

T E I R E S I A S

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112.0.02: B. Burke, B. Burns, S. Lupack and V. Aravantinos

Eastern Boeotia Archaeological Project 2011: Excavations at Ancient Eleon

Work of the Eastern Boeotia Archaeological Project (EBAP) shifted focus in 2011, from intensive survey to excavation. Our project continues as a *synergasia* of the Canadian Institute in Greece and the 9th Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities, Thebes. Project directors are Vassilis Aravantinos and Ioannis Fappas (9th Ephorate), Brendan Burke (University of Victoria), Bryan Burns (Wellesley College) and Susan Lupack (University College London).

Burke and Burns supervised a limited season of excavation in June 2011, at the elevated site long identified as ancient Eleon, 14 kilometers south-east of Thebes and adjacent to the modern village of Arma. Concurrent with these trial excavations, Lupack oversaw the refined study of survey pottery from the site of Eleon and other significant assemblages. Camilla Mackay (Bryn Mawr College) continued as our specialist on Medieval - Modern finds, and Seth Pevnick (Tampa Museum of Art) began to collaborate on the pottery from Geometric - Hellenistic periods.

Prior to the work of EBAP, Eleon had never been systematically studied or excavated, despite the site's standing architectural remains of the Classical and Medieval periods, surface ceramics from prehistoric and historic periods, and its association with Homeric Eleon (*Iliad* II.500, X.267). Our refined study of surface pottery indicates that the site's most sustained period of occupation spanned the Late Bronze Age. Trial excavations were focused on an area expected to yield stratified Bronze Age material, and successfully revealed architecture and activity phases dating to the Late Helladic IIIB palatial period as well as substantial material of the LH IIIC period, the century that followed the destruction of the Mycenaean palatial centers. Excavation also reached levels of the Early Mycenaean period that cannot yet be precisely dated.

Prior work at Eleon

EBAP was established in 2007 to conduct an intensive surface survey within the broad plain that extends east from Thebes towards the Euboean Gulf. Our purpose was to examine the activities of the prehistoric and historical inhabitants of eastern Boeotia

through a diachronic examination of settlement patterns and burial practices. The site of Eleon was one natural focus of this study

Our systematic survey and collection of surface material in 2007-2009 revealed a concentration of high-quality ceramics from three broad periods: the Middle to Late Bronze Age (ca. 1800-1100 BCE), the Archaic to Hellenistic periods (ca. 800-300 BCE), and the Medieval period (1200-1700 CE). Activity on the site during the historical periods coordinates well with the site's standing remains: a Medieval tower located at the western end and an 80-meter stretch of polygonal masonry that defines an eastern border for the elevated site. This massive curving wall is the most visible feature on the site, and also serves as a contemporary property boundary. It thus factored in the delineation of a land unit to be transferred from private to state ownership as the site of excavation. Prior to the beginning of the 2011 season, we concluded negotiations for the purchase of one hectare of land located in the north-east section of the elevated site (Figure 1).



Figure 1. Aerial photo of the Eleon acropolis with purchased hectare shaded in gray (modified from Google Earth).

The purchased hectare partially overlaps the zone investigated in the 2009 geophysical survey by Dr. Gregoris Tsokas of Aristotle University in Thessaloniki. The alignment of high resistance readings in closed geometrical shapes are indicative of architectural structures, and refined interpretations of the anomalies suggest an abundance of

overlapping architectural remains belonging to more than one chronological period (Figure 2).

