

RICHARD STILLWELL  
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# The Princeton Encyclopedia of Classical Sites



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THE PRINCETON  
ENCYCLOPEDIA OF  
CLASSICAL SITES

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THE PRINCETON  
ENCYCLOPEDIA OF  
CLASSICAL SITES

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## PREFACE

OUR AIM IN preparing this book has been to provide a one-volume source of information on sites that show remains from the Classical period. In delimiting the period, the mid eighth century B.C. was chosen as the upper terminus. This includes the period marking the expansion of Classical culture to the west, with the Hellenic colonization of Sicily and South Italy, and to the eastern shore of the Aegean. The lower terminus was more difficult to determine. In general the beginning of the sixth century of the Christian era seemed a suitable limit. Early Christian sites of the fourth and fifth centuries, while in many ways dependent on Classical antecedents, have not been included. The Note to the Reader preceding the text covers matters of editorial procedure.

Our Advisory Board joins us in extending thanks to the many scholars who helped in shaping and preparing this book. To the following we are indebted for help in selecting the sites, in assessing their importance, in suggesting authors, or in serving in other ways as editorial consultants: Jorge de Alarcao, Jacques Allain, Guy Barrauol, Giovanni Becatti, A. Garcia y Bellido, Luigi Bernabò Brea, Maria-Louise Bernhard, Roger Billoret, Michel de Bouard, H. Brunsting, William A. Childs, Christophe Clairmont, Victorine von Gonzenbach Clairmont, Howard Comfort, Jacques Coupry, Siegfried J. De Laët, Paul Marie Duval, Robert W. Ehrich, Cevat Erder, Stephen Foltiny, Edmond Frezouls, Christian Goudineau, Michael Gough, Michel Labrousse, Jean Lassus, Marcel Le Glay, Lucien Lerat, Roland Martin, Gérard Nicolini, Rudolf Noll, T. S. Noonan, Michel Petit, Peter Petru, Kyle Phillips, Charles Pietri, Vladislav Popović, Friedrich Rakob, François Salviat, Hans Schönberger, Henri Seyrig, William Kelly Simpson, Ronald S. Stroud, Edit B. Thomas, Eugene Vanderpool, John B. Ward-Perkins, David R. Wilson, F. E. Winter. We owe to R. V. Schoder, S.J., among other helpful suggestions, the idea of limiting the book to the Classical period.

To the authors themselves we are grateful for helpful and understanding cooperation in bringing this work to fruition. They have signed their entries and their names are listed on pp. xi ff.

The editors wish to join Princeton University Press in thanking the foundations that have supported our editorial work. The Samuel H. Kress Foundation, the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the Old Dominion Foundation have all been generous both with original grants and with supplementary grants when it became apparent that our task was larger than expected. We at first thought that there would be about 2000 sites; in fact this volume contains entries on about 3000 sites by 375 authors written originally in nine languages but published here in English.

The editorial office was established at the Press, which administered the grants and which has been the sponsor of the project from the beginning. Harriet Anderson

of the staff of the Press first suggested the desirability of such a work as this. Her unflagging enthusiasm and ability in organizing the innumerable details involved in the publication have made our task as editors possible.

*R. S.*

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# ABBREVIATIONS

## ANCIENT SOURCES

- Ael.: Aelianus  
*NA:* *De natura animalium*  
*VH:* *Varia Historia*
- Aesch. *In Ctes.:* Aeschines, *Against Ctesiphon*
- Amm. Marc.: Ammianus Marcellinus
- Amp. *Lib. Mem.:* Ampelius, *Liber Memorialis*
- Anon. Ravenna, see *Rav. Cosm.*
- Ant. It.,* see *It. Ant.*
- Apollod. *Bibl.:* Apollodorus, *Bibliotheca*
- App.: Appian  
*BCiv.:* *The Civil Wars*  
*Hann.:* *The Hannibalic Wars*  
*Hisp. or Iber.:* *The Wars in Spain*  
*Ill.:* *The Illyrian Wars*  
*Mith.:* *The Mithridatic Wars*
- Apul. *Met.:* Apuleius, *Metamorphoses*
- Arist.: Aristotle  
*Ath. Pol.:* *The Athenian Constitution*  
*Meteor.:* *Meteorologica*  
*Oec.:* *Oeconomica*  
*Pol.:* *Politica*
- Arn. *Adv. Nat.:* Arnobius, *Adversus Nationes*
- Arr. *Anab.:* Arrian, *Anabasis*
- Ath. *Deip.:* Athenaeus, *Deipnosophists*
- Aur. *Vict. Epit. de Caes.:* Aurelius Victor,  
*Epitome de Caesaribus*
- Auson.: Ausonius  
*Mos.:* *Mosella*  
*Ordo Nob.:* *Ordo Nobilium Urbium*
- Avien. *Or. Mar.:* Avienus, *Ora Maritima*
- BAlex.:* *Bellum Alexandrinum*
- Caes. *BCiv.:* Caesar, *Bellum Civile*
- Cass. Dio: Cassius Dio
- Cassiod. *Var.:* Cassiodorus, *Variae*
- Cic.: Cicero (Marcus Tullius)  
*ad Brut.:* *Epistulae ad Brutum*  
*Arch.:* *Pro Archia*  
*Att.:* *Epistulae ad Atticum*  
*Balb.:* *Pro Balbo*  
*Cael.:* *Pro Caelio*  
*Cat.:* *In Catilinam*  
*Clu.:* *Pro Cluentio*  
*Div.:* *De Divinatione*  
*Fam.:* *Epistulae ad Familiares*  
*Flac.:* *Pro Flacco*  
*Font. or Pro. Font.:* *Pro Fonteio*  
*Har. Resp.:* *De Haruspicum Responso*  
*Nat. D. or ND:* *De Natura Deorum*  
*Phil.:* *Orationes Philippicae*  
*Planc.:* *Pro Plancio*  
*Quinct.:* *Pro Quinctio*  
*Sest.:* *Pro Sestio*  
*Sull.:* *Pro Sulla*  
*Verr.:* *In Verrem*
- Claud.: Claudianus  
*Cons. Hon.:* *De consulatu Honorii*  
*De bello Gild.:* *De bello Gildonico*  
*Bell. Goth.:* *De bello Gothico*
- Dem. *De Cor.:* Demosthenes, *De Corona*  
*Lacrit.:* *Against Lacritus*  
*Lept.:* *Against Leptines*
- Dio Chrys. *Or.:* Dio Chrysostomus, *Orationes*
- Diod. or Diod. Sic.: Diodorus Siculus
- Diog. Laert.: Diogenes Laertius
- Dion. Hal.: Dionysius Halicarnassensis
- Dionys. Per.: Dionysius Periegeta  
*Ant. Rom.:* *Antiquitates Romanae*
- D.S., see Diod. Sic.
- Etym. Magn.:* *Etymologicum Magnum*
- Eur.: Euripides  
*Alc.:* *Alcestis*  
*IT:* *Iphigenia Taurica*
- Euseb.: Eusebius  
*Chron.:* *Chronica*
- Eust. ad Dion.: Eustathius, *Commentarii in Dionysii*  
*Il.:* *ad Iliadem*
- Eutrop.: Flavius Eutropius
- FGrH:* F. Jacoby, *Fragmente der griechischen Historiker*
- FHG:* C. Müller, *Fragmenta Historicorum Graecorum* (1841-70)
- Festus, *Gloss. Lat.:* W. M. Lindsay, *Glossaria Latina*, iv (2d ed. of Festus)
- Frontin.: Frontinus  
*Aq.:* *De aquae ductu urbis Romae*  
*Str.:* *Strategemata*
- GGM:* C. Müller, *Geographici Graeci Minores* (1855-61)
- Gell. *NA:* Aulus Gellius, *Noctes Atticae*
- Gram. Lat.:* H. Keil, *Grammatici Latini*
- Hdt.: Herodotos
- Hell. Oxy.:* *Hellenica Oxyrhynchia*
- Herodianus, *Pros.:* Herodianus, *Prosodia catholica*
- Hes. *Theog.:* Hesiod, *Theogonia*
- Hippol. *Haer.:* Hippolytus, *Refutatio omnium Haeresium*
- Hom. *Il.:* Homer, *Iliad*
- Hor.: Horace  
*Carm.:* *Carmina*  
*Carm. Saec.:* *Carmen Saeculare*  
*Sat.:* *Satirae*

- It. Ant.:* *Itineraria Antonini Augusti*  
*It. Burd.:* *Itinerarium Burdigalense*
- Joseph.: Josephus  
*AJ:* *Antiquitates Judaicae*  
*BJ:* *Bellum Judaicum*  
*Vit.:* *Vita*
- Julian.: Julianus Imperator  
*Epist.:* *Epistulae*
- Just. *Epit.:* Justinus, *Epitome*
- Lactant. *De Mort. pers.:* Lactantius,  
*De mortibus persecutorum*  
*Lib. Colon.:* *Libri coloniarum*  
 Livy, *Epit.:* Livy, *Epitomae*  
*Per.:* *Periochae*
- Lucan, *Phars.:* Lucan, *De Bello Civili*  
 (or "The Pharsalia")
- Lucian, *Alex.:* Lucian, *Alexander*  
*Hist. conscr.:* *Quomodo Historia*  
*conscribenda sit*
- Lycoph. *Alex.:* Lycophron, *Alexandra*
- Macrobr. *Sat.:* Macrobius, *Saturnalia*
- Nic. *Ther.:* Nicander, *Theriaca*
- Nicol. Damsc.: Nicolaus Damascenus
- Nonnus, *Dion.:* Nonnus, *Dionysiaca*
- Not. *Dig. occ. or or.:* *Notitia dignitatum in*  
*partibus Occidentis or Orientis*
- Not. *Gall.:* *Notitia Galliarum*
- Oros.: Orosius
- Ov.: Ovid  
*Am.:* *Amores*  
*Ars Am.:* *Ars Amatoria*  
*Met.:* *Metamorphoses*  
*Pont.:* *Epistulae ex Ponto*
- Paus.: Pausanias
- Philostr.: Philostratus  
*Imag.:* *Imagines*  
*VA:* *Vita Apollonii*  
*VS:* *Vitae Sophistarum*
- Pind.: Pindar  
*Ol.:* *Olympian Odes*  
*Pyth.:* *Pythian Odes*
- Pl. *Min.:* Plato, *Minos*
- Plin.: Pliny (the Elder)  
*HN:* *Naturalis Historia*
- Plin.: Pliny (the Younger)  
*Ep.:* *Epistulae*  
*Pan.:* *Panegyricus*
- Plut.: Plutarch  
*Mor.:* *Moralia*  
*Conv. Sept. Sap.:* *Convivium Septem*  
*Sapientium*  
*De def. or.:* *De defectu oraculorum*  
*De mul. vir.:* *De mulierum virtutibus*  
*Quaest. conv.:* *Quaestiones convivales*  
*Vit.:* *Vitae Parallelae*  
*Ages.:* *Agesilaus*
- Alex.:* *Alexander*  
*Ant.:* *Antonius*  
*Arat.:* *Aratus*  
*Cam.:* *Camillus*  
*Cic.:* *Cicero*  
*Dem.:* *Demosthenes*  
*Flam.:* *Flaminius*  
*Pel.:* *Pelopidas*  
*Per.:* *Pericles*  
*Pomp.:* *Pompeius*  
*Pyrrh.:* *Pyrrhus*  
*Sert.:* *Sertorius*  
*Sull.:* *Sulla*  
*Them.:* *Themistokles*  
*Thes.:* *Theseus*  
*Tim.:* *Timoleon*
- Pol. *Hist.:* Pollio, *Historia*
- Poll.: Pollux
- Polyaeus, *Strat.:* Polyaeus, *Strategemata*
- Polyb.: Polybios
- Prisc. *Inst.:* Priscian, *Instituto de arte*  
*grammatica*
- Procop.: Procopius Caesariensis  
*De Aed.:* *De Aedificiis*  
*Goth.:* *De Bello Gothico*  
*Vand.:* *De Bello Vandalico*
- Prop.: Propertius
- Prudent. *c. Symm.:* Prudentius, *contra*  
*Symmachum*
- Ptol. *Geog.:* Ptolemaeus, *Geographia*
- Rav. Cosm.:* *Cosmographia Anonymi*  
*Ravennatis*
- Rut. *Namat.:* Rutilius Namatianus, *De Reditu*
- S.H.A.: Scriptorum Historiae Augustae
- Hadr.:* *Hadrianus*  
*Tyr. Trig.:* *Tyranni Triginta*
- Sall.: Sallust  
*Cat.:* *Bellum Catilinae* or *De Catilinae*  
*coniuratione*  
*H.:* *Historiae*  
*Schol. Dan.:* *Scholia Danielis*
- Scymn.: Scymnus
- Sen.: Seneca (the Younger)  
*Ep.:* *Epistulae*  
*QNat.:* *Quaestiones Naturales*
- Serv. *Aen.:* Servius, *In Aeneidem*
- Sid. *Apoll. Carm.:* Sidonius Apollinaris,  
*Carmina*
- Sil. (or Sil. It.) *Pun.:* Silius Italicus, *Punica*
- Solin.: Solinus
- Soph.: Sophocles  
*Ant.:* *Antigone*  
*Oed. Tyr.:* *Oedipus Tyrannus*
- Stad.: *Stadiasmus*
- Stat.: Statius  
*Silv.:* *Silvae*  
*Theb.:* *Thebais*
- Steph. Byz.: Stephanos Byzantios or Byzantinos
- Strab.: Strabo
- Suet.: Suetonius  
*Aug.:* *Divus Augustus*

<i>Calig.</i> : Gaius Caligula	<i>Tzetz. Chil.</i> : Tzetzes, <i>Historiarum variarum Chiliades</i>
<i>Gram.</i> : <i>De Grammaticis</i>	
<i>Ner.</i> : Nero	<i>Val. Max.</i> : Valerius Maximus
<i>Tib.</i> : Tiberius	<i>Varro, Ling.</i> : Varro, <i>De Lingua Latina Rust.</i> : <i>De Re Rustica</i>
<i>Vesp.</i> : Vespasianus	<i>Vell. Pat.</i> : Velleius Paterculus
<i>Vit.</i> : Vitellius	<i>Verg.</i> : Virgil
	<i>Aen.</i> : <i>Aeneid</i>
<i>Tac.</i> : Tacitus	<i>G.</i> : <i>Georgics</i>
<i>Agr.</i> : <i>Agricola</i>	
<i>Ann.</i> : <i>Annales</i>	<i>Xen.</i> : Xenophon
<i>Germ.</i> : <i>Germania</i>	<i>Hell.</i> : <i>Hellenica</i>
<i>Hist.</i> : <i>Historiae</i>	<i>Vect.</i> : <i>De Vectigalibus</i>
<i>Theophr. Hist. Pl.</i> : Theophrastus, <i>Historia Plantarum</i>	
<i>Thuc.</i> : Thucydides	<i>Zonar.</i> : Zonaras

## BOOKS AND PERIODICALS

<i>AA</i> : Archäologischer Anzeiger (in Jahrbuch des deutschen archäologischen Instituts, Berlin)	<i>AntDenk</i> : Antike Denkmäler
<i>AAA</i> : Athens Annals of Archaeology	<i>AntJ</i> : Antiquaries' Journal
<i>AAES</i> : Publications of an American Archaeological Expedition to Syria	<i>AntK</i> : Antike Kunst
<i>AASOR</i> : Annual of the American School of Oriental Research	<i>AnzSchweiz</i> : Anzeiger für schweizerische Altertumskunde
<i>AB</i> : Art Bulletin	<i>AnzWien</i> : Anzeiger der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Wien, Phil.-hist. Klasse
<i>Abh</i> : Abhandlungen (followed by name of academy, abbreviated, e.g. <i>AbhBerl</i> )	<i>Arch. Ael.</i> : <i>Archaeologia Aeliana</i> , Newcastle-upon-Tyne
<i>ABV</i> : J. D. Beazley, Attic Black-figure Vase Painters	<i>ArchAnalekta</i> , see <i>ArchAnAth</i>
<i>ACRMI</i> : Analele Academiei Române. Memoriile Secțiunii Istorice	<i>ArchAnAth</i> : Archaiologika analekta Athenon
<i>ActaA</i> : Acta Archaeologica, Copenhagen	<i>ArchAnthrop.</i> : Archivio per l'anthropologia e la etnologia
<i>AdI</i> : Annali dell'Istituto di corrispondenza archeologica	<i>Arch. Anz.</i> , see <i>AA</i>
<i>A.E.</i> , see <i>AEpigr</i>	<i>ArchByzMnem</i> : Archeion ton Byzantinon Mnemeion tes Hellados
<i>AEArq</i> : Archivo Español de Arqueología	<i>ArchCl</i> : <i>Archeologia Classica</i>
<i>AEM</i> : Archäologisch-epigraphische Mitteilungen aus Oesterreich (-Ungarn)	<i>ArchDelt</i> , see <i>Deltion</i>
<i>AEpigr</i> : L'Année épigraphique	<i>ArchEph</i> : Archaiologike Ephemeris
<i>Africa</i> : Revue de l'Institut National d'Archéologie et d'Art de Tunis	<i>ArchEsp</i> : Archivo Español de Arte y Arqueología, Madrid, vols. 1-39 (1925-1937). (From vol. 40 appears as two journals)
<i>AJA</i> : American Journal of Archaeology	<i>ArchEspArq</i> : Archivo Español de Arqueología
<i>AM</i> , see <i>AthMitt</i>	<i>ArchJ</i> : Archaeological Journal
<i>AMSEAE</i> : Actas y Memorias de la Sociedad Española de Antropología, Etnografía y Prehistoria, Madrid	<i>ArchMiss</i> : Archives des missions scientifiques et littéraires, Paris
<i>AnatSt</i> : Anatolian Studies presented to Sir W. M. Ramsay	<i>ArchRW</i> : Archiv für Religionswissenschaft
<i>AnEpigr</i> , see <i>AEpigr</i>	<i>ArchStSir</i> : Archivio Storico Siracusano
<i>AnnArchBrux</i> : Annales de la Société r. d'Archéologie de Bruxelles	<i>AS</i> , see <i>AnatSt</i>
<i>Ann. Athen.</i> , see <i>AAA</i>	<i>ASAE</i> : Annales du Service des antiquités de l'Egypte
<i>AnnLiv</i> : Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology, Liverpool	<i>ASAtene</i> : Annuario della Scuola Archeologica di Atene
<i>Annuario</i> : Annuario d. Scuola archeologica di Atene	<i>ASPABA</i> : Atti della Società Piemontese di Archeologia e Belle Arte
<i>ANSMN</i> : American Numismatic Society, Museum Notes	<i>AthMitt</i> : Mitteilungen des deutschen archäologischen Instituts. Athenische Abteilung
<i>AntAth</i> : J. Stuart & N. Revett, The Antiquities of Athens (1762, suppl. 1830)	<i>ATL</i> : B. D. Meritt et al., Athenian Tribute Lists
<i>AntCl</i> : L'Antiquité classique	<i>AttiMGrecia</i> : Atti e Memorie della Società Magna Grecia
	<i>AttiPontAcc</i> : Atti della Pontificia Accademia Romana di Archéologia

- AttiVen*: Atti dell'Istituto Veneto di Scienze, Lettere ed Arti  
*AUBist*: Analele Universității din București, seria Istorie  
*AZ*: Archäologische Zeitung  
*BABesch*: Bulletin van de Vereeniging tot Bevordering der Kennis van de Antike Beschaving  
*BAC*: Bulletin archéologique du Comité des travaux historiques et archéologiques  
*BAntFr*: Bulletin de la Société nationale des antiquaires de France  
*BCH*: Bulletin de correspondance hellénique. École française d'Athènes, Paris  
*BCMl*: Bulletinul Comisiunii Monumentelor Istorice  
*BCTH*: Bulletin archéologique du Comité des Travaux historiques et archéologiques  
*BdA*: Bolletino d'Arte  
*Belleten*: Belleten Türk Tarih Kurumu  
*BEO*: Bulletin d'études orientales (Damascus)  
*BerlBer*: Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Berlin. Monatsberichte  
*BIA*: Bullettino del R. Istituto di Archeologia e Storia dell'Arte  
*BIABulg*: Bulletin de l'Institut archéologique bulgare  
*BIM*: Boletín de Información Municipal, Valencia  
*BLund*: Bulletin de la Société r. de lettres de Lund  
*BMBeyrouth*: Bulletin du Musée de Beyrouth  
*BMCCat*: British Museum Coins Catalogue  
*BMI*: Buletinul Monumentelor Istorice  
*BMMN*: Buletinul Muzeului Militar Național  
*BMon*: Bulletin monumental  
*BMQ*: British Museum Quarterly  
*BMusArt*: Bulletin des Musées r. d'art et d'histoire  
*BMusImp*: Bullettino del Museo dell'Impero Romano  
*BonnJbb*: Bonner Jahrbücher  
*BPC*: Bollettino della Società per gli studi storici archeologici nella Provincia di Cuneo  
*BPI*: Bollettino de Paleologia Italiana  
*BPW*: Berliner philologische Wochenschrift  
*BSA*: British School at Athens. Annual  
*BSAA*: Boletín del Seminario de Estudios de Arte y Arqueología  
*BSAF*, see *BAntFr*  
*BSPABA*: Bollettino della Società Piemontese di Archeologia e Belle Arte  
*BSPF*: Bulletin de la Société préhistorique française  
*BSR*, see *PBSR*  
*BSRAA*: Bulletin de la Société r. d'archéologie d'Alexandrie  
*BSIM*: Bollettino dell'Associazione Internazionale degli Studi Mediterranei  
*BullArch*, see *BullComm*  
*BullComm*: Bullettino della Commissione archeologica comunale di Roma  
*ByzZeit*, see *BZ*  
*BZ*: Byzantinische Zeitschrift  
*CAH*: Cambridge Ancient History  
*CahArch*: Cahiers archéologiques  
*CahHistArch*: Cahiers d'histoire et d'archéologie  
*CahTun*: Cahiers de Tunisie, Tunis  
*CASJ*: Chester Archaeological Society Journal  
*CIE*: Corpus Inscriptionum Etruscarum  
*CIL*: Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum  
*CIMed*: Classica et Mediaevalia  
*CP*: Classical Philology  
*CQ*: Classical Quarterly  
*CR*: Classical Review  
*CRAI*: Comptes rendus de l'Académie des inscriptions et belles-lettres  
*CronArch*: Cronache di Archeologia  
*CW*: Classical Weekly  
*DACL*: Cabrol and Leclercq, Dictionnaire d'archéologie chrétienne et de liturgie  
*Déchelette*: Manuel d'archéologie préhistorique, celtique et gallo-romaine (1908-14; for vol. v see Grenier)  
*Deltion*: Archaologikon deltion  
*DenkschrWien*: Akademie der Wissenschaften, Wien, Denkschriften  
*Diels, Dox. Graec.*: H. Diels, Doxographi Graeci (1879)  
*Diz. Epigr.*: Dizionario epigrafico di antichità romana  
*DOP or DOPapers*: Dumbarton Oaks Papers  
*EAA*: Enciclopedia dell'arte antica, classica e orientale, I-VII  
*EphDac*: Ephemeris Dacoromana  
*Ergon*: To Ergon tes en Athenais Archaologikes Hetairias  
*Expedition*: Expedition, The Magazine of Archaeology and Anthropology, University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania  
*FA*: Fasti Archaeologici  
*FD*: Fouilles de Delphes  
*FelRav*: Felix Ravenna  
*Forma orbis romani* = Carte archéologique de la Gaule Romaine (Institut de France, Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres. Forma orbis romani. 1931- )  
*GazArch*: Gazette archéologique  
*GBA*: Gazette des beaux-arts  
*Germania*: Germania. Anzeiger der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Frankfurt  
*GGA*: Göttingische Gelehrte Anzeigen  
*GGM*: C. Muller, Geographici Graeci Minores  
*GL*: A. Philippson & E. Kirsten, Die Griechischen Landschaften, Frankfurt  
*Gnomon*: Gnomon, Kritische Zeitschrift für die gesamte klassische Altertumswissenschaft  
*Grenier*: A. Grenier, Manuel d'archéologie gallo-romaine (1931-34; = vol. v of Déchelette)  
*GZM Sarajevo*: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Sarajevo  
*HdArch*: G. Lippold, Handbuch des Archäologie  
*Head, Hist. Num.*: B. V. Head, Historia Numorum (2d ed. 1911)

- Hesperia*: Hesperia: Journal of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens  
*HSCP*: Harvard Studies in Classical Philology  
*HThR*: Harvard Theological Review  
*ICr*: Inscriptiones Creticae  
*IEJ*: Israel Exploration Journal  
*IG* or *IGA*: Inscriptiones Graecae antiquissimae  
*IG Bulg*: G. Mihailov, Inscriptiones Graecae in Bulgaria repertae, Sofia  
*IGRR*: Inscriptiones Graecae ad Res Romanas Pertinentes  
*IJNA*: International Journal of Nautical Archaeology and Underwater Exploration  
*ILN*: Illustrated London News  
*ILS*: Dessau, Inscriptiones Latinae Selectae  
*Inscr. It.*: Inscriptiones Italiae  
*IstForsch*: Istanbul Forschungen. Deutsches Archäologisches Institut, Abteilung Istanbul  
*IstMitt*: Mitteilungen des deutschen archäologischen Instituts, Abteilung Istanbul  
*Jahrbuch*, see *JdI*  
*JdI*: Jahrbuch des deutschen archäologischen Instituts  
*JEA*: Journal of Egyptian Archaeology  
*JFA*: Journal of Field Archaeology  
*JGS*: Journal of Glass Studies  
*JHS*: Journal of Hellenic Studies  
*JKF*: Jahrbuch für kleinasiatische Forschung  
*JOAI*: Jahreshefte des Oesterreichischen Archäologischen Instituts in Wien  
*JOAI Beibl*: Jahreshefte des Oesterreichischen Archäologischen Instituts, Beiblatt  
*JOB*: Jahrbuch der Oesterreichischen Byzantinistik  
*JRS*: Journal of Roman Studies  
*JWarb*: Journal of the Warburg and Courtauld Institutes  
*Karthago*: Karthago. Revue d'Archéologie Africaine  
*Klio*: Klio, Beiträge zur alten Geschichte  
*Kl. Pauly*: Der Kleine Pauly  
*Kl. Schr.*: Kleine Schriften (of various authors)  
*KretChron*: Kretika Chronika  
*KSIA*: Kratkie soobshcheniia Instituta arkheologii  
*KSIMK*: Kratkie soobshcheniia Instituta istorii material'noi kul'tury  
*Leake, Nor. Gr.*: *Travels in Northern Greece*  
*Liverpool AAA*: Liverpool Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology  
*MAAR*: Memoirs of the American Academy in Rome  
*MadrMitt*: Mitteilung des deutschen archäologischen Instituts, Madrider Abteilung  
*MAL*, see *MemLinc*  
*MAMA*: Monumenta Asiae Minoris Antiqua, Manchester  
*MAntFr*: Mémoires de la Société nationale des antiquaires de France  
*MarbWPr*: Marburger Winckelmann-Programm. Marburg/Lahn  
*MCA*: Materiale și Cercetări Arheologice  
*MEFR*, see *MéIRome*  
*MéEcFranc*: Mélanges d'Archéologie et d'Histoire, Ecole Française de Rome  
*MéIPigniol*: Mélanges Pignaniol  
*MéIRome*: Mélanges d'archéologie et d'histoire de l'École française de Rome  
*MéIStJ*, see *MéIUSJ*  
*MéIUSJ*: Mélanges de l'Université Saint Joseph, Beyrouth  
*MémAcInscr*: Mémoires présentés par divers Savants à l'Académie des inscriptions et belles-lettres  
*MemAmAcRome*, see *MAAR*  
*MemLinc*: Memorie della R. Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei  
*MemNap*: Memorie della R. Accademia di Archeologia, Lettere e Belle Arti, Società R. di Napoli  
*MemPontAcc*: Atti della Pontificia Accademia Romana di Archeologia, Memorie  
*MetMusStud*: Metropolitan Museum of Art, Studies, New York  
*MMAI*, see *MonPiot*  
*MonAnt*: Monumenti Antichi pubblicati per cura della Reale Accademia dei Lincei, Rome  
*MonatsbBerl*, see *BerlBer*  
*MonPiot*: Monuments et mémoires publ. par l'Académie des inscriptions et belles-lettres. Fondation Piot  
*MusHelv*: Museum Helveticum  
*NAkG*: Nachrichten von der Akademie der Wissenschaften in Göttingen  
*NJbb*: Neue Jahrbücher für das klassische Altertum  
*NNM*: Numismatic Notes and Monographs. American Numismatic Society, New York City  
*NouvArch*: Nouvelles archives des missions scientifiques  
*NSc*: Notizie degli Scavi di Antichità  
*OGIS*: W. Dittenberger, Orientis Graeci Inscriptiones Selectae  
*OJh*, see *JOAI*  
*Op. Ath.*: Opuscula Atheniensa  
*OpusArch*: Opuscula Archaeologica  
*PAAR*: American Academy in Rome, Papers and Monographs  
*PAE*, see *Praktika*  
*PAES*: Publications of the Princeton University Archaeological Expeditions to Syria  
*ParPass*: La parola del passato, Naples  
*Pauly-Wissowa*, see *RE*  
*PBSR*: Papers of the British School at Rome  
*PdP*, see *ParPass*  
*PEQ*: Palestine Exploration Quarterly  
*Philol*: Philologus, Zeitschrift für das klassische Altertum, Berlin-Wiesbaden  
*PM*: Petermanns Mitteilungen  
*PraktAkAth*: Praktika tes Akademias Athenon  
*Praktika*: Praktika tes en Athenais Archaialogikes Hetairias  
*ProcBritAc*: Proceedings of the British Academy

- ProcPhilSoc*: Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society  
*PWRE*, see *RE*  
*QDAP*: Quarterly of the Department of Antiquities in Palestine  
*RA*: Revue archéologique  
*RAC*: Reallexikon für Antike und Christentum  
*RACrist*: Rivista di Archeologia Cristiana  
*RAN*: Revue archéologique de Narbonnaise  
*RB*, see *RBibl*  
*RBArch*: Revue belge d'archéologie et d'histoire d'art  
*RBibl*: Revue biblique  
*RBPhil*: Revue belge de philologie et d'histoire  
*RDAC*: Report of the Department of Antiquities of Cyprus, Nicosia  
*RE*: A. Pauly and G. Wissowa, Real-encyclopädie der classischen Altertumswissenschaft, Stuttgart  
*REA*: Revue des études anciennes  
*REG*: Revue des études grecques  
*REL*: Revue des études latines  
*RendAcclt*: Rendiconti della Classe di Scienze Morali, Atti della R. accademia d'Italia  
*RendIstLomb*: R. Istituto Lombardo di Scienze e Lettere, Rendiconti  
*RendLinc*: Rendiconti della Classe di Scienze Morali, Storiche e filologiche dell'Accademia dei Lincei  
*RendNap*: Rendiconti della R. Accademia di Archeologia, Lettere ed Arti, Naples  
*RendPontAcc*: Rendiconti della Pontificia Accademia Romana di *RevAC*: Revue de l'art chrétien Archeologia  
*Rev. Ét. Anc.*: Revue des études anciennes  
*RevPhil*: Revue de Philologie, Nouv. Sér.  
*RFC*, see *RivFC*  
*RGKomm*: Römisch-germanische Kommission d. arch. Inst. d. deutschen Reichs, Berichte  
*RHM*, see *RhM*  
*RhM*: Rheinisches Museum für Philologie  
*RIB*: R. G. Collingwood & R. P. Wright, Roman Inscriptions of Britain  
*RIV*, see *RN*  
*RivFC*: Rivista di Filologia e d'Istruzione Classica  
*RLS*, see *RStLig*  
*RM*, see *RömMitt*  
*RN*: Revue numismatique  
*RömMitt*: Mitteilungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts. Römische Abteilung  
*RStLig*: Rivista di Studi Liguri  
*RStO*: Rivista degli Studi Orientali  
*SB*: Sitzungsberichte (followed by name of academy, abbreviated, e.g. SBBerl)  
*SCIV*: Studii și Cercetări de Istorie Veche  
*SCN*: Studii și Cercetări Numismatice  
*SEG*: Supplementum Epigraphicum Graecum  
*SGDI*: Sammlung der Griechischen Dialekt-Inschriften  
*Sic. Gym.*: Sicularum Gymnasium  
*SLS Ann. Rpt.*: Society for Libyan Studies, Annual Reports  
*SMIM*: Studii și Materiale de Muzeografie și Istorie Militară  
*SovArkh*: Sovetskaia Arkheologiia  
*Spomenik SAN*: Spomenik Srpske kraljevske akademije nauka, Beograd  
*Stad*: *Stadiasmus maris magni*, see C. Muller, ed., Geographi Graeci Minores, I (1882)  
*StBiz*: Studi Bizantini e Neoellenici  
*StEtr*: Studi Etruschi  
*Tab. Peut.*: Tabula Peutingeriana  
*TAM*: E. Kalinka & R. Herberdey, Tituli Asiae Minoris, Vienna  
*TAPA*: Transactions of the American Philological Association  
*ThLL*: Thesaurus Linguae Latinae  
*TIR*: Tabula Imperii Romani  
*TRPhilSoc*: Transactions of the Philosophical Society  
*TrZ*: Trierer Zeitschrift  
*Tudor, Orașe*: D. Tudor, Orașe, târguri și sate în Dacia romană, Bucharest  
*TürkArkDerg*: Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi  
*TürkTarDerg*: Türk Tarih, Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi  
*VCH*: Victoria County History  
*VDI*: Vestnik Drevnej Istorii  
*VHAD*: Vjesnik Hrvatskog arheološkog društva  
*VMMK*: Veszprém Megyei Múzeumok Közleménye  
*WJh*: Wiener Jahrshefte  
*WMBH*: Wissenschaftliche Mitteilungen aus Bosnien und Herzegovina, Wien  
*ZDPV*: Zeitschrift des deutschen Palästina-Vereins  
*ZSchwAKg*: Zeitschrift für schweizerische Archaeologie und Kunstgeschichte

THE PRINCETON  
ENCYCLOPEDIA OF  
CLASSICAL SITES

## NOTE TO THE READER

NORMALLY each entry represents a site with actual remains and is listed under its name in Classical times with the modern name, if it differs, following. If the ancient name is unknown, the entry bears the name of the place by which the ruins or excavations are identified. In this case a name may follow in quotation marks to indicate that an identification with a site known from ancient literature is probable but not yet fully confirmed.

A few entries include a number of sites (small islands, Alexandrian foundations, limites, shipwrecks, towns or cities with outlying sanctuaries or tombs). All sites thus subsumed appear also as cross references.

Excavation history is limited to the dates of expeditions and a general summary of the extent of the work. More detailed information, including the sponsorship and direction of the excavations, can nearly always be found in the publications listed at the end of the entry.

Site plans, maps, and illustrations were regrettably excluded to keep the encyclopedia to one volume. The superior letters <sup>MPI</sup> accompanying bibliographical items indicate where site maps, plans, and illustrations may be found.

Titles in the bibliographies are listed chronologically except that all titles by one author are listed together beginning with the item of earliest date.

Greek spelling has been favored, following in general the practice of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. Exceptions reflect the familiar dilemmas which no system yet devised has been able to avoid.

Finally, it should be noted that after this book had been set in type some of the county names and boundaries in England and Wales were changed.

# THE PRINCETON ENCYCLOPEDIA OF CLASSICAL SITES

AACHEN, *see* AQUAE GRANNI

**AARDENBURG** Zeeland, Netherlands. Map 21. Vicus whose ancient name is unknown; in the early Middle Ages it was Rodanborch. Excavations have revealed some large stone buildings (forum?) and the foundations of a Celtic-Roman temple (5.5 x 5.5 m). The vicus (area ca. 10 ha) seems to have flourished particularly in the 2d and 3d c. A.D. No coins found there date later than ca. 273. Aardenburg probably belonged to the civitas Menapiorum, and may have had a military function ca. 170-270. Many bronzes, especially statuettes, and much pottery have been found, mostly of Flemish-Roman workmanship.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY.** J. A. Trimpe Burger, *Zeeland in Roman Times, Proceedings of the State Service for Archaeological Investigations in the Netherlands* (n.d.).

J. A. TRIMPE BURGER

**ABAI** Phokis, Greece. Map 11. Important city near Exarcho village in the upper reaches of a tributary of the Kephisos. Abai and nearby Hyampolis were on the main Orchomenos-Opous road, and astride the main route from E Lokris into NE Phokis (Paus. 10.1.1, 35.1). The valley was the scene of two famous Phokian victories over the Thessalians, shortly before 480 (Hdt. 8.27-28; Paus. 10.1.3-11). Half of the spoils and several colossal figures were dedicated to Apollo at Abai; this oracular shrine was famous enough to be consulted by Croesus (Hdt. 1.46).

The hill of Abai is encircled by two well-preserved lines of wall; a considerable portion of these has been regarded as archaic. Some parts, and probably also the walls descending the E and NE slopes to the plain, can hardly be earlier than the mid 4th c. There are scattered remains inside these latter walls, and Pausanias saw an ancient theater and agora.

Some 600 m NW of the city a temenos was explored, probably that of Apollo. In addition to a classical stoa, it contained two buildings, identified as the old temple, burned by Xerxes and again in the Third Social War, and a small Hadrianic replacement (Paus. 10.35.2-4). *IG IX 1.78* is a letter from Philip V reconfirming the ancient tax-exemption of the sanctuary.

Cemeteries have been found W of the sanctuary, and also near Exarcho.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY.** V. W. Yorke in *JHS* 16 (1896) 291ff; J. G. Frazer, *Paus. Des. Gr.* (1898) v 436ff; G. Soteriadis, *Praktika* (1909) 125-26; F. Schober, *Phokis* (1924) 20ff; R. L. Scranton, *Greek Walls* (1941) 37-38, 47.

F. E. WINTER

ABALAVA, *see* HADRIAN'S WALL

**ABALLO** (Avallon) Yonne, France. Map 23. Called Aballo in the *Peutinger Table*, its location at the edge of limestone and granite deposits and its proximity to the Agrippan road made it a much-frequented place in antiquity. Statues, pottery, and coins have been found by chance in the town itself, and two pink marble columns from an unknown temple were reused in the church of St-Martin du Bourg.

The Roman city has been located on a rocky spur overlooking the Cousin valley. A temple of the 1st c. A.D. was discovered in the 19th c. It consists of a room (17 m square) surrounded by a gallery that contained the remains of some fine white marble statues (among them a head of Minerva) and fragments of an incomplete dedication. The god that was worshiped here has not been identified: the inscription was long thought to be a dedication to Mercury, but a recent study has suggested that the god's name begins with NURC or NERC. . . .

Avallon has a local museum.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY.** A. Parat, *Le temple romain du Montmartre* (1928); B. Lacroix, *Dieux gaulois et romains de la vallée de la Cure* (1970).

B. LACROIX

J. M. SIMON

**ABDERA** Thrace, Greece. Map 9. Coastal city situated on Cape Bulustra, about 17 km NE of the estuary of the river Nestos, birthplace of the philosopher Demokritos and other illustrious men. The founding of the city, according to ancient tradition, can be traced back to mythical times since it is related to the eighth labor of Herakles, the capture of the man-eating horses of King Diomedes of the Bistonians. Another tradition refers to Timesios of Klazomenai as an inhabitant of the city (656-652 B.C.), but his colonists were driven back by the Thracians. In 545 B.C., the Ionians of Teos, unable to suffer Persian domination any longer, settled on the site of Abdera, which they rebuilt (Hdt. 50.68). The city dominated a large and rich area, "covered with vineyards and fertile," which it fought hard to wrest from the Thracians (Pind., Second Hymn).

Abdera was subjugated by the Persians during their period of action in Thrace and in 492 B.C. It was used as a base of operations (Hdt. 6.46,47; 7.120). As a member of the First Athenian Alliance, it contributed to the Athenian treasury the sum of 10 to 15 talents, starting in 454 B.C. This heavy taxation and the rich silver currency are an indication of the economic prosperity of the city.

In 376 B.C. Abdera was destroyed by the invasion of the Thracian tribe of the Triballi, who killed all the citizens who took part in the battle (Diod. Sic. 15.36). A little later, ca. 350 B.C., Philip II of Macedon con-

quered the city. About the 3d century B.C. it fell successively to King Lysimachos of Thrace, to the Seleucids, the Ptolemies, and again to the Macedonians, who dominated it until 196 B.C., when the Romans declared it a free state. Abdera suffered a second catastrophe in 170 B.C., when the Roman armies and those of Eumenes II, king of Pergamon besieged and sacked it (Diod. Sic. 30.6). During Roman Imperial times, it lost political importance and went into decline. In the 6th c. A.D. a small Byzantine town, the seat of a bishopric, was established on the NW hill of the great ancient city.

Large sections of the immense wall, which dated from the archaic period, were uncovered in the W, N, and E parts of the city. In the W wall a gate with two towers was uncovered, and to this led a central street of the city, as well as the road that came from the W harbor. (Under the surface of the sea, stone plinths and rocks that form a large breakwater have been preserved.) A second small open harbor appears to have been situated on the sandy shore of the E end of the city, where a round tower is preserved in the sea. In the N section near the wall the theater was uncovered. In the W part large clusters of habitations of the Hellenistic and Roman periods, with a strict N-S orientation, show that the area was built according to the Hippodamian system of city planning. A mosaic floor found in the courtyard of a house depicts dolphins, rosettes, and lilies. The foundations of a large building in the SW section appear to belong to Roman baths. N of the city stretched a large suburb, and at a distance of 2 to 4 km N and NW, a group of graves and tombs yielded findings that date from the late archaic and Classical periods.

The findings of the excavation—which consist mainly of pots, architectural fragments, corner tiles decorated with reliefs and lettering, sculptures, lamps, and especially a rich collection of terracotta figurines, the product of a local workshop of image-makers—are on exhibit in the Museum of Kavala. The agora and the sacred temples of the city, whose existence is known from ancient sources, have not yet been uncovered.

BIBLIOGRAPHY. W. Regel, "Abdera," *AthMitt* 12 (1887) 161ff; Fr. Munzer-M. L. Strack, *Die Antiken Münzen Nordgriechenlands II* (1912); Δημ. Δαζαρίδη, Πρακτικά 'Αρχαιολογικῆς Ἐταιρείας (1950, 1952, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1966); Πήλινα εἰδώλια 'Αβδήρων, 'Αθήναι (1960); 'Αρχαιολογικόν Δελτίον, Χρονικά (1961, 1963, 1964, 1967); Νεάπολις-Χριστούπολις-Καβάλα, 'Οδηγός Μουσείου Καβάλας (1969) σελ. 161 κ.έ.; J.M.F. May, *The Coinage of Abdera* (1966).

D. LAZARIDES

ABERGAVERNENNY, see GOBANNIUM

ABILA later SELEUCIA ABILA (Tell Abil) Jordan. Map 6. A Ptolemaic town in N Palestine, ca. 19 km N of Irbid, which attained importance in the Hellenistic-Roman period. It was conquered by Antiochus III (Polyb. 5.71; 16.39). At the beginning of the 1st c. B.C. it was taken by Alexander Jannaeus (Joseph., *AJ* 11.136), but freed by Pompey in 64 B.C., who made it autonomous. At this time, when it became part of the Decapolis, it minted its own coins. Seleucid influence is evident in the title Seleucia Abila, found on coins from the time of Caracalla. Eusebius (*Onom.* 32.14) knew the place as 19 km E of Gadara. In the Byzantine period it was part of Palestina Secunda. It has not been excavated, but surveys have noted the bridge connecting the two mounds of the site, the fortifications, a Roman temple, a theater, and a basilica.

BIBLIOGRAPHY. F. M. Abel, *Géographie de la Palestine II* (1938) 234-35; M. Avi-Yonah, *The Holy Land* (1966) 40, 96, 175.

A. NEGEV

ABODIACUM (Epfach) Upper Bavaria, Germany. Map 20. At the intersection of the Via Claudia (Verona-Augsburg) and the road from Bregenz to Salzburg, and by a ford of the river Lech, a civilian settlement was founded under Tiberius or Claudius, belonging to a military camp (see below). In the early Flavian period this settlement became a rather important way-station (municipium?), which was destroyed by the Alamanni in 233. The military post grew up on the nearby mountain (Lorenzberg) soon after 15 B.C., to control the road. The remains are of palisaded or plank structures.

In late antiquity the mountain was again occupied; under Diocletian an enceinte was erected with wooden buildings inside. In 353-57 it suffered a catastrophic fire and destruction by the Alamanni; the magazine (mansio?) was rebuilt ca. 360. About 370 a rectangular chamber (15.5 x 9.5 m) with tripartite E termination, possibly an Early Christian church, was erected on the highest point of the Lorenzberg. From 383 the site was a garrison, the latest traces of settlement stemming from Danubian foederati in the period after 400. Continuity of the Christian cult does not exist, the Lorenzkirche having been erected after 955.

BIBLIOGRAPHY. J. Werner, ed., "Der Lorenzberg bei Epfach. Die spätrömischen und frühmittelalterlichen Anlagen," *Münchner Beiträge zur vor- und frühgeschichte* 8 (1969) <sup>MPY</sup>.

J. GARBSCH

ABONAE (Sea Mills) Bristol, England. Map 24. Situated 19.2 km NW of Bath (Aeque Sulis), near the mouth of the tidal river Avon (for which the settlement is named), a small harbor made by the confluence of the river Trym. Military artifacts indicate a fort on this site soon after the Roman invasion of A.D. 43. Stamped tiles of Legio II Augusta indicate a continuing military presence in the 2d c., perhaps supervising the shipping of supplies to garrisons in Wales. A civilian settlement also grew up, covering ca. 5.2 ha. The site was abandoned at the end of the Roman period.

The two known streets suggest an irregular grid originating at the end of the 1st c. A number of civilian buildings have been excavated, including a row of three shops with stone foundations succeeding earlier timber structures. The defenses have yet to be discovered. A cemetery S of the town, indicated by an inscribed tombstone (*RIB* 137), has been confirmed by excavation. Finds are in the City Museum, Bristol.

BIBLIOGRAPHY. Various authors in *Trans. Bristol and Gloucestershire Arch. Soc.* 45 (1923) 193-201; 61 (1939) 202-23; 64 (1945) 258-95; R. Reece, "Roman Coins from Sea Mills," *ibid.* 85 (1966) 218-20; A.L.F. Rivet, "The British Section of the Antonine Itinerary," *Britannia* 1 (1970) 34-82 (for name).

M. G. HEBDITCH

ABONUTEICHOS later IONOPOLIS (Inebolu) Pontus, Turkey. Map 5. A minor city, presumably an Ionian foundation, halfway along the inhospitable Paphlagonian shore of the Black Sea (Pontus Euxinus). It achieved full civic status in the 1st c. A.D. and adopted the name Ionopolis under Marcus Aurelius. Its only claim to fame (considerable at the time) was as the seat of the bogus oracle set up by the charlatan Alexander (Luc. *Pseudomantis*). Traces of ancient walls have been recorded on the acropolis, and architectural fragments are common in the town.

BIBLIOGRAPHY. G. Jacopi, *Dalla Paflagonia alla Commagene* (1936) 8.

D. R. WILSON

ABRITTUS (Razgrad) Bulgaria. Map 12. A Roman center covering ca. 10 ha, defended by a fortification wall varying between 2.40 and 2.85 m in thickness, and reinforced by several round towers at the corners,

as well as by U-shaped and rectangular towers. In several places near the gate the height of the fortification wall reaches 10 m. As in other Roman sites in Scythia Minor, stones bearing inscriptions, and architectural fragments from earlier ruins, were reused in the repair of the wall. Two gates have been discovered, as well as several posterns. The N and S gates, and also the posterns, were closed up at the time of the city's crisis. The date of the fortifications, like those at Histria, may be fixed after the invasion of the Goths in 250-251.

The S necropolis has been identified and partially excavated. It contains tombs datable between the 2d and the 4th c. The funerary material is very meager.

With the identification of Abrittus at Razgrad one of the most difficult problems of Roman topography in the S part of Scythia Minor has been resolved.

BIBLIOGRAPHY. T. Ivanov, "Urkrepietivrata sistema na Abrittus," *Archeologia* 4; *Bul. d'Archéologie sud-est européenne* (Assoc. Internationale d'Etudes du Sud-East Européen, Commission d'Archéologie) 1 (1969) 44; 2 (1971) 43. D. ADAMESTEANU

ABUSINA (Eining) Bavaria, Germany. Map 20. A Roman auxiliary fort on the Danube ca. 30 km SW of Regensburg (Castra Regina). The name was derived from the Abens, a tributary of the Danube. Originally a timbered earth fort erected by the Cohors IV Gallorum in A.D. 79-81, it was located at the place where the Danube crossing branches off from the Roman road S and runs parallel to the Raetian limes. The stone fort, oriented approximately N-S, is asymmetrical. The area (1.8 ha) is rather small for the requirements of a fort and probably accommodated only one vexillation. The fort was rebuilt under Antoninus Pius (139-161) and was occupied by the Cohors III Britannorum equitata, or part of it. It was ravaged by an Alemannic assault in 233. The Romans disbanded the fort, including its headquarters, about 254 and it was temporarily occupied by Germanic forces. About 280 a quadrangular praesidium was built in the SW corner, and in the 4th c. additional buildings were placed S of it. A towerlike annex reinforced the entrance gate. The fort was abandoned by the Romans about 410.

Excavations have revealed the fort, the "commander's villa" with two extensions, and a bath building with annexes, all on the N side. Two sanctuaries were discovered N of the vicus. The E part of the vicus has not yet been excavated. The location of the Roman cemetery is unknown. At Unterfeld, ca. 1 km E of the Danube, a four-cornered entrenchment was examined in 1968. Open towards the river, it was probably a supply base with a quay, used briefly in the second half of the 2d c. To the NE of it, in the so-called Weinberg, a watchtower and a Temple of Mars and Victoria were traced.

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ABÜ ŞİR Egypt. May 5. The Arabic name of several sites connected in the past with the cult of Osiris:

1) Abü Şir Bana, identified with Busiris (Hdt. 2.59, 61) and Cynopolis (Strab. 17.1.19), lies in the Delta S of modern Samannud.

2) Abü Şir El-Malaq, in the vicinity of the Faiyum district and N of modern Ihnasia el-Medina. This, the Heracleopolis Magna of Strabo (17.1.39) is the site of a Graeco-Roman necropolis.

3) Abü Şir, near the Giza Pyramids, is the Busiris of Pliny (36.12.76), famous as a cult center. The latest tombs date from the Ptolemaic period.

4) Abü Ş(uwe)ir, a short distance W of Ismailia on the Suez Canal, was probably the site of the Egyptian city of Pithom, capital of the seventh nome of Lower Egypt, or Patumus (Hdt. 11.158), where a stele of Ptolemy II Philadelphos was found together with fragments of other Ptolemaic inscriptions.

BIBLIOGRAPHY. B. Porter & R. Moss, *Topographical Bibliography of Ancient Egyptian Hieroglyphic Texts, Reliefs and Paintings, IV. Lower and Middle Egypt* (1934); J. Ball, *Egypt in the Classical Geographers* (1942)<sup>M</sup>; K. Michalowski, *L'Art de l'Ancienne Égypte* (1968) 491-94. S. SHENOUDA

ABYDOS (Nağara Point) Turkey. Map 7. City in Mysia 6 km N of Çanakkale, first mentioned in the Trojan Catalogue (*Il.* 2.836). According to Strabo (590-91) it was occupied after the Trojan War by Thracians, until it was settled by Milesians with the consent of Gyges king of Lydia ca. 700 B.C. Burnt by Darios in 512, it formed one end of Xerxes' bridge across the Hellespont. In the Delian Confederacy it paid a tribute of four talents, but was always hostile to Athens (Dem., *Aristocr.* 158), and in 411 revolted from the confederacy and became a Spartan base. By the peace of Antalkidas it passed to Persia until the arrival of Alexander in 334. In 200 Abydos was attacked by Philip V and taken after a desperate resistance (Polyb. 16.29-34). After the defeat of Philip the city was given freedom by Rome (Livy 33.30), and under the Empire became an important toll station. The abundant coinage extends from the early 5th c. B.C. to the mid 3d c. A.D. Abydos possessed gold mines at a spot called variously Astyra or Kremaste (Xen. 4.8.37), but these were near exhaustion in Strabo's time.

The site, first recognized in 1675, is on the bay S of Nağara Point; the acropolis hill is called Mal Tepe. This bay is out of the main current and by far the best natural harbor in the straits. The accounts of travelers down to 1830 speak of considerable remains of walls and buildings; later, however, little or nothing could be seen. In this century the area has been a prohibited zone, and for the present state of the site no information is available.

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ACBUNAR Tulcea, Romania. Map 12. The present-day village is 13 km from the great military camp of Troesmis, which for a long period was occupied by Legio V Macedonica. The village very probably lies on the site of a vicus of veterans that formed part of the territorium Troesmense. No systematic excavations have been carried out, but a chance find made in 1908 suggests that the vicus must have contained a mithraeum. Besides some wall sections, tiles and lamps, a dozen marble relief fragments have been found, connected with the Mithraic cult. These are small ex-votos, non-epigraphic for the most part. Only one of them still shows traces of a Latin inscription, but they are barely comprehensible.

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ACCHO, *see* PTOLEMAIS

ACCI (Guadix) Granada, Spain. Map 19. Town 59 km NE of Granada, whose modern name comes from the Arabic Wadi-Aci. Pliny refers to it as Colonia Accitana Gemellensis (3.25), adding that it possessed Italic law from the time of its founding. Ptolemy (2.6) calls it "AKKI and locates it among the Bastetani. The *Antonine Itinerary* (402.1; 404.6) calls it Acci. On the inscriptions (*CIL* II, 3391, 3393-94) it appears as Colonia Iulia Gem-

ella Accis, and on coins as Col(onia) Iul(ia) Gem(ella) Acci; the abbreviations L I II refer to Legions I and II, whose veterans were settled there. The name Gemella comes from these two legions. It was founded to guard the mountainous area in which it was located. Until the reform of Augustus (7-2 B.C.) it was part of Baetica, but was then transferred to Tarraconensis.

Its establishment as a colony has been attributed to Caesar or Octavius because of the name Iulia and the fact that it lacked an epithet referring to Augustus. However, not all the places founded by Augustus bear a name referring to him and, moreover, the name Iulia was employed by Augustus before 27. Most likely it was founded by Lepidus in 42 B.C. in the name of Octavius. It has not been excavated.

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R. TEJA

ACELUM (Asolo) Italy. Map 14. A city in the Veneto region (Plin. 3.130; Ptol. 3.1.30), between Treviso and Feltre, to the W of the Via Claudia Augusta. In the surrounding territory have been found manifestations of the Paleolithic Age, remains of elephants primigenius and an Iron Age necropolis. It was probably a Roman municipium ascribed to the Claudia tribus. The ruins of a theater are visible, with parts of the scaena and of the cavea, as well as a bath building. In the Civic Museum are fragments of architectural decoration from the theater, funerary monuments, and small bronzes.

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B. M. SCARFÌ

ACHARACA (Salavatlı) Turkey. Map 7. To the W of Sultanhisar, 5 km from Nysa. The city was founded, probably together with Nysa, by Antiochos Soter I in the first half of the 3d c. B.C. Strabo, who was a student at Nysa, mentions Acharaca, especially the sacred cave and the temple. According to the remains, the temple is peripteral, in the Doric order with 6 by 12 columns. It is probably Hellenistic although Roman capitals found in the foundations indicate reconstruction. Byzantine additions suggest that the building became a Christian church. In addition to the temple, ancient walls and fortifications are visible, and the remains of a bridge in the direction of Nysa.

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C. BAYBURTLUOĞLU

ACHARNAI (Menidi) Attica, Greece. Map 11. In the first year of the Peloponnesian War, Archidamos encamped the Spartans at Acharnai, the largest of the Attic demes, 60 stades distant from Athens (Thuc. 2.19.2, 21.2). In 404-403 B.C. the army of the Thirty Tyrants also camped here in an action designed to guard against Thrasybulos at Phyle (Diod. 14.32.6). From these two notices it is therefore clear that the deme was located S of Mt. Parnes in the general neighborhood of the modern villages of Menidi and Epano Liosia. That Acharnai was in fact either at, or near, the former can be plausibly argued from the number of inscriptions concerned with Acharnaians found in the churches and houses of Menidi.

Proof of this identification, in the form of foundations of buildings, is entirely lacking today, though in the

early 19th c. the remains "of a considerable town" could be observed 1 km to the W of Menidi beneath the hill on which is the church dedicated to the Forty Saints. Thus some scholars have felt free to look elsewhere for the inhabited center of Acharnai. Despite the claims made for a broad, fortified hill called Yerovouno, 2 km SW of Menidi, no compelling alternative has been advanced, and the weight of evidence still makes Menidi the best choice for the location of Acharnai. There is perhaps still hope that some remains from the Sanctuaries of Apollo Argyieus and Herakles, mentioned by Pausanias (1.31.6), may yet be discovered. As for Ares and Athena Areia, their temple may have been the one moved to the marketplace of Athens and there reinstalled in Augustan times.

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C.W.J. ELIOT

ACHOLLA (Henchir Botria) Tunisia. Map 18. Forty-five km N of Sfax, some 10 km S of Cape Kaboudia. The abandoned site, spread along the seashore, is identified by an inscription found there in 1947. This town is mentioned several times in ancient sources. Presumably founded by the Maltese, it later came under Carthaginian rule. It took sides with Rome in the third Punic war. This won it the status of a free city, and at the time of the civil war it joined Caesar. It became a municipium under Hadrian. The town soon experienced a period of great prosperity, essentially because of the cultivation of olive trees and its commerce by both land and sea routes. The quality and richness of its mosaics bear witness to this prosperity.

Of the pre-Roman era only a sanctuary is known, presumably the tophet, partially excavated in 1937. Large-scale excavations, undertaken between 1947 and 1955, revealed only Roman remains.

About 800 m from the sea the Baths of Trajan, of which there remains a frigidarium with a double apse, was paved with a remarkable mosaic representing the Triumph of Bacchus and the Dionysiac cycle, now in the Bardo Museum at Tunis.

South of the town, the incomplete excavation as well as the deterioration of the Baths of the Marine Revel, constructed of very fragile material, permitted the decipherment only of the general plan. The mosaics alone have survived.

Apart from these two public buildings, several villas have been excavated. The Villa of the Head of Oceanus, situated 50 km E of the baths, included some rooms paved in mosaic of which one represented the seasons. Another with painted walls was decorated with a satyr and nymphs with an Eros and panther. A head of Oceanus decorated a semicircular fountain.

In the Villa of the Triumph of Neptune, excavated in 1954, a portico of a peristyle had three semicircular fountains paved with marine scenes in mosaic. Opposite was a room also paved with a fine mosaic representing a Bacchic troop of revelers and a Triumph of Neptune.

The House of Asinius Rufinus was also arranged around a peristyle. The rooms opened on galleries, one of which was paved with a mosaic showing Herakles and his Labors. In one of these rooms an inscription was found, mentioning the cursus honorum of Asinius Rufinus, native senator of Acholla, who built (or probably bought) the villa in A.D. 184, the year Commodus

named him consul. The cycle of Herakles in mosaic commemorates the kinship of the emperor with the divine hero. In the Villa with the Red Columns, one room of which is decorated with still-life paintings, excavation has not been completed. In all these edifices, ingenuity and finesse in plan and decoration are coupled with mediocrity of construction: walls of unbaked brick raised on a masonry foundation coated with stucco and paint.

A public square paved with flagstones is situated nearly at the center of the site. Bordered on the E by the Baths of Trajan, on the N by the house of Asinius Rufinus; it is identified as the forum, but it has not been completely excavated.

From the Christian period, a baptistery with double apse survives and several tombs, the epitaphs of which were in mosaic.

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A. ENNABLI

ACHZIB, *see* ECDIPPA

ACINCO, *see* AQUINCUM

ACINCUM, *see* AQUINCUM

ACQUAROSSA Italy. Map 16. Etruscan acropolis 4.6 km N of Viterbo, destroyed ca. 500 B.C. and not rebuilt. It was the archaic predecessor of the Etrusco-Roman town of Ferentium (Ferento), which was built later ca. 1.6 km NE and flourished in the Augustan epoch and the early Empire. At the excavations on the acropolis (1000 x 600 m), relatively well-preserved remains of dwellings and monumental buildings have been unearthed.

