



# ESAG

ÉCOLE SUISSE D'ARCHÉOLOGIE  
EN GRÈCE  
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## FIELDWORK OF THE SWISS SCHOOL OF ARCHAEOLOGY IN GREECE 2024

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### The Artemision at Amarynthos: The 2024 Season

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### Underwater Research in the Ancient Harbour of Eretria

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### Aegina, Hellanion Oros: The 2024 Season



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## Inhalt

- Hédi Dridi  
Réminiscences méditerranéennes: Hannon,  
les volcans et les «Gorilles» (pl. 1) . . . . . 3
- Tamara Saggini, Pauline Maillard  
Un faon pour la déesse. À propos d'une statuette  
chypro-ionienne découverte dans l'Artémision  
d'Amarynthos (pl. 2) . . . . . 13
- Marina Castoldi, Claudia Lambrugo  
Enotri e Greci all'Incoronata di Metaponto a  
cinquant'anni dall'inizio degli scavi. Vecchie  
e nuove chiavi di lettura: verso punti di  
convergenza (tavv. 3–5) . . . . . 31
- Hannah Smagh  
Wife, Mother, Citizen. The Construction  
of Athenian Female Citizenship in Attic  
Vase-Paintings (pls. 6–8) . . . . . 57
- Margaret C. Miller  
The Ransom of Hektor. Wealth and Power in  
Athenian Imagery, 570–420 BC (pls. 9–11) . . . . . 77
- Ralf Krumeich  
Krieger und Orakelzeichen. Zur Visualisierung  
eines aktiven Manteion auf attisch schwarz-  
figurigen Vasen spätarchaischer und früh-  
klassischer Zeit (Taf. 12–14) . . . . . 96
- Christophe Vendries  
Un buste de Mercure aux clochettes sur un  
relief de Rome (pl. 15–17) . . . . . 123

## Grabungen:

- Martin A. Guggisberg, Ilaria Gullo,  
Norbert Spichtig  
Basler Ausgrabungen in Francavilla Marittima  
(Kalabrien).  
Bericht über die Kampagne 2024 (Taf. 18) . . . . . 136
- Sylvian Fachard, Tobias Krapf *et al.*  
Fieldwork of the Swiss School of Archaeology  
in Greece 2024 (pl. 19) . . . . . 145  
The Artemision at Amarynthos  
Underwater Research in the Ancient Harbour  
of Eretria  
Aegina, Hellanion Oros
- Julien Beck, Patrizia Birchler Emery *et al.*  
Bay of Kiladha 2024 . . . . . 158
- Jean-Robert Gisler  
Sophia Kaempf-Dimitriadou (1945–2025) . . . . . 171
- Tafeln 1–19
- Chronik 2024 . . . . . 173  
Geführte Studienreisen . . . . . 175  
Abkürzungen . . . . . 177  
Hinweise und Richtlinien . . . . . 178  
Beihefte zu Antike Kunst . . . . . 179
- Online only:
- <<http://www.antikekunst.org/wp/publikationen/die-grabungsberichte/>>
- Lorenz E. Baumer, Angeliki G. Simosi  
Études et travaux archéologiques genevois . . . . . 181  
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The School's main project in 2024 focused on the Artemision at Amarynthos (island of Euboea), combining excavation, archaeological field survey, and geoarchaeology. After 13 consecutive campaigns, excavation is put on hold in order to set aside time for study and publication. In this regard, the new *Amarynthos* series was inaugurated by Denis Knoepfler in 2024, and Eretria 26 by Tamara Saggini was released shortly after. Outside of Euboea, the ESAG oversaw several field projects. Excavation and survey on Mount Hellanion Oros in Aegina once again revealed compelling information regarding the island's settlement from the Bronze Age to the Early Iron Age. At Antikythera, underwater excavations continued to bring elements of the famous shipwreck and its cargo to the surface. The year 2024 also marked the return of on-site research at Eretria, with the launch of a three-year project investigating and documenting the ancient harbour.

As 2024 recognized six decades since the beginning of the Swiss excavations in Eretria, 2025 will celebrate the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Swiss School of Archaeology in Greece (ESAG). Professor Karl Schefold, the director of the School at that time, waited until the military junta was overthrown before he filed a formal request with the Greek authorities in 1975. From the outset, the ESAG has offered a supportive environment for professors, researchers, and students from every Swiss university, and it continues to be the only permanent Swiss archaeological mission situated outside the country. This institution is essential; without it, ambitious Swiss research and excavation initiatives in Greece would not be achievable<sup>1</sup>.

Antike Kunst 68, 2025, pp. 145–157 pl. 19

<sup>1</sup> We are especially grateful to the Greek Ministry of Culture and to the Ephorate of Antiquities of Euboea. The activities of the Swiss School are supported by the Swiss National Science Foundation (SNSF) and the State Secretariat for Education, Research and Innovation (SERI), the University of Lausanne and other Swiss universities, the Sandoz Family Philanthropic Foundation, the Stavros Niarchos Foundation, the Canton of Vaud, the Evangelos Pistiolis Foundation, the Social and Cultural Affairs Welfare Foundation (KIKPE), the Isaac Dreyfus-Bernheim Stiftung, the Ceramica-Stiftung, the Société Académique Vaudoise, and the Foundation Théodore Lagonico.

## THE ARTEMISION AT AMARYNTHOS: THE 2024 SEASON

*Sylvian Fachard, Angeliki G. Simosi, Tobias Krapf, Tamara Saggini, Olga Kyriazi, Jérôme André, Chloé Chezeaux, Samuel Verdan, Thierry Theurillat*

The 2024 excavation resumed the exploration in the “Sector of the temples”, paving the way to a new research phase dedicated to study and publication<sup>2</sup>. The primary objective was to complete the excavation of the Geometric and Archaic temples while conducting deeper stratigraphic soundings to investigate earlier phases. Simultaneously, we pursued the exploration of the earliest settlement layers on the Paleoeckklisies Hill.

### *The Temples of the Geometric and Archaic Periods*

The apsidal layout and large scale (approximately 32 × 8 m) of the temple (Ed14), constructed at the end of the 8<sup>th</sup> century BCE, were first identified in 2023 (fig. 1). This structure ranks among the earliest monumental temples of the Greek World, alongside the temples of Apollo at Eretria, Hera at Samos, and Artemis at Ano Mazaraki (Achaia)<sup>3</sup>. The temple at Amarynthos exhibits a tripartite structure (ABC on the plan), each space featuring a hearth or altar<sup>4</sup>. The 2024 excavation focused on Rooms A and C.

In front of the building's eastern façade, the foundations of a rounded porch made of four roughly quadrangular bases were discovered<sup>5</sup>. Micromorphological

<sup>2</sup> The excavation is co-directed by S. Fachard (ESAG – University of Lausanne) and A. G. Simosi; the fieldwork is supervised by T. Saggini and T. Krapf (ESAG – SNSF), and O. Kyriazi (EAE), with the collaboration of J. André (University of Lausanne – SNSF), S. Verdan and T. Theurillat (ESAG). The team consisted of 6 students from Switzerland.

