oreon 32:4B**

Six cist graves and one tile grave of the Late Roman or Early Christian period were found.

A. Choremis, *ADelt* 28, 1973, Chron. B' 1, 302-303.

Ancient remains were found at Kolona and probably belonged to a Roman farmhouse.

A. Sampson, *ADelt* 37, 1982, Chron. B' 1, 174.

**Kolones → Ano Actos****Kotroni 29:3D**

Location to the northwest of Eretria. A Late Hellenistic cemetery may have existed 500 m to the north of the Macedonian tomb.

E. Sapouna-Sakellarakis, *ADelt* 45, 1990, Chron. B' 1, 157.

**Kounoupi 43:1A**

Roman pottery and millstone fragments that indicate the presence of a Roman farmhouse were found on the slopes of Kounoupi Hill, 500 m northwest of the Chapel of Aghios Athanasios near Karystos.

Keller, *Survey*, 116, no. 59.

**Krya Vrissi 26:4C**

Location close to the beach of Kerinthos where a Late Roman cist grave was found.

E. Sapouna-Sakellarakis, *ADelt* 42, 1987, Chron. B' 1, 204.

There are marble quarries on the north side of Mount Kliossi towards Styra.

T. Zappas, *ArchEubMel* 24, 1981-1982, 257-260.

**Kryo Nero (mountain ridge) 26:4C**

Located in the southern part of Euboea to the southeast of Styra, on the west slope of Mount Kliossi. There is a series of small and large quarries on the eastern flank of the ridge. The quarries are served by the same four roads as the quarries of Aghios Nikolaos. In one of the quarries a niche was carved into the rock and must have served as a small sanctuary, possibly dedicated to Heracles. The quarries must have operated between the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC and the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD.

I. Papageorgakis, *PAA* 39, 1964, 269; A. Lambraki, *RA* 1980, 40-43; Vanhove, *Roman quarries*, 16-22, 33-37; M. Chidioglou, s.v. Νότια Καρυστία in *Εύβοια και Στερεά Ελλάδα*, 86.

**Kylindroi (Makrona) 43:3A**

Inscriptions: *CIL* III, *Suppl.*, II, 12286.

Marble quarries located near Karystos on the slope of Mount Ochi, above the village of Myloi. Some very large columns can be seen in the quarries. An inscription carved under a niche (*CIL* III, *Suppl.*, II, 12286) is no longer visible. It indicated the presence of a 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD sanctuary of Heracles.

N.K. Moutsopoulos, *To βουνό* 217, 1960, 147; I. Papageorgakis, *PAA* 39, 1964, 266; A. Lambraki, *RA* 1980, 53-56; T. Zappas, *ArchEubMel* 24, 1981-1982, 248-250; Moutsopoulos, *Δρακόσιτα*, 273-274; *Αρχαιολογικός Άτλας του Αιγαίου*, 237; P. Pensabene, in P. Pensabene (ed.) *Marmi antichi II. Cave e tecnica di lavorazione, provenienze e distribuzione* (1998) 311-326; M. Bruno, in P. Pensabene (ed.) *Marmi antichi II. Cave e tecnica di lavorazione, provenienze e distribuzione* (1998) 327-332; M. Chidioglou s.v. Νότια Καρυστία, in *Εύβοια και Στερεά Ελλάδα*, 86; ead., in Ph.

Jockey (ed.), *Λευκός Λίθος. Marbres et autres roches de la Méditerranée antique : études interdisciplinaires* (2009) 76.

#### Lakkoi → Chalikia

**Lala** 43:2A  
Roman sherds and tiles from a farmhouse were found to the east and above the village of Lala, on the road south of Aghia Panagia close to Karystos.  
Keller, *Survey*, 119-120, no. 65.

**Leukandi** 29:2C  
Ten Early Roman graves were discovered to the west of the first apsidal Protogeometric building at Toumba – Leukandi. The tombs possibly belong to a small cemetery.  
*BarrAtlas*, Map 55, F4; A. Karapaschalidou, *Λευκαντί – Τούμπα. Μικρή Συμβολή* (2007).

#### Limni → ELYMNION

**Linovrochi** 29:3D  
Hill in the area of Malakontas on the 14th or 16th km of the Chalcis-Eretria road. Remains of buildings and Roman pottery were found 500 m before the hill.  
A. Sampson, *ADelt* 30, 1975, Chron. B' 1, 153; E. Sapouna-Sakellarakis, *AA* 19, 1986, 36-37.

#### Lithada → KENAION

**Loupakas** 28:3D  
Inscriptions: A. Wilhelm, *AEphem* 1892, 167-168.  
Location on the western end of Dystos Lake where two fragments of a Roman sarcophagus were found. The word Dyston was inscribed on the fragments.  
Chadzidimitriou, *Δύστος*, 19.

**Lykorema** 25:1C  
Location near Karystos, close to Cape Rozo and west of the chapel of Aghios Achilleios. The presence of millstones, blocks of sandstone, roof tile and pottery seem to indicate the existence of a Hellenistic or Roman farmhouse.  
Keller, *Survey*, 260-261, no. D8.

**Magoula Eretrias** 29:4D  
A grave, probably of Roman date, was found in a private property.  
A. Choremis, *ADelt* 27, 1972, Chron. B' 2, 350.

#### Makrona → Kyliindroi

**Makrymallis** 30:1C  
A Roman coin was found.  
A. Choremis, *ADelt* 28, 1973, Chron. B' 1, 301.

**Malakontas** 29:3D  
Five tile graves of Roman date were found in the Kantereas plot.  
E. Sapouna-Sakellarakis, *ADelt* 42, 1987, Chron. B' 1, 210.

#### Mandeli → GERAISTOS

**Manika** 29:B1  
Three graves were found in the Xephterakis plot. One dates to the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> or to the beginning of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC, and the other two date to the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC or to the beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD.  
K. Vlavianou, *AnthrAChron* 2, 1987, 63-72; *BarrAtlas*, Map 55, F3.

**MARMARION** 25:1C  
Str. 10.1.6; St. Byz. s.v. Μαρμαρίον; Eust. *Com. ad Iliadem* 2.539.  
Inscriptions: *IG* XII 9, 50-51.

Located on the west coast of Euboea near its south end. Strabo and Eustathios mention marble quarries and a sanctuary of Apollo Marmarinos (Str. 10.1.6; Eust. *Com. ad Iliadem* 2.539). There are three groups of quarries to the north of the modern village. Remains of a Roman temple are also mentioned (*IG* XII 9, p. 10).  
*RE* XIV (1928) 1883-1884 s.v. Marmarion (Geyer); Fousaras, *Ιστορία της Εύβοιας*, 126-127; I. Papageorgakis, *PA* 39, 1964, 267-269; *IG* XII 9; L.H. Sackett et al., *BSA* 61, 1966, 80; A. Lambraki, *RA* 1980, 49-50; *BarrAtlas*, Map 58, G1; Kalemis, *Εύβοια και Σκόρος*, 97; M. Chidioglou, s.v. Νότια Καρυστία, in *Εύβοια και Στερεά Ελλάδα*, 86.

**Mazes** 43:1C  
Location to the northwest of Karystos where a Roman inscription was found built into the walls of a farmhouse. Many reused sandstone blocks were also found.  
Keller, *Survey*, 250-251, no. A35.

**Mesonisi**  
Hill located on the northern end of Koulouriada Valley

close to Psachna. On the north slope, remains of buildings and roof tiles probably date to the Roman period. A. Sampson, *AnthrACbron* 3, 1988-1989, 70, 163.

**Metochi** 43:4D

Location on Vigles Ridge where Roman columns coming from a quarry and a road related to the quarry were found.

M.B. Wallace s.v. Karystos, in *Princeton Encyclopedia*, 438; Keller, *Survey*, 150-151, no. 110.

**Milies** 33:2B

Roman sherds were found on Laurentis Hill close to Milies in northern Euboia.

A. Sampson, *ADelt* 37, 1982, Chron. B' 1, 175.

**Mistros** 30:3D

A Roman cemetery was found on a hill close to Mistros. A. Sampson, *ADelt* 29, 1973-1974, Chron. B' 2, 491.

**Mnima** (cape) 25:2D

Cape located on the southeast end of the bay of Karystos. A Classical cistern was used as a refuge in the Late Roman period.

D.R. Keller – M.B. Wallace, *EchosCl* 31, 1987, 225; M. Wallace, in *Αρχαιότητες της Καρυστίας*, 33.

A sandstone quarry was located here. It dates to the Hellenistic and Roman periods. Roman pottery and tiles were also found.

Keller, *Survey*, 85-86, no. 9.

**Mylaki** 28: 2D

Location close to Karavos in Aliveri with Roman finds. L.H. Sackett et al., *BSA* 61, 1966, 69.

**Myloi** 43:3A

Marble quarries located to the southwest of the village of Myloi near Karystos. Some of the quarries bear inscriptions. One of them seems to date to the 5<sup>th</sup> century AD.

Fousaras, *Ιστορία της Εύβοιας*, 103; I. Papageorgakis, *PAA* 39, 1964, 265; A. Lambraki, *RA* 1980, 35, 50-53; *Αρχαιολογικός Άτλας του Αιγαίου*, 237.

**Myrtia** 26:3A

Site located to the south of Zarex. A quarry of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC is found on the northeast side of the fortified settlement.

S. Fachard, *AntK* 48, 2005, 117-118.

**Myteri** (mountain) 26:4C

Roman marble quarries on Mount Myteri, located close to Styra.

A. Sampson, *AnthrACbron* 3, 1988-1989, 175.

**Nea Lampsakos** 29:1C

A Roman grave was discovered during the construction of a factory.

A. Andreiomenou, *ADelt* 16, 1960, 150; L.H. Sackett et al., *BSA* 61, 1966, 60.

A cemetery must have existed in the area, as pottery was discovered, dating from the Geometric to the Roman period.

A. Andreiomenou, *ADelt* 27, 1972, A, 184.

**Nea Psara → ERETRIA**

**Obores** (hill) 25:1B

Two marble quarries located on Obores Hill to the east of the village of Vatission near Marmari.

I. Papageorgakis, *PAA* 39, 1964, 267; A. Lambraki, *RA* 1980, 49; T. Zappas, *ArchEubMel* 24, 1981-1982, 251-252; M. Chidioglou, in Ph. Jockey (ed.), *Λευκός Αίθος. Marbres et autres roches de la Méditerranée antique : études interdisciplinaires* (2009) 75.

**OCHI** 25:3C

Str. 10.1.3; St. Byz. s.v. Κάρυστος; Eust. *Com. ad Iliadem* 2.539.

Mountain located on the southern end of the island. Its height is 1398 m.

Geyer, *Insel Euboia*, 6; *RE* XVII (1937) 1767 s.v. Oche (Geyer); Fousaras, *Ιστορία της Εύβοιας*, 108-119; T.W. Jacobsen s.v. Mt. Ocha, in *Princeton Encyclopedia*, 597; E. Freund s.v. Oche, in *Lexikon*, 473; *BarrAtlas*, Map 55, G4.

On top of Mount Ochi there is a building called “Dragon-house”. Its date and function have long been debated. The ideas put forth are that it was a sanctuary, a look-out post that controlled the channel between Euboea and Andros or a guard-house related to the neighbouring marble quarries. It has been dated from before the Archaic period, between the 6<sup>th</sup> and the 4<sup>th</sup> centuries BC, to the Late Hellenistic and to the Early Roman period. The finds date from the early 5<sup>th</sup> century BC to the Roman period. Its construction has been attributed to Karian marble workers.

Th. Wiegand, *AM* 21, 1896, 11-17; F.P. Johnson, *AJA* 29, 1925, 398-412; N.K. Moutsopoulos, *To βουνό* 217,



1960, 147-163, 447-452; J. Carpenter – D. Boyd, *Archaeology* 29, 1976, 250-257; id., *AJA* 81, 1977, 178-215; E.A. Vranopoulos, *ArchEubMel* 22, 1978-1979, 63-68; Moutsopoulos, *Δρακόσπιτα*, 281-325; *Αρχαιολογικός Άτλας του Αιγαίου*, 236; T. Koželj – M. Wurch-Koželj, in *Asmosia* 3, 17-31; M. Chidiroglou, *ArchEubMel* 38, 2008-2009, 49-51.

Many buildings also called “Dragon-houses” are found in numerous places in Euboea, such as Aminou, Dardza, Rouklia Styra, Varelaioi and elsewhere. Most of them have not been studied nor have they been dated.

Moutsopoulos, *Δρακόσπιτα*; Th.I Skouras, *Τα δρακόσπιτα της Εύβοιας. Πρώτη παρουσίαση δεκατριών άγνωστων κτισμάτων. Κριτική σε όσα έχουν γραφτεί γι’ αυτά* (1991); M. Chidiroglou, *ArchEubMel* 38, 2008-2009, 35-68.

## OREOS → ISTIAIA

### OROVIAI (Rovies)

33:2D

Th. 3.89.2; Str. 9.2.13; 10.1.3.

Inscriptions: *IG* I<sup>3</sup> 1, 418 a.

Location 10 km to the north of Limni on the west coast of the island where an oracle of Selinountios Apollo was located (Str. 10.1.3).

Geyer, *Insel Euböia*, 95-96; *RE* XVIII, 1 (1939) 1133-1134 s.v. Orobiai (Schmidt); Fousaras, *Ιστορία της Εύβοιας*, 95-96; E. Freundt s.v. Orobiai, in *Lexikon*, 496; *Barr-Atlas*, Map 55, E3.

Until 1939 some Roman tile graves were visible outside Rovies, to the north of the road to Limni, but have since disappeared.

L.H. Sackett et al., *BSA* 61, 1966, 47.

#### *Aghios Elias*

The main site of ancient Oroviai, located on the hill of Aghios Elias to the northwest of modern Rovies, where Roman sherds were found. Roman sherds were also found to the northeast of the hill.

L.H. Sackett et al., *BSA* 61, 1966, 47.

## Palaiochora → KARYSTOS

### Palaiochori

33:2D

Location 3 km east of Rovies where Roman pottery was found.

Th.I. Skouras, *ArchEubMel* 20, 1975, 375; *Barr-Atlas*, Map 55, F3.

Roman sherds were found on the slope to the east of the path from Rovies to Palaiochori, at a distance of 1500 m from Rovies.

L.H. Sackett et al., *BSA* 61, 1966, 48-49.

More Roman sherds were found on the hill closer to the sea. The site was used in the Prehistoric period and again from Classical to Roman times.

L.H. Sackett et al., *BSA* 61, 1966, 48.

A few Roman sherds were found 400 m from this site. At the intersection of the paths from Palaiochori and Damia to Rovies, Classical to Roman sherds and tiles were found.

L.H. Sackett et al., *BSA* 61, 1966, 49.

Each of two low hills has a Late Roman or Byzantine pottery kiln with slag, spoiled pots and tiles, 200 m beyond Geranias River.

L.H. Sackett et al., *BSA* 61, 1966, 48-49.

## Palaiochoria → AMARYNTHOS

### Palaiokalyveza

Location near Styra where marble quarries were found.

I. Papageorgakis, *PA* 39, 1964, 269; A. Lambraki, *RA* 1980, 45.

### Palaiokastri Oxyliothou Kymis

28:B3

Location at Oxyliothos Kymis where a Roman fortified settlement and a cemetery were found, close to the Church of Aghia Trias.

E. Sapouna-Sakellaraki, *ADelt* 49, 1994, Chron. B' 1, 298.

## Palaikastro → AMARYNTHOS

## Palaioekklisies → AMARYNTHOS

### Palaiokastro Gouvon

33:2A

Hill close to Cape Artemision and to the modern village of Kastri Gouvon, where Roman pottery was found.

L.H. Sackett et al., *BSA* 61, 1966, 41; Katakis, *Αρτεμίσιον*, 14.

## Palichoria → AMARYNTHOS

## Paliochora → AMARYNTHOS

### Paliouras

30:2C

On the small hill called Paliochori, 500 m north of the village of Paliouras, Roman pottery and tiles were found.

A. Sampson, *ADelt* 31, 1976, Chron. B' 1, 157.

**Panagia** 43:3B  
Large quarry located in the region of Karystos below the quarries of Kylindroi.  
A. Lambraki, *RA* 1980, 56.

**Panagia** 33:3D  
Church and spring to the north of Limni, where Roman pottery was found.  
L.H. Sackett et al., *BSA* 61, 1966, 50.

**Panagitsa Chalkidas** 29:1C  
Location close to the sea, to the northeast of Chalcis, where part of a cemetery was excavated. Most of the graves are cut into the rock. The cemetery was in use from the 4<sup>th</sup> to the 2<sup>nd</sup> centuries BC.  
M. Salliora-Oikonomakou, *AEphem* 1999, 219-239.

**Paximadi (peninsula)** 25:2D  
A rock-cut cistern in a fortified settlement was used as a dump in Roman times in Cape Mnima. The settlement itself gave no evidence of Roman occupation.  
H.W. Catling, *ArchRepLond* 1985-1986, 21.  
Peninsula located in Karystia, to the west of Karystos.  
A Roman quarry, a road, possibly of Roman date, and a number of Roman agricultural and habitation sites were found.  
E.B. French, *ArchRepLond* 1989-1990, 43.  
A farmhouse of the Roman and Byzantine periods was discovered along the shore road, between Cape Mnima and Aghia Pelagia. Walls, a Late Roman bronze coin, Roman pottery, tile and millstone fragments and a few glass sherds were found.  
Keller, *Survey*, 87, no. 11.  
Another Roman and Byzantine farmhouse was located at Palio Pithari. Roman and Byzantine pottery, as well as millstone fragments, were found.  
Keller, *Survey*, 92, no. 21.

**Peleki** 31:2A  
To the west of Aghios Elias Hill, the unexcavated remains of Classical and Roman buildings are visible.  
A. Sampson, *ADelt* 29, 1973-1974, Chron. B' 2, 486-487.

**Perivolakia** 33:3A  
Hill located 1200 m to the west of Chironisi Ellinikon where were found remains belonging probably to a farmhouse inhabited from the Classical to the Roman period.

S. Katakis, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B' 2, 418; Katakis, *Αρτεμύσιον*, 17.

**Peuki Istiaias** 33:1A  
Ten Late Roman graves were found at the foot of Rachi Hill and to the left of the Chalcis-Istiaia road. Most of the tombs are cist graves. A relatively large settlement of the Late Roman or Early Christian period must have existed around the Rachi Hill.  
E. Sapouna-Sakellarakis, *ADelt* 38, 1983, Chron. B' 1, 152-153.

**Phragokklisia Taxiarchi** 32:4B  
Location in the area of Oreoi. An inscribed funerary stele of the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC, also bearing a Roman inscription, was found on the site.  
S. Katakis, *ADelt* 53, 1998, Chron. B' 1, 373-374.

**Phyges Triadas** 30:2C  
The remains of a Roman aqueduct with a cistern were located.  
A. Choremis, *ADelt* 27, 1972, Chron. B' 2, 350.

**Phygias** 25:1B  
Location to the northwest of Marmari, where white marble quarries are reported to have existed in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century.  
T. Zappas, *ArchEubMel* 24, 1981-1982, 252.

**Phylla** 29:2C  
At the site of Argyro, located 10 km to the east of Phylla, a cemetery was discovered. Some of the graves dated to the Roman period.  
A. Sampson, *ADelt* 29, 1973-1974, Chron. B' 2, 483-484; A. Sampson, *AAA* 7, 1974, 338-341.

**Pissonas** 29:2B  
At two locations close to the village of Pissonas in central Euboea, part of a sarcophagus and graves were found. They belong to the Hellenistic and Roman periods.  
A. Sampson, *ADelt* 29, 1973-1974, Chron. B' 2, 491.  
Late Roman or Early Christian remains.  
A. Sampson, *Anthr.AChron* 3, 1988-1989, 166.

**Plakakia** 29:3C  
Site located 3 km to the northwest of Eretria. A funerary inscription of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC was found.  
V. Petrakos, *ADelt* 29, 1974, A, 101-102.

Material, dating from the second half of the 6<sup>th</sup> to the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC, was also found.  
P. Simon, *AntK* 43, 2000, 133.

#### **Plakari** 43:1D

Roman pottery was found on the southwest lower slope of Plakari Ridge, located in the area of Karystos.

Keller, *Survey*, 102-103, no. 38.

On the lower east slope of the same ridge, the discovery of Roman pottery, tiles and millstone fragments indicate the existence of a farm that was occupied from the Classical to the Roman period.

Keller, *Survey*, 104, no. 39.

#### **Platoma** 28:2D

Location near Aliveri, where a rock-cut Late Roman tomb was found.

A. Chadzidimitriou, *ADelt* 54, 1999, Chron. B' 1, 347; Chadzidimitriou, *Αλβέρτι*, 39.

A Late Roman marble quarry was located to the north of the road that connects Aliveri to Velos.

Chadzidimitriou, *Αλβέρτι*, 39.

#### **Politika** 31:3D

Inscriptions: *IG XII 9*, 1179-1182; A. Wilhelm, *AEphem* 1892, 173-178.

A statue of Late Hellenistic or Early Roman date was found.

Sapouna-Sakellaraki, *Χαλκίς*, 34-50.

An honorary inscription to the emperor Claudius (41-54 AD) was found.

Chr. Karouzos, *ADelt* 10, 1926, Parart., 15-16.

An inscribed marble funerary stele of Roman date, depicting a man and a woman, was found.

E. Touloupa, *ADelt* 33, 1978, Chron. B' 1, 120.

#### **Porto Boufalo (bay)** 26:2A

Bay located on the west coast of Euboea to the southwest of Dystos. A hoard of 95 coins dating to the second half of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC was found. It has been proposed that the treasure could have belonged to a Roman soldier.

E. Tsourti – Ch. Papageorgiadou-Bani, in *Μνήμη Μ.Ι. Price* (1996) 161-172; Chadzidimitriou, *Δύστος*, 28-29.

#### **Porto Kastri (GERAISTOS)** 25:4D

Location on the coast southeast of Karystos where surface finds of the Late Roman period were found.

L.H. Sackett et al., *BSA* 61, 1966, 81-82.

#### **Psachna** 30:1C

Inscriptions: *IG XII 9*, 1176, 1177.

Settlement in the middle of Euboea. In the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD Herodes Atticus built a villa and baths here.

E. Freunde s.v. Psachna, in *Lexikon*, 571.

#### **Pyrgari (mountain)** 26:3C

Mountain located in the southern part of Euboea to the southwest of Styra. Marble quarries were identified on it. A dense network of roads served the quarries and led to the sea. The quarries must have operated between the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC and the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. A metalworking workshop was found inside one of the largest quarries. Many columns of impressive dimensions can be seen.

I. Papageorgakis, *PAA* 39, 1964, 270-271; A. Lambraki, *RA* 1980, 46-49; T. Zappas, *ArchEubMel* 24, 1981-1982, 263-266; Vanhove, *Roman quarries*, 22-37.

#### **Pyrgos** 32:4B

Location at the west end of the bay of Oreoi, opposite the islet of Nisiotisa, where remains of a mole, tombs, a Roman building and Roman sherds were found.

L.H. Sackett et al., *BSA* 61, 1966, 41.

#### **Rigia** 43:1C/2C

Site located in the plain between the northeast base of Plakari Ridge and the course of Rigia Stream, in the area of Karystos. An olive press and Roman pottery indicate the existence of a farmhouse, occupied from the Classical to the Roman period.

Keller, *Survey*, 108, no. 46.

#### **Rovies → OROVIAI**

#### **Spilies → Chalikia**

#### **Steni** 29:4A

A bronze coin of Diocletian (286-305 AD) was found at Steni.

A. Sampson, *ADelt* 30, 1975, Chron. B' 1, 153.

#### **Sterna** 28: 3A

A Late Roman oil press was found.

A. Sampson, *AnthrACbron* 3, 1988-1989, 177.

#### **Stou Stefanou to Mandri** 29:1A

Location close to Psachna, to the north of the street leading from Chalcis to Istiaia and 700 m away from the

intersection to Politika. A rock-cut drain may be related to Late Roman remains.

A. Sampson, *AnthrACron* 3, 1988-1989, 163.

### **Strophilia** 33:4D

Village located between Kerinthos and Limni. There is a fortified hill with Classical walls where Roman sherds were found 1 km to the west of the village.

L.H. Sackett et al., *BSA* 61, 1966, 46.

### **STYRA** 26:3B

D. 21.167.3; Str. 10.1.6; Paus. 4.34.11; St.Byz. s.v. Στύρα; Eust. *Com. ad Iliadem* 2.539.

Inscriptions: *IG* XII 9, 52-71, 91-95a; K. Pittakis, *AEphem* 1853, 969, nos 1628-1629; A. Roussopoulos, *AEphem* 1862-1863, 272, 301, nos 245-342, 354-376; A. Wilhelm, *AEphem* 1892, 168; Papavasileiou, *Περί των εν Εύβοία τάφων*, 99-100.

City located on the southern part of the island to the north of Karystos. From the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC onwards, it was under the influence of Eretria as one of its demes. During the Roman period, Styra was known for its green marble (cipollino). The largest amount of Karystian marble comes from the region of Styra.

Geyer, *Insel Euböia*, 108-110; Gounaropoulos, *Ιστορία της Εύβοίας*, 127-130; *RE* IV<sup>A</sup> (1932) 455-456 s.v. Styra (Creutzburg); W. Wallace, *Hesperia* 16, 1947, 115-146; Fousaras, *Ιστορία της Εύβοίας*, 127-130; I. Papageorgakis, *PAA* 39, 1964, 262-284; D. Knoepfler, *BCH* 95, 1971, 223-244; M.B. Wallace s.v. Styra, in *Princeton Encyclopedia*, 863; A. Lambraki, *RA* 1980, 40-45; T. Zappas, *ArchEub-Mel* 24, 1981-1982, 243-275; H.-J. Gehrke, *Boreas* 11, 1988, 25; E. Freunde s.v. Styra, in *Lexikon*, 640; *BarrAtlas*, Map 55, G4; K. Reber, *AntK* 45, 2001, 40-54; M. Chidiroglou, s.v. Νότια Καρυστία in *Εύβοια και Στερεά Ελλάδα*, 86.

#### *Leuka*

Part of a building dating to the Roman Imperial period was discovered in the Fanoudis plot at Leuka (Nea Styra).

M. Chidiroglou, *ADelt* 54, 1999, Chron. B' 1, 343-344.

### **Tabouri** 29:3C

On top of Tabouri Hill, located to the northeast of Arma Monastery, a largely collapsed fortification was found. The pottery dates to the Late Roman or Early Christian period.

A. Sampson, *ADelt* 38, 1983, Chron. B' 1, 154.

### **Tourla → Kastelli Gialtra**

### **Vassiliko** 29:2C

A building with pottery, dating from the 4<sup>th</sup> to the 1<sup>st</sup> centuries BC, was found.

A. Karapaschalidou, *Λευκάντι – Τούμπα. Μικρή Συμβολή* (2007).

A Late Roman building was found at the Shelman Factory at Vassiliko.

E. Touloupa, *ADelt* 35, 1980, Chron. B' 1, 224.

A building, dating from the 4<sup>th</sup> to the 1<sup>st</sup> centuries BC, was found in Mavromichali Street.

A. Karapaschalidou, *AnthrACron* 3, 1988-1989, 207.

Site located 500 m to the south of the Vassiliko-Eretria road, on Aghios Andreas Beach. To the east of the church on the slope of a hill, remains of a settlement of Roman or later date were found. A cistern, an oil press bed, pottery and roof tiles were the most significant finds.

A. Sampson, *ADelt* 30, 1975, Chron. B' 1, 152; id., *ADelt* 31, 1976, Chron. B' 1, 157.

Roman sherds were found on a low hill by the sea, immediately to the west of the Church of Aghios Andreas. L.H. Sackett et al., *BSA* 61, 1966, 61.

### **Vatission** 25:1B

Marble quarries located to the east of the village of Vatission near Marmari.

I. Papageorgakis, *PAA* 39, 1964, 268; A. Lambraki, *RA* 1980, 49; T. Zappas, *ArchEubMel* 24, 1981-1982, 251-252.

### **Vatission Valley** 25:1B

Remains of the road were found for the transport of marble from the quarries to the sea at Marmari.

I. Papageorgakis, *PAA* 39, 1964, 268.

### **Voulgarina**

Location near Psachna, 1 km after the crossroads to Politika, where walls of buildings and a grave were discovered. They all date to the Late Roman period.

A. Sampson, *ADelt* 37, 1982, Chron. B' 1, 176.

### **Vouta** 33:2B

A coin of the period of Maximus (238 AD) was found in Vouta, close to Istiaia.

A. Choremis, *ADelt* 27, 1972, Chron. B' 2, 351.

### **Vrysakia** 31:4D

Inscriptions: *IG* XII 9, 1178.



Location between Psachna and Politika. Remains of buildings and Roman sherds are found on a hill at Vrysakia in a location called Lekani. The buildings may have belonged to a Roman villa.

