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Celebrations at the National Archaeological
Museum in Athens

Athens 2023

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Introduction, or before the Institute was established

Janusz Czebreszuk

We present to the readers the first issue of the Bulletin of the Polish Archaeological Institute at Athens (PAIA), which collects information about our activities from the beginning of PAIA's existence in 2019 until the end of 2022.

June 28, 2019, was crucial for us because it was the official date when the Ministry of Culture and Sports of the Hellenic Republic first recognized the PAIA as a „foreign archaeological school”. Nevertheless, the efforts to establish the PAIA have a much longer history, in which two stages can be distinguished: „Polish” and „Greek”. The first efforts to establish a Polish archaeological institute in Athens date back to the 1990s and were made by two institutions: the Institute of Archaeology and Ethnology of the Polish Academy of Sciences (Prof. Krzysztof Nowicki) and the University of Warsaw (Prof. Kazimierz Lewartowski). In 1994, the Greek Government first consented to the establishment of the PAIA in Athens with Prof. Krzysztof Nowicki as Director. Unfortunately, this was not followed by actions such as securing the financial foundations of this institution or establishing a headquarters in Athens. As a result, the creation of such institute remained without further development for many years.

The idea was revisited at the beginning of this century. In the years 2008 - 2009, renewed efforts were made to establish PAIA based on the initiative of Prof. Ewdoksia Papuci-Władyka from Jagiellonian University and Prof. Janusz Czebreszuk from Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań (AMU). Meetings began, first irregular and informal, then becoming periodic meetings of a central group, permanent members of which included professors: Ewdoksia Papuci-Władyka (Jagiellonian University), Krzysztof Nowicki (Institute of Archaeology and Ethnology of the Polish Academy of Sciences), Kazimierz Lewartowski (University of Warsaw), Janusz Czebreszuk (AMU) and Daniel Makowiecki (Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń). It was then that the idea of establishing a consortium with the aim of creating a Polish Archaeological Institute at Athens was hatched. The Consortium was established on February 27, 2012, and included the Institute of Archaeology and Ethnology of the Polish Academy of Sciences (with Prof. Krzysztof Nowicki as the institutional coordinator), the Polish Academy of Arts and Sciences in Kra-

cow, Jagiellonian University in Kraków, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań, Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw, Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń and the University of Warsaw.

The Consortium held talks regarding the establishment of an Institute in Athens with three Polish ministries, namely: the Ministry of Science and Higher Education, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Culture and Art. While all three ministries fully understood the Consortium's requests, these efforts brought no visible effects, apart from the growing knowledge of the legal complications associated with the creation of an institute. Subsequently, concepts of the organizational seat of the institute as, for example, in a unit of the Polish Academy of Sciences (2014) or a building of the former consulate in Athens (2016) came and went. The very idea of a consortium as a useful tool towards establishing an institute was also questioned, because such a group did not have legal personality.

In the first half of 2017, key consultations took place at the Ministry of Science and Higher Education. Deputy Minister, Prof. Łukasz Szumowski, pointed out that the only solution acceptable under Polish law was to create an institute as a unit within an existing scientific institution. Subsequently, this institution should sign an agreement with other interested parties regarding the support and use of the institute's resources. Such a scenario was accepted, although the question of the leading institution at which the PAIA would be established remained unanswered for several months. First, the consortium proposed the PAIA be established within the Institute of Archaeology and Ethnology of the Polish Academy of Sciences; however, this entity refused, citing financial restrictions. The same situation occurred with Jagiellonian University. Only the Rector of AMU, Prof. Andrzej Lesicki, took this risk and agreed for the PAIA to be a University Center of the Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań, which was established by the Order of the Rector on September 27, 2018.

From that moment, our efforts went to the second stage: „Greek”. Its main element was the preparation of an application to the Greek State Authorities for recognition of PAIA as what is known in Greek law

as “an archaeological foreign school in Athens”. Fortunately, the „Greek” stage lasted only a few months: from October 2018 to June 2019. The fact that all of the necessary approvals for the operation of the Institute in Greece were so quickly obtained is the sole merit of the PAIA’s Greek friends and cooperators. PAIA would especially like to thank the Minister of Culture and Sports, Lina Mendoni, and her colleagues from the Ministry, as well as all the members of the Central Archaeological Council of the Ministry of Culture and Sports.

We have had tremendous support from the AMU Staff at every stage of our activities, for which we thank you.

On the road that led to the establishment of PAIA, its founders have met many kind people. The following list includes many of them, but the author is deeply aware that not all of them are listed. Therefore, the author would like to thank those listed below and even more those whom he has omitted due to his own handicap.

List of thanks (alphabetic with functions performed by individual persons during their active support for the idea of establishing PAIA)

