CONFERENCES

88.0.01 Dr. H. Pelster and J. Buckler are happy to report that the papers from the Fifth International Boiotian Conference in Honour of Prof. S. Lauffer, held at the University of Munich on 13-17 June 1986, will be published by Edition Maris of Munich. The papers will constitute a single volume that will appear in the series MÜNCHENER ARBITECHT ZUR ALTEN GE-SCHICHTE, which is under the general direction of Prof. Dr. Hatto H. Schmitt. The volume, which includes plans, illustrations, and photographs, is scheduled for appearance in spring 1989.

88.0.02 Dr. John Bintliff announces that the "Sixth International Conference of Boeotian Archaeology and History" will take place at the University of Bradford from Monday 26th to Friday 30th June, 1989. The conference will be arranged chronologically, and it is intended that each major period of Boeotian archaeology and history will form a separate session, to be introduced by a keynote paper. It is hoped that the chronological horizons of this conference will be broader than previous meetings, with contributions encouraged on Medieval, Post-Medieval and Contemporary Boeotia, as well as broader coverage of the prehistoric phases. For further information, please write to Dr. John Bintliff, School of Archaeological Sciences, Bradford University, Bradford, West Yorkshire BD7 1DP, England.

* *

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Teiresias is a review and continuing bibliography of Boeotian studies. The bibliography is published annually; appendices (Boeotica and Epigraphica) and supplements are published as occasion warrants. Communications may be sent to A. Schachter, General Editor, at the Department of Classics, McGill University, 455 Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal, Quebec, Canada H3A 2T7.

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Bibliothèque nationale du Canada/ Bibliothèque nationale du Canada
mainly Middle Helladic and Late Helladic of good quality, but some Neolithic, Early Helladic, and Geometric sherds as well as some stone tools were reported.

From the surface finds and the results of the small rescue sounding, all the above-mentioned scholars concluded that Glypha was a very important site throughout the Bronze Age, especially during the Middle and Late Helladic periods, since the pottery represents an unbroken historical sequence from the Early Helladic to the Late Helladic IIIC period. According to these early reports the Late Helladic settlement must have been a flourishing seaside community of considerable size with dense habitation.

However, no systematic excavations were executed in Glypha until 1977. In the summer of that year the Ephoria of Bocotia, where I was serving, undertook a trial excavation on the south slope of the hill which was again being threatened, this time by building activities.

Before the excavation a small surface exploration of the hill was undertaken. The top was much eroded and so were some parts of the slopes. Masses of prehistoric sherds, some Early Helladic red-burnished but mostly Middle Helladic and Late Helladic were scattered over the slopes everywhere down to the coast. There were also quite a few late Roman and glazed Byzantine sherds.

MIDDLE HELLADIC (Fig. 4)
1. Goblet, yellow Minyan; D. rim 0.045 m. Light brown to pinkish clay, yellowish to pink slip. Small rounded horizontal lip.
2. Bowl, matt-painted polychrome; D. 0.04 m. Buff clay, pink slip, black and red paint. Large red band between two fine black lines.

Both sherds are late Middle Helladic or transitional MB III-LH I.

LATE HELLADIC II A-B (Fig. 4)
3. Cup, shallow, FS 219. D. rim 0.035 m. Pink clay, yellowish slip, red paint. Dot. Unpainted interior; paint on the lip.
4. Bridge-spouted jog, FS 103. D. 0.11 m. Light buff clay, yellowish slip, black to brown paint. Oglival canopy, FM 1114.

The illegally dug trenches on the southwest slope of the hill had exposed sections of clearly visible house walls in a Mycenaean setting. Many sherds of LH II A to IIIB periods were collected. Shapes recognised were alabastra, kylikes, jugs, cups, craters, and stirrup jars. The pottery was both painted and unpainted. Some sherds from kylikes and craters were decorated with horizontal or vertical murex shells and can be dated to LH II A-B.

LATE HELLADIC II A-B (Figures 5-6)
1. Alabastron, two pieces, FS 83. Max. D. 0.105 m. D. rim 0.04 m. Buff clay, pink slip, black to brown paint. Hatched loop, FM 63 with fill of dots and ? ivy.

2. Alabastron, FS 82. D. 0.15 m. H. 0.07 m. Light buff clay, pink to light buff slip, black paint. Rock pattern with dots, FM 32. Wheel under base.