A. Sampson, *ADelt* 29, 1973-1974, Chron. B' 2, 491.

**Vrysi** 28:2B

Location at Karystia. A Roman capital was found on Dragonara Hill.

A. Choremis, *ADelt* 28, 1973, Chron. B' 1, 304.

**Xerias** (river) 33:1B

A headless marble statue of a woman was found at Xerias River, close to Istiaia.

E. Sapouna-Sakellaraki, *ADelt* 42, 1987, Chron. B' 1, 214.

**Xirochori** 33:1B

The base of a statue of Athena was discovered in Seli-nous on Peparethos (modern Skopelos), while the statue itself was discovered later in Xirochori on Euboea. The statue dates to the beginning of the Roman period.

A. Sampson, *Νήσος Σκόπελος*, 154.

**Zarakes → ZAREX**

**ZARETRA → ZAREX**

**ZAREX (ZARETRA, Zarakes, Zarka)** 26:3A

Lyc. *Alex.* 373; Plu. *Phoc.* 13.4.

Inscriptions: *IG* XII 9, 72-77; *IG* XII *Suppl.*, 531-532.

Located in the southern part of Euboea, it belonged to the territory of Eretria. It is identified with the modern village of Zarka.

W. Wallace, *Hesperia* 16, 1947, 115-146; *RE* IX<sup>A</sup> 2 (1967)

2322-2323 (Meyer); M.H. Mc Allister s.v. Zarka, in *Princeton Encyclopedia*, 999; H.-J. Gehrke, *Boreas* 11, 1988, 25; *BarrAtlas*, Map 58, G1.

Remains of buildings, dating from the Late Geometric to the Late Roman period, were found 3 km to the south of Zarakes, near the Church of Zoodochos Pigi and to the west of the road leading from Lepoura to Karystos. Building I had two phases, one in the Late Classical period and one in the Late Roman period. Buildings V and VI date to the Late Roman period. A Late Roman cistern was also found. At that time the site was devoted to agricultural and industrial activities.

Geyer, *Insel Euboea*, 74; A. Chadzidimitriou, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B' 2, 407-409; ead., *ADelt* 53, 1998, Chron. B' 1, 368-370; ead., *ArchEubMel* 35, 2003-2004, 53-68.

**Zarka → ZAREX**

**Chersonisi** 26:4D

Islet close to Lichada bearing traces of occupation dating to the Roman period.

M. Oikonomakou, *AnthrACChron* 4, 1997, 15-63.

**Passa, Chiliomodi, Tsirikaki** 29:1C

Uninhabited islet to the south of Chalcis, 3 km long. Roman pottery was found on its north and northeast side.

A. Karapaschalidou, *AnthrACChron* 3, 1988-89, 205.

Fragment of a Roman sarcophagus were found.

S. Katakis, *AAA* 32-34, 1999-2001, 183-185.

**Strogyli** 32:1D

The remains of a Roman aqueduct were found.

*Αρχαιολογικός Άτλας του Αιγαίου*, 228.

## NORTH SPORADES

*b.Ap.* 32; *Str.* 9.5.16; *D.S.* 5.7.4; *Plin. Nat.* 4.12.72; *App. Praef.* 5.2 and *BC* 5.1.7.

The North Sporades are a group of islands, located to the north of Euboea and to the east of Magnesia. Strabo (9.5.16) called them “the islands off the country of the Magnetans”.

The Roman period was a time of progressive decline for the Sporades, culminating at the end of Antiquity. Only after 42 BC did they know a brief period of prosperity, when M. Antonius gave the islands to Athens, along with other islands of the Aegean (*App. BC* 5.1.7). The Sporades remained under Athenian control at least until the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. It is thought that it was Septimius Severus (193-211 AD) who took the islands away from the Athenians.

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*IG* XII 8, 166-168, 175-176.  
Sampson, *Halonnesos*.  
Moutsopoulos, *Skiathos – Skopelos*, 293-294, 297-311.  
A. Sampson, *ArchEubMel* 16, 1970, 349-370.  
*Αρχαιολογικός Άτλας του Αιγαίου*, 203.  
*Αρχαιολογική έρευνα στις Βόρειες Σποράδες*.  
A. Doulgeri-Intzesiloglou s.v. Βόρειες Σποράδες, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 158.

## INDEX

**ALONNISSOS (Kyra Panagia,  
Pelagonisi)** 34:2B/3B  
Pref. Magnesia / Ep. Alonnissos

D. 7; *Str.* 9.5.16; *Harp.* s.v. Ἀλόννησος; *St.Byz.* s.v. Ἀλόννησος; *Suid.* s.v. Ἀλόννησος.  
Small island to the northeast of Alonnissos (Ikos), occupying a surface of 25 km<sup>2</sup>. It is identified with the ancient Alonnissos. In the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD, the Roman geographer Pomponius Mela called it Polyaios because

there were many goats on the island. It had one city in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. Two small, fortified settlements have been located by the two natural ports of the island, at Planitis and Aghios Petros. These settlements were inhabited from the Classical until the Roman period. Many agricultural settlements of the same date have been located on the island.

*RE Suppl.* III (1918) 879 s.v. Halonnesos (Bürchner); Sampson, *Halonnesos*, 51-53; A. Sampson, *ArchEubMel* 16, 1970, 358; E. Skafida, *ADelt* 50, 1995, Chron. B' 1, 373; *Αρχαιολογικός Άτλας του Αιγαίου*, 203; *BarrAtlas*, Map 55, E2; E. Skafida in *Αρχαιολογική έρευνα στις Βόρειες Σποράδες*, 260; Sampson, *Cave of Cyclops*, 183-184.

### Alonnissos → IKOS

### GERONTIA (Gioura)

Pref. Magnesia / Ep. Alonnissos

*Plin. Nat.* 4.12.72.

Small island located to the northeast of Alonnissos and occupying a surface of 11 km<sup>2</sup>. It is identified with ancient Gerontia.

*RE* VIII (1913) 1268 s.v. Gerontia (Bürchner); Sampson, *Halonnesos*, 54-55; A. Sampson, *ArchEubMel* 16, 1970, 364-365; A. Doulgeri-Intzesiloglou s.v. Βόρειες Σποράδες, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 167; Sampson, *Cave of Cyclops*, 185.

### Cave of the Cyclops

34:3B

A seasonal settlement with finds dating from the Pre-historic period to Roman times was located in the Cave of the Cyclops. A great amount of Roman pottery, especially lamps, was found. The large number of lamps suggests that the cave was used for cult practices. The lamps date from the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD to the middle or the third quarter of the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD.

Sampson, *Halonnesos*, 54-55; A. Doulgeri-Intzesiloglou s.v. Βόρειες Σποράδες, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 167; Sampson, *Cave of Cyclops*.

## Gioura → GERONTIA

### IKOS (Alonnisos)

Pref. Magnesia / Ep. Alonnisos

Scyl. 58; Str. 9.5.16; Liv. 31.45.11; App. *BC*, 5.1.7; Philostr. *Her.* 8.9-10; St.Byz. s.v. Ἴκος.

Inscriptions: *IG* XII 8, 665.

Ikos is located to the northeast of Skopelos and occupies a surface of 64 km<sup>2</sup>. Stephanos Byzantios counted Ikos among the islands of the Cyclades (St.Byz. s.v. Ἴκος). Ikos had two cities in Antiquity (Scyl. 58), one at Kokkinokastro and another at Aghios Ioannis. After 42 BC, M. Antonius gave Ikos to the Athenians (App. *BC* 5.1.7). The island was well known for its wine. According to Philostratos, at the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> and the beginning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries AD the whole island was a vast vineyard and belonged to Hymnaios of Peparethos (Philostr. *Her.* 8.9-10).

P. Girard, *BCH* 3, 1879, 188-189; *RE* IX (1916) 991 s.v. Ikos (Fredrich); Sampson, *Halonnesos*, 10; A. Sampson, *ArchEubMel* 16, 1970, 349-358; W. Günther s.v. Halonnesos, in *Lexikon*, 256; A. Doulgeri-Intzesiloglou – Y. Garlan, *BCH* 114, 1990, 361-364; E. Skafida, *ADelt* 50, 1995, Chron. B' 1, 372-373; *Αρχαιολογικός Άτλας του Αιγαίου*, 203; *BarrAtlas*, Map 55, F2; A. Doulgeri-Intzesiloglou s.v. Βόρειες Σποράδες, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 165-166.

### Aghios Ioannis

34:1D

One of the two ancient cities of Ikos was located at Aghios Ioannis, in the south part of the island.

A. Doulgeri-Intzesiloglou s.v. Βόρειες Σποράδες, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 165.

### Kalamaki

34:1C

Part of a building and possibly a kiln were found at Kalamaki. They date to the Late Roman period.

E. Skafida, *ADelt* 50, 1995, Chron. B' 1, 373; ead., in *Αρχαιολογική έρευνα στις Βόρειες Σποράδες*, 260.

### Kokkinokastro

34:1C

One of the two ancient cities of Ikos was located at Kokkinokastro, on a promontory on the east coast of the island.

*BarrAtlas*, Map 55, F2; A. Doulgeri-Intzesiloglou s.v. Βόρειες Σποράδες, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 165.

## Kyra Panagia → ALONNISSOS

### Pappous

34:3B

Islet located between Gioura and Kyra Panagia. One fragment of a Roman lamp was found.

Sampson, *Cave of Cyclops*, 181.

## Pelagonisi → ALONNISSOS

## PEPARETHOS → SKOPELOS

### Psathoura

34:3A

Pref. Magnesia / Ep. Alonnisos

Small island located to the north of Gioura, occupying a surface of 0.77 km<sup>2</sup>. Roman pottery was found on the island.

Sampson, *Halonnesos*, 56-57; id., *ArchEubMel* 16, 1970, 365-367; id., in *Αρχαιολογική έρευνα στις Βόρειες Σποράδες*, 215; id., *Cave of Cyclops*, 184-185.

### SKANDIRA (Skantzoura)

34:3D

Pref. Magnesia / Ep. Alonnisos

Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.72.

Small island to the southeast of Alonnisos (Ikos), occupying a surface of 6 km<sup>2</sup>. It is identified with ancient Skandira. Roman sherds were found on the island.

*RE Suppl.* III (1918) 881 s.v. Halonnesos (Bürchner); Sampson, *Halonnesos*, 57; id., *ArchEubMel* 16, 1970, 370; id., *Cave of Cyclops*, 181-182.

## Skantzoura → SKANDIRA

### SKIATHOS

Pref. Magnesia / Ep. Skiathos

Scyl. 58; D.S. 6.7.4 and 15.30.5; Str. 9.5.16; Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.72; Liv. 31.28.6 and 31.45.12; App. *BC* 5.1.7; *Mith.* 12.29; Harp. sv. Σκιάθος; Ptol. 3.12.44.12; Ath. 1.4c; 1.30f and 9.390c; D.P. 521; St.Byz. s.v. Σκιάθος; Suid. s.v. Σκιάθος; Hsch s.v. Σκιάθος.

Inscriptions: *IG* XII 8, 631-639; K. Pittakis, *AEphem* 1859, 1856, 1857, nos 3582, 3585.

Coins: Gardner, *Coins*, 54.

Located to the west of Skopelos, Skiathos occupies a surface of 48 km<sup>2</sup>. Skiathos had two cities and a port, according to Scylax (58), but Claudius Ptolemy mentioned only one (Ptol. 3.12.44.12), and it seems that the

two cities coexisted only during the Classical period. The older city was probably called Palaiskiathos and is located at Kephala, while the later city was called Skiathos and lies beneath the modern settlement. At the end of the Classical period, the inhabitants of Palaiskiathos moved to Skiathos. Athenaios mentioned the wine (Ath. 1.30f) and the goats (Ath. 1.4c) of Skiathos.

At the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC, Skiathos belonged to Philip V, but he lost it during the war against the allied forces of Rhodes, Athens, Pergamon and Rome. In 199 BC Philip destroyed the island to prevent it from becoming a Roman naval base (Liv. 31.28.6). In the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC, it belonged to the Romans. During the First Mithridatic War in 88 BC, Skiathos was a stronghold of Mithridates (App. *Mith.* 12.29). In 80 BC the Roman senate gave Skiathos and Skopelos to Thasos. In 42 BC M. Antonius gave it to the Athenians (App. *BC* 5.1.7), and it remained under their control until the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD.

### Bibliography

P. Girard, Antiquités des Sporades septentrionales, *BCH* 3, 1879, 186-188.

C. Friedrich, Skiathos und Peparethos, *AM* 31, 1906, 101-108.

*RE* IIIA (1929) 520 s.v. Skiathos (Friedrich).

Chr. Dunant – J. Pouilloux, *ÉtThas* V, nos 174-175.

D. Sampson, *Skiathos*.

W. Günther s.v. Skiathos, in *Lexikon*, 621-622.

*Αρχαιολογικός Άτλας του Αιγαίου*, 202.

*Barr.Atlas*, Map 55, E2.

A. Doulgeri-Intzesiloglou, in *Το Έργο του ΥΠΙ.ΠΟ. στη Θεσσαλία*, 345-353.

A. Doulgeri-Intzesiloglou, in *Αρχαιολογική έρευνα στις Βόρειες Σποράδες*, 109-117.

A. Doulgeri-Intzesiloglou s.v. Βόρειες Σποράδες, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 159-160.

#### Aghioi Asomatoi

35:3C

Location in the middle of the south coast of the island where a Roman agricultural settlement or villa was found. Roman pottery was also discovered.

A. Doulgeri-Intzesiloglou, in *Το Έργο του ΥΠΙ.ΠΟ. στη Θεσσαλία*, 350; ead. in *Αρχαιολογική έρευνα στις Βόρειες Σποράδες*, 106; ead. s.v. Βόρειες Σποράδες, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 160.

#### Aghios Ioannis ston Pyrgo-Loutraki

35:3B

Location to the northeast of the ancient city of

Skiathos. A Roman agricultural settlement or villa was found.

A. Doulgeri-Intzesiloglou, in *Το Έργο του ΥΠΙ.ΠΟ. στη Θεσσαλία*, 350; ead. s.v. Βόρειες Σποράδες, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 160.

#### Kechria-Tarsanas

35:2B

Location in the middle of the north coast of the island.

A Late Roman agricultural settlement or villa was found.

A. Doulgeri-Intzesiloglou, in *Το Έργο του ΥΠΙ.ΠΟ. στη Θεσσαλία*, 350; ead., in *Αρχαιολογική έρευνα στις Βόρειες Σποράδες*, 108; ead. s.v. Βόρειες Σποράδες, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 160.

#### Limani Xerxi-Mandraki

35:1B

Located on the northwest coast of the island. A Late Roman agricultural settlement or villa was found.

A. Doulgeri-Intzesiloglou, in *Αρχαιολογική έρευνα στις Βόρειες Σποράδες*, 105; ead. s.v. Βόρειες Σποράδες, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 160.

#### Loutraki

35:3B/4B

Location to the northeast of Skiathos where Roman remains have been discovered.

A. Doulgeri-Intzesiloglou, in *Αρχαιολογική έρευνα στις Βόρειες Σποράδες*, 109, 117.

#### Petralona

35:3B

Roman pottery was found at Petralona.

A. Doulgeri-Intzesiloglou, in *Αρχαιολογική έρευνα στις Βόρειες Σποράδες*, 109.

#### Pounta

35:1C

Pounta is located to the east of the city of Skiathos, close to the sea. A Late Roman agricultural settlement or villa was found.

A. Doulgeri-Intzesiloglou, in *Το Έργο του ΥΠΙ.ΠΟ. στη Θεσσαλία*, 350; ead., in *Αρχαιολογική έρευνα στις Βόρειες Σποράδες*, 108; ead. s.v. Βόρειες Σποράδες, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 160.

#### SKIATHOS

35:3B/3C

Scyl. 58; Str. 9.5.16; Liv. 31.28.6 and 31.45.12; Ptol. 3.12.44.12.

Inscriptions: *IG* XII 8, 634-635, 637.

One of the two ancient cities of Skiathos, located in the middle of the south coast of the island. It was occupied from the Classical to the end of the Byzantine period.

*Barr.Atlas*, Map 55, E2; A. Doulgeri-Intzesiloglou s.v. Βόρειες Σποράδες, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 160.



A Roman tomb was found in a private property (Mitzelou plot). It was partly cut into the rock and partly built with bricks.

A. Intzesiloglou, *ADelt* 40, 1985, Chron. B' 1, 193-194. A Roman or Early Christian mosaic was found to the west of the Church of Panaghias tis Limnias. It was destroyed at the beginning of the 1980's.

A. Doulgeri-Intzesiloglou, in *Αρχαιολογική έρευνα στις Βόρειες Σποράδες*, 104.

### Strophylia

35:1C

A small settlement, dating to the Late Roman period, was found at Strophylia.

A. Doulgeri-Intzesiloglou, in *Αρχαιολογική έρευνα στις Βόρειες Σποράδες*, 105.

### Vassilias

35:3C

Location close to the sea to the southwest of Skiathos. Eight rooms of a large building, dating to the Roman imperial period, were discovered in a private property (Kalaitzidis plot). The building had a cistern and pillars made of circular bricks, found during the excavation. It dates to the 3<sup>rd</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> century AD. It could have been a bathing establishment or a mansion that included a bath complex. The building extends into a nearby property, and the area seems to have had additional Roman buildings.

A. Doulgeri-Intzesiloglou, *ADelt* 52, 1997, Chron. B' 2, 470-472; ead., in *Το Έργο του ΥΠ.ΠΟ. στη Θεσσαλία*, 350; ead., *ADelt* 54, 1999, Chron. B' 1, 405-406; ead., in *Αρχαιολογική έρευνα στις Βόρειες Σποράδες*, 106-108, 117.

## SKOPELOS / PEPARETHOS

Pref. Magnesia / Ep. Skopelos

*h.Ap.* 32; D. 35.35; Plb. 10.42.1 and 10.43.7; Scyl. 58; D.S. 5.79.2; 6.7.4; 15.30.5 and 15.95.1; Str. 2.5.21 and 9.5.16; Dion.Calliph. 150; Ov. *M.* 7.469-471; Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.72; Liv. 31.28.6; App. *BC* 5.1.7; Harp. sv. Πεπάρηθος; Ptol. 3.12.44.13; Ath. 1.29a; St.Byz. s.v. Πεπάρηθος; Suid. s.v. Πεπάρηθος; Eust. *Com. in D.P.* 517.

Inscriptions: *IG* XII 8, 640-664 (except for *IG* XII 8, 643); K. Pittakis, *AEphem* 1859, 1857, no. 3583; O. Riemann, *BCH* 1, 1877, 81-82; P. Girard, *BCH* 3, 1879, 181-184; Sampson, *Νήσος Σκόπελος*, 103-115; *SEG* 29, 1979, no.793; Ph. Bruneau, *BCH* 111, 1987, 475-481; *SEG* 37, 1987, nos 734-736; 51, 2001, nos 1097-1098.

Coins: Gardner, *Coins*, 53.

Located between Skiathos and Alonnisos, to the northeast of Euboea, it occupies a surface of 96 km<sup>2</sup>. Some authors counted it among the Cyclades (D.S. 15.30.5 and 15.95.1; St.Byz. s.v. Πεπάρηθος). Peparethos had three cities and one port, according to Scylax (Scyl. 58), but Claudius Ptolemy mentioned only one city (Ptol. 3.12.44.13). Its wine was famous (D. 35.35.6; Ath. 1.29a), but the ancient authors also mentioned its olive oil (Ov. *M.* 7.469-471). The island was also called Eunoios (Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.72).

At the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC, it belonged to Philip V who was forced to give the island up during his war against Rhodes, Athens, Pergamon and Rome (Liv. 31.28.6). Philip destroyed the city in 199 BC (Liv. 31.28.6), as he did not want it to become a Roman naval base; but the inhabitants returned in 197 BC, and the island remained independent until 146 BC when it fell into Roman hands. In 80 BC the Roman senate gave Skopelos and Skiathos to Thasos. In 42 BC M. Antonius gave it to the Athenians, and it remained under their control until the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. (App. *BC* 5.1.7). It is at that time that the name Skopelos is first used for Peparethos. The Romans gave Peparethos the right to strike its own coins once during the reign of Augustus (31 BC-14 AD) and a second time during the reign of Commodus (180-196 AD). During the reign of Septimius Severus (193-211 AD), Peparethos lost its autonomy and came under Roman administration.

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C. Fredrich, *Skiathos und Peparethos*, *AM* 31, 1906, 109-128.

*RE* XIX (1938) 551 s.v. Peparethos (Herbst).

D. Nasoulis, *Σκόπελος. Η αρχαία Πεπάρηθος. Ιστορική μονογραφία* (1950).

Chr. Dunant – J. Pouilloux, *ÉtThas* V, nos 174-175.

Sampson, *Νήσος Σκόπελος*. A. Sampson, *Νήσος Σκόπελος. Ιστορική και αρχαιολογική μελέτη* (1968).

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Ph. Bruneau, *Peparethia*, *BCH* 111, 1987, 471-494.

W. Günther s.v. Skopelos, in *Lexikon*, 624-625.

A. Doulgeri-Intzesiloglou – Y. Garlan, *Vin et amphores de Péparéthos et d'Ikos*, *BCH* 114, 1990, 361-364.

*Αρχαιολογικός Άτλας του Αιγαίου*, 202.

Doulgeri-Intzesiloglou, *Από το λιμένα της Πεπαρήθου*. A.

Doulgeri-Intzesiloglou, *Από το λιμένα της Πεπαρήθου... στο λιμάνι της Σκοπέλου* (2004).

A. Doulgeri-Intzesiloglou s.v. Βόρειες Σποράδες, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 161-164.

**Aghios Panteleimon** 37:3C  
Many architectural members are reused in the walls of the Church of Aghios Panteleimon, located on the road at a short distance from the village of Staphylos. The architectural members came from a nearby ancient building, probably of Roman Imperial date. According to Ph. Bruneau, it could have been a Roman villa. Ph. Bruneau, *BCH* 111, 1987, 487-489.

**Aloupi** 37:3C  
A Late Hellenistic sarcophagus is built into the wall of a fountain at Aloupi, located to the southwest of the city of Skopelos.  
C. Fredrich, *AM* 31, 1906, 111, no. 1; Sampson, *Νήσος Σκόπελος*, 158.

**Asklepieion** 37:3C  
The site was used during the Late Roman period, as the discovery of pottery, objects and walls of that period indicates.  
E. Skafida – A. Intzesiloglou, *ADelt* 50, 1995, Chron. B' 1, 365; *BarrAtlas*, Map 55, F2; A. Doulgeri-Intzesiloglou, in *Αρχαιολογικό Έργο Θεσσαλίας και Στερεάς Ελλάδας* 1. *Πρακτικά επιστημονικής συνάντησης*, Βόλος 27.2 – 2.3.2003 (2006) 263-281.

**Elliniko** 37:1A  
Location to the northeast of Mavragani where there is a fortified farmhouse with a circular tower. Roman pottery belonging to storage vessels was found. Four Roman coins were also found, dating from the 1<sup>st</sup> to the 4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD. The site was devoted to agricultural activities from the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC until Roman times.  
E. Skafida, *ADelt* 50, 1995, Chron. B' 1, 370-371; *BarrAtlas*, Map 55, F2.

**Episkopi** 37:3C  
Church located to the south of the city of Skopelos. A grave relief of Roman Imperial date and an inscription of the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC were found built into the walls of the church. Numerous amphoras for the transport of wine, some of them of Roman date, were found near the church.  
C. Fredrich, *AM* 31, 1906, 111, no. 1; Sampson, *Νήσος Σκόπελος*, 157; id., *ΑρχΘεσΜελ* 2, 1973, 270-272; Ph. Bruneau, *BCH* 111, 1987, 478.

**Limonari** 37:3C  
To the west of the gulf of Limonari and at a short distance from the sea, there are blocks that belong to ancient buildings, as well as Roman pottery.  
E. Skafida, *ADelt* 50, 1995, Chron. B' 1, 371.

## Loutraki → SELINOUS

**Mavragani** 37:1A  
Hill near Selinous where a fortified farmhouse with a circular tower is located. Roman sherds belonging to storage vases were found on the hill.  
E. Skafida, *ADelt* 50, 1995, Chron. B' 1, 370; *BarrAtlas*, Map 55, F2.

**PANORMOS** 37:2C  
Scyl. 58.  
One of the three cities of Peparethos was located at Panormos, on the west coast of the island. It was abandoned at the end of Antiquity.  
Sampson, *Νήσος Σκόπελος*, 126-130; id., *Scopelos*, 17-19; *BarrAtlas*, Map 55, F2.

**PEPARETHOS (Skopelos)** 37:3C  
Scyl. 58; Str. 9.5.16; Liv. 31.28.6; App. 5.1.7.  
Inscriptions: *IG* XII 8, 640-659.  
Located on the east coast of the island, Peparethos has been inhabited without interruption from the Archaic period until today. It was the most important city of the island.  
*RE* XIX (1938) 551 s.v. Peparethos (Herbst); Sampson, *Νήσος Σκόπελος*, 123-126; id., *Scopelos*, 16-17; *BarrAtlas*, Map 55, F2; Doulgeri-Intzesiloglou, *Από το λιμένα της Πεπαρήθου*, 4-5; ead. s.v. Βόρειες Σποράδες, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 161-162.

A Late Roman grave relief was found at Skopelos.  
C. Fredrich, *AM* 31, 1906, 111, no. 1.  
Sarcophagi of Roman date are built into the walls of the Church of Aghios Michail Synadon, while another sarcophagus is found built into the wall of the Church of Panaghia Eleutherotria. Some of them come from Assos and date to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD.  
C. Fredrich, *AM* 31, 1906, 111, no. 1; Sampson, *Νήσος Σκόπελος*, 156-157; E. Skafida, *ADelt* 50, 1995, Chron. B' 1, 368.  
Inscriptions of the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 1<sup>st</sup> century BC were found in the modern settlement of Skopelos.  
A. Sampson, *ΑρχΘεσΜελ* 2, 1973, 273-275.  
The excavation for the construction of a hotel in the

Doubiotis plot revealed the remains of a Late Roman building. It probably was a warehouse, as amphoras and pithoi were found in it.

A. Intzesiloglou, *ADelt* 40, 1985, Chron. B' 1, 194; ead., in *To Έργο του ΥΠ.ΠΟ. στη Θεσσαλία*, 349.

**Rachi-Koniari** 37:3C

Location to the west of Aghios Eutychios. Well preserved walls, pottery and roof tiles of Roman date were discovered.

E. Skafida, *ADelt* 50, 1995, Chron. B' 1, 371.

**SELINOUS (Loutraki)** 37:1B

Scyl. 58.

Inscriptions: *CIG* 2154c; *IG* XII 8, 660-664; P. Girard, *BCH* 3, 1879, 184.

Loutraki is identified with ancient Selinous and is located on the west coast of the north part of the island. *RE* II<sup>A</sup> (1923) 1308 s.v. Selinous (Ruge); Sampson, *Νήσος Σκόπελος*, 130-133; id., *Scopelos*, 19-20; *BarrAtlas*, Map 55, F2; A. Doulgeri-Intzesiloglou, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 162. In a private property (Drosi plot), the remains of Roman buildings, including a vaulted cistern, were discovered.

A. Intzesiloglou, *ADelt* 42, 1987, Chron. B' 1, 261.

Buildings of the Roman Imperial period belonging to the lower city were found close to the sea. Roman baths have been excavated in the area called Katakalous, close to the beach. Some of the remaining floors were paved with mosaics.

A. Intzesiloglou, *ADelt* 42, 1987, Chron. B' 1, 261-262; A. Doulgeri-Intzesiloglou s.v. Βόρειες Σποράδες, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 162.

Part of a large Roman building was discovered to the west of the Roman baths of Katakalous in the Varlami plot. Parts of six rooms were excavated. All the rooms seem to have supported at least one storey. The walls are made of opus incertum and are covered with plaster. The identification of the building is uncertain, but it could have been a cryptoporticus because of the existence of vaulted structures. According to the pottery finds, the building seems to have been occupied during the entire Roman period.

E. Skafida, *ADelt* 50, 1995, Chron. B' 1, 366-367.

In a private property (Malamou plot) on the west side of ancient Selinous, the interior of a Roman building is visible. The building possibly had a vaulted roof. The north wall is made of opus incertum. To the south of the building there is a sarcophagus, which was probably

imported from Assos and dates to the first half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD.

E. Skafida, *ADelt* 50, 1995, Chron. B' 1, 367-368.

There are Hellenistic or Roman tombs and funerary inscriptions in the area of Kamina.

C. Fredrich, *AM* 31, 1906, 123, no. 3; Sampson, *Νήσος Σκόπελος*, 108-109, 133.

The base of a statue of Athena was discovered in Selinous, while the statue itself was discovered later in Xirochori on Euboea. The statue dates to the beginning of the Roman period.

L.v. Sybel, *Katalog*, 73 no. 397; Sampson, *Νήσος Σκόπελος*, 154.

A Roman grave relief was found in Loutraki.