Prof. Polyxeni Adam-Veleni, Ministry of Culture and Sports

Prof. Stelios Andreou

Ambassador Anna Barbarzak

Dr. Konstantina Benissi, Ministry of Culture and Sports

Director Anna Budzanowska

Director of the Institute Archaeology and Ethnology PAS Prof. Andrzej Buko

Director of the Institute of History, AMU, Prof. Józef Dobosz

Director Juliusz Gałkowski

Deputy Prime Minister Dr. Jarosław Gowin

Deputy Minister Dr. Zdzisław Hensel

Dean of the Faculty of History, AMU, Prof. Kazimierz Ilski

Member of Parliament, Dr. Bartosz Józwiak

Rector of AMU, Prof. Bogumiła Kaniewska

Ambassador Michał Klinger

President of PAS, Prof. Michał Kleiber

Director of the Institute of Archaeology, AMU, Prof. Hanna Kóćka-Krenz

Dr. Eleni Korcka, Ministry of Culture and Sports

Dr. Elena Kountouri, Ministry of Culture and Sports

Minister Adam Kwiatkowski

Rector AMU Prof. Andrzej Lesicki

Ambassador Artur Lompart

Director of the Institute Archaeology and Ethnology PAS Prof. Jerzy Maik

Minister Lina Mendoni

Dean of the Faculty of Archaeology, AMU, Prof. Andrzej Michałowski

Vice-Rector AMU Prof. Ryszard Naskręcki

Dr. Eirene Poupaki, Ministry of Culture and Sports

Agnieszka Palacz MA, Quaestor of AMU

Deputy Minister Prof. Marek Ratajczak

Deputy Minister Prof. Sebastian Skuza

Deputy Minister Prof. Łukasz Szumowski

Deputy Minister Szymon Szykowski vel Sęk

Dr. Marcin Wysocki, Chancellor of AMU

The opening ceremony of the Polish Archaeological Institute at Athens

Janusz Czebreszuk

On October 26, 2021, the headquarters of PAIA was officially opened, thus inaugurating its normal activities. Formally, the Institute is a unit of AMU. It is a University Center reporting directly to the Rector. Nevertheless, PAIA is also recognized by the authorities of the Hellenic Republic as the official representative of all Polish archaeologists (referred to in Greek law as a „foreign school”). This was recognized by the Ministry of Culture and Sports on June 28, 2019.

Previously, on September 26, 2018, AMU and

several other Polish academic institutions (Institute of Archaeology and Ethnology of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Jagiellonian University in Krakow, Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń, University of Rzeszów and the University of Warsaw) signed an agreement on cooperation in research in Greece and co-organizing PAIA. The University of Wrocław joined this agreement in 2020. Procedures for including another entity, the University of Gdańsk, are currently underway. With their completion, PAIA will be managed by AMU and seven other scientific institutions from Poland.



Fig. 1. Entrance to the building where PAIA is located on the ground floor. The window on the right belongs to the Institute. Before the opening ceremony, part of the front wall of the PAIA was cleaned of graffiti. It is now the only such fragment of wall on the entire street. In front of the entrance, from the left, Prof. Andrzej Pelisiak (University of Rzeszów), Beata Kukiel-Vraila, MA (AMU), Dr. Jakub Niebieszczański (AMU) and Cezary Bahyrycz MA (AMU). Photo by J. Czebreszuk.

The ceremonial opening of the PAIA symbolically ended the stage of launching this institution, which consisted of many tasks. The first was the development of a model of inter-institutional cooperation in Poland in the form of the above-mentioned agreement. Subsequently, the procedure of obtaining special legal status for PAIA in Greece was carried out (i.e., recognition of PAIA as a “foreign school”). This paved the way AMU to purchase real estate for the seat of the institute in Athens (an apartment at 7 Dionisiou Egnitou Street was chosen, see Fig. 1), which was then adapted to the needs of PAIA members (renovation works) and equipped with furniture and other equipment. All these activities coincided with a very difficult stage of the pandemic, which radically complicated the implementation of these tasks which were themselves not easy by their very nature.

The grand opening took place in Athens in two locations: the PAIA headquarters and at the National Archaeological Museum in Athens. The co-organizers of the ceremony, in addition to AMU, were the Embassy of the Republic of Poland in Athens and other members of the above-mentioned agreement.

On October 26, 2021, a meeting took place in the morning at the PAIA headquarters, in a small group due not only to pandemic restrictions but also the limited size of the PAIA seat (Fig. 2). During the ceremony, an official cooperation agreement between the

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Poland and the University of Adam Mickiewicz in Poznań was signed by the then Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Szymon Szynkowski vel Sęk, and the AMU Rector, Prof. Bogumiła Kaniewska. Then, a cooperation agreement between the French School in Athens and AMU was signed by Director Prof. Veronique Chankowski and Rector Prof. Bogumiła Kaniewska. In both agreements, the implementing entity on behalf of AMU was PAIA. During the ceremony at the seat of the institute, Deputy Minister Szymon Szynkowski vel Sęk decorated Prof. Georgia Kokkorou-Alevra, Professor of Archaeology at the University of Athens, with the Knight’s Cross of the Order of Merit of the Republic of Poland for outstanding achievements in cooperation with Polish archaeologists.

Then, at noon, the venue of the ceremony moved to the premises of the National Archaeological Museum in Athens. The main part of the ceremony took place in this extremely prestigious location – one of the most important archaeological museums in the world. Also here, the number of invited guests was drastically limited due to pandemic restrictions. The main speakers were: Deputy Minister Szymon Szynkowski vel Sęk, Secretary General of the Ministry of Culture and Sports of the Republic of Greece Georgios Didaskalou, the Rector of AMU Prof. Bogumiła Kaniewska and the Director of PAIA Prof. Janusz Czebreszuk. Among those present were the Polish Ambassador to Greece, Artur Lompart; the Polish Ambassador to Cyprus, Irena



Fig. 2. October 26, 2021. Morning celebrations at PAIA headquarters. In the first row, from left to right: Prof. Georgia Kokkorou-Alevra, Rector of AMU Prof. Bogumiła Kaniewska and Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Szymon Szynkowski vel Sęk. © Embassy of the Republic of Poland in Athens.



Fig. 3. Celebrations at the National Archaeological Museum in Athens. Deputy Minister Szymon Szykowski vel Sęk speaks.
© Embassy of the Republic of Poland in Athens.

