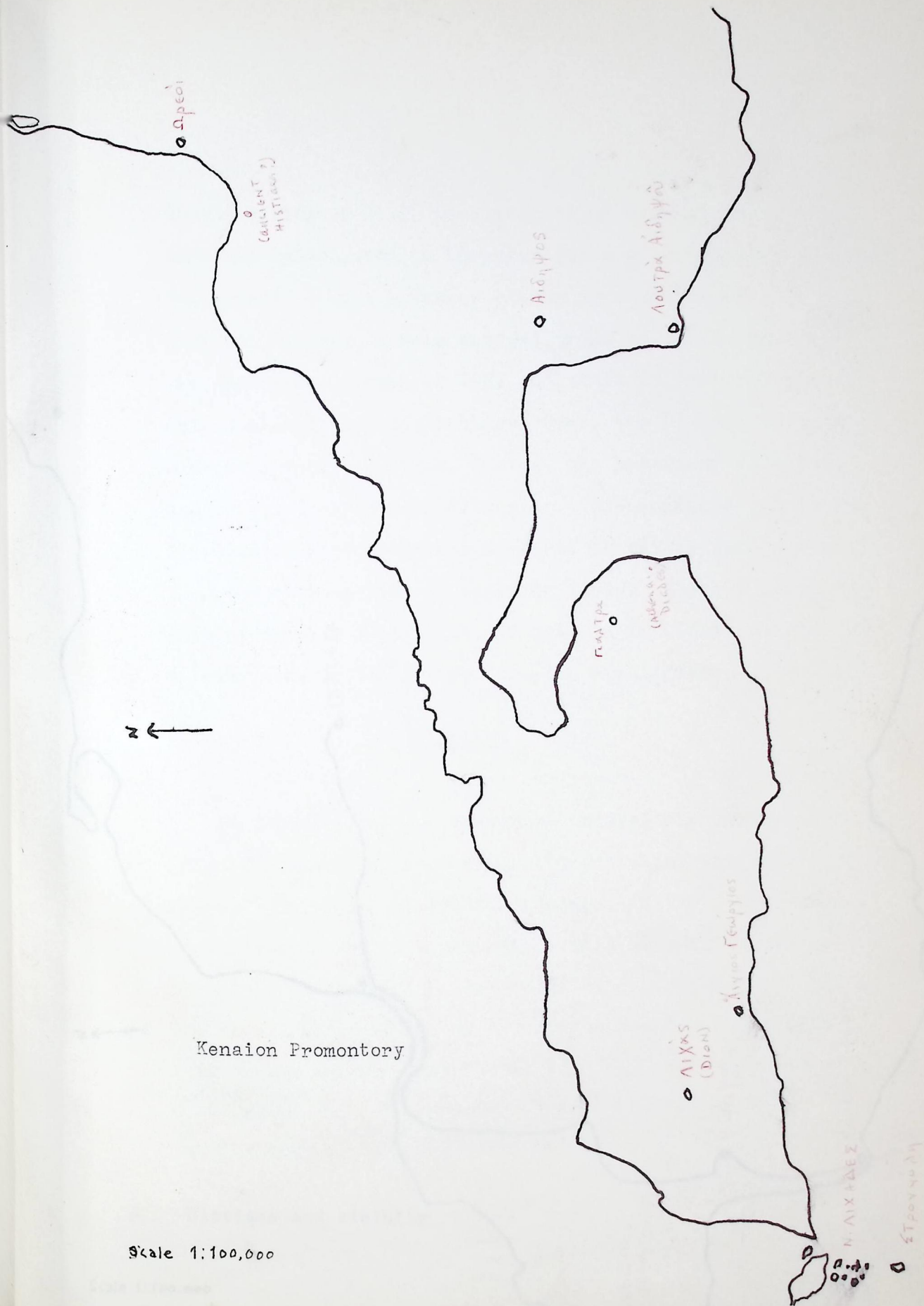


AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF ANTIQUITIES  
IN NORTHERN EUBOEA

*with some notes on Aliveri.*

EDWIN JOSEPH DOYLE

JUNE 1951

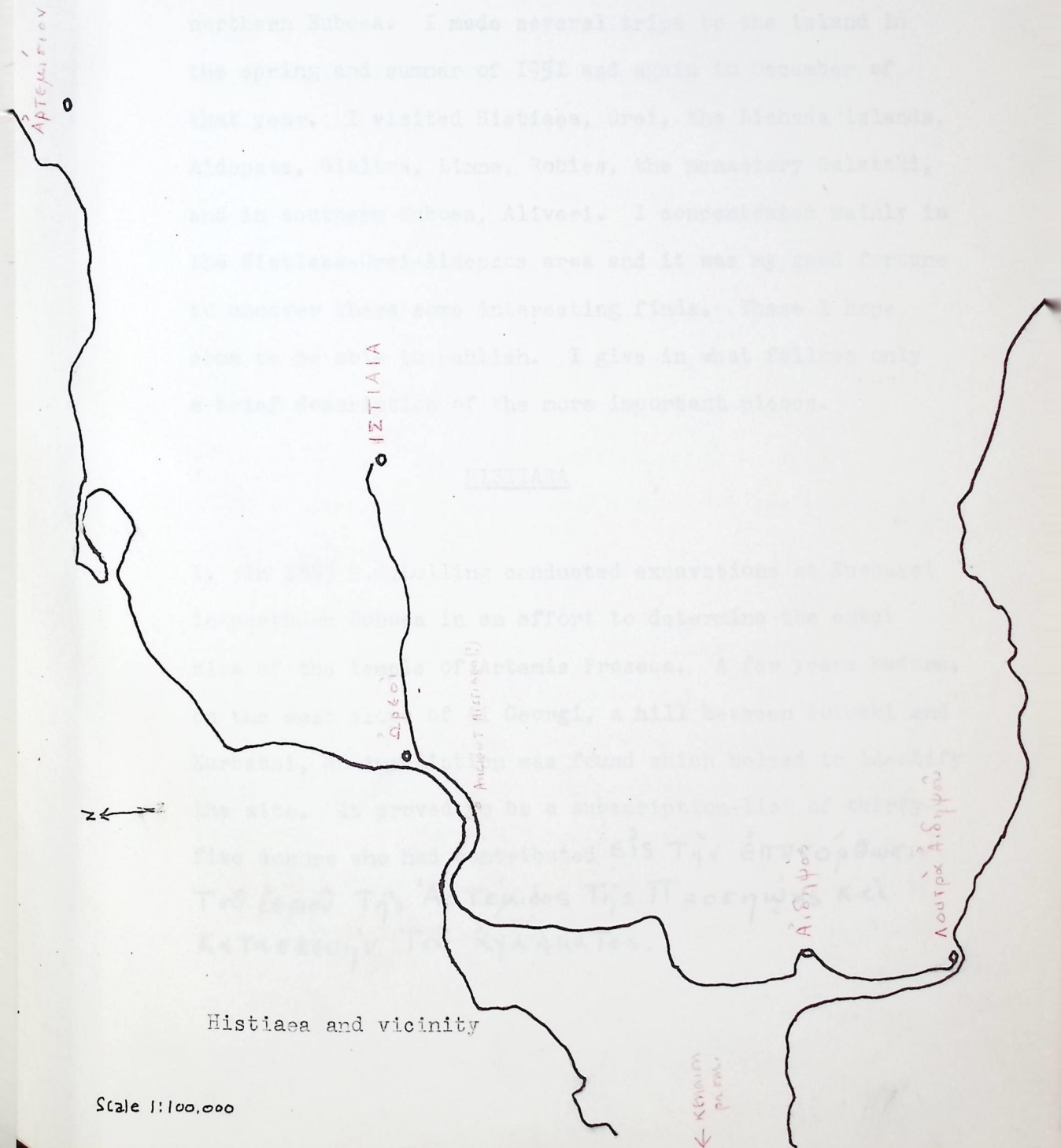


In the spring of 1951, as a part of my work at the American School, and on the suggestion of Professor Vanderpool, I made a survey of the antiquities of northern Rhodes. I made several trips to the island in the spring and summer of 1951 and again in December of that year. I visited Histiaea, Grot, the Michale Islands, Aikopass, Gialova, Marmara, Rodos, the monastery of St. John, and in southern Rhodes, Aliveri. I concentrated mainly in the Histiaea-Grot-Aikopass area and it was my good fortune to uncover there some interesting finds. These I hope soon to be able to publish. I give in what follows only a brief description of the more important places.

