

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE 12-15 DECEMBER 2019
KEDEA - ARISTOTLE UNIVERSITY OF THESSALONIKI

STELLAR VENTURES

FROM THE SHORES OF CRETE TO THE PLAINS OF MACEDONIA



Honouring
Professor
Stelios Andreou
for his
contribution
to Aegean
Archaeology

ABSTRACTS



RESEARCH COMMITTEE
ARISTOTLE UNIVERSITY OF THESSALONIKI

INSTAP



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**ΜΙΑ ΔΙΑΚΕΚΡΙΜΕΝΗ ΠΟΡΕΙΑ
ΑΠΟ ΤΙΣ ΑΚΤΕΣ ΤΗΣ ΚΡΗΤΗΣ
ΣΤΙΣ ΠΕΔΙΑΔΕΣ ΤΗΣ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΙΑΣ**

Συνέδριο προς τιμήν του καθηγητή Στέλιου Ανδρέου
για την συμβολή του στην έρευνα του Προϊστορικού Αιγαίου

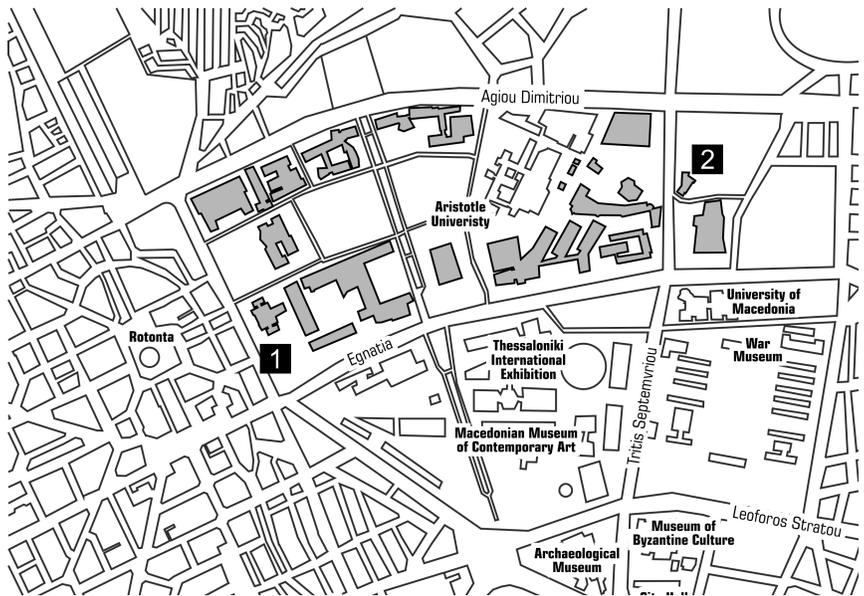
**STELLAR VENTURES
FROM THE SHORES OF CRETE
TO THE PLAINS OF MACEDONIA**

Honouring Professor Stelios Andreou
for his contribution to Aegean Archaeology

International Conference
12-15 December 2019

Organizers

Sevi Triantaphyllou, *Aristotle University of Thessaloniki*
Kalliopi Efkleidou, *Thessaloniki Toumba Excavation Project*
Leonidas Vokotopoulos, *"Minoan Roads" Research Project*



1 Faculty of Philosophy, Old Building | 2 KE.D.E.A. Building

ΠΡΟΓΡΑΜΜΑ | PROGRAMME

THURSDAY 12 December 2019

Ceremonial Hall, Faculty of Philosophy, Old Building,
Aristotle University of Thessaloniki

- 17:30 WELCOME Greetings
- 18:30 Kostas KOTSAKIS, *Aristotle University of Thessaloniki*
Ο συνάδελφος μου Στέλιος Ανδρέου
- 19:00 Keynote Lecture by Jack DAVIS and Sharon STOCKER,
University of Cincinnati

RECEPTION

FRIDAY 13 December 2019

ΚΕ.Δ.Ε.Α., Amphitheatre II, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki

Πρώτη Θεματική Ενότητα – Η βόρεια περιφέρεια του Μυκηναϊκού κόσμου: κατοίκηση, οικονομία και κοινωνία

First Thematic Session – Settlement patterns, economy and social organisation at the northern periphery of the Mycenaean world

- 9:00- 9:20 Aikaterini PAPANATHIMOU, *Aristotle University of Thessaloniki*
Ο προϊστορικός οικισμός του Αρχοντικού Γιαννιτσών στο πολιτισμικό πλαίσιο της ΠΕΧ III-αρχή ΜΕΧ
- 9:20- 9:40 Kenneth WARDLE, *University of Birmingham*, Diana WARDLE,
University of Birmingham
Assiros Toumba: retrospect and prospect
- 9:40-10:00 Chaido KOUKOULI-CHRYSANTHAKI, *Ephorate of Antiquities of Kavala*
Ανατολική Μακεδονία: από την Εποχή του Χαλκού στην Πρώιμη Εποχή του Σιδήρου
- 10:00-10:20 Christina ZIOTA, *Ephorate of Antiquities of Florina*
Ύστερη Εποχή του Χαλκού: terra incognita στον αρχαιολογικό χάρτη της Φλώρινας

10:20-10:40 Eleni VASILEIOU, *Ephorate of Antiquities of Ioannina*
A life without palaces: settlement, economy and society in the fringe of the Mycenaean World. The case of Epirus

10:40-11:15 **DISCUSSION:** Dimitrios GRAMMENOS, *Archaeological Museum of Thessaloniki* – Dimitra MALAMIDOU, *Ephorate of Antiquities of Serres*

COFFEE BREAK

11:45-12:05 Paul HALSTEAD, *University of Sheffield*
Farming and food production in Bronze Age Macedonia: fringe or frontier?

12:05-12:25 Angeliki KARATHANOU, *LIRA, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki*, Evgenia GKATZOGIA, *Aristotle University of Thessaloniki*, Dimitra KOTSACHRISTOU, *Ephorate of Antiquities of Kozani*, Maria NTINOY, *PLANTCULT, LIRA, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki*, (†) Maria MANGAFA, Soutlana-Maria VALAMOTI, *Aristotle University of Thessaloniki*
Archaeobotanical research at Thessaloniki Toumba: 34 years of investigations

12:25-12:45 Rena VEROPOULIDOU, *M. H. Wiener Laboratory, American School of Classical Studies at Athens*
Identifying purple dye production in the Aegean Bronze Age: archaeological and experimental evidence

12:45-13:05 Anastasia VASILEIADOU, *Aristotle University of Thessaloniki*, Daphne NIKOLAIDOU, *Aristotle University of Thessaloniki*, Sotiria CHRONAKI, *Aristotle University of Thessaloniki*
We are what we eat. An environmental and sociocultural perspective on the interpretation of faunal remains in Thessaloniki Toumba

13:05-13:25 Despina MARGOMENOU, *University of Michigan*, Maria ROUMPOU, *Harokopio University of Athens & Fitch Laboratory, British School at Athens*, Stella KYRILLIDOU, *Aristotle University of Thessaloniki*
Multi-stranded approaches to the study of food storage: a case-study from LBA Thessaloniki Toumba

- 13:25-14:00 **DISCUSSION:** Alexandra LIVARDA, *Catalan Institute of Classical Archaeology (ICAC)* – Athanasia KRAHTOPOULOU, *Ephorate of Antiquities of Karditsa*

LUNCH BREAK

Δεύτερη Θεματική Ενότητα – Τεχνολογίες και μηχανισμοί μετάδοσής τους στις παρυφές του Μυκηναϊκού κόσμου

Second Thematic Session – Technologies and their transfer at the northern periphery of the Mycenaean world

- 16:00-16:20 Evangelia KIRIATZI, *Fitch Laboratory, British School at Athens*
From biographies of pots to stories about people at Late Bronze Age Thessaloniki Toumba and Central Macedonia
- 16:20-16:40 Ioanna MAVROEIDI, *Independent Researcher*, Evangelia KIRIATZI, *Fitch Laboratory, British School at Athens*
Traditions of making and using pottery in an Early Bronze Age community in central Macedonia: the case of Agios Athanasios
- 16:40-17:00 Evaggelia VLIORA, *Aristotle University of Thessaloniki*, Evangelia KIRIATZI, *Fitch Laboratory, British School at Athens*, Kyriaki PSARAKI, *Ephorate of Antiquities of Piraeus and the Islands*
Divisions from the local tradition? The case of the Red Slipped Ware from Thessaloniki Toumba and neighbouring sites during the final Late Bronze Age

COFFEE BREAK

- 17:30-17:50 Yiannis PAPADIAS, *Aristotle University of Thessaloniki*, Fitch Laboratory, *British School at Athens*, Vasilis KILIKOGLU, *NCSR DEMOCRITUS*, Evangelia KIRIATZI, *Fitch Laboratory, British School at Athens*, Kostas KOTSAKIS, *Aristotle University of Thessaloniki*
Variability, homogeneity, omission or just a change in taste: investigating the incised pottery tradition in EIA Macedonia
- 17:50-18:10 Konstantinos CHONDROS, *Aristotle University of Thessaloniki*
Bone artifacts of the late 2nd millennium BC: a discussion based on evidence from Thessaloniki Toumba

18:10-18:45 **DISCUSSION:** Peter PAVUK, *Charles University of Prague* –
Simona TODARO, *University of Catania*

SATURDAY 14 December 2019

ΚΕ.Δ.Ε.Α., Amphitheatre II, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki

Τρίτη Θεματική Ενότητα – Νότιο Αιγαίο: όψεις της αρχαιολογίας του Μινωικού και Μυκηναϊκού κόσμου

Third Thematic Session – South Aegean: the archaeology of the Minoan and Mycenaean world

- 9:00-9:20 Yanna VENIERI, *Epigraphic Museum of Athens*
Η κεραμική παραγωγή στην περιφέρεια της Φαιστού κατά την παλαιοανακτορική περίοδο: η περίπτωση του μεσομινωϊκού οικισμού στο Αποδούλου Αμαρίου
- 9:20-9:40 Eleni ZACHOU, *Ephorate of Antiquities of Phthiotis and Evritania*
Η Πρώιμη Εποχή του Χαλκού στην ανατολική Λοκρίδα: οι οικισμοί του Προσκυνά και του Μήτρου
- 9:40-10:00 Anthi BATZIOU, *Ephorate of Antiquities of Magnesia*
The LBA Thessaly: results and perspectives
- 10:00-10:20 Melina EFTHYMIADOU, *Aristotle University of Thessaloniki*
Palatial and non-palatial industrial production in Mycenaean Greece
- 10:20-10:40 Maria PAIPETI, *Ephorate of Antiquities of Athens*
Domestic space in Mycenaean Greece
- 10.40-11:15 **DISCUSSION:** Katerina KOPAKA, *University of Crete* –
Iphigenia TOURNAVITOU, *University of Thessaly*