Lichnerowicz-Augustyn; former Rector of AMU, Prof. Andrzej Lesicki; Vice-Rector of AMU, Prof. Rafał Witkowski; Vice-Rector of the Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń, Prof. Wojciech Wysota; Vice-Rector of the University of Rzeszów, Prof. Paweł Grata; Deputy Director of the PAIA, Prof. Ewdoksia Papuci-Władyka; Chairman of the PAIA Academic Council, Prof. Kazimierz Lewartowski; as well as Deans and Vice-Deans of the faculties of the universities that co-created the PAIA (including the Dean of the Faculty of Archaeology of AMU, Prof. Andrzej Michałowski), members of the Partners Council and the Academic Council of the PAIA and many friends of PAIA from Greece and other foreign schools/institutes in Athens (currently 19 countries have established scientific institutions in Athens).

After the official ceremony, the participants moved to the museum atrium where an exhibition entitled „Philhellenism and prehistoric and classical archaeology of Greece in Polish research” was prepared consisting of 25 posters on folding frames (rool-ups). The exhibition was the result of the collaborative efforts of researchers from academic institutions that organize PAIA (Fig. 4). Refreshments were also prepared and available for the participants.

To allow as many guests as possible to visit the headquarters (within the confines of pandemic restrictions), it was opened to a larger audience in the afternoon. The headquarters consists of one large room that will serve as a library (shelves are waiting for books!) as well as a place for organizing seminar meetings (Fig. 2). In addition, there are 3 guest rooms that can accommodate up to 5 people at the same time.

There is also a kitchen, toilet and bathroom. This infrastructure will serve PAIA members and facilitate their research in the museums and libraries of Athens and throughout Greece.

Thanks to the establishment of the Institute, Polish archaeologists have gained the right to conduct independent field research projects in Greece, including excavations. The PAIA also functions as a center promoting Polish science and culture in Greece. This purpose is served, among others, by the agreements signed between AMU and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the French School in Athens on the opening day of the Institute.



Fig. 4. Visiting the poster exhibition. From the left: Prof. Marzena Szmyt (AMU and Archaeological Museum of Poznań); Prof. Janusz Czebreszuk (AMU), Vice-Rector of the Nicolaus Copernicus University, Prof. Wojciech Wysota; Deputy Minister Szymon Szykowski vel Sęk; Rector of AMU, Prof. Bogumiła Kaniewska; Prof. Ewdoksia Papuci-Władyka (Jagiellonian University); and Prof. Anna-Vasiliki Karapanagiotou (Director of the National Archaeological Museum in Athens). © Embassy of the Republic of Poland in Athens.

The First Annual Meeting of the Polish Archaeological Institute at Athens (Embassy of the Republic of Poland in Athens, May 19, 2022)

Ewdoksia Papuci-Władyka, Janusz Czebreszuk

On May 19, 2022, the 1st Annual Meeting of PAIA took place. Such meetings are annual events organized by every foreign school in Athens that are dedicated to the presentation of all organizational and cultural activities and research achievements in the previous year. Because this was the first Annual Meeting for PAIA, the period from the founding of the institute to the end of 2021 was reported. Courtesy of the Ambassador of the Republic of Poland in Athens, Artur Lompart, the meeting took place at the Polish Embassy. The meeting was chaired by Prof. Kazimierz Lewartowski, Chairman of the PAIA Academic Council.

At the beginning, the participants of the meeting were greeted by the host of the Embassy, Ambassador Artur Lompart (Fig. 1). Then, the Director of PAIA, Prof. Janusz Czebreszuk, presented a report on PAIA's activities up to the end of 2021. These were mainly achievements related to the organization of the institute, including obtaining administrative approvals, and managing renovations and purchasing the necessary equipment for the PAIA seat. Nevertheless, in the reported period, PAIA members also started statutory activities, including obtaining the first license for a field research project in the form of non-invasive prospections in the Anthemous River Valley in Central Macedonia.



Fig. 1. Speech by the Ambassador of the Republic of Poland in Greece, Mr. Artur Lompart.

The second part of the meeting was scientific in nature, during which three papers were presented. All were aimed at presenting the most important achievements of Polish researchers before PAIA was established, because its existence is a key turning point in the history of Polish research in the Aegean zone and it is worth presenting a general summary of the ending stage. The first paper was prepared by Prof. Ewdoksia Papuci-Władyka. It was entitled "Archaeology of Greece in Polish Research until 1989" and concerned the interests of Polish researchers (not only archaeologists) in the history of ancient Aegean from the Romantic period (i.e., beginning of the 19th century) to 1989 (i.e., until the end of the communist regime in Poland). Subsequently, Prof. Bartłomiej Lis presented a paper entitled "Polish research on the prehistory of the Aegean zone after 1989". It concerned Polish research in the Aegean zone covering the period from the beginning of prehistory to the turn of the Bronze and Iron Ages (beginning of the 1st millennium BC). At the end of this section, Prof. Ewdoksia Papuci-Władyka delivered a second paper, this time entitled "Polish classical research in the Aegean zone after 1989." In it, she presented the rich results of Polish projects covering various regions. In the discussion that followed, there was a unanimous reflection that these presentations highlight the impressive achievements Polish archaeologists to date and how these concern key substantive issues in Aegean archaeology. This discussion continued behind the scenes, during refreshments provided by the Embassy (Fig. 2).

The meeting was attended by Greek friends of PAIA and representatives of other foreign schools, including Konstantina Benissi, Director in the Ministry of Culture and Sports; Dr. Eirene Poupaki, Ministry of Culture



Fig. 2. Refreshments full of informal contacts.

and Sports; Prof. Veronique Chankowski, Director of the French School in Athens; Prof. Georgia Kokkorou-Aletras, Professor Emerita of Classical Archaeology of the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens; and Dr. Frederick Whitling, Assistant Director of the Swedish Institute at Athens.

