



ESAG

ÉCOLE SUISSE D'ARCHÉOLOGIE
EN GRÈCE
SCHWEIZERISCHE ARCHÄOLOGISCHE
SCHULE IN GRIECHENLAND

FIELDWORK OF THE SWISS SCHOOL OF ARCHAEOLOGY IN GREECE 2021

SYLVIAN FACHARD, ANGELIKI SIMOSI, TOBIAS KRAPF, DANIELA GREGER, TAMARA SAGGINI,
SAMUEL VERDAN, JÉRÔME ANDRÉ, OLGA KYRIAZI, THIERRY THEURILLAT

The Artemision at Amarynthos: The 2021 Season

KARL REBER, ANGELIKI SIMOSI, MARIA CHIDIROGLOU, CHLOÉ CHEZEAUX, JÉRÔME ANDRÉ,
FANI STAVROULAKI

Les «maisons des dragons» eubéennes: fouille du *drakospito* d'Ilkizès

TOBIAS KRAPF, STELLA CHRYSOULAKI, LEONIDAS VOKOTOPOULOS, SOFIA MICHALOPOULOU

Aegina, Hellanion Oros

65. Jahrgang 2022
Herausgegeben von der Vereinigung
der Freunde antiker Kunst · Basel

ANTIKE KUNST

ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR KLASSISCHE ARCHÄOLOGIE
REVUE D'ARCHÉOLOGIE CLASSIQUE
RIVISTA DI ARCHEOLOGIA CLASSICA

Inhalt

Christian Mazet, Laetitia Phialon Imagerie «orientalisante» et sceaux égéens. Réflexions sur l'iconographie et la transmission conceptuelle de l'hybridité femme-animal en Grèce ancienne (pl. 1)	3
Antoine Hermary Le faucon et le corbeau, deux oiseaux de l'Apollon oraculaire (pls. 2–4)	27
Agata Guirard Auf der Spur von Ritual im archäologischen Befund: Fallbeispiele aus Siedlungskontexten in Spina (FE), Italien (Taf. 5–7)	45
Alessandra Avagliano Una testa fittile di Ercole nell'Antiquarium di Lucrezia Romana (tavv. 8–9)	69
Esaù Dozio Griechische Vasen auf dem Weg nach Basel. Zwei Ankäufe aus dem Jahre 1874 (Taf. 10)	86
Grabungen:	
Martin A. Guggisberg, Marta Billo-Imbach, Norbert Spichtig Basler Ausgrabungen in Francavilla Marittima (Kalabrien). Bericht über die Kampagne 2021 (Taf. 11)	105
Martin Mohr, Alexandra Tanner, Agata Guirard Forschungen auf dem Monte Iato 2021 (Taf. 12–14)	117

Sylvian Fachard, Karl Reber, Tobias Krapf <i>et al.</i> Fieldwork of the Swiss School of Archaeology in Greece 2021 (pl. 15)	128
The Artemision at Amarynthos: The 2021 Season Les «maisons des dragons» eubéennes: fouille du <i>drakospito</i> d'Ilkizès Aegina, Hellanion Oros	
Julien Beck, Andreas Sotiriou Baie de Kiladha 2021	143

Tafeln 1–15

Chronik 2021	147
Geführte Studienreisen	149
Abkürzungen	151
Hinweise und Richtlinien	152
Beihefte zu Antike Kunst	153

Online-Berichte:

<<http://www.antikekunst.org/wp/publikationen/die-grabungsberichte/>>

Lorenz E. Baumer <i>et al.</i> , Alessia Mistretta Études et travaux archéologiques genevois	155
Anticythère 2021 Zur urbanen Morphologie von Lilybaeum – Grabungen <i>insula IX</i> 2020–21	

Dieses Heft ist publiziert mit Unterstützung von:

Schweizerische Akademie
der Geistes- und Sozialwissenschaften

Ceramica-Stiftung, Basel

Dr. Barbara L. Begelsbacher, Basel
Dr. Peter Steinmann, Binningen
UBS Switzerland AG, Basel
Dreyfus Söhne & Cie AG, Banquiers, Basel
Dr. Marc Fehlmann FRSA, Basel
Dr. Annemarie Kaufmann-Heinimann, Basel
Franziska Saager-Roš, Zürich


Wissenschaftliche Redaktion:

