



# MONUMENTAL ADVENTURES

at the greek unesco monuments



PYTHAGOREION AND HERAION OF SAMOS

## ► credits

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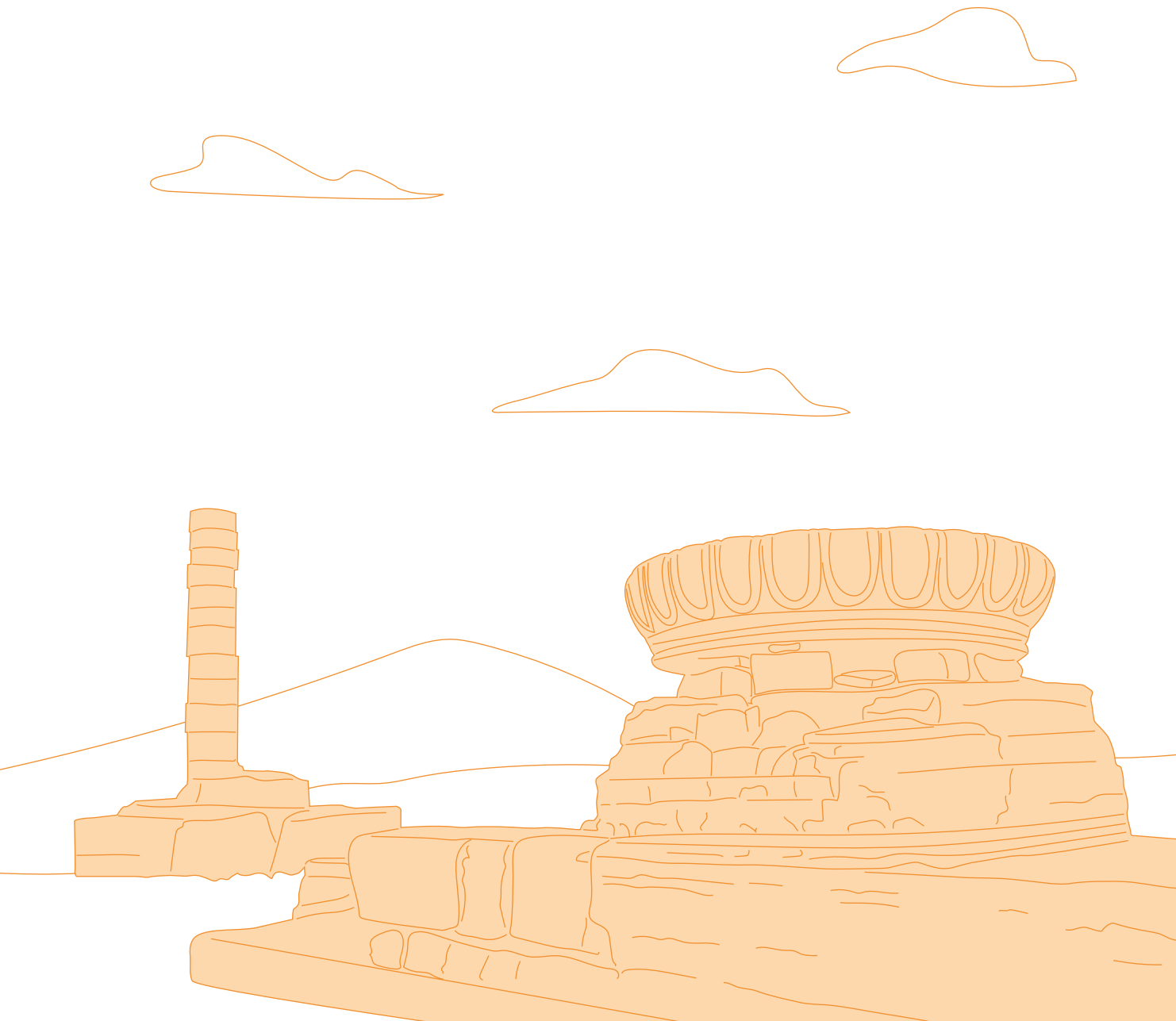


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# Pythagoreion and Heraion of Samos

# Ten steps to...

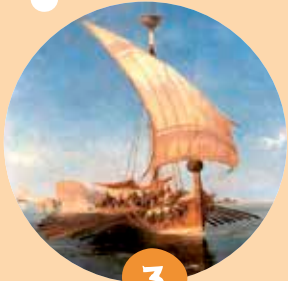


Here the goddess Hera<sup>1</sup> was born under a sacred wicker tree.



The island is only 3 kms away from the coast of Asia Minor. They are separated by the strait of Mycale, the *Eptastadios Strait* of the ancients<sup>2</sup>.

# ... Pythagoreion and Heraion!



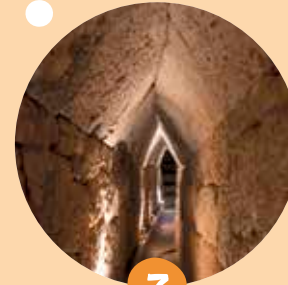
3

Its first king is considered to be Ancaeus, a hero of divine origin, who participated in the Argonautic expedition.



5

According to Herodotus, the temple of Hera was the largest he had ever seen.



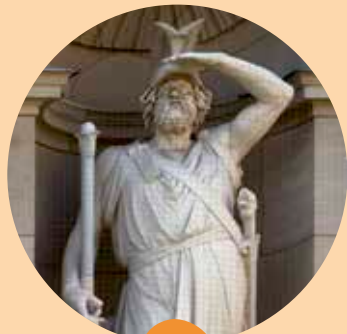
7

The Eupalinian aqueduct is one of the most impressive engineering works of antiquity.



9

The wine of the region has been famous since ancient times. It is believed that god Dionysus himself taught the Samians viticulture<sup>5</sup>.



4

Colaeus<sup>3</sup>, a great seafarer and merchant was born here, who is said to have been the first to reach the Straits of Gibraltar.



6

In the month of Hekatombaion (midJuly-midAugust), the inhabitants celebrated the marriage of Hera and Zeus.



8

The tyrant Polycrates made his city a naval supreme power, and for his work, he was known all over the ancient world<sup>4</sup>.



10

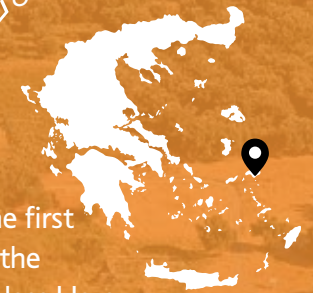
The modern settlement, which succeeded the ancient city, is named after the great philosopher and mathematician Pythagoras.

# Pythagoreion and Heraion of Samos...

*“the greatest of all city-states, Greek or barbarian»<sup>6</sup>*

## WHAT?

- The ancient city of Samos (today's Pythagoreion) with the first artificial harbour and the Sanctuary of the goddess Hera with its grand temple.



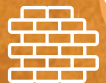
## WHERE?

- Regional Unit of Samos, Region of North Aegean.