COFFEE BREAK

Τέταρτη Θεματική Ενότητα – Μορφές πολιτικής οργάνωσης και φορείς της εξουσίας

Fourth Thematic Session – Political organisation: the forms and agents of power

- 11:45-12:05 Gerald CADOGAN, *British School at Athens*
Unmuddling Middle Minoan: Professor Stelios Andreou's thread in a Cretan labyrinth
- 12:05-12:25 Konstantinos SBONIAS, *Ionian University*
Settlement trajectories in the island complex of Santorini in the Bronze Age: Thera and Therasia
- 12:25-12:45 Anna PHILIPPA-TOUCHAIS, *French School at Athens*, Gilles TOUCHAIS, *University of Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne*
Middle Helladic societies: power versus kinship?
- 12:45-13:05 John BENNET, *British School at Athens*
Texts in action: how did writing effect power in LBA Aegean polities?
- 13:05-13:25 Reinhardt JUNG, *Austrian Academy of Sciences, OREA*
Mycenaean pottery around the Mediterranean
- 13:25-14:00 **DISCUSSION:** Jack DAVIS, *University of Cincinnati* – James WRIGHT, *Bryn Mawr College*

LUNCH BREAK

Πέμπτη Θεματική Ενότητα – Ταυτότητες: αντιλήψεις για την κατοίκηση, τους νεκρούς και το σώμα

Fifth Thematic Session – Communities and identities: the living, the dead, and the archaeology of the body

- 16:00-16:20 Sevi TRIANTAPHYLLOU, *Aristotle University of Thessaloniki*
Burials on the go. The manipulation of the dead in the prehistoric Aegean under the lens of taphonomy

- 16:20-16:40 Kalliopi EFKLEIDOU, *Aristotle University of Thessaloniki*
Beyond kinship: the OIKOS paradigm as an alternative to understanding social organization in the Argolid during the Late Bronze Age
- 16:40-17:00 Stratos NANOGLOU, *Ephorate of Antiquities of Pella*
'We, the people': constituent moments in Aegean prehistory
- 17:00-17:20 Nikos VALASIADIS, *Independent Researcher*
The "Battle of Crete" war cemeteries
- 17:20-17:55 **DISCUSSION:** John BENNET, *British School at Athens* –
Diamantis PANAGIOTOPOULOS, *University of Heidelberg*

COFFEE BREAK

Έκτη Θεματική Ενότητα – Οι κοινότητες της υπαίθρου: κατοίκηση και αγροτική οικονομία

Sixth Thematic Session – The rural hinterland: settlement patterns and land use

- 18:30-18:50 Nikos EFSTRATIOU, *Aristotle University of Thessaloniki*
Island archaeology through the paradigms of recent approaches: the case of Lemnos
- 18:50-19:10 Leonidas VOKOTOPOULOS, *Independent Researcher*
Μορφή των εγκαταστάσεων και χρήσεις του αγροτικού τοπίου στην Ανατολική Κρήτη κατά την Παλαιοανακτορική και τη Νεοανακτορική εποχή: συνέχειες και τομές
- 19:10-19:30 Efthymia TSIOLAKI, *University of Cincinnati*
The Early Bronze Age period in Southwestern Messenia: contextualizing the Pylos Regional Archaeological Project evidence
- 19:30-19:50 Athanasia KRAHTOPOULOU, *Ephorate of Antiquities of Karditsa*
The many wonders of western Thessaly
- 19:50-20:10 Maria PAPPA, *Ephorate of Antiquities of Thessaloniki region*,
Janusz CZEBRESZUK, *Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań*
The Anthemous Valley Archaeological Project

20:10-20:45 **DISCUSSION:** Paul HALSTEAD, *University of Sheffield* –
Konstantinos SBONIAS, *Ionian University*

DINNER for the speakers

SUNDAY 15 December 2019

ΚΕ.Δ.Ε.Α., Amphitheatre II, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki

**Έβδομη Θεματική Ενότητα – Η αρχαιολογία του προϊστορικού Αιγαίου:
τάσεις και προοπτικές της έρευνας**

**Seventh Thematic Session – Aegean Archaeology: current status, trends
and perspectives**

- 9:00-9:20 James WRIGHT, *Bryn Mawr College*
Hellenism's most sacred site: the acropolis as a topos for
Greek identity
- 9:20-9:40 Catherine MORGAN, *University of Oxford*
A century of navigation: steering the Pre- and Proto-history
of the Ionian Islands
- 9:40-10:00 James WHITLEY, *University of Cardiff*
Bridging the narrative divide: Bild und Lied before and after
the 'Dark Ages'
- 10:00-10:20 Kostas KOTSAKIS, *Aristotle University of Thessaloniki*
Archeology in the 2020s: will the (real) scientists in the
room please rise?
- 10.20-10:40 Liana STEFANI, *Archaeological Museum of Thessaloniki*,
Andrew SHAPLAND, *Ashmolean Museum of Art and
Archaeology, University of Oxford*
Aegean prehistory in Crete and Macedonia in the wake of
Venizelos
- 10.40-11.15 **DISCUSSION:** Stelios ANDREOU, *Aristotle University of
Thessaloniki* – Evangelia KIRIATZI, *Fitch Laboratory, British
School at Athens*

COFFEE BREAK

Όγδοη Θεματική Ενότητα – Δημόσια αρχαιολογία: αρχαιολογία και μουσειοπαιδαγωγική, ο λόγος των αρχαιολόγων στην κοινωνία, μνημεία και δημόσιος χώρος

Eighth Thematic Session – Public Archaeology

- 11:45-12:05 Diamantis PANAGIOTOPOULOS, *University of Heidelberg*
(Un-) central places. Exploring the ancient and modern potential of marginal landscapes
- 12:05-12:25 Kostas KASVIKIS, *University of Western Macedonia*
Archaeology and education today: a theoretical framework and the Greek case
- 12:25-12:45 Alexandra KOUSSOULAKOU, *Aristotle University of Thessaloniki*
Archaeological mapping: past and present
- 12:45-13:05 Petros PATIAS, *Aristotle University of Thessaloniki*, Dimitris KAIMARIS, *Aristotle University of Thessaloniki*, Themis ROUSTANIS, *INFODIM Company*
A new beginning
- 13:05-13:45 **DISCUSSION:** Kostas KOTSAKIS, *Aristotle University of Thessaloniki* – Despina MARGOMENOU, *University of Michigan*
- 14:00-14:30 Irene LEMOS, *University of Oxford*
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Πρώτη Θεματική Ενότητα

Η βόρεια περιφέρεια του Μυκηναϊκού κόσμου: κατοίκηση, οικονομία και κοινωνία

First Thematic Session

Settlement patterns, economy and social organisation at the northern periphery of the Mycenaean world

01. Ο προϊστορικός οικισμός του Αρχοντικού Γιαννιτών στο πολιτισμικό πλαίσιο της ΠΕΧ ΙΙΙ-αρχή ΜΕΧ.

Αικατερίνη ΠΑΠΑΝΘΙΜΟΥ, Αριστοτέλειο Πανεπιστήμιο Θεσσαλονίκης

Ο προϊστορικός οικισμός του Αρχοντικού Γιαννιτών εντάσσεται σε μια ευρύτερη περιοχή με ιδιαίτερα πολιτισμικά χαρακτηριστικά, όπως είναι η κεντροδυτική Μακεδονία κατά το τέλος της ΠΕΧ-αρχή ΜΕΧ. Ιδιαίτερη σημασία έχει βέβαια η κεραμική, η μελέτη της οποίας από συνεργάτες της ανασκαφής του Αρχοντικού την εντάσσει στην ευρύτερη κεραμική παράδοση οικισμών και νεκροταφείων της κεντρικής και δυτικής Μακεδονίας, ενώ η ίδια εικόνα διαπιστώνεται και σε σύγχρονες θέσεις της Πελαγονίας στη Βόρεια Μακεδονία (τούμπα Radobor), όπως και στη ΝΑ Αλβανία (Maliq III, Sonjan 7-8). Στο Αρχοντικό χαρακτηριστική είναι η εμφάνιση των «κανθαρόσχημων αμφορίσκων», σκευών που εμφανίζονται σε μια περιοχή που εκτείνεται από την ανατολική Αλβανία έως τη Θράκη και από τη Μακεδονία ως την κοιλάδα του νότιου Μοράβα. Μια άλλη επίσης χαρακτηριστική ομάδα κεραμικών σκευών, η οποία εντοπίζεται στην ίδια περιοχή και για την οποία θα γίνει ευρύτερη συζήτηση, είναι τα λεγόμενα «καπνιστήρια», που στο Αρχοντικό αντιπροσωπεύονται από τέσσερα δείγματα. Αξιοσημείωτη είναι και η διάχυση των λεγόμενων «βιολόσχημων» ειδωλίων στη συγκεκριμένη περιοχή. Όλα αυτά οδήγησαν σε θεωρίες σχετικές με κινήσεις φύλων, μεταναστεύσεις κλπ., ενώ υποστηρίχθηκε ότι αυτή η περιοχή πρέπει να θεωρηθεί ως ανεξάρτητη εθνική και γλωσσική περιφερειακή ενότητα. Η κεραμική του Αρχοντικού του τέλους της ΠΕΧ, όπως αναφέρθηκε, έχει πολλά κοινά στοιχεία με την κεραμική βαλκανικών θέσεων. Ωστόσο, από την άλλη πλευρά, θα πρέπει να επισημανθούν και οι ενδείξεις για την ύπαρξη κατά την ίδια περίοδο στη Μακεδονία ενός ευρύτερου δικτύου επαφών και ανταλλαγών με τον αιγαιακό χώρο και τη Μ. Ασία, αποδεικνύοντας ότι η περιοχή αυτή δεν αποτελούσε μια περιθωριακή ζώνη, έναν κλειστό απομονωμένο χώρο, αλλά ένα σταυροδρόμι πολιτισμικών επαφών.

02. Assiros Toumba: retrospect and prospect

Kenneth WARDLE, *University of Birmingham* - **Diana WARDLE**, *University of Birmingham*

However well-planned the excavation of any archaeological site, and however well-framed the research questions which such an excavation is intended to address, the results are always unpredictable. Excitement is often tempered with disappointment, confidence often rewarded with the unexpected.

In planning the Assiros excavation, our starting points were limited: surveys from the early 20th Century, military trenches from the Salonika campaign, the pathfinding trial trenches of W. A. Heurtley and the meticulous documentation of surface finds by the late David French. Our understanding of the archaeological history of the region was, however, overshadowed by well-entrenched theories about the arrival of the Dorians at the end of the Bronze Age or the formative influence of Mycenaean civilization on the 'less developed' region of Northern Greece.

It was abundantly clear that Macedonia had always been a cultural cross-roads linking the Aegean civilizations and those of the Balkans. Would new finds from a well stratified site help document those links – and perhaps the direction of any influences? Would excavation on a larger scale than anything attempted previously help in understanding the nature of the numerous tell sites – tombs – which are such a prominent feature of the landscape of Central Macedonia and only of Central Macedonia? Would imported Mycenaean pottery help establish a firmer chronology for the different stages of cultural development?