1. In 1951 I carried out excavations at Histiaea in an effort to determine the exact site of the temple of Artemis Prosepe. A few years before, the east side of the hill between Grot and Aikopass, which was found to be the site, it proved to be a misapprehension. The site was the hill between Grot and Aikopass, which was found to be the site, it proved to be a misapprehension.

Histiaea and vicinity

Scale 1:100,000



In the spring of 1951, as a part of my work at the American School, and on the suggestion of Professor Vanderpool, I made a survey of the antiquities of northern Euboea. I made several trips to the island in the spring and summer of 1951 and again in December of that year. I visited Histiaea, Orei, the Lichada islands, Aidepsos, Gialtra, Limne, Robies, the monastery Galataki, and in southern Euboea, Aliveri. I concentrated mainly in the Histiaea-Orei-Aidepsos area and it was my good fortune to uncover there some interesting finds. These I hope soon to be able to publish. I give in what follows only a brief description of the more important pieces.

#### HISTIAEA

I. In 1883 H.G.Lolling conducted excavations at Kurbatsi in northern Euboea in an effort to determine the exact site of the temple of Artemis Proseoa. A few years before, on the west slope of Ai Georgi, a hill between Potokki and Kurbatsi, an inscription was found which helped to identify the site. It proved to be a subscription-list of thirty-five donors who had contributed Εἰς τὴν ἐπανόρθωσιν τοῦ ἱεροῦ τῆς Ἀρτέμιδος τῆς Προσηώας καὶ κατασκευὴν τοῦ ἁγῶνατος.



In addition to establishing the site and the ruins there as those of the Artemision the inscription provided us with much useful information about Histiaea and the neighbouring area. Lolling published it with a brief commentary in Ath. Mitt. VIII, 1883, and it was later incorporated into the Corpus as IG XII 9, II89. It is now in the Epigraphical Museum in Athens ( E.M. II549 ).

In the entrance to the gymnasium at Histiaea I found a large inscription broken on the top and bottom and marred with paint but still fairly legible. This proved on examination to be identical, except for a few points, with the stone found earlier at Kurbatsi but longer than it by nineteen lines. In the description which follows I shall refer to the earlier stone as the Kurbatsi and to the later as the Histiaea stone.

The Histiaea stone has been lying in the entrance to the gymnasium for many years. Unfortunately, I was unable to learn where it was found. One of the instructors at the school volunteered the information that it had come from Artemision. If this were true it would mean that both lists had been set up at the sanctuary. It seems a priori unlikely that in a sanctuary so small this would be the

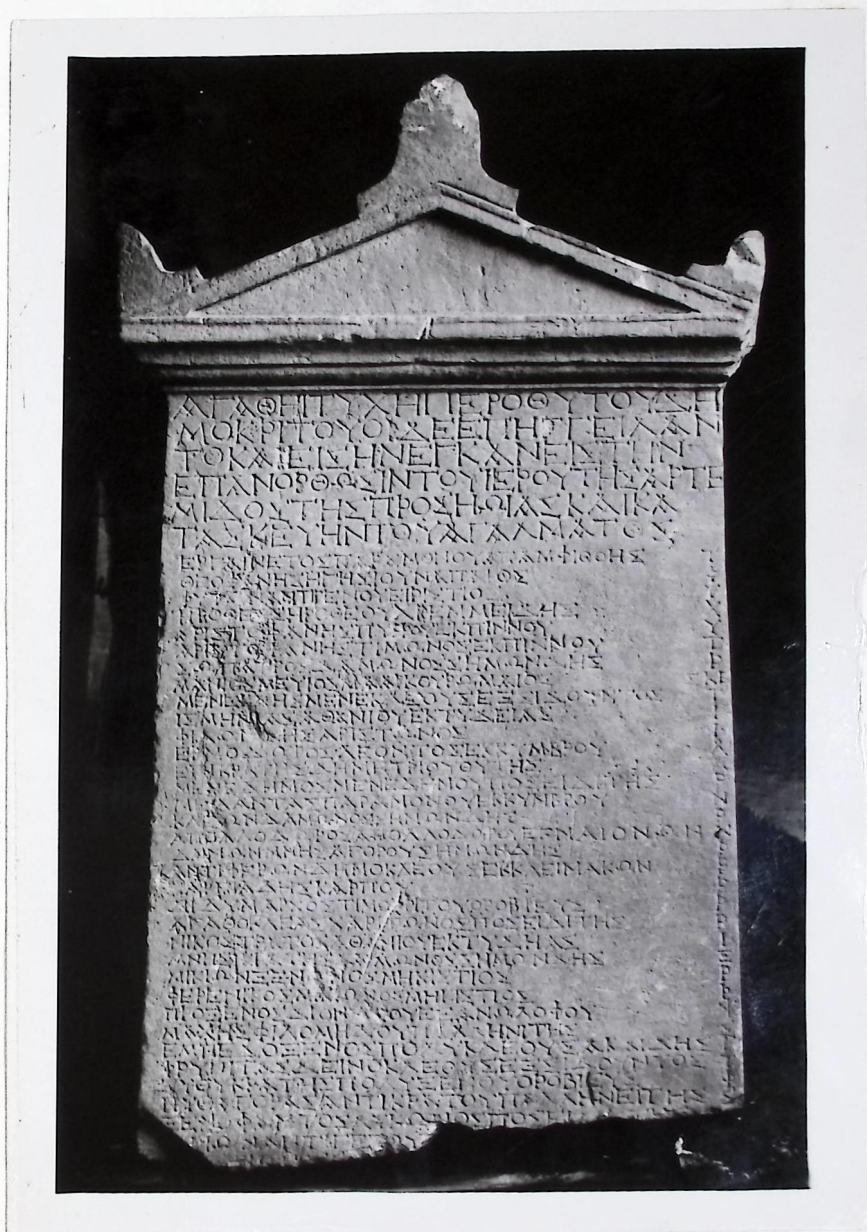
case and, in fact, she was contradicted by her colleague who said that it had not come from there, although she too had no knowledge of its finding place. It is unfortunate that we cannot determine the provenience of the stone for, since it would have been set up in a public place, the spot where it was found might be made to yield other inscriptions or to give us a clue to the topography of ancient Histiaea. At any rate the stone is large and heavy and consequently difficult to move and it is likely that it came from the immediate vicinity of Histiaea-Xerochori. Histiaea-Xerochori is the administrative seat of the eparchy in which it lies and archaeological finds are usually brought to it for safekeeping.

