

Affiliated Excavations

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Mt. Lykaion: Amy Plopper (University of Arizona) checking her notes in Trench HH, a trench dug to look for the hippodrome floor—a portion of which was found during the 2010 excavation season.

Photo: D.G. Romano

survey work, geological survey, faunal and floral analyses, chemical residue analyses, architectural documentation, planning for the heritage park, and museum and conservation activities. Two topographical survey teams, one at the summit of the mountain and the other in the lower mountain meadow, assisted with excavation recording. The topographical survey teams also worked closely with the architectural team, which continued to document all of the architectural blocks at the site. The architectural team worked on the documentation of the 67-meter-long stoa, the 39-meter-long series of seats to the north of the stoa, the nearby fountain house, the “corridor” in front of the “xenon” building, and the bath building. A team from the ΔΘ’ Ephoreia cleared a portion of the ancient Agno Fountain, halfway between the lower and the upper levels of the sanctuary.

Excavation from 2009 was continued in several trenches and several new trenches were begun. At the altar we continued Trench Z, extending the trench to the north

as well as expanding it to the east in several different areas. Stratigraphic sequences continue to reveal evidence for the earliest activity from the altar, dating from the prehistoric period and including pottery from the Late Neolithic, Early Helladic, Middle Helladic, and Late Helladic periods, most of it mixed with burnt animal bones. The Mycenaean material includes large numbers of kylikes, deep bowls, stemmed bowls, cups, askoi, human and animal figurines of terracotta, and other small finds. Above this level we continue to find Sub-Mycenaean and Dark Age material, and above that, Geometric, Archaic, Classical, and Hellenistic sherds, in what appears to be a continuous sequence. Bronze tripods, coins, metal objects, and miniature dedications were discovered. Trench ZZ, approximately 10 meters to the south of Trench Z, was extended toward the northeast. Finally, 50 meters below the altar, to the south of the southern summit, we initiated Trench KK, where there may have been a roadway or a dromos.

In the lower sanctuary Trench G was continued in the area to the north of the seats. Trench N was extended to the northeast of the “xenon,” exposing more of the sub-surface open-air corridor. Multiple trenches (DD, EE, FF, L, M, N, and O) and their extensions in the area of the 67-meter-long stoa revealed more of the front and interior foundations of the building as well as the western end. A new trench, GG, was dug in the vicinity of the statue bases to the east of Trench G. Trench JJ was excavated in the fountain house. In the area of the hippodrome we opened Trench HH and found a portion of the surface of the hippodrome floor.

On August 1, the Mt. Lykaion Excavation and Survey Project hosted a workshop (ημερίδα) in the Cultural Center of Megalopolis, at which the proposal for the Parrhasian Heritage Park of the Peloponnese (<http://parrhasianheritagepark.org>) was presented and discussed. The park would serve to protect and unify the ancient cities and sanctuaries in the area of Western Arcadia, Northern Messenia, and Southern Elis. This conference was well attended by upwards of 200 individuals including representatives from the Tripolis Ephoreia and local and regional government leaders of Greece. The Mt. Lykaion project co-directors and other collaborators gave presentations at the event and engaged the

audience in a lively discussion, and broad and enthusiastic support was expressed for the establishment of such a park in the region. Finally, the project has leased an apotheke in Tripolis for the finds from the Mt. Lykaion Excavation and Survey Project. We will undertake our study seasons for the next two summers at this site.

Our work was made possible through the continued generosity of individuals, foundations, and Greek-American supporters from the United States. The financial support of Nicholas and Athena Karabots of Fort Washington, Pennsylvania, and Annette Merle-Smith of Princeton, New Jersey, continues to be instrumental in allowing the project to take place. Support from the Samuel H. Kress Foundation provided funding for one of our architectural students and our conservator, Terri Moreno of the Arizona State Museum; and a grant from the Institute of Aegean Prehistory provided partial support for our work at the altar.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE OF UNINVESTIGATED REMAINS OF AGRICULTURE (AROURA) AT GLA

MICHAEL F. LANE, University of Maryland Baltimore County
VASSILEIOS L. ARAVANTINOS, 9th Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities

Members of the 9th Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities (IX EPCA, Thebes), University of Maryland Baltimore County (UMBC), and University of Michigan, in official collaboration (V.L. Aravantinos and M.F. Lane, Co-Directors), carried out geophysical and surface surveys of the plain immediately around the Late Helladic IIIB fortification of Gla in the northeastern Kopais, Boeotia, in the fall of 2010. They also undertook subsurface sampling of soils under the terms of a permit from the Institute for Geological and Mineralogical Exploration (IGME).