It was important to find a site for excavation which did not have the deep overburden of later periods – often from the Early Iron Age until the Archaic period – so that our limited resources could be focused on the Bronze Age levels. We also wanted to bring to the project a focus on that previously rather neglected aspect of settlement archaeology – the evidence of the agricultural and subsistence economies, the remains of the plants cultivated and the animal husbandry practiced. Perhaps most important was a site already in public ownership, so that those limited resources could be used for research – not land purchase.

In 1975, however, all this was still in prospect: the well preserved remains of many successive building levels; the discovery of granaries on an extraordinary scale; the presence of Iron Age levels with abundant finds just below the surface of the mound – but undetected despite several surveys; the survival of building timbers which have offered new insights into the chronology not

just of the Macedonian Late Bronze Age but of Mycenaean Greece as a whole. Most gratifying of all was the ready exchange of ideas and information about parallel discoveries in neighbouring regions, the opportunities to discuss and debate the significance of finds from different sites as the pace of discovery quickened and the ever-clearer understanding that the culture of the region had its own distinctive character, in no way beholden to neighbours to north or south. For the past 40 years Stelios Andreou has been instrumental in maintaining that dialogue and helping us to understand how the discoveries at Assiros have complemented those at other sites, including, of course, those at Toumba Thessalonikis.

03. Ανατολική Μακεδονία: από την Εποχή του Χαλκού στην Πρώιμη Εποχή του Σιδήρου

Χάιδω ΚΟΥΚΟΥΛΗ-ΧΡΥΣΑΝΘΑΚΗ, *Εφορεία Αρχαιοτήτων Καβάλας*

Από τα μέχρι σήμερα γνωστά αρχαιολογικά δεδομένα της Ύστερης Εποχής του Χαλκού στην Ανατολική Μακεδονία προκύπτει η ένταξη της περιοχής στη ζώνη επαφής του Μυκηναϊκού κόσμου με την ενδοχώρα των Βαλκανίων μέσα από τους θαλάσσιους δρόμους του Βόρειου Αιγαίου και από τους χερσαίους δρόμους στις κοιλάδες των δύο μεγάλων ποταμών Στρυμόνα και Νέστου .

Με δεδομένη την επιφύλαξη που προκύπτει από τον μικρό ακόμα αριθμό θέσεων με στρωματογραφημένα ανασκαφικά δεδομένα Ύστερης Εποχής του Χαλκού στην περιοχή ανάμεσα στον Στρυμόνα και στο Νέστο, η ανακάλυψη επικεντρώνεται σε θέσεις Ύστερης Εποχής Χαλκού, οι οποίες καταστράφηκαν ή εγκαταλείφθηκαν και δεν επανακατοικήθηκαν στην Πρώιμη Εποχή του Σιδήρου. Στις θέσεις αυτές, των οποίων συνοψίζονται τα μέχρι σήμερα γνωστά οικιστικά χαρακτηριστικά σε συνδυασμό με τα στρωματογραφικά ανασκαφικά δεδομένα τους και τις υπάρχουσες απόλυτες χρονολογήσεις C14, επιχειρείται η αναζήτηση οικιστικών και κοινωνικών δομών των τελευταίων φάσεων της Ύστερης Εποχής του Χαλκού .

Ως ενδεικτικά παραδείγματα ιδιαίτερων δομών επισημαίνονται πυργόσχημα κτίσματα σε επίκαιρες θέσεις των χερσαίων δρόμων, τα οποία όπως και τα αντίστοιχα κτίσματα της κοιλάδας του Μέσου ρου του Στρυμόνα, καταστρέφονται και εγκαταλείπονται στις τελευταίες φάσεις της Ύστερης Εποχής του Χαλκού .

Από τις ως σήμερα γνωστές απόλυτες C14 χρονολογήσεις θέσεων της Ύστερης Εποχής του Χαλκού στην Ανατολική Μακεδονία και στο παρακείμενο νησί της Θάσου προκύπτει και για την Ανατολική Μακεδονία η χρονολογική προσέγγιση του τέλους της Ύστερης Εποχής του Χαλκού με τη σταδιακή κατάρρευση

του Μυκηναϊκού κόσμου και η σύνδεση της Πρώιμης Εποχής του Σιδήρου με την εμφάνιση νέου τύπου οικισμών, από τους οποίους στην περίοδο του Β' Ελληνικού Αποικισμού προέκυψαν οι πρώτες «πόλεις» των Ιστορικών Χρόνων.

04. Ύστερη Εποχή του Χαλκού: terra incognita στον αρχαιολογικό χάρτη της Φλώρινας

Χριστίνα ΖΙΩΤΑ, *Εφορεία Αρχαιοτήτων Φλώρινας*

Η Ύστερη Εποχή του Χαλκού αποτελεί «χαρτογράφητη περιοχή» της πολιτισμικής εξέλιξης στην περιοχή της Φλώρινας. Οι περιορισμένες αναφορές της παλιότερης έρευνας σε θέσεις της περιόδου αυτής βασίζονται κατά κανόνα σε επιφανειακά ευρήματα, ενώ σε αρκετές περιπτώσεις δεν διαχωρίζονται σαφώς από τις θέσεις της Πρώιμης Εποχής Σιδήρου. Παραδόξως, το ίδιο ισχύει και για την περιοχή του Αμυνταίου, στην οποία η επιφανειακή και ανασκαφική έρευνα κάλυψε χιλιάδες στρεμμάτων κατά την τελευταία δεκαπενταετία. Επομένως, το σύνολο των 73 τάφων της ΥΕΧ που αποκαλύφθηκε στην Αχλάδα το 2017 και το 2018, σε αρχαιολογικό χώρο εντός των ορίων λιγνιτωρυχείου, αποτελεί μοναδικό εύρημα για την ευρύτερη περιοχή. Η ανασκαφή βρίσκεται σε εξέλιξη και έχει σωστικό χαρακτήρα. Οι προϊστορικοί τάφοι βρέθηκαν κάτω από οικοδομικά κατάλοιπα αγροικίας ρωμαϊκών χρόνων. Είναι ατομικοί, λακκοειδείς, κάποιοι στοιχειωδώς «οριοθετημένοι» με λίγες πέτρες. Οι νεκροί είναι τοποθετημένοι με το σώμα σε ελαφριά συστολή στο πλάι, ενώ υπάρχουν και κάποιες ανακομιδές. Οι κτερισμένοι έχουν αγγεία και ελάχιστα ακόμη αντικείμενα (χάλκινες περόνες, χάλκινα εγχειρίδια, χάντρες). Δείγματα οστών υποβάλλονται σε διαδικασία ραδιοχρονολόγησης και οι προκαταρκτικές εκτιμήσεις υποδεικνύουν μια περίοδο χρήσης του νεκροταφείου μεταξύ 1400 και 1100 π.Χ. περίπου.

05. A life without palaces: settlement, economy and society in the fringe of the Mycenaean World. The case of Epirus

Eleni VASILEIOU, *Ephorate of Antiquities of Ioannina*

Epirus is situated in the northwestern part of Greece and is known as a land of mountains, rivers and only a few maritime plains and lagoons. It has been continuously settled for a quarter of a million years during which it witnessed lots of changes of the physical landscape owing mainly to the intense tectonic activity. The archaeological record from the Ioannina basin for the Early and Middle Bronze Age periods is very poor, while the archaeological data increase towards the end of the Bronze Age - beginning of the Early Iron Age, based

on the settlements and scattered finds (mainly pottery). People lived in small unwallled villages and their economy was based on stock breeding and land cultivation.

The present paper will focus in the presentation of the latest data coming from the area of central Epirus.

06. Farming and food production in Bronze Age Macedonia: fringe or frontier?

Paul HALSTEAD, *University of Sheffield*

Colin Renfrew's *Emergence of Civilisation* (1972) famously contrasts north and south Greece in terms of both their twentieth century AD agricultural geography and later prehistoric archaeology: the north provides modern Greece with wheat and is rich in Neolithic tells, while the south is devoted to olives and vines and is home to the so-called Minoan and Mycenaean 'palaces'. Renfrew saw the contrast in modern agricultural geography as offering important clues to why Bronze Age 'palaces' only appeared in the south and others have followed his lead, albeit with contradictory claims as to the key causal variables.

I will revisit this north:south contrast in the light of the now much greater volume of bioarchaeological evidence at our disposal and also of recent attempts at a more critical understanding of 'traditional' Greek land use. I will offer some tentative suggestions regarding the geographical distribution of 'palaces', but also ask how fruitful this question remains.

07. Archaeobotanical research at Thessaloniki Toumba: 34 years of investigations

Angeliki KARATHANOU, *LIRA, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki* - **Evgenia GKATZOGIA**, *Aristotle University of Thessaloniki* - **Dimitra KOTSACHRISTOU**, *Ephorate of Antiquities of Kozani* - **Maria NTINOU**, *PLANTCULT, LIRA, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki* - **Maria MANGAFA** (†) - **Soultana-Maria VALAMOTI**, *Aristotle University of Thessaloniki*

34 years have passed since the first soil sample aimed at the recovery of charred plant remains was collected within the systematic excavation at Thessaloniki Toumba. More than 3000 samples representing all contexts excavated in the buildings and streets of the long-lived settlement have been processed by several dozens of trainee students of the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki. The charred macrobotanical remains recovered have been the focus of one

master- and three doctoral dissertations, including the unfulfilled one by the late Maria Mangafa, investigating diet, agricultural economy, intra-settlement organization and husbandry practices from the Middle Bronze Age to the Archaic times. A great variety of cereals and pulses (einkorn, emmer, new type glume wheat, bread/macaroni wheat, barley, millet, bitter vetch, lentil, grass pea, broad bean) were cultivated at Toumba, while many fruit/nut (i.e. grape, fig, Rubus, acorn) and oil-rich species (opium poppy, flax, terebinth, possibly Lallelantia and olive, the latter not earlier than the 6th c. BC) were also exploited. A long list of wild plants have also been identified, representing weeds of cultivation, plants possibly grazed by animals and others potentially used to supplement diet, as building material or due to their special properties. Their ongoing detailed study is expected to enlighten crop husbandry practices and animal feeding patterns. The former have also been approached within the AGRICURB project, through the analysis of carbon and nitrogen isotopes extracted from cultivated cereal grains and pulse seeds reflecting the water status and manuring level of the fields, indicating the application of rather intensive agricultural techniques during the Middle and Late Bronze Age. Wood charcoal analysis from selected flotation samples has also been contacted aiming to investigate the management of the woodlands and the use of woody resources throughout the life of the settlement. Deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs (oak, ash, hornbeam, strawberry tree, hawthorn/pear, cornelian cherry, Christ's thorn, heath, etc.) were growing in natural open woodlands and were used for fuel and timber. Scarce remains of vine charcoal probably testifies the use of such fine agricultural prunings for kindling in domestic hearths.

