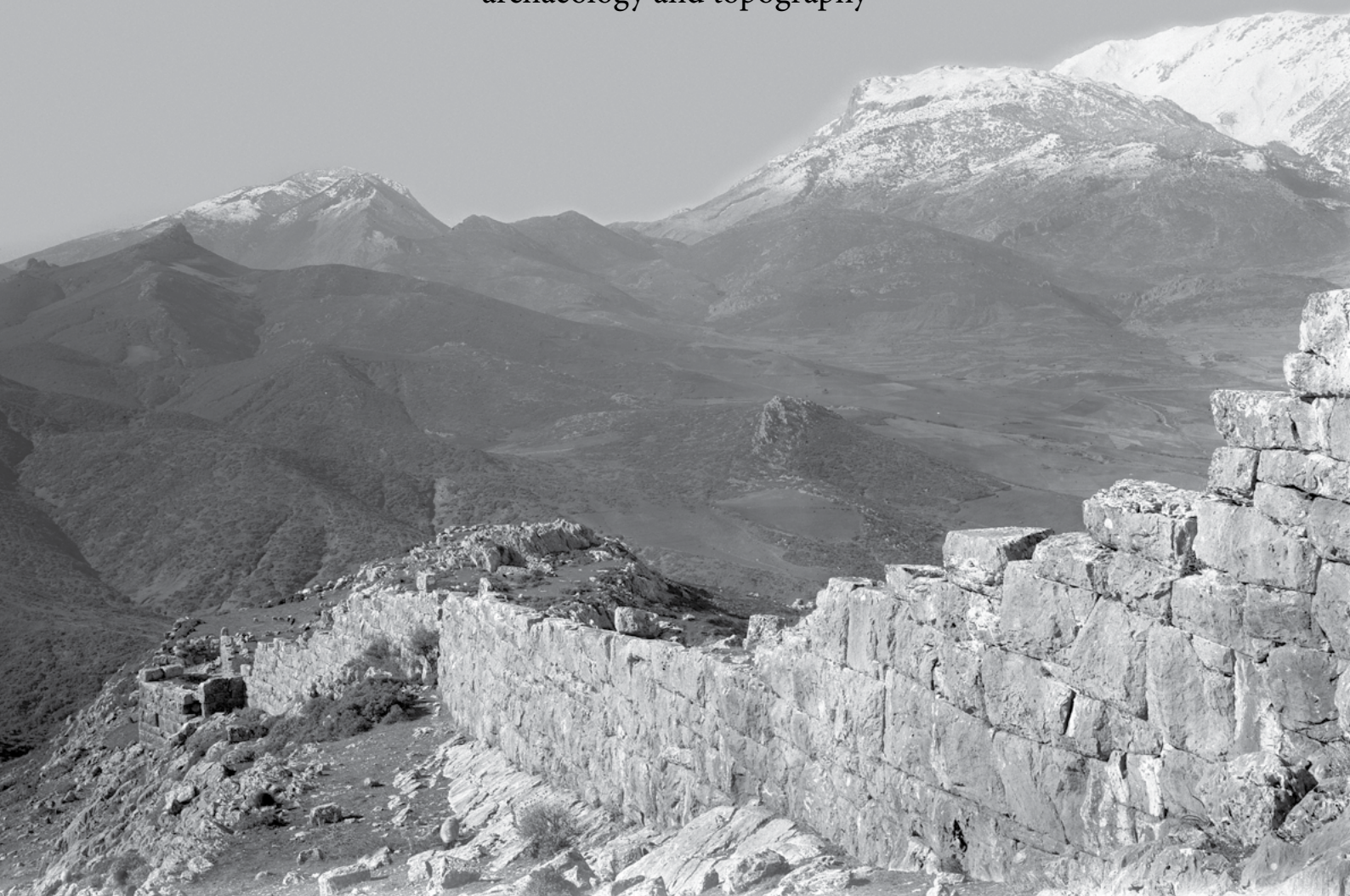


International Conference

Ancient Phokis

New approaches to its history,
archaeology and topography



DEUTSCHES
ARCHÄOLOGISCHES INSTITUT
ATHEN

εφα

ÉCOLE FRANÇAISE D'ATHÈNES
ΓΑΛΛΙΚΗ ΣΧΟΛΗ ΑΘΗΝΩΝ

ABSTRACTS





DAI ATHENS, LIBRARY

30 MARCH – 01 APRIL 2017

Content

<i>Introduction</i>	3		
Abstracts:			
Beck, Hans	4	Huysecom-Haxhi, Stéphanie . . . 9	Luce, Jean-Marc 13
Begass, Christoph	4	Ivanova, Hristina 9	McInerney, Jeremy 13
Dakoronia, Fanouria & Kounouklas, Petros	5	Jacquemin, Anne 9	Niemeier, Wolf-Dietrich 14
Dassios, Photis	5	Jalkotzy-Deger, Sigrid 10	Pantos, Pantos 14
Daverio Rocchi, Giovanna	6	Katsarou, Stella	Papageorgiou, Maria 15
Franchi, Elena	6	Kormazopoulou, Lina	Partida, Elena & Tsaroucha, Anthoula 15
Fuchs, Johanna	6	Laufer, Eric	Petridis, Platon 16
Funke, Peter	7	Neumann, Sabine	Rousset, Denis 16
Grigoropoulos, Dimitris	7	Sporn, Katja	Sideris, Athanasios 17
Hellner, Nils	7	Zygouri, Ioanna 10	Sporn, Katja 17
Hintermann, Thomas	8	Klebinder-Gauß, Gudrun 11	Stark, Michaela 18
Huber, Sandrine & Laroche, Didier	8	Kounouklas, Petros & Laufer, Eric 11	Zachos, Georgios 18
		Kountouri, Elena & Petrochilos, Nikos 12	Zipprich, Sandra 18
		Kyriakidis, Nikolaos 12	<i>Contact Information</i> 19
		Londey, Peter 12	<i>Impressum</i> 24

Sessions:

-  Cities, Koinon and Amphiktyony
-  Delphi and Western Phokis
-  The Kephissos Valley
-  New Research in Kalapodi



Tithorea, tower of the fortification



Introduction

Ancient Phokis is a region lying in the center of modern Greece and was in antiquity bordered by Boeotia, Eastern Lokris, Western Lokris and Doris. Its best-known site today is the famous sanctuary of Delphi, excavated since the 19th century by the French School at Athens. But Delphi was not, strictly speaking, a Phokian sanctuary, falling, as it did, under the auspices of the Delphic-Pylaeon Amphictyony. Nonetheless, Delphi marked the western border of Phokian lands, i.e. the one with Western Lokris, whereas towards the east and towards Opountian Lokris, another eminent ancient oracle occupied a corresponding position. This is ancient Abai, probably identifiable with the sanctuary of Kalapodi, which has been excavated during the last decades by the German Archaeological Institute in Athens.