The walls of the houses were of various construction, built either entirely of tufa ashlar or of sun-dried mud bricks framed by wooden poles and beams in a half-timber construction on a footing of ashlar blocks or of hurdles of brushwood or reed (*cannae*) covered with clay and likewise with a stone footing. The house plans range from a building with a single room to two or three rooms in a row. The entrance was normally on the long side and the hearth placed either near the center of the room or set into the back wall. A more elaborate type has three rooms preceded by a narrow hall or porch. The coeval rock-cut chamber tombs display close analogies to all these house types, and it seems evident that Etruscans in their tomb architecture reproduced the houses of the living. The dwellings were very often embellished with architectural terracottas, acroteria, antepagmenta, painted roof tiles, antefixes, decorative elements previously considered to be only for temples. A complex of monumental buildings, within an area of ca. 25 by 40 m and comprising columned porticos, was probably the administrative, political, and possibly also the religious center of the city. A series of terracotta frieze-plaques found in this context are among the finest of their kind.

The city plan was irregular, but the monumental center was of a regular, orthogonal plan—an early example of urban planning in Italy. The results and the observations at Acquarossa concerning both construction technique and domestic and public architecture are probably relevant not only for Etruscan but also for Roman architecture of the archaic period. The archaic houses excavated at the Forum Romanum were very fragmentary but seem to have been very similar to those found at Acquarossa with respect to construction technique, size, and plan.

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C. E. ÖSTENBERG

ACRE (Israel), *see* PTOLEMAIS

ACRE (Sicily), *see* AKRAI

ACRUVIUM (Kotor) Yugoslavia. Map 12. According to the ancient sources (Plin. *HN* 3.144; Ptol. *Geog.* 2.16) on the S Dalmatian coast between Risan and Budva.

Archaeological soundings around the Bay of Kotor have not yet definitely located the site, but evidence available (mediaeval literary tradition, inscriptions now at Kotor, and ceramic finds from the soundings) indicates that Kotor is the most likely site for the Roman city.

Before the Roman conquest, Acruvium was probably a stronghold for the Illyrian pirates who raided the coast. The inhabitants, the Agravonitae, may have been made tax-exempt under the settlement of the praetor L. Anicius Gallus in 167 B.C. for not siding with Illyrian Gentius, and they certainly made up one of the three divisions into which Anicius divided the Illyrian kingdom (Livy 45.26). Pliny mentions the city later as an oppidum civium Romanorum (*HN* 3.144); it probably derived its livelihood from agriculture and trade. It was enrolled in the tribus Sergia and its magistrates were Ilviri.

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M. R. WERNER

ACS-BUM-BUMKUT, *see* LIMES PANNONIAE

ACS-VASPUSZTA, *see* LIMES PANNONIAE

ACUMINCUM, *see* LIMES PANNONIAE (Yugoslav Sector)

ADADA (Karabavlı) Pisidia, Turkey. Map 7. Near Sütçüler, about 35 km S of Eğridir. The city is first mentioned in an inscription of the 2d c. B.C. recording a treaty of friendship and alliance with Termessos Maior; reference is made to "the democracy established in each of the cities." Coinage began in the 1st c. B.C., with the title "Autonomous," and continued to the time of Gallienus. Later the city was a bishopric under the metropolitan of Antiocheia.

The location at Karabavlı is accepted, though not strictly proved. The ruins are quite impressive, including a Temple of the Emperors and Aphrodite, and a Temple of the Emperors and Zeus Sarapis. From the agora a finely preserved stairway leads up to a tower and other buildings, apparently the acropolis of the city. Many of the buildings are standing to several stories.

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G. E. BEAN

ADAMCLISI, *see* TROPAEUM TRAIANI

ADANA later ANTIOCHEA AD SARUM Cilicia Campestris, Turkey. Map 6. In the center of the alluvial plain at the main crossing of the river Seyhan (Sarus), it is ca. 32 km E of Tarsus. Although the place was almost certainly an important city in Pre-Hellenic times, and would have been the logical place for Xenophon and the Ten Thousand to cross over the Sarus, Adana appears first in literature only in the time of Alexander the Great and as Antiochea ad Sarum when Cilicia was under the suzerainty of Antiochus Epiphanes in the 2d c. B.C. After Pompey's victory at Korakesion, Adana was settled by "reformed" ex-pirates who proved themselves such successful farmers that under the Roman Empire the city was celebrating "holy ecumenical Dionysia" (Dionysos Kallikarpos was much venerated in the cities of the fertile Cilician plain). With its occupation by the Parthians in A.D. 260, Adana lost semiautonomous status, but became a bishopric of Cilicia Prima with the emancipation of the church. Taken by the Arabs in the 7th c., it was recaptured for Christendom by Nikephoros Phokas in 964.

Of classical monuments in Adana only the great bridge over the Sarus, restored by Justinian and recently widened by the Turkish authorities, remains intact. On the citadel, and wherever foundations are prepared for new buildings, architectural fragments and mosaic floors of the ancient city tend to be exposed. Local brickwork is still Roman in type.

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ADANDA, *see* LAMOS

AD AQUAS GRADATAS (Grado) Italy. Map 14. The first port for ships on the Natissa (Natisone) en route to Aquileia, the most renowned commercial center in N Italy during the Roman period. Although the city was not autonomous its commercial importance is attested by frequent finds of tablets, sarcophagi, sculpture, as well as the bronzes that adorned its villas. The remains of one of these villas has come to light on the islet of Gorgo.

At the beginning of the 4th c. A.D. a castrum was erected at Grado with four or five gates protected by polygonal towers, one of which is still visible above ground.

In 452 Niceta, Bishop of Aquileia, took refuge briefly at Grado and also in the 5th c. began the construction of Grado's first Cathedral, the first church of S. Maria delle Grazie, and the Baptistery.

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L. BERTACCHI

AD CONFLUENTES (Koblenz) Germany. Map 20. At the confluence of Rhine and Moselle. The name is first mentioned by Suetonius (*Calig.* 8; later literature: *It. Ant.* 371; *Tab. Peut.*; *Geogr. Rav.* 4.26, p. 234 = 4.24, p. 227 P.; *CIL* xiii, 9158, 1, Z.4). The earliest Roman finds from the area of Koblenz date from Tiberian times. Necropoleis are located at Löhrrstrasse, Kaiserin Augustaring (today Moselring), Neuendorf on the left bank of the Moselle. During construction work on the Münz-

platz in 1952 the W surrounding trench of an auxiliary castellum from the first half of the 1st c. A.D. was found. The castellum extended from the corner of Marktstrasse and Münzplatz ca. 150 m E, ran N to the Moselle and S to the Late Roman wall. Finds from the bottom of the trench show that this camp already existed in late Tiberian or early Claudian times. The main function of the auxiliary castellum must have been to guard the Moselle crossing. The existence of a bridge across the Nahe has been established for the year A.D. 70. It is therefore likely that the Roman Rhine road crossed the Rhine tributaries via bridges. During work on the river in 1865 and 1894 thousands of wooden piles with iron tips were removed from the river bed, remains of a Moselle bridge of Middle or Late Imperial times. Numerous spolia from Roman monuments were found in and next to pile gratings 10.6 m wide, also several thousand coins on the E side of the first pillar in the river. The Roman bridge was 15 m wide and 16.3 m high, had 9 pillars and 10 arches. On the Roman road coming from Mogontiacum (Mainz) through the Rhine valley 6 milestones were found side by side in Koblenz, with the dates 44-45, 97 and 98-99 (*CIL* xiii, 9145-9149). They give the distance "A Mogontiacum" as 59 Roman miles (87.32 km). The Roman road followed as the Löhrrstrasse to the Münzplatz, bypassed the castellum, probably on the W side, crossed the Moselle bridge and led through the Neuwied basin down the Rhine to Andernach (Antunnacum). The auxiliary vicus extended E of the Löhrrstrasse to the bank of the Rhine and N of the Schlosstrasse to the bank of the Moselle.

During the rebellion of the Batavi, the auxiliary castellum was destroyed (name of the garrison still unknown). After the spring of A.D. 70 no regular Roman military units were stationed in any castellum N of the Nahe. Possibly the Castellum Koblenz was rebuilt after the Batavi rebellion (stone castellum?) and continued as a road castellum in the rear of the limes. The civilian settlement continued to exist in the 2d and 3d c. There was possibly a customs station in Koblenz (*CIL* xiii, 7623). After the first invasion by the Franks in 258, the limes area on the right side of the Rhine was lost. As in Augustan times, the Rhine was once more the NE border of the Roman imperium. During the Frankonian raids Koblenz was destroyed, as documented by the layer of rubble from the 3d century A.D. The reconstruction of the town, including strong fortifications, took place during the rule of the first tetrarchy when Maximianus restored the safety of the Gallic provinces. The late Roman castellum—a rectangular structure with 2 arched sides, 19 round towers, 16 to 25 m high interturrea and a gate in the S (area 5.8 ha)—extended from the Münzplatz in the W to the Florin church in the E, and from the Liebfrauenkirche in the S to the bank of the Moselle in the N. The fortification was still extant in 354. A section of milites defensores was stationed in Koblenz in the 4th c. under the command of a praefectus who was under the dux Mogontiacensis, commander of the frontier garrisons of Germania Prima from Selz (Saletio) to Andernach (Antunnacum) (*Not. dig. occ.* 41). This late Roman Koblenz probably fell without trouble to the Franks after the withdrawal of the Roman troops in 402.

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PH. FOLTZINGER

AD FINES, *see* LIMES, RHINE

AD FLEXUM, *see* LIMES PANNONIAE

AD MAIORES (Henchir Besseriani) Algeria. Map 18. Ca. 5 km S of Négrine, an oasis 140 km S of Tébessa, was a large military camp. Its site is indicated on the *Peutinger Table*, and the minutes of the Conference of Carthage in A.D. 411 indicate a bishop "plebis Nigrensium Maiorum."

The camp was founded by Trajan in A.D. 105 on the route that runs along, and defines, the S of the mountains of Nememchas and Aurès, in a region which today is desert. It was a rectangular fortress 170 x 110 m, with four gates and a square tower at each corner. A fairly extensive enceinte surrounded the camp, flanked by numerous towers; it is still partly visible to the S. Vestiges of arches were left after its destruction by an earthquake in 267. The town, of which there are only minimal traces to be seen on aerial photographs, extended to the N where the mountain is still called Djebel Majour, a corruption of its antique name. Here springs were harnessed and channeled toward the town. Necropoleis to N and W have not been excavated. The unpublished epitaph of a soldier's wife shows that the camp was occupied by the cavalry of a corps still unidentified, a wing or numerus.

A section of the Roman limes has been recognized N of the route from Négrine to Nefta. The camp was an important station at the crossing of the routes coming on the one hand from Thelepte, Thevestis and Capsa, and on the other from Gemellae; it is probable that many of the remains designated as bazinas, Berber tombs, are really buried towers of the limes.

One km N of the oasis, near the palm orchard of Négrine el Kdima, in the middle of prehistoric stonefields, lie the ruins of a villa with apsidal chamber, hexagonal pool, and mosaic-floored rooms, their decorations destroyed after the last phase of the Algerian war; on the one hand, amid vegetal motifs in geometric arrangement, is a checkerboard of 90 squares formed by the letters of the name Flaviorum, probably a game; on the other, framed by a decorative border of shells and canthari, a gnostic text with some pretensions to meter. In the Algiers Museum is an ostrakon of the Byzantine period, with writing in ink on a pottery fragment.

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"AD MEDIAM," *see* MEHADIA

AD MILITARE, *see* LIMES PANNONIAE (Yugoslav Sector)

AD MURES, *see* LIMES PANNONIAE

AD NOVAS (Suiar des Beni Aros) Morocco. Map 19. A station of the *Antonine Itinerary* (24.3), S of Tingi on the Roman road going to Volubilis. It is very likely in the valley of the Kharroub, which is strewn with ancient settlements. The most probable location is Suiar des Beni Aros where ruins of a small settlement have been found, dating from pre-Roman times and destroyed in the middle of the 3d c. A.D., and ruins of a later castellum.

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Valle del Jarub: las ruinas romanas de Suiar," *1<sup>o</sup> Congreso arqueológico del Marruecos español* (1953) 331-35; M. Euzennat, "Les voies romaines du Maroc dans l'Itinéraire Antonin," *Hommages à Albert Grenier*, coll. *Latomus* 58 (1962) 605-6. M. EUZENNAT

AD NOVAS, *see* LIMES PANNONIAE (Yugoslav Sector)

AD ONY, *see* VETUS SALINA and LIMES PANNONIAE

AD PANNONIOS Caraş-Severin, Romania. Map 12. Roman camp and civil settlement 2 km N of Teregova, on the right bank of the Timiş. The ancient name, probably referring to Pannonian colonists, is mentioned in early sources (*Tab. Peut.*; *Rav. Cosm.* 4.14). The camp was 120 m long. Cohors VIII Raetorum was stationed here. The flourishing civil settlement, on the Dierna-Tibiscum road, was probably a vicus.

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AD PONTEM (Thorpe) Nottinghamshire, England. Map 24. On the Fosse Way 30.5 km SW of Lindum and mentioned in the *Antonine Itinerary* (477.7). A fortlet, probably less than 1 ha in area was established soon after A.D. 43 on a native site near to where the Fosse Way ran close to the river Trent. The road then probably lay farther W than the line it followed later. A polygonal annex on the NE side of the fort was several times larger. The fort and annex seem to have been abandoned early in the Flavian period, but in the following years a civilian settlement grew up along the road, the line of which was moved E. Later in the 2d c. part of this settlement was enclosed by a single ditch, without preventing growth outside it. The ditch remained functional until well into the 3d c., but probably early in the 4th c. new fortifications were erected, enclosing a different area. A freestanding stone wall, ca. 2 m thick, was built, with two ditches in front of it. Probably about the middle of the 4th c. the double-ditch system was replaced by a single wide ditch and it is possible that external bastions were added to the wall, although none have yet been found.

Little is known of the internal buildings. A large rectangular structure just inside the NE gate shows clearly in aerial photographs. Partial excavations showed that it dated to the 4th c. Its solid construction distinguishes it from other buildings in the area, and it may have had an administrative function (mutatio?). Other buildings, probably shops, line the Fosse Way. A road branching off the Fosse Way to the SE also shows in aerial photographs and may have been matched by one going in the opposite direction to cross the river Trent. A small, isolated, squarish building, not far from the postulated SE gate, might be interpreted as a temple. Some continuity of settlement is suggested by sherds of Anglo-Saxon pottery found here.

Early excavations were mostly on a small scale, but aerial photography led to excavations in 1963 and 1965, which demonstrated the sequence described above. Nothing is now visible above the surface. Some earlier finds, including a rough stone relief of a Celtic god and goddess, possibly Sucellus and Nantosvelta, are in Nottingham University Museum; the remainder are in Newark Museum.

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of *Roman Britain* (1966) 28<sup>PI</sup>; J.M.C. Toynbee, *Art in Roman Britain* (1962) 156, no. 79<sup>I</sup>; R. R. Inskeep, *Trans. Thoroton Soc.* 69 (1966) 19-39<sup>PI</sup>.

J. S. WACHER

ADRANO, *see* ADRANON

ADRANON (Adrano) Sicily. Map 17B. A city on the SW slopes of Mt. Aetna near the Simeto river, ca. 28 km NW of Catania. It was founded by Dionysios of Syracuse ca. 400 B.C., near the sanctuary of the ancient Sikel deity Adranos, who was connected with volcanic phenomena and was therefore traditionally assimilated to the Greek Hephaistos (Plut. *Vit. Tim.* 12; Ael. *NA* 2.3). The city was conquered by Timoleon in 343-342 B.C. and fell under Rome in 263 B.C. Pliny includes it in his list of stipeudiary cities.

The site was explored at the beginning of this century, but the first excavation was carried out in 1959. The perimeter of the wall circuit is known for long stretches. It delimits the urban area on the E and W sides. On the S side, along the Simeto, defense was provided by a steep ravine; the N side has almost entirely disappeared under modern buildings. The walls were built of isodomic blocks of lava stone and are particularly well preserved on the E side (Cartalemi district); at the NE end a rectangular tower has been incorporated into the Church of San Francesco.

Excavation has brought to light some houses of the 4th c. containing Italiote pottery and an interesting hoard of contemporary coins. No other monument of the city is as yet known, not even the site of the Sanctuary of Adranos. The city minted coins during the time of Timoleon (among the types appears Adranos as river deity).

Two excavation campaigns have investigated the wall circuit as well as part of the archaic necropolis which stretches SE of the city (Sciara Manganelli). The graves are of a type unusual in Sicily: small and crude circular structures in lava stone which vaguely recall the Mycenaean tholoi.

The finds, among which are archaic small bronzes of considerable interest, are exhibited in the Archaeological Museum located within the Norman Castle of Adrano.

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P. PELAGATTI

ADRIA (Atria) Veneto, Italy. Map 14. An ancient city in the territory of the Veneti, between the Adige and Po and today about 22 km from the Adriatic Sea, from which it derives its name (Strab. 5.1.8). Some ancient sources attribute its founding to the Greeks (Just. *Epit.* 20.1.9) and others to the Etruscans (Plut. *Vit. Cam.* 16; Livy 5.33.7; Plin. *HN* 3.16.120-21), but there is also some evidence pointing toward a Venetic origin. It flourished especially from the middle of the 6th c. until the end of the 5th c. B.C. when it was the principal port of the Adriatic as a result of the importation of Greek products into the valley of the Po. It is uncertain whether it became a true Greek colony or was an emporium of the Etruscans, whose influence during that period was spreading N. At the beginning of the 4th c. B.C., Dionysios I of Syracuse sought to supplant the commercial hegemony of Athens with that of Sicily, and the found-

ing of Atria is also attributed to him (*Etym. Magn.*, s.v. 'Αδρίας τὸ πῆλαγος). However, archaeological finds show no Sicilian influence. Toward the end of the 4th c. B.C., Atria was probably occupied by the Gauls, as seems to be indicated by the discovery of funerary furniture similar to that found in Gallic tombs. In the Roman period, Atria became a municipium inscribed on the rolls of the tribus Camilia. Pliny (*loc.cit.*) mentions the "Atrianorum paludes quae Septem Maria appellantur" and says that the city was blessed with a renowned harbor. It is certain that Atria was at that time less than an hour from the sea, as shown by two lines of marine dunes to the E of the city. The first dates to the Graeco-Etruscan era and the second, farther E, to the Roman era. It is entirely possible that even in antiquity Atria was not on the sea but, like Spina, was connected to the Adriatic by a series of canals.

As early as the Renaissance, there is evidence of archaeological investigations at Atria. From 1700 on, the Bocchi family of Atria collected Attic red-figure and black-figure vases, jewelry of local and Etruscan production, inscriptions, pottery, and Roman glass—nearly all discovered accidentally in the city. The Bocchi collection, given to the Italian government at the beginning of the 20th c., still constitutes the most important collection of the Atria museum. All the Greek pottery from the 6th c. and the 5th c. B.C., for the most part fragmentary, comes not from tombs but from the ancient settlement in the S part of the modern city. In that area were discovered remains of buildings on pilings and also of a theater (known from a drawing of 1662) probably dating to the 2d c. A.D. No ancient building in Atria is now visible. Because of the flooding of the rivers and because of the coastal bradyseism, the archaeological levels are very deep (from 1 to 2 m for the Roman period, and from 3 to 7 m for the pre-Roman period). Excavations have been made even more difficult by the existence of water-bearing strata near the surface. The cemeteries that surround the ancient site to the E, S, and W, only partially explored, date at the earliest to the 4th c. B.C. and span the years until the Roman Imperial period. The archaic cemeteries have not yet been discovered.

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B. M. SCARFI

AD SAVA MUNICIPIUM (Hammam Guergour) Algeria. Map 18. The ruins occupy a large area on the slopes of the right bank of the Bou Sellam River, where it emerges from the gorges cutting through the Bibans range, beyond the meanderings of the wadi in the eastern high plains of the Constantinois.

The modern importance of the village derives from a hot spring, which is used for public baths. Near the modern baths, excavations have just brought to light those of antiquity. On the hilltops dominating the town one can still see mausolea and caves.

By general agreement the site is identified as Ad Sava Municipium, a stop on the road from Saldae to Sitifis, according to the *Antonine Itinerary*. Perhaps Ad Sava is the bishopric of Assava of the conference of 411.

P.-A. FÉVRIER

AD SAXA RUBRA (Prima Porta) Italy. Map 16. A station on the Via Flaminia on the right bank of the Tiber 14.4 km from Rome. Here the Via Tiberina detaches itself from the Flaminia, and another road led off along the Cremera to Veii. The cliffs of red tufa, coming close to the river at this point, give the road passage strategic importance and this was the scene of Constantine's victory over the army of Maxentius in A.D. 312 (Aur. Vict. *Caes.* 40.23), shown in the frieze of the Arch of Constantine in Rome. Nearby, the villa of Livia called Ad Gallinas, famous for its breed of white chickens and for its laurel grove (Plin. *HN* 15.136), was discovered and explored as early as 1596. In 1867 was found the heroic cuirass statue of Augustus now in the Vatican (Braccio Nuovo). The villa occupied the height dominating the view down the Tiber valley to Rome, and its lands seem eventually to have extended even across the Tiber to Fidenae (*NSc* [1909] 434). Except for works of terracing, all that can be seen today are three vaulted subterranean rooms with reticulate and quasi-reticulate facing, from the largest of which (11.7 x 5.9 m) a fine decoration showing an illusionary garden was removed and is now in the Museo delle Terme. The vault above was covered with stucco reliefs of which only poor remains survive.

The name Prima Porta comes from an arch, thought to be of the time of Honorius, one of the brick-faced piers of which is built into the corner of the modern church.

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L. RICHARDSON, JR.

AD SILANUM Lozère, France. Map 23. A statio in the commune of Nasbinals, mentioned in the *Peutinger Table*. Situated in the great forest on the river Aubrac, it is 18 Gallic leagues from Anderitum and 24 from Segodunum. Most scholars identify Ad Silanum with the statio near the village of Puech Cremat, where the Agrippan road from Lyon to Toulouse crosses the Fontanilles. The site forms a regular rectangle with the ancient road running through it; substructures can be noted on both sides inside the rectangle. Occupation seems to have lasted from the 1st c. B.C. to the 5th c. A.D., with an apparent hiatus in the 3d c. Coins are most plentiful in the 1st and 2d c.

Among the objects found are a white-slip bowl with painted decoration, and terra sigillata from La Graufesenque and Banassac. The bronze and iron articles are badly damaged.

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AD STATUAS, see LIMES PANNONIAE

"AD STOMA," see SARINASUF

AD TURREM (Tourves) Var, France. Map 23. About 50 km E of Aix-en-Provence (Aquae Sextiae) on the road from Italy to Spain, a statio (*Tab. Peut.*, etc.) at the foot of Saint-Probace hill, which had a fortified enclosure in the Celto-Ligurian period. The site has pro-

duced many remains of Gallo-Roman occupation, which include part of a large villa. Several rooms with mosaics are grouped around a peristyle, as well as flagged chambers over hypocausts with swimming pools, latrines, and a household shrine. A second courtyard must have been at the center of premises used for agricultural purposes. This villa underwent several remodelings from the 1st to the 3d c. It included a potter's kiln intended for the production of tiles. The Early Christian and mediaeval site of La Gayole (necropoleis and trilobate chapel) attests to the continuity of occupation from antiquity to the Middle Ages.

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"AD TURRES," see MOGORJELO

AECAE (Troja) Apulia, Italy. Map 14. A city of the Daunii 22 km SW of Foggia on the Via Traiana, which runs between Benevento and Brindisi. It was taken by Hannibal after the battle of Cannae and was reconquered two years later in 214 B.C. by Fabius Maximus (*Polyb.* 3.88; *Livy* 24.20). In the Imperial age the city was called Colonia Augusta Apula (*CIL* ix, 950) and was perhaps ascribed to the tribus Papiria (*CIL* vi, 2381). In Pliny (*HN* 3.105) the name appears as Aecani (cf. ager Aecanus in *Lib. Colon.*, p. 210), and as Aecas on the itineraries.

The ruins of the ancient city lie under the present town. Stelai, Daunian tombs, and Roman inscriptions have been found in the surrounding necropoleis. Finds from the site are preserved in the municipal building at Troja and in the Museo Civico at Foggia.

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AECLANUM (Eclano) Italy. Map 14. A road center and market town of the Hirpini, situated on the Via Appia, 24 km E of Benevento, near Mirabella Eclano, at the point where the Via Aeclanensis left the Via Appia to join the Via Traiana Nova at Herdoniae. Besieged and sacked by Sulla in 89 B.C., it rapidly recovered, becoming successively a municipium and, in the 2d c., a colonia. Later the seat of a bishopric, it was captured and destroyed by Constans II in 660, after which it disappears from history.

The town occupied an irregular promontory, with modest natural defenses on the S side, overlooking the river Calore, and open to the N towards the crest of the ridge that carried the Via Appia. The principal remains above ground are those of the circuit of walls and towers, in opus quasi-reticulatum. They date from the second quarter of the 1st c. B.C. with substantial repairs at a slightly later date, and are important because unusually well documented epigraphically. Excavation within the town has revealed a long history of pre-Roman settlement. It has also exposed two quarters of the Roman town, of which the most noteworthy monument is a bath building, probably Augustan with later modifications.

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AEGILIUM INSULA (Giglio) Etruria, Italy. Map 14. Cited by various Latin writers (Caesar, Pliny, Pomponius Mela, Rutilius Namatianus), the island was inhabited from the Stone Age into the Roman era. Many dis-

coveries have been made on land and in the sea. Roman remains are visible at Giglio Porto (Villa Marittima).

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AEGYSSUS (Tulcea) Dobrudja, Romania. Map 12. About 64 km E-SE of Galați, a Getaeian settlement, conquered by the Romans. The name may be Celtic. Ovid mentions it as an old fortress, founded by a certain Caspian Aegios, on the right side of the Danube, on a high, almost inaccessible hill. No archaeological excavations have been undertaken. The identification with modern Tulcea has been confirmed by an inscription mentioning a "vexillatio (a)egisse(n)sis." Ruined Roman walls, two relief carvings (a Thracian knight and a funeral feast), and other chance finds are of interest.

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AELANA or AILA (Tell el-Khuleifa) Israel. Map 6. An ancient port at the N end of the NE arm of the Red Sea, known today as the Gulf of Aqaba. In Biblical literature this place is frequently mentioned, together with Ezion-geber, as an important naval station on the trade route to "Ophir."

Early in the Hellenistic period the Ptolemies of Egypt had established a port named Berenike "not far from the city of Aelana" (Joseph. *AJ* 8.163). Strabo (16.759) knew the port of Aila (Elath) at the head of the Arabian Gulf, at a distance of 1260 stadia from Gaza. From Early Hellenistic times the port of Aila had apparently been in the hands of the Nabateans and was prominent in their Indo-Arabian spice trade. Probably Strabo's reference to the caravans of camels crossing the desert from Aila to Gaza should be understood in this context. This is also confirmed by Pliny (*HN* 5.65). Ptolemy (*Geog.* 16.1) in the early 2d c. A.D. knew the village of Aelana in Arabia Petraea, the name by which he refers to the Nabatean kingdom. The region of Aila retained its importance in Late Roman and Byzantine times. During the early 2d c. A.D. a unit of the Legio III Cyrenaica was stationed near Aila, probably in order to guard the road to the copper mines at Sinai, the exploitation of which was renewed at this period. About A.D. 300, during the reign of Diocletian, this legion was replaced by the Legio X Fretensis (Euseb. *Onom.* 6.17-20; 8.1.). In the 4th c. Aila became the seat of the prefect of that legion (*Not. Dig.* 73.16.30). In the Byzantine period Aila must have been an important station on the pilgrim's way to Mt. Sinai.

The remains of ancient Aelana should be probably sought at Tell el-Khuleifa, where remains of an Israelite fortified emporium have been unearthed. Persian, Attic, Roman-Nabatean, and Byzantine pottery attest to the later occupation of the site.

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AELIA CAPITOLINA (Jerusalem) Israel. Map 6. Jerusalem cannot really be said to have entered the Classical world until the time of Herod the Great in the last third of the 1st c. B.C. The influence of the Classical Greek period barely penetrated into Palestine and not at all into Jerusalem. Palestine was peacefully incorporated into Alexander's empire after the battle of Issus in 333 B.C. At first it was governed by the Ptolemies of Egypt, but for the whole century of Ptolemaic rule there is little evidence of Hellenistic influence. Jerusalem remained the cult center for the worship of Yahweh, and the old Semitic material culture prevailed. In 198 B.C. it passed into the hands of the Seleucids of Syria.

The misguided attempt of Antiochus IV Epiphanes in 167 B.C. to substitute the worship of Zeus Olympios for that of Yahweh caused the revolt under the Maccabees, which resulted in a virtually independent Jewish kingdom in the 2d and 1st c. B.C., fiercely xenophobic and opposed to all forms of Hellenistic culture. The archaeological evidence of this is not only the complete absence of Classical architecture, but also of imported Hellenistic pottery and its imitations, so common in the N part of Palestine, for instance at Samaria. Jerusalem thus had no true Hellenistic period. It entered the Roman world with the reign of Herod the Great (40-4 B.C.), who achieved power at the expense of the heirs of the Maccabees, and was a great admirer of Rome and Augustus.

In Jerusalem, Herod's enthusiasm for Classical culture was severely circumscribed by the orthodox adherents of Yahweh; it was in other areas that he could build Classical structures, for instance at Samaria and Caesarea. On the evidence of Josephus, he built a theater and amphitheater at Jerusalem, but no trace of them has survived; probably such alien structures were outside the walls. In connection with the Temple and with the area of his palace, however, there is visible evidence.

The great monument of the Old City of Jerusalem today is the Moslem Dome of the Rock. It stands on a massive platform which is in effect the enlarged platform built by Herod for his new Temple. The join between Herod's masonry, characterized by massive blocks with slight margins and beautifully flat centers, and that of the earlier platform can be seen ca. 32 m N of the SE corner of the platform. The Herodian masonry can be traced right along the S side and for at least 185 m on the W face. The whole W face was therefore probably a Herodian rebuilding, to provide the doubling of the area predicated by Josephus. Of Herod's Temple itself, nothing survives. The description of Josephus suggests that it was purely Semitic in form and decoration, but with some Classical elements in the architectural features.

Of Herod's other buildings, the only certain element to survive is a part of the three towers on the W of the two ridges covered by later Jerusalem. The main tower of the modern citadel adjoining the Jaffa Gate is today called the Tower of David, but its lower courses are unambiguously Herodian, and it is probably the tower Phasael of Herod.

Josephus states that the Temple platform and the W ridge were connected by a bridge. Two arches spring from the platform wall. That known as Robinson's Arch, a little N of the SW angle, has been shown by excavations possibly to be part of a staircase from the S. Perhaps, therefore, the bridge was on the line of Wilson's Arch, 185 m N of the corner. Excavations in progress since 1967 have added details of adjacent streets and the approach to the Temple from the S.

The N wall of Herod's Jerusalem is probably the second north wall described by Josephus. Excavations have provided a clue to its line. Its terminal to the E is the

fortress Antonia, built by Herod at the NW corner of the Temple platform to replace the Maccabean tower Baris. The general position of Antonia is certain, but the association with it of a pavement in the area of the Convent of the Sisters of Sion, which it is claimed is the lithostratos of the Gospels, has been disputed with some cogency. Evidence suggests that the wall turns S to join the earlier wall about halfway between the Temple and the citadel, which would mean that the traditional sites of the Crucifixion and of the Holy Sepulcher were outside the contemporary wall.

The relatively independent rule of Herod the Great broke down owing to the inadequacies of his successors, and direct rule from Rome followed. A brief acknowledgment of the influence of native leaders comes with the recognition of Herod Agrippa I as the ruler of a relatively minor area centered on Jerusalem. The official period of his reign is A.D. 40-44, and he seems to have accomplished quite a lot.

To the S of the city and beyond the present Old City extend the spurs of the two main ridges upon which Jerusalem is built. The original town was on the E ridge, but later, probably only in the Maccabean period ca. 100 B.C., the greater part of the W ridge was included within the city. Excavations indicate that only at the time of Herod Agrippa was a complete circuit joining the two ridges established. The surviving evidence of Herod Agrippa's extension to the S is not architecturally impressive, for very little survives. On the evidence of Josephus, Herod Agrippa also extended the city to the N, for he built the third north wall of Josephus. Excavations have proved that there is, under the present Damascus Gate, a part of a gate in Roman style that can be stratigraphically dated to the mid 1st c. A.D. It is quite certain that there was here an extension of the town, with a gate built in masonry of Herodian type, at this period.

The final stage of the First Revolt of the Jews was the siege of Jerusalem by Titus in A.D. 70. It is probable that the wall of circumvallation built by Titus is to be identified in a wall ca. 200 m N of the Old City, constructed of enormous ashlar blocks, originally of high quality, but battered and obviously reused. When Jerusalem eventually fell to Titus, the city was destroyed. Only the great walls supporting the Temple platform and the towers of Herod's palace survived. Titus left the Legio X Fretensis to guard the ruins. On the evidence of Josephus, the legionary headquarters were in the area of Herod's palace on the W ridge, and the towers of the palace formed part of the defenses. No remains of the headquarters have been found, and the only evidence of the presence of the legion in Jerusalem until ca. A.D. 200 is the large number of bricks with its stamp.

The second revolt of the Jews led Hadrian, in A.D. 135, to complete the abolition of Jewish Jerusalem by substituting for it Aelia Capitolina. The S part of the site, including all of Davidic Jerusalem and the greater part of the city of subsequent periods, was left outside the walls, and much of the whole area was quarried to provide stone for the new town.

The best evidence for Aelia Capitolina is the street plan of the present Old City, the antiquity of which is shown by the Madaba mosaic of the 6th c. A.D. The N-S axis was a colonnaded street running S from the Damascus Gate; portions of the columns survive in shops adjoining the present street. There was no E-W street crossing the whole city, for the great mass of the Temple platform made this impossible. The main E gate was that now known as St. Stephen's Gate; the main W gate, shown by the line of the present David's Street, was approximately on the site of the present Jaffa Gate. The

streets from both gates connected with that from the Damascus Gate. On the line of the street from the E gate was a triumphal arch, part of which survives in the Convent of the Sisters of Sion, and part is still visible in the street today. Good reason has been given to suggest that the pavement, shown to visitors as part of the lithostratos of the time of the Crucifixion, is contemporary with the arch, and forms part of a small forum. The main forum may be adjacent to the present Church of the Holy Sepulcher, but nothing is visible today.

The street plan shows that there must have been a gate on the site of the present Damascus Gate. In a rebuilding of the arch over the E pedestrian entrance of the Herod Agrippa gate is a stone with an incomplete inscription certainly referring to Aelia Capitolina. It is not exactly in situ, but may have been only slightly displaced in Ommayad times. The evidence of the street plan suggests that it can be accepted as belonging to the original gate of Aelia Capitolina.

Probably the S wall of Aelia corresponded closely with that of the present Old City. The area immediately E of the present Dung Gate forms a salient from the Herodian Temple platform. The wall here is certainly post-Herodian and grandiose in its masonry. There is no exact evidence, but it seems probable that it belonged to the S wall of Aelia Capitolina. Certainly there is nothing Roman (pre-Byzantine) to the S.

There is little evidence concerning the history of Aelia. The city regained its importance with the conversion to Christianity of the Emperor Constantine, and by the 5th c. A.D. had expanded once more to the S. Remains of the Constantinian church can be identified beneath the Church of the Holy Sepulcher. The city fell to the Arabs in A.D. 638.

Museums: Palestine Archaeological Museum (Rockefeller Museum) N of the Old City; Eretz Israel Museum in W Jerusalem.

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"AELIA HADRIANA AUGUSTA," see ZAMA

AEMINIUM (Coimbra) Beira Litoral, Portugal. Map 19. Mentioned by Pliny (*HN* 4.24) and Ptolemy (2.5) and in the *Antonine Itinerary*, the name also occurs in an inscription dedicated to Constantius Chlorus. Conimbriga, 16 km to the S, was in the 6th c. the seat of a bishopric in which Aeminium was a parish, but ca. 589 the Bishop Posidonius was transferred from Conimbriga to Aeminium, and part of Conimbriga's population also took refuge there. In the 9th c. Aeminium took the name of Colimbria, a corruption of Conimbriga.

Nothing remains of the Roman monuments of Aeminium except the cryptoporticus under the Museu Machado de Castro. Two arches still standing in the 18th c. in Estrela (next to the present-day government building) were once thought to be remains of a Roman triumphal arch, but they may have been ruins of one of the fortification gates of the 9th c. There were, however, some

Roman baths, called in the 12th c. the Baths of the King, in the area where the monastery of Santa Cruz was built. The aqueduct now called Arcos do Jardim seems to have been built in the 16th c. over the ruins of the Roman aqueduct. The Roman road coming from Conimbriga crossed the river E of the present bridge and probably ran alongside the aqueduct. Near the aqueduct was the cemetery. On the Largo da Sé Velha, remains of a Roman building were uncovered, and coins and ceramics were found. Traces of the Roman period in Coimbra are scarce, but the cryptoporticus under the Museu Machado de Castro is one of the chief remaining Roman structures of Portugal.

The hillside between the present-day terraces of the cathedrals (Sé Velha and Sé Nova) was the site of the cryptoporticus on which the Romans constructed their forum, a huge artificial platform on two levels. On the upper level, a pi-shaped gallery surrounds another of the same plan. In each arm of the pi three corridors give access from one gallery to the other, and they are also connected at the top. Between the arms of the pi are chambers connected by narrow vaulted passageways. On the lower level were other rooms, higher and more spacious, arranged along a gallery with narrow passageways connecting them. This level was partially destroyed by houses built against it, and later, perhaps when the bishop's palace was reconstructed in the 16th c., the galleries were filled in with rubble. In the debris were uncovered four marble heads, representing a priestess, Agrippina, Vespasian, and Trajan. In the excavations on the site of the present-day church of S. João de Almedina pieces of entablature have been found which can perhaps be attributed to the temple in the forum. The chronology of the complex has not been established, but the suggested dates in the 3d-5th c. are certainly too late.

Among the native sons of Aeminium was the architect Gaius Servius Lupus, builder of the lighthouse of La Coruña in NE Spain.

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J. ALARCÃO

**AENARIA** (Ischia) Italy. Map 17A. An island off the W coast of Campania opposite Cumae, its central mountain, Epomaeus, actively volcanic in Classical times. Called Pithekoussai by the Greeks (the plural sometimes also implies nearby Prochyta/Procida), it is also referred to as Inarime (e.g., by Vergil and Martianus Capella), apparently on the basis of the mention (*Il.* 2.783) of Typhoeus being chained down "ein Arimois."

Euboian Greeks from Eretria and Chalkis established here in the early 8th c. B.C. a commercial post to facilitate trade with mainland Etruscans. From here they set up at Cumae, around 750 B.C., the earliest Greek colony in Europe. Pliny rightly derives the Greek name from the local ceramic clay deposits, not from pithekos (ape); he explains the Latin name as connected with Aeneas' beachhead. The island was mostly under the political control of Naples, and was famous for its pottery, fruit, and rich wine.

The Monte Vico area was inhabited from the Bronze Age. The acropolis settlement has been located and some Mycenaean and Iron Age pottery as well as evidence of continuous occupation into the 1st c. B.C.

The Greek necropolis nearby has been extensively explored, the 8th and 7th c. graves being especially instructive. Numerous bronze and silver fibulae, Egyptian scar-

abs, oriental seals, and imported Greek pottery show vigorous trade with Athens, Corinth, Ionia, Euboea, Syria, Phoenicia, and Egypt. Local ware is also well attested, including a Geometric krater with a vivid shipwreck scene and fish devouring sailors. A Rhodian skyphos of ca. 740 B.C. carries one of the earliest of all examples of the Greek alphabet, in Chalkidian script from right to left: a trochaic trimeter followed by two dactylic hexameters which include a reference to Nestor's cup—perhaps implying knowledge already of the *Iliad*.

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R. V. SCHODER

**AENONA** (Nin) Croatia, Yugoslavia. Map 12. About 14 km N of Zadar, an important center of the Liburni from the Early Iron Age, as confirmed by the rich finds in several necropoleis of the 9th to the 1st c. B.C. After the suppression of the Illyrian rebellion (A.D. 6-9), Aenona became a municipium under Tiberius. It was a center in a large and important civitas mentioned by Pliny among the coastal centers of the Liburni (*HN* 3.140).

The peninsula on which it stood (450 m long) was encircled with walls and connected by two bridges to the mainland and a road to Iader. Some parts of the walls are still visible under mediaeval walls. At the intersection of the *cardo* and *decumanus* is the forum with a monumental temple on the W side, built in the 1st c. A.D. most probably by the Flavian emperors. It had an elevated podium with the six columns in front; the interior was divided into three naves by columns. The temple was probably a center of the imperial cult if the monumental statues of Augustus and Tiberius can be assigned to it. Its dimensions (45 x 21.5 m) make it the largest temple to be excavated so far in Yugoslavia. A rich necropolis of the 1st-3d c. lay along the road to Iader. In the age of Aenona the remains of an aqueduct were found. The many inscriptions from the area indicate a romanized Liburnian population that respected their native traditions. By 500 Aenona was under the Ostrogoths. At the beginning of the 7th c. it was conquered by Croats. The finds are preserved in a local archaeological collection and in the Archaeological Museum at Zadar.

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M. ZANINOVIC

**AEOLIAE INSULAE** (Lipari Islands) Messina, Sicily. Map 14. The peaks of the volcanic range of which Vesuvius and Aetna are a part form this archipelago off Cape Milazzo in NE Sicily. Greek and Roman tombs have been located at various points on Filicudi; Salina has produced Roman house walls and Greek and Latin inscriptions; a Roman habitation with a hypogeum, traces of wall painting and mosaics is located on Basiluzzo, while Stromboli, famous in antiquity, has yielded millstones and Roman tombs. Of the entire group, Lipari

(ancient Lipara) is of the greatest importance archaeologically.

Pentathlos' Knidians arrived at Lipara in 580 B.C. and settled on the site of the modern village in the area now known as Castello or la Cittade. The colony waged a successful struggle against the Etruscans for control of the Tyrrhenian Sea. During the intervention of Athens in the affairs of the West in 427 B.C., Lipara was allied with Syracuse and withstood the assault of a combined force of Athenians and Rhegines. Carthaginian forces succeeded in holding the site briefly during their struggles with Dionysios I in 394, but once they were gone the polis entered a three-way alliance which included Dionysios' new colony at Tyndaris. Lipara prospered, but in 304 Agathokles took the town by treachery and is said to have lost 50 talents worth of pillage from it in a storm at sea. Lipara became a Carthaginian naval base during the first Punic war, but fell to C. Aurelius in 252-251, and again to Agrippa in Octavian's campaign against S. Pompeius. Under the Empire, it was a place of retreat, baths, and exile.

The excavation of Graeco-Roman Lipara is complicated by the existence of the modern town over the ancient site. The discovery of the necropolis at the outskirts of the town indicates that the ancient and modern settlements are coterminous. During excavation a sanctuary to Demeter and Persephone was discovered on the ancient road leading to the necropolis. The sanctuary, which consisted of an altar open to the sky within a temenos, has produced a well-dated series of ex voto dating from the 4th c. to the Roman capture. Near the Comune, portions of the Greek defense wall of the 4th-3d c. are still visible. At the site of the museum, the Castello, the construction of the square in front of the cathedral at the beginning of this century destroyed all archaeological evidence over a large part of the acropolis, but what remains shows a "tell deposit" 9 m deep from the Neolithic to the present. Excavation has traced the Graeco-Roman street grid and has uncovered house remains. The Hellenistic and Roman remains rest on the prehistoric strata.

There are important collections from Lipari at Palermo, Cefalu, Syracuse, Glasgow, and Oxford, in addition to the Aeolian Museum at Lipari.

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H. L. ALLEN

AEQUINOCTIUM, *see* LIMES PANNONIAE

AEQUUM (Čitluk) Croatia, Yugoslavia. Map 12. The Roman Colonia Claudia Aequum was situated 6 km N of Sinj. It was founded by the emperor Claudius sometime after A.D. 45 and settled with the veterans of Legio VII when they left the neighboring camp at Tilverium for Moesia. Even before its foundation, a community of Roman citizens, traders, and settlers, probably from Salona, was already established there as conventus. Aequum was the only Roman colony in the interior of the province of Dalmatia, the others (Salona, Iader,

Narona, Epidaurum) being on the Adriatic coast. It was enrolled in the tribus Tromentina.

Situated in a rich, fertile plain, formerly territory of the Delmatae, it was a planned city of 32 ha enclosed by walls (400 x 330 m). The site has been only partly explored. The walls followed as regular a plan as the site permitted: the W part of the town was on the plain and the E on a low hill. The forum, in the center of the city plan, was built a little off the main city street. It measured 90 by 60 m and had a paved courtyard with colonnades and shops on three sides. The remains of the curia were found also, with other rooms on either side of it. In one room were found fragments of imperial statues. Outside the city walls to the NW was a necropolis with sarcophagi and other tombs. In the W wall the traces of a gate were found with a relief in the keystone arch representing Victoria with a captured Delmata kneeling before her. Citizens of Aequum appear at Salona, both in the legions and as traders and functionaries in Dacia. One of the greatest families in the province of Dalmatia were the Iulii from Aequum. Sextus Iulius Severus was Hadrian's best general and consul with a splendid military career. He suppressed the Jewish rebellion in Judaea A.D. 135 and served as a governor of Dacia, Britannia, and Syria. His son (or nephew) Cn. Iulius Verus was also consul 151 and controller of the state treasury in Rome, the governor of Germania Inferior and Britain.

Abbé Fortis, the 17th c. traveler, noted the remains of the amphitheater W of the town, but nothing of it can be seen today. The town was destroyed by Goths or Slavs and Avars. Its ruins served as a quarry for neighboring villages and for the town of Sinj, which replaced it as the center of the area.

A head of Hercules, a statue of Hecate, and many other finds and inscriptions are preserved in the archaeological collection of the Franciscan Monastery at Sinj.  
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M. ZANINOVIĆ

AESERNIA (Isernia) Abruzzi e Molise, Italy. Map 14. A pivotal communications center ca. 176 km by road E-SE of Rome. It was a Samnite town before 295 B.C., a Latin colony after 263 B.C., and, from 80 B.C., a Roman municipium. Polygonal walls of the Latin colony, in Via Roma and elsewhere, postulate a town of ca. 12 ha, whose cardo maximus was the modern Corso Marcelli. The massive 3d c. B.C. podium now forming part of the Cathedral probably supported the Capitolium. The campanile, Fontana Fraternalis, and Sordo bridge also embody Roman masonry. The sculpture collection in the Museo Comunale includes important Italic pieces.

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E. T. SALMON

AESICA, *see* HADRIAN'S WALL

AESIS (Iesi) Umbria, Italy. Map 16. A site on the left bank of the river Aesis, the boundary between Umbria and Picenum, ca. 18 km inland from the Adriatic. Under the Romans it was inscribed in the tribus Pollia and at some time given the rank of colonia. It seems not to have been of great consequence in Roman times. Antiquities from the area are kept in the Palazzo della Signoria.  
L. RICHARDSON, JR.

AETOS, *see* KESTRIA

AEZANI (Çavdarhisar) Phrygia, Turkey. Map 5. The district of Aezani, today called Örencik Ovasi, is located on the upper course of the Rhyndakos (Çavdarhisar Suyu), 54 km SW of Kütahya, in Azanitis (Strab. 12.576). It was captured by Eumenes II from Prusias I of Bithynia in 184 B.C. and attached to the kingdom of Pergamon; from 133 B.C. it belonged to Rome.

The oldest pottery finds of Late Hellenistic and Early Roman times come from the Holy of Holies of the Meter Steunene (Kybele) 3.5 km W of the town, on the Penkalas (Paus. 8.4.3; 10.32.3), the upper course of the Rhyndakos. Coins from the 1st c. B.C. bear the inscription EZEANITON. The important ruins of the Roman city, visible today, belong for the most part to the 2d c. A.D. It was a bishop's seat in the Christian period, with a church built into a Temple of Zeus. Later it was expanded as a fort by the Tartar race of the Çavdar, and from that derives its present name.

The Roman city had no fortifications. It extended on both sides of the river, whose deep channel was contained between high embankments of large ashlar blocks. From bank to bank there originally stretched four bridges of ashlar, of which two are still in use. The five barrel vaults of one of these increase in width and height toward the center.

On the left bank of the river lie the agora, with a small market temple, a second, Doric agora, the precinct of the Temple of Zeus, baths with a gymnasium, a stadium, and a theater. On the right bank are the tholos of a macellum and the ruins of two temples. Sprawling necropoleis with sarcophagi and portal-shaped tombstones lie on the slopes surrounding the town.

With its 16 columns still standing, the Temple of Zeus is the best-preserved Ionic temple in Asia Minor. It towers high above the surrounding area, being set on a high, vaulted platform, with double-aisled porticos around the edge. These porticos enclosed a courtyard of 112 x 130 m. In the center, the temple stood on a podium 2.86 m high, approached by stairways of 11 and 7 steps. One climbed directly up to the temple precinct from the agora through an imposing propylon with 27 steps, by which a characteristic impressiveness, usual in imperial architecture, was achieved. Between the propylon and the temple and on an axis with them lay an altar for burnt sacrifices.

The temple itself was pseudodipteral, with 8 Ionic columns on the ends and 15 on the flanks. The columns were farther apart at the center than at the ends, in the ratio of 4:4:5:6. The cella had 4 columns in front of the pronaos, in the manner of a prostyle, and 2, with composite capitals, in antis in the opisthodomos. Between the cella and the opisthodomos a staircase was inserted. The general plan is similar to the Hellenistic type created by Hermogenes in Magnesia, which was also used for the Temple of Augustus in Ancyra. The cella walls have the unusual attribute of an inscription zone, framed with meander band and molding over an orthostat socle. The inscriptions concern a lawsuit over the possession of the temple, from which the date of the building may be set in the time of Hadrian, between A.D. 125 and 145, and honorary decrees from the year A.D. 157 for M. Ulpius Apuleius Eurykles, a famous citizen of Aezani. An interesting enrichment of the architecture is provided by small vases in relief in the upper zones of the column-flutes, below the Ionic capitals.

The excavated remains of the large central akroterion of the gable show a bust of Zeus on the E and on the W a female bust, perhaps to be identified as Kybele. It may be conjectured that an impressive vault located under the temple, of the same dimensions as its inner structure and accessible from the opisthodomos in the

W via the stairs mentioned above, was dedicated to the goddess. This is also suggested by the dedicatory inscription of a priest "of Zeus and Kybele." From here, the Spring processions may have led to the Holy of Holies of the Meter Steunene.

On the right bank of the river, near the upper of the surviving Roman bridges, there were revealed in 1971 the remains of a round structure 14 m in diameter. The socle of this building, consisting of a base, lower molding, orthostates, and cornice, formed a platform reached by two 10-stepped stairways, on which apparently rested a tholos with 16 columns and conical roof. This evidently formed the central building of a macellum, and probably housed a fountain. Subsequently there was added to the orthostates a copy of the Price Edict promulgated by Diocletian in 302. Of the original 12 whole and 4 half-orthostates there survive 8 whole and one half, densely inscribed with Edict lists. They have been set up in their original places.

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R. NAUMANN

AGATHA (Agde) Hérault, France. Map 23. Massalian trading post (Scymn. v. 208; Strab. 4.1.5-6; Plin. 3.33; Pompon. 2.5; Ptol. 2.10.2; Steph. Byz. s.v.) at the head of the delta of the Hérault on a low butte which has been inhabited continually since antiquity. It is a few km S of the important native oppidum of Bessan. While the Massaliots possessed several trading posts on the shores of Provence and the E coast of Spain, Agatha, which was founded in the 6th c. B.C. shortly after the installation of the Phokaiaans at Marseille, was the only town on the Gulf of Lion which was occupied by the Greeks in the pre-Roman period. There were several complementary motives for its foundation: a military one, raised by Strabo, for the protection of Greek commerce from barbarian incursions, and above all an economic reason. Agde, at the mouth of the coastal river which, with the Aude, is the most important of all Languedoc, was particularly well placed to serve as a way-station and intermediary between the Mediterranean lands and the interior of Gaul, including the Cévennes Massif, famous in antiquity for its mineral wealth. Agde was both a river- and seaport, and played a commercial role of the first importance in the W Mediterranean, a role apparently maintained under the Romans, despite the fact that the town was some distance from the great highway of Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, which ran close to the neighboring city of Baeterrae (Béziers) and not far from the great port of Narbonne. In the 5th c. Agde became the center of a small diocese, and a council was held there in 506.

Sporadic explorations during the last few decades have shown that the Greek town was situated on the highest (16 m) part of the site of the mediaeval and modern town. Aerial reconnaissance and study of the topography indicate that it was a true citadel, probably laid out in a checkerboard pattern measuring 200 m a side. This is very similar to the plan of Olbia in Provence and Empo-

tion in Catalonia. It was surrounded by a rampart of which some vestiges probably remain. The few soundings which have been made confirm these observations. They have also led to the discovery of some interesting ceramics and three Greek inscriptions, the only ones so far discovered in Languedoc. The extent of the Roman town is uncertain, but appears to have been no greater than that of the Greek town. Under the Late Empire, two Early Christian funerary basilicas, St. André and St. Sever, were established outside the walls, SW of the agglomeration.

The principal discoveries testifying to the commercial activity of Agde in antiquity have been made not in the town itself, but in the bed of the Hérault and at sea off Cape Agde (brass and lead ingots, imported amphorae and ceramics, metal dishes, basalt millstones made near Agde). It was in the river bed at Agde that a magnificent bronze statue was discovered in 1964. It is 1.4 m high, and believed to be the portrait of a Hellenistic prince.

All the archaeological finds made at Agde, in the surrounding area, and at sea, are preserved in the local Archaeological Museum.

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C. BARRUOL

"AGATHYRNON," see CAPO D'ORLANDO

AGDE, see AGATHA, and ROCHELONGUES under SHIP-WRECKS

AGEDINCUM (Sens) Yonne, France. Map 23. A city at the Yonne-Vanne confluence, 110 km SE of Paris.

Caesar mentions the name Agedincum, on the territory of the Senones, several times in his Commentaries. The site, although certainly marshy before the Roman Conquest, had already acquired importance as the crossroads of two highways, one a road running roughly N-S, which the Via Agrippa was to follow later, and the other running E-W and linking Genabum (Orléans) and Augustabona (Troyes) in the Roman period. However, it was not until after the Conquest that the river junction was altered (traces of the engineering work have been found) so that the first buildings could be put up on the actual site of the city.

The earliest traces of monuments are stones reused to build the Late Empire rampart. There are blocks from two great facades each with four large windows separated by engaged columns 7 m high. One of the facades has been partly restored. From the style of the sculptures it has been suggested that the monument dates to the first half of the 2d c. A.D. Dating to the Early Empire, perhaps to the 1st c. A.D., is a huge complex outside the city walls. Situated in the area known as La Motte du Ciar (a corruption of the name Caesar), it has a double circuit wall, a portico and apse, and a pool 84 m long. In the town itself some mosaics have been uncovered in situ, along with some baths (3d c. A.D. ?) with the rampart running through them. Two large necropoleis have been located (also some stelae found in the rampart, including a fine series showing craftsmen with the instruments of their trade) together with the aqueduct system, which is remarkably well preserved.

The city does not seem to have played an administrative role until after the reform of the provinces in 375. It is not certain that, as some have believed, the rampart, of which part can still be seen today, is earlier than this date. It is one of the largest ramparts in Gaul.

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C. ROLLEY

AGEN, see AGINNUM

AGENNUM, see AGINNUM

AGGAR (Henchir Sidi Amara) Tunisia. Map 18. Until the Dorsale could be crossed by road between Mactar and Kairouan, the way between the N regions of Siliana, Sers, and Le Kef, and the basins of El Ala, Ousseltia, and Kairouan to the S lay over one of the very few passes in the continuous chain formed by the Jebels Barbour, Kesra, Bellota, and Serj. At this pass—Foum el Afrit—several roads converged before crossing the Dorsale; the pass was used continually in every period and, up to recent times, by nomads moving their flocks. In antiquity it was dominated by an important city, Aggar; today all that is left of it is ruins, with the Sidi Amara marabout overlooking them. Aggar appears in the *Peutingier Table* between Althiburos and Thysdrus, halfway between Uzappa and Aqua Regia; it is also mentioned by Arab writers who refer to it as a station on the road from Jelloula to Lorbeus. Proof of the importance of this highway is the fine bridge on the wadi Jilf, on the other side of the pass. The city's identification is confirmed by certain inscriptions.

At the beginning of the 3d c., Aggar was still a municipium (*CIL* VIII, 714), to become a colonia later. Situated at the outlet of the rocky pass and backed against the S flank of the mountain, it enjoys a favorable position from which it overlooks the immense basin of the wadi Marouf and Bahir ech Chiha (formerly Behir Aggar), which is bounded to the SE by the Ousselet and to the S by the Trozza.

The ruins are fairly extensive and have not been excavated. A Byzantine citadel can be made out; it is 30 m square with square, slightly projecting towers at the corners. This fortress was put up on the site of a large monument that has been identified as a Temple of Juno; a great arcade is still standing. To the right is a triumphal gate, only the piers of which remain. It led to a large porticoed square (whose fallen columns are still lodged in the ground) with a temple behind it. These are, presumably, the capitol and forum. Adjoining the citadel is a temple (undetermined) that stands SE of the city. On its SE facade the monumental gate gives onto a courtyard surrounded by a portico. In the plain at the foot of the mountain stands the two-tiered mausoleum of C. Marius Romanus (Ksar Khima); the roofing is almost intact.

Some 1500 m farther W, on the other side of the pass, is the aforementioned bridge over the wadi Jilf, six of whose ten original arches are still preserved.

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A. ENNABLI

AGIA GALINI, see SOULIA

AĞIN, see DASCUSA

AGINNUM (Agen) Lot-et-Garonne, France. Map 23. Agen was first the capital of the Nitiobrigi, a Celtic people established on the borders of Aquitaine on both sides of the Garonne. Originally settled on the oppidum of the Plateau de l'Ermitage and doubtless possessing an

important market place at the foot of the slope, the Nitobrigi established themselves definitively in the plain, in the Roman period, in the triangle formed by the Garonne and the Masse. Augustus' establishment in A.D. 27 of the Civitas Aginnensis in Aquitaine put an end to their kingdom. According to the Notitia provinciarum, by the 4th c. the prosperous Aginnum, served by several major routes, had become the second city of Aquitania II.

For a long time the site of the imperial town was thought to be in the S area of the present town and its suburbs, for in the 18th c. there were still visible in this large open space the vestiges of large monuments (a Temple to Diana, an amphitheater), luxurious habitations, and artisans' quarters. But more recent discoveries of equally important monuments (a temple to Jupiter, another to the Lunones Augustales, perhaps a forum) and evidence of occupation (altars, inscriptions, statues, mosaics, and furniture now in the museum of Agen), have proved that the city of that period extended as far N as the modern one. Contrary to earlier conjecture that, from 276 on, it was merely a tongue of land on the promontory lying farther N, it now appears that the whole site was permanently occupied from the 1st c. until the invasions at the beginning of the 5th.

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M. KLEFSTAD-SILLONVILLE

AGIRA, *see* AGYRION

AĞLASUN, *see* SAGALASSOS

AGRIGENTO, *see* AKRAGAS

AGRIGENTUM, *see* AKRAGAS

AGRILOVOUNI, *see* LIMES, GREEK EPEIROS

AGRINION Greece. Map 9. A town in central Aitolia ca. 3 km NE of the modern town of the same name (formerly called Vrachori). Its general location, E of the Acheloos river below Stratos, is given by Polybios (5.7.7) in his account of the march of Philip V on Thermon in 218 B.C. The town, which had been occupied by the Akarnanians in 314 B.C., was sacked by the Aitolians (Diod. 19.67-68). Excavations have uncovered a stretch of city wall ca. 2 km in circumference, and foundations of several buildings.

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E. VANDERPOOL

AGRIPPIAS, *see* ANTHEDON

AGUNTUM East Tyrol, Austria. Map 20. Located ca. 4 km E of Lienz in the Drau valley. It was on the road from Virunum-Teurnia-Puster valley to the Brenner Road, the most important E-W connection in S Noricum. According to the name it must have been an Illyrian settlement (nt-suffix). Aguntum belonged to the settlement area of the Celtic tribe of the Laianci, but the Celtic oppidum has as yet not been found. The town was

founded—as is known from Pliny (*HN* 3.146)—under Claudius (41-54) as Municipium Claudium Aguntum. The expanding town was destroyed ca. 275 by a raid of the Alemanni, as is indicated by the discovery of a coin hoard; soon rebuilt, it was again destroyed by a raid of the Visigoths ca. 400. Venantius Fortunatus saw the town on his journey: "sedens in colle superbit Aguntus." The last Roman municipium in the region of the E Alps, Aguntum succumbed in 610 to the Slavs, who were moving upward into the Drau valley.

