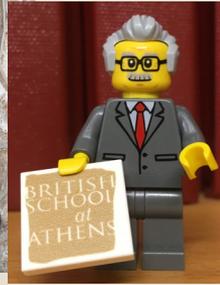


FROM THE DIRECTOR



The Director with
his @LegoClassicists
alter ego



It is a great pleasure to wish everyone a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year with this second issue of our newsletter. Here those who share our passion for the humanities and social sciences in Greece and its wider geographical context will find up to date news of our activities.

This issue focuses on the courses that we run for postgraduate and undergraduate students and BSA-sponsored archaeological fieldwork programmes over the past year. Fieldwork and study programmes are only possible thanks to the cooperation of

the staff of the Ministry of Culture and Sports, both in Athens and the regions in which we carry out this work; we are most grateful for that cooperation.

This partnership is, however, only one of many that are facilitated and enabled by our location in Athens. With our neighbours, the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, we share a 'campus' and cooperate on library resources, including a unified catalogue, *Ambrosia*. But our intellectual life is more generally enriched through the willing collaboration of such other institutions as the Archaeological Society of Athens,

the Academy of Athens, the National Hellenic Research Foundation, the Benaki Museum, the Athens School of Fine Arts and the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, and of the 17 other foreign schools and institutes with bases in the *protevousa* ('the capital', as Athens is known in Greece). The wall around our premises is a highly porous membrane, through which many pass to make use of our Library, or to attend various events, or simply to meet and discuss topics of mutual academic interest.

A December newsletter affords a Janus-like view, not only of events past, but also of those scheduled, both in the UK and in Greece, for the next six months. We are raising awareness in the UK about the inspiring work being facilitated by the School through an increasing number of UK events and hope that many of you will be able to attend these. Since we know that most cannot attend events in Athens, we make most of the lectures we sponsor here available on our YouTube channel (<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCJLq-d0Q3Upn28hO5UWptmw/videos>).

We hope you find this newsletter informative and enjoyable. Please do feed back reactions and suggestions to newsletter@bsa.ac.uk.

John Bennet

BSA FIELDWORK 2017

Antiquity features regularly in our Upper House seminar series, as will be apparent from the list of past and future events at the end of this newsletter; we also this year enjoyed lectures at Knossos in June and July on Prehistoric and Byzantine Crete, a memorable lecture on Pella in London and a workshop in Athens focused on ceramics in memory of Christopher Mee, former Assistant Director and Professor at Liverpool, at which Christa Mee spoke movingly of their time at the BSA.

Fieldwork continued at Olynthos, Keros, Knossos and Koutroulou, while we initiated a new collaborative project at Prosilio and we returned, for one season only, to the island of Kythera. There were also study seasons for the Kenchreai Quarries Project, Knossos (both KULP and Gypsades), Lefkandi and Palaikastro (PALAP and previous excavations), as well as for Kouphovouno and Mycenae.

We are most grateful to Dr Maria Andreadaki-Vlazaki, Secretary General of the Ministry of Culture and Sport and Dr Eleni Korka, Director General of Antiquities, as well as to the numerous colleagues in the Ministry who make our archaeological work possible. In particular, we thank those in charge of the Ephorates of Antiquities in which our major fieldwork took place — Dr Dimitris Athanasoulis (Cyclades), Dr Alexandra Charami (Boeotia), Mr Ioannis Kanonidis (Chalkidike & Mount Athos), Dr Konstantinos Kissas (Corinthia), Dr Efthymia Karantzali (Fthiotis & Evrytania), Dr Vassiliki Sythiakaki (Herakleion), Dr Alkistis Papadimitriou (Argolid), Dr Pari Kalamara (Euboea), Mrs Evangelia Pantou (Laconia), Mrs Chryssa Sofianou (Lasithi), and Dr Stella Chrysoulaki (Western Attica, Piraeus & the Islands).

In addition we recognise the generous financial support for projects from a

wide range of bodies, including: the Institute for Aegean Prehistory, the National Geographic Society, the Jackman Foundation, the Loeb Classical Library Foundation, the Faculty of Classics Cambridge University, the University of Michigan, Brown University, Cambridge Humanities Research Grants, the Gerda Henkel Stiftung, the McDonald Institute Cambridge, UCL, the British Academy, the Rust Family Foundation, the Cyprus Institute, the Piraeus Bank Foundation, All Souls College Oxford, Sidney Sussex College Cambridge, Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions, plus many private donations.

Further information on these projects will appear in *Archaeology in Greece Online* (<http://chronique.efa.gr>) and *Archaeological Reports*, and we will report again on archaeological activities in the Fitch Laboratory and the Knossos Research Centre next June.

Kythera-Paliokastro Survey Project 2017

From 1998 to 2001 the Kythera Island Project (KIP, co-directed by Cyprian Broodbank and Evangelia Kiriatzi) conducted diachronic intensive field survey over a 101 km² area of central-southern Kythera. A 2.5 km² portion of this region, around the inland urban centre of ancient Kythera, known as Paliokastro, was not available to KIP. Excavations by Yannis Petrocheilos documented the existence of a town there from at least later Geometric times until Early Roman and a major acropolis sanctuary (epigraphically attributed to Athena) dating from the 8th century BC to Hellenistic times. In 2017 the opportunity arose to reinforce and extend our understanding of the Paliokastro and Cyprian Broodbank (Cambridge), Evangelia Kiriatzi (BSA-Fitch), Andrew Bevan (UCL) and Yiannis Petrocheilos (Ioannina) report on intensive fieldwalking, geophysics and Unmanned Aerial Vehicle ('drone') survey. The main objectives were to investigate the entirety of the Paliokastro urban zone to refine our understanding of the main timelines of human activity, to characterise better the changing spatial footprint of these activities, and to situate this key area more systematically within wider island and regional research agendas set by KIP, the Antikythera Survey Project (ASP) and the Petrocheilos excavations and others.

Surface survey involved two teams of five surveyors walking 15m apart and counting all pottery, tile and other finds and collecting all 'feature' potsherds/tiles, lithics, groundstone, slag/metal, glass and architectural items. In this intensive manner 2.0 km² were surveyed. Surveyors counted 26,600 sherds and 21,300 tiles,



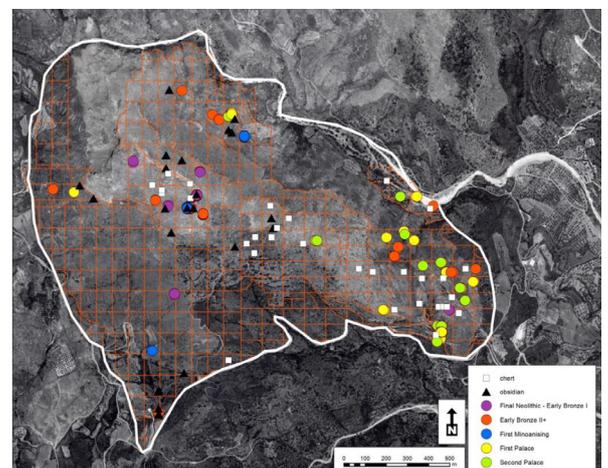
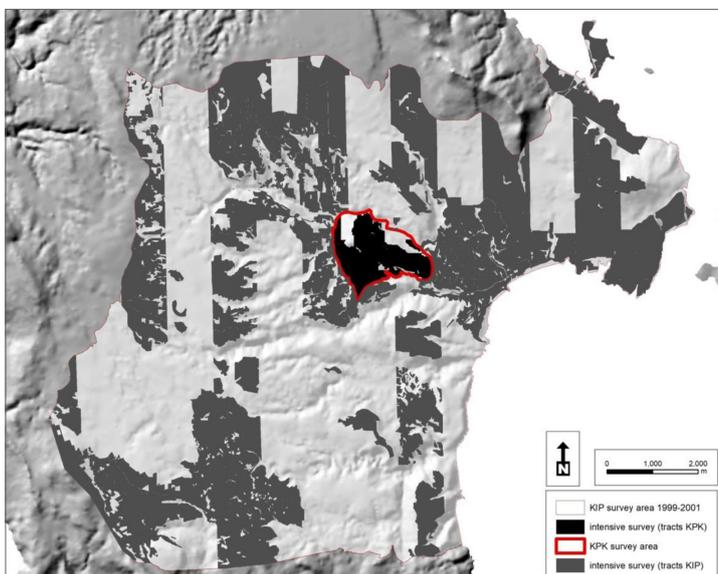
Fieldwork, showing (a) a survey team in action in one of the kinder parts of the Paliokastro landscape, (b) 'drone' survey, (c) ground-penetrating radar, (d) artefact study

and collected 2,800 feature sherds and over 200 other finds.

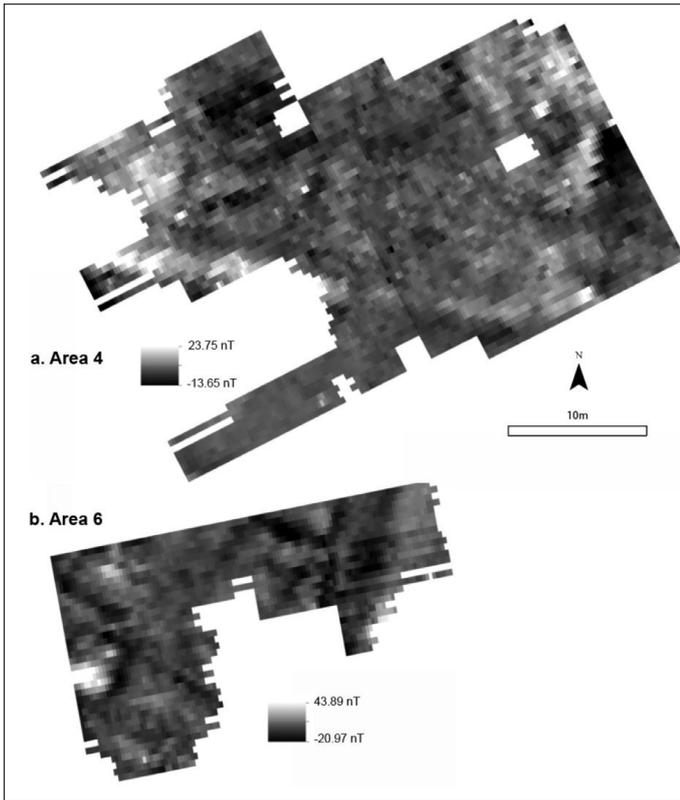
Preliminary results afford an initial picture of the history of this small, but significant part of Kythera. Diagnostic Final Neolithic–Early Bronze 1 material comes mostly from the top of the hill, but definite Early Bronze 2 (EB2) through to Minoan material is strikingly absent there, suggesting that it was neither used as a peak sanctuary similar to nearby Agios Georgios, nor as a habitation. This apparent gap of perhaps two millennia on the hill top also contrasts with lower areas in the valleys on all sides, which produced many small EB2–Second Palace scatters (probably farmsteads) including at least

three new examples in 2017. One rock-cut cavity was recorded, probably a Minoan single-chamber tomb, associated with a nearby farmstead-size scatter.