Prof. Dr. Lorenz E. Baumer, Genève
Priv.-Doz. Dr. Jean-Robert Gisler, Fribourg
Prof. Dr. Martin Guggisberg, Basel
Prof. Dr. Sandrine Huber, Lille
Prof. Dr. Elena Mango, Bern
Prof. Dr. Christoph Reusser, Zürich
Dr. Danielle Wieland-Leibundgut, Basel

Herausgeber, Verlag und Redaktion:

Vereinigung der Freunde antiker Kunst
c/o Universität Basel, Klassische Archäologie
Petersgraben 51, CH-4051 Basel
Fax: +41 (0) 61 303 86 76
<http://www.antikekunst.org>
E-Mail: editor@antikekunst.ch
publisher@antikekunst.ch

Gestaltung und Bildbearbeitung:
Simone Hiltcher

Druck:
Hubert & Co., Göttingen
Printed in Germany
ISSN 0003-5688 (Print)
ISSN 2813-2858 (Online)
ISBN 978-3-9090-6465-6
DOI 10.53191/AntK.978-3-9090-6465-6
©  Inhalt unter CC-BY lizenziert

Werbung und Vertrieb:

Schwabe Verlag
Schwabe Verlagsgruppe AG
Grellingerstrasse 21, CH-4052 Basel
Tel. +41 (0) 61 278 95 65
<http://www.schwabe.ch>
E-Mail: info@schwabeverlag.ch

