

ARCHAEOLOGY IN GREECE 2017–2018

Introduction & overview

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This brief introduction presents the structure and contents of the current issue of Archaeology in Greece, linking the various contributions to events or very recent discoveries that were reported in the press in the period immediately before the completion of this issue. It also offers an overview (not meant to be exhaustive) of archaeological activity in Greece over the past 12 months, focusing on major exhibitions and new museum openings, important academic conferences and recent publications.

Last year I commented on the plethora of recent new publications on Greek archaeology. The trend continues, with new volumes of fieldwork data reports (*ADelt* 68 [2013] *Chr.* 1; *AEMTh* 26 [2012]; Triantaphyllidis 2017; Theophilopoulou 2018), monographs, museum guides, conference proceedings and honorary volumes. *Archaeology of Greece Online* (<https://chronique.efa.gr>) continues to offer regular updates and the website has recently had a ‘revamp’, making it far more appealing and user-friendly. As has been noted in previous issues of *Archaeology of Greece*, it has not always been easy to process all this new material in good time to be included in *AG*. This year we are trialling a lengthier ‘Newsround’ so as to offer better coverage of Greece and to complement John Bennet’s discussion of the work of the British School at Athens.

His report highlights the role of the BSA in hosting researchers and as a ‘facilitator of research’, as well as acting as a hub for collaborative projects and activities. The Fitch Laboratory continues its research activity, hosting a Marie Skłodowska-Curie Postdoctoral Fellow and offering the opportunity to bursary holders and others to conduct original research at the BSA on a variety of topics: osteoarchaeology, ceramic technologies and mobility, and ceramic petrology. Similarly, a series of events and conferences was organized last year in collaboration with many institutions based in Greece and abroad covering a wide range of topics and periods, for example the workshop on the Prehistoric Peloponnese in memory of former Assistant Director Christopher Mee or that on the friendship between Nikos Hadjikyriakos-Ghikas, John Craxton and Patrick Leigh Fermor to accompany the exhibition *Charmed Lives in Greece* that was hosted first in the Benaki Museum and subsequently in the British Museum.

Fieldwork projects continue and, as John mentions, have received considerable attention in the Greek and international press, especially those at Keros-Dhaskalio (see Renfrew, Boyd and Margaritis, this volume) and the Late Bronze Age chamber tomb at Prosilio, near Orchomenos in Boeotia; its publication is awaited with interest, given that the tomb contained an undisturbed burial and was excavated to meticulous standards. At Olynthos investigations have focused on the excavation of House B ix 6 on the North Hill in the anticipation that it will allow a detailed analysis of household archaeology and shed light on how households functioned as units of family and economic life. Moreover, geophysical and field surveys of the wider area aim to clarify the density of occupation and character of use.

Work resumed on Kythera, a long-standing area of interest of the BSA, and focused on and around the Paliokastro hill. Here Yannis Petrocheilos had previously investigated part of a town and a sanctuary of Athena dating from the eighth century BC to the Roman period. The survey project, led by Cyprian Broodbank, Evangelia Kyriazi, Andrew Bevan and Yannis Petrocheilos, besides collecting a sizeable dataset that will be analysed in the future, has revealed that the settlement at Paliokastro was initially a refuge site, similar to those known from Crete and the Cyclades, whose life continued – with a peak in the Classical and Hellenistic periods – until the first century AD. Large public buildings have been detected on the lower southern slopes of the hill, while interesting results are anticipated from the study of the fortifications and the pottery, especially as there appears to be a change in pottery traditions in the Archaic period.

At Knossos the *Geophysical Survey of Roman Knossos* project continues its prospection of the area in order to answer questions about habitation and material culture in the Roman period. At the Knossos Research Centre Kostis Christakis has not only supervised infrastructural improvements, but also initiated a series of summer lectures. It is unfortunate that for various reasons it has not been possible to have a feature focusing on Crete in recent years; I hope that this will be possible in a future volume of *AG*.

