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REVIEW ARTICLE

ARCHAEOLOGY IN GREECE 2023–2024

1 Introduction and overview

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This introduction presents the structure and contents of the current issue of Archaeological Reports. *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 other cultural events as well as on important recent publications.*

For 70 years, *AR* has been at the forefront of reporting new archaeological discoveries from Greece. Over the past decade, in its 'new' format, the journal has evolved, not only maintaining its core mission of presenting new findings but also expanding its focus to include in-depth syntheses of recent discoveries, whether by region or theme. This broader scope has allowed contributors to present more detailed evaluations and to raise important points for further reflection: *AR*70 is no exception. A key theme that has emerged from this year's contributions is the future of the field, particularly regarding the importance of international collaboration, the availability of funding, and the opportunities and challenges of interdisciplinary research. We are very pleased to see that *AR* thus serves as an important platform for discussion, encouraging open and constructive dialogue on the future direction of the field, exploring where we should go next – and asking how, in practical terms, we can get there.

In a similar way, within the editorial team we continue to critically evaluate how our readers are using *AR*. In *AR*69 we reported that we are prioritizing connectivity with *AGOnline*. To this end, it has been important over these past two years to work alongside Georgios Mouratidis (BSA), who is responsible for producing and developing the BSA's contributions to the digital digest of recent fieldwork reports. *AGOnline* continues to grow as a resource and, in collaboration with the EfA (who share responsibility for maintaining and updating the platform), 17,814 public entries are now available to readers. New tools have also recently become available on the platform for viewing ancient and modern toponyms. For the readers of *AR* who view the journal in PDF format, we have once again linked fieldwork report IDs straight to relevant *AGOnline* webpages to assist in moving seamlessly between the two publications.

We were pleased to organize a workshop on *AGOnline* back in December 2023, bringing together current and past contributors to the platform, researchers and educators from UK HEIs, and specialists in the digital humanities and archaeological archiving. Our purpose was to build on the *AR*/*AGOnline* survey conducted last year to elicit further feedback on how different types of stakeholders access archaeological data in a rapidly changing scholarly landscape. Some excellent ideas were shared, particularly with regard

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to pedagogy and on raising the visibility of *AGOnline* for teaching-led activities. The group also reflected on how, at its launch in 2009, *AGOnline* was a 'one of its kind' platform that had to fulfil many roles; but, now part of a rich digital ecosystem of different platforms and tools available within Greece (and internationally), the unique contribution that *AGOnline* can make is necessarily changing. *AGOnline* continues to be a project that demands considerable human resource: ensuring that the effort of contributors matches the engagement by readers is an important scale to balance. The EfA's ongoing *Chronika* project – to make electronically searchable *AGOnline* legacy editions of the *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique* already digitized on the Persée platform – illustrates one area that the platform continues to develop apace and make new and important contributions to the field, 15 years on. A full report on the workshop's discussions and recommendations has been made available to the BSA committees for further consideration at a strategy level. We warmly thank all workshop participants for their valuable contributions, and to those who have written with further thoughts and suggestions since.

Turning to the contents of *AR*70, in her review of the BSA's activities in 2023–2024, Rebecca Sweetman notes the fiftieth anniversary since the founding of the institution's Marc and Ismene Fitch Laboratory of Archaeological Science, a milestone on which Evangelia Kiriatzi and Carlotta Gardner reflect further in their own contribution. This anniversary gives pause for thought that the real success of the laboratory is driven by the importance of people and community, both of the past and the present: this is a mission statement that is shared by all departments and collaborators of the BSA. With a similar emphasis on community, the BSA's Knossos Research Centre, under the leadership of its curator, Kostis Christakis, has been busy once again hosting cultural events, from the King's Birthday Party (organized in collaboration with the British Embassy) to public lectures on the history and people of the Villa Ariadne, the former residence of Sir Arthur Evans. Knossos continues to play a core role in the BSA's current research and infrastructure strategy, with the *Stratigraphic Museum Rebuilding Project* now well underway, and with BSA digital assets manager Eleni Gkadolou working hard to produce a Knossos spatial dataset that will incorporate the excavation and survey sites, toponyms and archaeological contexts of the archaeological site and its hinterland into a single portal. Sweetman reports on other landmark digital projects the BSA completed in the past year, including the digitizations completed as part of the BSA's project *Unpublished Archives of British Philhellenism During the Greek Revolution of 1821*, generously funded by the Stavros Niarchos Foundation.

