

Suggested Citation: Smith II, Andrew M. "DU Team 2 Final Report, 1999." Ancient Corinth: The Eastern Korinthia Archaeological Survey, 1999.

DU Team 2 Final Report, 1999

Eastern Korinthia Archaeological Survey

Andrew M. Smith II

July 31, 1999

I. Introduction - Data

This report offers only a preliminary summary at the most general level. Most of the information provided should be checked and verified with the artifact database. The information covers all the DU's recorded from the high slopes of Mt. Oneion northward to the ridge of Ayios Dimitrios. The table below summarizes which DU's were recorded within each of the specific areas surveyed. These DU's are outlined and labeled on the accompanying DU Map produced by Dr. Richard Rothaus. A summary of the evidence through a weekly progression follows.

Table: List of sites according to regional toponyms

Toponym	Discovery Units
Mount Oneion	DU's 501-513
Hexamilia	DU's 514-555, 654-658, 660 (Slaughterhouse) Not Surveyed: 553, 654-658, 660
Maroughka	DU's 556-595, 651-653, 659 Not Surveyed: 651-653, 659
Rachi Boska	DU's 596-632 Not Surveyed: 615, 624
Perdi Karia	DU's 633-640, 647-650
Ayios Dimitrios	DU's 641-646

This report also identifies potential LOCA (localized cultural anomaly) that may or may not merit further investigation, which may be seen in outline on the DU Maps. The discussion on the various LOCA follows the weekly summaries. Finally, this report concludes with an assessment on various aspects of the project.

II. Summary of Team 2 Survey Activity

Weekly Summary – Week 1

Survey Team 2

Team Leader: Andrew M. Smith II

Field Walkers: William R. Caraher, Emily R. Johnson, Stacey A. McGarity, Dimitri A. Nakassis, David K. Pettegrew

Fieldwork began on Wednesday, July 7, 1999 and continued for the first week until Friday, July 9, 1999. Survey Team 2 began along the east side of the general transect that extends from the upper slopes of Mt. Oneion northward to the low-lying ridge of Rachi Boska. Within the confines of a 0.25 km wide corridor of the general transect, a total of 22 discovery units (DU's

501-522) were outlined and investigated during the first week. The total area covered may be derived directly from the GIS.

The DU's surveyed during the first week were all situated along an alluvial fan system, characterized by steep slopes and fairly dense vegetation. Mostly the DU's were set within open fields of dense vegetation (phrygana) with occasional olive groves present (DU's 501, 503, 506, 507, 508, 512, 516, 522). Visibility was generally poor. The Table below summarizes the average visibility on a daily basis.

Table: Daily Average of % Visibility (Week 1)

DATE	DU #'s	% Visible
7/7	501-505	28%
7/8	506-514	36%
7/9	515-522	29%

The first fairly dense concentration of artifacts derived from DU 502 high up the alluvial fan. A number of Lakonian tiles were found along with a single threshing sled flint. Predominately, the pottery from DU 502 consisted of cooking wares and jars/juglets. Some table/fine wares were present including ARS Form 10 and ARS Form 99. Amphora sherds were also found in fair amounts, which included spirally grooved sherds and some LR2 amphora sherds. DU 503, just above DU 502, also produced some LR2 Amphora sherds, but the densities were far less. In fact, the sherd concentration was fairly well contained within DU 502. DU 502 will be discussed in greater detail as a potential LOCA.

The remaining DU's largely reflected the same pattern of coarse wares and amphorae, with few fine wares. Another ARS Form 10 was found in DU 519, which is an apricot grove with phrygana. For the most part, the pottery flagged from DU's 501-522 was Roman to Late Roman, which included Early Roman pithos fragments from DU 522.

Non-pottery evidence, in addition to the sickle blade flint from DU 502, included two bladelets from DU 504 near the apex of the alluvial fan.

Weekly Summary – Week 2

Team Leader: Andrew M. Smith II

Field Walkers: William R. Caraher, Emily R. Johnson, Stacey A. McGarity, Dimitri A. Nakassis, David K. Pettegrew

Fieldwork began on Monday, July 12, 1999 and continued for the second week until Friday, July 16, 1999. Survey Team 2 continued along the east side of the general transect just below the upper slopes of Mt. Oneion northward to the low-lying ridge of Rachi Boska. Beginning at DU 556, Team 2 entered into the region designated Maroughka. Within the confines of a 0.25 km wide corridor of the general transect, a total of 47 discovery units (DU's 523-569) were outlined and investigated during the second week. Again, the total area covered may be derived directly from the GIS.