Paliokastro follows a wider pattern, particularly clear on Crete and the Cyclades, of very late Late Bronze Age refuge sites following abandonment or decline of lowland centres and likely seaborne raiding. There is probable continuity of slow settlement growth from perhaps 1200–1000 BC through the Geometric–Archaic, expansion and growth during the Classical–Hellenistic, and stability or decline afterwards until as late as 50–100 AD. The earlier pottery associated with this scenario continues

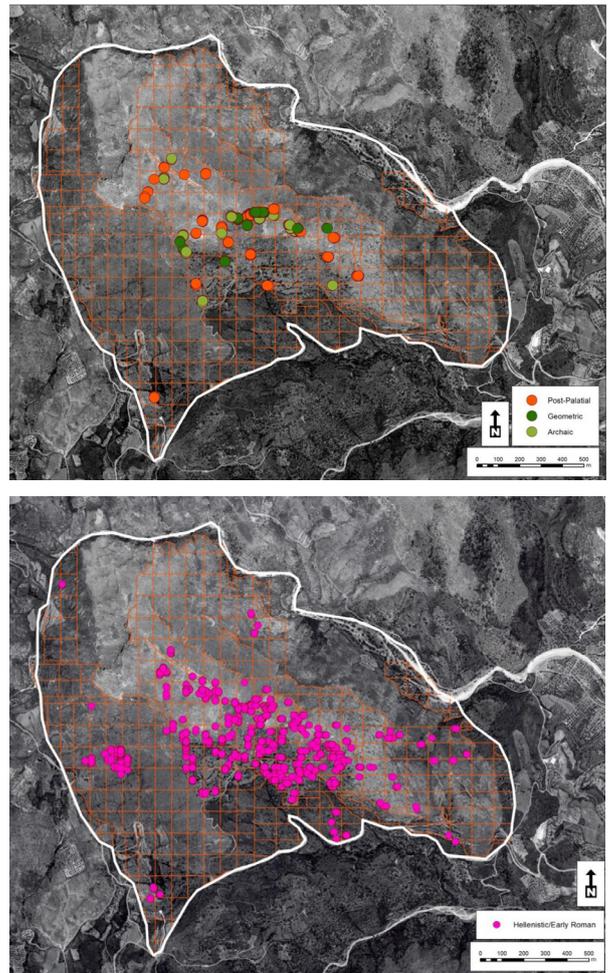


Left: map of the 1998–2001 KIP survey area, showing the 2017 survey outlined in red (D. Nenova); right: prehistoric sherd and lithic distribution (D. Nenova)



Above: gradiometer survey of two adjacent areas on the south side of Paliokastro

Above right: Post Palatial–Geometric–Archaic sherd distribution (D. Nenova); right: Hellenistic–Early Roman sherd and distribution and other finds (D. Nenova)



the Second and Third Palace potting traditions, but at some point within the Archaic period a new tradition emerged, marking the abandonment of micaceous pottery production. Pottery, including pithoi and larger and smaller plain vessels, were made with Neogene clays, most potentially at workshops near Paliokastro.

Historical sources document Kythera's importance and refer to the city's walls. Exploration in 2017 suggests it is possible that the southern area — clearly part of the city in Classical, Hellenistic and Roman times — lay outside the Archaic settlement proper given the presence of 7th-century BC burials (which one might expect to be extra-mural). At some point during the Classical period, there is a possible reinforcing of the north-western part of the hill. Here, and on the far southeast side of the town, the fortifications are well preserved. Also of interest is a possible ancient, terraced roadway skirting the northern side of the hill at its base heading towards the port at Skandeia.

Different areas of the Classical town exhibit a different character in their surface assemblages. The main changes are the increased evidence for investment in higher status buildings on the lower southern slopes of the hill (evidenced by

finds of *rosso antico*, Parian marble, pebble-mosaic floors, and fine ware pottery mostly of Hellenistic–early Roman date), and very reduced evidence for settlement on the top ridge running south–east from the acropolis' Athena temple.

Geophysical data are still being processed, but already confirm and develop previous suggestions, by Petrocheilos and Tsaravopoulos and colleagues, of an area of large public buildings very close to the surface on the southern side of the hill. Gradiometer survey in Area 4 detected a substantial rectangular building or enclosure (at least 30m × 15m).

On another large terrace (Area 6), 50m to the west, a series of substantial positive linear anomalies of substantial thickness was detected; it seems likely that these represent robbed-out wall footings. The scale and arrangement of the anomalies suggest a building complex on a different alignment from that of the present terraces.

Survey also provided evidence complementing the architectural history of the churches in our survey area. Agios Georgios, on the summit, shows extensive evidence for the re-use of material and a doorway blocked and shifted to the side wall. Agios Kosmas, to the southeast, incorporates much earlier building material including 6th-century Doric

capitals. The early 19th-century discovery nearby of a marble dedication stela of c. 300 BC showing the twins Castor and Pollux and the number of *spolia*, suggest a possible temple on the same site.

Wider comparative opportunities will emerge as the Paliokastro evidence is refined and juxtaposed both with previous KIP data and results from the Antikythera Survey (ASP). Already different patterns are emerging and the Paliokastro survey project offers an exciting, unusually detailed perspective on the Greek city; it can now also participate in an informative wider regional dialogue.



Above: Cyprian Broodbank and Evangelia Kiriati

Keros-Naxos Seaways 2017

Colin Renfrew and Michael Boyd (Cambridge) report on a third season of fieldwork undertaken as part of the Keros-Naxos Seaways research programme, which seeks to extend our understanding of the Early Bronze Age settlement hierarchy from Keros to the neighbouring zones of southeast Naxos and Kato Kouphonisi, to investigate the nature of Early Bronze Age settlement on Keros, and to investigate in detail the settlement on Dhaskalio.

Excavation on Keros focused on Polygon 4, just north of Kavos, a location of potential metalworking, complementing that already noted on Kavos promontory. Background traces of lead and copper were much lower than on the promontory, or on Dhaskalio, leading to the expectation that any metalworking traces would be quite concentrated or isolated. Pottery is compatible with Early Bronze Age fabrics, with no clear traces of later material. Copper spills were found in several trenches, and in one trench (7) a tuyère was found, indicating some metalworking activity. None of the trenches yielded direct evidence for smelting or casting.

On Dhaskalio excavation continued in five trenches opened last year and three new trenches. Two of these new trenches (E and N) were placed in areas that might reveal contexts of Dhaskalio Phase A close to the surface. Most successful is Trench N, from which no pottery indicative of either Phases B or C has yet been recovered, although further excavation is required to confirm this. The trench is divided in two by a substantial terrace wall. On the upper terrace a massive structure forms a large platform or perhaps tower. On the lower terrace a fine wall of imported Naxos marble is potentially significant, since there is no clear evidence that the import

Right: view of Dhaskalio from the northeast

Below right: map showing Dhaskalio and Polygons 2 and 4 on Keros indicating (red dots) the location of excavation

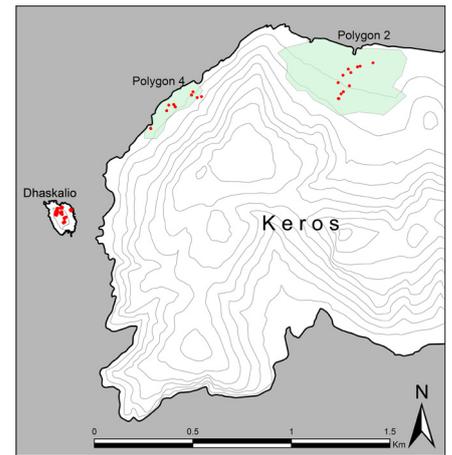


of marble from Naxos pre-dated Phase B. A tiny schematic figurine was found here.

Trench E nearby investigated the substantial entranceway through Wall A. Excavation is incomplete, but already the form of the entrance is clear. Elsewhere in the trench, a bone seal ring bears a sophisticated design with an exact parallel at Lefkandi (CMS V 423); a small schematic figurine was also found.

Excavation continued in Trench A, the largest on the island (25m x 9m) and now divided into three zones. That to the north includes large walls built around bedrock forming part of the system of walls of the north end of the island (also investigated in Trenches B and C). The middle zone seems to be a passageway or street. South of this, a block of buildings constructed on several terraces includes an area of burnt destruction and metalworking activity. The Trench dates so far entirely to Phase B and offers a unique opportunity to understand differing patterns of occupation in a single phase over a large area. A marble bowl fragment found here is of a type not found in the Cycladic cemeteries.