08. Identifying purple dye production in the Aegean Bronze Age: archaeological and experimental evidence

Rena VEROPOULIDOU, *M.H. Wiener Laboratory, American School of Classical Studies at Athens*

Research on purple dye, the most famous ancient dye in the Mediterranean, has provided a coherent understanding of its economic, social and symbolic status in the ancient Greek and Roman times. Archaeological investigations on the subject, however, have not been so systematic, though the growing body of recent literature adds important insights into the development of purple dye production in prehistory. Despite these advances, there is still one line of evidence that has not been adequately investigated: the archaeological remains of the craft, the shells of the *Muricidae* family that represent the main

haptic evidence of purple dye production in the prehistoric period. To fill in this gap, this paper will review the results from published and unpublished archaeomalacological datasets dated in the Bronze Age from all over the Aegean. The goal is to provide a systematic classification of the archaeological evidence, including the results from the detailed study and the contextual analysis of shell remains. Data from experimental works will be related back to the archaeological record to allow a more nuanced understanding of purple dye production and a better appreciation of its development in time and space. In this endeavor, current research approaches will be discussed to highlight the significance of a holistic archaeomalacological analysis in addressing central issues in the discussion of the craft, such as raw material procurement, preparation techniques and scale of production. The ultimate aim is to demonstrate the potential of shell remains in contributing to current research agendas, such as the organization of crafts, the role of raw materials and products, and of trade networks in the economic and societal developments during the Bronze Age in the Aegean.

09. We are what we eat. An environmental and sociocultural perspective on the interpretation of faunal remains in Thessaloniki Toumba

Anastasia VASILEIADOU, *Aristotle University of Thessaloniki* - **Daphne NIKOLAIDOU**, *Aristotle University of Thessaloniki* - **Sotiria CHRONAKI**, *Aristotle University of Thessaloniki*

This study reports and discusses the faunal assemblage from the three main buildings, three roads and trench 761 of the prehistoric settlement at Thessaloniki Toumba. Buildings A, B and Z and roads X1, X2 and X4 (at the top of the mound), and trench 761 (on the slope near the basis of the mound) cover an extended period of the settlement's occupation, from the Middle Bronze Age to the Early Iron Age in Greece. This study approaches the faunal assemblage in the context of its contextual, spatial, chronological, climatic and sociocultural background. The evaluation methodology presented includes the systematic analysis of the faunal remains and in particular, it contains the identification, quantification and biometric recording of individual bones, the study of taphonomic factors that affected the identified specimens (such as gnawing marks, types and degree of fragmentation and burning and butchery marks), the age and sex of the animal and the contextual, spatial and chronological analysis of the species. The complexity of social life and structure in prehistoric Thessaloniki Toumba becomes even more evident with the animal management and the scale of husbandry, the exploitation of the secondary

products, the discard of food remains, the exploitation of wild species and the symbolic role of animals in the community. The initial results give some indications on the consumption practices, and insights into the associated practices of formation and reproduction of social identities. Thessaloniki Toumba in prehistory was a booming settlement with an identified husbandry and meat consumption system that showed a community with common sociocultural characteristics, aims and aspirations.

10. Multi-stranded approaches to the study of food storage: a case-study from LBA Thessaloniki Toumba

Despina MARGOMENOU, *University of Michigan* - **Maria ROUMPOU**, *Harokopio University of Athens & Fitch Laboratory, British School at Athens* - **Stella KYRILLIDOU**, *Aristotle University of Thessaloniki*

Despite its ubiquitous presence in archaeological contexts, food storage remains an aspect of ancient lifeways that is not well understood. Beginning with a case-study of Thessaloniki Toumba, as a pilot study under the supervision of Professor Stelios Andreou, our team pioneered a project for the comparative interdisciplinary investigation of changing food storage practices in Northern Greece from the Early Bronze Age to the End of the Iron Age (ca. 3300/3200-480 BC.) We view storage as encompassing strategies (thus as planned and intentional), as well as practices, in other words, as part of people's daily routines and life. In this context, storage technologies are considered as socially embedded: they are about people and social relations of production. In this team presentation, we focus on our research at Thessaloniki Toumba, since this is where the idea for a multi-stranded approach to the study of storage was first implemented. Using specific archaeological contexts from the site, that involve ceramic containers identified as "pithoi" or "pithoid jars," we highlight the interdisciplinary, methodological dimensions of this project, which includes systematic excavation, mapping, ceramic analysis, organic residue analysis of ceramics, and archaeological soil/sediment micromorphology. The results reveal aspects of food preservation technologies that have remained unknown until now. The paper demonstrates the potentials of interdisciplinary approaches to the study of food storage and proposes new ways to integrate evidence from high-resolution, high-precision analyses, such as micromorphology and organic residue analysis with contextual archaeological research, while addressing not only site-specific but also broader questions regarding changing sociopolitical relations among communities and the institutionalization of inequality in Northern Greece at the end of the Bronze Age.

Δεύτερη Θεματική Ενότητα

Τεχνολογίες και μηχανισμοί μετάδοσής τους στις παραφές του Μυκηναϊκού κόσμου

Second Thematic Session

Technologies and their transfer at the northern periphery of the Mycenaean world

01. From biographies of pots to stories about people at Late Bronze Age Thessaloniki Toumba and Central Macedonia

Evangelia KIRIATZI, *Fitch Laboratory, British School at Athens*

Several interdisciplinary studies have been undertaken in the last few decades on pottery from a number of prehistoric sites across central Macedonia, covering both the Neolithic and the Bronze Age. They share common theoretical and methodological approaches, combining the systematic macroscopic examination of ceramic assemblages with the well-informed application of scientific techniques, from petrographic and elemental to organic residue analysis. These studies have put emphasis on the reconstruction and contextualisation of pottery making and using practices, in order to understand social realities in different periods of prehistory and at different scales of time and space. They have started shedding ample new light on many aspects of life in the region in the course of a few millennia, contributing to the understanding of short and long-term transformations in settlement patterns, socio-economic relations at both intra- and inter-settlement level and connectivity with neighbouring and distant regions.

The current paper comprises an effort to review our knowledge so far on different types of pots, materials, techniques and relevant practices, focusing on Toumba Thessaloniki and its wider area during the Late Bronze Age, and embed this within a longer and wider history of regional transformation and interaction.

02. Traditions of making and using pottery in an Early Bronze Age community in central Macedonia: the case of Agios Athanasios

Ioanna MAVROEIDI, *Independent Researcher* - **Evangelia KIRIATZI**, *Fitch Laboratory, British School at Athens*

In this paper we focus on the ceramic assemblage from the Early Bronze Age (2490-2190 cal. BC) settlement of Agios Athanasios in the prefecture of

Thessaloniki. Combining the results of the macroscopic/ typological study of the ceramic assemblage with limited scale petrographic analysis, we aim to present the main trends characterising the ceramic assemblage from Agios Athanasios, as well as aspects of internal variability. The overall objective is to reveal facets of the technological tradition and reconstruct choices made by the prehistoric potters. Moreover, discussion of the potential uses of the site's pottery repertoire, and its role in the everyday activities of the community will be undertaken, based on the technological and morphological attributes of specific vessels.

Morphologically, it seems that there are groups of vessels with rather particular and recurrent attributes – mainly the shape and size – that associate them with specific practices. On the other hand there are sets of vessels with a pronounced diversity regarding these two attributes, indicating the consumption of multi-task vessels in different settings or by different people or for various activities. At the same time, the variety in secondary attributes, such as the type of rim or handle, together with the use of a variety of sources from the same geological area and the non-standardised preparation of clay pastes indicates that the manufacture of pottery was connected with a relatively large number of potters within the same technological tradition.

03. Diversions from the local tradition? The case of the Red Slipped Ware from Thessaloniki Toumba and neighbouring sites during the final Late Bronze Age

Evaggelia VLIORA, *Aristotle University of Thessaloniki* - **Evangelia KIRIATZI**, *Fitch Laboratory, British School at Athens* - **Kyriaki PSARAKI**, *Ephorate of Antiquities of Piraeus and the Islands*

During the Late Bronze Age, in Central Macedonian tell sites, handmade pottery production conformed to certain morphological characteristics and technological practices following a well-established tradition with a long history in the area going back at least to the beginning of the 2nd millennium BC. However, already from the beginning of the period, new trends appeared in the local tradition, expanding the existing handmade pottery repertoire. At Thessaloniki Toumba, amongst other innovations occurring during the advanced and final Late Bronze Age (phases 4 to 2, 12th and 11th century BC), a red slipped and burnished ware was added in the handmade tableware repertory at the very beginning of this period. This ware has been thoroughly investigated macroscopically while representative samples were examined through petrographic analysis and in comparison with data from other

undecorated and decorated wares of the period from the wider region. Such vessels are found to exhibit both innovative and traditional features in terms of manufacture and appearance, with significant links but also diversions from the existing local ceramic tradition. Reconstruction of its manufacturing process has been undertaken in order to shed light on the conditions of its production within the wider context of the local potting tradition. Red slipped vessels appear consistently in all buildings of Thessaloniki Toumba during this period, but always in very low percentages compared to the main undecorated monochrome burnished ware. It seems that this ware was a particularity of the site since it is almost absent or very rare in other sites of the region. But what does this phenomenon reflect for the producers and the consumers of these vessels? And what role red slipped vessels played in relation to traditional undecorated and decorated categories or new entries as the recently introduced Wheel made, decorated, Mycenaean style pottery?

04. Variability, homogeneity, omission or just a change in taste: investigating the incised pottery tradition in EIA Macedonia

Yiannis PAPADIAS, *Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Fitch Laboratory, British School at Athens* - **Vasilis KILIKOGLU**, *NCSR DEMOCRITUS* - **Evangelia KIRIATZI**, *Fitch Laboratory, British School at Athens* - **Kostas KOTSAKIS**, *Aristotle University of Thessaloniki*

EIA period attracted much attention during the recent decades and several studies have shed light on various aspects of this era especially in southern Greece. On the contrary, the EIA archaeological record in northern Greece, and particularly in central Macedonia, has been incorporated in this discussion only recently. Numerous systematic and rescue excavations at the region, during the recent decades, revealed diversity in settlement patterns, extended diachronic cemeteries and at least two early “sanctuaries”. The aforementioned discoveries indicate that local societies attempted to shape their agencies through various means including residential, mortuary and cult practices in contrast to LBA period. But which is the role of the material culture in this interplay? In this quest, pottery, a prevailing form of material culture, was selected to explore further the nature of these social shifts and continuities.

In this paper, we present the results of the study of a distinct ceramic category, the incised handmade tableware. This ware was already produced in the LBA and continued to be in use in the EIA at the site of Thessaloniki Toumba and in other settlements of the region. Specific features like fabric, surface treatment, decoration and firing conditions were selected as indicative technological

markers appropriate to explore the aforementioned question. This research attempts to offer a holistic approach in the analysis of pottery technology incorporating the macroscopic archaeological examination with petrography, chemical analyses and SEM imaging. The integration of all scientific data with the results of the detailed macroscopic technological examination and stylistic analysis provide the basis for reconstructing the various stages of manufacture, and addressing issues such as the provenance and the possible role that this ware played in EIA societies of Central Macedonia.

The above pottery comprise an integral part of an ongoing collaborative and interdisciplinary project carried out by the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, the Fitch Laboratory, British School at Athens and the NCSR Democritus, covering a number of EIA assemblages in Central Macedonia.