Keros-Dhaskalio has justifiably attracted the attention of the general public and the academic community (Bennet, this volume). As Colin Renfrew, Michael Boyd and Evi Margaritis stress in the introduction to their article, Keros has long been considered one of the most enigmatic archaeological sites of the Early Bronze Age Aegean. They propose that Keros was a very early maritime sanctuary where complex ritual practices took place, resulting in the now well-known ‘Special Deposits’. Their paper in this edition of *AG* discusses the interdisciplinary and technologically advanced methodologies that have been applied in the course of their project – an excellent fieldwork school for students and early-career researchers – and demonstrates the importance of collaborative research.

Excavations at Cycladic sites were plentiful last summer. On Therasia investigation of the Prehistoric settlement at the Koimisi location on the southern edge of the modern settlement, which dates to the Early and Middle Cycladic periods, unearthed strong walls and a bench which runs along one of the structures (see the Ministry of Culture and Sports press release of 19 October 2018: <https://www.culture.gr/el/Information/SitePages/view.aspx?nID=2420>). The highlight of the autumn, however, was undoubtedly the discoveries at Akrotiri on Thera, where Christos Doumas resumed excavations. Investigation inside the ‘House of the Benches’ brought to light amphorae and small rectangular clay chests. One of the latter contained a marble Early Cycladic figurine placed on the bottom of the container, while another had two marble Early Cycladic *krateriskoi*, a marble phiale and an alabaster vessel. It is evident that this was an area of ritual activities, situated very near Xeste 3. This very important new discovery was discussed widely in the press and will undoubtedly feature in next year’s ‘Newsround’ (see the Ministry of Culture and Sports press release of 12 October 2018: <https://www.culture.gr/el/Information/SitePages/view.aspx?nID=2396>).

Also much discussed was the chamber tomb investigated at Prosilio in Boeotia (see Bennet and ‘Newsround’, this volume). Yannis Galanakis in his contribution here offers a survey of Late Bronze Age funerary archaeology in Greece. The major increase in the number of known tombs and, crucially, changes in excavation methods applied and research questions posed of the material are gradually transforming the field of mortuary archaeology. New publications will undoubtedly highlight the complexity and variability of mortuary practices in the Mycenaean world. Besides the new discoveries that have been discussed in the Greek press and are included in Yannis’ overview, such as the Bronze Age cemetery at Aliveri or the undisturbed chamber tomb near Kentri near Ierapetra (**ID6545**), we should briefly note here the intact large Bronze Age chamber tomb excavated at Aidonia, near Nemea (see the Ministry of Culture and Sports press release of 4 October 2018: <https://www.culture.gr/el/Information/SitePages/view.aspx?nID=2383>).

Other discoveries mentioned in the press recently, but not available at the time this year’s ‘Newsround’ was compiled, include the clay plaque from the vicinity of ancient Olympia, preserving 13 lines of book 10 the *Odyssey*, provisionally dated to the third century AD (see the Ministry of Culture and Sports press release dated 7 July 2018: <https://www.culture.gr/el/Information/SitePages/view.aspx?nID=2302>) and the five new shipwrecks identified in the Fourni Archipelago in September, bringing the total number of identified shipwrecks to 58. As George Koutsouflakis and Peter Campbell report, notable among the discoveries of the 2018 season are a shipwreck of the fourth century BC containing a mixed cargo of Aegean and Phoenician amphorae, a Late Antique shipwreck containing Late Roman 1 amphorae and an anchorage in front of the village of Kamari on the eastern shore of Fourni, where 25 anchors were recorded (see the Ministry of Culture and Sports press release of 15 October 2018: <https://www.culture.gr/el/Information/SitePages/view.aspx?nID=2405>).