It is clear from the meagre evidence which we have that the temple of Artemis was not an important cult center until after the naval battle in which Eurybiades and Themistocles defeated the Persian fleet. Plutarch in his life of Themistocles mentions the temple and describes it as a  $\nu\alpha\omicron\nu$   $\sigma\acute{\upsilon}\mu\epsilon\gamma\alpha\nu$ , a fact which has been confirmed by Lolling's excavations. A curious item in Plutarch's testimony is his statement that stelae of white stone were set up in a circle about the sanctuary and that these, when rubbed by the hand, gave off the color and odor of saffron. Lolling in his

report observes that the foundation-blocks of the temple which are of a white, possibly a native stone, do give off a saffron color when rubbed with the hand. How the stalai gave off an odor is not clear.

The Kurbatsi stone is of white marble and may be one of those set up in the sanctuary. It has oxydized into a rusty (saffron ?) color. It is broken at the bottom but the top which has a gable and the sides are intact. It measures in height 0.67; width 0.49; thickness 0.13. Lines 1-40 of the text are complete. Line 41 is fragmentary and has been restored by Lolling. The lettering is good and everywhere legible. There are no serious difficulties of reading.





Kurbatsi stone IG XII 9, II89  
(E.M. II549)



The Histiaea stone is a grayish-white marble. It measures in height 1.15; width 0.53; thickness 0.10. It too had a gable. The right side is preserved but the top has been broken off. A diagonal break across the stele begins at the upper right and extends to a little less than half way down the left side. It is broken at the bottom. The face of the inscription has been marked with paint but cleaning has made it possible to read the letters underneath. Lolling thought it "nicht wahrscheinlich dass nach <sup>unter ihm</sup> hinten viel fehlt", but the Histiaea stone has nineteen more lines and is still incomplete. A noticeable crowding of the last few lines probably means that the stonecutter was coming to the end of his work. There are 60 lines preserved on the inscription. Of these lines 55 to 60 are fragmentary and on the last three only the amount of the contribution in the column on the right can be read. The new lines add 1,640 drachmae to make a total contribution, at least as far as the preserved lines on the stone give it, of 8,025 drachmae, a very large sum.

The spelling *Μάρκος* and the appearance of a single Roman among so many Greeks, as well as the general character of the lettering, led Lolling to suggest as a possible date the end of the second or the beginning of the first century B.C. The Histiaea stone offers no new evidence for dating

but it should be pointed out that Lolling's statement that "die Inschrift fällt jedenfalls vor d.j. 75 wegen der schreibung Μᾶρκος statt Μάρκος" is a less certain criterion for dating than it was when he wrote. Subsequent editors have followed Lolling's dating.

There are many instances in which provision has been made for setting up a second or duplicate inscription; sometimes three or more were set up. Only rarely have such duplicates been preserved. In the case of proxeny decrees, treaties, honorary decrees and the like, it was the usual procedure to set up stelai in the city or cities with which a treaty had been concluded and likewise with honorary decrees, stelai were set up in the cities which conferred the honor and in the city of the person honored. Often it was the person honored who bore the cost of the duplicate inscription. It is unusual-if not unique-to find a duplicate subscription list. We may suppose that it was the city or perhaps some interested party which provided for the second inscription.

Unlike other subscription lists of this nature there are no women listed as contributing, nor does anyone contribute on another's behalf. There are no spaces left for later con-

tributions. The names on both stones appear to have been cut all at the same time. The lettering is uniform throughout and seems to be the work of the same stonecutter. The differences between the two inscriptions are, with one exception, slight. An important difference is found in line 23 of both stones where on the Histiaea stone ἈΠΟΛΛΩΔΩΡΟΣ ἈΠΟΛΛΩΔΩΡΩΝ is listed as ἘΚ ΜΕΛΑΤΤΩΝΩΝ and on the Kurbatsi stone ἘΚ ΜΑΙΟΝΩΝ.

Most of the place-names are not known to us except from this inscription but it is reasonable to suppose that most of the places are in the northern part of the island. There is, however, some evidence for believing that Ἐλπεῖς(?) Τυδεῖα, and perhaps Σιδεῖς are on the mainland in Thesaly, not far distant from the sanctuary.

For further literature on the Kurbatsi inscription cf. Ἑστιά, 1882; Περναργός VI 517 ff.; Michel Receuil 830; SGDI 3<sup>2</sup> 5342; Kuenzi, Adolphe Epidosis, Bern 1923, p. 73.







[illegible]

44	[Φ]ίλιων Ἀντιγέου Εἰριτίος	σ
	[Φ]ιλίτιω Ἀισχύου Εἰριεύς	ρ
	[Α]ντιγέης Ἀισχύου Ἴριεύς	ρ
	Νικειάτης Λυγκράτου Ὀροβίεύς	ρ
	Διονύσιος Τιμάριον ἐκ Κυμβρόν	ρ
45.	Ἀμεινοκλῆς Ξενοφίλου Σθεννίδης	ν
	Λύκοφρων Θεοκλείδου Ἐλευσίης	ν
	Θάκυμων Εὐφρανίου ἐκ Μεγαράων	ρ
	Παραμῖνος Ἀνδροτίμων ἐκ Μεγαρτῶν	ν
	Ἀντίφeros Ἀνδροτίμων ἐκ Μεγαρτῶν	ν
50.	Τιμαρχὸς Κλεοτίμων Τιλιάδης	ν
	Μνησιφίλος Ξενοφίλου Σθεννίδης	ν
	[.]φίλος Ἀριστομένει Εἰριεύς	ρ
	[...]νίχος Μητῶνος Διεύς	κ
	[...]η]ρακλείδου ἐξ Σ.δοῦντος	κ
55.	[...]αδ]ιμανέτου Ἀθηναίου	ρ
	[...]ου ἐκ Κυμβρόν	ν
	[...]τοτέρος	ρ
	[...]	ρ
	[...]	ρ
60.	[...]	ν



Histiaea Inscription



Histiaea Inscription-Detail  
of the lower half.



2. A herm with the head, arm-brackets, and phallus missing. It measures in height 1.00; width 0.26; thickness 0.19. The provenience of the stone is unknown but it is certain that it comes from somewhere in the immediate neighbourhood of Histiaea. It is now in the entrance to the gymnasium at Histiaea. It is made of white marble. Both sides are largely preserved but on each, a little more than half way down, the surface at the edge has been broken away. Four fragmentary lines in meter, two on each side of the front face of the stone, are legible. The lines run vertically up the side and the text begins on the left.

The style of lettering is early fifth century. The sigma is made with three bars (  $\zeta$  ). Nu slants to the right (  $\nu$  ). Theta has the X in the circle (  $\Theta$  ). Delta is curved (  $\Delta$  ). Rho is like an omicron with a curved tail at the right (  $\rho$  ).



The cross-bar of the alpha forms an angle with the left hasta and is joined to the right a little more than half way down (A). I am preparing a study of this inscription and give here only a reading of it.