Sweetman also reports on four fieldwork programmes conducted by BSA teams in 2023, with excavations at Toumba Serron and Palaikastro on Crete, and island surveys on Chios and Samos. At Toumba Serron, work focused on the exploration of the Late Neolithic structure previously identified through geophysical prospecting, while a new programme of subsurface imaging was also completed at Palaikastro to reveal further indicators of buried structures in the Kouremenos and Chiona bay areas. On Chios, although the *Emporio Hinterland Project* reports a rich density of ceramic finds across the whole of the project's study area, it is the dearth of Neolithic–Bronze Age activity around Emporio harbour and of seventh-century BC material from the hill of Profitis Ilias that are perhaps most notable; similarly, for Samos, in the most recently completed fieldwalking campaign there was a dearth of Archaic and Classical material found on the north side of the island, compared to rich carpets of such material found in the south of the island in 2022. Patterns of negative evidence continue to raise as many questions right across Greece as does the wealth of new archaeology generated.

In this year's 'Newsround', Rachel Phillips (BSA) summarizes significant developments of archaeological excavations across Greece between summer 2023 and summer 2024. Covering funerary, religious, settlement, and underwater sites from the Neolithic period to the modern day, Phillips highlights not only the huge variety of research currently being

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undertaken across Greece but also the significance of these new discoveries for understanding the history of the wider Mediterranean. In addition to a number of ongoing excavations and longstanding projects, such as at prehistoric Dikili Tash and the sanctuary of the great gods at Samothrace, this year saw the start of many new seasons of fieldwork, including at ancient Eleon as part of the *Eastern Boeotia Archaeological Project*, the acropolis of Amphissa, and the ancient town of Prasiai.

In 2023–2024, besides new discoveries at Bronze Age funerary sites, Late Antique and Byzantine churches came to the fore. A sixth-century AD basilica with five naves was discovered at Terpni in Central Macedonia. A thirteenth-century church associated with a cemetery in Thessaloniki also came to light. Of particular interest are its altar and frescoes still preserving some gold leaf decoration. A medieval fill at Kastri in Euboea contained armour and coins from the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and the remains of a smaller church were uncovered within the central nave of the basilica in Vathy on Astypaleia. A particularly noteworthy find from this site is a flat stone with a graffito of two spirals, which may have been used in the construction of the building.

In the first of our regional overviews for this issue, Tamara Saggini (Lausanne and ESAG) summarizes new archaeological discoveries of the past decade from the island of Euboea. In addition to myriad new data arising from the excavations of the Ephorate of Antiquities of Euboea, the island has been well explored over the past 10 years in research projects conducted at Lefkandi (BSA), Eretria and Amarynthos (ESAG), Karystos (NIA), Gourimadi (NIA), and Plakari (Netherlands Institute at Athens). As fonds national suisse-ESAG collaborator in charge of the temple's excavation at Amarynthos (a project directed by Sylvain Fachard, ESAG, and Aggleiki Simosi, Ephorate of Antiquities of Euboea), Saggini gives a detailed report of exciting new finds from the ongoing fieldwork campaign. Her overview includes a discussion of the Archaic period monumentalization of the sanctuary and the discovery of an offering pit with some *ca.* 700 items, also dating to the Archaic period and placed within the temple's foundations. In reviewing discoveries from across the island, Saggini notes the importance of geoarchaeological and underwater explorations for enriching the archaeological picture, as well as new or renovated museums at Aedipsos, Chalkida, Limni, and Oreoi.