05. Bone artifacts of the late 2nd millennium BC: a discussion based on evidence from Thessaloniki Toumba

Konstantinos CHONDROS, *Aristotle University of Thessaloniki*

A total of about 168 bone artifacts, mainly awls and pins, were recovered from Buildings A, B and E and the adjacent streets on the top of the mound of Thessaloniki Toumba. They are dated to c. 1220–1000 BC, i.e., the later Late Bronze Age and the earliest Iron Age. The study of the collection began in 2001 and continues to date. This presentation considers the choice of osseous raw materials and of techniques for tool and ornament making and discusses the data in light of evidence from the Bronze Age of the wider region. More specific, it highlights the existence of two separate manufacture processes, with a different degree of complexity, which represent technological patterns that developed at the beginning of the Bronze Age in the northern Aegean and the vicinity. The first one involves common tools such as the awls made from broken bone and is characterized by a standardization based on relatively little, if any, preparation for processing and quickly executed techniques. The second one, associated with ornaments, is characterized by meticulous formation with the application of more complex techniques and technical means. Moreover, there are several indications for technological shifts in the bone industry of the later Bronze age, concerning deer antler utilization: the absence of large cutting edge tools and hammers made of antler, both tool types known from previous periods, and instead the recurrent evidence for particular treatment of this material for producing ornamental objects such as pins. In addition, entirely new artifact types made from deer antler appear in this period, albeit in small quantities, including projectile points, knife handles

and cheekpieces. Whether conceived locally or not, the possible influence of these products on the craft of bone working and on material selection must be investigated. Finally, lines of future research on these subjects are suggested.

Τρίτη Θεματική Ενότητα

Νότιο Αιγαίο: όψεις της αρχαιολογίας του Μινωικού και Μυκηναϊκού κόσμου

Third Thematic Session

South Aegean: the archaeology of the Minoan and Mycenaean world

01. Η κεραμεική παραγωγή στην περιφέρεια της Φαιστού κατά την παλαιοανακτορική περίοδο: η περίπτωση του μεσομινωϊκού οικισμού στο Αποδούλου Αμαρίου

Γιάννα BENIEPH, *Επιγραφικό Μουσείο Αθήνας*

Ο μεσομινωϊκός οικισμός στο Αποδούλου (v. Ρεθύμνης), αποτελεί έναν δευτερεύοντα οικισμό της εποχής των παλαιών ανακτόρων, που βρίσκεται στη νότια απόληξη της κοιλάδας του Αμαρίου, πάνω στο δρόμο που φαίνεται ότι συνέδεε το ανάκτορο της Φαιστού με την ανακτορική εγκατάσταση στο Μοναστηράκι Αμαρίου και πιθανότατα με τη βόρεια ακτή της Κρήτης.

Η μελέτη της κεραμεικής παραγωγής από το Αποδούλου, δίνει τη δυνατότητα να εμβαθύνουμε σε διαφορετικά αλλά και αλληλένδετα ζητήματα όπως, στο χαρακτήρα και κατά συνέπεια στη φυσιογνωμία της εγκατάστασης και των κατοίκων του μεσομινωϊκού οικισμού, στην ιστορική του τροχιά μέσα από τις ακολουθίες των αποθέσεων του κατά την παλαιοανακτορική περίοδο και τέλος στη σχέση του οικισμού τόσο με το «κέντρο», που στην προκειμένη περίπτωση φαίνεται ότι είναι η Φαιστός, όσο και με άλλες περιφερειακές εγκαταστάσεις όπως το Μοναστηράκι.

02. Η Πρώιμη Εποχή του Χαλκού στην ανατολική Λοκρίδα: οι οικισμοί του Προσκυνά και του Μήτρου

Ελένη ΖΑΧΟΥ, *Εφορεία Αρχαιοτήτων Φθιώτιδας και Ευρυτανίας*

Κατά την πρώιμη εποχή του Χαλκού, το ζήτημα της εμφάνισης της κοινωνικής πολυπλοκότητας και της δημιουργίας κοινωνικής ασυμμετρίας, σύμφωνα με τις αφηγήσεις της πολιτισμικής ιστορίας, θεωρείται κεντρικό. Ιδιαίτερη έμφαση έχει δοθεί στις ύστερες φάσεις της Πρωτοελλαδικής ΙΙβ εποχής, κατά την οποία εμφανίζονται οχυρωμένοι οικισμοί, μνημειώδη κτήρια, όπως κτήρια με διαδρόμους, ακολουθώντας ένα μοντέλο συνεχούς πολιτισμικής ανάπτυξης. Στη Λοκρίδα καταγράφεται μια συνεχής αναδόμηση του κοινωνικού τοπίου,

καθώς υπάρχουν παραδείγματα συγκρούσεων και κοινωνικής ασυνέχειας. Ο οικισμός του Προσκυνά, ο οποίος ιδρύεται στις πρώιμες φάσεις της εποχής (ΠΕ IIa), αντιπροσωπεύει έναν καλά οργανωμένο οικισμό με τετράπλευρα οικήματα και έναν ανοικτό χώρο, στον οποίο δόθηκε έμφαση στη συλλογικότητα της κοινότητας. Ανακατασκευές των οικημάτων δεν υπήρξαν, αντίθετα πυρές ανάφλεξης καταδεικνύουν την καταστροφή τους από φωτιά. Η μικρή σχετικά βιογραφία του οικισμού ολοκληρώνεται με την σκόπιμη επίστρωση με λίθους σε όλη την έκτασή του, με αποτέλεσμα να διατηρηθούν αναλλοίωτα τα μορφολογικά του χαρακτηριστικά. Ο οικισμός του Μήτρου ιδρύεται στις ύστερες φάσεις της εποχής (ΠΕ IIβ). Αρχικά κτίζεται το οίκημα N και πάνω σ' αυτό το οίκημα M, ωστόσο και τα δύο βρέθηκαν καμένα μαζί με τον πλούσιο εξοπλισμό, που διέθεταν. Η έμφαση στη μονιμότητα του οικήματος και της ομάδας που το κατείχε διακόπτεται, καθώς στην ίδια θέση, κατά την Πρωτοελλαδική III εποχή, ιδρύεται σταδιακά ένας τύμβος, ο οποίος περιλαμβάνει τη συνεχή διάνοιξη λάκκων στις προηγούμενες πολιτισμικές αποθέσεις, την κάλυψή τους με καμένες πλιθιές και τέλος τον ενταφιασμό ενός βρέφους σε λάκκο, που χρονολογικά τοποθετείται μεταξύ 2040-1894 π.Χ.

Στην κεντρική και νότια Ελλάδα, τα παραδείγματα των οικισμών της ΠΕ II εποχής με καμένα οικήματα ή τη συνεχή αναδιάταξη του οικιστικού χώρου και τελικά τη μετατροπή τους, κατά την ΠΕ III, σε τύμβους, είναι επαναλαμβανόμενα και καταδεικνύουν έντονες κοινωνικές συγκρούσεις και αντιπαραθέσεις, οι οποίες σχετίζονται με την κατανάλωση και την κατάρρευση, κάθε φορά, των δικτύων επικοινωνίας.

03. The LBA Thessaly: results and perspectives

Anthi BATZIOU, *Ephorate of Antiquities of Magnesia*

The importance of Thessaly as a connector to the north of Greece, by both land and sea, is paramount throughout the Mycenaean period. For access from the south, Mt. Othrys is a major obstacle for travelers, forcing them along the coast of the Euboean Gulf, to enter the plain of Almyros along the west side of the Gulf. The Kastro of Volos, at the northern end of the Pagasetic Gulf was an ideal spot for the expansion of the Mycenaeans, in the area where Iolkos, the northernmost palatial center was established.

The second, mainland crossing between central Greece and the Thessalian plain, is situated on the SE slopes of the Thessalian Agrafa Mountains, very close to the modern boundaries of Thessaly and Phthiotis, ancient Dolopia and Achaia Phthiotis. The Mycenaean settlements in both areas are situated on strategic and well-watered positions (near rivers, streams, and lakes, like Boebe, Nessonis

and Xynias, the first lake partly and the last two completely drained today). In the middle of the 2nd millennium B.C. a series of innovations both in residential and funerary architecture signaled a gradual transition from the Middle to the Late Bronze Age in Thessaly. During the second half of the 15th c. B.C. and the Palatial period the three neighbouring Mycenaean settlements of Volos, Dimini and Pefkakia, consist the northern and bigger Mycenaean center of Thessaly, Iolkos. The recent extended excavations especially at Dimini, and the presence of the four big, rich tholos tombs of the powerful rulers of Iolkos, provide a model for a local Mycenaean centre slightly differentiated from the Palatial centres of southern Greece. The political organization, the architecture, the economy (production), the trade and the contacts with other regions differentiate and enhance the importance of the role of Iolkos in relation to the sites of the Thessalian mainland.

04. Palatial and non palatial industrial production in Mycenaean Greece

Melina EFTHYMIADOU, *Aristotle University of Thessaloniki*

The presentation focuses on aspects of industrial production during the Mycenaean Period. Palatial economy has been the focus of many monographs and articles during the last four decades. During the last decades new data were added regarding the industrial production and the Mycenaean workshop areas. Additionally, old data that come from the Linear B tablets concerning the involvement of the palaces on industrial production were re-evaluated. As a result, the extent of the control on industrial production has been substantially revised. While palaces are still considered as the protagonists in the economic realm the interest is recently directed to the economic relationships between palatial centers and local elites. Additionally, more attention is given to local and regional economic activities and the mechanisms with which specific social institutions organized and distributed raw materials, goods, services and their interaction with local elites.

The aim of this paper is to examine the extent of palatial involvement and control in industrial production of specialized crafts goods and to trace the existence of evidence for non-palatial production in the realms of industries that were allegedly monopolized by the palaces, namely: textiles, perfumed oil and bronze artifacts, chariots and weapons. Furthermore, to investigate the extent and the dynamics of non-palatial craft production and identify possible interactions between palatial and non-palatial industries. Combining the epigraphical and archaeological evidence available the presentation will try

to clarify the complex relations and interactions between palatial and non-palatial industrial production.

05. Domestic space in Mycenaean Greece

Maria PAIPETI, *Ephorate of Antiquities of Athens*

Through a four-tier analysis (architectural, distributional, spatial and demographic) of forty-five Mycenaean residencies from seven settlements of the Argolid and four of Messenia, we draw conclusions on the multifaceted nature of Mycenaean households. Within their domestic space and through their daily activities, these co-residential groups claimed an active role in shaping the political economy of Mycenaean palatial states. The Mycenaean palaces of central and southern Greece remained the prime players in all aspects of socio-political and economic life throughout the palatial period (LHIIIA-IIIB). Nevertheless, it seems that they were not the only players as the role of Mycenaean households is now considered crucial. Through the study of their domestic built environment we examine how their everyday activities - production, consumption, transmission and reproduction (biological and social) - not only determined their composition and function but also shaped the wider social, economic, political and historical settings of Mycenaean states. In order to complement and further our conclusions, we turn to the existing textual evidence as found on Linear B Tablets, and we employ the results of our study of 388 domestic structures found in settlements of southern and central mainland Greece dating to the Late Helladic Period.

