EDITORIAL NOTES

1) Letter from the editor:

Dear Readers,

Teiresias first appeared in 1971, and I have been involved in its publication from the beginning. It is time for a change of direction, and I am happy to inform you that Professor Fabienne Marchand (Université de Fribourg) has consented to take on the editorship of Teiresias (which will be, as it always has been, a publication of McGill University). The current issue is produced by us jointly, but she will be sole Editor from 2016.

With best regards to you all,

AS

2) Teiresias website:

We are happy to announce that Teiresias has moved to a new online domain. Please visit www.teiresias-journal.org, which gives you access to the most recent issues as well as the full back catalogue of past volumes. The website also contains information on the Teiresias Supplement series and an open access link to past Epigraphic Appendices. The webmaster is Hans Beck, McGill University.

HB, FM, AS
WORK IN PROGRESS

452.0.01: HANS BECK (McGill University) has sent the following announcement:

Megarian Moments. The Local World of an Ancient Greek City-State: International Symposium at McGill University
Date: May 5 to 6, 2016
Organizers: Hans Beck and Philip J. Smith (McGill)

The workshop attempts to disclose the longevity of assessments and worldviews as they prevailed among the people of Megara. Couched between two akropoleis, surrounded by an extensive hinterland, and connected to an exceptional harbor, Archaic Megara was one of the prime cities of the day. Their later history, however, forced the Megarians to look after the survival of their local world first and foremost. The workshop is designed to unearth the city's local discourse environment that cut across these varied fortunes. The symposium includes an opening night public lecture by Professor Sheila Ager (Waterloo) in the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts on May 4, 2016.

Participants and Papers:
Hans Beck (McGill)
"If I am from Megara, so what?" (Introduction)
Franco De Angelis (UBC)
Between localism and diaspora: the Sicilian perspective on Megara's world
Klaus Freitag (RWTH Aachen)
With or without you. Megara’s harbours
Peter Funke (Münster)
Megara: Local Adjustment in a World of Change (Keynote)
Alex McAuley (UBC)
From the Cradle: The ephebeia and civic culture in Hellenistic Megara
Adrian Robu (Fribourg)
What’s in a name? Megarian colonies in the Black Sea, common nomima, and local traditions
Phil Smith (McGill)
Here come the judges! Megarian local diplomacy: the case of the border dispute between Epidauros and Corinth
Elke Stein-Hölkeskamp (Cologne)
Theognis and the ambivalence of aristocracy
Daniel Tober (Bryn Mawr)
Localism and Dislocation in the Megarika
David Yates (Millsaps)
"This City of Ours": Megara and the Politics of Persian-War MEMORY

452.0.02: JOHN BINTLIFF (University of Leiden) has sent the following report:

The Boeotia Project 2015
Summary of research
The fieldwork of the Project was conducted in May (3-24) and August (3-24) by the team from Leiden and associated staff specialists, under the direction of Professor Bintliff. The main
task for this year was to finish off all research in the city and countryside of Hyettos, both fieldwork and ceramic study, in preparation for a monograph on this ancient town. A secondary task was the restudy of all the finds from the 1980's survey of Askra and the Valley of the Muses, for a subsequent monograph on this site and district. As a result of this year's work, we have been able to finish all our investigations at Hyettos and the Valley of the Muses.

For more recent sites studied by our Project, Koroneia and Tanagra, where the surface ceramic survey was completed several years ago, there was continuing analysis of the pottery finds, as well as in the case of Koroneia, limited geophysical investigation to clarify the line of the city walls - and hence the town itself. The successful geophysical study at Koroneia solved the question of the city defences, so that only ceramic study needs to be continued for this site from next year.

Hyettos

Almost 2000 architectural blocks on the surface of this ancient city were studied in the field by Dr. L. Gentili (University of Rome) and Y. Boswinkel (Leiden). [Figure 1, Dr. Gentili with GIS specialist B. Noordervliet] The final season of geophysics across the Lower Town was carried out by Dr. A. Sarris (FORTH, Rethymnon) and allowed us to see almost the full plan of the town. [Figure 2]

Koroneia

A second season of geophysical research at this city by Dr. C. Meyer (Eastern Atlas, Berlin) focussed on mapping further features of the public buildings in the Agora, and on defining the lines of the ancient Lower City wall. The wall-line was of importance, since in the only uncertain area it was now revealed that the Greek walls ran outside a Roman cemetery and industrial dump also of Roman age, which indicates a contraction of the town area between the two eras (a situation well documented by our Project for other Boeotian towns such as Thespiai, Hyettos and Tanagra). [Figure 3 shows Dr. M eyer, right, and a field-display device which allows the retracking through linked GPS of already recorded geophysical features on the ground]. [Figure 4 shows the magnetometry results for the south-east area of the city: the open area in the upper part of the image is the ancient Agora, while the strong east-west anomaly in the lower part of the image picks up the Classical city wall-line].

