

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ARCHAEOLOGY

Volume 85 • No. 2

April 1981

- CEDRIC G. BOULTER: The Study of Greek Vases 105-106
- LYNN E. ROLLER: Funeral Games in Greek Art 107-19
(pls. 19-20)
- RUTH GLYNN: Herakles, Nereus and Triton: A Study of Iconography in Sixth Century Athens 121-32
(pls. 21-23)
- H.A. SHAPIRO: Courtship Scenes in Attic Vase-Painting 133-43
(pls. 24-28)
- GLORIA FERRARI PINNEY: The Nonage of the Berlin Painter 145-58
(pls. 29-36)
- BRIAN R. MACDONALD: The Emigration of Potters from Athens in the Late Fifth Century B.C. and its Effect on the Attic Pottery Industry 159-68
- ARCHAEOLOGICAL NOTES
- J.L. BENSON: Corinthian Vases at Rouen 169-73
(pls. 37-39)
- H.A. SHAPIRO: Exekias, Ajax, and Salamis: A Further Note 173-75
- JAMES H. TURNURE: Again, "Dirty Trick" Vases 175-77
- JENIFER NEILS: The Loves of Theseus: An Early Cup by Oltos 177-79
(pls. 40-41)
- HOWARD COMFORT: Five Late Roman Sherds in Louisville 179-80
(pl. 42)
- Eighty-Second General Meeting of the Archaeological Institute of America 182-225

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA

TEL DOR, ISRAEL: THE 1980 EXCAVATIONS: *Howard P. Goldfried*, California State University, Sacramento

The 1980 excavations at Tel Dor, Israel, concentrated on the Persian to Byzantine phases. Major exposures include: the Hellenistic fortifications (a city gate, the wall, glacis and towers), similar finds from the Persian period, and a major Hellenistic drainage system. Traces of the Iron Age city wall were also found.

A Hellenistic-Roman residential-industrial complex containing silos, wine presses, ovens, cisterns and a small dye work was located in the eastern segment of the mound. This complex shows significant evidence of reuse and alterations during its four centuries of occupation.

The material remains from the Persian period demonstrate both the intensity and wide range of cultural contacts during the Persian period together with the general deterioration of indigenous crafts in the face of these imported goods. They provide evidence of the marked cultural distinction between coastal and inland sites. There are clear indications of the major influence exerted by Greek culture on the coastal cities of Israel during the Persian period.

LONGUS, ANTIPHON AND THE TOPOGRAPHY OF LESBOS: *Peter Green*, University of Texas at Austin

In a recent article (*TAPA* 109 [1979] 149-63) Hugh J. Mason established two useful points: that distances in antiquity were measured by track-distance, not as the crow flies; and that the topography of Longus, far from being fictional, reveals an accurate knowledge of Lesbos. However, he then argued that the estate of Daphnis and Chloe should be sought on the NE coast of the island, near the "ὄρμος Μακρυνάλοῦ. This is impossible. The distance from Mytilene, 200 stades (Longus 1.1.2), i.e. 37.20 km., takes us to a site well beyond Mason's, which is wholly incompatible with Longus's description. (Mason's distances are generally unreliable: he worked with small-scale maps of 1:150,000, on which he measured kilometers with a compass. My findings were checked by odometer against 1:50,000 General Staff sheets.) Mason's site is in any case inside Methymnaean territory, rather than in that of Mytilene (Longus 2.12.1, 2.13.2). Mason (157-60) also confuses the modern eparchy boundaries with the ecclesiastical boundaries based on the political settlement of 167 B.C. (I.D. Kondis, *Λέσβος καὶ ἡ Μικρασιατική της Περιοχή* [Athens 1978] 49-50, 129, 261-63, fig. 23; cf. Strabo 13.2.2 [617]), which preserve the ancient frontiers with remarkable accuracy.

In fact, it is possible to identify the location of the estate with some precision: there is only one site that fits all the conditions, and that is the area round ancient Pyrrha, on the Gulf of Kalloni near Achladeri.

By either road from Mytilene the distance is precisely 37 km. It has a perennial river, the Voúvaris (Longus 1.23.2, 3.24.2), whereas the Aspropótamos, advocated by Mason, was bone-dry in August 1980. It lies within Mytilenaeon territory, yet close to the border with Methymna, on the route taken by the invading forces (Longus 3.1.1-2.1). Precisely 10 stades (1.86 km.) up the coast towards Methymnaean territory (Longus 2.25.1) is a sandy bay, with a high rock behind it (Longus 2.26.3). Further details corroborate these findings.

The establishment of the boundary between Mytilenaeon and Methymnaean territory on a line somewhat N of Skala Neón Kydhoniōn (Kondis, *op. cit.*; personal information, Secretary to the Metropolitan, Mytilene), has also enabled me to identify the harbor where Herodes' vessel sought refuge from a storm *en route* to Thrace (Antiphon 5.20-21). This identification, confirmed by a personal survey of the entire coast (including underwater inspection where appropriate), shows that this harbor can only have been Skala Sykamineas, better known today as the setting for Myrivilis's novel *The Mermaid Madonna*.

BYZANTINE "ISLES OF REFUGE": *Timothy E. Gregory*, Ohio State University

Many small islands lie off the coasts of southern Greece, most of them waterless and without significant vegetation. These bare rocks hardly seem capable of supporting life, but extensive ceramic remains and visible ruins suggest that many of these islands were thickly inhabited during the early Byzantine period.

Sinclair Hood explained this curious phenomenon by suggesting that the islands were inhabited by people fleeing from the Slavic invasions of the late sixth century A.C. Recent work on several of these islands, however, requires modification in many of the details of Hood's theory. In the first place, while much of the pottery found on the islands is from the late sixth and seventh centuries, much is also from the fourth and fifth centuries, showing that the original impetus for the settlements cannot be connected with the Slavic invasions. Indeed, the islands were apparently occupied over a reasonably long time, and their location, often no more than fifty meters offshore, would hardly seem effective against invaders who had boats and the naval skill to attack Crete.

Instead, many of the island settlements should be seen as industrial or commercial centers closely linked to the contemporaneous mainland communities that can always be identified close by. Some of these islands may have been used as naval stations or places of refuge at one time or another, but they are generally more comprehensible as part of a complex of coastal settlements which appears to have flourished in Greece during late antiquity.