The DU's surveyed during the second week were all situated along the bottom slopes of the same alluvial fan system investigated during the prior week. Olive and citrus groves, with occasional vineyards, predominated, and visibility increased significantly since the fields were far better tended. Visibility averaged roughly 50-60 percent across the entire area surveyed during the second week, as the Table below indicates.

Table: Daily Average of % Visibility (Week 2)

DATE	DU #'s	% Visible
7/12	523-528	48%
7/13	529-540	59%
7/14	541-550	35%
7/15	551-558	80%
7/16	559-569	71%
Unsurveyed DU's: 559		

Throughout the DU's covered, Medium Coarse wares predominated and generally in the form of jar fragments or amphorae. With few exceptions, these were all Late Roman. Large pithos fragments were found in DU 525, perhaps associated with localized dumping of debris.

Across the paved road just south of the slaughterhouse (DU 660), a high concentration of artifactual material was encountered in DU 527. The pottery was mostly Medium coarse wares (jars) and Kitchen wares/cooking pots. Generous quantities of amphora and pithos fragments were also found. Again, these mostly dated to the Late Roman period, although a Corinthian pan tile was found that may be Archaic to Classical-Hellenistic (another Corinthian pan tile was found in DU 535 just to the north). Hardly any Fine Wares were found in DU 527. Similar finds were made in all the DU's to the N, S, E, and W of DU 527, although the artifact densities were generally smaller and visibility less than favorable for artifact recovery. DU 527 will be discussed below as a LOCA in relation to other associated DU's.

The pattern of mostly Late Roman wares persisted for most of the week until Team 2 approached the second of the paved roads that crosses the general transect. Here, just south of the road and further to the north, Archaic to Classical materials were found among Later Roman materials in DU's 550, 551. The latter is an extensive olive ground with 80 percent visibility and high artifact concentrations. Among the pottery finds were a number of Fine wares, Medium-Coarse wares, amphorae, and pithoi. It is noteworthy that the percentage of Fine wares in this area increased significantly in number. DU 551 will also be discussed as a potential LOCA in relation to DU's 556 and 557, which lie to the north and across the road.

As Team 2 progressed across the road, the same pattern of artifact distribution in terms of type and date of artifacts continued (e.g., Archaic-Classical materials in DU's 552, 556, 557, 558, 560, 561, 563, 564, 565, 566). Here also, the number of non-pottery artifacts increased, which included obsidian flakes and bladelets from DU's 552, 557, and 560.

DU 553, a partially abandoned house, was an unsurveyed unit.

Weekly Summary – Week 3

Survey Team 2

Team Leader: Andrew M. Smith II

Field Walkers: William R. Caraher, Emily R. Johnson, Stacey A. McGarity, Dimitri A. Nakassis, David K. Pettegrew

Fieldwork began on Monday, July 19, 1999 and continued for the third week until Friday, July 23, 1999. Survey Team 2 continued along the east side of the general transect toward the low-lying ridge of Rachi Boska. A total of 51 discovery units (DU's 570-620) were outlined and investigated during the third week. Again, the total area covered may be derived directly from the GIS.

With the exception of DU's 596-620, which were recorded along the south-facing slope of Rachi Boska, the DU's surveyed during the third week were mostly situated in an area designated as Maroughka. This region lies along the valley basin between Mt. Oneion to the south and the slopes of Rachi Boska to the north. The DU's were predominately set within olive groves, with only a few citrus groves and vineyards present. Average visibility percentages for each day are given in the table below.

Table: Daily Average of % Visibility (Week 3)

DATE	DU #'s	% Visible
7/19	570-581	33%
7/20	582-590	48%
7/21	591-600	63%
7/22	601-610	62%
7/23	611-620	57%

In DU 570, an olive grove with few weeds (visibility=80%), a number of Table/Fine Wares were recorded. These included a skyphos fragment, the neck of an unguentarium, and some Phokaeian Ware (LRC Form 3). Some amphora fragments were also noted in DU 570. The low artifact density for DU 570 did not seem to warrant its qualification as a LOCA.

As a repeat of the pattern observed during Week 2, Medium Coarse wares predominated and generally in the form of jar fragments or amphoras. These were again predominately Late Roman. Very few fine wares were found, except a few fragments from DU's 576, 586, 590, 593, 594, 596-598, 608, 609, 611-614, 619, and 620. In DU 586, this included an Archaic-Classical fragment from a skyphos among mostly Roman material.