A Middle Helladic stratum was also clear with numerous sherds of Minyan and matt-painted polychrome ware.

On the north slope around the crown of the hill toward the sea there were remains of what looked like a fortification wall. Many Mycenaean sherds were collected from this area of the hill, coming from kylikes, deep bowls, and craters of LH IIIA2-IIIB date. Parts of retaining walls supporting terraces were also visible on the slopes of the hill.

The trial excavation which followed immediately after the survey was concentrated on the south east slope, very near the marshy coast of the inlet, where the building of petrol reservoirs was planned. Fortunately this plan was cancelled after the results of the excavation. Seven trenches were opened (Fig. 2). In the five situated to the west of the area, no architectural remains were found but only Middle Helladic and Late Helladic deposits with a large amount of mostly worn sherds and many sea-shells.

In Trench E, part of a Mycenaean fortification wall was brought to light (Fig. 3). It was uncovered to a length of five metres, and had a north to south direction towards the inlet to protect the settlement on the south east slope of the hill (Fig. 3). The wall was built in the cyclopean technique of Mycenaean defensive walls. Large unworked blocks were used for the two façades, which were rather rough, and small stones for the interior of the wall. It was set not directly on the bedrock, but on a bed of small pebbles which was laid to fill the hollows or interstices, as was often the Mycenaean practice for cyclopean fortification walls.

The wall was quite big and strong. The width of the uncovered part varies between 2.20 and 2.65 metres. It is preserved to a height of 1.50 m. The west outer face was better preserved than the eastern inner face. It is clear that the wall was built for protection rather than to support a terrace, as its thickness and the two façades indicate. From the pottery found in the trench the wall can be dated to the LH IIIA2-IIIB period. A more exact date is unfortunately impossible, because the sherds found inside the wall were undatable.

A few metres eastward, part of a large Mycenaean house was uncovered. Five rooms were cleaned (Fig. 3, Trench D). To the north there was a sloping passage (IV), possibly used as the court of the house. The uncovered part of this building measures ten by five metres (ca. fifty square metres), but it seems that it was much larger. The rooms are rectangular and rather spacious with well built walls and floors of beaten earth. Only the floor of room I was made of stone slabs. Large pieces of a broken pithos with plastic decoration were found on it. On the floor of room II the following objects were found in situ:
1. Alabastron, straight-sided. FS 93; almost complete, neck and rim missing. D. neck 0.06 m, D. base 0.013 m, H. 0.08 m. Tall cylindrical lower body with a sloping shoulder. The base is slightly raised underneath. Light buff to pinkish clay, pale yellow slip, dark brown to black paint. Both shoulder and body are decorated with different motives. Shoulder: ivy, FM 12, with rock pattern, FM 32. Body: net with crosses, FM 57. The base displays groups of concentric circles on the underside. It is a fine Mycenaean vase, possibly imported from the Argolid or Attica12. It can be dated to LH IIIA1, as the concentric circles on the base indicate13.

(Pig. 8)

2. A complete heavy jar of whitish to light grey hard stone. D. rim 0.021 m, max. D. 0.030 m, H. 0.0105 m. It is beautifully worked and has a fine even inner and outer surface. The shape is that of a bowl with a thick wall, not quite similar, although very close to the stone tripod mortars known from Mainland Greece but mainly from Crete and thought to be Syro-Palestinian imports14. It is a fine stone vessel probably used with pestle or stone pounder for the grinding of dyes or herbs; however, no traces of any substance were found in it. It seems to be an import from the Levant, although we cannot exclude the possibility that it was locally made.

(Pig. 9)

3. Lipless conical cup, unpainted. FS 204. Almost complete. D. rim 0.075 m, D. base 0.032 m, H. 0.045 m. Light brown to pink clay, buff slip. Trace of small horizontal handle. This shape, like other small open shapes, is typical in domestic assemblages, especially in the early LH periods15.

(Pig. 10)

4. Small one-edged bronze knife. Length 0.17 m, max. width 0.027 m. The point is broken. Two rivets survive. Slightly curved profile to back. The haft has flanges to it. Typologically it belongs to Miss Sandars' knife Class Ib, examples of which occur throughout the Late Minoan and Late Helladic periods16.