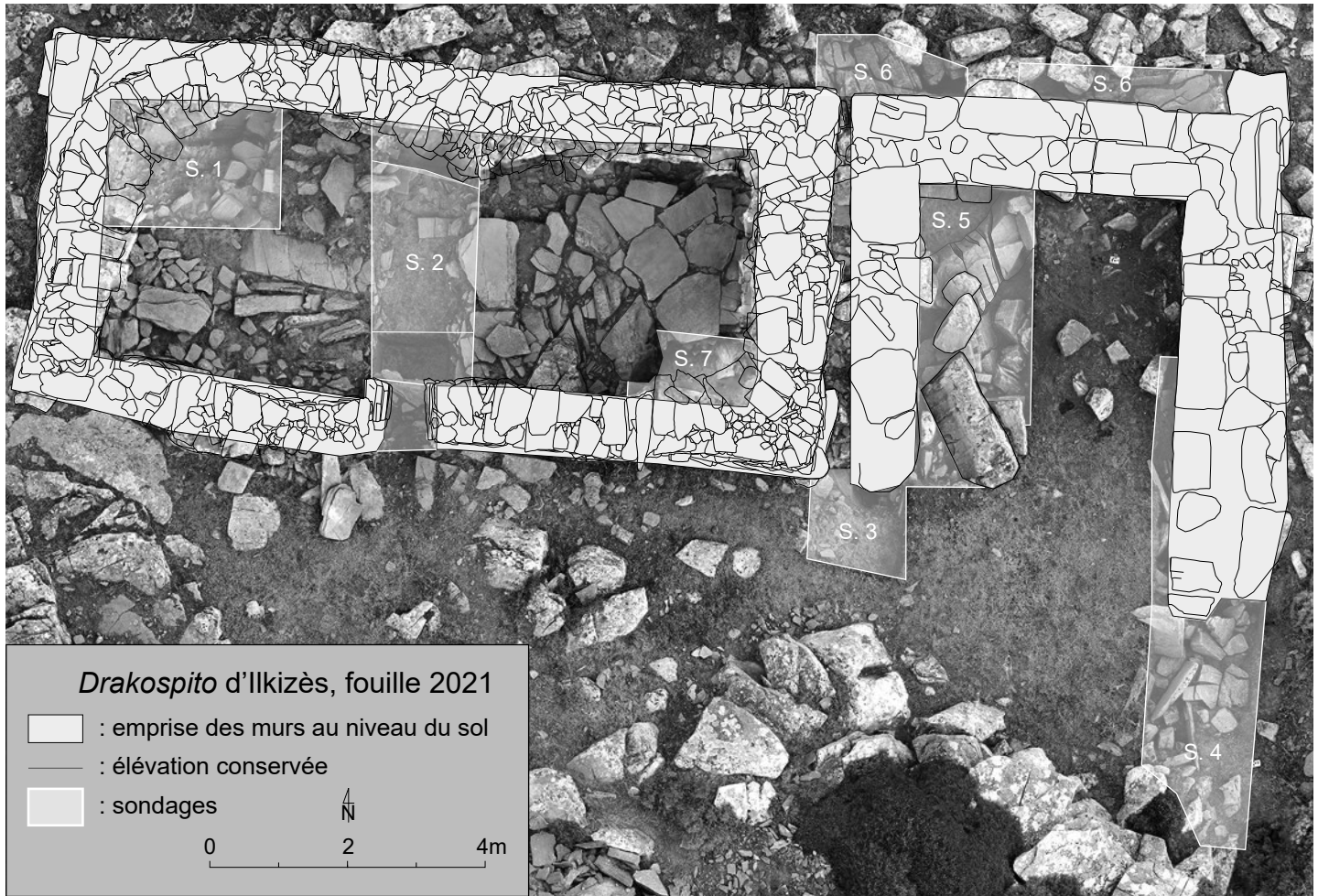


Fig. 10 Plan du *drakospito* d'Ilkizès

d'Ilkizès semble donc avoir été occupé, ou du moins régulièrement utilisé, durant une longue période.

Un édifice à vocation pastorale?

Le mobilier découvert lors de la fouille ne permet pas à lui seul de déterminer l'usage du bâtiment. Sa situation à flanc de colline exclut la fonction de tour de guet. En revanche, sur le plan fonctionnel, le *drakospito* trouve des parallèles proches avec les bergeries de la région encore en fonction au cours des derniers siècles. Le site d'Ilkizès serait donc plutôt lié à des activités agro-pastorales, de tout temps prépondérantes dans cette partie montagnaise de l'Eubée.

Pour une étude globale des « maisons des dragons »

Outre la fouille à Ilkizès, un second volet de la campagne a été consacré à la documentation de trois autres *drakospita*, à Kroï Phtocht, Loumithel et Palli Lakka. Ce

dernier site a fait l'objet d'un important nettoyage, afin d'effectuer un relevé de son architecture (pl. 15, 3). Les modèles 3D obtenus vont notamment servir à produire le plan pierre à pierre de ces constructions, ce qui n'avait jusqu'alors jamais été réalisé, et en faciliteront l'étude. L'investigation des *drakospita* est appelée à se poursuivre, non seulement dans l'intention de mieux comprendre l'insertion de ces monuments dans le paysage antique, mais aussi en vue de mettre en valeur ces vestiges, qui comptent parmi les plus visités de la région.

AEGINA, HELLANION OROS

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

The Swiss School of Archaeology in Greece and the Ephorate of Antiquities of Piraeus and Islands launched in 2021 a five-year research project on the island of Aegina, on the summit of Hellanion Oros – the highest

