



The background features a blue-toned map of ancient Roman port locations across Europe, with place names like Bracellum, Lutetia, Mancunio, Cambodunum, Eboracum, Deva, Corbridge, and Londinium visible.

ENTRE MARES

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS LOCATION, INFRASTRUCTURE AND ORGANISATION OF ROMAN PORTS

Urban Organization and transformation of the coastal zone of Mytilene during the Roman period



A photograph showing the coastal town of Mytilene on the island of Lesbos, with its buildings perched on a rocky hillside overlooking the sea.



An underwater photograph showing a large, rectangular stone structure, likely a Roman port foundation or quay wall, situated on a rocky seabed.

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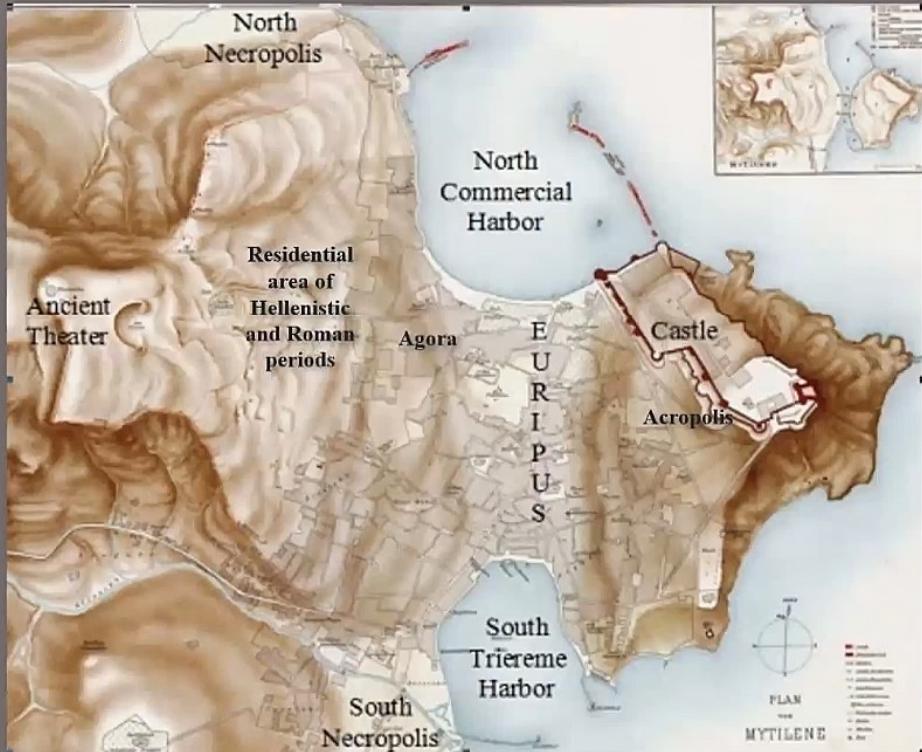
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A video conference interface showing a presentation slide on the top right and a video feed of the speaker, Yannis Kourtzellis, on the bottom right. The slide contains text about the international congress and the specific topic of Mytilene's urban organization.

The cities harbours of the island of Lesbos





Roman mosaic floor with a young beardless sea divinity, who was identified as a personification of Euripus of Mytilene or the Pyrrhean Euripus, from the so called "House of Euripus" (2nd c. AD).

