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ARCHAEOLOGY IN GREECE 2018–2019

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 in September. 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 important recent publications.

Since the first 'Archaeology in Greece' appeared in the *Journal of Hellenic Studies* in 1888, its aim has been to provide a digest of archaeological activity, including work in museums, in Greece and further afield (Harrison 1888: 118). The work of the British School at Athens has always been integral. Jane Ellen Harrison's 1888 article broadened the focus of the previous year's 'Excavations in Greece, 1886–1887' by the first Director of the British School at Athens, F.C. Penrose, covering the first year of the School's operations (Penrose 1887). Penrose's successors as Director continued to contribute *AG* to *JHS*, and then to its supplement, *Archaeological Reports*, first published in 1955. The current Director, John Bennet, with the help of his colleagues in the BSA and the French School at Athens, continues to assemble the published and unpublished reports (and accompanying images) of the field and study seasons of archaeological projects over the last year that our contributors draw upon. These reports are also published on *Archaeology in Greece Online*, a project managed jointly by the French School at Athens and the BSA, providing the ID numbers scattered through the volume. The evolution of the print version of *Archaeological Reports* over recent volumes to more thematic content has been a response to the ready availability of this information online. The core aim of *AG* has not changed in over a century, but the means of achieving it has. As we take over as Editors, we are keen to hear readers' views on the current shape of the volume; please do email us.

Archaeology remains a central part of the BSA's operations, alongside other research and its varied public-engagement activities including lectures, courses and exhibitions. In his report, John Bennet focuses on four fieldwork projects and two study seasons, all of which explore urban living, at different scales and in different periods. 2018 was the fourth and final field season for the *Keros-Naxos Seaways Project* (**ID6626**). Focusing on the Mikres Kyklades, the archipelago between Naxos, Ios and Amorgos, and combining survey with excavation, the project has uncovered remarkable evidence for architecture and town-planning, craft activities and the widespread import of raw materials and finished goods: the first clear evidence for incipient urbanization in the early Cyclades.

The *Koutroulou Magoula Archaeology and Archaeological Ethnography Project* (**ID6627**) explored in 2018 the slope and periphery of the Middle Neolithic tell site, while excavation continued on its top. The most striking results came from the edge of the settlement, where a ditch (previously detected by magnetometer survey) was confirmed: some 6m wide and perhaps deeper than 3m. Finds from the ditch suggest a slowly accumulated fill. This discovery has considerable potential for refining further the understanding of spatial and social practices of the Neolithic and, more specifically, of communal organization at Koutroulou Magoula.

The *Knossos-Gypsades Project* continued to investigate a neighbourhood within the southern suburbs of the city of Knossos (**ID6629**). The study of stratigraphy, architecture and ceramics has confirmed and refined the sequence of occupation observed in earlier excavation seasons – an essential step for facilitating the completion of specialist studies (of, for example, artefacts, archaeobotanical and zooarchaeological materials, and geoarchaeological samples). Geophysical and geoarchaeological field surveys were also

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carried out in 2018 in order to place the excavated area within its wider local context. Preliminary findings show considerable potential for integrated geophysical and geoarchaeological prospection, which can be brought into dialogue with existing excavation, geophysical, survey and archival landscape data.

Last year also saw the fifth season of fieldwork at Olynthos (**ID6628**). Work continued on house B.ix.6 in pursuit of the project's aim to recover a uniquely detailed picture of Greek households as social and economic units, within their broader neighbourhood. A geophysical survey at the northeastern periphery of the hill indicates an organization different from the grid-pattern observed on much of the North Hill, perhaps in association with non-residential activities. Work on the South Hill revealed a semicircular, ash-like deposit, an installation or hearth, dating to the Archaic period, before the Persian destruction – evidence that demonstrates the potential for uncovering the earliest phases of settlement occupation in this area of Olynthos.