<sup>3</sup> On the architecture of early Iron Age temples, see Pierattini's recent synthesis (Pierattini 2022, 87–92 for the general features).

<sup>4</sup> Verdan *et al.* forthcoming.

<sup>5</sup> M249, arc-shaped structure composed of two courses, length 7.45 m, width 0.27–0.50 m (first course). Elongated blocks placed in between the bases may have functioned as thresholds. Subsequently, an additional course of blocks was placed above, possibly to create a protective wall against flooding or to raise the porch floor.

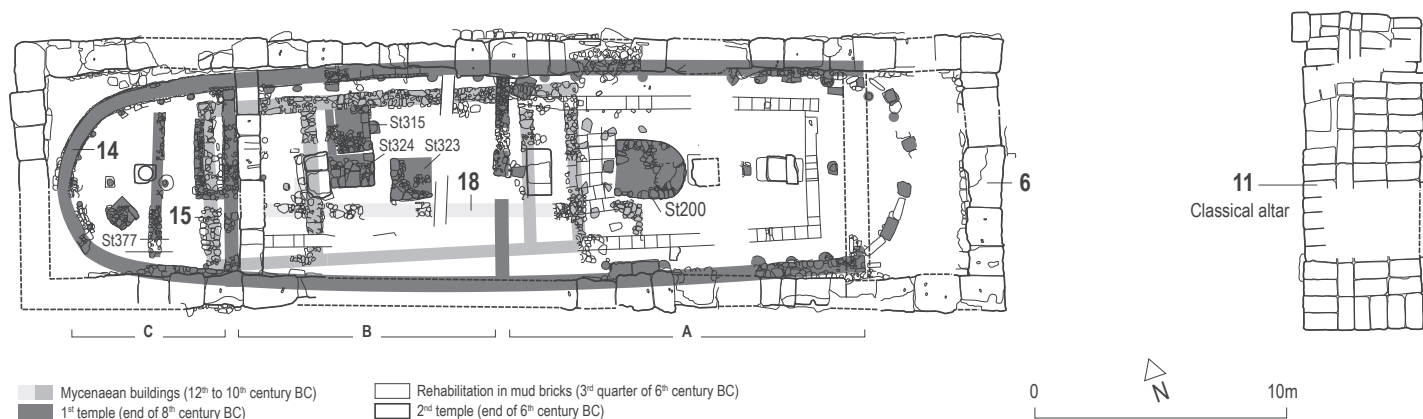


Fig. 1 Phase plan of the temple of Artemis



Fig. 2 Group of vases found in the temple (late 8<sup>th</sup> – second half of the 6<sup>th</sup> century BCE)

analysis recorded well-preserved floor levels, thus revealing the presence of a roof; yet several flood levels identified in Room A indicate that this space was partially open at floor level.

Excavation in the apse (Room C) revealed a complex sequence of construction and occupation phases. The apsidal wall, supported by massive foundations, is preserved up to a height of 1.70 m. A hearth/altar<sup>6</sup> was in use in the rear room from the 7<sup>th</sup> century BCE onward. The earliest occupation levels yielded a wealth of material from the 8<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> centuries BCE (fig. 2), including abundant drinking vessels, such as kantharoi adorned with figurative scenes, scaraboid and prosopomorphic

<sup>6</sup> St377 (1.32 × 1.00 m, preserved height 0.24 m).

seals, jewellery, and faience figurines of Eastern provenance (pl. 19, 1a-d). A bronze dagger with an ivory handle, probably dated to the Late Bronze Age<sup>7</sup>, stands out among the most remarkable finds from the Geometric levels (pl. 19, 1e). As observed in Rooms A and B, evidence of destruction by fire was also identified in the apse, notably within the cavities resulting from the removal of the posts supporting the roof. The finds associated with these destruction layers date to the third quarter of the 6<sup>th</sup> century BCE.

Mycenaean prestige objects were recovered in the Geometric and Archaic levels throughout the temple, including seals<sup>8</sup>, a T-shaped figurine found east of the temple (pl. 19, 1f), and a terracotta bull's head unearthed in 2023<sup>9</sup>. Questions arise regarding the origins of such “antiques” deposited in the temple: Were they discovered during the temple's construction and left in situ, or were they brought from elsewhere? Do they indicate a continuity of religious practices? These issues remain currently unresolved.

### *Mycenaean Remains Beneath the Temples*

Remains of an earlier structure (Ed15) beneath the Geometric temple were first identified in 2020. This large rectangular building, initially thought to belong to the Geometric period, is now dated to the Late Helladic IIIC

<sup>7</sup> However, according to the specialists studying this material (A. Scarci in collaboration with H. Baitinger, Leibniz-Zentrum für Archäologie), its typology does not match known Mycenaean models.

<sup>8</sup> The seals and faience figurines are studied by V. Boschloos (Univ. of Gent) and E. Apostola (Univ. of the Aegean).

<sup>9</sup> AntK 67, 2024, pl. 12, 1j.

period (1200–1050 BCE)<sup>10</sup>. Measuring 15.2 × 6.7 m, the building features a tripartite layout and probably faces eastward. A large crater, uncovered in the western room, is among the few finds linked to its use (*pl. 19, 18*)<sup>11</sup>. Additionally, deep trenches revealed an even older structure, over 10 m long, made of two perpendicular walls dating in all likelihood to the Late Helladic IIIC as well (Ed18)<sup>12</sup>.

Further investigation is needed to understand the precise nature of these early buildings and their implications for the occupational history of Amarynthos. To date, only a limited area at the foot of the hill has undergone thorough investigation, with only one Mycenaean wall discovered beneath the Eastern stoa's foundations (M21). Nevertheless, the discovery of two successive buildings beneath the Geometric-Archaic temple of Artemis indicates the significant potential that lies within the unexcavated levels.

### *The Earliest Phase of the Prehistoric Settlement*

Studying the evolution of the lower sanctuary area in relation to the remains on Paleokklisies Hill reveals a new significance. Deep trenches opened on the slopes of the Paleokklisies Hill have extended the site's chronology far beyond the Mycenaean period. In 2024, excavations reached the bedrock, exposing nearly three meters of prehistoric layers. A significant quantity of pottery dated to the Early Helladic I period (circa 3000 BCE) was found directly on the geological stratum. Evidence for this period was already found in sherds from a well on the lower slope<sup>13</sup>. The origins of the first settlement at Amarynthos can thus be traced back at least 5,000 years, which provides a fascinating glimpse into the site's long-term human occupation.

<sup>10</sup> AntK 67, 2024, 98–99. The results of a deep trench conducted in 2024 confirm this high chronology. However, it turns out that a hearth originally attributed to Ed15 (AntK 67, 2024, 100 fig. 6.1 St323) in fact belongs to the Ed14.1 temple.

<sup>11</sup> V5419, H. 31 cm, Diam. 40 cm, with running spiral, Late Helladic IIIC Middle/Late date (similar to the White Ware craters at Lefkandi in phases 2–3), cf. Popham *et al.* 2006, 171 fig. 2.12 no. 6 (P12); pl. 38 B11; 45 A8–9. B4.

