

FROM THE DIRECTOR

It is a great pleasure to wish everyone a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year with this fourth issue of our newsletter offering up to date news of our activities to all who share our passion for study of the Hellenic world in all aspects and all periods.

A year ago I wrote that '[t]he wall around our premises is a highly porous membrane, through which many pass...'. At that time I could hardly have imagined that we would be looking back on how that 'porosity' allowed 6,500 to visit our garden between mid-September and mid-November to experience the NEON organisation's City Project 2018 'Prosaic Origins', an exhibition of sculpture by Andreas Lolis. The sense of loss generated by what now seem like empty spaces is mitigated by the knowledge that a physical catalogue is in preparation as a permanent memento.

The UK Embassy was our partner in another collaboration that took place on 4 November: 'The British Open Day'. Visitors signed up for guided tours of the Ambassador's Residence, former home of Eleftherios Venizelos, and the BSA's Upper House, Hostel and Library, and Fitch Laboratory.

John Bennet (L) welcomes visitors, including HMA Kate Smith (R) to the BSA as part of 'The British Open Day'



Both these collaborations received positive media coverage and raised the BSA's profile here in Athens considerably. Alongside these events, our regular programme in Athens and the UK continued. One highlight for me was a performance at the BSA of the *Odyssey* — in two hours — by UK-based storytellers Hugh Lupton and Daniel Morden, part of a conference *From Homer to Hatzi-Yavrouda — Aspects of oral narration in the Greek tradition* organised by the Danish Institute at Athens; the storytelling performance was made possible through the generosity of BSA supporter Nicholas Petmezas. All our events — past and future — are listed at the end of this newsletter and many

are available to view on our recently redesigned website.

The website redesign is part of our Development programme, about which there is more below, including a reminder of how to sign up to our new tiered supporter structure in effect from 1 January 2019. I offer warm thanks to all who have already chosen to continue their support at any of our three levels — Friends, Pendlebury or Director's Circle — or, indeed, have pledged a legacy and thus become members of our 1886 Society.

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

John Bennet

BSA FIELDWORK 2018

Archaeology remains an important aspect of the BSA's activities and we were delighted to contribute two papers (by Fitch Laboratory Director, Evangelia Kiriati, and Knossos Curator, Kostis Christakis) to the recent conference *Φιλό-ξενη Αρχαιολογία: Foreign Archaeological Schools and Institutes in Greece*, organised by the Ministry of Culture and Sports as part of the celebration as the European Year of Cultural Heritage. The accompanying exhibition *Moments from the Work of the Foreign Archaeological Schools in Greece*, displayed in the Fetihye Mosque, was also enriched by extensive material from the BSA's Archive. This summer we again enjoyed lectures at Knossos in June, July and September on peripheral and palatial centres in prehistoric Crete, Catholic religious orders in Venetian Herakleion and the travels of Mercy Money-Coutts Seiradaki, while those in London in November heard an impressive lecture on recent finds from the Thessaloniki Metro works.

Map showing locations of BSA Fieldwork and Study in 2018



Fieldwork continued in 2018 at Olynthos, Dhaskalio and Kato Kouphonisi, Knossos and Koutroulou Magoula. There were also study seasons for the Kenchreai Quarries Project, Knossos (KULP and Gypsades), Lefkandi, Mycenae and Palaikastro.

We are most grateful to Dr Maria Andreadaki-Vlazaki, Secretary General of the Ministry of Culture & Sports, Drs Eleni Korka and Polyxeni Adam-Veleni, successive Directors General of Antiquities, and to Dr Elena Kountouri, Director of Prehistoric & Classical 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 and Dr Yiota Kassimi (Corinthia), Dr Efthymia Karantzali (Fthiotis & Evrytania), Dr Vassiliki Sythiakaki (Herakleion), Dr Alkistis Papadimitriou (Argolid), Drs Pari Kalamara and Angeliki Simosi (Euboea), Mrs Evangelia Pantou (Laconia), Mrs Chryssa Sofianou (Lasithi), and Dr Stella Chrysoulaki (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, Loeb Classical Library Foundation, Brown University,

Universities of Leicester, Liverpool, Michigan (Classics Department and Kelsey Museum), Oxford, UCL, McDonald Institute Cambridge, Cyprus Institute, All Souls and Merton Colleges Oxford, Delmas Foundation, Gerda Henkel Stiftung, Society of Antiquaries of London, American Philosophical Society, EZ-dot, Cosmote, A.G. Leventis Foundation, the Stavros Niarchos Foundation, Blue Star Ferries, plus many private donations.

Further information on these projects will appear in *Archaeology in Greece Online* and *Archaeological Reports*, and we will report again on research and other activities of the Fitch Laboratory and the Knossos Research Centre in the June 2019 newsletter.

Olynthos 2018

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

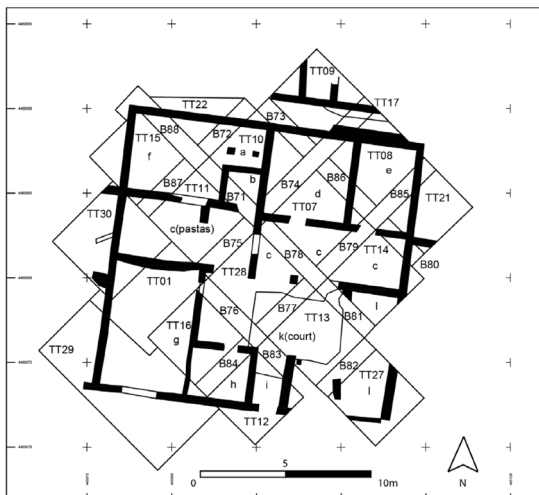
Goals for the 2018 season on the North Hill were to continue investigation of house **B ix 6**, working towards completely revealing its final occupation phase and investigating the range and distribution of activities taking place there; re-opening of Test Trench 3 (TT03) in order to clarify the character of activities along the northeast periphery of the hill; and continued investigation of the organisation of settlement and the distribution of activities across the hill through continued surface collection on the eastern and southern parts of the hill not previously investigated.

The picture of the layout of house **B ix 6** in its final phase is now more coherent. As hypothesised in 2015, the house was

entered from the street on the south via corridor **I**, and space **h** is now identified as an *andron*, on the basis of its position and other features, although we have not located a plaster or mosaic floor. The western boundary wall of the house is very well preserved with a well-built socle surviving to a height of at least five courses in places, acting as a terrace to retain the soil beneath the floors — at a higher level — of neighbouring house B ix 4 to the west. The southern edge of the *pastas* roof can now be seen to have been supported by a series of three columns or posts, for which square limestone bases survive. Within the B ix 6 *pastas*, traces of a north-south wall running between the central base and the south wall now appear to result from a re-configuration of this area after the original construction, perhaps

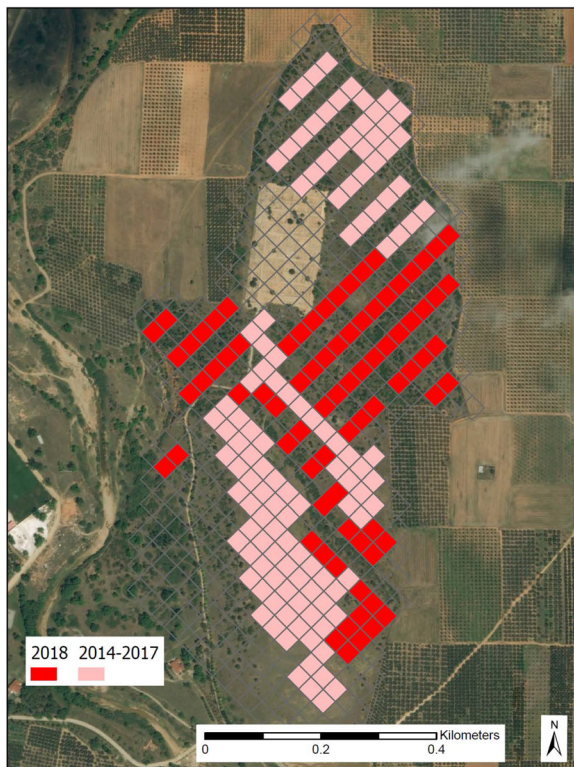


Satellite image of the North and South hills, showing areas excavated in 2018. D. Stone



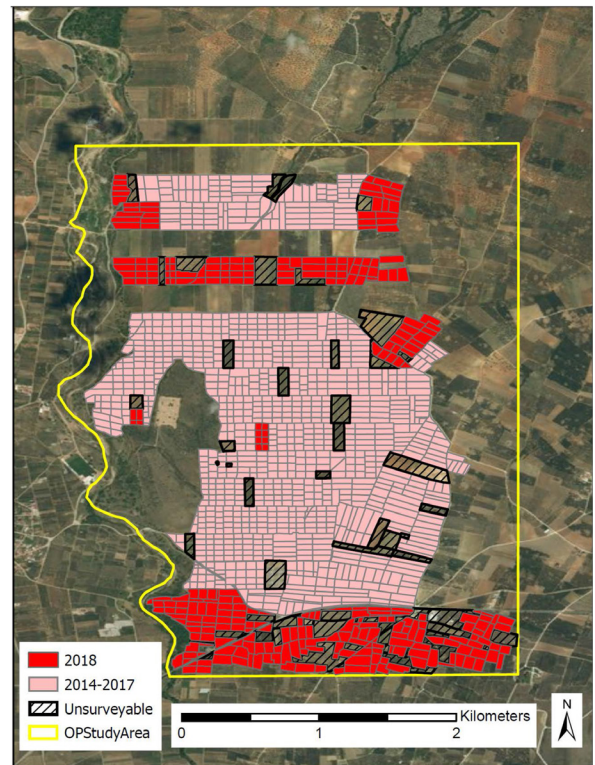
Sketch-plan and photomosaic of house B ix 6 at the end of the 2018 season. F. Stefanou/D. Stone





Left: Satellite photograph showing grid squares collected in 2018 in relation to those in previous years. D. Stone

Right: Satellite photograph showing units collected in the Lower City in 2018 and in previous years. D. Stone



seeking to accommodate an area with a considerable natural slope. The main room of the oikos unit (f) can now be seen to have been entered from the *pastas* via a doorway towards its western end. Within f a rectangular structure of baked clay was partially revealed, which may have been used for some kind of manufacturing or processing (the absence of ashes or signs of burning suggests that it was not a hearth). Finally, the flue (b) was apparently not entered directly from f as no trace of a doorway was found in its west wall.