Recent work on Mycenaean states argues that palatial control was far less centralized than previously thought. Recent trends in Mycenaean archaeology recognize that there was room for individuals and groups to operate alongside and outside the palatial authority - economically and socially - but also acknowledge the near total lack of evidence from domestic contexts and from non-palatial settings. The main aim of the study presented here is to show that we are now in a position to attempt bridging this gap in our data, thus furthering our understanding of Mycenaean communities.

Τέταρτη Θεματική Ενότητα

Μορφές πολιτικής οργάνωσης και φορείς της εξουσίας

Fourth Thematic Session

Political organisation: the forms and agents of power

01. Unmuddling Middle Minoan: Professor Stelios Andreou's thread in a Cretan labyrinth

Gerald CADOGAN, *British School at Athens*

After a review of how Stelios Andreou came to study Middle Minoan pottery for his Cincinnati PhD thesis of 1978 on Pottery Groups of the Old Palace Period in Crete, I shall explore the contribution of this thesis to our understanding of Protopalatial Crete from then till now, 41 years later.

Stelios's analysis of regional ceramic differences and groupings has proved a hefty stimulus not just to further analysis of the pottery but also to the discovery of the wider cultural, social and political differences that, with the pottery, have created by now a picture of marked regionalism across the island in the Old Palace period. The thesis is a landmark in this study. Its impact remains as strong as ever. No student of Middle Minoan can afford not to read it — and meditate on its implications.

02. Settlement trajectories in the island complex of Santorini in the Bronze Age: Thera and Therasia

Konstantinos SBONIAS, *Ionian University*

Recent research on Therasia island in the framework of Therasia survey project and the ongoing excavation of the Early and Middle Bronze Age hill-top settlement site at Panaghia Koimisis, at the southern tip of present Therasia, as well as the older 19th century finds at Alafouzos quarry of an excavated and subsequently demolished Late Cycladic I two-storey building, have contributed to the wider understanding of long-term settlement history at Therasia island throughout the Bronze Age, once part of the larger pre-eruption island of Thera. The settlement site at Koimisis, comprising a substantial village of the EB II on the cliffs of the pre-eruption caldera and overlooking a plain by the caldera's SW entrance, exhibits through its natural location the

same increasing investment in defense which is observed also in other sites of the later Early Bronze Age Aegean. The site reveals an additional focus of habitation on the pre-eruption island of Thera but also a different approach to landscape, in comparison to the low lying harbour site of Akrotiri. Habitation at Koimisis continued throughout the Middle Bronze Age, in contrast to the widespread abandonment of Cycladic settlement at the end of the EBA, and the site was finally abandoned at the end of the Middle Bronze Age, probably as a consequence of the same seismic event that destroyed the Middle Bronze Age town of Akrotiri. The biography of habitation at Koimisis, which acted as a stable settlement focus during the EC period in the western part of Santorini caldera and the subsequent transformations in the Middle and Late Cycladic period at Therasia, in line with the growth of the maritime town of Akrotiri, reflect wider trends of the Early, Middle and Late Bronze Age Thera, which will be discussed in this presentation in a comparative way, trying to explore patterns of interaction and power on the island.

03. Middle Helladic societies: power versus kinship?

Anna PHILIPPA-TOUCHAIS, *French School at Athens* - **Gilles TOUCHAIS**, *University of Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne*

It is now commonly accepted that the intense transformations occurring at the beginning of the Mycenaean period were rooted in the late Middle Helladic (MH III) and the transition to the Late Helladic. In contrast, the earlier MH (the first quarter of the 2nd millennium in mainland Greece, MH I-II) is considered a period of slow development, if not of stagnation at all levels. However, we feel that such intense changes in MH III cannot arise from an almost immobilized society, but rather from one that is dynamic, experiencing diversities and interactions. Not only does this seem more rational, but also is supported by evidence. A careful examination of MH I-II data reveals diverse practices, traditions, and ideological tendencies depicted both in the funerary and settlement spheres. It therefore appears that some groups sought to highlight and display their more powerful and influential position by more imposing patterns of behaviour and ritual.

The demonstrable presence of powerful groups contradicts the idea that the early MH communities were kin-based and therefore did not exercise authority through ostentatious gestures, impressive houses or rich graves. On the contrary, the clear existence of such gestures etc. suggests that either kinship was not the main organizational principle in the MH period, or that kin relations were not exactly as we perceive them. As has been recently argued by

the French anthropologist Maurice Godelier, kinship ties and the family have never been the basis or the foundation for the organisation of society. Instead, it is politico-religious relations that have the capacity to produce new societies when they are used to establish and legitimize the sovereignty of a group over a territory and its material and socially constructed resources.

04. Texts in action: how did writing effect power in LBA Aegean polities?

John BENNET, *British School at Athens*

In this paper I explore the effect of writing in the LBA Aegean. To do so requires a brief exploration of the history of writing practices in the Aegean from their first known appearance (c. 2000 BC) to their disappearance after 1200 BC. Unlike in Mesopotamia or Egypt, writing in the Aegean did not evolve, but was appropriated as one of a set of elite practices and materials as Cretan communities became increasingly implicated in the eastern Mediterranean world. This sequence undermines the conventional narrative that writing appears when it is required as a technology of control by societies that have reached a certain degree of complexity: in early 2nd millennium BC Crete, writing was one of a set of practices and materials that created and reinforced social distance, effecting power. Although writing, first on Crete, then on the mainland, came to take on the seemingly more ‘familiar’ forms of accounting and control, these were already embedded in a nexus of elite cultural practices that evolved over an 800-year period before their manifestation in the Mycenaean world of the 14th-13th c. BC. Understanding writing’s efficacy in the LBA thus requires a historical perspective and the need to see writing not as an isolated phenomenon, but as intimately bound up in those practices – written, visual, oral, aural, performative – that effected power at the time.

05. Mycenaean pottery around the Mediterranean

Reinhardt JUNG, *Austrian Academy of Sciences, OREA*

The importation, production, distribution and use of Aegean-type pottery in societies living in regions beyond the direct political influence of the Mycenaean state(s) has always been one of the fields of research, where Stelios Andreou’s and my scholarly interests met. We have tried to shed light onto the astonishing variability of local processes by which people in the different Late Bronze Age communities in Macedonia appropriated those southern ceramic products and traditions for their own needs. In my paper I will try to

compare such local processes of dealing with Mycenaean- and Minoan-type pottery throughout the Mediterranean – from southern Italy in the west to the Levantine coast in the east, the Nile valley in the south and last but not least the northern Aegean coastal zone in the north.

Πέμπτη Θεματική Ενότητα

Ταυτότητες: αντιλήψεις για την κατοίκηση, τους νεκρούς και το σώμα

Fifth Thematic Session

Communities and identities: the living, the dead, and the archaeology of the body

01. Burials on the go. The manipulation of the dead in the prehistoric Aegean under the lens of taphonomy

Sevi TRIANTAPHYLLOU, *Aristotle University of Thessaloniki*

The study of the factors which affect the human skeletal remains after their initial deposition (taphonomy) has drawn during the last fifteen years the interest of specialists in funerary archaeology. Archaeologists excavating burial assemblages used to pay more attention to complete skeletons than fragmentary specimens while biological anthropologists tended to focus their studies on aspects of information related to purely physical anthropological interest such as metrics, morphological traits and palaeopathological information and ignore changes caused on the human remains by natural or anthropogenic factors after the burial of the body. In addition, the notion of 'burial' in funerary archaeology until lately was perceived according to rules and norms defined almost exclusively by orthodox Western-type stereotypes which are often overlooking deviations in the deposition or 'disposal' of the human remains. In the Aegean for example, until twenty years earlier, the prevailing perception of burial was identified as the act of placing an articulated body within a grave associated occasionally with grave goods. This view which clearly favoured toward the conventional picture of single primary burials masked the uncommon and 'odd' represented often by semi- and disarticulated human body parts or by human remains affected in a variable way from different intensities of fire. 'Deviations' regarding the disposal of the dead begun to doubt seriously conventional perceptions about mortuary treatment in the prehistoric Aegean and change thus dramatically cosmological and ideological notions of the living about the dead. The current presentation aims to review the rich body of deathways which appear in recent research to have been performed by the Aegean communities. In the same line, the significant input to funerary archaeology of the on-site

involvement of human bone specialists combined with the meticulous and time-consuming macroscopic study of large human skeletal collections will be underlined.

02. Beyond kinship: the OIKOS paradigm as an alternative to understanding social organisation in the Argolid during the Late Bronze Age

Kalliopi EFKLEIDOU, *Aristotle University of Thessaloniki*

Discussion of the social organisation of Mycenaean communities at their most basic level has been restricted for the past 100+ years around the notion of the FAMILY. This notion of family has been taken as granted, something natural that needs not be further explained or described. Yet, it is an underlying assumption that is important to our understanding of various aspects of Mycenaean communities' practices and rules they followed, from domestic architecture to wider settlement spatial organization, from burial practices to the choice of burial receptacle and the organization of their funerary landscape, to economy as well as politics. Whether we speak of nuclear or extended families, of patrilocal or matrilocal etc, this kinship based model does not seem to satisfactorily explain the entire range of the funerary data that we have, at least from the Argolid, dating to the Late Bronze Age.

In this paper, the paradigm of "Oikos" (introduced by Lévi-Strauss in the 1970s) is proposed as an alternative and discussed from a long-term perspective that traces the transformations that Mycenaean communities gradually, but uninterruptedly, underwent from the Middle Helladic to the end of the Late Helladic period (2000-1100 BCE), from kin-based to House-societies. Based primarily on the mortuary remains available in this most intensely explored and discussed area of the Mycenaean world in southern Mainland Greece, it is argued that the kin-based societies of the Middle Helladic period were gradually transformed following a variety of strategies into societies that venerated the ancestors and the transmission of a real or imaginary line of descent. These are two elements that form key concepts of Lévi-Strauss's description of house-societies. It is, further, argued that the qualitative and quantitative data of the human remains found in the Late Bronze Age multiple burial tombs (shaft, tholos and chambers tombs) indicate that the tombs were used for the burial of select members of Houses, following a cognatic system of transmitting the House's estate (material and immaterial). This is, perhaps, a feature of paramount importance of House-societies that go beyond the traditional systems of kinship organization and allow both male and female descendants, adults and children, to become heads of Houses. It is, further,

argued that the competition between Houses during the early Mycenaean period (1700-1400 BC) led to the rise of the palatial political organization best characterizing the Mycenaean citadels of the 13th century BC, such as Mycenae, Tiryns and Midea.

03. 'We, the people': constituent moments in Aegean prehistory

Stratos NANOGLOU, *Ephorate of Antiquities of Pella*

From bodies to households to communities to the world the formation of identities is studied widely in archaeology and yet these identities most often adhere to predefined notions that seem natural, making the process of their formation just a path that one needs to take to achieve one's destiny. Although many would argue that we need to change our methodology, turning for example to different heuristic devices, or gather more information, both in greater quantity and of better quality, I will argue that we need to change the questions we pose, that we need to change our very understanding of what constitutes meaningful historical knowledge. Hence, I will argue that identities should be seen as precarious effects of situated practices and we need to focus on the conditions under which certain identifications might have been asserted and maintained.