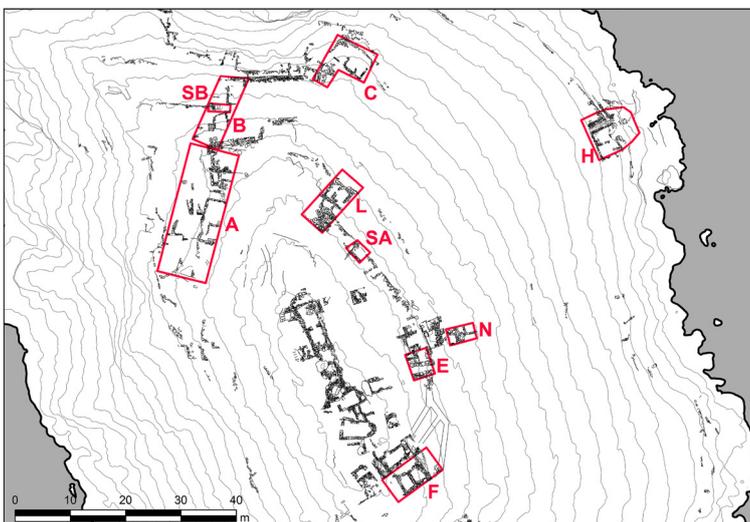
To the south Trench L was placed in 2016 across the northern end of the massive terrace Wall A mentioned above in relation to Trench E. This year a slot excavated through Wall A to determine the construction techniques used showed



that the area west of the wall was filled with rough stone packing from bedrock to the existing top of the wall. Samples were taken for radiocarbon analysis. Excavation in 2017 confirmed that a central construction was placed at a later stage, after the area had begun to be used as a metallurgical workshop.

Much lower on the northeast part of the island, Trench H last year revealed an entranceway to the site from the causeway to Kavos with a stairway and drain. The drain was excavated this year and samples taken for palaeoparasitology to determine whether it was intended for sewage or clean water. In the two rooms to the south of the drain multiple floor levels have been carefully excavated: the northernmost room has four floor levels and, some 30cm deeper, a new series of floors. The southernmost room had three pithoi and one smaller storage jar *in situ* on the floor, bedded in an earlier floor level. On the basis of macroscopic fabric study from the previous excavation, it is likely that two of the pithoi in a blue schist fabric come from Amorgos, one in a micaceous schist fabric probably from Ios, and the storage jar from Melos.

Abundant archaeobotanical remains include a variety of plant remains in carbonised form, predominantly pulses and fruits such as grape, olives, figs and almonds. These results represent a striking difference from previous excavation seasons, where areas with



Map of Dhaskalio showing trenches



Above left: schematic figurine from Trench N; above: marble bowl fragment from Trench A; above right: view of room 1 in Trench H with pithoi in situ



Left: bone seal ring from Trench E; below: unique one-handed cup from Trench F

organic remains were scarce and all dated to Phase C, perhaps suggesting differing use of the site between Phases B and C.

At present, only Trench N indicates a Phase A assemblage, based on the absence of pottery belonging to the Kastri assemblage, in combination with the dominance of coarse open shapes. Tuyères and crucibles were also found implying that metallurgical activities took place here. Material in Trench F, on the other hand, can be dated to Phase C. Of particular interest is a one handed cup belonging to the Kastri assemblage with an elaborate impressed and incised decorative motif that, at present, does not find any regional parallels.

Preliminary study of the pottery has confirmed that the other trenches can be dated to Phase B, although variability in repertoire between Trenches A and C (containing a wide range of shapes,

including fine wares) and Trenches B and E (with a more limited shape repertoire, predominantly consisting of storage jars) suggests functional differences.

Completion of the excavation in 2018 in the remaining trenches, along with the survey programme on Kato Kouphonisi, offer the prospect of real advances in understanding regional dynamics in the mid-third millennium BC Cyclades, and in understanding the founding and development of a regional centre of congregation and proto-urban settlement of fundamental importance for the understanding of the prehistory of the central Aegean.



Non-destructive investigation of the Roman city of Knossos 2017



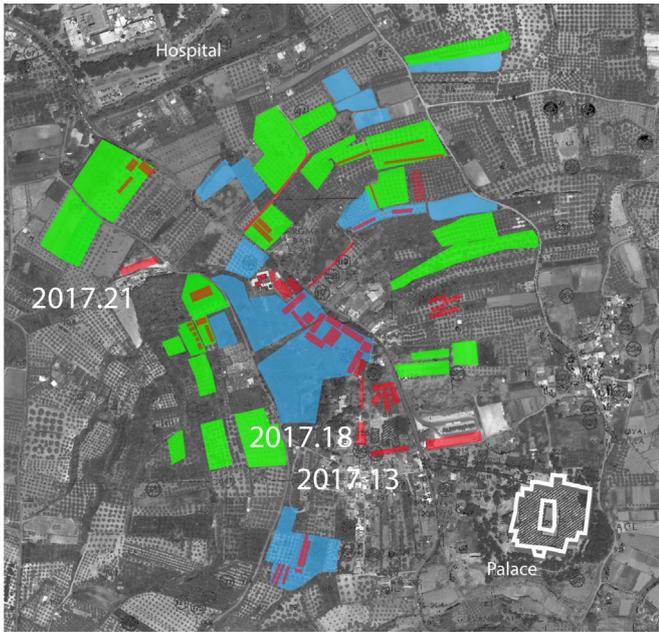
GPR in the Villa Dionysos

Daniel Stewart (Leicester) and Jennifer Baird (Birkbeck) report on a third season of geophysics at Knossos with the overall goal of providing a spatial framework into which excavated material from Roman Knossos can be situated. The major aims were to deploy Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) in areas which had already revealed promising results, to use GPR in targeted areas inaccessible to other techniques and to test various GPR collection methods in order to develop future best practice within landscapes with small, irregular agricultural plots. In addition systematic GPS mapping of known standing remains north of the Palace and west of the river was completed. By associating surviving standing remains the potential date of archaeological features evident in the geophysical data can be established. Magnetometry was not used and resistivity trials demonstrated that the technique was inappropriate in the dry

soil conditions pertaining. The 2017 season therefore focused exclusively on GPR prospection and GPS mapping.

The GPR used was a GSSI UtilityScan DF, with two digital antennas: the high-resolution antenna (800 mhz) provides a detailed snapshot down to 1m depth, the low-resolution antenna (300 mhz) coarser data down to 5m depth. A Leica ICON 60 GPS base station with a GS08plus Rover was used both to record grid layouts for the geophysical survey and to record significant structural features in the landscape.

GPR bounces radio signals off materials and measures the speed of the reflection. Voids, changes in geology, or buried features all alter the reflection of the signals in comparison with the surrounding matrix. These data are recorded along individual transects, providing a depth profile. Within an area all the neighbouring depth profiles are



Areas covered by GPR in 2017 (red), magnetometry in 2016 (blue), and 2015 (green), showing those areas discussed in the text

stitched together and processed through software to produce a series of 'time slices' in plan, rather like a deck of cards.

The team experimented with a variety of grids to test the efficacy of GPR in different conditions: paved and unpaved car parks and roads, olive groves and building interiors. Despite varying grid sizes, the collection method was kept as consistent as possible, utilising 0.5m transects in a zig-zag pattern. Although GPR has great potential, it is more time-consuming than magnetometry and the

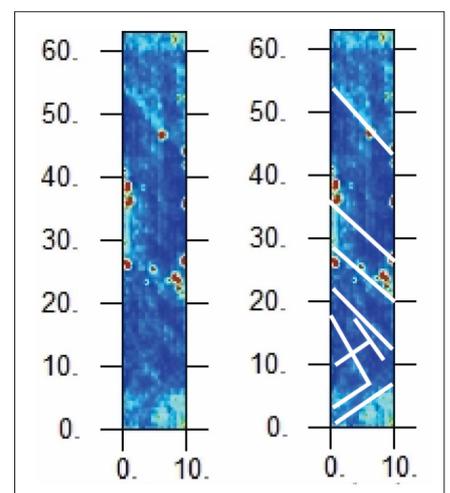
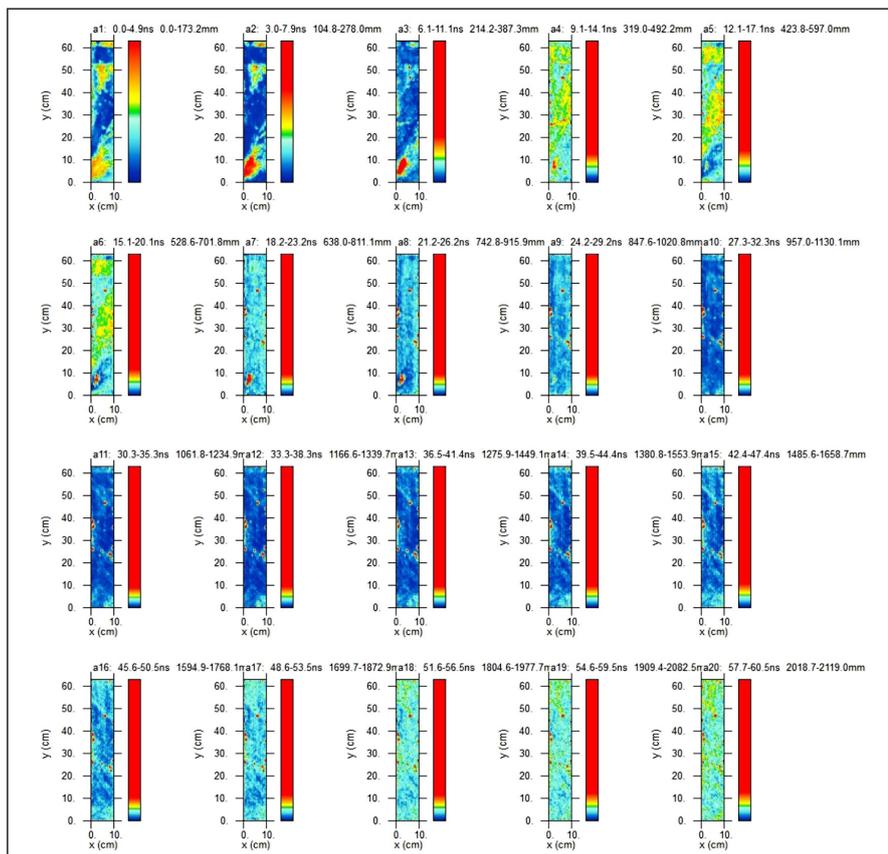
data storage requirements are significant, especially after processing. The team covered 1.5 ha with GPR, less than in previous seasons, but recorded data down to 5m in some areas (as opposed to c. 1m for magnetometry data). The total area covered so far by the survey is around 17 ha, as opposed to estimates of up to 70 ha for the overall size of the Roman city.