Sampson, *Νήσος Σκόπελος*, 156.

**Sentoukia** 37:3B

Area located in the middle of the island where tombs of Roman or Early Christian date are found.

Sampson, *Νήσος Σκόπελος*, 151-152.

**Skopelos → PEPARETHOS**

**Staphylos** 37:4C

Area on the southeast part of the island. A Roman relief was found there. A Roman sarcophagus was reported, but is no longer visible.

C. Fredrich, *AM* 31, 1906, 111, no. 1; Sampson, *Νήσος Σκόπελος*, 157, 158

**Velanio** 37:4D

Located on the southeast coast of the island, in the area of Staphylos. Roman baths may have existed there.

Sampson, *Νήσος Σκόπελος*, 150-151.

**Skyropoula** 36:1C

Pref. Euboea / Ep. Skyros

Small island to the west of Skyros, occupying a surface of 4 km<sup>2</sup>. There are multi-coloured marble quarries on the island. The quarries were located at Cape Kolona and near Dyo Limnes Bay.

M. Defner, *AEphem* 1923, 112; M. Bruno, in *Asmosia* 5, 28.

**SKYROS**

Pref. Euboea / Ep. Skyros

S. *Pb.* 459; Dikaearch. *Anagr.*; Scyl. 58; Str., 9.5.16;

Dion. Calliph. 148-150; Plin. *Nat.* 4.12.72 and 33.56.160; Ptol. 3.12.44.15; Ael. *NA* 4.59; Ath. 1.28a and 12.540d; Eust. *Schol. in D.P.* 517 and 520. Inscriptions: *IG XII* 8, 666-679; *IG XII Suppl.*, 516-526; *SEG* 42, 1992, no.775; 51, 2001, no.1099.

Located in the southern part of the Sporades to the east of Kyme on Euboea, it occupies a surface of 208 km<sup>2</sup>. The island was also called Dolopia (Schol. *Od.* 12.509), Pelasgia and Nesos ton Magneton (Dikaearch. *Anagr.*), which means the islands of the Magnetans. The ancient authors mention one city (Scyl. 58; Ptol. 3.12.44.15). Its soil was sterile and rocky (S. *Ph.* 459; Ael. *NA* 4.59; Eust. *Schol. in D.P.* 520), and it was very windy (Eust. *Schol. in D.P.* 520). Skyros was well known for the breeding of goats (Str. 9.5.16; Ath. 1.28a and 12.540d) and for its multi-coloured marble, which was particularly appreciated in Rome (Str. 9.5.16). The island also produced mineral ochre suitable for painting (Plin. *Nat.* 33.56.160). A great number of poros and marble quarries have been found on Skyros and on the nearby islets, but they have not been securely dated. At Achilli, Mealos, Askalophoros, Pouria and Alortho Pouri, there were poros quarries. White marble quarries were found at Kolones, while multi-coloured marble quarries were found at Vouno, Epano Kolones, Koprissies and Eistes Lekanes. Other quarries were found at Cape Oros, Aghios Panteleimon, Messadi, Phourka, Renes, Nyphi and Cape Marmaro. Quarries were also found on the islets of Rineia and Koulouri.

From 475 BC until 86 BC, Skyros remained almost continuously under Athenian control. In 196 BC it was conquered by the Roman Titus Flamininus. After the war between Rome and Macedon, the Athenians kept the island (Liv. 33.30.11). From Hadrian's time onwards, the Romans were exploiting the multi-coloured marble quarries of Skyros at Marmaro and Treis Boukes. In the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD Skyros was part of the province of Macedonia (Ptol. 3.12.44). In 267 AD it suffered from the Herulian invasion. In 294 AD, during the reign of Diocletian, Skyros became part of the province of the islands (*Provincia Insularum*).

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*Αρχαιολογικός Άτλας του Αιγαίου*, 238.  
*Barr. Atlas*, Map 55, G3/H3.  
M. Bruno, in *Asmosia* 5, 33.  
A. Karapaschalidou s.v. Σκύρος, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 168-173.

### Achilli

36:3C

Mooring posts of Roman ships were found on a small island opposite Achilli, in the middle of the east coast of Skyros. Roman sarcophagi were also found there.

C. Fredrich, *AM* 31, 1906, 273-274; E. Sapouna-Sakellaraki, Σκύρος, 27.

### Aghios Phokas

36:2B

A small temple built of local multi-coloured marble, coming from a nearby quarry, was found. It is possibly of Roman date.

M. Defner, *AEphem* 1923, 112.

### Kampos

36:3B

Roman burials were found at Kampos.

E. Sapouna-Sakellaraki, Σκύρος, 28.

### Karampini to kalyvi

36:3C

Location in the south part of Skyros, called Vouno. Wall and pottery of the Late Roman period were found.

A. Sampson, *ADelt* 38, 1983, Chron. B' 1, 155.

### Lino

36:3B

Roman burials were found at Lino.

E. Sapouna-Sakellaraki, Σκύρος, 28.

### Markesi

36:2A

It is the north promontory of Skyros. The site was in use from the Prehistoric to the Roman period. Sherds of Roman pottery were found in the area of the Temple of Poseidon.



A. Choremis, *ADelt* 27, 1972, Chron. B' 2, 354; E. Sapouna-Sakellarakis, *Σύρος*, 22; *BarrAtlas*, Map 55, G3. M. Defner notes many ancient remains, but their date is unknown. At Markesi there are the remains of a temple and of a poros quarry. To the west of the cape and close to Mount Euouona, there was a large tower, while an olive press was located to the south at Anaphamata. M. Defner, *AEphem* 1923, 106-107.

## SKYROS

36:3B

Scyl. 58; Str. 9.5.16; Dion.Calliph. 148; Ptol. 3.12.44.15. A grave dating to the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> or to the beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC was found in the courtyard of the elementary school. Half of a Late Roman funerary relief was in the Church of Aghios Dimitrios, while the other half of the same relief was at Magazia.

C. Fredrich, *AM* 31, 1906, 273; *BarrAtlas*, Map 55, H3; A. Karapaschalidou s.v. Σύρος, in *Νησιά του Αιγαίου*, 172.

To the south of the acropolis of Skyros and to the west of a hill named Phourka, some Roman cist graves were found. They were made of roof tiles.

D. Evangelidis, *ADelt* 4, 1918, 41.

## Trachy

36:2A

Remains of Roman baths of the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD were found at Trachy in the Malamitis plot.

A. Choremis, *ADelt* 27, 1972, Chron. B' 2, 354-355; E. Sapouna-Sakellarakis, *Σύρος*, 28.

## Treis Boukes

36:3D

Port located on the southwest coast of the island. It was used for transporting marble from the quarries of Skyros. A cistern and an aqueduct, both of Roman date, were found there. Three marble quarries are found in the vicinity.

M. Defner, *AEphem* 1923, 114-115; E. Sapouna-Sakellarakis, *Σύρος*, 27; M. Bruno, in *Asmosia* 5, 27.

## Vouno

The name of the south part of Skyros where many multi-coloured marble quarries of Roman date are found. One of them is located at the site of Koprissies. M. Defner, *AEphem* 1923, 112-113; M. Bruno, in *Asmosia* 5, 27.

## Xylo

36:3C

This was a very important port during Roman times. E. Sapouna-Sakellarakis, *Σύρος*, 28.

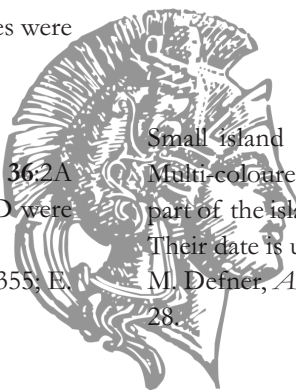
## Valaxa

36:2C

Pref. Euboea / Ep. Skyros

Small island close to Kalamitsa, the bay of Skyros. Multi-coloured marble quarries are found on the south part of the island at Cape Latomio, opposite Kalamitsa. Their date is uncertain.

M. Defner, *AEphem* 1923, 112; M. Bruno, in *Asmosia* 5, 28.



## APPENDIX

### PLACE NAMES IN FOURTH-CENTURY CENSUS RECORDS FROM LESBOS, CHIOS, SAMOS, THERA, ASTYPALAIA, KOS

Fragments of fourth-century AD census records were found in six of the islands depicted on the map. These documents, together with those from five cities in Asia Minor (Magnesia on Meander, Mylasa, Hypaipa, Miletos, Tralles), are a valuable source of information for the Aegean economy in Late Antiquity. In addition, they contain a number of place names that are quite significant for the study of rural topography in Late Antiquity.

The significance of these documents for Late Roman economy was first highlighted by A. Déléage (pp. 177-178), followed by A.H.M. Jones (1953; 1957), A. Cerati, (pp. 244-260), and, of course, by R. Duncan-Jones (pp. 199-210). A few years later, following in the footsteps of Déléage, P. Brun (pp. 57-58) studied the origin of the place names in a broader chronological context.

Recently, P. Thonemann has proposed a reevaluation of the evidence via the records from Tralles. Finally, K. Harper has again raised the problem of dating within the context of her reevaluation. Amongst Greek scholars, the study of J. Karayannopoulos (pp. 43-53) remains a fundamental one.

Place names used in these records are based on geomorphology (Apopsis, Apopsidin, Elytō, Leukē aktē, Mesogia, Paratrechōn, Petra, Skopelos, Trikaranos), orientation (Vorion), weather (Anemopsalin, Ourion ano), flora (Aigeiros, Daphnē, Donakous, Kalamos, Phomix, Schinous), fauna (Alōpekion, Vatrachou), cult places (Asklēpios, Hēraiou, Hēraklēs, Hermēs, Serapion, Posidanin), road networks (Driodos), various constructions (Elythra, Pyrgion, Teichea, Mēchanē), human activities which take place in the area (Keramikon), personal names (Maneus, Eurydamas, Makrinianōn), tribal names (Keouveōn), or national names (Thrassa). Also, some names simply indicate the proximity of the property to a landmark (pros Praxidikeiōi, pros Trikaranoī) or to a certain geomorphology (pros tēi pediadi).

In the case of Lesbos, some place names seem to have remained unchanged through the centuries and are attached to current settlements (Mesos agros=Mesagros). This phenomenon was first noted by W.R. Paton (*IG* XII2) and P. Papageorgiu (p. 24), later by A. Déléage (pp. 177-178), and finally by D.P. Mantzuranēs. They also identified instances of modern place names that either are not unique (Pyrgion=Pyrgi Geras, although there are modern place names like Pyrgoi Peramatos, Pyrgoi Thermis; Hēraklēs chorion is mentioned three), or are regarded as extreme corruptions of the ancient ones (Hepta philōn kēpion=Pamphila). This effort was continued by S. Charitonidis, p. 14 no. 17 (Patrikou, Kōmē, Kentron, Skopelos). E. Erxleben produced a new edition of *IG* XII2, 77, in which he reassessed the problem of dating.

The aforementioned identifications were adopted more or less by I. Kontis (passim, esp. pp. 29-40), M. Axiotis (passim), and N. Spencer (1995, Appendix 1, pp. 51-52; 1996, fig. 4). A recent addition to the census record of Lesbos was made by R.W. Parker and H. Williams, while the most recent and detailed study was produced by G. Labarre (pp. 223-237). All matches are listed below, but the reference does not necessarily mean acceptance.

The census records of Thera have been reedited and commented on by G. Kiourtzian (nos 142a-g), who suggested several *possible* locations for the place names mentioned in the texts. A few years ago, E. Geroussi-Bendermacher added a previously unedited text to the island's records that sheds new light on the subject of slaves.

For the island of Kos, in addition to the document published in the nineteenth century (R. Herzog, no. 14), a new document was published by M. Serge (*ED* 151). The records from Samos were re-edited by A. Matthaiou (*IG* XII 6.2). On the other hand, the records from Astypalaia (*IG* XII3, 180-182) and Chios have not yet appeared in a new edition, and one must rely on Deleage's study and some comments by P. Thonemann and K. Harper.

Symbols

(ch)=chōrion

(t)=topion

(k)=kēpion

In bold those included in Lesbos Index

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# LESBOS

Place name	Source	Location	Reference
Aithrion (t)	<i>IG XII2, 78b1</i>		
Aktaōn (ch)	<i>IG XII2, 76e11</i>		
Chryselaphiou (ch)	<i>IG XII2, 76i10</i>		
EN[...] <i>Adrianion</i> (k)	Charitonidis 17A13		
Eugrenikē (ch)	Charitonidis 17A12		
Eusk[.]ino[1-2] (ch)	Charitonidis 17A5		
G[----] (ch)	<i>IG XII2, 77f12</i>		
Geryssion	R.W. Parker, H. Williams; <i>IG XII2, 77c7(?)</i>	Aigeiros	R.W. Parker, H. Williams, pp. 271-272
Gorytrion (ch)	Charitonidis 17A12		
Hep[t]a philōn (k)	<i>IG XII2, 78b7</i>	Pamphila; Palaiokepos	Papageorgiou, p. 24 Mantzuranes, p. 412
Hēraclēs (ch)	<i>IG XII2, 78b2</i>	Gera bay	Kontis, pp. 246-247, no. 1334-1336; Spencer 1996, fig. 4
Hēraclēs (ch)	Charitonidis 17Γ3		
Hēraclēs (ch)	<i>IG XII2, 76k4</i>		
Hypochoria (ch)	<i>IG XII2, 76d7</i>		
Kenchreōn (ch)	<i>IG XII2, 77b2</i>	near Therma	Déléage, p. 177 Mantzuranes, p. 412 Kontis, p. 236, no. 1278
Kentron (ch)	Charitonidis 17A9	Kedro	Charitonidis, p.14
Kōmēs (ch)	Charitonidis 17A6	Kōmē	Charitonidis, p. 17; Kontis, p. 234, no. 1265- 1266
Leof[.]nos (ch)	<i>IG XII2, 76f10</i>		
Leukē aktē syn temenei (ch)	<i>IG XII2, 79a6</i>	Leukada, Temenos Temenitēs	Mantzuranes, p. 412; Kontis, p. 361, no. 1892- 1893
Lo[.]kos (ch)	<i>IG XII2, 76c10</i>		
Magdia (ch)	<i>IG XII2, 76b9</i>		<i>RE XII</i> <sup>2</sup> (1925) 2128 s.v. Lesbos (Bürchner)
Makrinianōn (ch)	<i>IG XII2, 77d4</i>	Makriana	<i>RE XII</i> <sup>2</sup> (1925) 2128 s.v. Lesbos (Bürchner) Mantzuranes, p. 411 Déléage, pp.177-178 Kontis, p. 247, no. 1338
Marmarinē Lēnos (ch)	<i>IG XII2, 79b6</i>		
Mesou agrou (ch)	<i>IG XII2, 78b3</i>	Mesagros	Déléage, p. 177; Kontis, p. 252, no. 1357
Na[---] (ch)	<i>IG XII2, 77e3</i>	Nape?	Déléage, p. 177
Neōnos (k)	<i>IG XII2, 78b4</i>	Palaiokepos	Mantzuranes, p. 412
Niki[---] (ch)	<i>IG XII2, 77d9</i>		
[O]uitelliou (ch)	<i>IG XII2, 78c1</i>		Déléage, pp. 177-178
Patrikou (ch)	Charitonidis 17A14	Stēs Patrikous	Charitonidis, p. 14
Petr(a) (ch)	<i>IG XII2, 76h9</i>	Petra?	Déléage, p.177 Paton, <i>IG XII2</i>
pros tēi oikiai Athēnasion (k)	<i>IG XII2, 78b5</i>	Palaiokepos	Mantzuranes, p. 412
pros tēi pediadi (k)	<i>IG XII2, 78b6</i>	Palaiokepos	Mantzuranes, p. 412



Pyrgiou (ch)	<i>IG XII2, 79b10</i>	Pyrgi	Paton, <i>IG XII2</i> ; Kontis, p. 242, no. 1308
Pyrgou (ch)	<i>IG XII2, 76g4</i>	Pyrgos	Déléage, p. 177
Pyrriou (ch)	<i>IG XII2, 76h4</i>	Pyrrha	Spencer 1996, p. 259 note 17.
Semprōniou (ch)	<i>IG XII2, 76k8</i>		Déléage, pp. 177-178
Skopelos (ch)	Charitonidis 17Γ5	Skopelos	Charitonidis, p. 14
Sykountos (ch)	<i>IG XII2, 76g10</i>	Skouda	Mantzuranes, p. 411; Kontis, p. 246, no. 1333
Teichea (ch)	<i>IG XII2, 76c4, d13</i>	Mytilene, Therma	Paton, <i>IG XII2</i> Mantzuranes, p. 411
Tenias (ch)	Charitonidis 17A6		
Thermopylitōn (k)	<i>IG XII2, 78b8</i>	Therma? Palaiokēpos	<i>RE XII</i> <sup>2</sup> (1925) 2127 s.v. Lesbos (Bürchner) Mantzuranes, p. 411
Triodotou (ch)	<i>IG XII2, 76i2</i>	Agiassos area	Mantzuranes, p. 411
Tydai (ch)	<i>IG XII2, 79a1</i>	Tyda	Mantzuranes, p. 411
[---]b..on (ch)	<i>IG XII2, 78a1</i>		
[.]LYOINIOY (ch)	Charitonidis 17Γ7		
[..]MINIOY (ch)	Charitonidis 17Γ9		
[....]neion (ch)	Charitonidis 17Δ3		
[--]nōn (ch)	<i>IG XII2, 77c1</i>		
[--]ōniou (ch)	<i>IG XII2, 76f11</i>		
[--]ota (ch)	<i>IG XII2, 76a8</i>		
[--]yphou (ch)	<i>IG XII2, 77a7</i>		

#### CHIOS

Place name	Source	Location	Reference
en tēi Polī (k)	Déléage 183-184, A2.15		
Heteros (k)	Déléage 183-184, A2.6		
Hēra<i>ou (ch)	Déléage 183-184, B1.3		
Keramikon (k)	Déléage 183-184, A2.24		
L[-] (ch)	Déléage 183-184, B3.11		
Monopetros (ch)	Déléage 183-184, B2.17		
Myskēlōn? (ch)	Déléage 183-184, B2.7		
Orovitades (ch)	Déléage 183-184, B1.23		
Paratrechōn (k)	Déléage 183-184, A2.9		
Pedion (ch)	Déléage 183-184, B2.20		
pros Praxidik(eiōi) (k)	Déléage 183-184, A2.3, A2.21		
pros Trika(ranōi) (k)	Déléage 183-184, A1.9		
Sēk[-] (ch)	Déléage 183-184, B3.9		
Scheinōn pagou	Déléage 183-184, B1.13		
Stoudion (k)	Déléage 183-184, A2.11		
Symvoulia (ch)	Déléage 183-184, B1.16		
Synedrion (ch)	Déléage 183-184, B2.15		

#### SAMOS

Place name	Source	Location	Reference
en tēi poli (k)	<i>IG XII6.2. 980.7</i>		
Gorgyra (ch)	<i>IG XII6.2. 980.5</i>		
Kallistē Katō (ch)	<i>IG XII6.2. 980.8</i>		
Phialē (peribolos)	<i>IG XII6.2. 980.4</i>		
Phloos (ch)	<i>IG XII6.2. 980.6</i>	Phloion?	<i>RE IA</i> <sup>2</sup> (1920) 2178 s.v. Samos (Bürchner)

# THERA

Place name	Source	Location	Reference
Agiptriātēs / Agipyriātēs (ch)	<i>IG XII3, 344.9; Kiourtzian 142b</i>		
Agros / Agra (ch)	<i>IG XII3, 343.15; 346.10; Kiourtzian 142a,d</i>		
Alōpekion (ch)	<i>IG XII3, 345.13; Kiourtzian 142c</i>		
Anemopsalin (ch)	<i>IG XII3, 344.5; Kiourtzian 142b</i>		
Apopsidin (ch)	<i>IG XII3, 343.4; Kiourtzian 142a</i>	in SE Santorini	Kiourtzian, p. 220
Apopsis (ch)	<i>IG XII3, 344.14; 345.5; Kiourtzian 142b,c</i>	in SE Santorini	Kiourtzian, p. 220
Asklēpios (ch)	<i>IG XII3, 344.15; Kiourtzian 142b</i>		
Chryseladin (ch)	<i>IG XII3, 344.16; Kiourtzian 142b</i>		
Daphnē (ch)	<i>IG XII3, 345.9; Kiourtzian 142c</i>		
Diskontin (ch)	<i>IG XII3, 345.8; Kiourtzian 142c</i>		
Elythra (ch)	<i>IG XII3, 344.11; Kiourtzian 142b</i>		
Elytō (ch)	<i>IG XII3, 344.13; Kiourtzian 142b</i>		
Euryd[a]mas (ch)	<i>IG XII3, 345.10; Kiourtzian 142c</i>		
Graphōn (ch)	<i>IG XII3, 345.3; Kiourtzian 142c</i>		
Hermēs (ch)	<i>IG XII3, 345.14; Kiourtzian 142c</i>		
Hysi[as?] / Ol[---] (ch)	<i>IG XII3, 346.3; Kiourtzian 142d</i>		
Iknion / Ikmion (ch)	<i>IG XII3, 344.6; Kiourtzian 142b</i>		
Kalamou (ch)	<i>IG XII3, 344.3; Kiourtzian 142b</i>	Kalamos (Perivolos)	Kiourtzian, p. 230
Kalliergia (ch)	<i>IG XII3, 346.9; Kiourtzian 142d</i>		
Kantharos (ch)	<i>IG XII3, 349.1; Kiourtzian 142g</i>		
Κεουεῶν / ...ουεῶν...? (ch)	<i>Kiourtzian 142d IG XII3, 346.7</i>		
Kokkologos (ch)	<i>IG XII3, 345.2; Kiourtzian 142c</i>		
Kratētaion (ch)	<i>IG XII3, 348.5; Kiourtzian 142f</i>		
Leavaton (ch)	<i>IG XII3, 343.11; Kiourtzian 142a</i>		
Limnōn / [Mi]mnōn (ch)	<i>Kiourtzian 142b IG XII3, 344.2</i>	Perivolos	Kiourtzian, p. 230
Maneus (ch)	<i>IG XII3, 345.7; Kiourtzian 142c</i>		
Mēchanē (ch)	<i>IG XII3, 349.3; Kiourtzian 142g</i>		
Menandria	<i>IG XII3, 344.11; Kiourtzian 142b</i>		
Meris (ch)	<i>IG XII3, 344.8; 345.15l; Kiourtzian 142b, c</i>		
Mesa (ch)	<i>IG XII3, 343.2; 345.15; Kiourtzian 142a, c</i>	Messaria Mesa Gonia	Kiourtzian, p. 220
Mesogia (ch)	<i>IG XII3, 345.12; Kiourtzian 142c</i>	Mesogia (Pyrgos)	Kiourtzian, p. 235
[Mi]mnon (ch)	<i>IG XII3, 344.2; Kiourtzian 142b</i>		
Oikōn (ch)	<i>IG XII3, 343.5; Kiourtzian 142a</i>		
Ōkyalos (ch)	<i>IG XII3, 344.4; Kiourtzian 142b</i>		
Oros (ch)	<i>IG XII3, 344.7; Kiourtzian 142b</i>	Pyrgos	Kiourtzian, p. 231 note 85
Ophragorea (ch)	<i>IG XII3, 343.13; 343.20; Kiourtzian 142a</i>		
Ouramvin (ch)	<i>IG XII3, 344.12; Kiourtzian 142b</i>		
Ourion ano (ch)	<i>IG XII3, 345.11; Kiourtzian 142c</i>		
Phoinikin (ch)	<i>IG XII3, 349.7; Kiourtzian 142g</i>	Phoinikia in north Thera; Phoinikia in Vounitsa	Kiourtzian, p. 232
Phoinix (ch)	<i>IG XII3, 344.17; 345.4; Kiourtzian 142b,c</i>	Phoinikia in north Thera; Phoinikia	Kiourtzian, p. 232

		in Vounitsa	
Politikē (ch)	<i>IG XII3, 343.12, 18; Kiourtzian 142a</i>	Poli / Politikē (Emporeio)	Kiourtzian, p. 232
Posidanin (ch)	<i>IG XII3, 345.6; Kiourtzian 142c</i>		
Seizovolōn (ch)	<i>IG XII3, 348.8; Kiourtzian 142f</i>		
Serapion (ch)	<i>IG XII3, 343.3; Kiourtzian 142a</i>		
Skopelos (ch)	<i>IG XII3, 343.7; Kiourtzian 142a</i>	Monolithos (Perissa)	Kiourtzian, p. 220
Tapanō (ch)	<i>IG XII3, 346.4; Kiourtzian 142d</i>		
Toparin(ch)	<i>IG XII3, 344.10; Kiourtzian 142b</i>		
Toparion (ch)	<i>IG XII3, 343.14; Kiourtzian 142a</i>		
[--]erinou (ch)	<i>IG XII3, 348.1; Kiourtzian 142f</i>		

#### ASTYPALAIA

Place name	Source	Location	Reference
Achillikos (ch)	<i>IG XII3, 182.2</i>		
Chēlē (ch)	<i>IG XII3, 181.2</i>		
Daphnion (ch)	<i>IG XII3, 182.5</i>		
Donakous (ch)	<i>IG XII3, 180.8; Thonemann, Appendix</i>		
Egīrous [Aigīrous]	<i>IG XII3, 180.5; Thonemann, Appendix</i>		
Kol.[-]ai / KOLGO[...].AI (ch)	<i>IG XII3, 180.11; Thonemann, Appendix</i>		
Kyaneai(ch)	<i>IG XII3, 180.9; Thonemann, Appendix</i>		
Schinous (ch)	<i>IG XII3, 180.3; Thonemann, Appendix</i>		
Sidēra (ch)	<i>IG XII3, 180.2; Thonemann, Appendix</i>		
Spartē (ch)	<i>IG XII3, 180.6; Thonemann, Appendix</i>		
Thrassa (ch)	<i>IG XII3, 180.10; Thonemann, Appendix</i>		
Varis (ch)	<i>IG XII3, 181.3</i>		
Varros (ch)	<i>IG XII3, 182.3</i>		
Vatrachou (ch)	<i>IG XII3, 182.4</i>		
Volous (ch)	<i>IG XII3, 180.4; Thonemann, Appendix</i>		
Vorion (ch)	<i>IG XII3, 180.7; Thonemann, Appendix</i>		

#### KOS

Place name	Source	Location	Reference
Agridion (ch)	Herzog 14.3		
Akimou (ch)	Herzog 14.5		
Dekastadion (ch)	Herzog 14.4		
Irmīou (k)	Herzog 14.8		
Keleros (ch)	Herzog 14.1		
Megalou Agrou (ch)	Herzog 14.6		
Menestratēs (k)	Herzog 14.9		
Perivolos (ch)	Herzog 14.2		
[---]atō (ch)	Serge ED151.2		
[---]issōps[---] (ch)	Serge ED151.1		
[---]mesa (ch)	Serge ED151.3		
[---]maridin (ch)	Serge ED151.5		
[---]n (ch)	Serge ED151.4		
[---]nōnari[n] (ch)	Serge ED151.6		
[---]olla[---] (ch)	Serge ED151.8		