Although the extensive ruins had been known for centuries, excavations were begun only in 1912. Since the end of WW II they have continued without interruption. However, knowledge of the town's plan is relatively limited. In particular the center with its public buildings is still unknown. It is probably situated W of the present excavation area.

The town wall, built on the E side of the settlement, is almost 2.5 m wide. Erected in the 2d c. (under Hadrian?), it seems to have been built not for defense but for prestige. The two-lane main gate (for the passage of the Drau valley road) has an inner width of 8.6 m and is flanked by two towers. The most impressive building is the house with the atrium, a structure unique in the E Alpine region for its plan. It is a luxurious dwelling, 65 x 60 m. In its latest form it dates to the 3d c. but is located on a building of the 1st c. The complex includes the residence with atrium, baths, storage rooms, and work rooms. An extensive quarter for craftsmen is located N of the decumanus maximus, and adjoining are (as the first public building) large baths which, with several enlargements and modifications, were used until the beginning of the 5th c.

When Aguntum became the seat of a bishop in the 4th c., a simple hall church (29.5 x 9.5 m) with a horseshoe-shaped bench for the clergy was constructed on the foundations of an older Roman building. A cruciform funeral chapel with two apses dates from the 5th c. Both buildings are E of the town wall.

An extensive part of the excavation area has been transformed into a remarkable open air museum. Some of the finds are shown in the Grabungshaus Aguntum, others are exhibited in the Heimatmuseum Schloss Bruck (Lienz).

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R. NOLL

AGYRION (Agira) Sicily. Map 17B. A city of ancient but uncertain origins, 25 km NE of Enna at the head of the valley of Katane. The city occupied the slopes of a prominent hill (824 m), commanding the valley of the Kyamosoros (Salso) to the N, and the valley of the Chrysas (Dittaino) to the S. The main road connecting inland Sicily with Katane passed through Agyrion; another road ran S to Morgantina. The modern town overlies the ancient site; although little is known of the physical remains, certain monuments are mentioned by Diodoros (4.24.80; 16.83.3), who was a native. These monuments are attributed to the benevolence of either Herakles or Timoleon. To the former, who passed through in the course of his tenth labor, are credited the foundation of precincts of Iolaos and of Geryon, and the creation of a nearby lake. To Timoleon, who settled 10,000 Greeks at Agyrion after 339 B.C., Diodoros attributes a major building program. The theater he described as being the finest in Sicily after the one at Syracuse; it is thought to have stood near the churches of S. Pietro and SS. Trinità.

Diodoros also mentions a city wall with towers, and tombs adorned with pyramids. The quarries that were the source of stone for the Temple of the Meteres at Engyon are thought to be located in the Frontè district. Of the pre-Timoleonic settlement hardly anything is known; a painted roof-tile of the second half of the 6th c. was found on the summit of the hill and may belong to a small temple. Our knowledge of Roman Agyrium is equally limited.

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M. BELL

"AIANE," see KALIANE

AIDAP, see IOTAPE

AIDEPSOS (Loutra) Euboa, Greece. Map 11. Remains of the ancient site are to be found in the neighborhood of the modern resort community of Loutra Aidepsou, about 5 km to the S of the town of Aidepsos in the NW part of the region.

Aidepsos was best known in antiquity for its health-giving thermal springs, which still flow today. Although legend connected these springs with Herakles (Strab. 9.4.2), the earliest reference to them in literature belongs to the 4th c. B.C. (Arist. *Meteor.* 2.8). Yet it was not until the late Hellenistic period or early Roman Imperial times that the site came to be widely known as a health resort. Sulla, seeking relief from gout, is said to have spent a holiday there (Plut. *Sulla* 26; cf. also Strab. 10.1.9, where the springs visited by Sulla are erroneously placed in the Lelantine Plain near Chalkis). By the 2d c. A.D. it had become an elegant spa frequented by artists, statesmen, and the idle rich—some in search of a quick cure, but many apparently interested only in a good time (Plut. *Quaest. conv.* 4.1 and *De frat. amor.* 487).

Owing partly to the proximity of the modern resort and partly to the lack of excavation, little is known of the grand public and private buildings referred to in our sources. Yet small-scale investigations in the early years of this century produced remains of a bathing establishment possibly belonging to the 2d and 3d c. A.D. The finds from this complex, which seems to have drawn its water from the nearby thermal springs, indicate that it continued to be used into the Christian period.

There is some slight evidence to indicate that the town was also the source of both copper and iron and the home of a metal-working industry (Steph. Byz. s.v. *Αἰθῆψος*). At the site of Khironisi—a headland not far from modern Aidepsos—crucible fragments, slag, and pieces of malachite and azurite in quartz (of which one sample contained ca. 15 percent copper and over 5 percent iron) have been found on the surface. Other surface finds indicate that this site was occupied in Classical and earlier times, thus suggesting an explanation for the tradition related by Stephanos.

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T. W. JACOBSEN

AIGAI Aiolis, Turkey. Map 7. At Nemrud Kalesi, 35 km S of Pergamon. One of the twelve mainland cities of the Aiolians, but never a member of the Delian Confederacy. The city was taken by Attalos I in 218 B.C. (Polyb. 5.77) and thenceforth belonged to Pergamon. It was ravaged by Prusias II in his war with Attalos II

(156-154 B.C.), and in the peace treaty received an indemnity of 100 talents (Polyb. 33.13). The coinage began about 300 B.C. and continued to the middle of the 3d c. A.D.

The ruins, not yet excavated, are impressive. The city wall, of mixed polygonal and ashlar masonry, encloses an area a little over 900 m in length. Paved roads, partly preserved, led up from the SW and NE. The most conspicuous building is a fine market hall, over 75 m long and still standing 10 m high. It was in three stories, of which the lowest comprised 16 pairs of rooms one behind the other, evidently shops, each provided with a door and window. These opened on the E to a terrace on which was a circular foundation. The middle story had similar chambers communicating by arched doorways. The top story formed an open gallery with a row of columns down the middle and windows in the back wall, and opened on the W by a colonnade to a broad terrace, evidently the agora. Just to the N is a building identified as the bouleuterion.

In the NW corner of the enclosure are the foundations of three temples, one identified by an inscription as that of Demeter and Kore. Below on the W is the theater; the seats are not preserved, but the vaulted passages supporting them are still in good condition. Farther to the S is the stadium, of which one long wall is standing.

Some 45 minutes on foot to the E is the Temple of Apollo Chresteros, dedicated by the people (of Pergamon) under P. Servilius Isauricus, proconsul of Asia in 46 B.C. The building has collapsed; all that is now standing is the framework of the cella door, with monolithic jambs 8.7 m high.

The general character of the buildings at Aigai is strikingly similar to those of Pergamon; they date certainly to the time of the Attalid kingdom and were erected by the munificence of the kings.

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G. E. BEAN

AIGINA Greece. Map 11. A mountainous and volcanic island in the Saronic gulf, halfway between Attica and the Peloponnesos. Its geographic position explains its importance in the commerce between the Greek states and around the Mediterranean basin from the most remote periods of history. The island had commercial relations with the Cyclades, with the cities along the coast of Anatolia, and with Egypt.

Archaeological remains indicate that the most ancient inhabitants of the island came from the Near East. The first settlement, however, must have been the result of a migration by Peloponnesian peoples around the end of the 4th millennium B.C. Remains testify to uninterrupted occupation and to a definite cultural unity with the centers of population in the Peloponnesos, as well as close ties with the Cyclades and S Greece.

Two great periods about which little is known can be identified: one ca. 2000 B.C. with the appearance of peoples who used Minoan ware, the other ca. 1400 B.C. when another people, of Achaean stock, brought Mycenaean ware.

The historic period begins around 950 B.C., probably after a brief abandonment by the population in the 12th-10th c. Classical sources indicate that the colonizers probably came from the Peloponnesos, perhaps from Epidauros (Herod. 8.46; Paus. 2.29.9). During the 7th and 6th c. B.C., Aigina became a maritime power of the first order. There is no evidence of strong land ownership, unlike the mainland where feudal concentration could provoke serious social disturbances. Aigina had a stable and developed mercantile aristocracy which spread

the fame of its products, particularly pottery and bronze ware, throughout the Mediterranean basin. In this connection, it is significant that the oldest system of weights in the Classical world was developed on Aigina between 656 and 650 B.C., and the spread of Aiginetan money shows clearly her absolute supremacy.

At the beginning of the 6th c. B.C., Athens began to oppose the supremacy of Aigina, and Solon passed special laws to limit the spread of Aiginetan commerce, thereby causing the island to ally itself first with Sparta, then with Thebes, and finally with Persia to oppose the rising Athenian power. In 488 B.C. the Aiginetan navy routed the Athenian ships, but 30 years later Athens defeated the combined naval forces of Aigina and of Corinth, and in the following years forced the island to surrender. In 431 B.C. Athens expelled the last of the native population and apportioned the land among Athenians. After the Pergamene conquest the island enjoyed a new period of prosperity (210 B.C.).

The most important archaeological sites on the island are near Cape Colonna (named for the remains of a single column of a temple), on Mt. St. Elia, and in the area of Mesagro. In the zone of Cape Colonna, the most important and the oldest area, the remains of the stereobate of the temple mentioned above are still visible, as well as some pedimental decorations of Parian marble.

The building was constructed of a yellowish, shell-bearing limestone (a local poros), with a portico of Doric columns (6 x 12). In front of the cella was a pronaos and behind the cella an opisthodomos from which the surviving column comes. The date of the temple must be 520-500 B.C. At a lower level traces of an older temple were discovered, dating from between the end of the 8th and the beginning of the 6th c. A semi-circular antefix from this temple has been preserved. The archaic temple was dedicated to Apollo (to whom some inscriptions refer) or to Poseidon. In the Late Roman period the temple was destroyed and replaced by a building of huge proportions, similar to a fortress. Its cistern has been found between the temple and the sea.

There are remains, SE of the temple, of an archaic propylon with reliefs on the walls and an altar in the center, dating from the 6th c. It was probably the Aiakeion. North of the archaic temple are traces of two small naiskoi and of a round structure which was probably the tomb of Phokos (Paus. 2.29.9). Farther W is a Pergamene building, perhaps the Attaleion. At the foot of the hill, to the E, are a theater and a stadium. The outer wall of this sacred area is partially preserved.

Excavations on the slopes of Mt. St. Elia have brought to light a Thessalian settlement of ca. the 13th c. B.C. The site was abandoned at the same time as the destruction of the Late Mycenaean centers of the area and was re-occupied in the Geometric period; it took on a monumental character only in the Pergamene era. In the Byzantine period a sanctuary, resembling a monastery in structure, was built on the mountain; its remains can still be seen. With regard to Mesagro, there are some Mycenaean ex-voto offerings, the oldest indications of a religious practice. Around the middle of the 7th c., when the thalassocracy of Aigina developed, a primitive sanctuary was built. Its sacred precinct included a small altar, of which there are a few remains, and perhaps a small structure for the image of Aphaia (Paus. 3.14.2), a divinity worshiped on the island in this period who had a priestly service.

In the 6th c., when the thalassocracy of Aigina had reached its greatest development, the sanctuary underwent modifications of a more monumental character. The first temple (distyle in antis with a cella of three naves

and an adyton in two sections) was built; a second altar was set behind the first; to the S, the monumental entrance to the sanctuary was constructed with an appropriate propylon. To this building phase (the second) we may attribute a large inscription which refers to the construction of an oikos of Aphaia during the hierieia of a Kleoita or of a Dreoita.

The great building phase (the third) came at the beginning of the 5th c. The temple was enlarged and re-oriented and the sacred area was tripled. A large ramp was built from the temple to the altar, which was also enlarged and made more imposing by a double staircase. The new temple was built on a krepidoma of three steps. It was hexastyle, distyle in antis, with twelve columns on the side; the cella had three naves with a double colonnade of five columns; the limestone of the walls was covered by fine stucco. The pediment was painted and the roof had marble tiles on the more visible portions and terracotta tiles elsewhere. The acroterion consisted of an architectural motif with palmettes flanked by two female figures. The first propylon gave access to the sacred area and a second led to an inner division, on the S, for the priests.

The identity of the divinity to whom the sanctuary was dedicated has been much discussed. The sculptures on the front clearly refer to Athena, but an important dedicatory inscription mentions the building of an oikos of Aphaia, a divinity named on numerous other inscriptions cut into the rock. Probably the temple was dedicated to Athena but the local populace, assimilating this divinity to their own autochthonous Aphaia, continued to use the name of the old goddess to whom the archaic temple must have belonged.

The most important sculptures from Aigina are those of the front of the temple of Aphaia, discovered in 1811. Seventeen statues from the pedimental decoration are now in the Munich Glyptothek; they represent the first European contact with archaic Greek art. Ten fairly well-preserved statues come from the W pediment and five in less good condition from the E pediment; numerous fragments come from at least two other statues, but it is impossible to establish their positions.

The subject on both pediments is nearly the same: the struggle between the heroes of Aigina and Troy in the presence of Athena. Comparison of the two pediments reveals stylistic differences which raise the problem of contemporaneous or successive production. The figures on the E side appear freer and less exact in superficial detail, and present a more mature study of masses and of volumes. The so-called archaic smile, obvious on the W side, is no longer present on the E. A different date for the two pediments has therefore been proposed by many scholars, but cannot be established with certainty, given the poor preservation of the figures from the E side. If one accepts different dates, the W pediment was probably completed just before the Persian wars and the E pediment after the battle of Marathon.

Recent restorations of the groups in the Munich Glyptothek, carried out by Italian experts under supervision of the museum staff, have fundamentally changed their external appearance. Both the groupings and the positions of individual statues against the background of the pediments have been altered.

Fragments of a third pediment group, now in the National Museum at Athens, seem to complicate the problem of style. These fragments show obvious stylistic affinities with the sculptures of the W pediment, so that we may reasonably suppose this third group to be the original decoration of the E side of the temple of Aphaia which was replaced by the new decoration mentioned

above. This would explain the obvious superiority shown by the W pediment grouping compared to the E side. The first pediment probably remained on view inside the sacred precinct, where it suffered badly from the weather.

It is impossible, however, to substantiate this conjecture as to the problem of the differences in style between the two pediments; the problem remains open to discussion.

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B. CONTICELLO

**AIGINION** Thessaly, Greece. Map 9. A town on the border between Thessaly and Epeiros; according to Strabo, it belonged to the Tymphaei. It appears several times in Livy's account of the Macedonian War, where it is described as secure and almost impregnable; it was destroyed by the Romans in 167 B.C. Subsequently, in the Civil Wars, Caesar joined Domitius Calvinus there before marching on Pompey at Pharsalus. The ancient town has been identified with Kalabaka, where there are no ancient remains; the literary sources are more easily reconciled with the Rock of the Goat N of the modern village of Nea Koutsoufliani. This small site is surrounded by cliffs, and retains traces of a tower and rubble walls faced with squared stone blocks. A modern road to the E of the acropolis has cut through a group of pithos and cist burials.

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M. H. MC ALLISTER

**AIGION** (mediaeval Vostitsa) Achaia, Greece. Map 9. Lies some 45 km E of Patras and 96.5 km NE of Corinth. Inhabited from very earliest antiquity, it was formed of the synoecism of seven or eight earlier cities (Strab. 8.3.2), and was, according to Homer (*Il.* 2.574), a part of the domain of Agamemnon in heroic times. During the Classical period it was reckoned one of the twelve cities of Achaia (Hdt. 1.145), and, at least after the destruction of Helike (Strab. 8.7.2) in 373, it became the meeting place of the Achaian League, a position it held at least until the time of Pausanias (7.24.4). Its importance declined after the Augustan period when Patrai became the chief city of the area.

The modern city is built over the ancient and has largely obliterated any traces of ancient remains. Pausanias (7.22.5-24.4) mentions a number of sanctuaries, of which no traces remain in situ. It is possible that some architectural members of some of these buildings have been found built into a later building of Roman times located near the old reservoir and N along Solomos St. The Classical cemetery was located NW of the reservoir, while the Mycenaean necropolis with a number of chamber tombs lies N of the gymnasium in the embankment of the main highway. Finds, mainly pottery and minor objects from Mycenaean and Hellenistic tombs and buildings, have, since 1954, been housed in a local apotheke and in the Patras Museum.

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*The Archaeology of the Mycenaean Achaia*, forthcoming. W. F. WYATT, JR.

**AIGOSTHENA** (Porto Germano) Greece. Map 11. In the Megarian sphere, Aigosthena was situated on the slopes of the Kithairon in a deep inlet of the Gulf of Corinth, on the road between Boiotia and the Peloponnesos.

Xenophon recorded the battles that took place here in 378 B.C. and the presence of the army of Archidamos, and mentioned the inaccessibility of the site (*Hell.* 5.4.18; 6.4.26). The fort is also mentioned by Pausanias (1.44.5). Along with Megara, Aigosthena formed part of the Achaian League in 244, was then ceded to Boiotia for a brief time, and re-entered the League after the second Macedonian war. The interior circuit protecting the acropolis and the entire encircling wall of the city are among the best examples of Greek military architecture. The acropolis is to the E, defended by a mighty polygon of wall which is well preserved, particularly on the E and NE sides. Eight large square towers in the wall served as bulwarks. There was an entrance to the W and a rear entrance to the E. Each tower consisted of two rooms and could be entered from the circuit wall by means of a stairway. The N and S sides of the fortification walls extend, toward the sea, into the two arms. Large square towers defend the curtain wall here also. On the N side there are eight additional towers, while the wall and the towers on the S side have mostly disappeared.

The whole fortification system is built of hard local limestone (a quarry is identifiable inside the city walls) and in conglomerate rock, and shows two different techniques. One is an irregular trapezoidal technique with a squared face, datable to the 5th c.; the other is regular isodomic with the face perfectly squared, datable to the 4th c. (several scholars, however, attribute the latter to the beginning of the Hellenistic age). The few Roman constructions on the inside of the city walls did not alter the fortifications.

Very few monumental remains have been discovered in the area of the city. A small Byzantine church was built on an apsidal Early Christian basilica (25.15 x 20.38 m) with three large aisles. Against the S side of the basilica was a quadrangular baptistery.

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N. BONACASA

**AIGUES-VIVES** Locality of Pataran, canton of Sommières, Gard, France. Map 23. Gallo-Roman establishment ca. 1 km S of the Via Domitiana between Nemausus and Ambrussum. Recent excavations on the site have uncovered a relatively vast and luxurious architectural ensemble from the Late Empire consisting principally of private baths.

BIBLIOGRAPHY. "Informations," *Gallia* 24 (1966) 473; 27 (1969) 401-21.

G. BARRUOL

**AILA**, see **AELANA**

**AIME**, see **AXIMA**

**AIN GASSA** Tunisia. Map 18. A small rural site with ruins of an agricultural settlement from which has been recovered a group of seven stelae dedicated to Saturn by the peasants of the area. These stelae date from the 2d

c. to the beginning of the 3d c. Some bear inscriptions with tria nomina and also sculptured decorations of various symbols pertaining to the deity: the crescent, star, crown, and pine cone.

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A. ENNABLI

AIN JAMAA, *see* SIDI MOUSA BOU FRI

AINOS (Enoz) Thrace, Turkey. Map 7. A harbor town at the mouth of the Hebros (Maritza, Meriç) river. Its Thracian name was Poltyobria, after the legendary Thracian king Poltys (Strab. 7. frag. 52; Steph. Byz.), but the name Ainos appears very early, associated with the Trojan war (*Il.* 4.520). The name Apsinthos is also recorded (Steph. Byz.).

The town was resettled by Greek colonists from the Aeolic region (Alopeknessos, Mytilene, Kyme) in the 7th c. B.C. It occupied a high ridge dominating a good harbor at the river mouth, which has silted up so as to become almost unusable. The abundant coinage of the city shows that it was a significant economic center, but almost nothing is known of its history. The town is mentioned sporadically in accounts of Athenian, Thracian, Macedonian, and Roman activity in the region, but never in an important role.

The ancient site is presumed to be approximately co-extensive with the modern town. The acropolis is occupied by the mediaeval castle of the Gattilusi, which probably incorporates any surviving fragments of Classical architecture. No systematic survey or excavation has been done.

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T. S. MAC KAY

AIN SCHKOR Morocco. Map 19. Roman ruins 3 km N of Volubilis. These consist of remains of a castellum occupied in the 1st and 2d c. A.D. by the cohorts I Asturum et Callaecorum and rebuilt in the 3d c. by the cohorts IV Tungrorum, and indistinct traces of a settlement S of this camp. The area to the W and S is extremely rich in ruins of Roman farms and agricultural villages; to the E, on the foothills of the Jebel Zerhoun, are quarries that were worked in antiquity.

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AIPION (Eliniko) Triphylia, Greece. Map 9. One of the six Minyan foundations (Hdt. 4.148), between Heraia and Makistos (Xen. *Hell.* 3.2.30), was a natural stronghold in Makistia (Strab. 8.3.24), continually threatened with Elean domination (Xen. 3.2.30, Polyb. 4.77, 80). There is considerable uncertainty about the name, Herodotos giving Ἐπιον, Xenophon Ἡπειον, Polybios Αἰπιον, whereas Strabo identifies it with Homeric Αἰπί (Il. 2.592), thus including it in Nestor's realm. This identification is unlikely to be correct and it is perhaps best to follow Xenophon, a near neighbor, and adopt Ἡπειον as the correct spelling. The location is also uncertain. The usual assumption has been that Ἡπειον is to be identified with the remains in a place called Eliniko (now Epio) above Platiana just off the modern road from Andritsena to Pyrgos. However, good rea-

sons have been advanced for identifying this site with Trypanee, and also for placing Ἡπειον at modern Mazi, which is usually identified with ancient Skillous. Though the former is likely to be correct, it has seemed best here to retain the traditional identification, and to describe the remains at Eliniko.

The town lies on an exposed hill in a position commanding the entire area at an altitude of ca. 600 m above sea level, and is unusually long and narrow (680 x 60-80 m). It is divided into three parts: an upper acropolis area separated by terrace walls from a lower area still included within the fortification walls, and a NW extension of the walls which guards a relatively easy approach to the walls. The acropolis is itself divided into a number of terraces, of which the highest (to the W) has its own wall, and must have served as the citadel. The terrace next to the one farthest E contains a theater, while the next seems to have served as an agora. The main entrance to the town was a gate in the imposing E wall at its SE corner. The walls all seem of Hellenistic, possibly 3d c., date, and are very well preserved in parts, particularly in the area of the citadel.

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W. F. WYATT, JR.

AIRE-SUR-L'ADOUR, *see* VICUS IULII

AITNA, *see* INESSA

AITNE, *see* KATANÉ

AIX-EN-DIOIS Drôme, France. Map 23. Possibly a watering-place in Gallia Narbonensis, on a Roman road that follows the valley of the Drôme between Dea Augusta (Die) and Lucus Augusti (Luc-en-Diois), probably at the point where the road branches off toward the Menée pass and the plateau of Trièves. There was at least a cult at this spot, attested by a dedication to the Celtic divinities of hot springs, Bormanus and Bormana (*CIL* XII, 1961).

In 1958-60 some baths were discovered in the area known as l'Oche, 700 m downstream from a well-known saline spring. Excavation of the site, in 1965, revealed some bath buildings consisting of pools with run-off pipes; two rooms with hypocausts connected by archways with vousoirs of brick; the caldarium, and an adjacent room. The remains of the furnace include a fire-hole, and a conduit with piers getting progressively narrower from W to E to facilitate the draft; the bottom of the fire-hole is tiled. To the N is a dolium that may have been used to store water collected from the roofs. The furnace opens on a small oval courtyard, where many objects have been found: terra sigillata, everyday pottery, and fragments of painted stucco from the walls of one of the rooms. The buildings seem to be private baths belonging to a villa that was first built in the 1st c., underwent various changes, and lasted, at least in part, until the late 3d or even 4th c. However, there is a possibility that they were part of a sanctuary.

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M. LEGLAY

AIX-EN-PROVENCE, *see* AQUAE SEXTIAE SALUVORUM

AIX-LES-BAINS (SAVOIE), *see* AQUAE

AJKA County of Veszprém, Hungary. Map 12. A Roman grove shrine erected by Sextus Acurius and his wife Iulia Prisca. Their names suggest Dalmatian origins. The couple erected a statue and altar to Hercules and placed their tombstone—prepared in advance—here also. The tombstone's inscription is . . . DEXTER AN . . . SIBI ET COI IVLIAE PR ISCE AN. . . The blank spaces left for the date show that the tombstone was never used. The statue, three-quarters life size and made of limestone, depicts Hercules Commodus; it is the only known example of the Caesar cult of inner Pannonia and is a work typical of a provincial Pannonian sculptor. The sandstone altar that was unearthed has the inscription HERCVLI P. SEX. ACVRIVS DEXTER. The artifacts of the shrine were made between the last decade of the 2d c. and the first decade of the 3d. The shrine was destroyed following 15 May 319, when Constantine forbade the practice of pagan cults. The artifacts of the Hercules shrine are in the Lapidarium of the museum at Tihany.

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E. B. THOMAS

AKALISSOS Lycia, Turkey. Map 7. In the mountains 27 km N of Kumluca, somewhat inaccessible. Mentioned only by Stephanos and Hierokles and in the Byzantine bishop-lists. The coins are of Gordian III. The inscriptions show that Akalissos was at the head of a sympolity including Idebessos and Kormi and belonging to the Lycian League. The city possessed the title of neocorus, though apparently not before the 3d c.

The ruins are very scanty. There is a low acropolis hill, an assortment of walls and two churches; otherwise the only remnants of antiquity are the numerous sarcophagi and a few plain rock tombs in a cliff to the N.

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G. E. BEAN

AKANTHOS Chalkidike, Greece. Map 9. A city on the Chalkidean Isthmus of Akte between the Singitic and Strymonic Gulfs at the modern village of Ierissos. According to Thucydides (4.84) it was founded as a colony of Andros. Akanthos is well known for its coins, which had a wide circulation. Its primary source of income was probably agriculture.

Historically, Akanthos appears first in connection with the Persian Wars when it supported first Mardonios (Hdt. 6.44) and then Xerxes (Hdt. 7.22; 115ff; 121). It was particularly important in aiding the latter dig his canal across the Isthmus of Akte (Hdt. 7.22, 115; Thuc. 4.109). The line of this canal can be traced today starting at the village of Nea Rhoda, which is approximately 2 km SE of Ierissos. In the Athenian Tribute Lists Akanthos regularly paid 3 talents after 446-445; 5 talents were paid in the only preserved list of the first two tribute periods in 450-449 (*ATL* III 239ff, 267ff). Originally siding with Athens in the Peloponnesian War, Akanthos went over to Brasidas in 424 on the urging of the oligarchic faction (Thuc. 4.84ff). The fact that its troops are named in addition to the Chalkideans in Brasidas' army indicates that Akanthos did not join the Chalkidean League. With the Peace of Nikias the city was granted autonomy but was forced to resume paying tribute to Athens (Thuc. 5.18.5). Although Akanthos was taken over by the Macedonians in the 4th c. it was apparently not destroyed by

them. It was then joined on the Isthmus by the new city of Uranopolis, founded by Alexarchos. The Romans pillaged Akanthos in 200 A.D. (Livy 31.45.15ff), but its harbor was still important in 167 (Livy 45.30.4). Evidence of continued existence in Imperial times is provided by the Roman inscriptions found on the acropolis.

Silver coins were first minted in Akanthos around 530 in large quantities on the Euboic standard. Around 424 there was a change over to the Phoenician standard. The Akanthos mint had ceased operation by, at the latest, the middle of the 4th c.

No systematic excavations have been undertaken as yet at Akanthos. The most significant remains preserved today are the impressive walls on the acropolis standing for some distance nearly 8 m in height. Ancient architectural blocks such as capitals, columns, and geison blocks are reused in a ruinous Byzantine church and others are lying in the vicinity of the acropolis. Remains of an ancient mole in the harbor are reported by Leake and Struck. A Roman sarcophagus, a Roman inscription, and a Roman inscribed column drum have been found at the site.

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S. G. MILLER

AKARNANIAN, *see* AKTION

AKÇAKOCA formerly Akşehir, Turkey. Map 5. On the Black Sea 56 km NW of Bolu is a town near which may have been the site of ancient Dia. According to ancient sources Dia was a town on the Pontos (Steph. Byz.) 60 stadia E of the mouth of the Hypios (Marcian Herakl. *Epit. Peripl. Menipp.* 1.8) now the Melen Deresi, and a harbor for small ships (Anon. *Peripl. Pont. Eux.*, which also places it 60 stadia E of the Hypios). Ptolemy (5.1.2) mentions a Diospolis in Bithynia. These references have been believed to identify the same site, generally placed at or near Akçakoca. An Imperial inscription found at nearby Kepenç mentions harbor improvements to an unnamed city, and sherds from the Roman to the Turkish period have been found on a hill near the coast 3 km W of Akçakoca. Dia may have been the port for Prusias ad Hypium, ca. 30 km inland and reached from the coast by a modern road which may survive from antiquity.

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T. S. MACKAY

AKRAGAS later AGRIGENTUM (Agrigento) Sicily. Map 17B. Graeco-Roman city founded ca. 582 B.C. by Rhodio-Cretan colonists from Gela led by Aristonoos and Pystilos. The new city, which took its name from the river along its E boundary, stood on a steep hill defended on three sides by the abrupt drop of the natural (tufa) rock. On the S side the hill slopes gently down to the lofty ridge, on which the temples stand, and opens toward the sea. This natural position is described and praised by Polybios (9.27).

In its early years the city was ruled by an oligarchic government. About 570 B.C. it came under the tyrant Phalaris, who carried out an energetic military and political program to extend Akragan territory, conquering Sikanian towns of the interior and even threatening Himera. At his death (ca. 554 B.C.) Phalaris was succeeded by other tyrants such as Alkamenos and Alkandros. During the second half of the 6th c. B.C. the city gained prosperity by the production and export of grain, wine, and olives, as well as by the breeding of livestock. In this period Akragas minted its first silver coins, with an eagle on the obverse and a crab on the reverse. The city reached the peak of its military and political power under Theron, of the family of the Emmenids (488-473 B.C.), who ruled with justice and moderation, though he continued Phalaris' expansionist policy. He conquered Himera, provoking Carthaginian intervention. In 480 B.C. the Carthaginians were thoroughly defeated by a Greek army led by Theron and his brother-in-law Gelon. After this victory Akragas undertook a grandiose building program, including the Temple to Olympian Zeus and the system of aqueducts planned by the architect Phaiax. Pindar lived at the court of Theron.

A semi-aristocratic government followed the tyrants, and was in turn superseded by a democratic constitution; a notable role in this change was played by Empedokles. Until the end of the 5th c. B.C. Akragas enjoyed a long period of prosperity and splendor, disturbed only by a Sikel revolt led by Ducetius, who was defeated at the Akragan border around 450 B.C. The Akragans' wealth, enjoyment of life, and urge to erect splendid public and private buildings were so great that Empedokles remarked that his fellow citizens "ate as if they would die the next day, and built as if they would never die."

At the end of the 5th c. the Carthaginians, resuming their attempt to conquer Sicily, captured Himera and Selinus and marched quickly toward Akragas. After a long siege the city was taken in 406 B.C.; temples and shrines were burnt and sacked, the whole city was razed to the ground. For many decades Akragas lay abandoned; it was rebuilt and repopulated only after 338 B.C. by the new lord of Syracuse, the Corinthian Timoleon, who defeated the Carthaginians and restored peace and democratic governments in the Sicilian towns. Akragas' new colonists, who were joined by the former inhabitants of the city, came from Elea and were led by Megellus and Pheristos. In this period the city expanded considerably and enjoyed a certain prosperity. Between 286 and 280 B.C. it came under the tyrant Phintias, who tried in vain to restore the city to its former power. At his death, all hopes of freedom rested on Pyrrhos, who tried to expel the Carthaginians from Sicily and managed to conquer Akragas in 276 B.C. When Pyrrhos' expedition failed, Akragas came again under Carthaginian domination and suffered the conflict between Rome and Carthage in the first and second Punic wars. In 262, 255, and finally in 210 B.C., Akragas was besieged and occupied by the Roman army. From this moment onward the city disappeared as a political entity although under Roman domination it enjoyed a lasting peace and a notable economic recovery. It was repopulated by Roman colonists in 207 B.C. and again in the Augustan period. Under Roman administration Agrigentum was *civitas decumana*, though it retained civic offices of Greek type. In the Imperial period, besides its usual agricultural production, the city developed a textile industry and the extraction of sulphur; it also had an important commercial harbor, the Emporium, cited by Strabo and Ptolemy. With the spread of Christianity, the end of the Roman empire, and the subsequent Byzantine domination, Agrigentum rapidly declined. The tem-

ples were abandoned or transformed into Christian basilicas; the city area became progressively smaller and the hill of the temples was used for cemeteries and catacombs. When the Arabs invaded it in 825, the city was reduced to a village.

During Greek and Roman times the city occupied a large square area delimited by ravines and by a powerful circuit of fortification walls which, in their original form, probably went back to the 6th c. B.C. On the S side the wall follows a winding course to its SE corner, formed by the so-called Temple of Juno. In this stretch the scant remains of Gate I are followed by a powerful pincer bastion to block a canyon that provided easy access to the city. This bastion was formed by two ashlar walls meeting at an angle and defended by a strong square tower. Gate II, called the Geloan Gate, opened farther S; it was cut into the rock and spanned a road which, from the valley of the river Akragas, climbed up to the city between steep cliffs protected by walls; one can still see today the deep furrows made by wheeled traffic. On the ridge immediately to the W of the Temple of Juno stood Gate III, of which only a few remains survive together with the road level and the vehicle tracks. From this point the fortifications ran along the S edge of the temple hill and were partly cut into the natural rock. To the W of the Temple of Herakles was Gate IV, today called the Golden Gate. It was the most important city gate, and led toward the sea, to the Emporium; there are now no traces of its defenses. The walls continue S of the Temple of Zeus and the Shrine of the Chthonian Divinities; Gate V was in a set-back of the walls and was protected on the right by a bastion projecting ca. 25 m. Today the gate is blocked by tumbled masonry. Beyond Gate V other stretches of the walls have been brought to light, with postern gates and square towers up to the SW corner. Along the W side, the walls resume a winding course to Gate VI, probably a dipylon defended by two towers. Farther N Gate VII was also defended by towers and a projecting bastion. At this point the fortifications curved in an ample arc toward the E and then back to the foot of the acropolis. Gates VIII and IX were built in this stretch. The whole N side of the town was protected only by the rock scarp; to the NW it included the hill called *di Girgenti* on which the modern town is built, and to the NE the other peak called the Athenian Rock, which most scholars identify with the *lophos athenaios* mentioned by Polybios.

Along the circuit of the walls, as if in defense of the city, rose the series of temples and sanctuaries which still form the greatest archaeological attraction of Agrigentum. Starting from the NE corner, on the slopes of the Athenian Rock, one sees first the Sanctuary of Demeter. In the center are the foundations of its temple in *antis* (30.2 x 13.3 m), on which, in the Middle Ages, the Normans built the small church of St. Biagio, partly incorporating into its structure the *cella* of the Greek temple. This latter dates from 480-460 B.C. and carried a stone *sima* with lion head water spouts. Along the N side of the temple are two round altars with *bothroi*, typical of the cult of Chthonian divinities. On its S side the sanctuary was closed by a long retaining wall; access to the temple was by means of two roads cut into the rock and still preserved with their deep furrows cut by the chariots' wheels. Nearby, but outside the walls at the foot of the rock scarp, lies another Sanctuary of Demeter, of pre-Hellenic origin. It consists of two natural grottos from which water flowed, and which were found filled with terracotta busts of Demeter and Kore. In the archaic period a rectangular building with inward leaning walls was erected in front of the grottos; it was probably a cistern that gathered the water of the caves and

channeled it into various troughs on the outside. At a later phase the sanctuary was enclosed by a trapezoidal wall and the entrance was flanked by pilasters.

Another small rock sanctuary, with little niches for votive pinakes cut into the cliff, lies farther S to the side of Gate II. The temple hill proper formed the S side of the city; on its highest point is the so-called Temple of Juno (38.15 x 16.9 m), Doric peripteral (6 x 13). The conditions of the ground required the construction of a massive platform which increases the upward thrust of the building. On the N side the columns, the epistyle and part of the frieze are standing, but on the other three sides only the columns are partially preserved. The door leading from the pronaos into the cella is flanked by piers with traces of stairways to the roof; the opisthodomos was inaccessible from the cella. The temple is dated ca. 460-440 B.C., and was restored in Roman times. To the E of the temple lie the large foundations of its altar. Descending along the ridge, where the rock is honeycombed with Early Christian and Byzantine arched tombs, one reaches the so-called Temple of Concord. Its exceptional state of preservation is due to the fact that in the 6th c. A.D. the temple (to the Dioskouroi?) was transformed into a Christian church to SS. Peter and Paul. The temple (39.4 x 16.9 m) is Doric peripteral (6 x 13) and dates from ca. 450-440 B.C. Columns, pediments, and entablature up to the level of the cornice are still standing. The cella, with pronaos, opisthodomos, and piers, with inner stairways, now appears transformed by its adaptation to a Christian church: the rear wall is missing and the side walls are pierced by 12 arches; the pronaos shows evidence of its change into a sacristy and bishop's lodgings. The whole area between the so-called Temple of Concord and the next temple (of Herakles) is filled with Roman graves and Christian catacombs and cemeteries. The Roman necropolis contains heroa in the Hellenistic tradition, cist graves, and sarcophagi; the most notable structure is the so-called Tomb of Theron near the Golden Gate. It is a typical Hellenistic heroon of Asia Minor form, dating from the 1st c. B.C.; it consists of a square podium surmounted by a chamber with engaged Attic-Ionic columns at the corners, and a Doric entablature.

The Christian cemeteries lie around and under the modern Villa Aurea, with rock-cut tombs and catacombs formed by corridors with arched entrances and round halls adapted from ancient cisterns. On the crest above the Golden Gate stands the Temple of Herakles, perhaps mentioned by Cicero (*Verr.* 2.4.43). It is the earliest of Akragas' temples, datable to the end of the 6th c. B.C. because of the shape of columns and capitals, the elongated plan of the foundations (67 x 25.34 m) and the ratio of the facade columns to those of the flanks (6 x 15). It is a Doric peripteral temple, of which 9 columns still stand or have been re-erected, 8 of them on the S side. From this building come parts of the stone entablature with lion head water spouts (at present on display in the National Museum) which can be assigned to a restoration of the temple during the first half of the 5th c. B.C. Remains of the altar were found E of the temple. Beyond the Golden Gate one sees the ruins of the colossal Temple of Olympian Zeus, begun after the victory of Himera and left unfinished at the time of the Carthaginian destruction in 406 B.C. Its size (112.6 x 56.3 m) makes it comparable to Temple G in Selinus and the great Ionic temples of Asia Minor, e.g., the Artemision at Ephesos and the Didymaion at Miletos. Although Doric in style, this temple is unique architecturally. Over the foundations and the five-stepped crepidoma, in place of the traditional colonnade there extended a solid wall, strengthened at regular intervals

by Doric half columns on the exterior and pilasters on the interior. Between the half columns, at mid height up against the solid wall, stood colossal statues of Telamons, 7.65 m high, with arms bent at head level as if supporting an architrave. One of these Telamons was re-assembled during the past century and is now exhibited in the National Museum; it was originally lying among the ruins of the temple where it has now been replaced by a cast. The building was almost certainly hypaethral, but we cannot restore its entablature. We only know that the facades were decorated with sculptural representations of the Gigantomachy and the Fall of Troy.

At some distance from the E front of the temple lie the remains of the great altar (54.5 x 17.5 m), which was originally a platform supported by piers. Near the SE corner of the Temple of Zeus are the foundations of a small temple with a double-naved cella; its chronology is controversial (between the 6th and 4th c. B.C.). Safely dated to the second half of the 4th c. B.C. is a long portico set along the crest of the walls S of the Temple of Zeus; a trough filled with votive terracottas was found at one end of it. Another portico, of which only the foundations are preserved, separated the Temple of Zeus from the adjacent Sanctuary of the Chthonian Divinities. Excavation in this area revealed traces of prehistoric settlements going back to the Neolithic period. The sanctuary and its various architectural structures are surrounded by a wall that is still extant on the W side. The earliest monuments are on the S side of the sanctuary and consist of 8 round and square altars; two enclosures, each containing several rooms and two interior altars; three shrines with pronaos, cella, and adyton; and various bothroi scattered among the structures. During the 6th c. B.C. work started on two temples that were left unfinished and are now preserved only as foundations; a third temple was completed during the first half of the 5th c. B.C., and is now erroneously called the Temple of the Dioskouroi. Its foundations are preserved and, at the NW corner, a group of four columns with entablature, in a picturesque but incorrect reconstruction of the 19th c. which incorporated architectural elements of various periods. A few yards to the S are the foundations, column drums, and entablature blocks of a Hellenistic temple (now called "Temple L") and its altar. Very recent excavations E of this temple have uncovered a paved court and another shrine of rather complex plan, built in the 5th c. B.C. over an earlier archaic shrine. Another sanctuary, perhaps also of the Chthonian Divinities, has recently been identified at the W end of the hill, but the scarce monumental remains that have come to light (shrine platforms, a round altar) do not allow positive identification. A narrow valley lies under the N ridge of the Sanctuary of the Chthonian Divinities; it is perhaps to be identified as the "Colimbetra," the reservoir into which flowed the waters of the Akragan aqueducts planned by Phaiax. Beyond this valley, on a small hill, stands the so-called Temple of Vulcan. It was of the Doric order (43 x 20.8 m). At present only the foundations of peristyle and cella, a few sections of the crepidoma, and the shafts of two columns remain. The temple dates from the second half of the 5th c. B.C., but it contains in its interior the foundations of an earlier temple in antis of the 6th c. B.C.; pieces of its polychrome terracotta revetments are now on display in the National Museum.

The Temple of Asklepios is outside the city in the center of the plain of St. Gregorius, almost at the confluence of the rivers Akragas and Hypsas. It is almost certainly the temple mentioned by Polybios (1.18) in his description of the Roman siege in 262 B.C. According to Cicero (*Verr.* 2.4.43) it contained a statue of Apollo

by Myron, stolen by Verres. This small temple of the second half of the 5th c. B.C. is built on a high podium; it is Doric, in antis (21.7 x 10.7 m) with pronaos, cella, and a false opisthodomos formed by a solid wall decorated with two Doric half-columns in between corner pilasters. The remains of another temple, of the first half of the 5th c. B.C., lie in the center of the modern city, on the colle di Girgenti, under the mediaeval church of S. Maria dei Greci. The drums of six columns and 22.5 m of the krepidoma are preserved. It has been suggested that this is the Temple of Athena built by Theron, but excavations have provided no evidence to confirm this theory.

Two important archaeological complexes have been uncovered in the last twenty years in the center of the valley of the temples. One is the archaeological area between the church of S. Nicola and the new National Museum; the other is the Hellenistic and Roman quarter nearby. The first archaeological area is called S. Nicola after the beautiful mediaeval church next to it; here the famous Phaedra sarcophagus is at present exhibited. This masterpiece is attributable to an Attic workshop of the 2d-3d c. A.D. In the 6th and 5th c. B.C. the area next to the church must have housed a Sanctuary of the Chthonian Divinities; its scanty remains have been sacrificed to the construction of the new museum. Around the middle of the 3d c. B.C. the rocky plateau was cut into a semicircular cavea with low steps, which has been identified as the meeting place of the citizens' assembly, either the ekklesiasterion or the comitium of the early Roman city. It is an important monument because it represents the first public structure of a civic character to be discovered in Agrigento. In the 1st c. B.C. the cavea was filled in and replaced by a court, and at one end of it was built the famous prostyle temple on a high podium known by the conventional name of Oratory of Phalaris. It was once thought to be a monumental tomb, but the discovery of an altar with semicircular exedra has confirmed that it was a shrine. In the Imperial period this area was occupied by private houses of which a few rooms with mosaics are visible at the foot of the cavea.

Not far from the S. Nicola area, on the opposite side of the national road, recent excavations have uncovered a large section of the Roman living quarters, built on an earlier Hellenistic site with a regular grid plan which, on stratigraphic evidence, seems to go back to the 5th c. B.C. Aerial photography has revealed that the entire slope of the valley was occupied by these habitation quarters with regular plan. The road system of the area thus far excavated includes four long parallel cardines, ca. 4 m wide and separated one from another by ca. 30 m. The cardines end at the present state road, which in this section must overlie the ancient decumanus, as shown by sections of terracotta paving in opus spicatum one of which is preserved in place. The houses, aligned in rows between the cardines, are separated from each other by narrow ambitus and lie at different levels according to their different chronology. Some houses belong to the Late Republican period and have floors in opus signinum; most of them however belong to the Imperial period, with polychrome mosaic floors. Some houses have an atrium of Italic type, others the Hellenistic peristyle. They are all built with blocks of local limestone, and no bricks were used. Large fragments of wall paintings with geometric motifs are preserved. Among the most important are the Peristyle House, the House of Aphrodite, and the House of the Gazelle, now displayed in the National Museum. Among the houses there are also some tabernae and, on the surface, a few Early Christian or Byzantine graves which

infiltrated into the quarter after it was abandoned in the 5th c. A.D.

Other notable monuments, though not easily accessible, are the so-called hypogea, subterranean installations of the Greek aqueducts of the 5th c. B.C. The best known are the Hypogeum Giacatello, to the N of the Museum, and the Hypogeum del Paradiso in the center of the modern city. They are large rooms supported by pilasters into which converge the galleries of the aqueducts.

Outside Agrigento, besides the so-called Tomb of Theron and the already-mentioned Temple of Asklepios, are the remains of a small Early Christian apsidal basilica in the valley of the river Akragas, along the road that climbs to the Temple of Juno. A large monumental complex has also been discovered recently in the area of the modern quarter of Villa Seta, between Agrigento and Porto Empedocle. It consists of the massive ashlar foundations of a large quadrangular portico, probably with an Ionic colonnade as suggested by an extant base. It may have been a large public building or an extramural sanctuary of the Hellenistic-Roman period.

All the archaeological material once in the old Museo Comunale and the finds from recent excavations in Agrigento and its territory are today gathered in the new National Museum near the church of S. Nicola, which also houses the Superintendency to the Antiquities.

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AKRAI (Acre) Sicily. Map 17B. An ancient city in the Province of Siracusa to the W of the modern center of Palazzuolo Acreide. It is on the summit of a hill, almost level but with steep and precipitous flanks except on the E side. It is between the Anapo and the Tellaro, near the mouths of which are respectively Syracuse and Eloro. The hill has been frequented since the Paleolithic period, as is shown by finds during repair under the cliff of S. Corrado.

Akraï, founded by Syracuse in 664 B.C. (Thuc. 5.5.3), represents the first of the city's three colonies. The other two were Kasmenai and Kamarina, which were founded, according to the chronology of Thucydides, respectively in 644 and 599 B.C. Akraï was founded to protect one of the key points of access to Syracuse in the triangle of

SE Sicily. Conspicuous strategic use of the site, however, preceded the foundation of the colony. The sources give little information about the initial period of the sub-colony's life, but it may be supposed that it was subordinate to the mother city. Plutarch records Akrai as a stopping place of Dion during the expedition he led against Dionysios II. It is known (Diod. Sic. 23.4.1) that in the peace treaty between Rome and Syracuse in 263 Akrai was one of the cities, along with Leontinoi, Megara, Heloros/Neton/Tauromenion, to be assigned to Hieron II. Other notice of interest is that given by Pliny that counts Akrai among the *civitates stipendiariae*, the cities, that is, that owed a fixed tribute to Rome because their territory was considered property of the Roman people. Written mention of the city is scarce during the Roman period, even though recently acquired archaeological evidence shows continuity of life there until the Late Imperial era. In the 4th and 5th c. Akrai was the seat of an important Christian community. It is probable that the city was destroyed in 827 during the first large invasion of Arabs into Sicily.

Temples in honor of Artemis, Aphrodite, and Kore (IGS 217) were built here, and there is evidence also of the cults of Zeus Akrios and of the nymphs.

The fortification system of the city developed along the margins of the terrace that is occupied by the urban center. Traces of the structures relating to the city walls are evident along the NW, S, and E margins of the city. The position of the two principal gates has also been identified. The Siracusana gate is to the E, and the Selinuntina to the W. The latter, cited also in the inscriptions, linked Akrai with nearby Kasmenai.

Inside the city, traces are clearly visible of the artery that crossed the urban area in an E-W direction, almost in the middle of the plateau. This area, which constituted the urban center, was itself situated at the midpoint of the level summit. Its N sector, slightly sloping toward the N, contained no archaeological remains. Apparently, although included in the circuit of the fortifications for defensive reasons, it did not make up part of the true urban center. The actual inhabited area in the central part of the level area shows well-regulated development. This is in part because the city was founded at a precise historical moment as a result of the expansionist politics of Syracuse, rather than growing gradually from a primitive nuclear settlement. The principal artery of the city has recently been brought to light for ca. 200 m, and it leads precisely between the two gates of the city mentioned above. The well-preserved tract of road is paved in volcanic rock. Excavation has also brought to light the intersections between this central road and several others, five on its N side and two on the S. The intersections are not at right angles, but rather slightly inclined, thus creating a singular urban plan not previously documented in Sicily.

The archaeological documentation recovered in several stratified cuts made in the central area of the city dates from archaic times to the Roman Imperial period.

Among the monumental urban remains is the base of a Doric peripteral temple at the highest point of the city, on the sacred acropolis, probably dedicated to Aphrodite.

Included in a complex discovered in the 19th c. is a small theater with a maximum diameter of 37.5 m. It dates from the 3d c. B.C. and is made up of a cavea supported by a slope and composed of nine *cunei* and 12 steps, largely rebuilt. Of the original *logeion* only the *stylobate* is preserved. The pavement of the orchestra and the remnants of the stage are rebuildings from the Roman era. To the W of the theater are the remains of a small *bouleuterion* with three *cunei* that must have opened on the agora. At the rear of the theater are the two *Latomie*

called the *Intagliata* and the *Intagliatella*, which bear traces of defunct cults for hero worship. In the Christian-Byzantine period they were transformed into habitations and sepulchers.

The so-called *Templi Ferali* are found to the E of the city. They consist of niches dug into the vertical wall of a *Latomia*, and were evidently related to a cult of the dead. Also to be mentioned are the so-called *Santoni*, which are rude sculptures relating to the cult of the Great Mother, dating to the 3d c. B.C.

To the SE of the city are the necropoleis of *Torre Iudica* from the archaic era, and of *Colle Orbo* from the Hellenistic-Roman period. The *Sikel* necropolis, composed of burials in artificial grottos, probably dates to the Late Bronze age. It is in the section called "Pinita" in the scenic rocky cliffs that outline the S flank of the hill of Akrai.

The material coming from the excavations at Akrai and from its necropoleis is in the small antiquarium near the monumental complex, in the *Museo Archeologico* at Syracuse, and in the *Iudica* collection, which Italy is in the process of acquiring.

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G. VOZA

AKRAIPHIA (Akraifnion, formerly Kardhitsa) Boiotia, Greece. Map 11. A city on the site of the modern village, E of the ancient Lake Kopais. It lies at the foot of a tall hill linked to Mt. Ptoos to the E by a long rocky ridge.

The site does not seem to have been occupied until the Geometric age. The earliest finds, on the W slope of the acropolis, are Geometric terracottas, particularly some small horses (now in the Thebes Museum)—a reminder that the Kopais region was noted for horse-breeding. The city enjoyed a certain autonomy in the 6th and 5th c. B.C., minted its coins, and made a number of dedications to the Ptoios Hero (cf. Ptoion). From 447 to 387 and from 378 to 338 it joined Kopai and Chaironeia to form one of the 11 Boiotian districts. Independent in the Boiotian Koinon, the city was untouched by the invasions and was responsible for administering the Sanctuary of Ptoan Apollo. Even in the 1st c. A.D. it still had some prestige, thanks to the influential Epaminondas, son of Epaminondas (*IG* vii 2711-13).

The city of Akraiphia has not yet been excavated. The lower city was on the N foothills of the *Kriaria* ridge; foundations dating from the Classical and Hellenistic eras could still be seen at the end of the 19th c. An altar dedicated to Zeus Soter, the city's chief divinity, stood on the agora; in his honor the city organized the *Soteria* festivals, with their gymnastic and musical contests. The *Haghios Georgios* Church, on the foothills of the mountain, seems to have been erected on the site of the Temple of Dionysos; it is built largely with ancient materials: monumental stone blocks, Ionic capitals and inscriptions, notably two large stelai honoring Epaminondas of Akraiphia, and one stele bearing the text of a speech delivered by Nero on November 28, A.D. 67 (in the Thebes Museum).

The acropolis, on the top of the hill, is built into the city ramparts. A wall climbs straight from the lower city to the summit; it has no towers or gates and is built of large rectangular blocks placed in regular courses. At the top of the hill, the wall turns at an angle and starts to run SW along the wide flat crest of the ridge; then it joins the narrow pass leading to Akraiphia from the S (there is a gate in the rampart here), spans it, and

climbs N again. After that it disappears. In the most uneven parts of the wall a curious polygonal masonry of nearly regular courses, slightly convex in surface, is combined, at the wall base, with regular masonry of horizontal courses with vertical or oblique facing joints (SW and W section of the wall). The rampart, of gray limestone, is ca. 2 m thick. Despite the differences in masonry it dates from no earlier than the 4th c. B.C.

A number of necropoleis have been discovered: W of the acropolis (late and proto-Corinthian Geometric ware), E of it (Roman period), and in the plain now crossed by the new national highway, between the Kopaic basin and Lake Iliki (7th-4th c. B.C.).

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AKRI, *see* AKTION

AKSARAY, *see* COLONIA ARCHELAIS

AKŞEHİR, *see* AKÇAKOÇA

AKSU, *see* PERGE

AKTAŞ, *see* GAGAI

AKTION later AKARNANIAN (Akri) Greece. Map 9. A peninsula of Akarnania, which with the Epirote peninsula of Preveza, forms the mouth of the Ambrakian gulf. Aktion was under the control of Anaktorion (Thuc. 1.29.3), 40 stades away from the temple (Strab. 10.2.7), a Corinthian colony perhaps of the time of Kypselos. It was famous for the Temple of Apollo and the games (Aktia) celebrated there biennially. During the Peloponnesian War, Aktion became Akarnanian, after the latter's sack of Anaktorion (Thuc. 4.49). According to an inscription of ca. 200 B.C., found at Olympia, the Anaktorians were unable to finance the games after the Social War, and so the temple became a federal shrine of the Akarnanians.

After the battle of Aktion, the games were moved to Augustus' new city of Nikopolis, musical and naval contests were added to the original gymnastic and cavalry games, the contests became quadrennial, and the Spartans were placed in charge (Strab. 7.7.6; Dio Cass. 51.1.1-3). Augustus also enlarged the Aktion sanctuary and one of his great victory votives, a dedication of ten ships, was near the temple. Strabo says, however, that by his time the dedication and the docks were burned (7.7.6).

Strabo's description of the site as on a hill with a grove down below is difficult to reconcile with the present flat, sandy appearance of the peninsula. But the sanctuary must be near the mouth of the Ambrakian gulf (Thuc. 1.29.3; Polyb. 4.63.4; Dio Cass. 50.12.7). The earliest probable evidence for a sanctuary are the two fragmentary kouroi now in the Louvre, found in 1867. Leake saw Roman ruins, possibly from Augustan rebuilding (*opus reticulatum*), Hammond noted blocks under water, suggesting a rise in sea level, and there is Byzantine and especially Turkish building on the peninsula. But no full-scale excavation has as yet been undertaken to determine the exact location of the sanctuary. *See* also Nikopolis.

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E. G. PEMBERTON

ALABANDA (Araphisar) Caria, Turkey. Map 7. About 11 km W of the present town of Çine. It was one of the three inland cities of Caria which Strabo considered noteworthy. According to Stephanos of Byzantium it was named by King Kar after his son Alabandos in consequence of a cavalry victory, for in Carian *ala* = horse and *banda* = victory. A god Alabandos is mentioned by Cicero (*ND* 3.50). Herodotos describes Alabanda in one case as in Caria, in the other as in Phrygia, but there is no doubt that the same city is meant. Stephanos' second city of Alabanda in Caria can never have existed.

Late in the 3d c. Alabanda was colonized by the Seleucids and took the name of "Antiocheia of the Chrysaorians" in honor of Antiochos III. Under this name it was recognized by the Amphictyonic Council as inviolable and sacred to Zeus Chrysaoreus and Apollo Isotimos. Despite this privilege the city and its territory was sacked soon afterwards by Philip V of Macedon in the course of his Carian expedition (201-197). Rhodian domination after Magnesia in 190 was hardly more than nominal, and about 170 the Alabandians obtained an alliance with Rome. They had already at that time built a Temple of Urbs Roma. After 129 B.C. Alabanda suffered like the rest in the province of Asia from the provincial maladministration, and by 51 B.C. was in debt to the Roman banker Cluvius. In 40 B.C. the city with its sanctuaries was harshly treated by Labienus for its resistance to him. Under the Empire Alabanda had the status of a conventus.

The site at Araphisar is said by Strabo (660) to lie under two adjoining hills in such a way as to resemble a pack-ass loaded with its panniers. The city wall runs over these hills and included also a large area of the plain. On the hills the wall is well preserved in places, but on the level ground it has virtually disappeared. The masonry is a slightly bossed ashlar with rubble filling. There are numerous towers, and half a dozen gates may be recognized by gaps in the wall.

Excavations in 1905 brought to light the foundations of two temples. The first of these is the Temple of Apollo Isotimos. It was Ionic, with a peristyle (8 x 13 columns), orientated NE-SW; the frieze showed a battle of Greeks and Amazons. At present hardly anything remains visible. The epithet Isotimos, peculiar to Apollo at Alabanda, is thought to mean "equal in honor (to Zeus Chrysaoreus)." In Imperial times the temple was rededicated to Apollo Isotimos and the Divine Emperors.

The second temple stood on the slope of the hill a little above the plain. It was Doric, with a peristyle (6 x 11 columns), and comprised a pronaos and a cella; the entrance was on the W. It is commonly called Temple of Artemis from a figurine of Artemis-Hekate found on the spot, but this evidence is obviously slender. The date is probably about 200 B.C. This building too has suffered much since the excavation.

Of the theater only the ends of the retaining wall of

the cavea are standing, in elegant bossed ashlar, with an arched entrance on either side; the seats and stage building are gone. The cavea is large and comprises rather more than a semicircle. This building has not been excavated.

Outside the city wall on the N stands a single arch of an aqueduct, of the usual Roman type, but the upper part, including the water channel, is not preserved.

The most conspicuous building on the plain is a rectangular structure in brown stone standing over 9 m in height; it is probably a council house. The S front contained four doors and a row of windows; in the interior a staircase on either side led up to the curved rows of seats. In the exterior of all four sides, especially on the S front, a horizontal row of square holes has been cut at some later date; their purpose is not clear. Close by are the ruins of another large building which has not been excavated; it is thought to have been a bath building. Between this and the council house is a broad open space, probably the agora. The excavators unearthed a colonnaded stoa surrounding it, with an entrance at the NW corner, but of this nothing is now visible. The street leading to the city on the E was lined by an extensive necropolis. The tombs are of sarcophagus type, with inscriptions frequently recording the trade or profession of the deceased.

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ALAGONIA Lakonia, Greece. Map 9. A site occupied in mediaeval times by the fortress of Zarnata, S of the modern town of Kambos on the Mani peninsula. Pausanias (3.26.11) lists it among the Free Lakonian cities and mentions Sanctuaries of Dionysos and Artemis. There are traces of polygonal masonry in the facade of the fortress.