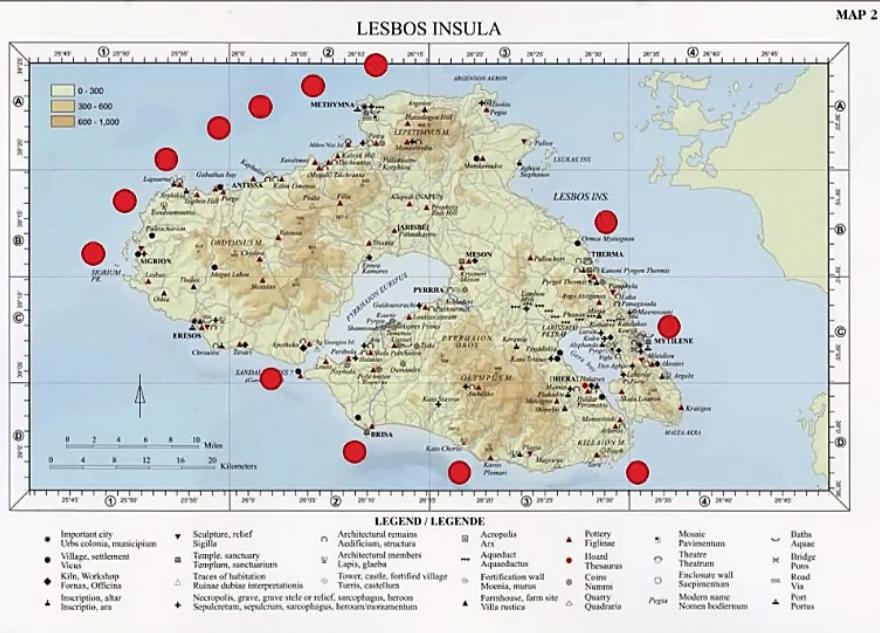




Yannis Kourtzellis



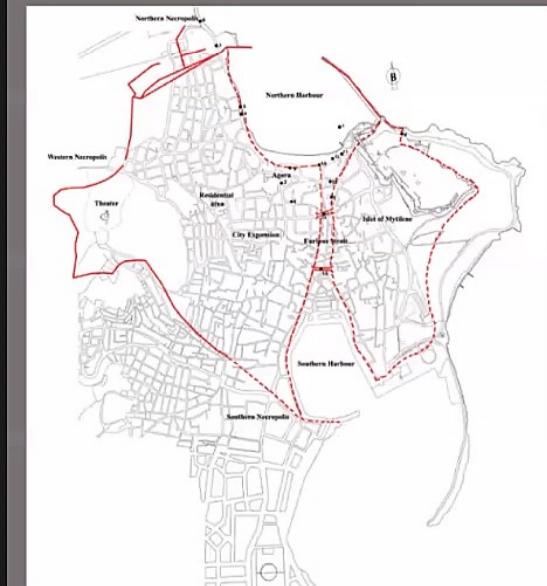
Shipwrecks around the island of Lesbos

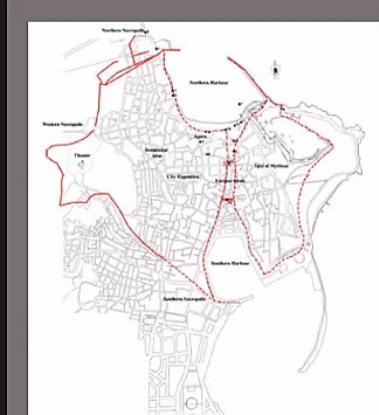


Gold necklace with precious and semi-precious gemstones (2nd -3rd c. AD). It was found in the sea between Lesbos and Chios islands and was handed over to the Archaeological Museum of Mytilene



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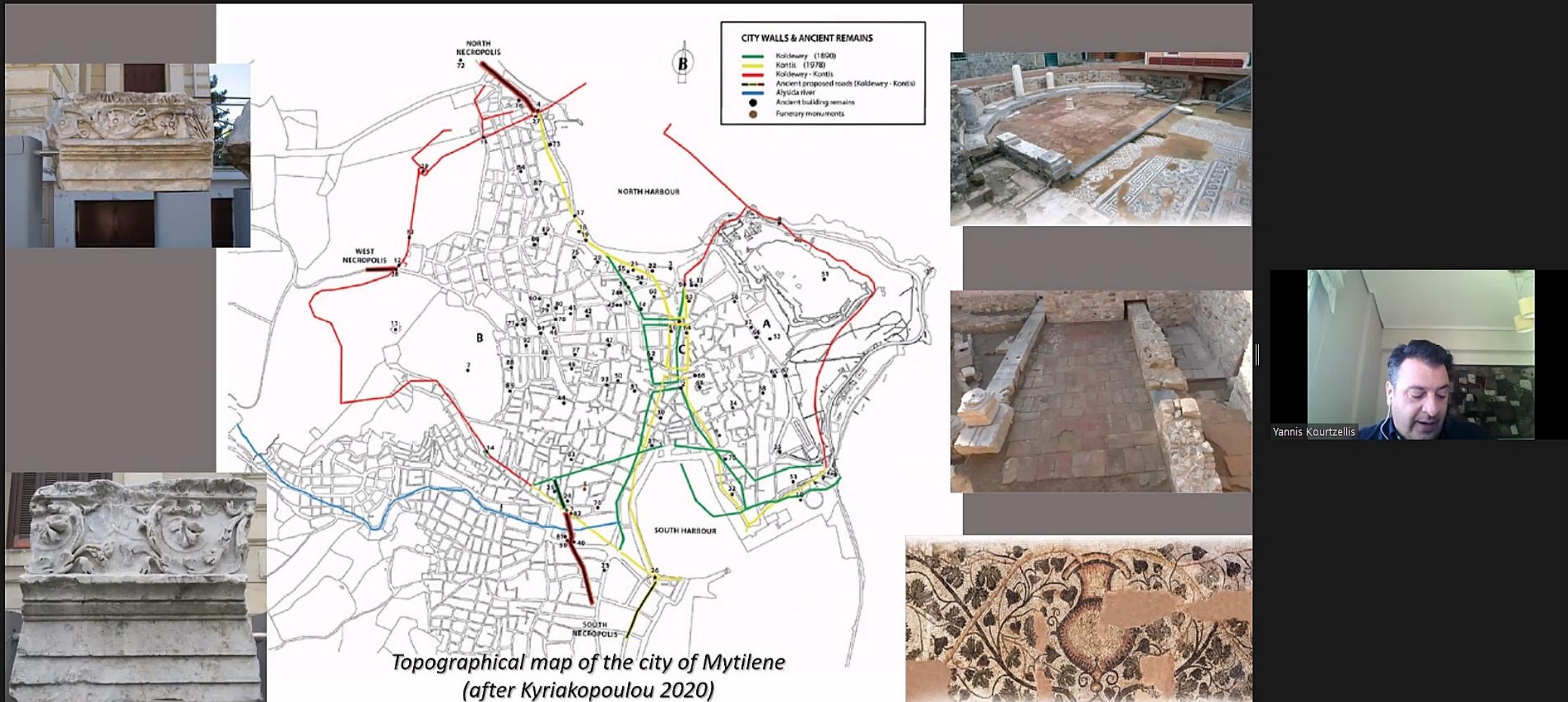