One of the outstanding questions concerns the range of identifiable activities, or functional areas, in different sectors of the North Hill. Geophysical survey in the northeast periphery of the hill indicated an organisation different from the grid-pattern observed on much of the North Hill. TT03, first investigated following discovery of an unusually large magnetic anomaly by geophysical survey in 2014, revealed an exceptionally large — possibly unique — clay pithos, over 1.5m in diameter, and other features, possibly of ritual character. Given the generally non-residential features in this trench, re-investigation offered an opportunity to collect useful comparative data to house Bix6.

TT03 was extended as Trench 31 and the combined configuration of walls here resembles a parallelogram, composed of three walls, each comprising a different lithic matrix, with an apparent opening on the west. Faint outlines of two circular features may be traces of postholes. The finds from TT31 confirm the associations

noted in 2014 with non-residential activities, notably three beehives and a complete grinding stone with a lateral lead clamp still attached to one side.

Surface collections were carried out on a total of 80 30 × 30m grid squares (0.07 km²) on the hill. The material indicated dense settlement across the hill in Antiquity and the majority of the pottery was dated to the Classical period.

On the South Hill, work continued in trench TT23, started in 2017 to investigate the potential date at which the grid was established. GPR data had indicated the existence of early deposits and features there, approximately 1.50m below the current surface. Under the paved surface of the road identified in 2017 a preparation deposit was located, and beneath that an earlier paved street composed of smaller stones. A clay-like deposit comprising collapsed architectural material, mudbricks, pottery, shells and fragments of bone extended below these contexts, most

probably belonging to earlier buildings destroyed and re-used to fill the area. When this deposit was removed a semi-circular ash-like deposit came to light, an installation or hearth, dating to the Archaic period, before the Persian destruction. Investigation of the pit showed that it was lined with stones and was cut down into an earlier, larger pit, itself cut down into deposits extending under the second paved street.

Beyond the confines of the archaeological site field walking continued in 2018 over an area of 1.11 km² (a total of 297 units) of the Lower City. The majority of the work covered a strip of land some 600m north of the North Hill. Artefact density was relatively low here, although one concentration was noted on top of a hill overlooking the river and the northern edge of the city. As in previous years, most of the material discovered dated to the Classical period, with a small amount of Byzantine and Late Roman pottery.



Photo model of TT23 at the end of the 2018 season. F Stefanou

Keros-Naxos Seaways 2018

Colin Renfrew and Michael Boyd (Cambridge) report on the fourth and final field season of the Keros-Naxos Seaways Project, which has focused on the 'Small Cyclades', the archipelago of small islands located between Naxos, Ios and Amorgos in the south-central Cyclades. Combining survey with excavation, it has uncovered remarkable evidence for architecture and town-planning, craft activities, and the widespread import of raw materials and finished goods: the first clear evidence for incipient urbanisation in the early Cyclades.

Previous work by the BSA on Keros (2006–2008, now fully published) had focused on the site of Early Bronze Age ritual depositions of broken Cycladic figurines, marble vessels, and pottery, located at Kavos at the western end of the now-deserted island of Keros. That earlier project had also begun investigation of the islet of Dhaskalio, connected to Keros by a causeway in the Early Bronze Age (when the sea level was lower), where traces of settlement were located.

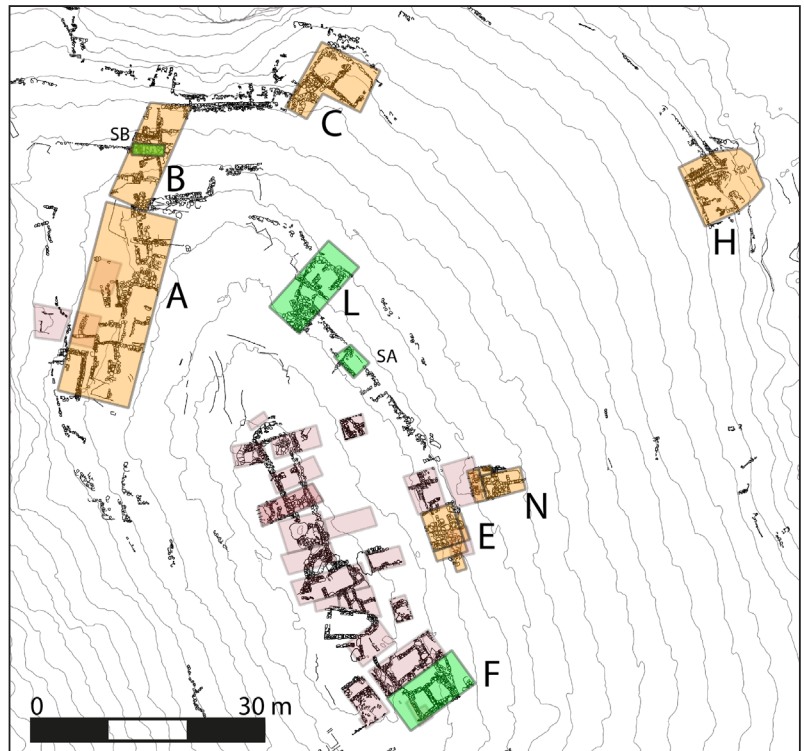
This year saw the third season of excavations on Dhaskalio in the current programme. Six excavation trenches were open this year. The largest trench (A) was located on the gently sloping northwest plateau below the summit, offering the only large relatively flat area on the islet. Excavations in 2016 and 2017 had removed very large quantities of collapsed stone. The hard work of the previous years finally paid off, as clear outlines of buildings and the pathways connecting them were revealed, and excavation at floor level and below produced unexpected results. At the north end of the trench a passageway is now fully defined, with three branches facilitating traffic in several directions. At the convergence of the three access routes is a flat area of flagstones. This nodal point was the intersection of key paths leading north (downslope), east (toward the summit), southeast (to the upper terrace in Trench A), west, to a lower terrace, and south, into the main

building. Here two rooms were excavated to bedrock. One of these contained a concentration of stone tools and discs framed by slabs embedded in the floor. Below the floor levels here and to the south, simple hearths used for casting copper were located in bedrock hollows.

Two trenches were set on the north side of the islet to investigate a network of impressive walls visible before the start of the excavation. Trench B was set immediately to the north of Trench A, in the hope of finding a pathway from these large walls to the area of Trench A. Results in 2018 were spectacular: a flight of steps from the bottom of the trench leading to an area of flagstones marked by no less than four petroglyphs at the point where the path divides. It has been argued that petroglyphs at other sites (such as Vathy in Astypalaia) mark important points on paths of movement: this is confirmed on

the Dhaskalio staircase (also on the other side of the island in Trench E). This stair also covered a drain whose terminus was located a few metres north of the trench at the cliff-edge, one of several complex drains found in the excavations. The path divided mid-way up the trench, with one branch going left into unexcavated areas, and the other going to the right, through a room with a large vessel carved from local stone set into a bench, toward the direction of Trench A, probably meeting up with the passageways located there. Finally, a third metallurgical hearth was located in this trench, in close association with a 'baking pan' (a large, plate-like ceramic shape) which, when examined by portable XRF, showed raised levels of copper.

On the other side of the north face of the islet, Trench C had previously revealed the only dense animal bone midden on the site. This year excavation focused on



Excavation trenches on Dhaskalio in 2018 (yellow), in 2016–2017 (green) and in 2007–2008 (pink)



Left: Dhaskalio, Trench A: intersection of pathways and stairs in the northern part

Right: Dhaskalio, Trench A: cache of tools set in the floor of a room in the centre





Above left: Dhaskalio, Trench B: flight of steps in the northern part



Above right: Dhaskalio, Trench B: petroglyphs on four flagstones at an intersection of pathways

two rooms close to the cliff edge. A floor level was excavated with intact pots, tools and triton shells. The small room to the southwest contained a large built drain feature. This probably connected with another drain in the first room.

Downslope to the east, Trench H had already revealed the main entranceway to the site. This year excavation proceeded through several relaid floor levels in the two rooms to the south of the entrance, reaching bedrock. Here two metallurgical hearths were found, one showing evidence for vitrification resulting from very high temperatures. The five hearths found at Dhaskalio constitute unique direct evidence for the production of metal artefacts at this time.

Upslope on the east side of the island two nearby trenches were excavated. Trench E was placed over the massive passageway through the largest terrace wall on the islet, just below the summit. Here a petroglyph was located just above the stairs on the south side. Trench N, immediately to the east, revealed a complex of walls. Some of these date to the earliest period of the site, Phase A (2750–2550 BC), providing crucial evidence for

this earliest period, contemporary with the main use of the two Special Deposits located on Keros, across the causeway. However, it is clear that the floruit of Dhaskalio was in Phase B (2550–2400 BC), after the main period of use of the Special Deposits. All of the deposits excavated this year, with the exception of those in Trench N, are of Phase B.