The land of the Phokians delineated by these two oracular sanctuaries comprised multiple ancient city-states whose names are known through the literary and epigraphical record. They were even bound together by the Koinon, the Phokian league. At the same time, many sites are known by their extant archaeological remains and through the investigations of the Ephorates of Thebes, Delphi and Lamia. And while additional research-driven systematic excavations are strongly to be hoped for, both historical and archaeological research has contributed to a better understanding of the Phokians in recent years. The International Conference “Ancient Phokis: New Approaches to its History, Archaeology and Topography” aims to bring together scholars working both on the archaeological material and the historical record, with a focus on the historical periods, thus stimulating a re-evaluation of topographical, archaeological and historical questions.

Katja Sporn



Hans Beck, McGill University Montreal

The many cities of Phokis: local and global perspectives

In the shadow of Delphi and Abai, a high volume of settlements mushroomed in the Archaic Age. Some were reasonably successful. At Antikyra, for instance, diverse evidence hints at a combined agro-pastoral regime, with enough supplies to take in populations from nearby sites that were deserted. Others walked the thin line between survival and abandonment. Scholars have acknowledged the general impact the two sanctuaries wielded over settlement patterns in Phokis. Drawing on the twin notion of the local and the global, I will explore how the interplay of both created and transformed the Phokian cities, shaping their distinct historical trajectory.



Christoph Begass, Universität Mainz

Phokis in Roman Times: the Phokian κοινόν between Delphi, Athens and Rome

As we know from Pausanias and several inscriptions, Phokis, like the other regions of central Greece, was organised in a league (κοινόν) even after the defeat of Pydna in 168 BC. Since recent research has brought out many new insights into these federations in Classical and Hellenistic periods, we know less about the Phokian league in Roman times. Thus, my paper will focus on the organisation, duties, and privileges of the Phokian κοινόν under Roman rule. Finally, I will work out how the Phokians were able to keep their position between the interests of the Boeotian League, the Delphic Amphictyony (and, later, the Hadrianic *Panhellenion*) as well as the Roman administration.

Fanouria Dakoronia, Athens
Petros Kounouklas, Ephorate of Antiquities of Phthiotida-Evrytania

Δρόμος με παρελθόν

Τα κατάλοιπα συστήματος φύλαξης της ύστερης ελληνιστικής/πρώιμης ρωμαϊκής περιόδου, που εντοπίστηκαν παρά το 19ο χλμ. της επαρχιακής οδού Αταλάντης-Ελάτειας στην κτηματική περιφέρεια της Τοπικής Κοινότητας Σφάκας του Δήμου Λοκρών, σηματοδοτούν την ύπαρξη αρχαίας οδού, που οδηγεί από την κοιλάδα του άνω ρου του Βοιωτικού Κηφισού, μέσω Καλαποδίου, προς την ανατολική Λοκρίδα.

Η αρχαία αυτή οδός συμπίπτει με το σύγχρονο επαρχιακό δίκτυο κατά μήκος του οποίου έχουν προκύψει ευρήματα διαφόρων περιόδων, επιβεβαιώνοντας τη θεωρία ότι οι αρχαίοι δρόμοι διά μέσω των αιώνων δεν εγκαταλείπονται.

Photis Dassios, Athens

Ο κρίσιμος 4ος αιώνας π.Χ.:
παλαιές και νέες οχυρώσεις, παλαιοί και νέοι οικισμοί στην κοιλάδα του φωκικού Κηφισού

Η οικιστική διάταξη στην κοιλάδα του φωκικού Κηφισού εμφανίζει μια ριζική μεταβολή στη διάρκεια του 4ου αιώνα π.Χ. Ανάμεσα στο δεύτερο και στο τελευταίο τέταρτο του αιώνα νέες οχυρώσεις περιβάλλουν καινούργιους οικισμούς, ενώ παλαιότερες οχυρές οικιστικές θέσεις εγκαταλείπονται. Η εξέλιξη αυτή – συνέπεια κατά κύριο λόγο της συμμετοχής των φωκικών πόλεων μεσούντος του αιώνα στον Γ' Ιερό Πόλεμο – αναλύεται στην παρούσα εισήγηση με την παρουσίαση ομάδας χαρακτηριστικών οχυρωμένων οικισμών προ και μετά του πολέμου και ανιχνεύονται οι διαφορές ανάμεσά τους. Συνεξετάζονται, ιδιαίτερα, τα διάφορα μορφολογικά χαρακτηριστικά των οχυρώσεων των δύο περιόδων από κοινού με τα ιστορικά στοιχεία κάθε πόλης χωριστά, υπό το φως πάντα των πορισμάτων της αρχαιολογικής έρευνας. Σκοπός η αποσαφήνιση προβλημάτων που συνδέονται με τη χρονολόγηση των φωκικών οχυρώσεων και η στο μέτρο του δυνατού οριοθέτηση της εξελικτικής πορείας κάθε μιας οχύρωσης χωριστά σε συνάρτηση και με τις μεταβολές των αντίστοιχων οικισμών.



Giovanna Daverio Rocchi, Università degli Studi di Milano

Border and identity in ancient Phokis: some reflections

In ancient Phokis border was involved in the formation, articulation, and valorization of collective identities, both local and national. As people of the border, the Phokians display recognizable configurations of relationships within their zone of life and outwards. This dichotomy was reflected in a border culture characterized by hybridity and contamination, which explains how Phokian identity was subject to continual negotiation.

Borderlines and borderland were forged at practical and symbolic levels. They found their monumental form in the locations of cult and power, they became gendered thanks to the bravery of Phokian women, and they belonged to tales which made them backdrop of mythical competitions over regional primacy.



Elena Franchi, Università di Trento

Hyampolis and Abai as *lieux de mémoire* of the wars between Thessalians and Phokians

According to a widely accepted scholars' opinion the *lieu de mémoire* of the Archaic war between Phokians and Thessalians (Hdt. 8. 27–29) is Hyampolis, where the Elaphebolia commemorating this war were celebrated (Plut. mor. 244D). This opinion influenced the modern identification of the sanctuary of Kalapodi with the sanctuary of Artemis of Hyampolis mentioned by the ancient sources.