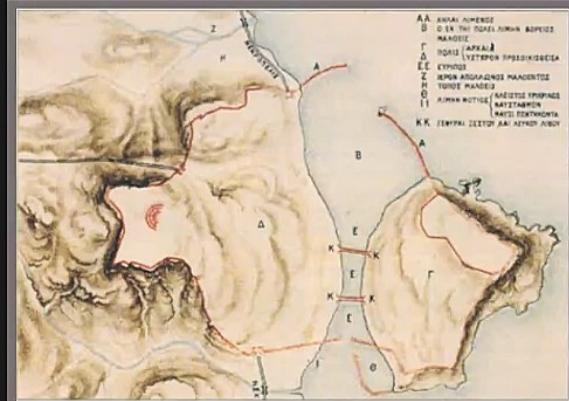


Diod. 13, 79, 6-7: »...ἡ μὲν γὰρ
άρχαία πόλις μικρὰ νῆσός ἐστιν, ἡ
δ' ὑστερὸν προσοικισθεῖσα τῆς
ἀντιπέραν ἐστὶ Λέσβου ἀνὰ μέσον
δ' αὐτῶν ἐστιν εὔριπος στενὸς καὶ
ποιῶν τὴν πόλιν ὄχυράν«

*(For the ancient city is a small
island, and the later city, which
was founded near it, is opposite it
on the island of Lesbos; and
between the two cities is a narrow
strait which also adds strength to
the city).*



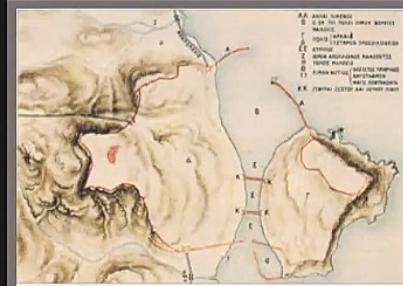




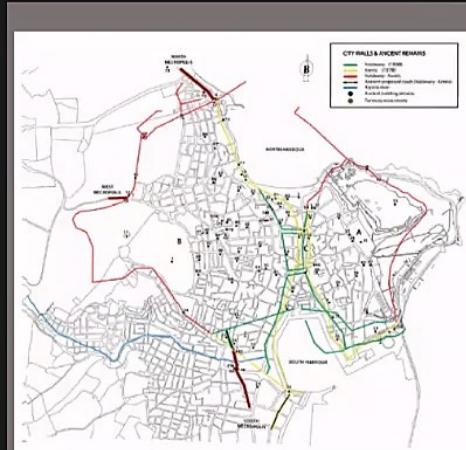
*Mytilene was large and beautiful and it was divided by the waters of the
>Euripoik (Euripus in plural), decorated with bridges of white polished
marble evoking the impression of seeing an island, not a city.
Longus, Daphnis and Chloe (second half of the 2nd century – first half of
the 3rd century A.D)*



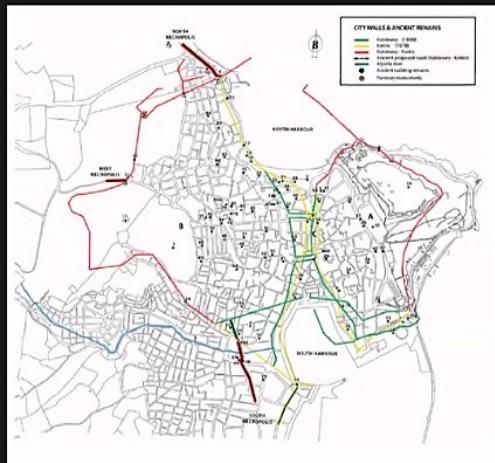
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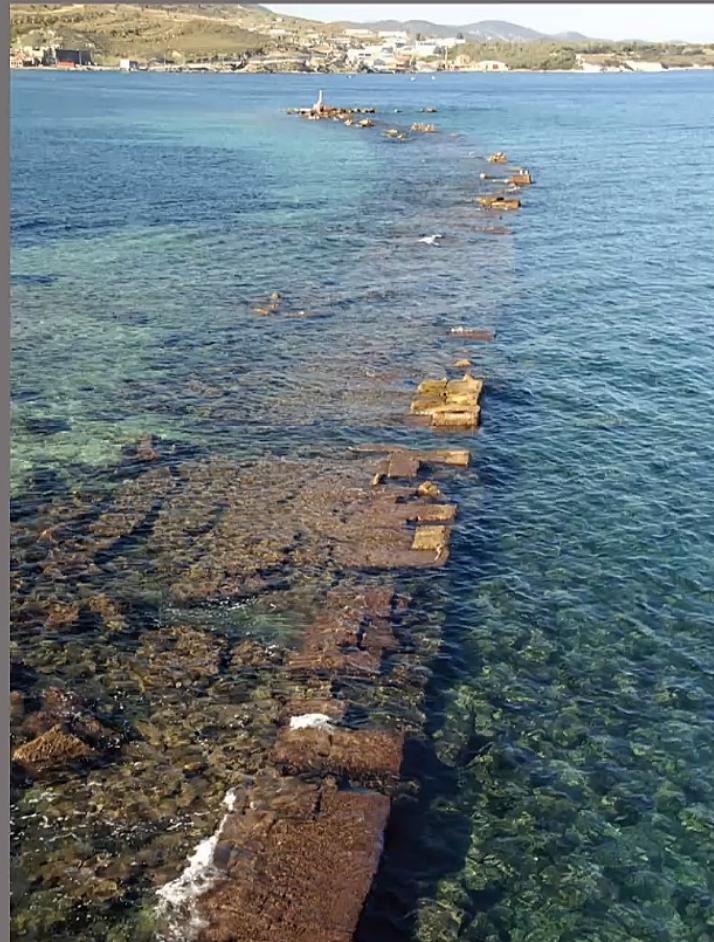