Progress of Publications

The Project’s work in the southern hinterland of Ancient Thespiae was published in 2007 (Boeotia Project Volume 1), whilst the total urban surface survey of that city will be ready for publication by the end of 2015 (to appear as Volume 2, Survey at the City of Thespiae, also in the Cambridge University Mcdonald Monograph series). Work is advanced on Boeotia Project Volume 3, Urban and Rural Survey at Ancient Hyettos, and has begun on Volume 4, Askra and the Valley of the M uses.

The following papers and volumes were published in connection with the work of the Boeotia Project since the last report:


Figure 1 (Hyettos)
Area Coverage

~ 50,000 square meters in 2015 total area
About half of it with GPR and Soil resistance techniques

Figure 2 (H yettos)

Figure 3 (K oronea)
Eastern Boeotia Archaeological Project 2015 Report

On July 12, 2015 the Eastern Boeotia Archaeological Project (EBAP) concluded the six weeks of fieldwork at the site of ancient Eleon in the village of Arma (Figs 1 and 2). This was the fourth full season of excavation on site, which followed preliminary work conducted in 2011, in collaboration with Vassilis Aravantinos. As a synergasia between the Canadian Institute in Greece and the Ephorate of Antiquities of Boeotia, the project is currently under the direction of Alexandra Charami (EAB), Brendan Burke (University of Victoria), and Bryan Burns (Wellesley College). EAB archaeologists Drs. Olga Kyriazi and Nikos Kontogiannis are also key partners in the research. Research funding comes from an Insight Grant from the Social Sciences Humanities Research Council of Canada (#435-2012-0185), the Loeb Classical Library fund, and the Institute for Aegean Prehistory. The directors also gratefully acknowledge the dedicated efforts of the students and affiliated scholars who contribute so much to the project.

In summary, excavations at ancient Eleon focus on two major periods of activity at the site, located on an elevated plateau overlooking the plain east of Thebes, extending to Chalkis and the Euboean Gulf. First, a prehistoric phase spans the Mycenaean period (Late Bronze Age), ca. 1700-1050 BC, during which connections between Eleon and the palace center at Thebes varied in intensity. Excavations document material of early Mycenaean date (LH I-II) and substantial
levels dating to the Late Helladic IIIB and IIIC sub phases have been found. The best preserved settlement remains come from a burnt destruction level of the LH IIIC Early period. The site seems to be abandoned by the Early Iron Age.

The earliest recovered material of the post-Bronze Age is Late Geometric Euboean pottery of the 8th c. BCE. Some of the earliest known types of Boeotian Bird bowls have been found (7th c. BCE), but Eleon itself seems not to be reoccupied in any substantial way until the 6th c. BCE based on the date of the earliest miniature vessels and terracotta figurines, which are found in abundance. The rich deposit of votive material indicates continued activity throughout the Classical period. The construction of the large polygonal wall, which redefines the eastern perimeter of the site, dates to the Late Archaic period. Another long period of inactivity at the site follows after about 400 BC until the Medieval period, after which a stone tower was erected on the western end of the site. At other sites in Boeotia similar towers are dated to the Frankish period.

Excavations in 2015 concentrated on the Blue Stone Structure located in the center of our study area (Figure 1). Some minor cleaning and clarifying excavation was conducted in the Northwest and Southwest. Study of a deep test trench along the polygonal wall helped establish a construction date for the wall. Some baulk walls remaining from previous seasons had become unstable and under the direction of the Ephorate we excavated these for further clarification of the stratigraphy, to stabilize the excavated areas and to create a better site presentation for any visitors.

Figure 1. Aerial of Ancient Eleon facing west. Polygonal wall is lower left curving to center. Blue Stone Structure is center, to right of smaller tree. (J. Tynes)
Blue Stone Structure (SW and SE)

In the 2014 season architectural remains were uncovered across units SWA1d and SEA1c (Figure 2). Three joining walls form the west, south, and east sides of the rectangular Blue Stone Structure (BSS) – a name derived from the polished blue limestone used to cap each wall (Figure 3). Immediately west in SWA1c are the stones of two Middle Helladic cist graves that were found to be opened and emptied long ago; careful excavation recovered small amounts of pottery, dated M H though Ottoman, and fragments of animal bone. Within the perimeter walls of flat blue stones are two cobbled surfaces at different elevations that were only partially uncovered in 2014 (as they continued into the northern baulk). Over these paved surfaces, depositions of clay and walls that run roughly north-south built up the mass of a tumulus over the entire structure. Ceramics of the Middle Helladic and Late Helladic I periods predominated in the area of the BSS, indicating an early Mycenaean date. Fragments of human bone recovered in a test pit suggested in 2014 that this enclosure contained burials.

