

# T E I R E S I A S

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A Review and Bibliography of Boiotian Studies

Compiled by A. Schachter

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## EDITORIAL NOTES

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## WORK IN PROGRESS

062.0.01 John Bintliff (Leiden) and Božidar Slapšak (Ljubljana) send the following report:

### THE LEIDEN-LJUBLJANA ANCIENT CITIES OF BOEOTIA PROJECT 2006 SEASON

In August 2006 a team of staff and students from Leiden University (The Netherlands), led by Professor John Bintliff, collaborated with a team from Ljubljana University (Slovenija), led by Professor Božidar Slapšak, in the further surface investigation of the ancient cities of Tanagra and Koroneia in Boeotia. Bintliff and Slapšak are co-directors, whilst Dr. Kostas Sbonias (Corfu University) acted as Assistant Director, and Dr. Brane Musič (Ljubljana) acted as Assistant Field Director. The four week archaeological season was followed by a three week season by the Ljubljana team at the ancient city of Thespieae, where geophysical prospection and surface topographical research was carried out in connection with the preparation for publication of the older surface survey work at Thespieae by Bintliff and Professor Anthony Snodgrass (Cambridge University) in the 1980's-1990's. Additional specialists present were Dr. Kalliope Sarri (Athens) studying the prehistoric surface finds from Tanagra, Professor Vladimir Stissi (Amsterdam) working on the Archaic to Hellenistic ceramics, and Professor Jeroen Poblome (Leuven) on the Roman and Late Roman finds.

## *TANAGRA*

In previous seasons, the surface ceramic survey by the Leiden team within the ancient city had been completed, but there remained some study to be finished by the Ljubljana team of the standing architectural remains. However, the geophysical season in autumn 2005 outside the city walls on the NW side had revealed an unexpected discovery regarding the size of the ancient town. Till that point we had believed that the standing wall circuit, enclosing some 30 hectares, was a Late Roman rebuild of a Classical town wall, on the original wall lines. The geophysical plots showed that outside the wall, on the north face, the urban grid of streets and houseblocks continued beyond the present wall, although to the west of the wall there appeared to be open country. The Late Antique walling of a reduced area of the Classical town is a familiar phenomenon in Greece, with Athens and Corinth being striking examples, although it need not imply that the settlement itself shrank to the new circuit. At Thespieae for example, we have shown that the small Late Roman 'Kastro' of some 12 hectares, was accompanied by an extramural settled area of a further 30 hectares. On the other hand, since Classical Thespieae was known from surface survey to have been some 100 hectares, the city had certainly shrunk dramatically during the Roman Empire.

Clearly the new geophysical results raised important questions regarding the development of Tanagra in Roman times. Did Tanagra, like Thespieae, suffer severe depopulation early in the Roman era, or even in final Hellenistic times, or was the Late Roman wall deliberately protecting only part of the city, with an extramural sector still occupied beyond? In August 2006 the Leiden team spent two weeks gridding the area north of the city wall, and collecting ceramic samples, with the aim of dating the last period of major occupation of the house blocks which were left out of the Late Roman refortification. We await the dating of these finds by our ceramic specialists. However the geophysical plots do suggest that the rewalling was a severe disruption of the older urban plan, since the new wall cuts right across a large open area, provisionally interpreted by Professor Slapšak as a Lower Agora. Some 150 metres to the north, and across the modern road, a well-preserved stretch of the original Classical Greek northern city wall was recognised and recorded by the Ljubljana team.

Although topography rules out there having been similar suburbs outside the city walls to the south, and also on the west all the indications likewise suggest that the standing walls mark the urban limit in Greek and Roman times, there are question marks hanging over the eastern edges of the city. In the ceramic survey and during architectural research here, concentrations of finds and of building material have pointed to the existence of some occupation, although whether domestic, industrial or ritual was unclear. It now appears necessary to undertake geophysical tests in this extramural area during 2007 to check if there might also be a suburban settlement here.

Within the city, the Ljubljana team focussed on the phasing of the city walls and the dating of the various surface architectural remains recording the physical rebuilding of the Classical town in Roman times.