## WHEN?

- 6th c. BC: times of prosperity.
- 391/392 AD: the cult of Hera at Heraion ceases.

what do the numbers say:



**6,430 m**  
LENGTH

of the walls  
of Pythagoreion



**296,5 acres**  
AREA

of the city within the walls

**360 m**  
LENGTH

of the artificial harbour  
of Pythagoreion



**400 m<sup>3</sup>**  
DAILY

water supply from the  
Eupalinian aqueduct

# ... in the UNESCO List!

The monument was included in the UNESCO World Heritage List based on the following criteria:



CLASSICAL PERIOD

YEAR OF REGISTRATION:

1992

## critterion ii

The Heraion was a model for temples and public buildings all over the Greek world. The technological achievement of the Eupalinian aqueduct served as a model for other engineering projects.

## critterion iii

Samos was the leading maritime and mercantile power in the Greek world in the 6th c. BC. The surviving monuments are a testament to a prosperous city with strong cultural presence and an enviable urban organization.



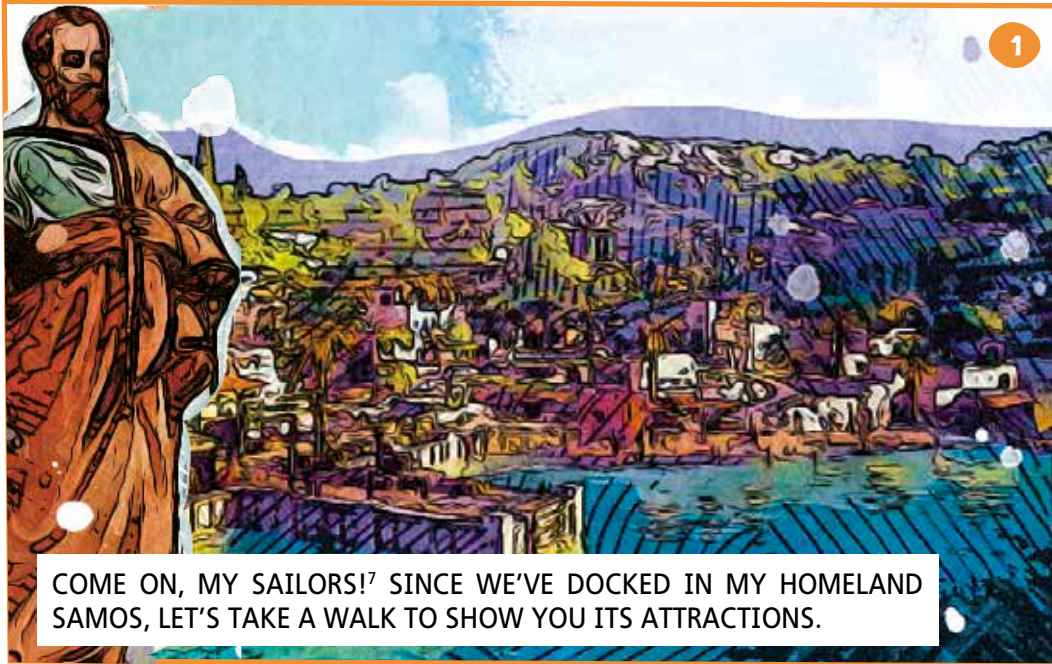
155  
COLUMNS

in total in the temple of Hera



1. Aerial view of the archaeological site of Heraion.

# Walking around the city of Samos...



1

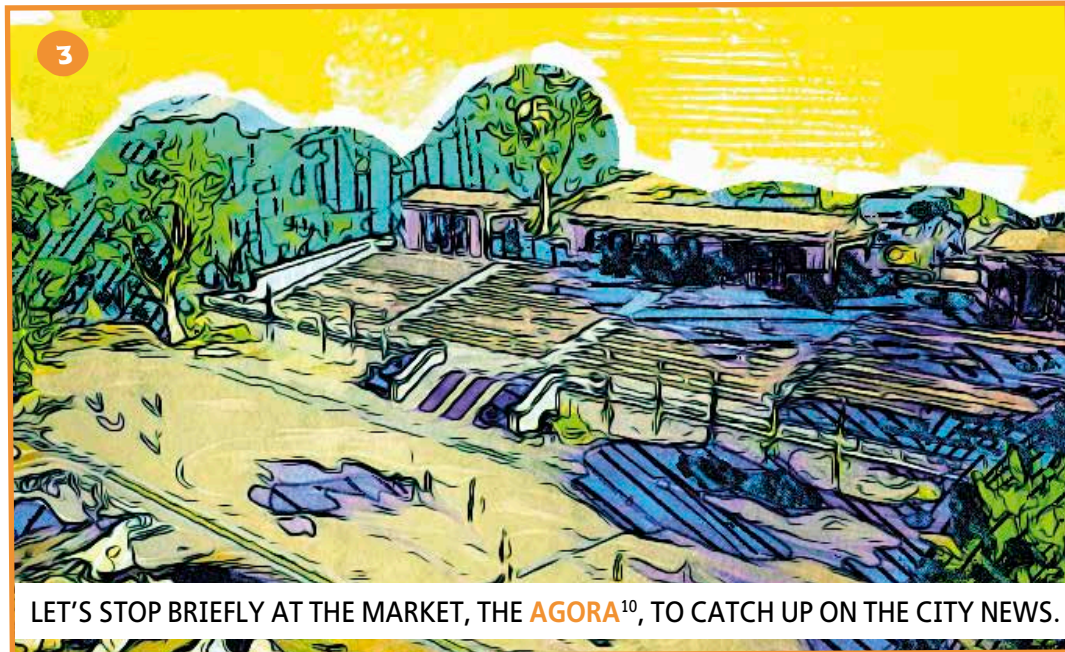
COME ON, MY SAILORS!<sup>7</sup> SINCE WE'VE DOCKED IN MY HOMELAND SAMOS, LET'S TAKE A WALK TO SHOW YOU ITS ATTRACTIONS.