This work represents the first phase of a three-year project, known as Archaeological Reconnaissance of Uninvestigated Remains of Agriculture (AROURA), consisting of extensive geophysical survey of the Mycenaean polder (dry land claimed from marshes) immediately around the stronghold, accompanied by collection of small finds from the ground surface in selected areas.

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The principal aim of this fieldwork was to apply Co-Director Lane's model of a landscape under a system of extensive cultivation in the Late Helladic period, such as is indicated in Linear B texts from several archives, to an area where conditions of preservation of constituent features should be optimal for archaeological discovery. The plain within the Mycenaean polder around Gla was chosen for several reasons. Firstly, the establishment of the stronghold of Gla appears to be contemporary with the construction of the polder, the fortification then protecting massive stores of agricultural products and defending the surrounding territory from which these products surely came. Secondly, all previous historical and geomorphological accounts of the Kopaic Basin indicate that it has been an environment of net sediment deposition since the abandonment of Gla and the surrounding drainage works, around the end of the thirteenth century B.C., until the completion of the modern drainage works in the early twentieth

century A.D. Finally, aerial photographs and satellite images exhibit a variety of distinct "field marks" (crop and soil marks) in and around the polder containing Gla, the great majority of which strongly suggest features of cultural origin preserved beneath the ground surface.

The AROURA project sampled 36 hectares of land all around Gla and its polder. The project achieved its five objectives for 2010: (1) to seek confirmation of the AROURA model of extensive agriculture by applying survey and sampling strategies that would render visible features of the size, dimensions, and orientation expected; (2) to strike a balance between sampling from areas containing field marks and previously identified Mycenaean drainage features and areas on every side of Gla, particularly between its four gates and the surrounding landscape; (3) to demonstrate the utility of geophysical techniques for investigating ancient agricultural practices and strategies, thereby laying the groundwork for specific methodologies; (4) to set up the fieldwork conditions and lay the interpretative foundation for confirmation of the nature geophysical results by independent means ("ground-truthing") in this and future campaigns; and (5) to apply survey data to begin to answer questions left by previous investigators of the project area concerning the sequence of Mycenaean drainage structures and their demise.

The sole geophysical technology applied in 2010 was magnetometry. Magnetometry was selected because a magnetometer can detect features of all the types expected (built, excavated, or planted field partitions; drainage or irrigation ditches; scars in the subsoil from repeated plowing in one direction; pits for planting vines and crop trees; built or excavated traces of structures for storage, refuge, and crop processing) and can also distinguish between features of different type by the character of the magnetometric anomaly.

Magnetometric data objectively remain anomalies in the earth's magnetic field until their archaeological significance is decided by appropriate means. AROURA therefore undertook preliminary tests to determine the nature and character of anomalies detected by two means: (1) using a hand-driven soil auger to remove stratified soil cores from areas containing interesting magnetometric anomalies, as well as from

nearby comparatively "neutral" areas; and (2) pedestrian collection of objects from the ground surface in selected areas, to see whether the type, quality, or quantity of these correlated in any way with the presence of certain anomalies. The former method had the further aim of recovering cultural material that could be precisely dated by typology, or discovering organic material that could be subjected to radiocarbon dating. The latter proceeded along traverses 2 meters wide within grid squares 30 meters on a side, finds being collected and recorded by traverse and grid square.

The magnetometric data revealed mostly subtle positive and negative magnetometric anomalies across the area surveyed. There are several plausible hypotheses to explain the subtlety of most of the recorded anomalies. The simplest is that the uppermost part of any positive archaeological feature (often corresponding to a negative magnetometric anomaly) has been plowed away. Another possibility is that soils did not have sufficient time to develop distinct horizons in the century or so of functioning existence of Gla and its surrounding polder. Recent Greek government bulletins indicate that proper soils have not developed in Kopaic lake sediments since drainage was accomplished in the first half of the last century. Consequently, there may be little magnetic contrast between parent material and material removed and redeposited in the polder during Mycenaean times. In comparison, the strong magnetic contrast recorded in the area designated as Area H, which appears to lie outside the polder, may represent deposition of sediments from distant, magnetically contrasting sources. It is possible—but not proved—that the network pattern of anomalies outside the polder represents a "wet" mainly irrigated field system, whereas those inside the polder represent a "dry" mainly drained field system.

There is also evidence of running water and flooding in the area the LH IIIB polder comprised, particularly in Areas A and C. It must be emphasized that any such moving water, if that is what further evidence indicates, could date to before, during, or after the Mycenaean occupation of the land. Slight and inconclusive evidence of differential flooding is found in the magnetometrically quiet area immediately around

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Gla: Survey team members Michael Lane and Wes Bittner taking soil core from Area H, just to west of polder dike.