<sup>12</sup> M245 (12 × 0.50 m), M253 (0.90 × 0.50 m).

<sup>13</sup> St245. AntK 65, 2022, 130.

### *The Eretria Amarynthos Survey Project (EASP)*

The main objective of the fourth survey campaign was to explore the eastern and western banks of the Sarandapotamos River, with a view to establishing spatial continuity between the areas surveyed during the 2021–2023 seasons (*fig. 3*)<sup>14</sup>. Three teams were mobilized: two advanced from the sanctuary of Artemis towards the upper valley of Vathia (Amarynthos), reaching the modern village of Kallithea, while a third squad focused on the area north of the village of Gymnou (*fig. 4*). With the participation of twenty students, the largest team since the beginning of the project, the campaign covered 500 hectares, documented 1,900 survey units, and recorded 33 features. Over four seasons, the total area systematically investigated amounts to 30 square km, including 17 square km using an “intensive” method.

### *Surveying the Sarandapotamos Delta*

Exploration of the area between the modern villages of Amarynthos and Kallithea revealed low ancient ceramic densities. This is mainly due to the accumulation of several meters of alluvial deposits, transported by the river over the centuries and gradually covering the banks and surrounding fields. As a result, the most notable archaeological concentrations are found in areas preserved from this sedimentation, on low eminences formed of brecciated or schistous substrates, which overlook the delta to the east and west. Among these areas, high densities were recorded on a low ridge south of the Byzantine church of Panaghitsa<sup>15</sup>, testifying to an occupation from the Classical to the Byzantine periods. This settlement is located in the immediate vicinity of Koukaki, an area long known for its spolia and ancient burials, including a Macedonian

<sup>14</sup> The survey is co-directed by S. Fachard (ESAG – University of Lausanne) and A. G. Simosi (EAE), with the collaboration of Ch. Chezeaux (University of Lausanne) and O. Kyriazi (EAE). The pottery has been processed and studied by T. Saggini (ESAG) and F. Kondyli (University of Virginia). The team was composed of 16 students from Switzerland, Greece, France, and the United States.

<sup>15</sup> On this well-preserved church, built in 1310 at the latest, see Orlandos 1951, 119–120 and Ackermann – Knoepfler 2009, 152–156.



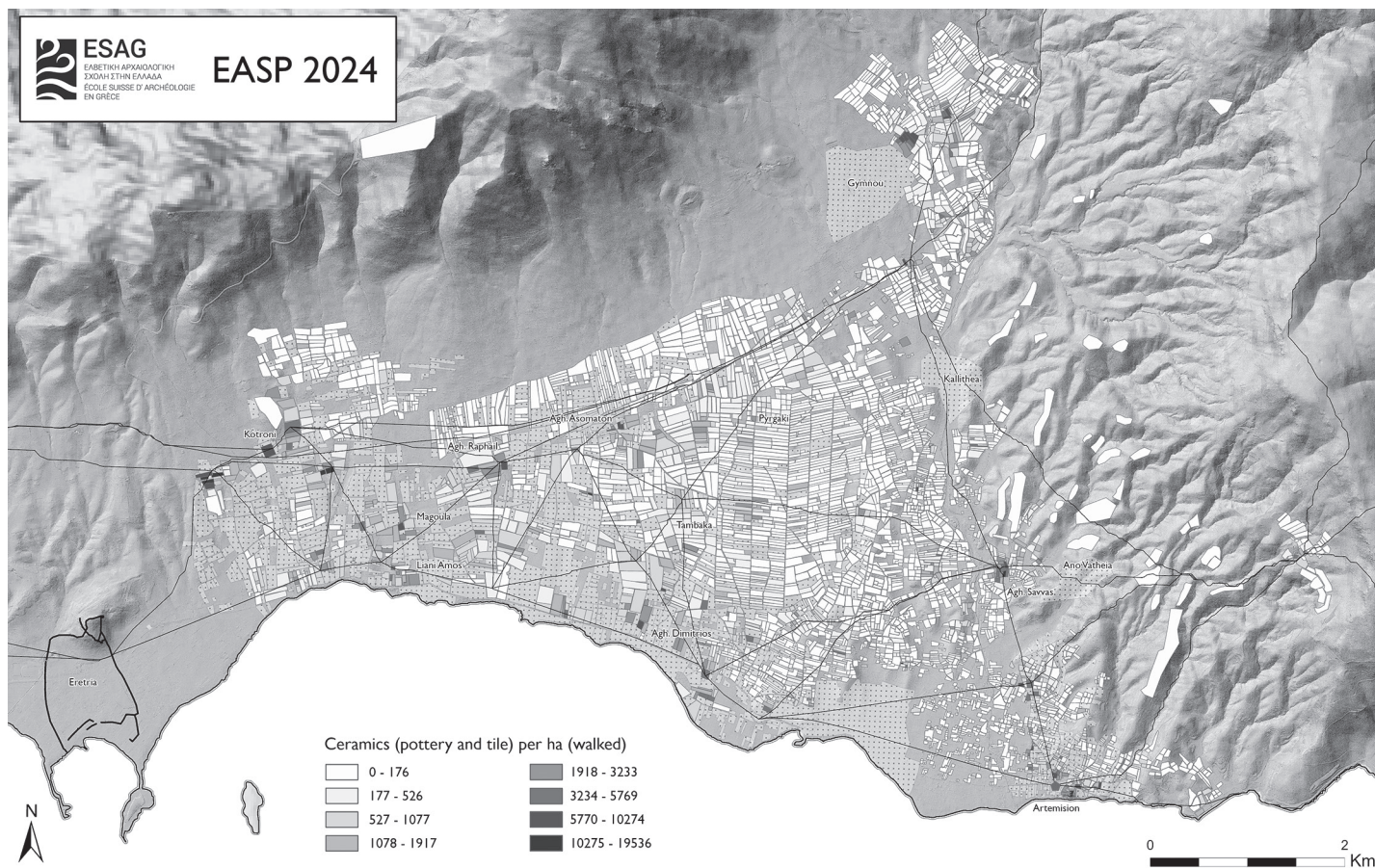


Fig. 3 Survey map showing ceramics (pottery and tile) densities (2021–2024)

tomb<sup>16</sup>. We also recorded the remains of a ruined chapel partially built with ancient architectural blocks a few hundred meters north of Panaghitsa, on a vast plateau overlooking the river delta; the surface material suggests the presence of a small hamlet occupied from the Hellenistic to Late Roman periods. Therefore, over the last seasons, no less than 4–5 ancient settlements were recorded at the edges of the delta.