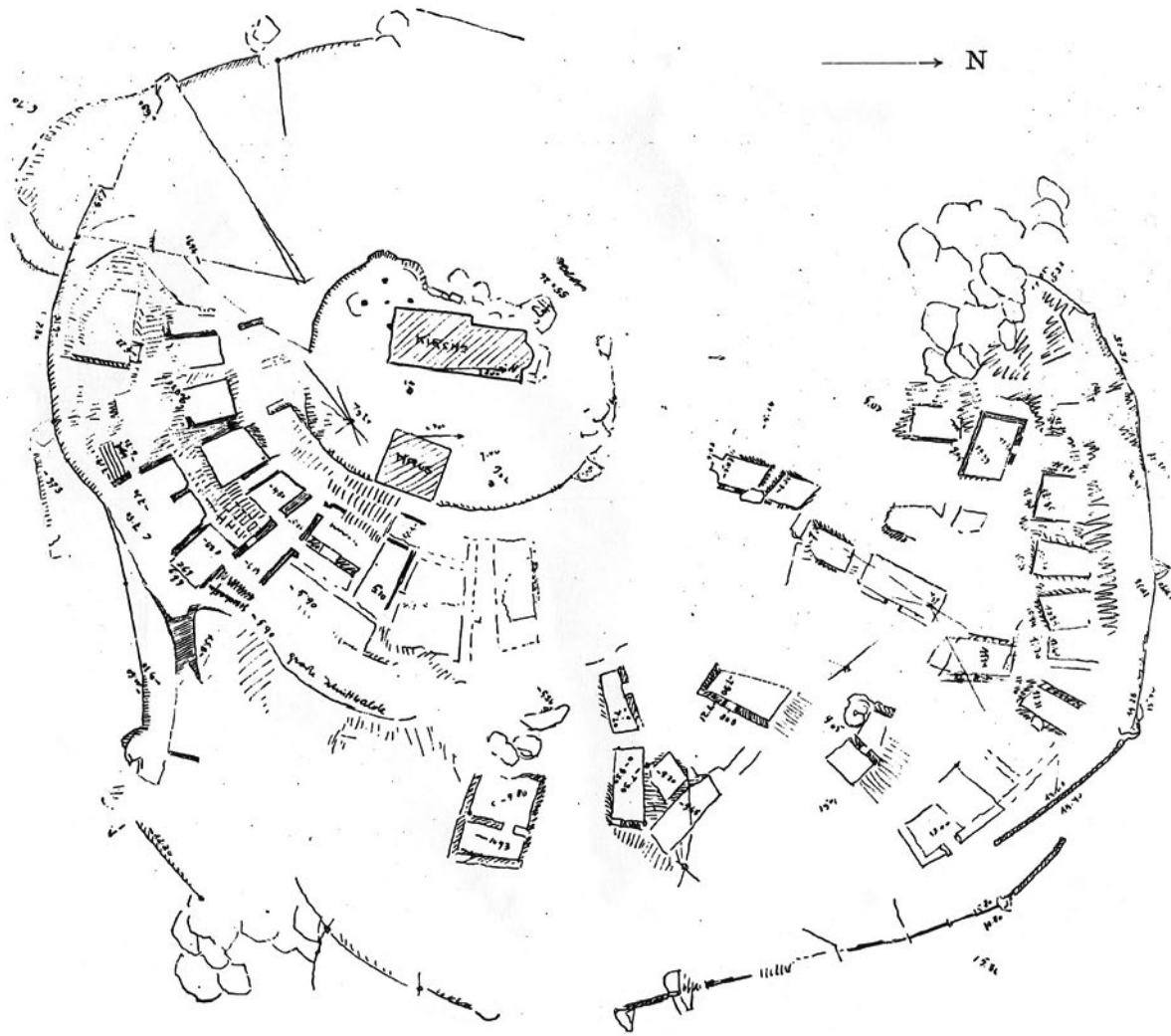


Fig. 11 Topographical sketch published by G. Welter (1938), the North arrow indicates East

peak of the Saronic Gulf (*pl. 15, 4*)³³. The site was the object of archaeological investigations in the early 20th c., but the excavation results were never published in detail and the only topographical sketch dates from 1938 (*fig. 11*)³⁴. The site is characterised by diachronic finds, starting in the Bronze Age, and the presence of multiple architectural remains including a Cyclopean wall, a circular dry stone fortification wall, and rectangular houses that seem to represent more than one settlement phase. At the summit, a small chapel (Analipsi), which incorpo-

rates *spolia* in its walls, is built on ancient foundations, partially preserved in two courses. This foundation may be linked to the cult of Zeus Hellanios, whose sanctuary has been identified on the north slope of the mountain³⁵. The discovery of a wheelmade Mycenaean figurine in the 1930s suggests a Bronze Age origin for the cult³⁶.

The new project aims at the reconstruction of the site's diachronic use through the excavation of trial trenches, the preparation of a detailed topographical plan, and a survey of the surrounding landscape. Main questions are the origins of the cult of Zeus and the reasons for the installation of a settlement on this remote and hard to reach yet highly visible site.

³³ F. de Polignac (Prof. at the École Pratique des Hautes Études, Paris) supported the works on the site as scientific member of the project. E. Anastasaki, K. Koukouna, A. Mallikopoulou, A. Mpitrou and I. Viktoratou (University of Ioannina) participated in the campaign (20.09.–15.10.2021), which has been financed by the Foundation of the ESAG.

³⁴ For bibliography and the history of research at the site, see Salavoura 2014.

³⁵ Goette 2003.

³⁶ Pilafidis-Williams 1995.

