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ARCHAEOLOGY IN GREECE 2016–2017

Introduction & overview

Maria Stamatopoulou | University of Oxford | maria.stamatopoulou@classics.ox.ac.uk

Over the past year, Greek archaeology has seen a remarkable number of new publications, both fieldwork data reports (*ADelt* vols 65–68 for 2010–2013 in ten fascicules, *AEMTh* 25 and *AEThSE* 4, among others) and conference proceedings, exhibition catalogues, monographs and *Festschriften* that include much new and unpublished material. Regular updates continue to appear in *AGOnline*, but it has been impossible to process all this material in the space of a few months for publication in this year's *Archaeology in Greece*. Some of the new exciting discoveries are, however, presented in the 'Newsround' section, and we hope to provide further updates in next year's *AG*.

This volume of *AG* continues the thematic approach of recent years. In addition to the customary articles discussing new discoveries ('Newsround', the work of the BSA and also Sylvian Fachard *et al*.'s article on Amarynthos), several contributions synthesize new data and focus on specific periods, such as the Early Bronze Age (David Smith on the Peloponnese and Attica, and Anastasia Angelopoulou on the Cyclades), regions (Chryssanthi Papadopoulou, Fachard *et al*. and Stella Katsarou and Andreas Darlas), fields of study (Ben Russell, Stella Spantidaki and Christina Margariti, Efthymia Nikita and Sevasti Triantaphyllou, and Elena Martín González and Paschalis Paschidis) and methodologies (Katsarou and Darlas on cave archaeology and Nikita and Triantaphyllou on human osteoarchaeology).

Reading through the Director's report on the work of the BSA, it is evident that collaborative, interdisciplinary research and fieldwork projects are to the forefront in the BSA's activities. The new collaborations of the Fitch Laboratory with the Institute of Oriental and European Archaeology of the Austrian Academy of Sciences offer new insights into pottery production and circulation, both at the Early Helladic II site of Romanos and especially at Kakovatos, where it is now evident that the community and its elite had access to a wide and extensive trade network. The five-year collaborative publication project of the Late Bronze Age cemetery at Kolikrepi-Spata (with the University of Thessaloniki and the Ephorate of Antiquities of Eastern Attica) reveals complex strategies in the treatment of the deceased and post-burial activities; a theme that is also examined in this issue by Nikita and Triantaphyllou. The major fieldwork projects at Olynthos and Dhaskalio/Keros continue to yield fruitful results and demonstrate the importance of the application of interdisciplinary and technologically advanced methodologies. A detailed report on the progress at Olynthos has recently appeared in the *Annual of the BSA*, while we hope that the research of the *Keros-Naxos Seaways Project*, summarized by John Bennet in his report on the work of the BSA and briefly commented on by David Smith in the 'Newsround' section, will be presented in more detail in a future issue of *AG*.

John Bennet stresses in his report that the study of the contemporary world is a key objective of the BSA. Notwithstanding the new important publications analysing contacts with the Levant and the Mediterranean in the 18th and 19th centuries, we should single out Eirini Avramopoulou's research on the refugee crisis in Greece. This is a timely and important project which involves fieldwork at various 'hotspots', particularly on the charged island of Leros.

As touched on above, the last two years have seen the publication of more than ten fascicules of *ADelt* that present new archaeological fieldwork data, some prompted by the major public works of the Olympia Odos, as in the Corinthia, or the Central Greece Motorway (E-65), in Thessaly and western Greece. In his 'Newsround', Smith selects some highlights from these, such as the Early Iron Age remains in the Corinthia, including kilns, important building remain, and tombs, as well as a Late Classical sarcophagus burial, possibly of a poet, and the sanctuary and habitation remains at Alonaki near Anavra in southern Thessaly. Arguably among the most important finds of the past decade, and unfortunately the cause of some controversy, are the extraordinary discoveries made in 2012 in the centre of Thessaloniki, the result

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of salvage excavations prompted by the Metro works. The discovery of significant stretches of the decumanus of the city at the Agia Sophia and Venizelos stations, and workshop installations, churches and evidence for habitation through to the ninth century AD at Democracy Square are striking reminders of Thessaloniki's role as one of the leading cities of the Late Roman and Early Byzantine worlds. The controversy and debate regarding the *in situ* preservation of the excavated remains were widely reported in the daily press, highlighting the challenges and dilemmas faced by those involved in urban archaeology.