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ALALIA later ALERIA Corsica, France. Map 23. Half way down the E coast of Corsica, opposite the W shores of Etruria, it was first a Greek, then a Roman colony. According to Herodotos (1.162-67), a group of settlers from Phokaia established themselves on the site about twenty years before the campaigns conducted by the Persian king Cyrus against the Greek cities of Ionia, in other words about 565-560. They were joined around 545-540 by part of the population of the besieged Phokaia. By practicing piracy in Etruscan territory and among the Carthaginian possessions in Sardinia, the Greeks of Alalia provoked a punitive expedition by the Punic and Etruscan fleets. The battle of Alalia (about 535) was a costly Pyrrhic victory for the Phokaia. Contrary to Herodotos' assertions, it does not appear that the whole population then left Alalia, first for Rhegion, then Velia (Elea). Certainly Etruscans, and possibly Carthaginians, came to join the Greek and native elements. They made Alalia a very active, cosmopolitan port. After a short period of Carthaginian control, Rome took the town ca. 259 B.C. (the epitaph of L. Cornelius Scipio: *HEC CEPIT CORSICA(M) ALERIA(M)QUE URBEM: CIL* 1.32). In 81 Aleria, which had resisted Sulla, became a military colony. First Caesar, then Augustus made new settlements and the town took the name of Colonia Veneria Julia Pacensis Restituta Tertianorum Aleria. Augustus established a detachment of the Misenum fleet there. The development of the port of Ostia led little by little to the economic decline

of Aleria, but it remained the political and administrative capital of Corsica under the Empire.

The town and its vicinity have been systematically explored since 1955. The first phase of occupation of the site by the Phokaia has left no remains except for a stratigraphic level found in deep test pits made under the Roman town. It corresponds to the 6th c. B.C. and is characterized by sherds of Ionian, Phokaian, Rhodian, and Attic black-figure ware. Neither the dwellings nor the tombs of this period have been brought to light as yet. However, the excavation of the necropolis of Casabianda, whose access road has been cleared, has permitted the discovery of tombs cut into the rock. They include a dromos, an antechamber (sometimes double), and a chamber furnished with benches. Low brick walls blocked the entrances. Some of these tombs retain traces of pictorial decoration. The oldest goes back to the end of the archaic or the beginning of the Classical period. The grave goods include works of the very first rank: jewels, weapons, metal artifacts, bronze and ceramic plates and dishes—in particular, Attic cups, rhytons, kraters with little columns, etc. They are decorated by artists such as the painters of Pan, Alkimakos, Kalliope, Myson, and many others. They are all exceptional works which are not found in such abundance except on the largest Etruscan sites, and can be seen in the Aleria Museum.

In addition to the Casabianda necropolis, others prove the continuity of occupation. No break appears in the material from the 5th c. B.C. until the 3d or 4th c. A.D. Even more, the enormous quantity and high value of the grave goods show that before the Roman conquest Alalia was a center of importance. Further excavations should permit the extrication of the sites and architecture of the Greek and Hellenistic town. At the same time, they should provide an answer to a difficult problem: what importance should be assigned to an Etruscan presence, attested until now only by a very small proportion of the finds and by graffiti still under study.

The Roman town (no doubt like the earlier settlements) grew up on a plateau ca. 3 km long. At its foot the river Tavignano describes a large curve, and the commercial port was established inside this elbow. In relation to the port a mansio was created, the baths of which have been discovered (the so-called Baths of Santa Laurina). The war fleet anchored in the pool of Diana.

The Roman colony is still only incompletely excavated. A part of the ramparts is visible to the W, on both sides of the Praetorian Gate which passed over the decumanus. This last has been followed until it crosses the cardo just outside the forum on its S side. The forum has the shape of a slightly irregular trapezoid 92 m long, orientated E-W. After its founding by Sulla, it underwent numerous rearrangements.

The E side is occupied by a temple, whose podium in opus incertum has survived. Probably it was a Temple to Augustus and Rome (an inscription to a flamen of Caracalla), and raised in the time of Hadrian. The N and S sides of the square are adorned with porticos with brick columns. The W ends of the porticos stand against two monuments of uncertain nature (a small temple to the N and an office of the aediles to the S?). Near them are two arches: a S arch marking the beginning of the cardo and a second one, to the N and orientated to the W, which gives access to the praetorium. This edifice occupies all of the W part of the forum, to a depth of about 50 m. There are three porticos surrounding a vast central court with a complex system of basins, cisterns, and nymphaea. The NW corner contained chambers possibly used as strong rooms.

The W portico was altered at a late date in order to permit the construction of a new tribunal.

Several buildings have been excavated outside the forum. The most important of these is located N of the praetorium and stands 5 m higher than it. It includes two large cisterns, chambers adorned with mosaics, tabernae, and bath pools with hypocausts. Tradition places the apartments of the governor there; it is certain that this bath could not have been public. Perhaps it was the theater of the events reported by Tacitus (*Hist.* 2.16), the assassination in the baths of the procurator Decimus Pacarius. To the W was an establishment which included many basins and contained an enormous quantity of shells; it must have been a preserving and salting factory. North of the Temple of Augustus and Rome, the so-called House of the Dolium has been excavated. Its oldest level has pavings of opus signinum decorated with white lapilli and goes back to the period of Sulla. A second level dates to the 1st c. A.D. and contains the outline of a house with a peristyle. South of the temple another house (the House of the Impluvium) has been only partly excavated. Also noteworthy are the foundations of a small Early Christian chapel with an apse, on top of the remains of the N portico and virtually touching the temple. Other monuments have been identified but not cleared. Notable examples are the amphitheater, near the S gate of the ramparts, and a mausoleum situated outside the W sector of the fortifications.

In the modern village the fort of Matra contains the museum, where the rich collections from the necropoleis and the products of the excavations in the town are on exhibit.

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C. GOUDINEAU

ALANGE ("Castrum Colubri") Badajoz, Spain. Map 19. Roman town 15 km SE of Mérida, built over a pre-Roman settlement and now covered by the mediaeval castle. Traditionally it was Castrum Colubri, but this name appears in none of the sources of the Roman period. The baths, the basic structure of which is still recognizable despite later restorations, are still in use. They consist of a rectangular enclosure (28 x 13 m) inside which are two round rooms with separate entrances. Each room, 11.3 m in diameter, is flanked by four exedras and has a round pool in the center.

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L. G. IGLESIAS

ALA NOVA, *see* LIMES PANNONIAE

ALĀNYA, *see* KORAKESION

ALAŞEHİR, *see* PHILADELPHIA (Lydia)

ALĀTRI, *see* ALETRIUM

ALAUNA Commune Valognes, Dept. Manche, France. Map 23. The city is situated to the N of the peninsula of Cotentin, on a route used by tin traders and in the heart of the territory belonging to the Gallic people called the Unelli, for whom it perhaps served as a capital. Alauna is mentioned in the *Antonine Itinerary* and in the *Peutinger Table*. The coins found there run from Domitian to Maximus Magnus. Destruction is attributed to Victor,

son of Maximus, at the time of his retreat toward Brittany (A.D. 388). There is an echo of the word Alauna in the present parish of Notre Dame d'Alleaume, a rural quarter of Valognes.

The site was excavated at the very end of the 17th c., but the most extensive excavations came in the first half of the 19th. Further digging was done in 1954.

No indisputable trace of fortifications has been found although the present place-name, Le Câtelet, has given rise to the hypothesis of a castellum. The settlement was composed of insulae built of wood and clay on stone foundations often without mortar. Some villas, more or less distant from the center of the city, have been located.

Monumental remains are few and in bad repair, as the ruins served as a source for stone by later builders. A wall 50 m long, near which the ruins of a column have been found, belongs to a structure not yet identified.

The ruins of the baths called at present Vieux Château, partially destroyed in 1773, are well known through a survey made in 1765, the accuracy of which was borne out by work done in 1954. Another survey published in the 18th c. is actually a plan of the baths at Vieux (Aragenua). This may have led to the incorrect assumption that there were no baths at Alauna. From these, oriented E-NE-W-SW, five rooms have been fully excavated. One of them housed a circular bath heated by hypocaust. The walls are made of rubble between two facings of small stones, the frames of the bays being alternately of brick and stone. Water was supplied by an underground aqueduct fed by a spring at the Câtelet, where a man-made cistern regulated the flow.

The theater was situated at the easternmost point of the city, 800 m from the baths. It is located in a natural hollow but additional earth was necessary to make the W part. Part of the outside wall still exists. The masonry stands on foundations of dry stone. The interior of the theater consisted of a pulpitum smaller than the proscenium, the orchestra, two maeniana separated by walls and aisles, and an upper gallery. Spectators entered by stairways. The theater held about 3700 people. In the center of the orchestra was a drain covered by a flagstone slab. The only decorative object found was a limestone candelabra (Cherbourg museum). No statuary has been found.

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J. J. BERTAUX

ALAUNA (Maryport) Cumberland, England. Map 24. The name Alauna derives from the *Ravenna Cosmography*. The Roman fort lies on a cliff with a wide outlook across the Solway Firth, and commands the mouth of the river Ellen. We may presume that the fort was built as part of the coastal defenses which continued the system of Hadrian's Wall SW along the shore of the Solway.

The fort (ca. 160 x 150 m, an area of 2.4 ha) faces seaward. Stone-robbing in the 17th and 18th c. has re-

moved most of the Roman walls, and the site was also subject to several ill-recorded excavations during the same period. Excavation in 1966 produced evidence of occupation from ca. 125 to the end of the 4th c.

A large number of inscriptions from earlier excavations provide important evidence for the units in garrison. These were the following cohorts: I Hispanorum equitata (under Hadrian); I Delmatarum (under Antoninus Pius); I Baetiorum c.R. Two other units, of uncertain title, are also attested. Three of the four known units were cohortes quingenariae, though the fort was certainly large enough for a cohortes milliaria equitata. There is nothing to indicate the use made of the extra space.

The original parade ground lay NE of the fort, and a series of altars was found buried near it. A new parade ground was created in the 3d c. SW of the fort. The area to the NE, along the cliff, was occupied by an extensive civil settlement, defended by a bank and ditch which also enclosed the fort. Outside this enclosure there was apparently some ribbon development beside the road which led SE to Papcastle. There is slight evidence for Roman harbor installations on the S bank of the Ellen, but these, like much else, have been covered by the modern town.

The site of the fort, however, remains open, and the defenses may readily be identified; nothing else can be seen except the spoil heaps of stone robbers. Most of the important inscriptions and sculptured stones are preserved at Netherhall, Maryport.

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ALBA FUCENS (Albe) Italy. Map 16. The remains of this ancient Roman colonia stand on a hill that rises almost 300 m above the basin formerly occupied by the Fucine Lake. A memory of the ancient glory lingers on in the name of the modern village (commune of Massa d'Albe), 8 km to the W of Avezzano. Alba Fucens was situated on a crossroads, of which the most important route, the Via Valeria Tiburtina, linked Rome to the Adriatic. Another road gave passage from S Etruria to the Campania by way of the valley of the Liri. This geographical position determined the history of Alba, whose development is due entirely to the military events which took place in central Italy.

Rome founded this colony in 303 B.C., a year after the submission of the Aequi, by transferring there 6000 colonists. During the 3d c. wars, at first against the Samnites, then against the Carthaginians, Alba remained a faithful ally. In the 2d c. the town served as a fortress to which dethroned kings such as Syphax, Perseus V, and Bituitus were relegated. During the social wars, Alba, which remained faithful, was besieged, but in 89 it was relieved by Rome. From this point begins a period of great prosperity for the town. Whole districts of the town were rebuilt, and the center of the city was entirely remodeled according to Hellenistic ideas of urban planning. From the 3d c. A.D. decline is marked, accelerating in the following century. The last reference to the city is made by Procopius, who mentions that in 537 Justinian's troops took up their winter quarters there.

The first systematic exploration of the city was begun in 1949 and has continued without interruption. The center of the city has been excavated and a detailed study of most of the public and private edifices has been made.

The town was on an oblong hill, its greatest length running N-S. On the acropolis, a rocky spur, the mediæval village formerly stood and perhaps also the pre-Roman settlement. To the S is the hill of San Pietro, with a Romanesque church and Italic temple. To the E

is the Pettorino, on which are the remains of another temple. Between these two heights stretches a valley some 100 m wide, where the principal buildings of the town were situated. The town's perimeter included the summits of all three hills and took the form of an elongated lozenge (1150 x 675 m), the whole surrounded by a wall 2925 m long. The original wall, which was between 2.8 m and 3.4 m thick, was constructed of massive rubble work. It dates, for the most part, to the mid 3d c.; some modifications were made in the 2d c. and at the beginning of the 1st c. B.C. The wall is pierced by four gates identical in plan: rubble work construction with a tower or bastion advanced to the right.

The streets are laid out on a grid pattern, the outside of the grid measuring 336 m by 246 m. It is subdivided into regular sectors by the two axes of the city: the decumanus or Via Valeria, which runs along the bottom of the valley, and the transverse cardo. A second street, the Via dei Pilastrini, is parallel to the decumanus. Between the two stood all the official buildings and monuments of the city, which stretch from the N to the S as follows: the comitium (2d c. B.C.); the forum (142 x 43.5 m), which is terminated at the S by a portico and a rectangular basilica (53.1 x 23.3 m), which has three doors opening onto the forum; then the market, the baths, and the Sanctuary of Hercules, the last being a vast complex consisting of a small cella and a very large esplanade surrounded by a double portico. Along the principal streets are shops of standardized ground plan. In the outlying districts are some opulent houses with mosaic floors and frescoed walls, the theater and the amphitheater, and the remarkable remains of the Temple of Apollo, which are incorporated in a beautiful Romanesque church. The temple probably dates from the 2d c. B.C.

On the N flank of the town stretches a large terrace surrounded by a portico terminating in an exedra. In the center stands a square monumental pillar. The whole dates from the 1st c. A.D.

The immense rubble work wall attests the essentially military character of Alba. The monumental center of the city is an example of city planning dating in its principal elements from the end of the Republican period (1st c. B.C.); the amphitheater and some private dwellings date from the 1st c. A.D.

The principal objects discovered in the course of the excavations—the Venus of Alba, a statue of Herakles Epitrapezios, marble portrait busts, bronze statuettes, inscriptions, etc.—are preserved at the National Museum of the Abruzzi at Chieti.

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ALBA HELVIORUM (Alba) Ardèche, France. Map 23. The capital of the Helvii, in Gallia Narbonensis. Their territory on the right bank of the Rhône corresponds almost exactly to the department of Ardèche. A Roman colony under Augustus, the Alba prospered from the 1st c. until it was sacked by the Alemanni in

the 3d c. The city owed its prosperity to its location in the fertile plain below the basalt massif of the Coiron, which shields it on the N and makes it a rich wine-growing region; Pliny (*HN* 14.43) mentions a local wine of good repute. It was also important as a road junction: three major roads go from Alba to Lugdunum, Nemausus, and Gergovia. A Christian community grew up there in the 4th c.; it was the seat of the first five bishops, but in the 5th c. the bishopric was transferred to Viviers. At that time the city belonged to the Viennoise province.

The earliest of the principal monuments, excavated 1935-39 and from 1964 on, is a theater (65 m in diam.) built under Augustus. It could hold 5000-6000 spectators. The cavea, which is built against a hill, is edged by two parallel semicircular walls; five entrances give access from the top. Between the radiating walls piles of basalt blocks supported the seats, which have nearly all disappeared. The orchestra level was recently determined by the discovery of a number of stone slabs. The *scena* has mostly disappeared, but the back wall of the stage was uncovered in 1968. On the W side of the two lower entrances are some unusual semicircular abutments. Behind the *scena* is a large monument, not yet identified; in the Late Empire some little shops were put up against its S wall.

At the spot known as La Planchette are some small baths consisting of five adjacent rooms (apodyterium, frigidarium, two tepidaria, caldarium) with apsidal and kidney-shaped pools. A curious water system 150 m W of the theater includes a principal main, one wall of which has small openings in its upper section while the other discharges at floor level into small, steeply sloping arched channels. This arrangement made it possible to recover the infiltrating water and use it for irrigation elsewhere.

The forum has been only partly uncovered. On a slight rise 150 m NW of the theater, it is a huge esplanade 42.8 m wide, with porticos the back walls of which are decorated with alternately rectangular and semicircular exedras. The W side of the piazza is lined with shops and to the N is a large monument (temple or curia?).

In the center of the city are two houses, separated by a road running E-W. One of them has 13 rooms, seven of them with mosaics; it is set in the middle of a peristyle with an oblong pool. The *cardo maximus* has been located for 150 m, and one section paved with massive polygonal stone slabs has been uncovered. The sidewalks are made of the same hard limestone blocks as the curbstones. The road crosses the city N-S and runs along the W side of the forum. The forum and all other monuments excavated or located have the same orientation—Alba was laid out on a grid.

At the spot called Saint-Pierre, NW of the town, is a monument built over two others. At the bottom level is a Severan building with a portico 3.5 m wide, which has been traced for over 23 m. It has a gutter on either side, and runs around an esplanade with a large pool (10.75 x 7 m). The portico opens onto some large rooms, many of them with mosaic floors; according to two inscriptions citing the presence at Alba of four corporations associated with viticulture—the *dendrophori*, *fabri*, *centonarii*, and *utriclarii*—this may have been a building reserved for collegia, possibly a meeting-place for corporations. This monument was destroyed at the end of the 3d c. In the 4th-5th c. an Early Christian group of buildings was erected: a baptistery (?) approached by a corridor and a small courtyard, both paved; adjacent to it and reached by a long paved corridor, a central building (18 x 17 m) which has a raised presbyterium with a flat chevet (martyrium?); and N of this monument and reached by the same corridor, the cathedral with three aisles, the floor crammed with tombs. These tombs are on two levels:

some are tile-covered tombs in the Roman tradition, others are Merovingian sarcophagi, nearly all made of reused material. Finally, a Romanesque chapel was added in the 12th c. over the N part of the church.

A small museum is being set up to house the mosaics, inscriptions, and other objects. Various finds are in the British Museum, the Musée Calvet at Avignon, and in private collections.

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M. LEGLAY

#### ALBA IULIA, see APULUM

ALBANO LAZIALE Italy. Map 16. A town on the Via Appia that grew up in and around the camp built by Septimius Severus to house the Legio II Parthica (formed in A.D. 193) on the steep outer slope of the crater that encloses Lago d'Albano. The site seems to have been chosen to put the camp near the imperial villa built by Domitian at Castel Gandolfo; the ager albanus, sweeping in an arc from Castrimoenium to Aricia, was probably largely imperial domain by this time.

There are good remains of the fortifications, all in massive blocks of the local tufa, some stretches heavily rusticated, some very lightly if at all. The triple porta praetoria in the SW front has been excavated, and the SE front with an arched gate and a rectangular tower can be followed for nearly its whole length. Near the highest point is a cistern carved in the tufa with a capacity of 10,000 cubic m. It is divided into five aisles by four rows of nine pillars supporting vaulted roofs and is still in use without, it is said, ever having been repaired. Other adjuncts of the camp outside its walls include an aqueduct, an amphitheater, two baths, and a necropolis. A circular nymphaeum in opus mixtum listatum with figured mosaic floors inside the camp may originally have stood in the park of Domitian's villa; it has been converted into the church of S. Maria Rotonda.

In the Villa Comunale of Albano, on a ridge dominating the campagna, are extensive remains of masonry of several periods, going back as far as the Late Republic, commonly identified as ruins of the villa of Pompey, an attractive notion, since it was certainly an exceptionally fine building.

Between Albano and Castel Gandolfo lies the emissary of Lago d'Albano, a tunnel said to have been driven originally in 398-397 B.C. to keep the level of the lake constant (Livy 5.15-19). It is ca. 2 m high, 1 m broad, and 1800 m long.

Just outside Albano on the way to Aricia is the Sepolcro degli Orazi e Curiazi, a monumental tomb, much restored, with a square base surmounted by a round drum and four elongated cones at the corners. The whole is built of concrete with a tufa facing, and there is no evidence of how it continued above this point or of a burial chamber. It can hardly be pre-Augustan.

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*Campagna in Classical Times* (1927) 191-94; H. W. Benario, "Albano and the Second Parthian Legion," *Archaeology* 25 (1972) 256-63. L. RICHARDSON, JR.

**ALBA LONGA** (Castel Gandolfo) Latium, Italy. Map 16. The most eminent city of the Latin league is now believed to have been situated here, 24 km SE of Rome. Remains have been found of villas datable to the Late Republican and the Imperial periods, including the villa of Domitian, whose peregrinations along the lake are referred to by Pliny the Younger (*Pan.* 81.82). Domitian's villa contained its own theater, and also a grotto along the coast of Lake Albano where a number of fragmentary sculptures in high relief were found in 1841. There were identifiable as a gigantic recumbent Polyphemos, a ram, a Scylla, etc., reminiscent of the sculptures found at Sperlonga. The grotto itself resembles the one at Sperlonga in that it consists of several sections: a large circular one in the middle, and several smaller ones along the sides. The Polyphemos is in the same late Hellenistic style as the similar statue from Sperlonga; and though its surface is considerably worn, the variegated modeling also seems to point to Greek workmanship, contemporary with the Pergamine Altar.

The grotto here and at Sperlonga suggest that there were in Greece—perhaps on Rhodes or at Pergamon—grottos adorned with sculptures representing the adventures of Odysseus and other Homeric heroes, which were later taken by the Romans to Italy and placed in similar settings. Such grottos with several divisions may be found along the indented coast of many Greek lands, and one of them has been immortalized in Homer's description of Odysseus' encounter with Polyphemos (*Od.* 9.190ff).

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**ALBA POMPEIA** (Alba) Liguria, Italy. Map 14. A city on the right bank of the Tanaro river, NE of Pollentia in the Augustan Regio IX. In inscriptions, in the *Peutinger Table*, and in the Latin authors, the name Pompeia is occasionally added, perhaps because Cn. Pompeius Strabo conferred Latin citizenship on the entire area across the Po river. As a municipium, the city was enrolled in the tribus Camilla and was the birthplace of the emperor Pertinax. The city may have been built on a pre-Roman settlement on either side of the road from Augusta Taurinorum to Aquae Statiellae. It had a circuit wall whose entire polygonal perimeter is known and of which some sections, replaced in the Middle Ages, are still visible on the N side. The walls, probably of the Augustan period, were constructed with a solid core faced with long bricks ca. 2.45 m thick at the base. In one section toward the Tanaro river, a system of fortified passages may have formed one of the city gates. The modern streets, which follow the ancient line and the remains of the Roman sewers (whose underground net-

work is still extant), reveal a regular plan with crossing axis streets. The cardo corresponds to the present-day Via Vittorio Emanuele and Via Vernazza, connecting with the road to Pollentia to the W and to Aquae Statiellae and Hasta to the E. The decumanus, recognizable in the straight course of Via Cavour-Via Vida, was linked to the road to Vada Sabatia (Savona). At the junction of the major axis streets, the modern Piazza del Risorgimento occupies the area of the forum. Here, in 1839 in the Cathedral (the ancient Capitolium?), a colossal marble head of Juno was brought to light. Outside the walls, no visible monumental remains exist today. However, remains of buildings have been isolated in the basements of homes, and precious mosaic pavements have been recovered in the area of the Church of SS. Cosmas and Damian (a temple, baths?) and near the Church of San Giuseppe. On each occasion, discoveries have been made of inscriptions, sculptures, and objects coming mainly from the necropolis (the major cemetery on Via di Pollenzo) and today are maintained in the Museo Federico Eusebio of the city.

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ALBE, see ALBA FUCENS

ALBENGA, see SHIPWRECKS

**ALBI** (Albige?) Tarn, France. Map 23. Albi was, at least in the Late Empire, the capital of a Gallo-Roman civitas which belonged to the province of Aquitaine. No monuments survive: the only known remains are isolated, accidental finds. In the past 20 years such discoveries have led to the identification of a potter's workshop (1st c. A.D.) in the Rue de la Piaule, 2d c. cremation tombs around Saint-Salvy, and a very late inhumation cemetery 2 km S of the town. Some funeral pits from the beginning of our era were found in 1973.

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**ALBIAS** Tarn-et-Garonne, France. Map 23. Near the low hill of Sainte-Rafine, a ford allowed the Roman road from Toulouse to Cahors to cross the Aveyron. Cosa, whose name appears on the *Peutinger Table*, was a center of some importance from the time of Augustus on. A Gallic coin imitating an Ampurias drachma was found in the bed of the Aveyron. The site itself, which extended along the left bank of the river, has produced a large number of Roman coins and terra sigillata, among other finds. Some of the coins came from Italy, the pottery from Montans and La Graufesenque.

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M. LABROUSSE

ALBINTIMILIUM (Ventimiglia) Liguria, Italy. Map 14. A contracted form of the name of the Ligurian center Albium Intemelum, of which nothing is known, was used by the Roman city founded (2d-1st c. B.C.) on the same site between the Roia and Nervia rivers in the narrow coastal plain. The city prospered until the 5th c. A.D. Surrounded by walls with round towers wherever the wall changed direction, the city had straight, paved streets, and dry-block buildings.

Stratigraphic excavations have revealed the different phases of the development of the city through evidence gained from pottery. In the 1st c. A.D., the old Republican walls of the city were destroyed and the city was enlarged with new insulae and a new monumental paved road. To the S, the necropolis was extended and included numerous monumental tombs, enclosed and rich in funerary furnishings. Of the houses only a few of the mosaic pavements surrounding them have been uncovered. The major remaining monument is the theater, constructed during the first half of the 2d c. A.D. It was built over an angle of the Republican walls and some other buildings that had been destroyed earlier.

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A. FROVA

ALBURNUS MAIOR (Roșia Montană) Alba, Romania. Map 12. An important settlement, center of gold mining in Roman Dacia Superior, in the Apuseni mountains. In the hills of Cetatea Mare and Cetatea Mică traces are preserved of ancient Roman mines.

Under Trajan Dalmatian colonists (Pirustae, Baridustae, Sardeates) settled here, each tribe dwelling in a separate village or quarter.

Fragments of inscriptions and sculpture have been found as well as mining and washing equipment. Also 25 tabulae ceratae (A.D. 131-67) with information about work in the mines, sale and purchase contracts, receipts of loans with interest, sale of slaves, etc. Finds are in the History Museum of the Socialist Republic of Romania, of Transilvania in the History Museum in Cluj, and in the Alba Iulia Regional Museum.

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L. MARINESCU

ALCALÁ DE HENARES, *see* COMPLUTUM

ALCÁNTARA Cáceres, Spain. Map 19. Town on the Tajo 62 km NW of Cáceres where an immense bridge carried the Roman road from Norba to Conimbriga. The road may be traced from the Alcántara bridge to the Segura bridge over the Erjas at the Portuguese border, also built by the Romans. The Alcántara bridge, 194 m long, spans the river with six arches; it is almost perfectly symmetrical. The maximum height is 71 m, of which 14 m are the triumphal arch in the center of the bridge. This arch, disfigured by restorations of the 16th c. and earlier, bears an inscription dedicated to Trajan (*CIL* II, 759), in whose reign the bridge was built. The imperial titles are those of the year A.D. 104. The columns of the arch also bore inscriptions, now lost, listing the municipalities which paid for the bridge (*CIL* II, 760). At the S side is a small shrine on the pediment of which is another inscription of Trajan (*CIL* II, 761) giving the name of the architect of the viaduct, C. Iulius Lacer.

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L. G. IGLESIAS

ALCHESTER Oxfordshire, England. Map 24. A Roman walled town 17 km NE of Oxford at the point where the Roman Akeman Street was joined by a branch road from Watling Street. The area bounded by defenses, ca. 10 ha, is almost square. The earliest defenses consisted of a gravel rampart and one or more ditches; later, a stone wall was added to the rampart. The dating of these two phases is obscure. Circular mounds are still visible at the NE and SE angles and partial excavation of that at the NE corner has demonstrated that these were external towers. Their plan remains uncertain. Part of what appeared to be an internal turret was also partially excavated.

The buildings of Alchester have not been thoroughly excavated. The planning of streets approaches a rectangular grid, uncommon in the smaller Romano-British towns. Along the main street, air photography has revealed the presence of numbers of narrow, rectangular strip buildings. Near the center of the town lay a building with a central court, surrounded by a portico on three sides. Outside the W defenses, excavation in 1766 of what was then a prominent mound known as the Castle uncovered a sizable bath.

Iron Age settlement is attested close to the later Roman town, and Roman occupation of the site began in the Claudian period, possibly in the form of a fort. After the 5th c. A.D. the place was deserted.

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M. TODD

ALCONÉTAR Cáceres, Spain. Map 19. Deserted site at the confluence of the Tajo and Almonte rivers, where the Roman road from Augusta Emerita to Asturica Augusta crossed the Tajo over a bridge 290 m long. Several piers and arches survive, two sets of which have been reconstructed. In the vicinity is the Turmulos mansion of the *Antonine Itinerary* 433.5. Ruins of a Roman castrum and parts of a wall of granite blocks have been found, and an Early Christian basilica of the 5th or 6th c., built on the ruins of an earlier villa. The site is now flooded.

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L. G. IGLESIAS

ALCUDIA DE POLLENSA, *see* POLLENTIA

ALDBOROUGH, *see* ISORBRIGANTUM

ALEBAECE REIURUM APOLLINARIUM (Riez) Alpes de Haute-Provence, France. Map 23. Capital of the tribe of the Reii, whose territory extended from the middle Durance to the Verdon gorges, the Celto-Ligurian oppidum of Alebaece was probably on the hill of Saint-Maxime, which rises above the modern town. The Roman town (Plin. *HN* 3.36) founded under Augustus, whose official name is revealed by inscriptions to have been Colonia Julia Augusta Apollinaris Reiorum, lay for the most part in the small plain at the juncture of three valleys.

Situated at the E extremity of the Provincia Narbonensis and next to the Alpes Maritimae, it was a crossroads of secondary highways. Located as it was, however, away from the great transalpine highways and in the center of the S Alps, the town was above all an administrative and religious center whose role has been made increasingly clear by explorations since 1963. The wide-ranging activity of its first bishops, Maximus (434-460) and Faustus (461-493), both former abbots of Lérins, made it an important center of Christianity under the Late Empire; it was the meeting-place for a famous council (439).

The extent of the site (at least 15 ha) has been established with relative precision. The remains of a temple, bath house, residential quarter, and an Early Christian cathedral complex have been uncovered, and the ground plan of the city appears to have been regular and oriented towards the four cardinal points. In the Late Empire, a wall (no longer visible) surrounded the town. Of the tetrastyle temple of large-block construction, only the E facade remains, along with part of the podium. It is uncertain to whom it was dedicated; it may have been a municipal monument to Rome and Augustus, or, more likely, the main unit of a sanctuary of Apollo, for the surname Apollinaris borne by the site suggests that the cult of the healing god was important in the town. Support for this hypothesis comes from the fact that there is a large spring near the temple, and an inscription to Aesculapius was discovered there in the 17th c.

In another sector of the town, at Pré de Foire, recent explorations have revealed the remains of large and complex public baths, as well as a group of expensive private houses arranged one above the other on the S side of the valley of the Colostre and served by a network of alleys.

The cathedral complex, one of the few of Narbonense Gaul, dates from the 5th c. or earlier. It was built in the S half of the city on top of public buildings from the Early Empire which were probably destroyed at the end of the 3d c. along with the other buildings in this sector. The baptistery, which still rises to its full height though restored and remodeled, was constructed with reused Roman materials on the site of a former bath house. To the E of the baptistery, and on its axis, was the original cathedral, Notre-Dame du Siège, which was completely destroyed at the end of the 16th c. This basilica, which stood in a large monumental complex, consisted of a nave and two side aisles separated by rows of reused Roman columns, and a deep semicircular apse.

The objects discovered are preserved on the site in the Archaeological Museum.

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G. BARRUOL

ALEPPO, *see* BEROEA

ALERIA, *see* ALALIA

ALESIA (Alise-Ste-Reine) Côte d'Or, France. Map 23. An oppidum of a Gallic tribe, the Mandubii, situated 260 km SE of Paris and 65 km NW of Dijon. Here Caesar besieged Vercingetorix in 52 b.c.; a large Gallic army tried in vain to raise the siege and Vercingetorix was forced to surrender. This is the most famous episode of the Gallic Wars, thanks to Caesar's account of it (*BGall.* 7.68-90).

Thereafter as a small Gallo-Roman town Alesia prospered in the 1st and 2d c. A.D., owing largely to its craftsmen working in bronze, silver, and iron (Plin. *HN* 34.162). Completely destroyed towards the end of the 2d c., the city was rebuilt, perhaps after being abandoned for a few years. It was Christian from the 3d c. on, and disappeared gradually in the Late Empire.

The oppidum occupied the plateau (2 km x 800 m maximum), on top of Mont Auxois (Mons Alisiensis). Its natural defenses were formidable: rising between the valleys of the Oze and the Ozerain, the slopes were topped by a steep limestone cliff; only the W and E ends (La Pointe and La Croix-St-Charles) required artificial defenses (at La Pointe there are traces of a dry stone wall). There is a water-bearing stratum on the plateau (Croix-St-Charles springs) and some tributary springs at the foot of the cliff, outside the oppidum but beyond the range of the Roman projectiles. Moreover, Mont Auxois is ringed with hills of the same height (Montagne de Flavigny, Mont Penneville, Montagne de Bussy, Mont Réa), except to the W where the plain of Les Laumes begins (3000 Roman feet long).

Caesar's siege-works are known from his account, from excavations (1861-65 by order of Emperor Napoleon III), and from some recent digs. The arms and coins found in 1861-65 are in the Musée des Antiquités Nationales at St-Germain-en-Laye; on the site itself can be seen casts of weapons, the outline of some of the Roman trenches.

The Gallo-Roman city was also on the summit of Mont Auxois. The forum and the area around it are the chief elements that have been excavated. A large architectural complex has been uncovered (mid 2d c. A.D.) including a basilica with three apses and a portico surrounding an earlier temple, some houses with shops opening under colonnades in front of them, a theater (end of 1st c. A.D.) with a cavea of more than a semicircle, and a house that probably was the corporate headquarters of the bronze- and silver-workers, who also worked extensively in iron. The principal streets, oriented E-W by the lay of the land, were frequently lined with galleries of shops. At Croix-St-Charles there was a large sanctuary built around a healing spring, with baths dedicated to Apollo Moritasgus. The houses, built around a central courtyard on no regular plan, often had one room heated by hypocaust and always had a basement with one or

more niches, which served as a sanctuary for domestic cults rather than as a cellar. Objects found on the site are in the two museums in the village of Alise: like the monuments, they reflect a mixed civilization, at once Gallic and Roman, in which the Gallic tradition was for a long time the dominant influence, especially as to religion.

The Gallic oppidum seems to have been simply a fortress-refuge; not until the early stages of the Roman occupation did a sizable population live there permanently, and the huts of dry stone and mud were replaced by masonry buildings during the 1st c.

In Frankish times only a church and a cemetery stood on the site. In a Gallo-Roman well at Alesia a eucharistic service was found, made of lead and identified by a chrism bearing several graffiti with the name Regina. The service dates from the 4th c. A.D. and is one of the earliest pieces of archaeological evidence for the cult of a saint in Gaul.

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J. LE GALL

**ALETIUM** (Alezio) Apulia, Italy. Map 14. This ancient Messapian center was mentioned by Pliny (*HN* 3.105) and Ptolemy (3.1). Its position is clearly indicated in the name of the ancient church of S. Maria della Lizza, around which the mediaeval settlement called Picciotti grew up, and from which the modern town retook the ancient name. The flourishing economic life of Aletium was associated, especially around the 4th c. B.C., with its proximity to Kallipolis (Gallipoli) ca. 7 km away. There is evidence of the ancient city in the modern town, on the outskirts of which tombs with Messapian inscriptions frequently appear. Several tombs have been reconstructed in an archaeological park. Messapian inscriptions are to be found in the Municipal Library at Alezio and in the Castromediano Museum at Lecce.

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F. G. LO PORTO

**ALETO** (St. Servan sur Mer) Ille et Vilaine, France. Map 23. The ancient city was set on a granite promontory overlooking the English Channel and linked to the mainland by a narrow isthmus. It was probably occupied from the Gallic period on, and is mentioned in the 5th c. A.D. as the seat of a garrison responsible for defending a section of the Armorican shoreline. Towards the end of the 3d c. A.D. the city acquired a strong circuit wall; only a small section of it remains today, on the cliff edge opposite the modern port of St. Malo. Recent excavations have uncovered the base of this wall for some 20 m, as well as three curious semicircular structures that were an integral part of the defense system.

The rock underlying the rampart had been hewn (deep perpendicular notches and small square basins) to accommodate the walls of a small religious building. The same method of working the rock was used in a cove W of Aleto, where a series of rectangular ditches cut in the rock was recently found. One of these ditches contained a large wooden machine construction of undetermined purpose.

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M. PETIT

**ALETRIUM** (Alatri) Italy. Map 16. On a lofty hill in olive-growing country, about 72 km E-SE of Rome. It controls the valley of the river Cosa. A town of the Hernici, Aletrium dates perhaps from the 6th c. B.C. From the 4th c. B.C. on, it was a loyal ally of Rome. In 90 B.C. it acquired Roman citizenship and became a municipium but is rarely mentioned in ancient literature. It has always been a considerable town.

Its massive walls, the finest and most remarkable example of polygonal construction in Italy, are its principal monument. They are built of large blocks of limestone, which are sometimes over 3 m long and over 2 m high: the irregularly shaped blocks are fitted tightly together without cement and their faces have been smoothed. The walls are in two circuits, usually thought to be contemporaneous: they may belong to the 4th c. B.C., but some scholars date them as late as the 2d or even the 1st c. B.C. Both circuits can be traced in their entirety.

The first circuit, which is mingled with mediaeval fortifications, surrounds the town as a whole. Elliptical in shape, it extends for ca. 4 km. Impressive sections of it, over 3 m high in places, can be seen in the N quarter of the town between the Porta S. Francesco and the Porta S. Pietro. Both these gates are ancient and were originally double, their two faces separated by small courts. Some of the polygonal blocks have apotropaic figures carved on them in bas relief, but these are badly weathered.

The second circuit, much shorter but far more impressive, is trapezoidal and extends for more than 600 m around the citadel at the town summit. These walls, except for a short stretch on the N, are almost perfectly preserved and free of later accretions; and they are now easily accessible, since a peripheral road (Via Gregoriana) was built at the foot of them in 1843. Their height varies according to the slope of the ground. At the SE angle they rise to ca. 17 m in 14 interlocked courses. Near the same angle, in the S wall, is the main entrance (Porta di Civita) by which one ascends through the thickness of the wall along an inclined ramp and up some steps to the citadel above: the actual gate (2.75 x 4.50 m) has for its lintel an enormous horizontal monolith. A smaller gate (Grotta del Seminario) pierces the NW wall of the citadel in the same way; its lintel also is horizontal and huge and, although smaller than its mate, weighs several tons: it is adorned with three much damaged apotropaic phalli in bas relief.

Antiquities are housed in the Museo Civico (Palazzo Casgrandi). The notable collection of Latin inscriptions includes one which reveals that ca. 100 B.C. the local grandee L. Betilienus Varus brought an aqueduct into Aletrium from the S. Agnello springs, some 16 km to the N above Guarcono: conspicuous remains of it are visible near the confluence of the river Cosa and the Fosso del Purpuro.

A small temple of the so-called Etrusco-Italic type was excavated on the N outskirts of Alatri in the late 19th c., and a full-scale, if somewhat fanciful, reconstruction of it was erected in the garden of the Museo Nazionale di Villa Giulia in Rome, where it can still be seen.

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E. T. SALMON

**ALEXANDRIA** Egypt. Map 5. A harbor city at the NW corner of the Nile Delta. Founded by Alexander the Great in 332-331 B.C., it became the first known city in history to bear the name of the founder rather than of a god or mythological hero. The plan of the city is credited to Deinokrates, the Macedonian architect of the

new Temple of Artemis at Ephesos. By the construction of the Heptastadion, a mole to bridge the distance of 1500 m, between the Island of Pharos (long known to the Greeks, Hom. *Od.* 4.351ff), and the frontier settlement Ra-kedet (Strab. 17.1.6; Plin. *HN* 5.10.62), on the extreme W end of the narrow rocky isthmus between Lake Mareotis and the Mediterranean Sea, two harbors were formed and consequently the boundaries of the new city were determined.

On leaving Egypt, Alexander appointed Kleomenes, a Greek from Naukratis, as financial administrator of Egypt, responsible for building the new city and settling it. Settlement was accomplished largely by transferring the citizens of Canôpus, NE of Alexandria (Hdt. 2.15.97). The first recorded public building, the Hephasteion, dates from this period. This mortuary monument was built by Kleomenes at the command of Alexander in memory of a Macedonian captain who had died in 324 B.C. On the death of Alexander in 323, Egypt was entrusted to Ptolemy, son of Lagos. He had the body of Alexander buried in Memphis until a suitable tomb could be built for him in Alexandria. Meanwhile, fearing a rival in Kleomenes, Ptolemy had him assassinated and confiscated his wealth, amounting to 8000 talents in gold. Such a large sum undoubtedly launched Ptolemy into the realization of his ambition to become absolute ruler of Egypt. In 304 B.C., he was crowned king of Egypt, founding a dynasty that lasted until 30 B.C. Early in that period, the founding of the Library and the Mouseion marked the advance of scholarship and arts in Alexandria. Three new cults were instituted, the cult of Alexander the Great, the cult of the Ptolemies, and the cult of Serapis, enriching the capital with numerous sacred buildings. The last recorded temple from the Ptolemaic period was the Caesarion, which Cleopatra began to erect for Antony in 34 B.C. It was later completed by Augustus and renamed the Sebasteion. The two obelisks that Augustus had transferred from Heliopolis to be set in the enclosure of his temple (Plin. 5.6.10), remained until the end of the 19th c. on the site now occupied by the Metropole Hotel in Ramleh Station. One obelisk is now in New York and the other in London. The Caesarion marks the end of the Ptolemaic period and the beginning of a regime that imposed the cult of the Roman emperors.

Fortunately, we have a gratifying list of the edifices of the city at this point of its history: Strabo, who visited Egypt ca. 25 B.C., saw the Pharos (the lighthouse of Alexandria), the two harbors, the palaces, the Museion, the two libraries, the theater, the Caesarion, and the Timonium (Plut. *Ant.* 69). He also visited the gymnasium, the dikasterion, the stadion, the Paneion, a magnificent park, the Serapeon, and admired the necropolis with its gardens. Augustus enlarged the city by planning a new suburb to the E of the ancient city, which he called Nikopolis to commemorate his victory over Antony. Although Rome was the capital of the Empire, Alexandria was still able to exert some influence on the formation of its major policies. It was at Alexandria, for example, that Vespasian had himself proclaimed emperor in A.D. 69, and after him a long train of emperors visited Alexandria. Hadrian (117-38) restored peace to the city when it was threatened by rioting Jews. The decline of the city started with Caracalla (211-17), who when mocked by the citizens massacred a great number of its youth. Aurelian (272) destroyed the royal quarter to avenge an attempt at independence made by the city after his defeat of Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra. In 294-95 when Diocletian took possession of the rebellious city after nine months, he ordered an even more terrible massacre and destruction.

According to tradition, Christianity was introduced into Alexandria in A.D. 60. The Alexandrian Christian school produced such eminent thinkers as Clement, Origen, and Athenaius. Under the Byzantine emperor Theodosius (379-95), the Patriarch Theophilus was instrumental in abolishing paganism, and to this time dates the destruction of all pagan monuments, temples, statues, and even books. After the Persian invasion, the city was restored to the Empire by Heraclius. In 641 the Arab conquest brought to an end a millennium of Graeco-Roman Alexandria.

*Cisterns.* The drinking water used by the city was stored in underground cisterns, connected to the main canal by tunnels. Isolated cisterns were fed by rain or through wells that were connected with the nearest underground canal. Mahmoud El-Falaki (1860) knew of 700 such cisterns. The Nabih cistern in the E part of Elshahid Salah Moustapha Street is in very good condition and seems to have been used through the Byzantine period.

*City Walls.* According to Mahmoud El-Falaki (1860), the city was 5090 m in length and ranged from 1150 to 2250 m in width. The wall that surrounded it was 15,800 m long. The remains of wall to be seen in the neighborhood of the "Flower Clock" on Nasser Road dates from the Arab period.

*Library.* Founded by Ptolemy I to serve the Museion, it was greatly enlarged by Ptolemy II. By the 1st c. B.C. it contained 700,000 items. The scholars in charge of the Library are listed in the Oxyrhynchus Papyrus (10.1241). It is not known exactly where in the royal quarter the Library stood.

*Mouseion.* According to Strabo (17.1.8), it occupied part of the palace of the Ptolemies. Here gathered scholars, artists, men of letters, among them Euclid the mathematician, Aristarchos the astronomer, Eratosthenes the mathematician and geographer, the poets Theokritos and Kallimachos, and the painter Apelles. Ptolemy I is credited with founding it at the suggestion, according to some authorities, of Demetrios of Phaleron, who came to Alexandria in exile in 307 B.C.

*Necropoleis.* Apart from the tombs of Alexander and the Ptolemies, Strabo (17.1.10) mentions only one necropolis. It lay to the W of the city. Excavations, however, have yielded a number of necropoleis in all parts of the city. The best known is the Catacomb of Kom-el-Shugafa, a short distance SW of the Serapeon. Its three stories are carved out of living rock. A spiral staircase leads to the triclinium on the first story. On the second story, the main burial chamber was decorated with a mixture of Egyptian, Greek, and Roman themes and styles. At Wardian is the Catacomb of Mex, distinguished by the first appearance of niche halls for burial and a complete peristyle court surrounded by rooms. Between the two catacombs many rock-cut tombs were discovered when the new dykes on the W harbor were being built. One of these was decorated with a landscape depicting a waterwheel. At Anfushy, between the E and W harbors, are a group of earlier tombs: a staircase leads down to a rectangular open court with two burials. One of the tombs was twice decorated in the Greek First Style; later, in Egyptian style. Some idea of the palaces and houses of ancient Alexandria may be derived from the plans of the tombs of Shatby and Moustapha Pasha. Each tomb consists of a peristyle court with side chambers decorated in the incrustation style. The one at Moustapha Pasha, comfortably arranged as a family meeting place on the required occasions, even had water piped into the tomb from its own well.

The tombs in Hadara, SE of the ancient city, now abolished as a result of modern construction, have

yielded statues, mosaics, vases, sculptured terracotta, sarcophagi, and most notably the Tanagra figurines. The Alexandrian Hellenistic style is clearly illustrated by these finds. In the same quarter, within the enclosure walls of the Roman necropolis, is a very fine tomb chamber of alabaster. Because of its location, right in the SE part of the old city, it has been called the Tomb of Alexander, the site of which has never actually been identified.

*Pharos.* The lighthouse of Alexandria (Strab. 17.1.6), bears the name of the island on which it was erected. It was planned by Ptolemy I Soter and inaugurated by Ptolemy II Philadelphos. According to Strabo, who read the dedication at the base of the tower, its architect was Sostratos, son of Dexiphanes of Knidos, who dedicated it to the Savior Gods on behalf of navigators. Its place is occupied at present by the Fort of Kait Bey, which was built in the 15th c. by the Sultan of that name.

*Pompey's pillar.* The Column of Diocletian, on a rocky hill SW of Ramleh Station. It was the only relic known from Graeco-Roman Alexandria until the discovery of the Theater of Kom-el-Dikka in 1960. According to the Greek inscription on the W side of its base, the column was erected in A.D. 297 to honor Diocletian. The total height of the column, including the base and the capital, is 26.85 m; the shaft, monolithic granite, measures 20.75 m and has a diameter of 2.7 m at the base and 2.3 m at the top. Reused blocks form the substructure: the one to the W bears the name of Seti I, the one to the E bears an inscription in honor of queen Arsinoë Philadelphos carved on the green porphyry base of a statue that an Alexandrian—Thestor, son of Satyros—had erected to the sister and wife of Ptolemy II.

*Theater of Kom-el-Dikka.* A marble structure discovered in 1960 to the NW of the Alexandria railway station under a hill of accumulated rubbish. The auditorium contains twelve rows numbered according to the Greek alphabet. Coins found under the seats date from the time of Constantine II (337-61). The reused marble blocks, to judge from their architectural decorations, belong to the 2d c. B.C. Like many other edifices in Alexandria, the theater was converted into a church.

*Serapeion.* Excavations at the site of the Column of Diocletian in 1944 yielded the foundation deposits of the Temple of Serapis. These are two sets of ten plaques, one set found in a hollow 77 m, the length of the W side of the temple, from the other set. Each set contains one plaque of gold, one of silver, one of bronze, one of faience, one of the Nile mud, and five of opaque glass. They are all inscribed both in Greek and in Egyptian hieroglyphs, with the statement that Ptolemy III Euergetes (246-221 B.C.) built the Serapeion. The foundation deposits of a temple dedicated to Harpokrates from the reign of Ptolemy IV were also found within the enclosure walls at the NE side of the Serapeion. We have detailed descriptions of the Serapeion, but nothing has been left above the ground to attest them. Parmaniskos was assigned as architect. The sub galleries under the temple were most probably designed for the mysteries of Serapis. The black granite (diorite) statue representing Serapis incarnated in the Apis bull, holding the sun-disk between his two horns decorated with the Uraeus, was found here in 1895. The inscription on the small column supporting the bull indicates that it was made in the reign of Hadrian (117-38). Lying at the E side of the Serapeion at the foot of the hill is a colossal red granite statue of the goddess Isis, which was rescued from the sea near the island of Pharos.

The Graeco-Roman Museum preserves many of the finds from the sites discussed above.

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(1922)<sup>MPI</sup>; E. M. Forster, *A History and a Guide* (1930 paperback, 1961)<sup>P</sup>; P. M. Fraser, "Two Studies on the Cult of Sarapis in the Hellenistic World," *Opuscula Atheniensia* 3 (1960) 1-54; A. Adriani, *Repertorio d'Arte dell'Egitto Greco-Romano*<sup>MPI</sup>; K. Michalowski, *Aegypten* (1968) 489-93<sup>MPI</sup>; J. Marlowe, *The Golden Age of Alexandria* (1971)<sup>MP</sup>; W. Helck & E. Otto, *Lexikon der Ägyptologie* I, 1 (1972) 134-35; S. Shenouda, "Alexandria University Excavations on the Cricket Playgrounds in Alexandria," *Opusc. Rom.* IX.23 (1973) 173-205. S. SHENOUDA

ALEXANDRIA-AD-CAUCASUM, see ALEXANDRIAN FOUNDATIONS, 5

ALEXANDRIA AD ISSUM (Iskenderun) Turkey. Map 6. City of Cilicia Campestris on a narrow coastal plain at the SE corner of the gulf of Issus, controlling the N end of the road from Antioch as it emerged from the Syrian Gates. It was founded either by Alexander or, more probably, by Seleucus Nicator, and lasted through the Hellenistic and Roman periods. Insignificant remains have been noted, particularly a little inland of the modern city at the foot of a hill (fragments of mosaic, cisterns) beside a cemetery called Nosairis.

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ALEXANDRIA-AD-TANAIS, see ALEXANDRIAN FOUNDATIONS, 6

ALEXANDRIA APUD ORITAS, see ALEXANDRIAN FOUNDATIONS, 11

ALEXANDRIA ESCHATE, see ALEXANDRIAN FOUNDATIONS, 6

ALEXANDRIA (Herat), see ALEXANDRIAN FOUNDATIONS, 2

ALEXANDRIA-IN-ARACHOSIA, see ALEXANDRIAN FOUNDATIONS, 3

ALEXANDRIA MARGIANA, see ALEXANDRIAN FOUNDATIONS, 8

ALEXANDRIA NEAR GHAZNI, see ALEXANDRIAN FOUNDATIONS, 4

ALEXANDRIA NEAR GULASHKIRD, see ALEXANDRIAN FOUNDATIONS, 13

ALEXANDRIA NEAR MASHKID, see ALEXANDRIAN FOUNDATIONS, 12

ALEXANDRIA, NEAR MULTAN, see ALEXANDRIAN FOUNDATIONS, 9

ALEXANDRIA OF MYGDONIA, see ALEXANDRIAN FOUNDATIONS, 1

ALEXANDRIA or PATALA, see ALEXANDRIAN FOUNDATIONS, 10

ALEXANDRIA OXIANA, see ALEXANDRIAN FOUNDATIONS, 7

**ALEXANDRIA TROAS** Anatolia. Map 7. City on a lagoon of the Aegean coast opposite Bozcaada (Tenedos). Built by Antigonos in 310 B.C., it was called Antigonía until Lysimachos changed its name to Alexandria. Although Strabo barely mentions the city, it must have developed rapidly in the days of Lysimachos and was under Roman domination under the reign of Antiochos. It was reconstructed through the efforts of Augustus, Hadrian, and Herodes Atticus. Later it came under Byzantine rule. In the 17th c. its ruins supplied columns for buildings in Istanbul.

A rectangular fortification wall (2500 x 1700 m) enclosed the harbor, which was suitable for shipbuilding as well as for shelter. No trace remains of the aqueduct built by Herodes Atticus at great expense. It has been suggested that the bath be dated to the time of Herodes Atticus because of the resemblance of its architectural decoration to that of his odeion in Athens. Of the theater only the cavea is visible. The small Doric temple, the stadium, agora, and gymnasium, all known to have existed can no longer be seen.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY.** R. Koldewey, "Das Bad von Alexandria Troas," *AthMitt* 9 (1884); W. Leaf, *Strabo and the Troad* (1923).  
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**ALEXANDRIAN FOUNDATIONS** Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan, Soviet Central Asia, India. In his course across Asia Alexander the Great founded numerous towns: the present concern is with those established E of the Tigris between 331 and 325 B.C. In the listing below the order follows the course of Alexander to the E, then S along the rivers of India, and W on his return route. The primary sources either refer to these towns as Alexandrias, or provide other, specific names. Later Classical writers applied descriptive terminologies to those named for Alexander. These towns were at sites of strategic and commercial importance, and the practice was to draw upon local Greek populations, which were already relatively numerous under Achaemenid rule, as well as Greek mercenaries who had served the Achaemenid empire and Macedonian troops. Some of these towns probably had very brief lives, others prospered and served as conveyors of Hellenistic art and culture in remote regions.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY.** Route of Alexander and the founding of his towns: C. A. Robinson, Jr., *The Ephemerides of Alexander's Expedition* (1932); P. Jouguet, *L'Impérialisme Macédonien et l'Hellénisation de l'Orient* (1937) 37-62; P. Sykes, *A History of Persia I* (1958) 255-78; G. Woodcock, *The Greeks in India* (1966) 27-41. These sources are not repeated in bibliographies below, where references have been largely restricted to Classical writers.

1) *Alexandria* or *Alexandria* of Mygdonia (Erbil) Map 5. Iraq. Founded in 331, probably in the area of Arbela, the site of a battle between the forces of Alexander and Darius III. Arbela lies SW of the Greater Zab river, a tributary of the Tigris.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY.** Plin. 6.26; L. Dillemann, *Haute Mesopotamie orientale et pays adjacents . . .* (1962) 160; *The Middle East. Lebanon-Syria-Jordan-Iraq-Iran*, *Hachette World Guides* (1966) 702.

2) *Alexandria* (Herat) Afghanistan. Map 5. Founded in 330, at Artacoana, capital of the province of that name at, or near, Herat on the Hari river.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY.** Plin. 6.21; Isodore Charax 15; Strab. 11.8.9; 10.1; Amm. Marc. 23.6.69.

*Prophthasia* Afghanistan. Earlier capital of Sistan; in 330 made into a Greek colony by Alexander.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY.** Strab. 11.8.8; Sykes, *History of Persia* 303.

3) *Alexandria* or *Alexandria-in-Arachosia*, or *Alexandropolis* (Qandahar) Afghanistan. Map 5. Founded in the spring of 329 at or near Qandahar; the name is a corruption of Alexander.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY.** Isodore Charax 19; Woodcock, *Greeks in India* 27, 111.

4) *Alexandria* Afghanistan. Map 5. Founded in 329 near the modern town of Ghazni.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY.** Woodcock, *Greeks in India* 27, 111.

5) *Alexandria* or *Alexandria-ad-Caucasum*, Afghanistan. Map 5. Founded in 329 on the Kabul river; it may be present-day Jebal Seraj. It was S of the Parapamisus range (Hindu Kush), which the Macedonians mistakenly called the Caucasus.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY.** Arr. 3.28.4; Curtius 7.3.23; Woodcock, *Greeks in India* 27, 28, 31, 86, 87, 96, 105.

6) *Alexandria* or *Alexandria Eschate*, or *Alexandria-ad-Tanais*, Soviet Central Asia. Map 5. Founded in 329 on the Jaxartes river, near present-day Khojand. Alexander spent 20 days supervising the building of the walls of the town, which measured 60 stadia. There he settled people of the region, Greek mercenaries and some Macedonian troops who were past fighting. Later, the town was rebuilt by Antiochos I.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY.** Arr. 4.1.3; 4.1; 22.5; Curtius 7.6.13, 25-26; Plin. 6.49; Frye, *The Heritage of Persia* (1963) 131; Sykes, *History of Persia* 268.

7) *Alexandria* or *Alexandria Oxiana*, Afghanistan. Map 5. Founded in 328 on the Oxus, possibly near the present village of Nakhshab.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY.** Ptol. 6.12.6.

8) *Alexandria* or *Alexandria Margiana*, Soviet Central Asia. Map 5. Six towns were said to have been founded in 328 in this region, later known as the oasis of Merv, or Marv, but only this one is precisely recorded.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY.** Curtius 7.10.15; Isodore Charax 14; Strab. 11.516.

*Nikaia* (Jalalabad) Afghanistan. Map 5. Founded in 327 at or near Jalalabad.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY.** Arr. 5.19.4; Justin 12.8.8; Woodcock, *Greeks in India* 31, 111; Sykes, *History of Persia* 270.

*Nikaia* India. Map 5. Founded in 326 and named after the victory over the Indians under Porus which took place nearby. On the W bank of the Jhelum, possibly at, or near, present-day Mong.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY.** Arr. 5.19.4; Curtius 9.1.6; 3.23; Woodcock, *Greeks in India* 111.

*Buchephalia* India. Map 5. Founded in 326 and named after his steed Buchephalos, which succumbed to old age at this spot. It was on the E bank of the Jhelum, just across from Nikaia, and possibly at, or near, modern Jelalpur. It maintained an active existence at least through the 1st c. A.D.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY.** Arr. 5.19.4; Curtius 9.1.6; 3.23; Woodcock, *Greeks in India* 35, 39, 110, 111; Sykes, *History of Persia* 273.

9) *Alexandria* India. Map 5. Founded in 325 at the junction of the Akesines (modern Chenab) and Indus rivers. Alexander hoped that it would become great and famous in the world. Possibly the site is near modern Multan.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY.** Arr. 6.15.2; Curtius 9.8.8; Woodcock, *Greeks in India* 39, 111.

10) *Alexandria* or *Patala*, India. Map 5. In 325 a Greek city was founded beside the old Indian town of Patala, which lay at the mouth of the Indus, much farther inland than it is today.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY.** Woodcock, *Greeks in India* 40.

11) *Alexandria* or *Alexandria* apud Oritas, India. Map 5. In 325 Alexander arrived at the village of Rambacia, and left Hephaestion behind to found a city there. The capital of a people called Oritus, it lay in a desolate region W of the Indus river.

BIBLIOGRAPHY. Arr. 6.21.5.

12) *Alexandria* Iran. Map 5. Founded in 325 in the land of the Fish Eaters, the region later called Makran, with its site possibly near present-day Mashkid.

BIBLIOGRAPHY. E. R. Bevan, *The House of Seleucus* 1 (1902) 273.

13) *Alexandria* Iran. Map 5. Founded in 325 at the place where his admiral Nearchus came up from the Persian Gulf to join him. The site is N of modern Bandar 'Abbas, at or near present-day Gulashkird, the Walasgird of the Arab geographers.

BIBLIOGRAPHY. Plin. 6.107; Sykes, *History of Persia* 1, 303; id., *Ten Thousand Miles in Persia or Eight Years in Iran* (1902) 270, 445. D. N. WILBER

ALEXANDROPOLIS, see ALEXANDRIA-IN-ARACHOSIA under ALEXANDRIAN FOUNDATIONS, 3

ALEZIO, see ALETIUM

ALFARO ("Gracchuris") Logroño, Spain. Map 19. Town in the upper Ebro valley 22 km SE of Calahorra, founded in 179 or 178 B.C. by Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus on the site of the Iberian Illurci (Livy, *Per.* 41; Pomp. *Festo* 86.4). Its name is frequently mentioned in the war against Sertorius in 76 B.C. (Livy) and Pliny (3.24) describes it as oppidum Latii veteres within the Conventus juridicus Caesaraugustanus. During the agrarian reform of 133 B.C. an agricultural colony is also thought to have been established there. No inscriptions or remains have been found.