Within Maroughka, the geomorphological team designated a "linear feature" that required precise sectioning of the area in order not to violate the boundaries of the feature within the scheme of outlining discovery units. The feature itself cut through the general transect on a diagonal, oriented roughly NW-SE. Discovery units 504, 505, and 591-593 correspond to the feature itself. Discovery units 557, 561, 562, 586, and 587 bound the "linear feature" on its south side, while DU's 583, 589, 595, 653, and 659 bound the feature on its north side. These units yielded quite low artifact densities, and most were not characterized by particularly good visibility.

The artifact density in DU 576 was particularly high, which is probably associated with the relatively high artifact density in DU 590 just to the west and to the dense artifact scatter in DU 597 to the north and opposite the road. Pottery found in DU 576 included medium coarse wares such as amphoraes, fine ware bowls and plates, roof tiles, and some variegated marble revetment. Similar artifacts were present in DU 597 to the north, which included greater quantities of marble revetment. These units will be discussed in greater detail as potential LOCA.

Lithic artifacts were few, but a noticeable increase in frequency of recovery was noted as Team 2 proceeded northward to Rachi Boska. DU 612 was anomalous in that 18 lithics were found within an area of no more than 250 square meters. This will be discussed in greater detail as a potential LOCA.

Survey Team 2 Weekly Summary – Week 4

Team Leader: Andrew M. Smith II

Field Walkers: William R. Caraher, Emily R. Johnson, Stacey A. McGarity, Dimitri A. Nakassis, David K. Pettegrew

Fieldwork began on Monday, July 26, 1999 and continued for the fourth week until Thursday, July 29, 1999. Survey Team 2 continued along the east side of the general transect from the ridge of Rachi Boska the ridge of Ayios Dimitrios. A total of 29 discovery units (DU's 621-650) were outlined and investigated during the fourth week. Again, the total area covered may be derived directly from the GIS.

The week began with Team 2 completing DU's on its approach to the top of Rachi Boska (DU's 621-632). These were completed on the first day, and the top of the ridge of Rachi Boska where the artifact density was heaviest was itself surveyed as DU 626. On Tuesday, July 27, 1999, Team 2 returned to this area to begin the first LOCA investigation of the season. The experimental team established a 10x10 m grid across DU's 626-628, and Team 2 proceeded to "hoover" artifacts from within each of the grid squares. This investigation was led by the field director and the team leader played a supportive role.

The day following the LOCA investigations, Team 2 proceeded north of the terraces along the northern face of Rachi Boska and began again to survey DU's from a grain stubble field (DU 633) which lies immediately south of the paved road at the base of the ridge. The transect began to head NE towards the Ayios Dimitrios ridge far to the north (DU's 634-650). The general width of this section of the transect was much more narrow at ca. 50-65 m, since the principal goal was to reach the Ayios Dimitrios ridge as quickly as possible. Visibility among the olive groves and vineyards was fair, as the table below indicates.

Table: Daily Average of % Visibility (Week 4)

DATE	DU #'s	% Visible
7/26	621-628	50%
7/27	629-631	33%
7/28	632-644	52%
7/29	645-660	

Unsurveyed DU's 650-660

For the most part, light utility vessels were the prominent functional category within most of the DU's from Week 3. Cooking wares and Medium coarse wares, including amphorae, predominated among the finds. It is worthy to note that in DU 636, a long narrow vineyard with relatively good visibility, Team 2 recovered a one Geometric artifact. For the most part, however, the finds resembled those at Rachi Boska (i.e. Archaic to Classical), with some potentially earlier material. These finds remain under review, so no further analysis may be offered at this stage.

As Team 2 progressed toward the Ayios Dimitrios ridge, the Team geomorphologist pointed out a long retaining wall as another potential "linear feature". This was apparently another road of sorts that was aligned between Rachi Boska and Ayios Dimitrios. Team 2 did not conduct an extensive survey of this feature, which should be the target of future seasons.

As a final note, at the conclusion of the season, Team 2 assigned DU numbers to many of the areas that were unsurveyed during the course of the season. These are all represented by DU #'s 650-660.