ΑΚΑΔΗΜΙΑ



ΑΘΗΝΩΝ



ΑΚΑΔΗΜΙΑ



ΑΘΗΝΩΝ

ΑΚΑΔΗΜΙΑ



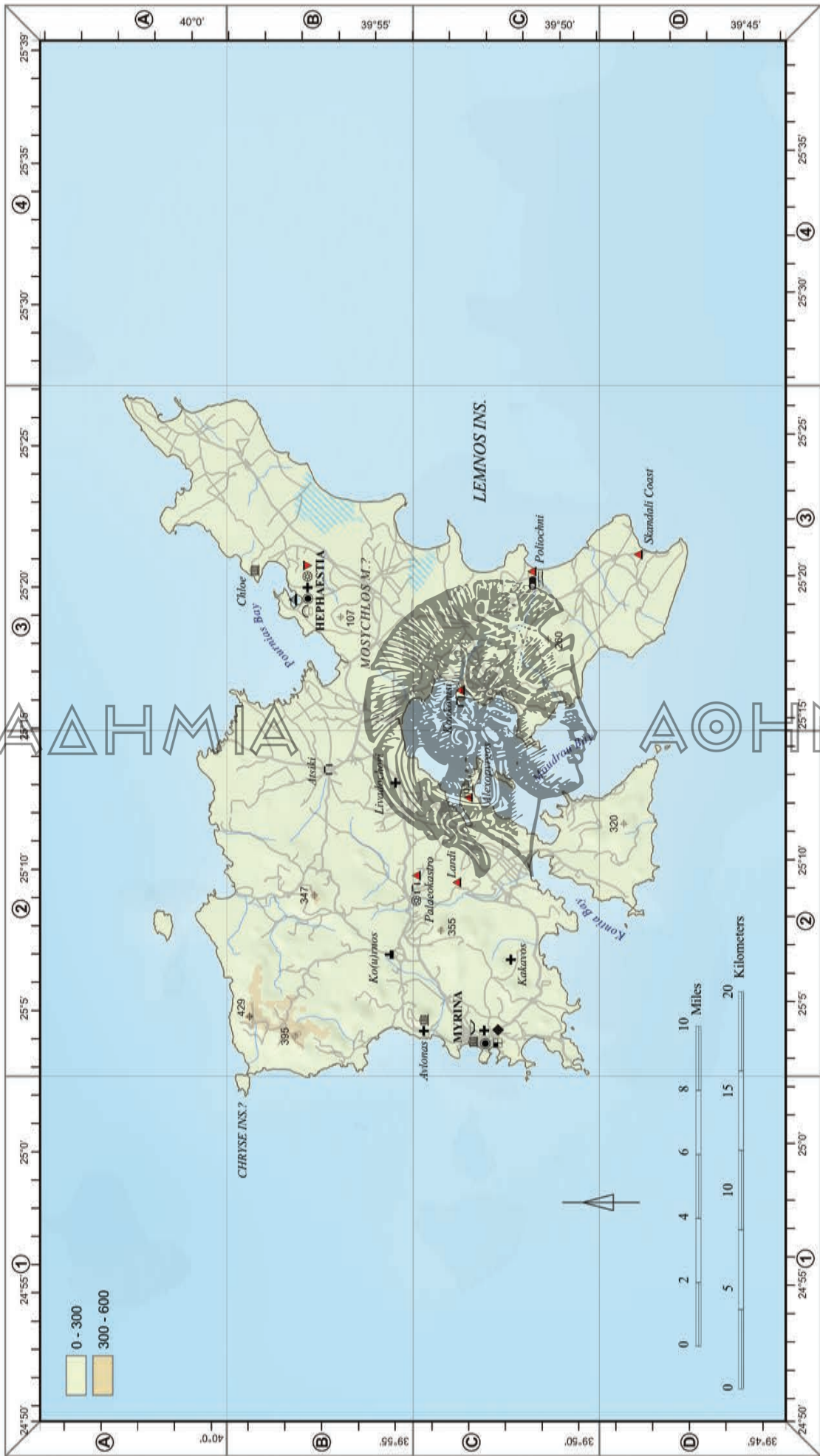
ΑΘΗΝΩΝ

ΑΚΑΔΗΜΙΑ



ΑΘΗΝΩΝ

LEMNOS INSULA

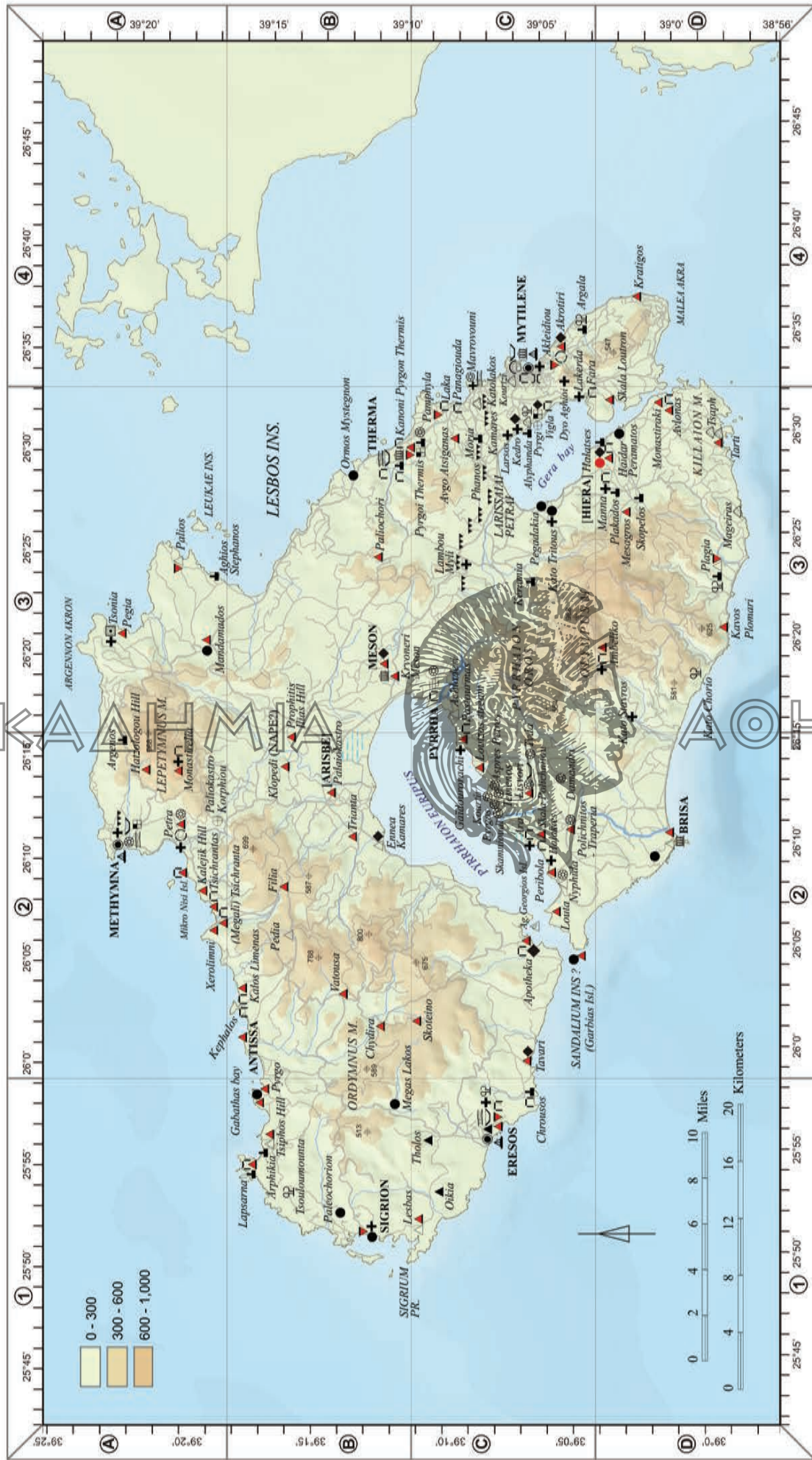


LEGEND / LEGENDE

- |                            |   |  |                       |                     |         |          |                   |
|----------------------------|---|--|-----------------------|---------------------|---------|----------|-------------------|
| ● Important city           | ■ Temple, sanctuary   | □ Architectural remains                                  | ⌂ Pottery             | ⬢ Kiln, Workshop    | ⌊ Baths | ⚓ Port   | ■ Mosaic          |
| □ Urbs colonia, municipium | □ Templum, sanctuarium  | □ Aedificium, structura                                  | ▲ Figlinae            | ⬢ Fornax, Officina  | ⌊ Aquae | ▲ Portus | ■ Pavimentum      |
| ⌚ Architectural members    | ⌚ Necropolis, grave, grave stele or relief, sarcophagus, heroön | ⌚ Sepulcretum, sepulcrum, sarcophagus, heroön/monumentum | ⌚ Theatre             | ⌚ Sculpture, relief | ⌚ Coins | ⌚ Road   | ⌚ Modern name     |
| ⌚ Lapis, glæba             |   |  | ⌚ Theatrum            | ⌚ Sigilla           | ⌚ Nummi | ⌚ Via    | ⌚ Nomen hodiernum |
|                            |   |  | ⌚ Water-supply system |                     |         |          |                   |
|                            |   |  | ⌚ Aqueductus          |                     |         |          |                   |



# LESBOS INSULA



## LEGEND / LEGENDE

●	Important city	▲	Sculpture, relief	□	Architectural remains	▲	Pottery	■	Mosaic	▲	Baths
●	Urbs colonia, municipium	■	Sigilla	□	Aedificium, structura	▲	Figlinae	■	Pavimentum	▲	Aquae
●	Village, settlement	■	Temple, sanctuary	□	Architectural members	●	Hoard	■	Theatre	▲	Bridge
●	Vicus	■	Templum, sanctuarium	□	Lapis, glæba	●	Theatrus	■	Theatrum	▲	Pons
◆	Kiln, Workshop	▲	Traces of habitation	□	Tower, castle, fortified village	●	Coins	○	Enclosure wall	≡	Road
◆	Fornax, Officina	▲	Turris, castellum	□	Fortification wall	●	Nummi	○	Sacpimentum	≡	Via
◆	Inscription, altar	▲	Necropolis, grave, relief, sarcophagus, heroön	▲	Farmhouse, farm site	●	Quarry	○	Modern name	▲	Port
◆	Inscriptio, ara	▲	Sepulcretum, sarcophagus, heroön/monumentum	▲	Villa rustica	●	Quadraria	○	Pegia	▲	Portus



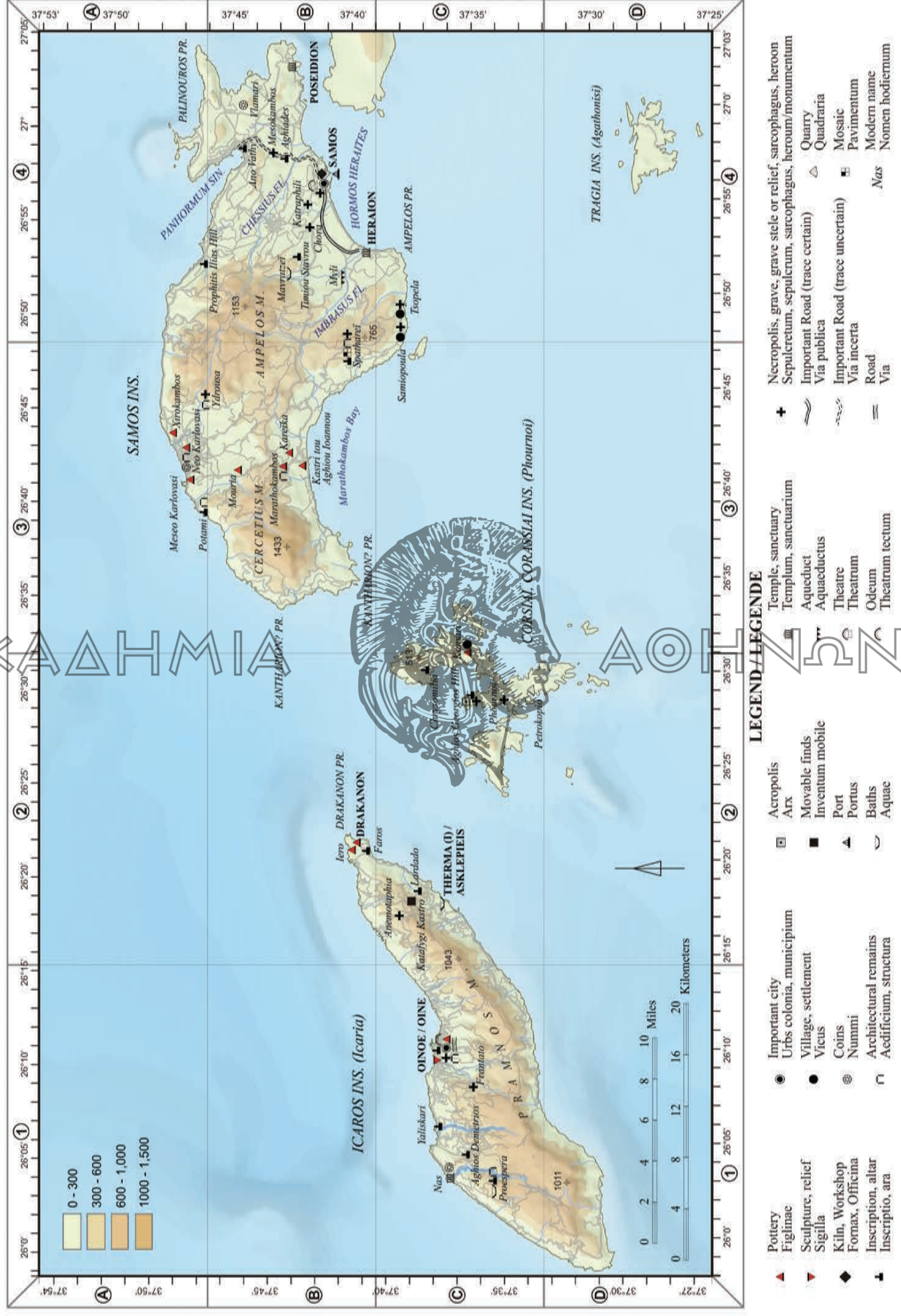
CHIOS INSULA, OENOUSSAI INSULAE, PSARA (PSYRIE, PSYRA INSULA), ANTIPSARA ISLAND & AGHIOS NIKOLAOS ISLET



LEGEND/LEGENDE

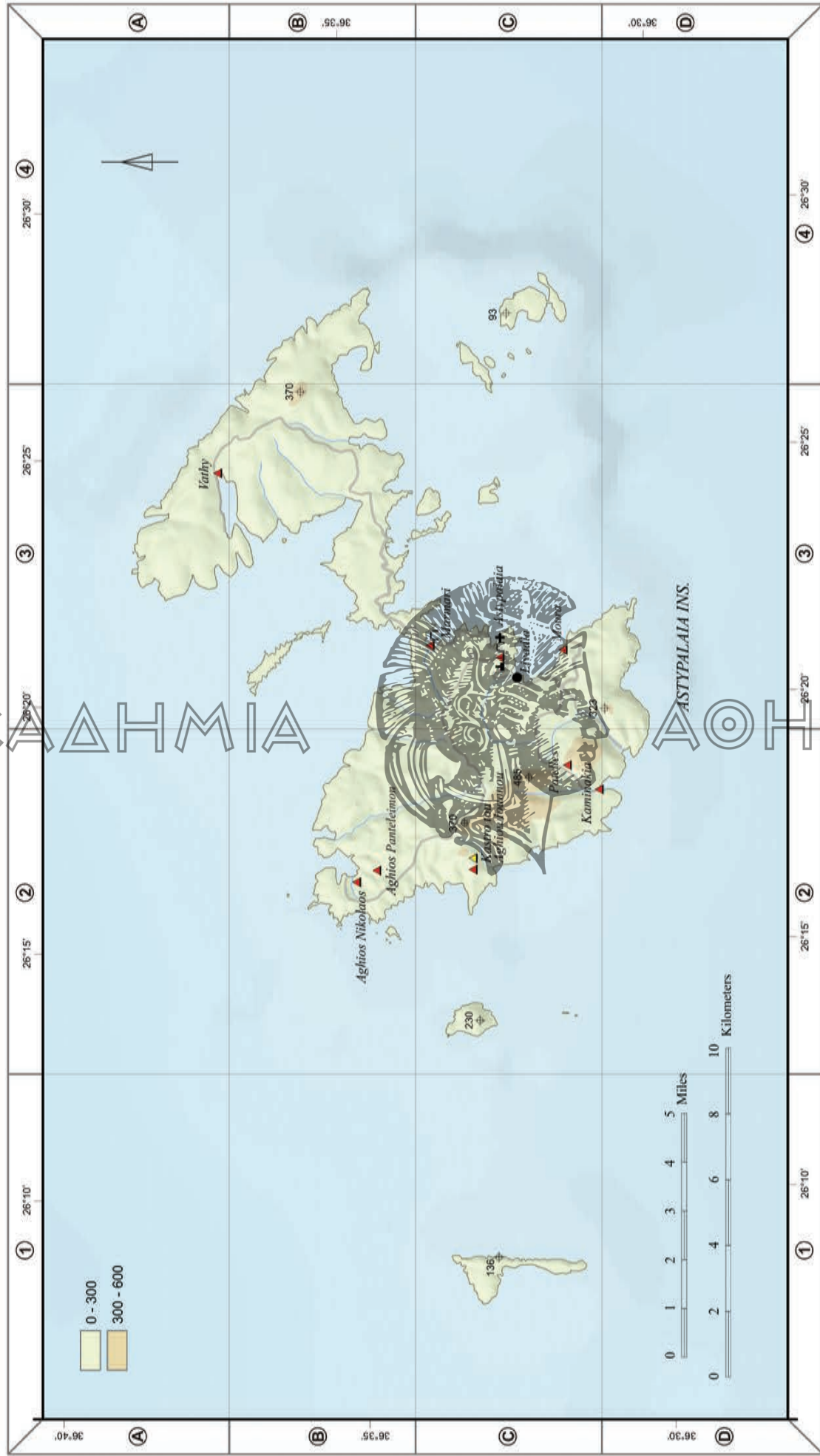
- |  |  |  |                                  |                       |   |                       |                       |
|--|--|--|----------------------------------|-----------------------|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| ● Important city<br>Urbs colonia, municipium | □ Traces of habitation<br>Ruinae dubiae interpretationis | □ Architectural remains<br>Aedificium, structura | ▲ Basilica                       | ▲ Pottery<br>Figlinae | □ Water supply system<br>Aquaeductus  | ▲ Baths<br>Aquae      | ▲ Quarry<br>Quadraria |
| ● Village, settlement<br>Vicus               | ■ Temple, sanctuary<br>Templum, sanctuarium              | □ Architectural members<br>Lapis, glæba          | □ Aqueduct<br>Aquaeductus        | ▲ Port<br>Portus      | ● Hoard<br>Thesaurus  | ● Oil press<br>Molina |                       |
| ◆ Kiln, Workshop<br>Formax, Officina         | ▲ Farmhouse, farm site<br>Villa rustica                  | ▲ Inscription, altar<br>Inscriptio, ara          | ▲ Modern name<br>Nomen hodiernum | ● Coins<br>Nummi      | ● Necropolis, grave, grave stele or relief, sarcophagus, heroön<br>Sepulcrum, sepulcrum, sarcophagus, heroön/monumentum |                       |                       |

ICARIA (ICAROS INSULA), PHOURNOI (CORSAI, CORASSIAI INSULAE) & SAMOS INSULA





ASTYPALALA INSULA

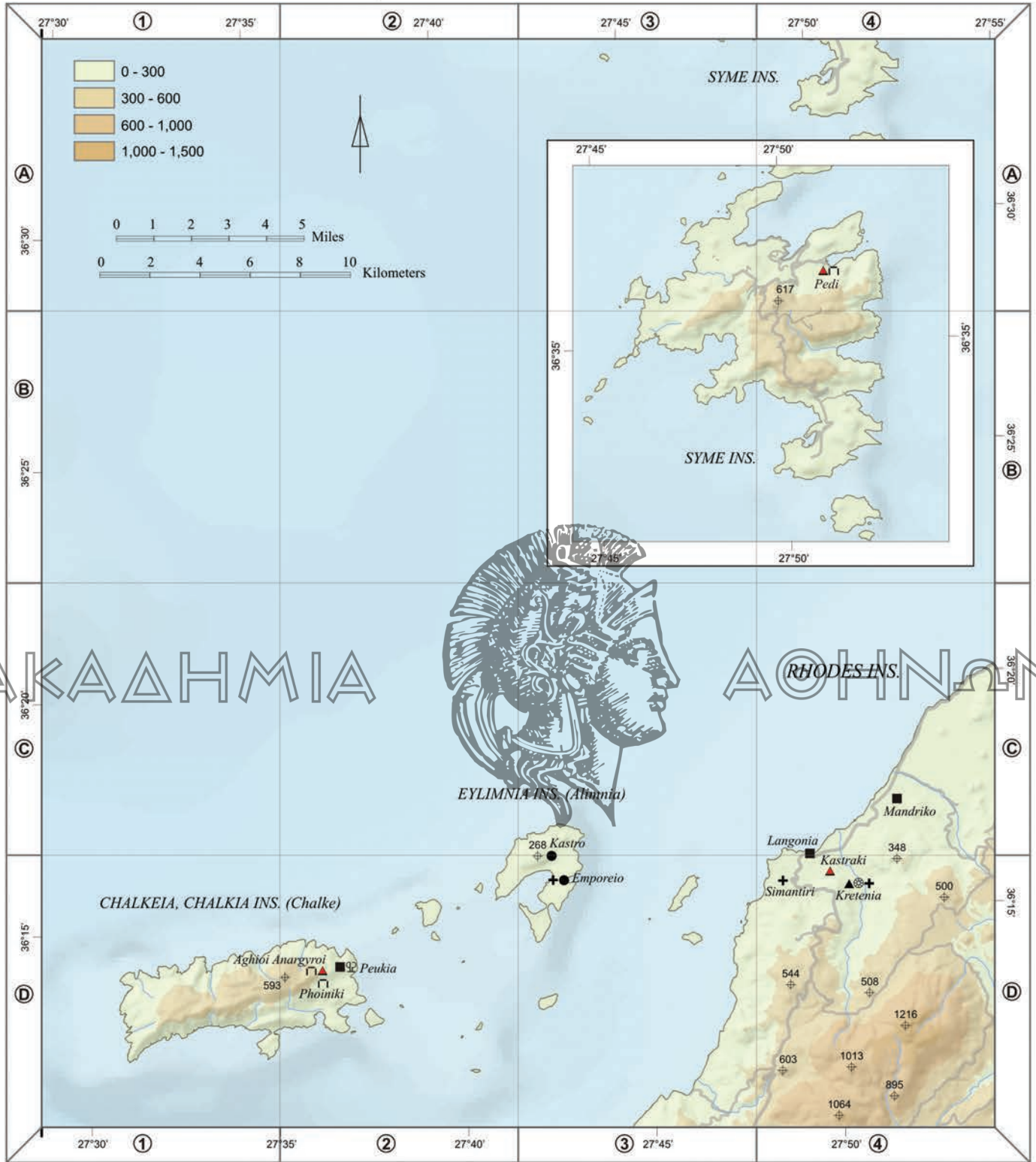


LEGEND / LEGENDE

- |   |  |                       |
|---|--|-----------------------|
| ● Village, settlement<br>Vicus  | ▲ Inscription, altar<br>Inscriptio, ara          | ▲ Pottery<br>Figlinae |
| ✚ Necropolis, grave, grave stele or relief, sarcophagus, heroön<br>Sepulcretum, sepulcrum, sarcophagus, heroön/monumentum | □ Architectural remains<br>Aedificium, structura | ▲ Glass<br>Vitro      |
|   | ⌂ Kaminolia<br>Modern name<br>Nomen hodiernum    |                       |



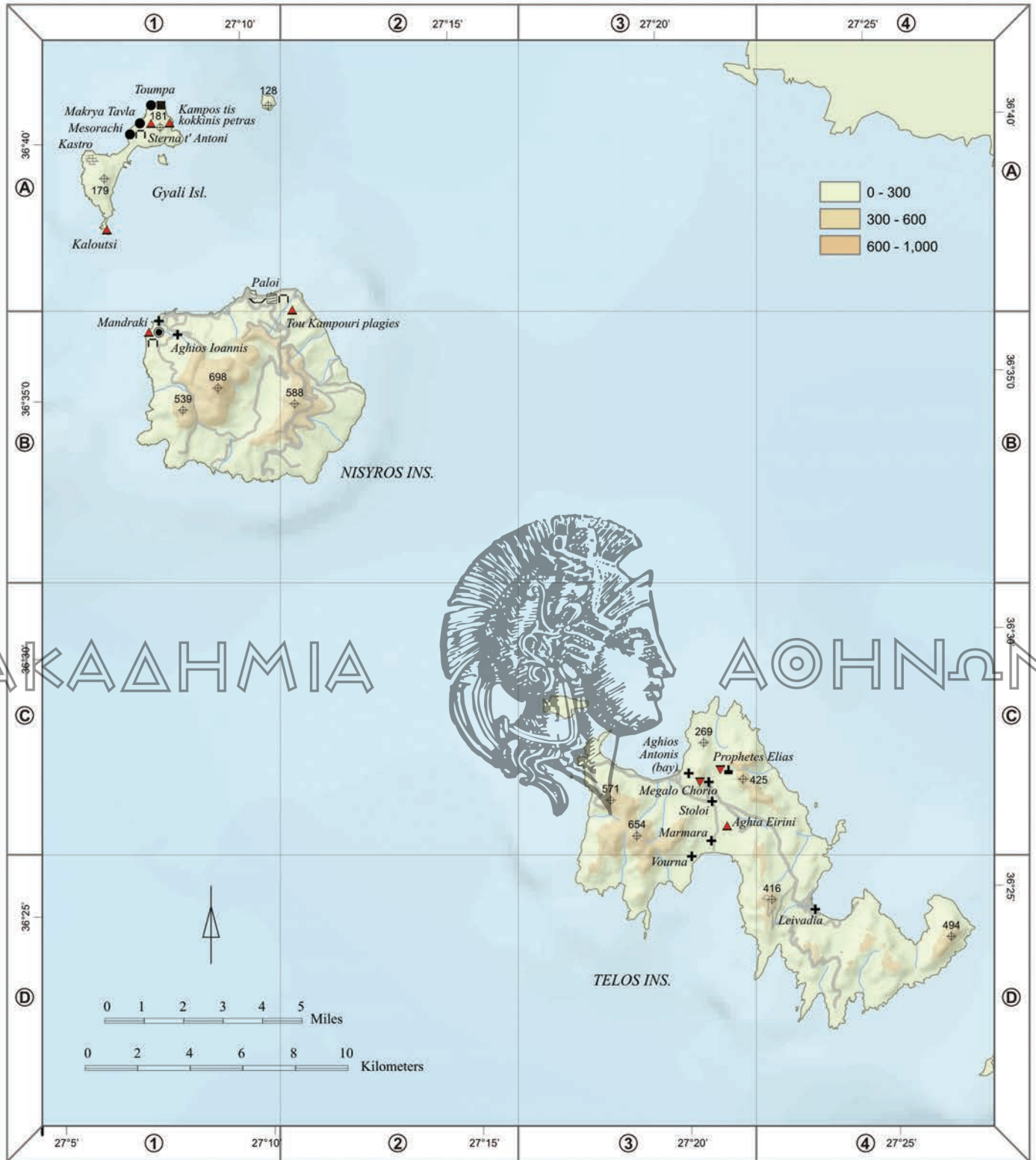
# CHALKEIA INSULA, EYLIMNIA INSULA & SYME INSULA



## LEGEND / LEGENDE

- |   |   |  |   |                       |
|---|---|--|---|-----------------------|
| ● Village, settlement<br>Vicus  | ■ Movable finds<br>Inventum mobile      | □ Architectural remains<br>Aedificium, structura | ▲ Farmhouse, farm site<br>Villa rustica | ▲ Pottery<br>Figlinae |
| + Necropolis, grave, grave stele or relief, sarcophagus, heroön<br>Sepulcretum, sepulcrum, sarcophagus, heroum/monumentum | ⚭ Architectural members<br>Lapis, glæba | Peukia Modern name<br>Nomen hodiernum            | ⊕ Coins<br>Nummi                        |                       |

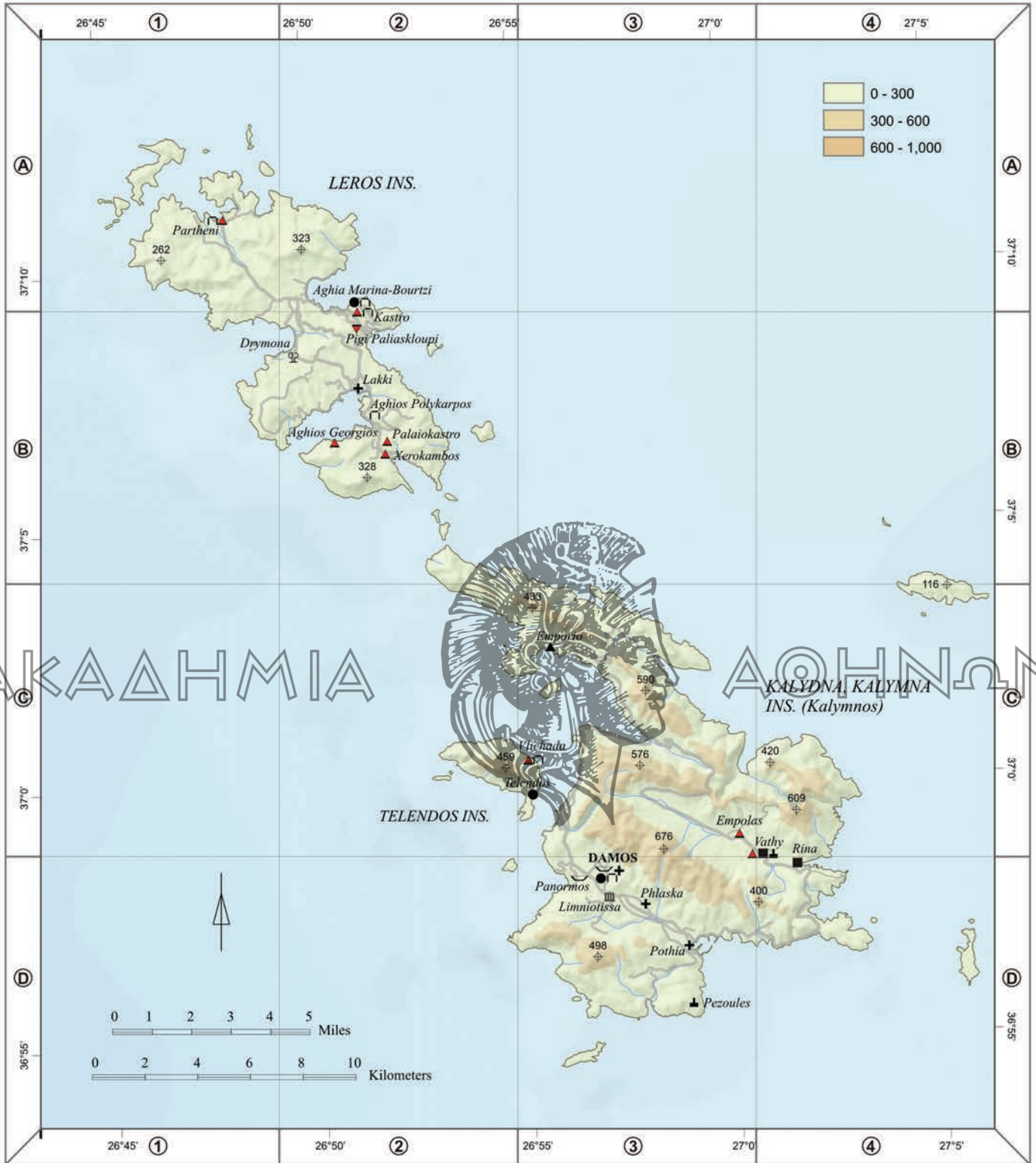
## NISYROS INSULA, TELOS INSULA &amp; GYALI ISLAND



