The first volume in the *Teiresias Supplements Online* series was published in September 2018:


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Forthcoming Teiresias Supplements Online Volume 2

The second volume in the series will be published in the spring of 2019:

Salvatore Tufano, Boiotia from Within. The Beginnings of Boiotian Historiography (forthcoming).

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Teiresias Supplements Online welcomes proposals for monographs and edited volumes such as conference proceedings. For all enquiries please contact the editors, Hans Beck (hans.beck[at]uni-muenster.de) or Fabienne Marchand (fabienne.marchand[at]unifr.ch).
J. Bintliff & A. Snodgrass have sent the following report:

Report on the Research conducted in 2018 on the Boeotia regional project

The current research work focusses on preparing a series of final monographs for the Boeotia Project. The first appeared in 2007 and dealt with the rural survey of southern hinterland of the City of Thespiai (Bintliff, Howard and Snodgrass 2007), the second in late 2017 was an urban survey of Thespiai City itself (Bintliff, Farinetti et al. 2017). A popular article was published in 2018 to explain the city survey to a wider readership (Snodgrass 2018). In 2018 the INSTAP grant enabled us to publish the Thespiai City volume as well as funding a large part of the fieldwork to be described below.

The next target for final publication is the City and Countryside of ancient Hyettos city in the northern borders of Boeotia. This monograph number three in the planned final publications will be submitted for publication in 2019 but a full draft will be ready by the end of 2018. In 2018 Prof. Snodgrass examined the more significant pieces of surface architecture at Hyettos, part of almost 2000 fragments mapped and catalogued at this small city [figure 1]. Prof. Bintliff analysed the city ceramic maps and those for the 17 rural sites to complete a preliminary study of the history of the town and its immediate hinterland. The city was a significant settlement if of village character from the Neolithic through to protohistoric times [figure 2], when a genuine town emerged, to be replaced by several small medieval-postmedieval hamlets at the end of Antiquity. The countryside also saw a scatter of Bronze Age rural sites, but it is noteworthy that a similar picture has been found here, as with our work in several other Boeotian landscapes, that no strong population development is to be associated with the Mycenaean era, despite the likelihood that all of the region fell either under the control of Orchomenos centre or palatial Thebes.

Volume 4 of the final Boeotia monographs will be devoted to the Valley of the Muses and the village of Askra, in the centre of the region. Final fieldwork and checking of the older ceramic finds from this survey will take place in 2019, but fieldwork took place in 2018 to investigate outstanding questions. The first was that of landscape change across the later Holocene in the Valley. Professor Jose Luis Pena of Zaragoza University [figure 3] undertook an analysis of slope and river sediments to test for...
signs of erosion, as well as to set the 50 or so archaeological sites in our survey record into a dynamic geomorphological context. This work included a locational study of a Neolithic-Bronze Age site in a small stream area and the large Early Bronze Age settlement in the north part of ancient Askra. At Askra itself winter rainstorms had exposed a Late Antique cemetery beside the Middle Byzantine episcopal church and part of a probably Late Roman predecessor to that church, enriching the five millennia-long history of that settlement.

The steep mountain of Pyrgaki in the Valley of the Muses was visited by Prof. Bintliff and Dr. L. Donnellan to plan and photograph a large, little known enceinte around the lower summit area. This is almost certainly a protohistoric fortification forming a refuge for the population of lowland Thespiai city up until the early Hellenistic era [Figure 4].

Dr. Donnellan deployed a drone to take aerial views of several of the Valley survey sites, including the Middle-Late Bronze Age citadel above ancient Askra [Figure 5] and the Neolithic stream location mentioned earlier [Figure 6]; this new technology offers the possibility to display site location preferences in a very clear fashion. Additional use of the drone allowed us to trace the 14th-15th century AD feeder canal for a giant historic overshot waterwheel for almost one kilometre to its spring source [Figures 7-8].

Figure 3: Prof. Pena inspecting a dated erosion section in the Valley of the Muses.

Figure 4: Protohistoric enceinte on Pyrgaki mountain.