... ΟΙΔΑΙ ΚΕΦΑΛΟΝ ΗΓΕΜΟΝΟΣ ΗΥΙΟΥ  
... ΕΝΤΕΜΕΝΕΟΣ ΡΟΪΚΡΟΤΟΝ ΦΥΛΑΚΑ

17 ... ΕΝΟΣ ΔΕ ΘΕΟΙΝΙΚΕΣ ΗΑΒΡΟΝ ΗΕΡΕΤΟΚΥΔΟΥ  
... ΣΤΕ ΑΝΟΙΚ... ΙΚΙΦΩΝ... 001





3. One of the most interesting of the finds in Histiaea is a sculptured grave stele which has been in the entrance to the gymnasium for many years, and up to now, so far as I have been able to determine, has not been published. Again the provenience of the stone is uncertain, but it is most likely that it comes from the area around modern Histiaea. The stone is of white marble. It measures in height 0.80; width 0.25; thickness at top 0.065; thickness at bottom

0.675. Except for a small break on the left top moulding, a chip off the left side, and an unevenness where a part of the bottom which fitted into some kind of base has been broken off, the stele is intact. No disfiguring break nor bad weathering have destroyed the work of the sculptor and it wants only a careful cleaning of the surface to restore it to its former loveliness.

The relief shows a youth and his dog in a familiar pose. They both face towards the left. The youth has a quiet, gentle, relaxed appearance. The dog, as befits him, is alert. He is sitting on his hind legs, his front legs firmly planted, his head held high, giving all the appearance of a good dog ready to do his master's bidding, whether to hunt or merely to play. The folds of the young man's garment fall gently over his left shoulder and arm. He holds in his right hand a bird; in his left a strigil. An oil flask hangs from his left side at the waist. His left leg is straight, his right leg is bent slightly forward. The narrowness of the stele crowds the figures somewhat, particularly the left arm of the youth which is flush with the outer right edge of the stele. The composition as a whole is nonetheless harmonious. The lines are sure and



the detail is good. A crown of some sort, perhaps of metal, must have adorned his head because there are two small holes on either side of it which indicate that something had been attached to the stone. The holes go completely through the stone. In the top there are two more holes, 0.20 apart, to which an anthemion was perhaps fastened. On the thin band at the top a name was inscribed, but only the letters  $\text{H}\epsilon\text{P}\text{N}\text{A}\text{P}\text{A}\text{T}\text{O}\text{N}\text{O}\varsigma$  can be read.

*How much missing  
at left? Some  
suggestion as to  
father's name?*

Miss Gisela Richter, who had only a hasty glance at a photograph of the stele, says that it is good fifth century work, probably of the time of the Parthenon. It is unlikely that Histiaea itself produced such talented sculptors as the one who made this stele. After the Euboean revolt in 446 B.C., the Athenians, by way of punishment for the Histiaeans who had siezed an Athenian ship and put to death its crew, forced the inhabitants to vacate their homes and lands. In their place they settled 2,000 (according to Theopompus; Diodorus says that there were 1,000) cleruchs. It is not unlikely that among the new settlers there were skilled artisans, trained in Athens, capable of executing such a piece as this. I am preparing a more detailed study of this stele.





Miscellaneous Views From Histiaea-Orei



Walls Of The Acropolis Seen  
From The West



Walls Of The Acropolis  
From The West Closeup



Histiaea-Orei



The Plain Of Histiaea Seen From The Acropolis  
Looking Toward The Pagasaeon Gulf



Architectural Blocks On The North Slope  
Of The Acropolis

### AIDEPSOS

Aidepsos, which lies about one hour west of Histiaea and (by boat) three and a half hours north of Chalcis, is known now, as it was in antiquity, for its warm, curative baths. Heracles is said to have been refreshed there after his labors, one of several legends which connect that hero with Euboea. The baths were known to Aristotle, and Sulla on his way home after the wars with Mithradates spent some time there. It is a lovely spot (if one can avoid the seasonal crowd) where the breezes are cool even in the hottest days of summer and where Parnassos with its snowy peak can be seen from the shore. Add to this the good swimming and the baths which have long helped people crippled with arthritis and it is easy to see why Aidepsos was a favorite retreat for the Greeks and especially for the Romans. Most of the antiquities, discounting the many Byzantine and Turkish remains, are Roman. In the course of my investigations I discovered a variety of ancient stones and architectural pieces.

To the west of the church, in the back yard of a white two-storey house there are lying about many ancient stones which were uncovered when foundations were dug in 1939. The house



is owned by a Mr. Koukes from Orei. To provide some space in the rear of the house the builders were forced to cut away part of the hill, and during the digging some interesting pieces came to light. I have spoken to the builder and to the owner of the house as well as to the tenants ~~as well as to the tenants~~ all of whom assured me that, until I came to examine ~~to examine~~ the antiquities in May (1951), no one had interested himself in them. Except for a togate statue which was removed to the gymnasium (in Aidepsos), at the time of its discovery, the stones remain in approximately the place where they were found.





In the foreground as one enters the yard, and apparently in situ, there are several blocks which protrude about four inches above the ground. One of these measures in length 1.06; in width 0.56. Attached to it are other blocks of smaller dimensions. There is cement on the stones. A few feet to the rear there is a large fragment of an unfluted, poros column. It measures in diameter 0.50; in length 1.16. The end has a small hole in the center. Another similarly unfluted column lies at the entrance to the bakery a few meters to the east along the road. A third such column may be seen in front of a house to the east of the marketplace.



Directly behind the column there is a large, white marble monument base: height 1.07; width 0.68; thickness 0.55.



It is broken at the top front moulding and at the bottom. The top surface has four holes, two of which show traces of lead. There is an inscription on the front face which is difficult to read because the surface, at some time subsequent to the engraving, was picked. Below the picked part of the stone a leaf  and sun(?)  are visible.

Another monument base, without an inscription, may be seen a few meters away to the right. It is made of white marble. Height 0.79; width 0.55; thickness 0.38. It is broken at the top. The bottom has a small hole.



Two fragments of Doric columns lie one to the right of, the other behind a fig tree. They are made of poros and have twenty flutes. The longer of the two fragments measures in length 1.05; in diameter, large end, 0.46; small end, 0.42. The other, 1.00 in length; in diameter, large end, 0.71; small end, 0.65. The short diameter of the first and the large diameter of the second are the original surfaces. The other ends of both are broken off. The bottom surface of the second fragment has a large letter B inscribed on it.

Two large building blocks, one made of the same stone as the columns, are also close by the fig tree. The first measures in length 1.34; width 0.44; thickness 0.42. There are traces of cement on one side and holes on the top at both ends. The second, longer than the first and cut from a grayish limestone, is directly behind the monument base without the inscription. It is 1.74 in length; 0.63 in width; 0.49 in thickness. It is broken off at one end, but the surface is largely preserved. There are holes at the end and in the center.

About five meters from the tree there are two more blocks of the same material as the fragments of the Doric columns.



They measure in length 0.82; width 0.60; thickness 0.30;  
and length 0.75 (uncertain because the end is buried in  
the ground); width 0.62; thickness 0.50.