In Memoriam

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He was instrumental in the Winter Term in persuading Mabel Lang, Fulbright Fellow, to meet with a small group of students each week to initiate us into the mysteries of Linear B. And, of course, from this he went on to a distinguished career as an interpreter of Bronze Age Greek. Bill had a wonderful droll sense of humor and after he introduced one of his School reports with the opening line, 'Dinsmoor and the Guide Bieu date this temple in the 4th century B.C.,' many of us copied this and contrived to work these two experts into our presentations. I will really miss his light touch and ironic take on the world."

KARL KILINSKI II 1946–2011

Karl Kilinski II, professor, archaeologist, and art historian, died January 6, 2011. At Southern Methodist University since 1975, he was a University Distinguished Teaching Professor, teaching classical art, Greek myth and art, and Egyptian art.

Karl Kilinski was an Associate Member of the School (Missouri Fellow) in 1973–1974 and a Senior Research Fellow in 1978–1979. He was the ASCSA Managing Committee representative from Southern Methodist University since 1975.

PHILIP N. LOCKHART 1928–2011

Philip N. Lockhart, retired Professor of Classics at Dickinson College, died Sunday, February 20, 2011. A remarkably inspirational teacher and an active participant in many professional classical organizations, he spent the bulk of his career (27 years) at Dickinson College, where he taught Latin and Ancient Greek and where held the Asbury J. Clarke Chair of Latin upon his retirement.

A Regular Member Fellowship in his name has been awarded by the School for many years with funding from the Arete Foundation. Memorial gifts to the American School for the Lockhart Fellowship have been requested by the family, in lieu of flowers.

ALIKI HALEPA BIKAKI

Aliki Halepa Bikaki passed away on Friday, January 21, 2011. She is remembered as a good friend to the ASCSA and to many in the archaeological community in Greece and America over a career that spanned some six decades, first as assistant to John Travlos in the Athenian Agora, then, in the 1950s, as a member of the School's excavations at Lerna. Following Jack Caskey from Lerna to Kea, she remained a member of the Ayia Irini excavations for the remainder of her life, publishing a volume in the Keos series, *Keos IV: Ayia Irini, The Potters' Marks*, in 1984.

The wife of Haris Bikakis, ASCSA lawyer for many years, Aliki Bikaki is survived by her son, Myron, a Classical archaeologist and jewelry designer living in New York City.

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great Philhellenes who have had a transformative impact on the School: Trustees Lloyd Cotsen, David Packard, Malcolm Wiener, and Charles Williams. In addition, Alan Boegehold will be presented with the first Distinguished Alumnus/a Award, called the Aristeia Award. He was chosen by a committee composed of staff, Managing Committee Members, and alumni and cited for "the breadth and depth of his scholarship, the generosity with which he has shared his knowledge and wisdom with the School community, and the many services he has performed for the School in capacities both official and unofficial." We hope many members of our extended ASCSA family will be able to celebrate with us and honor these five extraordinary members of the School community!

INSTAP Grant

A grant from INSTAP was approved in February 2011 for the treatment and digitization of the Schliemann papers in the School's Archives. This project, which began two years ago, is nearing completion, and Schliemann's archaeological diaries can now be viewed online at <http://www.ascsa.edu.gr/index.php/news/newsDetails/schliemanns-archaeological-diaries-available-at-ascsas-web-page/>. ☞

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Gla, particularly in the silty soils with high incidence of probable freshwater snail shells that form a band running through the west sector. The noted apparent magnetometric emptiness of the zone around Gla is itself curious, strongly suggesting that the area was deliberately kept free of permanent structures or even regular human occupation during the LH IIIB.

Conversely, the network pattern of anomalies appears to be restricted to the west, around the polder dike, or at least to the project area's periphery. It is possible that Gla had a demarcated outer defensive or symbolic perimeter, or both. In any case, the regularity of the overall pattern suggests advance planning or even a template, whether eventually proved to be of Mycenaean date or not.

Significantly, all but one or two soil cores taken from the sampling transects in 2010 revealed evidence of intact soils, as well as perhaps ancient fill or deliberate construction, below the modern plow zone. The presence of sherds of probable Mycenaean or Geometric pottery in the plow zone, particularly around extant LH IIIB features, strongly implies that similar material found in underlying strata is of the same age or older. Therefore, good reason exists to believe that intact Mycenaean features are to be found beneath the surface. ☞



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