In mid-October a number of sixth-century BC limestone statues, some of the kouros type, were discovered near Atalanti by a local farmer, in the vicinity of an organized ancient cemetery; its subsequent excavation revealed that it was in use from the fifth to the second century BC and it has been identified tentatively as that of ancient Opous (see the Ministry of Culture and Sports press release of 3 November

2018: <https://www.culture.gr/el/Information/SitePages/view.aspx?nID=2448>; and, slightly more recently (5 November 2018): <http://www.efafeu.gr/index.php/2012-06-24-08-31-37/248-epitymvia-arxaika-agalmata-stin-fthiotida-oi-koyroi-tis-atalantis>). The material, stylistic peculiarities and context of these statues will undoubtedly be the focus of much discussion in the future. The Atalanti find is particularly important because it adds to our knowledge of Locris, a region which does not feature regularly in synthetic studies of Archaic and Classical Greece. Let us not forget in this context another recent find from Locris: the almost 400 intact artefacts, predominantly pottery, that were found by chance during a forest fire at Megaplatanos in June, most likely originating from a clandestine excavation of a nearby cemetery of the fifth century BC (see the Ministry of Culture and Sports press release of 10 June 2018: <https://www.culture.gr/el/Information/SitePages/view.aspx?nID=2266>).

Like Locris, Thessaly is another region whose culture in the Archaic period is as yet imperfectly understood. To improve our knowledge, a one-day conference was organized by Stella Katakouta (Ephorate of Antiquities of Larisa) and Dimitris Palaiothodoros (University of Thessaly) in the Diachronic Museum of Larisa on 24 November 2017, focusing on local pottery production in the Archaic period: *Τοπική κεραμική της Θεσσαλίας (από τον 7ο στον 5ο αι. π.Χ.)*; the proceedings should be available online in 2019. On the evidence of the material presented, it is clear that there was important local production at numerous sites, distinct regional trends and that the major centres, for example Larisa and Krannon, had their own traditions and high-quality wares. The local potteries reveal contacts and borrowings from a wide range of sources: Euboea, as expected, but also further afield in the northern and eastern Aegean. The materials presented at the conference, combined with other discoveries of the past 20 years, go some way to dispelling the outdated perception of Thessaly as a feudal backwater.

In this issue of *AR* Christos Karagiannopoulos discusses one such find from western Thessaly, in the Karditsa prefecture, where major public works prompted by the Central Greece Motorway (E-65) have transformed our knowledge of the archaeology of the region. The focus of his paper is the settlement at the location of Kalathia near the village of Philia, in the wider area of the major Sanctuary of Athena Itonia, which was the federal sanctuary of the Thessalians in the second century BC, if not earlier. Here several apsidal buildings were unearthed, dating to the sixth and fifth centuries BC, whose layout and organization reveal central planning. His comparative discussion of the architecture and contents of the Philia houses and those from other sites, some recently discovered (Anavra), and the re-evaluation of old finds (from Ermitsi, considered Middle Helladic, but now probably to be dated to the Early Iron Age) reveals the existence of shared traditions in the region in both architecture (apsidal buildings) and pottery (grey wares), with a long history from the ninth to the fifth century BC. The evidence for communal feasting is intriguing, given what we know from Azoria on Crete ('Newsround', this volume). Contrary to past perceptions, western Thessaly appears to have been open to outside influences and well connected with the major production centres of the period, at least through trade. The numerous imports found in the Philia houses, mostly drinking vessels, but also jewellery, are testament to these connections.

Staying with regional synopses, Georgia Pliakou here discusses Epirus, with a focus on the basin of Ioannina, from the Early Iron Age to the Roman period. Key sites discussed include Kastritsa, Megalo Gardiki, the Kastro of Ioannina itself, Agioi Apostoloi near Pedini and the sanctuaries at Rodotopi (an Ionic temple, possibly dedicated to Artemis) and Dourouti (dedicated to Demeter). As her analysis shows, settlements in this region experienced continuous, often uninterrupted, habitation from the Late Bronze Age to the Hellenistic or even Roman periods. During the Early Iron Age and the Early Archaic period habitation was extensive in the region, but architectural remains are meagre, due to the use of perishable materials and the perpetuation of local traditions in material culture. These farming communities used a handmade pottery that persisted into the Classical period (bringing to mind the persistence of the grey wares in neighbouring Thessaly mentioned above). In the Classical period most of these settlements became organized villages, with simple houses of rectangular plan built on stone foundations with a mud-brick superstructure. The late fourth and early third centuries BC was a period of change, when some hill-top sites were fortified, for example the acropoleis at Megalo Gardiki, Kastritsa and the Kastro of Ioannina, a phenomenon which can no longer be attributed to synoecisms, given that habitation in nearby settlements