Coins were minted here, although they do not appear until the time of Tiberius, denoting that the town was a Latin municipium. The asses bear the bull and the semisses a bull's head with the laurel-crowned head of the emperor and the name Gracchuris.

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ALGIDUS Italy. Map 16. The N and E parts of the outer crater of the Alban Hills from the borders of Tusculum to those of Velitrae. It was traditionally cold and heavily forested with oak and ilex. A number of peaks can be distinguished, but perhaps none was singled out as Algidus Mons; if one was, it is likely to have been the modern Monte Artemisio, since Diana is known to have had a sanctuary on Algidus (Hor. *Carm.* 1.21.6; *Carm. Saec.* 69). A Temple of Fortuna is also mentioned (Livy 21.62.8). The pass of Algidus (still called Cava dell'Aglio), through which the Via Latina went, was strategically important in Rome's wars with the Aequi in the 5th c. There seems never to have been a town here; under the Empire it was known for its pleasant summer houses (Stat. *Silv.* 4.4.16; Mart. 10.30.6).

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ALGIERS, see ICOSIUM

ALIANELLO, see ALIANO-ALIANELLO

ALIANO-ALIANELLO Basilicata, Italy. Map 14. Adjacent centers surrounded by a large necropolis that extends from the district of Cazzaiola to that of Santa Croce. Both sites lie beneath the present towns, which are within the broad area of Greek penetration formed by the val-

ley of the river Agri and its tributary the Sauro. Settlements of this area began in the second half of the 8th c. B.C. Even before that, some settlements were scattered in the triangle framed by the two rivers and by hills. The last traces of these two settlements date to the end of the 4th c. and the beginning of the 3d c. B.C.

The earliest documentation concerning the settlements and their necropoleis derives from lamps and small sacrificial bowls of mixed form dating to the second half of the 8th c. B.C. At the end of the 7th c. and the beginning of the 6th c., local pottery is represented by large cinerary urns, thymiateria, and kantharoi typical of the Val d'Agri and of the Vallo di Diano and also, in part, typical of Palinuro. Greek imports included Corinthian aryballoi, and products of Siris are represented by a rich series of wide-bodied cups and painted cups (usually red, rust, or brown). During the 6th c. a local shop, difficult to locate precisely, imitated the Greek products of the Ionian coast and normally produced umbilicate bowls.

At the end of the 6th c. black-figure vases (a lekythos by the Painter of Edinburgh) appeared and the so-called Ionic cups. Greek imports were more numerous and the products became more valuable in the 5th c. B.C.; in the 4th c. a local product spread throughout Magna Graecia.

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ALICANTE, see LUCENTUM

ALIFE, see ALLIFAE

ALINDA (Karpuzlu, formerly Demircideresi) Caria, Turkey. Map 7. Apparently a member of the Delian Confederacy, but for only a few years. The elder Ada, expelled from Halikarnassos by her brother Pixodaros about 340 B.C., retired to Alinda; when Alexander arrived in 334, she offered to surrender the city to him and to adopt him as her son, asking in return to be restored to her throne. Alexander responded favorably, and after the capture of Halikarnassos appointed her queen of Caria (Strab. 657; Arr. 1.23.8). Arrian describes Alinda as "a place among the strongest in Caria." It is probable that the city soon afterwards took the name of Alexandria by Latmos; a place of this name, otherwise unrecorded, is mentioned by Stephanos of Byzantium, who says it possessed a sanctuary of Adonis with an Aphrodite by Praxiteles. By 81 B.C. at the latest, the old name had been revived (*OGIS* 441). The coinage extended from the 3d c. B.C. to the 3d c. A.D. A bishopric of Alinda is recorded in the Byzantine lists.

The site at Karpuzlu is identified by coins found there. It answers well to Arrian's description. The city wall, in good ashlar, is well preserved on the hill. Arrian's words suggest that it was standing in 334 B.C., and it is likely that it was built by Mausolos. Near the top of the hill a fine tower in two stories is still almost complete.

The outstanding feature of the ruins is a superb market building, over 90 m long and 15 m high. It is in three stories, of which the lower two are preserved entire. The first story consists of pairs of chambers, one behind the other, evidently used as shops; they open to the S on a narrow terrace partly rock-cut, partly supported by masonry. The second story is divided down its whole length by a row of double half-columns; it seems to have formed a single long gallery, lighted by a large window at the W end, with no division into rooms. Narrow slits in the front wall afforded additional lighting. The top story was on a level with the agora, which adjoins it on

the N and was accessible from it. Here too a row of columns ran lengthwise down the middle; a few stumps only are preserved, and of the walls only a part at the W end. The agora is an empty level space some 90 by 30 m; of its surrounding stoa practically nothing now remains.

The theater is also in excellent preservation. Contrary to Vitruvius' rule, it faces SW. The retaining wall of the cavea, and the analemmata, are in handsome ashlar masonry of Hellenistic date; an arched entrance leads to the diazoma on either side. The stage building was reconstructed in Roman times by merely extending the stage towards the orchestra; the building has collapsed, but its front wall is discernible. Of the stage itself the lower part is buried; the upper part is unusually well preserved. It is supported on plain pilasters carrying stone paving-blocks of which a number are still in place; it projects 5.1 m from the stage building.

At the summit of the hill are two foundations, one circular, over 15 m in diameter and of unknown purpose, the other apparently a small temple.

On the hill immediately to the SW is the second acropolis similarly fortified by ashlar masonry with towers, enclosing an area some 227 m in length. It seems to have been residential only, and is covered with remains of houses; just inside the wall is a row of six cisterns thickly coated with plaster still showing traces of red color. Adjoining on the S at a much lower level is a similar enclosure entered by a gate.

In the dip beyond this second acropolis, a stretch of an aqueduct is standing almost complete. Four arches are preserved, and a solid wall pierced by a gate 1.8 m wide. Over the arches is the water channel, with some of its covering stones still in position.

Tombs are numerous and of various kinds, some sarcophagi, many of "Carian" type, and some built tombs now converted to modern houses. None of them is inscribed.

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G. E. BEAN

ALIPHEIRA Arkadia, Greece. Map 9. The city farthest W in the district of Kynouraioi at the border between Arkadia and Triphylia, lying on a hill (683 m) about two hours NW of Andritsaina, near the village of Rongkozio. It was named for Aliphon or Alipheiron, one of the sons of Lykaon, the son of Pelasgos, the mythical king of Arkadia. The first evidence of it relates to the worship of Athena in the middle of the 6th c. Later, in the 4th and 3d c., the city appears to have been joined to the Arkadian League with the other Arkadian cities, and was brought into the Megalopolitan Synoecism under whose jurisdiction it remained until 244 B.C. when Lydiadas ceded it to the Eleians. After that the city began to decline from the height of prosperity it had reached ca. the beginning of the 3d c. B.C. Alipheira briefly resisted the advance of Philip V (219 B.C.). After the Macedonian king had conquered it he installed a garrison: an inscription referring to it has been found. During the 2d c. it was one of the cities of the Achaian League, but it continued to dwindle, and by Pausanias' time had become "a city of no size." Remains of the Christian period show the area was inhabited even later.

Excavations in 1932-35 uncovered the whole acropolis. The impressive fortification wall, well constructed of polygonal or rectangular blocks with towers at intervals, surrounds the steep slope of the hillside except for a part of the precipitous region which remained unwallled.

Besides the circuit wall, the highest point of the hill ("the heights") is also fortified by a wall in the shape of an irregular quadrangle. One tower is on the S side, where the entrance is; others on the W face provide greater strength and fortify the terrace where the Precinct of Athena is located. Here, on a lower level, a terrace wall which is terminated by towers supports the platform where the temple was built. The temple, which is preserved to the stylobate, probably replaced an earlier one. It was Doric, peripteral (6 x 15 columns), without pronaos or opisthodomos (dimensions at the euthyteria are 10.65 x 29.60 m). It has the characteristics of an Arkadian temple, such as N-S orientation, similar plan and height of columns, and similar tiles. Its date—ca. the end of the 6th to the beginning of the 5th c.—is indicated by its definitely archaic features. Among these are the single step krepidoma with the second step serving as the stylobate, the columns with 16 flutes and with drums of irregular heights, the annulets below the neck, the elliptical guttai on the mutules of the geison, the alternating wide and narrow mutules (0.432, 0.335 m), the difference in intercolumniation between the long and short sides, the existence of angle contraction in the temple, the number of the columns, and the gorgon antefixes on the lowest cover tiles. The shape of the capitals and the triglyphs are especially indicative of a date of ca. 500-490 B.C.

Along the front of the temple were uncovered rectangular and triangular bases belonging to dedicatory statues as well as a long altar and the end of a large inscribed statue base, apparently belonging to a colossal bronze statue of Athena, the work of the Theban sculptor Hypatodoros.

According to Pausanias, the Sanctuary of Asklepios was located on the low area to the W of the acropolis. The temple, which is a simple rectangular structure (5.75 x 9.30 m) with a pronaos in antis, has preserved on the axis of the sanctuary the cubical base of an akrelephantine statue. Directly in front of the base two lion-footed slabs were used to support an offering table. The altar of the temple was rectangular (2.18 x 5.36 m), parallel to the front of the temple and to the E of it. The orthostates on the euthyteria are preserved, as are one of the supporting blocks on each end, which bear a painted rosette on one side and take the shape of a pediment. The altar is dated to the end of the 4th c. B.C., while the Temple of Asklepios dates ca. 300 B.C. A rectangular building to the SE of the altar with a peristyle of unfluted columns was perhaps the healing area of the Asklepieion. The trapezoidal peribolos of the sanctuary was used in places as a part of the fortification wall of Alipheira.

Remains of the city have been noted inside the fortification wall at a place forming the "suburb outside the heights," although it has been suggested that this was a fortified strip extending to the SE of the acropolis. Building foundations have also been found on the NE side of the hill, where were the lower city and the Fountain of Tritonis (Nerositsa). Finally, the necropolis extends around the E and W skirts of the hill. Among the funerary monuments one is outstanding for its size and interest. This is a heroon with a chamber dug in the earth and rock of the hillside, intended for Sentheas (or Santheas) according to the inscription on its front. Four other heroa were found, all of them, like the first, from the Hellenistic period. Tomb 5 differs from the rest in architectural form.

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M. GAVRILI

ALISCA, *see* LIMES PANNONIAE

ALISE-STE-REINE, *see* ALESIA

ALJUSTREL, *see* VIPASCA

ALKOMENAI, *see under* PRILEP

"ALLARIA," *see* KHAMALEVRI

ALLAS-LES-MINES Dordogne, France. Map 23. A Gallo-Roman villa was found here in 1949 (mosaics), and important work buildings belonging to it were uncovered in 1956. These form a rectangular complex (31 x 11 m), terraced from W to E on a hillside. The buildings are of masonry with a fairly coarse facing of small squared blocks. All the walls are coated with mortar containing broken tiles, dark red in color. The floors are well built and made of a concrete of small stones covered with a thick concrete of broken tiles. There are three main parts:

1. A room opening on the W front (10.8 m S-N x 5.32 m W-E). The floor slopes slightly toward the E. The joint between the floor and the walls is decorated with a quarter-round molding made of a concrete of broken tiles.

2. A room (10.8 x 6.65 m) of which only the foundations and part of the floor to the S remain.

3. A complex, modified several times. It has not been possible as yet to reach the E end. The most important elements are: to the W a large pool (a), raised in relation to the floor around it and with its long sides running N-S (6.34 x 1.22 m); the sides and bottom are covered with an extremely fine coating of broken tiles. In the middle of the E side a drain leads down to a smaller pool (b), similar in construction but without a drain. Two treads can be seen on the edges; clearly they were for holding beams on which vessels could be rested, to be taken away as they were filled (probably wooden troughs). Farther E is a wall 90 cm thick built in a right angle; it supported the base of a very well-built structure (2.5 m sq.) the floor of which had a very thin coating of plaster and perhaps was covered with marble slabs in the middle. Area (c) was drained by a pipe of lead-tin alloy into another basin slightly lower, which has a deep cup-shaped depression, no doubt to hold a vessel which was removed when filled. In area (c) was found a Tuscan capital of limestone.

The purpose of the first two buildings is still uncertain; some believe they were watertight, but it is hard to imagine that they were large tanks in the absence of any traces of outflow. The third complex consists of a large wine press (a) that emptied into vats placed under the basin (b); (c) and (d) very probably belong to a winch press, identical to that represented on the square medallions of the Saint-Roman-en-Gal mosaic in the Musée des Antiquités Nationales.

As for dates, excavations have revealed only a few scattered potsherds (suggesting the use of casks, possibly stored in the first two rooms?) and seven coins from the end of the 1st c. and the end of the 3d c. A.D. The complex appears to have been built and used in the 1st c.; only the later section (the wine press and winch press) were used thereafter. Traces of a fire were found to the SE, a probable indication that the complex was destroyed at the end of the 3d c.

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ALLEGRE (Les Fumades) Canton of Saint-Ambroix, Gard, France. Map 23. Ancient watering place (cold sulphur springs), partially explored at the end of the 19th c. In addition to the buildings that were uncovered (circular swimming pool, neighboring rooms, of varying construction, with mosaics) there was a well with 24 altars, of which 11 bore dedications to the nymphs and bas-reliefs representing nymphs or mother goddesses. Utilitarian artifacts (wooden bucket, pipes) were found in the ruins, and a large number of votive objects including more than 1000 Roman coins, some gold, which indicate that the establishment was most frequented under the Flavians and the Antonines.

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ALLIFAE (Alife) Caserta, Italy. Map 17A. A city of the central valley of Volturno and, in the 4th c. B.C., a part of Samnium; after the Augustan redistricting it became part of Campania. In the first half of the 4th c., the city coined its own money and later was involved on many occasions in the problems of the second and third Samnite wars. It was reduced to a colony during the second triumvirate and must have suffered damage from an earthquake in the 4th c. B.C. Its territory comprised a huge, low-lying belt, on the left of the Volturno, almost bounded by the Tiferno and Lete rivers, and the eminence of the Matese (Tifernus).

In addition to occasional finds from the prehistoric era, there is evidence of a settlement of the Iron Age in the area of Cila, above Piedimonte d'Alife. Many cemeteries have been noted, over the entire area at the foot of the mountains, the most important of which are in the vicinity of Alife and Piedimonte, dating from the 7th c. B.C. to the Roman era. On the basis of various bits of evidence, the fortification wall at the foot of Mt. Cila appears to date to the period of the Samnite wars, while much evidence supports the notion that the population was widely scattered or lived in vici, as was also somewhat true in the Roman period.

The city, rectangular in plan, still preserves a large part of its straight, urban grid and of its fortifications. The latter in limestone opus incertum, with towers for the most part square and circular with four gates on piers of limestone blocks, apparently date to the Late Republican era. Of the same period were the theater, to which were added the stage in the Augustan period, the three-aisled basement with a cistern, and the oldest sections of the two houses with atrium. There are also some large funerary monuments from the period between the end of the Republic and the 1st c. of the Empire. They are mainly tower-like, in the area in which there are also important remains of country and would-be urban villas.

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W. JOHANNOWSKY

ALLONNES Sarthe, France. Map 23. A sanctuary of the 2d c. on the slopes of a wooded hillock overlooking the Sarthe, near the small town. All that can be seen today are the remains of a large round cella and of the square peristyle that surrounded it, but excavations have traced the general plan of the complex. The peristyle opens to the E on to a colonnaded pronaos. This group of structures forms the sanctuary and stands at the W end of a huge square courtyard with a gallery around it. Backed against the outer N and S walls of this gallery

is a series of adjoining rooms, presumed to be shops, while in the NE and SE corners of the gallery are two small buildings connected by three parallel walls which were probably pierced by a monumental gate. This large religious complex seems to have replaced an earlier one of the Augustan period, dated by three dedications to the emperor Augustus and the god Mars Mullo.

About 1200 m to the SW, at Les Perrières, the remains of a square building were discovered in 1968. The W wall contains a circular opening edged with radiating bricks. There are openings lined with stones laid edgewise in each of the four sides and near the corners of this small building. Its function has not yet been determined.

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ALLONVILLE Somme, France. Map 23. In the Amiens arrondissement, canton of Amiens-Nord. Allonville is in the center of the city of the Ambiani, NE of Amiens, between the Roman roads running from Amiens to Arras and from Amiens to Cambrai and Bavay. Aerial photography has recently revealed far more than the archaeological studies of the 19th c.: a Roman villa in the area of Les Faurieux, another building of the same period at La Vallée du Cange, and two tumuli of an undetermined period (Bronze Age? Iron Age?) at Le Beuvrin. However, two important digs in 1966 confirmed the richness of the Allonville site. The first allows us to settle the much-debated problem of the dividing sandhills that are an essential feature of the Picardy landscape. These are not the result of natural modifications of the soil, as had long been thought, but of man's efforts to prevent erosion of the land. Excavation revealed a series of fossil-bearing furrows, showing that swing-plows once passed over the chalky soil, at the edge of a prehistoric ditch. A pile of earth was spread over everything, to break the slope. The other dig revealed a large cremation tomb inside a square enclosure. The large number of objects found there—vases, goblets, urns, etc.—seems to argue in favor of dating the tomb from Iron Age I. Now in the Musée de Picardie at Amiens, this material is being studied.

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ALMA KERMEN Crimea. Map 5. Scythian site on the left bank of the Alma river in the SW Crimea, dating to the 3d c. B.C.

The settlement had links with Chersonesus, and much pottery from that city has been found on the site. Detachments of Roman legionnaires occupied the site in the 2d-3d c., and building during this period includes a house with frescos and a glassmaking workshop.

Excavation has concentrated on the necropolis (over 200 tombs on the 2-ha surface). The chief archaeological finds consist of articles imported from the Greek cities on the N coast of the Black Sea. The most interesting of these are funerary stelai (1st-2d c. A.D.) with a stylized figure of a man, perhaps a warrior, with a rhyton and spear. The Moscow Historical Museum contains material from this site.

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ALMÁSFUZITŐ, see LIMES PANNONIAE

ALMENARA DE ADAJA Valladolid, Spain. Map 19. In the vicinity are the remains of a large Roman villa, now in course of excavation, with cubacula built about a rectangular enclosure. Of the 1500 m thus far uncovered, 400 were adorned with mosaics, implying a luxurious dwelling based on important agricultural activity. The mosaics are geometric and floral, and no furnishings have survived. The villa was abandoned before the 5th c. invasions.

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ALMENDRALEJO Badajoz, Spain. Map 19. Site 55 km S of Mérida (Emerita Augusta), whose ancient name is not known. The Disk of Theodosius was discovered near here in 1847, a flat silver disk about 15 kg in weight and 0.74 m in diameter, now in the museum of the Royal Academy of History in Madrid. The obverse is decorated and its border reads D N THEODOSIUS PERPT. AUG. OB DIEM FELICISSIMUM X; it commemorates the tenth anniversary of Theodosius' accession (January 19, 389). The design shows a portico of Corinthian columns surmounted by a tympanum framing a scene in which a seated Theodosius is handing a diptych to some high functionary; to each side are Arcadius and Valentinian II (or Honorius?). Actually the piece is a serving platter (missorium) and comes from a Salonica workshop.

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AL MINA Turkey (Hatay province). Map 6. A site at the mouth of the Orontes, thought by some scholars to be the ancient Posideion. There are slight signs of Bronze Age occupation, with Mycenaean pottery, at a nearby hill site, Sabouni. The main period of occupation begins in the later 9th c. B.C., continuing with a break at about 700. In this period the finds indicate the existence of a trading post manned by Greeks (Euboians), Cypriots, and natives. In the 7th c. Greek interest is dominant, with plentiful East Greek and Corinthian pottery finds. The period of Babylonian supremacy in the 6th c. saw a recession, followed by reoccupation by Greeks until the later 4th c. and the eclipse of the site's prosperity by the foundation of Seleucia. The architecture of the last period best illustrates the town's commercial role in the prevalence of courtyard buildings, like warehouses, some with rows of shops along the street fronts. There was no evidence for public buildings or religious structures, but it has been suggested that the center of the site had been washed away. Some intramural burials in stone sarcophagi were found. The finds were distributed between Antakya Museum, the British Museum, and other museums in Britain.

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J. BOARDMAN

ALONE (Watercrock) Westmorland, England. Map 24. An earth and timber fort for an infantry unit 500 strong, founded in the late 1st c. and subsequently replaced in stone. The occupation continued into the late 4th c. The only known garrison is Cohors III Nerviorum. A civil settlement grew up around the fort and pottery may have been made there.

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D. CHARLESWORTH

ALTAMURA Apulia, Italy. Map 14. The site of an ancient center of the Peucetii on the Murge river ca. 50 km SW of Bari. The ancient name is unknown. The territory was inhabited from the Neolithic age (Putecchia). During the Bronze Age the area was thickly covered with settlements, documented by the discovery of numerous burials in the form of artificial grottos or caves. They occur in Pisciuolo and Casal Sabini, from which comes a bossed bone plaque. This is valuable testimony of the first commercial contacts between Apulia and the Aegean world in the pre-Mycenaean age. During the Iron Age, between the 9th and 8th c. B.C., there was widespread use of inhumation burial in ditches dug in the rock and covered by tumuli. These occur at La Mena, Castiglione, and Scaglione.

In the section of the city called La Croce recent excavation has brought to light the existence of villages, built one on top of another and regularly stratified, which seem to span the period up to the 3d c. B.C. Houses with a rectangular plan, often with contiguous pit tombs or sarcophagi, as in the analogous Peucetian village of Monte Sannace near Gioia del Colle, are clearly urban in character toward the end of the 5th c. B.C. A megalithic circuit wall, still visible for long stretches, was provided with gates, among them the gate called Aurea or Alba. The tombs discovered both inside and outside the walls contained rich deposits of vases and terracottas, presently in preparation for installation in the new Archaeological Museum of Altamura, in the La Croce section of the city.

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F. G. LO PORTO

ALTA RIPA, see LIMES PANNONIAE

ALTAVA (Ouled Mimoun) Algeria. Map 19. On Route Nationale 7, 33 km E of Tlemcen, rises the little plateau of Hadjar Roum, "the Roman stones." Here, on the military road that defined the S end of the mountain chains of central Algeria, from Rapidum to Numerus Syrorum (Marnia), a military camp was built under Septimius Severus; the position commanded one of the crossroads of migrating Nomads. It was thus linked to the E with the garrisons of Lucu, Ala Miliaria, and Cohors Breucorum, and to the W with those of Pomaria and Numerus Syrorum; to the N, one road led to Albulae (Ain Temouchent) and to Portus Magnus (Bettioua, ex-St. Leu); to the NE, a road led via Aquae Sirenses (Bou Hanifia) and Mina (Relizane) to the great road over the plain of Chelif. The ruins have suffered much in the building of the modern village and the construction of the railroad crossing the camp, which measured ca. 400 x 300 m. The infrequent excavations on the site have exposed only confused ruins,

late and rebuilt. In fact, the interest of Altava depends on the important series of inscriptions, almost all funerary, discovered by farmers working among the necropoleis which surround the ancient town on all sides. Except for two fragments embedded in the walls of the modern village, and three inscriptions preserved in the Tlemcen Museum, all of these monuments are today in the Oran Museum. The oldest inscriptions, from the period of Septimius Severus, show that the camp served as a garrison for the second cavalry wing of the Thracians and the cohort IV of Sardinians. The epigraphical collection consists primarily of a series of dated epitaphs dating from 302 to 599; the importance of such a series for the study of linguistics and epigraphy, is readily conceivable.

Of particular note is a Christian basilica, still to be excavated, erected after 309 on the tomb of the martyr Januarius. The great majority of the epitaphs are Christian; their decoration runs from simple palm branches flanking a rosette to a complex system of arches enclosing Christian symbols. The formulae show in the 6th c. a fashion for expressions like "crudelis uixi" or, to designate the tomb, "domus aeternalis." One may note in the same period a unique style of lettering. Methodical excavations would greatly enrich our knowledge of this site.

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J. MARCILLET-JAUBERT

ALTENBURG Aargau, Switzerland. Map 20. Roman fort on the right bank of the Aare, just W of Brugg. The ancient name is unknown. A rocky ford here necessitated protection for nearby military roads and for a bridge leading to the legionary camp of Vindonissa 2 km to the E. There are few traces of the 1st c. A.D. military installations, but under Diocletian or Valentinian I a fort was built, a link in a chain of defenses on the Rhine-Aare waterway similar to Salodurum and Ollodunum. About A.D. 401 the site was abandoned by the garrison, but the fortress survived in part because in the Early Middle Ages it was transformed into a castle of the Habsburg family.

The fortress was small (60 x 40 m; area 2929 sq. m) and exclusively military; it did not include an earlier civil settlement or the river-fort mentioned above. The walls were ca. 3 m thick and the plan was bell-shaped, with the base (ca. 65 m) towards the river. There were probably eight towers, semicircular or larger segments of circles (max. diam. 6 m), and two gates, the main one flanked by two towers. Some of the towers still stand 3-8 m high (four have been excavated). A berm (18 m wide) and a double ditch (each 8 m wide) surrounded the fortress.

See also Limes, Rhine.

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V. VON GÖNZENBACH

ALTHIBUROS (Ebba Ksour) Tunisia. Map 18. Situated in W Tunisia, on the Sra Quartene, a high plateau between the two grain-growing plains of the Zouarines and the Thala. The ancient city was at the confluence of the Oum-el-Abid and Médeina, at the outlet of the Fej el Tamar, the only natural way onto the road from Le Kef

to Theveste. The fact that its history goes far back in antiquity was proved by the discovery of several pre-Roman documents, one of which, a Neo-Carthaginian inscription now in the Louvre, mentions a Sanctuary of Baal Hammon.

A city of Berger tradition, it came under the influence of Carthage; under the Roman Empire it remained an indigenous civitas until it was raised to the status of a municipium by Hadrian: *municipium aelium hadrianum augustum althiburitanum*. Only later was it granted the *ius Italicum*. The town, long since abandoned in favor of Ebba-Ksour, an agricultural center in the plain, lay outside the main route of circulation from Le Kef to the S; thus its most important ruins have been largely preserved. Thanks to 18th c. travelers and to a few sporadic excavations we have some knowledge of the city's history.

The forum (44.6 x 37.15 m over-all) is a paved esplanade (23.35 x 30.8 m) surrounded by a portico with 10 x 12 columns raised on a step 6.9 m wide. On the NW side of the portico there is a row of aediculae, some religious in function: a statue of Minerva was found in one. To the SW is the capitol, separated from the forum by a small square closed to the W by a Hadrianic triumphal arch (now destroyed). Part of the facade is still intact, to a considerable height. Built of large blocks, it was Corinthian, prostyle, and tetrastyle. It had a central cella (8 x 7.5 m), two smaller cellae flanking it, and a pronaos on a stylobate 3 m high that was reached by a broad staircase. A low enclosing wall surrounded the temple. During the excavation of 1912, some fragments were found of the dedication that complemented those documents noted above, making it possible to identify the capitol with certainty and to date it to 185-191. The white marble head of a statue, probably of Juno, was also recovered.

A second temple stood on the other side of the forum to the NE, opposite the capitol. All that remains of it is the podium and some architectural fragments. Also Corinthian, it was tetrastyle. The cella was ringed with a wall giving onto two lateral corridors on the sides. According to an inscription found nearby, it apparently dates from 145. At the E corner of the forum, near this temple, is a complex of buildings, the most noteworthy of which is a house with a peristyle of 16 columns set up on dados carved with various motifs. The floors of the four porticos are paved with geometric mosaics that vary in design from one bay to the next. Opening onto these galleries were rooms of a NE wing and a large room, possibly a triclinium, where apparently a geometric mosaic, now at the Bardo Museum in Tunis, was discovered.

On the SE side of the public square, SW of the house just mentioned, is another, quite different quarter. Among somewhat confused remains, the most interesting structure is a building (10 x 7 m) which probably was a factory. It consists of a rotunda, two courtyards whose walls hold several series of niches, and some ground-level basins that were installed at a later date. A monumental fountain 4 m square stands S of this area, at the end of a paved street that continues the esplanade between the capitol and the forum. It is constructed of large blocks. On each of two of its sides a niche is framed by large pilasters above a molded stylobate with a basin. In the course of excavating this sector many inscriptions were found that originally came from the forum and elsewhere and were reused.

Outside this excavated city center are some other monuments which, although not excavated, are notable for their size. First among these is a theater. Its cavea (57.5 m in diameter) is ringed with a wall, several of whose arcades are still standing among many fallen blocks.

According to an inscription, it apparently was built before A.D. 172. On the other side at the entrance to the site is a fairly well-preserved triumphal arch, standing in the fields. An inscription on its entablature dates it from the 4th-5th c. Its arcade is 11.25 m long and has an arch 7 x 5.25 m. Finally, on the outskirts of the city and on the hilltops can be seen a few mausolea; that called Ksar Ben Hannoun, to the W, has a cella 3.2 x 2.5 m with an inscription on the entablature.

Three other private buildings that have been uncovered add to the interest of the site: A large villa, the House of the Muses, stands on the right bank to the W. Its rooms and apartments, arranged around a peristyle, are noteworthy for their many and varied mosaic floors. Two rooms are important: the triclinium, which has a mosaic floor of sea scenes (badly damaged) and the apsed exedra at right angles to it, whose floor has a design of the muses (also damaged). The peristyle is paved with geometric mosaics.

Another house, the House of the Fishing Scene, stands on the other side of the wadi Oum el Abid, on the left bank fairly close to the capitol. The rooms, badly damaged, are arranged around a peristyle paved with mosaics. One of the rooms has two symmetrical apses at each end and is paved with a mosaic representing a fishing scene with the head of Oceanus depicted at either end. The floor of an adjacent room has two panels of imbricated mosaics.

The Asklepeia monument, so-called after the mosaic inscription in the axial room, whose function is still undetermined, is remarkable for the originality of its plan, the harmony of its architectural arrangement, and the quality of its mosaic floors. Strictly symmetrical in plan, the monument has a long gallery terminating at either end in two corner turrets. The facade has several windows on either side of an impressive entrance on axis. This corridor opens onto a large square room flanked on either side by a basin with a horseshoe-shaped passageway running around it, making a sort of atrium *tuscanicum*. This great vestibule gives onto a peristyle equipped with a complete hydraulic system. Framing both sides of this peristyle are two large symmetrical oeci along with their adjoining rooms. The main wing, to the NE at the rear, consists of a series of rooms arranged symmetrically on either side of the Asclepeia room located in the axis, opposite the principal entrance. All these rooms were paved with beautiful mosaics.

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ALTIAIENSIVM (Alzey) Rhineland Palatinate, Germany. Map 20. The Roman name of the vicus appears in inscriptions. Remains of a large castellum built between 357 and 370 have been preserved. Many altars and reliefs of Herakles, Mercury, Vulcan, and Venus from the foundations of a building within the castellum are to be found in the Alzey museum. The square castellum had walls 3 m thick, each 170 m long, two gateways, probably 14 towers, and was further reinforced by an angular ditch 11 m from the wall.

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ALTILIA, *see* SAEPINUM

ALTINO, *see* ALTINUM

ALTINSIVRISI ("Euthena") Turkey. Map 7. A conspicuous peak in Caria, 9 km N of Marmaris, where the remains are probably those of a Peraean deme of Rhodes attached to the city of Kamiros which seems to be mentioned (the MS readings vary greatly) by Mela (1.84) and Pliny (*HN* 5.107), who establish the approximate location. On the summit of the peak is a walled citadel with a small fort at either end, and on the steep slope of the hill are the closely packed ruins of a considerable town, built on terraces. In the village of Ovacık at the foot of the hill was found an epitaph of a Euthenite.

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ALTINTAŞ, see ZIMARA

ALTINUM (Altino) Veneto, Italy. Map 14. A city in the territory of the Veneti (Ptol. 3.1.30) near the Sile river, along the coast NE of the Laguna di Venezia. At first, a center of the Veneti, the city became a Roman municipium enrolled in the tribus Scaptia and reached its period of greatest prosperity during the first centuries of the Empire. In A.D. 452, it was destroyed by Attila and finally, in the late Roman period, was abandoned by its inhabitants, who sought refuge at Torcello and on other islands in the group where later Venice was to rise.

Altino is mentioned by Velleius Paterculus (2.76.2) in his description of the civil war in 42 B.C. and then by Vitruvius (1.4.11), Strabo (5.214), Pliny (3.126), Tacitus (Hist. 3.6), and Martial (4.25.1), who extols the beauty of its coastline and the richness of its villas. The ancient sources do not furnish specific dates for a clear understanding of this city, one of the most famous in N Italy and strategic as a highway junction and as a center of commerce.

Sporadic investigations were carried out right up until the end of the 19th c., but only in the last few years have regular excavations been undertaken. Recent discoveries of Attic and ancient Venetic vases, dating to the 5th c. B.C., and of Venetic funerary inscriptions indicate that Altino was an inhabited center and perhaps an important port of call in the pre-Roman era. The importance of the city increased with the Romanization of Veneto and with the building of the Via Annia (131 B.C.), which, coming from Adria, connected Altino with Aquileia. The construction of the Via Claudia Augusta (begun by Drusus and completed by his son, the emperor Claudius), which began at Altino, put the city in contact with the Roman territories across the Alps. The Via Annia as well as the Via Claudia Augusta had high embankments which kept them safe from possible flooding from the Sile and from the Laguna. The exact boundary of the city is not known. It had no walls, but must have been surrounded by canals and by low-lying, swampy ground. In the area of the city to the E, there is evidence of a road, more than 5 m wide and flanked by sidewalks and the foundations of houses containing mosaic pavements. A huge cornice, dating to the 1st c. A.D. and surely belonging to a public building, comes from the higher area where the center of the city was situated with its temples, porticos, gardens, and baths, as mentioned in an inscription discovered in the cathedral of Grado and in another inscription honoring Tiberius (*CIL* v, 2149). A large structure in stone blocks, perhaps the pier of a harbor canal, and the remains of a portico are at the S boundary of the city; to the N is a large brick shed and homes nearby with mosaics of the 1st c. B.C. With the systematic exploration of ca. 2 km of the NE necropolis along the Via Annia, many

funerary enclosures have been found, with portraits, statues, and inscriptions. Nearly 1,000 cremation tombs and numerous stone tomb markers of various types have been found: niched stele with busts, clipeus portraits; large octagonal and round altars richly decorated, urns—some covered by half-round stones, others decorated with acanthus leaves or with flames of funeral pyres; and to avert evil, animal likenesses, such as dogs, sphinxes, and lions. Nearly all the finds are preserved in the museum at Altino.

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ALTINUM, see LIMES PANNONIAE

ALTRIER Luxembourg. Map 21. Altrier comprises a group of sites important in prehistoric times (Magdalenian collections Graf and Bisenius), then an Iron Age oppidum (op Casselt, the Castle), and later a Roman vicus. Remains of Roman houses were visible until the middle of the 19th c. (Comes' house). The roads from Trèves to Mersch and from Dalheim N to the Eifel crossed here. A number of inscriptions have been found: one dedicated to Jupiter Optimus Maximus, and many others to private citizens including the family of the Secundini. Apparently there were one or more sanctuaries dedicated to Oriental gods: besides the usual statues of Apollo, Mercurius, Priapus, Diana, Epona, Mars, and Jupiter, there are hundreds of statuettes of Isis, Ceres, Fortuna, and Dea Mater, produced locally. The coins date from the beginning of the Roman occupation to the 4th c. A.D. Other finds include Roman pottery of local provenience as well as Italian and French terra sigillata (Niederbieber 19), stamps by Iustinus and Adiutix, oil lamps (one stamped CITOGLV), mosaics (Schneider house), remains of wall paintings, aryballo, fibulas (one marked VENIO SI DAS), jewelry (bracelets, necklaces, gold rings with carved semi-precious stones), foundations of a tower (fanum?), remains of houses, and perhaps some ruins of a 4th c. fortification wall. Nothing is now visible on the site; the finds are in the Landesmuseum in Trèves or the Musée d'Histoire et d'Art in Luxembourg.

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ALZEY, see ALTIAIENSUM

"AMANTIA" see KLOS

AMAROUSION (Marusi) Attica, Greece. Map 11. Named for a sanctuary dedicated to the Euboian cult of Artemis Amarysia, in the deme of Athmonon. Pausanias (1.1417) refers to a local legend that a Sanctuary of Aphrodite Urania was founded there by a King Porphyri- on, a name taken by Frazer to indicate a Phoenician

settlement. SW of Marusi, Lolling found two boundary inscriptions for the Artemis Sanctuary, one archaic, the other perhaps from a period of renovation under Herodes Atticus. A reference to Amarsian games occurs in another inscription concerning a local township decree.

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M. H. MC ALLISTER

AMASEIA (Amasya) Pontus, Turkey. Map 5. A natural fortress at the W margin of the Pontic mountains, 82 km inland as the crow flies but 136 km by road on the ancient trade route to Samsun (Amisos) formerly known as the Baghdad Road. Amaseia was capital of the Hellenistic kingdom of Pontus from its foundation ca. 300 B.C. by Mithridates I Ktistes until shortly after the fall of Sinope to Pharnakes I in 183 B.C. After that date it continued to be important to the royal house, being close to the Sanctuary of Zeus Stratios (invoked by Mithridates VI Eupator in 82 and 73 B.C.) and itself the site of memorials to the early Mithridatic kings. Amaseia was captured by Lucullus in 70 B.C., assigned a large and fertile territory in Pompey's new province of Bithynia and Pontus (64 B.C.), put in the hands of an unknown dynast by Antony, and annexed to Galatia in 3-2 B.C., becoming metropolis of the minor district Pontus Galaticus. When this was transferred to Cappadocia by Trajan and incorporated in Pontus Mediterraneus (with metropolis Neocaesarea), Amaseia retained the honorary title of metropolis. In the reorganization of Diocletian and Constantine, Amaseia became metropolis of Diospontus/Helenopontus.

Amaseia was the birthplace of the geographer Strabo, whose proud description of it (12.561) is still one of the best. The original city grew up on a restricted site of great strength on the W bank of the Yeşil Irmak (Iris fl.). At its back rises a lofty crag (Harşene Kalesi), now carrying mediaeval fortifications as well as a tower and several lengths of wall of Hellenistic date. Beneath the twin summits cliffs plunge 250 m to the river, closing off the city on both sides. At the foot of the crag a terrace retained by Hellenistic masonry marks the site of the royal palace. Rock-cut steps gave access to the fortress above and to the five "memorials" of the earlier Pontic kings, which take the form of freestanding heroa carved out of the living rock, one (that of Pharnakes I?) left unfinished. Within the fortress two rock-cut monumental stairways descend through tunnels into the heart of the crag; a third stairway, apparently unknown to Strabo, is found farther down the slope. They belong to a class of monument, probably designed for ritual use, found from Phrygia to Commagene; whatever the original purpose, those at Amaseia were used in Late Hellenistic times to obtain water in time of siege. A bridge (Alçakköprü) connected the city to its suburbs on the E bank, where the modern town lies; Roman arches support a post-Roman superstructure. About 1 km S of Amasya are remains of an aqueduct-channel beside the main road, cut into the rock of Ferhatkaya. Some 2 km downstream is the rock-cut tomb of the high priest Tes, similar in type to the royal memorials but better finished. Other rock-cut tombs are common in and around Amasya.

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D. R. WILSON

AMASRA, see AMASTRIS

AMASTRIS (Amasra) Pontus, Turkey. Map 5. Founded in the early 4th c. B.C. by Amastris, queen of Herakleia Pontica, by the synoecism of four small Ionian colonies on the coast E of Herakleia: (1) Tios, which soon seceded; (2) Sesamos, center of the new city, later named Amastris; (3) Kromna, 40 km to the E, on Zeytin Burnu, W of Kurucaşile; and (4) Kytoros, now Gideriz, 25 km E of Kromna. Its tyrant Eumenes presented the city of Amastris to Ariobarzanes of Pontus in ca. 265-260 B.C. rather than submit it to domination by Herakleia, and it remained in the Pontic kingdom until its capture by Lucullus in 70 B.C.

The original nucleus of the city itself was a peninsula and adjacent island (now linked by bridge) on the W side of a sheltered bay which formed the main harbor. This part of the city is covered by Genoese fortifications and the modern Turkish town. In the Roman period Amastris also extended inland over the little valley behind this bay, and the suburbs covered some of the lower hills. Roman buildings can still be traced for 1.5 km inland from the sea. The most impressive are a temple, and a warehouse 115 m long and three stories high. Other buildings, no longer visible, were recorded in the mid 19th c. The stream, "nomine quidem flumen, vera cloaca foedissima," covered over by Pliny (*Ep.* 10.98), still runs beneath a Roman vault. Four ancient moles protect the main harbor. A lesser harbor W of the city provided refuge from E gales. Inscriptions and architectural fragments are housed in the municipal museum. Four km S-SW of Amasra, at Kuşkaya, the Roman road from Bartın (Parthenia) runs on a rock-cut terrace, with associated inscriptions and relief sculpture.

The site of Kromna is marked by occupation material but no surviving buildings. Construction of the harbor offices at Kurucaşile revealed columns which now adorn the administrative buildings at Bartın. At Kytoros the remains of impressive harbor buildings used to be indicated by columns along the seashore.

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D. R. WILSON

AMASYA, see AMASEIA

AMATHOUS Cyprus. Map 6. On the S coast, about 11 km E of Limassol. The ruins cover a large area on top of a hill and on the slopes reaching the sea to the S. The lower city lies between the acropolis and the sea and to the E. Remains of the ancient city wall and of the harbor still survive. The relatively well-preserved wall across the acropolis is of Early Byzantine times. The necropolis extends E, N, and W of the town.

One of the ancient kingdoms of Cyprus, its legendary founder was Kinyras, who called the city after his mother Amathous. It was said in antiquity that the people were autochthonous. They used a non-Greek language, as shown by inscriptions in the Cypriot syllabary used down to the 4th c. B.C. According to one version of the Ariadne legend, Theseus abandoned Ariadne at Amathousa, where she died. The Amathousians are said to have called the grove where she was buried the "Wood of Aphrodite Ariadne."

Nothing is known of the earliest history of the city.

At the time of the Ionian Revolt (499-498 B.C.) it sided with the Persians. Onesilos, king of Salamis, who led the revolt, persuaded all the Cypriots except those of Amathous to join him against Persia. Onesilos proceeded to lay siege to Amathous, but forced by other events to abandon the siege, he fell in the battle that ensued on the plain of Salamis.

King Euagoras I of Salamis (411-374/373 B.C.) reduced Amathous at the time of his attempt to liberate Cyprus from the Persians. Its king Rhoikos had been made a prisoner, but then returned home, his release having been effected by the Athenians, who were Euagoras' allies. King Androkles of Amathous assisted Alexander the Great at the siege of Tyre. The history of the city was written in nine books by Eratosthenes of Kyrene (275-195 B.C.). The kings of Amathous who are known to have issued coins are Zotimos, Lysandros, Epipalos, and possibly Rhoikos. The city continued to flourish throughout the Hellenistic and Graeco-Roman periods down to Early Byzantine times, when it became the seat of a bishop, but it was gradually abandoned after the first Arab raids of A.D. 647.

Some stretches of the walls still stand but practically nothing of the city has been uncovered so far. A number of built tombs had been excavated in the 19th c., while more tombs were excavated in 1930. In recent years the ruins of two Early Christian basilican churches were excavated. A built tomb can be seen on the seaward side of the main Nicosia-Limassol road a little W of the ruins of the city. A large dromos, measuring 13 x 7 m, slopes down to the doorway. The interior of the tomb consists of two rectangular chambers; both have corbeled, slightly curved saddle roofs with flat top stones. It is dated to the beginning of the Cypro-archaic I period, shortly after 700 B.C.

The city wall may be traced in practically all its course; the circuit starts at the E end by the sea near the Church of Haghia Varvara, extends N along the edge of the acropolis, and returns along its W edge. Remains of this Classical wall survive at both ends. Of the ancient harbor only a little is now visible, on the SE of the acropolis. Part of it has silted up and only scanty remains of the artificial breakwaters can still be seen above water. The sites of a gymnasium and of a theater are suspected but they have never been investigated. The Temple of Aphrodite (also known as Amathousia) is to be sought on the summit of the acropolis. We also know of the worship in Amathous of Zeus, Hera, Hermes and Adonis, but nothing about the position of their sanctuaries. Cut into the face of a rock on the E side of the acropolis there is a Greek inscription recording the construction by Lucius Vitellius Callinicus at his own expense of the steps leading up to it and of an arch.

Casual finds in the city site are frequent. A colossal statue in gray limestone, measuring 4.20 m in height and 2 m in width at the shoulders, now in the Istanbul Museum, was found in 1873 by the harbor. This curious colossus has been much discussed and many identifications have been put forward, but most probably it represents Bes. Its date too is disputed but it may well be an archaic statue of the Roman period. In 1862 a colossal stone vase, now in the Louvre, was found on the summit of the acropolis. It may have stood at the entrance to the Temple of Aphrodite. It has four horizontal arched handles ending with palmettes, within each of which is placed a bull. Many small finds are in the Nicosia and Limassol Museums.

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K. NICOLAOU

AMAY Belgium. Map 21. A Gallo-Roman vicus of the civitas Tungrorum, situated where the road from Tongres to Arlon crosses the Meuse by a ford that was still used in the Middle Ages. In 1842 some thick planks were found which were interpreted as the remains of a wooden bridge, but the matter is still uncertain. The built-up area covered 3 ha, mostly on the left bank of the Meuse. However, foundations have been noted on the other side of the river. The road probably dates to the time of Claudius.

The vicus grew from then on, perhaps around a mutation along the road. An industrial district was located on the outskirts of the settlement. Several potters' kilns were in use from ca. A.D. 50 to 150. There were also iron smithies. Inside the vicus itself, rectangular houses were built on both sides of the road, with the narrow side facing the street. Several cellars have been excavated, as well as some round wells built of sandstone ashlar without mortar. Several tombs dating from the 1st to the 4th c. have been found. Study of the coins and the terra sigillata indicates that the occupation was unbroken from the middle of the 1st c. A.D. until well into the 4th c. Although the vicus was laid waste ca. 270 during the barbarian invasion, it was soon rebuilt.

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S. J. DE LAET

AMBLESIDE, see GALAVA

AMBRAKOS (Phidhokastro) S Epeiros, Greece. Map 9. The port of Ambrakia on the bank of a lagoon by the Gulf of Arta, where the foundations of a circuit wall ca. 1200 m long are awash. A gap in the foundation marks the exit of the harbor, which led into the course of the river Arachthos. It was a locked harbor with fortifications (Scylax 33 and Polyb. 4.61.7), and there was a small town there (*StBiz*. s.v.).

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N.G.L. HAMMOND

AMBRUSSUM Locality of Le Devès, commune of Villetelle, canton of Lunel, Hérault, France. Map 23. Pre-Roman and Gallo-Roman oppidum and way station on the Via Domitiana between Nemausus (Nîmes) and Sextantio (Castelnau-le-Lez), near Montpellier; it is mentioned in the antique itineraries. The great Roman road which served the Provincia from the Alps to the Pyrenees crossed the coastal river of the Vidourle here, on a stone bridge today called the Pont-Ambroix. Remains of it are still visible at the foot of the oppidum.

The settlement, on a low hill on the right bank of the river at the crossing, is surrounded by a dry stone wall. Towers with rounded corners are found ca. every 10 m.

Systematic exploration, recently resumed, has uncovered a large dwelling occupied during the 1st c. B.C. and built above a native dwelling of the first half of the 3d c. B.C. On the river, near the bridge and at the foot of the oppidum, was the lower town, which was occupied throughout the Roman period.

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AMELIA, see AMERIA

AMELIE-LES-BAINS Canton of Arles-sur-Tech, Pyrénées-Orientales, France. Map 23. Gallo-Roman bath complex in the locality formerly known as Arles in the middle valley of the Tech or Vallespir. Among the architectural remains visible in the modern establishment is a vast barrel-vaulted room containing a swimming pool. Its side walls contain semicircular and square niches. Other remains include a small swimming pool surrounded by small chambers (some with the original vaulting), various antique sub-structures, wells, and drains. In 1845 a votive deposit was found at the mouth of the thermal spring. It contained coins and lead plaques bearing the names of local water divinities.

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AMERIA (Amelia) Umbria, Italy. Map 16. A municipium on a tributary of the Tiber founded, according to Cato (Plin. *HN* 3.114), in 1134 B.C. It was inscribed in the tribus Clustumina and supplied fruit and osiers to the Roman market. The site is naturally strong, improved by impressive fortifications of polygonal masonry. There is considerable variation in the work, with much coursing, and in places most blocks are quadrilateral.

South of the city was found in 1963 a complete bronze cuirass statue thought to be Germanicus. Antiquities from the site are kept in the Palazzo Comunale.

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L. RICHARDSON, JR.

AMESTRATOS, see MISTRETTA

AMIDA (Diyarbakır) Turkey. Map 5. A city situated at the limit of navigation of the Tigris, on a bluff at a bend of the river. Though there was an earlier settlement, the site was not important until Constantius, as Caesar in the East, founded and fortified a large city there to protect the Armenian satrapies between the Antitauros and Masios mountains still retained from Diocletian's conquests. It was garrisoned by Legio V Parthica. When the Persian King Sapor II invaded, the garrison was increased to seven legions; nevertheless the city fell to siege in A.D. 359. Ammianus Marcellinus, a Roman officer there, has left an eyewitness account (19.1-8). The city was retaken by Julian and the population restored by refugees from Nisibis, ceded to the Persians by Jovian, in A.D. 363 and the completion of rebuilding may be recorded by an inscription of A.D. 367-75 (*CIL* III, 6730). After capture by Kobad in A.D. 503 and recapture by Anastasius, the walls were restored again by Justinian (Procop., *Buildings* 2.3.27). Amida changed hands several times in the Byzantine period and the walls reached their final form by A.D. 1068. The black basalt walls seen today at Diyarbakır are essentially built to the 4th c. plan. The courtyard of the Ulu Cami is built of Byzantine

architectural elements. Some stray finds are in the Diyarbakır Museum.

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AMIENS, see SAMAROBRIVA

AMISOS (Samsun) Pontus, Turkey. Map 5. An Ionian colony founded in the mid 6th c. on the S coast of the Black Sea (Pontos Euxinos), at the terminus of the only easy route to this coast from Cappadocia. In the mid 5th c. it received cleruchs from Athens and adopted the name Peiraeus. Its democratic constitution, suppressed under Persian rule, was restored by Alexander the Great, and the name Amisos was resumed. After being incorporated in the Pontic kingdom, perhaps by Mithridates II, it was adorned and enlarged, especially by Mithridates VI Eupator, who built a walled satellite-town called Eupatoria at a certain distance from the main city (to be distinguished from the inland Eupatoria refounded by Pompey as Magnopolis). Eupatoria was destroyed by Lucullus in 71 B.C. and Amisos was largely burnt and pillaged though subsequently restored by Lucullus, who freed the city and extended its territory. In the winter of 48-47 B.C. Amisos fell to Pharnakes II but only after long resistance, in recognition of which Caesar confirmed the city's freedom. A tyrant imposed by Antony ca. 36 B.C. was removed by Octavian in 31 B.C., and the grant of freedom was renewed.

The site of the Greek, Roman, and Byzantine city (Eski Samsun) was on a massive headland NW of the modern city, bounded on two sides by the sea and cut off on the W by the ravine of the Kürtün Irmağı. It was thus virtually a peninsula, with a fine view over the great bay between the deltas of the Kizil Irmak (Halys fl.) and Yeşil Irmak (Iris fl.), and with an easily defended approach from the S. In the 19th c. the remains of walls and semicircular towers on the acropolis were reported and 2 km inland a temple with columns and relief sculpture, from which fragments were taken to adorn the residence of the governor of Samsun. Abundant surface traces of the city (architectural debris, pottery, etc.) were said to extend more than 1 km inland. Although no standing buildings survive, there are several underground cisterns, and the steep sides of the headland contain rock-cut tomb chambers. Today the ancient site is occupied by military installations, and access to the site is restricted. A large signed mosaic of Achilles and Thetis, recently discovered, is now on display in Samsun. There was no natural harbor; the city's commercial prosperity rested solely on good communications with the hinterland. The ancient anchorage lay N of the modern one, close under the headland, and was protected by two moles.

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AMITERNUM (San Vittorino) Latium, Italy. Map 16. A town in fertile country at the foot of the Gran Sasso, ca. 135 km by road NE of Rome. Livy (10.39.2 = 293 B.C.) also records an otherwise unknown Amiternum in NW Samnium. Traditional cradle of the Sabine nation, Amiternum was fully Roman by the 2d c. B.C. The historian Sallust was born here in 86 B.C. Under the Empire it flourished, became an episcopal see, and remained such in mediaeval times. It ceased to exist ca. A.D. 1250 when

its population migrated to newly founded Aquila, some 8 km to the SE.

The modern village, whose romanesque church embodies Roman materials, occupies the ancient citadel. Ruins show that the town stood mostly at the foot of the hill. The theater is E of the road running N: its walls of (Augustan ?) quasi-opus reticulatum survive; its cavea (54 m in diameter) had two tiers of stone seats, the lower with 18 rows divided into sections by three radial stairways; its scaena has mostly disappeared. The amphitheater lay outside the town across the river Aternus to the W: remains of two circumambient corridors, each with 48 arches, reveal its elliptical perimeter (external axes: 78 x 63 m): the much repaired, brick-veneered walls date from ca. 100 A.D. Remains also exist of baths and an aqueduct (Tiberian ?).

Antiquities include a celebrated calendar, the Fasti Amiternini (now at Aquila), and sepulchral slabs of ca. A.D. 50 with gladiatorial scenes in local style (now at Chieti).

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E. T. SALMON

AMLAIDINA, see LAZU

AMMAEDARA (Haidra) Tunisia. Map 18. One of the largest and most imposing sites of Tunisia is situated on the Algerian frontier at the crossing of the great route of penetration toward the interior from Carthage to Theveste, with the route connecting the basin of the High Medjerba to that of the Foussana. The station commanded access to the mountainous confines: the first camp of the third Augustan legion, it became a colony under the Flavians from the time of the transfer of this legion to Tebessa (then later on to Lambasa) and again took up its military role under the Byzantines, who constructed important fortresses there.

The remains reveal several centuries of occupation—Roman, Vandal, and Byzantine. Visited by travelers in the 18th and 19th c., the site was explored by Saladin, who described and sketched the principal monuments; and by Cagnat, who called attention to their visible inscriptions. Sadoux made a survey of certain edifices described by Gsell. Sporadic borings were carried out before the excavations in 1909 and between 1930 and 1940 when clearance was limited to several buildings only. What little excavation there has been has not been completely published. The monuments standing or unearthed are few in number for the extent of the site.

On the right bank of the wadi there is a small triumphal arch with engaged piers hollowed out of two square niches; and on the right bank, E of the town, stands a fine triumphal arch with engaged piers at the side of two projecting parts, each made up of two Corinthian columns supporting a complete entablature upon which is carried a long inscription dedicated to Septimius Severus. In the Byzantine period this arch was transformed into a small fort.

There were numerous cemeteries on the outskirts, especially at the gates and the starting points of the great roads of the city. The most important extends to the foot of the great triumphal arch. Excavated in 1909, it has revealed epitaphs of the legionnaires of the Flavian era.

Several important mausolea were found, one hexagonal with two floors, another garlanded, and the largest, tetrastyle, rose above a rectangular foundation.

Several meters from the road and from the building of the ancient customs station, stood a large tetrastyle temple, thought to be the capitol. The foundations and

one lone column have survived. In front of it was the forum, a large paved enclosure known since the 19th c., excavated in 1934, and still unpublished.

Farther E, a square court bordered by small rooms, excavated at the same period, appeared to be a market. To the N, only partly uncovered, is a large bath. All these monuments are still unpublished. The building with troughs to the NE was once considered a church but the identification of it is still puzzling, as is that of the monument with the "windows." The theater, partially excavated in 1926, resulted in the discovery of numerous statues and inscriptions indicating restorations.

Monuments of the Christian period include basilicas: The most remarkable is that of Melleus so-called, alongside the modern road, 100 m W of the ancient customs station. The church of "Candidus" outside the Roman town in the middle of the necropolis is 150 m SW of the arch of triumph. The Vandal Chapel, situated on the outskirts of the site, is one of the oldest monuments known at Haidra.

The monument par excellence of the Byzantine period is the citadel, constructed under Justinian. An important irregular quadrilateral with multiple towers, it extends all over the S slope of a small hill as far as the wadi.

A little farther to the S but on the other side of the encircling wall, there is another small church, also excavated but remaining unpublished.

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A. ENNABLI

AMMAN, see PHILADELPHIA

AMMOTOPOS, see LIMES, GREEK EPEIROS

AMNATOS Mylopotamou, Crete. Map 11. A small Graeco-Roman town 14 km E of Rethymno. The settlement stands on a flat-topped hill and covers approximately 2 hectares. Walls of domestic dwellings can be traced on the settlement site, while several rock-cut tombs can be seen in the face of the cliff bounding the settlement on the E. At least one of these appears to be of Roman date, but sherds from the settlement site indicate occupation from the Classical period onward.

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K. BRANIGAN

"AMNISOS," see KARTEROS

"AMNISTOS," see SÖĞÜT

AMORGOS Greece. Map 7. Island SE of Naxos with three areas of habitation, centering on Aigiale (modern Vigla), Minoa (Katapola), and Arkesine (Kastri). Many Early Bronze Age burials and rich grave goods have been known since the 19th c., and recently neighboring islets, Ano Kouphonesi, Donousa, Herakleia, Keros, and Schoinoussa have yielded extensive finds. Donousa also had a fortified Geometric settlement.

The Greek inhabitants may have come from Samos and perhaps Naxos. The Amorgians participated collectively in the Athenian Empire from 437 B.C. on, and in the Second Athenian Confederacy (Athens garrisoned Arkesine ca. 357); they issued coins (cf. Lambros) and certified amphoras, and their cloth was especially fine. The Battle of Amorgos ended the Lamian War in 322.

Amorgos belonged at various times to the Island League, and was later attached to the Roman province of Asia, though the island enjoyed autonomy which was reaffirmed by Antoninus Pius. It was a place of exile under the Julio-Claudian emperors. Each of the three cities had an independent constitution and magistrates at least from the 4th c. on, and in the late 3d c. B.C. a Samian settlement existed at Minoa and a Milesian settlement at Aigiale. The Naxian settlement at Arkesine is not certainly attested until Imperial times.

Extensive remains have been recorded: architectural, sculptural, ceramic, and epigraphic, from prehistoric to late Roman times, and finds continue. So-called Hellenic towers and Roman tombs appear especially in the center and E of the island, while at Arkesine, in the W, Greek walls surround an acropolis. Remains of temples are cited from Minoa and Aigiale, but no systematic descriptions have been published. Some finds are in the Katapola museum, others in Syros or Athens.

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M. B. WALLACE

AMOS (Hisarburnu) Turkey. Map 7. A Rhodian deme in Caria 11 km S of Marmaris, probably attached to the city of Lindos. Aischines owned land there (*Ep.* 9; cf. 12.11) and refers to its fertility; this is confirmed by a series of land leases found at Hisarburnu and dating from about 200 B.C. These fertile estates probably lay on the plain near Gölenye, a few km to the N. The inscriptions show that Amos had a board of hieromonones and that the principal deity was Apollo, with the otherwise unknown epithet Samnaios.

The acropolis has a fortification wall in coursed polygonal masonry, apparently dating to the early Hellenistic period and still standing 3 or 4 m high, with towers and a gate on the N. Inside it are the foundations of a small temple in antis about 13 m long, which may be that of Apollo Samnaios. Amos was one of the three Peraean demes which had a theater; it is small but fairly well preserved. The analemata stand 5 m high, and the foundations of the stage building survive, divided into three compartments. The site has never been excavated.

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G. E. BEAN

AMPELUM (Zlatna) Alba, Romania. Map 12. Seat of the imperial gold mining administration, important commercial center, and probably customs office, the ancient town spread SE of the present town as far as Pătrînjeni. The remains of ancient gold mining operations can be seen even today: there are traces of buildings, and

of a rectangular water reservoir and its supply channels ca. 4 km from Zlatna, on the NW slope of Mt. Breaza.

The settlement, epigraphically attested from the time of Trajan, was the seat of the procurator of the gold mines, M. Ulpus Hermias (*CIL* III, 1312), whose epitaph was found here. During the reign of Septimius Severus the town became a municipium (*CIL* III, 1308, 1293). It has not yet been systematically investigated.

