

FROM THE DIRECTOR

With this — the sixth issue of our newsletter — it is my great pleasure to wish everyone a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year by bringing news of our recent activities to all who share the BSA's passion for the study of Greece in all its aspects and in all periods.

Speaking of that passion, one of the great privileges and pleasures of my job is to travel in this diverse and beautiful country either to visit our far-flung projects or out of simple curiosity. Travel is a vivid reminder that, although we call ourselves the British School at *Athens*, that only defines our main institutional base, established in 1886. Not only do we have a secondary base at Knossos in Crete, but our research has touched many parts of the Greek world, particularly Crete and Sparta, but also many other regions from Epirus, Macedonia and Thessaly, to the Peloponnese and islands west, north, east and south. Nor was research in those areas confined to archaeology: Wace and Thompson famously documented the lives of the Vlachs in the Pindus (on the eve of the region's incorporation into the Greek state), followed by John Campbell in the 1950s, while more recent anthropological work has focused on Anafi, Lefkada, Leros and western Thessaly, as well as the 1920s refugee communities of Athens.

The early 20th-century researchers at the BSA were interdisciplinary by



Visiting archaeological projects — Dhaskalio

nature: Wace not only conducted the ethnographic (as it would now be called) research just mentioned, but was also an expert on ornate textiles, collecting for the Victoria & Albert Museum. Dawkins documented Greek dialects and folk tales and Hasluck researched religious practices and published on historical periods. All three were also archaeologists. In today's academy, such individual interdisciplinarity is rare, but an institution like ours naturally fosters dialogue and collaboration across academic disciplines and across periods. This feature was emphatically brought home to me by a recent international conference hosted at the BSA in late

September on 'Craftspeople Mobility', a collaboration between the Fitch Laboratory and the Centre for Greek Folklore Research at the Academy of Athens. A series of paired talks — archaeological and anthropological/ethnographic — explored the mobility of potters, stonemasons, wall-painters, weavers and farmers-pastoralists. While such formal interdisciplinary events are important in stimulating discussion, interdisciplinary interaction takes place on a daily basis at the BSA — over the breakfast table, in the Finlay common room and around the many events we host. Even if the days of polymaths like Wace, Dawkins and Hasluck have passed, in this way the BSA continues their tradition and reflects our broad mission to promote, facilitate and conduct research on the Hellenic world across *all* humanities and social science disciplines. *Mutatis mutandis*, our mission is similar to that of our fellow British International Research Institutes (BIRI), also supported by the British Academy, the UK's champion for humanities and social science research. Collectively the BIRI [<https://www.thebritishacademy.ac.uk/international/research-institutes>] offer almost 700 years of experience of operation in their respective regions.

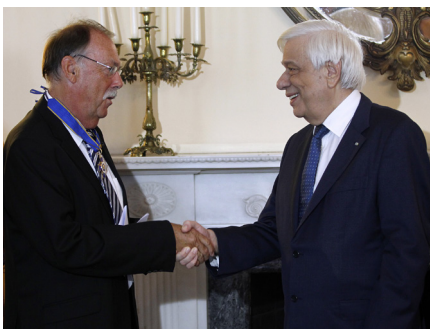
As always, please feed back reactions and suggestions to newsletter@bsa.ac.uk.

John Bennet

A singular honour ...

Roderick Beaton, Council Member and Chair of the Committee for Society, Arts and Letters, was awarded the title of **Commander of the Order of Honour of the Hellenic Republic** by President Prokopios Pavlopoulos at a ceremony held at the Presidential Palace on 9 September. Along with the title goes a medal inscribed with the words, in ancient Greek, Ο ΑΓΑΘΟΣ ΜΟΝΟΣ ΤΙΜΗΤΕΟΣ (Only the good are to be honoured). On one side is the head of the goddess Athena, on the other the symbol of the Cross. The Order of Honour was instituted in 1975 to replace the former Order of King George I.

The Order of Honour is conferred on 'Greek citizens who are distinguished in struggles for the Fatherland, to senior



executives of the public administration, to eminent personalities of the arts and letters as well as to distinguished scientists or individuals who excelled in the field of trade, shipping and industry. It is also conferred upon foreigners who, due to

Roderick Beaton receives the medal from the President of the Hellenic Republic; close-up of the medal



their distinguished position and through their personal worth, have contributed to the promotion of Greece'. In his speech conferring the award, President Pavlopoulos referred to Professor Beaton's

'emblematic contribution to research in Modern Greek and Byzantine History, Language and Literature'.

Replying in Greek, Professor Beaton began by saying, 'this award is the greatest honour of my life'. He went on to describe how he first fell in love with Greece, its landscape, its people, and especially its music, while still a teenager on a family holiday. Before concluding, he added:

I would like to pay tribute to two institutions here in Athens, which have given me exceptional support in my academic work, as they have also done to countless other researchers, both Greek and foreign. I refer to the Gennadius Library and the British School at Athens. I have been working closely with both, ever since the 1970s. The British School, for those who do not know it, is an institution of advanced research on Greece and the Hellenic world

“this award is the greatest honour of my life”

from prehistoric times to the present, and covers a huge range of disciplines from the natural and human sciences. I would like to express my thanks to the present-day staff of both institutions, as well as to their predecessors.

The midday ceremony was attended by staff of the Presidency, HM Ambassador to Greece Ms Kate Smith, and invited guests. Afterwards, the Ambassador invited the guests to a delightful buffet lunch at the Residence. The BSA was represented by Assistant Director Dr Michael Loy.

Professor Beaton writes:

It was a marvellous experience — a blend of the highest formality with a warming

sense of intimacy. The President spoke very kindly, and afterwards went round the room, talking to each of the guests in turn. While his entrance had been awaited with some tension and an inevitable sense of build-up, he contrived to leave without any ceremony at all — I only realised afterwards that he had gone. The Ambassador is a generous host, and made us all feel very much at home in the mansion that Elena Schilizzi had built for her husband Eleftherios Venizelos in the 1930s.

Given my long association with the BSA, I like to think of this as an honour for the School as well. I think it's tremendously important that the work of the BSA, across the full range of its activities, is as much appreciated in Greece as it deserves, as well as in the UK. All the signs in recent years suggest that this is happening, more than ever. I'll be especially proud if this honour for my own work helps along the way!

BSA FIELDWORK 2019

Archaeology remains an important aspect of the BSA's activities and BSA staff were involved in significant archaeologically-related events. Fitch Laboratory Director Evangelia Kiriati, Niki Papakonstantinou (BSA Research Associate) and Tania Gerousi (School Administrator) presented a paper 'From the excavation to the laboratory: osteoarchaeological research at the British School at Athens' at an important two-day conference organised by the Directorate of Archaeological Museums, Exhibitions and Educational Programmes of the Hellenic Ministry of Culture and Sports: *they are not silent after all... Human remains in archaeological museums Ethics and display* / και όμως δεν είναι σιωπηλά... Ανθρώπινα κατάλοιπα στα αρχαιολογικά μουσεία Δεοντολογία και έκθεση. The conference explored not only the potential for the latest techniques

applied to human remains to tell us more about lives in the past, but also the ethical and practical issues of their storage and display. As noted above, the BSA hosted an innovative workshop combining archaeological and ethnographic approaches — *Craftspeople mobility in the archaeological, historical and ethnographic record — a comparative perspective from the Aegean*, co-organised by Evangelia Kiriati and Bartłomiej Lis from the BSA and Evangelos Karamanes and Paraskevas Potiropoulos from the Centre for Hellenic Folklore Research, of the Academy of Athens [<https://www.bsa.ac.uk/2019/10/04/workshop-on-craftspeople-mobility/>].

BSA fieldwork continued in 2019 at Olynthos, Koutroulou Magoula and Knossos. There were also study seasons

for the Kenchreai Quarries Project, the Keros-Naxos Seaways Project (see below), and at 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, Dr Polyxeni Adam-Veleni, Director 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), Mr Ioannis Kanonidis (Chalkidike & Mount Athos), Dr Yiota Kassimi (Corinthia), Dr Efthymia Karantzali



Right: Locations of BSA fieldwork and study 2019

Left: Poster for the conference on human remains



(Fthiotis & Evrytania), Dr Vassiliki Sythiakaki (Herakleion), Dr Alkistis Papadimitriou (Argolid), Dr Angeliki Simosi (Euboea), Mrs Chryssa Sofianou (Lasithi), and Dr Stella Chrysoulaki (Piraeus & the Islands).