5. Two spindle-whorls, one biconical of dark grey steatite and one disc-shaped of clay.

6. Wheats tone. Length 0.095 m, width 0.05 m, th. 0.02 m. Soft grey stone.

In the other rooms of the house (rooms I, III, V, and VI) many sherds were found, mainly from unpainted domestic vases, such as kylides, cups, jugs, and conical bowls. There were also a bronze ring, some stone tools, and clay spindle-whorls.

(Pig. 17: 1)

1. Dipper, handle missing. D. rim 0.065 m, D. base 0.035 m, H. 0.05 m.

Hand made, burnished. Coarse brown to reddish clay, buff to reddish surface. Room V.

(Pig. 10: 2)

2. Bronze ring, complete; D. 0.018 m. Room III.

From the pottery found the house can be dated to the LH II IA period. It was built over a Middle Helladic stratum. Indeed the four cist-graves found beside or beneath walls and floors (Fig. 5, Trench A) indicate that this area was used as an intramural cemetery during the latest phase of Middle Helladic and the early Mycenaean period (LH I-II)17.

The cist tomb which was found under the floor of room II was the best preserved. It was built with small upright slabs and roofed with two slabs. Its dimensions are 0.60 x 0.20 m. It contained the contracted skeleton of a child and the following objects:

(Pig. 11: 1-3)

1. One-handled cup, unpainted. D. rim 0.08 m, D. base 0.045 m, H. 0.06 m. Pink clay, whitish to pink slip. Rounded shape, vertical strap handle from lip to belly, small everted rim and low ring base.

2. Goblet, FS 254. Part of body and one handle missing. D. rim 0.08 m, D. base 0.03 m, H. 0.053 m. Buff clay, pink slip, red lustrous paint. Lilly, FM 9. Body slightly carinated, small everted lip, bulging stem, vertical strap handle. Unpainted interior. It can be dated to LH IIIB18.


The other three cists found in the court (IV) of the Mycenaean house were much destroyed and empty (Fig. 5, Trench A). The pottery found in that area, possibly once belonging to the tombs or to an earlier house, is mainly domestic of the LH I period, but in the Middle Helladic tradition19.

(Pig. 12: 1)

1. Goblet, minyan; handles and part of body missing; completed with plaster. D. rim 0.115 m, D. base 0.05 m, H. 0.10 m. Dark grey clay, fine soapy grey surface. Deep globular bowl, short stem with hollowed foot. Small everted rim.

(Pig. 12: 2)

2. Goblet, yellow minyan; one handle and part of body missing. Completed with plaster. D. rim 0.16 m, D. base 0.06 m, H. 0.105 m. Pale red to brown clay, pinkish to yellowish slip. Deep conical bowl with low ring base, small everted rim and wide strap handles from rim to belly.
we must admit that we know little about Mycenaean settlements in general. Excavations so far have brought to light mainly groups of buildings, so we still have very little idea of what large areas of a Mycenaean settlement would look like. The Mycenaean citadels with the royal palaces, which were the major centres of power, are of course much better known. However, we may compare Glypha with the large and important sites on the Mainland at Korakou, Zygouries, Asine, Malthi, Nichoria, Aylia Stephanos, and Eutresis, which were major settlements as the excavations have demonstrated. Most of these sites were also fortified.

Glypha was perhaps an equally large local centre, a permanent settlement, whose population would probably always have been several hundreds. No doubt it owed its importance to its advantageous position. It was a coastal settlement and so was connected with the Aegean. It is also possible that it had some control over the Euripus straits. The fertile land nearby as well as the small inlet ensured prosperity. The large amount of sea-shells found in the excavation is a strong indication that fishing was one of the main occupations of the inhabitants. The strategic position of the site is also shown by the fact that Glypha was inhabited in almost all periods of prehistory and also in later times, as the Geometric, Roman, and Byzantine sherds found on the hill indicate. The eastern Boeotian shore of the Euripus was densely inhabited in the Early and Middle Bronze Age, and also in the Late Helladic period. Sites best known, both from survey and excavations, are, from north to south, Anthedon, Lithosoros or the Tomb of Salganeus at Drossia, Glypha, Vathy, and Dramesti. Glypha was one of the most extensive of these prehistoric sites, resembling physically the neighbouring mounds at Drossia and Dramesti. On the other hand the quality of the Mycenaean pottery and other finds from Glypha and also its position in the centre of this area and near the straits, strongly suggest that it was the most prominent Mycenaean settlement of this area, possibly the local capital. Since the Mycenaean settlement at Glypha seems to be so important, one would like to know how independent it was from the strong Acropolis of Thebes, the seat of the powerful Mycenaean kings of Boeotia. This is of course a difficult point. The fortification wall shows perhaps that the settlement had a kind of independence. But it is rather too much to accept that it was not controlled in some way by the great Mycenaean palatial centre of Thebes. One is inclined to think that all the above sites on the eastern Boeotian coast, including Glypha, must have been under the influence of Thebes. It is reasonable to assume that they may have served as Thebes’ ports for communication and trade with the Cyclades and the Aegean.