The sites discussed in the 'Newsround' section range chronologically from the Middle and Late Palaeolithic activity at Rodafnidia on Lesbos, where Nena Galanidou and colleagues have revealed a remarkable variety of Middle and Late Palaeolithic Acheulian assemblages, comparable to those recovered from Anatolian sites, to the theatre on the Ellenika hill at Thouria in Messenia and to the Late Antique burials at Paravela, Argos Orestiko.

As is customary, a number of important sites or finds appeared in the news. The 'Tomb of the Griffin Warrior', which we discussed last year, featured in a long article in the *Smithsonian Magazine* in January 2017 (Davis and Stocker 2016), while in the late summer images of an exquisite sealstone from the same assemblage were circulated, as its workmanship and sophistication became apparent after conservation (*cf.* Stocker and Davis 2017). Continued study of this assemblage will enhance our understanding of elite burial practices in the Mycenaean period. Similarly, at Prosilio near Orchomenos in Boeotia, during the first year of the joint excavations of the Ephorate of Antiquities of Boeotia and the BSA/Cambridge, a monumental rock-cut chamber tomb of Mycenaean date came to light (**ID6170**). It consists of a rock-cut dromos, 20m long, leading to a chamber (42m^2). On the floor of the chamber, the remains of an adult male were discovered, along with numerous grave goods; among the latter were ten tinned vessels, horse bits, parts of a bow, arrows, pins, jewellery and combs, a gold signet ring and a sealstone. The tomb's construction is dated to the middle of the 14th century BC; being a single, relatively undisturbed burial, its study will allow a better understanding of depositional patterns. Also important are the excavations at the cemetery of Aidonia at Nemea, where new chamber tombs were investigated; aside from their finds they are important in allowing us to recover the chronological sequence of the site, which had been disturbed by intensive illegal activity in the past (https://www.culture.gr/el/Information/SitePages/view.aspx?nID=2010).

In Crete, the ongoing investigations of Metaxia Tsipopoulou at Petras Siteias in the Prepalatial and Early Palatial cemetery, that comprises at least 17 funerary buildings, have yielded a spectacular assemblage of finds displaying an extraordinary variety of grave goods, of imported valuable materials, among them a large number of items of jewellery and tools, more than 200 stone vessels and more than 65 seals as well as two signet rings. The study of the human remains is underway and mentioned in the contribution here by Nikita and Triantaphyllou (https://www.culture.gr/el/information/SitePages/view.aspx?nID=2031). At Zominthos the ongoing excavations, under the direction of Efi Sapouna-Sakellaraki, have revealed new evidence regarding the interior layout and organization of the imposing building complex (at least 150 spaces). For example two new entrances have been revealed, at the northeastern corner of the building, with an antechamber and benches on either side, and also the southeastern gate, which was not well preserved. The investigation of the workshop areas sheds light on to the materials and artefacts produced at the site, while elaborate interior decoration in some rooms and finds such as sealstones or vessels help in understanding their function and significance within the complex https://www.culture.gr/el/Information/SitePages/view.aspx?nID=2027). In eastern Crete, following two years of survey on the Anavlochos massif, excavations have now begun under the direction of Florence Gaignerot-Driessen for the EfA (https://www.efa.gr/index.php/fr/recherche/activites-de-l-efa/1182-anavlochos-2017-communique-de-presse). On the western part of the summit, a large amount of votive material was unearthed at two sites. One contained zoomorphic figurines and figures and Late Minoan IIIC pottery, while further away, at the second site, about 350 figurines and plaques were found, mostly of female figures of the Archaic and Classical periods. At the foot of Anavlochos, excavation in the cemetery revealed a building with burial enclosures and platforms, in which large Late Geometric vessels were found. Votive material was also excavated in connection with a bench building at the site of Kako Plaï, dating from the Early Iron Age to the Classical period.

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Last year we noted the intensification of underwater archaeology in the Aegean. The ongoing investgations of the Antikythera Shipwreck has revealed more fragments of bronze statuary (https://www.culture.gr/el/Information/SitePages/view.aspx?nID=2040); the *Fourni Underwater Survey* has recorded another eight shipwrecks dating from the Classical period to the early 20th century, increasing the number of identified shipwrecks to 53 (https://www.culture.gr/el/Information/SitePages/view.aspx?nID=2040). Finally, recent prospection on the Bay of Ambelakio, the commercial and military port of Classical and Hellenistic Salamis, has revealed a partially submerged area at the northwest of the bay enclosed on the south by a substantial wall *ca*. 160m in length, terminating in a tower, and on the east by a late mole (see 'Newsround' section).