## LEGEND / LEGENDE

- |   |  |  |                                    |                       |
|---|--|--|------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| ● Village, settlement<br>Vicus  | ● Important city<br>Urbs colonia, municipium | □ Architectural remains<br>Aedificium, structura | ▼ Sculpture, relief<br>Sigilla     | ▲ Pottery<br>Figlinae |
| ⊕ Inscription, altar<br>Inscriptio, ara   | ⊕ Fortification wall<br>Moenia, murus        | ⊕ Cistern<br>Cisterna                            | ■ Movable finds<br>Inventum mobile | ⊕ Baths<br>Aquae      |
| ⊕ Necropolis, grave, grave stele or relief, sarcophagus, heroön<br>Sepulcretum, sepulcrum, sarcophagus, heroum/monumentum |  |  |                                    |                       |
- Paloi* Modern name  
Nomen hodiernum

# LEROS INSULA, KALYDNA INSULA & TELENDO INSULA

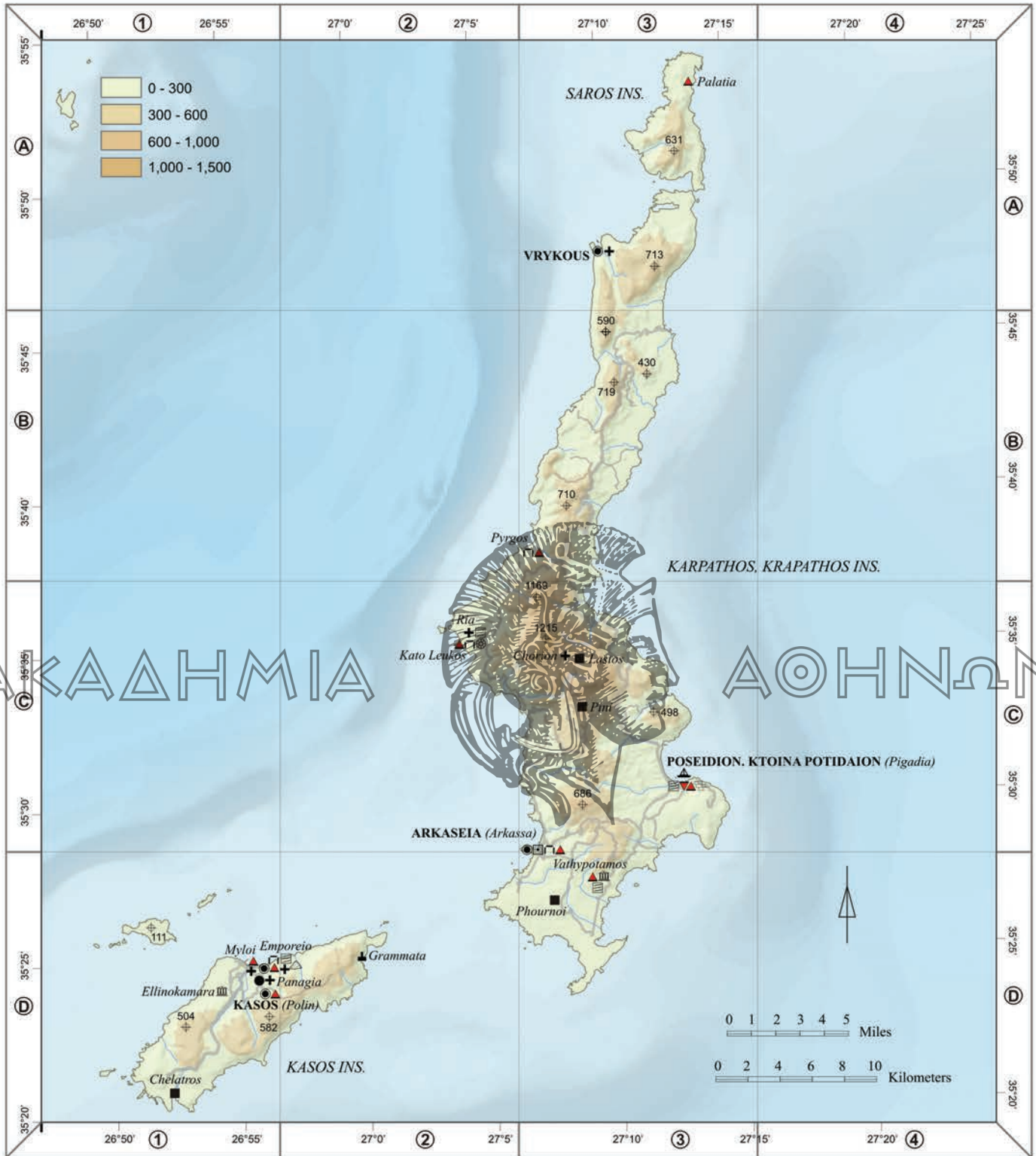


## LEGEND / LEGENDE

- |   |   |  |                                     |                       |
|---|---|--|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| ● Village, settlement<br>Vicus  | ⌘ Temple, sanctuary<br>Templum, sanctuarium | ⌚ Architectural remains<br>Aedificium, structura | ▼ Sculpture, relief<br>Sigilla      | ▲ Pottery<br>Figlinae |
| ⌚ Inscription, altar<br>Inscriptio, ara   | ▲ Farmhouse, farm site<br>Villa rustica     | ⌚ Architectural members<br>Lapis, glaeba         | ■ Movable finds<br>Inventum mobile  | ⌚ Baths<br>Aquae      |
| ⌚ Necropolis, grave, grave stele or relief, sarcophagus, heroön<br>Sepulcretum, sepulcrum, sarcophagus, heroum/monumentum |   |  | Rina Modern name<br>Nomen hodiernum |                       |



# KARPATOS INSULA, SAROS INSULA & KASOS INSULA



## LEGEND / LEGENDE

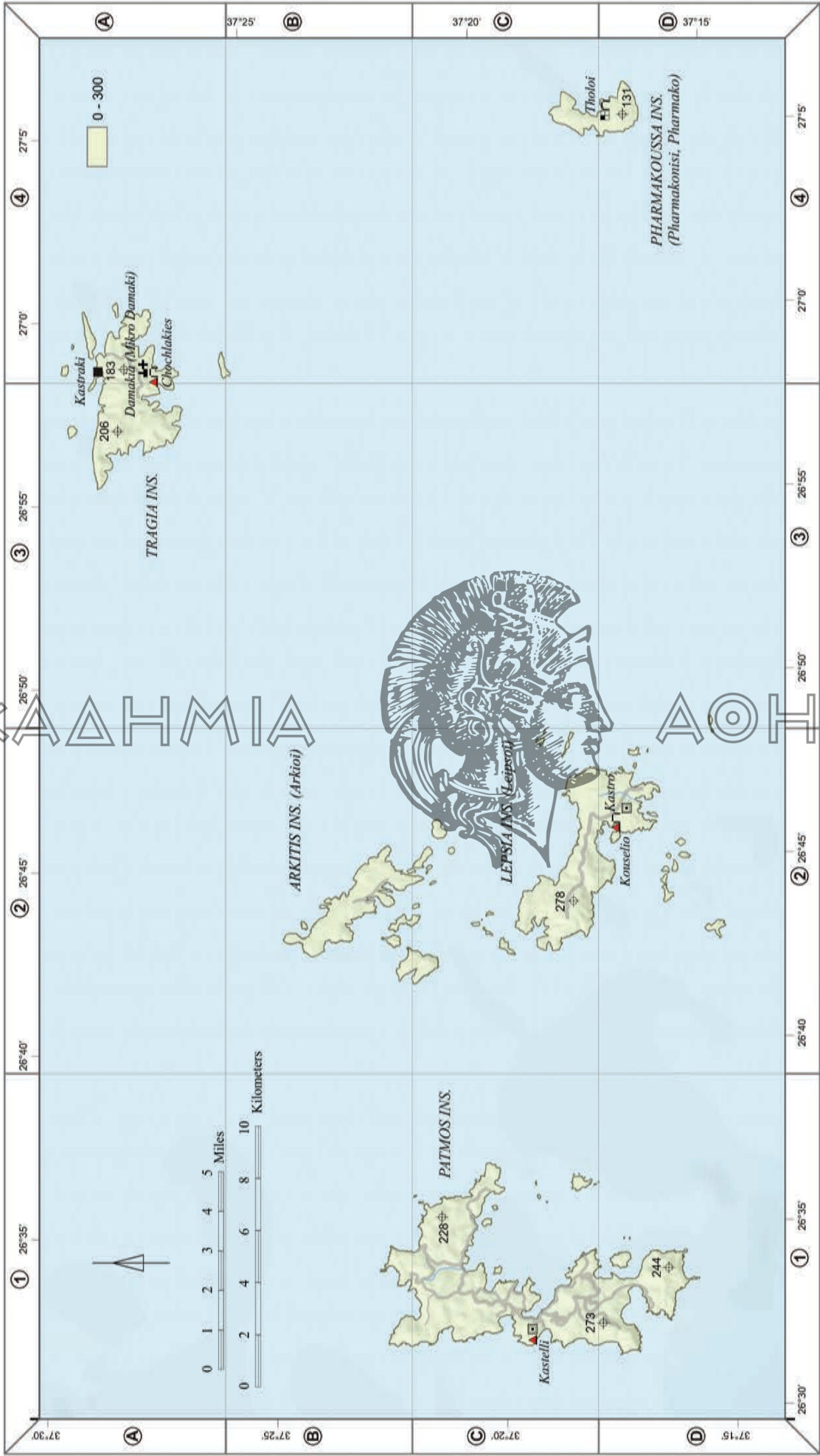
- |   |   |  |                                     |                                |
|---|---|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| ● Important city<br>Urbs colonia, municipium  | ⛪ Temple, sanctuary<br>Templum, sanctuarium | □ Architectural remains<br>Aedificium, structura | ▩ Cistern<br>Cisterna               | ▲ Pottery<br>Figlinae          |
| ⦶ Fortification wall<br>Moenia, murus   | ▼ Sculpture, relief<br>Sigilla              | ■ Movable finds<br>Inventum mobile               | ⦶ Acropolis<br>Arx                  | ⊙ Coins<br>Nummi               |
| ⚡ Inscription, altar<br>Inscriptio, ara   | ⚡ Quarry<br>Quadraria                       | ⚡ Port<br>Portus                                 | Pini Modern name<br>Nomen hodiernum | ● Village, settlement<br>Vicus |
| ✚ Necropolis, grave, grave stele or relief, sarcophagus, heroön<br>Sepulcretum, sepulcrum, sarcophagus, heroum/monumentum |   |  |                                     |                                |



KOS INSULA & PSERIMOS INSULA



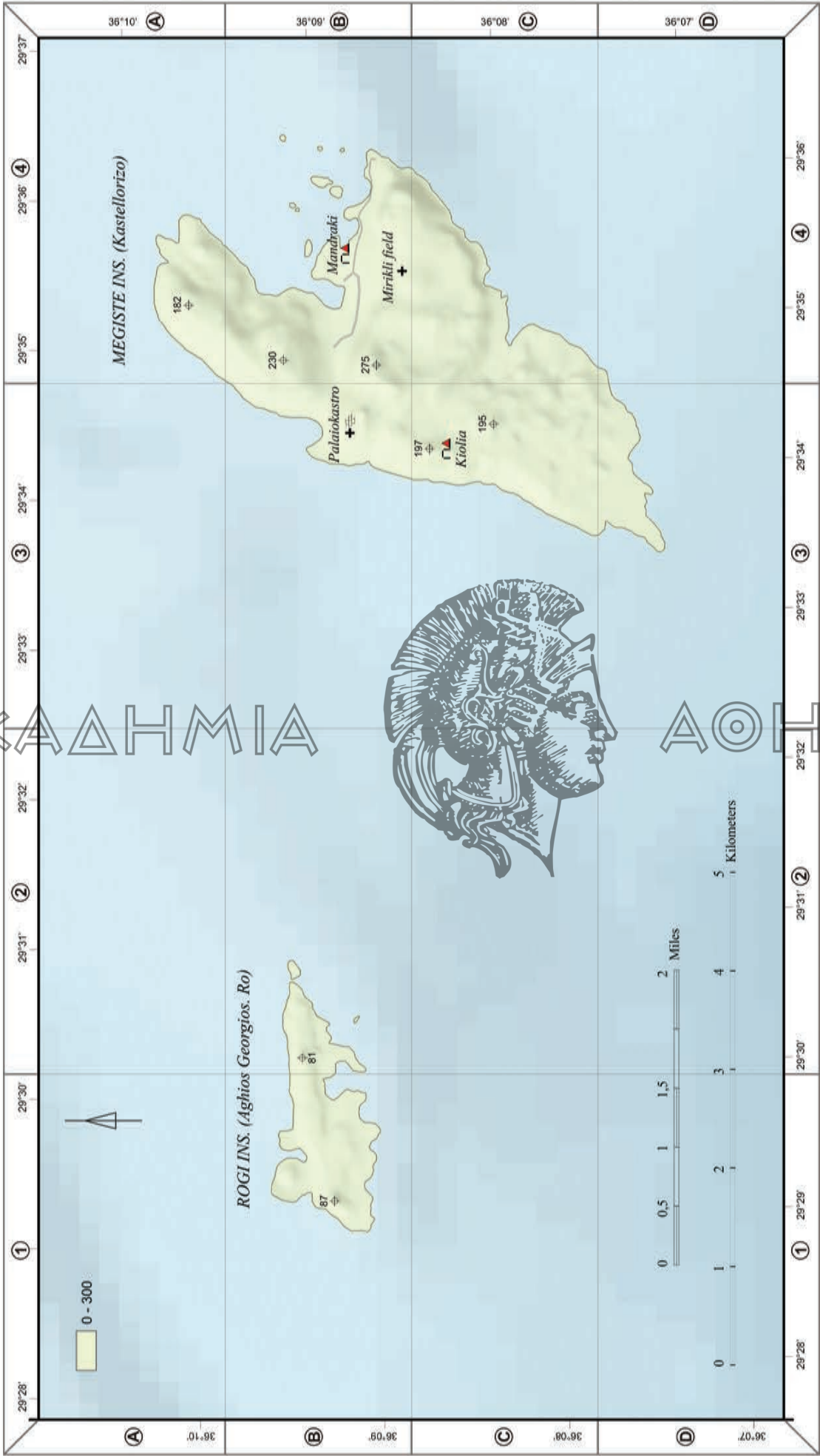
PATMOS INSULA, TRAGIA INSULA, LEPSIA INSULA, ARKITIS INSULA & PHARMAKOUSSA INSULA



LEGEND / LEGENDE

- |   |   |  |   |                       |
|---|---|--|---|-----------------------|
| ■ Movable finds<br>Inventum mobile  | ▲ Inscription, altar<br>Inscriptio, ara | □ Architectural remains<br>Aedificium, structura | □ Acropolis<br>Arx                            | ▲ Pottery<br>Figlinae |
| ✚ Necropolis, grave, grave stele or relief, sarcophagus, heroon<br>Sepulcretum, sepulcrum, sarcophagus, heroum/monumentum |   | ■ Mosaic<br>Pavimentum                           | □ Kastsello<br>Modern name<br>Nomen hodiernum |                       |

MEGISTE INSULA & ROGI INSULA



LEGENDA

- Fortification wall
- Moenia, murus
- Necropolis, grave, grave stele or relief, sarcophagus, heroon
- Sepulchrum, sepulcrum, sarcophagus, heroon/monumentum

- Architectural remains
- Aedificium, structura
- Modern name
- Nomen hodiernum

- Pottery
- Figlinae



## RHODES INSULA



## LEGEND / LEGENDE

- |   |   |  |                           |                       |
|---|---|--|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| ● Important city<br>Urbs colonia, municipium  | ⛑ Temple, sanctuary<br>Templum, sanctuarium | □ Architectural remains<br>Aedificium, structura | ⛑ Cistern<br>Cisterna     | ▲ Pottery<br>Figlinae |
| ● Village, settlement<br>Vicus  | ▲ Farmhouse, farm site<br>Villa rustica     | ■ Movable finds<br>Inventum mobile               | ⛑ Acropolis<br>Arx        | ⊙ Coins<br>Nummi      |
| ⚡ Inscription, altar<br>Inscriptio, ara   | ▼ Sculpture, relief<br>Sigilla              | ⚡ Architectural members<br>Lapis, glaeba         | ⊙ Oil press<br>Molina     | ⊙ Well<br>Puteus      |
| ⛑ Necropolis, grave, grave stele or relief, sarcophagus, heroon<br>Sepulcretum, sepulcrum, sarcophagus, heroum/monumentum |   | Giaka Modern name<br>Nomen hodiernum             | ⚡ Aqueduct<br>Aquaeductus | ⚡ Bridge<br>Pons      |



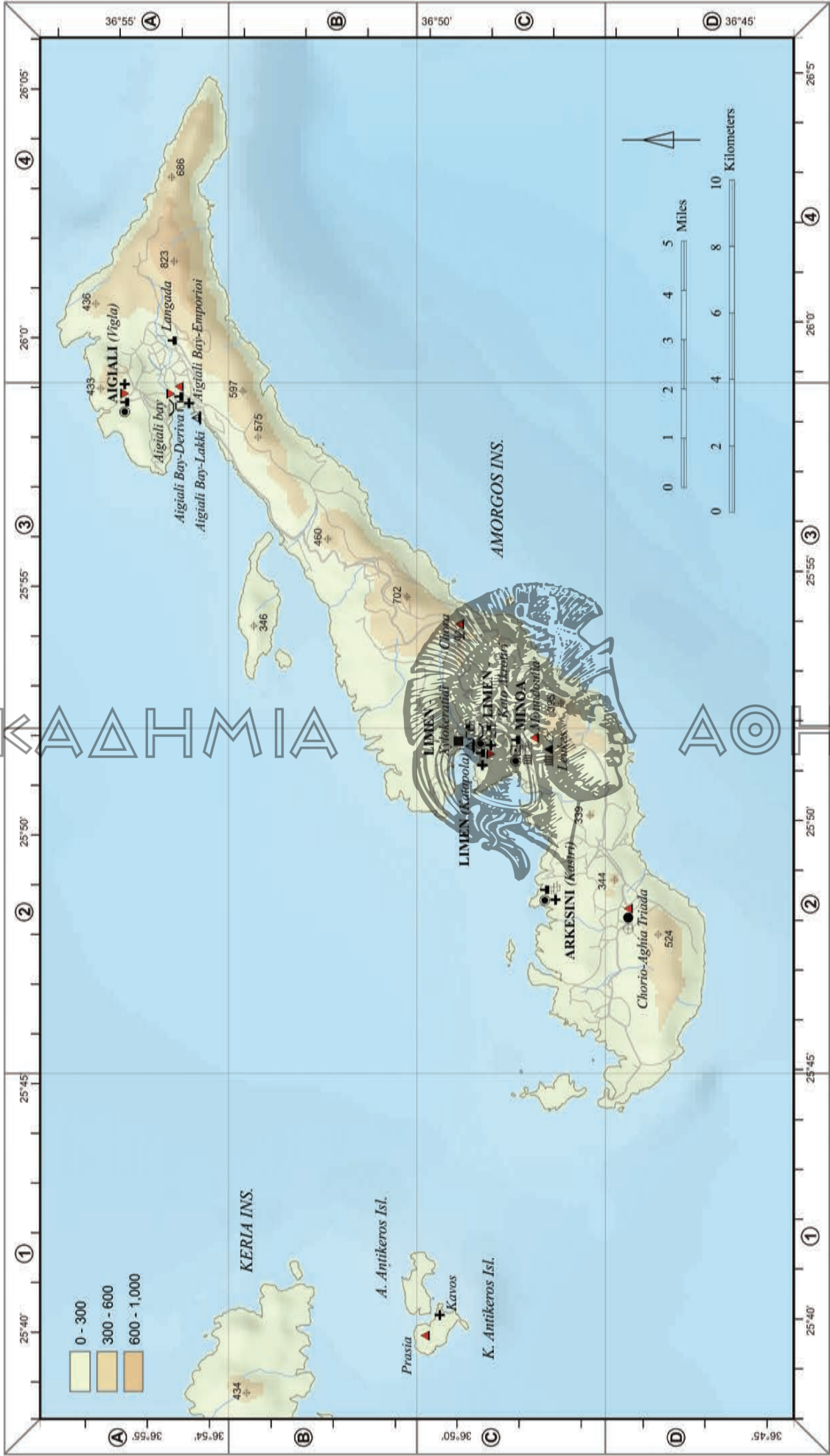
## RHODES INSULA



## LEGEND / LEGENDE

- |   |   |  |                                       |                       |
|---|---|--|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| ● Important city<br>Urbs colonia, municipium  | ⛪ Temple, sanctuary<br>Templum, sanctuarium | □ Architectural remains<br>Aedificium, structura | ≡≡≡ Aqueduct<br>Aquaeductus           | ▲ Pottery<br>Figlinae |
| ● Village, settlement<br>Vicus  | ▲ Farmhouse, farm site<br>Villa rustica     | ⚡ Inscription, altar<br>Inscriptio, ara          | ⊠ Acropolis<br>Arx                    | ⊙ Coins<br>Nummi      |
| + Necropolis, grave, grave stele or relief, sarcophagus, heroön<br>Sepulcretum, sepulcrum, sarcophagus, heroum/monumentum |   | ⚙ Architectural members<br>Lapis, glæba          | Drakos Modern name<br>Nomen hodiernum |                       |

AMORGOS INSULA, KERIA INSULA, K. ANTIKEROS & A. ANTIKEROS ISLANDS

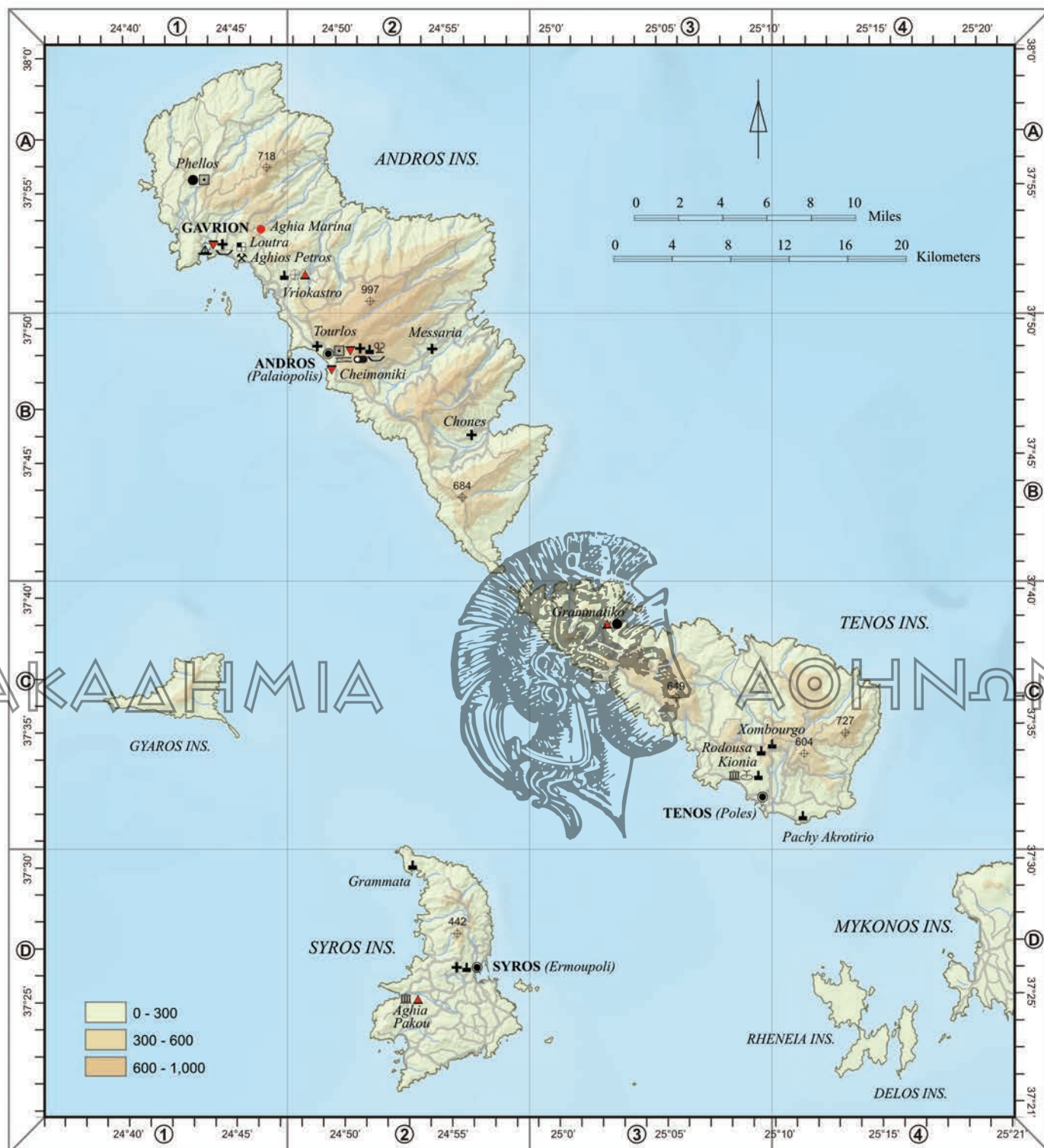




IOS INSULA, SIKINOS INSULA, PHOLEGANDROS INSULA & ANAPHI INSULA



## ANDROS INSULA, TENOS INSULA &amp; SYROS INSULA



## LEGEND / LEGENDE

- |   |   |                                       |                       |                    |
|---|---|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| ● Important city<br>Urbs colonia, municipium  | ⛪ Temple, sanctuary<br>Templum, sanctuarium             | ▼ Sculpture, relief<br>Sigilla        | ▲ Pottery<br>Figlinae | ⛶ Baths<br>Aquae   |
| ● Village, settlement<br>Vicus  | ⊕ Tower, castle, fortified village<br>Turris, castellum | ■ Mosaic<br>Pavimentum                | ⊙ Coins<br>Nummi      | ⛶ Fountain<br>Fons |
| ▲ Farmhouse, farm site<br>Villa rustica   | ⛶ Architectural members<br>Lapis, glæba                 | ● Hoard<br>Thesaurus                  | ▲ Port<br>Portus      |                    |
| ⛶ Inscription, altar<br>Inscriptio, ara   | ⛶ Water supply system<br>Aquaeductus                    | ■ Acropolis<br>Arx                    | ⛶ Mine<br>Fodina      |                    |
| + Necropolis, grave, grave stele or relief, sarcophagus, heroön<br>Sepulcretum, sepulcrum, sarcophagus, heroum/monumentum |   | Kionia Modern name<br>Nomen hodiernum | ≡ Road<br>Via         |                    |