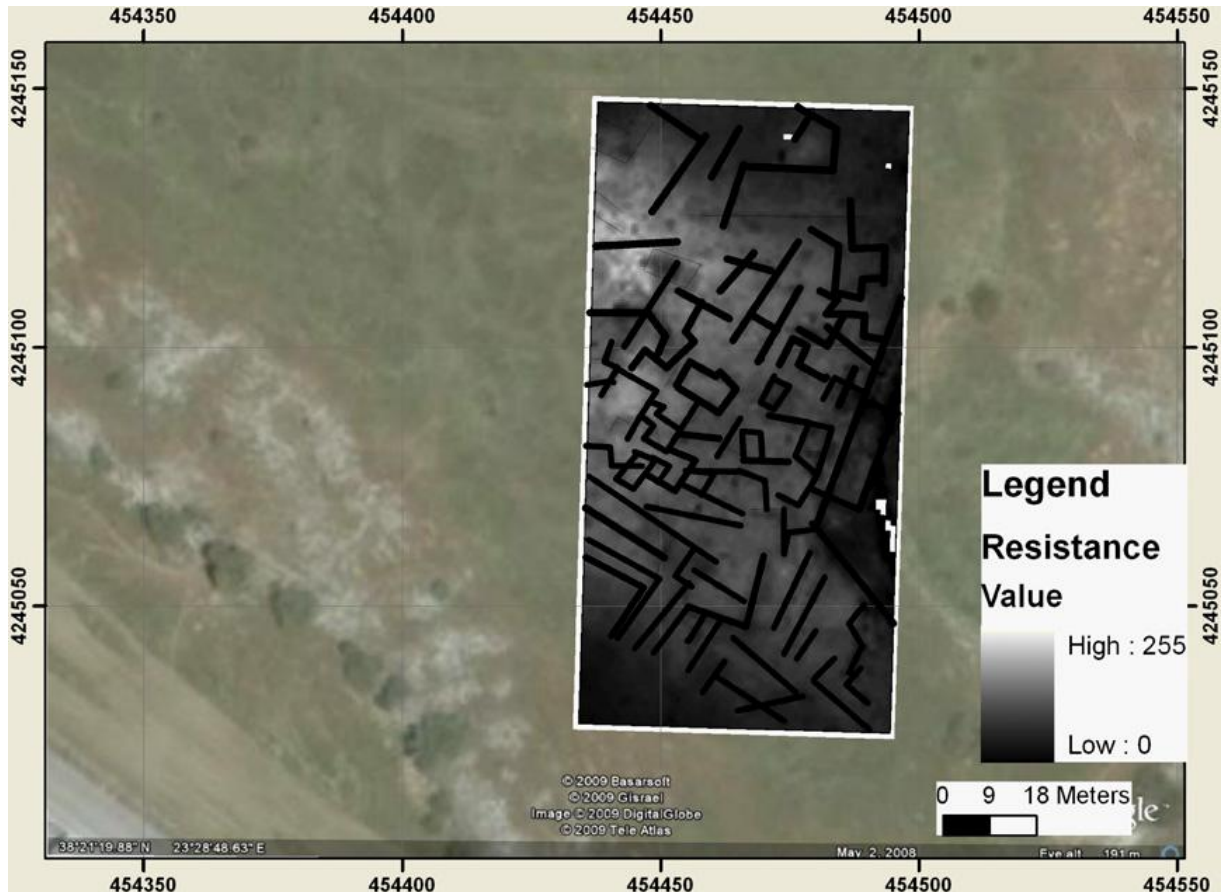


Figure. 2 Refined interpretation of geophysical survey with black lines indicating patterns of high resistivity (G. Tsokas 2009, with modified Google Earth image).

Based on the geophysical survey, it is clear that the site preserves significant architectural remains below the current surface, with a depth of deposit likely to be more than two meters. It remained unclear, however, how settlement phases might coordinate with the multiple periods represented by surface ceramics. The aims of our initial excavations were to assess the extent to which structures and deposits are intact, generally, and to determine whether a sequence of chronological phases is preserved.

We opened three trenches to explore the state of preservation across a small sample of our one hectare. The first two trenches were chosen in order to provide us with samples from the highest topographical level of the site, and one of these was laid out within the area that was covered by the geophysical survey. A third trench was opened in close proximity to the polygonal wall.

We established a grid oriented to the cardinal points across the site using the bench mark already established for the mapping of built features the geophysical survey. Four quadrants were established (labeled NW, NE, SW, and SE) along an east-west X-axis

(labeled with capital Roman letters) and a north-south Y-axis (numbered). Named grid squares of 10 by 10 m were further divided for excavation. (Figure 3).

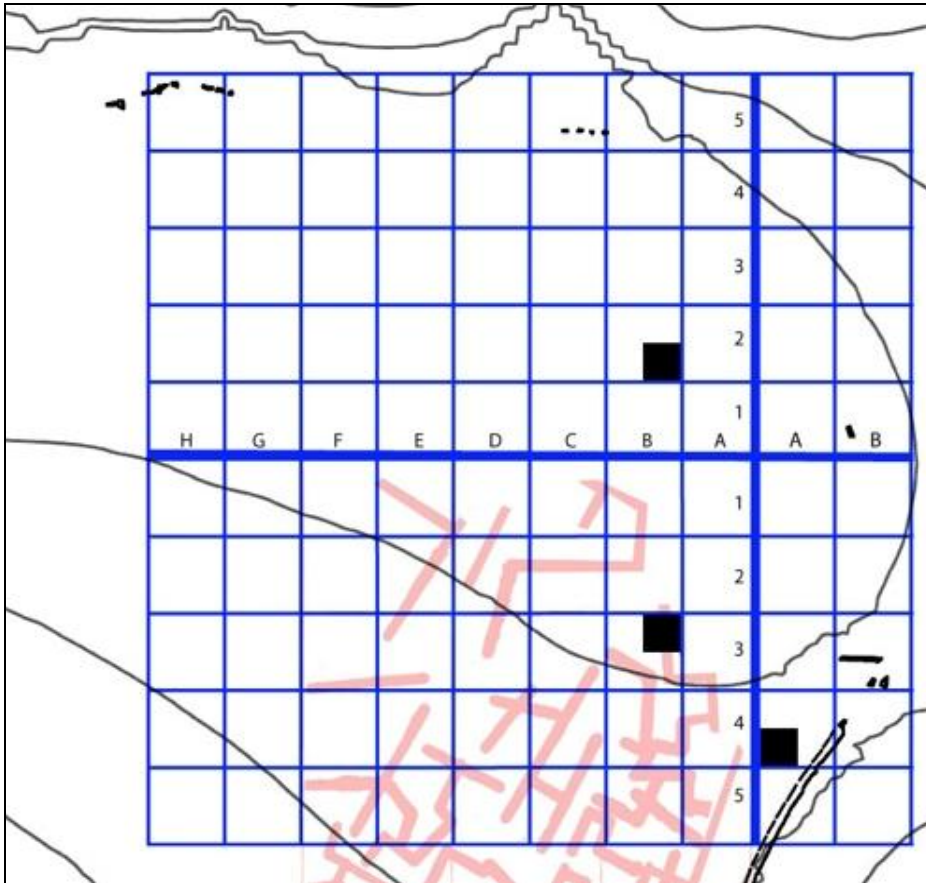


Figure 3. 10 by 10 meter excavation grid in blue, with the 2009 geophysical results in red and the locations of 2011 trenches in black: NW B2d, SW B3b, SE A4c.