If Glypha was such an important fortified settlement, then it could possibly be identified with Mycenaean Aulis. This suggestion is supported by the fact that it lies near the Mycenaean chamber tombs exca-
vated by Threpsiadis on the North side of Mikro Vathy bay. Threpsiadis thought that the tombs were associated with Aulis, which he located on the peninsula between the bays of Megalos and Mikro Vathy (Fig. 1). But the Mycenaean finds from this area are not sufficient to support this theory. Indeed, the finds from the tombs at Mikro Vathy, including pottery of the LH IIIA to IIIB periods and bronze long swords -23 of Miss Sandars' D1 (Cruiform) type of the late 15th century B.C.25, correspond to the discoveries at Glypha. But this identification is difficult to prove at present. Only further excavation at the site, combined with an environmental study of the surrounding region and an investigation of the settlement distribution of the eastern Boeotian shore, will help us determine the real character of Glypha and give new and more substantial evidence upon which to base a re-evaluation of the above suggestion.

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FM: Furumark motive number
FS: Furumark shape number


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NOTES

1. The site is also known as Tsolomeri, see Hope Simpson/Dickinson 1979, F 67.

2. Theocharis 1959, 282, 309, 311, 313.


5. French 1972, figs. 9, 10, 14, 16c.

6. See also Hope Simpson 1965, no. 435. In a more recent work the pottery is dated to the LH I/II-IIIC periods, see Hope Simpson/Dickinson 1979, F 67. However, Mountjoy has assigned the pottery to LH IIIA-IIIC and published two LH IIIB sherds, Mountjoy 1983, 105-110, fig. 41: 6, 8.

7. Vernouli 1966, 142-144, fig. 1.


10. Compare the bridge-spouted jug with similar decoration from chamber tomb 2 at Hagia Anna, Thebes, Demakopoulou/Konsola 1981, 48, pl. 14 top.


12. Other examples with similar net pattern with crosses are known from Mycenae, Ch. T. 529, Wace 1932, pl. 51: 3, and also from Athens, Acropolis, North Slope, Bromeer 1933, fig. 36: 1.


15. Compare the examples from the Mycenean walls of the South Slope of the Acropolis at Athens, Mountjoy 1981, 25, fig. 10: 91-98, pl. 9 b-c.


17. For this kind of grave see Dickinson 1983, 57.

18. Mountjoy 1986, 46, fig. 53: 3 (example from Korakou).

19. See Davis 1979, 253-259; also Mountjoy 1981, 74-79.

20. For the shape see Buck 1964, shape A 3, 242, pl. 39.


22. See Hope Simpson/Dickinson 1979, G43, G44, F67, F65, F64 with bibliography. See also Sackett et al. 1966, 66, with a good map in pl. 8, where all these sites are shown.

23. The tombs are now completely destroyed by the Cement Factory of Chalkis. For the excavation of the site see Threpsiadias 1960, 68. Also Hope Simpson/Dickinson 1979, F66.

24. Threpsiadias 1960, 48, pl. 28 a-b, 29.

25. AJA 67 (1963), 123.
B.88.02 Prof. Dr.-Ing. J. KNAUSS (Versuchsanstalt für Wasserbau Obernach – Oskar v. Miller-Institut, Technische Universität München) has sent the following report:

MUNICH KOAIS EXPEDITION, PARALLEL STUDIES AT THISVI 1986–1988
(HYDRAULIC STRUCTURES RESEARCH)

At 9.32.2-3 Pausanias reports on his visit to Thisvi and its surroundings in the southwest corner of Boeotia. Aside from some geographical remarks and a reference to a sanctuary of Herakles -- the traditional hero of ancient land reclamation -- he makes special reference to a hydraulic installation which seems to have been the most impressive architectural feature at Thisvi in the second century A.D. In the translation of W. H. S. Jones (The Loeb Classical Library), Pausanias' description of this remarkable technical achievement reads: "Nothing would prevent the plain between the mountains becoming a lake owing to the volume of the water, had they not made a strong dyke right through it. So every (other) year they divert the water to the farther side of the dyke, and farm the other side'.