I will try to argue instead that Abai and its oracle of Apollo played an even more important role as *lieu de mémoire* of this war, as a comparative analysis of the literary sources on the one side and of the archaeological record on the other suggests.



Johanna Fuchs, DAI Athen

A bronze foundry of Classical times in the sanctuary at Kalapodi

West of the Archaic south temple at Kalapodi a number of (casting) pits as well as fragments of moulds and crucibles with adhesive remains of metal were excavated. In combination they prove the existence of a bronze foundry engaged in the casting of large scale bronze statuary. According to preliminary results the workshop was operating at the end of the fifth century BC. Providing an insight into ongoing work this paper will present the archaeological record and try to put it in a functional and chronological context.

Peter Funke, Universität Münster

Phokis in the Aitolian League: self-abandonment or self-assertion?


The most probable explanation for the quick resurgence of the small federal states in central Greece after 168 BC is that these *koina* were granted a certain measure of political independence during their membership in the Aitolian League in the 3rd and 2nd centuries BC. This enabled a sense of solidarity to endure not only within the individual poleis but also on the level of the *koina* integrated into the Aitolian League. Despite its rapid expansion the Aitolian League possessed an astounding stability that is indicative of a relatively great acceptance of its institutional structures. Using the example of the Phokian *koinon*, the integrative mechanisms that may offer an explanation for this coherence will be analysed.

New Research in Kalapodi 

Dimitris Grigoropoulos, Berlin

Roman pottery from the sanctuary at Kalapodi: investigating supply patterns in a regional perspective

In a paper on the state of Roman pottery studies in Mediterranean survey, John Hayes noted the difficulty distinguishing sanctuaries from sites of other function based on their ceramic record. That being so, Roman pottery from excavated Greek sanctuaries, especially in rural areas or small urban centres, remains largely understudied. Based on a study in progress, this paper is a first attempt to investigate supply patterns at the sanctuary of Kalapodi/Abai during the Roman period and Late Antiquity. It aims to explore the range and nature of the pottery that reached the sanctuary and to provide some first thoughts on its position within regional and provincial economic networks.

The Kephissos Valley 

Nils Hellner, DAI Athen

Doric capitals and column drums from Modi

In a field close to Modi some architectural members from a huge temple were found and stored in the village. No foundations to this architecture have been identified so far.

The architectural members have been examined in order to find out the chronology and the dimensions of the belonging building. The survey was conducted with D. Scahill (ASCSA) with the latest photogrammetric computerized technology to obtain results directly in 3D with the resolution of one pixel equivalent one millimeter.



Thomas Hintermann, Berlin

Eine Reliefbecherproduktion in Kalapodi?

Das in diesem Vortrag vorgestellte Material stammt aus dem Bereich der Öfen aus den zwei im Jahr 2015 ausgegrabenen Fundkomplexen, die anhand übergreifender Anpassungen zu einem einheitlichen Fundkomplex zusammengefasst werden können. Dieser Fundkomplex kann durch die gefundene Keramik, Tonlampen und gestempelte Webgewichte an das Ende des 2. Jhs. v. Chr. – frühe 1. Jh. v. Chr. datiert werden.

Im Vortrag soll der Fokus auf die Reliefbecher gerichtet werden. Das gemeinsame Auffinden einer Formschüssel zusammen mit den aus ihr hergestellten Reliefbechern lassen den Schluss zu, dass im Bereich des Heiligtums ein Werkstattbetrieb anzunehmen ist, in dem Reliefbecher und möglicherweise auch andere Keramik hergestellt wurde. Die Ähnlichkeit des Fabrikats zwischen den Reliefbechern und Fischtellern aus dem selben Befund scheinen dieses zu bestätigen, muss aber noch mit naturwissenschaftlichen Untersuchungen nachgewiesen werden.

Es bietet sich an dieser Stelle die Gelegenheit, bei Heiligtümern angesiedelte Produktionsbetriebe näher zu untersuchen, sowie den Handel und die Verteilung von verschiedenen Keramikgattungen in der Region der Ost-Lokris und Phokis vertieft zu analysieren.



Sandrine Huber, Université de Lorraine, École française d'Athènes /

Didier Laroche, École Nationale Supérieure d'Architecture de Strasbourg, École française d'Athènes

Athena at the gates of Delphi

Delphi is today the best-known site in the area of ancient Phokis, but the discussion on its archaeological remains has focused so far on monuments, architecture, sculpture and other monumental finds. The re-evaluation of the archaeological data in the sanctuary of Athena Pronaia allows to reopen the discussion on the sacrifices and performances in the city's space of Delphi and to explore the cultic plurality phenomenon. The location of the sanctuary, at the entrance of the city when coming from Athens and Boiotia, adds a topographic and functional prospect to the practice of the sacrifices on the Delphi's and pan-mediterranean scale of the consultations of the oracle.

Stéphanie Huysecom-Haxhi, HALMA Lille

**Figurative terracottas from the votive deposit of Kirrha:
iconographic repertory and its interpretation**

The French excavations between 1936 and 1938 in Kirrha have brought to light a large votive deposit containing many terracotta figurines and miniaturistic vases dated to the Archaic and Classical periods. This deposit was found in front of a temple which was identified as that of Apollo, Artemis and Leto, mentioned by Pausanias. The study of the terracottas, begun in 2013, does not yet confirm this hypothesis, but gives us some interesting information on the votive practices, the religious rituals and the sphere of activities of the divinity (or the divinities) honored in this small coastal shrine. In this communication, we will first present the repertory of the iconographic types and then we will try to explain its presence in this specific context, in order to characterize the cult and the divinity.

New Research in Kalapodi 

Hristina Ivanova, DAI Athen

A palette of bronze and silver: the monetary perspective of the archaeological site at Kalapodi

Once Greece was monetized the affiliation of the sanctuary near Kalapodi to an alliance or a network based on the numismatic materials becomes possible. I will examine these problematics in the light of new and old archaeological findings based on the work of P. R. Franke and R. Felsch. Asking the question how Phokian was Kalapodi throughout antiquity, I will argue that the economic and political influence on the sanctuary was not a stable parameter and I will further attempt to observe the patterns in this concern. The excavation coins from the site could as well be very indicative for the chronology of the activity in the sanctuary.