A fourth, and final, season of the *Geophysical Survey of Roman Knossos* was completed (**ID6630**). With its aim to provide a spatial framework into which excavated material from Roman Knossos can be situated, the project has found that the city's layout in its latest period of occupation had at least three different orientations, probably driven largely by topography. Inhabitants of Knossos in the Roman period used Bronze Age architectural features in the layout of portions of the city. Continued exploration with ground-penetrating radar in the area of the Villa Dionysus shows more courtyard structures to the west and to the north, while the standing wall in the area around the Makryteichos probably formed the back of a terrace supporting a stoa and associated structures.

The Director also reports on the extensive work of the Marc and Ismene Fitch Laboratory, which hosts and facilitates research in various fields of science-based archaeology, including human osteology and zooarchaeology, contributing to their full integration within archaeological practice in Greece. Apart from excellent work on animal and human bones, the Fitch is known primarily as a centre for ceramic studies and ceramic research, the development of which is described under the themes of technological landscapes, mobility and the evolution and customization of methodologies.

This year's 'Newsround' was prepared by Tulsi Parikh, a doctoral student at the University of Cambridge. Due to the diachronic nature of a number of the sites and for ease of reference, it was decided to organize the material within each section geographically in the first instance and then chronologically (earliest to latest), as far as possible. As with previous issues, we felt that, given the plethora of new fieldwork reports, an expanded 'Newsround' might allow a balance between thematic articles and the summary presentation of new, exciting finds shortly after their discovery. The outcomes of some 50 projects are briefly presented – ultimately this is only a small selection of the results of the extraordinarily hard work that takes place in Greece every year, but one that we feel gives, along with the accompanying essays of this volume, a good idea of the vitality of archaeological research in Greece and of the importance of collaborative projects.

One such outstanding discovery, as part of a collaborative project, was made in Marathousa 1, a Lower Palaeolithic open-air site in the Megalopolis basin. Discovered in 2013 during a targeted palaeoanthropological survey and excavated in five field seasons, the interdisciplinary team from the EPS and the University of Tübingen has confirmed hominin activity dated to *ca*. 400–500 BP, making Marathousa 1 the oldest currently known archaeological site in Greece and the only Lower Palaeolithic butchering site recorded in the southern Balkans. It is also a key site for documenting high-resolution palaeoclimatic, palaeoenvironmental and cultural records of a geographic area that potentially acted as a refugium during the successive waves of the hominin colonization of Europe (Panagopoulou *et al.* 2018).

Moving on to the Neolithic, Athanasia Krahtopoulou offers an excellent overview of important new evidence from recent and ongoing landscape and excavation projects carried out in Thessaly, including her own work on the western part of the region. Krahtopoulou's research moves from wider landscapes to individual archaeological sites in an attempt to highlight the complexity and diversity in the spatio-temporal manifestation and internal structure of Neolithic settlements. She brings to the fore new developments in the study of this period and stresses the potential of the current direction of research to illuminate the lifeways of the Neolithic people of Thessaly. Her contribution presents clearly the complex

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spatial and temporal relationships of Neolithic settlements and the need to move away from the 'tell-centric' perception of past scholarship. On available evidence, *magoúles* and flat sites coexisted in Thessaly from at least the Middle Neolithic. New knowledge has been produced as a result of major public works that necessitated and funded large-scale rescue excavations, a number of innovative, interdisciplinary archaeological projects that have incorporated integrated research methodologies from their inception and the resilience of the archaeologists working for the Greek Archaeological Service.

The Bronze Age is discussed in two contributions: Borja Legarra Herrero considers recent developments in the study of Early Bronze Age Crete, while Eleni Konstantinidi-Syvridi and Constantinos Paschalidis highlight the work of Panayotis Stamatakis at Mycenae and what we can learn from his documentary archive almost 150 years after the discovery of the shaft graves. Legarra Herrero underlines that production and publication of new research on the Cretan Early Bronze has accelerated tremendously in recent decades. His contribution covers the main discoveries and trends of the last 15 years and explores how the new data interlink with the extremely large body of information available from more than 100 years of archaeological work on the island. He identifies the larger patterns of research, the popular themes and the strengths and weaknesses of the data recovered, and also considers the place of Crete in current trends in Mediterranean prehistory. He lays down the challenge to convert the critical mass of information we have accumulated over time into methodologically and theoretically innovative studies that explicitly explore high-impact questions about mobility, cultural interaction and socio-economic organization. Legarra Herrero would like to see more studies of Cretan data featuring more prominently in wider archaeological discussions and, for this to be achieved, 'EBA Crete needs to come out of its shell and establish its key importance in such analyses'.