At the same time as the excavation on Dhaskalio, field survey was carried out on the nearby island of Kato Kouphonisi, midway between Keros and Naxos. Survey of this small island (3.7 km²) complements the larger surveys carried out on Keros (2012–2013) and on southeast Naxos (2015). Results suggest Kato Kouphonisi was more densely inhabited in the Early Bronze Age than either Naxos or Keros, with at least one major site toward its western end. Late Roman and Modern are the other two main periods evidenced, with traces of Mycenaean and Geometric habitation.

The project now moves into the study and publication phase, which will continue to the end of 2020, after which results will be published in three volumes by the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research. The project has already demonstrated that Dhaskalio

was the largest known settlement of its period in the Cyclades, with a planned and impressive architecture, prodigious evidence for metalworking, and import of materials both from surrounding islands and further afield. The architectural programme of Phase B indicates a remarkable degree of pre-planning, seen in the placement and use of massive terraces to form building platforms all over the island, the placement of passageways and stairs in order to effect movement between terraces and from bottom to top, and the use of well-designed drainage systems in many places. It is remarkable this was achieved using marble imported painstakingly from Naxos.

Colin Renfrew and Michael Boyd will present the work of the Keros-Naxos Seaways project in more detail at the BSA's Annual Meeting at the British Academy on 5 February 2019.



Left: Dhaskalio, Trench E: flight of stairs and entranceway through the massive retaining wall on the east side of the summit



Right: Dhaskalio, Trench E: petroglyph set into the flight of stairs

Geophysical Survey of Roman Knossos 2018

Daniel Stewart (Leicester) and Jennifer Baird (Birkbeck) report on a fourth and final season of geophysical investigations at Knossos with the overall goal of providing a working knowledge of the urban layout of Roman Knossos.

Four seasons of geophysical prospection suggest that there were at least 3 different orientations to the layout in its latest period of occupation, probably driven by topography. Earlier work, further supported by the 2018 season, strongly suggests that Roman period inhabitants of Knossos used Minoan architectural features in the layout of portions of the city (primarily close to the river, and immediately west and north of the Minoan Palace). The broader implication is that the large-scale landscape interventions of the Bronze Age impacted the inhabitants of the Roman city thousands of years later.

The project has demonstrated the efficacy of geophysics within this landscape. Aggregate data offer a meaningful and worthwhile way to build up a larger picture of the urban topography. In the first two seasons a wide area of the valley was covered with magnetometry, while seasons 3 and 4 focused on targeted examination with Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) and tests of resistivity. The aims for 2018, were: continued targeted use of GPR over the survey area, together with systematic GPS mapping of known standing remains; further refinement of the 'orthogonal' plan in centre of city; further exploration of the eastern, northern, and southern edges of survey area, with the aim of tracing road networks and a possible interface between city and countryside; and deployment of



Gord Macdonald (assisted by KRC cat Erofili) sets up the project's GPS base station over the Taverna's control point

additional landscape-scale investigative techniques such as targeted T-LiDAR and photogrammetry.

The GPR equipment used was a GSSI UtilityScan DF, using two digital antennas, one providing a detailed snapshot up to 1m in depth, the other coarser data down to 5m. As in previous years, we also used a Leica ICON 60 GPS base-station with a GS08plus Rover to help locate both the grid layouts for the geophysical survey and to record significant structural features in the landscape.

In 2018 a further 1.5 ha were covered with GPR, making a total of 3 ha, mostly within areas already covered with magnetometry. Total area coverage for the geophysical survey was around 17 ha. Hood and Smyth estimated the size of the Roman city at 50–60 ha in size, while Whitelaw suggests around 70 ha

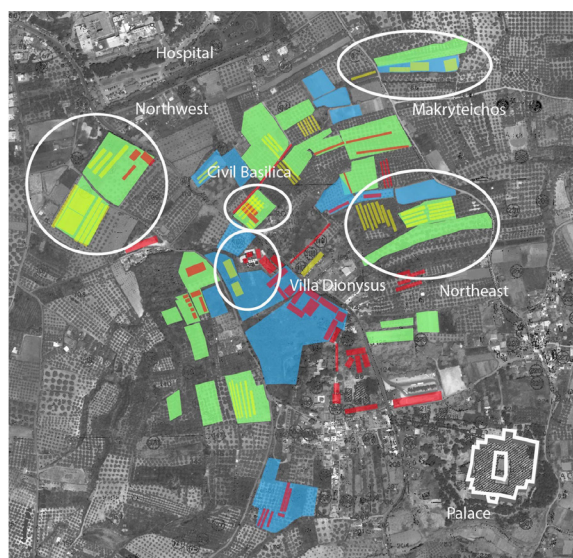
based on the results of the Knossos Urban Landscape Project (KULP).

Although interpretation of all results has yet to be finalised, the data revealed are intriguing: 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, as indicated in the overall interpretation. This overall picture of the city is increasingly complicated, but the general conclusion is clear: this is a dense urban landscape exhibiting multiple, intersecting layouts.

In the 'Northwest Area' of the city (where survey began in 2015), GPR in 2018 allowed the identification of many more rectilinear features, and the extraction of much more detail. There appears to be evidence of at least three courtyard structures, probably domestic, and a range of rooms/features. There are no clearly identifiable streets.

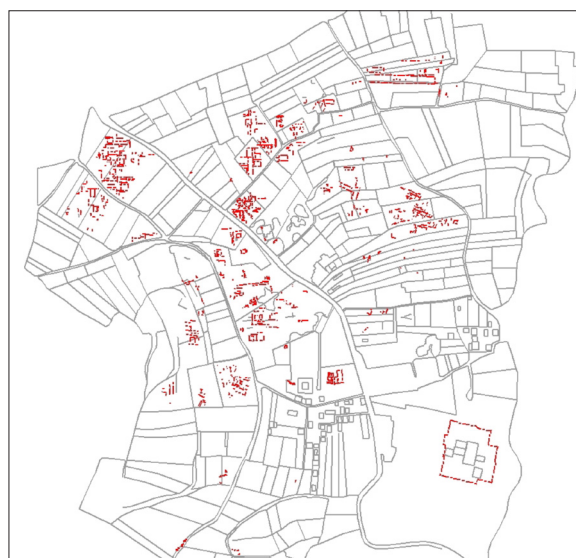
The so-called 'Northeast Area' was previously identified as an area where multiple grid layouts intersected and that can be seen in the 2018 results too. Unlike the broadly north–south orthogonality of the area further west, this side of the valley (which is more heavily terraced), has a distinct northeast–southwest axis. The central block here shows evidence of two distinct layouts: a more North–South axis to the west and a Northeast–Southwest layout to the east. The North–South layout is also evident further west, currently on a terrace above the central block. The different layouts here probably reflect ancient topographic differences and evidence of terracing, perhaps originally Minoan in date, given the broad alignment with Minoan features.

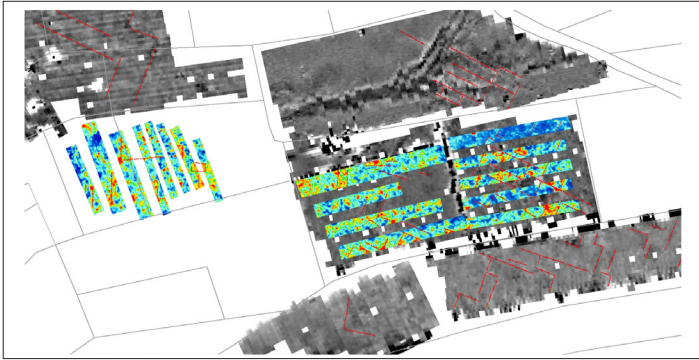
Around the remains of the Civil Basilica, more of an apsidal structure (with walls partially extant) was revealed. It is roughly on the same alignment as the rest of the city grid in this area, which runs North–



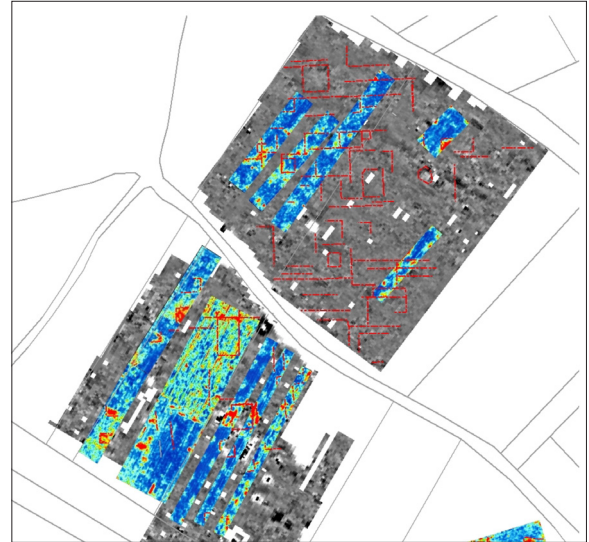
Left: Areas covered by GPR in 2018 (yellow) and 2017 (red) and by magnetometry in 2016 (blue) and 2015 (green), showing areas discussed in the text

Right: Total area covered by geophysical investigation showing overall interpretation of results