Trench NW B2d 2011

Bryan Burns supervised the excavation in this unit, with the fullest stratigraphic sequence. This 5 by 5 meter grid square was selected in order to test the state of site preservation along the highest area of the acropolis at Eleon. After clearing surface material from the entire unit, we then chose the southern half (2.5 by 5m) of this square for further excavation. A scatter of tiles uncovered in the south east of the grid square (removed as Locus 13) is the only significant material from historical periods, most likely dating to the Ottoman period. At a depth of approximately 30 cm below the surface, excavation units became determined by exposed architectural features, especially the north-south Wall 18 (Figure 4).

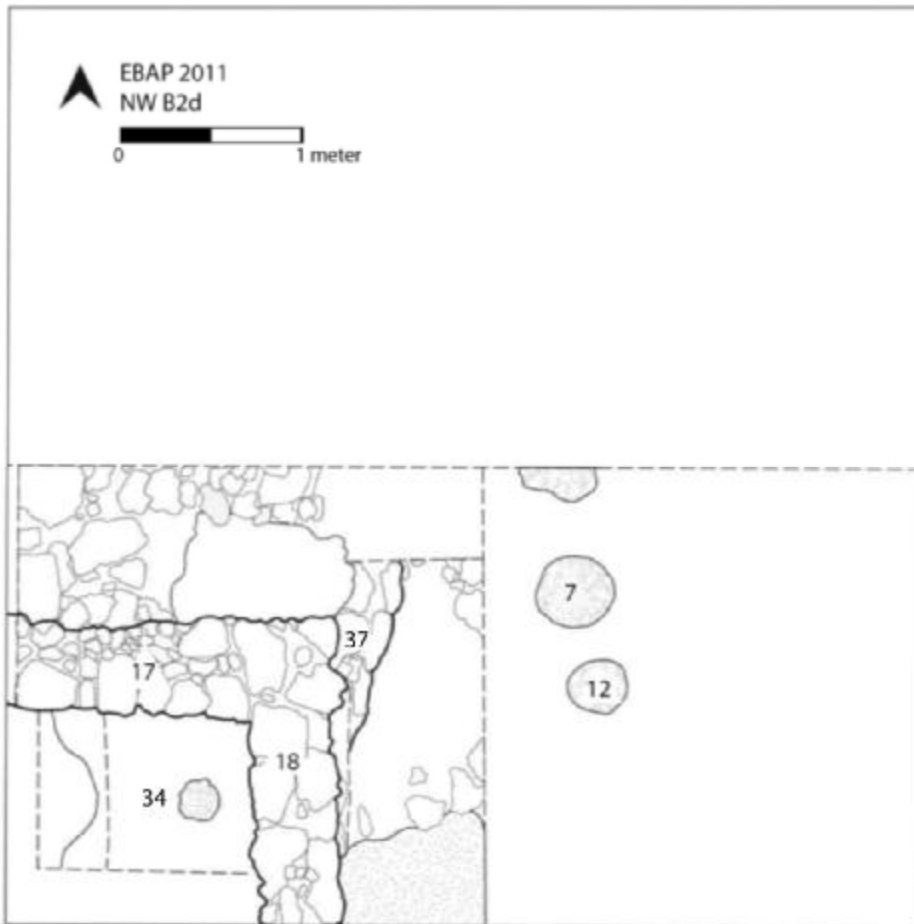


Figure 4. State plan of NW B2d with locations of walls and key loci.

East of the wall, we removed observable deposits of soil, namely a series of shallow pits, each with loose dark soil and heavily burnt pottery (e.g., Loci 7 and 12). The ceramics were essentially one mendable vase per pit: including an LH IIIC middle hydria with bands and tassel decoration (Figure 5) and LH IIIC jug with vertical handle and painted band at shoulder and belly (Figure 6).



Figure 5. Joining fragments of an LH IIC hydria neck with tassel decoration and corresponding base with painted band.



Figure 6. Base and belly of jug with vertical handle and painted bands.

Excavation in the south-western portion of the trench was defined by two well-built stone walls forming the corner of a building. Each of these was only partially exposed: Wall 17 running ca. 1.8 m east-west and Wall 18 ca. 1.6 m north-south. Within this corner we revealed an isolated clay surface, which may be a floor level corresponding to the lowest course of stones of Wall 17. Pottery from lower levels suggests the date of construction of the building to be LH IIIA-III B, based on the datable pottery found in lower levels (Figure 7).



Figure 7. Goblet rim dating to LH IIA period.



Figure 8. Spindle whorls and bone pin.

A sample trench immediately east of the Wall 18 produced two distinct levels that could be associated with the period of the wall's use in the LH III B period. Finds from these strata include spindle whorls and a bone point, possibly a spindle or pin (Figure 8).