The town had economic and administrative connections with Apulum (Alba Iulia) and a great many mining settlements developed around it. The area was defended by detachments of Legio XIII Gemina and by a Numerus Maurorum Hisp. . . .

In the Boteș and Corabia hills, incineration necropoleis, both of colonists and of Dacian natives, have been investigated.

Rich epigraphical and archaeological material have been found; many inscriptions refer to the organization of gold mining operations, and to the religious beliefs of the miners, who were ethnically heterogeneous. The archaeological material is in the History Museum of Transylvania in Cluj and in the Alba Iulia Regional Museum.

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L. MARINESCU

AMPHILOCHIA, see LIMNAIA

AMPHIPOLIS Thrace, Greece. Map 9. City in the Edonian region, on the E bank of the river Strymon, about 4 km N of its estuary. The city was built on a level plateau dominating the surrounding country, on the SW slope of the Pangaium range and at the point where the Strymon makes a 180° curve before flowing into the Aegean. In 497 B.C. Histiaeus, the tyrant of Miletos, and his son-in-law Aristagoras attempted to colonize the site, but they were driven back by the Edonians (Hdt. 5.23.124ff; 7.114ff). A new attempt by the Athenians to colonize the area in 465 B.C. ended in failure (Hdt. 9.75, Thuc. 1.100, 4.102). In 437 B.C. Agnon, son of Nicias, succeeded in founding Amphipolis on the site of the Nine Roads, as the area was formerly called, using as a base the old Persian fortress at the mouth of the river Eion, which became a trading port of the Athenians in 476 B.C., after its conquest by Kimon (Thuc. 4.102).

The Spartan general Brasidas, marching from Chalkidike in 424 B.C., easily conquered the city because of its mixed population and treason on the part of its Argilian colonists. The intervention of Thucydides, "general over Thrace," with seven triremes, resulted in the rescue of only the Eion. The expedition of the Athenian demagogue Kleon with strong forces in 422 B.C. did not succeed in breaking off Amphipolis from the Lakemonians. In the battle that ensued in front of the walls, the generals Brasidas and Kleon were killed. Brasidas was buried within the city walls and honored as a hero and founder with annual games and sacrifices (Thuc. 5.6-11).

In spite of repeated efforts by the Athenians, Amphipolis remained autonomous until 357 B.C., when it was conquered by King Philip II of Macedon. During Alexander the Great's campaign to Asia in 334 B.C., the city was used as a naval base, and his fleet gathered in the waters of the Strymon from its estuary to Lake Cercinitis (Arr. *Anab.* 1, 2.3). Alexander the Great's three most celebrated admirals, Nearchos, Androstenes, and Laomedon, were natives of Amphipolis. During the Hellenistic period it was a Macedonian city, a fortress, and one of the royal mints where Philip II's famous gold staters were coined.

After the battle of Pydna (168 B.C.) Emilius Paulus conquered the city. A council constituted of Romans and 10 select representatives of Hellenic cities met there to decide on the fate of areas of the Macedonian kingdom. Macedonia was divided into four districts, the merides, and Amphipolis was declared capital of the first district (Plin. *HN* 4.38). Coins minted here in the period 168-146 B.C. carry the inscription ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΠΡΩΤΗΣ. The city's prosperity lasted through Roman times, and the great Roman Via Egnatia passes through Amphipolis. It is not known when the city was deserted, but it is probable that it was destroyed during the Slavic incursions of the early 9th c. During Byzantine times the area was known as Popolia.

During the Balkan wars of 1912-13 fragments of a large statue were uncovered on the W bank of the Strymon near the present-day bridge. Excavation of the site revealed foundations of a structure which carried a pyramid-shaped base for a lion. The statue was reconstructed and reerected in 1936 on a contemporary base built with ancient architectural material. The lion of Amphipolis belongs to a large funeral monument, influenced by the architecture of the Ionian tumuli, very probably that of Alexander the Great's admiral, Laomedon. It is dated from the last quarter of the 4th c. B.C.

A large necropolis of Hellenistic times was excavated systematically in the N of the city, as well as graves outside it, located singly and in groups. A total of about 440 graves of various types (pit-shaped, tile-roofed, box-shaped, sculptured underground) have been studied. Three "Macedonian" graves built with stone-plinths of limestone and with arched roofs, found N and E of the city, consist of an entrance, a death chamber, and often an antechamber. There are built-in beds for the deceased. The beds of Macedonian grave I, which dates from the second half of the 3d c. B.C., are decoratively painted with dionysiac forms, animals, utensils, etc. Another box-shaped grave of Hellenistic times is decorated with water birds flying among flower garlands.

The graves yielded terracotta figurines, pots, tombstones, and gold jewelry fashioned into wreaths of oak or olive leaves, diadems, earrings, rings, necklaces, and charms. The gravestones cover the period from the end of the 5th c. B.C. to Roman Imperial times. They picture isolated forms: older men, suppers for the dead, scenes of the reception of the dead, or scenes of everyday life.

Trial excavations have uncovered parts of habitations of the 4th c. of the Hellenistic and Roman periods. In a house of the Roman period a mosaic floor depicts the Rape of Europa. On the edge of a deep ravine in the hill of the present-day village, walls of a structure, in strict isodomus style, remain. A dedicatory inscription identifies the building as the Temple of Clio. Of the fortifications known from Thucydides' account (4.102, 103; 5.10), a large section of the wall was found in the part of the city farthest W. On the crest of a line of hills in the SE of the city, stone plinths of a long wall directed toward the river are preserved, as are small sections of wall in the E and N section.

On the site of "Bezesteni" in the center of the city, the stylobate of a large stoa of the Roman or Early Christian period was excavated for a length of 53.50 m. Its marble columns (five Ionic and one Doric) come from more ancient buildings. In the same region four Early Christian basilicas were uncovered. Two of these, which were excavated in large part, have very beautiful multicolored mosaic decorations. Mosaic floors depict rich geometric motifs, fountains, pots, and plants as well as a large number of fish and various birds and animals, both wild and tame. Neither the agora nor any

of the large temples of the city known from ancient sources have been uncovered.

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D. LAZARIDES

AMPHISSA (Salona), *see* WEST LOKRIS

AMPSANCTUS (Rocca San Felice) Campania, Italy. Map 14. At this place in the Hirpine country a sanctuary of Mephitis (Pliny *HN* 2.208) stood near a volcanic spring that constantly boils with the release of noisome gases. There are no remains of the sanctuary except votive material, including interesting wooden figures, now in the Museo Irpino at Avellino. The coins come from mints all over S Italy and show the shrine was venerated from the 5th c. B.C. to the 2d c. A.D. Vergil (*Aen.* 7.563-71) sets the descent of Allecto to the Underworld here.

L. RICHARDSON, JR.

AMPURIAS, *see* EMPORION

AMRIT, *see* MARATHOS

AMWAS, *see* EMMAUS

AMYKLAI Achaia, Greece. Map 9. According to Pausanias, an "Achaian" or pre-Dorian stronghold, incorporated by conquest as the fifth village of Sparta probably early in the 8th c. B.C. Excavation has been almost entirely confined to the hill of Haghia Kyriaki about 5 km S of Sparta. The prehistoric settlement, which spanned the entire Bronze Age, was concentrated on the SE slopes; the historical site may have extended in an arc from N of the hill to modern Amyklae.

A little way down the hill, immediately outside and below a terrace wall, a small stratified deposit, composed of debris accumulated discontinuously between the Byzantine and Early Mycenaean periods, has been identified.

The Sanctuary of Apollo was laid out in the 8th c. Its centerpiece was the "tomb" (presumably an earthen tumulus) of Hyakinthus, a pre-Greek divinity whose cult was conflated with that of Apollo in the annual festival of the Hyakinthia. In the 7th or early 6th c. a 15 m-high statue of Apollo was fashioned in the form of a cylinder with arms (holding spear and bow) and helmeted head. About 550 B.C. the face of Apollo was plated with Lydian gold, a gift from King Croesus, and shortly thereafter Bathykles of Magnesia designed the Doric-Ionic complex later known as the "throne" of Apollo. The cult statue was set on an altar faced with stone reliefs depicting mythological scenes; similar reliefs decorated the interior and exterior friezes of the surrounding superstructure, whose main entrance was formed by four half-columns crowned by console capitals. The rich archaic dedications include bronze vessels and figurines, terracotta figurines (mainly female), and a few lead and ivory pieces; pottery was comparatively scarce. A contemporary deposit of over 10,000 dedications to Alexandra-Kassandra has been excavated at Haghia Paraskevi nearby; these and sporadic finds from the neighborhood confirm the evidence of Haghia Kyriaki that Amyklae material culture, like that of Sparta, reached its zenith in

the 7th and 6th c. There is nothing noteworthy among the later finds.

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AMYZON (Mazi n Kalesi) Turkey. Map 7. In the hills of Caria 15 km NW of Alinda (Karpuzlu). Called by Strabo (658) a peripolion of Alabanda and of less account; mentioned also by Pliny, Ptolemy, Hierokles, and in the Byzantine bishopric lists. In the 3d c. the city was allied first with the Ptolemies, then with the Seleucids; in the 2d c. it concluded an alliance with Herakleia under Latmos. On one occasion it sent a delegation to the oracle at Klaros. The rare coins are Hellenistic and Imperial.

A stretch of the city wall stands 6 m high in excellent isodomic ashlar, and inside it are one or two ruined and unidentifiable buildings, also a row of a dozen large vaulted underground chambers, apparently storerooms. Outside the city is the poorly preserved temple of Artemis, dating from the time of the Hekatomnids, and built on a series of terraces. The temple was in the Doric order, 16 by 5 m, and an architrave block has been found bearing a dedication by Idrieus. The cult, with which Apollo was associated, dates back to the 6th c. The numerous inscriptions found are not yet published.

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G. E. BEAN

ANAGNI, *see* ANAGNIA

ANAGNIA (Anagni) Italy. Map 16. The capital of the Ernici in the valley of the Sacco (Trerus) at an elevation of 460 m. In 305 B.C. the Ernici were finally defeated by Rome (Livy 9.43.24). The city later became a *civitas* without suffrage, and by the time of Cicero (*De Dom.* 81) it was a *municipium*.

In the pre-Roman period the city must have extended slightly beyond the area covered in the Roman era. Inside the enclosing wall in the S part of the city several tombs from the second half of the 4th c. B.C. are of great importance for the dating of the great city wall in *opera quadrata*, which is largely preserved. Within it may be distinguished several brief stretches of very fine polygonal work, which must be dated to the period of the city's independence. The three sanctuaries in the city probably date from the same period. One of these was dedicated to Venus Libitina.

The walls from the Roman period are datable to the end of the 4th c. with various rebuildings, among which are the extensive terraces called the Arcazzi. A large foundation datable to the age of Sulla must have provided an artificial level for the forum above. In the suburbs has been found a large votive deposit of the late Republican era in connection with a sanctuary perhaps dedicated to Ceres. There are also remains probably of the *Compitum Anagninum* (mentioned in the Itineraries) on the Via Latina and the Via Labicana (cf. also Livy 26.4.12) and of various villas, among them the Villa Magna built by Septimius Severus (*CIL* x, 5909).

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F. CASTAGNOLI

ANAMUR, *see* ANEMURIUM

ANAPE, *see* GORGIPPIA

ANAVARZA, *see* ANAZARBOS

ANAZARBOS Cilicia Campestris, Turkey. Map 6. On the right bank of the Sumbas Çay, a tributary of the Ceyhan (Pyramos), ca. 40 km NE of Adana. Probably subject earlier in the 1st c. B.C. to the dynasty of Tarchondimotos, who ruled from Hieropolis Castabala, the city was refounded in 19 B.C., following a visit by Augustus, as Caesarea by Anazarbos. Such was its importance and subsequent prosperity that during the 3d c. it was the keen rival of Tarsus, the provincial metropolis, and it claimed the same grandiloquent honorific titles, even to the extent of naming Elagabalos in 221 as demiurgus of the city. By way of revenge, Tarsus later chose Alexander Severus to hold the same office there. During the reorganization of the provinces under Diocletian, Anazarbos was confirmed as metropolis of Cilicia Secunda; but after a devastating earthquake in the 6th c. it was again refounded, this time as Justinianopolis. After its capture and occupation by the Arabs, Anazarbos (now renamed 'Ayn Zarba) was fortified in 796 by Harun-ar-Rashid; but the city was conquered for Byzantium by Nikephoros Phokas in his campaign of 962. Later, in the 12th c., the place was the temporary capital of the Kingdom of Little Armenia, and its life ended only with its fall to the Mamelukes in 1375.

The acropolis of Anazarbos, an imposing limestone outcrop ca. 200 m high, rises like an island out of the surrounding plain, and it was immediately at the foot of its precipitous W face that the walled city was founded. The lower Roman courses of these walls and their later mediaeval accretions are visible to this day. Outside the city, and less than a km S of it, is the elliptical amphitheater (part freestanding and part backing onto the crag), in which, according to the circumstantial and topographically accurate account in *Acta Sanctorum*, Tarachus, Probus, and Andronicus were martyred in the persecutions. NE of this amphitheater is the stadium with a central concrete spina and rock-cut terraces for spectators, a theater with a wide vista W over the plain, and an extensive necropolis. From behind the theater a rock stairway gives access to the summit of the crag on which stands the massively imposing fortress, nearly 1 km long from N to S, where the Byzantine and Armenian ramparts and military quarters stand in part on Roman foundations. Zeus, as the Storm-god, was certainly worshiped at Anazarbos; and as city coins exist with the god's bust against a fortress-crowned rock, a castle must have existed on the crag from Roman times at least. At the S end of the main street, which was flanked by continuous colonnades, is a magnificent triumphal arch of probable Severan date. On its S facade, each of three openings was emphasized by a pair of black granite columns, above which was a frieze of "peopled" acanthus scroll-work. To either side of the high central arch on the N facade was a niche for statuary.

N of the triumphal arch, the *cardo* is traceable for just under 1 km where it crosses the line of the probable *decumanus*, another street flanked by columns of reddish conglomerate. As in other Cilician and Syrian cities, some of the columns carry brackets, probably to support statuary. Some 220 m NW of the street crossing is a bath building of concrete faced with brick. From 450 m N of the probable limit of the mediaeval city wall, a fine aqueduct dedicated in A.D. 90 to Domitian by the people of Caesarea (Anazarbos) runs NW over the plain to the headwaters of the Sumbas Çay. E of arches farthest S

is evidence of a huge decastyle Corinthian temple, very possibly the one featured on an Anazarbene coin of Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus.

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ANCASTER ("Causennae") Lincolnshire, England. Map 24. The Roman settlement at Ancaster lies 29 km S of Lincoln on Ermine Street. The place has long been identified as the Causennae of the *Antonine Itinerary*, but if the *Itinerary* distances are accepted Causennae should lie S of Ancaster. The settlement lies at the junction of two important routes: the N-S ridge followed by Ermine Street, and an E-W route through the Ancaster Gap. An Iron Age settlement occupied the site at the time of the Roman conquest.

The first Roman occupation of Ancaster took the form of a fort, built not long after A.D. 43 and held until ca. A.D. 70-80. Only a section of the defenses has so far been recovered. After the withdrawal of the army unit a civilian vicus developed, which received its own defenses, probably in the later 3d c. These consisted of a stone wall 2.1 m wide, an earth rampart behind it, and, in the final form, two broad ditches outside (3.6 ha). Projecting towers were built at the angles, probably in the 4th c. Knowledge of the interior is limited. A few pieces of religious sculpture, including a relief of the Matres, suggest a temple or temples. Agricultural buildings are known outside the walls, and an early Anglo-Saxon cemetery immediately outside the S defenses suggests that occupation continued at least into the 5th c.

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ANCONA Marche, Italy. Map 16. The most important port in Picenum, founded by Syracusans in 387 B.C. on the site of important Picene and Villanovan settlements, and the only Greek colony in this part of Italy. The city stands on a promontory, the easternmost spur of Monte Conero (m. Cunerus), in an arc around an excellent natural harbor artificially improved. The city was taken over by the Romans ca. 268 B.C.; after Philippi and Actium there were deductions of colonists, and the city was inscribed in the tribus Lemonia. It had a flourishing Mediterranean commerce under the Republic and became under the Empire the principal port of Roman traffic with Dalmatia. Trajan undertook improvement of the harbor, notably a new mole, to which an arch bears witness. The city was ultimately destroyed by the Goths after a long struggle.

The most important remains are those of the elegant arch of Trajan of Hymettos marble (A.D. 115), light and graceful in design. Its inscription (*CIL* IX, 5894) is preserved and the original stair descending to the seashore. There are also well-preserved remains of an amphitheater, and substructions of a Greek temple lie under the cathedral in a situation that commanded a panoramic view. This was presumably dedicated to Aphrodite (*Catull.* 36.13; *Juvenal.* 4.40). The fortifications of the acropolis and the walls of the town on the sea side can be traced with gaps and uncertainties; various ancient buildings, especially horrea in the vicinity of the port and houses higher in the city, have come to light from time to time; and Picene, Hellenistic, and Roman necropoleis have been located and explored.

Antiquities from the province have been assembled in the Museo Nazionale delle Marche. The most important materials are the numerous tomb groups, ranging from Picene graves of the 9th c. down to the Roman period, and including the tombs of Fabriano.

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ANCYRA (Ankara) Galatia, Turkey. Map 5. The chief city of the Roman province of Galatia, in central Asia Minor. Its legendary founder was King Midas, but it does not appear in the historical record until the time of Alexander the Great. Until Galatia became a Roman province in 25 B.C., Ancyra remained comparatively insignificant although its commercial importance increased as that of the old Phrygian capital, Gordion, diminished. Throughout the period of the Roman Empire the city flourished, and its importance continued during the Byzantine era when the city was strongly fortified against invasions from the East.

Most of the Roman city has been destroyed by modern Ankara, but some monuments have survived, notably the Temple of Rome and Augustus, the Roman baths and palaestra, and the "Column of Julian."

The temple was octostyle pseudodipteral, with 15 columns down the flanks, four detached columns in front of the pronaos, and two between the antae of the opisthodomos. Only the core of the building still stands, preserved through its later use as a church when the opisthodomos was converted into an apse. The walls of the pronaos carry the Latin text of the *Res Gestae Divi Augusti* and the S cella wall the Greek, complete except for some areas of damage. Another important inscription, the list of high priests of the koinon of Galatia under Tiberius, stands on the left-hand anta of the pronaos. It has been maintained that the temple was originally dedicated to the god Mên and dates to the middle of the 2d c. B.C., but for both architectural and historical reasons an Augustan date is preferable.

The Roman baths lie to the W of the temple near the site of the old Turkish city gate leading to Çankırı (now destroyed). The baths stood behind a palaestra that was surrounded by a colonnaded portico. Although little of the superstructure survives, the hypocausts and much of the substructure have been excavated and restored. The baths were dated by the excavators to the time of Caracalla, and are notable for their size and for the number of hot rooms, which the city's winter climate made desirable. The palaestra serves as a depot for the inscriptions and architectural fragments from Roman and Byzantine Ancyra. Beside it is a Byzantine burial chamber, decorated with painted frescos. This was excavated near the railway station and re-erected on its present site. The "Column of Julian" stands alone between the baths and the temple. Its attribution to the reign of Julian is uncertain although it is clearly of late Roman date.

The most striking remnant of ancient Ancyra is the Byzantine citadel. The inner fortifications were possibly built ca. A.D. 630 after the city had been recaptured by the emperor Heraclius from Chosroes II. It was restored on several occasions, most notably by the emperor Michael III in A.D. 859. At some undetermined date the outer fortifications were added. The walls are largely built from the debris of the Roman city and are full of architectural pieces and inscriptions. The most impressive section is the W wall of the inner fortifica-

tion where the regular, closely spaced, pentagonal towers give the profile of the blade of a giant saw.

Ancyra's archaeological museums, the Museum of Anatolian Civilizations and the Museum of the Middle East Technical University, contain little from the Roman or Byzantine period but are chiefly of interest to Classical archaeologists for their very rich collections of Phrygian material.

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S. MITCHELL

**ANDANCE** Drôme, France. Map 23. Situated in Gallia Narbonensis. Some 1500 m S of the modern town is a large country villa with annexes (the only parts to have been excavated), and a garden with a three-lobed pool and an exedra. The garden is supported by a series of eight low arches and flanked to the S by five rooms. The main buildings were probably on this side.

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M. LEGLAY

**ANDANOS**, see BARGYLIA

**ANDAUTONIA** (Šćitarjevo) Croatia, Yugoslavia. Map 12. A village 7 km SE of Zagreb, where there was a Roman military camp on the road from Poetovio to Siscia on the right bank of the Sava river. The camp later was a municipium in Pannonia Superior, enrolled in the tribus Quirina. The territory belonged to the Illyrian community of Andautonians (*CIL* III, 4008: respublica Andautonensium). The remains include wall paintings, sarcophagi, inscriptions, and an interesting relief of Nemesis. Material is preserved in the Archaeological Museum at Zagreb.

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M. ZANINOVIĆ

**ANDEDA** Pisidia, Turkey. Map 7. At or near Yavuz, formerly Andya, some 24 km N of Korkuteli. The city is known only from coins and inscriptions, except that the Notitia record a bishop of "Sandida." The location is fixed by the evident survival of the name, and by a decree of the Council and People of the Andedans (*AM* 10 [1885], 337). About a km to the N of Yavuz is a stone marking the boundary between An(deda) and Po(gla). Apart from the fairly numerous inscriptions no remains of the city have been found, and the exact site remains uncertain.

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G. E. BEAN

**ANDEMATUNUM** (Langres) Haute-Marne, France. Map 23. Gallo-Roman city a few km from the sources of the Marne on a sturdy scarp spur overlooking the Langres plateau, which acts as a mole dividing the waters of the Saône, the Rhône, the Meuse, and the Seine. Andematunum was also the meeting-point of several pre-Roman roads running E-W and N-S, and the center of the powerful civitas of the Lingones.

It has a long history of human habitation: Neolithic flints and axes and Bronze Age weapons (hatchet, dagger, knives) mark a continuity that fades somewhat in the Iron Age. Nevertheless it is generally admitted that the Lingones, appearing at the time of the conquest to be loyal allies of Caesar, had established themselves on the plateau long before, and had their center in the oppidum of Langres. Their advantageous position after the Roman road network was built, and their privileged status as a federal city (granted them by Caesar) favored the building of a large city. At first part of Belgica, then of Germania Superior, and finally of Lugdunensis Prima, Andematunum was one of the leading cities of E Gaul.

An open city in the Early Empire, Andematunum probably extended a little way beyond the present-day ramparts to the S, but not as far as Saint-Geosme. Some elements of the city plan have been located, but the density of the modern town prevents its complete recovery. The Rue Diderot, however, may lie along the original cardo. The 3d c. invasions brought about some retrenchment on the N and middle sections of the spur, and the hasty erection of a surrounding wall, with many reused blocks. This wall was probably duplicated in the 5th c. by another wall enclosing a wider area. Four gates, more or less modified in the Middle Ages, gave access to the city: to the S, two gates known as the Porte de Moab and Porte au Pain; to the N the so-called Longe-Porte, a few traces of which remain; and to the W the Porte du Marché. This last is the only one preserved, although it is built into the present-day rampart (20 m long; preserved ht. 10.7 m; ht. to the arch soffit 7.95 m). The gate has Corinthian pilasters set between two arches whose archivolts consist of three unequal bands; above is a frieze of arms. The upper section is missing. The date, which is debated, seems to be before the 3d c. The monument probably is a so-called triumphal arch, subsequently included in the Late Empire circuit wall as, it is generally agreed, the Longe-Porte was also.

Inscriptions, blocks from monumental architecture, colossal statues, and various other finds indicate that the site contained many public monuments such as temples, a theater, and baths, but none of these has yet been located with certainty. On the other hand four necropoleis have been found: to the N, on the hillside, to the NE, to the S below the present-day Citadel, and the fourth to the E. Chance finds of mosaics, bas-reliefs, statuettes, inscriptions, thousands of coins, and a considerable quantity of pottery attest the density and prosperity of the settlement. Moreover the wealthy residential quarter, discovered several km from the city on the Baume plateau along with a necropolis filled with grave gifts, should probably be considered in connection with Andematunum.

Excavations at the foot of the present-day rampart at the modern Porte des Auges have recently uncovered a huge complex: three main buildings arranged around a large rectangular courtyard, and also some structures aligned parallel to a road; the walls of these latter structures still stand in places over 4 m high. So far the purpose of the different parts of this complex has not been determined, but the abundant pottery finds and coins indicate an early date, the first half of the 1st c. A.D. This date agrees with the evidence of hundreds of potters' stamps uncovered in chance finds: here the 1st c. is, on the average, four times more frequently represented than the 2d c. Terra sigillata comes from Arezzo (a few samples), but mainly from La Graufesenque and sometimes Lezoux, far more often than from E workshops. Similarly, the most numerous coins are those from the Early Empire, particularly the reign of Augustus.

Most of the finds uncovered at Langres are in local

collections: the Musée des Antiquités Nationales at St. Germain-en-Laye, the Musée du Breuil, and especially the Musée Saint-Didier at Langres have important collections, notably of sculptures and inscriptions.

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E. FRÉZOULS

ANDERIDA (Pevensey) Sussex, England. Map 24. Now several km inland on a hillock overlooking the Pevensey levels, which in the Roman period provided a navigable approach. Apart from a few fragments of tiles stamped CL BR (Classis Britannica) of the 2d or 3d c. A.D., the principal occupation began soon after 340 with the construction of a stone-walled fort belonging to the series of Saxon Shore Forts built to protect the S and E coasts of Britain from pirate raids. The fort is mentioned in the *Notitia Dignitatum* as Anderido or Anderida and was garrisoned by a Numerus Abulcorum. According to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle the inhabitants of the fort were massacred by Saxon troops in 491. The site was used as a castle during the Norman Conquest and remained sporadically in use until WW II.

The Roman wall, enclosing an irregular oval-shaped area of ca. 4 ha, is 3.6 m wide and built of flint and sandstone rubble faced with coursed greensand and ironstone blocks. Forward-projecting D-shaped bastions, integral with the wall, were spaced so as to provide covering fire to protect all approaches. The main gate lay on the E side between two close-spaced bastions: it was a simple opening 3 m wide, flanked by rectangular guard chambers of which only the foundations now survive. There were two other gates, an S-shaped postern in the N wall and a simple opening through the W wall. Traces of timber buildings have been discovered in the interior.

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B. W. CUNLIFFE

ANDERITUM or Gabalum (Javols) Lozère, France. Map 23. The chief city of the Gabales, 29 km from Mende, 7 km S of Aumont and Route Nationale 9. It was on the Lyon-Toulouse road and is mentioned in the *Peutinger Table*. The site is at an altitude of 950 m, in a granite basin drained by the Triboulin. The ancient city lies outside the modern settlement.

Finds of gold coins and globular bowls with the inscription SITIO—CARISSIME NATE, AVIANA were noted at the end of the 18th c. During the 19th c. there were a variety of discoveries: a cippus bearing the inscription: D. M. ALBINISE—NATORIS—DOMITIA LVRVNDIA; a circular wall in a field on the right bank of the Triboulin with a milestone 2 m high in the middle of it bearing the inscription: IMP. CM CASS/ANIO LATINO POSTUMO VICTO/P F AUG—PON. MA/XI MOT P. P. COS III/CIVIT. CAB; a monolithic limestone tablet with PEREGRI US FECIT on one side, and coins of Augustus, Tiberius, Claudius, Domitianus, Trajan, Hadrian, Antoninus, Marcus Aurelius, and Claudius Gothicus. The remains of a large monument (73 x

23 m) were uncovered on the left bank of the Triboulin. It consisted of a wall surrounding small compartments, and had a floor paved with granite. Among the objects found here were fragments of a colossal statue ca. 6 m high, 73 coins, terra sigillata from Banassac, and painted ware. A badly damaged mosaic was discovered on the right bank of the river, and on the left, 14 cellas decorated with frescos. In the same sector were 43 adjacent compartments in an area covering a little less than a hectare, and a semicircular pool 3 m in diameter and 2.55 m deep. Steps led down to the water.

Excavations since 1937 have followed a wall on the left bank for 30 m, and several fragments of Corinthian capitals have been found. Some long sections of wall were located on the right bank. A rudimentary stratigraphy was noted at the NE corner of the present-day cemetery, down to the 1.8 m level, revealing broken glass, undecorated situlae, amphora sherds, bronze spatulas, needles of bone. Below that level were found Gallic coins, spindle whorls, silex strigils, and a bronze fibula. Another semicircular pool was discovered near the one found previously, and the river quays were located. They are built of large blocks of granite and extend for 90 m. The excavations have yielded over 35,000 objects, including more than 100 intact bowls. The most interesting piece was a lifesize statue of Bacchus. On his left are two casks, a small amphora, and a cornucopia; and on his right a panther with one paw on an overturned vase, and a climbing vine.

Three burned-out strata date the occupation of the site. The earliest contained the great mass of archaeological evidence and is fixed between 140 and 180 A.D. The second dates from the 3d c. The latest is Early Christian. The finds are in a storehouse on the site.

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P. PEYRE

ANDESINA, *see* GRAND

ANDIFLI, *see* ANTIPHELLOS

ANDILLY-EN-BASSIGNY Haute-Marne, France. Map 23. Large Gallo-Roman settlement about 20 km NE of Langres, in S Champagne. The site lies near Mont Mercure, which divides the waters flowing to the Mediterranean (the Saône), the North Sea (Meuse) and the English Channel (Marne), and close to the point where the road from Langres to the Rhine crosses that from Chaumont to Bourbonne-les-Bains.

A huge complex has been uncovered, over 140 m long, arranged around a long rectangular courtyard. To the N are some living quarters, to the W several large halls and some rooms used as workshops, and to the S some very complete baths with well-preserved hypocausts; the rooms include frigidarium, tepidarium, caldarium, laconicum, apodyterium, latrine, and others. Digging has begun on some living areas 50 m to the W, at the foot of a hill immediately over the site. Finds have been abundant: tools and various metal objects (an anvil, brick-making instruments, a prisoner's shackle with a double lock), as well as mirrors, lamps, terra sigillata and common ware, coins, and some sculptures. The finds point to continuous occupation until at least the 3d c. A.D. and to further activity, perhaps after some interruption, under Constantine. Abandoned thereafter, the site was taken over by a Merovingian necropolis (6th-7th c.) in which were found weapons, shields and shield-disks, fibulas, and necklace elements.

A certain luxury in construction and decoration is shown by architectural blocks (particularly a large sandstone capital), some multicolored marble facings, many cubes of mosaic, and fragments of wall paintings. No agricultural buildings have yet been found, and the proximity of connecting roads may suggest a road mutatio. Some historians have proposed (without presenting decisive arguments) that the site should be identified with Andesina in the *Peutingier Table*. Perhaps, however, it is simply the residential section of a large villa; although no farm buildings have been uncovered so far, there could be traces in some unexplored parts of the site.

The finds are housed in the Chaumont Museum and especially in a small antiquarium on the site.

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ANDREEVKA IUZHNAIA Bosporus. Map 5. The site, on a small hill 1.5 km SW of the modern village of Andreevka and 11 km W of Kerch, was first inhabited in the Bronze Age. Excavations have uncovered the remains of modest dwellings and grain pits from a Greek or Hellenized agricultural settlement of the 6th-4th c. B.C. The earliest homes had walls of poorly baked brick or adobe resting on a stone foundation or socle, and the floor of one house was slightly sunk into the ground. In the 4th c. B.C. these separated and isolated homes gave way to the large stone farmstead of a Bosporan Greek consisting of a complex of storage rooms, cattle stalls, and living quarters built around a large interior court. The farmstead complex itself covered an area of ca. 1000 sq. m, and small detached structures and grain pits belonging to the farmstead were found elsewhere on the hill. The farmstead was abandoned in the 3d c. B.C.

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T. S. NOONAN

ANDROS One of the Cyclades, Greece. Map 11. The farthest N of these islands, lying between Euboea and Tenos. Andros, son of Eurymachos or Anios, gave his name to it; according to another tradition, the name is associated with Andros, to whom Radamanthys gave the island (Diod. Sic. 5.79; Paus. 10.13.3). The Andrians were Ionian descendants. Though dependent on Eretria in the 8th c. B.C., Andros prospered by the next century, and founded numerous colonies. It submitted to Persia in 490, received an Athenian cleruchy in 450-440, and later entered the second Athenian League (378-377). In 200 B.C. it was captured by Pergamene and Roman forces, and the cities mercilessly looted.

Major sites lie in the W part of the island. The ancient center of Andros is located at Palaiopolis, in the middle of the W coast, where there is an acropolis with vestiges of walls on the N side. Sections of walls and one gate are preserved at several points around the city. Ruins of a stoa dated in the 3d or 2d c. B.C. are preserved in the agora. In the city there were a famous Temple of Dionysos, a Fountain of Zeus (Plin. *HN* 2.231; Paus. 6.26.2; Philostr. *Imag.* 1.25) and Temples of Apollo, Hestia, and Athena Ταυροπόλιος (Suidas, s.v. Ταυροπόλιος). Further to the N is the harbor Γαύρειον (Xen. *Hell.* 1.4.22; Diod. Sic. 13.69). To the NE is Haghios Petros, a village where a Hellenistic tower survives. Ancient iron mines have been reported in the area. Quarries of marble existed in the N part of the island. The important site of Geometric Zagora lies to the SE of Palaiopolis. The settlement, which flourished during the late 8th c. B.C. was fortified with a strong wall. One gate has been found on the S side; the N side is still unexcavated. The town is represented by a complex of rooms and courts. At a central position is a temple (10 x 8 m) consisting of a closed prodomos and an almost square cella which contained a stone altar (?). The temple is almost entirely built of schist, and probably had a flat roof. The plan is reminiscent of the temples at Xombourgo on Tenos and Emporio on Chios. There is an archaeological collection in Andros with sculptures of archaic, Classical, and Hellenistic periods and Geometric ceramic.

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"ANDUSIA," see ANDUZE

ANDUZE ("Andusia") Gard, France. Map 23. Pre-Roman and Roman settlement in a cross-valley of the Gardon, at a point which commands one of the principal access routes to the Cévennes. It was one of the 24 towns of the Volcae Arecomici, a federation of which Nîmes was the capital (Strab. 4.1.12; Plin. 3.37). Its name is known with certainty from a votive inscription (*CIL* XII, 3362) found in the 18th c. at Nîmes near the sanctuary of the god Nemausus.

The exact site of the settlement is uncertain. The pre-Roman oppidum is perhaps best located on the hill of Castelvieuil St-Julien, near Anduze, where numerous artifacts have been found. The Roman town was perhaps at Château-Bourbon, where several inscriptions have recently been discovered.

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G. BARRUOL

ANEMURIUM (Eski Anamur) later ISAURIA Rough Cilicia, Turkey. Map 6. On the E flank of Cape Anamur, southernmost point of Asia Minor, a mere 64 km from Cyprus. Historical references are few but its existence in Hellenistic times is certain (Livy 33.20). Tacitus mentions an abortive siege in A.D. 52 by the native Cietae (*Ann.* 12.55.2), and a similar threat from inland Isaurians probably accounts for the restoration of the seawall by Matronianus, Comes Isauriae in A.D. 382, mentioned in an inscription. A significant road station and port of call, Anemurium appears constantly in topographic works from Skylax to mediaeval portolans, which refer to it as Stallimur. The coin series extends from Antiochos IV of Commagene to Valerian, but the city's prosperity continued till the mid 7th c. when it was largely, if not wholly, abandoned, probably as a result of the Arab occupation of Cyprus. Sometime in the 12th c. the site was in part reoccupied and the citadel rebuilt as a stronghold of little Armenia, but evidence of a subsequent Seljuk or Ottoman presence is lacking.

The city is divided into an upper citadel and a lower town. The former occupies the actual cape, protected on three sides by steep cliffs and on the landward side by a wall with towers and zigzag reentrants. Both the fortifications and the structures within are of mediaeval date, but masonry of Hellenistic character is visible in places. Covering an area at least 1500 m long from N to S and 400 m wide, the lower town is bounded on the S by the fortification wall of the citadel, on the E by a seawall, still standing in places, and on the W by the higher of two aqueducts constructed on the slopes of the promontory. Only to the N, where the ruins lie buried in sand dunes, are the limits uncertain.

The most striking feature is the necropolis rising up the hillside in the NW quarter of the site. It consists of some 350 individual numbered tombs, dating from the 1st c. A.D. to the early 4th c. They were built in fairly coarse manner of local gray limestone; the interiors were decorated with painted plaster and mosaic. The simplest examples consist of barrel-vaulted chambers on stone platforms with arcosolia along three walls, but other types have developed well beyond this nucleus to incorporate anteroms, side-halls for funerary banquets, second stories, and small courtyards.

In the city proper the principal monuments still recognizable above ground are mainly at the S end of the city and include a large theater, an odeon-bouleuterion, an apsed exedra, perhaps belonging to a basilica, three large baths, and traces of a colonnaded street traversing the city from N to S. Since 1965 two of the baths and the odeon have been cleared and restored. Fine mosaic floors have appeared in both buildings and, most recently, in a palaestra attached to the largest baths. This consists of an open piazza almost 1000 sq m in extent, floored entirely with mosaic of geometric design. None of the structures so far studied in the city appears earlier than the late 2d c. A.D. Buildings of later date include several churches and a small, but well-preserved, bath with mosaic floor of complex design. Finds, for the most part Late Roman or Early Byzantine, are deposited in the Alanya Museum.

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"ANGEIA," see RENTINA

ANGERS (Juliomagus) Maine et Loire, France. Map 23. Near an important ford on the Maine, Juliomagus is believed to have been the original capital of the tribus Andes, and epitomized the provincial Gallo-Roman city. It was occupied from the 1st c. A.D. to the 4th c. and thereafter in the Merovingian period.

In the Late Empire it acquired many public monuments, erected near the great approach roads and on the boundary of the ancient settlement. They consist of an amphitheater to the NE, as well as a circus, a forum, and huge bath buildings to the SW. Towards the end of the 3d c. a fortified rampart ca. 1000 m in circumference was built on top of the rock overlooking the city and the ford. Flanked by round towers, traces of which can still be seen, the wall had two main gates to the E and a postern gate to the W. In the 4th c. the lower city was occupied again, as evidenced by the great polychrome geometric mosaic discovered in the Place du Ralliement. Many objects from ancient Juliomagus are now in the Musée Archéologique St. Jean at Angers.

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M. PETIT

ANGUSTIA (Brețcu) Covasna, Romania. Map 12. Roman camp and civil settlement, at the Oituz Pass, N of Brețcu. The ancient name of the settlement is mentioned by Ptolemy (3.8.4). The camp (188 x 141 m) had a wall, well preserved, with round corner towers. The baths are 100 m from the camp. Cohors I Hispanorum and Cohors I Bracaraugustanorum were stationed here.

In the civil settlement, the finds include Dacian ceramics and the military diploma of a veteran from classis Flavia Moesica, dated June 14, 92 (*CIL* XVI, 37).

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L. MARINESCU

ANKARA, see ANCYRA

ANNABA, see HIPPO REGIUS

ANNAMATIA, see LIMES PANNONIAE

ANNECY-LES-FINS, see BOUTAE

ANNOUNA, see THIBILIS

ANSE, see ASA PAULINI

ANSEDONIA, see COSA

ANTAKYÉ, see ANTIOCH ON THE ORONTES

ANTALYA, see ATTALEIA

ANTAS ("Metalla") Sardinia, Italy. Map 14. In SW Sardinia in the territory of Fluminimaggiore, to the N of Iglesias, on the Rio Antas. Surrounded by limestone quarries and lead and iron mines worked since antiquity, the site seems identifiable with Metalla on the Tibula-Sulcis road (*It. Ant.* 85; Ptol. 3.3.2.).

The most important monument has been completely

uncovered. It is a Roman temple, datable in its final form to the beginning of the 3d c. A.D., oriented SE-NW and rectangular in plan. It is on a low podium and is entered by means of a flight of steps on the SE. On the exterior, large square blocks of limestone masonry are accurately worked and laid in perfectly regular courses. On the interior, enough remains of the upper level to permit reconstruction of its plan. The pronaos has four columns on the front and two on each side; the cella, in antis, has a limestone pavement covered by mosaic in white tesserae with a band of turquoise-colored tesserae delimiting a narrow quadrangular area in the center. The cella has two symmetrical lateral entrances reached by steps; large squared blocks constitute the foundation of pilasters built against the interior walls to support the roof beams. From the back wall of the cella open two smaller cellae. The architectural decoration includes Doric and Ionic capitals and carved antefixes and gutters with leonine heads. The temple was dedicated to Sardus Pater, who according to the literary sources was considered the son of Hercules and colonizer of the island to which his name was given. In an earlier phase the temple honored a Phoenician god sd, to whom, toward the end of the 6th c. or the beginning of the 5th c. B.C., was dedicated a sanctuary. The principal nucleus consists of an altar open to the sky, surrounded by a series of courtyards and a large external enclosure entered from the SE.

A few hundred meters to the SW of the temple are the ruins of a nuraghic village whose modest dwellings, circular in plan, were later reused by the Romans. Tombs from the Imperial age have been found in the locality called S. Marinedda. The limestone quarries that provided the stone for the temple are at the N extremity of the Antas valley on the slopes of Mount Conca S' Omu. A short distance from the quarries is a rectangular room where fragments of votive sculpture have been found. The material from the excavations is in the National Museum at Cagliari.

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D. MANCONI

ANTEQUERA, see ANTICARIA

ANTHEDON Boiotia, Greece. Map 11. A Boiotian harbor on the Gulf of Euboia, 13 km W of Chalkis and 2 km N of the village of Loukisia, at the foot of Mt. Messapios.

Included in the catalogue of ships of the *Iliad* (2.508), it belonged to the Theban districts until 387 B.C. when it became independent in the Boiotian Confederacy. Destroyed by Sulla at the same time as Larymna and Halai in 86 B.C., it was restored and its harbor rebuilt in the 4th c. A.D.

The site of Anthedon was occupied from Mycenaean times and was still inhabited in the 6th c. A.D. According to ancient testimony, the city was fortified; its agora was planted with trees and flanked with a double portico. Inside the city was a Kabeirian temple and, close by, another dedicated to Demeter and Kore, while outside the city walls, to the SE, was a Temple of Dionysos. The gymnasium was consecrated to Zeus Karaios and to Anthas, the eponym of the city. Partial excavations have been conducted.

The rampart, which no doubt is Hellenistic, started from the N mole, then ran along the coast for 225 m going W, circled the city to the W and S, reached the coastline NE of the acropolis and followed the slope of the acropolis N down to the mole E of the port. The city covered an area ca. 550-650 m from N to S and

600 m from E to W. To the NE the acropolis overlooks the sea and the harbor from a height of some 20 m. Excavations there have yielded only two small crude walls and some bronze objects of the 12th-11th c. The port, which doubtless is very old, was rebuilt under the Late Empire. Its nearly circular basin (130 x 120 m) is protected to the N and E by two moles built of large blocks, and surrounded to the N, W, and S by quays along a 370 m length. The S quay is porticoed. To the S of the portico the remains of an Early Christian basilica have been excavated; it is apsed and paved with polychrome marble. The little temple (ca. 10 x 6 m) discovered SE of the city in 1889 may be that of Dionysos.

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P. ROESCH

ANTHEDON later AGRIPPIAS (Khirbet Teda) Israel. Map 6. A Greek city 3.2 km N of Gaza on the Mediterranean coast. Pliny (*HN* 5.14), who writes that Anthedon was an inland town, was probably mistaken. The city was conquered by Alexander Jannaeus (Joseph., *AJ* 13.395), but freed by Pompey in 64 B.C. Augustus gave the city to Herod (*AJ* 10.217), who renamed it Agrippias or Agrippion in honor of Augustus' son-in-law Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa. On coins struck from the times of Elagabalus to Septimius Severus, however, the old name reappears.

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A. NEGEV

ANTHEDOS Corinthia, Greece. Map 11. Anthedos, a port on the Saronic Gulf, is named only by Pliny (*HN* 4.5) in a list of significant coastal toponyms: the Spiraion promontory and the ports Anthedos, Boukephalos, and Kenchreal. The progression in the list is from S to N. The narrow cove at the mouth of the Sellondas river (ancient Sellanys) on the S side of the Bay of Sophikon is the probable location of the harbor.

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J. R. WISEMAN

ANTHÉE Belgium. Map 21. A Gallo-Roman villa, one of the largest in Belgium, excavated between 1863 and 1872 according to the rather summary methods of the time. We know the buildings in their final state, but it is impossible to establish time divisions in their construction. The group of buildings consisted of three courts, each surrounded by walls. In the middle of the SW court stood a luxurious H-shaped dwelling more than 106 m long. The villa had 90 rooms and chambers on the ground floor and probably had a second story. Several rooms had hypocausts. To the NE was a bath building. The NW enclosure contained no buildings and probably was used for livestock. Finally, the SE court contained several appended buildings in two parallel rows. Certain of these also had been used as dwellings (there were mosaics and hypocausts). Others had served as workshop, forge (to judge by the presence of large quantities of slag), barn, shed, stable, etc. The suggestion that Anthée was the main center for the production of enameled bronzes, especially fibulas and seal boxes has been ac-

cepted uncritically in most of the works devoted to the ancient art of enameling. However, a recent study based on a new examination of the archaeological finds and on the archives of the archaeological museum at Namur has proved that this theory must be abandoned.

The villa of Anthée goes back to the first half of the 1st c. It was devastated in A.D. 275 during one of the barbarian invasions, was rebuilt, and continued to be occupied until the end of the 4th c.

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S. J. DE LAET

ANTIBES, *see* ANTIPOLIS and under SHIPWRECKS

ANTICARIA (Antequera) Málaga, Spain. Map 19. Town 62 km N of Málaga, built over a megalithic cultural center. The Roman town is documented in the *Antonine Itinerary*, 412.2, and by the Ravenna Cosmographer, 316.1 and 18. The nucleus of Roman Anticaria was probably under the mediaeval castle.

A building E of the present city, beyond the megalithic caves, has a wall of blind arches 54 m long, 2.8 m high, and ca. 1.5 m thick, closely connected to a rectangular enclosure of the same length and 8 m wide by 2.8 m deep. This was probably a villa rather than a bath because of its distance from the urban center; mosaic fragments have been found. Sculptural and epigraphic material and metal work found in the area is in the municipal museum, notably a portrait of Drusus Maior and two busts, of a man and a woman, of the Antonine period.

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L. G. IGLESIAS

ANTIGONEA S Albania. Map 9. A city identified by inscriptions on voting discs, lies above Saraginishtë E of Argyrokastro on a ridge 762 m above sea level. Founded by Pyrrhos and named after his first wife Antigone, the city had a circuit wall ca. 4000 m long. Chief inland city of Chaonia, it controlled the fertile Drin valley and traded with Apollonia down the Aous valley, Korkyra via Onchesmos or Buthrotum, and Dodona to the S. Its forces could block the pass of the Drin through which the Illyrians and later the Romans entered Epeiros from the N (Polyb. 2.5.6; 2.6.6; and Livy 32.5.9; 43.23.2). Excavations have revealed towers and gateways of fine ashlar masonry, public buildings, some 450 coins of the Hellenistic period and evidence of metalworking in bronze and iron.

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N.G.L. HAMMOND

ANTIKEYRA (Palatia) Phokis, Greece. Map 11. A port E of Kirrha noted in antiquity for the production of the

medicinal herb hellebore. It was destroyed by Philip of Macedon in 346 B.C. but was rebuilt; it was captured by the Romans under Otilius. Pausanias identifies it with Homeric Kyparissos and mentions gymnasia and a Sanctuary of Poseidon. At Palatia, on a promontory near Aspra Spitia, foundations have been identified with Antikyra by local inscriptions.

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M. H. MC ALLISTER

ANTIKEYTHERA, *see* SHIPWRECKS

ANTINOÖPOLIS (Sheikh-ʿIbada) Egypt. Map 5. A city 286 km S of Cairo on the E bank of the Nile, opposite Hermopolis Magna. Also called Antinoë, Antanon, Adrianopolis, Besantinopolis and, in Arabic documents, Antina, it was founded by Hadrian in memory of his beloved Antinoös, whose suicide by drowning in the Nile took place not far from here in A.D. 130. The city was built either on the ruins of the ancient Besa, sacred to the god Bes, or at Nefrusi, where the goddess Hathor was worshiped. The new settlement was colonized by Greeks brought from other cities, especially from the Faiyûm, to whom were given the right of Conubium (the right to marry an Egyptian woman without forfeiting Greek privileges). The city flourished under Diocletian (A.D. 286) when it became the capital of the whole Thebaid nome. In the reign of Valens (A.D. 364-78), it became a bishopric with one Orthodox bishop and one Monophysite bishop. The earliest finds date to the New Kingdom (1567-1085 B.C.). Among Greek and Roman monuments still standing at the beginning of the 19th c., a theater, many temples, a triumphal arch, two streets with double colonnades, a circus, and a hippodrome. At present little is left above ground: the blocks of stone were rebuilt into the new sugar factories at El-Rodah.

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S. SHENOUDA

ANTIOCH later CHARAX Iraq-Iran. Map 5. A site on an artificial elevation at the point where the Tigris and Karun rivers unite. Allegedly founded by Alexander as an Alexandria, but the evidence is unreliable. When known as Charax, and Charax Spasinou, the site was restored by Antiochos IV, the Seleucid ruler, who gave it his name. However, the name Charax continued in use; it is used later as a destination for caravans traveling from Palmyra.

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D. N. WILBER

ANTIOCH Phrygia, Turkey. Map 5. A city, near modern Yalvaç, described as being "towards Pisidia" (Strab. 12.) and "of Pisidia" (*Acts* 13:14; Ptol. 5.4.9), in Phrygia Paroreios. Founded before 261 and refounded 25 B.C. as Colonia Caesarea in Provincia Galatia, it became metropolis of Byzantine Pisidia, fell to the Arabs in 712-713, and perished in the 13th c.

The site (46.5 ha) lies on seven hills. The forum (Augusta Platea) has a semicircular rock-cut rear wall

(traces of a stoa) and contains foundations of a temple, perhaps of Jupiter. To the W of a stairway is the Tiberia Platea, which yielded the Monumentum Antiochenum. A small theater, a Christian church and basilica (4th c. mosaics), and Decumanus Maximus leading from the triple city gate of Severan times may also be seen. Part of the city wall is preserved at the NW corner of the site. More striking are the remains of an aqueduct to the N and the ruins of the shrine of Mên on the hill of Kara Kuyu to the SE.

Yalvaç museum contains monuments and coins; the Kara Kuyu dedications are in the Classical Museum, Konya, the Monumentum in Ankara, and other inscriptions and sculpture in Afyon and Istanbul (Archaeological Museum).

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ANTIOCH BY THE CALLIRHOE, later JUSTINOPO-LIS (Edessa; Urfa) Turkey. Map 5. Founded by Seleucus Nicator ca. 303-302 B.C., it was seat of a semi-independent Arab kingdom from ca. 131-132 B.C. until it came under the direct rule of Rome ca. 242 as capital of Osrhoene. It was taken by the Muslims in 639, but returned to Byzantium in 1031-32. In 1098 it was occupied by Crusaders, but finally regained by the Turks in 1144.

The city walls on the W and S follow the contours of the hills and retain some Roman and Byzantine courses. A citadel on a crag in the SW was included within the walls by Justinian, and was frequently rebuilt. Among its ruins stand two columns of Late Roman date with Corinthian capitals, ca. 15 m high. On one a Syriac text shows that it once bore the statue of a queen.

The Scirtos (Daişan) flowed below the W wall to enter the city in the SW by sluices and water gates (of which there are remains). Uniting with two springs and forming two pools for sacred fish, it passed through the city and ran into the Gullab. After the floods of A.D. 525, a dam was built NW of the walls and the main stream led along its present bed outside the city (Procop. *Buildings*). The spring waters still flow through the streets. Outside Urfa another spring (Bir Eyüp) has healing properties.

Four gates marked the entry of ancient trade routes into the city, linking Iran and the Far East with the Mediterranean. Those in the W and S are old in part; the E gate, subject to frequent enemy attack, has a fort (the lower citadel, built before 1122). Gates and citadels carry inscriptions in Greek, Armenian, and Arabic.

Cut in the hills outside the walls are over a hundred cave tombs of modest size, with conventional arcosolia. Some have inscriptions, mostly brief, in Syriac (three in Hebrew, one in Greek), as well as reliefs and sculpture. At least 10 had floor mosaics, one showing Orpheus, another the Phoenix, and four dated between A.D. 225 and 278. In 1971 only two floor mosaics survived at Urfa (in private houses), a third and fragments of a fourth are at Istanbul. Some statues are at the Urfa Museum, one at Diyarbakir.

These remains are of Semitic planet worshipers with Hellenistic and Iranian influence. There is little trace of the Jewish community, and little to testify that from the

4th c. the city was a center of Christian pilgrimage and home of the Syriac church and of classical Syriac literature. Only one copy (in Greek) was found there of the legendary letter from Jesus to Abgar of Edessa. Mosques and public buildings, however, probably stand on the site of churches—notably the ancient cathedral (rebuilt by Justinian and considered one of the wonders of the world) and shrines with relics of the Apostle Thomas, and of St. John and St. Addai (scene of the Roman law courts). A Roman hot bath was found in 1954 N of the pools but is no longer visible. Recent building at Urfa has obscured some early sites, but a third pool has been constructed and a water gate restored in the SW.

A ruined monastery, Deyr Yakup, 8 km S of Urfa and once a pagan burial place, has short Palmyrene-Greek inscriptions. At Sarimağara to the NW is a Greek inscription in a cave, but there are no Classical remains at Suruç (Batnae, Serug) or Viranşehir (Constantia, Tella). In the Tektek mountains are Sumatar Harabesi (a center of planet worship, with Syriac inscriptions, reliefs and ruins of the 2d-3d c. A.D.), Şuayp Şahr (ruins) and Sanimağara (pagan altar and a ruined monastery).

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ANTIOCH ON THE MAEANDER Turkey. Map 7. City in Caria near Azizabat, 20 km E of Nazilli, on the S bank of the Maeander. Founded according to Stephanos Byzantios by Antiochos II; but the rest of his notice is unreliable. Pliny (*HN* 5.108) says it replaced two cities called Symmaithos and Kranaos. Strabo (630) calls it a modest city, but possessed of extensive territory on both sides of the river; he notes that the region is liable to earthquakes. The city gained some importance from a bridge over the Maeander, now vanished, but has little or no individual history.

Remains are scanty. On the hill is a mediaeval fortress and castle incorporating some ancient blocks, and on the NW side is the hollow of the theater, but no masonry survives. Marble blocks and column drums are scattered over the ground, especially on a level space near the top on the N side. In the 19th c. there were many remains of buildings, arches, massive acropolis walls, and a stadium 0.8 km to the E, but little is to be seen today. There is even some disagreement about the exact site.

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ANTIOCH ON THE ORONTES (Antakya) Turkey. Map 6. Alexander reached Syria from Asia Minor by way of the coast at Issus, and founded Alexandretta, a port girded by mountains. On the other side of the Amanus ridge, Antigonos, Alexander's successor, founded Antigoneia on the banks of the Orontes. Seleucus I founded two towns, Seleucia at the mouth of the river, Antioch, 17 km from the sea, in a plain near Antigonía. Apparently Seleucia was his capital at first but Antioch soon received the title. Greek civilization made Antioch its principal Asian outpost, replacing Aleppo, 100 km to the E, as the leading city of N Syria. Aleppo, however, regained its former importance with the Islamic conquest; Seleucia has disappeared and Iskandarun and Antakya today are small towns. The chief road connecting Asia Minor and Syria crosses the Taurus passes and dips down again along the edge of the steppe—no longer along the valley of the Orontes.

Even before Antioch was founded the low valley of the Orontes was a trade route: excavations have uncovered an Athenian trading post dating from the 5th c. B.C. at El Mina, at the mouth of the river, and some Cretan objects in the Hittite palace of Tell Atchana. Also, excavations at Antioch, well below the monumental Roman street, have revealed preclassical sherds beneath the stone paving of the Hellenistic road.

The site, between Mt. Silpius and the river, facing a vast plain dominated by the peaks of the Amanus ridge, favored the establishment of a military, political, and commercial capital, and Seleucia offered an outlet on the Mediterranean to the silk route that came from the heart of Asia through Iran and the Fertile Crescent, or by way of the Persian Gulf and the Euphrates.

The city at first occupied only a few hectares along the river but, according to ancient chroniclers as well as archaeological evidence, it was laid out from the beginning on the strict gridiron plan common to all Hellenistic cities in this period. The plan apparently covered the whole area of the plain, and was followed rigorously as the city developed.

Successive enlargements, each marked by spurts of construction, are milestones in the life of the city. Seleucus II Callinicus (246-226 B.C.) set up a new quarter on the Island of the Orontes, surrounding it with a wall, and Antiochus IV Epiphanes (175-164 B.C.) extended the city to the foothills of the mountains. This new city, called Epiphaneia, did not receive its rampart until Tiberius' reign, according to Malalas. Only then was its area finally settled, except for the alterations carried out for strategic reasons by Justinian when the city was rebuilt after A.D. 540.

Antioch's history is also marked by a series of catastrophes, particularly earthquakes that damaged or destroyed it; efforts to repair or rebuild the city were often made several times in a century, and each occasion called for the intervention of the emperor of Rome or Byzantium. Alexander Balas intervened in 140 B.C., Caligula in A.D. 37, Trajan in 115, Leon I in 458, and Justinian in 526 and 528. After this the destruction of the city was completed by Chosroes, who seized it in a surprise raid in 540. The chroniclers also report several lesser earthquakes, to which should be added the terrible storms that caused the streams, especially Parmenios, to overflow. Each time torrents caused serious damage, particularly by raising the ground level. Since the 3d c. B.C. the ground has risen 11 m in the axis of the city; the stratum representing the second Byzantine conquest of the 10th c. A.D. is on the average 4 m below the present ground level, that of the reconstruction under Justinian 7 m, and that of the monumental Roman street 8.5 m.

Yet few ancient cities are as well known from the texts as Antioch. Strabo, Malalas, Evagrius, Procopius, Libanius, the Emperor Julian, John Chrysostom—have described the city, its urban plan and its monuments, and have recounted its history and its misfortunes, its reconstruction, and the daily life of its citizens.

In the period of its greatest expansion Antioch occupied the whole plain between the Orontes and the mountains, an area of 3.2 by 1.2-1.5 km. At each end the hills and the river came closer together, almost sealing off the plain. The great porticoed street constituted the axis, from the Daphne Gate to the S to the Aleppo Gate to the N. The rampart wall scaled the mountain side, enclosing vast stretches of uninhabitable ground, and the citadel was on top of Mt. Silpius. To the W the wall ran along the river and encircled the Island, which was linked to the ancient city by five bridges.

Inside this wall the city had from the beginning been laid out on a grid of blocks ca. 120 by 35 m, spreading from the long axis to the river and the last inhabited

slopes. Water conduits, from the aqueducts hollowed out high in the mountain, followed the E-W streets, and from them terracotta pipes ran beneath the sidewalks of the N-S streets to supply the houses.

From the 2d c. A.D. on, the colonnaded street was over 27 m wide, ca 9 m for the roadway and for each portico. In his praise of Antioch, Libanius dwells particularly on the breadth, beauty, and convenience of these porticos. A similar road, not located, led to the Island from an open place—the omphalos—where the Temple of the Nymphs stood. The latter was also a fountain, frequently described. At one of the other intersections of the main street stood the column of Tiberius, at another the Μέση Πύλη, the central gate built by Trajan. The Island also had a gridiron plan, laid out like that of the city but probably on different axes: two porticoed streets at right angles to each other with a tetrapylon at the intersection. One street led to the palace, rebuilt by Diocletian, and the hippodrome, erected in 56 B.C.

Two main streams flowed into the Orontes: Phyrminus to the S, which skirted part of the outer rampart, and Parmenios in the center of the city, which invaded the town itself during floods. In every period protective measures were necessary: Hellenistic arches, discovered during excavation, the vaults of the Forum of Valens, and a dam built by Justinian at Bab el Hadid.

Aerial photographs have revealed the Hellenistic gridiron plan: it can still be traced in the Turkish town, barely hidden under the jumble of winding streets; it reappears in the olive grove that now occupies four-fifths of the ancient site, in the cart-tracks, and the property limits. The main street of the modern town, which is continued to the NE on the same axis by the Aleppo road, follows the axis of the ancient city: excavations have shown that it was built over the W portico of the colonnaded street.