Last, but definitely not least, we should note the report in the press of the long-awaited identification of the site of the Sanctuary of Artemis Amarysia on Euboea (https://www.culture.gr/el/information/SitePages/view.aspx?nID=2034). The article by Fachard *et al.*, the first to appear in English, offers an overview of the history of earlier investigations and of the recent geophysical survey and systematic excavations on the site, and a summary of the most important finds. This feature is extremely timely as it coincides with the discovery not only of the fourth-century BC stoa and building remains at the site of Paleoekklisies, but also of epigraphic evidence that confirms the identification of the site with this significant Euboean sanctuary whose festival and political importance is underscored both by references in the ancient sources and by epigraphic testimonia.

Cave archaeology features heavily in this year's *AG*. As Smith reports in the 'Newsround' section, excavations of the western Mani caves have uncovered Middle and Upper Palaeolithic activity with important new information on diet, micro-climate and population groups; osteological analysis of human remains from the Theopetra Cave adds to the debate regarding migration and technology transfer prior to the Early Neolithic period. At Ampouria, at an altitude of 940masl, near Agia Marina on Mount Parnassos in Phocis, a previously unknown cave-shrine to Pan and the Nymphs has been identifed, with a rich votive assemblage revealing continuous activity from the Archaic to Late Classical period. In their feature on cave heritage, Katsarou and Darlas discuss the priorities and strategies of the EPS and highlight the challenges entailed in the protection and management of caves in Greece. Well-known cave sites, such as Alepotrypa, Theopetra and those identified on the Mani peninsula and by the Ionian islands cave surveys (Drakaina Cave on Kephallonia and Bolaitso on Lefkada) are discussed, but the focus of the authors is on the region of Aetoloakarnania, in western Greece, an area which includes approximately 200 cave sites in a variety of landscapes. As at Ampouria, caves served as ritual places. The authors single out the Cave of Kouritas, near Vonitsa, and the Agios Nikolaos Cave, near Astakos; both were used for cult activities from the sixth to the second century BC. The excavation of the Cave of Mastro, in Aetolia, despite repeated disturbance, has yielded rich evidence of cult activity during the Classical period, including dense assemblages of dedicated figurines, especially dancing figures and protomes, fine pottery and lamps as well as cooking and storage containers, indicative of feasting practices. In later periods, caves served as important spaces for monastic life and pilgrimage, especially those on Mount Varasova, which thrived in the 12th century BC and preserve evidence for trade, ecclesiastical painting and the life of a monastic community. The cave at Agios Nikolaos, in use from the ninth to the 19th century, was a monumental complex that comprised a monastic fort on top of a thick Prehistoric deposit that was established inside a massive rock shelter, as well as a cemetery and spaces for ascetic residential and religious facilities.

Last year I noted that there was no article specifically dedicated to a discussion of Prehistoric material culture; in the present volume two papers discuss the Early Bronze Age. Smith presents recent evidence about the Peloponnese and Attica during the Early Helladic period. He notes the problem of chronology, especially with regard to the fourth millennium BC, and the issue of the transition from the Late Final Neolithic to the Early Bronze Age. He then highlights key new finds. Sites such as the islet of Kafkalida near Cape Kyllini may have great significance for tracing maritime connections to the Ionian islands and further west. Material from the Early Helladic I–III settlements at Helike and Keryneia can be compared to evidence from Aegina. In Messenia, the site at Romanos (Costa Navarino Resort) has offered intriguing new evidence for complex communal rituals during the EHII. Laconia continues to yield a great volume

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of early material that needs to be synthesized, while in Arcadia, Klaraki, south of Asea Palaeokastro, reveals significant organization and preserves a rich ceramic assemblage. In the Argolid, substantial building remains have been unearthed at ancient Epidauros, both apsidal and rectangular, while at Tiryns the so-called Rundbau tumulus is proof of increased monumentality. In Attica, the publication of the pottery from Tsepi has offered new evidence for the Late Neolithic, while new evidence for settlements comes from Tavros, Odos Piraeos, Agios Stephanos, Mavro Vouno Grammatikou and Nea Erythraia. As Smith himself remarks, this is a period of increased innovation and marked regionalism.