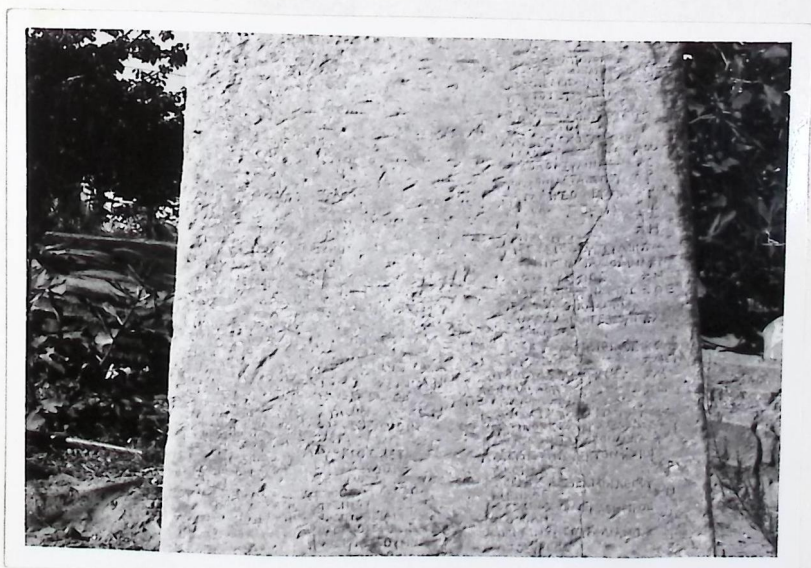
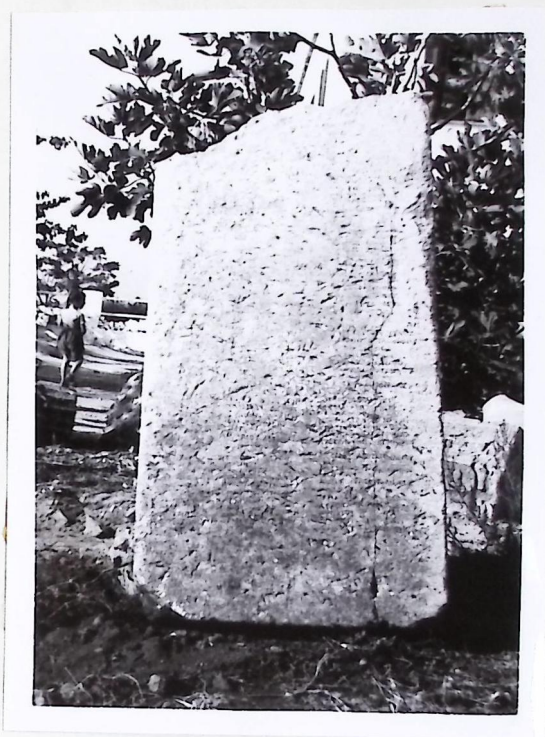
A block lies buried in the ground beside what appears to  
be a broken column drum. It measures in length 0.64; in  
width 0.58.



By far the most interesting and, historically, the most valuable of the discoveries in this yard is a large fragment of the Edict of Diocletian which is lying on the ground, face up, behind the fig tree. The stone is a fine to medium grained crystalline gray-white marble. It measures in height 1.40; width 0.69; thickness 0.15; letter height c.0.007. It is broken at the top but the bottom and sides are intact. The surface is much worn and there is a crack which runs down the <sup>right</sup>~~left~~ side of the front face. The back is not inscribed. According to the numbering of the Mommsen-Blümmner edition of the Edict, the preserved lines cover chapters XIII 1a--XIV.3 and XV.31a--XV.61, plus eleven lines which follow immediately on XV.61. There are about 86 lines which are legible, although a careful study of the left side of the stone may yield more. The new lines deal with the price of sieves and the price of bronze. The Aidedpsos fragment is the first of three new fragments of the Edict which were found in the course of three months. The second, from Aliveri, is discussed below. The third fragment is part of the Latin text covering chapters XVI.6 then a break in the stone followed by XIX.4--XIX.15. It was found by Ian MacPherson, a member of the British School at Athens, in Synnada, Turkey. (J.R.S., XLII, 1952, 72-75)



Aidepsos-Edict of Diocletian with a  
detail of the lower part.





[Leave for Discretion's Edict;  
The inserted later]

In the entrance to the gymnasium and directly outside the door there have been collected many pieces, sculptural and epigraphical, which have been found in the town. Some of these are of interest and none, so far as can be determined, has been published. An inventory of these has been filed with the director of the school by his predecessor who was in residence there during the war.

A headless togate statue lies on its back near the steps of the gymnasium. The statue was discovered in the area where the other antiquities were found (i.e. the house of Mr. Koukes). It is now covered with plaster and dirt.





On the gymnasium porch and in the entrance there is a miscellaneous collection of capitals, ancient and Byzantine. Together with these there is a late grave stele of reddish stone of which only the top is preserved. It measures in preserved height 0.39; width 0.63; thickness 0.11. The front face, below the two line inscription was hollowed out, presumably for a relief of some kind. What the objects sculptured on the gable were meant to represent is not clear. It may be that the diptych represents a schoolboy's writing tablet and the objects within it styluses and compass. I intend to make a study of this stele.





ΛΥΚΟΥΡΓΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΣΟΦΗ ΕΠΙ ΛΥΚΟΥΡΓΑ ΚΑΙ ΣΟΦΑΡΩ  
ΤΟΙΣ ΤΕΚΝΟΙΣ

Λυκούργος καὶ Σόφη ἐπὶ Λυκούργῃ καὶ Σοφάρῳ  
ΤΟΙΣ ΤΕΚΝΟΙΣ

A late inscription. provenience unknown. Marble. It measures in preserved height 0.39; preserved width 0.20. thickness 0.12; letter height 0.15-0.35. This fragment is broken on three sides; the right side is intact. The letters are elongated and of different sizes. It appears to be part of the regulations governing the use of the waters, or perhaps traffic rules directing the vehicles in the vicinity of the springs.

1. ΑΠΠΑΥΟ

2. ΕΞΟΧΑΡΙΝ

3. ΓΕΥΘΟΜΕΑΛΛΩ

4. ΗΔΕΔΡΟΜΟΥ

5. ΕΓΑΩΣΗΣ

6. ΨΕΩΠΡΟΡΕΕ

7. ΑΙΑΜΒΟΛΑΔΗΝ

8. ΔΙΤΕΤΡΑΚΥΚΛΟΝ

9. ΖΘΑΜΑΛΟΥ

...α...α...α

...ΞΟΧΑΡΙΝ

?

...γεύθουμε(?)αλλω

?

...η δέ δρόμου

...μέγα ως ης

?

...υ εωπρорее(?)

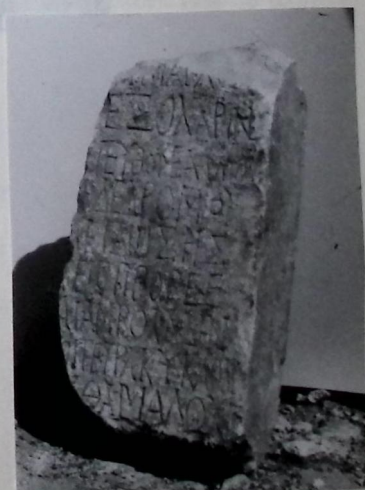
?

...αλ αμβολαδην

...οι τετρακυκλιν

...αλ θαμαλου

?





### THE KENAION PROMONTORY

The Kenaion promontory which lies opposite Aidedpsos was the location in classical times of two independent towns, Dion and Athenai Diades. The former lies about a half hour's walk up from the small fishing village of 'Ai Georgi on the site of the town of Lichas. Few remains are to be seen here. Parts of a tower belonging to a late fortification are visible a few minutes northeast from the town. Near the shore to the northwest there are said to be ancient foundations, perhaps those of the altar to Zeus Kenaios.



A two hour's walk upward from the town along a path which winds behind the main peak brings one to some curious round foundations, perhaps three or four, with a diameter of 13-15 feet. The blocks are of a native, gray stone.



Whether these were dwellings, fortifications, or storage bins is not clear. The local people call these remains 'the Hebrew houses'.