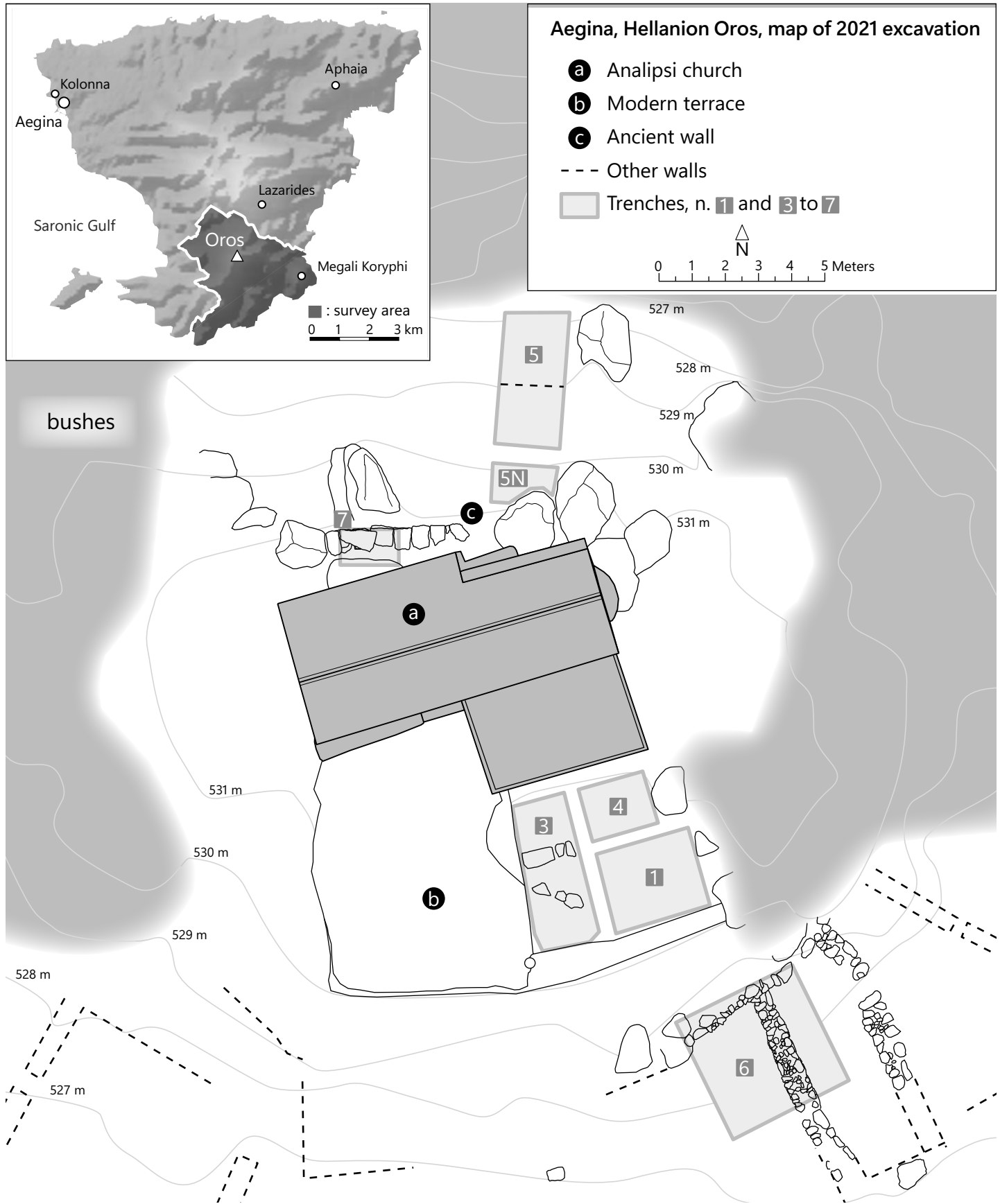


Fig. 12 Schematic plan of the trenches on the peak of Mount Hellenion Oros

Excavation

Besides the partial cleaning for the architectural survey, several trial trenches were opened in different areas of the summit (*fig. 12*): three trenches (1, 3 and 4) were excavated on the sole available spot on the highest point, directly south of the church. There is more than one meter of sediments, the majority resulting from the backfill of the old excavations. These deposits yielded abundant pottery, dating from the Mycenaean period to Roman times. In the east part of the area, a layer containing burnt animal bones and Middle Helladic pottery extended under the backfill. The evidence suggests that the earliest use of the site for ritual purposes may well date to the first half of the 2nd mill. BCE. The slope immediately north of the church seems less disturbed. In trench 5, a thick layer of black soil with hundreds of fragments of burnt animal bones was excavated. The burnt debris might be redeposited, but it logically resulted from the sacrifices that took place on the summit. If confirmed by the archaeozoological analysis, this context could provide an exceptional case study for cult practices in sanctuaries on mountain peaks. Additionally, a probable retaining wall appeared in this trench; this is an interesting discovery because the area seemed to be devoid of architectural remains. There is also a fair amount of Mycenaean pottery and the head of a Psi- or Phi-figurine.