04. The "Battle of Crete" war cemeteries

Nikos VALASIADIS, *Independent Researcher*

The Battle of Crete stands out from other events of the Second World War in Greece due to its scale as well as the unorthodox and harsh conditions under which it was fought. The particular nature of the battle resulted in a relatively large number of casualties especially for the attacking German side. Most of the dead combatants lie today in two military cemeteries located 20 km apart, near the town of Chania: the German Cemetery in Maleme and the Souda Bay War Cemetery. This presentation follows the process of the creation of these cemeteries, starting from the battlefields of 1941. It also attempts, using different lines of evidence, to explore how and to what extent the events of this deadly conflict are still reflected in the cemeteries today, allowing them to serve as records that enhance our historical knowledge.

Έκτη Θεματική Ενότητα

Οι κοινότητες της υπαίθρου: κατοίκηση και αγροτική οικονομία

Sixth Thematic Session

The rural hinterland: settlement patterns and land use

01. Island archaeology through the paradigms of recent approaches: the case of Lemnos

Nikos EFSTRATIOU, *Aristotle University of Thessaloniki*

Island archaeology is a recent field of study with a short but interesting history of ideas and interpretative approaches, both theoretical and methodological. Island histories and the cultural processes involved are still the focus of challenging paradigms which integrate a wide range of phenomena and notions such as isolation, insularity, identity, seafaring etc, and lead to different narratives. Case studies of island archaeology tend to offer the chance to test 'on the ground' the validity of different analytical approaches and to probe stereotypes related to aspects of island life. The Lemnos Archaeological Research Programme provides food for thought along these lines.

02. Μορφή των εγκαταστάσεων και χρήσεις του αγροτικού τοπίου στην Ανατολική Κρήτη κατά την Παλαιοανακτορική και τη Νεοανακτορική εποχή: συνέχειες και τομές

Λεωνίδας ΒΟΚΟΤΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ, *Ανεξάρτητος Ερευνητής*

Λόγω του πλήθους των ανασκαφών και των ερευνών επιφανείας που έχουν διενεργηθεί στην Ανατολική Κρήτη, η συγκεκριμένη περιοχή ορίζει ένα ιδανικό πεδίο για τη μελέτη των μηχανισμών που οδήγησαν στην εδραίωση σύνθετων και ιεραρχημένων κοινωνικών και πολιτειακών σχηματισμών κατά τα πρώτα ήμισυ της 2ης χιλιετίας π.Χ. Η παρούσα ανακοίνωση προσεγγίζει την διαδικασία αυτή από την οπτική γωνία της υπαίθρου. Εστιάζοντας κυρίως στο ακραίο ανατολικό τμήμα της νήσου – την ενδοχώρα των σημαντικών κέντρων της Ζάκρου και του Παλαίκαστρου – επιχειρεί να συνοψίσει τα διαθέσιμα στοιχεία για τον χαρακτήρα και την κατανομή των εγκαταστάσεων, τις μορφές έμπρακτου ή συμβολικού ελέγχου του τοπίου, και τους τρόπους εκμετάλλευσης της υπαί-

θρου, με στόχο την διερεύνηση της κοινωνικής θέσης όσων κατοικούσαν στην ενδοχώρα των αναδυόμενων αστικών και ανακτορικών κέντρων.

Τα δεδομένα της έρευνας συνηγορούν μάλλον σε μια εικόνα συνέχειας μεταξύ της Παλαιοανακτορικής και της Νεοανακτορικής εποχής ως προς την κατανομή των εγκαταστάσεων της υπαίθρου. Σε όλο αυτό το διάστημα η κατοίκηση ήταν ως επί το πλείστον διεσπαρμένη σε μεμονωμένες οικίες, που ανήκαν πιθανότατα σε ανεξάρτητους καλλιεργητές. Σαφής τομή στην ιστορία της κατοίκησης παρατηρείται μόνο στην ύστερη φάση της Νεοανακτορικής – την περίοδο της διάδοσης των λεγόμενων αγρεπαύλεων. Οι συγκεκριμένες θέσεις συνεπάγονται δομικές αλλαγές ως προς τις μορφές εκμετάλλευσης και νομής της υπαίθρου – αλλαγές, οι οποίες θα είχαν έναν δυσμενή αντίκτυπο στην θέση και ισχύ των αγροτικών πληθυσμών. Αυτή η μάλλον όψιμη εδραίωση μιας σαφώς διαστρωματωμένης κοινωνικής οργάνωσης στην παραγωγική ενδοχώρα έχει ιδιαίτερο ενδιαφέρον για την κατανόηση της διαδικασίας συγκρότησης των πρώιμων κρατών στην μινωική Κρήτη.

03. The Early Bronze Age period in Southwestern Messenia: contextualizing the Pylos Regional Archaeological Project evidence

Efthymia TSIOLAKI, *University of Cincinnati*

The Pylos Regional Archaeological Project (hereafter PRAP) has yielded one of the most concrete bodies of archaeological data in southwestern Messenia. The results of the survey have shed light in diachronic settlement patterns, land use, and social organization of the region. The project's contribution is especially important for the Early Bronze Age (EBA) period, since in the 1990s this period was only known through the excavated but not fully published settlement at Voidokoilia. More recently, salvage excavations at Romanou, one of the sites first identified by PRAP, revealed the remains of an extensive settlement dating from late EH I to EH II. Romanou bears evidence for large-scale storage, workshop activities, and extra-regional contacts, a pan-Aegean phenomenon during this period. This discovery has changed our understanding of the EBA in western Messenia and in this paper, I contextualize the old data in light of the new evidence. I focus on the re-examination of the PRAP assemblage with an emphasis on site location analysis and the re-assessment of the EBA pottery assemblage and lithics. I suggest that although coastal areas were the preferred area of habitation, inland sites did exist, but the patterns might have been obscured by post-depositional processes. Finally, although Romanou is the largest site in the region, it might not have been alone in participating in extra-regional networks.

04. The many wonders of western Thessaly

Athanasia KRAHTOPOULOU, *Ephorate of Antiquities of Karditsa*

The new interdisciplinary landscape project 'Long Time, No See: Land reclamation and the cultural record of central-western Thessaly, central Greece' (LTNS) has successfully tied together historical aerial and satellite imagery, archaeomorphological analysis, extensive and intensive field survey, pottery analysis, geoarchaeological, palaeoenvironmental and bioarchaeological studies, written and ethno-historical information and produced a new, fascinating understanding of the prehistoric to pre-modern landscapes of the Kampos area, in western Thessaly.

Land reforms and land reclamation, industrialisation of agricultural practices and rapid urbanisation of the last fifty years devastated the cultural record of the area. Most mounded archaeological sites (tells) and features (tombs) have been partially or totally flattened.

Our powerful, innovative research methodology, moving from regional to site-specific scales, produced impressive and far reaching results and demonstrated that the central-western Thessalian plain was a densely occupied and constructed landscape since the earliest phases of the Neolithic. We discovered, mapped, documented and characterised an unprecedented, still growing, number of settlements, tombs, formal and informal ancient roads and ancient field systems, the vast majority of which was hitherto unknown. It is now clear that the scanty, previous knowledge of the archaeology of the area reflects localised Holocene alluviation, dramatic modern anthropogenic disturbances and the little amount of research invested in western Thessaly in the past.

05. The Anthemous Valley Archaeological Project

Maria PAPPA, *Ephorate of Antiquities of Thessaloniki region* - **Janusz CZEBRESZUK**, *Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań*

This paper is a brief presentation of the results of the Project, a joint Greek-Polish archaeological cooperation in the Anthemous Valley, which took place during 2010 – 2015. On behalf of Aristotle University and the Greek Archaeological Service respectively, Professor Stelios Andreou and Dr Maria Pappa, and on behalf of the Poznan University Professor Janusz Czebreszuk, co-directed the six-year Project. The team included staff and students of the two Universities, as also collaborators from the Ephorate of Antiquities of the Thessaloniki Region.

The Project focused on exploring the use of space during the prehistoric period in the Valley of Anthemous River, on the border between Thessaloniki and Chalkidiki, using non-invasive methods. This particular area includes a certain number of prehistoric sites that are scattered either on the root of the river or the low neighbouring foothills. The scientific interests focused on the detailed recognition and understanding of change in the settlement patterns in the Valley during the Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age periods. Furthermore, the project attempted the reconstruction of the prehistoric landscape and the understanding of the changing relations between humans and the natural environment as well as the effect of geomorphological changes on the resolution of prehistoric human activity in the Anthemous Valley.

The Project was also aiming to contribute to the protection of Cultural Heritage by creating a complete record of the archaeological sites in their current form. As a result, the first volume, including a preliminary report on the Project already appeared recently.

Έβδομη Θεματική Ενότητα

Η αρχαιολογία του προϊστορικού Αιγαίου: τάσεις και προοπτικές της έρευνας

Seventh Thematic Session

Aegean Archaeology: current status, trends and perspectives

01. Hellenism's most sacred site: the acropolis as a topos for Greek identity

James WRIGHT, *Bryn Mawr College*

In his contribution to the edited volume *Prehistorians Around the Pond* (2005), Stelios Andreou wrote about the important role of C. Tsountas not only in the formation of Greek prehistory but also in the project of creating a modern Greek national landscape. In this presentation I will take off from Andreou's research by examining the term *ακρόπολις* and the role it has had in the definition of the landscape of the modern nation state of Greece, from its inception and installation in Nauplion and Athens through to its expansion to its modern form. I will consider the problematics of extending the concept of the *ακρόπολις* beyond its original geological and geographic locales in Southern and parts of Central Greece with special attention to the peripheries. These considerations will lead to a critique of the national mythology that has attempted to link the archaeologically discovered Bronze Age past of Greece to its Europeanized Classical form, while paying attention to the role of the *ακρόπολις* as the political and economic locus for Venetian and Ottoman control. I will then focus on the contradictions of the *ακρόπολις* as a *τόπος* for Greece as a nation state, for example as a nation under a foreign monarchy, a nation of resistance under the Nazi thumb, and a nation of archaeological ruins that constitute a large part of its annual GDP. I will conclude by considering the role of archaeology as a means of reconstituting memories about modern Greece that activate contemporary politics and national identity.

02. A century of navigation: steering the Pre- and Proto-history of the Ionian Islands

Catherine MORGAN, *University of Oxford*

In his article 'The landscapes of modern Greek Aegean archaeology', Stelios Andreou traced the diverse ways in which research into Greek prehistory from

Tsountas onwards contributed to the creation of a unified narrative of Greek cultural and ethnic identity reaching back to Neolithic times. Geographically, this narrative spread from the Peloponnese and Crete to encompass central Greece and eventually Macedonia. However the Greek north west, Epirus and the Ionian Islands, proved harder to fit into the frame. In this paper I examine the courses steered through the pre- and proto-history of the Ionian islands, focusing on the intense period of research in the 1920s-1940s and the agents and objectives involved. The different narratives which emerged at that time remain powerful, despite shifting ground in Homeric scholarship and research into the later prehistory of the Adriatic and northwest Greece.