Below the highest peak of the hills, at a place called the 'window' (parathuro) because of the peculiar hole which forms a large opening in the rock, there is alleged to be a deep cave with about 150 steps leading down into it. Many legends, mostly of a horrific nature, are told about it. I'm sure that few of the local people have ever visited it. Even my guide, the mayor of Lichas, was unable to find it. The steps, I was told, are anthropika, not physika.

The site of Athenai Diades is found on the eastern end of the promontory, below the modern town of Gialtra. There are no remains to be seen now although earlier investigators reported <sup>U</sup>subtractions. The surface of the ground is covered with sherds, classical, but mostly crude. I have added a representative selection of these sherds to the school's collection. The town appears to have been built on terraces which were crowned by an acropolis. Both Dion and Athenai Diades were independent, if insignificant, in the fifth century.

### The Lichada Islands

Off the point of the promontory there is a series of small islands, formed by some early geological disturbance from Euboea proper. Fishermen live on one of them; the others are inhabited only by birds. The water around these islands is so shallow that one can easily wade between them. Legend has it that they were formed when Herakles in anger cast down Lichas when the latter brought him the poisoned robe from Deianeira. When one looks at the grotesque, twisted, piles of rocks which stretch out everywhere, it is easy to understand how such a legend arose.

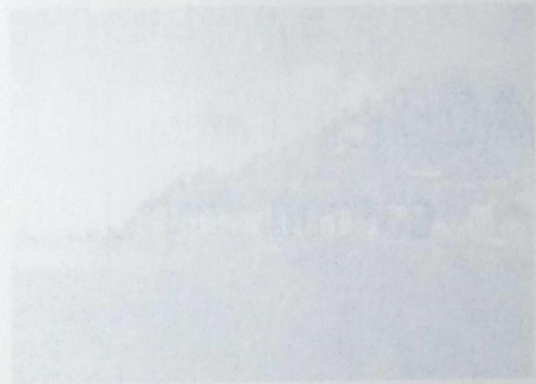
No ancient remains have been found there but there are some interesting Byzantine tombs on the one inhabited island. These tombs are rectangular in shape and have a vaulted roof. They are made of the ubiquitous gray stone which has been roughly shaped. One of the better preserved tombs measures 2.50 in length; 1.70 in width; 1.55 in height. These tombs differ from the Byzantine graves in Aidepsos (to the left of the church) which are simple graves in which the body was placed between terracotta slabs and lowered into the ground.

Strongule is a small, tree-covered island which lies a short



distance

to the west from the main group. I was unable to visit this island but I was told that when the current is 'right' remains of ancient dwellings can be seen in the water around the island. This is a report worth investigating. No boats stop at the island except that of the caretaker (who lives in 'Ai Georgi); one is dependent for transportation on the fishermen from Aidepsos who pass near it on their way to Stylida, on the Malian coast.



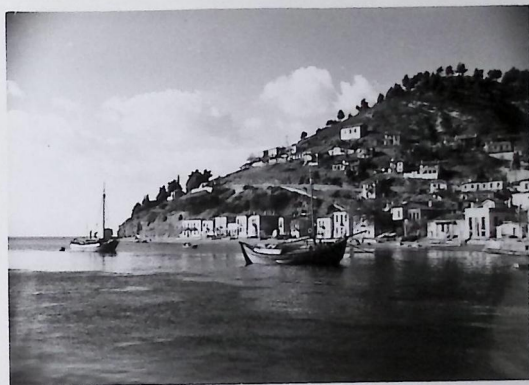
View of ancient site

Aigai has been identified as the site of the well known on the west coast between Stylida and Aidepsos. There are no ancient remains here, a fact which has led some to think that the site is rather to be sought further south at the location of the monastery of Saint. In the church which is



### OROBIAI AND AIGAI

A trip to the ancient sites of Orobiai and Aigai, while disappointing in that it led to no discoveries of antiquities, proved interesting and rewarding in the opportunity which it gave to see the coastal region of Euboea which is so rich in vines, groves of olive trees, and forests of pine, a few of the many things with which Nature has blessed this prosperous island.



Limne (ancient Aigai)

Aigai has been identified with modern Limne, a small port on the west coast between Chalcis and Aidepsos. There are no ancient remains here, a fact which has led some to think that the site is rather to be sought further south at the location of the monastery Galataki. In the church which is

attached to this monastery there is an ionic column-a relic perhaps of the temple of Poseidon which is known to have been somewhere in this area.

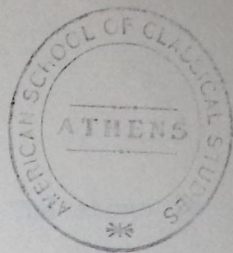
Ancient Orobiai, modern Robies, lies about 7 kilometers north of Limne. No ancient remains are there except for a few building blocks, carefully cut, which lie on the west side of a hill which rises behind and to the left of the Hermes paper mill. The city-or at least part of it is believed to have been swallowed up into the sea as the result of a great earthquake in 426 B.C. ( cf. Geyer, Topographie und Geschichte der Insel Euboia, Berlin 1903, p. 96.).



Orobiai, as seen from the  
ship.



ALIVERI



At Aliveri, ancient Tamynae, about one hour south of Chalcis, many antiquities have been turned up in the course of the digging of the foundations for the large power plant which the EBASCO people are constructing. The people connected with this project are unusually enlightened and have made it their policy to keep all of the objects which are found there. They may be seen in the administrative offices of the company where there have been collected inscriptions, sherds, broken bits of marble, and a variety of small objects. Behind the offices larger pieces, such as an ancient well-head, a grave cover, fragments of columns, and architectural members have been gathered. A brief description of the more interesting of these antiquities follows:

I. A small fragment of white marble, broken on all sides, was found where the digging for the foundations of the power plant is taking place. From the style of lettering and the words  $\Pi\rho\epsilon\sigma\beta\acute{\upsilon}\tau\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$  and  $\acute{\Lambda}\gamma\nu\omicron\varsigma\ \Theta\epsilon\omicron\upsilon$  it appears to be from the Christian era. It measures in preserved length 0.19; preserved width 0.09; thickness 0.11. The stonecutter's guide lines are visible.

$\Delta\eta\mu\alpha\rho\chi\omicron\varsigma \times \omega$   
 $\Pi\rho\epsilon\sigma\beta\upsilon\tau\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$   
 $\acute{\Lambda}\gamma\nu\omicron\varsigma\ \Theta\epsilon\omicron\upsilon$





It was probably part of a grave marker. The stone is now in the office of the company.

2. A fragment of gray limestone, broken on three sides, with the right side preserved, found in the same general area as the other pieces. Preserved length 0.28; preserved width 0.26; thickness 0.07. Now in EBASCO offices.



MP  
+ KΛA NΔ  
KICINIO

3. A Byzantine grave marker, a thin slab of gray limestone, found near a demolished church in the area where the foundations are being dug. Length 1.04; width 0.31; thickness 0.04. The stone is roughly cut and uneven on all sides but the original side on the left appears to be intact. Now in the EBASCO offices.