PAIA would like to thank Ambassador Artur Lompart and our friends from the Embassy for all of their support, especially for the opportunity to organize our first Annual Meeting in the prestigious premises of the Polish Embassy in Athens.

Anthemous Valley Archaeological Project (AVAP). Settlement changes in the valley from the Neolithic to the beginning of the Iron Age

Janusz Czebreszuk, Jakub Niebieszczanski, Maria Pappa, Stelios Andreou, Konstantinos Vouvalidis, Iwona Hildebrandt-Radke, George Syrides and Panagiotis Tsourlos

The Anthemus Valley Archaeological Project (AVAP) is the first field project of PAIA. Approval for its implementation was issued by the Greek Ministry of Culture and Sports in 2019, and the stage reported here was implemented in from 2020 to 2022. Nevertheless, the activity of Polish archaeologists in this region dates back much longer. AVAP started in 2010 as a cooperation between the Ephorate of Antiquities of the Thessaloniki Region (EATHR) and the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki (AUTH) (Andreou et al. 2016). Adam Mickiewicz University of Poznań (AMU) participated from the start as the scientific partner of AUTH on the basis of a bilateral agreement between the two universities. On behalf of these three participants, the project was directed by Dr. Maria Pappa, Prof. Stelios Andreou and Prof. Janusz Czebreszuk, respectively. From 2019, it has been a PAIA project led by Prof. J. Czebreszuk, but in close cooperation with EATHR (Dr. Maria Pappa) and AUTH (where, in addition to archaeology – Prof. Stelios Andreou – cooperation was also extended to geomorphology – Prof. Konstantinos Vouvalidis).

The Anthemous Valley is located in the central part of Macedonia and covers an area of approximately 400 km². The river flows straight into the Gulf of Thessaloniki. The valley itself consists of two basins: the lower one, where the activities of the reported project were concentrated, and the upper one (Galatis-ta basin), as well as the transition and slope zones

(Fig. 1). In the northern part of the valley, on the Dro-palia stream – the largest tributary of the Anthemous – the Amalara settlement complex was located.

The settlement processes that took place in the analyzed valley until the beginning of the Iron Age (first half of the 1st millennium BC) were influenced by two main groups of factors: natural, especially changes in sea level, fluvial processes, tectonic movements and the activity of local inhabitants, of which the main effect was the transformation of the landscape resulting in particular in increased aggradation of the valley bottom. Various forms of settlement are observed throughout the period studied. Almost exclusively, settlements are known; there are no cemeteries, apart from one case of an Early Bronze Age burial ground at the Vasiliika Agia Paraskevi site (EATHR rescue research led by Dr. M. Pappa). A special form of sediments characterizes the Bronze Age, where the tell site-type (tombas) predominates. In addition, three types of Neolithic sites are recorded in the valley: tell sites with a very large area, those with point-like tell formations, and flat sites with shallow accumulations.

The cores and ¹⁴C dating obtained as a result of the project from the settlement in Vasiliika Kyparissi show that the Anthemous Valley was inhabited by the Early Neolithic (KYP1_388 Poz-158079 7740±60 BP, KYP2_480 Poz-159338 7460±50 BP, KYP2_532 Poz-158638 7230 BP). The dates come from two cores (KYP1 and KYP2) from the lowest cultural levels in