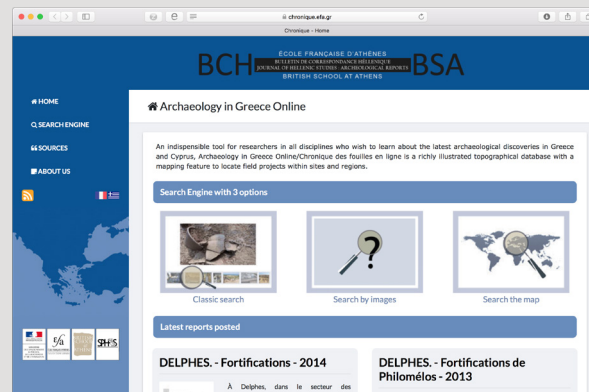
In addition we recognise the generous financial support for projects from a wide range of bodies, including (in alphabetical order): All Souls College Oxford, the American Philosophical Society, Blue Star Lines, the British Academy, Brown University, Cosmote, the Cyprus Institute, the Delmas Foundation, EZ-dot, the Gerda Henkel Stiftung, the Institute for Aegean Prehistory, the A.G. Leventis Foundation, the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, the Stavros Niarchos Foundation, the Packard Humanities Institute, the Research Promotion Foundation, the Universities of Liverpool, Michigan and Oxford and UCL, plus many private donations.

Further information on these projects will appear in *Archaeology in Greece Online* (see opposite) 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 2020 newsletter.

AGOnline

Unpublished reports on all BSA field projects are available to view and download online at *Archaeology in Greece Online*: <https://chronique.efa.gr/>. AGOnline, maintained in collaboration with the École Française d'Athènes, is a database that supports the annual print journal *Archaeological Reports*

(SPHS and BSA). Summary entries of recent archaeological work in Greece are regularly uploaded, covering the reports of foreign school field projects, press releases made by the Ministry of Culture & Sports on new archaeological finds and translations of Greek-language archaeological journals, including *Archaïologikon Deltion* and *To Ergon tes en Athenais Archaïologikes Hetaireias*.



Screen-shot of the homepage of AGOnline

The end of the beginning ... after the field!

Two of our long-term field projects reached the end of their current phases of work. The Koutroulou Magoula Archaeology and Archaeological Ethnography Project completed its second 5-year phase of collaborative fieldwork with the Ephorate of Phthiotis & Evrytania, while the Olynthos project, a collaboration with the Ephorate of Chalkidike & Ayion Oros, completed its sixth excavation season. The results of their 2019 seasons are summarised below.

Archaeology does not stop, however, when the last wheelbarrow is emptied, the last find plotted, or the last soil sieved. Rather the completion of fieldwork is the

end of the beginning, before material is studied, publications prepared, and sites are conserved or made ready for visitors. Left alone sites are subject to damaging natural processes (not to mention the potential risk from ill-meaning humans!); there is therefore an obligation to protect them into the future and, of course, to publish the results promptly. Last year the Keros-Naxos Seaways Project (reported here in December 2017 and 2018) completed its latest phase of fieldwork, but a team spent much of the Autumn on the tiny island of Dhaskalio stabilising walls and backfilling trenches to project the site for the foreseeable future. Not only is this process expensive (and the team were fortunate in attracting funders for what might appear to be a less exciting activity than excavation), but also the



Keros-Naxos Seaways Project director, Colin Renfrew, addressing the audience at the opening of the exhibition

work involved and the sheer volume of materials that had to be brought to the islet — by boat! — are huge, as these photographs convey.

Over the summer the team found time to participate in another post-excavation activity, an exhibition — *Look over there!* / *Δες απέναντι!* — mounted by the Ephorate of Antiquities of the Cyclades in the new museum on Kouphonisi. On display was a selection of finds from both Keros and Dhaskalio, the first systematic public exhibition of material from both the 2006–2008 and 2016–2018 campaigns. In its first ten weeks the exhibition attracted over 6,000 visitors, engaging a community that has hosted the team for over ten years.



Site conservation on Dhaskalio, Autumn 2019



Olynthos 2019

Bettina Tsigarida (Ephorate of Antiquities of Pella), Zosia Archibald (Liverpool) and Lisa Nevett (Michigan) offer this summary of their collaborative research at Olynthos as the project completes its sixth, and final, season.



The site of Olynthos was occupied in the Neolithic period and resettled in the Archaic, experiencing destructions in 480 BC by the Persian army and 348 BC at the hands of Philip II of Macedon. Apart from some traces of Byzantine occupation on the South Hill, the site was undisturbed after its mid-4th-century BC destruction. The Olynthos Project began fieldwork in 2014 within a study area of approximately 8 km², encompassing the North and South Hills, the Lower City, and surrounding fields. Its aim is to recover a uniquely detailed picture of Greek households as social and economic units, within their broader urban and regional settings, adopting a multi-scalar approach. Excavation has been used to investigate the city's two hills, implementing modern scientific techniques designed to reveal the organisation of domestic activity and aspects of the domestic economy. Geophysical and field survey of the city and the surrounding area are aimed at reconstructing the city's history, topography and extent. Together these various data-sets are serving as a basis for comparison between different districts and neighbourhoods and to develop an understanding of the origins and form of the earliest first millennium BC settlement. The new data acquired by the Olynthos Project are being evaluated in the context of extensive but coarse-grained legacy data from previous investigations by David Robinson (1928–38) and Ioulia Vokotopoulou (1988–94).

The 2014 to 2018 seasons

On the North Hill, geophysical survey in 2014 — confirmed by subsequent excavation — showed that the urban grid continues beyond the areas previously excavated. Work focused on two locations there. First, a single house,

B.ix.6, where well-preserved destruction deposits enabled study of the artefact assemblages and reconstruction of the activity patterns of its final occupants in unprecedented detail. Understanding of the range and distribution of activities in the house, as well as formation processes, has been enhanced through extensive soil sampling for geochemistry, phytolith and starch analysis, soil micromorphology, archaeobotany and micro-debris study. The second location was the northern tip of the North Hill, where a building-complex lying beyond the regular grid was located initially by magnetometer survey which revealed an anomaly that proved to signal an unusually large pithos, lying in a structure with at least two distinct construction phases.

On the South Hill geophysical work undertaken between 2016 and 2018 revealed a hitherto unknown, regular (although not orthogonal) street plan, which featured two north–south avenues and a series of at least 10 east–west cross streets. Gridded surface collection across the South Hill located small quantities of imported ceramics dating to the second half of the seventh century BC, as well as local Early Iron Age to Archaic wares and ceramics contemporary with the occupation on the North Hill. Early material was scattered widely across the hill. Excavation of three trial trenches and three larger trenches has shown that in most areas the remains of the final occupation phase are more deeply buried than those on the North Hill.

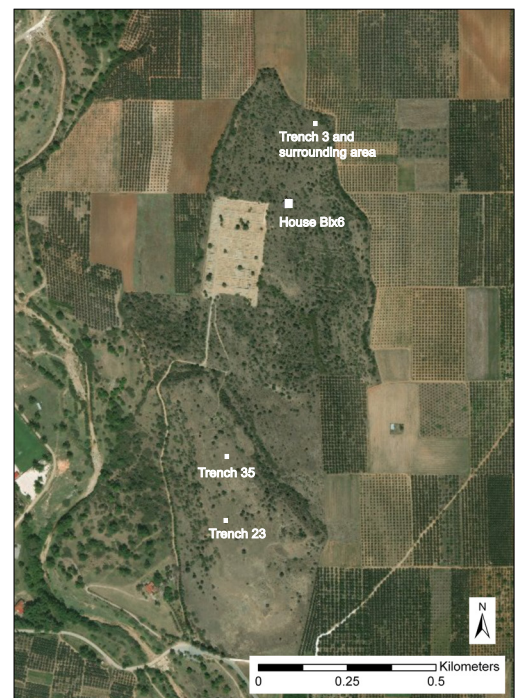
In the Lower City, geophysical work revealed only scarce traces of settlement, due to modern agricultural activity. Nevertheless, field walking, coupled with these results, has provided evidence for the nature and intensity of occupation to the north, northeast, east and south of the two hills, as well as locating part of the city's eastern boundary and extending the limits of a known cemetery area to the northwest. The vast majority of the material collected dates to the period of occupation of the North Hill, although small concentrations of Late Roman and Byzantine material have also been identified.