Above: The 'Northeast Area' with interpretation of results



Right: The 'Northwest Area' with interpretation of results

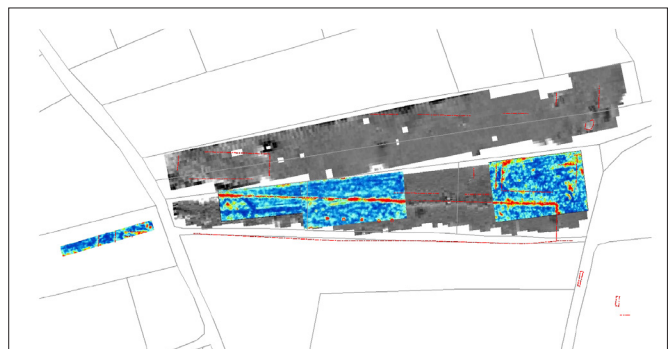
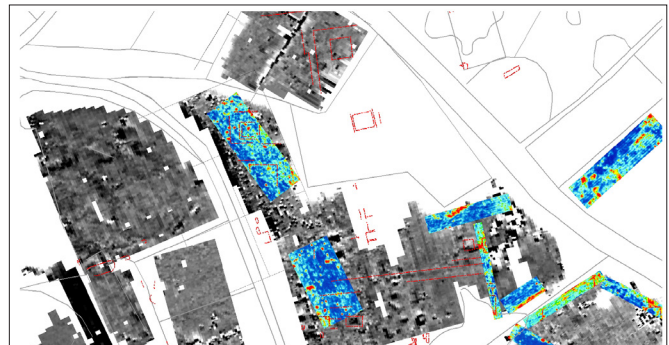
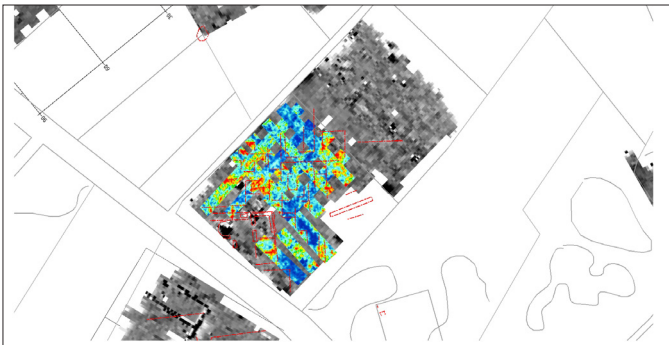
South. There appear to be significant structures around this building to the north and west, but these North–South orientated structures are not on the same alignment as the remains of the Civil Basilica. It is possible that the Civil Basilica overlies an earlier orthogonal area of the city, suggesting evidence of phasing. More refined analysis of the geophysical data may help untangle the various phases based on depth of response. If Knossos had a Forum area, it possibly lay to the east of the Civil Basilica (if it is Roman in date and not Late Antique).

Continued exploration with the GPR in the area of the Villa Dionysus shows another courtyard house on the western terrace above the current villa. To the south there is clear evidence for a street in both the magnetometry and the GPR data. North of the villa there is another possible

courtyard structure, or an extension of the villa itself, given its proximity.

The area around the Makryteichos provided perhaps the most immediately satisfying GPR data in 2018. As previously suggested, the standing wall is probably the back of a terrace supporting a stoa and associated structures. GPR results not only show most of the stoa, but also record five of the column bases on the interior colonnade. Also visible is the western return of the stoa wall, and, to the north, an East–West and a potential North–South street, and a large rectangular structure.

GPR work in 2018 was supplemented with a test of a T-LiDAR 3D laser scanner. Producing over 900,000 single point measurements a second, the device produces a 'point cloud', from which, when combined with images taken with a panoramic camera (iSTAR 360) at the same focal height, it is possible to create a highly accurate navigable 3-D model. Application of the technique has implications for monitoring the condition of monuments, revising architectural plans, and public outreach.



Top left: The 'Civil Basilica Area' with interpretation of results

Top right: The 'Villa Dionysus Area' with interpretation of results

Above: The 'Makryteichos Area' with interpretation of results

Left: The Villa Dionysus 'point cloud' with colour matching

Koutroulou Magoula Archaeology and Archaeological Ethnography Project 2018

Nina Kyprissi-Apostolika (Director Emerita, Ephorate of Speleology and Palaeoanthropology of Southern Greece), Vasilis Tsamis (UCL) and Yannis Hamilakis (Brown) report on the 2018 season of this collaborative project focused on the tell of Koutroulou Magoula in Thessaly.

As in 2017, the major focus was on exploration of the slope and periphery, while excavation also continued on the top of the tell, where work helped clarify questions about the use of space in different temporal moments and to understand better contextual associations. To explore the use of space and social practices here, trenches Z1 and Z2 were reopened. While excavating the eastern edge of Z1 and the western edge of Z2 a robber's cut and pit was located and explored, apparently dug by the Neolithic inhabitants of the site to retrieve and reuse the stones of a wall: the first time that it can be shown that people dug in the rubble of the previous houses to retrieve stone for subsequent building projects. Across the Z2 area the team identified the existence of consecutive floor layers and thick (more than 0.15m) trample surfaces, with organic inclusions, rich in pottery and animal bones. Work in trenches Z2/Z1 confirmed the impression from previous seasons that this was an extremely dynamic area in terms of use



Trenches Z2 and Z1 showing frequent and rich building activity; Right: Poster for the 'Itineraries' performance (designed by Brown/RISD student, Remy Poisson)



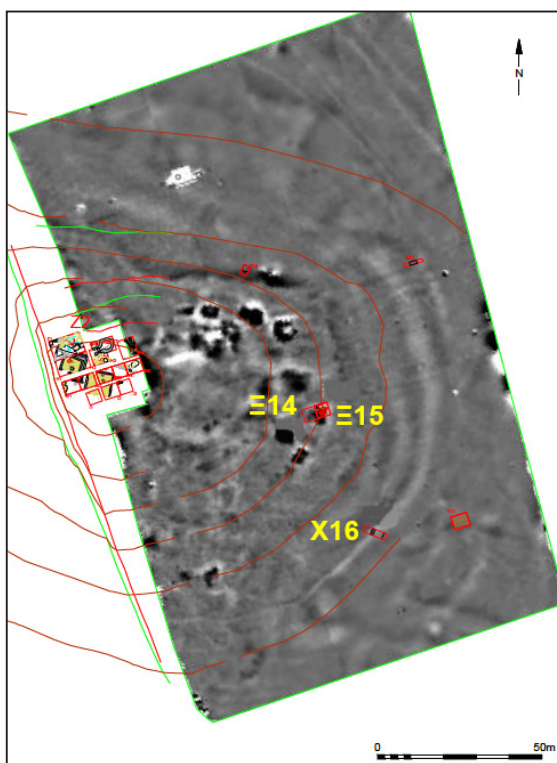
and building activity; indeed, it appears that building activities were on-going, a life project for the Neolithic inhabitants of the site, with walls built and destroyed at fairly short intervals and floors laid, maintained and re-laid frequently.

More striking results were in store on the slope and at the periphery of the tell. In 2018 work continued west of trench $\Xi 15$, in new trench $\Xi 14$. This area yielded many finds, most prominently chipped stone, including an obsidian microblade core, a group of large chocolate chert blades, apparently bundled together, perhaps with a perishable organic material, and a rare, probably Late Neolithic, spear point made of honey chert, most likely from present day Bulgaria, according to the project's chipped stone specialist. In 2017 the first possible evidence for a pottery kiln area was revealed here, while this year's investigations suggest the possibility – yet to be confirmed – that there may have been a series of kiln installations. In the same area an adult inhumation burial was uncovered, which previous experience suggests probably dates to the Medieval period, as with the burial found on top of the mound in 2011. AMS dating samples were taken.

The most striking result, however, was to be found at

the edge of the settlement in Trench X16, whose primary purpose was to identify and record the edges of the ditch that had appeared in geophysical survey in 2011–12. In 2018, it proved possible successfully to identify this ditch and to locate its west and east edges. It was probably curvilinear with a northeast–southwest orientation, surrounding the tell. It was approximately 6m wide and possibly deeper than 3m. The ditch fill contained abundant pottery and other finds, including many clay sling pellets. Eroded pottery and figurine fragments suggest exposure and deposition over time, indicating a slowly accumulated fill. The ditch appears not to have been maintained in its later phases, but was covered by silt and alluvial soil from the surrounding flood plain. The importance of this find for spatial and social practices in the Neolithic and for communal organisation is substantial.

In addition to excavation work, sampling, post-excavation analysis and preparation for publication continued,



Left: Locations of trenches excavated in 2018 superimposed on geophysical results

Above right: Late Neolithic spear point

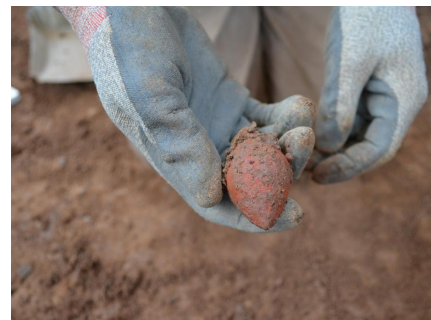
Right: Trench $\Xi 15$, the inhumation burial (L) and remains of a possible kiln installation





Left: Edges of the ditch located in Trench X16 (red sediment to the extreme right and left)

Right: A clay sling pellet, one of several found in the fill of the ditch in Trench X16



as did programmes in ethnography, education, community archaeology, and theatre/archaeology. These included a

site-specific performance on 'Itineraries', devised by Ilektra Angelopoulou, focusing on archaeological finds, memory, place and landscape, and on the migration history of local people, especially those of the nearby village of Neo Monastiri, founded by Greek-speaking migrants from an area in present-day Bulgaria who settled here in 1925. The performance took place in the

central square of Neo Monastiri, where it was followed by live music and dance, and by the traditional *Kourbani* feast.