III. Team 2 LOCA Description and Analysis

LOCA 1 (DU 502)

DU 502 is located on an alluvial fan between Team 2's two main ravines which run down (north) from Mt. Oneion (Geomorphic Unit 1013). The field, though it did not produce high artifact counts absolutely (no counts above 50), represents a major concentration when compared to the surrounding area. Finds included cooking wares, amphora fragments (spirally grooved and combed ware), finewares (ARS form 10), and a possible figurine. Late Roman ceramics dominated the finds, with some Classical materials represented as well. Visibility was, for the area, quite good (50%), though visibility seems unlikely to have significantly affected LOCA identification, given the near-absolute dearth of material found in surrounding fields.

LOCA 2 (DU's 527 and 530)

A particularly dense scatter of material seems to center on DU's 527 and 530. Walker counts in both fields exceeded 90 in both sherds and tiles. To the south, east, and west, artifactual density was low (DU's 522, 526, and 528 respectively), and for each of these fields visibility was 50% or higher.

DU 529, directly to the north of DU 527 and south of DU 530, produced particularly low counts – this is perhaps explainable by its low (10%) visibility and small dimensions. To the east of DU 529, DU 533 contained a dense artifact scatter (primarily of tile) in the SW corner, which directly abuts DU 529. This may lend credence to the idea that DU 529 suffers from visibility problems.

The discovery units further north of DU 527 and DU 530 (i.e. #'s 536, 537, 538) produced relatively dense artifactual scatters, particularly of tiles. We consider that they do not constitute

part of the LOCA proper, though they may represent some sort of smear or activity associated with the LOCA.

LOCA 3 (DU's 576, 590, 597)

A possible LOCA is located in DU 590 with artifact counts ranging from 70 to 110. Directly north of DU 590, separated by a modern paved road, DU's 596, 597, and 598 all contained significantly high artifact densities, especially the eastern half of DU 597, in which counts were in the 100's and included architectural materials.

DU 576, directly east of DU 590, also had high artifact density. The discovery units which surround DU's 590 and 576 (i.e., 589, 577, 576, 579, and 575) have low artifact counts, which may be explainable by the low visibility in those DU's. Fields east of DU 597 (i.e., DU 599 and 600), did not yield high artifact counts, and likewise had poor visibility. DU 611, to the north of DU's 596 and 597, has a fair amount of material but probably does not constitute part of the LOCA proper. Although the absolute numbers of artifacts are high in DU 611, its artifactual density is quite low relative to DU 590 (a rough estimate is that it is less than one quarter as dense).

LOCA 4 (DU 612)

Just south of the greenhouses on Rachi Boska, a vineyard (DU 612) yielded 18 lithics in an area of about 250 square meters. Visibility was excellent (nearly 80 percent), though some of the DU was unsurveyable due to the density of vines close to the greenhouse. This represents a major increase in the density of lithic artifacts. The lithic artifacts continue to become more and more dense as one moves north towards the ridge of Rachi Boska, and as such marks a general trend; it does not, we think, mean that it represents the same activity (and thus, separate LOCA's are necessary). The lithic finds in 612 are obsidian bladelet fragments, which may indicate use of sickles.

N.B.: Field Walker Dimitri Nakassis has suggested that such LOCA's be termed "COLA" (Concentrations of Lithic Artifacts)

LOCA 5 (DU's 619, 620, 622, 625 – 628)

At this point it becomes difficult to isolate particular LOCA's without access to finer control on the artifacts found. This LOCA can be defined as the top of the Rachi Boska, north of the EW dirt road, west of the NS dirt road which leads up to the top, and to the east of the farm on the rachi. All of the fields had good visibility (50% or higher, averaging 70 – 80%), due to recent plowing of the area. The northern edge of the area is the densest by far, and the artifact density seems to steadily increase as one moves from south to north.

DU 619 is an orange grove which produced a large quantity of lithic artifacts, and a number of different fine wares and cooking fabrics. DU 620 produced a remarkable chalcedony projectile point among its 26 lithics, as well as a dense scatter of ceramics, particularly fine wares and cooking wares. DU 622, while it did not produce the same number of ceramic artifacts, had 17 lithics in a relatively small field with 50% visibility (below average for the area within the LOCA). DU 625 produced many more ceramics and, unlike previous fields, many tile fragments (on average, about 40 tile fragments per swath walked). DU 626 was the densest area of the

LOCA. Though only a 33% sample was taken (walkers spaced at 6 m), the finds average to 1 sherd per square meter and more than 0.5 tile fragments per square meter. DU 627, located to the west of DU 626, yielded fewer artifacts but unlike DU 626, marble fragments and grindstones. The DU's slightly lower visibility may account for the decreased artifactual density. DU 628, located on the slope below (south of) 626, yielded fewer finds, but the same range of artifacts seems to be represented.