The remains -- spectacular even today -- of the large dam or barrage in the middle of the plain (identified as "großer Damm" in the accompanying figure on page 21) were first identified by W. H. Leake in 1806. In the so-called URBANZECKNER of 1878, H. G. Lolling provides us with a detailed description of a wall, originally eight feet wide and probably of the same height, composed of squared blocks of the same appearance as, and similar dimensions to those in the Hellenistic city wall. The wall runs parallel to the earth-filled dam (which is 2.5 m high and about 15 m wide), along its western side, and is thought to be the reason why Pausanias called the structure a νάυα λουκοῦν. According to my study of the relevant publications after Leake and Lolling, no later scholar has taken any special notice of this interesting hydraulic installation. The outcome of T. E. Gregory's investigation is not yet available in detail (see TEIRESIAS 1980 Arch. 31–41).

As far as I know, no historian or archaeologist has ever made an attempt to explain and localize the second hydraulic device mentioned by Pausanias, which enabled the inhabitants of Thisvi to divert the water to the farther side of the dyke (see "Bachumlautung" in the figure). In 1805 E. Dodwell identified a wall in front of the old town, alongside a deep ditch, but he did not relate this observation to the periegete's description. The fact that the term ναυα ζυς could mean either "every year" or "every other year" has given some misinterpretations of the rules of water management applied, as for instance by A. Philippou and E. Kirsten in their "Griechische Landschaften".

The third hydraulic installation, a small dam or barrage at the entrance of the Askris-Potami (ancient Permessos) into a narrow valley some kilometers east of the main basin of Thisvi ("kleiner Damm" in the figure) was not directly observed by Pausanias. But
it is very likely that he passed through the marshy remains of the artificial lake created by the dam. On descending from the summit of Mount Helicon he noticed a small river named the Lamus, and, afterwards, a territory called Donacon, which means reed-bed (9.31.7). The river Lamus is, I suggest, the Kakorremus ("bad torrent") which enters the lake somewhat to the west of the Permessos (see the figure). The small dam was first discovered by W. H. Leake in 1806 and described in his narrative (N.G. II.310).

Parallel to the intensive investigations of the prehistoric land reclamation system in the Kopais (see the progress reports in TEIRESIAS 16 [1986] APPENDIX BIBLIOGRAPHICA 3-7 and in TEIRESIAS 17 [1987] AB 1-5), I made three excursions to the enclosed basin of Thisivi in September 1986, April 1987, and in May this year in search of the ancient hydraulic structures. As the result of my studies I have written an extensive article including a series of photographs, principal drawings and maps (e.g. the one shown here), to be published in Antike Welt in the near future.

To summarize the general outcome of my investigations, I have found that the hydraulic scheme and water management system installed at Thisivi shows significant evidence to allow the assumption of a Mycenaean or Mycenian origin (when compared with similar installations in the Kopais and in the poljes of Arcadia). I suggest that prehistoric Thisivi — characterized by Homer as abounding in pigeons (II. 2.502) — was not only a major commercial port of central Boeotia on the Corinthian Gulf, but was also a place for the transfer of technical skills within the Mycenaean world, from north to south and vice versa.

The best proof of the Mycenaean origin of the hydraulic structures was the discovery of a protecting side-wall in cyclopean masonry at the small earth-fill dam east of Thisivi. This barrage was originally constructed to the considerable height of about 4 m. which is, as far as I know, a record height for Mycenaean reservoir dams. The centre of the dam was at one time carried away by the river, thus showing a distinct example of a failure in Mycenaean hydraulic engineering. In medieval times, probably at the end of the Middle-Byzantine period, the gap within the dam was closed by a wall composed of small loose stones and mortar. One part of this 5 m. high wall was destroyed by overflowing water, and was afterwards repaired in the Frankish period of Greece. One part of this repair work was again washed away by the flood waters of the Permessos. It was possible to detect the different construction periods of the wall by a comparison of differences in the masonry style and the mortar used (see my detailed report).