Eleni D. Vasileiou (Ephorate of Antiquities of Ioannina) provides a thorough overview of the sanctuaries and religious practices of ancient Epirus, spanning a broad time period from the eighth century BC to the early first century AD. Dividing her study into the four modern regional units of Arta, Ioannina, Preveza, and Thesprotia, Vasileiou explores the ritual landscape, highlighting both the diversity of deities worshipped and the range of religious spaces used, from simple shrines to larger complexes. She considers the interplay between the local, (pan)hellenic, and international characteristics of Epirotic religion. In general, Epirus lacks comprehensive primary sources, which has traditionally led to gaps in understanding ancient worship in the region. Using a combination of archaeological, epigraphic, numismatic, architectural, and literary evidence, however, Vasileiou discusses the development of sanctuaries and traces how religious spaces reflected wider political and social changes. While Dodona had a panhellenic (and, at times, international) character, the modest nature of many sanctuaries in Epirus compared to other Greek regions also indicates a form of conservatism and a connection to local traditions. Overall, the study sheds light on the complexity and regional variations of religious practices in Epirus, and the importance of the integration of the sacred landscape of this region into wider Greek religious traditions.

In a paper much requested by *AR* readers, Angela Falezza (Oxford) and Francesco Iacono (Bologna) discuss new discoveries from South Italy. The authors note that the greatest quantity of new work conducted recently from South Italy has been in Campania, with an uptick from recent years in the initiation of survey and digital documentation projects, and on projects that revisit legacy data. Projects that are noted by the authors include the

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topographic and geophysical surveys at Atripalda, Avella, Torre del Greco, Vivara, and Velia, and the use of 3D survey methods at Herculaneum and Pompeii. Also included in this review are extensive updates from excavations at Paestum, including exploration of houses, the *comitium*, Peace Temple, porticus, and House of Priests; and, from Apulia, there is a report on Iacono's own *Roca Archaeological Survey*, which aims to explore patterns of human mobility in the wider region of Roca Vecchia. An update on Sicily remains on our readers' wish list, and we hope that there will be an overview in *AR* published for this region soon.

Our final regional review covers a decade of archaeological research conducted in Albania from 2014 to 2024, the first review of the area to appear in *AR* in 20 years. Milena Melfi (Oxford), Oliver Gilkes (Independent scholar), and Belisa Muka (Tirana) outline key projects led by the Institute of Archaeology in Tirana and foreign collaborators, covering prehistory to the Middle Ages. The authors note the impact of the country's challenging political history and discuss how more recent systematic excavations and publications have provided new insights into ancient urban planning, fortifications, and social structures. For example, in Shkodra, excavations have revealed parts of a Cyclopean wall, Hellenistic and Roman structures, and a rich collection of Venetian and Ottoman tableware, suggesting that the city was more than just a fortress. At ancient Epidamnos/Dyrrhachium, a remarkably large votive deposit, containing tonnes of figurative terracotta fragments and sherds and hundreds of coins, has been uncovered at the Artemision since excavations began, contributing to the identification of the sanctuary. Many more projects are presented, with special attention given to the development of hillforts, settlements, and burial practices from the Bronze Age to the Roman era. The paper also emphasizes interdisciplinary approaches and methodologies, including geophysical surveys, environmental studies, and chemical analyses of materials. Significant finds from these projects are placed within the broader Mediterranean context, underlining Albania's historical significance in the Balkans. Additionally, the authors note the importance of increasing international collaboration and new scholarly publications that are enriching the understanding of Albania's ancient past, for academics and locals alike.

Efthymia Nikita (Institute of Cyprus) presents a much-needed update on human osteoarchaeology in Greece. Since *AR*'s last article on the subject seven years ago, a wealth of new data has come to light: the Bi(bli)oArch database reveals 123 studies conducted in Greece between 2015 and 2024 alone. Nikita groups these into major research themes, including mobility, diet, pathology, activity patterns, and mortuary archaeology. Studies on mobility, using isotopic analysis, biodistances, and ancient DNA, have uncovered insights into ancient migration and local population dynamics. The study of dental diseases and use of isotope analyses have explored the dietary habits of ancient Greeks, with significant findings on sex and social differentiation. For example, in Roman Pontokomi-Vrysi, dental health showed no major dietary difference between sexes, while in Knossos, higher rates of caries in males suggest more carbohydrate consumption. Palaeopathology examines evidence of diseases and physiological stress on the skeleton, providing insights into health and medical knowledge in ancient communities. Four trepanation cases in females from Akanthos, for example, demonstrated evidence of survival following cranial surgery using scraping and drilling techniques. Human activity patterns have been inferred from skeletal markers, indicating gender-based labour divisions and different levels of mechanical stress in different populations. Osteoarchaeological studies are not only biological, but also have a social anthropological focus, looking at funerary practices to understand cultural beliefs about death. Importantly, the article concludes with the challenges facing osteoarchaeology in Greece, such as limited funding, the lack of standardized practices, and the nature of rescue excavations. Despite these issues, however, Nikita stresses that the field has made