The 2019 season

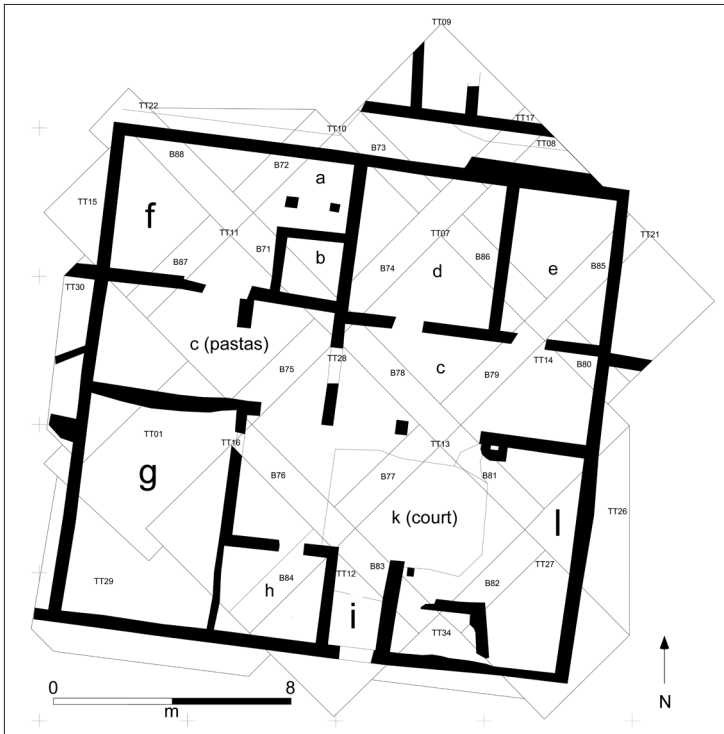
The project's goals for its final season were: on the North Hill, to complete investigation of house **B.ix.6** and to clarify the nature of the structure(s) at the northern tip of the hill, and their

relationship to the residential zones; on the South Hill, to investigate the potential date at which the grid may have been established; in the Lower City and wider study area, to continue investigation of the varying character and density of settlement within the permit area, including any evidence for non-residential activity (industrial, mortuary, ritual, etc.). In addition specialist study continued of various categories of material — ceramics, metals and production debris, soil micromorphology, phytolith and starch analysis, and archaeobotanical samples.

The picture of the layout of house **B.ix.6** in its final phase of occupation has been extended and the understanding of its stratigraphy and phasing improved. In addition to the house entrance from the street through room **(i)**, located in 2016, there was also a second entrance from further west leading into room **(g)**. Room **(i)** had been reorganised and its extent increased subsequent to the initial laying out of the house. The entrance to room **(f)** (the *oikos*) was confirmed as lying adjacent to the stair base. A fired clay feature in the centre of **(f)** was revealed as pi-shaped with an opening on its north side; it had no base but was placed directly on the earth floor, surrounded by an extensive array of ceramic vessels. In the absence of any trace of ash or burning, its role remains to be determined by the analysis of geochemical, residue and flotation samples. The boundary walls of the house were poorly preserved along the



Satellite image showing the locations of the areas excavated by the Olynthos Project during the 2019 season (David Stone)



Left: Sketch plan of North Hill house **B.ix.6** at the end of the 2019 season (Filippos Stefanou)

Above: Trench **3** and associated trenches on the North Hill

hitherto unexcavated sections on its east and south sides. In the course of excavation samples were obtained for micromorphology; flotation (for analysis of the light fraction for archaeobotanical evidence and the heavy fraction for micro-debris); phytolith and starch analysis; and geochemical analysis. The aim is to shed light on aspects of the domestic economy, the range and organisation of activities within the house, and the details of the post-depositional factors which have affected the house since its final occupation.

The anomalous area at the northern tip of the hill, identified in the geophysical data of 2014 and examined further in 2018, was explored in 2019 by enlarging the excavation to the west, south and east. The zone revealed shows a lattice of partially preserved, partially collapsed walls, associated with what appear to be non-residential, perhaps industrial activities. A small but persistent scatter of metallurgical waste fragments, along with the grinder found in 2018, as well as

the rather exceptional size of the pithos first identified there, point to production activities, whose precise character may be revealed once soil samples have been fully analysed. The overall profile of ceramic finds seems, on preliminary examination, to be sufficiently different from those of house **B.ix.6** to suggest that further analyses will help to define this sector more clearly.

On the South Hill **Trench 23** in the southwest part of the hill was investigated for a third year and yielded evidence indicating that the habitation of the South Hill started in the Early Iron Age and continued until the middle of the 4th century BC. There was probable evidence of the Persian destruction in 480 BC and the deepest level revealed Early Iron Age and prehistoric (possibly Neolithic) ceramics. A new **Trench 35** was opened northeast of Trench 23, where geophysical investigation had implied the existence of another street and buildings. The excavation data from the limited investigation in this trench strongly

suggests that this area of the South Hill was inhabited in the Archaic and the Classical periods. The few pieces of Early Iron Age pottery discovered in the filling of Trench 35, together with the data of Trench 23, provide some evidence of the extent of Early Iron Age habitation on the South Hill.

Also on the South Hill, particularly its southwest slope, a total of 36 30-by-30m grid squares (a total of 0.07km²) were collected. The material was indicative of dense settlement across the hill in antiquity. The majority of the pottery dated to the Classical period, while in several squares close to the South Hill, but not on it, some of the earliest material from the site was detected in the form of Early Iron Age banded wares. On the slope at the south end of the South Hill considerable quantities of Byzantine fine and medium ware, brick and tile were collected. The remains of a cistern were also observed, cut into the conglomerate of the upper slope of the hill.

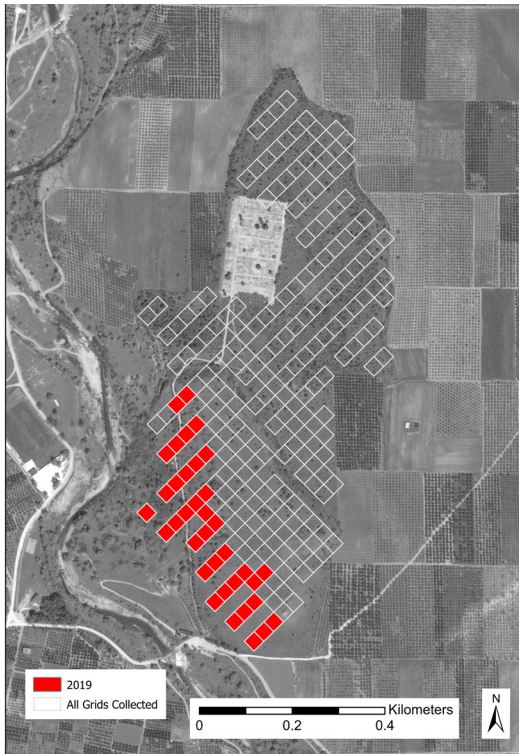
The project has now carried out field walking over its entire 8-km² study



Left: (L to R) BSA Assistant Director, Project Co-Director, Bettina Tsigarida, and BSA Director view Trench **23** in the last week of the 2019 season

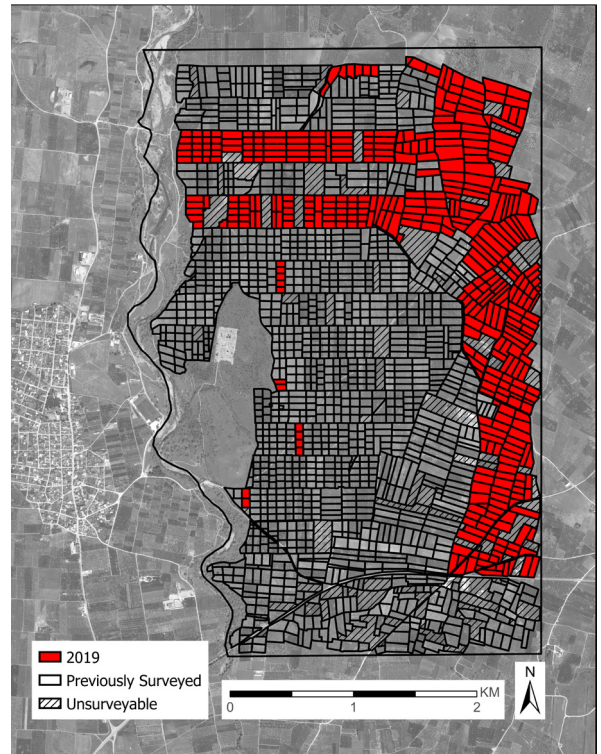
Right: Team members look on as Trench Supervisor Justine Buchler describes Trench **35** in mid-season





Left: Satellite image showing grids collected in 2019 in relation to those collected in previous years (David Stone)

Right: Satellite image showing the locations of the fields walked in 2019 in relation to those walked in previous years (David Stone)



area, except those fields with very poor visibility. A total of 408 fields (3.16km²) were walked in 2019, with a focus on two strips to the north of the North Hill. Here, some 600m from the northern edge of the ancient city, the density of artefacts was low. Noticeable were large coarse ceramic wares whose fabric and dimensions seem

appropriate for water pipes. These fields were on the ridge line running northeast from the site and Robinson had suggested that the line of Olynthos' water supply followed this ridge, although he was uncertain of its exact path. As in previous years, most of the ceramic material discovered this year dated to the Classical