TRAINING THE NEXT GENERATION – BSA COURSES 2018

Each year the BSA offers opportunities to students and professionals to participate in a range of courses that offer first-hand experience of materials and places that cannot be offered in a conventional seminar or lecture format in the UK. This year two of our postgraduate courses took a rest – 'Epigraphy' and 'Introduction to Ceramic Petrology' – but they

will return to our portfolio in 2019. Our postgraduate courses this year started in April at Knossos with the course in 'Prehistoric, Greek and Roman Pottery', followed by another based in Athens on 'Numismatics'. The BSA's summer was rounded off, as it has been continuously for the past 46 years, with the Undergraduate Summer Course on the 'Archaeology & Topography of Greece' led

by Assistant Director, Dr Chryssanthi Papadopoulou. Next year our course offerings will be back to full strength and will be augmented by a new course on the analysis of ancient glass in the Mediterranean. For information about upcoming courses and other opportunities offered by the BSA, please go to: www.bsa.ac.uk.

46th Annual Course for Undergraduates: the Archaeology and Topography of Greece

The BSA Summer School continues to be popular with undergraduates eager to learn more about the landscape and material remains of Greece and the number of applicants increases each year. In 2018 we admitted 28 students pursuing a range of degrees in relevant subjects from 17 universities across the UK. The three-week course began in Athens with lectures on Greek religion and sanctuaries, the types of sources employed in interpretations of the past, and science-based archaeology sessions in the Fitch Laboratory. After site and museum tours in Athens and Attica, we boarded the bus for a nine-day journey around the Peloponnese performing Aristophanes in the theatre in Epidauros, visiting the

new museums in Corinth and Kalamata (covering Messenia), exploring the majestic Mycenaean palaces of Mycenae, Tiryns and Pylos, discussing the principles of Byzantine art in Mystras and finishing at the Panhellenic Sanctuary of Olympia with re-enactments of the Heraia and the Olympic games. The victors in the games were crowned with olive wreaths. Additional highlights of this course included visits to the interiors of the Parthenon, the temple of Apollo Epikourios at Bassai and the temple of Zeus at Olympia.

The course was taught by Dr Chryssanthi Papadopoulou (BSA), Dr Estelle Strazdins (BSA/Cambridge) and Dr Matthew Skuse (BSA/St Andrews), with guest talks by Vasso Manidaki (on restoration of the Parthenon) and Ioannis Fappas (Museum of Cycladic Art). The course manager, Cilia Fasianou, looked after the health and well-being of the group.

Students acquired experiential knowledge of the most important sites in central and southern mainland Greece,



BSA Undergraduate Course: family photo at the 'Treasury of Atreus', Mycenae

familiarised themselves with the BSA library, had the opportunity for dialogue with academics outside a formal university departmental setting, and exchanged ideas and teaching experiences with peers.

We are most grateful for the continuing support of several institutions and societies which provided much needed financial assistance to keep the course fees low, as well as to offer 18 bursaries to help those who would otherwise not have been able to participate: the Craven Committee Oxford, the Classics Faculty at Cambridge, the Gilbert Murray Trust, the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies and the Classical Association.



“The paradigm shift in my understanding of Greek archaeology via experiencing the sites with the guidance of specialists is like nothing else, and has vastly improved the ways I think about archaeology”

Leah Wild, Cambridge

Knossos Gypsades 2018

Ioanna Serpetsidaki (Ephorate of Antiquities of Herakleion), Gianna Ayala (Sheffield), Amy Bogaard (Oxford) and Eleni Hatzaki (Cincinnati) report on a mixed season of study and fieldwork on this collaborative project that seeks to investigate a neighbourhood within the southern suburbs of Minoan Knossos.

Study of stratigraphy, architecture and ceramics led by Hatzaki confirmed and refined the sequence of occupation observed in the 2014 and 2015 excavation seasons, allowing the definition of architectural phases and associated contexts that will help all specialists complete their studies. Architectural remains were grouped into seven phases and a series of 'Buildings' defined, associated with one or more architectural phases. The earliest phase (1) is represented by fragmentary remains of a building (3) dating to the Protopalatial (MM II) period in Trenches 1 and 7. Phase 2 (early Neopalatial, MM IIIA–B) is attested by more substantial remains of a building (2) in Trenches 1 and 6–8. The following phase (3; Neopalatial–late Neopalatial, LM IA–IB) appears in Trench 5, in the north (building 7), and in Trench 7. The main focus of excavation, Building 1 (Trenches 1 and 6–7) belongs to Phase 4 (late Neopalatial–early Final Palatial, LM IB–II). It appears to have been founded in LM IB over the earlier Building 3 and using the east façade of

Building 2 as its back wall. There is little evidence of occupation in LM IB–II due to its reoccupation in Phase 5 (Postpalatial, LM IIIB early). This occupation probably followed a hiatus in use and involved modifications to the building, including a reduction in overall size. It was destroyed by fire and abandoned, leaving behind the archaeobotanical residues mentioned in previous reports. Following its destruction, parts were dismantled to remove usable building materials. The subsequent phases (6–7) represent the Hellenistic and Ottoman–early Modern periods and are attested in Buildings 4 and 5 in Trench 3.

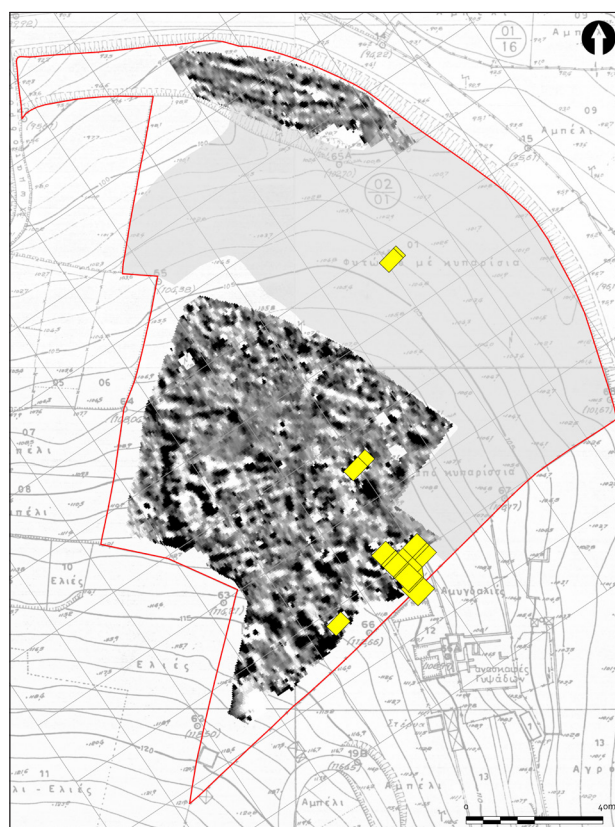
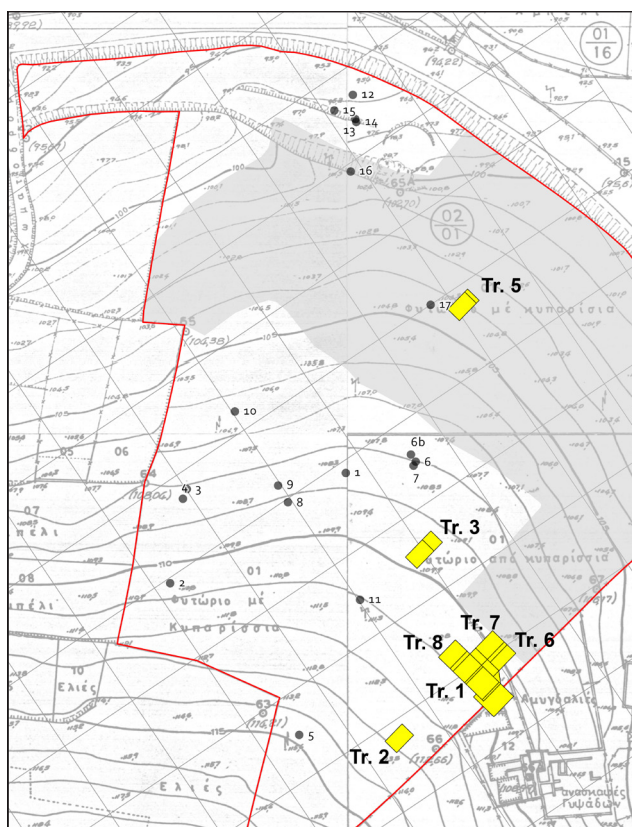
Serpetsidaki, Ayala and Bogaard, with John Pouncett (Oxford), carried out geophysical and geoarchaeological field survey in order to place the excavated area within the wider context of the overall plot under investigation. Earlier gradiometer and resistance surveys carried out in 2010–11 suggested a 'busy' subsurface landscape, but did not provide a clear picture of the detailed layout of structures. The first objective of renewed geophysical survey in 2018 was to achieve a detailed mapping of subsurface features by integrating three intensive, high-resolution techniques: magnetometry, resistivity and ground penetrating radar (GPR). A second objective was to investigate the stratigraphy of key anomalies using sediment coring, also enabling retrieval of potential dating material. The most

intensively surveyed parts of the plot were the open southern extent and the lower terrace (magnetometry and GPR), with only partial coverage of the wooded area (GPR only, as yet unprocessed).