continued unchanged. Roman presence was strong in the region, with numerous farmhouses serving as centres of agricultural activity and transit trade. The presence of Roman settlers and the adoption of Roman habits by the local population are evident in the archaeological record. It is thus now clear that a reassessment of this part of Epirus is overdue and we await similar synthetic studies in future volumes of *AG*, especially on Thesprotia.

Chryssanthi Papadopoulou's annual contributions focus on Attica, and this year she discusses the layout and history of 11 cult places in Athens and Attica discovered in the last 15 years: for example, the second-century AD oracle in the Kerameikos, investigated by Jutta Stroszeck, the newly excavated room by the gate of the Sanctuary of the Egyptian gods at Brexiza in Marathon, a deme shrine at Vari and rural sites at Kifissia and Tavros. The most important of these cult places is arguably the Sanctuary of Athena Pallenis at Gerakas, whose history goes back to the eighth century BC. The architectural remains reveal an important Archaic phase that included a temple and, possibly, a propylon and other auxiliary buildings; votive deposits afford a view into dedicatory practices at the site. The Classical remains include the foundations of a temple (which Manolis Korres has shown must be identified with the 'Ares temple' transported to the Athenian Agora in Roman times) as well as a propylon and other roofed buildings. According to Chryssanthi, communal feasting took place in the sanctuary during the Archaic and Classical periods.

This year's 'Newsround', a collaboration between David Smith and Daphne Vlanti, is twice the size of those in previous years. This was a deliberate decision: the thematic approach of recent *AG* volumes has proven popular, but it has not always been possible to include adequate coverage of certain regions, fields of research or periods, despite our best efforts (for example, Crete, the Dodecanese, or Byzantine and Ottoman Greece, to name some striking examples). Given the plethora of new fieldwork reports, we felt that an expanded 'Newsround' might partly fill this gap and allow a balance between thematic articles and the summary presentation of new, exciting finds shortly after their discovery. The wide variety of sites, finds and projects is proof of the vitality of archaeological research in Greece and of the importance of collaborative projects. This work is truly extraordinary, especially given the decade-long period of austerity and social crisis. This phenomenon of archaeology in a period of crisis is discussed in a separate contribution by Dimitris Plantzos, which highlights the challenging conditions faced by our Greek colleagues in their research, fieldwork and efforts to preserve Greece's rich cultural heritage.

Finally, this year's issue includes two thematic articles: that by Dimitris Plantzos, just referred to, on current affairs and the effect of the financial crisis and austerity measures on Greek archaeology, and Arthur Muller's overview of the state of coroplastic studies. The latter has been a rapidly emerging field with a vast number of recent publications that change the way we examine votive and funerary assemblages. Arthur discusses key developments in the study of figurative terracottas, both in our perception of the artefacts themselves and the methodologies employed by scholars. A major three-day conference titled *Figurines in northern Greece from Prehistory until the Roman times* took place on 11–13 October 2018 in the Archaeological Museum of Thessaloniki to accompany the exhibition *Figurines: a microcosmos of clay*. Some of the talks are available through the museum's website: <https://www.amth.gr/en/news/international-scientific-symposium-figurines-northern-greece-prehistory-until-roman-times>.

Every year I briefly mention new museums and temporary exhibitions. It is impossible to be exhaustive here, so only key events are presented. 2018 saw the opening (on 25 August) of the Archaeological Museum of Pylos at Niokastro after years of refurbishment and the reopening of the Archaeological Museum of Corfu (on 9 November).