### The Outskirts of the Artemision

Prior to its channelization in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the Sarandapotamos River branched into multiple streams, frequently inundating the lower delta region during seasonal flood events. Over the millennia, the deposited sediments gradually covered the ancient remains near the shore, including the Artemision. Although the survey of the delta revealed few remains, as shown above, it nevertheless enabled us to systematically cover a larger area that would have remained blank in our study area, to survey

the zones situated immediately around the Artemis sanctuary, and to better circumscribe the previously recorded high-density areas situated at the edges of the delta. In 2024, we documented the western extension of the large settlement nucleus located 1 km northwest of the sanctuary, a valid candidate for the deme center of Amarnthos; thanks to the completion of the survey in the low fields situated west of the settlement core, we can now estimate its size to 6 ha, based on the extension of the surface densities. This settlement is located along the route linking the sanctuary with the upper Amarnthos valley. This communication axis appears to have been essential for connecting the Artemision with the surroundings demes situated on the eastern bank of the river and the hills forming the lower slopes of Mt Servouni. In 2024, several small sites were discovered along this route, including evidence of graves in the area of Kallithea. Therefore, leaving the Artemision, the route connected the large site tentatively identified with the deme of Amarnthos, the settlement of Aghios Savvas further north, several small sites around modern Kallithea, before crossing the river and ascending to the large settlement of Gymnou.

<sup>16</sup> Huguenot 2008, 241; Ackermann – Knoepfler 2009, 149–150.



Fig. 4 Survey map of the Sarandapotamos valley (2024)

## Gymnou

This sizeable agricultural village, well known for its Venetian tower and numerous Byzantine chapels with ancient spolia<sup>17</sup>, was intensively occupied in the Byzantine and Ottoman periods. The survey largely confirmed this picture, mapping large concentrations of Byzantine and Ottoman ceramics over an area of 11 ha northeast of the modern village, just south of the Byzantine church of Aghios Georghios<sup>18</sup>. Ancient material, mostly spolia, had been spotted around Gymnou over the years, but the ancient occupation remained poorly known. This picture has now completely changed thanks to the intensive survey, which recorded substantial densities of ancient material and numerous features around the modern village, particularly to the south, suggesting the presence of a large Classical settlement. This confirms the evidence gathered in 2023, when the survey teams identified significant densities in the surrounding area and

hypothesized the presence of a necropolis, confirmed by the traces of illegal looting. This necropolis can now be connected to the large settlement area, which can be confidently identified with the ancient deme of Boudion<sup>19</sup>.

Further north, we located a few ceramics concentrations, as well as several carved blocks, the probable signature of farmsteads and agricultural production. Interestingly, we also recorded large areas void of surface pottery in the lower hills forming the Servouni massif and dominated by olive groves and terracing. We believe this scarcity of remains does not indicate an absence of human activity but instead suggests that these slopes, dominated by schists, were mainly devoted to pastoral and agricultural activities, notably olive cultivation which thrives in this area, thus leaving a discrete material signature.

This fourth season completes the survey of the Eretria-Amarynthos peneplain and the Sarandapotamos river delta. In 2025, we will focus on the slopes of Mount Olympos and resume the survey of the area situated between Kotroni and Gymnou. We will also conduct more in-depth documentation of the 333 sites and features discovered during the first four seasons of fieldwork, thus paving the way for study and publication.

## UNDERWATER RESEARCH IN THE ANCIENT HARBOUR OF ERETRIA

*Sylvian Fachard and Eleni S. Banou*

Since the rediscovery of Eretria and the first excavations conducted in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, no systematic research has been devoted to the ancient harbour. While the most significant remains were briefly described and loosely mapped on a master plan<sup>20</sup>, the structures located along the shoreline or underwater had never been thoroughly surveyed or documented. This gap in research has limited our understanding of a city deeply connected to seafaring and maritime trade from its earliest days.

<sup>17</sup> Koder 1973, 102. 160–163.

<sup>18</sup> Orlandos 1951, 42; Koder 1973, 163.

<sup>19</sup> Knoepfler 2014, 65; Fachard 2012, 53–54.

<sup>20</sup> Georgiadis 1907; 1913; Kampouroglou 1989. See also Themelis 1969, 193–196; Sapouna-Sakellarakis 1983, 142–143.



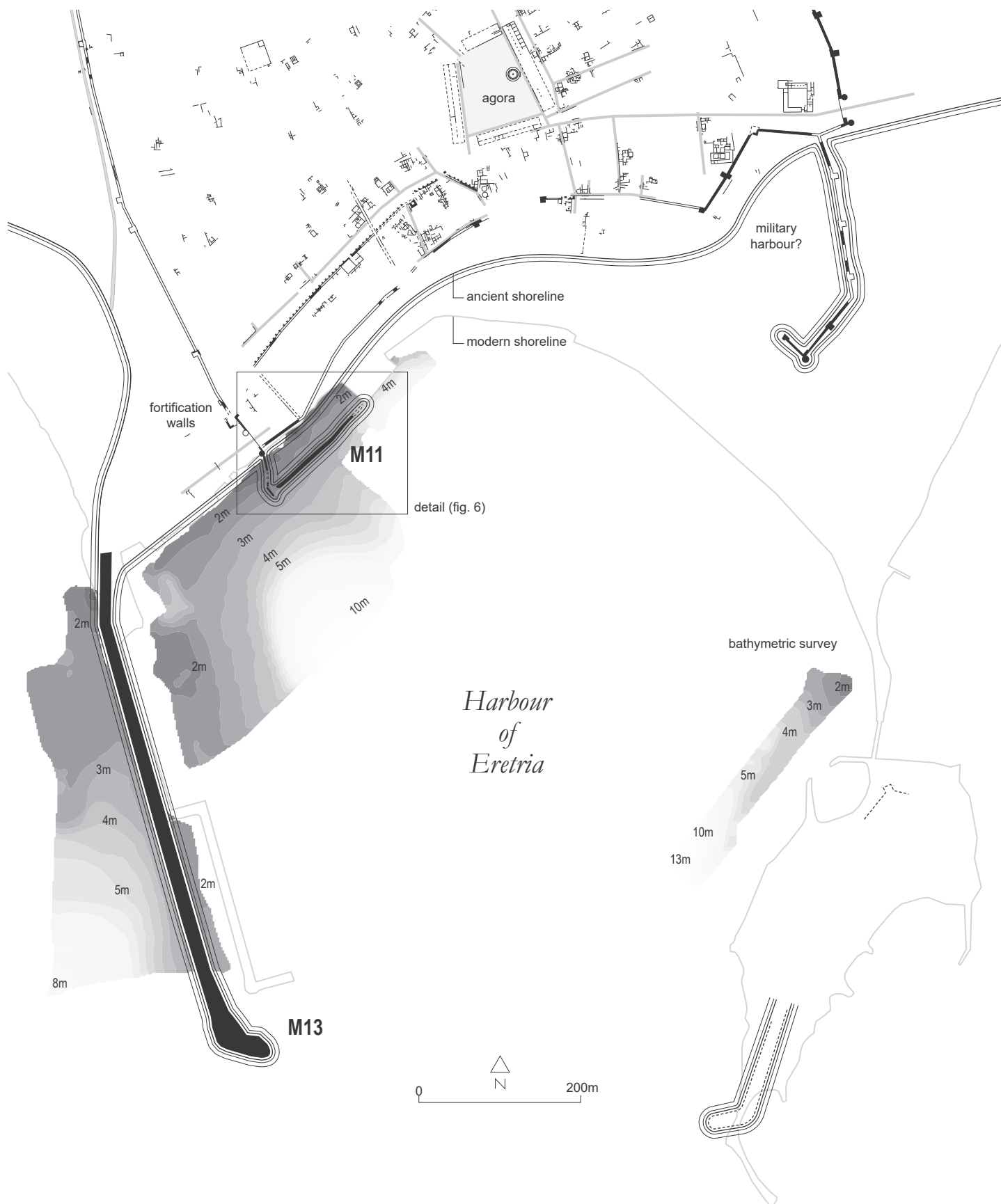


Fig. 5 Map of the harbour of Eretria with bathymetric survey and ancient remains

The pressures of modern urban development, including plans for a new marina, made it imperative to undertake a detailed study of the harbour. To address this, a collaborative three-year project was launched this summer, bringing together the Ephorate of Underwater Antiquities, the Swiss School of Archaeology in Greece (ESAG), and the Octopus Foundation, under the joint direction of Eleni S. Banou and Sylvian Fachard<sup>21</sup>. The objectives of this first season were to gather all existing documentation, familiarize ourselves with the port, study and map visible structures, and clean sections of the most prominent structures in order to study their mode of construction and their chronology.