Delphi and Western Phokis 

Anne Jacquemin, Université de Strasbourg

Politische und religiöse Bedeutung der phokischen Weihgeschenke in Delphi

Da die antiken Quellen die Verweigerung der Delpher, sich als Phoker zu bekennen, so sehr betonen, werden die phokischen Weihgeschenke oft als Stiftungen von Griechen in einem gemeinsamen Heiligtum erklärt. Tatsachen laden doch dazu ein, an eine eigenartige Anwesenheit dieses Bundes in Delphi zu denken: die Phoker sind nicht nur als Griechen oder als Mitglieder der Amphiktyonie dort. Ihr religiöses System scheint auf eine kleine Gruppe von Heiligtümern beschränkt zu sein, die zu jungen Göttern gehörten: den drei Kindern von Zeus, den von Leto geborenen Zwillingen und Athena. Diese göttliche Ordnung war so günstig, daß sie in einem anderen Zusammenhang von Aitolern genutzt wurde.

Sigrid Jalkotzy-Deger, Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Wien

The Mycenaean cemetery of Elateia-Alonaki and the Early Iron Age: a historical essay

The Mycenaean chamber-tomb cemetery of Elateia-Alonaki, situated at the foothills of the Kallidromon 5 km north of the modern village, was discovered in 1985. 22 tombs were excavated in the following two years by the 14th Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities (Lamia). Then, from 1988 until 1992, systematic excavations were carried out by a joint Greek-Austrian excavation project, including the anthropological investigation of the human remains. In 1992 the number of excavated tombs had risen to 91 (84 chamber-tombs and several Roman pit graves).

The chamber-tombs were used during a remarkably long stretch of time, starting from the Late Helladic IIIA1 period. A pinnacle was reached during the later phases of Late Helladic IIIC when the tombs still yielded a rich array of burial gifts and external relationships existed with many neighbouring and the Adriatic regions. In contrast to most other regions, the cemetery did not fall out of use at the end of the Mycenaean period but persisted in the Submycenaean and Early Protogeometric periods until the 10th century BC. The last burials took place in the Middle Geometric period.

The paper will concentrate on the last phases of the cemetery (LH IIIC Late/Submycenaean, Protogeometric, Geometric), attempting to sketch the historical development(s) of Elateia during the Late Bronze to Early Iron Age transition.

Stella Katsarou, Ephorate of Palaeoanthropology-Spelaology, Athens

Lina Kormazopoulou, Ephorate of Palaeoanthropology-Spelaology, Athens

Eric Laufer, DAI Athen

Sabine Neumann, Universität Marburg

Katja Sporn, DAI Athen

Ioanna Zygouri, Ephorate of Palaeoanthropology-Spelaology, Athens

Surveying the caves above Tithorea in 2016

In a small cave on the north slope of the Parnassos above the village of Tithorea, some hitherto unknown rock reliefs and carvings were detected in autumn 2015. A research in the DAI archives has revealed that an unpublished manuscript of 1926 mentions a cult cave in that area. Subsequently in 2016 the Ephorate of Palaeoanthropology-Spelaology conducted a small rescue excavation in the first cave, while a German-Greek team surveyed and mapped the slope and indicated the location of the second site, as well as a number of further caves. The results will be presented here for the first time.

Gudrun Klebinder-Gauss, Athens

The bronze finds from the 2004 to 2013 excavations at the sanctuary of Kalapodi

The sanctuary of Kalapodi yielded a remarkable number of bronze finds from the Geometric and Archaic periods. These show a constantly high technical standard and a basically uniform range of shapes. For the time being the bronzes from Kalapodi form the most important complex of this kind in the area of ancient Phokis, a so far only scarcely understood landscape of metal art. The present paper will discuss whether or not the finds from Kalapodi represent an individual workshop circle and to which extent influences existed from and to other important centres of metalwork. Finally the question will be raised if the bronzes from Kalapodi can contribute to improve the hypothesis of a 'Phokian' material koine.

Petros Kounouklas, Ephorate of Antiquities of Phthiotida-Evrytania
Eric Laufer, DAI Athen

New research on the fortifications of Tithorea

The well-preserved and picturesque fortification of ancient Tithorea has been noted by various travellers and researchers since the 19th century. However, the only available map is incomplete and does not give a precise idea of the steeply sloping topography and the urban pattern in general.

Missing parts of the fortification have been mapped in 2016 during a cooperation project of the Ephorate of Antiquities of Phthiotida and Evrytania and the German Archaeological Institute. According to the new research, the western line of the city wall is preserved remarkably better than known before, strengthened by additional towers and with various sections of stepped wallwalks preserved in situ. The eastern side of the city, close to the deep gorge of the Kachalas river, was guarded by a single tower/gate-structure blocking a path which probably led to the mountain of Parnassos. Beyond the city wall itself as well, a second fortification is preserved. It had been mentioned in an unpublished article dating from 1926 and was also rediscovered in 2016. The wall defends a small rocky terrace situated high above (and overlooking) the urban area, its function will require further discussion.

To sum up, the new research confirms the significance of Tithorea as a small, but well fortified Phokian city. All parts of the fortification seem to belong to one building program of ca. mid 4th century BC., but indicating also repairs in later periods.



Elena Kountouri, *Directorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities, Athens*
Nikolaos Petrochilos, *Ephorate of Antiquities of Phokis*

Panopeus

Panopeus, the closest to the country of the Boiotians Phokian town, dominates the elongated and rough, hilly outcropping to the southwest of the modern village Agios Vlasios. The site was protected by walls constructed probably in the 4th c. BC. Within the defensive construction preserved are foundations of houses dated to the Classical and Hellenistic periods as well as a structure that could be recognized as a temple. To the west of the town, where a smooth slope leads to the settlement, lies the cemetery. Rescue excavations in the cemetery, despite the multiple illegal interventions inflicted by tomb robbers, have allowed the documentation of its use from the 9th to the early 2nd c. BC.

Purpose of the paper is to present the settlement's and its country's (the chora) evolution by means of collecting all the available data, archaeological, epigraphic and monetary, until the Imperial period.



Nikolaos Kyriakidis, *Université Paris 8*

The fortifications of ancient Phokis: results and prospects

The fortifications of ancient Phokis are one of the most studied architectural ensemble of this type in recent years (one thinks of the publications of J. M. Fossey, C. Typaldou-Fakiris or J. McNerney). After a critical review that will assess the gains and limitations of these works, we will outline the new tracks which could be gained, especially by the presentation of ongoing field operations in Delphi and its region.