»Mytilene has two harbours; of which the southern is a closed harbour and capable of holding 50 triremes. The northern harbour is large, deep and protected by a mole. In front of both lies a small island, which contains a part of the city. Mytilene is well provided with everything«.

Strabo

Panoramic view of the South harbour in the early 20th century. At the starting point of the western breakwater a great number of ancient architectural members are also visible





The southeastern breakwater of the North harbour of Mytilene. The elaborate way of fitting the ashlar blocks together as well as the rubble foundation onto which the construction was erected are clearly visible



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Aerial views of the northwestern breakwater of the North harbor of Mytilene. One of the transverse openings - 'channels' and the fallen blocks on each of the two sides of the breakwater are seen in the foreground



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Underwater view of the rectangular transverse opening -'channels' at the southeastern breakwater of the North harbor of Mytilene



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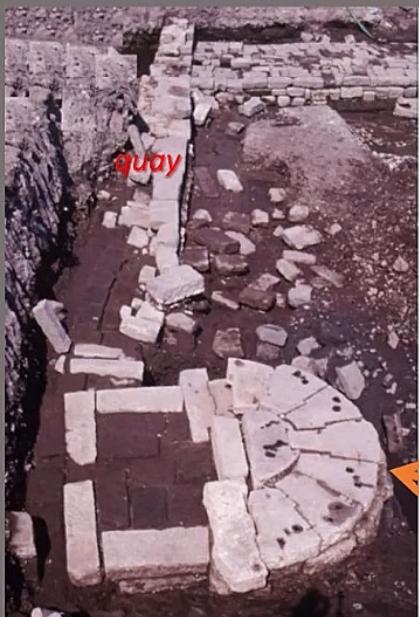
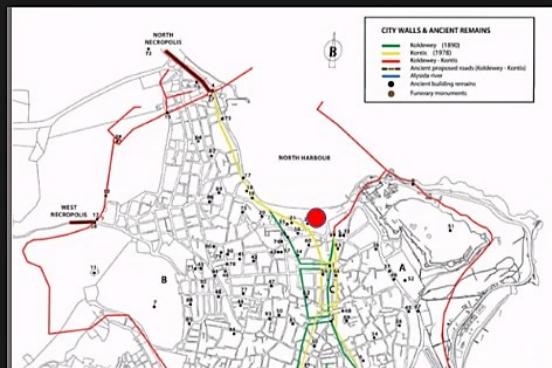
Underwater view of a rectangular transverse opening - 'channel' at the southeastern breakwater of the North harbour of Mytilene



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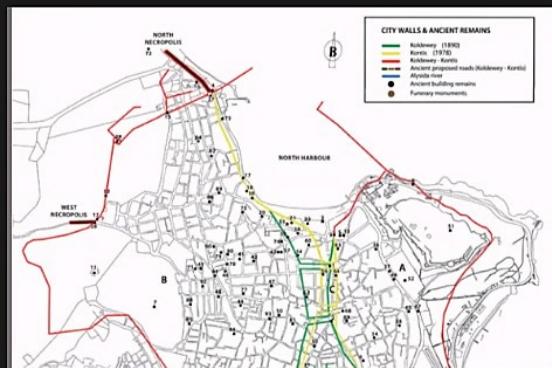