Major temporary exhibitions were organized by Greek Museums. I have already mentioned the exhibition on figurines at the Archaeological Museum of Thessaloniki and the associated conference. In the National Archaeological Museum of Athens (NAM), following the completion in March of the *Odysseys* exhibition (see last year's *AG*), another major exhibition opened to the public on 25 May 2018: *The countless aspects of beauty*. This is the final instalment of the celebrations organized for the NAM's 150th anniversary. A further three, smaller, temporary exhibitions were prepared as part of the same project at the Piraeus Bank Museum of Marble Crafts at Pyrgos on Tenos, the Olive and Greek Olive Oil Museum in Sparta and the Silversmithing Museum in Ioannina. The exhibition in the NAM was accompanied by

a series of events aimed at the wider public, of which we single out for mention the experimental archaeological project on dress in the Prehistoric period held in September 2018, with designs by the archaeologist Diana Wardle (<https://www.culture.gr/el/Information/SitePages/view.aspx?nID=2344>).

In last year's introduction I mentioned the opening of the Fetihye mosque, where an exhibition on Hadrian was planned. This show, titled *Hadrian, Soter and Ktistes*, ran from 17 January to 31 July 2018 and was combined with other events in Athens focusing on Hadrian. The most important was the exhibition in the NAM titled *Hadrian and Athens: conversing with an ideal world* which marked the official agreement between Italy and Greece to intensify collaboration and cultural relations. The exhibition, which opened in late November 2017 for a one-year run, was accompanied by a printed catalogue (Lagogianni-Georgarakou and Papi 2018). The Fetihye mosque hosted, until 28 November 2018, an exhibition of visual materials celebrating the work of the foreign archaeological schools in Greece (<https://www.culture.gr/el/Information/SitePages/view.aspx?nID=2408>); this followed a two-day conference held at the Acropolis Museum in October.

Other displays in Athens include: *Eleusis: the Great Mysteries* at the Acropolis Museum (February to late June 2018) with an accompanying catalogue (Pandermalis 2018); *Byzantium and others in the first millennium BC: an empire of stability in a turbulent era* at the Byzantine and Christian Museum (May to October 2018); *From the forbidden city: imperial apartments of Quianlong* at the Acropolis Museum (September 2018 to February 2019), part of the 'Greece-China Year' celebrations; *Yannis Moralis* at the 138 Pireos venue of the Benaki Museum (September 2018 to January 2019); *Η Στρατιά της Ανατολής ζωγραφίζει τη Θεσσαλονίκη* at the Teloglion Fine Arts Foundation in Thessaloniki (October 2018 to February 2019), displaying works by mainly French soldiers/artists stationed in the city during World War I (see also Bennet, this volume, for events to mark the War). Last, but definitely not least, the Museum of Cycladic Art in Athens plans a temporary exhibition, opening at the end of this year, about Crete: *Crete. Emerging cities: Aptera, Eleutherna, Knossos* (December 2018 to April 2019).

Late 2017 and 2018 was also a period when major academic conferences took place. Some of these focus on the presentation of recent discoveries, and include regular events such as the 31st *AEMTh* and sixth *AETHSE*, yearly and triennial meetings respectively. The discoveries brought to light by major public-works projects were presented at two conferences: *Αρχαιολογικές έρευνες και μεγάλα δημόσια έργα* at the Archaeological Society of Athens (8–9 December 2017) and, in the Museum of the Roman Agora, Thessaloniki (23 February 2018), *Και αρχαία και μετρό*, focusing on the discoveries revealed as a result of the construction of the Thessaloniki Metro.

Other conferences were thematic in nature. These include: the eighth international symposium on ancient Macedonia, *Macedonia from the death of Philip to the accession of Augustus* (21–23 November 2017), reinstated after a 15-year gap; the third international interdisciplinary colloquium, *The periphery of the Mycenaean world: recent discoveries and research results*, organized by the Ephorate of Antiquities of Phthiotida and Evrytania and held at Lamia (18–21 May 2018); the meeting *Φιλό-ξενη αρχαιολογία: foreign archaeological schools and institutes in Greece* held at the Acropolis Museum (18–19 October 2018), celebrating activities in Greece from the 19th century to the present and accompanied by the photographic exhibition mentioned above; at Komotini, the third international conference on *Thrace in the Roman period and Late Antiquity* (18–21 October 2018) focused on land, river and sea routes as means of connectivity and the movement of goods and ideas (<https://www.culture.gr/el/Information/SitePages/view.aspx?nID=2407>).