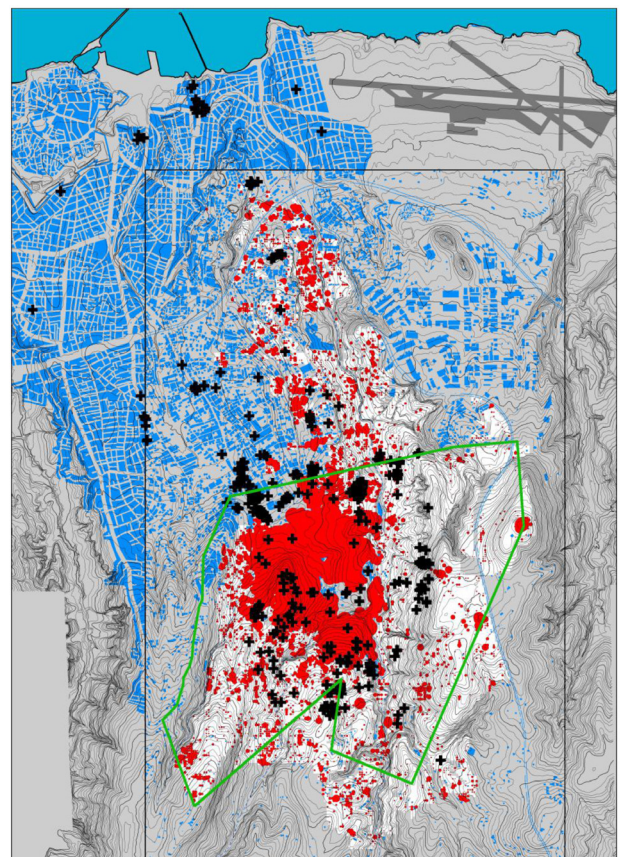
period, although there was also some Byzantine and two small concentrations of Late Roman pottery.

The Olynthos Project now plans four seasons of study (2020–23) leading to a complete publication, while other shorter, more specialised publications will appear in the interim.

The Knossos Urban Landscape Project

This collaborative project was initiated in 2005 to survey intensively the Knossos valley, documenting the material record of occupation from the establishment of the initial Neolithic community c. 7000 BC to the early 20th century, thus helping us to understand the shape and extent of Knossos, the longest inhabited site in Europe, where the BSA has worked since 1900. Fieldwork was undertaken in 2005, 2007 and 2008; detailed documentation of ceramics began in 2010 and was completed for the Prepalatial, Middle Minoan and Early Iron Age in 2016. Seven papers documenting KULP's research spanning the entire history of Knossos' occupation were recently published on-line in the *Proceedings of the 12th International Congress of Cretan Studies*, edited by C. Mitsotaki, L. Tzedaki-Apostolaki and S. Giannadaki, and can be downloaded here: <https://12iccs.proceedings.gr/en/authors>, under the authors' names: Bredaki, Cutler†, Kotsonas, Legarra Herrero, Shapland, Trainor, Vasilakis and Whitelaw.

KULP: the study area (white) in relation to Herakleion (blue), the archaeologically protected (Alpha) zone (green outline), all recovered sherds (red) and known tombs (black crosses)



Koutroulou Magoula Archaeology and Archaeological Ethnography Project 2019

The BSA's ten-year involvement at the site of Koutroulou Magoula in eastern Thessaly, in collaboration with the Ephorate of Antiquities of Phthiotis & Evrytania, pauses for study following a highly successful 2019 season. Investigation began in 2005, under the direction of Dr Nina Kyparissi-Apostolika (Director Emerita, Ephorate of Speleology & Palaeoanthropology of Southern Greece); the collaborative project with the BSA, led by Prof. Yannis Hamilakis (then at Southampton; now at Brown University) had its first season in 2010. The site's main period of occupation is Middle Neolithic (c. 5,800–5,300 BC), although there is also a small Late Bronze Age tholos on top of the mound and at least two Byzantine-period burials.

Nina Kyparissi-Apostolika (Director Emerita, Ephorate of Speleology & Palaeoanthropology of Southern Greece), Vassilis Tsamis (UCL) and Yannis Hamilakis (Brown) report that the 2019 season was one of the most successful since the start of the collaborative project, meeting its aims to clarify the nature and history of occupation on top of the tell, to confirm the existence of a kiln area on its southeastern slope and to investigate further the perimeter ditch's creation, use and maintenance. The results were presented in a press release by the Ministry of Culture & Sports and much covered in the Greek press. Fewer figurines and decorated sherds were recovered this year, but notable finds included an impressive, partially preserved house model, found in eight pieces in the same spot in Trench Z2, most likely broken deliberately *in situ*.



Left: Fragmented, partially preserved house model, found in Z2

Above: The end-of-season theatre/archaeology performance

The project's theatre/archaeology programme continued with a performance conceived by Efthimis Theou and Electra Angelopoulou on the theme of 'Women', involving the on-site participation of a group of women of various ages from the two closest villages, Neo Monastiri and Vardali. About 200 people took part in the site tour, performance, and the following feast.

Plans are under way for the long term preservation of the site and its development as heritage space open to the public through a collaboration with the University of Western Attica Conservation Department.

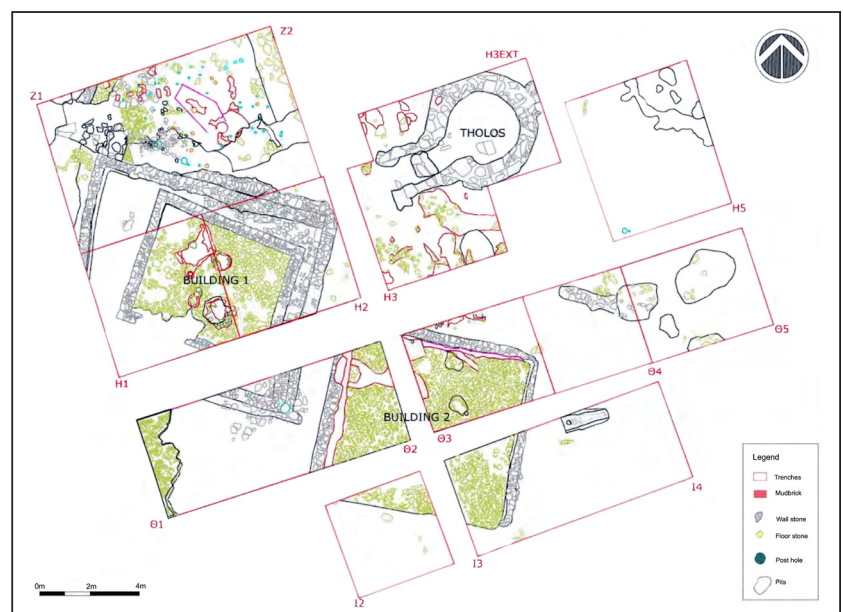
Work in 2019 focused on three sectors: the top of the mound (*magoula*) (Trench Z2), the slope (E14–15) and its periphery (X16).



Left: Drone image of the site during excavation, the covers mark respectively the top of the tell (just left of centre), Trenches E14–15 (centre) and X16 (towards bottom right)

Below left: Brown University students excavating in Trench Z2

Below: Site plan of the excavated area at the top of the tell





Left: Trench **Z2**: the east-west wall of the substantial earlier building

Above: **E15**, the area with kilns and part of the later burial (excavated in 2018)

In **Trench Z2** — the most complicated area of the whole excavation because of the intensity of occupation, the many successive episodes of use, destruction, rebuilding and re-use, and modern animal and human activity — the primary aim was to clarify the relationship between different walls discovered before and after 2010 and to establish an accurate phasing and habitation history.

Investigation established that a partial building unearthed in **Z1** from 2011 onwards now clearly forms part of a building unearthed by the pre-2010 excavations, situated under later Building 1. This is the largest uncovered so far on site, and one of the largest known from this period in Greece (c. 9 × 8m). The building's substantial east-west wall preserves both a massive external buttressing, as well as some internal stone features, possibly serving a supportive role. The important find may change the understanding of the site: this may have been a central building of sorts (located on the top of the tell), perhaps of a communal nature.

It appears that, following the destruction of this earlier building, Building 1 was then constructed on a levelled platform, using mudbrick and other debris from the destruction episode. Building 1 used the

same pattern of herringbone style for the wall foundations, but with fewer courses, exclusively in soft, white limestone, unlike the earlier building which mostly included grey, angular limestone.

Also in **Z2**, a major pit filled with ashy material and large quantities of animal bone, as well as pottery and other finds allowed extensive sampling for organic material, as well as collection of masses of inorganic finds. The pit seems to have been filled in one episode, so may have been a feasting pit. The eastern area of **Z2** revealed interesting episodes of use, activity, burning and destruction. This sector seems to have been an open, unroofed area for much of the site's history,

but clay surfaces had been created for activities, in between which were layers of ash, indicating major burning episodes.

In **Trench E14** a 5-m long mudbrick feature, probably a wall, was revealed, 45cm in width, and 25cm in depth, with two rows of mudbrick. This may represent another possible building or an enclosure, perhaps related to the kiln complex in adjacent **Trench E15**. Here the highest priority was to confirm beyond doubt the existence of kilns in the area and to excavate and document in detail the best preserved example, while clarifying whether any other potential kiln or oven features were present.