Anastasia Angelopoulou, in turn, offers an overview of habitation in the Cyclades during the third millennium BC, with emphasis on fortified settlements. She revisits well-known sites, such as Strofilas, Kastri and Chalandriani, Skarkos, Keros and Daskalio and Markiani, and synthesizes old data with new information stemming from recent publications and fieldwork so as to trace continuity and change in settlement patterns as well as cultural interactions revealed through material remains across the archipelago and the Aegean in general. Panormos on Naxos provides evidence from the early to late phase of the Early Bronze Age, and its study has offered new insights regarding the organization, production activities, economy, cultural exchange networks and links with Anatolia, as well as changes in social structure, of this island community.

Following the recent trend in *AG* for thematic features that summarize methodological advances and offer overviews of fields of study, this issue includes features on archaeological textiles (Spantidaki and Margariti), osteoarchaeology (Nikita and Triantaphyllou) and stone quarrying (Russell). The wealth and variety of the evidence presented in Spantidaki and Margariti's paper showcases how far the study of archaeological textiles has progressed in the last two decades. The authors discuss the challenges faced when dealing with this fragile material as well as the variety of fibres and motifs and the sophistication of textile production in Antiquity. It is evident that high-quality, very fine fabrics, decorated with a variety of techniques circulated widely in Greek communities. Textile remains, together with the literary and iconographic evidence, allow a better appreciation of the importance of textiles in ancient societies. Nikita and Triantaphyllou's review of osteoarchaeology in Greece in the 21st century is organized around important case studies that discuss palaeopathology (Nemea, Byzantine Crete, Alepotrypa Cave and East Locris), diet (Palatial Knossos, Middle Bronze Age Lerna, Kalapodi, Iron Age Halos), biodistance and mobility (Mesolithic Franchthi, Neolithic Nea Nikomedeia, as well as Early Helladic Tsepi and Early Bronze Age eastern Crete) and activity patterns (Alepotrypa, Proskynas, northern Greece, Geometric Eleutherna and Early Christian Nemea). They also evaluate the importance of osteology in funerary archaeology by looking at sites such as Agia Soteira Nemea, Sissi in eastern Crete, Agios Vasileios North, Kouphovouno in Laconia and at Byzantine populations in Attica and Boeotia. These studies reveal an increased interest in understanding the manipulation of the deceased and give hope for a better appreciation and application of appropriate methodologies in the study of himan bone remains.

Russell's concise update on new work on stone quarrying and trade summarizes trends and new discoveries, and focuses on regions where there has been systematic work (such as Euboea and Skyros, the Mani peninsula, Lesbos, Thasos and the various quarry sites on Mount Pentelikon). It is evident that this work allows a better understanding of stone use, not merely marble, across multiple periods.

It has become customary in recent issues of *AG* to include articles that focus on a category of artefact or a specific site or group of sites. The excavations in advance of the extension of the metro in Athens have led to a far better understanding of Athenian coastal demes, and Papadopoulou's contribution discusses a phenomenon that she briefly touched upon in last year's report on Aixone, namely the location of burial grounds in proximity to habitation areas. She evaluates the relevant evidence from Acharnai, Halai Aixonidai and Phaleron (including discussion of the recent finds at the Phaleron Delta reported last year). At Acharnai and Halai Axonidai, as at Aixone, the dead were often placed near the living. Family burials in private properties seem to have been the preferred method, while organized cemeteries could be established near settlements, even near the agora of a deme. These conclusions challenge widely held views regarding the *miasma* surrounding death and the separation of the living and the dead, namely the location of burial grounds at a distance from settlements, and lead to a more nuanced understanding of funerary practices and the patterns of settlement in Attica in the Classical and Hellenistic periods.