Because fieldwork finished in September only a sample of preliminarily processed data are available. Much work remains to process and refine all the 2017

data, but already rectilinear features are evident, usually in the 1.5–2.5m depth range, and there may also be evidence of activity areas, roads, and some terracing.

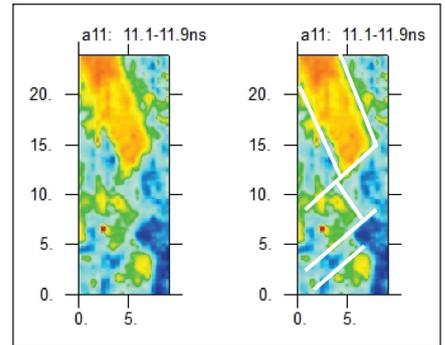
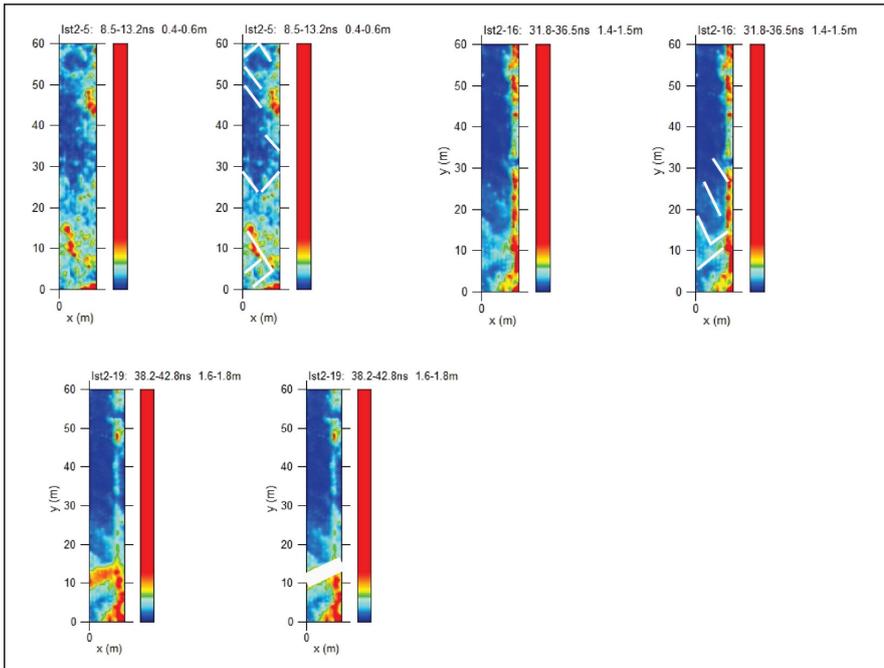
Area 2017.21 is the parking area for the cemetery church in the northwest of the overall survey area. It was chosen because of its location at the foot of the Acropolis hill and its inaccessibility to other methods of prospection. The overall plot shows 10-cm time slices, to be read from top left like a page of text; the shallowest readings are in the top left, the deepest in bottom right. Archaeological features begin to appear in the image second from right in the second row, just over 1m depth, with the four rightmost images in the next row showing the clearest results, down to 1.6m depth. The interpreted detail of image a13 shows two large rectilinear features, perhaps with a road separating them and internal features, probably walls within a structure. Interestingly these two structures do not seem to share the same alignment, suggesting that this may be an area where different city grids intersect.

Area 2017.13 south of the Strati-graphical Museum ran along the southern wall of the Knossos estate and the open excavation area of the Little Palace. Results here were promising: three distinct features appeared at different depths. Rectilinear features first appear at 0.5–0.7m depth, then new features begin to appear around 1.2m (extending to 1.9m), while a large north–south feature appears at 1.5m. Interpretation of these show structures appearing at 0.5m depth and it would be interesting to see if these images relate to the Little Palace to the north. The deepest images probably represent traces of the terracing evident in the open excavation, and the structures built against those terraces.



Left: time slices for Area 2017.21, to a depth of 2.2m. East is at the top

Above: detail of a13, with interpretation



Left: detail of Area 2017.13: lst2-5 (0.4–0.6m), lst2-16 (1.4–1.5m), and lst2-19 (1.6–1.8m), with interpretation. West is at the bottom

Above: detail of Area 2017.18 a11 (depth 1m). North is at the top

Immediately in front of the Stratigraphical Museum, Area 2017.18 9m × 24m showed clear evidence of walls and a probable floor at around the 1m depth mark, with possible evidence of walls or an alley slightly above and to the south. The strong response suggests a well-preserved floor or collapsed ceiling.

Experience in 2017 allowed the team to refine its collection methodology and afforded a new set of targets for 2018. Although considerable processing remains to be completed, the results revealed by GPR at more shallow depths (1–1.5m) should correspond with the uppermost levels of the Roman city (and the results

of magnetometry already carried out). Remains revealed below 1.5m in depth may well be pre-Roman, suggesting GPR may allow access to elements of the pre-Roman city, although great caution needs to be exercised in assigning relative dates to geophysical results.

Olynthos 2017

Bettina Tsigarida (Ephorate of Antiquities of Pella), Zosia Archibald (Liverpool) and Lisa Nevett (Michigan) report on the fourth season of this collaborative project, whose aim is to recover a uniquely detailed picture of Greek households as social and economic units, within their broader neighbourhood, urban and regional settings.

On the North Hill the goals in 2017 were to continue investigation of house B ix 6, working towards its complete excavation by the end of the 2018 season and to explore settlement organisation and the distribution of activities across the hill. On the South Hill, the project aimed to explore the extent of the urban grid and its potential date of establishment and to study the nature of domestic organisation in the final phase of occupation. Finally, aims for the wider study area were continued investigation of the character and density of settlement in different areas, including evidence for non-residential activity (industrial, mortuary, religious, etc.) and exploration of the extent of the settlement and the nature of the boundary between the urban centre and its hinterland.



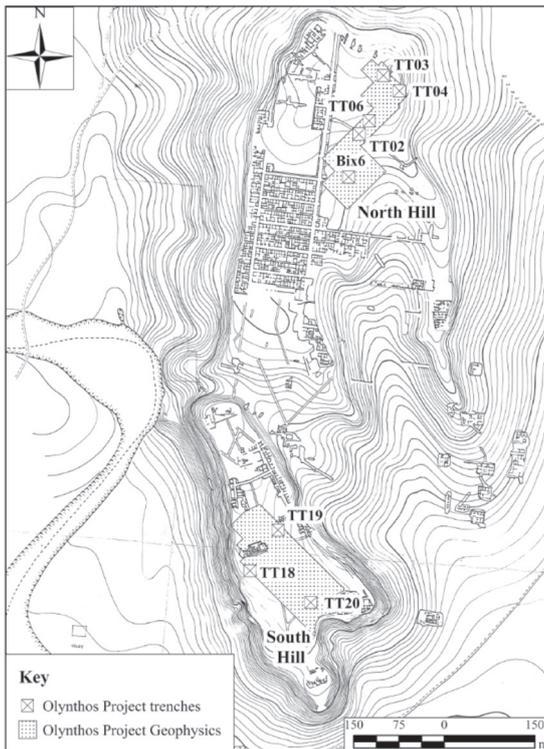
Olynthos 2017 team photograph

Gridded surface collection in the eastern central section of the North Hill revealed large quantities of ceramics and tile suggesting dense occupation of a largely residential character of Classical date. Collection also took place in the 'saddle', sloping down to the east towards the Lower City. Greater quantities were located in the grids going down the slope, while, towards the bottom of the slope quantities decreased. Geophysical survey reinforced this pattern.

Continued excavation of House B ix 6 showed that its poorly preserved southeast corner had two occupation phases, the later consisting of a cobbled floor surface close to the eastern boundary wall with a pebble and gravel

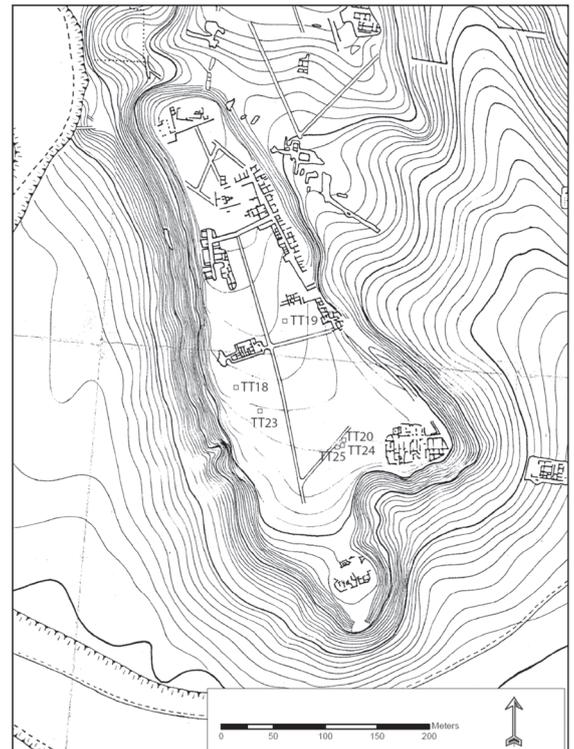
floor or subfloor matrix. Beneath lay a destruction deposit characterised by tiles lying flat. The central section of the *pastas* and its boundary with the courtyard were revealed including two cut-stone bases on which wooden columns or posts probably rested to support the roof. One of these may have been incorporated into a north-south wall which appears to have divided the *pastas*.

Flotation analysis produced a range of plant remains: olive, legume, wheat, barley, almond and grape; weed seeds also present offered the possibility of analysing crop processing procedures. Geochemical analysis of soil samples collected in 2015 suggests that processing of cereals and of fish may have been carried out in different



Left: map showing the locations of activity between spring 2014 and summer 2016, in relation to the trenches excavated by David Robinson, 1928–38 (Hannah Pethen)

Right: map showing locations of the trenches excavated on the South Hill in 2017 (TT23, TT24 and TT25) in relation to the locations of those excavated in 2016 (TT18, TT19 and TT20) (David Stone)



spaces north of, and at the east end of, the *pastas* respectively.