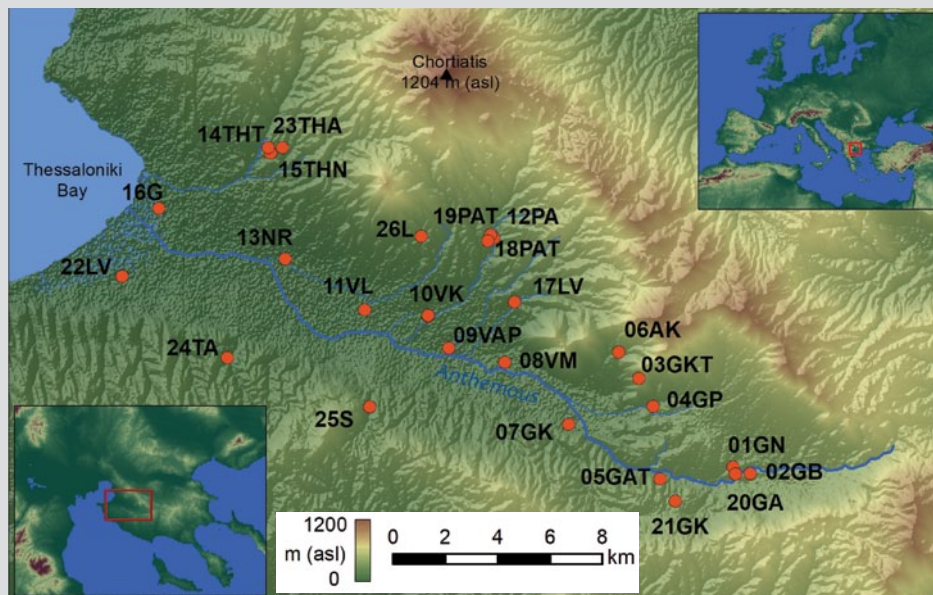


Fig. 1. Anthemous Valley in Northern Greece (Central Macedonia). Distribution of archaeological sites and main morphoforming elements: the extent of the delta and alluvial zones of the lower basin and the course of the active Anthemous fault. Explanation of site abbreviations: 01GN - Galatista Agia Paraskevi, 02GB - Galatista Agia Paraskevi Toumba, 03GKT - Galatista Karakoli, 04GP - Galatista Panikova Toumba, 05GAT - Galatista Agia Tetradi Toumba, 06AK - Agios Kyrikos Toumba, 07GK - Galarinos Kasteli, 08VM - Vasilika Metamorfofi Toumba, 09VAP - Vasilika Agia Paraskevi Toumba, 10VK - Vasilika Kyparissi, 11VL - Loutra Thermis, 12PA - Peristera Amalara Toumba, 13NR - Nea Raedestos Toumba, 14THT - Thermi Toumba, 15THN - Thermi Neolithic, 16G - Gona Toumba, 17LV - Vasilika, 18PAT - Peristera Amalara Trapeza, 19PAT - Peristera Amalara Table, 20GA - Galatista Trapeza, 21GK - Galatista Kasteli, 22L - Leivadi Toumba, 23THA - Thermi Trapeza, 24TA - Agia Paraskvevi Toumba Aggelaki, 25S - Sourotim and 26L - Lakkia Trapeza.

the settlement, which proves that the settlement was founded in the second half of the 7th millennium BC. Such dating is also confirmed by small fragments of pottery obtained from both cores at the sampling levels. In the Early Neolithic, this settlement was probably the only settled point in the valley.

By the Middle Neolithic, a multi-point settlement network was established. In addition to the settlement in Vasilika Kyparissi, evidence confirming this stage of prehistory was also obtained from Nea Raedestos, which dates to the middle of the 6th millennium BC. Such dating is also confirmed by ceramic materials collected from both sites. In addition, unequivocally Middle Neolithic pottery was recorded in the Neolithic settlement at Galatista (upper basin) and Thermi (valley slope zone). In the Late Neolithic (last half of the 6th and the first half of the 5th millennia BC) the settlement network continued unchanged.

Neolithic settlements took various forms. The settlement in Vasilika Kyparissi stands out in the Aegean zone; it has a large area (18 ha) and cultural layers reaching 6-7 m in depth, corresponding to tell standards. The settlement in Nea Raedestos (Niebieszczański et al. 2019) also probably had a classical tell character (deep cultural stratification on a small area). On the other hand, the remaining settlements did not create their own geomorphological form that would stand out in the landscape. Moreover, they were situated close to flowing water sources, on the slopes of terraces located directly above the floodplain, where the economic activity of the inhabitants was concentrated.

Data from the vicinity of the Gona site indicate that the beginning of alluvial processes in the valley dates to the Early Bronze Age, around 3000-2500 BC (Niebieszczański et al. 2023). In Nea Raedestos, this process began at a similar time and is seen in the RDST1 section III level that dates to the Early Bronze

Age (Niebieszczański et al. 2019a). These data correctly reflect the process by which the lower (coastal) part of the lower basin of the Anthemous Valley was slowly filled with alluvia.

In this context, there is no doubt that the long-term Neolithic settlement did not leave any stable traces in the landscape, especially in the morphology of the valley. In their activity, the oldest farmers used pre-Holocene soils or soils located in the floodplain of the valley (at its bottom). Moreover, most of the Early Bronze Age (second half of the 3rd and early 2nd millennium BC) tombs (in the lower Anthemous Basin these were: Gona, Nea Raedestos, Loutra Thermis, Vasilika Kyparissi, Vasilika Agia Paraskevi and Vasilika Metamorfofi) also formed in the landscape without fertile alluvial covers. Alluvia were recorded only at Gona and Nea Raedestos (Niebieszczański et al. 2019a; 2019b; 2023). These covers thus ended between Nea Raedestos and Loutra Thermis.

The data at our disposal indicate that this situation continued throughout the successive stages of prehistory: the Late Bronze Age, Early Iron Age, Archaic, Classical, Hellenistic and Roman periods. It is not until about the year AD 1000 (i.e., in the Byzantine period), that the range of alluvia extends, after which it significantly covers the bottom of the entire lower part of the Anthemous Valley. This is indicated by the data obtained from the cores around the tomb of Loutra Thermis, Vasilika Agia Paraskevi and Vasilika Metamorfofi.

Compared to the Neolithic stages, the settlement network of the Early Bronze Age was clearly denser because, in addition to the six sites mentioned above, there was also a tomb at Peristera Amalara (by the Dropalia stream), Galatista Agia Tetradi and Galatista Agia Paraskevi (both in the upper basin). In the Late Bronze Age (generally during the 2nd millennium BC),

the settlement network also consisted of nine, but not quite the same, *toumbas*, namely: Gona, Thermi, Nea Raedestos, Loutra Thermis, Peristera Amalara, Agios Kirikos, Galatista Panikova, Galatista Agia Tetradi and Galatista Agia Paraskevi. They also had a different arrangement in the landscape. A clearly smaller number of settlements is observed in the lower basin during the Late Bronze Age (only three compared to six in the Early Bronze Age). Although the Early Iron Age is the shortest of the studied stages (i.e., the first three centuries first millennium BC), it is represented by 10 sites, namely: Gona, Thermi Trapeza, Thermi Toumba, Nea Raedestos, Loutra Thermis, Vasilika Agia Paraskevi, Peristera Amalara Plateau, Peristera Amalara Trapeza, Galatista Panikova and Galatista Kasteli. This proves unequivocally that of the entire period under study, Early Iron Age settlement in the Anthemous Valley was the most intensive.