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Martín González and Paschidis' dense overview of the 'epigraphic harvest' from Macedonia in the 21st century, the final contribution to this issue, highlights the dramatic increase in our understanding of Macedonia and its epigraphic habit, a product of the research activities of the National Hellenic Research Foundation, whose researchers are at the forefront of epigraphic research in northern Greece, and the publication of new volumes of *Inscriptiones Graecae*. Recent excavations at Methone have revealed some of the earliest examples from the Greek world of alphabetic inscriptions, often sympotic, as have some recent finds from Eordaia on pottery. Dialectal inscriptions and onomastics add to our appreciation of the Macedonian dialect. Furthermore, the identification of a number of poleis and other sites has become possible: Dikaia with the site of Nea Kallikrateia, lake Pyrrolia with lake Koroneia in Chalkidike and Mount Kissos with modern Mount Chortiates. The discovery and publication of some documents, such as an early third-century BC public document from Kyrrhos, offer invaluable information about life in a small polis in Hellenistic Macedonia. Others allow a better understanding of royal and civic institutions in the time of the Macedonian Kingdom, for example the ephebarchic law of Amphipolis, which sheds light on the military character of education in Macedonia, and deeds of sale from Mieza. New evidence is very plentiful for Roman Macedonia, especially Thessaloniki, through letters, manumission acts and the new corpus of Philippi. Epitaphs allow a better understanding of public life, cults and religious life in Macedonia across periods.

In my contribution to last year's *AG* I discussed the plethora of important new museums and temporary exhibitions that had been inaugurated in Greece. The work of Greek museums continues to receive wider recognition. For example, in May 2017 the Herakleion Archaeological Museum received a commendation for European Museum of the Year.

Last year was again a 'bumper' year for the organization of important exhibitions and cultural events. The months of April to December 2016 were designated as an offical period of cultural exchange between Greece and Russia – *Russia in Greece–Greece in Russia* – during which a series of cultural events and exhibitions was organized in both countries, fostering cultural links and exchange. The events began with an exhibition in the Acropolis Museum of three gold artefacts from the Scythian Collection of the Hermitage and the display of the Acropolis Kore 670 in the Hermitage. Other exhibitions included: the display of the Antikythera mechanism in the State Museum of Architecture in Moscow; the major exhibition *Byzantium across the centuries* at the Hermitage; *Heads and tails-tales and bodies: engraving the human figure from Antiquity to the Early Modern period* at the Pushkin State Museum of Fine Arts in Moscow; *Genii Loci: Greek art from 1930 to the present* at the Manege Central Exhibition Hall in St Petersburg; *Gods and heroes of ancient Greeks* at the Historical Museum of Moscow; *Aegean: the genesis of an archipelago* at the State Historical Museum, Moscow; *The State Hermitage Museum: gateway to history* and *Icons from the State Tretyakov Gallery's collection: Russian icon painting after the Fall of Constantinople* both at the Byzantine and Christian Museum, Athens; as well as exhibitions of works of major modern Greek painters, such as those of Alekos Fassianos at the State Museum of Religion in St Petersburg and of Christos Bokoros at the Museum of Modern Art, Moscow.

The year 2017 is dedicated to cultural exchanges between Greece and the People's Republic of China. The official events were inaugurated in April and include exhibitions on ancient technology. These events will be discussed in more detail in next year's *AG*.

In addition to collaboration and participation in cultural events organized as part of the Greece-Russia cultural exchange, the Benaki Museum hosted a number of other exhibitions of interest. I single out here the collaboration with *Documenta 14*, which brought the four branches of the museum into dialogue with one another. In the autumn, at the Pireos Street Annexe, the photographic exhibition *Athens 1917: through the eyes of the army of the Orient* opened (for a catalogue of the exhibition, see Anastassiadis and Korma 2017).

One of the most striking displays of the year was the major exhibition at the Byzantine and Christian Museum in Athens in spring 2016: *Armenia: the spirit of Ararat from the Bronze Age to the 20th century*. Here, for the first time in Greece, archaeological finds and cultural treasures from Armenia, dating from the second millennium BC to modern times, were displayed.

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Among the major archeological sites that opened to the public, I note the opening in August 2017 of the Fethiye Mosque in Athens, exactly a year after the opening of the Tower of the Winds; an exhibition about Hadrian is planned there later in the year.

Alongside these events, I mention key exhibitions organized by major museums. I noted last year the exhibition *Odysseys* at the National Archaeological Museum of Athens, on display until late March 2018, whose catalogue includes articles marking 150 years of the museum (Lagogianni-Georgakarakos 2017). In summer and autumn of 2017 the Acropolis Museum hosted the temporary exhibition *Emotions*, which had initially been presented at the Onassis Cultural Foundation in New York. A booklet accompanied the exhibition (Pandermalis *et al.* 2017).