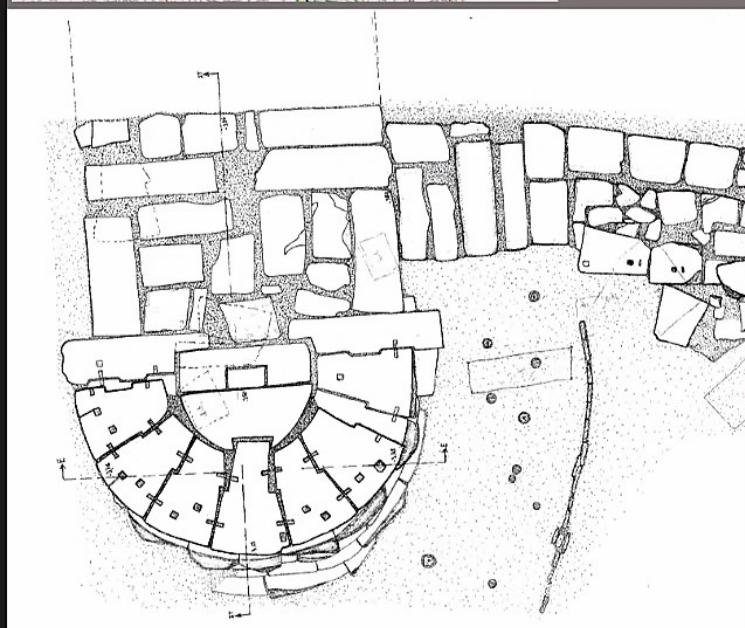
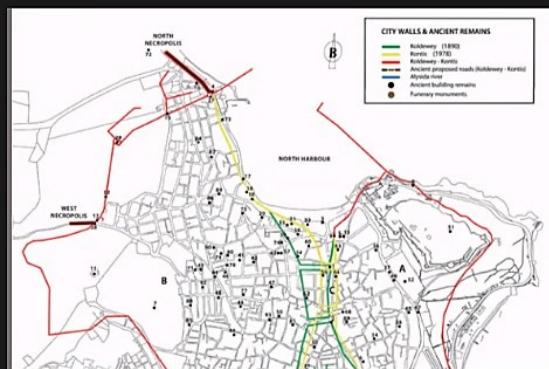
Later repairs where hydraulic mortar and column drums were used



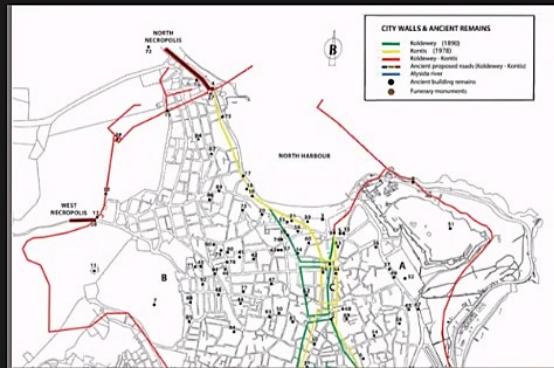
*the monumental west
structure of Euripus'
entrance*