Gradiometer survey in the southern part of the plot (Area 1) showed an extensive array of positive (black) and negative (white) anomalies consistent with archaeological features and deposits. A broad positive linear magnetic anomaly aligned from north to south, thought to correspond to a road or trackway, was identified in the centre of the area, while a dense cluster of orthogonal negative magnetic anomalies, perhaps reflecting a complex of buildings, was identified immediately to its west. Further orthogonal negative magnetic anomalies, perhaps corresponding to additional buildings, were identified in the southern and eastern parts of the survey area. A series of curvilinear positive magnetic anomalies following the contours of the slope may indicate terraces visible in adjacent plots. On the Lower Terrace (Area 2) gradiometer survey shows two curvilinear dipolar (black and white) anomalies which correspond to the edges of terraces.

Below left: Plan of the area investigated, showing locations of trenches (2014–15) and boreholes (2018)

Below right: Gradiometer survey plot of the area investigated





GPR (left) and sediment coring (right) in progress



A single grid in the northern part of Area 1 was surveyed using the resistance meter: high resistance anomalies thought to correspond to at least two rooms or buildings were identified in the western corner and along the northeastern corner. All of Area 1 was surveyed by GPR, but only four data grids have been processed to date. Parabolas consistent with walls were identified in the radargrams and orthogonal reflections at depths of c. 0.3m to c. 0.8m appear to correspond to the continuations of the rooms or buildings identified in the western corner of the grid surveyed using the resistance meter.

Geophysics and coring results show that there is a great deal of archaeological potential in the area. It appears that an approach with multiple techniques and integration of sediment coring allows the identification of several archaeological features, notably in Area 1. Both resistivity and GPR work, once fully processed, have the potential to interpret the depth of the anomalies when combined with the results of sediment coring.

Sediment coring has highlighted the complex stratigraphic sequence especially visible in the southern upper extent. The lower terrace appears to have been truncated, with the marl substrata at c. 50cm depth. Only very slight archaeological traces were captured at quite shallow depths, suggesting that this area may have been highly modified and terraced when the modern road was re-laid, removing what archaeology was present.

The results of the 2018 field season show considerable potential for integrated

geophysical and geoarchaeological prospection. Refinement of the stratigraphic sequence of anomalies detected can be achieved through radiocarbon dating of samples recovered from some boreholes. Analysis of historic maps and aerial photographs should also facilitate an understanding of the area. Once complete, this team's survey can be integrated with the larger geophysical survey undertaken in 2010–11, the excavation data from Trenches 1–7 from previous excavation seasons and the high-resolution plough-zone data collected by the Knossos Urban Landscape Project (KULP).

BSA Prehistoric, Greek and Roman Pottery Course

The Prehistoric, Greek and Roman Pottery Course was held for the sixth consecutive year at the Knossos Research Centre in April 2018. We received a considerable number of applications and offered 16 places to Masters and Doctoral students from a range of UK and non-UK universities. The varied academic background of the course participants created a close-knit group and a stimulating environment for both students and teachers. Thanks to the generous support of the Classical Association, bursaries partially covered the course fees of three participants.

The course was co-ordinated by the Knossos Curator, Kostis Christakis, and taught by Todd Whitelaw (UCL),

“The ... course combines learning and practice very well. It provides [students] with knowledge about pottery which is very hard to acquire only from books because touching and analysing a hand specimen is crucial for developing archaeological understanding”

Evgenia Drammer, DPhil student, Oxford

Colin Macdonald (BSA), Conor Trainor (Warwick), Antonio Bianco (Crete), Denitsa Nenova (UCL), Florence Liard (BSA Fitch Laboratory) with Patrick Quinn (UCL) as guest lecturer.

The course structure was designed around two main components: hands-on sessions using chronologically specific assemblages of pottery dating from the Neolithic to the late Roman period, drawn from the rich collections of the Knossos

Stratigraphical Museum, and workshops focusing on key skills such as macroscopic fabric analysis, forming techniques and drawing. Scheduled lectures covered theoretical aspects of pottery production, distribution and consumption, methodological issues concerning the analysis of pottery assemblages from surveys and excavations, and field classes on important Bronze Age and Greco-Roman archaeological sites. A highlight was a visit to the potting villages of Margarites and Thrapsano, where traditional potters George Dalamvelas and Michalis Ploumakis respectively engaged the participants in many aspects of potting techniques. Students were also introduced to aspects of Cretan nature and culture (flora, architecture, art, music, ethnography, diet). Feedback on the course was excellent showing that it had met its goals and fulfilled the training needs of participants.



Left: Participants observing the making of pithoi at the Potters Cooperative of Thrapsano (MINOS)

Right: Participants at the opening of a recently fired kiln at the workshop of G. Dalamvelas in Margarites



BSA Postgraduate Training Course in Greek Numismatics

The fourth course in ancient Greek numismatics was held at the BSA in late May and June 2018. This course, offered every other year, provides a survey of the techniques of numismatic investigation (the 'toolkit' of numismatics), and a selective overview of the development of Greek coinage from its beginnings in Asia Minor in the later 7th century BC down to the Hellenistic period. The course is designed for ancient historians and archaeologists whose research experience so far has not given them a chance to engage with specialist numismatic evidence.

Ten students attended, from universities in the UK, Ireland, Switzerland

and the Netherlands. This year we had double the number of applications we had in 2016. As in previous years, the course was taught by Professor Keith Rutter (Edinburgh) and Dr Simon Glenn (Oxford). Several Greek scholars also contributed lectures on their areas of expertise. The richness of Athens as a centre for numismatic study is remarkable: it provides not only library resources, especially those of the BSA, but also opportunities for

handling coins in collections such as those of the Numismatic Museum, the Alpha Bank, and the collection of bronze coins of the Welfare Foundation for Social and Cultural Affairs (KIKPE).

We are extremely grateful to have received generous support from the A.G. Leventis Foundation which allowed us to keep the course fees low and offer bursaries to those students who needed them.

BSA Numismatics Course: lecture by Professor Keith Rutter in the Alpha Bank Collection



Legacy Fieldwork at Knossos

One of the benefits of being an institution with a long history is the aggregation of significant amounts of archaeological materials, often referred to as 'legacy material', because its original excavators have long passed on. With such material, however, comes a double challenge: how to meet the concomitant obligation to make it available to the academic public and how to do so in a form that meets modern standards? The rich material produced by generations of scholars at Knossos presents a particular challenge that we are seeking to meet in various ways. Some buildings excavated by Evans and only summarily published have been restudied and have appeared in print, such as the Little Palace (published by Eleni Hatzaki in 2005), while the Knossos Neolithic Publication Project (KNPP), led by Valasia Isaakidou (Oxford) and Peter Tomkins (Sheffield), involves a team of experts who will publish the rich, historically-significant data produced by

John D. Evans' excavations of the Neolithic levels of Knossos.

Other initiatives are underway at Knossos, one of which involves the House of the Frescoes, a structure lying west of the palace and south of the Royal Road, excavated by Sir Arthur Evans and Duncan Mackenzie in 1923 and 1926, and restored by Nikolaos Platon in 1958–59. It was cleaned in July 2018 under the supervision of the Ephorate of Antiquities of Herakleion to facilitate republication of the building's architecture and finds to modern standards by Emilia Oddo (Tulane) with the assistance of Vasso Fotou (Oxford). Ceramic study by Oddo in 2017 was supplemented this year by cleaning and recording — by Oddo and Fotou — of the architectural remains on site and further ceramic study.

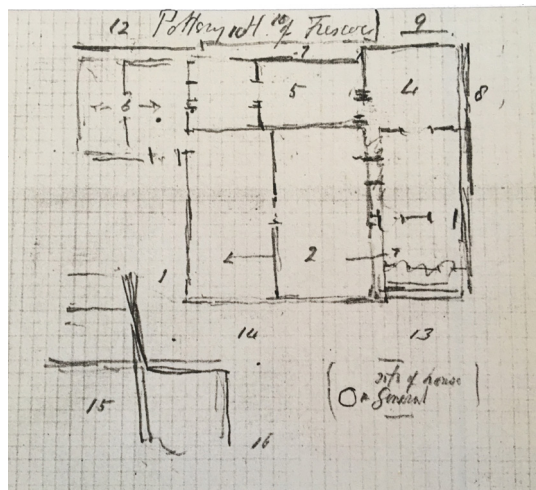
The first study season had shown that the pottery from the structure is a mixed assemblage, predominantly LM IA, with

a little material dating both earlier (EM, MM) and later (LM II–III). The unexpected discovery of Evans' notebook of 1926 enabled Oddo to correlate the numbers on his sketch-plan with wooden labels retained in the pottery boxes in the Stratigraphical Museum and thus to identify the find-spots of the pottery both inside and outside the building itself, correcting important discrepancies with data published by Pendlebury. One important consequence was the identification of pottery Evans found during his 1926 soundings, a box of which came from below the floor of room H. Cleaning and restudy have thus enabled Oddo to reconstruct — in broad outline — a history of use of the site before, during, and after the lifetime of the House of Frescoes itself, which is consistent with the analysis of the architectural remains. She is now working to complete the publication in 2020.



Left: The House of the Frescoes area after cleaning in 2018

Right: Evans' sketch-plan that offered the key to identifying the original find-spots of pottery



PICTURES OF AN EXHIBITION



“Like the sculptors of the Classical era, [Andreas Lolis] carves ‘realistic’ objects from marble blocks, resembling the original model in shape and scale. Cardboard boxes, ladders and planks of wood become marble effigies of precarious, transitory and unnoticed original objects. Through this traditional method, he elevates the everyday world of abandoned partial objects, makeshift constructions and ordinary things to the status of statues”

Nayia Yiakoumaki, Whitechapel Gallery

The BSA was thrilled to accept an invitation by the NEON Organisation to host its City Project 2018, an annual initiative for public art and the city, which activates public and historical places through a commission to a contemporary Greek artist. ‘Prosaic Origins’, curated by Nayia Yiakoumaki of Whitechapel Gallery, comprised a collection of works by Athens-based sculptor Andreas Lolis that were thoughtfully and subtly positioned throughout the BSA gardens, in the Hostel foyer and in the Finlay Common Room. The images on this page show some of the works on display.