Towards the close of 2016 the Cycladic Museum hosted a joint exhibition with the Ephorate of Antiquities of the Cyclades which displayed arfefacts from its own collection as well as finds housed in museums in the Cyclades; its catalogue is available in Greek and in English (Stampolidis and Lourentzatou 2016). The current exhibition (until April 2018) in the same museum, in collaboration with the Alpha Bank Numismatic Collection, is *Money: tangible symbols in ancient Greece*. The exhibition focuses on the coins' iconography and is accompanied by a catalogue (Stampolidis *et al.* 2017).

Moving north, the Archaeological Museum of Thessaloniki has set up a spectacular display on terracottas: *ΕΙΔΩΛΙΟ: ένας μικρόκοσμος από πηλό* (to the end of April 2018). The exhibition offers a rare insight, especially for northern Greece, into terracottas and coroplastic art from securely excavated contexts; a conference is planned for autumn 2018 in Thessaloniki to discuss terracottas in northern Greece. A catalogue is available (Adam-Veleni *et al.* 2017).

As this issue of *AG* was about to go to press a number of important cultural events took place in Greece: the Eighth Ancient Macedonia Conference; a conference on local pottery from Archaic Thessaly in the Diachronic Museum of Larisa and the conference *Περὶ τῶν Κυκλάδων νήσων: το αρχαιολογικό έργο στις Κυκλάδες/Sur les îles des Cyclades: travaux archéologiques dans les Cyclades*. To coincide with the latter, the Ephorate of Antiquities of the Cyclades, in collaboration with the EfA and the Byzantine and Christian Museum of Athens, organized the exhibition *Cycladic snapshots: monuments and people* (to the end of February 2018). This includes unique archaeological exhibits from the islands, some exhibited for the first time, in a chronological narrative. The work of Nikolaos Zaphiropoulos, former Ephor of the Cyclades, is celebrated in one section of the exhibition, while the final section is dedicated to Byzantine and post-Byzantine monuments, and includes detached wall paintings and icons, including an icon by El Greco found on Syros in the 1980s (http://www.byzantinemuseum.gr/en/temporary_exhibitions/?nid=2260).

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 2016 and early 2017.

Cosmopoulos, M.B. (2016) *The Political Geography of a Mycenaean District: The Archaeological Survey at Iklaina* (Athens)

Despoini, K., Liampi, K., Misaelidou-Despotidou, B., Saripanidi, V. and M. Tiverios (2016) *Σίνδος: Το νεκροταφείο. Ανασκαφικές έρευνες 1980–1982*. I. *Η ανασκαφή των τάφων, τάφοι και ταφικά έθιμα, το σκελετικό υλικό*. II. *Πήλινα, γυάλινα και φαγεντιανά αγγεία, πήλινοι λύχνοι, μεταλλικά αγγεία, πήλινα ειδώλια και πλαστικά αγγεία, νομίσματα.* III *Μάσκες και χρυσά ελάσματα, κοσμήματα, μικροαντικείμενα και στλεγγίδες, είδη οπλισμού* (Athens)

Doumas, C. and Douma, A. (2016) *Prehistoric Thera* (Athens)

Drougou, S. (2017) *Το αρχαίο θεάτρο της Βεργίνας: Συμβολή στην ιστορία του θεάτρου στην αρχαία Μακεδονία* (3rd edition) (Thessaloniki)

Forsén, B., Galanidou, N. and Tikkala, E. (2016) *Thesprotia Expedition* III: *Landscapes of Nomadism and Sedentism* (Helsinki)

Hatzopoulos, M.B. (2016) *ΝΕΟΤΗΣ ΓΕΓΥΜΝΑΣΜΕΝΗ: Macedonian Lawgiver Kings and the Young. David Lewis Lecture in Ancient History, Oxford 2016* (Athens)

Kalliontzis, I. (2017) *Συνοπτικός Κατάλογος των Επιγραφών των Μουσείων της Θήβας και της Χαιρώνειας* (Athens)