A very important factor shaping the settlement of the valley, especially in the long term, was tectonic activity. The authors have adopted two premises when reasoning on this question. The first: modern tectonic processes in this area were in progress by the 7th millennium BC (i.e., the beginning of permanent settlement in the valley). Second: the settlement of Vasilika Kyparissi was founded at the mouth of the Dropalia stream into the Anthemous River. The Anthemous is currently about 800 m to the south of the site. This observation reveals the southward migration of the riverbed following the direction of the Anthemous Fault. This means that over the last 8.1 thousand years, the riverbed has moved about 800 m to the south.

Our research shows that the settlement at Vasilika Kyparissi lasted continuously until the Early Bronze Age (ca. 2500 BC), when the process of forming a *toumba*-type settlement that had begun at the site was interrupted and the inhabitants moved to another place, probably Vasilika Agia Paraskevi's *toumba*. The reason may have been the fact that at that time (in the middle of the 3rd millennium BC) the bed of the Anthemous River was directly adjacent to this *toumba* (now it is about 200 m away). Thus, the speed of the

southward migration of the river can be determined. Between 6100 and 2500 BC (3600 years), the Anthemous moved about 600 m due to tectonic activity. Therefore, on average, the river would migrate about 17 m over every 100 years in this place. From 2500 BC until today (about 4500 years), the river migrated only 200 m, which means that the average movement over 100 years was slightly more than 4 m. These calculations show tectonic processes were clearly more dynamic in the earlier stages of the Holocene than in its more recent stage.

As a result of this project, it was also possible to determine the impact of the Holocene marine transgression on settlement in an example from the Gona site (Doani et al. 2021), located in the estuary zone of the river. The obtained cores and the dating of individual stratigraphic levels indicated the interruption of the settlement process as a result of the intrusion of the sea towards the land in the Early Bronze Age. Then, the processes of delta progradation re-stabilized the shoreline, allowing the return to settlement in the area. The time of maximum transgression and the beginning of increased deltaic activity of the rivers coincide with the research results on the Thessaloniki Plain on the other side of the Thessaloniki Gulf.

This project resulted in a comprehensive and detailed reconstruction of prehistoric settlement in the Anthemous Valley over a long period of time from the beginning of the Neolithic to the Early Iron Age. It was also possible to show the influence of various natural (sea level changes, tectonic activity) and cultural factors on changes in these processes. The authors are now at the stage of preparing further publications because the data acquired during this project continue to offer great cognitive potential.

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Report on 2022 season of the fieldwork project at the site of Mycenaean Pefkakia

Bartłomiej Lis, Anthi Batziou, Jakub Niebieszczanski, Tomasz Herbich, Robert Ryndziewicz

Introduction

The five-year (2022-2026) archaeological project at the site of Mycenaean Pefkakia is a collaboration between the PAIA and the Ephorate of Antiquities of Magnesia, co-directed by Anthi Batziou (Ephorate of Antiquities of Magnesia) and Bartłomiej Lis (Polish Academy of Sciences), with the assistance of Dimitris Agnoustiotis (Ephorate of Antiquities of Magnesia). Fieldwork at the site in 2022 focused on non-invasive investigations prior to the four excavation seasons planned from 2023 to 2026. The work was divided into two parts: geophysical survey and geoarchaeological coring.

Between July 4 and July 23, 2022, geophysical survey was conducted by a team from the Institute of Archaeology and Ethnology covering an area of ca. 6 hectares (ha). The survey was carried out by Tomasz Herbich and Robert Ryndziewicz, who were assisted by Zbigniew Narkiewicz and four students from AMU (Patrycja Białkowska, Mikołaj Kasprzak, Piotr Zeman and Oliwia Walczak).

Following the geophysical survey, and upon consideration of its preliminary results, 20 geoarchaeological cores were obtained by a team from AMU, led by Jakub Niebieszczanski, assisted by Cezary Bahyrycz, Piotr Majorek and Sebastian Teska. The drillings were conducted between September 15 and 27, 2022.

The main area under investigation is located south of a modern road running approximately E-W, with the site of Magoula located to the N (Fig. 1). The southern edge of this area is defined by a sharp rise of the terrain in the SE part, and the site of the sanctuary of the Mother of the Gods to the SW, where excavations carried out by A. Batziou revealed a Hellenistic cult area with Mycenaean levels below (Batziou forthcoming). Within this broad area measuring ca. 10 ha in size, to the NE there is also a site of recent systematic excavations that revealed extensive Mycenaean remains (Batziou, Efstathiou 2015) under a thick layer of Hellenistic accumulation that was, however, associated with little architecture. Over the last 5 years, this



Fig. 1. Plan of the area under investigation, with marked areas surveyed by geophysical survey (yellow polygons), locations of vibra-cores (red dots), and main areas excavated to date (red rectangles).

area was under a joint excavation by the Ephorate of Antiquities of Magnesia and the University of Thessaly. In addition, a small area close to the store rooms and laboratory of the Ephorate (No. 8 on Fig. 1) was also investigated in the current study.

Geophysical survey

The major challenge of investigating the Late Bronze Age (Mycenaean) remains is the substantial human activity in Hellenistic and later periods. Hellenistic habitation is related to the establishment of Demetrias, the capital of the Macedonian king, Demetrius I Poliorcetes, in that area in 293 BC. The center of the city with the palace of Demetrius is located at a short distance to the SW from the area under investigation. Previous geophysical work has been conducted in the core area close to the palace in Demetrias (Donati et al. 2017, fig. 9), and revealed a very clear layout of part of the Hellenistic city.

Under these circumstances, the two main aims of the current geophysical survey were to a) characterize the layout and density of architectural remains of the Hellenistic city that were expected close to the modern surface, and b) map the remains located beneath the Hellenistic layers, which according to the information deriving from excavations, should be located starting at a depth of 1 to 1.5 m.