Much deeper, a full 30 cm below the bottom of Wall 18, a portion of another wall was revealed, Wall 37 (Figure 9). Between the two structures an ash deposit (visible in the baulk under Wall 18) marks a clear division. The loci surrounding the lower wall all have

more Minyan and Burnished pottery and cooking ware than painted wares, suggesting that they could represent levels of the earlier Mycenaean period.

Excavation in the south-west also revealed a feature predating Walls 17 and 18: an irregular lime surface, with a circular cutting, perhaps a post-hole (Figure 10). The elevation of this surface at 1.640 meters below our benchmark corresponds well with the masonry of Wall 37 to the east. Thus, this trench preserves a sequence of at least two architectural phases. The earlier structure could date to the early Mycenaean period (anytime from LH I - IIIA) and the building represented by the corner of Walls 17 and 18 is likely to be a IIIB construction. A later phase of activity in the LH IIIC is indicated by the four burned pots, found in shallow pits.



Figure 9. View from east of Wall 37 (with arrow on top), well below Wall 18.



Figure 10. Lime surface with circular cutting that may relate to Wall 37 structure.

Trench SW B3b 2011

Brendan Burke supervised work on unit SW B3b across the full 5 by 5 meter grid square (Figure 11). Excavation across the northern area revealed stone construction debris just beneath the surface levels. Several collapsed features (e.g. Walls 22 and 29) probably represent early modern architectural features.

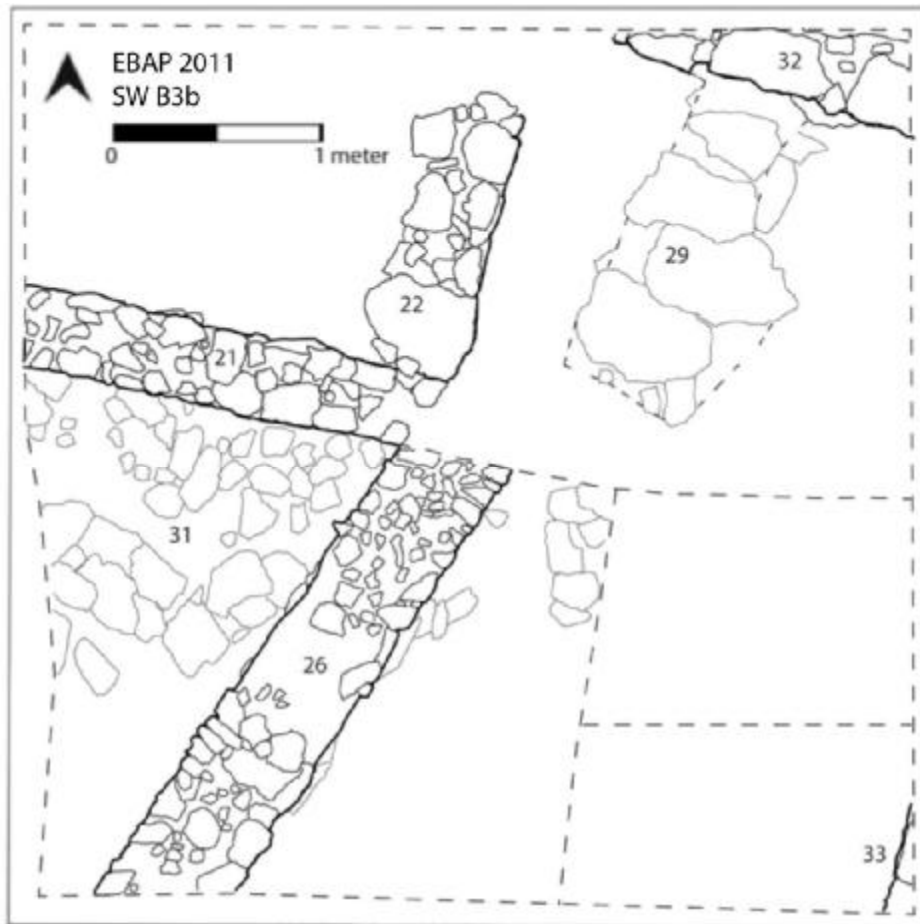


Figure 11. State plan of unit SWB3b, with key walls and loci.

Beneath collapsed material, LH IIC material appeared in several loci, which seem to have been disturbed by later activity. Though disassociated from their original use, these deposits consist exclusively of LH IIC mid to late material such as the nearly complete Mycenaean hydria comparable to ones found at Lefkandi (Figure 12) and also some elaborately decorated sherds including a figural fragment showing a charging bull or horse (Figure 13). In the north-western part of the trench we uncovered a small sloping lens of ashy soil, which may reflect a trash pit and also a fire installation in the form of orange-red brick material on a round platform of stones.



Figure 12. LH III C hydria

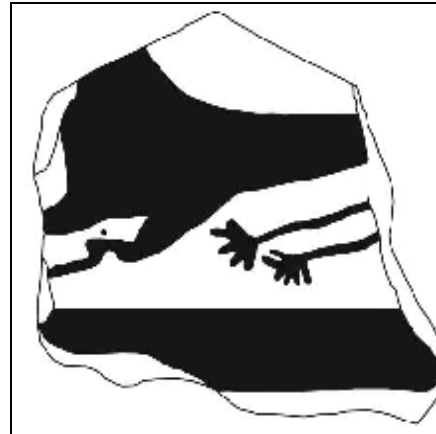


Figure 13. Pictorial pottery, LH III C.