Konstantinidi-Syvridi and Paschalidis deal with the legendary excavations of Mycenae's Grave Circle A in 1876. The crucial role of Panayotis Stamatakis in this project, although it is becoming more and more widely acknowledged within the discipline of Mycenaean studies, remains largely unknown to a wider audience. His invaluable manuscripts, where he recorded one by one all the finds and their locations, attributing them to specific burials, went missing for more than a century. They now form part of the archive of the National Archaeological Museum in Athens. The authors start with Stamatakis, his life and work, before moving to a presentation of these manuscripts, which shed important new light on the taphonomy and burial practices of Grave Circle A. It might have taken scholarship a very long time to acknowledge fully the work of Stamatakis and his tireless and excellent recording of an extremely difficult and demanding excavation, but the valuable contents of his manuscripts serve as a fitting legacy, finally making it possible to associate objects with specific burials and contexts, and thus allowing comparisons to be made with more recent discoveries.

The first millennium BC is explored in the contribution by Bela Dimova, who discusses archaeological research of the last five years on Macedonia and Thrace, from the Iron Age to the Hellenistic period. She reviews recent publications and excavation and survey projects, focusing on settlements and cemeteries, without overlooking rural sites. Dimova's review also includes notable discoveries in adjacent countries, which she situates alongside those made in northern Greece (for example the fortified estates in Greece and Bulgaria may indicate that similar social processes occurred in both regions). Her contribution highlights the need for more studies on specific aspects of social history and archaeology that have hitherto attracted limited attention during investigation of the region, such as subsistence, crafts and households. Such studies will be possible once publications of excavations and surveys become available and when relevant comparative data, especially faunal and botanical, are fully integrated within archaeological work.

Elias Kolovos and Athanasios Vionis offer a much-needed overview of the state of Ottoman archaeology in Greece. Although archaeological research on ancient Greece has long been prioritized over other time periods, the last 20 years have witnessed remarkable growth and noteworthy developments in the study of the Ottoman history and archaeology of Greece. Their paper has a twofold aim: to summarize the research produced in the fields of Ottoman archaeology and material culture in Greece, focusing on demographics, settlement layouts and ceramics, particularly table wares; and to present recent efforts to

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record and protect the Ottoman monuments of Greece. There is still more work to do on both the artefacts and monuments of this period, but the training of more Ottomanists in Greece and fruitful collaborations between universities, the ephorates and the foreign schools offer, for Kolovos and Vionis, hope for this extremely promising research field in the near future.

The last, diachronic, contribution for this year is by Nicholas Salmon, who focuses on excavation and documentation on Rhodes and the other islands of the Dodecanese. The excavations conducted by the Ephorate of Antiquities of the Dodecanese over the past two decades, paired with the study of Rhodian collections in the Louvre and the British Museum, among other museums, have developed and promoted the archaeological record of the region. The *Kymissala Archaeological Research Project* led by the University of the Aegean and Salmon's own collaborative doctoral project investigating the British Museum's collections from Kamiros are used as case studies to demonstrate the potential of revisiting historic excavations through topographical surveys and archival documentation. Salmon stresses that the results of these collaborative projects are already extremely fruitful, especially in enriching our knowledge of the Archaic, Classical and Hellenistic Dodecanese; such dynamic activity will certainly continue to make this region accessible and more comprehensible to researchers and students alike.

Finally, there are a few items that fall outside the scope of the papers in this volume or appeared too late for the 'Newsround' section. A change of government in the summer of 2019 resulted in the appointment of Lina Mendoni as Minister for Culture and Sports. A distinguished archaeologist, she has previously served as Secretary General in the same Ministry. That post is now taken by Georgios Didaskalou. One of their first public engagements was to open the *Patras of the Mediterranean* exhibition at the Patras Archaeological Museum: the exhibition showcased the region's maritime connections to coincide with the city's hosting of the second Mediterranean Beach Games competition (https://www.culture.gr/el/Information/SitePages/view.aspx?nID=2921).