2

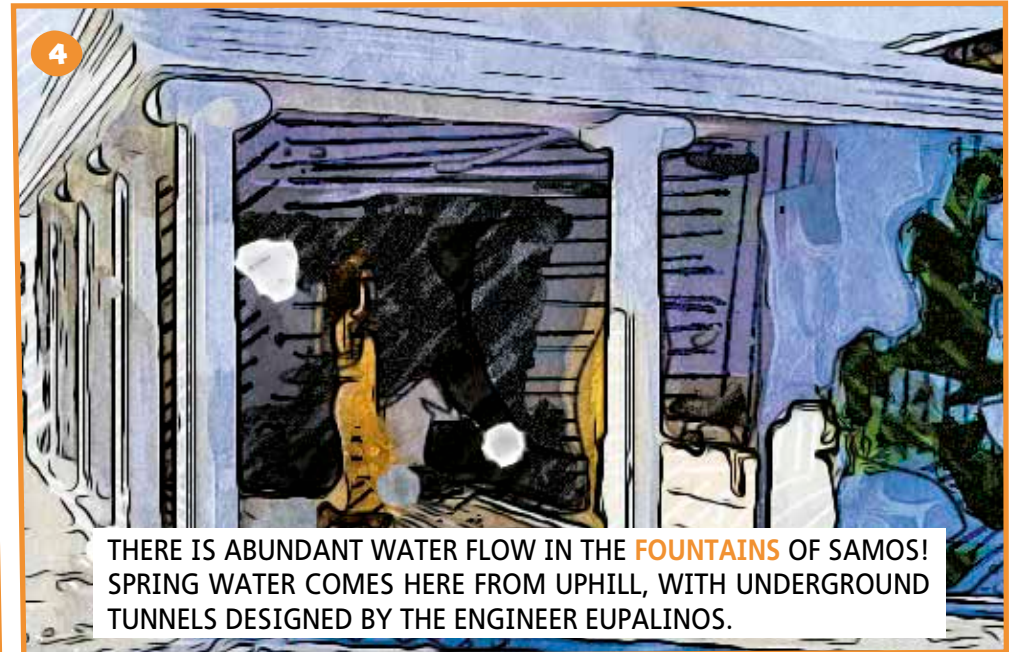
DO YOU SEE THIS PIER<sup>8</sup> THAT PROTECTS THE HARBOUR? IT IS ONE OF POLYCRATES' GREAT WORKS.

THE MOAT AROUND THE WALLS<sup>9</sup> IS ALSO FROM HIS TIME. HE HAD PRISONERS OF WAR FROM LESBOS AND MILETUS DIG IT.



3

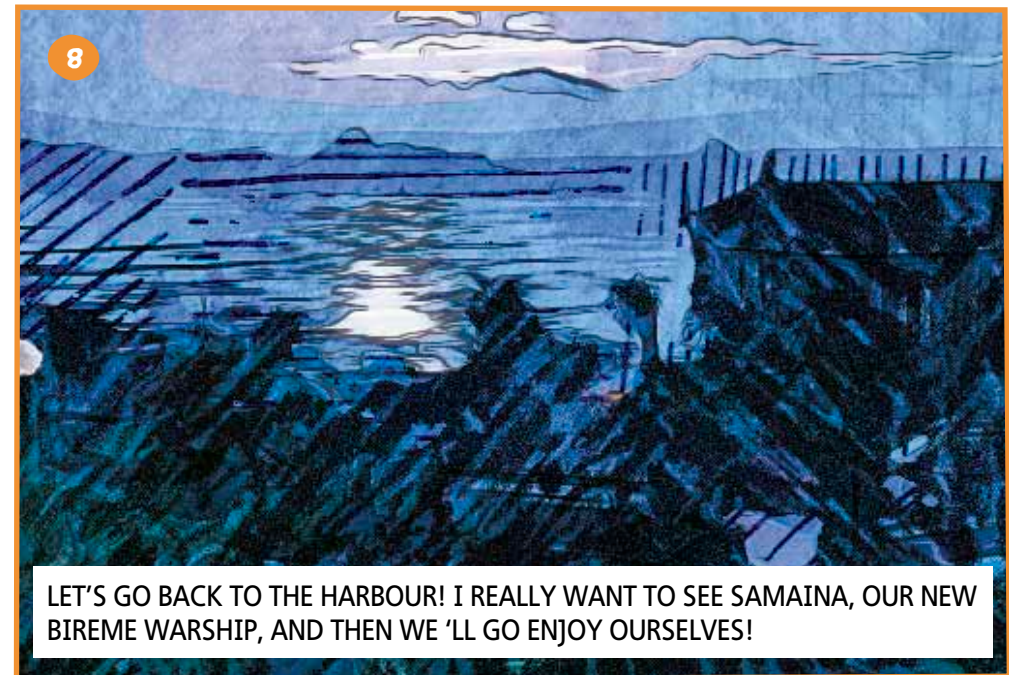
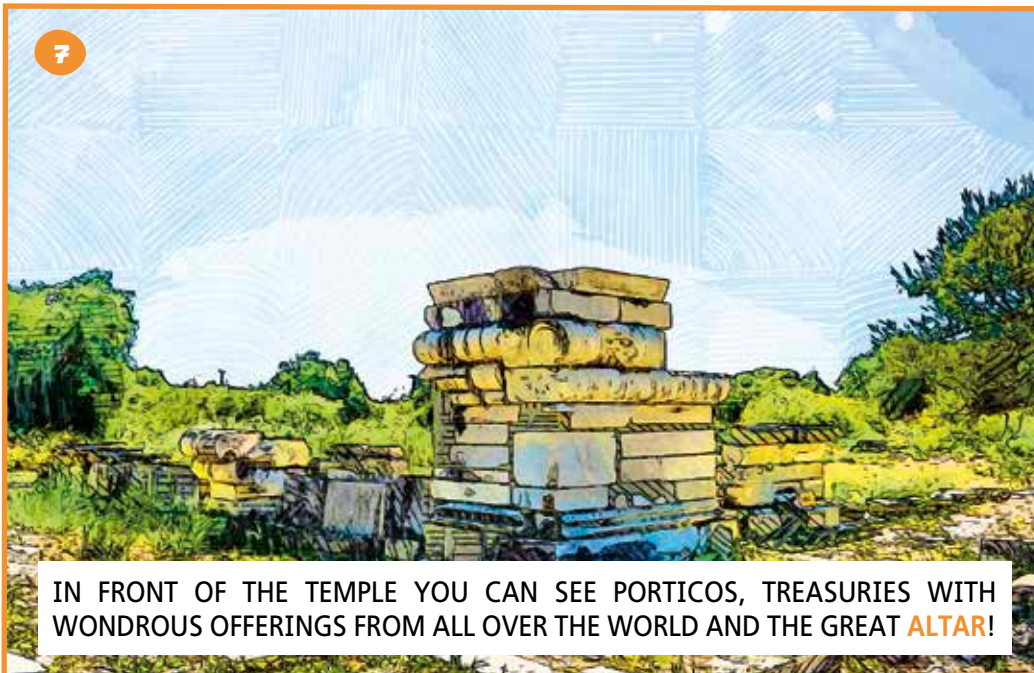
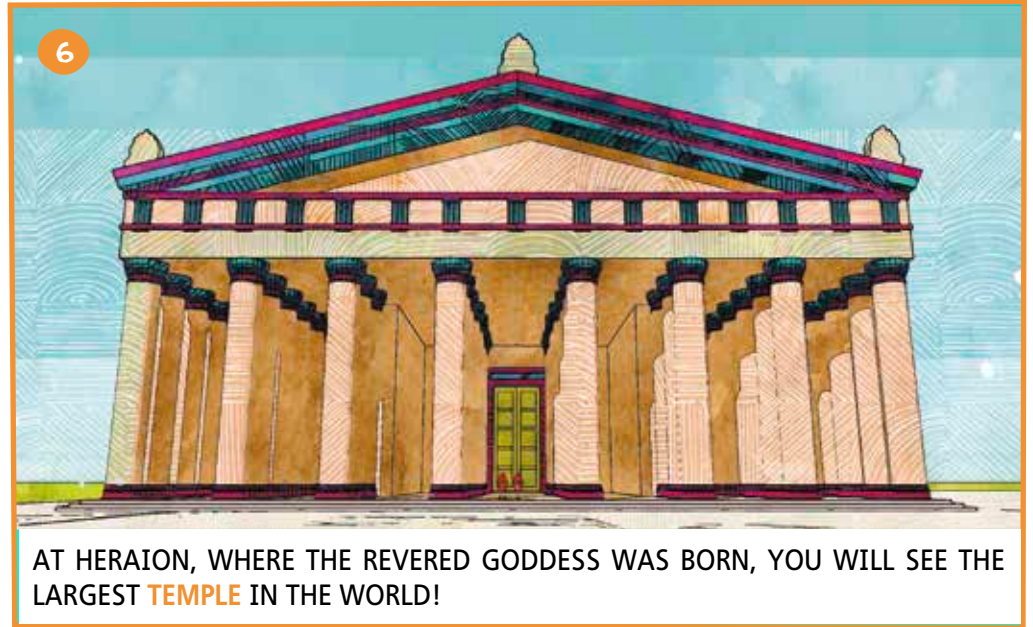
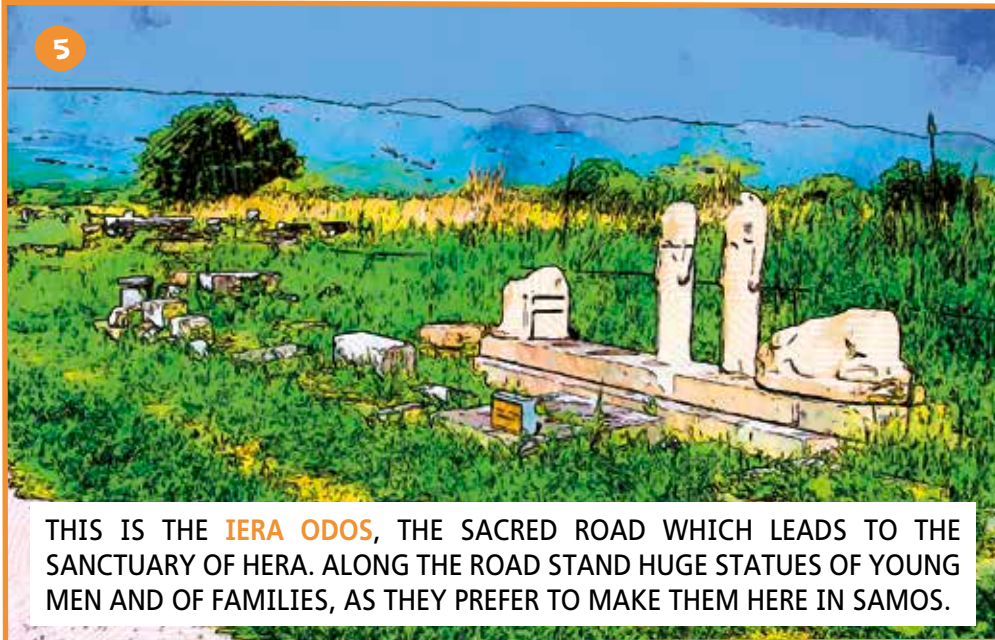
LET'S STOP BRIEFLY AT THE MARKET, THE AGORA<sup>10</sup>, TO CATCH UP ON THE CITY NEWS.