As in previous years, the last 12 months have seen the appearance of numerous publications. Without claiming to be exhaustive, I mention here a sample of those that appeared between late 2017 and mid-2018.

- Acheimastou-Potamianou, M. (2017) *Οι τοιχογραφίες του έτους 1414 στη Μονή της Αγίας Παρασκευής του Βίκου στο Ζαγόρι της Ηπείρου* (Athens)
- Adam-Veleni, P., Arvanitaki, A. and Zografou, E. (2017) *Vases: Black-Figure, Red-Figure and White-ground Pottery* (Thessaloniki)
- Akamatis, N. (2018) *Η ερυθρόμορφη κεραμική από την αγορά της Πέλλας* (Thessaloniki)

- Andrianou, D. (2018) *Memories in Stone: Figured Grave Reliefs from Aegean Thrace* (Athens)
- Asimakopoulou-Atzaka, P. (2018) *Σύνταγμα των Παλαιοχριστιανικών ψηφιδωτών δαπέδων της Θεσσαλονίκης III: Μακεδονία Θράκης 2: τα ψηφιδωτά δάπεδα της Μακεδονίας και της Θράκης (εκτός Θεσσαλονίκης)* (Athens)
- Boicheva, G. and Drandaki, A. (2017) *Θρησκευτική τέχνη από τη Ρωσία στην Ελλάδα 16ος–19ος αιώνας* (Athens)
- Chondrogiannis, S.T. (2017) *Byzantium in the World: Artistic, Cultural and Ideological Legacy from the 18th to the 21st Century* (Thessaloniki)
- Karapanagiotou, A.V. (2018) *Archaeological Museum of Tegea: Guide* (Athens)
- Katakis, S.E. (2018) *Athens, National Archaeological Museum I: Attic Sarcophagi with Garlands, Erotes and Dionysiac Themes* (Athens)
- Katsiardi-Hering, O. (ed.) (2018) *Βενετικοί χάρτες της Πελοποννήσου: τέλη 17ου–αρχές 18ου αιώνα από τη Συλλογή του Πολεμικού Αρχείου της Αυστρίας* (Athens)
- Kremmydi, S. (2018) *Autonomous Coinages under the Late Antigonids* (Athens)
- Lagogianni-Georgarakou, M. and Papi, E. (eds) (2018) *Hadrian and Athens: Conversing with an Ideal World: Exhibition 28.11.2017/21.12.2018* (Athens)
- Palaiokrassa-Kopitsa, L. (2018) *Palaiopolis, Andros: Thirty Years of Excavation Research* (Andros)
- Pandermalis, D. (ed.) (2018) *Eleusis: The Great Mysteries* (Athens)
- Plantzos, D. (2018) *The Art of Painting in Ancient Greece* (Athens)
- Sanders, G.D.R. (2018) *Ancient Corinth: Site Guide* (Princeton)
- Saraga, N., Theocharis, G. and Metropoulou, A. (eds) (2018) *Θεοί και ήρωες των αρχαίων Ελλήνων: κατάλογος έκθεσης 15 Νοεμβρίου 2016–15 Φεβρουαρίου 2017, Κρατικό Ιστορικό Μουσείο Μόσχας* (Athens)
- Torp, H. (2018) *La Rotonde à Thessalonique: architecture et mosaïques* (Athens)
- Valavanis, P. (2018) *Οι Δελφοί και το μουσείο τους* (Athens)

Other key publications include volumes celebrating the work and career of eminent Greek scholars.