On the South Hill further electrical resistance survey suggested that the urban grid identified in 2016 continued across almost the whole of the surveyable part of the hill with the exception of its extreme south. Further survey of a limited portion of the southern part of the hill with ground penetrating radar suggests that in that area, at least, anomalies apparently representing road surfaces can be detected in the earliest cultural levels, at a possible depth of up to 1.5m.

Three new 4 × 4m trenches here began to reveal the level of preservation and some of the techniques used for the

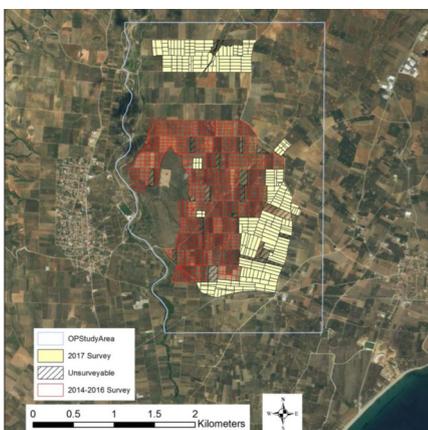
construction of roads and buildings in this district. The excellent state of preservation of some of the material belonging to the final phase of occupation is attested by a rich destruction horizon overlying a cobbled street where many artefacts had fallen, perhaps due to the collapse of an upper storey or of a timber structure built against the façade of the neighbouring building (whose traces were located in the form of a series of four post-holes). In addition to ceramics and a few metal finds, material from this area also included quantities of animal bone. The wall socles belonging to a second building (Trenches TT24 and TT25) demonstrated the use of a different construction technique from

any so far encountered on the site, with massive stones forming a thick outer wall laid to slope inwards towards the centre of the socle.

In the hinterland, field walkers covered an area of 1.19 km² in 2017. Collection focused on the area to the north of the North Hill. Field survey around the city revealed an area of dense occupation to the east of the South Hill, a limited area southeast of the South Hill yielding high concentrations of material (comprising Late Roman and Byzantine as well as the usual Classical pottery). The northern edge of the study area showed more limited and less dense evidence.

Magnetometry survey west of the northern part of the North Hill, where field walking in 2016 had yielded ceramic debris and a human tooth, located a group of small, strong anomalies. These appear to represent graves, possibly a continuation of Robinson's 'Riverside Cemetery', suggesting that this area lies beyond the boundary of the ancient city. Magnetic and electromagnetic survey outside the fenced archaeological site, to the east of the South Hill, suggested that settlement here was much less dense than on the two hills, and does not appear to follow the kind of grid envisaged by Robinson.

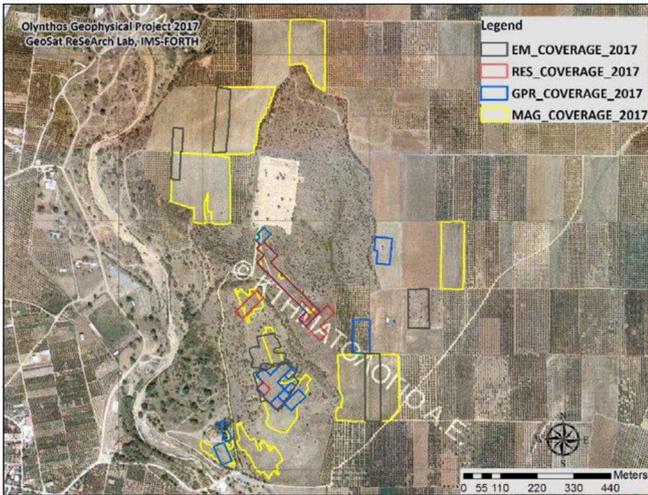
Preliminary study of the ceramics from both the North and South Hills suggests that the majority of the fine pottery (black-slipped and red-figured wares) was manufactured in the Chalkidiki, although Attic imports are also present. The most frequent forms are various cup shapes, but



Above left: map showing locations of the fields walked by survey teams in summer 2017 (David Stone)



Above right: orthophotograph of C23009 showing the destruction deposit overlying the cobbled street surface in the north of the trench (Filippos Stefanou)



Sectors of study area in which geophysical survey was undertaken in spring 2017 (Apostolos Sarris, Nikos Papadopoulos, Jamieson Donati)

other serving vessels are represented. Also notable are numerous fine ware cosmetic vessels, and local varieties of lekythoi. The majority of the vessels found on both hills date to the first half (often the second quarter) of the fourth century BC; no vessels (on current ceramic chronologies) seem to post-date the supposed destruction of the city in 348 BC.

For a first multi-authored presentation of the project's work see the 2017 issue of the *Annual of the British School at Athens* just published

TRAINING THE NEXT GENERATION — BSA COURSES 2017

Each year the BSA offers opportunities to around 80 students and professionals to participate in a range of courses that offer first-hand experience of materials and places that cannot be offered elsewhere in a conventional seminar or lecture format in the UK.

Postgraduate courses this year started in April at Knossos with the course in Prehistoric, Greek and Roman Pottery, followed by three more based in Athens: Introduction to Ceramic Petrology, Greek Epigraphy and Linear B & Mycenaean Greek. The BSA's summer was rounded

off, as it has been continuously for the past 45 years, with the Undergraduate Summer Course in the Archaeology & Topography of Greece. For information about upcoming courses and other opportunities offered by the BSA, please go to: www.bsa.ac.uk.

Undergraduate Course in the Archaeology and Topography of Greece

This course remains popular with undergraduates eager to learn more about the landscapes and physical remains of Greece. From an ever-increasing applicant pool we selected 27 students pursuing a range of degrees in relevant subjects from 14 UK universities. The three-week course began in Athens on 20 August with a series of lectures on Greek religion and sanctuaries, the types of sources employed in interpreting the past and science-based archaeology sessions in the Fitch Laboratory. After site and museum tours in Athens and Attica, students toured the Peloponnese for nine days, performing Aristophanes in the theatre in Epidauros, visiting the new Corinth and Messenia Museums, exploring the Mycenaean palaces of Mycenae, Tiryns and Pylos, discussing the principles of Byzantine art in Mystras and finishing at the Panhellenic Sanctuary at Olympia with re-enactments of the

“The knowledge and perspectives I gained whilst on the course ... were a vital catalyst in my passion for the subject”

Peter Thompson (Oxford)



Heraia and the Olympic games, the victors crowned with olive wreaths. Apart from the experience gained, the course offers students an opportunity to interact with academics in informal settings and to exchange ideas with peers.

The course is the responsibility of the Assistant Director, Dr Chryssanthi Papadopoulou, assisted by Dr Estelle Strazdins (Oxford) and Dr Matthew Skuse (BSA), with guest talks by Vasso Manidaki (on restoration of the Parthenon), Robert Pitt (in the Epigraphic Museum), Nikolas Papadimitriou (in the Cycladic Museum) and Konstantinos Papadopoulos (on restoration of the temple of Apollo Epikourios at Bassae). Nick Brown, course manager, looked after the group's well-being and taught in the Delphi and Olympia Museums.

We are extremely grateful to several organisations that provide much needed financial assistance to keep the course fees low and allow us to offer 14 bursaries: the Craven Committee Oxford, the Classics Faculty Cambridge, the Gilbert Murray Trust, the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies and the Classical Association.

The course next runs from 26 August to 15 September 2018.

Participants at the site of Methoni in the southwestern Peloponnese



“I was doubtful of my intentions to pursue further postgraduate study. ... However, the course has consolidated my initial intentions through the academic and archaeological experiences it offers”

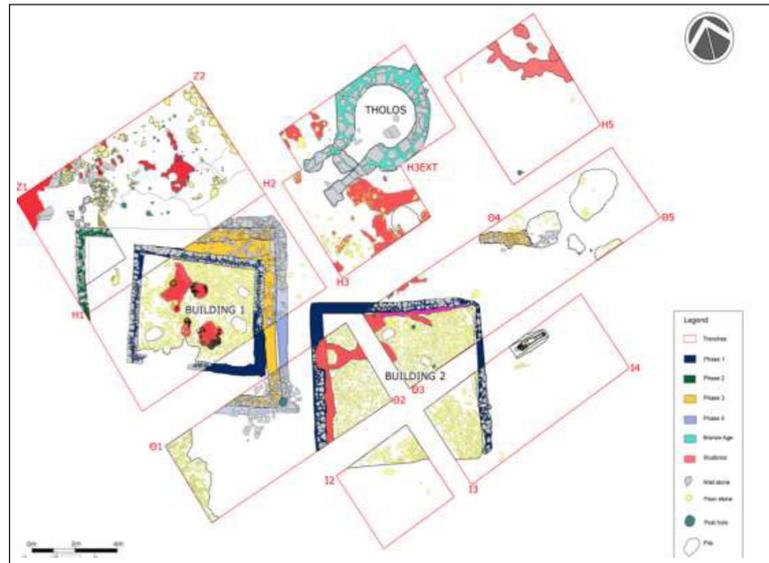
Matthew Evans (Cardiff)

The Koutroulou Magoula Archaeology & Archaeological Ethnography Project 2017

Nina Kiparissi-Apostolika (Director Emerita, Ephorate of Palaeoanthropology and Speleology of Southern Greece) and Yannis Hamilakis (Brown) report on the 2017 season of this collaborative project in and around the tell of Koutroulou Magoula. In 2017 the project sought to understand the nature of human settlement and habitation, architecture, use of space and social practices in the areas north of Building 1, as well as to explore for the first time the slope of the tell and to investigate the character of the surrounding ditches. A further aim was to examine a large, rectangular geophysical signature identified in 2012 at the tell's periphery. The team also continued its long-term ethnographic study in the local area through a systematic archaeological ethnography project and community archaeology activities and projects, including a theatre-archaeology initiative.

To meet these goals the team employed stratigraphic excavation and recording, following the single context system, and a range of analytical methods from topographic and pedestrian survey to geophysical survey, to a systematic program of archaeoenvironmental analytical sampling. In 2017 a project of mud-brick analysis was initiated to test diversity in recipes and in architectural practices in general across the site.