4

THERE IS ABUNDANT WATER FLOW IN THE FOUNTAINS OF SAMOS! SPRING WATER COMES HERE FROM UPHILL, WITH UNDERGROUND TUNNELS DESIGNED BY THE ENGINEER EUPALINOS.

# ... with the shipowner Colaeus



# The environment...

“I don't want to party in the city, Philothenus, but near the temple of Hera and be comforted by the breath of zephyr. It is enough for me to lay out my humble mattress, near a willow of my own country and a wicker tree, the ancient wreath of Kares. But let it come the wine and the graceful lyre of the Muses, and drink with glee, and praise the glorious bride of Jupiter, the mistress of our island.”

Nikenaetus of Samos, *Ode* (transl. M. Viglaki), 3rd c. BC<sup>11</sup>.

Samos is one of the largest islands of the northeastern Aegean Sea. It is located at the crossroads of the sea routes connecting the Aegean Sea with Asia Minor and Africa. Its strategic location near the coast of Asia Minor favored Samos' development into a major centre of Ionian civilization.

The green island is covered by dense forests that provide rich timber for the construction of large ships. The contact with the sea quickly pushed the Samians into shipping and trade. The mild climate favored the development of viticulture and wine production. The famous white sweet Moscato wine has been famous since antiquity.



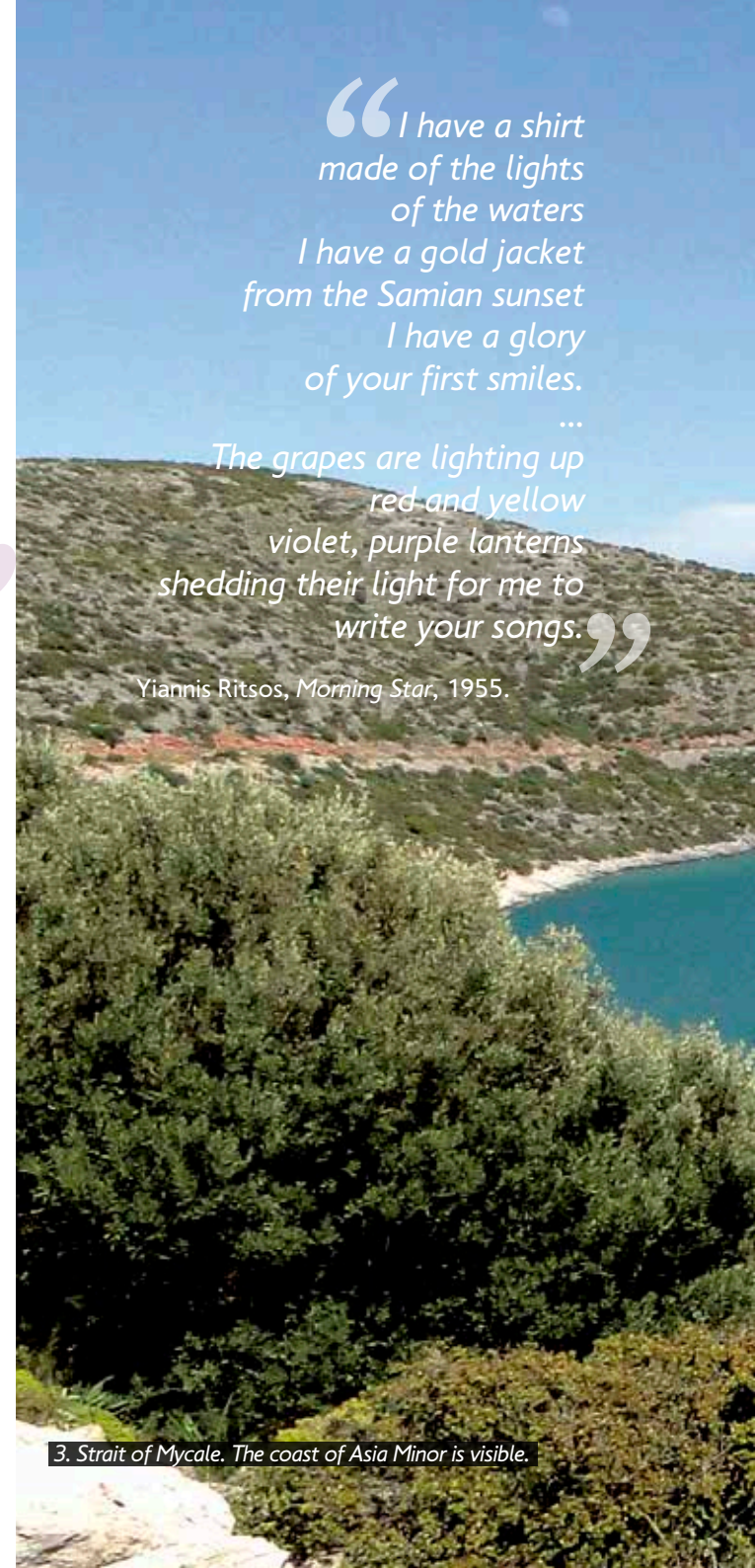
2. L. Mayer, *Ruins of the temple of Hera in Samos*, 1810.