Peter Londey, *Australian National University, Canberra*

Phokis, Delphi and the Amphiktyony

The relationship between Phokis and the Delphic Amphiktyony is inevitably overshadowed by the 3rd Sacred War. In this paper I will address earlier aspects of the problem: the arrival of the Amphiktyony at Delphi, the excision of the sacred land from the territory of whichever Phokians or Lokrians held it before and the development of Phokian claims to ancestral ownership of the sanctuary. I will attempt explanations without falling back on the certainly fictional 1st Sacred War (cf. Londey, *Chiron* 45 [2015] 221–238), while trying to incorporate the ill-documented but surely important 2nd Sacred War into the analysis.

Jean-Marc Luce, Université de Toulouse

La céramique à Delphes et à Kalapodi de l'Age du fer

Grâce à la bienveillance de Rainer Felsch, j'ai eu l'occasion d'examiner, il y a bien vingt ans, une partie de la céramique du début de l'Age du fer à Kalapodi, notamment les époques proto- et subprotogéométrique, des périodes bien représentées dans les couches rencontrées dans la fouille de l'aire du pilier des Rhodiens à Delphes. La céramique de Delphes entre dans plusieurs grandes catégories dont certaines sont absentes de Kalapodi, notamment la production locale. Inversement, les productions qui se rattachent le plus souvent à l'Eubée ou la Thessalie, communes à Kalapodi, sont rares à Delphes. Il reste toutefois une catégorie, probablement Phocidienne, dont le centre de production est inconnu, mais qui est présente sur les deux sites. La comparaison permet ainsi de saisir la position des deux sites dans la géographie de la céramique au début de l'Age du fer.

Jeremy McInerney, University of Pennsylvania

Lease of sacred lands from Eastern Phokis (IG IX 1.87)

This paper deals with a lengthy Hellenistic inscription from Eastern Phokis: IG IX, 1.87, concerning the leasing of sacred land. It contains details of the revenues (prosodous) from the land and refers to "the two sacred plots" (*toin hieroin chorioin*) for Artemis and Apollo (lines 11–12). The inscription is unusually rich and detailed, recording the names of the landholders, the size of the plots, and their location arranged in sequence. The details in the inscription may help us to locate the *temenos* of Artemis and Apollo, and is relevant to the developing discussion regarding the identification of the sanctuary at Kalapodi.



Wolf-Dietrich Niemeier, Athens

Ritual burials of temples in the oracle sanctuary of Apollon at Abai/Kalapodi

During the excavations of Rainer Felsch in the northern temple of the oracle sanctuary of Apollon at Abai/Kalapodi, a finding came to light which was unique at the time of its discovery. After the destruction of the sanctuary by the Persians in 480 B.C. a provisional sanctuary with a small cult building had been established in the ruin of the Archaic temple. When the construction of the new Classical temple had reached a level allowing the continuation of the cult in it, the provisional sanctuary was ritually buried with votive offerings and burning.

During the more recent excavation by the speaker under the southern temple, a sequence of 11 temples from the Mycenaean period (14th century B.C.) to the Roman imperial period (2nd century A.D.) was uncovered. Three of them had been also ritually buried accompanied by the deposition of votives and burning: the Mycenaean south temple 1 (ca. 1300 B.C.), the Geometric south temple 6 (late 8th century B.C.) which had to make space for a larger successor, the latest Geometric/early Archaic south temple 7, and the provisional sanctuary with the small south temple 8 which had been installed after the probably war-like destruction of south temple 7 ca. 580 B.C. and was ritually buried when the cult and probably also the oracle could continue in the newly erected late Archaic south temple 9 around the middle of the 6th century B.C. Ritual burials of sacral buildings did most probably happen also in other Greek sanctuaries but were not identified, because they were excavated in the pioneer years of Greek archaeology.



Pantos Pantos, Athens

Παναγίτσα Ελατείας 1979, 1981: κτηρίσματα και ταφικά έθιμα σε κλασικό νεκροταφείο της Ελατείας

Το 1979 επ' ευκαιρία έργου αύλακος για την τοποθέτηση υδροσωλήνων στην Παναγίτσα Ελατείας και το 1981 στον παρακείμενο αγρό Τσαπρούνη διεξήχθη σωστική ανασκαφή που απεκάλυψε συστάδα τάφων νεκροταφείου της φωκικής Ελατείας. Οι τάφοι περιείχαν μεγάλο αριθμό κτερισμάτων, εσωτερικώς και εξωτερικώς. Πολύ πλούσια είναι η κεραμική, με ποικιλία κλασικών μελαμβαφών αλλά και διακοσμημένων αγγείων (σκύφοι, κύλικες-σκύφοι, κάνθαροι κλπ.), ενώ δεν λείπουν και άλλα ευρήματα (όπλα, στλεγγίδες κλπ.). Όπως ιδιαίτερο χαρακτηριστικό είναι η παρουσία μεγάλου αριθμού πήλινων προτομών, γυναικείων και ανδρικών μορφών, στο εξωτερικό κάποιων τάφων.

Maria Papageorgiou, Ephorate of Antiquities of Phthiotida and Evrytania

Συστάδα τάφων ύστερης ελληνιστικής/ρωμαϊκής εποχής από την αρχαία «Υάμπολη»

Κατά τη διάρκεια σωστικής ανασκαφικής έρευνας της ΙΔ' Εφορείας Κλασικών και Προϊστορικών Αρχαιοτήτων Λαμίας, το 2012, στις νοτιοδυτικές παρυφές του «Κάστρου στη θέση Μπόγδανος», πλησίον της νότιας πύλης της Ακροπόλεως, διερευνήθηκε συστάδα τριών λακκοειδών τάφων ύστερης ελληνιστικής/ρωμαϊκής εποχής, που πιθανόν αποτελεί συνέχεια του νεκροταφείου που είχε ανασκαφεί από τη Βρετανική Σχολή Αθηνών το 1894. Ο μεγαλύτερος τάφος ήταν υπενδεδυμένος με πήλινες πλάκες που είχαν υποχωρήσει στο εσωτερικό του, ενώ ο μικρότερος, απλούστερος μορφολογικά, περιείχε ταφή νηπίου που το συνόδευαν τα παιχνίδια του. Ένας κορμός μαρμαρίνου λέοντος με μια επιτύμβια στήλη, που βρέθηκαν επιφανειακά, πλησίον των τάφων, και πιθανότατα προέρχονται από την περιοχή νοτίως της εισόδου του Κάστρου, υποδηλώνουν τη μεγάλη έκταση την οποία κάλυπτε το αρχαίο νεκροταφείο.