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significant strides, thanks to growing international collaboration and advanced methods that continue to shape future research.

Markos Katsianis (Patras) and Eleni Gkadolou (BSA) review the plethora of new digital resources for viewing archaeological data, with a focus on archaeological and cultural heritage web mapping. This review is very timely, particularly with the recent launch in 2022 of the Ministry of Culture's *Archaeological Cadastre*, a project initiated by the Directorate for the Management of the National Archive of Monuments that presents in GIS over 800 archaeological sites and 17,000 monuments. Katsianis and Gkadolou review regional and thematic projects that both collate and map data from across Greece and the wider Mediterranean (e.g. the Dipylon Society for Ancient Topography's Mapping Ancient Athens application) and present site-specific GIS and web maps from Corinth, Sikyon, Delos, Thasos, and Amathountas. While the recent proliferation of such tools is to be celebrated, the authors indicate that there are (financial and resource) challenges for maintaining and expanding the functionality of platforms, and for the integration and repurposing of content staged through bespoke portals. They close their review by noting that, while our priority as a field might hitherto have been on creating and disseminating archaeological and cultural heritage data, effort and coordination between research and development teams is needed – particularly at the early stages of a project's lifecycle – to enrich data's research value and its usability by diverse audiences.

As we approach a big milestone for the Fitch Laboratory at the BSA – its fiftieth anniversary on 29 November 2024 – Evangelia Kiriatzi (BSA) and Carlotta Gardner (BSA) summarize the Fitch's history, research, and future aims. The Marc and Ismene Fitch Laboratory for Archaeological Science, established in 1974, has been pivotal in integrating scientific methods into Greek archaeology. Initially focused on the analysis of inorganic materials and geophysical prospection, the laboratory expanded its scope to include archaeobotany, zooarchaeology, osteology, pigment analysis, and much more. It played a key role in pioneering interdisciplinary collaborations and introducing new technologies such as thin-section petrography and elemental analysis. Over its 50-year history, the laboratory has contributed to more than 200 research projects across the Mediterranean and beyond, leading to significant developments in the study of ceramics, bioarchaeology, and geophysics. The Fitch Laboratory also serves as a major educational hub, offering internships, bursaries, and specialized courses, training hundreds of researchers who have gone on to play important roles in the field of archaeological science. Finally, the authors look to the future: the laboratory aims to continue diversifying and innovating with a focus on experimental archaeology and digital technologies, ensuring its continued impact on both research and education in archaeology.

We take the opportunity here to report briefly on Greece's ever-evolving cultural heritage landscape. The Palace of Aigai, one of the largest buildings of ancient Greece, reopened to the public in January 2024, following a 16-year restoration project. It was originally constructed during Phillip II's reign (359–336 BC) and boasts expert masonry, beautiful floor mosaics, and an impressive monumental entrance. The castle of Nafpaktos on Lefkada also reopened following work as part of a Byzantine and post-Byzantine restoration project. Other new or reopened museums include the Archaeological Museum of Tilos (July 2024), the Archaeological Museum of Delos (July 2024), and the Archaeological Museum of Samothrace (August 2024). The renovated Delos museum now features a sensory experience for visitors, which recreates the ambience of an ancient festival in the Hall of the Lions through a musical soundscape.