To that end, the preferred method was Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR)¹ due to its depth of penetration and the ability to distinguish the depths of measured anomalies. Investigations with GPR revealed a clear layout of Hellenistic Demetrias, with a regular street network defining rectangular insulae with dimensions of ca. 50 x 107 m. Outlines of four streets running N-S are marked by their side walls and two streets with perpendicular E-W orientation are clearly visible on a time-slice representing a depth of ca. 65 cm (Fig. 2). In many places, outlines of the side walls can be identified at deeper levels, attesting to walls of substantial depth. Many of the insulae show dense concentrations of residential and probably also other structures. In terms of the density of architectural

¹ A Mala GX system equipped with a 450 MHz HDR shielded antenna was in use to obtain optimum compromise between depth of prospection and resolution. The measurements were carried out along parallel profiles 0.5 m apart with a 0.025 m sampling density 0.025 m. Recorded data were processed using Wave 1.8 by Gpr Software and transformed into time-slices to visualize a horizontal distribution of the summarised electromagnetic reflectivity at particular depth levels.

remains within the insulae, areas located in the N part of the investigated area (i.e., directly S of the modern road) show very few walls that follow the regular plan of a Hellenistic city. These are the lowest-lying areas of the site and, at least in the SE part, are located close to the Hellenistic city wall that encircles the entire city of Demetrias. This part of the wall was revealed during small rescue excavations conducted in 1987 by A. Batziou, and the NE edge of the area was identified in this study with GPR. Some blocks that most likely belong to this wall are still visible on the surface.

Apart from structures that can be associated with Hellenistic activity, several structures represented by anomalies in the GPR survey are located close to the current ground level and display a different orientation. Moreover, a structure comprised of several rectangular rooms in the S-most part of Area 2 is clearly laid out above one of the streets of Hellenistic Demetrias. Such structures are clearly post-Hellenistic in date and perhaps relate to the Roman phase of activity at the site, attested at a number of nearby excavations including those at the site of the Tavern.

Earlier pre-Hellenistic structures at the site were revealed by GPR only to a limited extent, showing that the method has limited penetration in local soil conditions at Pefkakia. Single linear anomalies are most frequent, and rarely comprise clearer structures that can be identified as buildings. One of the exceptions is a narrow rectangular structure, possibly with internal divisions, detected at a depth exceeding 2 m in the S part of Area 5 (Fig. 1), beneath the possible post-Hellenistic structure mentioned above. Interesting circular anomalies that extend to a considerable depth of ca. 2 m were revealed in the N part of Area 1, where there was little or no evidence for Hellenistic structures in the upper levels apart from the walls that defined the insula.

Two additional methods - magnetometry² and electrical resistivity³ – were applied in a complementary fashion and with different research questions in mind.

Magnetic survey revealed the same regular street

² A FM256 gradiometer by Geoscan Research was used at the site. Magnetic measurements were carried out with a resolution of 0.1nT. Sampling density was 8 measurements per m² (0.5 x 0.25m) The data was processed in Geoplot 4.0 software.

³ The twin-probe array was used for resistivity measurements, with traversing probes set 2 m apart. The survey recorded changes of apparent resistivity to a depth of approximately 3 m.

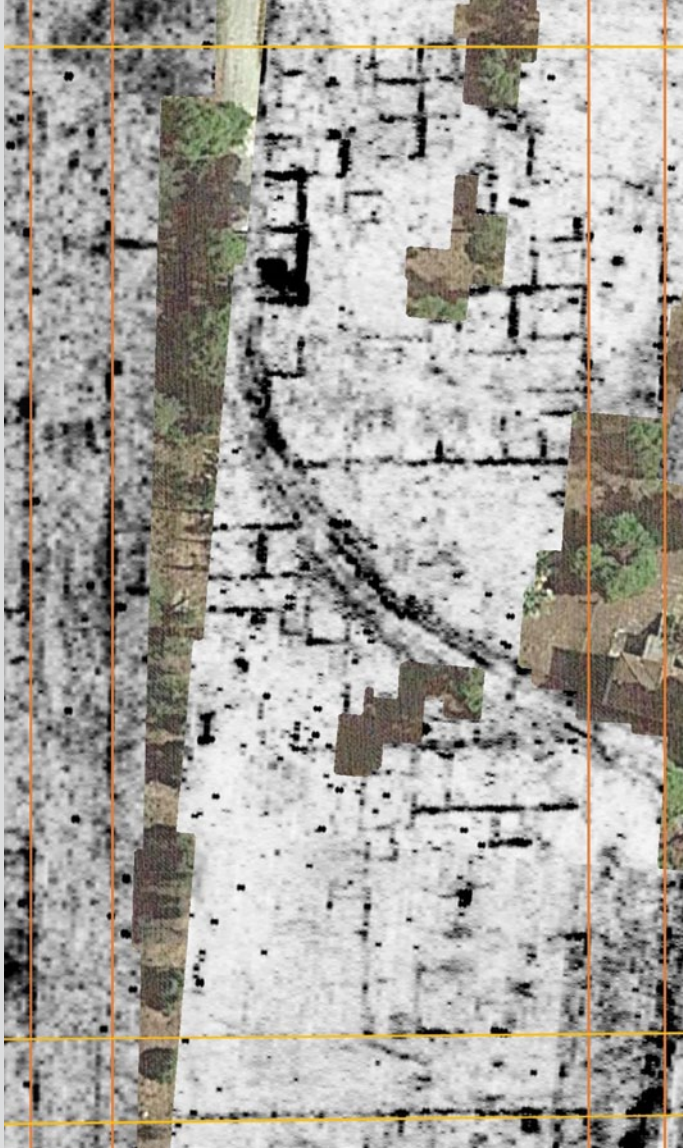


Fig. 2. Results of geophysical prospection with GPR. Time-slice at a depth of 65 cm from areas 5 and 2 showing a single insula with four streets.

grid in much of the covered area, however with little evidence for structures within the insulae. Importantly, at least two circular anomalies could be identified as possible kilns, due to their distinct characteristics.