### *Bathymetric Survey*

Studying the underwater topography helps reconstruct ancient navigational zones and identify areas that may have been used for infrastructure, thus providing critical insights into the layout and functionality of the ancient harbour. In 2024, a bathymetric model was successfully created using a sonar mounted on a remote-controlled vessel (*fig. 5*). Because the sea level in the first millennium BCE was approximately 1.5 m lower than it is today, the structures now submerged to this depth were built on dry land.

### *The Maritime Fortifications*

Sections of the Classical and Hellenistic fortifications were already known on the beach west of the modern ferry dock (*fig. 6*): a section of the maritime wall (M4) and the foundations of a round tower marking the south-western corner of the city walls (M7). Underwater survey and cleanings conducted in 2024 documented these structures in detail, allowing them to be precisely repositioned on the plan. We also cleaned and surveyed for

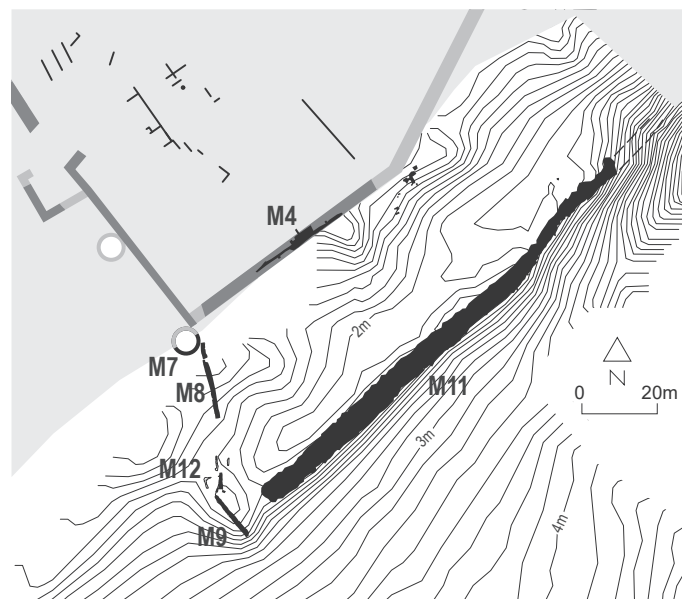


Fig. 6 Details of maritime fortification and harbour facilities

the first time some of the relevant structures mapped by Georgiadis in 1907. First, a masonry wall made of conglomerate headers and stretchers (M8), over 21 m long and 1.3 m wide, spans from the tower toward the south-west. It is preserved on three courses resting on what seems to be a euthynteria; mortises for lead or iron joints indicate that it was assembled on land, an essential detail for reconstructing the ancient topography. After a break of several meters, a second wall section constructed using the identical masonry technique continues southward yet with a slightly different alignment (M12, *fig. 6*). The exact layout of this structure remains unclear, as numerous scattered blocks – possibly remnants of a collapsed elevation – are strewn in the vicinity. Both walls were built using the same technique as the Hellenistic coastal diateichisma, which was excavated on land<sup>22</sup>. These elements provide valuable insights into the defensive system of Eretria's harbour during the Hellenistic period, revealing a greater level of complexity than previously understood.

### *Harbour facilities: jetties and quays*

South of the maritime fortification lies an ancient structure primarily composed of rubble masonry, extending over a considerable length of 160 m (M11, *fig. 6*), interrupted to the east by the modern ferry dock. Along most of its length, the wall reaches a height of

<sup>21</sup> The campaign took place September 5–17, 2024. The team included archaeologists D. Koutsoumba (EUA) and F. Langenegger (ESAG-Laténium), the architect E. Tagonidou (EUA), C. Pacheco Martins (Lausanne University), as well as professional divers J. Pfyffer, C. Georges, Ph. Henry, S. Rousseau and A. Guinand (Octopus Foundation).

<sup>22</sup> Petrakos 1961, 154.

2.7 m. Bathymetric analysis indicates that this structure followed the ancient shoreline, functioning as both a breakwater and a seawall. Targeted cleanings revealed a series of stone blocks interspersed among the rubble masonry, raising questions about the construction technique. Architectural evidence suggests that the breakwater may have been a masonry quay, adding complexity to the understanding of the port's layout and its functionality.

### *The Great Mole*

At the western end of the harbour, a mole stretching over 600 m and oriented north-south protects the anchorage against westerly winds (*pl. 19, 2*). Today, more than half of its length is covered by the modern mole, while its southern end hosts a lighthouse. Observations suggest that the construction technique of this structure is similar to that of the M11 breakwater, consisting of rubble masonry with stones of varying sizes stacked together. Near the base of the modern lighthouse, the submerged structure takes on an oval shape before bending slightly eastward (M13, *figs. 5, 7*). Due to the impressive size of the ancient mole, a complete survey could not be conducted, but four cross-sections were taken to understand better its construction, whose largest width reaches 32 m. Although we still lack the chronological evidence to determine the precise date of the Great Mole, its ancient date and function are beyond doubt. It is the most impressive feature of the port of Eretria, protecting it from silting from the large seasonal river that flows immediately to its west. It also protects the boats from the strong westerly winds, which bring very high waves towards the shore.

This first two-week underwater campaign provided valuable insights into the maritime infrastructure of Eretria, offering a clearer picture of the city's port layout and its relationship to urban development. Future fieldwork will focus on key areas of interest while broadening the scope of exploration. These studies aim to build a more complete understanding of the ancient port's strategic significance and its role within the Euboean maritime network.