As ever, there was a rich and varied programme of exhibitions relating to Greek art and archaeology in the past year; here we present a small selection. In commemoration of the research and excavations carried out on Delos, the Archaeological Museum of Mykonos exhibited *Delos-Rineia-Mykonos: Images from 150 Years of Archaeological Research*. Visitors were

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able to see rare archival materials and photographs of excavators and local workers standing among newly discovered finds and monuments in the early 1900s. Another photography exhibition was hosted by the Acropolis Museum in summer 2024: *Χαίρε Ξένε. In the Land of Dreams*. The 100 or so photographs by American artist Robert McCabe showcased Greece's remarkable cultural heritage and natural beauty during a challenging period in its post-war history.

For four months, between December 2023 and April 2024, the Museum of Cycladic Art was home to *Chaeronea, 2 August 338 BC: A Day That Changed the World*. This archaeological exhibition, organized in collaboration with the Hellenic Ministry of Culture, focused on the transition between the Classical and Hellenistic periods of Greek history through the historic battle of Chaeronea in Boeotia. On display were arms and armour, statues, art inspired by the battle, and a Lego rendition of the clash between the Macedonians and allied Greek forces. There was also a detailed look into the varying burial techniques of the opposing armies. This was the first in a new series of exhibitions to be held at the Museum of Cycladic Art under the theme of 'Human Histories'. Later in the year, the museum presented the multiple roles of women in Antiquity, using its permanent collection alongside the exhibition *Cindy Sherman at Cycladic. Early Works*, to highlight the evolving stories of women from prehistoric to Hellenistic Greece.

This year, the ongoing Unseen Museum initiative at the National Archaeological Museum displayed a number of antiquities that are usually kept in its storerooms. Of note was the only surviving funerary stele in ancient Greece representing twin babies, on display from March to May 2024.

Elsewhere in Greece, the Museum of Ancient Eleutherna on Crete inaugurated *Picasso on Crete: Joy of Life* in July 2024 to celebrate the museum's eighth anniversary. By highlighting the influence of Greek mythology on his artwork, the exhibition showcased the special relationship between Picasso and Greece. At the Archaeological Museum of Florina, *Stories Beneath Petres of Florina. From Excavation to Restoration* revealed the most recent finds from the Hellenistic city of Petra, while *Metropolis of the Morrylians* at the Archaeological Museum of Thessaloniki displayed artefacts from ancient Morrylo.

Our own, non-exhaustive list of publications that have appeared since the last volume of *AR* follows.

Abingdon, L.F. (2024) *The Art of Dining in Medieval Byzantium* (Oxford; New York)

Aktseli, D., Manakidoy, E., Panti, A. and Pentedeka, A. (eds) (2023) *Η τοπική κεραμική παραγωγή στη Χαλκιδική κατά τους Ιστορικούς Χρόνους. Πρακτικά Αρχαιολογικής Συνάντησης, Θεσσαλονίκη, 28 Σεπτεμβρίου 2023* (Thessaloniki)

Alexandridou, A., Kourayos, Y. and Daifa, I. (eds) (2023) *Despotiko, the Site of Mandra: The 'Temple' Complex and Its Deposits* (Leuven)

Anderson, E.S.K. (2024) *Minoan Zoomorphic Culture: Between Bodies and Things* (Cambridge)

Armstrong, J., Pomeroy, A.J. and Rosenbloom, D. (eds) (2024) *Money, Warfare and Power in the Ancient World: Studies in Honour of Matthew Freeman Trundle* (London; New York)

Aston, E. (2024) *Blessed Thessaly: The Identities of a Place and Its People From the Archaic Period to the Hellenistic* (Liverpool)

Auffarth, C., Krauter, S. and Aeberhardt, F. (eds) (2024) *Korinth II: das Römische Korinth* (Tübingen)

Backe-Forsberg, Y. and Holmgren, R. (2024) *San Giovenale: Results of Excavations Conducted by the Swedish Institute of Classical Studies at Rome and the Soprintendenza Alle Antichità Dell'Etruria Meridionale. VI, Fasc. 2–3. What's Beyond the Etruscan Bridge? Analysis and Dating of the Vignale Plateau* (Stockholm)