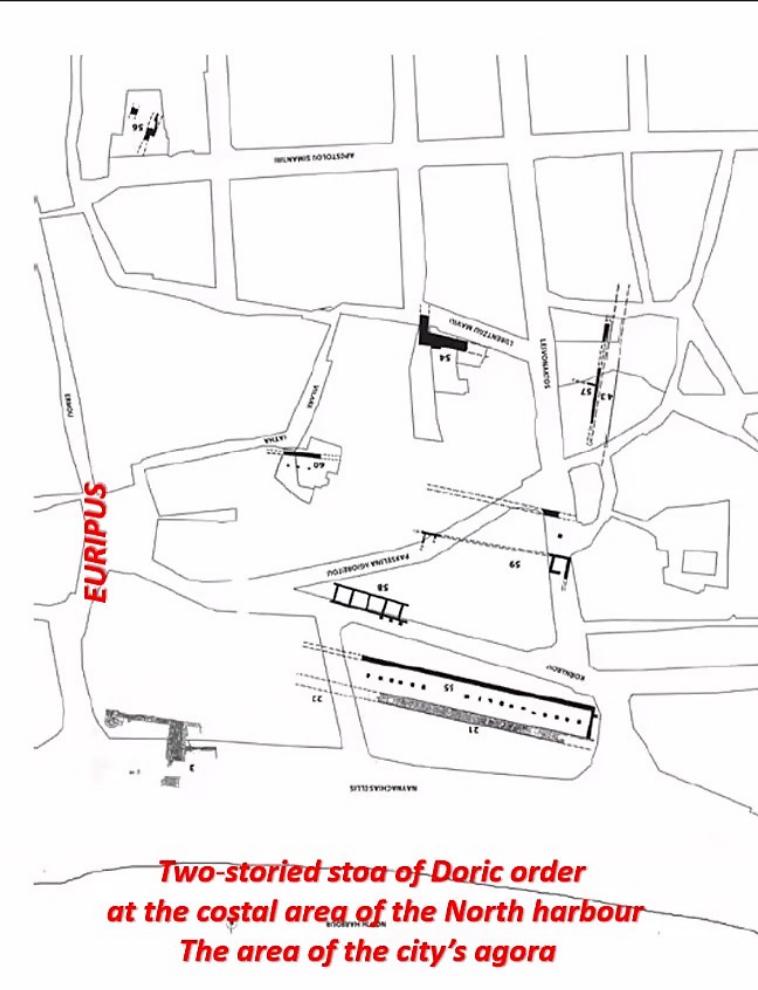


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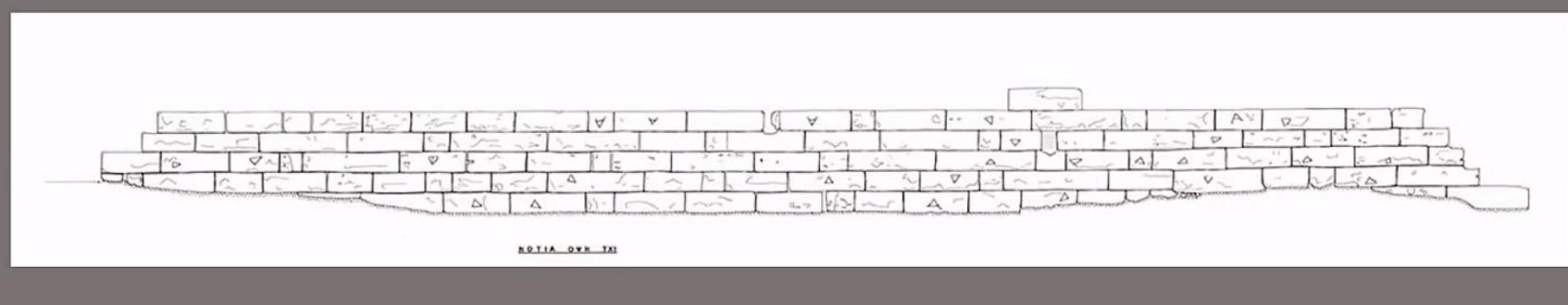
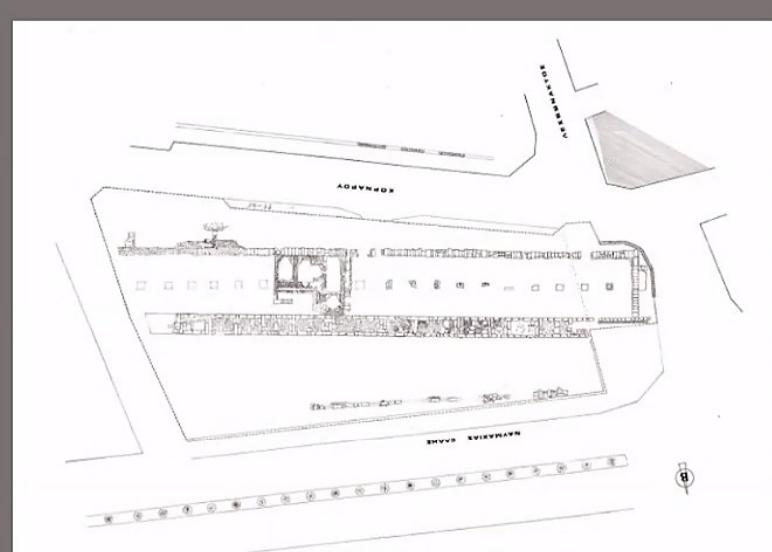


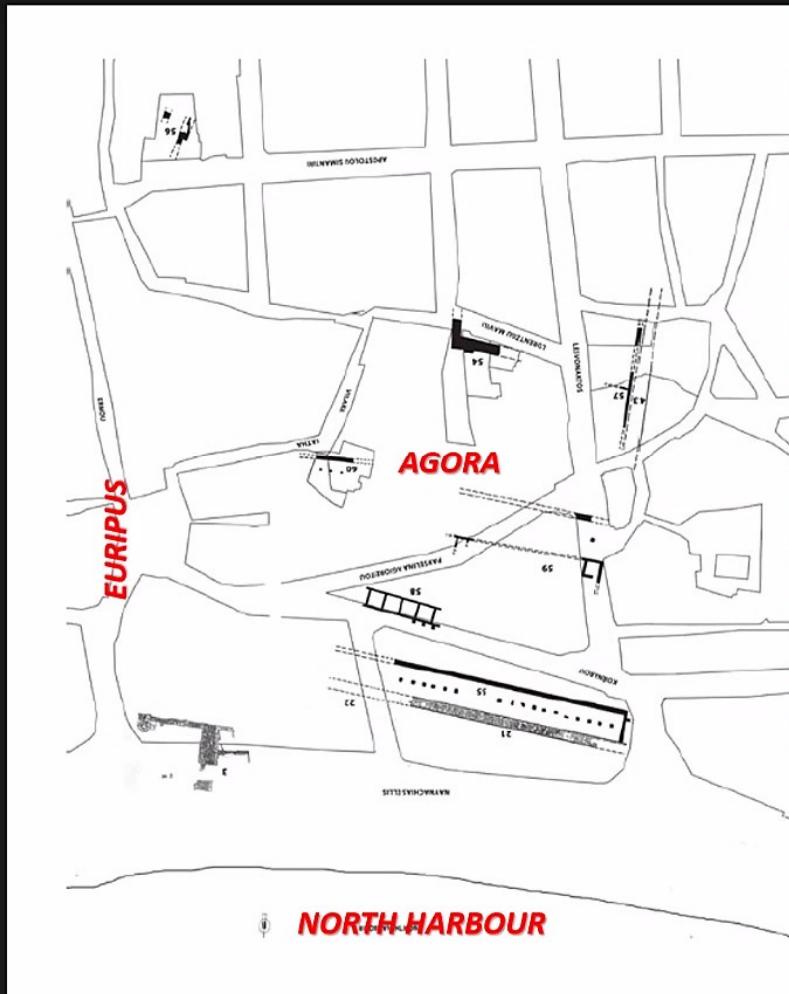
Εμπροσθότυπος: Κεφαλή Ανδριανού
προς τα δεξιά.
Επιγραφή: ΑΥΤΟΚΑΙΤΡΑΙΑΝΟC
ΑΝΔΡΙΑΝΟCCEΒΑ