- Kalaitzi, M., Paschidis, P., Antonetti, C. and Guimier-Sorbets, A.-M. (eds) (2018) *ΒΟΡΕΙΟΕΛΛΑΔΙΚΑ: Tales from the Lands of the Ethne: Essays in Honour of Miltiades B. Hatzopoulos. Proceedings of the International Conference Held in Athens (February 2015)* (Athens)
- Korres, M., Mamaloukos, S., Zambas, K. and Mallouchou-Tufano, P. (eds) (2018) *ΗΡΩΣ ΚΤΙΣΤΗΣ: μνήμη Χαράλαμπου Μπούρα* (Athens)
- Semoglou, A., Arvanitidou, I.P. and Gounari, E.G. (eds) (2018) *Λεπέτυμνος: μελέτες αρχαιολογίας και τέχνης στην μνήμη του Γεωργίου Γούναρη: Ύστερη Ρωμαϊκή, Βυζαντινή, Μεταβυζαντινή περιόδος* (Athens)

Conference and seminar proceedings include the following.

- Adam-Veleni, P., Gatzolis, C. and Karolidis, D. (eds) (2017) *Τοιχογραφία: Ημερίδα Συντήρησης ΑΜΘ 2011* (Thessaloniki)
- Adam-Veleni, P., Gatzolis, C. and Arvanitaki, A. (eds) (2017) *Το ύφασμα: Ημερίδα Συντήρησης ΑΜΘ 2015* (Thessaloniki)
- Apostolou, E. and Doyen, C. (eds) (2018) *Obolos 10: la monnaie dans le Péloponnèse: production, iconographie, circulation, histoire de l'antiquité à l'époque moderne. Actes de la sixième rencontre scientifique des Amis du Musée numismatique, Argos, 26–29 mai 2011* (Athens)
- Eastmond, A. and Hatzaki, M. (eds) (2018) *The Mosaics of Thessaloniki Revisited: Papers from the 2014 Symposium at the Courtauld Institute of Art* (Athens)
- Fournier, J. and Parissaki, M.-G.G. (eds) (2018) *Les communautés du Nord Égéen au temps de l'hégémonie romaine: entre ruptures et continuités* (Athens)

- Katsonopoulou, D. (ed.) (2018) *Paros and its Colonies* (Athens)
- Moustaka, A. (ed.) (2018) *Terracotta Sculpture and Roofs: New Discoveries and New Perspectives* (Athens)
- Simosi, A.G. (ed.) (2018) *Βουτιά στα περασμένα: η υποβρύχια αρχαιολογική έρευνα, 1976–2014: ημερίδα 6 Μαρτίου 2015, Αμφιθέατρο Μουσείου Ακρόπολης* (Athens)
- Themelis, P., Spathi, M. and Psaroudakis, K. (eds) (2017) *Ιερά και λατρείες της Μεσσήνης: από τα αρχαία στα βυζαντινά χρόνια: πρακτικά διεθνούς συνεδρίου, Αθήνα, 25 Οκτωβρίου 2014* (Athens)
- Theophilopoulou, V. (ed) (2018) *Το αρχαιολογικό έργο στη βορειοδυτική Ελλάδα και τα νησιά του Ιονίου: Ιωάννινα, 10–13 Δεκεμβρίου 2014: πρακτικά* (Athens)
- Triantaphyllidis, P. (ed.) (2017) *Το αρχαιολογικό έργο στα νησιά του Αιγαίου: διεθνές επιστημονικό συνέδριο, Ρόδος, 27 Νοεμβρίου–1 Δεκεμβρίου 2013* (Mytilene)

This is the third and final year of my editorship of *AG*. It has been a fun, worthwhile and at times challenging enterprise. With the BSA team I have tried to provide stimulating thematic articles and to highlight the most important new archaeological discoveries from Greece. The hard work of the members of the Greek Archaeological Service and Museums and the fruitful collaborations between colleagues and institutions that are based in various countries and rooted in different academic traditions result in a very stimulating academic discourse and a vibrant archaeological scene. I hope to have done it some justice and I wish my successor(s) all the best in their work.

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