Elena Partida, Archaeological Museum of Patras

Anthoula Tsaroucha, Ephorate of Antiquities of Phokis

Spanning two Oracles: the sanctuary of Demeter at Erochos, between Delphi and Abai

Impressive about the finds from ancient Erochos (mod. Polydrosso) is the subtle craftsmanship and the broad time-span represented by pre-coin monetary forms (8th c. BC), black-figure vases (6th c. BC) and terracotta figurines (3rd c. BC). Outstanding among the artistic production is the bronze-work, attested by fragments of bronze statues, sheets from the revetment of wooden cists or furniture, decorative nail-heads and ornate pins. Given that the – very restricted – excavation was conducted in 1936, the precise findspot of the aforementioned objects cannot be verified. The few architectural remains recovered then – and ascribed to a shrine for Demeter due to epigraphic evidence – have been interpreted as part of a stoa (?) or some building complex with porticoes.

Besides ritual practices and the pilgrims' expression of piety, we approach matters of management and administration of the sanctuary at Erochos. Located not far from Delphi, and likewise in the folds of Mt. Parnassos, the shrine at Erochos predated the establishment of the Amphiktyony. Yet, apparently for political reasons, another sanctuary of Demeter, at Anthele, served as the alternative venue for the Amphiktyons' convention, to emphasize the Thessalian predominance among member-states of the council. Literary sources might reveal affiliations with the oracle.

We address aspects of typology, iconography and the origins of workshops. However, a proper interpretation of the finds presupposes a systematic excavation to reveal the use and function of respective spaces. Only then shall we be able to answer whether the pre-coin money comes from the goddess's vault, to define where the bronze (cult?) statues were erected and if the clay jar-bearers can be related to the springs of Kephissos River. Our primary aim is to understand the sanctuary's evolution – functionally and topographically – during the five centuries suggested by the finds so far and to set it against milestones in regional history, such as the devastation of the neighbouring Lilaia by Philip and, later, the Gauls' incursion.



Platon Petridis, University of Athens

Η «Ρωμαϊκή Αγορά» των Δελφών: ανασκαφικά δεδομένα και προοπτικές της έρευνας

Η «Ρωμαϊκή Αγορά», μνημείο-κλειδί για την κατανόηση της χρήσης των δημόσιων χώρων στους Δελφούς κατά τα Ρωμαϊκά και Πρωτοβυζαντινά χρόνια, ήρθε στο φως, όπως και η συντριπτική πλειονότητα των ιστάμενων μνημείων, κατά τη «Μεγάλη Ανασκαφή» (1892–1903). Σήμερα, 25 χρόνια μετά την τελευταία μερική ανασκαφική της διερεύνηση και μετά την εκ νέου απόδοση του κοσμικού χαρακτήρα της με την απομάκρυνση των θωρακίων που προέρχονταν από τις χριστιανικές βασιλικές της πόλης, είναι η κατάλληλη στιγμή για την επανεξέταση των ανασκαφικών δεδομένων, τη χρονολόγηση της τελευταίας φάσης της καθώς και τον προσδιορισμό των στόχων μιας μελλοντικής έρευνας.



Denis Rousset, École Pratique des Hautes Études, Paris


La confédération des Phocidiens aux époques hellénistique et impériale

Comme il n'arrive que trop souvent dans l'histoire de la Grèce aujourd'hui, l'attention s'est depuis quelques décennies portée sur les périodes les plus reculées de la Phocide, à savoir les époques archaïque et classique. Certes, l'apport considérable des fouilles de Kalapodi a permis que ces deux époques ne soient plus les moins documentées et il est heureux que l'on en tire maintenant des conclusions historiques et géographiques consolidées. Il est cependant temps de scruter l'*ethnos* phocidien et les marques de son identité pour les époques hellénistique et impériale qui sont autant documentées que négligées. En effet, depuis G. Kazarow (1899), H. Swoboda (1913), W. Schönfelder (1917) et G. Busolt et H. Swoboda (1926), il n'existe pas la moindre synthèse sur les institutions fédérales, que F. Schober n'avait pas traitées. Or la connaissance renouvelée de l'archéologie et de la topographie régionales, de la chronologie des inscriptions et des émissions monétaires devrait permettre d'examiner sous un jour nouveau les questions suivantes: quelles furent les périodes d'existence et de disparition de la confédération, entre Alexandre et les Sévères? Quels sont les magistrats fédéraux et en particulier le rapport entre le collège des stratèges et celui des phocarques? Quels sont les rôles respectifs des sanctuaires, le Phokikon, Athana Krania à Élatée et Apollon Abaios à Kalapodi?

Athanasios Sideris, University of the Aegean, Rhodes

The sanctuary of Athena in Antikyra

The paper presents and discusses the architectural remains and the movable finds of the temple of Athena in Antikyra, in southern Phokis. The site has been excavated in the 1950s, but never published. Besides a new plan of the temple and its successive modifications, several clay architectural elements (simas and antefixes) are presented, which illustrate a strong Corinthian connection. The finds include bronze jewelry and vessels, Attic and Peloponnesian bronze statuettes, clay figurines and pottery, mostly Corinthian. The cult establishment, the temple construction, modification and destruction are situated between the Late Geometric and the Hellenistic periods.

The Kephissos Valley 

Katja Sporn, DAI Athen

An unpublished manuscript of a travel tour through Phokis in 1926 by E. Gose and F. Schober

The Archive of the DAI at Athens holds a manuscript of a travel tour through Phokis in the year 1926, which was meant to be published in the *Athenische Mitteilungen*, but never appeared. Re-found in 2016, it turned out to have been a common article by the young ancient historian Friedrich Schober, known through his 1924 dissertation on Ancient Phokis, and the archaeologist Erich Gose. They were both holders of the renowned scholarship 'Reisestipendium' in the years 1925/1926. After some painstaking research in various archives the circumstances of the study tour, the common article and the failure of the publication can be reconstructed. The article itself will now be published in one of the next volumes of the *Athenische Mitteilungen*.

New Research in Kalapodi 

Katja Sporn, DAI Athen

Kalapodi 2014–2016: investigating the surroundings, limits and infrastructure of the sanctuary

After the excavations of 1974–1982 by Rainer Felsch and the excavations of 2004–2013 by Wolf-Dietrich Niemeier, a new circle of investigations started in 2014, this time focusing on the surroundings, limits and infrastructure of the sanctuary. These investigations include geophysical studies and limited excavations in selected trenches north of the northern temple. The investigations shed new light especially on the Roman and Late Antique phases of the site, but also on bronze, tile and pottery production from Classical to Roman times. A stretch of a terrace wall excavated recently might have functioned as delineation (peribolos?). Close to it was found a large amount of left-overs of votives, especially weapons and ceramics.