“I have a shirt  
made of the lights  
of the waters  
I have a gold jacket  
from the Samian sunset  
I have a glory  
of your first smiles.

...  
The grapes are lighting up  
red and yellow  
violet, purple lanterns  
shedding their light for me to  
write your songs.”

Yiannis Ritsos, *Morning Star*, 1955.

3. Strait of Mycale. The coast of Asia Minor is visible.



# ... and the landscape

- Today's Pythagoreion is built over the ancient city of Samos, the island's fortified capital with the great harbour, which experienced great residential, economic and cultural development. Major engineering works were implemented around 540 BC, which drastically affected the landscape and facilitated the city's development decisively.
- The sanctuary of Hera was a landmark of the area, due to the monumental size of the temple of the goddess.
- The geographical position of the island contributed to Heraion becoming an important cult centre of the ancient world, with a worldwide reputation, attracting devotees and visitors from all over the then-known world.
- In Roman times, there were mansions and other buildings erected along the Sacred Way (Iera Odos), the road leading from Samos to the Sanctuary of Hera. Thus, a new flourishing settlement was created outside the city.

## Green details

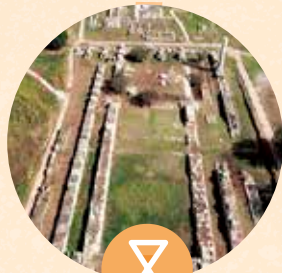
The oldest sacred tree of the Greeks was located in the Heraion in Samos. It is a wicker tree under which the goddess Hera was born<sup>12</sup>.

# Pythagoreion through time



**10th c. BC**

The main settlement of the ancient city of Samos is developed.



**8th c. BC**

The first monumental temple of Hera is built (Hekatombedos I).



**7th c. BC**

Samos is included in the Ionian *Dodecapolis*, or *Ionian commonwealth*, the religious organisation consisting of 12 powerful Ionian cities.



**570-560 BC**

A new colossal temple of Hera is built under the supervision of the architect Roikos and the artist Theodorus.



**540 BC**

Samos reaches its peak. Major engineering works are carried out during the tyranny of Polycrates, such as the monumental extension of the temple of Hera, (Temple of Hera IV), the fortifications and the harbour.



**439 BC**

The Athenians, led by Pericles, conquer and destroy the city of Samos.



**early 3rd c. BC**

Reconstruction of the fortifications by Demetrius I Poliorcetes. Construction of large sports facilities, with a gymnasium, stadium and a palaestra.



**366-322 BC**

The Athenian general Timotheus conquers the island. Athenian citizens who had been allotted land in Samos settle there. The Samians are exiled and are repatriated in 322 BC by a decree of Alexander the Great.



**1st c. BC**

Samos becomes a Roman province and benefits from the favor of the emperors who visit the island. The temple and the altar of Hera are remodeled.



### 2nd–3rd c. AD

New temples are built in Heraion. Although the sanctuary has lost its glamour, the paving of the 6 km long *lera Odos* is completed.



### 391/392 AD

The worship of Hera is interrupted in Heraion following the ban of paganism by the Byzantine Emperor Theodosius I.



### 5th–6th c. AD

Prosperity of the city of Samos. A Christian church is built in the area of Heraion using ancient building material.



### 9th c. AD

The island becomes the capital of the region (*thema*) of Samos



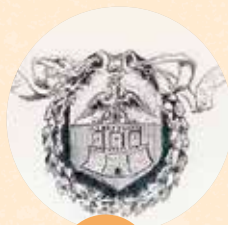
### 1834–1912

Samos is declared a Principality, with internal autonomy, under the dominion of the Ottoman Empire.



### 1479

The island of Samos falls under Ottoman rule.



### 1363

The Genoese Knights Justiniani annex Samos.



### mid-19th c.

The settlement of Tigani (modern Pythagoreion) is built on the site of the ancient city of Samos.



### 1902–1903

The Archaeological Society at Athens conducts excavations at Heraion under the supervision of P. Kavvadias and T. Sofoulis.



### 1912

Samos is annexed to the Greek State.



### 1992

Inclusion of the monument in the UNESCO World Heritage List.

# Historical figures through the ages

Samos's commercial and cultural hub is where sailors, pilgrims and traders meet brilliant rulers, philosophers, scientists and innovative artists.



Head  
of copper  
Kouros figurine,  
votive to Hera.  
Workshop of Samos,  
6th c. B.C.  
Archaeological Museum  
of Vathy, Samos.

## THE FATAL RING OF A TYRANT



### The tyrant of Samos Polycrates (Second half 6th c. BC)

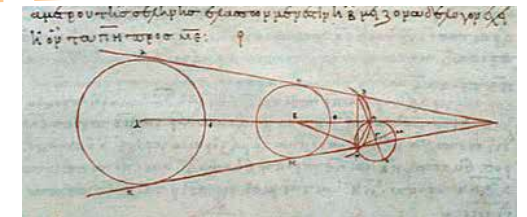
is associated with many great works and technological innovations: he built the new temple of Hera, the Eupalinion aqueduct and the city walls. In his palace, he welcomed important intellectuals. Herodotus mentions the story of the ring and the tragic end of the tyrant<sup>13</sup>.

## INVENTIVE THINKING



### Pythagoras of Samos (580–496 BC)

was a great philosopher, mathematician, geometer and music theorist. He is considered the founder of mathematics in the West. He created a new philosophical movement by combining science with philosophy and the famous Pythagorean theorem.