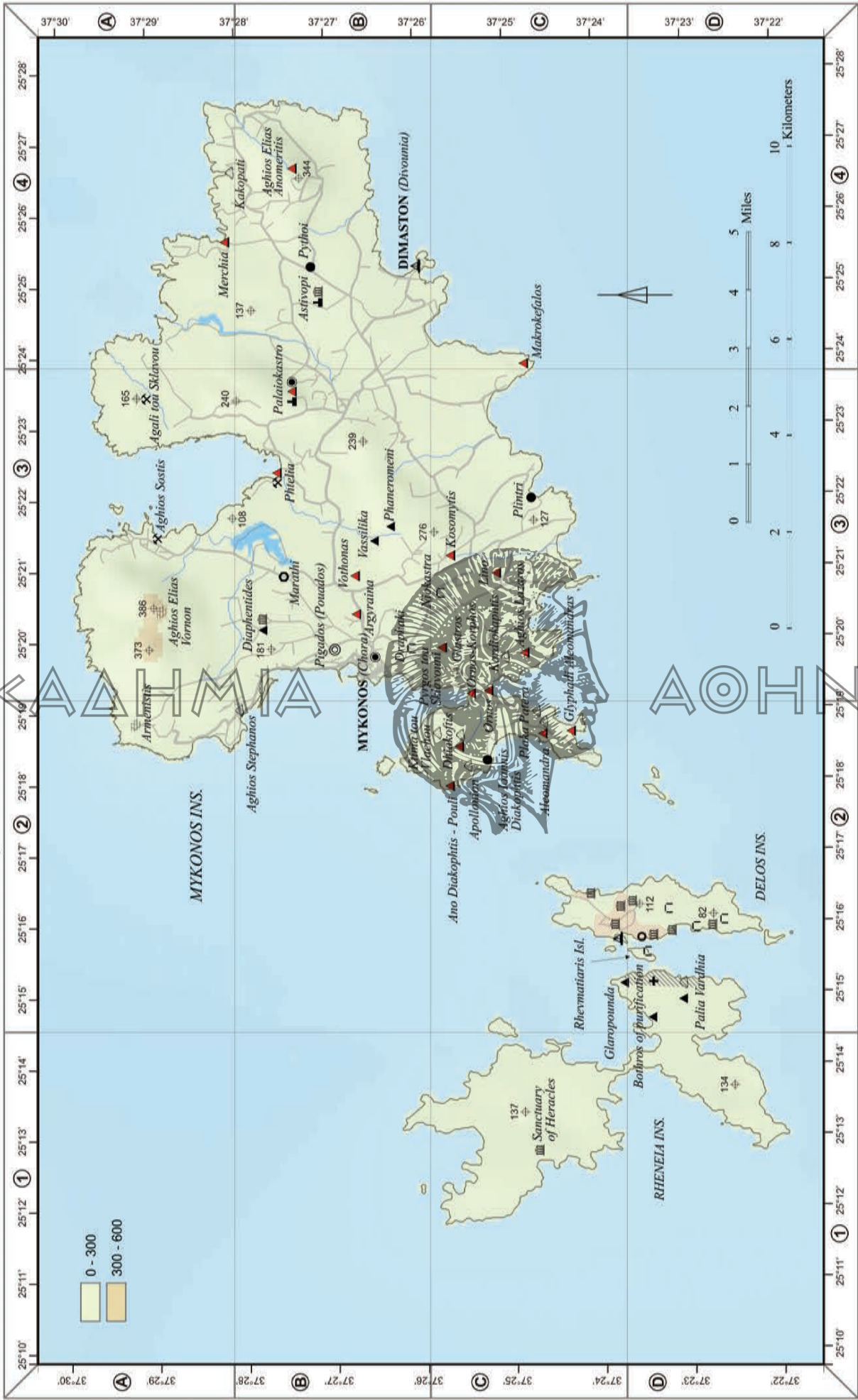
PAROS INSULA, NAXOS INSULA, AMORGOS INSULA, SCHOLINOUSA, A. KOUFONISI INSULA & K. ANTIKEROS INSULA



LEGEND / LEGENDE

- |   |                          |   |   |   |           |
|---|--------------------------|---|---|---|-----------|
| ● | Important city           | □ | Architectural members   | ▲ | Pottery   |
| ○ | Urbs colonia, municipium | □ | Lapis, glæba  | ■ | Figlinae  |
| ● | Village, settlement      | □ | Inscription, altar  | ▲ | Port      |
| ◆ | Vicus                    | □ | Inscriptio, ara   | ▲ | Portus    |
| ◆ | Kiln, Workshop           | □ | Necropolis, grave, grave stele or relief, sarcophagus, heroon | ▲ | Quarry    |
| ◆ | Fornax, Officina         | □ | Sepulcretum, sepulcrum, sarcophagus, heroon / monumentum      | ▲ | Quadraria |
|   |                          | □ | Fortification wall  | ▲ |           |
|   |                          | □ | Moenia, murus   | ▲ |           |
|   |                          | □ | Aqueduct  | ▲ |           |
|   |                          | □ | Aquaeductus   | ▲ |           |
|   |                          | □ | Modern name   | ▲ |           |
|   |                          | □ | Iria  | ▲ |           |
|   |                          | □ | Nomen hodiernum   | ▲ |           |

RHENEIA INSULA, DELOS INSULA & MYKONOS INSULA



LEGEND / LEGENDE














- |                            |                         |  |  |                        |               |               |                     |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|--|--|------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|
| ● Important city           | △ Architectural remains | ⊕ Fortification wall                           | ⊕ Pottery  | ⊕ Farmhouse, farm site | ⊕ Quarry      | ⊕ Mine        | ⊕ Tower, castle     |
| ● Urbs colonia, municipium | □ Aedificium, structura | ⊕ Moenia, murus                                | ⊕ Figlinae   | ⊕ Villa rustica        | ⊕ Quadraaria  | ⊕ Fodina      | ⊕ Turris, castellum |
| ● Village / Vicus          | ⊕ Traces of habitation  | ⊕ Ruinae dubiae interpretationis               | ⊕ Necropolis, grave, grave stiele or relief, sarcophagus, heroon | ⊕ Olive press          | ⊕ Well        | ⊕ Warehouse   | ⊕ Modern name       |
| ⊕ Temple, sanctuary        | ⊕ Temple, sanctuary     | ⊕ Sepulchretum, sarcophagus, heroum/monumentum | ⊕ Inscription, altar   | ⊕ Trapetum/Torculum    | ⊕ Puteus      | ⊕ Horrea      | ⊕ Nomen hodiernum   |
| ⊕ Templum, sanctuarium     | ⊕ Sanctuarius           | ⊕ Sanctuarium                                  | ⊕ Sanctuarium  | ⊕ Sanctuarium          | ⊕ Sanctuarium | ⊕ Sanctuarium | ⊕ Sanctuarium       |



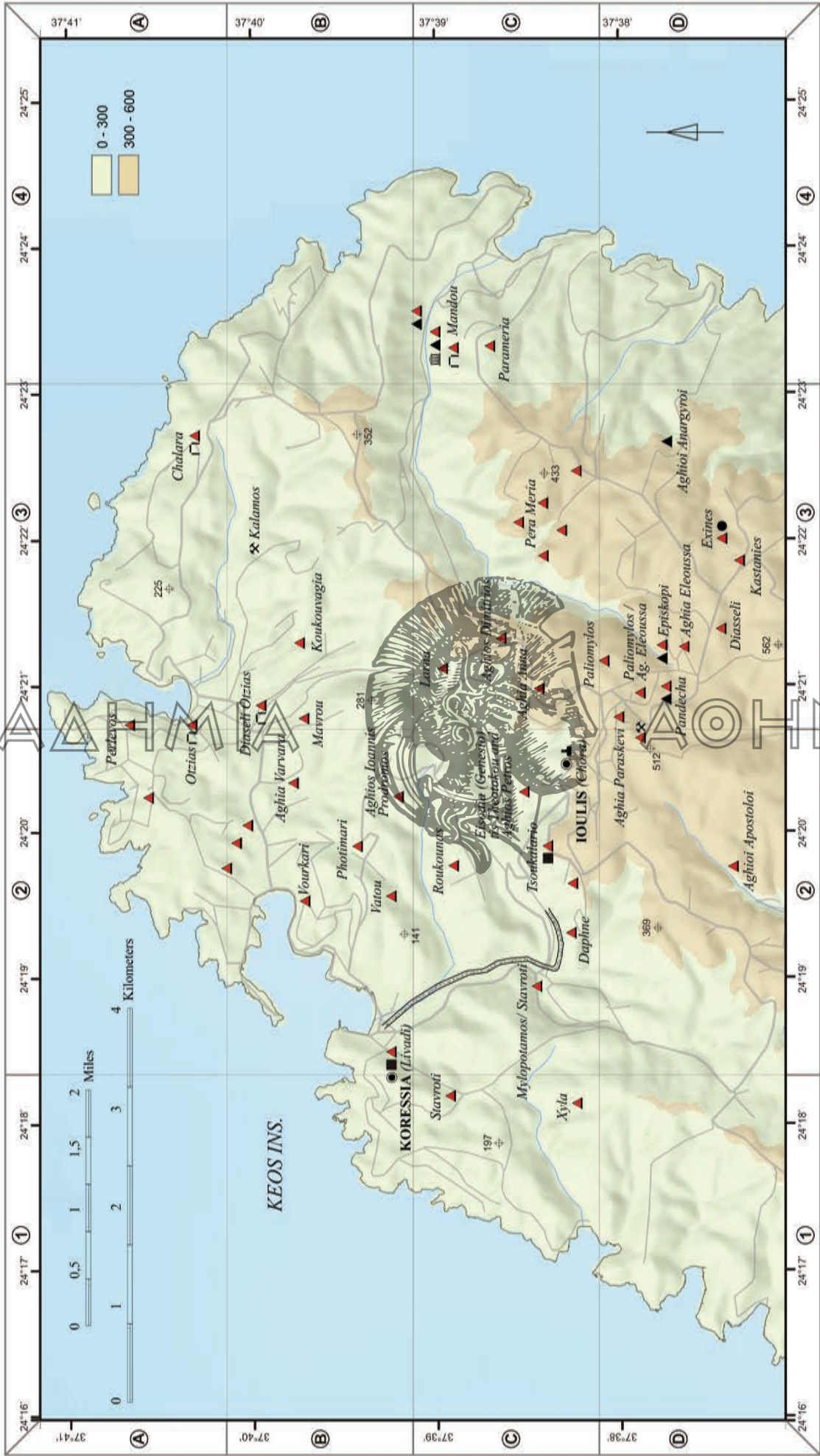
## KEOS INSULA



## LEGEND / LEGENDE

- |   |   |  |   |  |   |                     |
|---|---|--|---|--|---|---------------------|
| ● Important city<br>Urbs colonia, municipium  |  | Temple, sanctuary<br>Templum, sanctuarium              |  | Architectural remains<br>Aedificium, structura |  | Pottery<br>Figlinae |
| ● Village, settlement<br>Vicus  |  | Traces of habitation<br>Ruinae dubiae interpretationis |  | Movable finds<br>Inventum mobile               |  | Coins<br>Nummi      |
| ▲ Farmhouse, farm site<br>Villa rustica   |  | Theatre<br>Theatrum                                    |  | Fortified Remains<br>Castellum                 |  | Port<br>Portus      |
| ⬇ Inscription, altar<br>Inscriptio, ara   |  | Cistern<br>Cisterna                                    |  | Acropolis<br>Arx                               |  | Mine<br>Fodina      |
| + Necropolis, grave, grave stele or relief, sarcophagus, heroon<br>Sepulcretum, sepulcrum, sarcophagus, heroum/monumentum |   |  | <i>Vatou</i>  | Modern name<br>Nomen hodiernum                 |  | Road<br>Via         |

KEOS ISLAND

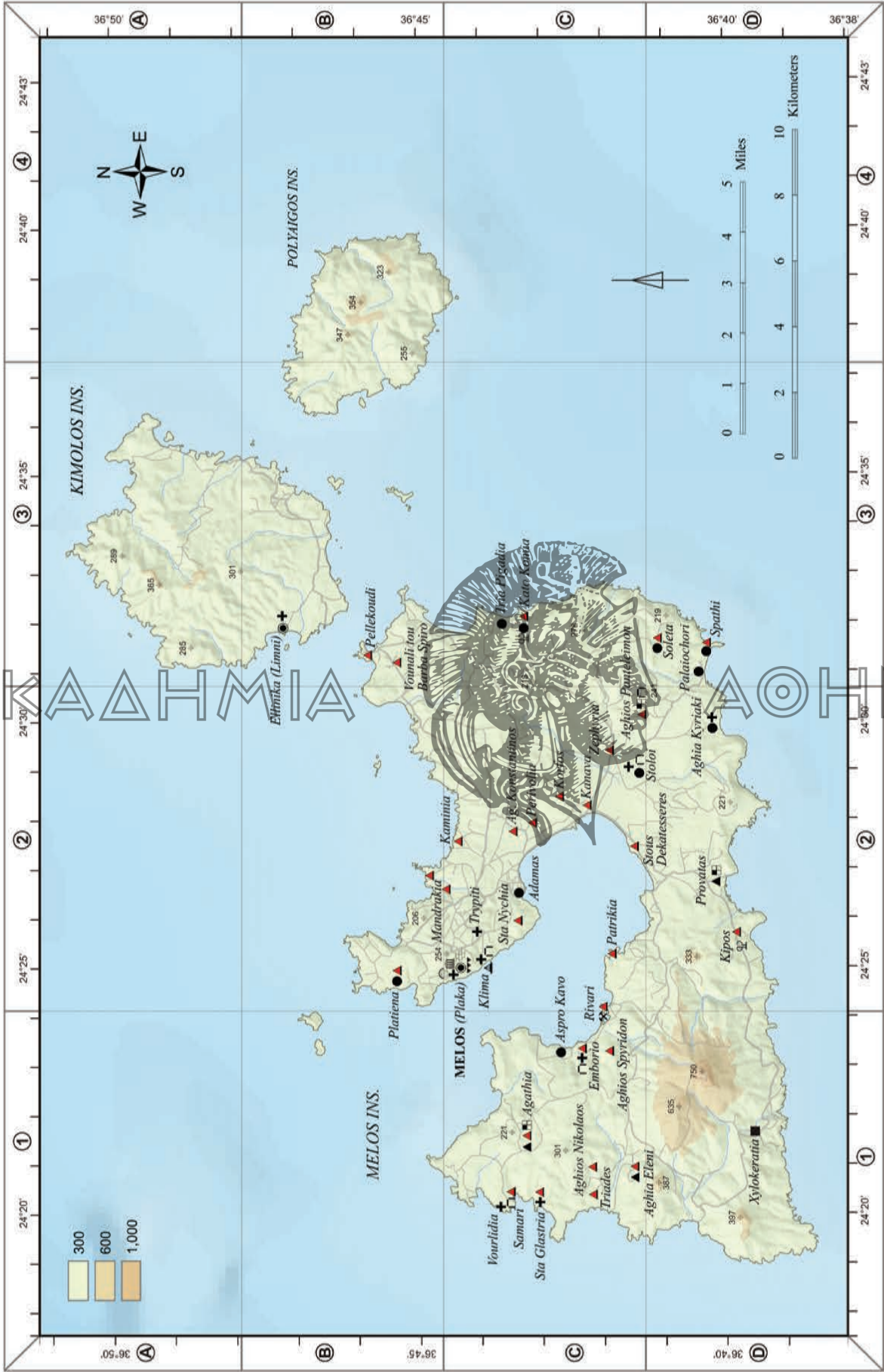


LEGEND / LEGENDE

- |   |  |   |   |   |                        |   |  |   |   |   |                                       |
|---|--|---|---|---|------------------------|---|--|---|---|---|---------------------------------------|
| ● | Important city<br>Urbs colonia, municipium | ✕ | Fortified Remains<br>Castellum  | ▲ | Pottery<br>Figlinae    | ■ | Architectural remains<br>Aedificium, structura | ▲ | Temple, sanctuary<br>Templum, sanctuarium | ▲ | Farmhouse, farm site<br>Villa rustica |
| ● | Village, settlement<br>Vicus               | + | Necropolis, grave, grave stele or relief, sarcophagus, heroon<br>Sepulchrum, sarcophagus, heroon/monumentum | ▲ | Agia Paraskevi<br>512' | ■ | Movable finds<br>Inventum mobile               | ▲ | Modern name<br>Nomen hodiernum            | ▲ | Inscription, altar<br>Inscriptio, ara |



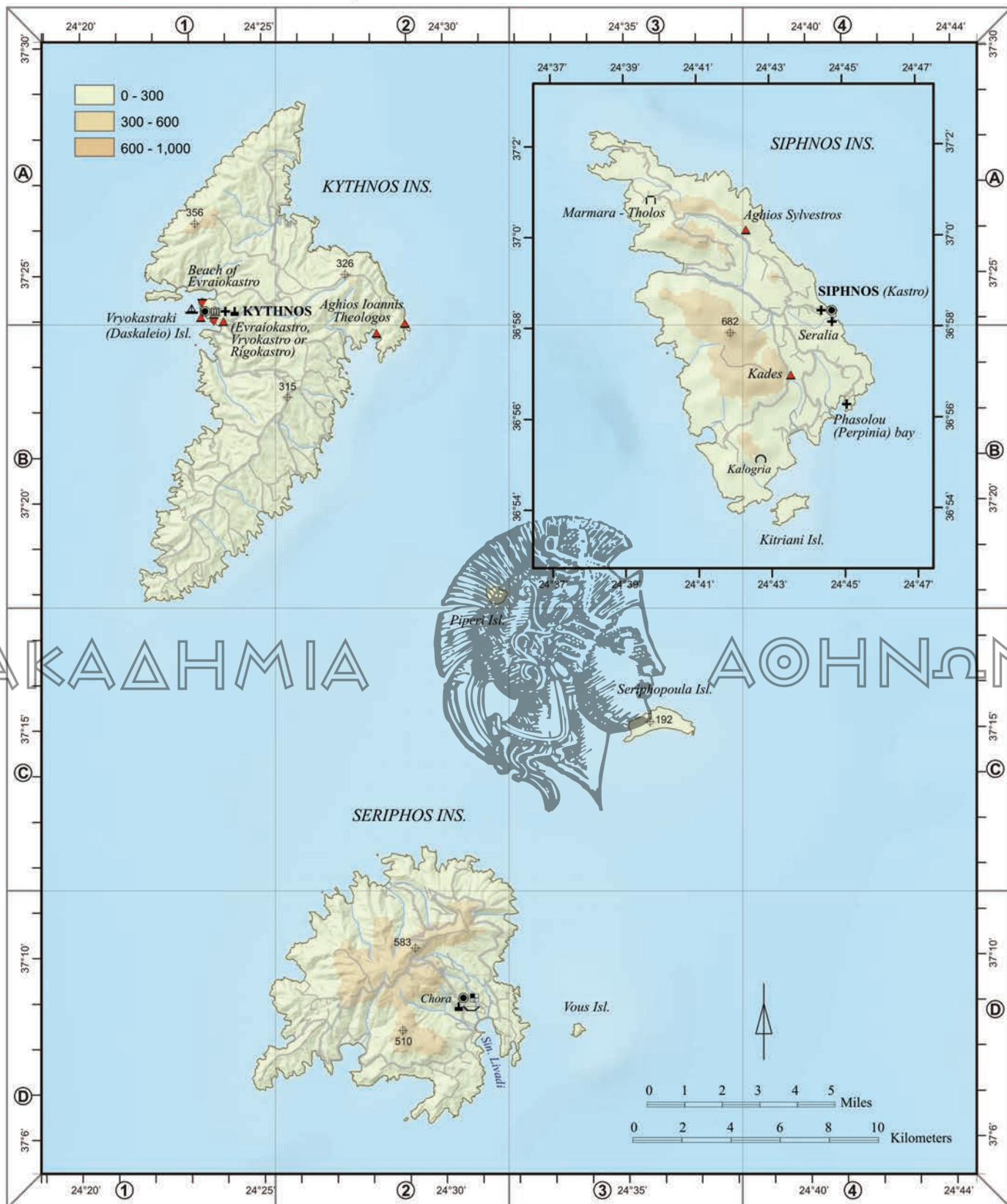
MELOS INSULA & KIMOLOS INSULA



LEGEND / LEGENDE

●	Important city Urbs colonia, municipium	△	Traces of habitation Ruinae dubiae interpretationis	⊞	Fortification wall Moenia, murus	▲	Pottery Figlinae	■	Movable finds Inventum mobile
●	Village, settlement Vicus	⊞	Temple, sanctuary Templum, sanctuarium	⊞	Aqueduct Aquaeductus	▲	Port Portus	⊞	Theatre Theatrum
▲	Farmhouse, farm site Villa rustica	+	Necropolis, grave, grave stele or relief, sarcophagus, heroon Sepulcretum, sepulcrum, sarcophagus, heroon/monumentum	⊞	Mosaic Pavimentum	⊞	Mine Fodina	⊞	Modern name Spathi Nomen hodiernum

## KYTHNOS INSULA, SERIPHOS INSULA &amp; SIPHNOS INSULA



## LEGEND / LEGENDE

- |  |   |                                |                       |   |
|--|---|--------------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| ● Important city<br>Urbs colonia, municipium     | ⛑ Temple, sanctuary<br>Templum, sanctuarium   | ▼ Sculpture, relief<br>Sigilla | ▲ Pottery<br>Figlinae | ⌋ Cave<br>Caverna                           |
| ⌋ Architectural remains<br>Aedificium, structura | ⌋ Baths<br>Aquae  | ■ Mosaic<br>Pavimentum         | ▲ Port<br>Portus      | <i>Kades</i> Modern name<br>Nomen hodiernum |
| ⌋ Inscription, altar<br>Inscriptio, ara          | + Necropolis, grave, grave stele or relief, sarcophagus, heroön<br>Sepulcretum, sepulcrum, sarcophagus, heroum/monumentum |                                |                       |   |



## THERA (SANTORINI) INSULA &amp; THERASIA INSULA



## LEGEND / LEGENDE

- |   |   |                                       |
|---|---|---------------------------------------|
| ● Important city<br>Urbs colonia, municipium  | ⛑ Temple, sanctuary<br>Templum, sanctuarium | ▼ Sculpture, relief<br>Sigilla        |
| ● Village, settlement<br>Vicus  | ⚙ Fortification wall<br>Moenia, murus       | ⛎ Theatre<br>Theatrum                 |
| ▲ Farmhouse, farm site<br>Villa rustica   | ⚙ Architectural members<br>Lapis, glæba     | ⚓ Port<br>Portus                      |
| ⚭ Inscription, altar<br>Inscriptio, ara   | ▲ Pottery<br>Figlinae                       | Zomari Modern name<br>Nomen hodiernum |
| ⛶ Necropolis, grave, grave stele or relief, sarcophagus, heroon<br>Sepulcretum, sepulcrum, sarcophagus, heroum/monumentum |   |                                       |

## EUBOEAE SOUTHERN PART MAP 1

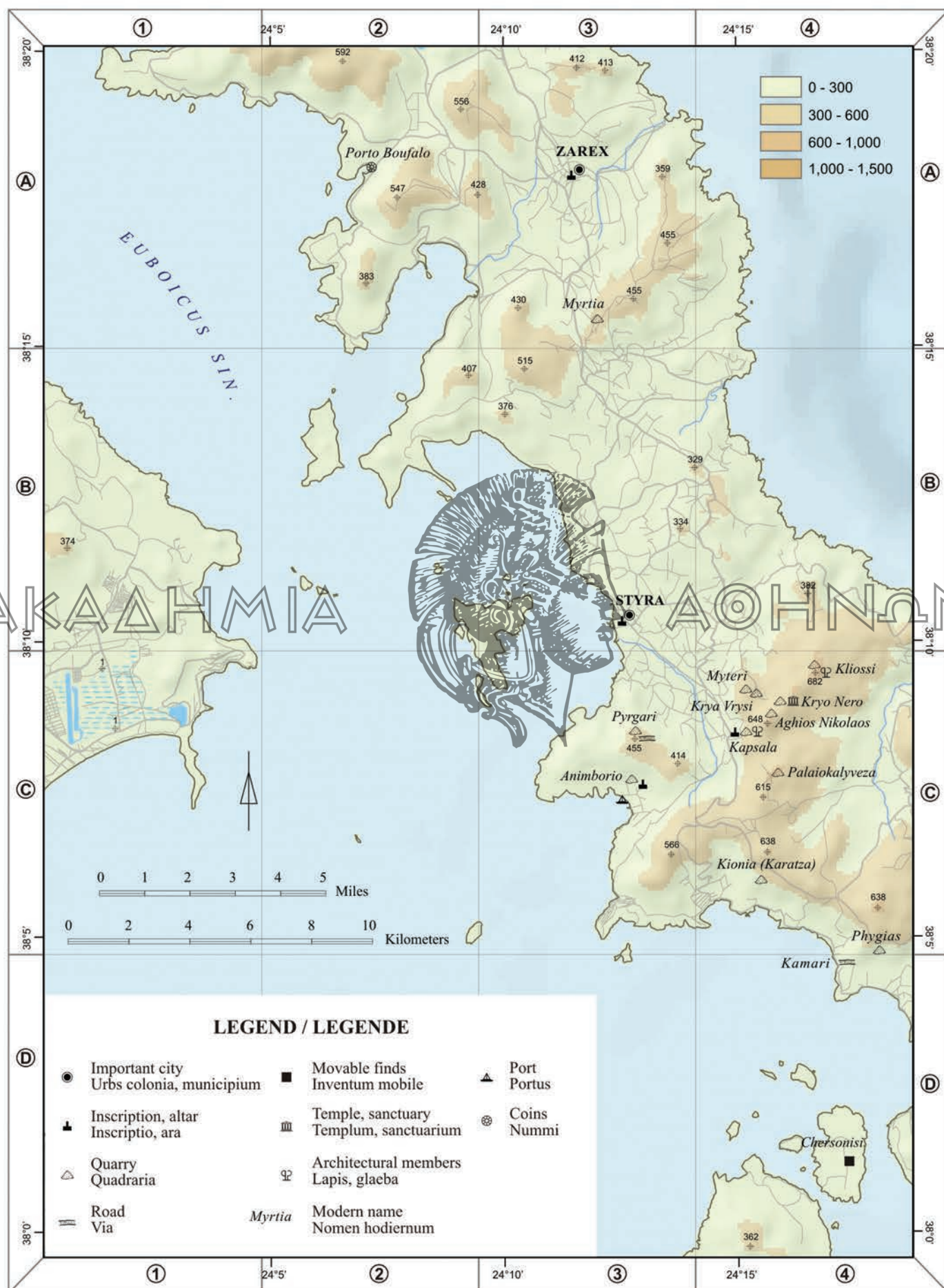


## LEGEND / LEGENDE

- |   |  |                       |                       |  |
|---|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|--|
| ● Important city<br>Urbs colonia, municipium  | ■ Movable finds<br>Inventum mobile               | ▲ Pottery<br>Figlinae | △ Quarry<br>Quadraria | ⌘ Architectural members<br>Lapis, glæba    |
| ⌚ Inscription, altar<br>Inscriptio, ara   | ⌚ Temple, sanctuary<br>Templum, sanctuarium      | ⌚ Coins<br>Nummi      | ≡ Road<br>Via         | ● Village, settlement<br>Vicus             |
| ▲ Farmhouse, farm site<br>Villa rustica   | □ Architectural remains<br>Aedificium, structura | ⌚ Baths<br>Aquæ       | ✕ Mine<br>Fodina      | <i>Lala</i> Modern name<br>Nomen hodiernum |
| + Necropolis, grave, grave stele or relief, sarcophagus, heroön<br>Sepulcretum, sepulcrum, sarcophagus, heroum/monumentum |  | ⌚ Cistern<br>Cisterna | ▲ Port<br>Portus      | ⌚ Fortification wall<br>Moenia, murus      |