Michaela Stark, Universität Frankfurt

**The significance of the sanctuary of Kalapodi during the Archaic period
based on the pottery findings**

This contribution presents an ongoing project concerning the typological and statistical analysis of the Archaic pottery of the sanctuary of Kalapodi found during the excavations of 2004–2013. Apart from imported pottery – mainly from Corinth and Athens – the findings content mostly of simple monochrome local style pottery. In addition to gathering information about the regional and transregional significance of the sanctuary in Archaic times, important goals are to shed light on the development of the local pottery production, in comparison to other sites, as well as analyzing the usage of different vessel-types in the sanctuary and the ritual practice.



Georgios Zachos, Research Center for Antiquity / Academy of Athens

Phokis in Roman times

In Pausanias' tenth book, as well as in modern bibliography, Roman history and topography of Phokis resides in the shadow of Delphi. Apart from a few lines in general studies for Roman Greece, the historical research observes remotely an area, for which Pausanias offers valuable information, though. On the other hand, the archaeological discoveries of the last decades have increased considerably our knowledge about the cities and the countryside. The combination of these results with the evidence provided by ancient literature and epigraphy gives a, still fragmentary in some issues but nevertheless overall, picture on all matters related to Roman Phokis (topography, countryside exploitation, cults, institutions, relationship with the imperial house, Phokian League).



Sandra Zipprich, DAI Athen

New iron finds from Kalapodi: composition and contexts of the finds from the 2016 excavation

Besides clay, glass and bronze objects, a considerable number of irons were documented during the excavations in the sanctuary of Kalapodi. During the campaign in 2016, numerous nails as well as cooking devices, weapons, fittings, sheets and tools could be identified. The composition of this group of new finds will be presented in detail while focussing on the find contexts and chronological classification of the iron tools.

The existence of tools in a Greek sanctuary is not a surprising fact, as similar finds are e.g. known from the sanctuary of Zeus in Olympia. However, the find contexts and the amount of the tools found in the Kalapodi excavation seem to indicate that they were dedicated frequently and in prominent locations. This could point to a particularity concerning the dedication of tools in Kalapodi which will be examined in relation to finds from other Greek sanctuaries.

Contact Information

Prof. Dr. Hans Beck

McGill University Montreal
Department of History
855 Sherbrooke West
Montreal, Quebec
H3A 2T7
Canada
hans.beck@mcgill.ca

Dr. Christoph Begass

Historisches Seminar – Alte Geschichte
Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz
Jakob-Welder-Weg 18 (Philosophicum)
55099 Mainz
Deutschland
cbegass@uni-mainz.de

Dr. Fanouria Dakoronia

Karyotaki 7
11141 Athens
Greece
fanouriadak@gmail.com

Dr. Photis Dassios

Phokaias 10
15669 Athens/Holargos
Greece
stefodas@yahoo.gr

Prof. Dr. Giovanna Daverio Rocchi

Dipartimento di Studi Storici
Università degli Studi di Milano
via Festa del Perdono 7
20122 Milano
Italy
giovanna.daverio@unimi.it

Dr. Elena Franchi

Dipartimento di Lettere e di Filosofia-
Laboratorio di Storia Antica (LabSA)
Università degli Studi di Trento
via T. Gar 14
38122 Trento
Italy
elena.franchi@unitn.it

Johanna Fuchs, M.A.

Deutsches Archäologisches Institut,
Abt. Athen
Fidiou 1
10678 Athen
Griechenland
johanna.fuchs@dainst.de

Prof. Dr. Peter Funke

Fachbereich 08 Geschichte/Philosophie
Seminar für Alte Geschichte
Domplatz 20–22
48143 Münster
Deutschland
funkep@uni-muenster.de

Dr. Dimitris Grigoropoulos

Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin
Lehrbereich Klassische Archäologie –
Institut für Archäologie
Unter den Linden 6
10099 Berlin
dimitris.grigoropoulos@hu-berlin.de

Dr.-Ing. Nils Hellner

Deutsches Archäologisches Institut,
Abt. Athen
Fidiou 1
10678 Athen
Griechenland
nils.hellner@dainst.de

Dr. des. Thomas Hintermann

Hildegardstrasse 19
10715 Berlin
hintermannthomas@hotmail.com

Prof. Dr. Sandrine Huber

Université de Lorraine (Nancy)
archéologie classique
EA 1132 – Hiscant-MA
École française d'Athènes
Université de Lorraine
23 Boulevard Albert 1^{er}, B.P. 13397
54015 Nancy cedex
France
sandrine.huber@univ-lorraine.fr

Dr. Stéphanie Huysecom-Haxhi

Université Lille 3
Pont de Bois, BP 60149
59653 Villeneuve d'Ascq cedex
France
stephanie.huysecom-haxhi@univ-lille3.fr

Hristina Ivanova, M.A.

Deutsches Archäologisches Institut,
Abt. Athen
Fidiou 1
10678 Athen
Griechenland
hristina.ivanova@dainst.de

Prof. Dr. Anne Jacquemin

Université de Strasbourg
Faculté des Sciences Historiques
Palais Universitaire
9 place de l'Université
67084 Strasbourg
France
jacquemi@unistra.fr

Univ.-Prof. Dr. Sigrid Jalkotzy-Deger

OREA Abteilung Ägäis & Anatolien
Institut für Orientalische und
Europäische Archäologie
Österreichische Akademie der
Wissenschaften
Hollandstraße 11–13
1020 Wien
Austria
Sigrid.Jalkotzy-Deger@oeaw.ac.at



Dr. Stella Katsarou

Ministry of Culture and Sports
Ephorate of Palaeoanthropology-
Spelaeology
Ardittou 34b
11636 Athens
Greece
skatsarou@culture.gr

Dr. Gudrun Klebinder-Gauß

Universität Salzburg, Fachbereich
Alturtumswissenschaften,
Klassische und Frühgäische
Archäologie
Residenzplatz 1/2
5020 Salzburg
Austria
gudrun.klebinder-gauss@hotmail.com

Lina Kormazopoulou

Ministry of Culture and Sports
Ephorate of Palaeoanthropology-
Spelaeology
Ardittou 34b
11636 Athens
Greece
lkormaz@hotmail.com

Dr. Petros Kounouklas

Ministry of Culture and Sports
Ephorate of Antiquities of Phthiotida-
Evrytania
Kastro Lamias
35100 Lamia
Greece
pkounouclas@hotmail.com

Dr. Elena Kountouri

Ministry of Culture and Sports
Directorate of Prehistoric and Classical
Antiquities
Bouboulinas 20–22
10682 Athens
Greece
ekountouri@culture.gr

Dr. Nikolaos Kyriakidis

Maître de Conférences en Histoire
grecque
Université Paris 8
(Vincennes-Saint-Denis)
2, rue de la liberté
93 526 Saint Denis cedex
France
nicolas.kyriakidis@univ-paris8.fr

Didier Laroche

Architecte DENSAIS
Ecole Nationale Supérieure
d'Architecture de Strasbourg,
member of UMR 7044 Archimede,
Univ. de Strasbourg
15 rue Charles Grad
67000 Strasbourg
France
Didier.Laroche@wanadoo.fr

Eric Laufer, M.A.