DU's 626, 627, and 628 were included in the LOCA collection grid. Circles of 5 sq. m areas at the center of 10 m x 10 m squares were subjected to a collection of all the artifacts and an analysis of all of these was conducted. Given the density of the LOCA, it is possible that much information was lost during "normal" DU walking.

IV. General Remarks

As Team 2 progressed northward from Mt. Oneion to Rachi Boska and then continued north to Ayios Dimitrios, an interesting pattern to the artifact distribution did seem to emerge. For the most part, Roman materials predominated throughout the area surveyed but especially on the slopes of Mt. Oneion and in the Hexamilia basin. These were mostly medium coarse wares such as cooking pots, jars, and juglets, in addition to amphoras. The area was obviously densely settled in this period, perhaps simply as a large estate, and the vessel types did seem suggestive of transport in one form or another. A large "linear feature", perhaps remnants of an ancient road, may lend support to this notion of transport or travel across the basin. Further north in Maroughka earlier periods did emerge as a representative sample of the artifacts found. Archaic to Classical materials, again mixed with Roman artifacts, steadily increased until Team 2 reached the top of Rachi Boska. Here, Archaic to Classical materials predominated, although artifacts from earlier periods did appear (primarily through the LOCA investigation of the site). The continuation of the transect from Rachi Boska to Ayios Dimitrios witnessed a repeat in the pattern of artifact distribution - Roman mixed with an increasing number of Archaic to Classical materials, with one Geometric found, and possibly Neolithic as well.

V. General Comments

For the most part, the methods employed were good and well intended. It is clear that great efforts have been made to maximize data collection efficiently without too much over-duplication and within the framework of an overall research strategy. Despite the fact that the methodology evolved considerably under less than favorable conditions, the project managed to gather data seemingly both valuable and useful. The adjustments made to the methodology were, I think, the best that could have been done under the existing circumstances.

One general comment regarding methodology involves consistency. Instead of clear definitions on how certain types of data were to be collected, or how particular field entries on the DU form were to be completed, it became more of an interpretive issue. For some of the time, if not most, this was clearly visible in the section of the DU form that dealt with visibility. Exactly how such information as "percent visible" or "background disturbance" was to be evaluated, although some preliminary definitions were presented, remained conjectural. This probably did not affect consistency in terms of how this information was recorded among teams, but some

inconsistencies probably do exist between teams. A simple remedy would have been to gather all team leaders and field walkers together into one short training session in order to fine tune their subjectivity when interpreting subjective data. Other items, perhaps less significant, included how bearings were to be recorded or whether measurements were to be made in cm or m. These are minor points, but ultimately direct one's attention to the fact that an instruction manual is fundamental. It should spell out clearly the meaning and significance of the data being recorded, the format in which the data must be recorded, and it should be in a definitive form prior to the first day that any team leader or field walker enters into the field.

More specifically, a major weakness in the methods appeared to revolve around the definition of sites (or LOCAs). If the criteria are to revolve around anomalous cultural activity, then quite a bit more information than we have been using is necessary to identify sites correctly. Understandably, LOCA collection was deemed timely for this season at Rachi Boska, but in the future much more precise and detailed analysis should be utilized before LOCA's are defined. Since relative density is presumably one measure of "anomalous cultural activity," it must be taken into consideration that this is precisely the kind of information which is *not* currently available. The problem is that it involves calculating density figures for all DU's and looking for anomalous "peaks" (and, by extension, "valleys" where artifactual "background noise" is conspicuously absent). More useful data on LOCA identification may be gleaned directly from the GIS with potential boundaries mapped out in relation to various factors involving artifact densities, visibility, etc.

Collection of artifacts is another issue. Had the permit worked in favor of the project, the Chronotype system of artifact collection may have worked extremely well. In fact, flagging artifacts in the manner that was done this season, with a partial Chronotype scheme having been implemented, seemed to work quite well. The real issue appeared to be to what extent did artifact collection or flagging of artifacts yield a fairly accurate sample of the periods represented across the landscape. Apparently, given the preliminary information from the LOCA collection which crossed three DU's, a fairly representative sample has been achieved.