Figure 2. Plan of ancient Eleon excavations 2015. (G. Bianco)
The identity of the BSS as an early Mycenaean funerary enclosure structure was confirmed in 2015 by the excavation of four cist graves concentrated within the southern portion. As the area is not yet fully excavated, the relationship between the structure and individual burials is not entirely clear, but the tombs excavated so far seem to have been dug and built within the space established by the prior construction of the BSS. The four graves vary in their form and use. Professor Nick Herrmann, a biological anthropologist who specializes in Mycenaean and Greek burials, was able to be on site during the excavation of tomb contexts in 2015, and he will return in 2016 to assist with the broader investigation of the human remains.

Figure 3. Blue Stone Structure showing estimated outline of tumulus (white), projected continuation (blue), and numbered burials excavated in 2015. (B. Burns)
Tomb #1 (SEA1c; BSS tombs are numbered according to the sequence of excavation) is a large cist tomb (1.75 x 0.85 m) with built stone walls and capped by a red brecciated limestone that had broken in two. All human remains found in this tomb were in poor condition and very friable, but preliminary review of the osteological remains identified three people: a juvenile, an adult, and another adult of more advanced age, as indicated by degenerative joint disease. On the tomb floor in the northwest corner was a small kantharos with a burnished treatment typical of LH I, providing the best evidence yet for burial depositions. The east wall of the tomb structure was displaced by the same disturbance that broke the cover stone.

Tomb #2 (in SWA1b) was formed of clay slabs and contained the intact skeleton of a child. Dental development indicates age 2-3. This burial is similar in form and age of child to one excavated in 2012 in the NW.

Tomb #3 (in SEA1a) seems to have been disturbed in antiquity. A pit led down to a displaced capping stone of large dimensions (1.40 x .90 m, 0.26 m thick) apparently turned 90 degrees from its original position. All soil found within was sieved through a 0.5 cm screen (as were all other tomb deposits), but only meager human remains were recovered including two teeth, a wrist bone, and an anklebone. The ceramic material within the fill included two post-Mycenaean fragments: two small sherds of 6th-century BCE style giving a terminus post quem for the tomb disturbance.

Tomb #4 (SWA1d) was another stone built cist tomb, topped with a large capstone of friable sandstone (0.25 m thick). The degraded bones found within were identifiable enough to recognize a skeleton in a contracted, dorsal position. This individual may have been female (based on the scale of the bones); the only possible grave good recovered with this burial were two joining fragments of a coarsely made terracotta spindle whorl. From the preliminary analysis of the skeletal material, the identification of an extra metatarsal bone indicates the inclusion of a second individual’s remains within the closed tomb.

The Early Mycenaean date of all the graves is further confirmed by ceramics found in association with the construction of a series of cobble-stone platforms built at various levels above the individual graves. Clay packing above these paved levels formed a mound over the mass of the Blue Stone Structure, suggesting a large tumulus of at least 10 meters in diameter.

The excavation of the Blue Stone Structure is not complete. The monumental size of the complex and the close density of the multiple early Mycenaean burials in just the southern part caused work to proceed slowly but yielded good results. The central part of the enclosure, the area capped by the tumulus, still contains an intact cobble surface which very likely covers more Mycenaean burials. Additionally, since the eastern side wall of the BSS still continues into the northern baulk, the location and excavation of the presumed fourth, northern wall of the BSS is yet to come. Unfortunately, geophysical survey in 2009 did not include this area of the site, but the surface topography suggests the mounded structure continues at least five meters further, for total dimensions over 8 x 15 meters.

SE: Polygonal wall trenches

Other work in 2015 included topographic survey of the polygonal wall that is exposed on the south and east area of the excavation (Figure 4). Select cleaning revealed new evidence to facilitate the detailed study of the construction history, masonry, and modifications of the wall, undertaken by Professor Ben Marsh of Bucknell University. The wall is well constructed and surviving portions have stood for some 2500 years, although erosion from above has obscured some parts of the wall face. Remains of bastions are located at the north (less well preserved) and the south, where courses of the south bastion stand over 5 meters in height. The construction seems
to have been carried out through a coherent program, beginning in the south. Visible today is 84 meters of wall that follows the arc of a circle, with a projected radius of 41 meters.