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Kolonas, L. and Stamatis, G. (2016) *Πλευρώνα, Οινιάδες, Πάλαιρος: Προστασία, έρευνα και ανάδειξη τριών αρχαίων πόλεων του νομού Αιτωλοακαρνανίας* (Athens)
Kolonas, L. and Stavropoulou-Gatsi, M. (2017) *Αρχαιολογικό Μουσείο Πατρών* (Athens)
Lambert, S.D. (2017) *Two Inscribed Documents of the Athenian Empire: The Chalcis Decree and the Tribute Reassessment Decree* (Athens)
Malouchou, G. and Matthaiou, A.P. (2017) *Συνοπτικός Κατάλογος των Επιγραφών της Ακροπόλεως* (Athens)
Orphanidi, L. and Sampson, A. (2015) *The Sarakenos Cave at Akraephnion, Boeotia, Greece* 3: *Figurines of Neolithic Boeotia* (Athens)
Pantelidou-Gofa, M. (2016) *Τσέπι Μαραθώνος: Ο αποθέτης 39 του προϊστορικού νεκροταφείου* (Athens)
Sampson, A., Kaczanowska, M., and Kozłowski, J.K. (2016) *The Sarakenos Cave at Akraephnion, Boeotia, Greece* 2: *The Early Neolithic, the Mesolithic and the Final Palaeolithic (Excavations in Trench A)* (Krakow)
Schilardi, D.U. (2016) *Koukounaries Paros: The Excavations and History of a Most Ancient Aegean Acropolis* (Athens)
Schmidt-Dounas, B. (2016) *Grab A und B von Katerini: Ein alter Fund in neuen Licht* (Thessaloniki)
Vikatou, O. (trans L. Makradima and K. Wardle) (2015) *A Guide to the Archaeological Museum of Thermos: The Sanctuary of Apollo at Thermos* (Messolongi)
Vlachopoulos, A. and Tsiafaki, D. (eds) (2017) *Αρχαιολογία: Μακεδονία και Θράκη* (Athens)

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

Giannopoulou, M. and Kallini, C. (2016) *ΗΧΑΔΙΝ: Τιμητικός τόμος για τη Στέλλα Δρούγου* (Athens)
Mermigkas, E. (ed.) (2017) *Σπείρα: Επιστημονική συνάντηση προς τιμήν της Αγγέλικας Ντούζουγλη και του Κωνσταντίνου Ζάχου. Πρακτικά* (Athens)
Zampas, K., Lambrinoudakis, B., Simantoni-Bournia, E. and Ohnesorg, A. (eds) (2016) *ΑΡΧΙΤΕΚΤΩΝ: Τιμητικός τόμος για τον καθηγητή Μανόλη Κορρέ* (Athens)
Voutiras, E., Papagianni, E. and Kazakidi, N. (eds) (2017) *BONAE GRATIAE: Μελέτες Ρωμαϊκής γλυπτικής προς τιμήν της καθηγήτριας Θεοδοσίας Στεφανίδου-Τιβερίου* (Thessaloniki)

Conference proceedings include:

Mazarakis Ainian, A. (ed.) (2016) *Αρχαιολογικό Έργο Θεσσαλίας και Στερεάς Ελλάδας* 4. *Πρακτικά Επιστημονικής Συνάντησης Βόλος 15.3 έως 18.3.2012* (Volos)
Karanastasi, P., Tsigounaki, A. and Tsigonaki, C. (eds) (2015) *Αρχαιολογικό έργο Κρήτης* 3: *Πρακτικά της 3ης Συνάντησης: Ρέθυμνο, 5–8 Δεκεμβρίου 2013* (Rethymno)
Stampolidis, N.C. and Sotirakopoulou, P. (eds) (2017) *Cycladica in Crete: Cycladic and Cycladicizing Figurines within their Archaeological Context* (Athens and Rethymno)
Tankosic, Z., Mavridis, F. and Kosma, M. (2017) *An Island Between Two Worlds: The Archaeology of Euboea from Prehistoric to Byzantine Times. Proceedings of the International Conference, Eretria, 12–14 July 2013* (Athens)
Tsipopoulou, M. (ed.) (2017) *Petras, Siteia: Acts of a Two-day Conference held at the Danish Institute at Athens, 14–15 February 2015* (Athens)

As mentioned at the beginning of this introduction, the editorial team of the EfA and BSA continues to process the information published in the ten fascicules of the *ADelt* volumes for 2010–2013, *AEMTh* 25 and other publications. Next year's *AG* will include some of the new preliminary results emanating from these data and I also anticipate including contributions that survey and synthesize material from the Prehistoric and Byzantine periods, further thematic features and regional articles on central Greece, the Dodecanese and Crete.

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