A focus was on **Kiln Feature 2** identified in prior seasons due to the presence of nearly rectilinear walls and a large piece of clay structural element (identified as a 'dome') resting on top. Misfired pottery nearby also supported this hypothesis. Painstaking excavation of the heavily burned, hardened red clay fill eventually revealed the kiln floor after careful removal of the interior and exterior fills, the latter rich in cultural materials including pottery sherds, chipped stone, animal bone, clay architectural elements, and ground stone tools.

The overall shape of the kiln is that of a rounded trapezoid (c. 1.04m exterior dimension), with the northern end larger than the southern opening. The floor of the kiln was well plastered with a buff-white layer of plaster covering the floor from wall to wall; there was no indication of plaster on the walls. The floor was mildly concave, with an increasing curvature towards the walls and appears to have been constructed after the walls were in place. No material other than plaster, and structural elements was recovered from the floor. Abutting the southeast corner was an enigmatic, almost circular fired clay object, measuring c. 17.5cm in diameter, which may have been a platform or working surface, or perhaps an overturned pot base. The superstructure may have acted as a chimney or flue. The excavators suggest that the superstructure of the kiln was a gently curved dome with a central



Right: **Z2**, the eastern part of the trench showing the succession of clay surfaces and ashy deposits

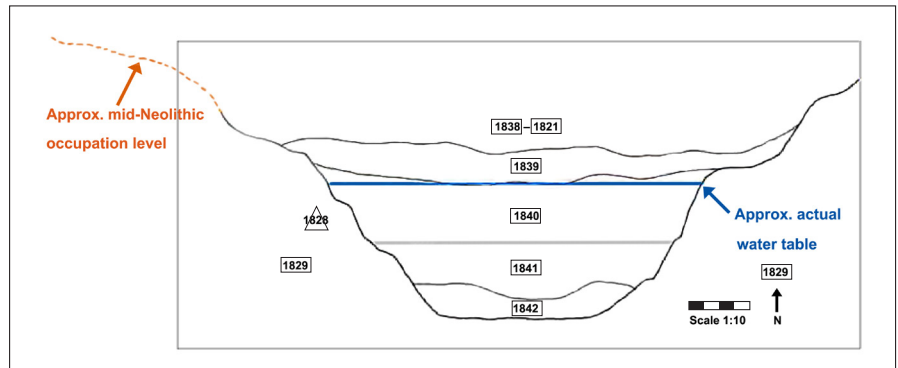
chimney resting on the walls of the kiln. The whole feature was drawn in plan and a photogrammetric 3D model created.

In the southern half of the trench attempts to identify other potential kilns or oven features tentatively recognised in prior seasons were frustrated by the complexity of the feature geometries and the difficulties in removing the compact fill surrounding them. Additional ovens/kiln features may exist in this area, but it was not possible to define them clearly. Another area of very dark grey soil previously identified as a potential ash deposit was also investigated. This may represent disposal of ashy refuse from kiln operation.

It is thus clear that the area contained a kiln complex, a find of major significance for this period, the third of this kind known from the Middle Neolithic (after nearby Imvrou Pigadi and, more recently, Magoula Rizava to the west). Samples for dating and determination of firing temperature have been collected.

In 2017 **Trench X16** was opened to verify the existence of a ditch, identified by geophysical investigation, define its width, depth and content, and explore its role and function. Excavation then reached a depth of 160cm below the current surface and in the 2018 season its west and east edges, but not its depth, were successfully identified. The goal for the 2019 season was to excavate fully and define the shape of the ditch. Excavation was constrained to an area about 55–60cm at the highest point and 45cm at the bottom, while groundwater, encountered already in the previous season, continued to present problems requiring its regular removal and making identification of contexts particularly difficult.

The ditch was U-shaped, stepped on the eastern and western side. Five fill contexts were recognised: the first two yielded similar results to last year, including some Middle (and some Late) Neolithic pottery as well as sling pellets. Both layers are located above the level of



Right: **X16**, the ditch during excavation

Above: **X16**, the north profile of the ditch



the eastern step, and they have a reddish-brown colour, with fine gravel inclusions. Below these it is possible that the layers represent an extensive period of natural filling of the ditch, suggesting the site was abandoned for a long period. The base fill had a distinctly dark grey colour, with a high quantity of dark grey clay inclusions, probably due to oxidisation of the soil because of the continuous presence of water.

There are a number of hypotheses for the use of the ditch. The defensive hypothesis seems improbable based on current evidence, because it did not extend around the entire site with similar dimensions. Water management was probably one use: ground water, probably also present even during the Neolithic period, in conjunction with

flood water from the plain, would have allowed diversion of the water from the ditch itself to gardens in or around the settlement, and perhaps for watering of animals too. There is a possibility, however, that the primary use of the ditch was for clay extraction. The natural soil is red clay of good quality both for creation of mudbricks and other architectural elements, as well as for pottery (a hypothesis to be tested). The proximity of the ditch to the area of the kilns, only 30–40m away, strengthens this assumption. The ditch may then have been gradually created, as people extracted clay over the decades.

The team is now focused on publication, including the proceedings of a two-day workshop held at the BSA in January 2019.

TRAINING THE NEXT GENERATION – BSA COURSES 2019

Each year the BSA typically 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 elsewhere in a conventional seminar or lecture format in the UK. While our postgraduate course in 'Numismatics' took a rest this year, we offered a full range of courses in 2019.

As is customary, our postgraduate courses started in April at Knossos with 'Prehistoric, Greek and Roman Pottery', followed by others based in Athens: 'Glass in the Mediterranean & the Near East', 'Introduction to Ceramic Petrology', 'Epigraphy' and 'Linear B & Mycenaean Greek'. As it has been continuously for the past 47 years, we ended the summer with the Undergraduate Course on the

'Archaeology & Topography of Greece' led for the first time by Assistant Director, Dr Michael Loy. Next year our courses in 'Ceramic Petrology', 'Greek Epigraphy' and 'Linear B & Mycenaean Greek' will have a breather, while 'Numismatics' will return. For information about upcoming courses and other opportunities offered by the BSA, please go to: www.bsa.ac.uk.

BSA Prehistoric, Greek and Roman Pottery Course

In April the course was held at Knossos for the seventh year running. From a pool of applicants from 12 UK and 14 non-UK universities, 17 applicants with a wide range of research interests were accepted and the whole group successfully completed the course. Financial support was generously provided by the Classical Association. The course was coordinated by Dr Kostis Christakis (BSA Knossos Curator) and taught by Prof. Todd Whitelaw (UCL Institute of Archaeology), Dr Colin Macdonald (BSA), Dr Conor Trainor (Warwick), Mr Antonio Bianco (University of Crete), Dr Maria Choleva (Louvain), Dr Carlotta Gardner (Fitch Laboratory Williams Fellow) and Dr Denitsa Nenova (UCL Institute of Archaeology).

The course comprised two main sections: hands-on sessions using chronologically specific pottery assemblages ranging from the



Left: A pottery class with course instructor Colin Macdonald in the Knossos Stratigraphical Museum

Below: Learning in the field — George Dalamvelas removes recently-fired pots from his kiln at Margarites

Neolithic to the Late Roman period drawn from the rich collections in the Knossos Stratigraphical Museum and workshops focussing on key skills such as macroscopic fabric analysis, forming techniques and drawing. These were accompanied by lectures on theoretical aspects of pottery production, distribution and consumption, the methodology of analysing pottery assemblages from surveys and excavations, and field classes covering important Bronze Age and Greco-Roman archaeological sites. Students were introduced to various aspects of ceramic technology by Mr



George Dalamvelas, a traditional potter from the potters' village of Margarites, and also had the opportunity to learn about Cretan flora and culture, including architecture, art, music, ethnography and diet. Feedback on the course was excellent: participants reported that they greatly enjoyed the course and gained valuable knowledge and practical experience from it. Three doctoral students returned (or will shortly return) to the Knossos Research Centre to study material from the BSA excavations at Knossos for their theses.



“I obtained a solid and all-encompassing knowledge on the socio-material dynamics related to pottery, the interaction with the landscape, and a precise grasp of the vast source of data that is the pottery sequence held in the Stratigraphic Museum in Knossos”

Emanuele Prezioso (Oxford)

Glass in the Mediterranean and the Near East — Archaeology and Archaeometry from the Late Bronze Age to the early Medieval period

April 2019 saw the introduction of a new postgraduate training course on the archaeological and scientific study of archaeological glass. Of 22 applicants from the UK, Europe, the Middle East and Australia 14 postgraduates, early career researchers and lecturers were accepted. The five-day course was led by Dr Ya'el Gorin-Rosen (Israel Antiquities Authority) and Prof. Ian Freestone (UCL Institute of Archaeology), leading experts in the study of archaeological glass, whose early joint papers on the archaeology and archaeometry of Levantine glass production are widely cited and articulated a model for glass production that has now become widely accepted. Over 20 hours of daily lectures covering the history of glass technology from Bronze Age Egypt

and Syro-Palestine to the Roman and Byzantine empires, and the Islamic world, the course offered an introduction to archaeological glass, its typology, technology, composition and chronological development. Emphasis was placed on understanding the relationship between composition and colour and the contribution of both macroscopic examination and scientific analysis of glass, both as raw material and as finished objects. Theory was combined with practice as lectures were followed daily by glass handling sessions, as well as demonstrations on chemical analysis and scanning electron microscopy (using the facilities at the Wiener Laboratory of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens).