On another note, an important aspect of any methodological approach involves communication. If consistency is an issue at all, in order for this to be maintained, then communication is essential. At the most fundamental level, communication among senior staff is key to the success of any project. Most of the success of this season of the survey may be attributed to just that, the ability of the senior staff to communicate well and effectively. But areas for improvement remain. All too often, discussions have not led to conclusions or decisions, which would hardly be an issue if fieldwork were not progressing daily. When preliminary decisions are reached, at least in terms of decisions that affect methodology directly, these should be communicated collectively to all individuals involved with the actual fieldwork. This includes field walkers. Inconsistencies can and often do arise when a system of "pass the word on" prevails. When such issues as what to "flag" and what not to "flag" arise, and when some definitive conclusions have been reached with respect to such issues, broadcasting new policies collectively would be the most efficient course of action. This would prevent the necessary step of encountering each team individually, generally while they are engaged in fieldwork, in order to determine whether individual team leaders had themselves thoroughly understood the new procedures and had themselves effectively communicated these to the field walkers. Rather than

team leaders themselves being the voice of revised plans and methods, their role should be more supportive of procedures collectively outlined by higher authorities.

My comments regarding technique are few, and these deal more specifically with equipment and supply. I find the incorporation of geomorphological aspects within the overall survey strategy and design, as the most fundamental component, both new and exciting. It is a strong and progressive feature of EKAS. My only recommendations for making the implementation of the survey design more effective deals with equipment. Firstly, it would be useful for each team to have a laser range finder for calculating distances when mapping. This would maximize efficiency among teams. Secondly, since the areas surveyed generally fall within a few aerial photographs, photographic reproductions of these for each geomorphologist and team leader for direct consultation in the field would be particularly valuable since print-outs of the scanned images hardly provide sufficient detail of existing features.

Regarding field notebooks, these were useful only for the general mapping out of DU's. Some attempt was made at the beginning to maintain a daily activity log, but as the methods evolved and more and more pressure was placed on the field teams to progress along the general transect, there proved to be little time available for keeping a constant, written dialogue of the progress being made. The fact that the forms are less than efficient and require a considerable amount of time to complete did not help either.

Now with respect to documentation and the forms, it was unfortunate that these themselves had to evolve so considerably during the course of the season. Exactly what sort of information the project hoped to gather should have already been carefully considered and decided upon long before team leaders or field walkers entered into the field. Granted that some changes were warranted based on the limitations imposed on the project, most were completely unrelated. Since this is the first season of EKAS, it is to some extent understandable that as methods evolved so did the forms. For better or worse, it was a learning experience all around.

On one level, it seems that more thought must go into much of the modern information which was recorded; what exactly are we looking for and why? Also, to what extent are we simply replicating data already documented as elements of a feature or as features themselves. There is basically an unlimited amount of information that could be gleaned from the record, but having the teams checking "random trash", as one example, for every field hardly qualifies as a meaningful statement about land use and/or abuse. Understandably, it is difficult to limit the amount that teams record, and this is not to suggest that the modern sweep be done away with, but rather that a more consistent research strategy be devised, if only to make the field walkers feel as if they are doing something worthwhile.

With respect to staffing and scheduling, given the conditions under which EKAS operated, the field directors' efforts to maintain and schedule the activities of the field teams were remarkable. One comment worthy of mention again deals with equipment. It is unfortunate that from 4-6 p.m. all teams generally remain confined at the dig house in Isthmia when there is hardly enough work to keep everyone engaged. Two computers in Ancient Corinth remain idle during this time, which suggests that it would be useful to have some field walkers return in order to utilize them.

Also with respect to staffing, it would be extremely useful for each of the geomorphologists to have assistants in the field to help with the more mundane task of mapping/flagging geomorphological units. Team 2 worked at a pace that closely matched if not exceeded the pace of the geomorphologist, and when complex areas were encountered, a major slow down of operations occurred. In this respect, it is doubtful to what extent afternoon work in the field would have helped. Only on few occasions did working in the afternoon with geomorphologists have a meaningful impact. Generally, it was necessary for the geomorphologist to have that time for themselves to scout out areas well in advance of the field teams. When team leaders did go into the field, it was generally to map and measure out DU's either in advance or those already covered. Even this time could be greatly condensed if such equipment as a laser range finder were available for each team during the survey.

On a final note, I wish to express my gratitude for this opportunity to be a member of EKAS in 1999. It proved to be a meaningful and rewarding experience all around. An amazing and diverse group of individuals assembled in Ancient Corinth in 1999, and I feel fortunate to have had the opportunity to be part of the team.