The depth of the ancient strata made excavation difficult: in the beginning only a few walls could be seen, mainly sections of the surrounding wall built by Seleucus I, enlarged, probably by Antiochus Epiphanus, and rebuilt by Tiberius and Justinian. In the 18th c. Cassas drew some impressive overall views of the wall, but after that it served, at least its S section, as a quarry for a new barracks. The wall, 18 km around, climbed Mt. Silpius and topped the crest, which was crowned with a citadel. Farther N it ran down a steep slope to Parmenios, then scaled the other side, on Mt. Stauris. Here are the Iron Gates, Bab el Hadid, where architects of the 6th c. A.D. built a dam to curb the floods. Beyond Mt. Stauris the wall turned W where the mountain is closest to the river, then crossed the monumental axis and headed back S, following the river bank. Only one Roman bridge survives out of the five that led to the Island (now gone). No trace could be seen of the wall on the whole W face, although it has been located here and there during later excavation.

A few houses built on the terracing of the mountain slopes have been uncovered, along with their mosaics; a monumental rock-hewn bust, evidence of a chthonic cult, in the Charonion area remains visible. But other excavations in the city had to contend with the problems of deep excavation. Part of an amphitheater at the foot of Mt. Silpius was uncovered, however, and, farther N, some immense baths, probably built by Tiberius but containing a mosaic dated by an inscription after the 528 earthquake. Excavations on the edge of the main street have clarified the history of the street and its porticos, which had been buried in the earthquakes and quarried in every period.

In the 3d c. B.C. the street was paved with stone—a road rather than a street, with no monuments. Later, in a higher stratum, modest structures appear on both sides,

and then narrow sidewalks. To the N of Parmenios in a slightly higher stratum are traces of a monumental reconstruction dating from about the beginning of our era: sidewalks 4.4 m wide were added, probably lined with the first colonnade, which included a series of shops and is attributed by the texts to Herod and Tiberius. Then the street was destroyed (probably in the earthquake of A.D. 115, under Trajan); after some provisional restoration it was completely rebuilt, and the total width increased to more than 40 m. The roadway was paved with opus polygonale, and the colonnade had disappeared, except for the foundations (in one excavation the intercolumniation measured 4.8 m, elsewhere 3.65 m). This sumptuous complex was begun under Trajan and completed under Antoninus, and when Justinian later rebuilt the street, he laid a pavement of lava 1 m higher and set the columns upright again.

These layers partly explain the confusion of the chroniclers and historians. Only Procopius, in a somewhat fanciful account, shows us Justinian's city built on the ruins of the Roman one. But the colonnade that Malalas describes, where Libanius and the Antiochians strolled to the satirical amusement of the emperor Julian, is not that of Herod and Tiberius but of Trajan and Antoninus, which was 2 m higher and retained only the orientation of the older street.

Excavation has revealed twin Hellenistic arches that carried the road across the Parmenios when it was in spate. They served until A.D. 526, by which time they were clogged with alluvial deposits and Justinian's architects built the dam at the Iron Gates. No trace has been found of the omphalos, where the second colonnaded street leading to the Island began, nor of the Forum of Valens, the imperial palace, or the church of Constantine.

In 636 Antioch was taken by the Arabs without a battle, but the monumental street was again destroyed at an undetermined date. The paving stones served as foundations for other structures and the street, now on a different axis, was set up over the W portico, where it remained. After Nicephorus II Phocas' conquest in 969 the Byzantines built another city, part of which was apparently on an uninhabited site. It followed the same orientation but was far smaller, though large and well built. A church and cemetery have been uncovered on the other side of Parmenios, and another church at Daphne. After the Mameluke conquest this city was laid waste in its turn, and again 4 m of earth piled up in the olive grove.

On the Island the ancient strata were not as deep. Several baths were found there, some of them immense, a second hippodrome, that of Q. Marcus Rex, dating from 50 B.C., some distance from the first, and a villa with mosaics (the triclinium of the Judgment of Paris). Later, however, the water level was too high for excavation.

A suburb named Daphne developed 9 km S of Antioch on the first plateau overlooking the Orontes and the plain, built around the springs of Castalia and Pallas, next to which stood the Temple of Apollo. The water reached Antioch in underground aqueducts set at a calculated slope, which then crossed several valleys on arcades and ran in high galleries along the mountainsides above the city. Thus, as Libanius says, every house could have its fountain.

At Daphne itself the original villas were later included in an orthogonal city plan. The archaeological strata here were only 2-3 m below the surface, but olive groves, orchards, and fields prevented extensive exploration; thus only a few houses could be excavated, and many mosaics were removed.

The mosaics of both Antioch and Daphne have almost all been raised and dispersed; some are in the local mu-

seum in Antioch, some in Paris, some in museums in the United States. Only two mosaics of the 1st c. A.D. have been found. They consist of geometric patterns. Figured mosaics begin in the 2d c. and continue through to the end of the Classical period of Antioch in the 6th c. They form a most valuable series, illustrating the development of the art of the mosaicist through the Roman period.

Little sculpture and few inscriptions have survived, and the only monuments that have been thoroughly explored are the Theater of Daphne and the Martyrion of Qaous-sié. The latter, with mosaics executed in A.D. 387, is cruciform in plan: four naves 25 by 11 m, set on the sides of a square 16 by 16 m. Instead of an apse there was a horseshoe-shaped Syrian bema at the center of the square. In one corner was the sarcophagus that had held the body of Babylas, bishop and martyr, which the emperor Julian returned from Daphne to Antioch (identified by inscriptions now at Princeton University). Another church at Machouka, N of the city, was a conventional basilica paved throughout with flowered mosaics (6th c.).

The monuments listed in the ancient texts—temples and baths, honorific monuments, fountains, two Hellenistic agoras, a forum of the 4th c. A.D., an amphitheater, civic basilicas, palaces, churches, the octagonal Church of Constantine, and the round Church of the Virgin built by Justinian—can probably never be brought to light.

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ANTIOCH-IN-PERSIS, *see* LAODICEA (Iran)

ANTIOCHEA AD SARUM, *see* ADANA

ANTIOCHEIA AD CRAGUM (Endişegüney) Turkey. Map 6. Site in Cilicia Aspera, 18 km SE of Gazipaşa, identified by the ancient authorities as E of Selinos. The city has no history. The ruins stand on the crest of a steep slope, some 300 m above the sea, and the principal feature is a long main street running E-W, lined with numerous statue bases. At its E end is a gateway still in fair condition; at the W end the street bends S to a knoll which may have formed the acropolis. In the NE part of the site are the collapsed ruins of a marble temple, on the walls of which was inscribed a dice oracle of unfamiliar content. On the shore below are the remains of a landing-place, a gate, and a small fort, and there are numerous tombs on the hillside.

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ANTIPATREA (Berat) Albania. Map 12. At the W end of the gorge of the Osum river. The foundations of ancient fortifications are visible at the foot of a Turkish fort; the city was destroyed by Rome in 200 B.C. (Livy 31.27).

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ANTIPATRIS Israel. Map 6. One of the most important stations on the Via Maris. Its ancient name, Aphek, appears on Egyptian name lists and in Biblical literature. It is situated in the borderland between the plain of Sharon and the hills of Samaria, in the midst of a fertile plain, rich in springs, about 18 km to the NE of Tel-Aviv.

In Early Hellenistic times a fort was built on the site as a blockhouse on the border between the districts of Samaria and the Sharon. At this period it was named Pegai, on account of its abundant springs. About 132 B.C. the fort was conquered by John Hyrcanus (Joseph. *AJ* 16.142). At this time it was known also as Arethuse. After the conquest of Judea by the Romans, it was among the towns rebuilt in 63 B.C. by Pompey (Joseph. *BJ* 1.155-57). After his ascent to the throne, Herod the Great built on the site a new town, naming it Antipatris in honor of his father Antipater (Joseph. *BJ* 1.417). Antipatris became the center of a populous district and was still in existence in the Late Roman period. The Pilgrim of Bordeaux (25:21) refers to it as a road station 16 km from Lydda. It declined in the Byzantine period.

Antipatris is identified with the large mound named Râs el-Ain (Tel Aphek), on top of which are now extensive remains of a Turkish citadel built on the remains of a Crusader castle. To the Roman period belongs a mausoleum. It consists of an open court, a vestibulum, and a single burial chamber in which one ornamented sarcophagus was discovered.

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A. NEGEV

ANTIPHILLOS (Kaş, formerly Andifli) Lycia, Turkey. Map 7. The earliest occurrence of the name is in a bilingual epitaph of the 4th c. B.C. found at Kaş; and half a dozen other Lycian inscriptions, all on tombs, prove the antiquity of the site. The rise of Antiphellos to importance began in the Hellenistic age, and by the Roman period it was by far the most important city of the region. The coinage includes Hellenistic issues of federal and nonfederal types, and of Gordian III. The city was the seat of a bishopric in Byzantine times.

Antiphellos lies at the base of a narrow promontory running E-W, which forms on the N side a long sheltered bay known as Bucak Limanı (formerly Vathy); above this the main coast rises almost vertically to a height of some 450 m. Bucak Limanı is, however, only usable with difficulty by sailing vessels, and the harbor of Antiphellos, like that of Kaş, lay on the other, seaward side of the isthmus. It is protected by a reef which may also be partly artificial, but is suitable only for small boats. A stretch of ancient sea wall runs along the S side of the promontory.

The principal ruins are on the rising ground of the promontory to the W of the modern town. On the S side, not far above the shore, are the foundations and lower parts of a small temple in elegant masonry. Farther to the W is the theater, small but well preserved, of Hellenistic date. The retaining wall is of regular bossed ashlar and encloses 26 rows of seats divided by four stair-

ways into three cunei. There seems never to have been a permanent stage building. On the E slope of the hill is an unusual square tomb, cut out of the rock, damaged in its upper part; the grave inside is decorated with a frieze of 25 dancing figures.

Tombs are numerous, especially on the slopes of the hills to the W and N of the town, and at the head of Bucak Limanı. In the town itself, on the E side, is a particularly fine Lycian sarcophagus on a high base, with a long inscription (possibly poetic) in the peculiar dialect of Lycian which occurs also on the well-known pillar tomb at Xanthos. On the hillside to the N is a rock tomb with a Lycian inscription to which has been added later another in Latin. Many sarcophagi of later type are scattered over the site, and many more have been destroyed in modern times.

Across the water from Kaş, in the SE corner of the bay, is the little harbor of Bayındır Limanı, and on the hill directly above is a small city site of which the ancient name was apparently Sebada. It has a wall of neat polygonal masonry and a number of sarcophagi, one of which carries a Greek epitaph with a fine of 10,000 drachmai, payable to Phellos, for violation of the tomb. In the cliff face above the harbor are two or three rock-cut tombs, one having an inscription in Lycian. There is no water on the site and virtually no arable land.

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G. E. BEAN

ANTIPOLIS (Antibes) Alpes-Maritimes, France. Map 23. Town on the French Riviera between Nice and Cannes, with a protected harbor and a small promontory. It was in the Ligurian territory of the Deciates, and was inhabited from the 10th c. B.C. on. A Greek outpost, established here by Massilia or Phokaia, left pottery dating from the 6th c. The area has yielded more and longer Greek inscriptions than anywhere else in S France: the Terpon stone, a lead curse tablet, the victory monument at Biot, and many sherds with names of divinities and worshipers. Local coinage, with ANTIP and LEPI in Greek and a victory trophy (rev.), and head of Apollo (obv.), dates from the 2d c. B.C.

The consul Q. Opimius drove off besieging Ligurians in 154 B.C., and thereafter Antipolis was protected and developed by Rome; although in Gallia Narbonensis, it was treated as an Italiote city and given ius Latii. Coin finds indicate its importance in the Empire, especially in the time of Constantine and the so-called Gallic usurpers.

Exploratory excavations have located the acropolis under the cathedral and the adjacent Grimaldi Castle. Here were two Roman cisterns with octagonal stone columns, and probably the city's main temple; there are Roman houses nearby. The lower town and port area were expanded in Roman times. Ruins of the theater, demolished in 1691, lie under the bus station; an amphitheater was apparently near Rue Fersen. Parts of the ancient ramparts and port jetties survive. Baths and aqueducts are known, and shipwrecks have been explored. At nearby Vaugrenier are extensive Roman ruins, and evidence suggesting a Greek shrine of an earth cult. Finds from the whole area are in the two local museums.

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R. V. SCHODER

ANTISSA, *see* LESBOS

ANTIUM (Anzio) Latium, Italy. Map 16. A site, ca. 52 km S of Rome, inhabited long before it became a Volscian city in the 5th c. B.C. The archaic cremation and inhumation burials from the 8th and 7th c. B.C. are closely related to those in the Alban Hills and at Rome. One of the most important Volscian cities, it participated in the struggle against Rome until 467 B.C. when it became the site of one of the *priscae coloniae Latinae*. An uprising against Rome in 338 B.C., after the battle at the river Astura, was suppressed. The port, the Caenon, was occupied, the fleet destroyed, and the rostra were set up as a triumph in the Roman forum. In the same year a Roman colony was founded at Antium governed by magistrates sent from Rome. Not until 317 did the city obtain its own magistrates. A new colony formed of veterans of the praetorian guard was created under Nero, who also gave new importance to the harbor.

The barbarian invasions of the 5th and 6th c. A.D., as well as the later Saracen invasions, led to the abandonment of the city, which was not repopulated until the 18th c.

The ancient city had a perimeter of ca. 3900 m, enclosed by fortifications consisting of earthworks with a supporting wall of tufa blocks dated on stratigraphic evidence to the 5th or 4th c. B.C. There must have been at least three gates, one toward Rome where the Via Anzianina together with the Via Severiana entered the city. The course of the latter outside the city remains unchanged today. A second gate must have been situated to the S toward the sea on an axis with the first. A third gate must have given egress to the Via Anzianina, which led to Astura. For defensive reasons the port remained outside the fortified area.

The location of the older harbor, the Caenon (Liv. 2.63.6; Dion. Hal. 9.56) is not known. Nero built the Roman harbor (Suet. *Ner.* 9) with two piers built out on two small promontories. The W pier, of which there are scarce remains, was ca. 850 m long. The S pier was ca. 700 m long with the beacon at the end of it. Part of this shorter pier was reused in building the harbor of Innocent XII. The entrance to the harbor, 68 m long, opened toward SE. There are remains of storehouses near the W pier.

Remains of a building with a semicircular front and straight sides, perhaps a circus, lie between the Villa Corsini and the route of the Via Anzianina towards Rome. The Villa Spingarelli, in the area called Le Vignacce, is built on the remains of a Roman villa constructed on terraces descending toward the sea. Of the ancient theater, found in the city proper, the *cavea* has a diameter of 30 m and there is a long colonnade behind the *scena*. It is constructed in *opus mixtum* and is dated to the second half of the 1st c. A.D. An aqueduct of the 2d c. A.D. built of brick brought water into the city from a spring ca. 4 km to the W. On the coast, beyond the W pier are the remains of an imperial villa mainly dating between the reigns of Nero and Hadrian. It faced the sea with terraces, *cryptoportici*, and an *exedra* surrounded by a colonnade. Of the villa's theater, built on an artificial terrace, there are no remains. Almost all the emperors of the 1st c. A.D. and Septimius Severus lived here.

Ruins no longer visible are known to us from the works

of G. R. Volpi. Thus we know how the Temple of Fortuna looked although we do not know its location. The shore in front of the harbor was occupied by a series of buildings, probably *horrea* with windows and arched doors. The Temple of Aesculapius mentioned by Livy (43.4.7) and by Ovid (*Met.* 15.718) must have been located in the same area, near the harbor.

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A. LA REGINA

ANTONINE WALL Scotland. Map 24. Early in the reign of Antoninus Pius Roman troops under the governor of Britain, Lollius Urbicus, reoccupied the Scottish Lowlands. Hadrian's Wall was abandoned, and in its place another barrier, the Antonine Wall, was built ca. 160 km farther N, across the narrow isthmus between the firths of Forth and Clyde. The new Wall, completed by A.D. 143, ran from Bridgeness on the Forth to Old Kilpatrick on the Clyde, a distance of 59 km. It consisted of a ditch up to 12 m wide and 3.6 m deep, behind which was a rampart built for the most part of turf blocks set on a stone foundation 4.2 m broad; the height of the rampart, including the breastwork, is estimated to have been ca. 4.5 m. The garrison was housed in a series of forts, normally attached to the rear face of the rampart and spaced at intervals of ca. 3.2 km. Originally there were probably 18 or 19 such forts, but to date only 13 have been located: from E to W they are at Mumrills, Rough Castle, Castlecary, Westerwood, Croy Hill, Bar Hill, Auchendavy, Kirkintilloch, Cadder, Balmuldy, Bearsden, Castlehill, Duntocher, and Old Kilpatrick. The E end of the Wall was guarded by a fort at Carriden, 1.6 km SE of Bridgeness. Other forts prolonged the defensive system along the S shores of the Forth and Clyde estuaries, while the forward area was supervised by a chain of outposts extending as far N as the river Tay. The Wall forts are of widely different sizes, the internal areas ranging from 2.6 ha (Mumrills) to only 0.2 ha (Duntocher), and while Castlecary and Balmuldy were defended by stone walls, the rest had ramparts of turf, rammed earth, or clay. The principal buildings were, however, generally of stone and the barracks of timber. A well-built road, the Military Way, linked the forts, but bypass loops were provided for through traffic.

Today the best surviving stretch of the Wall runs from the E end of Tentfield Plantation, 1.6 km W of Falkirk, to Bonny-side House. Throughout this sector the rampart and ditch are visible with only minor interruptions, the former standing 1.5 m high in places, and at the crossing of the Rowan Tree Burn is the fort of Rough Castle, with well-preserved defenses. Within, the foundations of the headquarters building, the commandant's house, and a granary are exposed, while a fortified annex on the E contains some remains of a bath house. From the N gate an unexcavated causeway across the ditch leads to a staggered series of defensive pits (*lilia*); it is possible that

pointed stakes were planted in them. The fort has produced inscriptions of Cohors VI Nerviorum, but cannot have accommodated the whole of that regiment. Other auxiliary regiments known to have been in garrison on the Wall at one time or another are the Ala I Tungrorum and the Cohors II Thracum (Mumrills), the Cohors I Tungrorum and the Cohors I Vardullorum (Castlecary), the Cohors I Baetiasorum (Bar Hill and Old Kilpatrick), the Cohors I Hamiorum (Bar Hill), and the Cohors IV Gallorum (Castlehill). The only fort whose Roman name is known is that at Carriden, the Velunia of the *Ravenna Cosmography*, but Old Kilpatrick may have been Credigone, listed in the same source. From Old Kilpatrick a road led W along the N bank of the Clyde to a harbor at Dumbarton.

Traces of small posts attached to the back of the rampart have been found at Watling Lodge, where the road serving the outpost forts crossed the limes, at Wilderness Plantation, and at Glasgow Bridge. Each of these posts occurs about midway between a pair of forts, and it is possible that there was a regular series of them, comparable to the milecastles on Hadrian's Wall. On the other hand no evidence of a continuous system of turrets has been discovered on the Antonine Wall. A few turf platforms projecting from the back of the rampart have been identified as emplacements for beacons, but their disposition indicates that they were designed for long-distance communication with the forward and rear areas, and not for lateral signaling between the Wall forts. As at Rough Castle, most if not all of the forts were equipped with defended annexes. None of them has been adequately explored, but their main purpose was no doubt to protect the civilian communities of the kind attested epigraphically at Carriden; they could also accommodate stores and convoys.

The Wall was built by legionaries from each of the three legions in Britain at the time, II Augusta, VI Victrix, and XX Valeria. A number of temporary camps, which probably housed the working-parties, have been revealed by crop markings on air photographs, although no remains can be seen above ground. Each legion seems to have contributed two building squads, and as each sector was completed stone tablets were placed at either end recording the length of the sector and the name of the unit responsible. Initially the sectors were ca. 6.4 km long and were measured in Roman paces, but from Castlehill to the Clyde they were shorter and were measured in feet. To date 18 such tablets have been discovered, many of them elaborately decorated; like most of the other finds from the Wall, they are preserved either in the National Museum of Antiquities in Edinburgh, or in the Hunterian Museum, Glasgow.

It used to be thought that every Wall fort was built on the site of one of the chain of posts (praesidia) which Agricola had constructed between the Forth and Clyde some 60 years earlier, but this now seems doubtful. The supposed praesidium at Mumrills has been shown to be simply the annex of the Antonine fort; the Flavian date previously assigned to the curious earthworks underlying the forts at Croy Hill and Bar Hill has been challenged; and no trace of Agricola's occupation has been found during excavations at Duntocher and Rough Castle. On the other hand, fresh studies of the pottery from the Wall have confirmed that a few forts, such as Castlecary and Cadder, have produced small quantities of 1st c. sherds which may have been derived from praesidia on or near the sites in question.

The reoccupation of the Scottish Lowlands under Antoninus Pius was evidently intended to relieve the pressure on the cooperative tribes in the region, increasingly harassed by hostile neighbors. But the policy failed to estab-

lish lasting peace on the N frontier. The forts on the Antonine Wall were destroyed at least twice, first probably by the Romans themselves in A.D. 155-158, when the entire Scottish garrison appears to have been withdrawn to deal with a revolt of the Brigantes, a powerful tribe in the N of England. The date of the second destruction is uncertain, but there is no convincing evidence that the Wall was held after A.D. 196-197, when the usurper Albinus took the army of Britain to Gaul in an unsuccessful attempt to win the imperial throne. From A.D. 208-211 the emperor Severus conducted a series of punitive campaigns in Scotland, but his successor Caracalla abandoned any designs of bringing the country once more within the province, and Hadrian's Wall again became the fixed frontier line.

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ANTWERP Belgium. Map 21. The town of Antwerp had its origin in a Gallo-Roman vicus, whose existence has been known for certain for only about ten years. Since the 16th c., however, numerous finds of the Roman period (mostly individual artifacts) have been reported at several localities in the town, the most important being a necropolis near the Abbey of St. Michael. In 1610, 1774, and at the beginning of the 19th c., cremation tombs were found there; they date to the 1st and 2d c. A.D. Among the finds of 1610 was an ornate white marble sarcophagus with a funerary inscription (*CIL* VI, 29507). However, most archaeologists consider that it was not found in situ but had been brought from Rome during the Renaissance. Still, the finds of 1774 and later at the same spot indicate that the authenticity of the find must not be discounted a priori. The existence of the vicus was proved beyond doubt by the excavations conducted in the old town near the Scheldt from 1952 to 1961. Wooden houses and streets of the Carolingian period were found; under this mediaeval layer, beds of fill, stuffed with sherds of pottery and glassware of Roman date, were used to raise the level of the ground. The Roman remains date to the period between A.D. 140 and the second half of the 3d c. The end of Roman occupation can be attributed either to the invasions of the Franks during the second half of the 3d c. or to the Dunkirk II marine transgression (around 300), which flooded the low ground all along the Scheldt.

The Roman vicus was succeeded by a Merovingian settlement, evangelized by St. Amand in the 7th c. The course of the road from Bavai N goes through Asse, Rumpst, and Kontich, and then can be traced no farther. It probably passed through the vicus of Antwerp and then continued N by Rijsbergen and Utrecht to the Netherlands. Other roads linked Antwerp to Bruges (to the W) and Tongres (to the E).

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ANZIO, *see* ANTIUM

AOSTA, *see* AUGUSTA PRAETORIA

APAMEA (Qalaat al-Mudik) Syria. Map 6. One of the four great cities founded by Seleucus I Nicator (301-281 B.C.) in N Syria, Apamea on the Orontes was a citadel

of the Seleucid kings, their treasury, and their horse-breeding center. In the 1st c. B.C. Pompey destroyed the fortress and Augustus punished the city for having sided with Anthony. Reestablished in the 1st c. A.D. under the name Claudia Apamea, in the Late Empire it was the seat of famous schools of philosophy. It became an important Christian metropolis, was fortified by Justinian, sacked by the Persians, and destroyed in the Moslem conquest in the 7th c. A.D. Only the acropolis, which was made into a fortress, remained inhabited.

The site is a plateau on the SW tip of Jebel Zawiye overlooking the valley of the Orontes. The ancient ramparts enclosed an area of more than 200 ha. The principal remains are a theater, a great colonnaded avenue, a basilican building and a forum, several large churches, the N rampart gate, and some necropoleis.

The citadel was on a hill to the W separated from the plateau by a slight hollow; the only traces are the many stones reused in the Saracen ramparts and in modern houses. In the hollow SE of the acropolis are the ruins of a large theater of the Roman period, with a diameter of 145 m. The hemicycle, which is badly damaged, is supported by the slope of the hill to the W and by thick, radiating walls and arcades to the E. The scaenae frons follows the Roman pattern of a semicircular exedra flanked by two rectangular ones, while the Corinthian pilasters on the rear facade of the stage building and the precision of the stone-cutting and joints exemplify the Hellenistic tradition.

Linking the ruins is a N-S avenue ca. 1600 m long built in the 2d c. A.D.; it is 24 m wide, and has a covered portico 10.5 m high and 7.5 m wide on each side. In different sections the columns have plain shafts, straight fluting, or curious spiral fluting. Several sections have been restored. At the extreme S the rear wall of the W portico, which has doorways at ground level and windows above, bears traces of painted inscriptions from the Late Empire, actually a wine tariff. At the center of the avenue, to the E, is a section made up of columns with spiral fluting and brackets, engaged in the shafts, that carried statues of Antoninus Pius, Marcus Aurelius, and Lucius Verus. The portico at the N end still bears a series of inscriptions honoring the founder, Lucius Julius Agrippa, who dedicated the portico, a basilica, and some adjacent baths in A.D. 116. A large part of the porticos was paved with mosaics.

Near the middle of the avenue, to the E, is a quadrangular pillar carved with vine scrolls and Bacchic scenes, among them the legend of Lycurgus and Ambrosia. This pillar supported a great arch at the entrance to a cross street. The E-W streets off the great avenue are regularly spaced at intervals of ca. 110 m; the N-S streets are 55 m apart. The gridiron plan probably dates from the beginning of the Hellenistic period.

At the center of the great avenue, on its W side, are the massive remains of a monument, basilican in plan, which an inscription apparently identifies as the Tycheion. Three large bays, with arches over them supported by engaged Corinthian columns, led to a huge three-naved hall lighted on the other three sides by windows with grilles. The hall stands on a podium ca. 3 m high. To the W is the forum, a large rectangular courtyard lined with columned porticos. It is reached from the great avenue by a street 9 m wide, with a double colonnade. At the entrance to this street were two enormous columns with spiral fluting, at the other end four similar columns carrying honorific statues. The outer wall of the forum had windows with grilles let into it, and the outside of the wall bore brackets for statues. On the N side stood a large portico, only a few columns of which are still standing. They have swelling bases carved with five rows

of ivy leaves with broad acanthus leaves above them, and are supported by two molded plinths placed one on top of the other.

Near the intersection of the great avenue and the street leading from the theater was a circular building ca. 25 m in diameter that consisted of a portico surrounding a courtyard. To the SE was a market, a section of which was paved with mosaic in the middle of the 5th c. A.D. At 150 m S of the intersection was an enormous church with an atrium, opening onto the E side of the colonnade. Its earliest mosaics date from the end of the 4th c. A.D., but it was rebuilt several times in the 5th and 6th c. The church was found to have been built over the great synagogue of the late 4th c. A.D., which had an enormous floor mosaic containing numerous Greek donor inscriptions. The principal mosaic was a composition in the Pompeian style in shimmering colors, representing the Muses dancing.

Ruins of several other Christian basilicas of conventional plan (three naves and a narthex) have been found, one NW of the city, another outside the city walls, 500 m to the N. A large Christian church had been built with materials from a monument of the Roman period, mosaics from which have been found beneath the marble floors. A number of buildings, notably a large house with a triclinium now being excavated, contain storied floor mosaics in many colors. The majority of the Apamea mosaics as well as many pieces of marble sculpture have been moved to the Damascus and Brussels museums (part of the Brussels collection was lost in a fire).

At the N end of the great avenue is a gate in the wall, rebuilt in the Byzantine period. It consists of a semicircular archway flanked by two half-ruined towers. The necropoleis, principally to the N and E of the city, contain various types of tombs, sarcophagi, urns, and hypogaea with arcosolia; many stelai were reused in the ramparts during the Byzantine period.

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APAMEIA, see KELAINAI

APERLAI (Sıçak Iskelesi, formerly Avasarı) Turkey. Map 7. Town in Lycia 14.4 km E-SE of Kaş, mentioned first by Pliny, then by Ptolemy, Hierokles, in the *Stadiasmus* and in inscriptions. Some 5th c. silver coins inscribed APR or PRL in Lycian are probably to be ascribed to Aperlai, as are coins of League type inscribed ΑΠ. In Imperial times (but probably not earlier, see Apollonia) Aperlai was at the head of a sympolity including Simena, Isinda, and Apollonia, and citizens of those cities are described, for example, as Aperlite from Simena. There is also a scanty coinage of Gordian III. In the bishopric lists the city's name appears as Aprillae.

The ruins are on a low hill by the shore at the head of a deep bay. The hill is surrounded by a wall of fairly regular ashlar still standing to a considerable height, with

a small gate surmounted by a blind arch. One or two buildings of late appearance are still to be seen, and a great number of Lycian sarcophagi with so-called Gothic lids, mostly of Roman date.

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G. E. BEAN

APHEK, *see* ANTIPATRIS

APHIDNA, *see* LIMES, ATTICA

**APHRODISIAS** Caria, Turkey. Map 7. Generally reckoned among the cities of NE Caria though close to the confines of Lydia and Phrygia, the site is located in a well-watered tributary valley of the Maeander (Büyük Menderes) river system. It lies on a plateau ca. 600 m high by the W slopes of the Salbakos (Baba Dağ) range, in the vilâyet of Aydin, near Karacasu, ca. 230 km SE of Izmir. The hamlet of Geyre situated in the SE part of the ancient city was resettled by governmental decree on a new site 2 km to the W a few years ago.

Recent discoveries have revealed a long prehistory for Aphrodisias, dating back at least to the Chalcolithic period (early 3d millennium B.C.) and ranging through all phases of the Bronze Age, with especially rich evidence for Early Bronze II and III. Textual sources provide little information about the city. Stephanos of Byzantium refers to it as Ninoe and by several other names. It is possible that Ninoe is to be connected with the Akkadian (Nin or Nina) names for the goddess Ishtar. In view of the fertility of the soil, a nature goddess cult probably developed here early and combined several native Anatolian with eastern traditions, culminating in the equation of the divinity with Aphrodite in the later Hellenistic period (hence the name Aphrodisias, a Greek version of Ninoe). Numismatic and epigraphic evidence suggests a sympolity with the neighboring town of Plarasa in the late 2d—early 1st c. B.C. Occasional references are encountered in Strabo, Pausanias, Tacitus, and Pliny the Elder. Extremely cordial relations with Rome started with Sulla (App. 1.97), continued with Julius Caesar and Octavian, who was involved in the grant of privileges (including the inviolability of its sanctuary) to the city. Most emperors maintained their benevolent support. It is, therefore, during the early centuries A.D. that Aphrodisias (eventually metropolis of Caria) reached great fame and prosperity both as a religious site and as a center of art and culture. Because of the popularity of Aphrodite, paganism remained strong in Early Christian times, even though the city became the seat of the bishops of Caria. Consequently, the name Stavropolis, and more simply Caria, began to be used to eradicate the memory of the goddess. Except for sporadic mentions of bishops, the history of Byzantine Aphrodisias is relatively obscure, though its role continued to be significant. Located in an area strategic in the 11th to 13th c., Caria (Aphrodisias) suffered at least four captures by the Seljuks, recorded by Nicetas Choniates and George Pachymeres between 1080 and 1260. The site was then virtually abandoned, though eventually the small Turkish village Geyre (etymologically derived from Caria) grew up among its ruins.

The evidence of some 30 signatures on many items found in Rome and elsewhere, bolstered by the discovery of much statuary and decorative sculpture of high quality, induced scholars to identify Aphrodisias as one of the major sculpture centers, as well as marble suppliers (quarries are located ca. 2 km E of the site in the mountains), of the Graeco-Roman world. New discoveries have more than confirmed the validity of this theory. Aphro-

disias' contributions to other fields also merit attention: Xenocrates was a medical writer of the late 1st c.; Chariton, an early novelist; and Alexander was an exponent of Aristotelian philosophy.

The core of the city is surrounded by a fortification system over 3.5 km long, begun in the A.D. 260s against the threat of Gothic invasion, repaired in the mid 4th c. (according to a dedication to Constantius over one of the gates) and in the Byzantine period. A great quantity of architectural blocks, inscriptions, and sculptural fragments was incorporated in the wall construction. The circuit is irregular in shape with several towers at intervals and at least six gates. The enclosed area is ca. 520 ha, though it does not represent the full extent of the Roman city. The ground is essentially flat with a gentle inclination towards the S, and a tributary of the Maeander (today, the Geyre, possibly ancient Morsynos). A conical hill ca. 15-20 m high rises in the S sector of the site. Though labeled an acropolis, this formation is actually a prehistoric mound. The remains of a series of mudbrick settlements of all phases of the Anatolian Bronze Age were brought to light on the W slope. Similar and even earlier (Chalcolithic) discoveries were made SE of the acropolis at Pekmez. The great number of artifacts recorded in both areas indicates that Aphrodisias was a significant prehistoric site connected with the Aegean, NW (Troy, Yortan, Kusura) and NE (Beycesultan) Anatolia, as well as the center (Kultepe) and the SE (Karataş) of the peninsula in the 3d and 2d millennia B.C.

The Temple of Aphrodite, chief sanctuary of the city, is located at about the center of the settlement; 14 columns of its peristyle are still standing. The building was transformed into a Christian basilica from the 6th c. onwards by removal of its cella, the shifting of its columns (to create a nave and two aisles) and the addition of an apse, including a presbyterion, prothesis, and diakonikon incorporated within an early temenos (?) wall to the E. A double narthex and an atrium were contrived to the W within the Roman temenos colonnade. The temple was Ionic, octostyle with 13 columns on the sides. Though generally dated to Hadrianic times, recent discoveries have suggested the 1st c. B.C. for the beginning of construction. The elaborate Corinthian temenos with naiskoi was, however, erected under Hadrian according to its epistyle inscription. The cella, destroyed by later transformations, consisted of a large chamber with a pronaos, but no opisthodomos. Testimonia of earlier structures, presumably sanctuaries, were also recorded, including a rough mosaic pavement of the 3d c. B.C. and some late archaic (6th c. B.C.) fragments, terracotta as well as architectural. Unfortunately, subsequent rebuilding activities have obliterated much of the earlier evidence, but the antiquity and sanctity of the area is secure since even prehistoric data were found here.

Though the Hadrianic temenos featured a central gate opening to the E towards an open area, the chief doorway lay farther E. A monumental tetrapylon was discovered and studied there. Built in the mid 2d c., it consisted of two pairs of four columns standing on high bases. The pairs farthest E, spirally fluted and double Corinthian, presented an elaborate facade with a central door and a broken arcuated pediment and marble screens. The temple side was decorated with handsome pedimental reliefs showing Eros and Nike figures among acanthus scrolls and elaborate acroteria. The space between the two column pairs was probably timber-roofed.

South of the temenos there is a well-preserved odeon; its lower cavea consisted of nine tiers of seats, but its summa cavea, once supported by 11 vaulted chambers, collapsed in late Roman-early Byzantine times and was

never repaired. The orchestra was modified, as shown by its opus sectile mosaic, in order to create a conistra. Handsome statuary decorated the elaborate stage, which consisted of four naiskoi between five doors opening on a backstage corridor. At opposite ends of the corridor, staircases led to the upper cavea, whose seats reached over the vaults of the parodoi. Five other doors opened from the corridor onto a porticus post scaenam, part of the large agora complex and decorated with the portraits of prominent citizens. Large buttresses built at intervals along the exterior semicircle of the cavea were connected with the timber-roofing scheme of the building.

West of the Odeon, an elaborate complex of rooms and halls, including a triconch to the E and a peristyle court communicating with it, was probably begun in Late Roman times as a private residence and subsequently turned into a bishop's palace, to judge from a number of seals uncovered during the excavations.

The plan of the agora S of the odeon and bishop's palace was initiated in the 1st c. Its large dimensions, however, extended the period of its construction into the 2d c. Most of this marketplace remains to be investigated, but it consisted of two adjacent Ionic porticos (ca. 205 x 120 m each) with colonnades on at least three sides. A long row of the columns of the N portico is still standing. The N side of the S portico is shown by its epistyle inscription to have been dedicated under Tiberius. The most elegant feature of this portico was its frieze featuring a vast repertory of beribboned masks and heads (including identifiable dramatic types) joined by garlands of fruit and flowers. Recent excavations in the SW part produced an unusual number of fragments of Diocletian's Edict on Maximum Prices. This decree was probably exhibited here in a large basilica which lay S of the colonnade.

The S side of the Portico of Tiberius partly skirted the acropolis, but its W end communicated with imposing Baths of Hadrian. Many huge consoles, in the shape of Medusa, Minotaur, bull, or lion protomes were found here. Large pillars decorated with elaborate scroll motifs with figures formed large exedras and an unusual facade for the baths. Most of these decorative elements are today in the Istanbul Archaeological Museum. Their resemblance to finds made at Leptis Magna (especially in the Severan basilica) have led several scholars to suggest the involvement of Aphrodisian sculptors in the decoration of the forum of that North African city.

Newly excavated portions of the baths (dedicated to Aphrodite and Hadrian) have revealed that the core of the building was constructed of large, uneven tufa blocks, revetted with marble and colored stone. Five large galleries, parallel and intercommunicating, have so far been revealed. The central one, beyond a praefurnium, was a caldarium with shallow stepped pools at either end, and flanked by two tepidaria (?). On either side of the praefurnium, sudatoria with a central circular pool were located. To the N, an area with a rectangular stepped pool adorned, like the whole establishment, with much statuary (including Achilles-Penthesileia and Menelaus-Patroklos groups) may be the frigidarium. Intricate networks of underground corridors crisscrossed the whole area. The baths were used in Byzantine times but their size was modified, possibly after earthquake damage.

The large theater of Aphrodisias was located in the heart of the city, built against the E acropolis. When the hillock was turned into a Byzantine fortress, some of its features, as in Miletos, were incorporated into the defensive system. Recent operations have revealed a well-preserved monument with several unique characteristics. The summa cavea was heavily damaged, but below the N diazoma, 27 rows of seats were revealed in excellent

condition. The theater was built in the 1st c. B.C. Its plan shows the horseshoe-shaped cavea typical of many theaters in Asia Minor. In the 2d c., modifications were undertaken to accommodate gladiatorial games, wrestling bouts, and animal baiting. Only half of the stage has so far been excavated, but a conistra and via venatorum arrangement are recognizable. Six vaulted rooms of the stage were used as storage areas for "props" at one time. The wall of the stage building facing the N parodos proved to be entirely covered with a long series of inscriptions cut in the 2d and 3d c. The documents include a senatus consultum and official letters, some dating back to Republican times and all relevant to the history of Asia Minor and the city. Many of the abundant sculptures found on or near the stage betray signs of ancient repair, probably due to earthquake damage in late Roman times. The ultimate destruction of the stage and the lower theater, however, occurred in Byzantine times (post 6th c. ?). Evidence indicates Early Christian occupation at several points.

No attempt seems to have been made to restore the theater after this date. Activities were transferred to the E half of the imposing stadium located in the N part of the city. This very well-preserved structure was incorporated in the fortifications in late antiquity. Both its extremities were semicircular, but its long sides bow out gently, giving it a roughly elliptical shape (ca. 262 x 59 m, with 30 tiers of seats). Byzantine transformations created an arena in the E end with a conistra and protective gates or booths.

Several other monuments require brief mention. North of the temple and E of the tetrapylon, two large early Byzantine houses with peristyle courts decorated with figurative mosaic pavements have been partly revealed. A triconch church (martyrion?) was investigated at the SW foot of the acropolis. Several columns of an area partly explored and labeled gymnasium were re-erected to the SE of the acropolis.

Though only a few streets and roads have so far been located, the plan of the city betrays essentially a grid system with chief arteries cutting one another at right angles. The scheme was probably initiated in late Hellenistic or early Imperial times since most of the known thoroughfares appear to be axially aligned with the agora porticos. Areas long occupied, however, like the Precinct of Aphrodite and the acropolis, fell outside the grid which grew organically around them.

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K. ERIM

APHRODISION Cyprus. Map 6. On the N coast 38 km E of Kerynia. The ruins of a small town identified with Aphrodision lie by the shore at the locality Liastrika, due N of Akanthou village. The ruins cover the fields inland as well as a headland which separates two bays. On the W side of the headland is a perfectly shaped horseshoe bay, which may have served as a harbor.

Nothing is known of the founding of the town or of its history but it is mentioned by Strabo (14.682) and by Ptolemy (5.14.4). The reading Uppridissa equated with Aphrodision on the prism of Esarhaddon (673-672 B.C.) is not to be trusted. The worship of Hera in the 2d c. B.C. is attested by a recently discovered inscription. Aphrodision seems to have flourished from Hellenistic to Early Byzantine times, when it was gradually abandoned after the first Arab raids of A.D. 647. The town site is now a field of ruins under cultivation and it is so far unexcavated.

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K. NICOLAOU

APHRODITOPOLIS or Pathyris (El-Gabalein) Egypt. Map 5. Ca. 16 km S of Arment. One of several sites where Hathor, whom the Greeks identified with Aphrodite, was worshiped. This site was noted by Strabo (17.1.47). The remains of a temple dedicated to Hathor were rebuilt by Ptolemy Euergetes II. A necropolis from the Ptolemaic period has yielded Greek papyri and ostraca.

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S. SHENOUDA

APHYTIS Chalkidike, Greece. Map 9. Identified by Leake with Athytos near the modern village of Nea Phlogita on the E side of the Kassandra peninsula. Herodotus names it as one of the cities of Pallene (Phlegra) from which Xerxes' fleet took ships and men. A Sanctuary of Dionysos there is mentioned by Xenophon. Local coins bearing the head of Zeus Ammon were first issued in 424 B.C.

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M. H. MC ALLISTER

APOLLINOPOLIS MAGNA (Idfu) Egypt. Map 5. A city on the W bank of the Nile, 105 km S of Thebes, noted by Strabo (17.1.47). It was the throne of Horus, whom the Greeks identified with Apollo, and it continued to be an important religious center all through the Classical period. The capital of the second nome of Upper Egypt, it owed its prosperity to its situation on the caravan road to Nubia. Its temple (137 x 79 m), begun by Ptolemy III in 237 B.C., was completed in 57 B.C. Its pylon is 36 m high.

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S. SHENOUDA

APOLLONIA (Poiani) Epeiros, Albania. Map 12. An ancient city near the mouth of the Aous river (the Vojussa). The remains are scattered over the hill of Poiani near a monastery which is said to have been built on the site of a temple of Apollo on the hill of Sthyllas. In the monastery a single Doric column is preserved, belonging to a hexastyle temple of the 5th c. B.C. The necropolis is in the valley of Kryegyata. The founding of Apollonia, in 588 B.C., is attributed to colonists from Corinth and Kerkyra. Its location favored its development. Quite early, the city must have defended itself against incursions by Macedonians and Illyrians as a result of which it sought an alliance with Rome in 260 B.C., and in 229 it came under Roman protection. Cicero called it an "urbs gravis et nobilis" and the city had a renowned school of rhetoric which even Octavian attended.

The walls, ca. 4 km long and well preserved, are constructed of limestone blocks and fortified with towers. The S side of the acropolis is buttressed by a beautifully terraced wall of ornamentally bossed stones. A gate with a pointed arch is set in the walls.

The theater, set apart on the W slopes of the hill of the acropolis, is identified by limestone blocks with a molding characteristic of theater seats.

A Hellenistic portico at the foot of the acropolis had a wall with 17 arched niches in front of which were Ionic half-columns with limestone capitals. In another niche, larger than the others, a small rectangular Hellenistic temple, with angular pilasters, is set. In front of the temple is an elegant altar.

The small odeon or covered theater next to the temple is Roman in design, rectangular in plan, with a semi-circular cavea.

The monument of the public games superintendents is rectangular (19 x 15 m) on the outside, with a portico along the front and with a pedimental roof. There is a small vestibule inside and a small cavea with an orchestra. There were Corinthian columns on the facade and a richly carved cornice. On the architrave, there is an inscription in Greek which says that the building was constructed in the Antonine period by Q. Villius Crespinus Furius Proculus, a prytaneus, or superintendent of the public games, and high priest for life, in honor and memory of his brother Villius Valerius Furius Proculus, prefect of a cohort in Syria, tribune of Legio X (or XIV) in Pannonia, and a superintendent designate of the public games. The plan and structure of the building are quite similar to those of the bouleuterion of Miletos.

The acropolis had two summits, the major one being to the S. The lower level of a Greek temple was uncovered there and perhaps a limestone Ionic frieze found in the vicinity is part of that temple. The frieze has relief figures of warriors in combat.

A bath complex has been partially excavated near the W section of the city walls. Two rooms are visible, one of which has a mosaic pavement, as well as the heating room.

The remains of a gymnasium have been partially excavated about 300 m S of the monastery. It is perhaps the gymnasium mentioned by Strabo which was destined for other uses in the Roman period. Two archaic antefixes belonged to an older structure as did a stater struck at Metapontion. It was decorated with statues and the base was discovered there for a statue of Aphrodite, as is clear from a Greek inscription on one of its sides which mentions the prytaneus Psillus and the hieromnemes. During the Hellenistic period, the building was provided with a terracotta bathing tub set into the pavement, but in the Roman period it was turned into a home. Coins dating to the 4th c. A.D., have been discovered there.

Minor monuments include the remains of Roman houses, a triple-opening triumphal arch, a row of shops along a street, and a large hall in which it is tempting to recognize a library.

The necropolis, in the valley of Kryegyata, includes Greek tombs dating to the 6th c. B.C. as well as Roman tombs. The Roman tombs of the Imperial period are often shaped like small temples.

Various works of art have been found in the area of the ancient city. The most important is certainly the previously mentioned archaic frieze, coming perhaps from a temple on the acropolis. In the Louvre is a copy of the Anapauomenos of Praxiteles; in the Kunsthistorisches Museum in Vienna is a copy of the head of the Ludovisi Ares; and in Tirana is the Meleager of Skopas. The limestone stelai, which are somewhat reminiscent of Tarentine art works, are the most characteristic, in form and decoration, and can be considered Apollonian originals. Among Apollonian works of art is the votive offering dedicated to Olympia for a victory over Thronion. It is the work of Lykios, the son of Myron.

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P. C. SESTIERI

APOLLONIA (Marsa Susa) Libya. Map 18. On the coast about 184 km NE of Benghazi (Euesperides and later Berenice). The town served from its foundation as the port for Cyrene, whose history it shared until achieving autonomy during Roman times, if not before, when it was recognized as one of the five cities of the Libyan Pentapolis. As the fortunes of both Cyrene and Ptolemais waned in later times, Apollonia grew in prestige and power, until it was created the provincial capital in the 6th c. A.D. During Christian times it was more commonly called Sozusa, from which it developed its modern Arab name of Marsa Susa. Urban life ceased with the Arab invasion of A.D. 643.

Excavations fall into two phases: those of the 1920s and 1930s and those following the Second World War. The first phase saw the clearance and restoration of the large E basilica (6th c.), excavation of tombs, recovery of statuary, and the documenting of some topographical features, such as the aqueduct and an extra-mural triconch church. The latter monument, notable for traces of a triple apse at its E end, has not been excavated.

The second phase led to the investigations of remaining important features, underwater and land. The S edge of the walled town ran ca. 1,000 m parallel to the coast

before turning N to meet the line of the sea. While its width today nowhere exceeds 200 m, the original town must have included a third more territory than it does at present since its outer and inner harbor facilities, with their moles, warehouses, docks, shipsheds, and slipways, have almost completely disappeared beneath the sea.

The principal buildings found inside the town walls are Roman or later. However, earlier inhabitation is documented by tombs in its SW corner and on the acropolis, in which pottery and coins of the 5th through the 3d c. have been found. Furthermore, pottery from a settlement of the first half of the 6th c. B.C. has been brought to light in the lowest occupation stratum W of the acropolis in the vicinity of the eastern basilica. In all probability Apollonia was used as the main port for Cyrene as early as the second generation of settlers following the foundation of the metropolis ca. 631 B.C.

The side of the town facing seaward was never walled. The defensive system was constructed in the Hellenistic period (ca. 250 B.C.) and then extensively overhauled and repaired in early Byzantine times. It consisted of three elements: towers, gates, and curtain wall. Nineteen towers survive on land, two round and the remainder rectangular. Only one major gateway survives at the W end of the city, while traces of smaller posterns have been found by each tower along the W and S perimeter. The original curtain consisted throughout of stone headers and stretchers. Each tower was connected by a short line of straight curtain to form an indented trace.

Within its walls Apollonia was divided lengthwise by a broad avenue, which ran from the W end of town to the acropolis hill occupying the E quarter. Here the rise in ground level halted the further progress of the decumanus, which was crossed at right angles by narrow cardines at intervals of every 35 m, at least in the urban center where traces of two such streets have been located.

The first monument to be encountered in the W sector is a Byzantine mortuary chapel, built against an exterior angle of the city wall. This structure, which has four central pillars supporting a dome, housed the remains of a saint or bishop in a Roman sarcophagus, recut in Byzantine times. Just inside the line of the city wall is the restored western basilica, whose apse occupies a former rectangular wall tower. Its nave and side aisles are divided by columns of varying types, sizes, and materials. A complex of rooms E of its narthex contained a small baptistery with sunken baptismal tank. Both the church and baptistery date to the 6th c. Nearby, along the inner face of the city wall, are three excavated rooms of Byzantine date. Their design, as well as their proximity to the main W gate and its associated small oval piazza, suggest that their function was largely governmental and bureaucratic.

The 6th c. central basilica lies ca. 200 m E of the west gate. Its restored interior was originally entered from the W through a small atrium, which in turn led into a long narrow narthex with apses at either end. Local limestone provided the material for some of its columns as well as sections of its paving. Since the rest of its fittings were of marble, evidently pre-cut materials were shipped to Apollonia where a structure had to be improvised for their accommodation. A substantial Roman bath, which, prior to its conversion around A.D. 100, served as a Late Hellenistic *palazzo signorile*, is located E of the church. Immediately N are remains of the late baths, built to replace the Roman baths after the earthquake of A.D. 365. Their construction indicates that they were never completed.

The Palace of the Byzantine Dux (ca. A.D. 500) was

erected on the hillside SE of the Roman baths. This major complex was divided into two sections, with its W half containing the ceremonial chambers of the governor when Apollonia was the provincial capital. These include an audience hall, guardroom, armory, atrium, and chapel. The E wing is less monumental and appears largely residential in nature. An early Roman villa and small houses belonging to the Byzantine period are located ca. 100 m to the NE of the palace. Separated from the Byzantine housing quarter is the restored E basilica (5th or 6th c.), built on top of an unidentified Hellenistic building. The nave of this imposing monument is divided by large monolithic columns of cipollino marble. A baptistery of triconch plan is attached to its NE corner.

As ground rises toward the acropolis hill a rocky outcropping marks the site of a heroon dedicated to the nymph (?) Callicrateia. Further NE are a series of chambers, probably functioning as warehouses, hewn out of the rock ledge facing the sea. Remains of vaulted cisterns and Byzantine houses are located close by. The top of the acropolis hill was left open, with a series of rooms of late date grouped around. No sure identification of this area's use has been made.

The Hellenistic theater, whose scene building was reconstructed during the reign of Domitian, is located just outside the city walls E of the acropolis. A small section of slipways is visible about half a kilometer off shore from the center of the city. These once belonged to the inner harbor and today rise above the sea in the form of an island. A second island slightly to the E preserves traces of the base of an ancient pharos. About a kilometer W of the city are foundations of a Hellenistic temple, as yet unidentified.

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APOLLONIA later SOZUSA Israel. Map 6. A town on the Mediterranean coast, between Jaffa and Caesarea (Plin. *HN* 5.14), ca. 24 km from Jaffa. The Semitic-Phoenician name of the place was Rishpon, "the city of the god Resheph," identified by the Greeks with Apollo. It is possible that Apollonia had already been conquered by John Hyrcanus I, but certainly by the time of Alexander Jannaeus it was incorporated into the Hasmonaean kingdom (Joseph. *AJ* 13.395). The city was freed by Pompey in 64 B.C. and was subsequently rebuilt by Gabinius (Joseph. *BJ* 1.166). Although there is no written evidence, it is certain that Apollonia was given to Herod at the beginning of his reign and received the status of a polis. After the destruction of the Temple it was once again made autonomous by Vespasian.

Apollonia was one of the few coastal cities that did not mint coins. It is possible therefore that during most of the Late Roman period, for which we have no written records, Apollonia was an insignificant town, and revived only in the Byzantine period when its name was changed from Apollonia to Sozusa, "City of the Savior" (Hierocles *Synecd.* 719.5). It has not been excavated.

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APOLLONIA (Kılınçlı, formerly Siçak) Turkey. Map 7. City in Lycia 12 km E of Kaş, not mentioned by the ancient writers (except that Stephanos Byzantios records an island off the coast of Lycia under Apollonia) and known chiefly from its inscriptions. There is said to be a coin of Lycian League type inscribed AFIO; if this is correct it must be ascribed to Apollonia, which cannot then have been merely a subordinate member at that time, as it was later, of a sympolity under Aperlae.

The ruins are on a hill some 90 m above the village, with a small walled area at the highest point. Otherwise, apart from a poorly preserved theater, a large vaulted reservoir, and a number of cisterns of the familiar bell shape, there remain only tombs. Among them are four or five Lycian pillar tombs, none inscribed, proving the antiquity of the site, and one Lycian rock tomb with a Greek inscription.

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APOLLONIA Sicily. Map 17B. An unexplored city on the N coast (Commune of S. Fratello, Province of Messina) between Halontion and Kalakta (Steph. Byz.). Historical references to the site are few: around the middle of the 4th c. B.C. it was dominated by Leptines, tyrant of Engyon; in 342 B.C. Timoleon made the two cities autonomous, after having defeated the tyrant and exiled him to the Peloponnese (Diod. 16:72). The site was sacked by Agathokles in 307 B.C. (Diod. 20:56). In the 1st c. B.C. it was *civitas decumana* (Cic. *Verr.* 3.43,103), and it was represented by one ship in the fleet gathered against the pirates (Cic. *Verr.* 5.33, 86; 34,90).

The city occupies a vast rocky plateau on the summit of Monte Vecchio, a foothill of the central Nebrodi; from this position it dominates a large stretch of the coastline from Kephalaoidion to Agathyrnon. The ruins of the ancient city are visible on the mountain peak. On the entire S and W sides one can follow the line of the fortification walls built with isodomic masonry of local marble; the remains of at least two buildings, in the same isodomic technique, lie on the E side of the plateau, to the W and to the NE of the Norman Church (12th c.) of the Three Saints; on the summit of the mount a large cistern (?) has been cut into the rock, as well as a kind of altar and a few units at the end of a stairway climbing from the E.

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APOLLONIA DEL PONTO (Sozopol) Burgas, E Bulgaria. Map 12. On the W coast of the Black Sea, a Milesian colony (Ps. Scym., 730-731; Strab. C.319), founded ca. 600 B.C. Two large gates and an island are known where the celebrated Sanctuary of Apollo and the major part of the ancient city were situated. A Greek inscription records the reconstruction of the ruined city and of the famous sanctuary by a Thracian tribe. The Imperial coins continue to use the name Apollonia until the 3d c. A.D., when the name Sozopol appears. During the Byzantine Empire Sozopol was the seat of a bishop, a rich and prosperous city that was frequented by the Genoese until it fell under Turkish domination in 1383. Today it is a modest town. Nothing of the ancient city remains visible above ground. Early excavations furnished little clarification. It is certainly on the island of St. Ciriaco where the stele of Anaxandros was found that the Temple of Apollo must be sought since all the material found in 1904, including a series of terracotta figurines datable to the 6th c. B.C., is connected with that cult; on the island of St. George there are traces of Byzantine con-

struction. Both older and more recent excavations at Kalfata and the port of Giardino brought to light rich Greek necropoleis containing painted funerary vases dating between the 5th and the 2d c. b.c. The promontory is called Cape Kolokuntas (pumpkins) because of the great number of tumuli in the area. They are scattered over the upland and contain dromoi and funerary chambers, as was the Thracian custom. There are also cultural blendings as in the tumulus of Mapès, with dromoi and painted sarcophagi, where the Greek influence dominates.

For the Temple of Apollo, Kalamis made the bronze statue of the god (ca. 13.2 m tall), which was stolen by Licinius Lucullus in a.d. 73 after the seizure of Apollonia, and transported to the Campidoglio in Rome. The symbolic lion of Apollo is found on the coins of Apollonia. There are many inscriptions and also an important decree. The only notable monument surviving is the stele of Anaxandros, now in the National Museum of Sofia. It is a masterpiece of Ionic art from the end of the 6th c. b.c., representing the deceased cloaked, with his dog. At the Louvre is a fragment of a slab from Apollonia in the archaic Ionic style.

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APOLLONIS Turkey. Map 7. City in Lydia midway on the road between Sardis and Pergamon (Strab. 13.4.4), founded by Eumenes II of Pergamon (197-160 b.c.). Cicero refers to it as well deserving and prosperous (*Flac.* 29.71). It is on a hill half an hour's walk N of modern Mecidiye (formerly Palamut). Partly preserved is a large wall circuit with some 24 towers, of Hellenistic coursed trapezoidal (and some polygonal) masonry. Inside are remains of a rectangular building (gymnasium?). On a lower hill to the NW, connected by a saddle, is a smaller fortress. The main wall is thought to date earlier than the 190s. Nearby there was apparently a Macedonian colony, Doidye, not certainly located.

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T. S. MACKAY

APTARA, see APTERA

APTERA or Aptara (Palaiokastro, near Megala Chora-phia) Apokoronas district, Crete. Map 11. On a steep-sided plateau (231 m) just inland from Kalami on the S side of entrance to Suda Bay. Various attempts were made in antiquity to explain the name: e.g., that this was the site of the song contest of the Muses and Sirens; the latter lost their wings when defeated (Steph. Byz. s.v. Aptera; 'aptera' = 'wingless'); another legend has an eponymous hero Apteros. The city's name may in fact derive from the epithet of Artemis there (see below). The foundation of the city is variously ascribed to Glaukos of Cyrene or Pteras of Delphi.

There are few literary references to the city's history: archers from A. fought for Sparta in the second Messenian war (late 7th c.; Paus. 4.20.8); in 220 b.c. the city was forced by Polyrrhenia to desert its alliance with

Knossos (Polyb. 4.55.4). A little can be gleaned from inscriptions: A. probably supported Sparta against Pyrrhos (272) and in the Chremonidean war (267/6-1); at this time it had links with Ptolemaic Egypt but was strangely absent from the alliances with Miletos (mid 3d c.); Scipios and their staff were honored there (189) as well as pro-Roman Achaeans (early 2d c.), Attalus I or II, and Prusias II. The city joined the treaty with Eumenes (183).

Impressive city walls indicate prosperity in the Early Hellenistic period, and wide commercial and political contacts are attested by a series of proxeny decrees (mainly 2d c.); the city's position at the mouth of the safest anchorage in Crete was of benefit. However, Aptera seems to have declined before the Roman Conquest, perhaps becoming dependent on its powerful neighbor Kydonia. Archaeological evidence of continued settlement through the Early Byzantine period is confirmed by a mention in Hierokles (650.11) and references to bishops of Aptera (*Notitiae* 8.227; 9.136). Geographical sources refer to it, usually as an inland city, without much detail: [Scylax] 47; Strab. 10.4.13, p. 479; Dion. Call. 122f; Plin. *HN* 4.12.59 (*Minoium Apterion* are two separate sites); Ptol. *Geogr.* 3.5.7; *Stad.* 344 (confusion with Minoa?); *Rav. Cosm.* V.21; Steph. Byz. s.v. The form Aptara was apparently the usual one in Crete, and Aptera outside: coins have Aptara, inscriptions both, literary texts mostly Aptera. Coins portray a number of deities, especially Artemis Aptera, who seems to have been the chief deity (related to Diktyinna and associated with initiation rites: see Willetts). Coins also commonly depict an armed man, Ptolioikos (the hero Apteros?), a bee, a torch, and a bow. Coinage started ca. 330 and ceased well before the Roman Conquest; there was none under Roman rule.