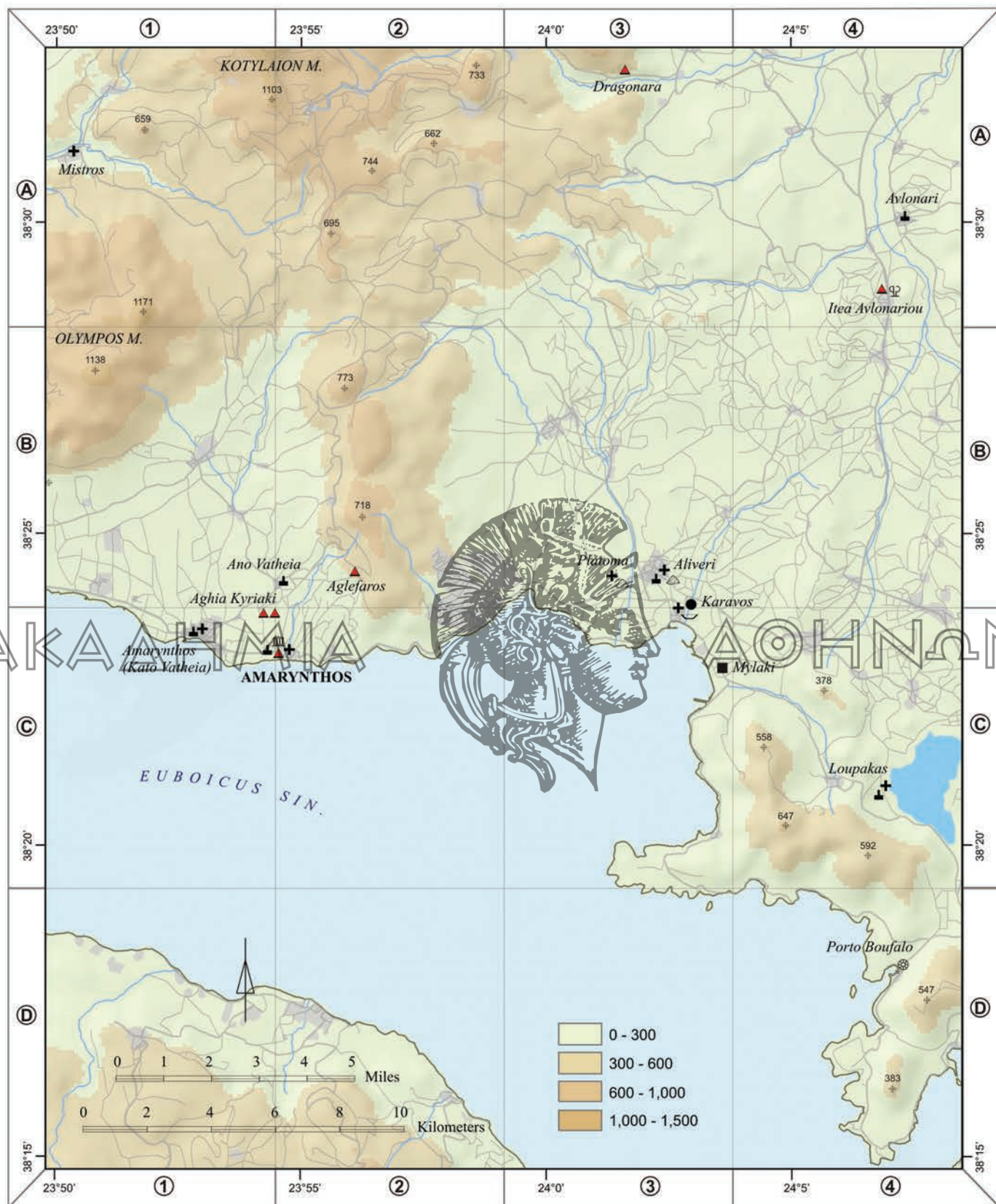


## EUBOEIA SOUTHERN PART MAP 2





## EUBOEIA SOUTHERN PART MAP 3

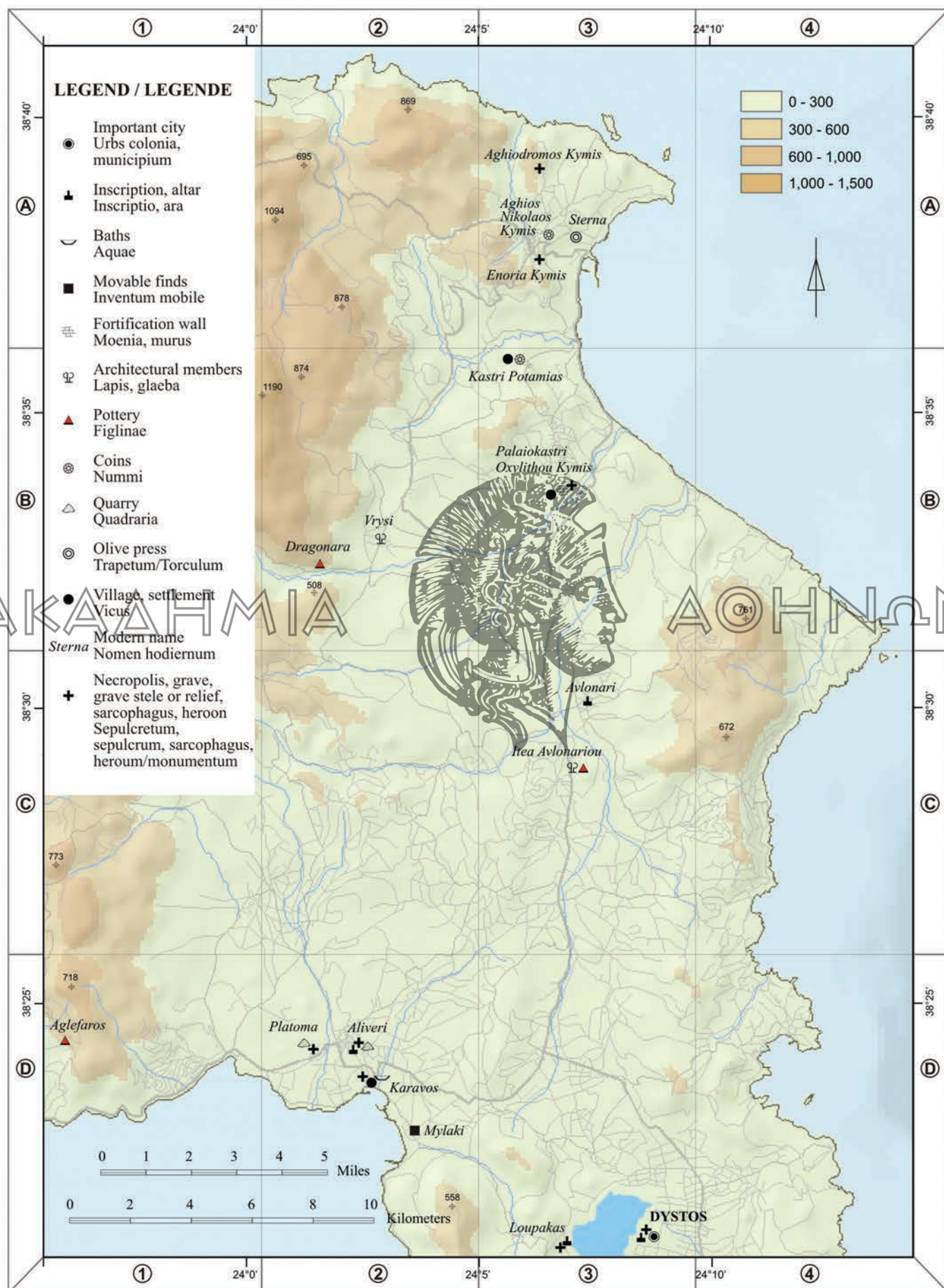


## LEGEND / LEGENDE

- |   |   |                       |                       |  |
|---|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|--|
| ● Village, settlement<br>Vicus          | ■ Movable finds<br>Inventum mobile  | ▲ Pottery<br>Figlinae | ⚙ Quarry<br>Quadraria | ⚙ Architectural members<br>Lapis, glæba          |
| ⚙ Inscription, altar<br>Inscriptio, ara | ⚙ Temple, sanctuary<br>Templum, sanctuarium   | ⚙ Coins<br>Nummi      | ⚙ Baths<br>Aquæ       | ⚙ Architectural remains<br>Aedificium, structura |
| ▼ Sculpture, relief<br>Sigilla          | + Necropolis, grave, grave stele or relief, sarcophagus, heroon<br>Sepulcretum, sepulcrum, sarcophagus, heroum/monumentum |                       |                       | Aliveri Modern name<br>Nomen hodiernum           |



## EUBOEIA CENTRAL PART MAP 4



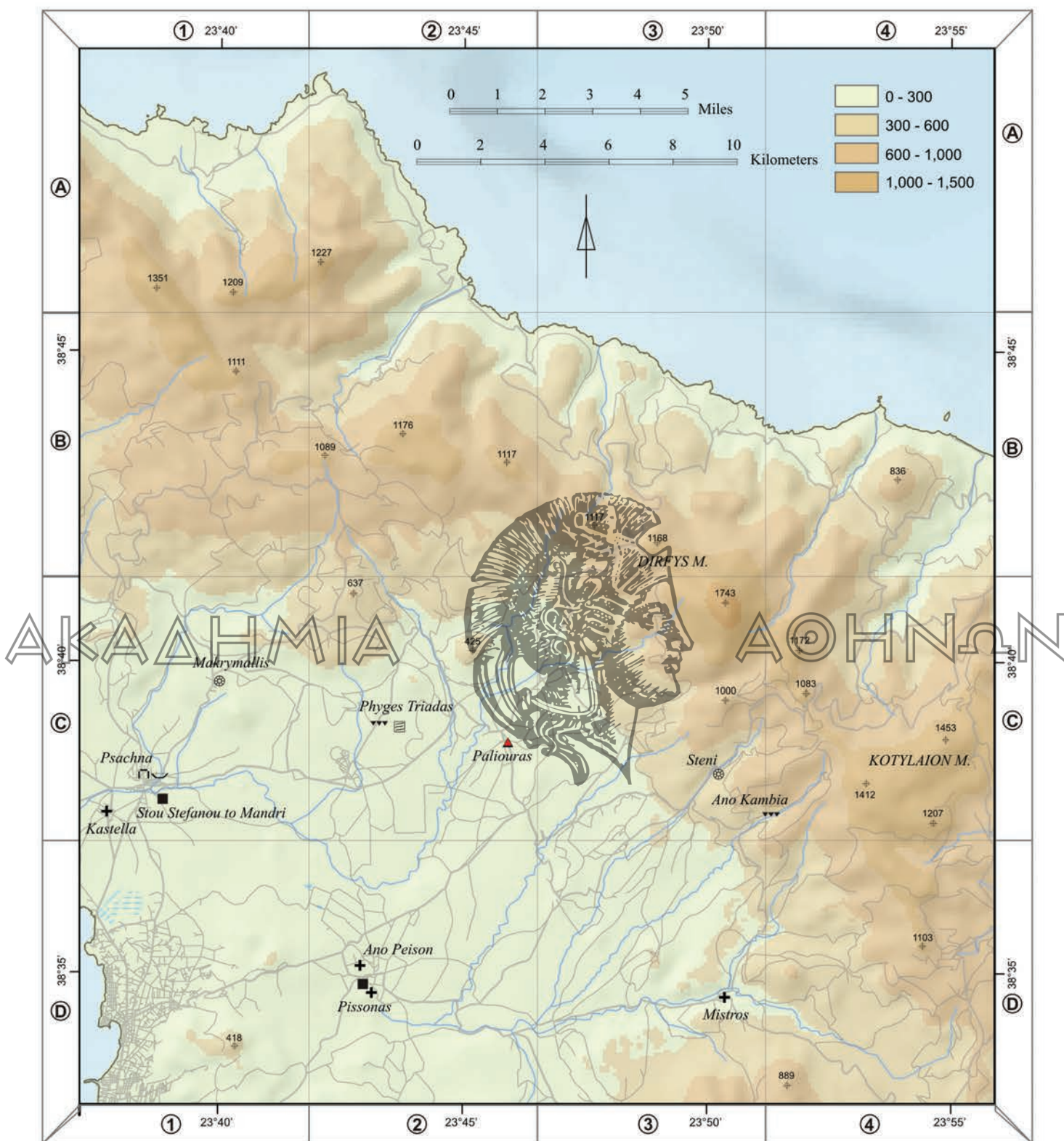


## EUBOEA CENTRAL PART MAP 5





## EUBOEIA NORTHERN PART MAP 6

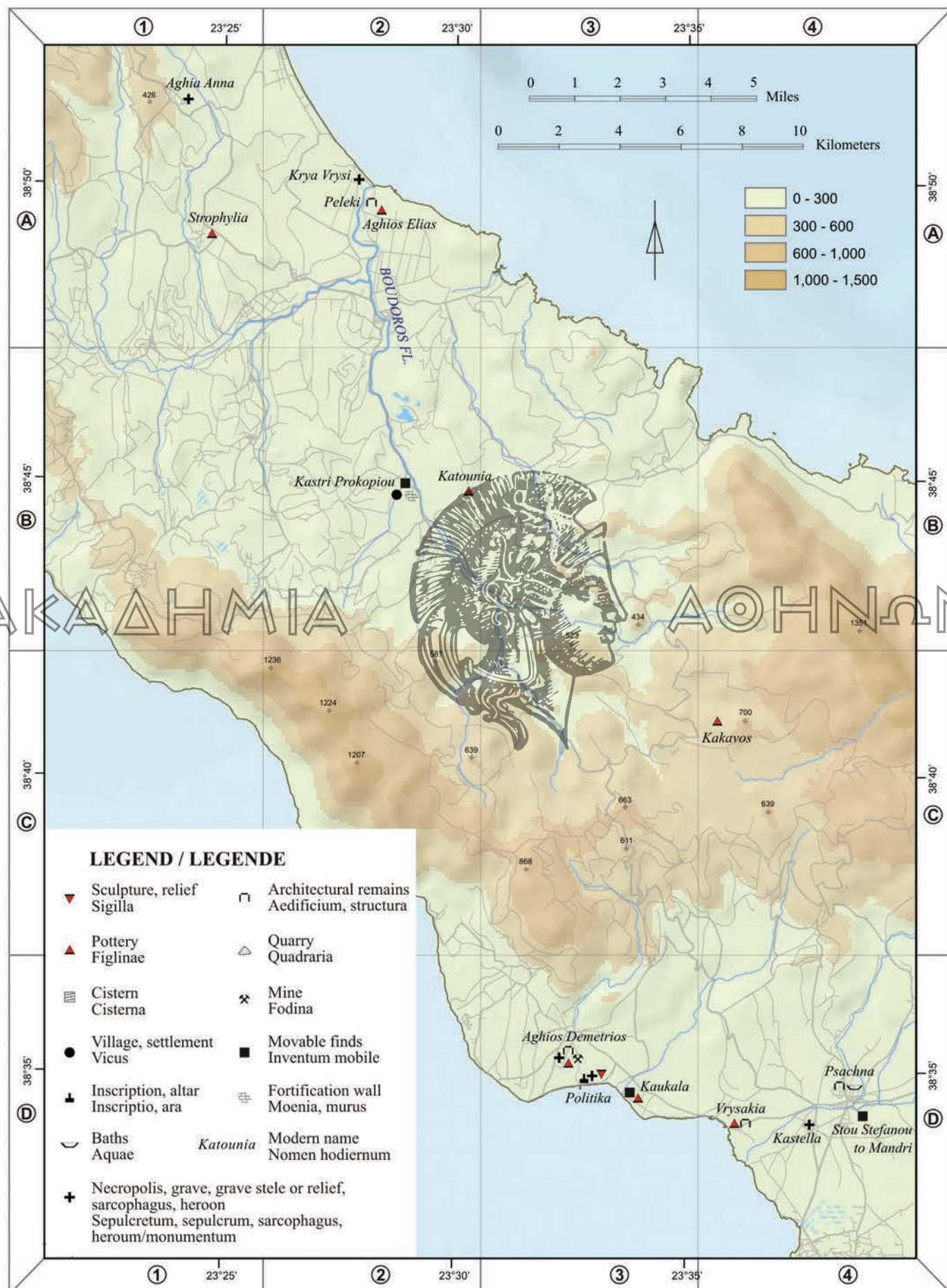


## LEGEND / LEGENDE

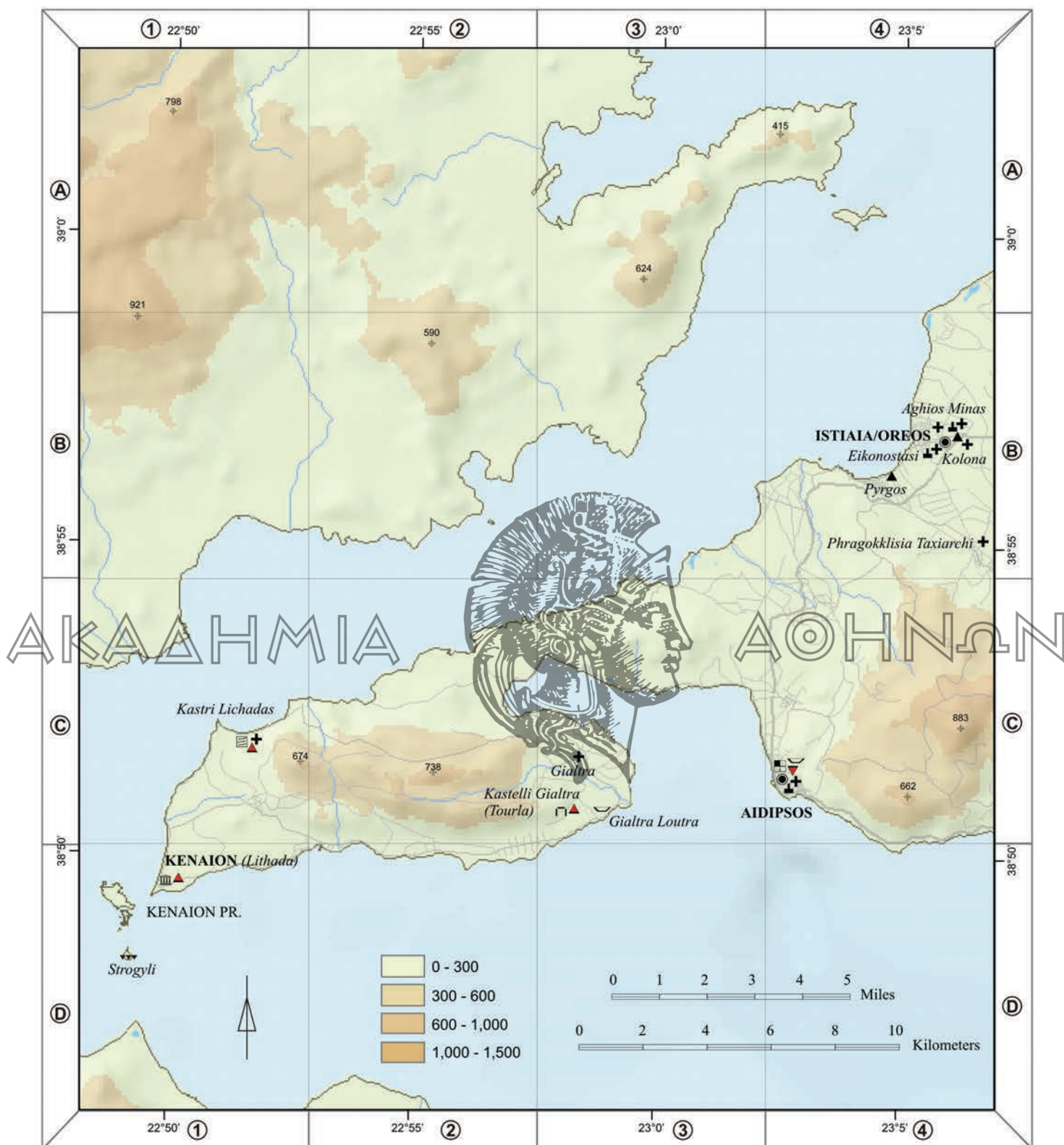
- |   |                                    |                       |  |                             |
|---|------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| ● Village, settlement<br>Vicus  | ■ Movable finds<br>Inventum mobile | ▲ Pottery<br>Figlinae | ⊗ Coins<br>Nummi                               | *** Aqueduct<br>Aquaeductus |
| + Necropolis, grave, grave stele or relief, sarcophagus, heroön<br>Sepulcretum, sepulcrum, sarcophagus, heroum/monumentum | ▨ Cistern<br>Cisterna              |                       | <i>Kastella</i> Modern name<br>Nomen hodiernum |                             |
| □ Architectural remains<br>Aedificium, structura  |                                    |                       |  |                             |



## EUBOEIA NORTHERN PART MAP 7



## EUBOEIA NORTHERN PART MAP 8

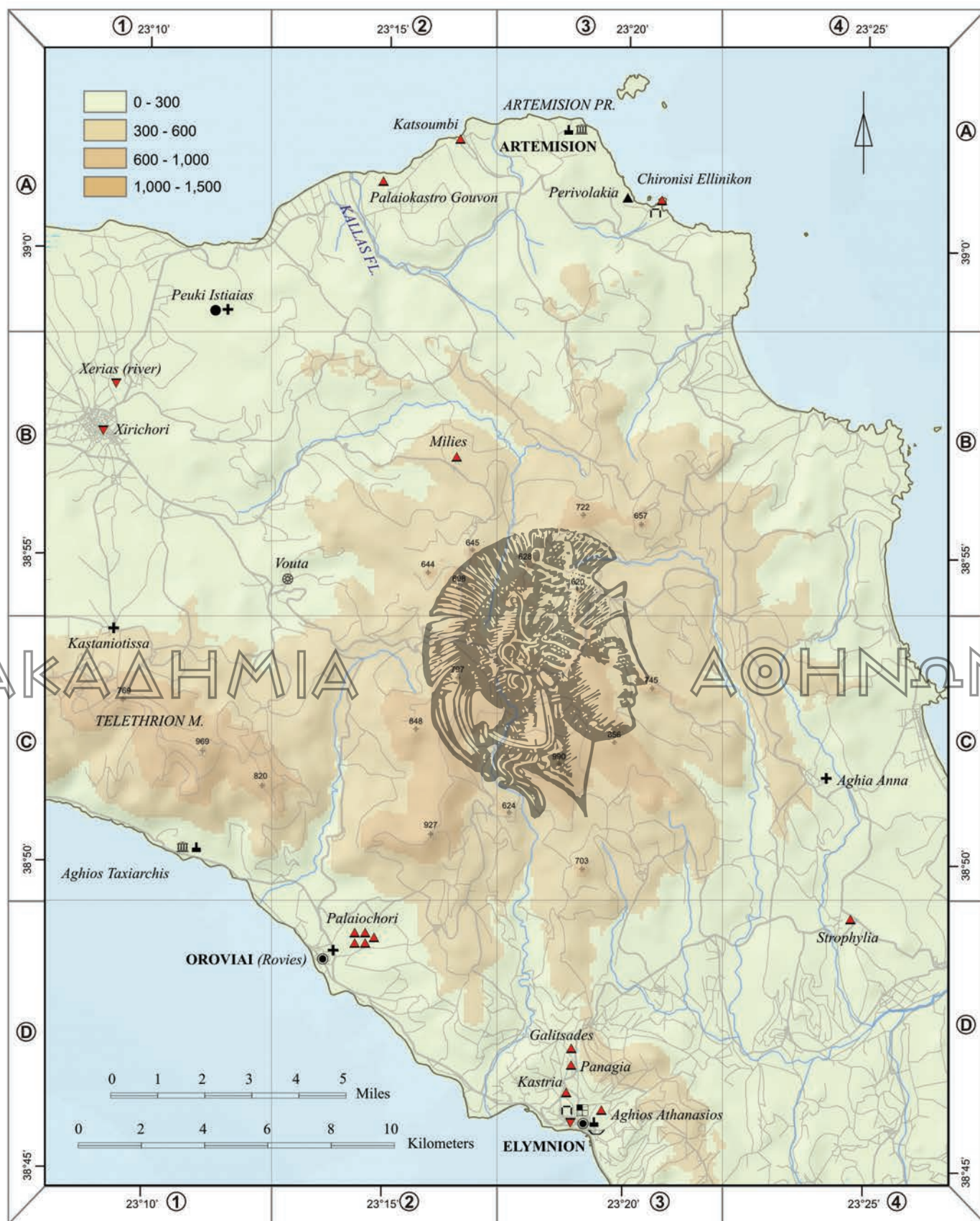


## LEGEND / LEGENDE

- |   |   |  |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|--|
| ● Important city<br>Urbs colonia, municipium  | ■ Movable finds<br>Inventum mobile          | ▲ Pottery<br>Figlinae                  | ■ Mosaic<br>Pavimentum                           | ⌘ Architectural members<br>Lapis, glacia |
| ▲ Farmhouse, farm site<br>Villa rustica   | ⌘ Temple, sanctuary<br>Templum, sanctuarium | ⌘ Cistern<br>Cisterna                  | ⌘ Inscription, altar<br>Inscriptio, ara          | ⌘ Aqueduct<br>Aquaeductus                |
| + Necropolis, grave, grave stele or relief, sarcophagus, heroon<br>Sepulcretum, sepulcrum, sarcophagus, heroum/monumentum | ⌘ Baths<br>Aquae                            | Gialtra Modern name<br>Nomen hodiernum | ⌘ Architectural remains<br>Aedificium, structura |  |

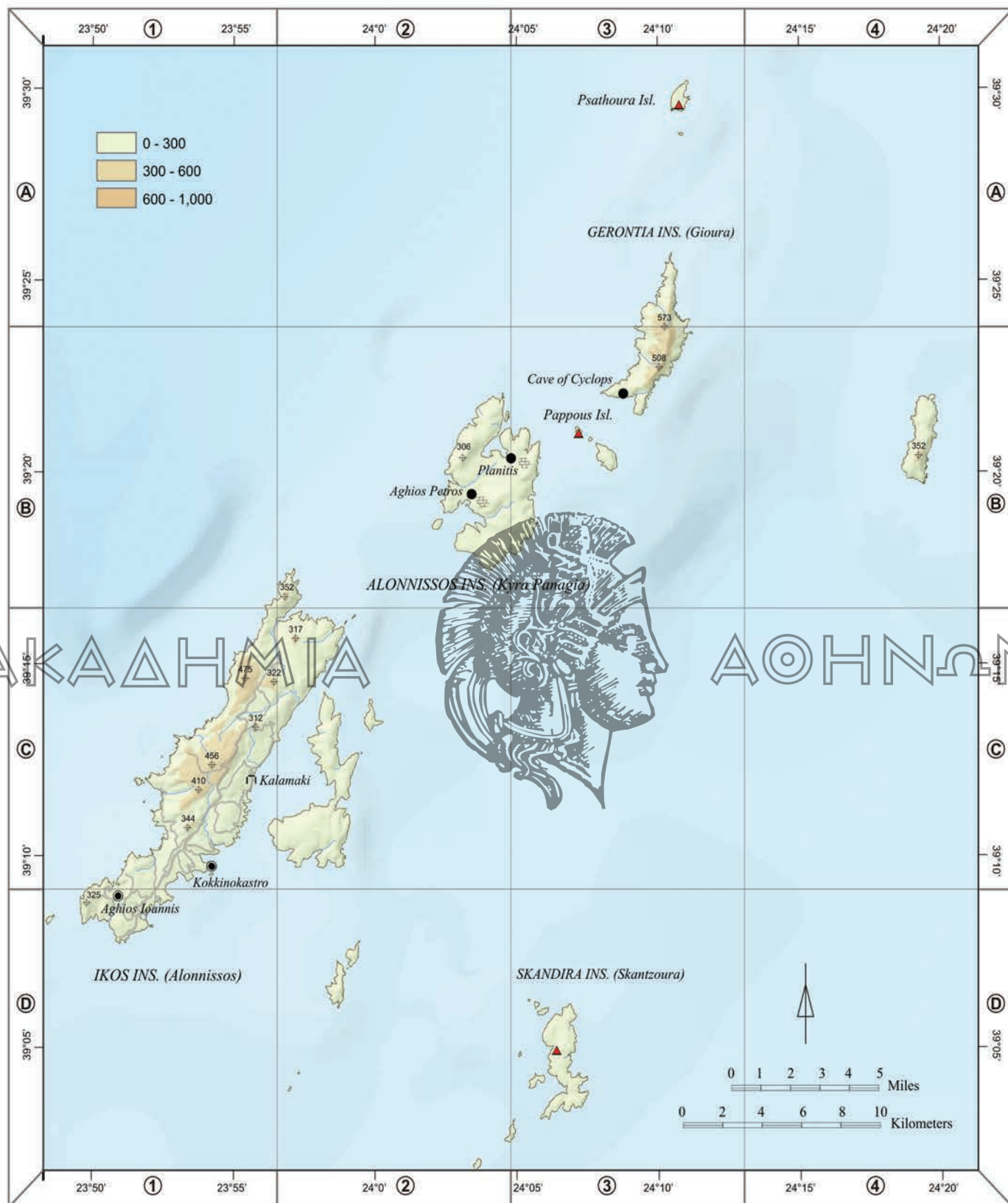


## EUBOEIA NORTHERN PART MAP 9





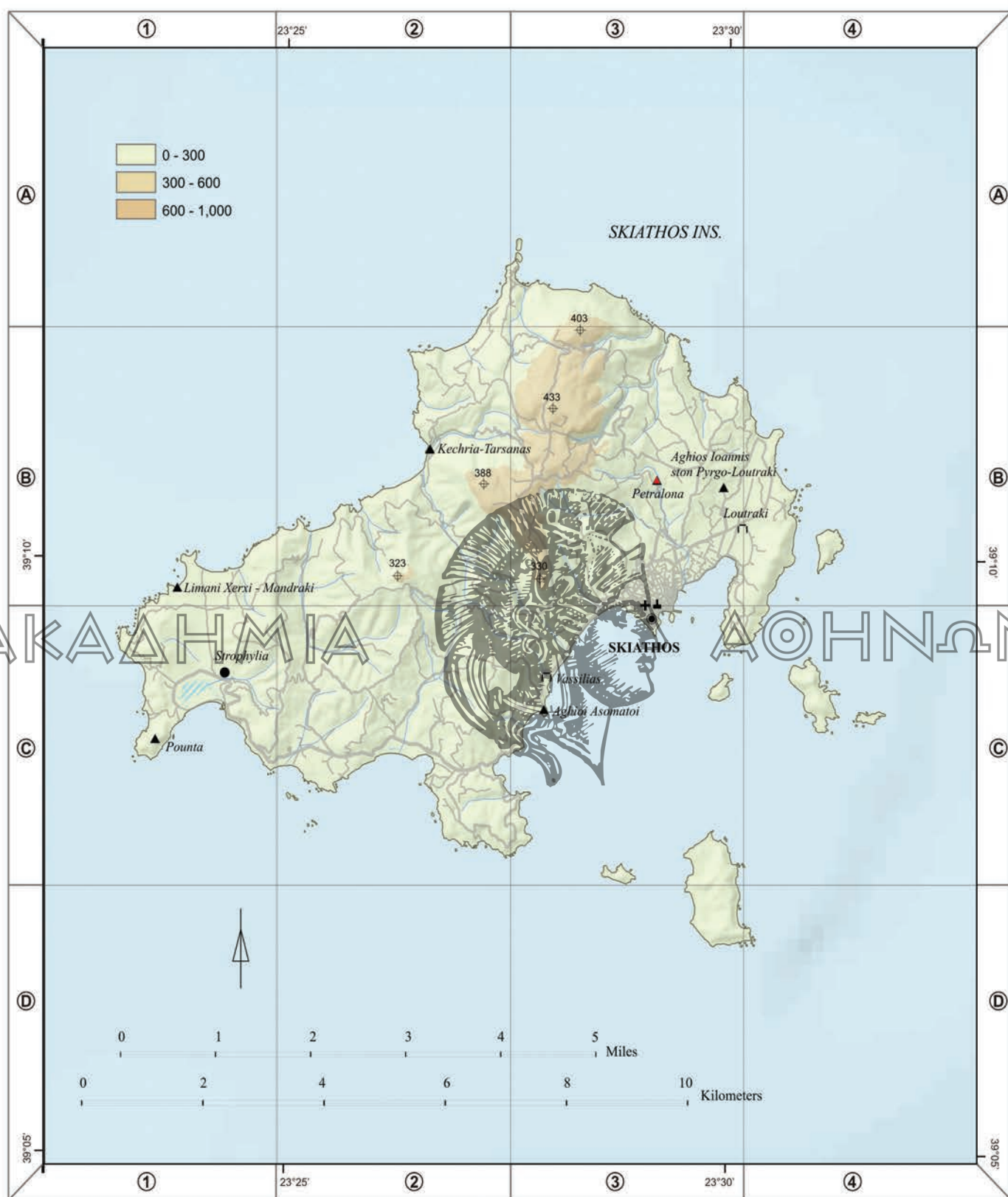
## IKOS (ALONNISSOS) INSULA



## LEGEND / LEGENDE

- |  |                                     |  |
|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| Architectural remains<br>Aedificium, structura | Fortification wall<br>Moenia, murus | Important city<br>Urbs colonia, municipium |
| Pottery<br>Figlinae                            | Modern name<br>Nomen hodiernum      | Village, settlement<br>Vicus               |