A small trench (7) was opened behind the ancient foundation on which the church was built. Apart from pottery sherds, there were many stone flakes from the carving of the blocks, indicating that this is the original construction fill. Another trench (2, located outside the area of *fig. 12*) was dug along the Cyclopean wall on the west slope, in order to document its construction. Moreover, a trench (6) was opened to the southeast of the church, within one of the buildings that extend in this area. The building postdates the Bronze and Early Iron Age. Noteworthy is the discovery of a scarab during the sieving of the sediments.

Finally, a multiroom complex constructed with large boulders was identified on the south slope, outside the fortified area. It is partially obliterated by fallen blocks, coming from its own superstructure and the construc-

tions extending upslope. Based on the construction technique, a date in the Mycenaean palatial period can be suggested, but cleaning and test excavation are needed in order to verify this hypothesis. Interestingly, this complex has not been noted by earlier scholars.

In conclusion, this first, limited campaign already produced important new data concerning the diachronic use of the site and laid the base for a systematic exploration in the coming years.

Survey

The project includes a survey area of 11 km² (*fig. 12*), about an eighth of the island's surface, in the southern part of Aegina. Both intensive and extensive survey have been initiated in 2021. This rugged area, which today is almost uninhabited, was much more frequented in prehistoric, ancient, and premodern times, as attested by the presence of another late Mycenaean fortification (the site of Megali Koryphi³⁷), a “dragon house”, ancient boundary stones, cisterns, chapels, and the ubiquitous agricultural terraces. Mount Hellanion Oros, with its sanctuary, dominates the entire landscape and its new exploration will hopefully contribute significantly to the reconstruction of Aegina's long-term history.

Jérôme André	Jerome.Andre@unil.ch
Chloé Chezeaux	Chloe.Chezeaux@unil.ch
Sylvian Fachard	Sylvian.Fachard@unil.ch
Daniela Greger	Daniela.Greger@unil.ch
Tobias Krapf	Tobias.Krapf@esag.swiss
Karl Reber	Karl.Reber@unil.ch
Tamara Saggini	Tamara.Saggini@esag.swiss
Thierry Theurillat	Thierry.Theurillat@esag.swiss
Samuel Verdan	Samuel.Verdan@unil.ch

École suisse d'archéologie en Grèce
Institut d'Archéologie et des Sciences de l'Antiquité
Anthropole – Université de Lausanne
CH-1015 Lausanne
www.esag.swiss
www.facebook.com/esag.swiss

³⁷ Vokotopoulos – Michalopoulou 2018.

Angeliki Simosi asimosi@culture.gr
Fani Stavroulaki fstavroulaki@culture.gr
Olga Kyriazi okyriazi@culture.gr
Ephorate of Antiquities of Euboea
I. Kiapekou & Arethousis
GR-341 33 Chalkis

Maria Chidioglou mariachidioglou@gmail.com
National Archaeological Museum, Athens
GR-10682 Athens

Stella Chryssoulaki schrisoulaki@culture.gr
Sophia Michalopoulou smichalopoulou@culture.gr
Ephorate of Antiquities of Piraeus and Islands
Alkibiadou 233
GR-18536 Piraeus

Leonidas Vokotopoulos leonvok@gmail.com
Department of History and Archaeology
University of Ioannina
GR-45110 Ioannina

GENERAL ABBREVIATIONS

EAE Ephorate of Antiquities of Euboea / Éphorie
des Antiquités d'Eubée
BSA British School at Athens

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ABBREVIATIONS

Baitinger 2011 H. Baitinger, *Waffenweihungen in griechischen Heiligtümern* (Mainz 2011)
Brøns 2015 C. Brøns, *Textiles and Temple Inventories: Detecting an Invisible Votive Tradition in Greek Sanctuaries in the Second Half of the First Millennium BC*, in: J. Fejfer – M. Moltesen – A. Rathje (eds), *Tradition: Transmission of Culture in the Ancient World*, *Acta Hyperborea* 14 (Copenhagen 2015) 43–83
Cleland 2005 L. Cleland, *The Brauron Clothing Catalogues. Text, Analysis, Glossary and Translation* (Oxford 2005)
Fachard 2012 S. Fachard, *La défense du territoire d'Érétrie: étude de la chora et de ses fortifications*. *Eretria* 21 (Gollion 2012)