CWTH  
PIAEI  
ΘADEK  
TE

*Byz. capital*

4. A grave marker (?) found on November 27, 1951, in the same area as the other finds. The top surface slopes on both ends and on the sloping surface of each side there are inscribed circles which contain the  $\times$  of the monogram of Christ. In the space formed by the crossbars of the letters  $\chi \rho$  are the letters  $\alpha \omega$ , the familiar Christian symbol of the Eternal God. The center panel is set off by grooves from the sloping sides and is without decoration. The stone was broken by the bulldozer which lifted it out of the ground and on the underside, at the upper right corner, a part of the stone is missing. The underside has three lines of letters. Since these appear to be of an earlier date than the decoration on the top, we may assume that this is a reused stone. A line starting from the top runs between the second and third letter of each line. The stone measures in length 0.50; width 0.20; thickness 0.09; letter height 0.02

MAX
ΥΡΟ
ΩΝΑΙ

-- max[os]  
-- υρο[v]  
-- ωναι[os]





5. A sculptured grave stele found in the same area as the other antiquities-now in the EBASCO offices. Made of white marble, it measures in height (including gable) 0.96; width 0.33; thickness 0.05. It has been cut away at the bottom. The relief shows a woman playing with a dog. In her hand she holds a kerchief or perhaps part of her sleeve with which she is teasing the dog. Her face expresses quiet amusement at his playfulness. The dog is standing on his hind legs, front paws stretched towards the object which his mistress holds in her hand. A ball lies beside his right hind leg. Altogether it is a charming scene. The workmanship is good. The surface of the stone is weathered and gives both the feel and appearance of sandpaper. It is perhaps this which gives the lines a somewhat blurry look. On the band between the gable and the relief there is inscribed the lady's name, Aristokrateia. The stele is apparently the work of the fourth century. B.C.

In connection with this stele I should like to call attention to another very similar one, also from Aliveri, in the collection of Professor Vladimir Simchovitch of Columbia, who kindly sent me a picture of it. The relief on his stele shows a young girl playing with a dog. The texture of the stone and the general character of the work



5. Aliveri--Stele Of The Young Girl  
With A Dog



are strikingly similar.

6. Behind the administrative offices building where the larger ancient pieces have been gathered, there is a flat, smooth stone which I had time only to glance at. On the face it has inscribed  $\text{ΜΑ} \text{H} \Sigma$ . A break in the surface of the stone obliterates one letter.

7. By far the most interesting of the antiquities which have turned up at Aliveri is a fragment of the Edict of Diocletian on maximum prices, the second of the two fragments of that document which have been found in Euboea in 1951. It too was found near the shore. It was brought to my attention by Professor Oscar W. Reinmuth, who knew that I was working on the Aidepsos fragment and most generously turned it over to me. I myself examined the stone on November 27, 1951.

The stone is of gray limestone. It measures in length; 0.58; width 0.45; thickness 0.19. On both top and bottom the edge has been picked. The stone on which the Edict was inscribed was later reused, the surface on all sides having been cut away to form a wedge-shaped capital. Similar capitals are to be seen in the courtyard of the museum in Chalcis and also at Aidepsos.

The lettering is, for the most part, legible. The use of the stone as a capital, with the lettered surface facing the roof or flush with another flat surface undoubtedly helped to preserve it. The text is in Greek and covers in lines I-23 (of my numbering) chapters XX.2--XXI.2. The second column covers in lines 24-45, chapters XXIV.13--XXV.2. Lines I-31 are known to us from other fragments and have been incorporated into the edition of Mommsen-Blümner and subsequently by Miss Glaser in her text which appeared as an appendix to Vol. V of the Tenney Frank series ( An Economic Survey of Ancient Rome ). Lines 32-44 present us with some interesting new material on the wages of workers in cloth and also on the price of wool and purple. Line 8a appears to be misplaced from line 2 of this section. I am preparing a detailed study of this inscription. Here I give only a reading and translation.







(New-Standard)

5

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ΕΙΣ ΧΛΑΝΙ ΔΑΝ ΜΟΤΥΝ ΗΣΙΑΝ \* ΓΑ \* ΚΕ  
ΕΙΣ ΧΛΑΝΙ ΔΑ ΔΑΔΙΚΗΝ ΗΝ ΜΟΤΥΝ ΗΣΙΑΝ  
ΥΠΕΡΒΑ \* ΚΕ  
ΒΑΡΒΑΡΙΚΑΡΙΩΔΙΑΧΡΥΣΟΥ ΕΡΓΑΖΟ  
ΥΠΕΡΒΑΤΟΥ ΠΡΩΤΙΣΤΟΥ \* Α  
ΕΡΓΩ ΔΕΥΤΕΡΙΟΥ \* ΨΝ  
ΕΙΣ ΣΤΙΧΗΝ ΟΛΟΖΕΙΡΙΚΟΝ \* ΓΑ \* Τ  
ΒΑΡΒΑΡΙΚΑΡΙΩΔΕΙΣ ΟΛΟΖΕΡΙΚΑ \* ΓΑ \* Φ  
ΕΡΓΟΥ ΔΕΥΤΕΡΙΟΥ ΨΑ \* Υ  
ΣΕΙΡΙΚΑΡΙΩ ΕΡΓΑΖΟΜΕΝΩ ΗΜΕΡΗΣΙΑ \* ΚΕ  
ΕΙΣ ΟΛΟΖΕΡΙΚΟΝ ΑΣΗΜΟΝ ΤΡΕΦΟ  
ΜΕΝΩ ΗΜΕΡΗΣΙΑ \* ΚΕ Ε<sup>1</sup>  
ΕΙΣ ΟΛΟΖΕΙΡΙΚΟΝ ΣΚΟΥΛΑΤΟΝ \* Σ  
ΓΕΡΔΙΑ ΤΡΕΦΟΜΕΝΗ ΨΕΙΜΑΤΙΟΥ  
ΠΕΣΟΥ ΤΩΝ ΕΙΣ ΠΑΡΑΔΟΣΙΝ ΗΜΕΡ \* Β  
ΕΝΕΙΜΑΤΙΟΙΣ ΜΟΤΥΝ ΗΣΕΙΟΙΣ ΗΤΟΙΣ  
ΛΟΙΠΟΙΣ ΤΡΕΦΟΜΕΝΗ ΗΜΕΡ \* ΙΣ  
ΔΑΝΑΡΕΙΩ ΕΡΓΑΖΟΜΕΝΩ ΜΟΤΥΝ ΗΣΙΑ  
Η ΟΑΛΑΣΣΙΑ ΤΡΕΦΟΜΕ<sup>1</sup> ΨΑ \* Μ  
ΕΙΣ ΕΡΕΑΝ ΤΕΙΝΗΝ ΛΑΔΙ  
ΚΗΝΗΝ \* ΛΑ<sup>1</sup> \* ΚΕ