03. Bridging the narrative divide: Bild und Lied before and after the ‘Dark Ages’

James WHITLEY, *University of Cardiff*

Stelios Andreou's career spans the divide between the study of the Bronze Age (often deemed prehistory) and that of the Iron Age, a divide which Maria Iacovou has dubbed the 'green line in peoples' heads'. Nowhere is this line harder than in the study of imagery. The iconography of Aegean Bronze Age 'art' (in particular glyptic and frescoes) has largely been conducted in isolation from the debates about the significance of early figured scenes in Late Geometric and Early Archaic vase painting. Though the shade of Homer (and 'Homeric Archaeology') haunts the study of both periods the longstanding debate about the dependence (or otherwise) of myth scenes on the Greek tradition of oral poetry has not, until recently, been much in evidence in the study of the Aegean Bronze Age. Recent discoveries at Pylos – in particular the gemstone with two warriors fighting over the corpse of a fallen comrade (Stocker and Davis 2017) – have changed this picture. The iconography of this gemstone is uncannily similar to examples to be found on Orientalizing vases, in particular the 'Euphorbos plate' now in the British Museum. This necessarily prompts a re-appraisal both of the relationship between oral poetry and Mycenaean iconography and of the significance of Coldstream's (1991) 'long pictureless hiatus' in the Early Iron Age. An iconographic re-appraisal should shed light not only on the longstanding question of the relationship between iconography and oral poetry (Snodgrass 1998) but also on the stages of development of the Homeric poems themselves (Nagy 1997; Whitley 2019).

Reading

Coldstream, J.N. 1991. The Geometric style: birth of the picture. In T. Rasmussen and N. Spivey

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- Stocker, S.R. and Davis, J.L. 2017. *The combat agate from the grave of the griffin warrior at Pylos*. *Hesperia* 86: 583-605.
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04. Archeology in the 2020s: will the (real) scientists in the room please rise?

Kostas KOTSAKIS, *Aristotle University of Thessaloniki*

It has been more than half a century since the New Archaeology of the 1960s heralded the convergence between two venerable but separate intellectual traditions of understanding the world, each with its long pedigree, the sciences and the humanities. By endorsing the romantic understanding of explanation vs interpretation, this call for unity was doomed to failure. Stitching the two into one single patchwork created archaeologists acting like scientists and scientists acting like archaeologists, none of the two groups with particular success. It is interesting to note that in the process, each party sought from the other what was conceived as their shortcoming: archaeologists were urged to imitate the reasoning of the scientists and scientists got entangled in simplified interpretations of things cultural.

Entering the 21st century, the archaeologist cum scientist hybrid is replaced by real hard scientists in cutting edge fields such as DNA analysis, chemistry and biochemical analysis, climate reconstruction, or isotopic analysis and many others. That was to be expected; in our rational and technocratic western world, "science wars" would predictably end in favour of the sciences. Interdisciplinarity which used to celebrate the dialogue between the two traditions runs the risk of losing its role.

The many repercussions of this shift are significant, and some will be discussed in this paper. On a deeper level, they stem from a fundamental conflict: on the one hand, understanding the world as a representation, the more transparent and precise the better, in a proper modernist Cartesian way; on the other, dealing with phenomena which are considered not directly accessible to our perception as such. This is a well-known philosophical theme, from Aristotle's *Metaphysics* to Kant's *noumena*, to the object-oriented ontology of Harman and Latour's *Ontology of Active Networks*.

Lastly, the paper discusses some implications of this trend for the profession, e.g. the questionable (?) capability of mainstream archaeology to manipulate

big data produced by continuous analytical work, the increasing difficulty to create broad narratives of synthesis and the centralisation of knowledge in a few privileged centres.

05. Aegean prehistory in Crete and Macedonia in the wake of Venizelos

Liana STEFANI, *Archaeological Museum of Thessaloniki* - **Andrew SHAPLAND**, *Ashmolean Museum of Art and Archaeology, University of Oxford*

Prof. Stelios Andreou began his paper 'The Landscapes of Modern Greek Aegean Prehistory' with the following observation: "Implicitly at the start and more explicitly later, Aegean prehistory came to be regarded in Greece as the prehistory of the Greek nation". We would like to explore this observation by comparing the development of Aegean prehistory in two areas of Greece, Crete and Macedonia, which both became part of the Greek nation in the early twentieth century with the involvement of the Greek statesman Eleftherios Venizelos. We will consider the interplay of archaeology and politics in these early years and ask whether this historical context has continued to affect the way Aegean prehistory is practiced today.

Όγδοη Θεματική Ενότητα

Δημόσια αρχαιολογία: αρχαιολογία και μουσειοπαιδαγωγική, ο λόγος των αρχαιολόγων στην κοινωνία, μνημεία και δημόσιος χώρος

Eighth Thematic Session

Public Archaeology

01. (Un-)central places. Exploring the ancient and modern potential of marginal landscapes

Diamantis PANAGIOTOPOULOS, *University of Heidelberg*

The diachronic trajectory of many un-central Mediterranean landscapes follows a pendulum motion, oscillating from periods of transregional significance to periods of total isolation and decline. One of the big challenges of archaeology and related disciplines is to explore the stabilizing and destabilizing parameters which determined these historical ups and downs, in other words the agents of geohistorical success and failure. For tackling this task, specialists need not only to adopt an interdisciplinary approach but also to apply a multiscalar analysis, changing their analytical perspective between the macro-, meso-, and micro-level and detecting an interwoven web of factors that shaped a region's historical destiny. An on-going field project under the auspices of the Greek Archaeological Society and the Institute of Classical Archaeology, University of Heidelberg, aiming at the systematic study of a thriving regional Bronze Age centre in Southern Crete, provides an interesting case study for exploring the hermeneutic potential of such approaches. The dramatic contrast between the flourishing Minoan settlement at Koumasa and the nearby modern village, which in the last decades sinks in isolation, is a common phenomenon in several Cretan un-central landscapes which shouts for an explanation. Beyond this traditional archaeological objective, the new project explores the intriguing question whether archaeologists can play a more active role, not only by recording processes of centrality and/or non-centrality but also by acting as agents generating such processes.

02. Archaeology and education today: a theoretical framework and the Greek case

Kostas KASVIKIS, *University of Western Macedonia*

Archaeologists today are broadly concerned with how people are engaging with archaeology, accessing knowledge derived from the study of material culture, and experiencing the past through encountering cultural heritage and archaeological resources. Research on the social, ideological and educational aspects of archeology has become an important domain within archaeological scholarship which considers archaeology not only as a scientific discipline but also as a social practice that shapes the historical culture of a society. In Greece, the association of archaeology with the public and its utilization in educational contexts is not a recent phenomenon, with school visits to archaeological sites and museums having been recorded since the mid-19th century. Nevertheless, only recently has archaeological knowledge attained a more systematic character in formal and informal educational contexts, including history curricula and textbooks, education and outreach at archaeological sites and museums, and in popular culture. The aim of this paper is to outline a theoretical framework for archaeological education today. This framework takes into consideration the educational benefits and meanings of archaeological knowledge for the different segments of the community; it examines the varied learning environments in which archaeological education can take place (i.e. formal, informal, non-formal education) and analyses the multiple theoretical and methodological perspectives that public archaeology, museum education and history didactics provide to assist the teaching, experiencing and interpreting of the materiality of the past. Finally, in this context, examples from the Greek case are presented and the convergences and deviations from the worldwide experience of archaeological education are discussed.

03. Archaeological mapping: past and present

Alexandra KOUSSOULAKOU, *Aristotle University of Thessaloniki*

Archaeology is inextricably linked with geographic space since almost always it involves in one way or another the study of the spatial dimension and of spatial relations, together with the theme in concern, also in relation to a variety of issues over time.

This is particularly true in the case of Prehistoric Archaeology, as I had the chance to realize through my cooperation with Professor Stelios Andreou. What

I also found out, to my delight, during this cooperation, is that archaeologists in general and the academic team of archaeologists of the Aristotle University in particular have been among the earliest adopters of Cartography and GeoInformation technologies -and recently also developers of useful tools in cartographic and geographic applications for Archaeology.

Our cooperation was in projects meant for use by specialists (i.e. archaeologists) for the excavations' purposes, but it gave me the motivation to access and attempt, from the cartographic point of view, additional archaeological / historical visualizations, oriented more to the general public. Given the necessity of communicating the geographic component of Archaeology to a broader audience, this has a lot of potential for creating cartographic visualization applications of archaeological and historical interest.

An essential one is the mapping of the archaeological work itself (i.e. the locations of excavations and archaeological sites) for creating archaeological maps for the general public. The history of archaeological mapping in Greece is itself an attractive area of study and an example of a digital tool created for its visualization will be shown in the presentation.

A more specific issue of archaeological mapping, namely an archaeological map of the city of Thessaloniki, is a cartographic product that was also designed with the general public in mind. An analogue paper map, but also its counterpart interactive web version, will be shown as prototypes intended for informing the general public on a theme that lacks proper cartographic representation in our country.

Archaeological finds and excavations provide the basis for historical documentation. In this sense mapping the evolution of the city of Thessaloniki in space is another interesting theme for mapping: an interactive web version that is currently under development will conclude the presentation.

The added value of a fruitful cooperation is that it creates potential for expanding one's field and in this respect, I have to say that Prof. Andreou's contribution to my involvement with archaeological mapping is, from my side, greatly appreciated.

04. A new beginning

Petros PATIAS, *Aristotle University of Thessaloniki* - **Dimitris KAIMARIS**, *Aristotle University of Thessaloniki* - **Themis ROUSTANIS**, *INFODIM company, Thessaloniki*

The objectives and stages of the project entitled "Development of a prototype for smart visualization of invisible antiquities" [SMART EYE], which was

included in the funding program (NSRF 2014-2020) of the research projects of Special Actions "Open Innovation" in Culture", are analyzed in this paper. The duration of the project is three (3) years. The coordinator of this project is the Laboratory of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing of the School of Rural & Surveying Engineering of the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece (AUTH), the members of which cooperate with the Department of Archaeology of the School of History and Archaeology of AUTH. The coordinator of the Department of Archaeology is Professor Stelios Andreou.

The project aims at the experimental development and implementation of an innovative system in real-time conditions, which will allow the enhanced presentation - visualization of invisible monuments and finds unearthed during archaeological excavations and subsequently covered. Through the use of modern technology and tools, it will be possible for visitors of these sites to see the invisible antiquities on the screen of a portable device as they move and to sense the "cultural experience". The testing and evaluation of the system will take place at the archaeological site of Thermi (Prefecture of Thessaloniki, Greece). To prove its functionality in a different location, the system will be additionally tested in a small part of the ongoing University excavation at Thessaloniki Toumba (Greece).

The project is structured in six (6) work packages with twenty-three (23) deliverables, and is implemented in three (3) interconnected phases: data collection and processing, system development and dissemination of results. Internationally, the same or similar system has not been developed to date at any archaeological site, while its implementation methodology and developed algorithms can be extended and applied to other sectors, such as tourism, underwater archaeological sites, etc.