Wall 21 is preserved as a two-meter east-west stretch, not yet associated with other features. We were unable to define a floor surface associated with this wall, but the deposit north of Wall 21 includes two fragments of what seems to be a Mycenaean zoomorphic vessel, perhaps an askos, with attached legs (Figure 14).



Figure 14. Zoomorphic askos fragments.

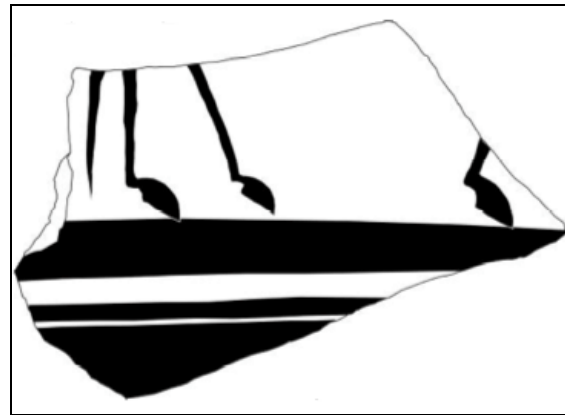


Figure 15. Pictorial pottery, LH III C.

Excavation in the south-east of SW B3b revealed the face of Wall 33 in the trench corner, and several spectacular pieces of Mycenaean figural pottery. The first appears to depict a horse walking to the right with hooves and a fragment of the tail preserved (Figure 15). The same locus produced three fragments of an interior-decorated bowl (or kalathos) with a finely executed spiral pattern and a row of fish below (Figure 16). Another deposit in the south-east of the unit contained large fragments of several pithoi, including some diagnostic pieces with decorated rims and shoulders – some impressed with fingers, dots or punctuates also seen in pithoi from Gla (Figure 17).



Figure 16. Kalathos fragments
Figure 17. Pithos fragment

Across the southern half of the trench we recovered a more varied range of artifacts and ceramic debris that ranges chronologically from LH IIIA - IIIC middle: bone pins, figurine fragments, fragments of bronze and lead, ground stone and obsidian flakes. Animal remains include a murex snail shell, large amounts of goat horns and deer antlers (Figure 18), and a worked boar's tusk with a drill hole in the side, probably for attachment to a helmet (Fig. 19 left).



Figure 18. Deer antler.



Figure 19. Worked and unworked boars' tusks.

Further excavation of the south-west revealed the most substantial wall uncovered in Unit SW B3b. Wall 26 is exposed running south-west to north-east approximately 3 m (Figure 20). It measures about 65 cm in width and is preserved at least 50 cm in height. It surely continues, both into the mini-baulk at the north, and into the unexcavated baulk along the south of what will be SWB3d. Above the wall we also found a semicircular grooved Mycenaean cover roof tile (Figure 21). The roof tile examples are highly significant because they have such close parallels with examples of roof tiles found recently in Thebes in excavations conducted by the Greek Archaeological Service, and because such

tiles indicate the presence of substantial Mycenaean buildings, presumably more elaborate than standard houses.



Figure 20. Wall 26 in the south-west corner.



Figure 21. Mycenaean roof tile fragment.

Excavation west of Wall 26 produced levels of fill with pottery datable from LH IIIB through LH IIIC early. These included several diagnostic vessels: joining fragments of a Group A deep bowl with triglyph decoration dated LH IIIB1 or later (Figure 22); the complete profile of a Group B deep bowl with banded rim and monochrome interior, LH IIIB2 - IIIC early (Figure 23); most of a shallow basin with banded exterior, LH IIIB2 - IIIC early (Figure 24); and a fragment of a Rosette-deep bowl with monochrome interior, LH IIIB2 Late. There were several fragments of Mycenaean monochrome deep bowls and a carinated cup of the LH IIIC early-middle period (Figure 25). This deposit likely marks a significant destruction level at the site, one contemporary with other large-scale destructions at Mycenaean sites around the Mediterranean, marking the change from the LH IIIB period to the LH IIIC (Vitale 2006).



Figure 22. Group A deep bowl.

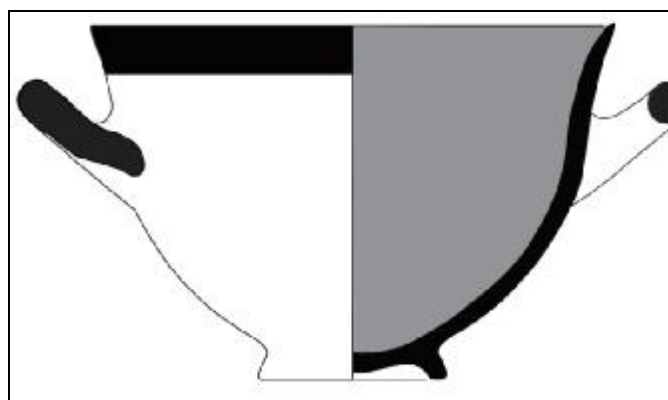


Figure 23. LH III C deep bowl.



Figure 24. LH IIIB/C banded bowl.



Figure 25. LH III C carinated cup.