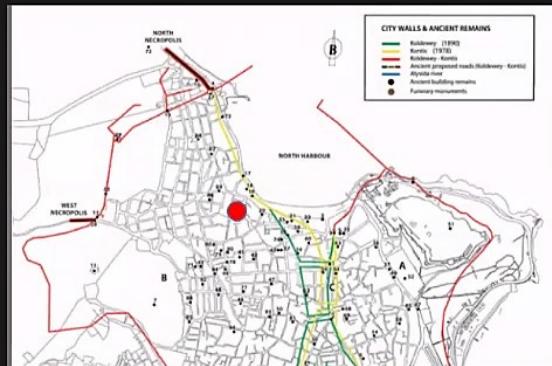
Date :117-138 AD



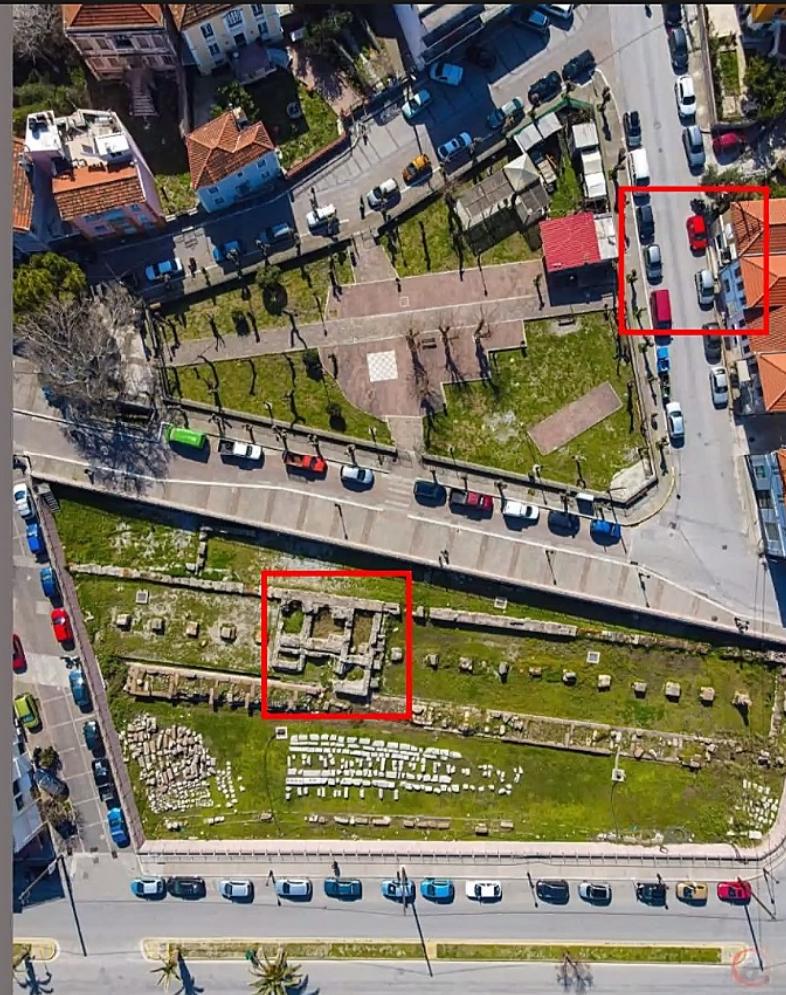
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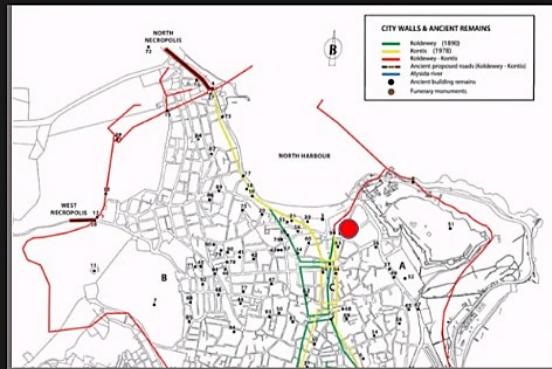