Figure 5: Drone image of the Bronze Age to Crusader citadel of site VM4, Valley of the Muses.
The fifth Boeotia monograph will be devoted to the City and Countryside of ancient Haliartos City. Although it is planned to collect the chapters for this volume in 2020, there is fieldwork to accomplish so that the study will be as complete and up to date as possible. In 2018 further analysis of the Lower Town and Acropolis walls took place, which included the gates to the Mycenaean Acropolis. Inside the Acropolis remains of a large Middle Helladic house appear to have been converted into a Heroon in Classical times, with a square temenos around it, perhaps the House of Kronos of Haliartan legend – a mythical founder of the town. In the Lower Town likewise, a former prehistoric tumulus also seems to have become a Classical shrine with the addition of a rectangular building to its stone revetment; this may be the grave of Alkmene robbed by the Spartans during their 4th century BC control of Boeotian cities [Figure 9]. The ceramics finds from Haliartos betray an important Bronze Age centre with rich finds. It is planned to connect this research to the ongoing work at Gla by an American-Greek collaboration, also in the former Lake Copais.
A collaboration with Dr. Emeri Farinetti of the Italian School in Athens brought a team of archaeologists from Italy to commence with the formal planning of the houses, streets and public buildings of Haliartos City. Previous aerial and balloon photography, combined with intensive geophysics, has allowed us an almost complete plan of the Hellenistic town, but in fact large areas lie visible on the surface [Figure 10]. It is thus possible to plan the constructional details of the city infrastructure. In the cliffs below the city traces of Hellenistic city wall blocks left unextracted were discovered [Figure 11]. It is intended to continue this work in 2019 so that a full plan will be ready for writing up the relevant city monograph in 2020-2021.

Figure 9: Heroon attached to prehistoric tumulus, Haliartos Lower Town.

Figure 10: Planned surface stones (red) and house and street plans from geophysics (blue) in the Lower Town, ancient Haliartos City.
In the ceramic laboratory our period specialists, Dr. Kalliope Sarri (Prehistory), Prof. Vladimir Stissi (Greek), Dr. Philip Bes (Roman) and Dr. Athanasios Vionis (Medieval and Post-Medieval) continued the redating of older survey finds as preparation for the final monographs. A site outside of our main survey blocks was a particular focus of interest in 2018: a lake site discovered in Lake Hylike by our team in 1989 during an exceptional dry summer and which is now again underwater [Figure 12]. This site has rich prehistoric, Greco-Roman and Medieval finds, culminating in a uniquely well-preserved plan of a Crusader tower and associated estate centre.

Figure 11: Quarry at ancient Haliartos, with unextracted city wall blocks in situ.

Figure 12: The islet in Lake Hylke, a presently submerged prehistoric to Crusader site.

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A. Charami, B. Burke & B. Burns have sent the following report:

**Eastern Boeotia Archaeological Project 2018**

The Eastern Boeotia Archaeological Project (EBAP) concluded the final season of a three-year permit extension for excavation at the site of ancient Eleon in the village of Arma, for the six weeks from May 28 to July 7, 2018. Once again, the synergasia between the Canadian Institute in Greece and the Ephorate of Antiquities of Boeotia was directed by Dr. Alexandra Charami (Ephorate of Antiquities of Boeotia) and daily operations were managed by co-directors Brendan Burke (University of Victoria) and Bryan Burns (Wellesley College). Dr. Kiki Kalliga also continued as a valued partner on behalf of the Ephorate. Primary funding came from an Insight Grant from the Social Sciences Humanities Research Council of Canada (#435-2012-0185), the Institute for Aegean Prehistory, and the University of Victoria and Wellesley College.