Fachard 2019 S. Fachard, *Common Denominators? The Emergence of Territorial Organization in Athens and Eretria*, in: O. Palagia – E. P. Sioumpara (eds), *From Hippias to Kallias: Greek Art in Athens and Beyond, 527–449 B.C.* *Proceedings of an International Conference Held at the Acropolis Museum, Athens, May 19–20, 2017* (Athens 2019) 172–181
Fachard *et al.* 2015 S. Fachard – A. R. Knodell – E. Banou, *The 2014 Mazi Archaeological Project* (Attica), *AntK* 58, 2015, 178–186
Goette 2003 H. R. Goette, *Το ιερό του Διός Ελλαίνου στο Όρος της Αίγινας*, in: E. Konsolaki-Yannopoulou (ed.), *Αργοσαρωνικός, Πρακτικά του Διεθνούς Συνεδρίου Ιστορίας και Αρχαιολογίας του Αργοσαρωνικού, Πόρος 26–29 Ιουνίου 1998* (Athens 2003) 23–28
Grand-Clément 2021 A. Grand-Clément, *L'étoffe des dieux. Les consécérations de vêtements dans le monde grec. Autour du culte d'Artémis Brauronia*, in: S. Dugast – D. Jaillard – I. Manfrini (eds), *Agalma ou les figurations de l'invisible: approches comparées* (Grenoble 2021) 249–269
Hollinshead 1999 M. B. Hollinshead, “Alyton”, “Opisthodomos”, and the Inner Room of the Greek Temple, *Hesperia* 68, 2, 1999, 189–218
Knodell *et al.* 2016 A. R. Knodell – S. Fachard – K. Papangeli, *The 2015 Mazi Archaeological Project: Regional Survey in Northwest Attica (Greece)*, *AntK* 59, 2016, 132–152
Knoepfler 1997 D. Knoepfler, *Le territoire d'Érétrie et l'organisation politique de la cité (dêmoi, chôroi, phylai)*, in: M. H. Herman Hansen (ed.), *The Polis as an Urban Centre and the Political Community. Symposium August, 29–31 1996*, *Acts of the Copenhagen Polis Centre* 4 (Copenhagen 1997) 352–449
Kooi *et al.* 2020 S. Kooi – J. P. Crielaard – R. Brugge, *Two Sanctuaries, Two Horos Inscriptions and a Procession Road of the Classical Period in Southern Euboea: Detection, Reconstruction and Interpretation*, *BABesch* 95, 2020, 1–46
Linders 1972 T. Linders, *Studies in the Treasure Records of Artemis Brauronia found in Athens* (Stockholm 1972)
Mylonas 1972 G. E. Mylonas, *Το Θρησκευτικό Κέντρο των Μυκηνών*, *The Cult Center of Mycenae* (Athens 1972)