Course participants on the Finlay balcony at the BSA, with Ian Freestone (centre), Ya'el Gorin (left of centre) and Carlotta Gardner (far right)

Dr Carlotta Gardner (Fitch Laboratory Williams Fellow) organised a scanning electron microscopy session, while Dr Politimi Loukopoulou (Conservation Department, Greek Ministry of Culture and Sports) closed the course lecture series with a presentation on 'Deterioration and conservation of glass'. The course is next scheduled for 2020.

Introduction to Ceramic Petrology

In May 2019 the Fitch Laboratory hosted its ninth training course on ceramic petrology. Designed for people with no (or limited) previous experience in petrology, the course aims to familiarise archaeologists who focus on the study of ceramic materials with the principles, strengths and limitations of the technique. Although it is an excellent introduction for postgraduate students already undertaking research in archaeological materials, the course has also attracted postdoctoral researchers and university lecturers. Beyond ceramic materials, the skills learnt are also applicable to the study of lithics, building materials, pigments and soils. In 2019 12 postgraduates and postdoctoral researchers participated — 5 from the UK, others from the USA, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Israel and India — from a large applicant pool.

The course offered 20 hours of lectures combined with 28 hours of laboratory practical sessions aiming to introduce the participants to optical polarising light microscopy, the identification of main rock-forming minerals, the classification

“The course was simply incredible”

of rock types, the use and interpretation of geological maps and, subsequently, the analysis of thin sections of archaeological ceramics and processed raw materials to reconstruct provenance and technology. It was led by Drs Evangelia Kiriati (Fitch Laboratory Director) and Ruth Siddall (UCL) with much help from Drs Carlotta Gardner (Fitch Laboratory Williams Fellow) and Georgia Kordatzaki (Fitch Laboratory Research Associate).

The participants were also introduced to the principles of chemical analysis of ceramics (with a critical review of the most

commonly used techniques involving both desktop and portable equipment) and the combined use of chemical and petrographic data by Dr Noemi S. Müller (Fitch Laboratory Scientific Research Officer). A demonstration was held of the preparation of thin sections as well as of samples for chemical analysis by the Fitch Laboratory's technician Michalis Sakalis. In addition a field trip to Aegina included a visit to a traditional pottery workshop and provided practical experience in prospection for pottery raw materials and sampling, as well as contemporary potting practices. Over the last two days the participants had the opportunity to undertake specially-designed projects involving the comparative study of archaeological and geological samples to address specific research questions. The course ended with project presentations by the participants followed by an open pot firing and a farewell barbeque in the BSA garden. The course will next run in 2021.



Left: Field trip to Aegina

Right: A class in the Fitch Laboratory



Postgraduate Training Course in Greek Epigraphy

The 7th Greek Epigraphy course was led by Prof. Graham Oliver (Brown) and Robert Pitt (College Year in Athens). Thirteen students were accepted (from a pool of 40 applicants), including seven from UK universities, five from the US and one from Israel.

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. In the opening days, the course was based in the BSA and included orientation and basic introductions to

“The course combines theory and practice very well: first-hand experience with the stones as well as instruction in editorial and bibliographic skills”

Chiara Monaco (Cambridge)

skills. The first week concluded with group seminars, in which students presented their research on given thematic subjects. In the second week of the course, students moved to the Epigraphic Museum, where each participant was assigned an inscription from which they produced a full edition, translation, and commentary, for delivery as a presentation to the group on the final day.

The course continues to offer an encouraging environment for the

community of students to develop and the quality of student presentations this year was very high.

The provisional dates for the next offering of the course are 19 June to 3 July 2021.



Course participants on the Acropolis, with Robert Pitt (centre)

Attic Inscriptions in UK Collections

The BSA has over the last two years hosted several members of the epigraphic team working on the AHRC-funded project 'Attic Inscriptions in UK Collections' (AIUK), part of a wider enterprise directed by Prof. Stephen Lambert (Cardiff), 'Attic Inscriptions Online' (AIO), that makes Athenian inscriptions accessible in translation, with short commentaries and links to further information [<https://www.atticinscriptions.com/>]. The AIUK project is republishing all the Athenian stone inscriptions held in UK collections, including those at the BSA, three of which are on permanent display in the BSA. As well as providing scholarly updates of these inscriptions in a series



of articles, translations of the texts are being added to the AIO website. As part of AIUK's outreach agenda a pilot project was recently undertaken at the BSA that produced small information labels for the three funerary inscriptions in the Hostel, giving some explanatory material and a QR code that can be scanned by any mobile device to direct the viewer to the relevant part of the AIO website, where they can follow the translation and links. It is hoped that such codes can be added to labels of other Attic inscriptions in UK collections, allowing visitors better access to, and understanding of, a type of exhibit that is difficult to display and explain without large information panels. The AIUK team hopes that these links to the website will open up the world of epigraphy to a wider audience in public museums and stately homes around the UK.

47th Annual Course for Undergraduates: the Archaeology and Topography of Greece

The BSA has now successfully run 47 Undergraduate Courses, and this summer's offering proved to be as popular, instructive, and fun as ever. Twenty-eight students from 18 UK universities joined the course, arriving at the BSA on 18 August for their three-week masterclass on the Archaeology and Topography of Greece.

The course began in Athens with synoptic lectures on the material culture of Greece from the Neolithic through to the Venetian and Ottoman periods, and on the skills that are required to 'read' an archaeological site. Students were also offered a tour of the Fitch Laboratory by Williams Fellow Carlotta Gardner and Research Associate Niki Papakonstantinou, and they were marched up Mt Lykavettos by returning guest-lecturer Robert Pitt (College Year in Athens). After site- and museum-based classes in Athens and Attica, the course departed for an eight-day study-tour of the Peloponnese.

Highlights of this trip included exploring the magnificent palaces of Mycenae, Tiryns, and Pylos, stepping inside the splendid temples at Bassai and Nemea, and taking part in a dramatic multimedia re-telling of the Battle of Sphakteria.

The course was taught by Assistant Director Dr Michael Loy, Natalia Elvira Astoreca (Cambridge) and Gian Piero Milani (Oxford), with guest talks by Ermioni Pasiou (Acropolis Restoration Service) and Kathryn Cook (Palace of Nestor Excavations conservator). In addition, Estelle Strazdins (Cambridge), a much-loved tutor of the course from its previous five years, returned for a day of guest lectures at Oropos and Rhamnous. The course manager, Anastasia Vassiliou (Athens), worked tirelessly to oversee the health and well-being of the group, and also contributed to teaching at the Athenian Agora and at Mycenae.

We are most grateful for the continuing support of several institutions and societies that provide much needed

“Nothing prepared me for the experience of visiting extraordinary archaeological sites surrounded by experts in their field and infectiously enthusiastic students. The combination of these factors has ignited within me a passion for Greek archaeology and a thirst to learn more”

Graham Davies (Leicester)

financial assistance. In particular, we (and the students) are most grateful that we could offer this year 13 bursaries. Funding was received from 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. In addition, funds were made available through the BSA, via the Anna Healey Trust and the Lord William Taylor Fund.

The next Undergraduate Course will run from 23 August to 13 September 2020.



BSA Undergraduate Course: experiencing temples at Bassai (L) and Sounion (R)



BSA Postgraduate Training Course in Linear B and Mycenaean Greek

“The structure of the course allowed us to be exposed to the breadth of methodology in Mycenaean studies.... For me, it meant that I am now thinking about my research differently”

Kyriaco Nikias (Adelaide)

This course had its second iteration in July 2019. Based on lectures, seminars, practical classes, and site/museum 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 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 Gla, as well as classes in the Athens National Museum's Mycenaean collection and the Thebes Museum. Each participant made a replica Linear B tablet, which they wrote up as if for publication. These replicas were baked in a wood fire at the end of the course and the fire then turned over to a barbecue.

Nine postgraduate students participated from universities in the UK, Italy, the Netherlands, Australia and the USA. The Director led the course, assisted by outgoing Assistant Director Dr Chryssanthi Papadopoulou, who lectured in the National Museum and at the palaces

“[In the BSA] I've found an amazing research environment which encourages collaborative work between all the participants, coming from different academic backgrounds”

Gabriella Demaria (Messina)

of Tiryns and Mycenae. The Fitch Laboratory — in particular Dr Carlotta Gardner (Williams Fellow) — assisted with materials needed to create tablets.