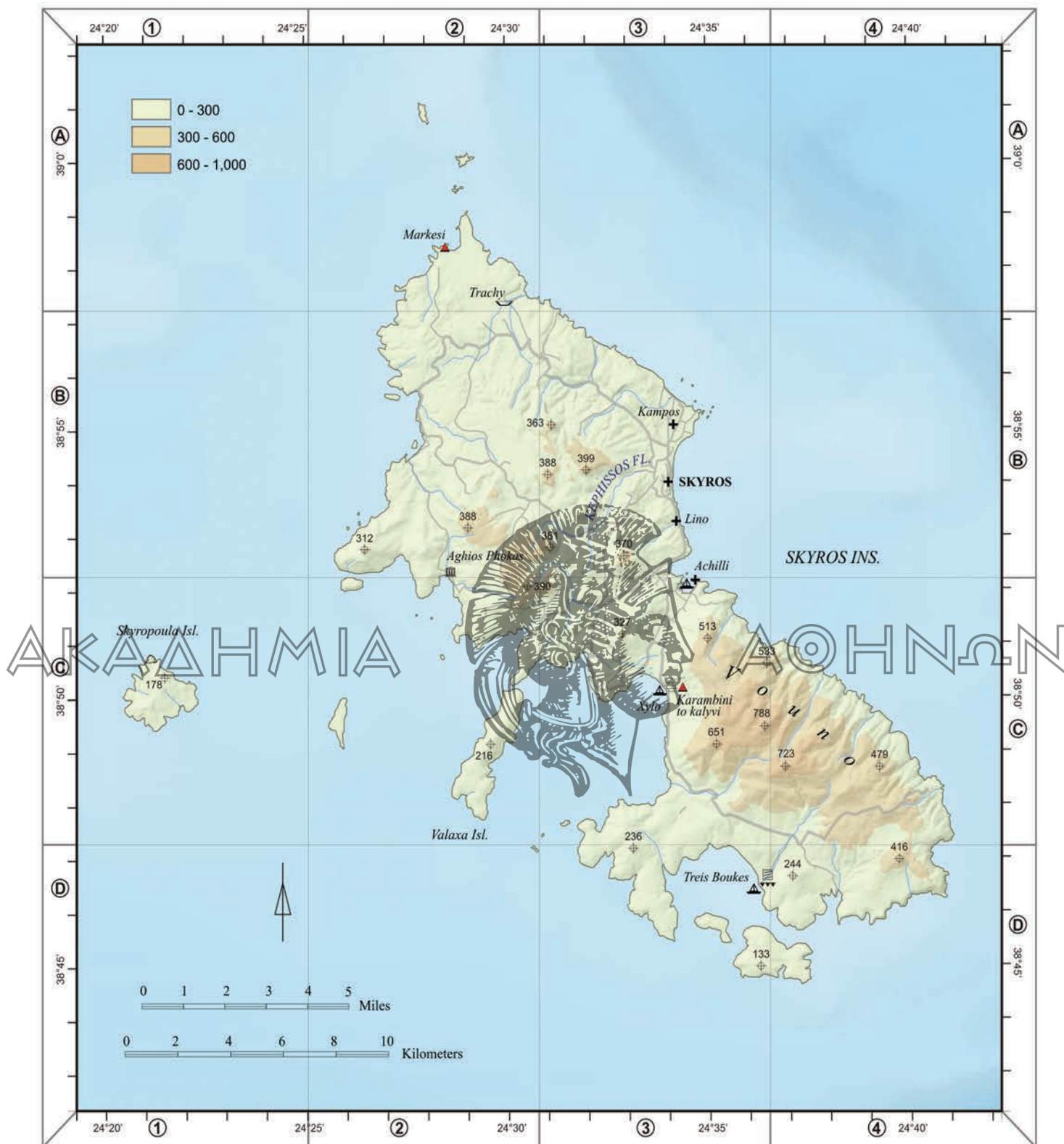
## SKIATHOS INSULA



## LEGEND / LEGENDE

- |  |  |   |                                |   |
|--|--|---|--------------------------------|---|
| ▲ Farmhouse, farm site<br>Villa rustica          | ▲ Pottery<br>Figlinae                    | ● Important city<br>Urbs colonia, municipium  | ● Village, settlement<br>Vicus | ⚡ Inscription, altar<br>Inscriptio, ara |
| □ Architectural remains<br>Aedificium, structura | Vassilias Modern name<br>Nomen hodiernum | + Necropolis, grave, grave stele or relief, sarcophagus, heroön<br>Sepulcretum, sepulcrum, sarcophagus, heroum/monumentum |                                |   |

# SKYROS INSULA & SKYROPOULA ISLAND

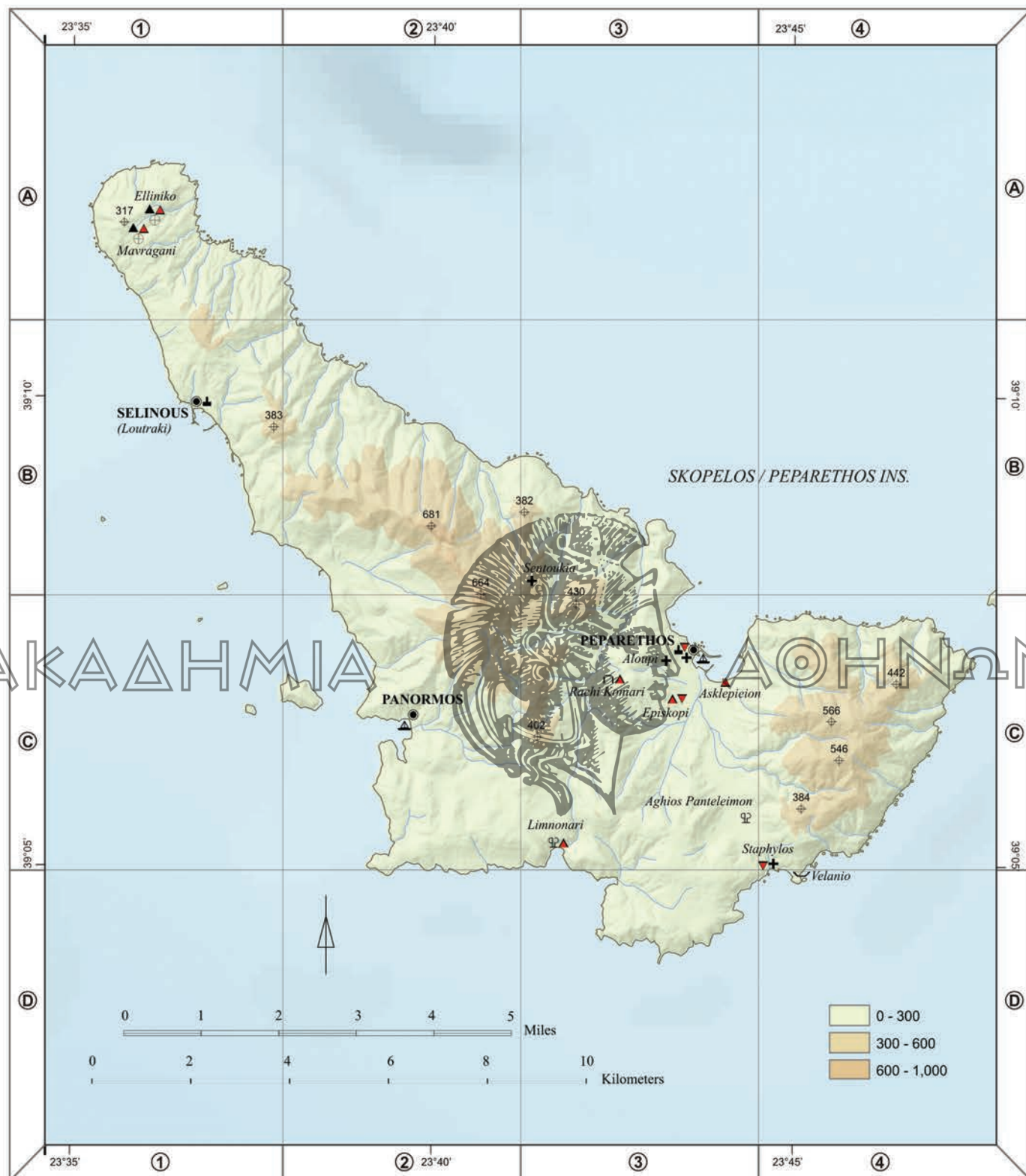


## LEGEND / LEGENDE

- |   |                                     |                     |                                |
|---|-------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| Temple, sanctuary<br>Templum, sanctuarium   | Fortification wall<br>Moenia, murus | Pottery<br>Figlinae | Cistern<br>Cisterna            |
| Aqueduct<br>Aquaeductus   | Quarry<br>Quadraria                 | Baths<br>Aquae      | Modern name<br>Nomen hodiernum |
| Necropolis, grave, grave stele or relief, sarcophagus, heroön<br>Sepulcretum, sepulcrum, sarcophagus, heroum/monumentum | Port<br>Portus                      |                     |                                |



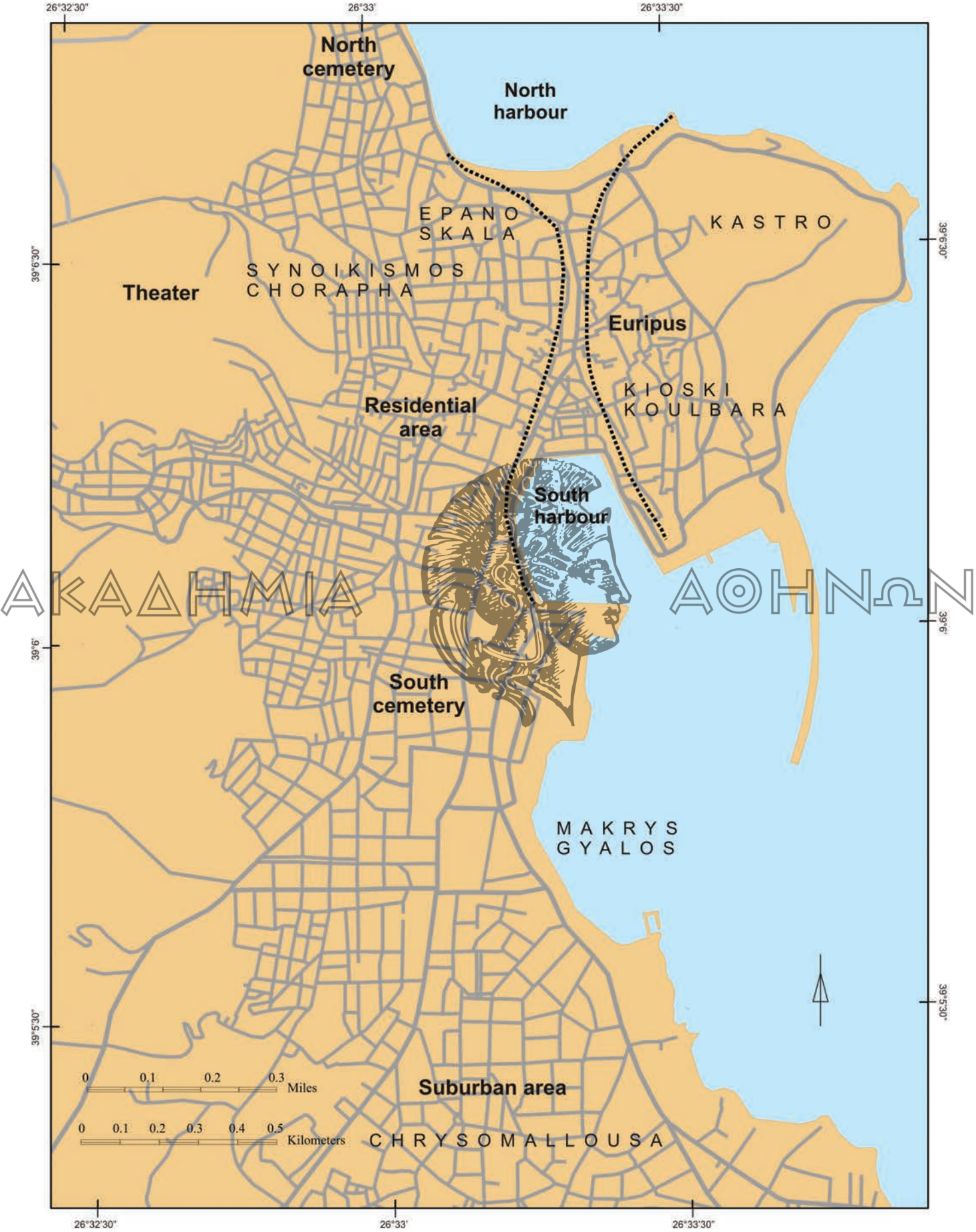
## SKOPELOS / PEPARETHOS INSULA



## LEGEND / LEGENDE

- |  |   |   |  |   |
|--|---|---|--|---|
| ▲ Farmhouse, farm site<br>Villa rustica          | ▲ Pottery<br>Figlinae                                   | ▼ Sculpture, relief<br>Sigilla  | ⌒ Baths<br>Aquae                             | ⚡ Inscription, altar<br>Inscriptio, ara |
| □ Architectural remains<br>Aedificium, structura | ⊕ Tower, castle, fortified village<br>Turris, castellum | ⚓ Port<br>Portus  | ● Important city<br>Urbs colonia, municipium |   |
| ⚡ Architectural members<br>Lapis, glæba          | Aloupi Modern name<br>Nomen hodiernum                   | ⊕ Necropolis, grave, grave stele or relief, sarcophagus, heroön<br>Sepulcretum, sepulcrum, sarcophagus, heroum/monumentum |  |   |

MYTILENE



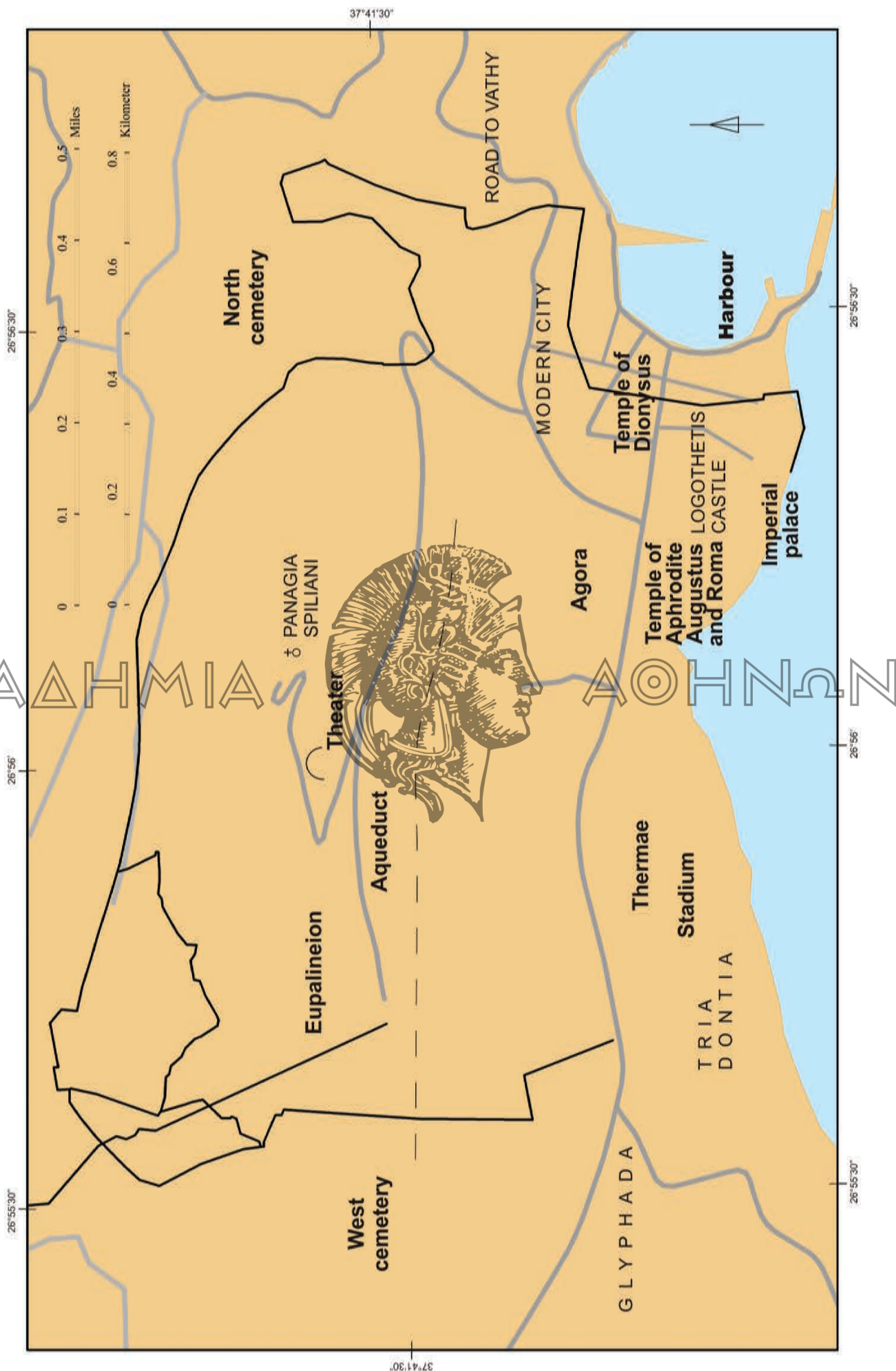


ΑΙΑ  
ΧΙΟΣ  
ΑΙΟΗΝ

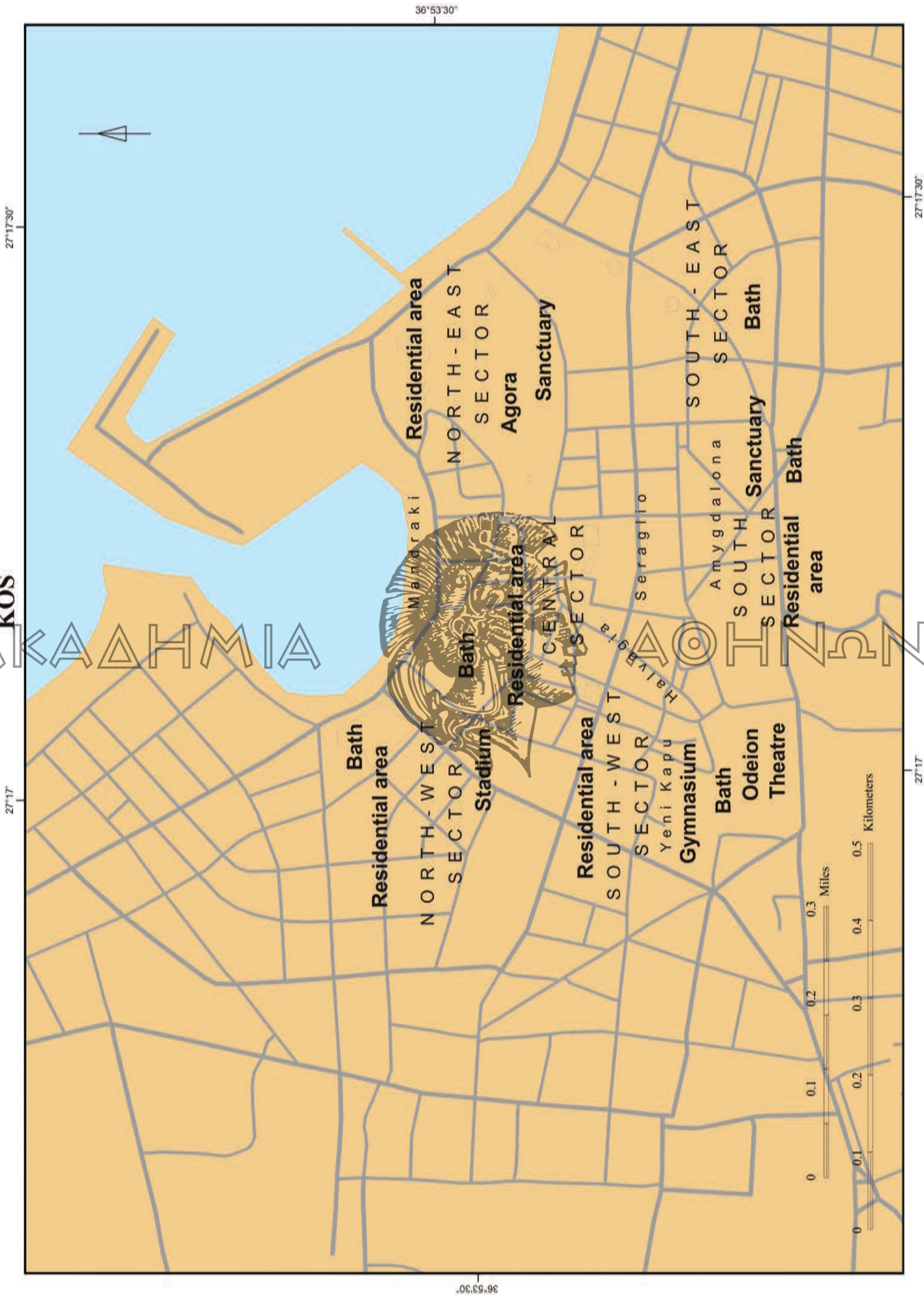




SAMOS (Pythagoreion)



AKAΔHMIA KOS





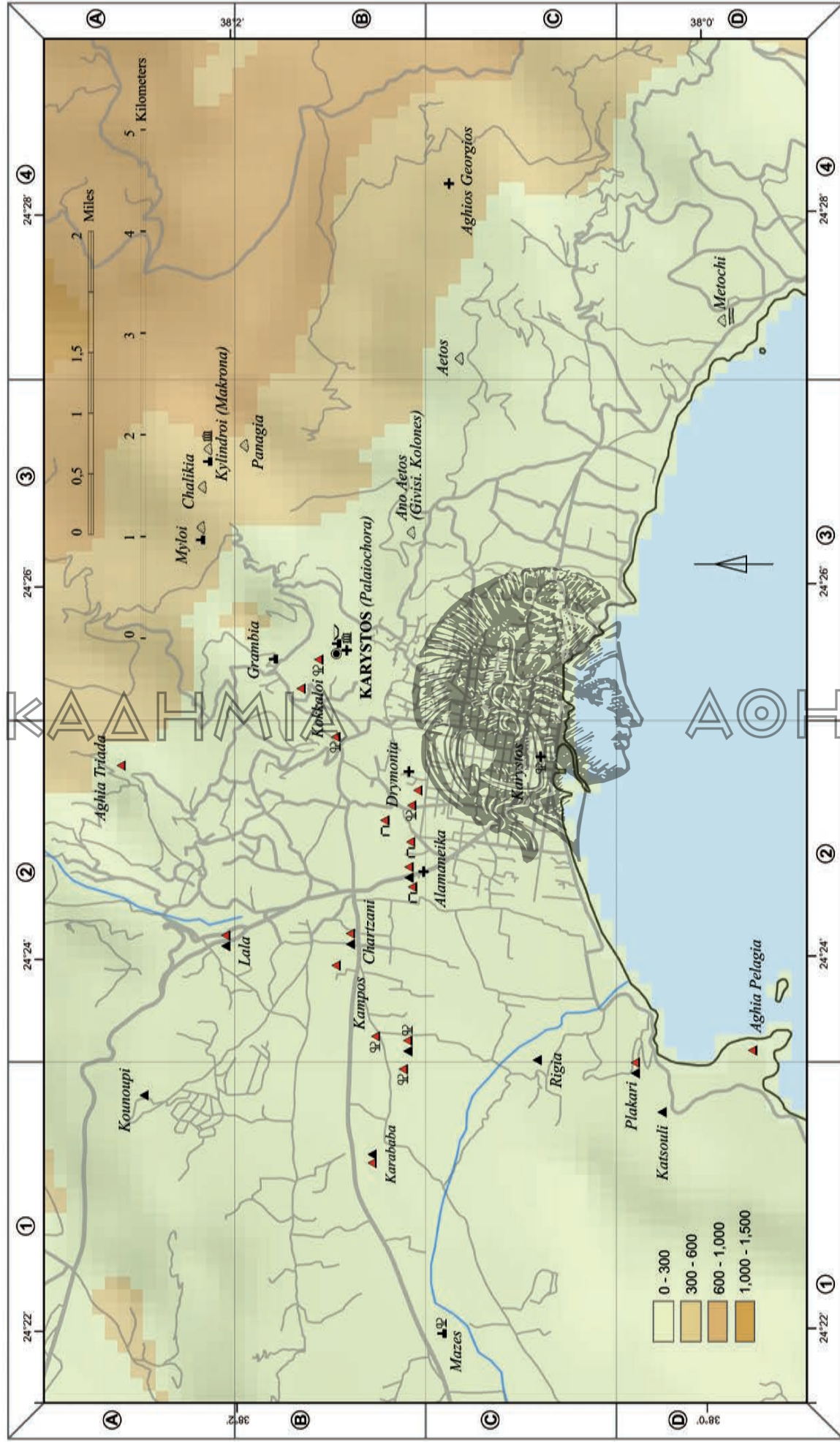
RHODOS





# KARYSTOS

MAP 43



## LEGEND/LEGENDE

- |  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| ● Important city<br>Urbs colonia, municipium | ♀ Architectural members<br>Lapis, glabra         | △ Quarry  |
| ↓ Inscription, altar<br>Inscriptio, ara      | ■ Temple, sanctuary<br>Templum, sanctuarium      | △ Quadraria   |
| ▲ Farmhouse, farm site<br>Villa rustica      | □ Architectural remains<br>Aedificium, structura | +   |
|  |  | Necropolis, grave, grave stele or relief, sarcophagus, heroon |
|  |  | Sepulcretum, sepulcrum, sarcophagus, heroum/monumentum        |
|  |  | Modern name   |
|  |  | Lala  |
|  |  | Nomen hodiernum   |
|  |  | ▲ Pottery   |
|  |  | ▲ Figlinae  |
|  |  | — Road  |
|  |  | — Via   |
|  |  | — Baths   |
|  |  | — Aquae   |

ΑΚΑΔΗΜΙΑ



ΑΘΗΝΩΝ

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