Excavation in the south-west ended with the exposure of a fairly uniform layer of rocks which were likely the rubble fill for a floor associated with Wall 26. It seems that we have excavated fill dating to the Late Helladic III phases in stratified layers, primarily LH IIIB2 at the earliest. This level may be noted in the stone packed floor. The trash fill of Locus 27 is perhaps best identified as LH IIIC early, as is the construction of the wall. Above this, in the fill that continues over wall 26, we have LH IIIC middle.

Trench SE A4c

Bryan Burns also opened the 5 by 5 m grid square in the south east quadrant with two aims in mind: to determine the state of preservation of the polygonal wall's interior face and to assess the feasibility of large-scale excavation in the zone adjacent to the wall. A longer term goal is to date the construction of the wall more precisely within the archaic or classical periods. The tomographic section of the wall indicates that its interior structure corresponds to the height of the outer face and is preserved to a depth of nearly 2 m.

Cleaning away the surface level fully revealed the upper course of the wall's interior face, confirming the width of the wall at 3.5 meters. Rubble fill between the faces of cut stone is made of large boulders. Because of the large number of stones in this area we limited further excavation to a smaller triangle in the south-west (measuring 3 meters north to south along the western baulk). The area was dominated by rough, tumbled stones, presumably from the rubble core of the polygonal wall. Clearly, much of the wall has been dismantled to provide material for later constructions, and as the cut stones of each face were removed, its rubble core has spilled forth (Figure 26).

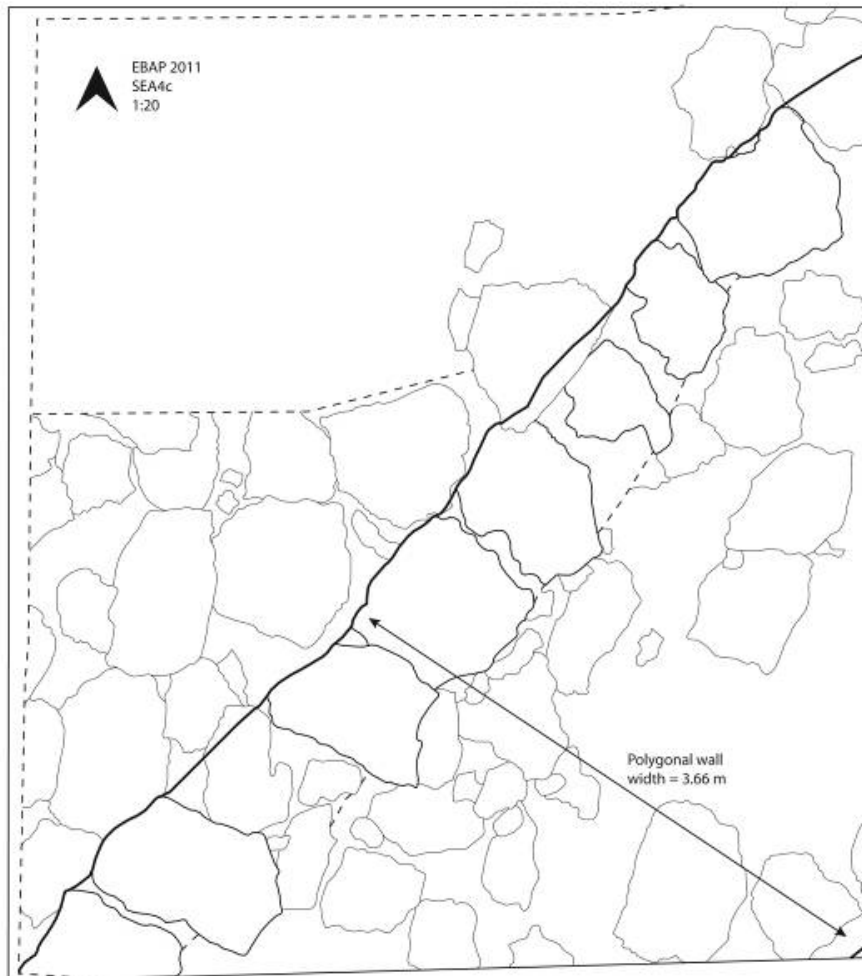


Figure 26. State plan of trench SE A4c.

Although we limited our efforts to a stretch of 3.7 m of the wall's interior face, the excavation did successfully reveal details about the nature of the polygonal wall's construction and state of preservation. The interior face of the wall was partially exposed at the second course, where cut stones fit more tightly against one another. Further excavation this season was thus limited by the size of the tumbled stones. In order to fully study the construction and use of the wall, we will need to employ mechanical devices to safely lift and remove the tumbled blocks.

112.0.2 Yannis Kalliontzis:

Les catalogues synoptiques des inscriptions des Musées de Thèbes et de Chéronée

La collection épigraphique du Musée de Thèbes est une des plus riches de Grèce. À cause du grand nombre d'inscriptions et de l'importance des nouvelles trouvailles, les inscriptions étaient conservées dans la cour du Musée dans des conditions très mauvaises pour leur préservation. Stephanos N. Koumanoudis a présenté cette situation dans l'avant-propos de sa *Θηβαϊκή Προσωπογραφία*¹. Par ailleurs l'identité de la majorité d'inscriptions était inconnue parce que les numéros d'inventaire inscrits sur les pierres étaient effacés et la publication inconnue. Les pierres étaient posées l'une sur l'autre et leur étude était impossible. Pendant des années le directeur de la IXe Ephorie de Béotie, V. Aravantinos a cherché à améliorer cette situation. L'occasion d'une amélioration de la situation a été donnée, en 2004, grâce aux travaux pour la rénovation et l'agrandissement du Musée.