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Bauer, F.A. (2024) *Phidias in Konstantinopel? Reale und virtuelle Präsenz eines Künstlers und seines Kunstwerks* (Regensburg)
Betancourt, P.P., Terrence, S.C., Giumlia-Mair, A., Gale, N., Grant, L. and Jansen, M. (2023) *Metal Objects from Gournia* (Philadelphia)
Betrò, M., Friedrich, M. and Michel, C. (eds) (2024) *The Ancient World Revisited: Material Dimensions of Written Artefacts* (Boston)
Bilde, P.G. (2024) *Mouldmade Bowls of the Black Sea Region and Beyond: From Prestige Object to an Article of Mass Consumption* (Leiden ; Boston)
Blomley, A.M. (2024) *The Bronze Coins of Eastern Mount Ossa in the Thessalian Perioikic Region of Magnesia: Homolion, Eureai, Eurymenai, and Meliboia* (New York)
Boardman, J. (2024) *John Boardman on the Parthenon* (New York)
Böhm, S. (2024) *Tiersymbolik im archaischen Griechenland: Analogie und Ambivalenz im Bild* (Regensburg)
Bommelaer, J.-F. (2023) *Le secteur Sud du sanctuaire d'Apollon : 1, Zone Est. Fouilles de Delphes II : Topographie et architecture 17* (Athens)
Bonnie, R. and Klingborg, P. (eds) (2024) *Water in Ancient Mediterranean Households* (London; New York)
Brecoulaki, H. (ed.) (2023) *Archaeology of Colour: Technical Art History Studies in Greek and Roman Painting and Polychromy* (Athens)
Bürge, T. and Fischer, P.M. (eds) (2023) *The Decline of Bronze Age Civilisations in the Mediterranean: Cyprus and Beyond* (Nicosia)
Chankowski, V. (2023) *Parasites of the God: Accountants, Financiers and Traders on Hellenistic Delos* (Athens)
Chondrogianni-Metoki, A. and Anagnostopoulou, A. (eds) (2023) *Αρχαία Αιανή: πόλις Μακεδονίας* (Aiani)
Cline, E.H., Ratzlaff, A. and Yasur-Landau, A. (eds) (2024) *Excavations at Tel Kabri III: The 2013 to 2019 Seasons* (Leiden; Boston)
Day, L.P., Liston, M.A., Flint-Hamilton, K., Glowacki, K.T., Nodarou, E., Photos-Jones, E., Reese, D.S., Snyder, L.M., Unruh, J. and Gesell, G.C. (2023) *Kavousi IV: The Early Iron Age Cemeteries at Vronda* (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania)
Demetriou, D. (2023) *Phoenicians Among Others: Why Migrants Mattered in the Ancient Mediterranean* (New York)
Despinis, G. (2024) *Βραυρών: τα μαρμάρινα γλυπτά από το Ιερό της Αρτέμιδος. Κατάλογοι και σχόλια* (Athens)
Dimakopoulou, H. (2024) *Κύπρος 1974: οι αφίσες του Εθνικού Ιστορικού Μουσείου* (Athens)
Düring, B.S. and Akkermans, P.M.M.G. (eds) (2023) *Style and Society in the Prehistory of West Asia: Essays in Honour of Olivier P. Nieuwenhuyse* (Leiden)
Eder, B., Baier, C. and Gauss, W. (eds) (2023) *Ein anderes Griechenland: 125 Jahre Forschungen des Österreichischen Archäologischen Instituts in Athen* (Athens)
Fisher, K.D. (2023) *Monumentality, Place-making and Social Interaction on Late Bronze Age Cyprus* (Sheffield and Bristol)
Florou, V. (ed.) (2024) *Ωκύαλος: τόμος αρχαιολογικών σπουδών για τον Γιάννη Σ. Κωστόπουλο* (Athens)
Flouda, G. (2023) *An Archaeological Palimpsest in Minoan Crete: Tholos Tomb A and Habitation at Apesokari Mesara* (Philadelphia)
Fragkopoulou, F. (2024) *Spartan Sanctuaries and Early Spartan History* (Oxford)
Frielinghaus, H., Stroszeck, J. and Sieverling, A. (eds) (2023) *Textilien im antiken Griechenland: Ein Beitrag zur Potential- Evaluierung* (Athens)
Gates, C.W. III (2024) *Ancient Cities: The Archaeology of Urban Life in the Ancient Near East and Egypt, Greece and Rome* (New York; London)