## *KORONEIA*

With our surface ceramic work at Tanagra virtually complete, and the architectural and geophysical work there almost at an end, the project has been prospecting the research potential of another Boeotian city, that of Koroneia, further towards the centre of the province, and near

the edge of the former Lake Copais. In 2006 we requested a permit to investigate the size and surface archaeology of Koroneia (architecture and ceramics), without any collection of finds, as well as to make some study of the immediate hinterland of the city hill with the aim of defining the city-countryside boundary. Our intention was to use this two week period with the Leiden team, to plan future seasons of ceramic surface survey at the city and in its near hinterland, beginning in 2007.

The city is virtually unknown as far as its size and plan are concerned, in any period of its occupation. Only small windows have been opened by excavation, and a few places only have surface architectural fragments. On the Acropolis of this very large and prominent city hill, remains of Late Roman buildings survive, together with some fragments of an Archaic defence wall. At the foot of the city hill, one face of a large Frankish feudal tower survives. Earlier research has found traces of Neolithic and Bronze Age occupation at various points of the site. All this suggests that the settlement was probably permanently occupied through the prehistory, Greek and Roman times, and very probably housed a Byzantine-era and Frankish-era village. The absence of Ottoman and Early Modern settlement agrees with the Ottoman Imperial Tax Archives, which confirm the existence of the modern villages of the Koroneia district (such as Agios Georgios, the closest to the ancient city) by the 15<sup>th</sup> century AD. Since Agios Georgios is probably a Greek village, whereas most of the other local villages are Arvanitic in origin, according to the tax records, one hypothesis to be tested in our future research is that the Byzantine settlement at Koroneia was displaced after Frankish times to a new location at A. Georgios, a mere 1,5 kilometres distant. We have shown in other areas of Boeotia that the end of the Frankish era saw general abandonment of Byzantine villages and their resettlement through Arvanitic colonists from the region of modern Albania, with the Greek villagers clustering into a small number of larger refuge communities in defensible locations.

The Leiden team surveyed a series of transects over the ancient city, running from the Acropolis down to the hill foot in the vicinity of the Frankish tower, and beyond into the plains to the south, west and north. The density and quality of the surface ceramics were calculated, and notes made on the type and number of surface architectural traces. A first and very provisional estimate of the chronological variation suggests that the maximum extent of the ancient town was Classical to Hellenistic, as elsewhere in Boeotia, with a more reduced area settled in Early Roman times, and an even smaller area with concentrations of Late Roman finds. Medieval occupation was significant on and around the Acropolis, but surprisingly slight around the tower site at the base of the hill. Small amounts of prehistoric ceramics were observed.

In order to discover the maximum extent of the city and secondly to investigate if there was a significant density of rural settlement and ‘offsite’ (manuring?) pottery spreads in its immediate hinterland, a small number of transects were walked in the lowlands around Koroneia hill. As at Thespieae and Tanagra, we found very large numbers of ancient potsherds everywhere we walked, indicating manuring from the city. Several concentrations pointed to rural sites of Greco-Roman date. On the fringes of the nearest modern village, Agios Georgios, finds of post-Roman date (Medieval to Post-Medieval) mark the foundation of the replacement to the ancient city.

The Leiden non-collection study on the city hill and in its countryside was immensely assisted by a novel form of data recording, which we had experimented with at the city of Hyettos around 1990 and also at Tanagra in 2004, but without managing to overcome many technical problems. A computer specialist from Leiden, Bart Noordervliet, accompanied the field team in each transect, carrying a palmtop computer linked to a satellite receiver in his hat. On the palmtop

were loaded digital images of air photographs of the area, together with a software programme developed by Dr. Nick Ryan (University of Kent, England) for the computerized recording of surface survey results. When the field team set out a transect in order to measure surface ceramic density and visible architecture, Noordervliet was able to mark on the digital map the precise location of the corners of that transect in accurate geographical space, using GPS controlled through the satellite link. Since the digital map was a photograph, each transect appeared in its real space. This system obviated the need to plot on a conventional topographic map where the team were working, and could allow highly irregular transects to be studied – caused by the steep terraces of the city.