![Figure 1: Aerial view of the 2018 excavations at Ancient Eleon.](image)

Our excavations have identified four major periods of occupation at the site of ancient Eleon (Figure 1), located on an elevated plateau overlooking the Theban plain, en route to Chalkis and the Euboean Gulf: First, a prehistoric phase spans the early Mycenaean period (from the end of the Middle Helladic and beginning of the Mycenaean palatial period, ca. 1700-1450 BC). In the second period, toward the end of the Mycenaean age, we have substantial levels dating to the Late Helladic IIIB and IIIC sub phases. The site seems to be abandoned by the Early Iron Age. The third phase is Post-Bronze Age that varies in levels of occupation, but the earliest recovered material is Late Geometric Euboean pottery of the 8th c. BCE. Eleon itself, however, seems not to be reoccupied in any substantial way until the 6th c. BCE. Also dating to the Archaic period is the construction of the large polygonal wall. After another long period of inactivity at the site we reach the fourth and latest archaeological phase in evidence: the Medieval period, from which material survives in surface levels and deeper pits only. These finds date consistently to the 15th and 16th centuries CE, which could indicate a relatively late date for the stone tower whose remains mark the western end of the site, beyond our permitted area of excavation.
Research Goals 2018

Work in 2018 concentrated within and around an enclosure which we call the Blue Stone Structure (BSS), so named because of the polished blue limestone used to cap a large, rectangular perimeter wall (Figure 2). This structure was capped with a mound of clay marking an early Mycenaean cemetery of some significance dating to the formative period of Mycenaean society, ca. 17th c. BCE. Our main goal in 2018 was to identify and explore as many burials in the Blue Stone Structure as possible; to better define the northern half of the enclosure; to fully expose the perimeter wall, with particular focus on the long, eastern wall; and to fully document remains of the clay tumulus. We made major progress in each goal, and explored the immediate surroundings of the BSS as time allowed.

Figure 2: Blue Stone Structure from the southeast at the end of 2018 excavations.

Burial Contexts

This season we excavated seven significant burial contexts within and around the Blue Stone Structure (Figure 3). Like those excavated in previous years, the majority are simple built tombs: a single chamber with stone walls, covered by large capping stones. Even these vary considerably in size and manner of construction, while a few are more complicated structures. Their use can often be richly complicated too, due to the regular practice of communal burial in this period.
Tomb 9 (SE A1a)

Excavation in SE A1a began with the opening of Tomb 9, which was made visible at the end of the 2017 season. With the removal of two blue capstones slightly overlapping each other, initial excavation revealed a single young adult with their head oriented in the northwest body turned towards the west (Figure 4). A single intentionally placed grave good was a Murex seashell northeast of the individual. Removal of the fill below, a second burial was discovered in a small pit at the bottom of the tomb. It appears these unarticulated remains belong to an adult; no artifacts were recovered in this lower pit.
Tomb 9 from the east.

Tomb 10 (SW A1b)

This large chamber was covered by a single, massive capping stone, which seems to have sealed the tomb quite effectively. Its contents were remarkably well preserved, compared to other tombs at Eleon and Mycenaean Greece more broadly (Figure 5). The remains of three individuals were well articulated, especially the last person interred, estimated to be 12 years old. This individual was found with three necklaces, a beaded bracelet and a Minyan cup. Other grave goods in the tomb include two unfired pots in the northwest corner of the tomb, pieces of wood that were heavily degraded and many fragments of a woven textile. Two other individuals, who appear to be male and in their mid-twenties, were positioned against the eastern side of the chamber; all three individuals were placed in the tomb with their heads in the south and their feet in the north. Individual 1 was facing east while both individual 2 and 3 were facing west.
Tomb 11 (SE A1c)

An unusual concentration of human remains were found immediately outside the southeast corner of the BSS (Figure 6). The initial discovery of the skeletal material came in conjunction with the excavation of a medieval pit, but it soon became clear that the extensive remains were associated with the Mycenaean structures, including the position of a cranium and numerous other bones in a niche within the buttress wall. Stratigraphically, Tomb 11 appears to have been built prior to the construction of the buttress wall as wedging stones were placed on the S edge of the capstone, which underlie the lowest exposed course of the buttress. The tomb was in use after the construction of the buttress as well, however, as proven by the presence of the deposit in the niche.

Figure 5: Tomb 10 interior from the east.