Clearly the combination of the BSA’s space and the works of Andreas Lolis

was an attractive one. About 860 people attended the opening on the evening of 12 September, while a total of 6,500 visits were recorded between then and the final day on 14 November. We thank most warmly Andreas Lolis and Nayia Yiakoumaki for their creative input and the NEON staff – Director Elina Koundouri, Project Manager Alkistis Dimaki, Project Assistant Artemis Stamatiadi, Nafsika Papadopoulou and the rest of the NEON team, not least the guides who were present every day to greet visitors with information (and a smile, no matter what the weather): Yiannis Drakopoulos, Stamatis Evgenikos and Faidra Vasiliadou.



© John Bennet



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© Natalia Tsoukala

Andreas Lolis with curator Nayia Yiakoumaki, shown below, and works by Andreas Lolis. Images courtesy of Neon



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THE BSA’S DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Collaboration is an essential feature of the BSA’s activities, as John Bennet notes above. Collaboration applies to many aspects of our Development Programme beyond our recent collaboration with NEON. Over recent months, it has seen the launch of a new supporter structure as well

as a range of events hosted in partnership with individuals and institutions.

First and foremost, thank you to all those who have already signed up to the supporter levels: Friends (£40 p.a.), Pendlebury Circle (at least £150 p.a.), and Director’s Circle (at least £1,001

p.a.). This new supporter structure has been positively received throughout the BSA community and we look forward to realising a programme of exclusive supporter events in 2019. If you have not yet become a supporter, you can do so by visiting the ‘Become a Supporter’ page on

our redesigned website. Please note that each level renews each year on 1 January.

These are exciting times for the BSA. As we move forward with our new membership structure, we are keen to establish contact with our 'lost alumni', including course participants and others that stayed at the BSA but may have since fallen out of touch. If you know anyone who would like to reconnect with the School, they can do so by joining our mailing list (on the BSA website) or by contacting the Development Officer, Nicholas Salmon: bsadevelopment@britac.ac.uk. We are keen to hear about the careers of our alumni since they last visited the BSA.

Our events series at the British Academy recommenced in October with 'MANIAS: Modern Desires for Greek Pasts'. This lively and engaging panel discussion involved Professors Liz Prettejohn (York) and Nicoletta Momigliano (Bristol), and Drs Katherine Harloe (Reading), Andrew Shapland (British Museum), and Alexia Petsalis-Diomidis (St Andrews). In November, Lorraine Douglas (BSA Arts Bursary holder 2017/18) presented and discussed her work with Professor Malcolm Quinn (UAL). This was the first BSA Arts Bursary talk held in London and it attracted a diverse crowd of artists and curators alongside academics and archaeologists.

Elsewhere in London, this year's ICS/BSA lecture was delivered by Dr Polyxeni Adam-Veleni (Hellenic Ministry of Culture & Sports). She discussed the recent excavations for the Thessaloniki Metro that have led to spectacular discoveries. Our BSA Ambassadors programme continued in London (KCL) in September with BSA Centenary Bursary holder Dr



'The British Open Day': Archivist Amalia Kakissis presents material from the BSA Archive in the Finlay Library (above), and Fitch Laboratory Director Evangelia Kiriati explains the intricacies of ceramic analysis to visitors (above right)

Below: Phew what a scorcher — London in July 2018! (L to R) Hannah Gwyther (Bristol/BM), Amalia Kakissis (Archivist) and Nicholas Salmon (Development Officer) enjoying the London Garden Party



Maria Papadaki (Edinburgh/Patras) on the Byzantine Peloponnese, and in Newcastle in December with Drs Evangelia Kiriati (Fitch Laboratory Director) and Maria Duggan (Newcastle), who provided an overview of the history and operation of the BSA and its role in promoting research collaborations



between Britain and Greece, including recent work on Tintagel in Cornwall.

Our redesigned website is now fully live at the same web address as before. Development is a key element in its design, which is intended to be public facing and user-friendly. The 'Join Us' section allows you to become a supporter, reader, or member as well as to join our mailing list and update your contact details using online forms. You can also donate to the BSA through the donation portal, located on the home page.

We are immensely grateful to all those who support the BSA at this important time in our 130-year history. Your contributions maintain the margin of excellence of our activities, from our research to teaching and publications. We are grateful for several large donations over recent months, including those from NEON, the Society of Dilettanti Charitable Trust, George Cornelius, Dr Oliver Dickinson, Helen Hughes-Brock, and all those who have joined the Director's Circle and Pendlebury Circle. A list of supporters will feature on our website from the New Year. We also thank George Cornelius warmly for organising a fundraising lunch in Northampton in January.

Nicholas Salmon

Intensive Course for School Teachers: 'The Persian Wars and Athenian Democracy'

Seven teachers from a range of schools attended the 2018 BSA School Teachers' course; all were very enthusiastic to learn more about the archaeology and history of ancient Greece to inform their teaching. Participants came from the UK and — unusually — one from the US. The programme was intense, with a number of 12-hour days. Feedback was once again very positive and the participants stressed how useful they found the course.

We visited the Acropolis, Athenian Agora and Kerameikos, in Athens, Delphi and Sounion outside, as well as the following museums: the Acropolis, National Archaeological and Piraeus, offering in addition lectures at the

“I... learnt an immense amount about Athenian culture, architecture, religion and politics from a series of expert lectures and guided tours. Of particular use to my teaching were the visits to the various theatres and being able to see Mycenaean artefacts at the National Archaeological Museum”

Dr Mike Beer, Head of Modern Foreign Languages and Classics, Exeter College



BSA School Teachers' Course: group selfie in Monastiraki.

BSA. Participants stayed in the Hotel Parthenon, a comfortable base close to the Acropolis and convenient for transport links.

The course was primarily taught by Chryssanthi Papadopoulou (BSA). John Bennet offered a lecture on Linear B at the BSA and Karim Arafat (KCL) taught in the sculpture and pottery collections of the National Archaeological Museum.

The course was supported by the Classical Association, whose generous grant allowed us to award six bursaries.

Mazotos Shipwreck, Cyprus, 2018

Chryssanthi Papadopoulou (BSA Assistant Director) reports on the 2018 season of the Mazotos Shipwreck Project, of which she is also the Assistant Director. This underwater excavation, sponsored by the University of Cyprus (UCy) has been in progress since 2007, under the direction of Dr Stella Demesticha (UCy). The shipwreck dates to the 4th century BC, and lies at a depth of 45m, approximately 1.5 nautical miles off Mazotos on the southern coast of Cyprus. It originally carried a cargo of Chian wine amphorae and a secondary cargo of jugs. The site consists of a mound of around 800 amphorae which largely preserve their original stowage in the hull of the ship. Underneath the amphorae lie extensive hull remains in a good state of preservation.

Excavation of the site commenced in 2007 and the 2018 field season focused on the area of the ship's bow. Chian amphorae were recovered to the surface, and the stempost and parts of the keel and planking of the ship were revealed. The garboard was sown to the keel, while the rest of the



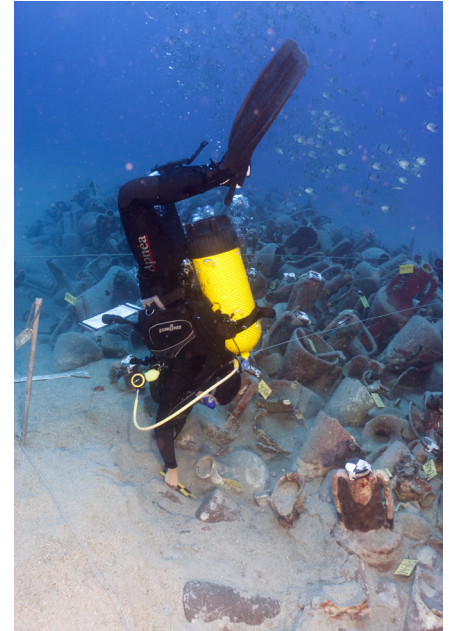
planking was attached with mortise and tenon joints. Different species of wood were used for the stempost, planking and keel.

The amphorae were stowed differently in the bow than amidships: four rows of amphorae were excavated from the middle of the ship, while only 1–3 rows are present at the bow. Additional finds from the bow include an amphora full of olive pits, hundreds of loose olive pits, few grape seeds, fragments from a Koan amphora, a black-glazed lekythos and sherds from a black-glazed, open vessel — most likely a skyphos. The latter two objects were most likely the mariners' personal belongings.

The next excavation season is planned for September 2019.