En juin 2004 le secrétaire de la société épigraphique grecque, A.P. Matthaïou a proposé à l'éphorie la confection d'un catalogue synoptique des inscriptions du musée de Thèbes par des membres de la société. L'éphorie a accepté cette proposition et dès l'été 2004 un programme pour l'enregistrement et l'identification des inscriptions du musée de Thèbes a été lancé sous la direction de MM. Aravantinos et Matthaïou.

Le programme d'enregistrement et d'identification des inscriptions du musée de Thèbes a duré de l'été 2004 jusqu'à l'été 2010. Au total Y. Kalliontzis a enregistré 1700 inscriptions environ. En 2008 et 2010 a contribué à cet effort N. Papazarkadas, *assistant-professor* à l'Université de Berkeley.

Les objectifs de ce projet étaient les suivants. 1) L'enregistrement des inscriptions dans une base des données et la prise de photos. 2) L'identification des inscriptions selon leur lieu de publication. 3) La découverte ou la redécouverte du numéro d'inventaire du Musée de Thèbes qui était effacé. Une aide considérable sur ce point a été la redécouverte du second tome de l'ancien inventaire du Musée de Thèbes. Ce tome, qui contient des enregistrements faits par A. Keramopoulos et N. Pappadakis, avait été égaré pendant au moins 30 ans. 4) Le transport des inscriptions dans de nouvelles apothèques qui garantissent de meilleures conditions pour leur protection et leur étude.

La majorité des inscriptions du musée de Thèbes provient de Thespies, parce que en 1905 cette importante collection a été transportée au musée de Thèbes. Arrivent ensuite les inscriptions qui proviennent de Thèbes même. Suivent les inscriptions d'Akraiphia, de Platées, de Coronée et d'autres petites cités béotiennes. Une autre grande catégorie d'inscriptions est constituée des inscriptions sans provenance et fort probablement jamais enregistrées dans l'inventaire du Musée. Au Musée de Thèbes sont conservées également des inscriptions qui proviennent des cités de la Grèce centrale qui se trouvent hors Béotie comme Tithorée, Thaumakoi etc.

Les mêmes objectifs et méthodes ont été appliqués pour le catalogue épigraphique du Musée de Chéronée. À Chéronée, après une proposition de l'Ephorie et grâce encore

¹ «εφρόντισα να ἔχω πρό ὀφθαλμῶν τὰς νεωτέρας τῶν ἐκδόσεων ἀλλὰ δὲν ἠδυνήθην νὰ ἀναθεωρήσω, ὡς εἶχον κατὰ νοῦν, καὶ πάντα τὰ κείμενα τῶν θηβαϊκῶν ἐπιγραφῶν, ἐπειδὴ ταῦτα κατὰ τὸ πλεῖστον εἶναι δυσπρόσιτα ἐν τῷ Μουσεῖῳ τῶν Θηβῶν.»

une fois au projet de rénovation du Musée, l'identification et l'enregistrement des inscriptions ont commencé en octobre 2004. À Chéronée la tâche était plus facile parce que là le nombre des inscriptions était plus limité. En plus le fait que N. Pappadakis avait là aussi rédigé un inventaire détaillé a beaucoup aidé à la rédaction du catalogue. À Chéronée aussi les inscriptions les plus importantes et les plus fragiles ont été placées dans l'apothèque pour être protégées des intempéries. Au musée de Chéronée ont été enregistrées 300 inscriptions environ. La majorité des inscriptions du musée de Chéronée provient de Chéronée même ou de Lébadée. Un certain nombre d'autres proviennent des cités voisines de la Phocide, comme Elatée.

Cet effort aussi bien à Thèbes qu'à Chéronée à part l'aspect technique, qui est sans doute important parce que de cette manière les inscriptions sont préservées et peuvent être étudiées, présente également un aspect scientifique très important. Beaucoup d'inscriptions égarées pendant des décennies ont été retrouvées et en même temps des inscriptions qui sont restées inédites pendant un siècle ont été identifiées.

On peut donc constater la grande importance des catalogues d'inscriptions des musées de Thèbes et de Chéronée pour l'étude des inscriptions béotiennes. Ces deux catalogues synoptiques constitueront la base de la rédaction des catalogues analytiques dans le cadre de la préparation d'un nouveau corpus des inscriptions de Béotie.

Les catalogues des ces deux Musées seront prochainement publiés, pour être accessibles à tous les chercheurs.

Je présente ici les photos de quatre inscriptions du musée de Thèbes qui étaient considérées comme perdues ou égarées pendant de longues décennies et ont été retrouvées grâce à la préparation du nouveau catalogue des inscriptions du musée.

1) P. Hansen, *CEG I 335*. Épigramme fragmentaire du Ptoion. L'inscription a été considérée comme perdue par le premier éditeur J. Ducat (*Les Kouroi du Ptoion*, p. 386).



2) A. Keramopoulos, *AD* 3 (1917) p. 367. Dédicace à Dionysos trouvée à Thèbes. Les noms de l'inscription semblent omis par le *LGPN* III B.