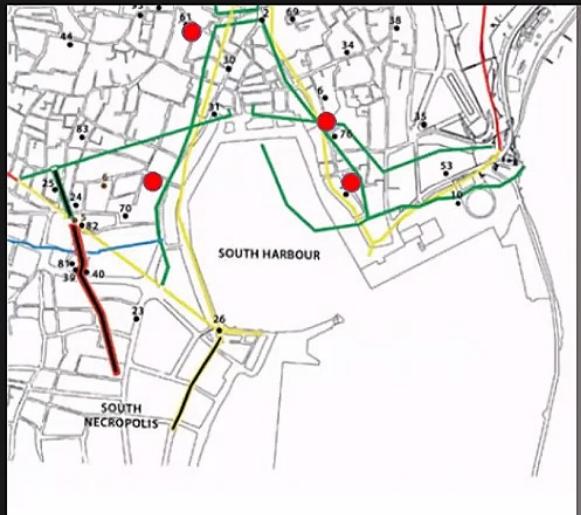


**Roman baths at the coastal zone of the North harbour.
In the Archaic period the area was used as a cemetery**

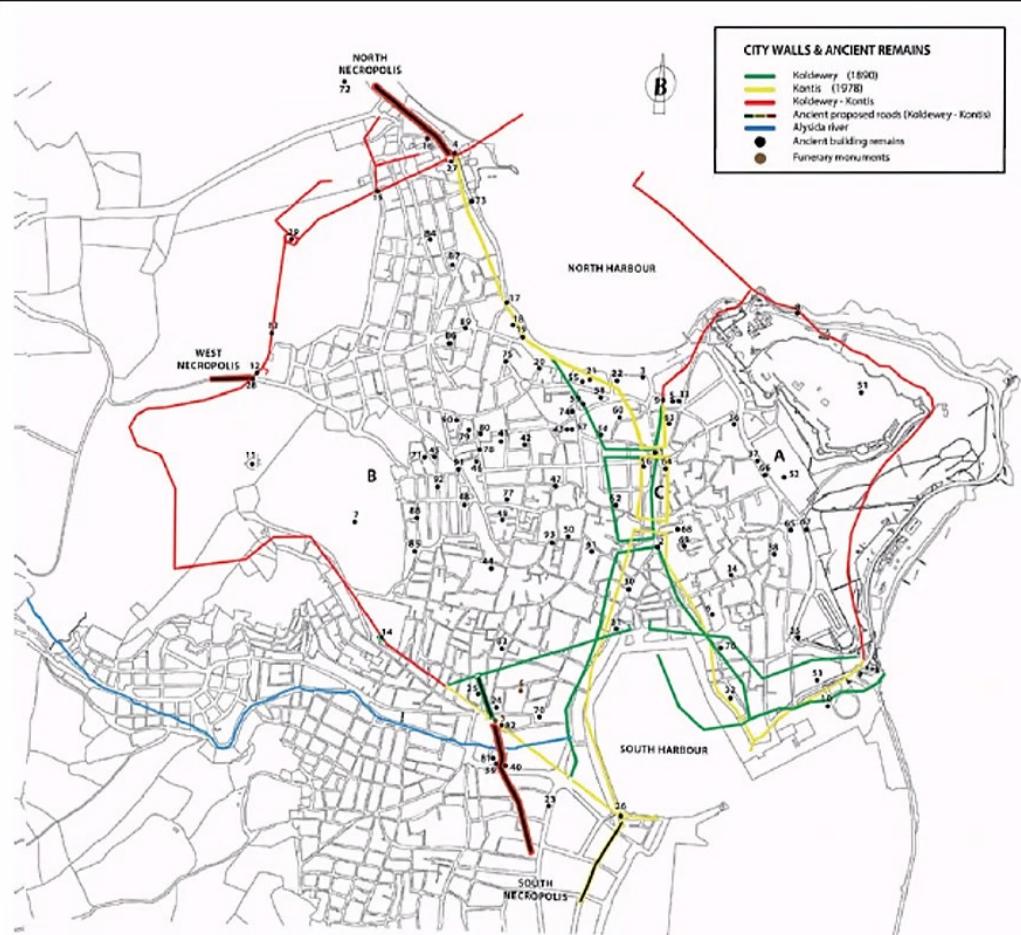


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**City's destructions in Roman period
-troops of Sylla and a little later by
Minucius Thermus, the governor of
the Province of Asia (79 BC)**

Earthquakes

- a) end of the first century BC**
- b) around the middle of the 2nd century AD**

'And some time later there occurred the many severe earthquakes when Albus was governing Asia. Mytilene was almost entirely flattened, and moreover many (buildings) in many of the other cities were shaken, villages were utterly destroyed, the Ephesians and the Smyrnaeans ran to one another in alarm, and there was an astonishing succession of earthquakes and terrors.'

Aelius Aristides (Orationes 49.38)