Excavation resumed on top of the mound in trench Z2 (opened in 2015) and confirmed that this is an area of rich building and other activity in the Neolithic, including at different times roofed and open spaces of various



Plan of the main excavated area at the end of the season

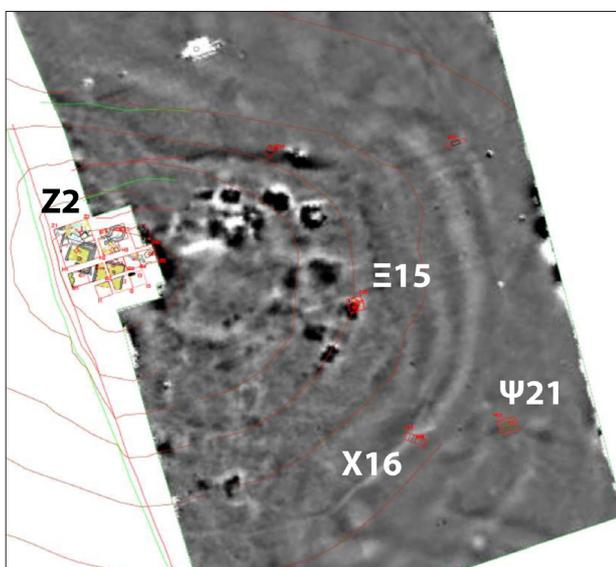
natures, as well as features such as pits where large quantities of artefacts and ecofacts had accumulated. To add to this complicated picture, the area had been disturbed by various anthropogenic and non-anthropogenic processes, including a clearance cairn and extensive burrowing by rodents and larger mammals.

A series of post-holes was noted in the southeast part of the trench, apparently indicating a light apsidal structure. More of the underfloor deposit of a building revealed in 2015 in the northwest edge of Z2 was uncovered in 2017. In exploring the deeper strata in this area, other features were revealed, including a possible apsidal alignment of small flat stones which may define a platform/working area and, further to the south and slightly deeper, a concentration of small, rounded stones which may indicate an under-floor deposit from another building. In addition, in the southwest area of this trench several layers of what appear to be successive clay floors interrupted by fills

of soil were detected, recalling a pattern found in 2015.

A new area of excavation (Trench Ξ 15) was opened on the eastern slope of the mound where geophysics had indicated the possible existence of a burnt structure. While no walls were found, it is clear that this was an area of rich and extensive activity.

In addition to complete pottery vessels (rare on the site) other portable finds include a concentration of quern stones, found elsewhere in association with hearths in unroofed spaces between buildings. One such hearth structure was found in the south part of the trench: a small, roughly rectangular compartment (c. 0.45m square) defined by clay boundaries and filled with stones. In the north and northwest part of the trench fallen plaster (of whitish, limestone material) indicates that at least some walls were plastered. At the season's end a horse-shoe shaped structure, c. 1m square, was revealed, its walls comprising upright clay slabs



Left: location of trenches superimposed on results of the 2011–12 geophysical investigations

Right: excavation of Trench Ξ 15





Left: hearth filled with stones in Trench Ξ15

Right: Trench X16 from the south, showing evidence of the ditch and re-cutting



possibly curving at their upper ends. Excavation next season will confirm its nature, but an initial working hypothesis is that this may be a (ceramic?) kiln, a rare find in the Middle Neolithic, although pottery kilns were recently found at the nearby Middle Neolithic site of Imvrou Pigadi.

Trench Ψ21 was opened to investigate a large rectangular geophysical signature in the southeast corner of the tell. Although limited archaeological materials were found, neither signs of a structure nor of its negative imprint were identified.

Trench X16 was opened southeast of the tell to explore the nature, dimensions and character of the surrounding ditches indicated by geophysics in 2011–12. After initial deposits of topsoil and colluvium, from 1.00m–1.20m in depth layers of homogenous silt loam appeared containing eroded pottery, chipped stone, and figurine fragments, in sufficient quantity to indicate the interior of the ditch. The archaeological materials, however, appear to be secondary, not primary deposits deliberately discarded and buried

3D-printed sculptures by Jiaju Ma, inspired by the figurines found at the site



in the ditch. Stratigraphic and artefactual data thus confirm the existence of ditches, although the exact depth and width of this ditch are still to be determined. Excavation also offered evidence of the maintenance of the ditch in the form of a recut (c. 1m wide and c. 0.45m deep).

The northern section was sampled for soil micromorphological study to provide further information on the nature of deposition. Archaeological confirmation of the existence of large perimeter ditches and their maintenance allows us to discuss the role and social significance of community-wide projects in the Neolithic which may have served both practical and symbolic purposes.

The project's programme of archaeological ethnography continued and another theatre/archaeology performance was staged. The performance this year — '28 Days' — was based on student journals narrating their experience in Greece and their reactions to the process of excavation and to village life.

Additional activities included the production of a series of ethnographic/creative photos, which will form the basis of a photo essay for submission to the journal *Cultural Anthropology*. Finally, Jiaju Ma, an artist with the Rhode Island School of Art and Design, was inspired by the site's Neolithic figurines to produce a series of composite, interactive sculptures.

BSA Postgraduate Training Course in Linear B and Mycenaean Greek

This course ran for the first time from late June 2017. Based on lectures, seminars, practical classes, and site visits, it introduced students to the Linear B script of the Late Bronze Age Aegean and its value in enriching interpretation of this period largely known through archaeology. Students developed basic skills in reading and writing Linear B (on clay), explored the



Firing Linear B tablets created by course participants on the Catling Terrace at the BSA

“I've had the opportunity of testing what I already knew while incorporating many new perspectives to my knowledge and considering new topics for my research. It has been a rewarding intellectual and personal experience that I'll never forget!”

Claudia Alonso (Madrid)

workings of the administrative system the script supported and gained insights into what information the documents offer about Mycenaean economy, society and material production in combination with archaeological data. Highlights included visits to the Mycenaean palaces of Mycenae, Tiryns and Pylos, a class in the National Museum's Mycenaean collection and the making and subsequent firing of Linear B tablets created by the participants.

Twelve postgraduate students participated from universities in the UK, USA, Canada, Spain and Italy. The course leader was the Director, assisted by Dr Chryssanthi Papadopoulou, who lectured in the National Museum and at the palaces of Tiryns and Mycenae. Professor Jack Davis kindly showed participants around the palace of Nestor in Pylos and spoke about recent excavations there, including the tomb of the 'Griffin warrior'. The Fitch Laboratory — in particular Dr John Gait — assisted with materials needed to create tablets (clay, replica styli, etc.).

Based on its initial success, this course will next run in 2019.





Mt Akontion. Prosilio village is visible towards the left and Orchomenos is at the tip of Mt Akontion, on the far right (Y. Galanakis)

A return to Boeotia — Prosilio 2017

The BSA returned to Boeotia, an area in which we had worked early in the 20th century (at Rhitsona and Haliartos) and the 1980s (Cambridge Bradford Boeotia Archaeological and Geographical Expedition). Alexandra Charami (Ephorate of Antiquities of Boeotia) and Yannis Galanakis (Cambridge) report on the first season of a 5-year collaborative project to explore the Mycenaean chamber tomb cemetery at Prosilio on the slopes of Mt Akontion near Orchomenos.

Research in 2017 focused on the excavation of tomb 2, a monumental Mycenaean chamber tomb, constructed in the middle of the 14th century BC (Late Helladic IIIA), first identified and partially explored in 2014. The tomb is one of the largest of its kind discovered in Greece. A 20-m long key-hole shaped passageway (*dromos*) leads to a monumental façade 5.40m in height. The façade gives access through a doorway (*stomion*) to a rectangular burial chamber, 42m² in area, the ninth largest of around 4,000 Mycenaean chamber tombs excavated in Greece in the last 150 years. A rock-cut bench (0.60–0.65m high), enhanced by the addition of mud plaster, was carved on all four sides of the chamber. Mud plaster also covered cracks on the walls of the entrance and chamber.

The chamber's roof was originally gabled, with a height of around 3.50m, but it appears that the original roof started to crumble already in Mycenaean times (the



Ioanna Moutafi and Christina Koureta document the skull of the individual buried in tomb 2 (Y. Galanakis); right: the façade and stomion of chamber of tomb 2 (Y. Galanakis)

construction of the *dromos* of another chamber tomb over the northeast corner of tomb 2 may be responsible for this first episode of collapse). This rockfall disturbed the burial and its furnishings, but also helped to seal the burial layer. Cultural deposits only began to appear in the lowest 15–20cm of deposit in the chamber, suggesting that no further burials took place after this roof collapse. It appears that the tomb was re-entered in the Mycenaean period (perhaps to prepare the ground for a new burial, or as part of a ritual, or because the tomb-using group was worried about a possible rockfall) and those responsible deemed

the tomb unsafe for further burials and abandoned its use. Burials by this group may have continued in another, nearby chamber tomb yet to be investigated. It is likely that the roof collapse prevented looting when robbers at some point entered through the upper part of the sealed *stomion*.

Such a scenario would explain why, on the chamber floor, the team discovered only the burial of a single, male individual,



Left: excavation in progress around the dromos of tomb 2 (Y. Galanakis)

Right: pair of bronze horse bits (Y. Galanakis)



40–50 years old, accompanied by a number of objects. These included ‘tinned’ clay vessels of various shapes, a pair of bronze horse bits, bronze arrows and bronze pins, bronze elements possibly from a bow, jewellery of various types and materials, including gold, glass and faience, bone combs, an agate sealstone and a gold signet ring. Broken kylikes (untinned) were found in front of and among the blocking stones of the entrance.

The presence of a single burial with important finds is an extraordinary discovery: tombs of this type are normally used for many burials, making it difficult to associate particular objects with individual burials, while their prominence made them targets for looting from antiquity to this day. Tomb 2 is probably associated with ancient Orchomenos, 3.5km away, which supervised and controlled the partial drainage of Lake Kopaïs in the 14th and 13th centuries BC. Its date is thus important, filling in a relatively little known period at

Orchomenos, whose later — 13th century BC — remains are extensive.