Left: Mazotos 2018: the keel, garboard and planking of the wreck. © U Cyprus

Below: Assistant Director Chryssanthi Papadopoulou at work



EVENTS PAST (JUNE–DECEMBER 2018)

PUBLIC LECTURES

Dr Stella Mandalaki (Director, Archaeological Museum of Herakleion): 'East of Knossos and West of Malia: relationships between peripheral and palatial centres based on recent archaeological finds (in Greek)' (28 June, Knossos)

Dr Eleni Kanaki (Ephorate of Antiquities of Herakleion): 'The presence of Catholic religious orders in the area of Heraklion (in Greek)' (31 July, Knossos)

Dr Katerina Athanassaki (Archaeological Museum of Herakleion): 'Esse aum videri: the invisible travels of Mercy Money-Coutts Seiradaki in Crete (in Greek)' (4 September, Knossos)

Dr Maria Papadaki (Edinburgh/Patras): 'Understanding settlements in Byzantine Greece: old data and new approaches for the Peloponnese (11th–12th centuries)' (Ambassador lecture; 25 September, KCL)

Profs Liz Prettjohn (York), Nicoletta Momigliano (Bristol), Drs Katherine Harloe (Reading), Andrew Shapland (British Museum) & Alexia Petsalis-Diomidis (St Andrews), Panel Discussion: 'MANIAS: modern desires for Greek pasts' (25 October, London)

Prof. Phiroze Vasunia (UCL): 'Prose of the World: Hegel, Herodotus and Plutarch' (NHRF-ICS-BSA Lecture; 19 November, Athens)

Lorrice Douglas (Chelsea College of Arts): 'The value of fragments' (22 November, London)

Dr Polyxeni Adam-Veleni (Director General of Antiquities, Hellenic Ministry of Culture & Sports): 'Thessaloniki, a Metro-polis through the centuries' (BSA-ICS Lecture; 28 November, London)

Dr Evangelia Kiriati (Fitch Laboratory Director) & Dr Maria Duggan (BA PDF Newcastle / BSA): 'The British School at Athens and the work of the Fitch Laboratory: linking Britain and the Mediterranean' (Ambassador lecture; 6 December, Newcastle)

UPPER HOUSE SEMINARS (IN ATHENS)

Prof. Dimitris Papanikolaou (Oxford): 'Critically queer and haunted: on how (not) to do the history of Greek (homo)sexuality' (22 October)

Dr Philip Mansel (Author): 'Alexandria, from Mohammed Ali to Farouk: the rise and fall of a royal capital' (29 October)

Prof. Dimitris Plantzos (Athens): 'Mind the gap: revisiting Greece's national "sites of trauma"' (10 December)

BOOK PRESENTATION

Prof. Armand Marie Leroi (Imperial College): Greek edition of *The Lagoon: how Aristotle invented science* (ROPI Press) (1 October, Athens)

ARTIST IN RESIDENCE TALK

Lorrice Douglas (Chelsea College of Arts): 'The value of fragments' (7 December, Athens)

FITCH-WIENER SEMINAR SERIES (IN ATHENS)

Dr Leandro Fantuzzi (Fitch BSA): 'Revisiting the origin of the Punic Amphorae from Corinth's Punic Amphora Building' (27 November)

Dr Edyta Marzec (Fitch BSA): 'Provenance and technology of Hellenistic colour-coated ware pottery from Nea Paphos on Cyprus' (11 December)

FRIENDS' LECTURES

Dr Virginia Webb (Independent Scholar): 'Gods, men and animals: a clash of cultures' (27 November, London)

EXHIBITION

NEON City Project 2018, 'Prosaic Origins', newly-commissioned works by sculptor Andreas Lolis, curated by Nayia Yakoumaki (Whitechapel Gallery) (12 September–14 November)

CONFERENCE

Hugh Lupton & Daniel Morden: Storytelling performance of the *Odyssey* (part of conference *From Homer to Hatzi-Yavrouda aspects of oral narration in the Greek tradition*, co-organised with the Danish Institute at Athens, 29 September)



Lorrice Douglas presenting her work as BSA Arts Bursary holder 2017–18 at the British Academy

FUTURE EVENTS (JANUARY–JULY 2019)

PUBLIC LECTURES

- Prof. Roderick Beaton (KCL), Prof. Patricia Barbeito (Rhode Island School of Design), Dr Dionysis Kapsalis (author, Director MIET), Alicia Stallings (poet), & Aris Laskaratos (AIORA Press): 'Translations — modern Greek literature through a translator's lens' (21 January, Athens)
- Prof. Roderick Beaton (KCL), Prof. Patricia Barbeito (Rhode Island School of Design), Victoria Hislop (author), Panos Karnezis (author), & Prof. David Ricks (KCL): 'Translations — modern Greek literature through a translator's lens' (23 January, London)
- Prof. John Bennet (Director, BSA): 'The work of the School in 2018' (5 February, London; 26 February, Thessaloniki; 28 February, Athens)
- Prof. Colin Renfrew & Dr Michael Boyd (Cambridge): 'The sanctuary on Keros and the settlement of Dhaskalio in the light of recent research' (5 February, London)
- Prof. Roderick Beaton (KCL): 'Ο Λόρδος Μπάιρον και η Ελληνική Επανάσταση: από τον θρόνο στην πολιτική πραγματικότητα' (26 February, Thessaloniki)
- Prof. Roderick Beaton (KCL): '1919: Venizelos' Asia Minor policy revisited' (28 February, Athens)
- Prof. Gonda Van Steen (KCL): 'Adoption, memory, and Cold War Greece' (Special Lecture; 3 April, Athens)
- Prof. Glynis Jones (Sheffield): 'The origin and spread of agriculture: what do the plants have to say?' (Fitch Visiting Fellow Lecture; 6 May, Athens)
- Celeste Farge (British Museum): 'The Society of Dilettanti's second Ionian mission: William Gell's journals at the British School at Athens and the British Museum' (Bader Archive Lecture; 15 May, Athens)
- Prof. George Boys-Stones (Durham): 'The rationality of the Stoic god' (Michael Frede Memorial Lecture; 28 May, Athens)

UPPER HOUSE SEMINARS (IN ATHENS)

- Prof. Judy Barringer (Edinburgh): 'The message is in the medium: white-ground lekythoi and stone grave markers in Classical Athens' (25 February)
- Prof. Jonathan Hall (Chicago): 'Chasing the shadows of the past in Late Ottoman Argos' (8 April)
- Cristina Ichim (UCL): 'Dying to connect: a mortuary approach to southern Aegean connectivity in the Middle and Late Bronze Age' (15 April)
- Charlotte Van Regenmortel (Leicester): 'Warriors into workers: military service as wage labour in the Late Classical and Early Hellenistic periods' (13 May)
- Dr Lamprini Rori (Exeter/BSA Early Career Fellow): 'Low-intensity violence in crisis-ridden Greece: evidence from the radical right and the radical left' (27 May)
- Dr Chrysanthi Papadopoulou (Assistant Director, BSA): Title to be announced (28 May).

BSA/RESEARCH CENTRE FOR GREEK PHILOSOPHY OF THE ACADEMY OF ATHENS SEMINAR IN PHILOSOPHY
Prof. Sarah Broadie (University of St Andrews): 'Titles to be confirmed' (6 and 7 March)

CONFERENCE

'Popular Music of the Greek World' (17–18 May, Athens)

FRIENDS' LECTURES

- Prof. Dimitris Plantzos (Athens): 'Classical encounters: past and present in contemporary Greece' (23 January, Athens)
- Rosemary Jeffreys (Oxford): 'Gilded wreaths from Phoinikas, Thessaloniki' (27 January, London)

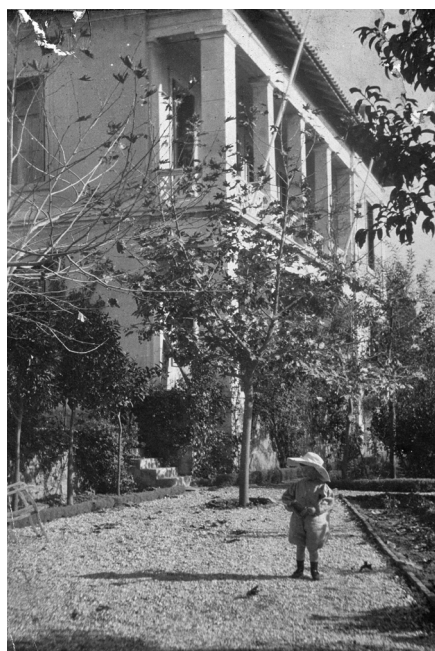
There will also be further lectures in the Fitch-Wiener Laboratories Seminar (in Athens) and the Friends series (in the UK). For up-to-date information on all our events, please go to: <https://www.bsa.ac.uk/events/>.

BSA COURSES

- 'Archaeology & Archaeometry of Glass in the Mediterranean', Fitch Laboratory, Athens (1–5 April)
- 'Prehistoric, Greek and Roman Pottery', Knossos Research Centre (5–17 April)
- 'Introduction to Ceramic Petrology', Fitch Laboratory, Athens (13–24 May)
- 'Postgraduate Training Course in Greek Epigraphy', Athens (16–29 June)
- 'Linear B & Mycenaean Greek', Athens (14–27 July)
- 'Undergraduate Course in the Archaeology & Topography of Greece', Athens/Peloponnese (18 August–7 September)

FAREWELL

The BSA notes with sadness the passing of Professor Michael B. Walbank, Emeritus Professor at the University of Calgary, on 25 May 2018. Michael's association with the BSA reaches back to 1971. He contributed several articles to the *Annual of the BSA* and, together with his wife, Dr Mary Hoskins Walbank, who survives him, was a regular donor in support of the Library. On 12 November 2018, we learnt of the death at age 97 of Geoffrey Graham-Bell, member of our 1886 Society and founder member of the Friends of the BSA in Athens. Geoffrey shared his memories of the British Council in Athens in the post-war years at a BSA conference *Between Two Worlds* held in 2012. A memorial service was held on 29 November at St Paul's Anglican Church in Athens.



'Then and Now!' The photograph on the left shows Charles Bosanquet (b. 1903), first child of Ellen and Robert Carr Bosanquet (Director 1899–1906) in the Upper House garden in 1905; we believe he is the only child actually born in the building. On the right is a view of the Upper House garden in November 2018