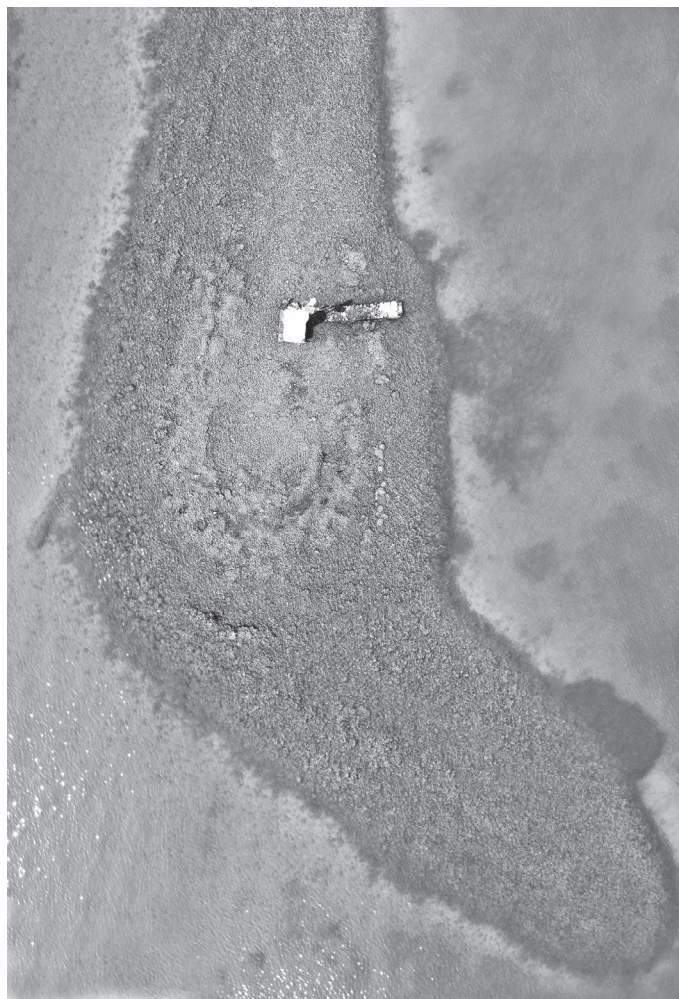


Fig. 7 Ancient remains at the extremity of the Great Mole (M13), where the modern lighthouse now stands

### AEGINA, HELLANION OROS: THE 2024 SEASON

*Tobias Krapf, Stella Chrysoulaki, Leonidas Vokotopoulos, Sophia Michalopoulou, Jérôme André*

In 2024, both excavation and survey took place on the peak and surroundings of Hellanion Oros<sup>23</sup>.

<sup>23</sup> The project is a collaboration of the ESAG with the Ephorate of Antiquities of Piraeus and Islands. The survey took place from the 13.05. to the 24.05.2024 with the participation of J. Baptista Da Rocha and S. Schertenleib (University of Lausanne), C. Baud (University of Geneva) and N. Jost (University of Neuchâtel). The excavation took place from the 02.09. to the 27.09.2024 with the participation of M. Delacruz (Oxford University), C. Galtier (University of Lausanne), I. Kutlešovski (University of Heidelberg), S. Mikheeva (University of Basel), P. Priona (University of Thessaloniki) and K. Thurre (University of Neuchâtel). The fieldwork was financed by the Foundation of the ESAG.



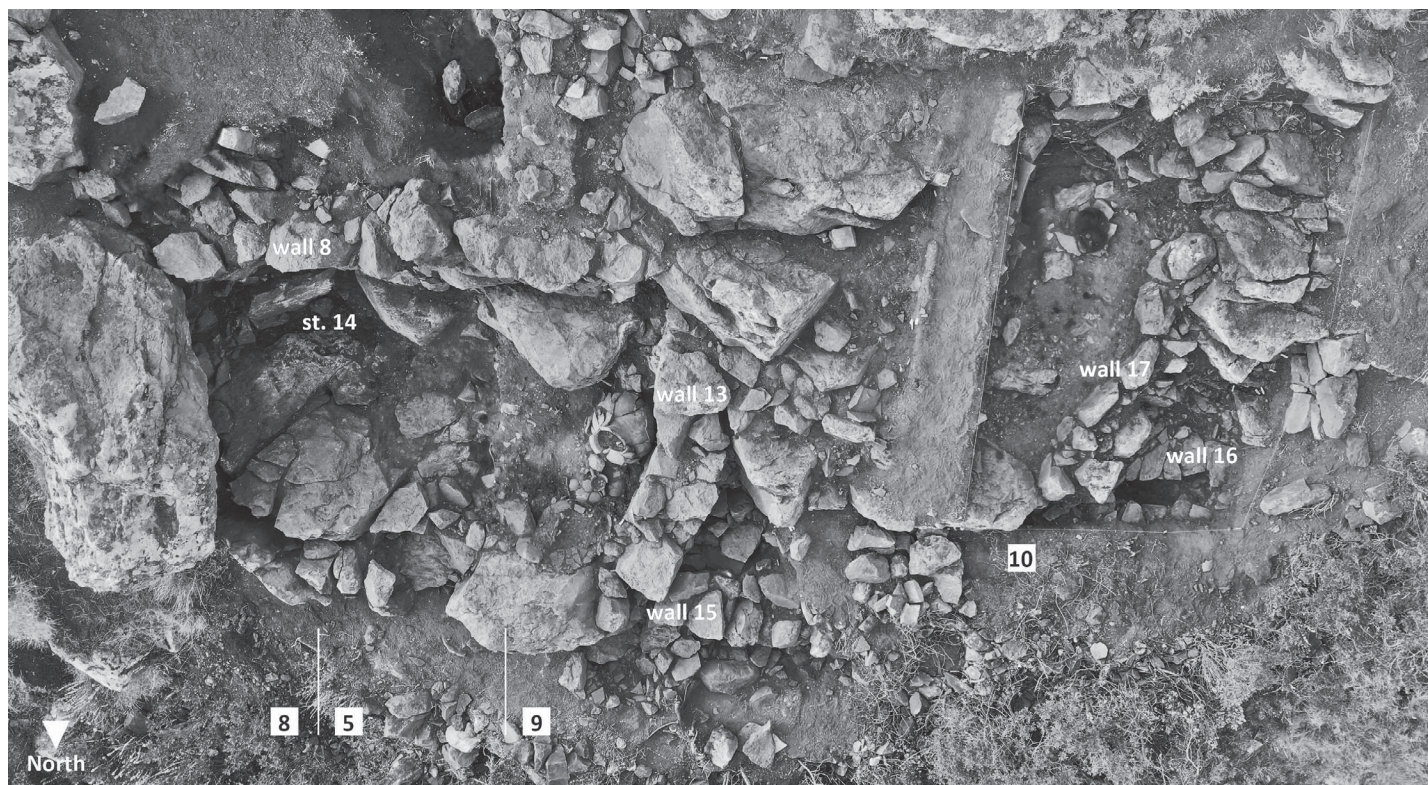


Fig. 8 Aerial view of the Mycenaean structures on the northern slope in Trenches 5 and 8–10

### Excavation

Excavation continued in the sector of the Late Mycenaean building discovered in 2021, immediately north of the summit (fig. 8)<sup>24</sup>. Work inside the building was resumed, leading to the discovery of further vases *in situ*, mostly along its western wall, including the seventh tripod cooking pot, a spouted basin, as well as storage vases (pl. 19, 3). Large vases were placed along three sides of the room. In a cavity below the floor level, the burial of an adult in a crouched position and of a child was discovered (structure 14). The associated finds, which include fragments of a kylix, date to the Mycenaean period. This is the only burial detected at the site so far.