As for the river diversion devices west of the ancient town, I found that in the Kavouras-Revna in antiquity a small dam, in medieval times a wall, and recently a modern barrage were installed to allow the distribution of the inflowing water to either the eastern or the western part of the plain (see the figure). Throughout all these periods the water diverted was artificially channelled to the
eastern side of the valley. The remains of the ancient channel wall are still visible at several places beneath the later superstructures, all serving the same purpose.

In antiquity the diversion and the water storage scheme may have been operated in the following way: in the main rainfall season, October to December, the Kavoursas (its ancient name is not known) was allowed to follow its natural bed down to the centre of the plain in order to provide a satisfactory saturation of the agricultural area. The whole valley was covered by a lake. During the dry period in January and February the inflow of water into the basin from the upper region of Mount Helikon stopped, and the lake vanished, by the infiltration of its water into the soil (at Thisiv we have the only polje of Greece with no visible katavthra). With the drying up of the polje the water storage reservoirs were re-formed, but with increasing temperatures the melting of the snowcaps on top of the surrounding mountains created the danger of a second undesired flooding of the basin. In order to avoid a further inundation of the western part of the plain during March and April, the water of the Kavoursas was diverted to the side east of the large dam and was stored there in the artificial reservoir. The floodwater of the Permessos and its tributaries was retained in the reservoir created by means of the small dam. At the beginning of the hot season in May and June the water thus stored may have been used for irrigation purposes in the lower fields.

Throughout its long life, from its probable first construction in the Mycenaean period onwards, to the end of the classical era of Greece, the large dam may have been subject to considerable erosion of its unprotected western slope due to overtopping water, heavy rainfalls and percolation of the earth-fill. The Hellenistic dam wall, which is constructed in the same manner as the city wall, is, therefore, in my opinion a repair of the older structure, perhaps initiated by Alexander the Great in his reorganisation of Boeotia after 335 B.C. In the Kopaïs we know of his order to restore the Mycian drainage system.

The very old practice of managing the water resources of the valley by means of the two artificial reservoirs was abandoned at that time, when the two bridge openings in the southern part of the large dam (see the figure) were installed. The openings cannot be closed and the incoming water is allowed to flow constantly through them in order to avoid an overtopping of the dam. This provision was necessary after considerable silting up of both reservoirs. I think that the first construction of the openings took place after the break of the wall in the small barrage and before 1806, when W. H. Leake saw them on his visit to Thisiv.

SECTION 1: HISTORICAL (see also 89.2.09, 29, 32, 44, 46, 56, 64, 79, 86, 111, 120, 123, 131, 132)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORTS


89.1.02 G. Touchais, "Chronique des fouilles . . . en 1987", BCH 112 (1988) 622 (Skala Orotopo, Skourta), 640 (Halai), 642 (Theopetra, Thebes, Tanagra).

BOOKS

89.1.03 H. Beister and J. Buckler, ed., BOOTIKI, VORTRÄGE VOM 5. INTERNATIONALEN BÖTTEN-KOLLOQUIUM ZUR EHREN VON PROFESSOR DR. SINDFRED LAPPFER: MÜNCHENER ARBEITEN ZUR ALTEN GESCHICHTE BAND 2 > MÜNCHENER UNIVERSITÄTSCHRIFTEN, PHILOSOPHISCHE FAKULTÄT FÜR ALTERTUMSWISSENDE KULTURWISSENSCHAFTEN, INSTITUT FÜR ALTEN GESCHICHTE (Munich 1989) 382 pp. See 89.1.15, 16, 19, 20, 23, 24, 26, 30, 32, 44, 48, 50, 51, 52, 57, 59, 64, 66, 71, 75, 76, 79, 82; 89.2.31, 56, 64, 84.

89.1.04 A. P. Beklaris, ed., ELEUTHERIOS BOOTIKI MELETON A' A' DIEMNEE SYNEAPIO BOOTIKI MELETON (Athens 1988) 4' pp. 1-720, 8' 721-1197. The first volume contains papers dealing with prehistory and antiquity, Byzantine and medieval times; the second deals with modern history and contemporary problems. Only the papers and abstracts concerning prehistory and antiquity are listed here. See 89.1.16.