Now that we have a clear idea of the size of the ancient town, more than 100 hectares at its largest, and the type of rural activities in its hinterland, we intend to commence formal surface survey with the Leiden team in 2007, both on the city hill and in its immediate surroundings. Already important research questions have appeared: what is the nature of the prehistoric settlement at Koroneia? Did the town shrink in Roman times? Was there a small Late Antique refuge settlement on the Acropolis? Was there a Dark Age settlement on the Acropolis which began in Late Roman times and lasted into Byzantine times? Is there a Frankish era village to be associated with the tower at the foot of the hill? Can we test the suggestion that the Frankish villagers at Koroneia moved to the nearby village of Agios Georgios in the 14<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> centuries? A final question relates to our discovery of a large ceramic production quarter half-way up the city hill, of Roman age – what was the range of products, and how far were these traded within Boeotia or beyond? For the last question our Roman ceramic specialist Professor Jeroen Poblome (Leuven University, Belgium) will connect Koroneia's pottery production into his wider project of Roman ceramics in the East Mediterranean.

### *THESPIAE*

In the 1980's to early 1990's, the Cambridge-Durham Boeotia Project, co-directed by Professor Anthony Snodgrass (Cambridge) and John Bintliff (then at Durham) conducted surface survey across the ancient city of Thespieae and in its countryside. The first volume of the Boeotia Project will appear at the end of 2006 or the beginning of 2007, in the monograph series of the MacDonald Institute in Cambridge, and covers the countryside or *chora* to the south of ancient Thespieae town. Volume 2 will publish the survey of the city itself, and will be ready for the publisher during 2007. As part of the preparation of the Thespieae City volume, we have been revisiting the city site with the aim of trying to resolve some outstanding questions regarding the development of the town during Antiquity and the Middle Ages.

This clarification process has involved recording new architectural fragments which have been brought up by cultivation and house construction since the 1990's, both by ourselves (Bintliff, Snodgrass and Slapšak), and by a team from the La Sapienza University of Rome led by Professor Margarita Aravantinos-Bonnano. Secondly, the Ljubljana University Geophysics team, led by Professor Slapšak and Dr. Musič, have been carrying out prospection at significant locations within the ancient city. The outstanding questions we require information on for the completion of the city monograph, include: the line of the Classical city walls (several different circuit lines are indicated in our ancient sources); the location of the Agora and Theatre; the status of the area north of the river Kanavaris, assumed till recently to have been a cemetery zone; and the extent of the medieval-postmedieval villages known to have occupied parts of the ancient city (from surface ceramics and contemporary sources) until the early 19<sup>th</sup> century AD.

In the second two weeks of the August field season, the Ljubljana team moved from Tanagra to Thespieae, to carry out architectural and geophysical research with the aim of shedding light on the above problems. Professor Snoggrass joined the team for a week. In October the Ljubljana team returned for a further three weeks work at Thespieae, which also involved new air photographs taken with a light aircraft across the site.

Although the data collected are still in process of analysis, some preliminary conclusions can already be presented, and these are of a remarkable nature. Firstly, a new city wall fragment of at least 30 metres length was found, in situ, north of the Kanavaris, where previously extramural cemeteries had been suspected. Subsequent study found many more traces of a stone and mudbrick wall complex running up the hill to the north and into the modern village of Thespies. It is now clear that at some point of Classical-Hellenistic times, a large area north of the river was enclosed with a fortification wall, which ran up to the defensible hilltop which is at the heart of the modern village. More than one wall line is however indicated. Evidence of domestic occupation was observed in the foundations of new factory buildings at the foot of Thespies hill. Secondly, within the upper slopes of Thespies hill, facing onto the lowland areas of the ancient city to the south, a large depression has now been identified as the ancient theatre of Thespieae.

It is now necessary to date the northern wall fragments and tie them into to the traces already known from the city south of the river Kanavaris, then to reconstruct the city walls for different eras, from the oldest, presumably Archaic fortification down to the well-known Late Roman 'Kastro' fort lying at the heart of the southern part of the town. The ongoing study of surface architectural fragments by the Ljubljana and Rome teams, plus the detailed evidence of the 1980's total ceramic survey of the city, will be used to try and reconstruct the changing settled area of the ancient town from prehistory till the last houses of the 19<sup>th</sup> century village of Lefka on the site.

In 2007 further geophysical study and work on the city walls will be carried out to complete the necessary data for a reliable history of the ancient town over the last 8000 years.

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