Although numbers are likely to remain small, given its 'niche' appeal, we plan to run the course again in Summer 2021.



Right: Linear B 2019 — course participants examining tablets in the Athens National Museum with the Director

Left: (L-R) Kyriaco Nikias, Maria Ines Lima and Gabriella Demaria



THE BSA'S DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Planning has become a focus of BSA Development in recent months as we look towards 2020 and beyond. From the consolidation of our new supporter structure to our plans to reimagine the Knossos Research Centre, these are exciting times for the BSA as we seek to enhance further our facilities and activities in Greece, the UK and elsewhere.

This year saw the implementation of tiered support for the BSA, attracting over 210 supporters, many choosing to join the Pendlebury (at least £150 p.a.) or Director's Circle (at least £1,001 p.a.). The donations received from our supporters are invaluable as we seek to diversify the BSA's income streams beyond the core grant received through the British Academy. Recent events have included our London Garden Party and an exclusive tour of the Ashmolean Museum exhibition 'Last Supper in Pompeii' by

Invited guests enjoy a guided tour of 'Last Supper in Pompeii' at the Ashmolean Museum



curator Paul Roberts. Similar events are scheduled for 2020, including our Director's Dinner at the Life Goddess in Bloomsbury on 3 February. If you are not already a supporter, you can do so by

visiting the 'Become a Supporter' page on our website (<https://www.bsa.ac.uk/join-us-2/become-a-supporter>). Please note that membership in all supporter levels renews annually on 1 January.

Our plans for the BSA Knossos Research Centre have also advanced over recent months. After almost a century of activity, the Knossos Research Centre needs urgent renovation and updating to meet the needs of 21st-century researchers. In close collaboration with the Greek authorities, the BSA has developed an ambitious plan: the 'Knossos 2025 Project' will transform the Knossos Research Centre by providing world-class facilities for future generations of researchers, ensuring the best possible storage and conservation conditions for the precious archaeological materials, and attracting new academic and local audiences. At its centre is the rebuilding of the Knossos Stratigraphical Museum. Plans commissioned by the BSA have already been approved by the Central Archaeological Council. Approval of the final building plans is currently anticipated towards the end of 2020. The target for the Knossos 2025 Project is £2m. There will be more information about the project in the next issue.

Our events series at the British Academy continued this autumn. Professor Edith Hall (KCL) gave a fascinating lecture on '21st-century responses to the Homeric Iliad', coinciding with the British Museum exhibition *Troy: Myth and Reality* (on until 8 March 2020). We were delighted to host the author Victoria Hislop in conversation about her recent book *Those Who Are Loved* (2019) with John Kittmer, Chair of



Victoria Hislop in conversation with John Kittmer at the British Academy

the Anglo-Hellenic League, which co-sponsored the event. Onyekia Igwe (BSA Arts Bursary holder 2018–19) presented her work with the BSA's archives. Also in London, the BSA Friends lecture series at Senate House resumed with Philip Kenrick discussing 'Cyrenaica. A Greek Pentapolis — but so much more' followed by Robin Barber (Edinburgh) and Tony Spawforth

(Newcastle) reflecting on the first taught courses at the BSA between 1973 and 1989. With the Friends Committee now established, we can look forward to more Friends events and fundraising initiatives over the coming months.

Elsewhere in the UK, a number of BSA Ambassador lectures took place this autumn. Matthew Skuse (Macmillan-Rodewald Student 2016–17 / St Andrews) explored the nature of cult activity at Perachora at Newcastle University, while Lamprini Rori (Early Career Fellow 2018–19 / Exeter) presented 'The Landscape of Political Violence in Crisis Ridden Greece' at the University of Manchester. Further Ambassador lectures are planned in 2020 at Warwick, Newcastle, and Edinburgh, and are listed in **Events** below.

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 publications and teaching. We are grateful for several large donations over recent months, including those from the Society of Dilettanti, Philippe and Stephanie Camu, and others who wish to remain anonymous. We are also grateful to those who have joined the Director's and Pendlebury Circles. Finally, we warmly thank George Cornelius and Gerald Cadogan for organising a fundraising lunch at Coton Manor, Northamptonshire on 29 January 2020.

The BSA Friends' Committee

From the summer of 2019 the BSA has a new Committee. It has evolved from the British-based Friends of the BSA whose structures have been replaced with the Friends' Committee which reports directly to School Council.

The Friends of the BSA began in Athens in 1986 following the School's spectacularly successful fundraising campaign associated with its Centenary celebrations. When the then Director, Hector Catling, retired to England, he formed the Friends of the BSA UK, co-organised since 2000 by Marie-Christine Keith. Peter Warren subsequently became Honorary General Secretary. To date FBSA (UK) has raised £250,000 to support the work of the BSA, primarily its libraries in Athens and Knossos. The Friends' Committee also has available a sum of £48,000 earmarked as a contribution towards the costs of the rebuilding programme

at Knossos. In 2016 Council initiated discussions on how the members of the FBSA (UK) might be more formally integrated into the structures of the BSA. As a result the Friends' tier of support officially came into effect on 1 January 2019. Maintaining the distinct character of the FBSA (UK) is an important element of the new arrangement, which the creation



Tony Spawforth and Robin Barber following a recent Friends' lecture on the history of BSA courses

of the Friends' Committee underpins. The Friends' Committee is responsible for allocating grants to the BSA from funds derived from subscriptions to the Friends' tier of supporters, from its lecture series and other fundraising, and from its investment income. The Friends' Committee works closely with Council, ensuring that the views of the Friends are expressed there.

The current membership of the Friends' Committee is: Dr Pamela Armstrong, Chair (elected, Friends' member); Prof. Michael Edwards (elected, Friends' member); Mr Nicholas Jaquet (appointed by Council); Mr Paul Smee (elected, Friends' member); and Prof. Peter Warren (elected, Pendlebury member).

All Friends are welcome to make suggestions or address the committee with any ideas, queries or concerns they may have. Please contact: bsa@britac.ac.uk, with 'Friends' Committee' as subject, or write to: The British School at Athens, 10 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1Y 5AH.

EVENTS PAST (JULY–DECEMBER 2019)

PUBLIC LECTURES

- Prof. Peter Thonemann (Oxford): 'Abdera, Teos and Rome' (NHRF-ICS-BSA Lecture; 30 September, Athens)
- Dr Maria Andreadaki-Vlazaki (Hellenic Ministry of Culture & Sports): 'Sacrificial rituals in the Mycenaean palatial centre of Kydonia (Khania, Crete)' (BSA-ICS Lecture; 3 October, London)
- Prof. Edith Hall (King's College London): '21st-century responses to the Homeric Iliad' (27 November, London)
- Victoria Hislop (Author): 'In Conversation' (in association with the Anglo-Hellenic League; 3 December, London)

UPPER HOUSE SEMINARS

- Robert K. Pitt (CYA): 'Early British travellers to Athens and the hunt for inscriptions: some overlooked epigraphic manuscripts of the 17th and 18th centuries' (7 October)
- Dr Polyxeni Adam-Veleni (Ministry of Culture & Sports): 'Θεσσαλονίκη: μια μεγαλειώδης μητρόπολη της Αρχαίας Μακεδονίας' (14 October)
- Dr Michael Loy (BSA): 'Luxury and commodity shipping routes in Archaic Greece' (2 December)



FITCH-WIENER LABORATORIES SEMINAR SERIES

- Dr Sergios Menelaou (Fitch Laboratory): 'Shifting modes of connectivity between the Cyclades, the southeast Aegean and western Anatolia: a diachronic study of prehistoric Samos, East Aegean' (22 October)
- Dr Maria Ntinou (Thessaloniki): 'Firewood for the hearths. Woodlands of Argolid from the Middle Paleolithic to the Neolithic' (5 November)
- Megan Dennison (Tennessee-Knoxville): 'Evaluating the role of domestic dogs from archaeological contexts' (11 December)

BOOK LAUNCHES

- Ann Eldridge: *Monemvasia: People, Place, Presence* (23 September, Athens)
- A. Hobbs, *Plato's Republic*, Ladybird Expert Series – 34 (9 October, Athens)



Above: Ann Eldridge presenting *Monemvasia: People, Place, Presence* in the BSA garden
Left: Former Assistant Director Robert Pitt delivering an Upper House seminar on 17th–18th c. travellers to Athens and their epigraphic observations

- M. Ganas, *A Greek Ballad: Selected Poems*, translated by D. Connolly and J. Barley (11 December, Athens)

ARTIST IN RESIDENCE TALK

- Onyeka Igwe (London College of Communication): 'Scenes from the BSA Archive' (14 October, London)

AMBASSADOR SERIES

- Dr Matthew Skuse (St Andrews): 'The nature of cult activity at Perachora' (Ambassador series: 16 October, Newcastle)
- Dr Lamprini Rori (Exeter): 'The landscape of political violence in crisis-ridden Greece' (27 November, Manchester)