Discovery of this burial and its associated finds will help us to understand better funeral practices in the region in the Mycenaean period. First examination of the finds suggests a conscious selection of the objects interred with the body by the tomb-using group responsible for the burial’s preparation. The placement of different forms and types of jewellery with a male burial contests the, until now widely-held, belief that jewellery is mostly associated with female burials. With the exception of two painted stirrup jars, commonly used to store aromatic oils, no painted pottery was discovered in the tomb, a feature otherwise widely attested in tombs of this period. There is also reason to believe that the stirrup jars and a coarse scuttle (the only coarseware ceramic from the chamber) may be associated with the attempt to re-enter the tomb within the Mycenaean period rather than with the original burial.

Not surprisingly the results of the excavation were much covered by the Greek press and the *Times* in the UK. We hope that the high-resolution data collected in 2017 will shed additional light on Mycenaean burial practices in the 14th c. BC, help us further clarify the position of Orchomenos in the region and start anew the debate concerning the role of death (and the rituals associated with it) in Mycenaean life during the palatial period. A better understanding of the extent and density of the Prosilio chamber tomb cemetery should emerge through geophysical study (using Electrical Resistivity Tomography) scheduled for late November–early December 2017. Next year the team will process data from the geophysical investigations, as well as soil micromorphological samples collected in 2017, and study the human remains and artefacts, with a view to refining methodologies before the resumption of excavation of further tombs in 2019.

BSA Postgraduate Course on Greek Epigraphy

The Greek Epigraphy course was held for the sixth time in June, led by Robert Pitt (College Year in Athens), with additional seminars by Professors Sophia Aneziri and Selene Psoma (Athens), Danielle Kellogg (CUNY) and Edward Harris (Durham/Edinburgh). Dr Andronike Makres also worked with the students during their time at the Epigraphic Museum.

Twelve postgraduate students (6 from the UK, others from the USA, Germany and Italy) were accepted from a large applicant

pool. The itinerary followed the pattern of recent years, with a series of introductions to the field and practical sessions on how to read and record inscriptions, lectures on thematic issues, and a number of site visits around Athens as well as a day trip to Delphi. The first week concluded with group seminars, in which students presented research on given thematic subjects, before moving on in the second week to the Epigraphic Museum, where each student was assigned an inscription from which they produced a full edition, translation, and commentary, delivered as presentations to the group on the final day.

The course will next run in 2019.



Participants discuss inscriptions on the Athenian Acropolis with course leader Robert Pitt

THE BSA'S DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

These are exciting times for the BSA as we implement our fundraising plans and our recently formed Development Committee has been a great source of support since I joined the BSA as Development Officer in September. Our initial efforts have focused on the core building blocks for effective fundraising, including simplifying the School’s membership structure, about which the Chairman will update members at the AGM on 6 February 2018. Thanks to the hard work of Abigail Adams and Laurena Young, our student interns in London this summer, the School has a dedicated and well-populated supporter database, e-Tapestry. This has been a tremendous help in communicating with those engaged with the School, past

and present, for our events, courses and monthly updates. If you are not already on the School’s mailing list and would like to be added, please contact our London Secretary, Kate Smith (bsa@britac.ac.uk).

As we forge new collaborations and expand existing partnerships in Greece and the UK, there will be many more opportunities to engage with the School over the coming months. A regular programme of two lectures per term at the British Academy began this Autumn with Professor Paul Cartledge who set the standard for this series. Unfortunately, due to a security alert, Natalie Haynes’ lecture on 24 November 2017 had to be cancelled at the last moment but has now been rescheduled. We are grateful to the Institute of Classical Studies for co-hosting

Dr Bettina Tsigarida’s fascinating talk on the history of Pella from the Bronze Age to Roman times. Looking ahead, the Ghika, Craxton and Leigh Fermor exhibition at the British Museum will be a major fixture in next year’s programme, including private guided tours with exhibition curators, Sir Michael Llewellyn-Smith and Evita Arapoglou, and a lecture on John Craxton by Ian Collins at the British Academy. More collaborative events with institutions across London and beyond are being planned, so please do keep an eye out for these in your in-box or on the School’s website and social media.

We are immensely grateful to all those who support the School during this important period in its 130-year history. Your contributions enable us to

maintain the margin of excellence of our activities from research to teaching and publications. Your support also contributes to maintaining the School's estate in Athens, where the exterior of the Upper House received an extensive restoration this summer (funded by an anonymous donor), and to our fieldwork, thanks to Richard Heyhoe's generous donation of a 'drone', used for the first time this year on Kythera. We are also grateful for several large donations over recent months, including those from Helen Hughes-Brock, George Cornelius, Dr Oliver Dickinson, Dr Alistar H. Jackson, and Sir Michael Llewellyn-Smith. The Friends of the British School at Athens, both in Greece and the UK, continue to support our work generously. We are also indebted to Her Excellency Kate Smith for hosting a memorable dinner in Athens in November, attended by



Right: the Director, Carol Bell (Chair of Council) and Malcolm Schofield (former Chair of Council) inspect the recently-renovated Upper House



Left: the BSA 'drone' being flown for the first time by new IT Officer Chavdar Tzochev during fieldwork on Kythera in 2017

some of the BSA's most generous and valued supporters in Greece. Last, but by no means least, I would like to thank all who have given valuable time to discuss their personal experience of the BSA

with me. Your thoughts are invaluable input to formulating the School's Development content.

Nicholas Salmon

WELCOMES & A FAREWELL

Since our last issue, Philippa Waller, London Secretary since 2011, has moved on to a post at Sir John Soane's Museum. We thank her warmly for all her work for the BSA and wish her the very best for the future. Conversely, we welcome to the BSA Kate Smith, as Philippa's replacement, and Nicholas Salmon as Development Officer. In Athens we are very pleased to welcome Dr Chavdar Tzochev as our new IT Officer, replacing Jean-Sébastien Gros. We also note with pleasure that Dr Matthew Skuse, former Macmillan-Rodewald Student, has been appointed as a Teaching Fellow at the University of Edinburgh.



Above left: Kate Smith, London Secretary, and Nicholas Salmon, Development Officer in the BSA's London office; above right: IT Officer Chavdar Tzochev

Introduction to Ceramic Petrology

In May 2017 the Fitch Laboratory hosted its training course on the application of ceramic petrology to the archaeological study of ceramics for the eighth time. From a large number of applicants, twelve participants were selected including five doctoral students, five postdoctoral researchers (of which four were Marie Curie fellows, 2 based in Cambridge) and two academics. The varied academic and cultural backgrounds of the participants, created again a very vibrant and stimulating environment both for those teaching and being taught. The two-week course involved 60 contact hours, including daily lectures and practicals in the laboratory, during which participants were introduced to optical polarising light microscopy, the identification

of the main rock-forming minerals, the use and interpretation of geological maps and the analysis of ceramic thin sections to

“Well organised, well executed, fun and useful. It answered all my expectations”



Scenes from the course from the laboratory to the field

reconstruct provenance and technology. Once again this year the course emphasised experimental potting, from clay paste preparation to firing, to provide participants with some experience in the practicalities involved in potters' choices, reflected in the fabrics they will be analysing and interpreting. A field class on Aegina provided hands-on training in prospection for, and sampling of, raw materials, as well as observation of contemporary potting practices in a traditional pottery workshop. Each participant had an opportunity to test their newly acquired knowledge in an individual ceramic petrology project using a small set of individually assigned archaeological and geological samples. Highlights of the course were participants' presentations of their project and communal firing of their pots at a farewell barbeque in the BSA garden on the final day.

The course will next run in 2019.

Prehistoric, Greek and Roman Pottery Course

This course was held at Knossos for the fifth consecutive year in April with 16 postgraduate students and academics from 15 institutions in the UK and elsewhere. The varied academic backgrounds created a close-knit group



Participants gain practical experience of pot-making at Thrapsano

and made for a stimulating environment for students and instructors.

The course was coordinated by the BSA Knossos Curator, Dr Kostis Christakis, and taught by Todd Whitelaw (UCL), Colin Macdonald (BSA), Conor Trainor (University of Warwick), Antonio Bianco (University of Crete), John Gait (BSA Fitch Laboratory), with guest lecturers, Emmanuela Apostolaki (University of Athens), Georgia Flouda, Eirini Galli and Giorgos Rethemiotakis (Hellenic Ministry of Culture and Sports) and Mimika Giannopoulou (University of Crete / Mediterranean Archaeological Society). The recently renovated installations of the Knossos Research Centre provided a comfortable environment for study commented on favourably by all participants.

The course had two main components: hands-on sessions using chronologically specific assemblages of pottery from the Neolithic to the late Roman period, drawn from the rich collections of the Knossos Stratigraphical Museum and workshops focussing on key skills such as macroscopic fabric analysis, forming techniques and drawing. Lectures included theoretical aspects of pottery production, distribution

“Very well organized, planned and executed. It was interesting to participate on a course where the organizers genuinely cared about the overall experience of participants”

and consumption, methodological issues in the analysis of pottery assemblages from surveys versus excavations and field classes on important Bronze Age and Greek-Roman archaeological sites. George Dalamvelas and Michalis Ploumakis, traditional craftsmen from the potting villages of Margarites and Thrapsano respectively, engaged the participants in many aspects of potting technology. Students were also introduced to many aspects of Cretan nature and culture.

Once again we are grateful for financial support from the Classical Association.

The course next runs 3–15 April 2018.

