

## Acropolis of Sklavos

The imposing acropolis at the site of Sklavos (rising to a height of 111 m.), above the bay of Maroudi, on the south coast of Salamis, and the acropolis at Kanakia on the southwest coast (which later emerged as the seat of the Mycenaean maritime kingdom of Salamis, well-known from ancient tradition) are the most important coastal settlement sites of the Middle Helladic culture on the island, while another plausible one, in use during the Middle Helladic period, is attested on the steep acropolis of Kastelli, in the area of Saterli.

These sites provide, now, new data which highlight the nautical dimension of the Helladic culture during the Middle Bronze Age.

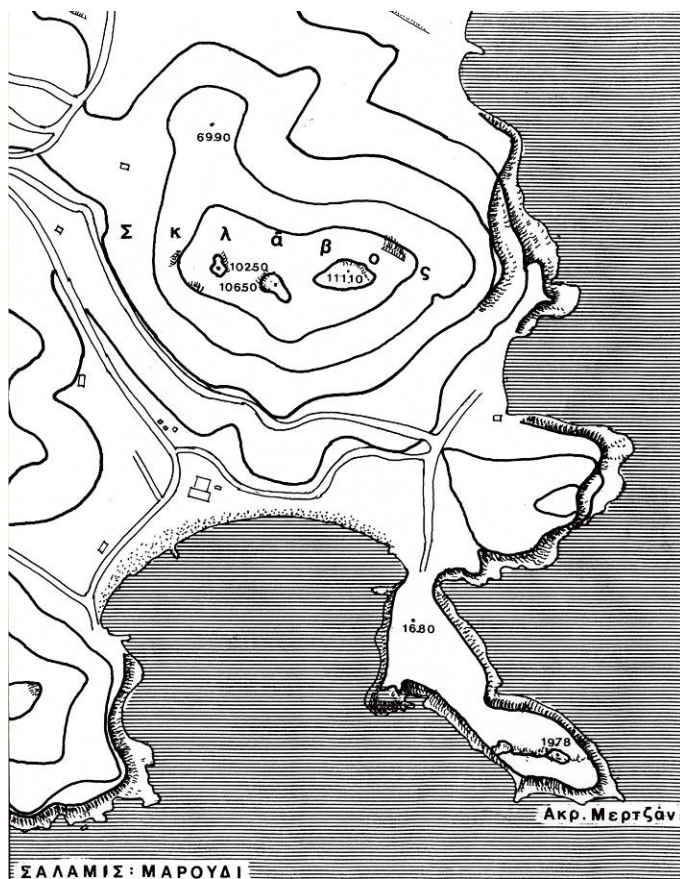
The archaeological elements which have been identified on the west side of the upper terrace of Sklavos include certain architectural remains and abundant surface finds of Middle Helladic date. On the northwest and west slope of the height, very impressive is a succession of six or seven enclosing (or peribolos) walls; of these, the lower one is especially strong, possibly of defensive character. In the ceramic material from successive surface collections by the University of Ioannina at the site are included sherds of almost all known wares of the Middle Helladic II-III periods in southern Greece, with many imports from the major pottery production centre at Kolonna in Aegina.



Salamis. The height of Sklavos, from the hinterland (from northwest).  
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*Salamis, Sklavos. The imposing Middle Helladic acropolis, from southwest.*  
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*Salamis. Topographical plan of the area of Maroudi, with the Middle Helladic acropolis of Sklavos* © University Excavation of Salamis Archives.



*Salamis, Sklavos. Selected sherds of characteristic Middle Helladic wares. © University Excavation of Salamis Archives.*