- Parlama 1979 L. Parlama, Μικρή ανασκαφική έρευνα στον προϊστορικό λόφο της Αμαρύνθου, AAA 12, 1979, 3–14
- Pilafidis-Williams 1995 K. Pilafidis-Williams, A Mycenaean Terracotta Figure from Mount Oros on Aegina, in: C. Morris (ed.), *Klados, Essays in Honour of J. N. Coldstream*, BICS Suppl. 63 (London 1995) 229–234
- Reber *et al.* 2021 K. Reber – A. Simosi – M. Chidiroglou – C. Chezeaux – J. André – F. Stavroulaki, Pour une étude renouvelée des *drakospita* eubéens. État de la question et résultats des premiers relevés sur le site d’Ilkizès, *AntK* 64, 2021, 165–175 (online)
- Sackett *et al.* 1966 L. H. Sackett – V. Hankey – R. J. Howell – T. W. Jacobsen – M. R. Popham, Prehistoric Euboea: Contributions toward a Survey, *BSA* 61, 1966, 3–112
- Salavoura 2014 E. Salavoura, Μυκηναϊκή Αίγινα. Συμβολή στην τοπογραφία της (Athens 2014) 70–77
- Sampson 1985 A. Sampson, Μάνικα. Μια Προτοελλαδική πόλη στη Χαλκίδα 1 (Chalcis 1985)
- Sampson 1993 A. Sampson, Καλογεροβρούση. Ένας οικισμός της Πρώιμης και Μέσης Χαλκοκρατίας στα Φύλλα της Εύβοιας (Athens 1993)
- Sapouna-Sakellari 1989 E. Sapouna-Sakellari, Έρευνα στην προϊστορική Αμάρυνθο και στη Μαγούλα Ερέτριας, *Αρχαίον Ευβοϊκών Μελετών* 28, 1988/89, 91–104
- Travlos 1976 J. Travlos, Τρεῖς ναοὶ τῆς Ἀρτέμιδος: Αὐλίδας, Ταυροπόλου καὶ Βραυρωνίας, in: U. Jantzen (ed.), *Neue Forschungen in griechischen Heiligtümern* (Tübingen 1976) 197–205
- Verdan *et al.* 2020 S. Verdan – T. Theurillat – T. Krapf – D. Greger – K. Reber, The Early Phases in the Artemision at Amarnthos in Euboea, Greece, in: T. E. Cinquantaquattro – M. D’Acunto (eds), *Euboica II. Pithekoussai and Euboea between East and West*. AION n.s. 27 (Naples 2020) 73–116
- Vokotopoulos – Michalopoulou 2018 L. Vokotopoulos – S. Michalopoulou, Megali Koryphi on Aegina and the Aegean Citadels of the 13th/12th c. BCE, in: J. Driessen (ed.), *An Archaeology of Forced Migration, Crisis-Induced Mobility and the Collapse of the 13th c. BCE Eastern Mediterranean*, *Aegis* 15 (Louvain 2018) 149–175

LIST OF PLATES

- Pl. 15, 1 Amarnthos, offering deposit in the Archaic temple of Artemis.
- Pl. 15, 2 Field survey of the coastal plain between Eretria and Amarnthos.
- Pl. 15, 3 Vue aérienne du complexe de Palli Lakka après nettoyage.
- Pl. 15, 4 Aerial view of Mount Hellanion Oros on Aegina Island, from the West. On the right side is Megali Koryphi, in the background the peninsula of Attica.

LIST OF FIGURES

- Fig. 1 Plan of the excavation at Amarnthos.
- Fig. 2 Early Bronze Age wells and walls in trench XXXVII at the foot of the hill.
- Fig. 3 Bronze Age stone anchor.
- Fig. 4 Plan of the Archaic phases of the Temple of Artemis.
- Fig. 5 Base for a cult statue (?) inside the Early Archaic temple (14).
- Fig. 6 The Archaic altar with the mudbrick floor in front of the Early Archaic temple (14).
- Fig. 7 Offerings from the Late Archaic deposit: a. Attic black-figure lekythos of the Phanyllis Group (V5175); b. Ionian terracotta female figurine (T7792); c. Bronze mirror with a handle figuring a young naked girl playing *krotala* (B2303); d. Iron blade with fabric residues (2465–28); e. Phoenician glass amporiskos (Δ7137); f. Gold applique (Δ7555); g. Bone/ivory seal of the crouching lion type (Δ7215); h. Terracotta spindle whorl with a gorgoneion (T7292). Scale: 2 cm.
- Fig. 8 Survey map between Eretria and Amarnthos, 2021.
- Fig. 9 Marble fragment of a funerary monument discovered along the sacred road between Eretria and Amarnthos.
- Fig. 10 Plan du *drakospita* d’Ilkizès.
- Fig. 11 Topographical sketch published by G. Welter in AA 1938, 15 drawing 7. The North arrow indicates East.
- Fig. 12 Schematic plan of the trenches on the peak of Mount Hellanion Oros.

Photos and drawings ESAG (J. André, T. Theurillat, T. Krapf, T. Saggini, S. Fachard), unless otherwise indicated.

DOI 10.53191/AntK.2022.65.128



1



2



3



4

Fieldwork of the Swiss School of Archaeology in Greece 2021

- 1 Amarynthos, offering deposit in the Archaic temple of Artemis
- 2 Field survey of the coastal plain between Eretria and Amarynthos
- 3 Palli Lakka, Euboea. Aerial view of the site after cleaning
- 4 Aerial view of Mount Hellanion Oros on Aegina Island, from the West. On the right side Megali Koryphi, in the background the peninsula of Attica

ISSN 0003-5688 (Print)
ISSN 2813-2858 (Online)
ISBN 978-3-9090-6465-6