EVENTS PAST (JUNE–DECEMBER 2017)

PUBLIC LECTURES

- Maria Andreadaki-Vlazaki (Secretary General, Hellenic Ministry of Culture & Sports): ‘Τελετουργική θυσία στο ΥΜΙΙΒ ανακτορικό κέντρο της Κυδωνίας (αρχές του 13ου αι. π.Χ.)’ (Knossos Summer Lecture)
- Vassiliki Sythiakaki (Director, Ephorate of Antiquities of Heraklion): ‘Από την πόλη στο κάστρο: Οικιστικές μεταβολές στην Κρήτη κατά τους μεταβατικούς χρόνους (7ος – 9ος αι. μ.Χ.)’ (Knossos Summer Lecture)
- Paul Cartledge (Emeritus A.G. Leventis Professor, University of Cambridge): ‘Spartan Race-ism: an Other view’ (London)
- Bettina Tsigarida (Director, Ephorate of Antiquities of Pella): ‘Pella: the great capital of the Macedonian kingdom’ (BSA-ICS Lecture, London)
- Angie Hobbs (University of Sheffield): ‘Democracy, demagoguery and Plato’ (BSA-ICS-NHRF Autumn Lecture, Athens)

UPPER HOUSE SEMINARS

- Kostas Paschalidis (National Archaeological Museum): ‘Το μυκηναϊκό νεκροταφείο

του Κλάους Πατρών: τα κατάλοιπα ενός λαμπρού κόσμου στο τέλος εποχής’

Margarita Gleba (University of Cambridge): ‘Unravelling the fabric of the past: Mediterranean textile cultures in the First Millennium BCE’

Anna Lucia D’Agata (Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche, Rome): ‘Iron Age Cilicia and the Greek connection (10th–8th centuries BC): cultural hegemonies, material entanglements and local identities’

Kostis Christakis (BSA): ‘Οι αποθήκες του άνακτα: storage and socio-political changes at Late Bronze Age Knossos’

Roderick Bailey (University of Oxford): ‘The British experience of the Great Fire of Thessaloniki of 1917’

FITCH-WIENER LABORATORIES SEMINAR SERIES

Myrsini Gouma (Free University of Amsterdam): ‘Living on the lake: a geoarchaeological study on the lake dwelling settlement of Dispilio

Sariel Shalev (Zinman Institute, Haifa): ‘Why are scientists afraid of portable XRF in archaeology?’

WORKSHOPS

‘The wider island of Pelops: a workshop in honour of Professor Chris Mee’

‘Cyprus, female voice and memory. Literature, arts and history in the works of Niki Marangou’

FRIENDS’ LECTURES

Eleni Konstantinidi-Syvriddi (National Archaeological Museum) & Akis Goumas (Goldsmith): ‘Reviving the art of the Mycenaean goldsmith’ (Athens)

Paul Halstead (University of Sheffield): ‘Indigenous cattle, bristly pigs, wild goats and immortal sheep: traditional and ancient animal husbandry in Greece’ (London)

Richard Buxton (University of Bristol): ‘Cyclops: a portrait of an ogre from Antiquity until today’ (London)

FUTURE EVENTS (JANUARY–JUNE 2018)

PUBLIC LECTURES

- Natalie Haynes (Author): ‘The Children of Jocasta’ (18 January, London)
- John Bennet (Director, BSA): ‘The work of the School in 2017’ (6 February, London; 13 February, Thessaloniki; 15 February, Athens)
- Colin Renfrew & Michael Boyd (University of Cambridge): ‘The sanctuary on Keros and the settlement of Dhaskalio in the light of

recent research’ (13 February, Thessaloniki; 15 February, Athens)

Peter Frankopan (University of Oxford): ‘Restoring the Byzantine Empire. Constantinople, Hellenism and the global middle ages’ (AGM Lecture, 6 February, London)

Stephen Lambert (University of Cardiff): ‘Attic inscriptions online’ (Visiting Fellow Lecture, 5 March, Athens)

Ruth Macrides (University of Birmingham): ‘The Scottish connection in Byzantine and Modern Greek Studies’ (Bader Archive Lecture, 9 May, Athens)

Ian Collins (Art Historian): ‘John Craxton, title to be confirmed’ (10 May, London)

Ian Freestone (UCL): ‘The long Roman glass industry’ (Fitch Visiting Fellow Lecture, 14 May, Athens)

John Kittmer (Former UK Ambassador to Greece): 'Title to be confirmed' (May/June, London)

David Sedley (University of Cambridge): 'Xenocrates and the invention of Platonism: a textual approach' (Michael Frede Memorial Lecture, 5 June, Athens)

UPPER HOUSE SEMINARS (IN ATHENS)

Anna Moles (Richard Bradford McConnell Student/UCL): 'The impact of urbanism on human health and diet at Knossos from the Hellenistic to Late Antique periods' (22 January)

Vassileia Manidaki (Acropolis Restoration Service): 'Τα πρόσωπα των λίθων – νεώτερη έρευνα για τους αποτετημένους λίθους της Παρθενώνας ζωφόρου' (29 January)

Stacey Prickett (University of Roehampton): 'Dancing nations at the Athens Festival: cultural diplomacy during the Cold War' (26 February).

Eirini Karamouzi (Early Career Fellow/ University of Sheffield): 'Troublemaker or Peacemaker? Andreas Papandreou, the policy of peace and the Cold War' (12 March)

Panagiotis Poulos (University of Athens): 'Musical topographies of late Ottoman Istanbul' (19 March)

Ioanna Sitaridou (University of Cambridge): 'Romeyka in Turkey: throwing new light on the historical development of the Greek language' (26 March)

Eirini Avramopoulou (A.G. Leventis Fellow in Hellenic Studies): 'Histories and geographies of displacement, trauma and asylums in Leros island' (16 April)

Huw Halstead (University of York / Macmillan-Rodewald Student): 'Reclaiming the land: belonging, place, and environmental transformation in Kambos, Western Thessaly' (7 May)

Florence Liard (Williams Fellow in Ceramic Petrology): 'Pottery trade and craftsmanship in late Byzantine to early Renaissance Greece: a petrological approach' (21 May)

FITCH-WIENER LABORATORIES SEMINAR SERIES (IN ATHENS)

Lente van Vrempt (Tel Aviv): 'The production and trade of Cypriot copper in the Late Bronze Age — from ore to ingot: unraveling the metallurgical chain' (27 February)

Alessandro Ceccarelli (University of Cambridge): 'The Potter's Wheel in South Asia: a Technological Re-examination of Bronze Age Craft Production in the Indus Zone' (30 May)

ARTIST IN RESIDENCE TALK AND OPEN STUDIO (IN ATHENS)

Lorraine Douglas (Chelsea College of Arts): 'The value of fragments' (16 May)

BSA/RESEARCH CENTRE FOR GREEK PHILOSOPHY OF THE ACADEMY OF ATHENS PHILOSOPHY SEMINARS (IN ATHENS)

Christopher Gill (University of Exeter): 'Stoic detachment — is this a myth?' and 'What does Stoic ethics have to contribute to modern moral philosophy?' (21 and 22 March).

MOBILITIES IN / OF CRISIS: CRITICAL INVESTIGATIONS (JOINT SEMINAR SERIES WITH THE ÉCOLE FRANÇAISE D'ATHÈNES) (IN ATHENS)

Lena Korma (EFA) / Katerina Gardika (University of Athens): 'Infectious diseases in motion: the case of Greece from the Balkan wars until 1922' (16 January)

Leyla Dakhli (Centre Marc Bloch, Berlin) / Eugenia Palieraki (Université de Cergy-Pontoise): 'Some thoughts on exiles, roots and mobility in modern Arab revolutionary experiences' (30 January)

Elena Chiti (LARHRA Lyon) / Efi Avdela (University of Cyprus): 'No home, many houses: women, mobility and crime in 1920 Alexandria' (13 February)

Sylvia Mugnano (University of Milano-Bicocca) / Thomas Maloutas (Harokopio University): 'Italy, one of the main refugees' frontlines

in Europe. From an adventurous landing to precarious housing' (27 February)

Dina Vaiou (National Technical University of Athens) / Camille Schmoll (Université Paris VII): 'Migration feminine en Europe du sud' (8 March)

Elisabeth Kirtsoglou (University of Durham) / Giorgos Tsimouris (Panteion University): 'Crisis, migration, neoliberalism: a post-colonial critique of bordering the margins of Europe' (20 March)

Sarah Green (University of Helsinki) / Nayanika Mathur (University of Cambridge): 'The perpetual crisis of managing animal mobilities' (27 March)

Athena Athanasiou (Panteion University) / Isabell Lorey (EIPCP – European Institute for Progressive Cultural Studies): 'Precarious subjectivation, critical desubjugation: roadmaps for alternative imaginaries' (4 May)

Leticia Sabsay (LSE) / Karma Chavez (University of Texas Austin): 'Anti-migrant affects and narratives in times of crisis' (22 May)

Banu Karca (Independent Researcher) / Elena Tzelepis (Columbia University): 'Art, crisis and mobility' (29 May)

GALLERY TOURS

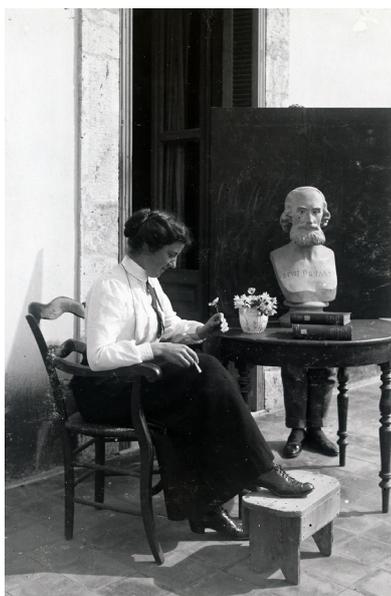
'Ghika, Craxton and Leigh Fermor: Charmed Lives in Greece', British Museum (Spring)

FRIENDS' LECTURES

Monica Hughes (University of Newcastle): 'The Little Metropolis in Athens and its Calendar Frieze' (30 January, London)

Further Friends UK lectures will be held in London on: 27 March 2018 (joint meeting with the Society for the Promotion of Byzantine Studies) and 15 May 2018

'Glasgow Greek Weekend', organised by the Scottish Hellenic Society of Glasgow in collaboration with the Scottish Hellenic Societies and the Friends UK (19–20 May 2018)



'Then and Now'! In 1911–12 a series of enigmatic photographs was taken of BSA members on the Finlay balcony; in 2017 the Archivist recreated the series with more recent members. Left: Margaret Hasluck; right: Lucy Lawrence, Richard Bradford McConnell Student