Directly to the west of the building, a new trench (10) was opened, bringing to light a second room or building of the Mycenaean period, equally equipped with storage and cooking vessels, although considerably less well preserved. Two walls (no. 16 and 17) belonging to different architectural phases were excavated. This is significant,

as it proves the existence of at least two different construction phases in this area.

At the northern, downslope side of Trench 9, another wall (no. 15) running east-west was discovered. The deposits of this area yielded fragments of Mycenaean kylikes and deep bowls.

The new results show that several structures were built on the northern slope at the end of the Mycenaean period. The rectangular buildings on the western slope, excavated in the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, most probably belong to the same period and constitute a small settlement that was protected by the Cyclopean wall. These buildings were partially cleaned during the 2024 campaign.

The debris resulting from the sacrifices of the historical periods extended over the Mycenaean deposits of Trench 10. As in the case of the area to the east (trenches 5, 8 and 9), where the upper levels were excavated in the preceding campaigns, this black layer yielded hundreds of tiny fragments of burnt animal bones.

### Survey

Intensive survey was carried out in two areas: the ridge between the old olive grove explored in 2023 and the village of Aeginitissa (fig. 9), and the area extending

<sup>24</sup> For the results of the previous campaigns, see AntK 65, 2022, 137–142, AntK 66, 2023, 100–104 and AntK 67, 104–107. For the history of the investigation and study of the site, see Krapf *et al.* 2025.





Fig. 9 Aerial view (from above Hellanion Oros) towards the western zone surveyed in 2024

to the east of Hellanion Oros, between the abandoned hamlet of Kanakides, the site of Megali Koryphi and the village of Vlachides<sup>25</sup>. A total of 81 units have been documented, partially in very difficult terrain, from the shore to rocky hilltops. Ceramics have been detected in all but one. Built structures such as terrace walls, enclosures, and ruined field houses were found at even the most remote locations, indicating an intensive use of this now largely abandoned landscape.

Two new prehistoric sites have been identified. A rocky outcrop at the eastern end of the ridge above Aeginitissa was in use at the end of the Neolithic period and/or the beginning of the Early Bronze Age (*fig. 9*), according to numerous ceramic and lithic finds. This is so far the earliest site in southern Aegina, and its upland location and defensible position are typical of the period<sup>26</sup>. To the west, much Medieval and post-Medieval material was spread over the slope, undoubtedly

stemming from the diverse ruined structures that are scattered on the uphill side. Furthermore, in the same zone there is substantial evidence of andesite-quarrying for the millstones production over a large surface (Fe\_126). Although the half-finished millstones are probably of recent date, the presence of obsidian and black-glazed pottery indicates earlier use of this volcanic deposit<sup>27</sup>.

South-east of the village of Vlachides, a large concentration of pottery, dating as far back as the Mycenaean period, has been identified in a gently sloping terraced area (*fig. 10*). The extent of the remains suggests the presence of a settlement. The discovery of a further Mycenaean settlement between Hellanion Oros and the fortification of Megali Koryphi<sup>28</sup> is of particular importance, as it shows that the two mountain-top locations were not isolated in the area.

<sup>25</sup> For an overview of the survey methodology, a map and the results of the 2021 to 2024 field seasons, see Krapf *et al.* 2024.

<sup>26</sup> See e.g. Pullen 2008, 20–21 and Nowicki 2014.

<sup>27</sup> Krapf *et al.* 2024, 57 fig. 4, where the site is erroneously noted with a different Fe number.

<sup>28</sup> Vokotopoulos – Michalopoulou 2018.

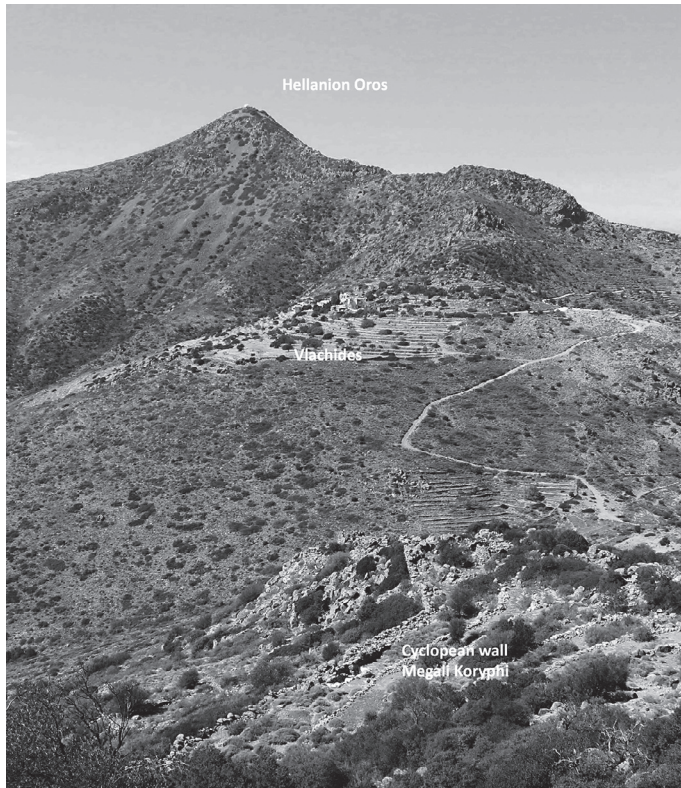


Fig. 10 View from Megali Koryphi towards the site of Vlachides and Hellanion Oros

The main aim of the survey is to understand the site of Hellanion Oros within its landscape. This includes the study of the early Modern land use, part of which is the living tradition of celebrating all-night the feast of the Ascension at the chapel on the summit<sup>29</sup>. On a larger scale, F. de Polignac continued to study the significance of intervisibility between Hellanion Oros and the sanctuaries on the peaks that border the Saronic gulf<sup>30</sup>. Interestingly the recent publication of a new study dedicated to the peak sanctuary of Zeus at Mount Lykaion adds meteorology, specifically the frequency of thunderstorms, as yet another aspect for understanding such cult places<sup>31</sup>.

<sup>29</sup> The celebration was attended during the night 12./13.06.2024. Krapf *et al.* 2024, 58–59.

<sup>30</sup> de Polignac 2025.

<sup>31</sup> Voyatzis *et al.* 2024. See table 1 on p. 610 for Hellanion Oros, which has, however, relatively low values.