Other notable exhibitions that opened in the last year include the Museum of Cycladic Art's *Crete: Emerging Cities: Aptera – Eleutherna – Knossos* (December 2018 to April 2019). Spanning the Neolithic to Byzantine period it featured many recently excavated finds, including a spectacular ivory disc bearing a Linear A inscription from the recently investigated Anatakis plot at Knossos (Stampolidis *et al.* 2018; https://cycladic.gr/en/page/kriti-anadiomenes-polis-aptera-eleutherna-knosos). This was followed at the same venue by an exhibition on *Picasso and Antiquity* that compared the artist's drawings and ceramics with ancient works (Stampolidis and Berggruen 2019; https://cycladic.gr/en/page/pikaso-kai-archaiotita). In May 2019, the Heraklion Archaeological Museum opened *Daedalus: On the Trail of the Mythical Craftsman*, which focused on a number of different crafts as evidenced through archaeological objects of different periods (https://heraklionmuseum.gr/?p=2620). A major exhibition at the Archaeological Museum of Thessaloniki, *From the South to the North: Colonies of the Cyclades in the Northern Aegean*, which opened in July 2019, examined the colonization of northern Greece in the Archaic period. Also in Thessaloniki, the Museum of Byzantine Culture brought together finds from five fortified sites occupied during the reign of Justinian I in *From Macedonian to Thessalian Tempi: from Rentina to Velika* (December 2018 to September 2019; https://mbp.gr/en/exhibitions/%E2%80%9C-macedonian-thessalian-tempi-rentina-velika%E2%80%9D). The Archaeological Society of Athens celebrated its 180th anniversary with a photographic exhibition – *Chronography: Robert McCabe* – featuring McCabe's photographs of archaeological sites taken in the 1950s and 1960s (Petrakos 2018).

Moving beyond the major cities of Greece, two significant exhibitions of recent finds were held in the Cyclades over the summer of 2019. *From the World of Homer. Tinos and the Cyclades in the Mycenaean Era* opened at the Museum of Marble Crafts in Pyrgos, Tinos (Angelopoulou 2019). In *Look Opposite,* the Archaeological Collection of Koufonissi exhibited finds from the excavations at Dhaskalio undertaken from 2015 to 2018 by the Cambridge/BSA *Keros-Naxos Seaways Project* (see above; https://www.naxos-times.gr/naxos/mikres-kyklades/40066/des-apenanti-parousiasi-arhaiotiton-gia-proti-fora-pagosmios-sta-koufonisia/). Meanwhile, on Delos the *SIGHT* exhibition placed Anthony Gormley's iron 'bodyform' sculptures in and around the island's archaeological sites (https://neon.org.gr/en/exhibition/sight-antony-gormley-delos-island/).

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In June to December 2019, the Museum of Ancient Eleutherna put on the exhibition *Cretan Cities: The Testimony of the Coins* (with accompanying catalogue: Stampolidis *et al.* 2019). At Karditsa, the local Ephorate organized a temporary exhibition in the city's Archaeological Museum (September 2018 to May 2019) devoted to the presentation of the recent finds from the excavations conducted during the construction of the Central Greece E65 national road from 2009 to 2016; http://volos.ert.gr/blog/2018/09/26/karditsa-o-chronos-kryvei-mystika-o-dromos-apokalyptei-poleis/).

Moving even further afield, a major exhibition on Mycenaean culture, *Mykene: die sagenhafte Welt des Agamemnon*, ran from December 2018 to May 2019 at the Badisches Landesmuseum in Karslruhe. It featured the already famous 'Combat Agate' and other finds from the grave of the 'Griffin Warrior' in Pylos (Badisches Landesmuseum Karlsruhe 2018; http://mykene.landesmuseum.de/index.html). Another major international exhibition organized in collaboration with the Hellenic Ministry of Culture and Sports was *The Treasures of Ancient Greece: Life, Myth and Heroes* at the Indianapolis Children's Museum, which ran from June 2019 to the end of the year (https://www.childrensmuseum.org/exhibits/ancient-greece).