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Georgieva, R. and Tonkova, M. (eds) (2023) *Pits and Pit Complexes in Ancient Thrace* (Sofia)
Goff, J. (2023) *In Search of Ancient Tsunamis: A Researcher's Travels, Tools, and Techniques* (New York)
Gralak, T. (2024) *Archaeology of Body and Thought: From the Neolithic to the Beginning of the Middle Ages* (Oxford)
Green, A.S., Wilkinson, T.C., Wilkinson, D., Highcock, N. and Leppard, T.P. (2024) *Cities and Citadels: An Archaeology of Inequality and Economic Growth* (Abingdon; New York)
Hallager, B.P. (2024) *LM IIIB Knossos and its Relation to Kydonia* (Stockholm)
Hamarneh, B. and Bianchi, D. (eds) (2024) *Architecture as Sacred Space: Shaping the Holy in Late Antiquity and Byzantium* (Vienna)
Haysom, M., Mili, M. and Wallensten, J. (eds) (2024) *The Stuff of the Gods: Material Aspects of Religion in Ancient Greece* (Stockholm)
Ifantidis, F. (2024) *Archæographies: Excavating Neolithic Dispilio* (Oxford)
Ilieva, P.V. (2024) *The Late Geometric and Early Archaic North-Eastern Aegean: Through the Emergence, Distribution and Consumption of 'g 2–3 ware'* (Boston)
Iossif, P.P. and Markou, E. (eds) (2023) *Strapped for Cash: Needy Soldiers, Reluctant Authorities. Studies on Military Payments in Greek and Roman Antiquity* (Athens)
Jong, I.J.F. and Versluys, M.J. (2024) *Reading Greek and Hellenistic-Roman Spolia: Objects, Appropriation and Cultural Change* (Leiden)
Kaplan, D. (ed.) (2023) *Tarsus Araştırmaları: Volume III* (Ankara)
Karampas, D. and Falezza, A. (eds) (2023) *Interactions, Trade, and Mobility in Archaeology: Proceedings of the Graduate Archaeology Oxford (GAO) Conference 2021* (Oxford)
Katselaki, A., Papadaki, A. and Georgiopoulos, N. (eds) (2024) *Ελληνικά Μνημεία Unesco* (Athens)
Killen, J. (ed.) (2024) *The New Documents in Mycenaean Greek* (Cambridge; New York)
Knapp, A.B. (2023) *Late Bronze Age Cyprus: A Reassessment of Settlement Structure and Society* (Nicosia)
Kotsonas, A. (2024) *The Greek and Roman Pottery: The Sanctuary of Hermes and Aphrodite at Syme Viannou VII* (Athens)
Krasilnikoff, J.A. and Lowe, B. (eds) (2024) *The Greeks in Iberia and Their Mediterranean Context* (New York)
Lazar, L. (2024) *Athenian Power in the Fifth Century BC* (Oxford)
Lucas, T. (2023) L'organisation militaire de la confédération Béotienne (447–171 av. J.-C.) (Athens)
Machado, C., Munnery, R. and Sweetman, R. (eds) (2024) *Lived Spaces in Late Antiquity* (Abingdon; New York)
Mallouchou-Tufano, F. (2023) *From Castle to Monument: Metamorphoses of the Acropolis from the 19th to the 21st Century* (Athens)
Manitakis, N. and Arnoux, L. (2023) *De l' 'École Giffard' à l'Institut Français de Grèce, 1907–2022* (Athens)
Marabea, C.A. (2023) *Ο θολωτός τάφος και το ιερό του Μαχάονος στον Κάμπο Αβίας* (Athens)
Marantou, E. (2024) *Exploring the Sacred Landscape of the Ancient Peloponnese: Cults and Sacred Places* (Oxford)
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