ΜΕΤΑΣΤΑΒΛΑΤΤΑΣΗ ΤΟΙΕΝ ΧΡΩ  
ΜΑΣΙΝ ΑΓΕΝΗ ΤΟΝ ΛΥΟΥΣΙΝ ΛΑ \* Γ  
ΠΟΡΦΥΡΑΝ ΕΙΣ ΟΛΟΖΕΙΡΙΚΟΝ Η  
ΘΟΥΣΙΝ ΨΑ \* ΙΣ  
ΕΙΣ ΨΕΙΜΦΕΙΡΙΚΑΝ Η ΘΟΥΣΙΝ  
ΥΠΕΡΒΑ ΨΙΝ \* Σ  
ΠΟΡΦΥΡΑΝ ΕΙΣ ΠΕΣΑ ΠΡΩΤ<sup>1</sup> \* ΚΔ  
ΝΗΘΟΥΣΙΝ ΨΑ \* ΚΔ  
ΠΟΡΦΥΡΑΝ ΕΙΣ ΠΕΣΑ ΔΕΥΤΕΡ<sup>1</sup> \* Β  
ΠΟΡΦΥΡΑΝ ΕΙΣ ΠΕΣΑ ΔΕΥΤΕΡ<sup>1</sup> \* Β  
ΥΠΟΒΛΑΤΤΗΣ ΡΑ \* Μ  
ΜΟΝΟΒΑΦΟΥΗΤΟΙ ΟΣΥΤΕΡΙΑΣ  
ΥΠΟΒΛΑΤΤΗΣ ΜΟΝΟΒΑΦΟΥΗΤΟΙ  
ΟΣΥΤΥΡΙΑΣ ΥΠΕΡΒΑ \* ΚΔ  
ΠΟΡΦΥΡΑΣ ΕΙΣ ΤΕΙΝΗΣ ΡΑ \* Β  
ΠΕΡΙΕΡΑΙΑΣ  
ΕΡΑΙΑΣ ΜΟΤΥΝ ΗΣΕΙΑΣ ΕΝ ΧΡΥΣΙ  
ΣΗΣΗΣ ΤΕ ΠΛΥΜ<sup>1</sup> ΛΑ \* Τ  
ΜΟΤΥΝ ΗΣΕΙΑΣ ΒΑΘΥΤΕΡΑΣ ΛΑ \* Σ  
ΕΡΑΙΑΣ ΘΑΛΑΣΣΙΑΣ ΛΑ \* Υ  
ΕΡΕΑΣ ΑΛΤΕΙΝΗΣ ΕΙΑΣ ΛΑ \* Σ  
ΕΡΑΙΑΣ ΤΕΙΝΗΣ ΤΕ ΠΛΥΛΑ \* ΡΟΕ  
ΕΡΑΙΑΣ ΛΑΔΙΚΗΝ ΗΣ ΤΕ ΠΛΥ<sup>1</sup> ΛΑ \* ΡΝ

new material



Aliveri

Edict of Diocletian

Column I

	..... Γα	* σ
	Εἰς χλανίδαν Μο[Τυ]νηγίαν * Γα	* κε
	Εἰς χλανίδα Λαδικηνήν Μοτυνηγίαν ὑπὲρ Γα	* κε
5.	Βαρβαρικῶν διὰ χρυσῶν ἐργαζομένων ὑπὲρ Γα τοῦ πρώτιστου ἔργου δευτέρου	* α * ψ ν
	Εἰς στίχην ὀλοσειρικὴν Γα	* τ
	Βαρβαρικῶν εἰς ὀλοσερικά Γα	* φ
10.	ἔργου δευτέρου Ξ Γα	* υ
	σερικῶν ἐργαζομένων εἰς συμψει- ρικὴν τρεφομένων ἡμερήσια	* κε
	Εἰς ὀλοσειρικὴν ἀσημένιον τρεφο- μένων ἡμερήσια	* κε * ξ
15.	Εἰς ὀλοσειρικὴν σκουλάτον ὑπερδία τρεφομένη Ξ εἵματιον Πεζῶν τῶν εἰς παράδοσιν ἡμερήσια ἐν εἵματιοῖς Μοτυνησείοις ἢ τοῖς λοιποῖς τρεφομένη ἡμερήσια]	* ι [α]
20.	Λανκρεῶν ἐργαζομένων Μοτυνηγία ἢ βαλάντια τρεφομένων] Ξ λα	* μ
	Εἰς ἐρέαν Τερντείνην ἢ Λαδι- κην [..... λην.....] λα	* κε

Column 2

25	μεταβαλλάτ[ε]ς] ἦτοι ἐν[Χ]ρω μασιν κ[ε]νήτων λυσουσιν πόρφυραν εἰς ὁλοσειρικὸν νή θουσιν Υ	λκ Γκ	* γ * ι ς
	εἰς συμφειρικά νηθουσιν ὑπὲρ Γκ ν[ε]ιν		* ξ
30.	Πορφυραν εἰς πέζα πρωτ[ε]ραν] νηθουσιν Υ	Γκ	* κ δ
	Πορφυραν εἰς πέζα δευτέρ[ε]ραν] Πορφ[υ]ραν νηθουσιν εἰς ῥιθόνην Υ	Γκ Γκ	* ι β * μ
	ὑποβλάττης		*
35.	Μονοβαφον ἦτοι δευτερίας ὑποβλάττης μονοβαφον ἦτοι δευτερίας ὑπὲρ	Γκ Γκ	* κ δ * ι β
	Πόρφυρας εἰς πεινής Περὶ ἐραίας		
40	ἐραίας μοτυνησείας ἐν χρυσι ... σης πεπλυνμέν[ε]ς]	λκ	* τ
	Μοτυνησείας βαθυτερας	λκ	* σ
	ἐραίας θαλασσίας	λκ	* υ
	ἐρεας ἀλτεινησείας	λκ	* σ
45.	ἐραίας τερεντείνης πεπλυν[μέν]ες]	λκ	* ρ ο ε
	ἐραίας λαδικηνής πεπλυν[μέν]ες]	λκ	* ρ ν



Translation

(Wages for Embroiderers and Silkworkers)

2.	.....		den. 200
3.	On a light cloak (        ) of wool	1 ounce	den. 25
	from Mutina		
4.	On a light cloak made in Laodiceia	1 ounce	den. 25
	resembling one from Mutina.		
5.	Brocade maker, working in gold, for	1 ounce	den. 1,000
	work of the first quality.		
6.	For work of the second quality.		den. 750
6a.	On a shirt, all silk	1 ounce	den. 300
7.	Gold embroiderer, on all silk	1 ounce	den. 500
8.	For work of the second quality	1 ounce	den. 400
9.	Silk worker, on part silk, with		den. 25
	maintenance daily.		
10.	On all silk, unpatterned, with		den. 25
	maintenance daily.		
11.	On all silk, in diamond weave		den. 60

12.	Woman weaver of soft finished cloth, of those for delivery, with main- tenance daily		den. 12
13.	For cloth from Mutina or other places with maintenance daily  (For Wool Weavers)		den. 16
1a.	Wool weaver working on wool from Mutina or the sea, with maintenance	1 pound	den. 40
2.	On wool from Tarentum or Laodiceia (or from the sea)	1 pound	den. 25
13.	For those unraveling raw silk, dyed purple or any color	1 pound	den. 3
14.	For those spinning purple (silk) for all silk cloth.	1 ounce	den. 16 (?)
15.	For those spinning purple (silk) for part silk cloth.	above (?) 1 ounce	den. 60
16.	For those spinning purple (wool) of the first quality for soft- finished cloth.	1 ounce	den. 24
17.	For those spinning purple (wool)		den. 12



of the second quality for soft-  
finished cloth.

18. For those unravelling purple (flax) 1 ounce den. 40  
for fine linen .

19. Purplish cloth 1 ounce den. 36

20. For single dyed purplish cloth, above (?)  
dyed very bright or dyed with 1 ounce den. 24  
deep Tyrian purple.

21. For purple 1 ounce den. 12

XXV

(1) For Wool

(1a) Wool from Mutina, washed, (spun?) 1 pound den. 300  
with gold

(2) Wool from Mutina, heavy weight (?) 1 pound den. 200

(3) Sea wool 1 pound den. 400

(4) Wool from <sup>NUM</sup>Alteina (?) 1 pound den. 200

1. Wool from Tarentum, washed 1 pound den. 175

2. Wool from Laodiceia, washed 1 pound den. 150

X