Turning to recent archaeological discoveries, Metaxia Tsipopoulou summarizes the results of the 2019 excavation season at Petras (https://www.culture.gr/el/Information/SitePages/view.aspx?nID=2945). Work continued with the excavation of Protopalatial House Tomb 9, which yielded an important assemblage of human remains (including a primary burial) and an Egyptian imported scarab seal. The discovery of pottery (mostly drinking and eating vessels) and animal bones (including the full skull of a bull) sheds additional light on the, possibly, ceremonial consumption of food and drink in association with burial or post-burial activities. In 2019, the excavation of Prepalatial House Tombs 26 and 27 was completed, bringing to light more seals and a three-sided prism with a Cretan Hieroglyphic inscription, among other objects. At the cemetery of Petras, Tsipopoulou notes that the Middle Minoan IA is divided into at least two sub-periods. The study of the large pottery assemblages is hoped to further understanding of the last Prepalatial period in eastern Crete.

More tombs came to light at Achlada near Florina in excavations conducted by the Ephorate of Antiquities of Florina under the supervision of Liana Gkelou. Out of 209 burials excavated in 2019, 75 date to the Archaic period and 131 to the Byzantine period. Some of the Archaic (second half of the sixth-century BC) assemblages and practices bear resemblance to those noted in association with aristocratic burials at Archontiko and Sindos (for example cremation and the deposition of bronze vessels and a gold mask; https://www.culture.gr/el/Information/SitePages/view.aspx?nID=2964). Other important recent reports include discoveries at ancient Sikyon, of the Archaic, Classical and Late Classical periods, made by a collaborative project between the Ephorate of Antiquities of Corinthia, the National Museum of Denmark and the Danish Institute at Athens (https://www.culture.gr/el/Information/SitePages/view.aspx?nID=2935).

There is also a recent report on the significant discoveries made on Vryokastraki, the islet opposite Vryokastro on Kythnos. The project, led by Alexandros Mazarakis Ainian (University of Thessaly) in collaboration with Dimitris Athanasoulis (Ephorate of Antiquities of the Cyclades), has discovered an extensive Early Byzantine presence in the area, remains of a coastal fortification (with a gate) and an Early Christian basilica, as well as a monumental terrace, perhaps of the Classical period, belonging to an important ancient shrine (Geometric and Archaic pottery of extremely high quality was found in the area). A series of excellent photographs accompany the press release issued by the Hellenic Ministry of Culture and Sports (https://www.culture.gr/el/Information/SitePages/view.aspx?nID=2936).

In conclusion, we note that, as in previous years, the last 12 months have seen the appearance of numerous publications. Without claiming to be exhaustive, we list here a sample of those that appeared between 2018 and mid-2019.

Adam-Veleni, P. and Mylopoulos, G.A. (eds) (2018) *Μετρό-ντας την ιστορία της Θεσσαλονίκης/The Metronome of Thessaloniki's history* (Thessaloniki)

Alram-Stern, E. and Horejs, B. (eds) (2018) *Pottery Technologies and Sociocultural Connections Between the Aegean and Anatolia during the Third millennium BC* (Vienna)

Antoniadou, S., Vavouranakis, G., Poulios, I. and Raouzaiou, P. (eds) (2018) *Culture and Perspective at*