### The astronomer and mathematician Aristarchus of Samos (310–230 BC)

was the first scientist to propose the heliocentric model of the Solar System, placing the Sun, not the Earth, at the centre of the known Universe.

### The father of history, Herodotus (5th c. BC)

Although not born in Samos, he lived there around 460 BC as a political refugee. His work often refers to the island, its monuments and history.



**ADMIRERS OF ANTIQUITY**



The French botanist **Joseph Pitton de Tournefort** visited various Aegean islands in 1700–1702, collecting plants and making various scientific observations. He also made drawings of the ruins of Heraion.



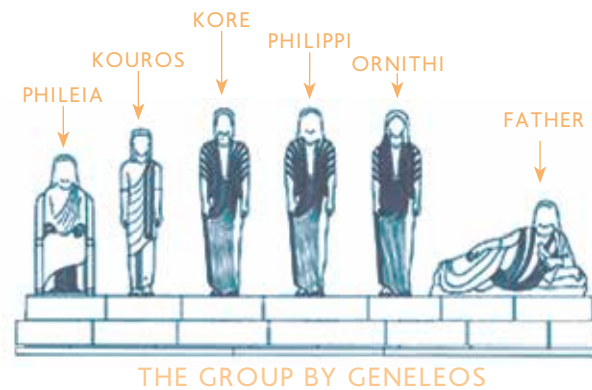
The governor of Samos **Ioannis Ghikas**<sup>16</sup> (1854 – 1858) financed the excavations at Heraion at his own expense.

**PIONEER CREATORS**



The multi-talented **Theodorus of Samos** (6th c. BC)

is believed to have invented the leveler and the protractor, to have engraved the ring of Polycrates and to have made for Croesus<sup>14</sup> a gold crater of 1800 liters capacity! In collaboration with Roikos, he designed the great bipertal temple of Hera and invented a new method of casting copper, known as the “lost wax” technique<sup>15</sup>.



The sculptor **Geneleos** (c. 560 BC)

made the famous “Geneleos Group”, that is, a group of statues placed on a common base, which was a votive to the Sanctuary of Hera. The group of statues depicts the wealthy family of devotees.

# A monument is born

The city of Samos was one of the most powerful in the ancient Greek world, while Heraion was a famous attraction since ancient times! Herodotus referred to it as the largest temple he had ever seen, while the geographer Strabo admired the precious offerings, describing the temple as an “Art Gallery”.

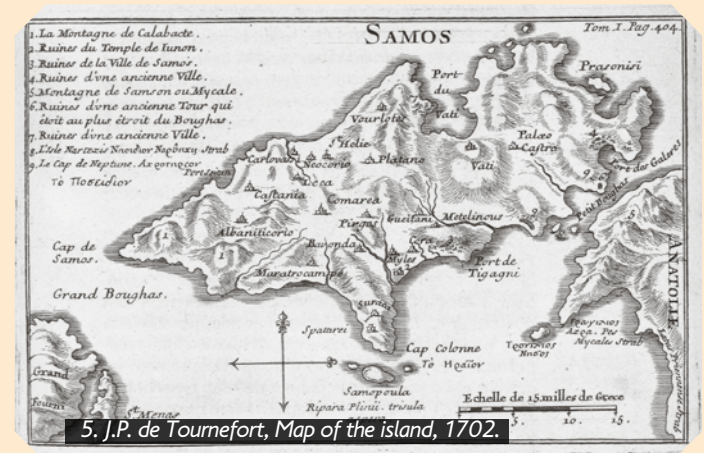
NEW ERA

## DESTRUCTION AND DESOLATION OF HERAION



4. Choiseul-Gouffier, *The Heraion of Samos*, 1776.

In the 4th c. AD many ancient buildings were demolished, and the building material was sold to Asia Minor. The Heraion was called “Kolona” (Column), because for many centuries only one column 10m high stood at the south side of the temple. It is said that this was deliberately left there to guide ships through the abundant building material of the ancient sanctuary.



5. J.P. de Tournefort, *Map of the island*, 1702.

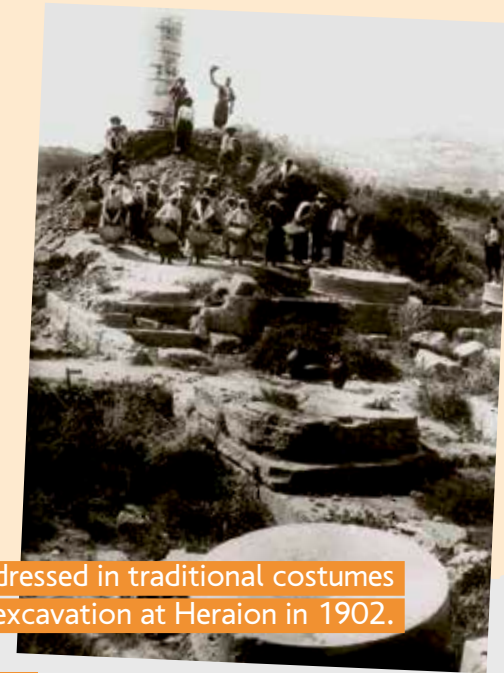
After centuries of abandonment, on the ruins of the ancient city of Samos the settlement of Tigani<sup>17</sup> developed, which flourished in the mid-19th c. In the middle of the 20th century, the settlement changed its name to Pythagoreion. However, the capital of Samos has been since the 19th c. the settlement of Vathy, in the north of the island.



6. Consecration at Heraion before the excavations of 1902.



Samian men and women dressed in traditional costumes make up the setting of the excavation at Heraion in 1902.



## RESEARCH AND STUDY...



Marble statue of a female figure, dedicated to Hera by Heramyis of Samos, 570/560 BC. Louvre Museum.

18th-century travellers visited Heraion and sketched the few visible remains. In 1812, the *Society of Dilettanti* of London conducted an excavation survey and produced accurate plans of the sanctuary.

In 1879, as part of the excavations of the French School of Archaeology at Athens, Paul Girard discovered in the northeast corner of the great temple the famous statue of “Hera of Heramyis”, which ended up in Paris. An identical statue, probably from the same “group” of statues, was found in excavations in 1984 and is on display at the Archaeological Museum of Vathy, Samos.

The Archaeological Society at Athens began excavations at Heraion in 1902-1903, before the union of Samos with Greece.

Since then the sanctuary and the ancient city are systematically researched by the German Archaeological Institute at Athens and by the Ephorate of Antiquities of Samos and Ikaria.



In recent years, research at Pythagoreion has revealed the well-organized ancient city of Samos, with fortifications, paved streets, squares, a market, public buildings, shops, mansions with mosaic floors, cisterns, sports facilities and sanctuaries.

# A unique monument...

## The biggest temple in the world!

On the beautiful island where Hera was born and harbored her love for Zeus, the colossal temple of the goddess<sup>18</sup>, the work of Roikos and Theodorus, was erected, but was destroyed by a strong earthquake a few years after its completion.