FRIENDS' LECTURES

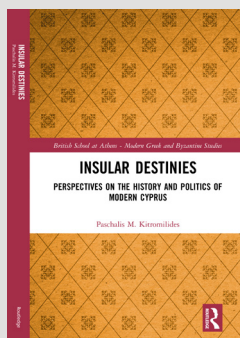
- Dr Philip Kenrick: 'Cyrenaica: A Greek Pentapolis – but so much more' (8 October, London)
- Dr Robin Barber & Prof. Tony Spawforth: 'Instruction in an Antique Land: the first taught courses at the BSA, 1973–1989' (19 November, London)

CONFERENCES/WORKSHOPS

- Craftspeople Mobility in the Archaeological, Historical and Ethnographic Record – A Comparative Perspective from the Aegean (27–29 September, Athens)
- Ceramic Petrology Group Annual Meeting (8–9 November, Athens)
- Eretria Workshop (15–16 November, Athens)
- Tokens: The Athenian Legacy to the Modern World (16–17 December)

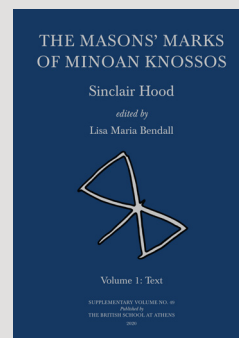
OTHER EVENTS

- Vanessa Kisuule and Pavlina Marvin: '80 Years Ago / From Now' – a poetry and spoken word performance (British Council 80 years in Greece; 30 October, Athens)



Stop Press

We are delighted to announce two new publications: a new volume by Paschalis Kitromilides in our Routledge series Modern Greek & Byzantine Studies, *Insular Destinies: Perspectives on the History and Politics of Modern Cyprus*; and a further BSA supplementary volume, due early next year, the long-awaited publication of Sinclair Hood's study of masons' marks in the Knossos palace and vicinity: *The Masons' Marks of Minoan Knossos*, edited by Lisa M. Bendall (Oxford).



FUTURE EVENTS (JANUARY–JUNE 2020)

PUBLIC LECTURES

- Prof. John Bennet (BSA): 'The Work of the BSA in 2019' (4 February, London; 13 February, Athens; 18 February, Thessaloniki)
- Dr Zosia Archibald (Liverpool): 'New dimensions of an ancient city: the Olynthos Project (2014–2019)' (13 February, Athens)
- Dr Bettina Tsigarida (Ephorate of Antiquities of Pella): 'New dimensions of an ancient city: the Olynthos Project (2014–2019) [in Greek]' (18 February, Thessaloniki)
- Prof. Mike Edwards (Roehampton): 'Places in the Attic Orators: a philologist and his topography' (Visiting Fellow Lecture; 16 March, Athens)
- Prof. Thilo Rehren (UCL): 'Glass for the Pharaoh' (Fitch Visiting Fellow Lecture; 27 April, Athens)

- Professor Antonis Kotsonas (New York): 'Politics, research agendas, and the history of archaeology in Crete: an archival perspective on the exploration of ancient Lyktos (c. 1880–1940)' (Bader Archive Lecture; 18 May, Athens)
- Prof. Charles Brittain (Cornell): 'Protagorean hermeneutics' (Michael Frede Memorial Lecture; 25 May, Athens)

PANEL DISCUSSIONS

- 'Migration and diaspora', panellists: Dr Eirini Avramopoulou (Panteion U), Dr Vassiliki Chrysanthopoulou (Athens U), Dr Maria-Christina Hadjiioannou (National Hellenic Research Foundation) and Dr Giorgos Tsimouris (Panteion U), Moderator: Prof. John Bennet (20 January, Athens); and Dr Giampaolo

- Salice (Cagliari), Prof. Gonda Van Steen (KCL), Dr Effie Pedaliu (LSE) and Dr Emmanouil Pratsinakis (Oxford), Moderator: Dr Dionysis Stathakopoulos (27 January, London)
- 'Great Women of the Classical World' (British Museum London, 6 March)

UPPER HOUSE SEMINARS

- Dr Emily Kneebone (Nottingham): 'Imagined landscapes in imperial Greek epic poetry' (4 May, Athens)
- Dr Carrie Sawtell (Oxford): 'The Worthy Ones: the use of the adjective *chrestos* / *chreste* in epitaphs across the Greek World in the Classical and Hellenistic periods' (11 May, Athens)
- Tulsi Parikh (Cambridge): 'The material of polytheism in Archaic Greece' (27 May, Athens)

**BSA/RESEARCH CENTRE FOR GREEK PHILOSOPHY
OF THE ACADEMY OF ATHENS SEMINAR IN
PHILOSOPHY**

Prof. Voula Tsouna (UC Santa Barbara): 'The analogy between Virtue and the *Technai* in Plato's *Charmides* and the *Republic*' (31 March and 1 April, Athens)

CONFERENCE

The Greek Language after Antiquity (8–9 May, Athens)

AMBASSADOR SERIES

Dr Lamprini Rori (Exeter): 'The landscape of political violence in crisis-ridden Greece' (18 March, Newcastle)

Dr Anna Moles (IIHS Athens): 'The impact of urbanism on human health and diet at Knossos from the Hellenistic to Late Antique periods' (4 March, Warwick)

Dr Charlotte Van Regenmortel (Groningen): 'A great transformation? Military labour and the Hellenistic economies' (19 May, Sheffield)

FRIENDS LECTURES

Gian Piero Milani (Oxford): 'The collection of Allied aerial photographs of the British School at Athens' (27 January, Athens)

Prof. George Huxley: 'Achaeans, Hittites, and the tale of Troy' (18 February, London)

Dr James Petre: 'The fortifications of Byzantine and Crusader Cyprus — some thoughts on origins, forms and functions' (SPBS-BSA Spring Lecture; 31 March, London)

Dr Susan Mossman (Science Museum): Title TBC. (7 April, London)

BSA COURSES

'Intensive Course for School Teachers', Athens (3–7 April)

'Archaeology & Archaeometry of Glass in the Mediterranean', Fitch Laboratory, Athens (23–27 April)

'Prehistoric, Greek and Roman Pottery', Knossos Research Centre (1–13 April)

'Postgraduate Training Course in Greek Numismatics, Athens (17–30 May)

'Undergraduate Course in the Archaeology & Topography of Greece', Athens/Peloponnese (23 August–13 September)

Further events and lectures in Greece and the UK will be announced as they are organised. For up-to-date information on all our events, please go to: <https://www.bsa.ac.uk/events/>. To be sure you hear about our events, please join our Mailing List: <https://app.etapestry.com/onlineforms/TheBritishSchoolatAthens/maillinglistrequest.html>.

FAREWELLS

We note with deep sadness the passing in August of Prof. Maurice Pope, whose engagement with the BSA goes back to 1953–54, when he worked on Chios with Sinclair Hood, John Boardman and Michael and Lois Ventris. A pioneer in the study of the Linear A script he is perhaps best known for his beautifully lucid and accessible account of decipherments, which appeared in an updated edition in 1999: *The Story of Decipherment: From Egyptian Hieroglyphs to Maya Script*. Maurice was also a generous donor to the BSA in recent years. A short obituary appeared on the BSA web-site [[https://](https://www.bsa.ac.uk/2019/08/23/maurice-pope-1926-2019/)

www.bsa.ac.uk/2019/08/23/maurice-pope-1926-2019/], while an engaging memoir was published in a second edition only last year and is available here: <http://bit.ly/AmateurByMWMPPope>.

Shock as well as deep sadness best describe our reaction to the untimely death in late May of Dr Richard Payne, Senior Lecturer in Environmental Geography at the University of York, who was BSA Student in 2005–6 and also served on Council. Richard was one of the victims of an accident that took the lives of several climbers attempting to climb Peak 6477, a subsidiary peak of one of India's

highest mountains, Nanda Devi. There is a short obituary notice on our website: <https://www.bsa.ac.uk/2019/08/09/dr-richard-payne-1978-2019/>.

After two years as the BSA's first Marie Skłodowska-Curie Fellow based in the Fitch Laboratory, we said 'au revoir' at the end of September to Bartek Lis and his family. We wish them well and look forward to regular visits in the future. Library Research Assistants Tom Baumann (Durham) and Eliza Petrow (Durham) also left us over the summer; we wish them both well in their future endeavours.



'Then and Now!' In the main room of the Penrose Library, 1947: BSA Athens Secretary, Sylvia Apostolidou (later Ioannidou, former SOE-run agent [see June 2018 newsletter]), standing, and BSA School Student, Helen Thomas (later Waterhouse, author of the BSA's centenary history), seated. This is one of a series of promotional photos taken of the BSA to announce its re-opening after WWII; 2019: Tulsi Parikh (Richard Bradford McConnell Student), standing, and Dr Carrie Sawtell (Macmillan-Rodewald Student), seated