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times of Crisis: State Structures, Private Initiative and the Public Character of Heritage (Oxford)
Berg, I. (2019) *The Cyclades and the Aegean Islands in Prehistory* (London)
Bravo, J.J. (2018) *Excavations at Nemea* 4: *The Shrine of Opheltes* (Oakland)
Brenne, S. (2018) *Die Ostraka vom Kerameikos* (Kerameikos 20) (Wiesbaden)
Cosmopoulos, M.B. (2018) *Iklaina: The Monumental Buildings* (ASA Library 316) (Athens)
Di Napoli, V., Camia, F., Evangelidis, V., Grigoropoulos, D., Rogers, D., Vlizos, S. (eds) (2018) *What's New in Roman Greece? Recent Work on the Greek Mainland and the Islands in the Roman Period* (Meletemata 80) (Athens)
Driessen, J., Anastasiadou, M., Caloi, I., Claeys, T., Déderix, S., Devolder, M., Jusseret, S., Langohr, C., Letesson, Q., Mathioudaki, I., Mouthuy, O. and Schmitt, A. (2018) *Excavations at Sissi* 4: *Preliminary Report on the 2015–2016 Campaigns* (Aegis 13) (Louvain)
Eaby, M.S. (2018) *Chalasmenos* 1: *The Late Minoan IIIC Settlement House A.2* (INSTAP Prehistory Monographs 59) (Philadelphia)
Erickson, B.L. (2018) *The Historical Greek Village* (Lerna 8) (Athens)
Étienne, R. (2018) *Le sanctuaire d'Apollon à Délos* 1: *architecture, topographie, histoire* (Exploration archéologique de Délos 44) (Athens)
Gruben, G. and Müller, K. (2018) *Das Dipylon* (Kerameikos 22) (Wiesbaden)
Holtzmann, B. (2018) *La sculpture de Thasos: corpus des reliefs* 2: *reliefs à thème héroïque* (Études thasiennes 25) (Paris)
Iacono, F. (2019) *The Archaeology of Late Bronze Age Interaction and Mobility at the Gates of Europe: People, Things, and Networks around the Southern Adriatic Sea* (London)
Karivieri, A. (2017) *The Early Christian Basilica of Arethousa in Macedonia* 1: *Production, Consumption and Trade* (Helsinki)
Kazantzis, G. (2018) *The Zooarchaeology of the Late Neolithic Strymon River Valley: The Case of the Greek Sector of Promachon-Topolniča in Macedonia, Greece* (Oxford)
Korka, E. (2017) *Θραύσματα των γλυπτών του Παρθενώνα σε Ευρωπαϊκά μουσεία (πλην του Βρετανικού Μουσείου και του Μουσείου Ακρόπολης)* (Athens)
Martlew, H., Arnott, R. and Tzedakis, Y. (2018) *The Late Minoan III Necropolis of Armenoi* 1: *Introduction and Background* (Philadelphia)
Mazarakis Ainian, A. (2019) *The Sanctuaries of Ancient Kythnos* (Rennes)
Nikolakopoulou, E. (2019) *Akrotiri, Thera: Middle Bronze Age Pottery and Stratigraphy* (Vivliotheke tes en Athenais Archaiologikes Etaireias 318–19) (Athens)
Palyvou, C. (2018) *Daidalos at Work: A Phenomenological Approach to the Study of Minoan Architecture* (Philadelphia)
Panagopoulou, E., Tourloukis, V., Thompson, N., Konidaris, G.E., Athanassiou, A., Giusti, D., Tsartsidou, G., Karkanas, P., Harvati, K. (2018) 'The Lower Palaeolithic site of Marathousa 1, Megalopolis, Greece: overview of the evidence', *Quaternary International* 497, 33–46
Paschalidis, C. (2018) *The Mycenaean Cemetery at Achaia Clauss, near Patras: The People, Their Material Remains and Culture in Context* (Oxford)
Renfrew, C., Philaniotou, O., Brodie, N., Gavalas, G. and Boyd, M.J. (eds) (2018) *The Marble Finds from Kavos and the Archaeology of Ritual: The Sanctuary on Keros and the Origins of Aegean Ritual Practice: The Excavations of 2006–2008* 3 (Cambridge)
Schierup, S. (ed.) (2019) *Documenting Ancient Rhodes: Archaeological Expeditions and Rhodian Antiquities* (Aarhus)
Sieverling, A. (2018) *Ernährung in Stratos und der Stratiké: Funktionsanalyse der frühеisenzeitlichen und archaischen Keramik* (Akarnanien – Forschungen 3) (Bonn)
Viglaki-Sofianou, M., Koutsouflakis, G. and Campbell, P. (2019) *Κορσιητῶν Νῆσοι: αρχαιολογικά ευρήματα και μια προσέγγιση της ιστορίας των Φούρνων Κορσεων* (Athens)
Zapheiropoulos, T. (2018) *Το Οχυρό: Οχυρό Συγκρότημα Τρουπάκηδων-Μούρτζινων, Παλαιά Καρδαμύλη* (Athens)

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Other key publications include volumes celebrating the work and careers of eminent Greek scholars, offering conference and seminar proceedings, and reporting the archaeological work of the ephorates.