Figure 6: At left, the buttress and eastern walls of the BSS are visible; at right, Tomb 11 from above.
Numerous isolated remains were found above the cover slabs for Tomb 11, and enormous quantities within. Early estimates of the minimum number of individuals is 27, including remains of at least three infants present. No bones were found in articulated position and many were heavily degraded. Multiple hyoids, ear ossicles, and other small or fragile bones were found, suggesting a fairly complete collection of the remains of the individuals who were re-interred here. Tomb 11 contained more grave goods than any other tomb thus far excavated at Eleon (Figure 7): eight complete vessels, three copper alloy pins (two with heads in the shape of pomegranates), six spindle whorls (one incised), five copper alloy coils, two other metal coils – most likely silver. There were also 58 stone beads, rock crystal and carnelian, plus a rock crystal prism seal stone incised with a flying fish motif. The eight pots recovered were: two matte-painted ring-handled cups, a bichrome wide-mouthed jug, a small Grey Minyan pyxis with vertical piercings, a Grey Minyan juglet, two matte-painted Vapheio cups, and an amphoriskos in medium coarse fabric (possibly a coarse Minyan).

Figure 7: Finds from Tomb 11 LH I pottery at left; at right rock crystal beads and seal stone.

Tomb 12 (SWA1a)

The capstones of Tomb 12 were originally revealed by excavations west of the BSS (SWA1a) in 2015. At that point, the blocks were designated as “disturbed capstones” of a tomb that – like others near the surface – no longer contained ancient remains. When given the opportunity to lift the stones this year, we found that the tomb was disturbed, but was far larger and more interesting than we had estimated. The chamber of Tomb 12 extended further than expected to the east, where it turned and joined a small dromos to the south (which had been visible in 2015, but was thought to be a small, empty tomb) (Figure 8). The W wall of the tomb measures 1.5 m long, E wall is 1.7 m long, N wall is 3.8 m long, S wall is 2.6 m long. The eastern end of the tomb contained a large accumulation of stones, many of which appear to be fallen structural remains, either of the tomb wall or fragments of capstones. However, the amount of accumulated material suggests additional stones were added to fill the void after the tomb had been disturbed. Beneath this deposit, fragments of pottery include LH IIIC vessels, confirming that the tomb was filled in the period when the site’s post palatial
settlement spread to the area of immediately west of the BSS. At a lower level, disparate human remains suggest the tomb held multiple individuals.

Tomb 13 (NE A1c)

Tomb 13 measures 1.4 m (N-S) by 1.3 m. (E-W) and is the lowest structure within the northern BSS, with its capstones located below rubble packing for the perimeter wall immediately to its east. This indicates the tomb was present first, and the proximity suggests it was included within the northern extension of the BSS intentionally. In addition to the remains of an articulated individual on a hard surface, two pits located at the northern and southern ends of the chamber contained commingled bones. Initial analysis of the recovered skeletal material indicated the remains of approximately 10 individuals, with five individuals in the northern pit, two individuals in the southern pit, and three individuals in the upper level of burial. Only the one burial, a male in the upper level, was articulated and most closely associated with a pyxis with a corroded surface.

Tomb 14 (SE A1a)

The capping stones of a tomb located far beneath stele 2 were exposed in 2017. Excavations in 2018 recovered the remains of two to three individuals concentrated in the southeast corner of the tomb. One individual in primary burial position and appeared to be oriented east to west; no artifacts were found.

Tomb 15 (NW A1d)

The most significant aspect of the investigation of NW A1d during this 2018 season was that we found a large concentration of human bones in an area adjacent to the BSS. Tomb 15 has walls on the east and south, only, but an extensive collection of human remains, representing at least three individuals, have been excavated.

In 2018, we were also able to participate in some very rewarding community activities. The local school children of the Tanagra area had an exhibition focused on the archaeology of the region – called the Tanagra Express and they kindly invited us to participate. We in turn were also able to host a group from the town of Arma, where our project is based. We had nearly 100 people come to our Open House in July and were able to share our research results with the community and to show the full extent of our excavations up to July 2018 (Figure 9).

Figure 9: 2018 Open House for local community.
Figure 10: Schematic plan of ancient Eleon, end of season 2018.
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