The foundation of the temple was massive, because the subsoil was swampy, due to the river Imvrasos.

Sometime later in its place, Polycrates began the construction of an even bigger temple, which Herodotus considers the biggest of his time: the temple had 155 marble columns and was 21.5 meters high, however it was never completed!

An enclosure protected the sanctuary, while the space was filled with temples, auxiliary buildings, “treasuries” with precious offerings from all over the world<sup>19</sup> and galleries. The centre of worship was the great altar. The *Iera Odos*, the road leading from the city to the temple, was lined with monumental statues (of the kouros type).



7. Iera Odos led from the ancient city of Samos to the Sanctuary of Hera.

# ... with timeless radiance ★1

The influence of the monuments of Samos on ancient Greek art was enormous, as many monuments of Heraion served as architectural and artistic models for the rest of the Greek world.

“Mother of Gods! devoutly we incline  
Our willing knees before  
thy holy shrine,  
Where Imbrasmus runs seaward,  
strong and swift,  
Through the green plains of Samos. [...] A soft, sweet wind  
thy garlands lightly stirs,  
Where thy loved flowers,  
dear Queen of Heaven, Divine!  
White lilies with the dittany entwine,  
And the gay poppy!”

Albert Pike, *Hymn to Hera*, 1845<sup>20</sup>



Heraion: The oldest temple (Hekatompedos) stands out in front of the Great Temple of Polycrates but also the temple and the altar of Roikos.



The temples of Artemis in Ephesus and Apollo at Didyma in Miletus of the 5th c. BC resemble in size the great temple at Heraion.



# A unique monument...

## The “harbour soil in the sea”

The first artificial harbour project of antiquity was the Polycrates’ dock, a pier 360 m long and 3 m wide, founded at a depth of 36 mtrs, which divided the harbour into two sections and protected it from the strong south winds. The war fleet was stationed in the inner “enclosed” harbour, while the commercial harbour operated on the outer harbour.

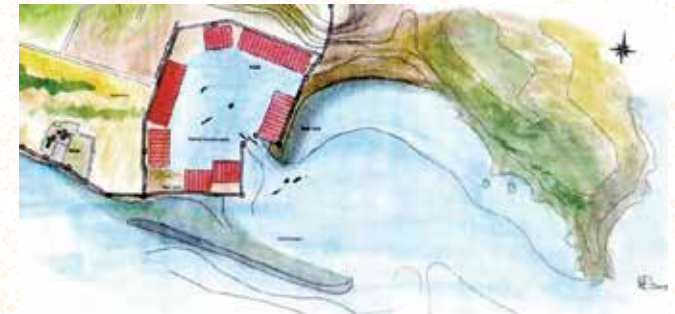


## The “fifty-oar bireme”

Samos’ naval power was reputed and equal to that of the Athenians. It is said that Samos had a fleet of 100 warships. Polycrates is also credited with the *Samaina*, a new type of versatile warship with 50 oars in two rows of each side, which secured the island’s maritime supremacy and was the forerunner of the ancient Greek trireme.

“... Here is the great terror of the Asian land,  
Samos; weave for her a hymn  
and eternal wreath, daughter of the lyre...”

Andreas Kalvos, “Ode Fourth: To Samos”,  
*Lyrika*, 1826.



8. Painted representation of the ancient harbor of Samos.



9. Model of the warship *Samaina*. (Construction Elias Kardimis)

# ... with timeless radiance ★

“I have written at such length of the Samians because the three greatest works of all the Greeks were engineered by them.”

Herodotus, *The Histories*, 3:60.



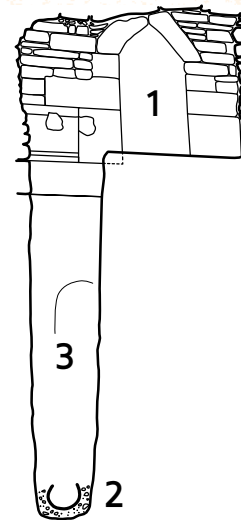
## Cultural festivals in Samos

Every summer, Pythagoreion hosts cultural events with global appeal, such as the Samos Young Artists Festival and the Heraia–Pythagoreia Festival.

## The “two-mouthed tunnel”

The underground aqueduct, known as Eupalinon Tunnel, named after the engineer Eupalinus of Megara, was a wondrous feat of engineering of the 6th c. BC. The tunnel with length 1,036 m was dug simultaneously from both sides of the mountain with impressive precision.

The Tunnel supplied water to the ancient city for more than a thousand years and was in operation until the 7th c. AD. At that time, it also served as a shelter for the inhabitants from invaders. Then it was abandoned and covered with earth until 1872, when two monks discovered its two entrances by chance. It was finally uncovered and thoroughly studied by German archaeologists in 1971–1973.



10. Intersection showing the two tunnels: 1) the main tunnel, 2) the smaller one for the water pipeline and 3) the vertical access trench.



11. The main tunnel of the aqueduct.

In 2015 it was declared a “World Tunnel Landmark” by the International Tunnel Association, and in 2017 it was declared an “International Historic Engineering Landmark” by the American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE).

# A unique monument...

## The “intellectual” Ionians

The key position of Samos on the roads that connected mainland Greece with the coasts and the rich hinterland of Asia Minor, facilitated contact with the rest of the Ionian cities, the development of sciences, letters and arts and led to great economic and cultural prosperity during the 7th and 6th c. B.C.

Samian works of sculpture and toreutics (metalworking) were found not only in Heraion of Samos, but also in the great sanctuaries of the Greek area, such as Delphi and Olympia.



Monumental sculpture owes a lot to Samian artists of the 6th c. B.C.

The youth from Cape Kavofonia in the SE of the island, c. 540 BC. The burly young man with the well-groomed coiffure and attire presents the sophisticated lifestyle of the aristocrats of Ionia. The sculpture is related to Ionian art. Archaeological Museum of Pythagoreion.



Statue of naked young man (Kouros), votive of Ischis, 580 BC. With an initial height of 4.80 m, it is a typical example of Samian monumental sculpture. Archaeological Museum of Vathy Samos.



Main votive in the Heraion of the 7th c. BC were the large spherical copper vessels, decorated with fine busts of griffins<sup>21</sup>. Placed on high tripods they reached up to 3 m height.

# ... with timeless radiance ★ 3

## New roads, new markets

Samos during the 7th c. BC maintained commercial relations with the Aegean islands, Crete, but also Laconia, Corinth and Athens. Samos also established trading posts on the way to the East, such as in Egypt and Cyprus. It established stable relations with the coasts of Phoenicia, with countries of the East and Asia Minor, but also with Libya and Spain.

As a result, a large number of votive offerings to Hera came not only from the Greek cities, but also from all over the known world at that time. The variety of materials and objects is indicative of the development of the city of Samos, but also of the radiance of Heraion.