Borgna, E., Caloi, I., Carinci, F.M. and Laffineur, R. (eds) (2019) *MNHMH/MNEME: Past and Memory in the Aegean Bronze Age. 17th International Aegean Conference* (Aegaeum 43) (Leuven)

Kalaitzi, M., Paschidis, P., Antonetti, C. and Guimier-Sorbets, A.-M. (eds) (2018) *Βορειοελλαδικά: Tales from the Lands of the Ethne: Essays in Honour of Miltiades B. Hatzopoulos: Proceedings of the International Conference held in Athens (February 2015)* (Meletemata 78) (Athens)

Kollia, E.-I. (ed.) (2017) *Το έργο της Εφορείας Αρχαιοτήτων Ηλείας τα έτη 2015–2017* (Olympia)

Korka, E. (ed.) (2018) *Πολιτιστική κληρονομιά: προστασία και αντιμετώπιση κινδύνων/Cultural Heritage: Protection and Risk Response. Πρακτικά ημερίδας αφιερωμένης στα 60 χρόνια της Σύμβασης της Χάγης για την προστασία των πολιτιστικών αγαθών σε περίπτωση σύρραξης, 29 Μαΐου 2015* (Athens)

Moustaka, A. (ed.) (2018) *Πήλινα γλυπτά και κεραμώσεις: νέα ευρήματα και νέες προοπτικές: πρακτικά* (Athens)

Pantou, E. (ed.) (2018) *Αρχαιολογικά αποτυπώματα: έργο ετών 2015–2018* (Sparta)

Polychronakou-Sgouritsa, N. (ed.) (2019) *Πρακτικά ημερίδας στη μνήμη του Καθηγητή Σπύρου Ιακωβίδη, 6 Μαΐου 2015* (Athens)

Psalti, N. (ed.) (2018) *Το έργο της Εφορείας Αρχαιοτήτων Φωκίδος τα έτη 2016–2018* (Delphi)

Simosi, A.G. (ed.) (2018) *Βουτιά στα περασμένα: η υποβρύχια αρχαιολογική έρευνα, 1976–2014: ημερίδα 6 Μαρτίου 2015* (Athens)

Stephanis, A.D. (ed.) (2018) *Επιστημονική Συνάντηση ΝΑ Αττικής (16η 2015 πρακτικά ΙΣΤ΄ Επιστημονικής Συνάντησης ΝΑ Αττικής, 18–22 Νοεμβρίου 2015 Λαύριο)* (Kalyvia Thorikou)

Tausend, K. (ed.) (2018) *Arkadien im Altertum: Geschichte und Kultur einer antiken Gebirgslandschaft: Beiträge des Internationalen Symposiums in Graz, Österreich, 11. bis 13. Februar 2016* (Graz)

Theophilopoulou, V. (ed.) (2018) *Το Αρχαιολογικό Έργο στη Βορειοδυτική Ελλάδα και τα Νησιά του Ιονίου: Ιωάννινα, 10–13 Δεκεμβρίου 2014: πρακτικά* (Athens)

Tsigarida, B. and Nanoglou, S. (eds) (2018) *Πριν από τη μεγάλη πρωτεύουσα/Before the Great Capital: πρακτικά ημερίδας στο Αρχαιολογικό Μουσείο Πέλλας, 12 Απριλίου 2016* (Athens)

Vikatou, O., Staikou, V., Saranti, F. (eds) (2018) *Το αρχαιολογικό έργο στην Αιτωλοακαρνανία και τη Λευκάδα: πρακτικά 2ου Διεθνούς Αρχαιολογικού και Ιστορικού Συνέδριου. Ι.Π. Μεσολογγίου, 6–8 Δεκεμβρίου 2013* (Missolonghi)

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