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## GENERAL ABBREVIATIONS

EAE	Ephorate of Antiquities of Euboea / Éphorie des Antiquités d'Eubée
ESAG	Swiss School of Archaeology in Greece / École suisse d'archéologie en Grèce
EUA	Greek Ephorate of Underwater Antiquities

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Vokotopoulos – Michalopoulou 2018	L. Vokotopoulos – S. Michalopoulou, Megali Koryphi on Aegina and the Aegean Citadels of the 13 <sup>th</sup> /12 <sup>th</sup> c. BCE, in: J. Driessen (ed.), <i>An Archaeology of Forced Migration, Crisis-Induced Mobility and the Collapse of the 13<sup>th</sup> c. BCE Eastern Mediterranean</i> . Aegis 15 (Louvain 2018) 149–175	Fig. 7	Ancient remains at the extremity of the Great Mole (M13), where the modern lighthouse now stands.
		Fig. 8	Aerial view of the Mycenaean structures on the northern slope in trenches 5 and 8–10. A last part of the destruction layer is still visible in trench 9.
		Fig. 9	Aerial view (from above Hellanion Oros) towards the western zone surveyed in 2024. Moni and Angistri islands in the background.
Voyatzis <i>et al.</i> 2024	M. E. Voyatzis – D. Gilman Romano – G. H. Davis – P. Jordan – R. K. Said – K. L. Cummins – S. Beck, Thunder, Lightning, and Earthquakes and Their Impact on the Sanctuary of Zeus on Mt. Lykaion, <i>Hesperia</i> 93.4, 2024, 597–616	Fig. 10	View from Megali Koryphi towards the site of Vlachides and Hellanion Oros.
		Photographs and maps ©ESAG, J. André, H. Giannouloupoulos, T. Krapf, C. Pagoni, T. Saggini, S. Fachard, T. Theurillat, L. Vokotopoulos (unless otherwise specified).	

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## LIST OF PLATES

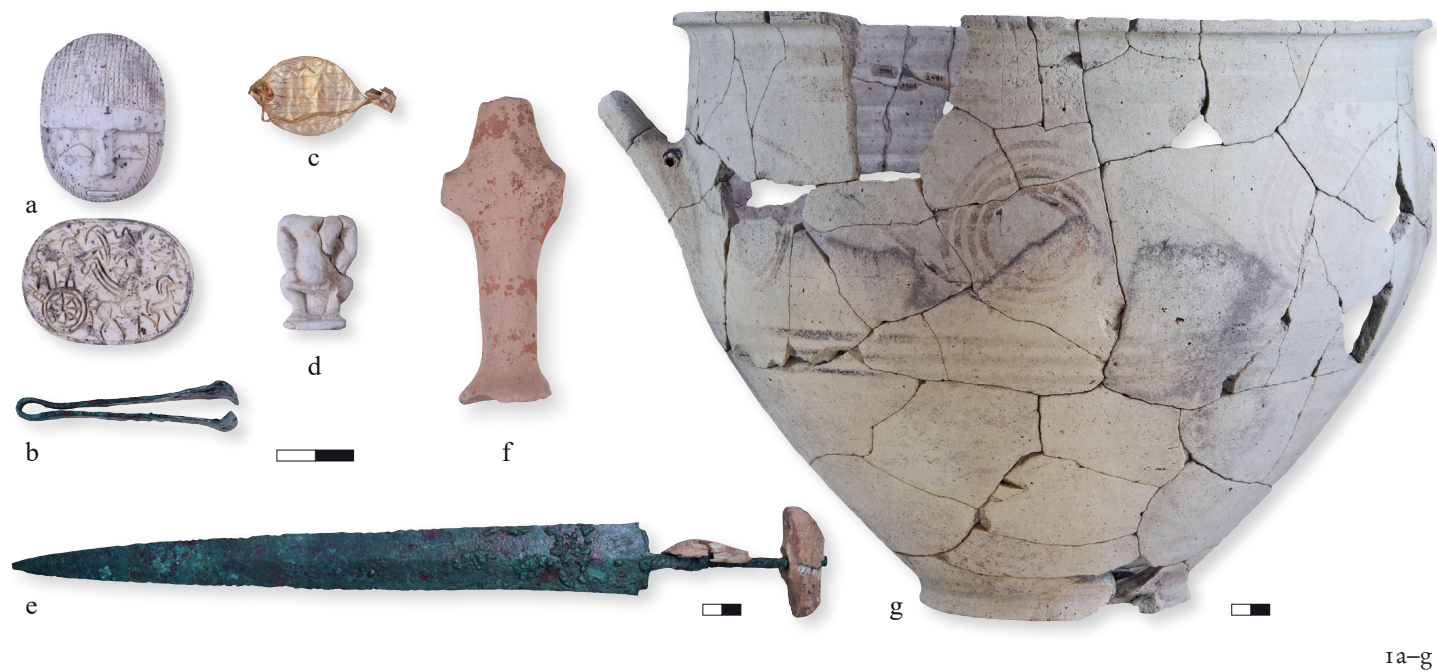
Pl. 19.1	Finds discovered in the temple area: a. Phoenician prosopomorphic seal in steatite with a faience glaze, 9 <sup>th</sup> –8 <sup>th</sup> century BCE (inv. Δ8783). L. 4.5 cm; W. 3.3 cm; H. 2.2 cm. b. bronze tweezers, late 8 <sup>th</sup> –7 <sup>th</sup> century BCE (inv. B2713). L. 5.8 cm. c. gold fibula, late 8 <sup>th</sup> –7 <sup>th</sup> century BCE (inv. Δ8772). L. 3.7 cm; W. 2.0 cm. d. faience figurine of Ptah-Pataikos (inv. Δ8740). H. 2.9 cm; L. 2 cm; W. 0.6–1.5 cm. e. bronze dagger with a bone/ivory handle, 9 <sup>th</sup> –8 <sup>th</sup> century? BCE (inv. B2683). L. 42 cm; W. 0.5–4.0 cm. f. Mycenaean tau-type terracotta figurine (inv. T8193). H. 8.1 cm. g. Late Helladic IIIC Middle/Late crater with running spiral (inv. V5419). Diam. (rim) 40 cm; Diam. (base) 14.8 cm; H. 31 cm.
Pl. 19.2	The harbour of Eretria with the western mole in the foreground.
Pl. 19.3	Detail of the Late Mycenaean destruction layer in Trench 9, seen from West.

## LIST OF FIGURES

Fig. 1	Phase plan of the temple of Artemis.
Fig. 2	Group of vases found in the temple (late 8 <sup>th</sup> century – second half of the 6 <sup>th</sup> century BCE).
Fig. 3	Survey map showing ceramics (pottery and tile) densities (2021–2024).
Fig. 4	Survey map of the Sarandapotamos valley (2024).
Fig. 5	Map of the harbour of Eretria with bathymetric survey and ancient remains.
Fig. 6	Details of the maritime fortification and harbour facilities.







2



3

## Fieldwork of the Swiss School of Archaeology in Greece 2024

- 1 Amarynthos, finds from the temple area:
  - a Phoenician prosopomorphic seal in steatite with a faience glaze (9<sup>th</sup>–8<sup>th</sup> century BCE)
  - b bronze tweezers (late 8<sup>th</sup>–7<sup>th</sup> century BCE)
  - c gold fibula (late 8<sup>th</sup>–7<sup>th</sup> century BCE)
  - d faience figurine of Ptah-Pataikos
  - e bronze dagger with a bone/ivory handle (9<sup>th</sup>–8<sup>th</sup> century? BCE)
  - f Mycenaean tau-type terracotta figurine
  - g Late Helladic III C Middle/Late crater with running spiral
- 2 The harbour of Eretria with the western mole in the foreground
- 3 Aegina, Hellenion Oros: detail of the Mycenaean destruction layer





## ABKÜRZUNGEN

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