![Figure 4. Polygonal wall from the east. (B. Burke)](image)

The wall sits on stable soil, occasionally resting on bedrock with rubble fill. A euthyneteria course of large, roughly cut stones is exposed from erosion under the south bastion and was exposed through excavation in a test trench. Above the euthyneteria is a stepped leveling course which rises a total of 4.7 meters from north to south, coinciding with the ascending topography of the mound. These steps in the leveling course are located approximately every 15 meters, and the typical rise measures 0.9 meters in height. Above the leveling course are vertically placed orthostates or panels which are cut in varying polygons, fitting tightly next to one another. Because of the curving form of some joins, the wall has been categorized as Lesbian polygonal masonry. Evidence for a course of coping stones atop the polygonal blocks has been identified among fallen stones. The complete wall is currently thought to be 3.3 meters from leveling course to coping stone (Figure 5). The source of the stone used in the wall construction is local, and Dr. Marsh reports that it is unlikely to have been quarried, since no quarry channels have been found on the blocks or in the exposed bedrock around the site. Rather, it is thought that the stone used for the wall construction came from exposed boulders of the local limestone which were cut into panels and then shaped and put into place.

![Figure 5. Estimated height of original wall (B. Marsh)](image)
A test excavation in the Southeast opened in 2014 was completed in 2015 to find evidence for a more exact date of construction toward the end of the Archaic period. Excavating two meters' depth along the face of the wall was challenging and revealed foundations far deeper than expected. Most of the ceramic material from the fill was Mycenaean, since the building project dug into earlier levels, but some dateable material can be associated with the period of construction. The latest material in the foundation trench along the wall is late 6th century BCE and provides proof that the wall at ancient Eleon has been standing for at least 2500 years.

Work in 2015 clarified some major questions about the site of ancient Eleon. For 2016 the priority will be analyzing material thus far excavated and, it is hoped, to complete the excavation of the Blue Stone Structure. The four excavated early Mycenaean tombs conclusively demonstrate that this is a burial monument, and its form is unusual within the Mycenaean world. The form and early date of the construction project is unique in the Greek world and of great relevance to the emergence of Mycenaean elites and centers of power, such as the palace of Thebes.

452.0.04: ALEX MCAULEY (University of British Columbia) has sent the following abstract of his doctoral dissertation, which was successfully defended at McGill University (thesis director: Hans Beck):

Basking in the Shadow of Kings: Local Culture in the Hellenistic Greek Mainland

This thesis examines the local culture of the Mainland Greek regions of the Argolid, Euboea, and Boeotia with an eye to reconsidering two preconceptions regarding the Period: first, that there is fundamental discontinuity between the Classical and Hellenistic Periods, and second, that the Hellenistic Period was marked by widespread demographic, social, and economic decline in Mainland Greece. Considering each of these regions on the local level instead reveals, I argue, that the rule of Macedonia did not disrupt the local traditions and lifestyles of its subject communities. During the third and second centuries BC, each region exhibits a flurry of activity on the economic, religious, political, and social realms, and this local vitality endures as wider networks of extra-regional connections are established.

The introduction provides an overview of the opinio communis regarding the Hellenistic Period, and argues against the supposition that there was a large-scale emigration of Greeks from the Mainland at its outset. I also review the evidence for continuity of Greek civic traditions outside Greece itself, before turning to a review of scholarly literature on ethnicity, identity, and certain problems that arise from the analytical construct. I propose a turn towards local culture as a means of overcoming the abstract ambiguity of ethnic scholarship.

Chapters I-III comprise regional case studies of the Hellenistic Argolid, Euboea, and Boeotia, respectively. In each chapter I review the geography and topography of the region, and sketch its broader history leading up to the opening decades of the Hellenistic Period. I review how broad scholarly preconceptions of the Period manifest themselves and influence the more specific literature on each region. The late-Classical trajectory of each region is reconsidered before analysing its Hellenistic trajectory in the realms of relations with the monarchy, external relations, civic and regional politics, economy, settlement patterns, and religion. In each study I consider the region’s longer development under the dominion of Rome by means of contrast and epilogue.

My conclusion synthesises the regional findings of each case study and uses them to propose some observations on the Period as a whole. Using the base of my regional findings, I re-examine the character of relationships between king and city, regional and civic government, demography and settlement patterns, and religion. I chart the intersection of these various
elements using the case study of Magnesia on the Meander’s quest for asylia in 208 BC. Finally, I use my findings as evidence for the fundamental conservatism of Greek social thought, and provide some comments on the relevance of this study in the context of contemporary approaches to globalisation and cultural change.

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