Deutsches Archäologisches Institut,
Abt. Athen
Fidiou 1
10678 Athen
Griechenland
eric.laufer@dainst.de

Dr Peter Londey

Centre for Classical Studies
School of Literature, Languages and
Linguistics
College of Arts and Social Sciences
Australian National University
Canberra ACT 0200
Australia
peter.londey@anu.edu.au

Prof. Dr. Jean-Marc Luce

Université Toulouse Jean-Jaures
Laboratoire PLH-CRATA
5 allées A. Machado
31058 Toulouse
France
jean-marc.luce@wanadoo.fr

Prof. Dr. Jeremy McInerney

Davidson Kennedy Professor
Department of Classical Studies
201 Claudia Cohen Hall
University of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia PA 19104-6305
USA
jmcinern@sas.upenn.edu

Dr. Sabine Neumann

Philipps-Universität Marburg
Archäologisches Seminar
Biegenstr. 11
35032 Marburg
Deutschland
sabine.neumann@uni-marburg.de

Prof. Dr. Wolf-Dietrich Niemeier

c/o Deutsches Archäologisches
Institut, Abt. Athen
Fidiou 1
10678 Athen
Griechenland
wolf-dietrich.niemeier@dainst.de

Dr. Pantos Pantos

Nikaïas 75
17564 Palaio Falio
Greece
pantos_pantos@yahoo.gr

Maria Papageorgiou

Ministry of Culture and Sports
Ephorate of Antiquities of Phthiotida-
Evrytania
Archaeological Museum of Atalanti
Varonou Velliou 21
35200 Atalanti
Greece
mrpapageorgioy@yahoo.gr

**Dr. Elena Partida**

Ministry of Culture and Sports
Ephorate of Antiquities of Achaia
Archaeological Museum of Patras
N.E.O. Athens-Patras 38–40
26442 Patras
Greece
elpartida@gmail.com

Prof. Dr. Platon Petridis

Dpt. of Archaeology and the History
of Art, Byzantine Archaeology
National & Kapodistrian University of
Athens
GR 15784 Athens
Greece
ppetrid@arch.uoa.gr

Dr. Nikos Petrochilos

Ministry of Culture and Sports
Ephorate of Antiquities of Phokis
Delphi Archaeological Museum
33054 Delphi
Greece
npetrochilos@hotmail.com

Prof. Dr. Denis Rousset

École Pratique des Hautes Études
Section des sciences historiques et
philologiques
Épigraphie grecque et géographie
historique du monde hellénique
Les Patios Saint-Jacques
4–14 rue Ferrus
75014 Paris
France
denis.rousset@ephe.sorbonne.fr

Dr. Athanasios Sideris

Thrace Foundation
Nove Holding
Moskovska 43
Sofia 1000
Bulgaria
thanos_sideris@hotmail.com

Prof. Dr. Katja Sporn

Deutsches Archäologisches Institut,
Abt. Athen
Fidiou 1
10678 Athen
Griechenland
katja.sporn@dainst.de

Dr. Michaela Stark

Goethe-Universität Frankfurt
Institut für Archäologische Wissen-
schaften
Abt. I Klassische Archäologie
Campus Westend, Hausfach 7
Norbert-Wollheim-Platz 1
60629 Frankfurt
Deutschland
M.Stark@em.uni-frankfurt.de

Anthoula Tsaroucha

Ministry of Culture and Sports
Ephorate of Antiquities of Phokis
Delphi Archaeological Museum
33054 Delphi
Greece
anthtsar@gmail.com

Dr. Georgios Zachos

Academy of Athens
Research Centre for Antiquity
Anagnostopoulou 14
10673 Athens
Greece
gzachos@academyofathens.gr

Sandra Zipprich, M.A.

Deutsches Archäologisches Institut,
Abt. Athen
Fidiou 1
10678 Athen
Griechenland
sandra.zipprich@dainst.de

Ioanna Zygouri

Ministry of Culture and Sports
Ephorate of Palaeoanthropology/
Spelaeology
Ardittou 34b
11636 Athens
Greece
izigouri@culture.gr

View of Panopeus (acropolis, on the left) and Mt. Parnassos





Contact:

German Archaeological Institute, Athens

Fidiou 1

10678 Athens

phone: +30.210.330 74 00

e-mail: sekretariat.athen@dainst.de

organized by



GERMAN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
ATHENS

in cooperation with



sponsored by



Federal Ministry
of Education
and Research

Impressum

Herausgeber: Deutsches Archäologisches Institut, Abteilung Athen

Fidiou 1, 10678 Athen, Griechenland

Tel: ++30-(210) 33 07 400

Fax: ++30-(210) 38 14 762

Email: sekretariat.athen@dainst.de

www.dainst.org/standort/athen

www.facebook.com/DAIAthen

Organisation: Katja Sporn und Eric Laufer

Redaktion: Irini Marathaki und Ulrike Schulz

Layout & Bildbearbeitung: Julia Engelhardt

Alle Rechte vorbehalten, insbesondere das Recht der Übersetzung in fremde Sprachen. Ohne ausdrückliche Genehmigung ist es auch nicht gestattet, dieses Dokument oder Teile daraus auf fotomechanischem Wege (Fotokopie, Mikrokopie) zu vervielfältigen oder unter Verwendung elektronischer Systeme zu verarbeiten und zu verbreiten. Bildrechte können nach Rücksprache erteilt werden.

© 2017 Deutsches Archäologisches Institut, Abteilung Athen

Abbildungen:

Titelbild: Panopeus © DAI Athen - D-DAI-ATH-Lokris-Phok-0167, Foto: Welter

Seite 2: Tithorea © DAI Athen - D-DAI-ATH-Lokris-Phok-0112, Foto: Schober

Seite 22: Panopeus und Parnassos © DAI Athen - D-DAI-ATH-Lokris-Phok-0166, Foto: Welter

sponsored by



Federal Ministry
of Education
and Research