Pashley first correctly identified the site, previously thought to be Minoa or Amphimalla. Considerable remains survive, though nowhere to full height, of the city walls which are 4 km long, probably of 3d c. date, and all of one period despite differences in style. They surround the entire plateau, some of which was probably not built on even at times of maximum population. The work is particularly solid (2.4-2.8 m thick) on the W side, the normal approach at least from the Hellenistic period and the easiest route of access. The main gate is set at an oblique angle and flanked by towers; farther S is another tower shielding a sally port. Only traces survive of the wall line along the S and central N side, and on the NW side the work is rougher (with a steep drop outside). On the E side the terrain is rougher and the plateau edge irregular; the wall course is correspondingly irregular. The E gate (now Sideroporta) lay where the wall crossed a deep gully running into the site from the NE. Earlier the city may have been more clearly oriented towards the plain to the E, and there are possible traces of early defenses farther up the gully and around a low hill near the E side of the city, S of the gully, which seems to have been the acropolis; only rock cuttings survive on its top.

Apart from the city walls, the most striking ancient remains are the two great cisterns in the center of the site on the S side of the main gully (since these, like the walls, remained in use for centuries, they escaped demolition in the Early Byzantine period when all other ancient buildings were stripped of reusable building material; the walls suffered more during Venetian and Turkish fortification of Suda Bay). Both cisterns were built of concrete faced with brick and then mortar. One (W of the monastery of St. John of Patmos) has one aisle and turns at a right angle (6.3 m clear width). The other

(NE of the monastery) has three barrel-vaulted aisles divided by two rows of four longitudinal arched piers (overall size 24.7 x 18.5 x 8.2 m high); it is of Roman date, at least in its final form (with barrel vaults). To the SW of the monastery is a small double-cella temple (cf. Sta. Lenika) of careful, heavily clamped ashlar (5th-4th c.); later, graves were put inside and a mediaeval building over it. Behind is a terrace wall (associated with Proto-geometric-Geometric sherds?). Nearby to the SE, a wall containing a number of (mainly proxeny) inscriptions was seen by Pococke and Pashley and excavated by Wescher (1862-64) but largely demolished in the 1890s; three more inscriptions were found in 1928. They may be in situ, not reused, and perhaps associated with the prytaneion. The wall has now entirely disappeared, but nearby is a 7th-8th c. church. To the E of this is a Roman apsidal building (bouleuterion?), with W wall, of poor concrete work with three niches, partly surviving. To the S of this, Early Byzantine houses have been excavated, and others of this period N of the cisterns.

The small theater lay inside the S city wall; the cavea (diam. 55 m) and orchestra (diam. 18 m) are now a simple hollow covered with stone. Diazoma, some seats and the paraskenia are still visible, but little of the stage building (25 x 6 m). Remains of brick walls attest alterations in the Roman period. To the E of the theater are traces of a small Doric temple (of Dionysos?). Between the acropolis(?) and E city wall is a small, poorly preserved temple of the Early Roman period: distyle in antis, with two statue bases in front; it was perhaps a Temple of Demeter and Kore (excavated 1958). The earlier attribution to it of bull statues is probably wrong. The existence of a temple under the Turkish Fort Izzedin at the NE corner of the site is uncertain.

Sherds of all periods from Classical (a few) to Early Byzantine and later cover the site. The main area of occupation in earlier periods was in the larger part S of the gully; remains in the N part seem to be mostly Byzantine or later. Buildings were probably never closely crowded. In the Roman period the city probably became rather agricultural in character. The site was destroyed in the Arab conquest and probably not reoccupied until Venetian times.

The necropolis lay on the saddle to the W near Megala Choraphia and contained rock-cut graves as well as chamber tombs of Late Classical-Roman times and an earlier pithos burial. Some rock-cut graves found within the city walls (S side) indicate lack of habitation there. The port was at Kisamos; Aptera is thought by some to have controlled Minoa across the bay entrance. To the W is Mt. Malaxa (ancient Berekynthos), where the Idaean Daktyloi lived, legendary inventors of metallurgy (Diod. 5.64.5).

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D. J. BLACKMAN

APULUM (Alba Iulia) Romania. Map 12. The most important center of Roman Dacia. The name, linked with the name of the Dacian tribe Apuli is mentioned in ancient sources (Ptol. 3.8, *Tab.Peut.*, *Rav.Cosm.* 4.7) and inscriptions.

Older archaeological excavations, the material discovered in the course of construction in the modern town, and especially the hundreds of inscriptions have documented the history of the two ancient towns that developed here. Their situation on the fertile land around the Mureş river, at the crossroads of several highways, and not far from the gold-bearing mountains, contributed to their development.

Legio XIII Gemina was stationed here, from the Roman conquest until the Aurelian withdrawal in the 270s. The camp of the legion on the river Mureş, at the place called Cetate (Fortress) today, was built of stone. The camp (600-750 x 500-400 m; ca. 24-30 ha) was destroyed to build various mediaeval structures, especially the 18th c. fortress on the same site.

South of the camp, farther up to the Mureş river, in the present Partoş district, the legion dug canabae, mentioned epigraphically from the time of Trajan until the time of Marcus Aurelius (*CIL* III, tab. cer. xxv) when the settlement there became the Municipium Aurelium Apulense (*CIL* III, 986). Under Commodus it became colonia Aurelia Apulensis. An inscription of 253 in honor of Volusianus, the son of emperor Trebonianus Gallus, calls the town col(onia) Aur(elia) Ap(ulensis) Chrisp(olis).

The ruins of this town were preserved until the middle of the 19th c. Among the many buildings, some paved with mosaics, a long edifice (49.90 x 14.65 m), used for handicraft workshops was discovered.

Parallel with this town a second town developed to the N, E, and SE of the camp. It became a municipium under Septimius Severus (*CIL* III, 976, 985, 1051) and coexisted with the colony Aurelia Apulensis. Its name was col(onia) nova Apule(n)s(is) and it was mentioned in the year 250 in an inscription in honor of Trajan, called "Restitutor Daciarum" (*CIL* III, 1176).

There were baths, temples, a Mithraeum, the residence of the governor(?), streets, aqueducts, buildings. Inscriptions mention: temples, porticos, basilicas, public wells, none of which remain.

After the administrative reforms made by Hadrian (in 118-120), the governor of Dacia Superior had his residence in Apulum. He was also the commander of Legio XIII Gemina; after the administrative reform of Marcus Aurelius in 168, this was the seat of the governor of the three Dacias, Legatus Augusti pro praetore Daciarum trium.

The importance of handicrafts is attested by the great quantity of ceramics, oil lamps, metal objects, and tiles and bricks bearing the seal of the Legio XIII Gemina and often accompanied by the name of the head of the workshop. Inscriptions testify to the existence of collegia: collegium fabrum, centonariorum, nautarum and dendrophorum. Treasuries, coins that attest an uninterrupted monetary circulation until the 4th c., money bags, and inscriptions all prove the commercial activity of this place. The inhabitants of the towns were granted ius Italicum.

Recent archaeological discoveries have identified two Roman necropoleis. A variety of religious cults existed according to inscriptions and remains of sculpture, and Aesculapius and Hygieia seem to have been the patron deities of the town.

The epigraphic and sculptural material is on display in the lapidarium of the regional museum in Alba Iulia.

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L. MARINESCU

AQUAE (Aix-les-Bains) Savoie, France. Map 23. A district (vicus) of the city of Vienna, governed by 10 delegates (decemlecti) designated as landlords (possesores Aquenses): *CIL* XII, 2459, 2460, 5874; *AEpigr* (1934) 165.

Three monuments are well known. First is a funerary arch known as the Campanus arch because of an inscription mentioning that L. Pompeius Campanus had the monument erected in honor of all his relatives. This type of tomb is very unusual. It is 9.15 m high, 6.7 m wide, and has a 3 m span. Built of finely cut stone, it has an entablature terminating in a projecting cornice and topped by an attic. On the E side of the arch are eight niches, alternately rectangular and curved, for the busts of the dignitaries listed below, while those of the other six mentioned on the attic were probably on the top of the arch.

The next monument is called a temple, a rectangular building (17 x 13 x 14.5 m); its walls, built of large stones, still stand 9.75 m high. According to local tradition this was a temple to Diana, but the tradition is unfounded.

Finally, the baths, remodeled since antiquity and incompletely excavated, consist of three frigidaria, two adjacent tepidaria, and two pools and one room, all heated. The pools were faced with marble and the walls with painted stucco. The healing god Bormo (or Borvo) was worshiped at Aix.

The town museum has inscriptions, sculptures (Constantine? a Muse?) and other finds from the surrounding area.

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M. LEGLAY

AQUAE (Călan) Hunedoara, Romania. Map 12. An important civil settlement and health resort on a terrace of the Strei river NW of the present town. The name appears as Hydata in Ptolemy (3.8.4). The site, called pagus Aquensis, belonged to the territory of Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa and was ruled by a praefectus, who was at the same time the decurion of Sarmizegetusa.

All that remains is a basin at a water source, and traces of the imperial road to Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa. The camp traces are uncertain. The neighboring quarry was used in antiquity.

Among important inscriptions discovered was one from A.D. 161, in honor of the governor P. Furius Saturninus (*CIL* III, 1412), and tiles and bricks bearing the seals of Legio XIII Gemina.

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L. MARINESCU

AQUAE (Cioroiul Nou) Dolj, Romania. Map 12. A statio in Dacia inferior, near the sources of the Apa Cioroiului river. It comprised a civil agglomeration covering ca. 20 ha, a quadrilateral citadel (130 x 235 m) in the center, and a necropolis at its S end. The earth citadel was built by the local population after the invasion of the Carpes in 245-247. The name of this place appears in the votive inscription of a certain Germanus speculator leg. VII Claudiae, dedicated to genio stationis Aquensium; and a dedication to Hercules: pro sal. Aquensium made by M. Opellius Maximus, dec. Montanensium.

It was probably a fiscal customs statio, and was located in the center of a vast, fertile plain. The archaeological excavations uncovered a villa rustica, public baths, a temple, pottery ovens, and foundations of houses. The coins discovered go from Trajan to Heraclius. The temple, having a naos, a pronaos, and a vestibulum, covered an area of 6.6 by 17.8 m and was very likely consecrated to Hercules. In a ditch, buried as membra disiecta, were 37 fragments of statues (Minerva, Mercurius, Bacchus, Hekate, Apollo, Venus, Matres, Iupiter, Aion, etc.). They are from a ritual burial performed after the destruction of the Carpes. (At present, these remains are preserved with other pieces of the same type in the Museum of Craiova.) The statio Aquensis was also an administrative center of an important agricultural area divided among several large landowners, such as C. Ant. Iulianus, M. Cassius Herculianus.

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D. TUDOR

AQUAE ARNEMETIAB (Buxton) N. Derbyshire, England. Map 24. The name of this watering place is preserved in the *Ravenna Cosmography* and clearly relates to the present spa at Buxton. The site is the principal center of the Peak District; in the Roman period it lay at the junction of the Manchester-Littleborough road with another running E from Brough-on-Noe. The name relates to the goddess Arnemetia who was associated with St. Anne's Well opposite the pump room. A Flavian fort probably lay nearby at Silverlands. Finds are in the local museum.

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G.D.B. JONES

AQUAE DACICAE (Sidi Moulay Yakoub) Morocco. Map 19. Situated in Mauretania Tingitana (*Ant. It.* 23.3), it should be identified with the ruins of some large Roman baths found in the valley of the el Hamma river 20 km S of Sidi-Slimane, near the sulphurous spring Sidi Moulay Yakoub. Piped since Roman times, the spring fed, by aqueduct, several pools that have been partially preserved. They are in the center of houses that extended over roughly 50 m.

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M. EUZENNAT

AQUAE FLAVIAE (Chaves) Trás-os-Montes, Portugal. Map 19. The modern city is the site of a Roman municipium. The only remains are many inscriptions and the bridge across the Tâmega, completed under Trajan (A.D. 104). It is 140 m long and has 18 arches, six of which are now almost completely underground. An inscription from the time of Vespasian preserved in the bridge (it is not certain how it came to be there) records the fact that ten people of the region contributed to a great work which cannot be certainly identified. Could it be the bridge itself? Or the road from Bracara to Asturica for which the bridge must have been a crossing?

Aquaes Flaviae derived its importance from the road and from its medicinal springs. There seem to have been

two baths outside the fortifications, one to the S at the site of Tabolado, another to the N, in the vicinity of the fort of S. Vicente. The street of Santo Antonio is perhaps aligned along an aqueduct, no longer visible, which once fed the N baths. The mediaeval fortifications may follow the plan of the Roman ones, or they may be only a reconstruction of them. The Largo da Principal may correspond to the forum, and some of the streets preserve the alignment of the Roman ones.

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J. ALARCÃO

AQUAE GRANNI (Aachen) Germany. Map 20. West of the province Germania Inferior, probably in the region of the Sunuci settled in the time of Augustus and Tiberius. About A.D. 80 the legions in this province built above the hot sulfur springs two baths, the Büchelthermae and the Münsterthermae, which were still in use in the second half of the 4th c. A.D. Together with a large temple complex the baths formed an important health center, probably for the troops that built them. The Roman living quarters were included in the area of the baths. To the NW of the settlement was a necropolis of the 3d and 4th c. Various finds in Burtscheid suggest that there too baths had existed. Most of the finds are now in the Rheinisches Landesmuseum in Bonn.

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H. VON PETRIKOVITS

AQUAE HELVETICAE (Baden) Aargau, Switzerland. Map 20. Roman vicus on the W bank of the Limmat, 32 km downstream from Zurich. The name occurs in an inscription, *CIL* XIII 10027, 204 = Howald-Meyer no. 448: Aquis He(lveticis) Gemellianus f(ecit). The site is on a hairpin curve, where the river flows for 2.2 km in a ravine with a bottleneck at each end. The vicus developed from the river crossing of the military road from Aventicum and Augusta Raurica to Raetia, and also because of hot springs on both sides of the bend. It was settled in the early years of Tiberius' reign, and during the 1st c. A.D. a military post manned from the legionary camp of Vindonissa, 7 km away, guarded road and bridge. Sacked in A.D. 69 by the legions of Vitellius under Caecina, because the Helvetii sided with Galba (*Tac.* 1.67-69), it recovered and flourished until the incursions of the Alamanni ca. A.D. 260. Habitation continued, however, through the 4th c.

The Roman site lies N of the mediaeval town and bridge, near the upper bottleneck. It extends on both sides of the Roman road between the bridge and the foot of the Martinsberg, where cemeteries have been found. A fortification wall, once visible on the left bank of the river from the bridge to the Martinsberg, which was not precisely dated, has now disappeared. There was a military lookout on the hilltop. Bathing establishments are still built over the hot springs, making excavation impossible.

The W part of the vicus appears to have been a business district, with the short sides of oblong buildings

lining the road. The E part, under the modern casino park, was residential; villa-like buildings with wall paintings and mosaics have been discovered. The destruction level of A.D. 69 is noticeable throughout. A building (40 x 35 m), with 14 rooms containing many medical instruments, has been identified as a hospital for the legionary camp at Vindonissa. Legionary titles indicate that the hospital was built by the army.

The baths covered an area of at least 35 by 30 m. Built against the slope where the springs gush out, the rooms were cut at different levels in the gravel. The foundations were laid on wooden piles and the basin walls were isolated by clay packing. Two of the latter have been explored, and are partly preserved under the Stadhof. There is no heating system. Wide seats or steps surround one basin beneath the water level, and votive deposits have been found in a shaft. A temple to Isis is attested near Wettingen, ca. 1.7 km upstream (*CIL* XIII, 5233), and a possibly related silver treasure was found and melted down in 1663. The historical museum is in the Landvogteischloss.

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V. VON GONZENBACH

AQUAE IASAE (Varaždinske Toplice) Croatia, Yugoslavia. Map 12. A spa ca. 12 km S-SE of Varaždin in the territory of the Illyrian tribe of Iasi where there developed an important settlement in the 1st and 2d c. A.D. Being at a crossroads the hot springs attracted many visitors, who left votive monuments especially to the Nymphs and to Silvanus. In the 2d c. A.D. the republica Poetoviensis, to whose territory Aquae Iasae belonged, built a sanctuary to the Nymphs there. Constantine the Great reconstructed the bath buildings after a fire and built porticos.

Systematic excavation has uncovered the bath complex, forum, and capitolium, where a fine statue of Minerva was discovered. The earlier architecture was mainly wooden and large oak beams were found preserved by layers of mineral. The pottery was imported from Italy, Germania, and Gallia, but local production kept the native traditions. M. Fabius Fabullus, legatus Augusti provinciae Africae, came here as a patient in the middle of the 1st c. A.D. The settlement was destroyed in the end of the 4th c.

The finds are preserved in a local collection and in the Archaeological Museum at Zagreb.

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M. ZANINOVIC

AQUAE MATTIACAE (Wiesbaden) Germany. Map 20. Capital of the Civitas Mattiacorum, the town took its name from the hot springs described by Pliny (*HN* 31.20) and mentioned by Martial (*Ep.* 14.27). The name was first mentioned in an inscription on a milestone from Mainz-Kastel (Castellum Mattiacorum) A.D. 121-22. Before that, a series of military installations is known: 1) A lookout post from the time of Germanicus'

campaigns, A.D. 14-16, known through pottery finds. 2) A camp of the Claudian period, established probably in A.D. 40 and destroyed in 68-69, known from finds and the remains of buildings. 3) From the time of Vespasian, various citadels, the latest a stone-built one under Domitian, abandoned in 121-22: it was garrisoned by Cohors II Raetorum and Cohors IV Delmatarum.

The economic center of the vicus Aquae Mattiacorum was the baths, built ca. 89-90, a combination of baths and spa, with four shallow pools and private cells. Diana Mattiaca was revered as the goddess of healing. Temples to Jupiter Dolichenus, Mithras, and Sirona, and a schola for negotiatores civitatis Mattiacorum are known through inscriptions and foundations.

After the fall of the limes in 259-60, the population fell off sharply. In the 4th c., under Valentinian I, Wiesbaden is believed to have formed the center of a fortified bridgehead for Mainz. The only remnant from the Roman period is the so-called Heidenmauer, ca. 500 m long and set with engaged-towers. It cut through the vicus, excluding the baths. Since it could be circumvented at both ends, it may in fact be a part of the unfinished citadel. The necropoleis of the vicus lie on the roads leading out from the citadel built under Domitian, particularly on the road to Castellum Mattiacorum, the second vicus of the civitas. At least two districts of the town are known, vicus Vetus and vicus Melonionorum. Among its public buildings, a large bath complex has been excavated. Castellum Mattiacorum remained in Roman hands at least until the beginning of the 5th c., according to a coin hoard with coins from the end of the reign of Constantine III (A.D. 408). The hoard probably represents the paymaster's treasury from a military detachment.

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AQUAE NERI (Neris les Bains) Allier, France. Map 23. Some Gallo-Roman baths mentioned in the *Peutinger Table* have been partly excavated. They were quite luxurious, with marble veneers; some pools can still be seen. Tiles bearing the mark of Legio VIII and the presence of a camp suggest that there was a valetudinarium here. Remains of an amphitheater, some rich villas, and two aqueducts are still standing. A number of inscriptions have been found, several of them with the dedication: DEO NERIO.

Sculptures representing the traditional Gallic gods have also been found: a crouching god, a god with a snake, one snake with a ram's head. Others show Epona and Abundance, while Oriental religions are represented by a lamp with a dedication to the Mother of the Gods.

A remarkable number of bowls of metal as well as of glass and terracotta have been found on the site. Two potter's kilns of the Tiberian period have been discovered; they were used to bake terra sigillata and ordinary domestic bowls. Bowls with a lead glaze were also found in the furnace dump.

BIBLIOGRAPHY. H. Vertet, "Lampe en bronze dédiée à Cybèle, trouvée à Neris," *Revue archéologique du Centre* 1 (1962) 348-50; "Informations," *Gallia* 25 (1967) 297-98; 29 (1971) 323-24. H. VERTET

AQUAE S. (Iliđža) Bosnia-Herzegovina, Yugoslavia. Map 12. A resort on the main road to the coast 3 km SE of Sarajevo. Under Roman control by the 1st c. A.D., it achieved its greatest prosperity early in the 3d c. and continued in use through the 4th c. The settlement became a municipium towards the end of the 2d c. A.D.

Excavations have produced the remains of the main spa built over the source of the springs. This was a large building richly decorated with imported Corinthian capitals, painted walls, and numerous mosaic floors. The remains of a courtyard house and hospital have been uncovered. The house, possibly the administrative center for the spa, contained more than 30 rooms oriented around a courtyard portico. The hospital included a small bath block flanked by two groups of small rooms with mosaic pavements of geometric design. The finds from the site are kept in the Zemaljski Muzej in Sarajevo.

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AQUAE SEGETAE (Sceaux du Gâtinais) Loire, France. Map 23. Mentioned in the *Peutinger Table* as Aquae Segestae. A thermal center on the road from Agedincum (Sens) to Orléans, 82 leagues from Agedincum and 22 leagues from Fines (Ingrannes). The well-preserved section of the road in this area is known as Le Chemin de César. The name Sceaux comes from Segeta, a goddess of the springs worshiped both at Saint Galmier in the Vosges and at Moind in Le Forez.

Much digging has been done on the site since 1836, and important ruins have been located at Le Préau, E of the modern village. These consist, first, of a long rectangular building (400 x 75 m) oriented NW-SE, with a pool at either end. The N pool terminates in an apse. The S corner, which includes several rooms around a basin to the N, is now being cleared. The architecture is carefully executed, and fragments of marble from different regions have been found. The building apparently goes back to the Flavian era, and underwent changes and embellishments in the 2d c. This is undoubtedly the Sanctuary of Segeta, with its healing pools fed by a ferruginous spring (now dried up) and probably also by an aqueduct, traces of which have been located for a distance of 30 km.

A theater 104 m in diameter lies NW of the spa buildings; its cavea is built on embankments supported by walls, and the orchestra is semi-elliptical. Traces of several other monuments have been located, and a great number of finds have come from the ruins, in particular, hoards of coins and silver plate. The city also had necropoleis. A very large, rich Merovingian cemetery in the area known as Le Mérie is being excavated, and a second has been located.

BIBLIOGRAPHY. A. Grenier, *Manuel d'archéologie gallo-romaine* III, 2 (1958) Ludi, 874-76; Abbé Nouel, *Origines gallo-romaines du Sud du Bassin Parisien*, 22-23; *Gallia* 26, 2 (1968) 325-27; *Mémoires inédits de M. Roncin et de Mlle. Matthieu*. G. C. PICARD

AQUAE SEXTIAE SALLUVIORUM (Aix-en-Provence) Bouches-du-Rhône, France. Map 23. The town derives its names from its hot springs and its founder. Caius Sextius Calvinus created it in 122 B.C. on the territory of the indigenous confederation of the Salluvii, whose capital of Entremont nearby he had just destroyed (*Livy Epit.* 61; *Vell. Pat.* 1.15; *Strab.* 4.15). Originally Aix was a castellum occupied by a garrison which was supposed to watch over the routes leading from Marseille to the Durance and from the Rhône to the Italian frontier. It is the oldest Roman foundation in Gaul. The presence of a Roman garrison must quickly have attracted merchants and businessmen, and it was prob-

ably Caesar who made it the capital of a civitas after 49 and divided the territory of Marseille between it and Arles. A Latin colony under Caesar, it later became a Roman one, perhaps under Augustus. Around 375 it became the capital of provincia Narbonensis secunda.

Rather few archaeological remains have been found in situ. The area occupied by the castellum and the colonia respectively is a subject for discussion. The most generally accepted opinion identifies the Roman castellum with the Bourg Saint-Sauveur, which was the capitular residence in the Middle Ages. Its location somewhat higher than the rest of the site and its dimensions (ca. 400 m N-S and 300 E-W) would correspond fairly well with characteristics of a fortified post. Unfortunately, archaeological proof is lacking and reconstruction of the fortifications remains hypothetical. Only some stretches of road have been noted. Similarly, the course and extent of the wall of the colony are the subject of various hypotheses. Ancient documents allow one to place the S gate. Its arrangement as a half-moon shape protected by two round towers, analogous to gates at Fréjus and Arles, may indicate that it dates to the Augustan period. The Via Julia Augusta entered the town by this gate, and in the past tombs and a mausoleum have been noted in the vicinity. Two pieces of wall found long ago, burials, and funerary inscriptions permit the approximate reconstruction of an enclosure with a perimeter of some 3 km. It was elongated along an E-W axis and very much off center with respect to the original castellum. However, the details of the topography still remain to be specified. Sections of the cardo have been known for a long time and recent excavations have reconstructed the axis of the decumanus. There are remains, some of them sizable, of five aqueducts.

According to different indications there probably were an amphitheater and an arch of triumph or trophy. Three villae urbanae have been partly excavated in the Grassi gardens. One of them, probably Augustan, included two peristyles.

Of Early Christian Aix there remains the baptistery of Saint-Sauveur cathedral. It can be dated to the end of the 4th or beginning of the 5th c. Eight unmatched columns in it were borrowed from pagan buildings. The seat of the archbishopric has not yet been found.

There is a Gallo-Roman collection at the Musée Granet.

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AQUAE STATIPELLAE Liguria, Italy. Map 14. A city inhabited before the Roman conquest by the Ligurian Statielli. Discoveries of rough-hewn flint and small knives found in the valley of the railroad bridge toward Ovada and in the higher part of the site give evidence that this area was inhabited in Neolithic times.

Pliny mentions the city among the civitates of the Augustan Regio IX and remarks that its inhabitants, at the time of the war between the Ligurians and the Romans, were taken prisoner by the Romans and reduced to slavery. However, they were later freed and allotted lands beyond the Po.

The interest of the Romans in this capital of the Statielli was mainly strategic for the city was at the junction of two great communication arteries: the Aemilia Scauri (later the Julia Augusta)—which, from Vada Sabatia

and from the sea, went as far as Dertona to join the Via Postumia, which united the large centers of the E Po valley—and another road which, passing Alba, permitted direct communication with Augusta Taurinorum and the Alpine passes beyond.

Numerous finds from the interior of the modern city illuminate the Roman passion for bathing establishments. The city was rich in spas and monumental buildings around Fonte Bollente. A large aqueduct, bringing water from the Erro river, a few km upstream from the city, approached the city by following the slope of the valley. Running underground, the aqueduct then joined the territory of the Acqui, across the Bormida, on arches of a truly grand Roman scale.

Today eight large piers of this marvelous work remain on the flat right bank sloping toward the river. Particularly majestic are seven others with low, ogival arches. These follow the river bed, their walls covered by small squares of local stone.

A series of tombs discovered at the perimeter of the city define its boundaries and have supplied notable archaeological finds from the first centuries of the Empire. A mosaic pavement has inscriptions which mention L. Ullatius and L. Valerius, high officials of the town, who constructed or reconstructed the chambers, pavimenta, and tecta of the building.

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AQUAE SULIS (Bath) Avon, England. Map 24. Situated in a meander of the river Avon on low, marshy ground, ca. 20 km from Bristol and 30 from the sea. The sole reason for a settlement in such a position is the existence of the hot mineral water spring with its healing properties.

The settlement was founded ca. A.D. 75; it flourished throughout the period of official imperial protection of Britain and probably for an indeterminate period afterwards. The principal monument to be seen today is the vast bathing establishment. Some parts were recognized during the 18th c., but it was mostly uncovered in 1878-95 and 1922-25.

The hot spring, with a wall around it, served as a reservoir which fed the various baths. The principal ones were the Great Bath (24 x 12 m and 1.65 m deep) with steps all around it and a lead-lined bottom; the Lucas Bath and a rectangular bath later filled in; and at least one other bath which was later replaced. A circular bath, 10 m in diameter and 1.4 m deep, was later inserted into the large hall of the initial construction. To these were added an elaborate series of Turkish and sauna baths, one series at each end, which reached their maximum extent in the 4th c. A.D.

The whole establishment was large and architecturally splendid, as was the other monument with which it was integrally arranged. This was the Temple of Sulis Minerva, parts of which were found when the present Pump Room was built in 1790-95; more has been discovered in excavations since 1964. This was a temple of the Corinthian order, standing on a podium within a large colonnaded precinct. It had a four-columned portico, and the cella behind covered the rear two-thirds of the podium with Corinthian pilasters bordering it. The front pediment depicted a bearded male Medusa head within a

central shield bounded by oak leaves and acorns, and supported by flying winged victories on either side; Tritons filled the corner spaces. The podium proportions (2:1) were Vitruvius' ideal.

The temple precinct contained the usual clutter of altars, remains of monuments, such as a frieze of the four seasons and other friezes and pediments. Discovered in 1965 was a statue base inscribed with the name of one Lucius Marcius Memor an Haruspex, apparently an important soothsayer. Another large public building about which little is known may be a theater. This complex is unlike anything else in Roman Britain and can best be paralleled in Mediterranean Gaul.

The remainder of the settlement is comparatively unexplored, largely because of later building, but traces have been found of houses, or possibly hotels.

A bank and ditch defense was added in the middle of the 2d c. A.D., later replaced by a stone wall which stood almost intact, although repaired, until 1720. Little now survives. The enclosed area covered about 110,000 sq. m. The stone used in all construction work was the local oolite limestone known as Bath stone.

Finds from Aquae Sulis and vicinity are in the museum adjoining the Roman baths. Notable are a gilt bronze head of Minerva, presumably from a cult statue, and fine stone work from the baths and temple (including the temple pediment). There is also a fine hoard of imported intaglios.

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AQUAE TARBELLICAE (Dax) Dept. Landes, France. Map 23. The settlement, on the left bank of the Adour River, lying in a low region bordered by low sand ridges, has been inhabited since the beginning of the Bronze Age. The presence of a hot spring (57° centigrade) determined its future, giving it its name, exactly that of the original inhabitants, the Tarbelli. In the 5th c. it became a civitas Aquensium.

The ramparts, built after the invasion of 276, were for the most part destroyed in the 19th c. Making an irregular quadrilateral of 1465 m, these walls (4 m thick), strengthened by 43 round turrets, enclosed an area of 12.6 ha.

About 20 m S of the hot spring, a wall E-W ca. 2 m wide separates the rest of the city from the boggy ground of the thermal quarter (many of the ancient structures there are on short piles). Three to five levels of successive occupation have been noted. Almost half of the known coins belong to the 4th c.; more than a quarter, to the 3d. The terra sigillata pottery is chiefly Spanish. Dax, one of the stops on the route from Bordeaux to Spain, was also the point of departure for Toulouse. Two cemeteries are known, one SE (the Peyrelongue quarter), the other SW, where the remains of St. Vincent, the first bishop and local martyr, were buried.

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AQUA VIVA (Petrijanec) Yugoslavia. Map 12. About 32 km to the E of Poetovio. In Julio-Claudian times this post station lay in Pannonia Superior on the Rochade road, which joined the main fortresses of Illyricum: Carnuntum, Scarbantia, Poetovio, Siscia, Burnum. After

the creation of the Danube limes the road served merely for communication between provinces. At Aqua Viva the road was crossed by the highway running from Poetovio to Mursa and on to Sirmium. There have been sporadic finds: necropoleis, inscriptions, remains of buildings, a rich cache of jewelry.

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AQUILEIA Udine, Veneto, Italy. Map 14. At the extreme E end of the plain of Veneto, a few km from the sea. It was founded by the Romans in 181 B.C. under the triumvirs P. Scipio Nasica, C. Flaminius, and L. Manlius Acidinus (Livy 39.55.5-6; 40.34.2). The city was established essentially for military reasons at the moment when, after the conquest of the entire peninsula, Roman power extended all the way to the Po valley. Aquileia was the base of operations against the Carnici, whose advances were brought under control in 115 B.C. (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>, p. 177). The city was also the staging point for the wars against the Istri in 178-177 B.C. (Livy 41.1-5, 9-11; Flor. 1.26) and for the victorious campaigns of the consul C. Sempronius Tuditanus, which permitted the Romans to triumph over the Taurisci, Iapides, and the Liburni in 129 B.C. (Per. Liv. 59; Plin. *HN* 3.129; App. *III*. 10.30, 1.1, 13.1 pp. 82-83 n. 32; *CIL* 1<sup>2</sup>, 652). The Taurisci and the Iapides attacked Aquileia again in 52 B.C. (Strab. 4.6.10; App. *III*. 18.1). From the Augustan age onward, a long and prosperous period of peace was interrupted by two sieges, one by the Quadi and Marcomanni in A.D. 169 (Amm. Marc. 29.6.1; Lucian *Alex.* 48) and the other by Maximinus of Thrace in A.D. 238 (Herodian 7.2-3; Jul. *Capitol. Maxim. duo* 21-23; id. *Epitome* 25; Eutrop. 9.1; Oros. 7.19.2; Zonar. 12.16). From the middle of the 3d c. until the end of the Roman Empire, Aquileia was a participant in the struggles among the emperors. At the end of the 3d c. the barbarian invasions commenced, and Aquileia was the first to suffer from them because of its geographic position. Afterwards, the city slowly recovered and only in the 9th c., under the Patriarchs, did it regain any real importance.

Although the founding of Aquileia was dictated by military considerations, it was also intended to create peaceful agricultural and commercial conditions. Beginning in 181 B.C., the territory was divided into centuries. At the start, 3000 colonists were settled there, each with an allotment of 50 ha. of land. Another 1500 colonists were settled there in 169 B.C. and still another probably in the Augustan period. Commerce was the reason for the great prosperity of Aquileia. In the Republican period, it was a customs station where the portorium was collected (Cic. *Pro Font.* 1.2) and where two stations of the 3d c. A.D. are attested (Ann. épigr. 1934, n. 234). In times of prosperity, the city had 70,000-100,000 inhabitants to judge from the extent of its urban structures. It must also have been quite populous in late antiquity, as is evidenced by the size and number of its Early Christian basilicas. Commerce profited from a good highway network and from a large harbor at the mouth of the river, which allowed the transport of merchandise manufactured on site.

The roads comprising the network were: the Via Postumia (*CIL* v, 8313); the Via Annia (*CIL* v, 7992) con-

structed in 131 B.C.; the so-called Via Julia Augusta, which ran N and passed through Tricesimum and Julium Carnicum (*It. Ant.*, ed. Cuntz, 279-80); the road which passed over the valley of Natisone and through Forum Iuli and thence to Virunum; the road which crossed the valleys of Isonzo and Vipacco in the direction of Emona; and the road toward Tergeste, which is probably to be identified with the Via Gemina (*CIL* v, 7989). The harbor developed along a river which at the time was quite wide, 48 m from one bank to the other.

Originally a colonia under Roman law, Aquileia in 90 B.C. became a municipium (*CIL* v, 968). It became a part of Italy in 48 B.C. when Julius Caesar extended the borders of Italy as far as Formio (the Risano river). The citizens of Aquileia were enrolled in the tribus Velina, so called from the homonymous lake in Sabine territory, near Rieti. Inscriptions attest the existence of a senatus (*CIL* v, 961, 875, 8288, 8313), of duoviri (*CIL* v, 971), of quattuorviri, decuriones, and aediles (*CIL* v, 1015), of praetores and praefecti iure dicundo (*CIL* v, 949, 953, 961, 8291), of praefecti aedilicia potestate (*CIL* v, 749), and of quaestores (*CIL* v, 8293, 8298) and patroni. Other offices were priestly, among which were: pontifices (*CIL* v, 1015), augures (*CIL* v, 1016), haruspices (S.I., 197), sacerdoti (*CIL* v, 786, 8218; S.I., 210), flamines (*CIL* v, 8293), and seviri augustales, who were grouped into collegia, occasionally with their patronus (*CIL* v, 1012).

The vast archaeological zone of Aquileia has undergone much suffering in the course of its history. From the outset of its intense life, which spanned more than seven centuries, there was a series of reconstructions and modifications. Later, as a result of the numerous sieges, the citizens were obliged more than once to demolish monuments in order to erect fortifications. Finally, as a result of earthquakes and the long centuries of being abandoned, the city became a quarry for construction materials. The archaeological excavations undertaken since the last century have permitted the identification of the essential elements of the ancient city. Yet, little more than the foundations have been preserved.

The direction of the Republican walls has been determined. At the beginning, they were nearly square, but as time went on they were enlarged toward the N to connect with the harbor. They were of fine Roman brick and in some sections had a bossed foundation. Two gates have been brought to light, one with an inner court and the other of the Augustan type with round towers. The late walls are composed of two larger, exterior circuits. Walls of the patriarchal period indicate a settlement in that period roughly half the size of the preceding one.

The excavations have isolated elements of the most ancient phase of the harbor as described by Strabo (5.1.8). The section which is today visible is probably datable to the Claudian period and is composed of a pier more than 300 m long, with a double loading platform and accompanying moorings. Large storehouses are connected to the harbor by ramps. This complex is on the right bank of the river; the left bank, although dammed, was not equally equipped. The bridges and the entire inner highway network have been discovered. The highway system is composed of paved roads, many stretches of which were provided with porticos. The roads separated insulae of various sizes where dwellings, decorated with splendid mosaics, have been brought to light. Some of the mosaics are in the local museum and some have been preserved in situ.

The partially excavated forum, at the center of the city, is decorated with large columns and fine capitals and sculptures. However, there is a plan from the end

of the 2d c. A.D. on the basis of which it is supposed that the forum of the Republican period should be sought elsewhere. The structures, such as temples, which can be definitely identified are mysteriously few; inscriptions, however, attest to the worship of more than 30 divinities, including those common to the entire Roman world and those which were characteristically of local origin, such as Belenus, Timavus, Liber, etc. In the course of the excavations, large horrea have been discovered in the SE section of the city, three bath complexes, some kilns, the amphitheater, and the circus. The theater has not yet been found. Even the imperial palace, which certainly existed, given the frequent visits of emperors to Aquileia, is no more than a subject for conjecture.

The rich necropolis set off along the sides of the roads outside the city was many kilometers in length. There are areas of tombs, marked off by stones which indicate the owner and the measurements, along with ostentatious relief monuments and inscriptions. One burial area may be seen in situ; the monuments of the other areas have been transferred to the local museum. Cinerary urns and sarcophagi have supplied fine objects of glass, amber, ivory, gold, and bronze, as well as jewels and lamps of countless types.

The Early Christian and patriarchal periods have left important traces of monuments as well as of funerary objects. In the patriarchal basilica, part of which dates from the period after Attila, there is preserved the largest figured mosaic pavement from antiquity. In the Cripta degli Scavi, next to the basilica, mosaics on three levels and from different periods are visible. The lowest levels belong to a Roman house of the Augustan period. In the district of Monastero di Aquileia there is another large Early Christian church. Its mosaic pavement is now in the Museo Paleocristiano.

Archaeological materials from Aquileia may also be found in the museums at Trieste, Udine, and Vienna; however, the Museo Archeologico at Aquileia contains the majority. In 1961, the materials of late antiquity were transferred to the Museo Paleocristiano.

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L. BERTACCHI

AQUINCUM or Acincum, Acinco (Budapest) Hungary. Map 12. At the important Danube crossing (*It. Ant.* 245.7; 263.9) there was an ala camp from the time of

Tiberius, a castrum for legions from the time of Domitian. Aquincum was the capital of Pannonia inferior from A.D. 106. The civilian settlement rose to the rank of municipium in 124, to that of colonia in 194. At the end of the 2d c. two facing fortresses were built on the left bank of the Danube across from the camp of Legio II adiutrix, Transaquincum and Contra-Aquincum; the latter was reconstructed during the time of Diocletian (Hydatius Fasti a 294). In the middle of the 4th c. the territory of Aquincum was under constant Sarmatian attacks. In 374-75, when Valentinian I put up fortifications with guard towers all along the banks of the Danube, he could not find adequate winter quarters in the suffering city (Amm. Marc. 19.11.8). Between 395 and 398 the formation was transferred to Gallia (*Not. Dig. occ.* 33.54). In the first decade of the 5th c. the Germans, arriving with the Huns, overran the town, but the remnants of the romanized population still remained (Sid. Apoll. 5.107). In the early Middle Ages Buda developed from the legionary camp of Aquincum, Pest from the fort of Contra-Aquincum.

The ruins of the legionary camp extend under a thickly populated section of Óbuda (ancient Buda). Of the buildings of the castrum, today only the ruins of the legion's bath are visible under a modern building. Among the cannabae relics the ruined complex of the amphitheater can be seen, and in a small museum in its vicinity are preserved the ruins of a house with wall paintings, and the rooms of a balneum with bathtubs. The mosaic floors of a Roman villa, decorated with mythological scenes, can be seen in situ. The foundations of a tripartite cella decorate the small square of a new housing development. The remains of Aquincum's wall and its two bastions were preserved in the park under the approach to the Elizabeth bridge on the Pest side.

The center of the civilian city was opened up during the last decades of the 19th c.; in the W section of town excavations were started during the 1960s. The Roman buildings were destroyed to such an extent that today the order of the industrial and commercial settlement emerges only in outline. A fairly long section of the *cardo* and *decumanus* is visible with a portico and rows of shops, a sanctuary on the forum, a basilica, a bath and the buildings of the *macellum*. Along the smaller streets are the headquarters of the collegium, two more public baths, two *Mithraea*, a sanctuary of Fortuna, ruins of dwellings and workshops. In a Roman hall are placed on exhibit mosaics, wall paintings, and statues. Among the ruins on exhibit at the Museum of Aquincum are the bronze parts of a portable organ, a wooden barrel with customs stamp, a tomb with mummy and a man's portrait painted on wood. In the lapidarium, connected to the museum, there are statues, altar stones, tombstones.

Outside the city walls are visible the ruins of Aquincum's smaller amphitheater, that of the civilian town. From here the pillar stumps of the aqueduct lead N to a modern beach, where the Roman works of the springs that fed the waterworks are now preserved, with a few relics of the sanctuary circle discovered there.

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AQUINO, *see* AQUINUM

**AQUINUM** (Aquino) Frosinone, Latium, Italy. Map 17A. In the Liri valley 4.8 km N-NE of Pontecorvo, this town in antiquity was a Volscian city on the ancient Via Latina. It entered into the Roman sphere of influence in 313 B.C., and the population probably had Roman citizenship after the social war. The first reference to the city dates to 63 B.C. (Cic. *Fam.* 13.76). It was a colony under Caesar or under the Triumvirate (Plin. *HN* 3.63; *Lib. Colon.* 229). Its position topographically is characterized by the presence of three lakes, now dry, which were fed by the Melfa river and irregularly divided the whole E flank of the valley (Vallone d'Aquino). The city was on one lake and a ditch into which water from the lakes was diverted enclosed the city on its other three sides. The inhabited area developed on the plain; and the network of streets, taking the urban stretch of the Via Latina as its axis, is regular but not orthogonal, for the intersections of the streets are oblique and the city blocks rhomboidal. Several stretches of the city walls, in polygonal work, remain visible. Besides these, the monuments which have been noted include the so-called Capitolium in opera quadrata with a Doric frieze, the remains of a theater, a bath building, and an amphitheater. Aerial photographs have revealed, besides the outlines of numerous roads, an accumulation of structural remains belonging to large buildings. In the suburban area is a triumphal arch with a single span. In the territory around Aquinum are abundant remains of centuriation.

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AQUIQ, *see* PTOLEMAIS THERON

**AQUIS CALIDIS** (Vichy) Allier, France. Map 23. Roman baths mentioned in the *Peutinger Table*. No visible traces remain except for a well faced with marble, which is badly damaged. Marble architectural fragments have been found, and the necropolis, with the stele of a soldier of Cohors XVII Lugdunensis. A milestone of A.D. 248-49 has also been found.

Excavation has revealed a number of ancient sculptures and bronzes, including 10 statuettes in bronze, 25 cm high, of Jupiter, Mars, and Mercury; a seated Dionysos (31 cm high), Minerva, a dancing girl, a Hellenistic bronze of a woman drinking water and another representing the Labors of Hercules, two bronze circlets (2.5 kg), one with the dedication MARTI VOROCIO, the other to Diana. Native gods are represented by a crouching god and a god with a mallet, Oriental divinities by 80 thin slabs of silver dedicated to Jupiter Sabazius, made by a Gaul called Carassounos.

Evidence of industrial activity is provided by bronze founders' molds, forging material, and coin molds, but the most important industry was that of the potters, several of whose workshops have been located. They turned out terra sigillata, both molded and plain, and clay figurines (Venus, mother goddesses, animals; noteworthy is a torso of Apollo), as well as lead-glaze bowls, others slip-decorated or mica-coated, and coarse and fine wares. Most of the evidence dates the work from the period of the Flavians to the end of the 2d c.

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H. VERTET

**ARAD** Israel. Map 6. A fortress on the S border of Judea, 30 km E of Beersheba, occupied from Biblical times to the Early Arab and Mameluke period. The site has been extensively excavated. Ten occupation levels have been unearthed, of which the earlier five represent a series of Israelite Iron Age royal fortresses. The earliest remains of the Classical period are sherds of the 5th-4th c. B.C. (Stratum V, the Persian period), which included Attic imported wares. In the Hellenistic period (Stratum IV, 3d-2d c. B.C.) a tower 18 m square was built in the center of the mound. This was replaced in the Early Roman period (Stratum III, 1st c. A.D.) by a fortress (25 x 20 m) which consisted of a central courtyard surrounded by rooms on two of three sides. This fortress probably formed part of the Flavian limes Palaestinae.

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**ARADUS** Syria. Map 6. An island 3 km SW of Tartus, which was the Antaradus of antiquity. A powerful Phoenician city that led a federation of mainland cities extending as far as the Orontes valley, Aradus submitted to Alexander, was granted autonomy by the Seleucids, and declined in the Roman era, while Antaradus flourished. After a long period of resistance, it was conquered in A.D. 641 by Moawiya, who laid waste the city.

The island has a perimeter of 1.5 km. According to Strabo, the houses had several stories; Chariton mentions a temple of Aphrodite and a vast agora lined with porticos, but no trace of these has been found. The main ruins are those of a sturdy rampart that encircled the island. A few sections of it, consisting of four or five courses of huge blocks of stone, are still standing on the side of the island facing the open sea. The methods of stone-cutting and joining range from the Persian to the Roman periods. The base of the rampart consists of a berm cut in the living rock. Excavation has uncovered an esplanade, wider to N and S and today partly buried; it had a regular floor and the foundations of huge buildings. The port, which faces the mainland, consists of two coves separated by a natural dike which was raised in antiquity by adding a layer of enormous blocks to make a jetty. There is no trace of quays.

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**ARAE FLAVIAE** (Rottweil) Baden-Württemberg, Germany. Map 20. On either side of the Neckar, 2 km E of the town of Rottweil. Its ancient name is found in early sources (Ptol. *Geog.* 2.11.15; *Tab. Peut.* 2.5; 4.1). In addition, the text on a wooden tablet found in 1950 documents the incorporation of the town "actum municipio Aris." The tablet dates from the 5th consulship of the emperor Commodus, A.D. 186, and describes the place as municipium, but we have as yet no exact conception of its legal status. The Roman city lay at the crossroads of two military routes that were important in the Roman conquest of SW Germany. The one road led from the legionary camp Argentorate to Raetia, the other from

the legionary camp Vindonissa into the central Neckar area.

The settlement began in the early years of Vespasian, probably in A.D. 73, in which year the legatus augusti pro praetore Cn. Pinarus Cornelius Clemens carried out a border realignment. To secure this new cross connection from the upper Rhine to the Danube, Roman citadels were built. The four thus far identified had the immediate function of protecting this road and later served as supply bases for posts farther E. With the establishment of the oldest permanent camp on the R side of the Neckar, there developed a small civilian settlement, out of which grew, probably in the Flavian period, the municipium Arae Flaviae. The settlement lasted until A.D. 260 at the latest. As excavations carried out since 1967 have shown, the city consisted of sprawling buildings of stone and wood. Among public buildings, thus far three large baths are known, the largest of which has been preserved since 1971 as an outdoor museum; a Gallo-Roman temple precinct, a large civilian warehouse, and various quarters for artisans. The finds from the city area are in the city museum of Rottweil.

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**ARAPHEN** (Raphina) Attica, Greece. Map 11. Because the small ancient community was topographically associated with Halai Araphenides, now securely placed in the environs of Loutsia, it is thus certain that Araphen was on, or near, the E coast of Attika, and therefore reasonable to assume that the modern port of Raphina has inherited not only the name of the site, but also its general location. A prehistoric settlement has been excavated 2 km to the S at Asketario, a promontory particularly rich in material from the Early Bronze Age, which emphasizes the close connection at that time between E Attica and the Cyclades. The place of the Classical deme, however, can no longer be studied, since modern development has resulted in the loss of all traces of the historic remains reported by explorers in the 19th c. These vestiges were centered for the most part a little more than 1 km from the shore within the valley of the Megalo Revma on its N side, but a few were also noticed at the mouth of the river itself. Among these traces of the Classical settlement were the foundations of a structure sufficiently large that it was reported to be either a temple or a public building.

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**ARAPHISAR**, see ALABANDA

**ARAO EL-EMIR** Jordan. Map 6. An ancient site 17.6 km W of Amman, consisting of a mound, now partly inhabited, with ancient buildings and other remains to the NW, W, and SW. To the NW of the mound is a steep cliff in which natural and artificial caves were excavated. To the SW of the mound are remains of a large building known as Qasr el-Abd, "the fortress of the slave." Be-

tween this building and the caves are remains of the so-called "square building," and of a water conduit.

These ruins have long been identified by many scholars with the fortress of Tyrus, the capital of the land of the Tobiads, built at the beginning of the 2d c. B.C. by Hyrcanus who resided there between 187 and 175 (Joseph. *AJ* 12.233).

On the mound six occupation levels have been observed beginning with the Chalcolithic period (5th millennium B.C.). The Early Bronze Age is represented by scanty building remains. In the Iron Age I (11th c. B.C.) the settlement was surrounded by a wall. This probably is the Biblical Ramath-mizpeh, conquered by the Ammonites at the end of the century. The site was then abandoned until, as already noted, Tyrus of the Tobiads was built by Hyrcanus ca. 182 B.C. The dating of the different buildings of this phase is done mainly by pottery. During most of the 2d c. B.C. the site was abandoned but ca. 100 B.C. the settlement was surrounded by a casemate wall. This settlement was abandoned by the middle of the 1st c. A.D. At the end of this century the old buildings were reconstructed with minor changes. After the destruction of the settlement at the end of the 2d c. A.D. new traces of habitation were discovered. No building remains later than 200 A.D. were observed on the mound.

Of the buildings on the mound itself one is dated to ca. 175 B.C. The building (12.5 x 9 m) stood within an enclosure (18.5 x 18 m). The walls of the building were plastered white outside, white and pink inside.

To the SW of the mound, the so-called "square building," was probably built at the beginning of the 2d c. B.C., when the Qasr el-Abd was built. Identified over the years as a fortress, palace, funerary monument, and temple, it is now generally agreed that it was a temple. Erected on a platform (30 x 15 m) it faces N-NW, and is approached by five monumental steps. Entrance to the building is gained through a porch distyle in antis. On all four corners of the basilica-like building staircase towers led onto a balcony which rested on attached half columns on the lateral walls and on two rows of columns. Two pairs of lions were set high up on the wall of the facade. The building contained a pronaos, naos and opisthodomos, thus complying with the ancient Canaanite-Syrian plan of temple.

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A. NEGEV

ARAUSIO (Orange) Dépt. Vaucluse, France. Map 23. Situated 7 km E of the Rhône and slightly S of the Aigues river, Arausio in pre-Roman times was one of the centers of the confederation of the Cavares, occupying the corridor of the Rhône between the Durance and the Isère (Strab. 4.1.11). This confederation was made up of the Cavares properly speaking—the Menini, Segovellauni, and Tricastini—and was the richest and most powerful tribe of SE Gaul. Probably allied with Marseille, then with Rome at the time of the conquest, these people were one of the most rapidly and thoroughly Romanized (Strab. 4.1.12). Rome divided the territory of the confederation into six civitates, the chief cities being Valence, Saint-Paul-Trois-Châteaux, Carpentras, Avignon and, most important, Orange.

Like Nîmes-Nemausus, Orange very likely got its name from that of a water divinity (dedication Arausioni on a bronze tablet: Inscr. lat. Narbon., No. 184). That it was occupied for so many centuries may be explained by the strategic importance of the site: the

Saint-Eutrope hill rises more than 100 m above the plain, dominating the whole region and in particular providing a means of controlling the great traffic route along the banks of the Rhône. It is quite certain that the Roman legions occupied the hill in their campaign against the Cimbri and the Teutones, and one of the functions given the colony that Augustus created ca. 35 B.C. was that of a citadel: cf. the epithet *firma* in its official name, Colonia Julia Firma Secundanorum Arausio, a colony with Roman rights for veterans of the 2d Gallic Legion.

From various remains that have been found of the city rampart it is possible to trace its plan. Hexagonal in shape, it ran around the Saint-Eutrope hill to the S, then at the foot of the hill to the N enclosed some 50 ha of low ground, which would give it a perimeter of 3,500 m and a total area of some 70 ha. The ancient sewers and foundations, those monuments that are still standing in situ, and the orientation of the modern streets all point to a strict overall plan. The path of the *cardo maximus* has been traced from the arch N of the city up to a postern gate in the S curtain of the surrounding wall, also that of the *decumanus* which is strictly perpendicular to it. The forum probably lay SE of the spot where the two axes crossed, that is, N of the theater: there is nothing left of the forum, but on the other hand Orange is fortunate in having preserved not only a great many objects (sculptures, pottery, inscriptions, etc., many of them in the museums at Avignon and Saint-Germain-en-Laye) but also two extremely important monuments and remains of a number of others.

The most famous monuments at Orange are the arch and the theater. The former stands 50 m N of the rampart and marks the spot where the Agrippan road reached the city; it was erected on the foundations of an earlier monument (either an arch or a gate). It has been described as the oldest of the homogeneous triple arches, with the clumsiness of a provincial attempt at innovation, at the same time showing a "rare virtuosity" so far as sculpture is concerned. Its massive, square form with a double attic and central pediment, its trophies, panels of arms and naval spoils, and its battle scenes are well known. Its date, long disputed, may be set between A.D. 10 and 26-27 (perhaps following the events of 21).

The theater is oriented to the N and has a diameter of 103 m. Its cavea is built against the Saint-Eutrope hill and is divided into three sections by two *praeaectiones* and surmounted by a portico; it could seat 7000 spectators. Essentially it is interesting because of the preservation of the stage section, particularly the stage wall which stands 103 m wide and 37 m high. It is generally believed to date from the Augustan period, but this theory is based more on town-planning criteria than on architectural study of the monument, which might possibly assign it a somewhat later date.

Also backed against the hill, to the W of the theater and connected to it is another, smaller, semicircular building (74 m in diameter) with the remains of a large temple 35 x 24 m in the middle of it. In the subfoundation underneath the cella were several vaulted chambers. The podium, which was 3.75 m high, was reached by a stairway on the N side. The temple was peripteral octostyle, the colonnade breaking off on the S side where an apse was hollowed out of the cella. The impressive dimensions of this building have generally led it to be dated relatively late, in the 2d c., though some writers date it to the Augustan period. The semicircle, on the other hand, is commonly dated from the Augustan period, and its original purpose has given rise to dif-

ferent hypotheses. If its side walls are extended theoretically 200 m to the N, they are found to meet other rectilinear walls, in the foundations as well as in elevation. A rectangular area like this, very elongated and ending in a semicircle, has suggested a circus or a gymnasium. On the other hand, excavations N of the temple have revealed some fragments of substructures that may possibly represent the base of a stage wall. Thus a third hypothesis has been proposed, that a smaller theater may have preceded the "great" theater, then, when the latter was built, have been used as the peribolus of the temple. According to this theory, the N walls of the semicircle formed a monumental portico that was part of the Forum; if this is correct, a new date should be found for the great theater. The debate is highly complex and probably cannot be settled without decisive evidence that the semicircle predates the temple.

Traces of two more monuments, possibly religious buildings, have been found S of the semicircle and exactly on its axis; they stood on two terraces cut in the Saint-Eutrope hill and thus overlooked the city. The first, probably a temple, has a porticoed peribolus around it and was 7.70 m wide (its length is not known). All that remains of the second building are some huge subfoundations, which some believe may have belonged to a large Capitulum; this identification is still hypothetical.

One particularly important find has made it possible to reconstruct, in part, the cadastres of the rural territory of the Orange colony. From several hundred fragments found in a pile along with various architectural elements in a limekiln near the theater it was possible to piece together part of three such surveys, A, B, and C. The first, A, has an inscription at the top showing that it was posted up in the city tabularium in 77 by order of the emperor Vespasian. B, the most complete of the surveys, apparently dates from Trajan's reign. C is later than the other two, although it cannot be dated precisely. The only certain localization of terrain is in B. Research is still going on into the information provided by these documents on land confiscation when the colony was formed and the restitution of the least fertile of them to the natives, the extension of the civitas, its encroachment on the territory of other cities, and so on.

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C. GOUDINEAU

ARAXA (Ören) Lycia, Turkey. Map 7. At the N end of the Xanthus valley. Nothing is recorded of its foundation, no Lycian inscriptions have been found on the site, and its Lycian name is not known. An inscription at Sidyma (*TAM* II.1.174) mentions a local legend that Leto bore Apollo and Artemis at Araxa. All that is known of the city's history is contained in an inscription found at Ören in 1946 (*JHS* [1949] 46, no. 11 = *SEG* XVIII 570): At an uncertain date in the 2d c. B.C., hostilities broke out between Araxa and Bubon and again later between Araxa and Cibyra; in both cases Araxa appealed to the Lycian League, of which she was a member, whereas Bubon and Cibyra at that time were not. Some time afterwards Araxa was instrumental in securing the admission of her neighbor Orloanda (otherwise unknown) to the Lycian League. In general the inscription shows Araxa functioning as a full and active member of the League. No coinage is known; the former at-

tribution of a single specimen of the time of Hadrian is now discredited. In Byzantine times the bishop of Araxa ranked fourth under the metropolitan of Myra.

The ruins are not extensive. The acropolis hill is immediately above the village; it is precipitous on the SE, but is quite low. A little below the summit are remains of a "cyclopean" wall of very large blocks with a superficial area up to 3 sq. m, in some cases drafted at the edges; most conspicuous is a massive tower over 9 m wide. In the village is a stretch of polygonal wall 9 m long and still 3 m high.

A kilometer or so to the W of the village is a group of a dozen rock-cut tombs at the base of a rocky hillock; most of these are of Lycian house type, but they are not inscribed. One, evidently later, has two antae decorated with rosettes and nondescript capitals, an architrave, a row of dentils, and a curiously naked pediment lacking the usual raking cornices. By the river, close to the village, are a number of gable-shaped sarcophagus lids with inscribed panels.

A little to the N of Ören is an exceedingly abundant spring which, though not the actual source of the Xanthos river, supplies the greater part of its stream.

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ARBEIA, *see* HADRIAN'S WALL

ARBON, *see* ARBOR FELIX

ARBOR FELIX (Arbon) Thurgau, Switzerland. Map 20. Roman fort on the SW shore of Lake Constance, about 30 km W of Brigantium (Bregenz). Mentioned in the *Antonine Itinerary* (237.5, 251.3), the *Not.Dig.Occ.* (35.34), *Amm. Marc.* (31.10.20). Arbor is the first station on the Rhine-Danube highway E of the Raetian border at Ad Fines. A large fort was built here, probably under Diocletian, on a peninsula in the lake. In the 4th c. a military flotilla, a numerus barcariorum, was stationed at Constance or Brigantium, and Arbor is strategically located midway between them. The fortress was occupied probably until the late 5th c., towards the end by the Cohors Herculea Pannoniorum. Some remains were visible until the 16th c., and since the late 19th c. the vicus, its cemeteries, and parts of the fortress have been excavated.

Little is known of the plan and buildings of the settlement. In antiquity the fort at the tip of the peninsula lay on the shore, but today it is a short distance inland. It was surrounded on three sides by the lake; the fourth must have been protected by a rampart and ditch, now under the modern town. The fortress, adapted to the terrain, had an irregular plan (ca. 150 x 65-80 m, area 1 ha). In the N part a mediaeval castle was built on the Roman foundations and walls, and to the S a church of St. Martin and a chapel of St. Gallus. The walls, which have been partially explored, had towers of various shapes both at the corners and on the sides: rectangular, semi-circular, or segments of circles. Above the foundations the walls were 2.6 m thick, but 2 m towards the lake. The remains of one SW tower are preserved to some height. The interior of the fort has not been completely explored, but the church of St. Martin may be built over a 4th c. sanctuary as in Tenedo and Castrum Rauracense. A church and a Christian community inside the walls are attested in the *Vita Sancti Galli*. The museum is in the castle.

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