3) P. Roesch, *BCH* 94 (1970) p. 144, n° 2- S.N.Koumanoudis, *AD* 25 (1970) *Mel.* p. 128, n° 2. Décret de proxénie de Thèbes en l'honneur d'un Ténédien. L'inscription a été trouvée à la fin du XIX^e s., mais la pierre a été égarée et a été publiée par P. Roesch et S.N. Koumanoudis sur la base des données de l'inventaire du musée de Thèbes.



4) S.N. Koumanoudis, *AD* 25 (1970) Mel. 127-128, D. Knoepfler, *BCH* 102 (1978) p. 381-393, (*SEG* 28, 466). Décret de proxénie de Thèbes en l'honneur de deux frères athéniens. La pierre a été trouvée à Thèbes et transportée au musée en 1911 grâce à N. Pappadakis (Inv. du musée de Thèbes 2261). L'inscription a été aussi égarée et a été publiée par S.N. Koumanoudis grâce aux données enregistrées dans un inventaire plus récent du musée.



Un premier rapport sur les catalogues synoptiques des inscriptions des musées de Thèbes et de Chéronée a été publié dans le *Deltion* du juin 2011 de la Société épigraphique grecque sur le site:

<http://www.greekepigraphicsociety.org.gr/newsletter06-2011.aspx?menu=10>

112.0. 04 N. Papazarkadas:

The Epigraphy and History of Boeotia: New Finds, New Developments

On September 2-3 2011, the Sara B. Aleshire Center for the Study of Greek Epigraphy, in collaboration with the Collège de France, and with the generous financial support of the France-Berkeley Fund and the Doreen B. Townsend Center for the Humanities, organized an international symposium entitled “The Epigraphy and History of Boeotia: New Finds, New Developments”. The turnout was encouragingly high, with a total of 60 scholars and graduate students attending the symposium in two days.

The symposium opened with V. Aravantinos, presenting dozens of newly discovered Archaic inscribed sherds from the famous Theban Herakleion, as well as inscribed bronze objects, including a 5th century B.C. public document with the

‘signature’ of a Boeotarch. A.P.Matthaiou presented two late Archaic bronze tablets, an arbitration and a land cadaster, which arguably are the most exciting new finds from Thebes after the kioniskos published by Aravantinos in BSA of 2006. Two epigrams of the early Classical period, one funerary and the other dedicatory, were the object of the joint presentation by Papazarkadas and Aravantinos. Remarkably, both inscriptions were reinscribed in Ionic script at a later period. M.Bonanno-Aravantinos explored the onomastics and the typology of dozens of new funerary inscriptions, Hellenistic and Roman, from the excavation of the NE cemetery of Thebes.

The second session provided scholars with the opportunity of revisiting some exciting older material. Thus, C.Grenet took issue with recent studies of the long series of manumissions from Chaironeia, and put forward a novel chronological reconstruction. I.Pernin reexamined a proconsular edict from Thisbe that regulated public land sales, and argued that aspects of Roman ‘occupatio’ can be found already in documents of Classical Greece. F.Marchand embarked on the ongoing debate about the family of the Tauri in Thespiai and the cult of Theos Tauros that has now emerged in yet more inscriptions published in *IThesp.*

The second day opened with Y.Kalliontzis’ presentation of two unpublished fragmentary Hellenistic decrees of the Boeotian koinon, and a second-century B.C. Plataean text recording casualties from a fourth-century B.C. battle at Olynthus. A.Robu dissected several Megarian decrees and offered numerous new chronological suggestions that necessitate a radical reassessment of current views on the participation of Megara in the Boeotian and Achaean Leagues. R.Pitt revisited the building inscriptions for the construction of the temple of Zeus Basileus at Lebadeia, the largest dossier of architectural and contractual documents of any building project in the Greek world. And A.Schachter, whose paper was circulated since he himself couldn’t be present, paradigmatically used an overlooked piece of evidence (an inscribed potsherd mentioned by an early-19th century traveler) to explore the cult of Tlepolemos in Boeotia.

The fourth and final session aimed at looking at the wider picture. Questions of Boeotian ethnicity and its mutual interrelation with the institutions of the koinon, especially in the Classical period, were explored by H.Beck, whereas E.Mackil looked at the creation, development, and politics of the Boeotian koinon, and especially how the whole process was affected by ritual action and economic considerations. The koinon in the late Hellenistic period was investigated by C.Müller, who demonstrated how pan-Boeotian festivals prove that federal memory outlived the dissolution of the koinon in 171 B.C. and facilitated its reestablishment in the 1st century B.C. Last but not least, D.Knoepfler, starting from the famous cavalry-*homologa* between Orchomenos and Chaironeia looked at the little-investigated topic of the expansion of the koinon in Euboea in the early Hellenistic period.

The symposium itself was followed by a round table at which participants discussed that long-standing desideratum of Boeotian epigraphy, the publication of a new corpus that will replace Dittenberger’s IG VII (from the distant 1892!). The Greek Archaeological Service, the Greek Epigraphic Society, the Collège de France, the Aleshire Center for the Study of Greek Epigraphy, and scholars from British, Canadian, French, Italian and Romanian institutions, all agreed to join forces in order to pursue the project under the aegis of the Berlin Academy. We hope that the symposium, and in

particular the publication of its proceedings, will prove to be a turning point in the advancement of Boeotian Studies.

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