Clay figurine of female  
from Cyprus,  
6th c. BC



Bronze lion from Sparta,  
550 BC



Bronze deer from Assyria,  
9th/7th c. BC



Ivory comb  
from Andalusia,  
640 BC

# Monumental dialogues



GREECE

## Patmos

The monastery of Saint John the Theologian formed the core of the settlement, of today's Chora, which developed around it.



GREECE

## Copais in Boeotia

The Mycenaean citadel of Gla controlled the great hydraulic engineering works of the 13th c. B.C. made to drain the lake and turn it into arable land.

ITALY



## Agrigento

Ancient Akragas in Sicily, the homeland of the great philosopher Empedocles and one of the most prominent cities in Greater Greece, reached its peak in the 6th c. BC. Here lies the significant temple of Hera (5th c. BC), which was burnt by the Carthaginians in 406 BC.



IRAN



## Sustain

The Historical Hydraulic System of Sustain, an impressive complex irrigation system of the 5th c. BC, consists of multiple dams, bridges and canals all working together as a single hydraulic system.



# A message today...

## Care for water supply

A steady supply of drinking water is necessary for the survival of any ancient or modern city. The aqueduct of Eupalinus brought drinking water safely to the city from the spring of Agiades through underground tunnels. The water was then collected in a built tank and brought to the fountains of the city of ancient Samos via an underground urban pipeline, traced along under the modern road that leads from the Eupalineion aqueduct to the ancient city of Samos (modern Pythagoreion).

The Romans, also known for their great technical works, installed in the city of Samos the thermae, i.e. huge complexes of public baths and constructed above ground a new built aqueduct with arches, which carried drinking water from the spring of Myloi.



12. Roman Aqueduct.

## ... for a better tomorrow!

Goals 2030 >



**6** CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

> Ensuring access to water and drainage for all.

1. According to Pausanias: 'The Samians themselves believe that the goddess was born on their island near the river Imvrasos, under the wicker tree that exists in my days inside the Heraion,' Pausanias, Z, *Achaika*, 4:4 Transl. in Modern Greek: N. Papachatzis 1980, 37–38.
2. *Eptastadios* Strait, as was known in antiquity, is the narrowest part of the strait of Mycale, where in 479 BC the Greeks won a decisive victory in a naval battle against the Persians. It is only 1,600 km wide, the shortest distance of any Greek island from the coast of Asia Minor. Other important naval battles were fought there during the Greek War of Independence in 1821.
3. Herodotus mentions that the boatman Colaeus sailed through the Heracleean Columns (present-day Gibraltar). Colaeus, c. 630 BC, reached Tartessos in western Spain. After returning to his hometown in Samos, he dedicated valuable offerings to the sanctuary of Hera that aroused the admiration of the historian. (Herodotus, *The Histories*, 4:152)
4. The tyrant of Samos Polycrates (c. 535–522 BC) had made the island a naval power with great wealth, thus acquiring great power and wealth himself.
5. The famous white sweet wine Moscato is produced in Samos. According to mythology, God Dionysus destroyed the Amazons, who had fled to Samos, with the help of the island's inhabitants. In return, he taught them viticulture and wine production.
6. Herodotus, *The Histories*, 3:139, "... the greatest of all city-states, Greek or barbarian".
7. The guide is inspired by the Samian seafarer Colaeus. See note 3.
8. Pier or jetty: a narrow, long stone structure for mooring and loading ships and protecting the harbor (quay, pier, dock). The pier of Polycrates was the first artificial harbour mentioned in ancient texts. The port of ancient Samos was located in the same place as the modern port of Pythagoreion.
9. The walls of Polycrates that were 6,430 m long (second half of 6th c. BC) protected the ancient city of Samos, enclosing an area of 1200 acres. The moat around the walls reached a depth of 6 m in some places. The base of the walls was built with polygonal limestone, and the upper structure with bricks. The city walls were rebuilt in the 3th c. BC according to the isodomus system (with regular ashlar blocks) and reinforced with 40 towers. A third phase of reconstruction of the walls is noted after 200 BC, when the island served as a naval station for the Ptolemies and the Rhodians.
10. The market of the ancient city was located near today's harbour. According to the sources, there was the *Bouleuterion*, the *Agoronomion*, and the *Archive*, where the official decrees of the city were kept. Later, the city expanded and along the Road to the Sanctuary sports facilities were established, such as a palaestra, two gymnasiums and thermae.
11. Nikenaetus was a poet of the 3rd c. BC from Abdera, who lived in Samos.
12. "the oldest of them is the withy growing in the Samian sanctuary of Hera, after which come the oak in Dodona, the olive on the Acropolis and the olive in Delos" (Pausanias H, *Arcadica*, 23:5).
13. According to ancient beliefs, great happiness causes the envy of the gods. Herodotus recounts Polycrates' attempt to appease fate by throwing his beloved ring into the sea. But he found it again in a fish brought to him as a gift by a fisherman, and he rejoiced, taking it as a good omen. In mentioning the tyrant's terrible end, Herodotus concludes that fate cannot be changed (Herodotus, *The Histories*, 3:39–43).
14. The golden crater Theodorus created was sent as a gift to the Sanctuary of Delphi. To Croesus, the wealthy king of Lydia, the sage Solon once said the famous phrase, "call no man happy till he dies".
15. The basic technique of making bronze statues, which required the construction of a clay core of the statue, forming a wax pattern on the core and constructing a second clay layer on top of it. The mold was then heated in a casting pit, the wax melted, but the clay hardened and was ready to receive the molten metal. The metal was poured in liquid form between the two layers, replacing the melting wax.
16. Ioannis Ghikas (Ion Ghika) from Bucharest, Romania, was a diplomat of aristocratic origin, appointed governor of Samos from 1854 to 1858 during the Principality of Samos (1832–1912). In 1866 and 1870, he became the Prime Minister of Romania.
17. The port of the newer settlement Tigani, which operated from 1859 to 1866 on the site of the ancient port, flourished at the end of 19th c. It is reported that the name of the new settlement "Tigani," was given either because of the circular shape of the harbour, or as a paraphrase of the Italian word "dogana," meaning "customs house": "The ruins of an old harbour by means of wagons, and it is called Tigani by the Samians because of its circular shape," (Joseph Georgirenes, Archbishop of Samos, 1678). See: Joseph Georgirenes, *A description of the present state of Samos, Nicaria, Patmos, and Mount Athos*, London 1678, p. 1–53.
18. Herodotus, *The Histories*, 3:60 "the largest ship of all we have seen was first made by the architect Roikos..."
19. The valuable votive offerings, that is, the offerings of visitors and cities, were kept in galleries and in temple-shaped buildings, the treasuries. It is even reported that a large ship 25 m long was erected in front of the temple of Hera and was a tribute by Colaeus, the famous Samian traveller. The wet subsoil of the swamp helped the preservation of votives of unique value, such as the delicate wooden figurines of people, gods, animals and ships.
20. Albert Pike, *Hymn to the Gods—No. 1: To Hera*, 1845. Free translation from English George Passalis.
21. Griffin: a mythical creature with the head of an eagle, a lion's body and a snake's tail that warded off evil spirits.

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