Electrical resistivity survey conducted in the N part of Area 2 (Fig. 1) revealed a zone of higher resistivity that could correspond to a bedrock outcrop with its top located close to the surface, surrounded by deposits of distinctly low resistivity.

Geoarchaeological coring

Geoarchaeological coring at the site of Mycenaean Pefkakia was conducted to a) verify the stratigraphy of the site following the results of the geophysical survey, and b) obtain data for palaeogeographical reconstruction of the landscape during the Late Bronze Age.

Most of the cores from the investigated area were obtained using conventional augering equipment operated by hand. These were mostly related to the site area, where compacted and artifact-rich sediments were encountered. The vibra-coring method

was used when the occurrence of soft sediments of marine or marshy environments was anticipated. In total, 20 locations in Pefkakia were drilled, comprising of 5 vibracores (PEF_01-04 and PEF_07, marked with red dots on Fig. 1) and 15 conventional ones.

The stratigraphical coring of the site was guided by the position of anomalies identified via magnetometry and electrical resistivity that suggested the presence of pre-Hellenistic features. In all the cores, the topmost layer contained Hellenistic artifacts, mostly tiles and pottery fragments with numerous charcoal fragments throughout the sampled material. At some locations (i.e., PEF_08, PEF_12, PEF_15 and PEF_20), cultural layers belonging to the Late Bronze and perhaps the Middle Bronze Ages were registered based on associated small pieces of pottery beneath the Hellenistic deposits. The depth at which such layers were recorded varied from ca. 1.0 to 2.0 m. The last stratigraphical unit at each coring location was marked by bedrock consisting either of greenish chloritic schists or whitish weathered marbles.

To reconstruct the past local landscape, and in particular to verify earlier research on the marine transgression (Kambouroglou 1994) in the area and to obtain higher resolution of its maximal reach, five cores were obtained using the vibracoring method along a W-E transect (PEF_01; PEF_02; PEF_03; PEF_04 and PEF_07, Fig. 1). The first stratigraphical observations of the five vibracore profiles as well as two hand-drilled ones (PEF_08 and PEF_20) suggest that the sea penetrated much further inland both with respect to the current situation and as reconstructed by Kambouroglou (1994, Figs. 10-11). Moreover, based on cores from locations PEF_07, 08 and 20, it is very likely that at some point, a narrow stretch of sea water separated Magoula from the mainland. This episode is reflected by the presence of bluish-grey muds abundant in mollusks shells. Within the sediments, numerous charcoal fragments and pottery sherds, including examples dating to the Late Bronze Age, indicate that the transgression was accompanied by human activity. A marshy environment must have followed, which corresponds with the data of earlier geomorphological investigations. Preliminary interpretation based on the morphological and topographical observations suggests that the sea recessed from this area due to tectonic uplift, as there are no water courses that might have silted up the shallow intrusion of the sea. Above the marine and marshy units, a layer most likely dating to the Hellenistic period was encountered that was

abundant in pottery fragments and tiles, thus marking the terrestrial character of the environment at that time.

Further analyses of the obtained cores include

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Complementary studies of Neolithic pottery collected in the Mirabello region (East Crete) by the Vrokastro Survey (directed by B. Hayden and J. Moody), the Kavousi Survey (directed by D.C. Haggis) and the Gournia Survey (directed by L.V. Watrous)

Krzysztof Nowicki

This work is related to the author's previous research on the Neolithic period in the Mirabello region (Nowicki 2008) and the broader geographical context of the South Aegean (Nowicki 2014). The main aim of the present study is to re-evaluate the chronological sequence of Neolithic pottery collected by earlier surveys from the area south of the Bay of Mirabello that are often collectively attributed to the Final Neolithic (Hayden 2004; 2005; Haggis 2005; Watrous et al. 2012) (Fig. 1). This year, only two groups were preliminary studied (the Kavousi and Gournia surveys).

The chronology of the Neolithic period of Crete has been under continuous construction and reconstruction for at least two decades. The old system, with a vaguely characterized "Final" phase for the Neolithic period, as described most comprehensively by Vagnetti and Belli (1978), was updated and substantially enriched by the present author who added numerous new Neolithic sites to the gazetteer almost twenty years ago (Nowicki 2002). According to the new system proposed at that time – which followed Vagnetti's and Belli's general characteristic of the period – the

Final Neolithic started in the early fourth millennium BC and consisted of two very different phases (I and II). The first one (FN I) shows a strong continuation of the earlier Neolithic pottery tradition, but at the same time a dramatic change in settlement pattern, with the relocation of habitation sites to defensible places away from the coast. In contrast, the second phase (FN II) is marked by the introduction of very different pottery (with some links to regions east of Crete) and an unprecedented settlement pattern characterized by many sites founded initially along the coast and on defensible ridges, but with continuous expansion across the island. New elements of material culture, as well as settlement organization introduced in the FN II phase in Crete, indicate a level of social and economic organization more advanced than in earlier periods. Recently, new evidence was also presented to clarify the transition between the Late and Final Neolithic I periods (Nowicki 2022). The above proposed chronology took into account not only elements of material culture, but also historical circumstances reconstructed from the analysis of settlement positions in the landscape.

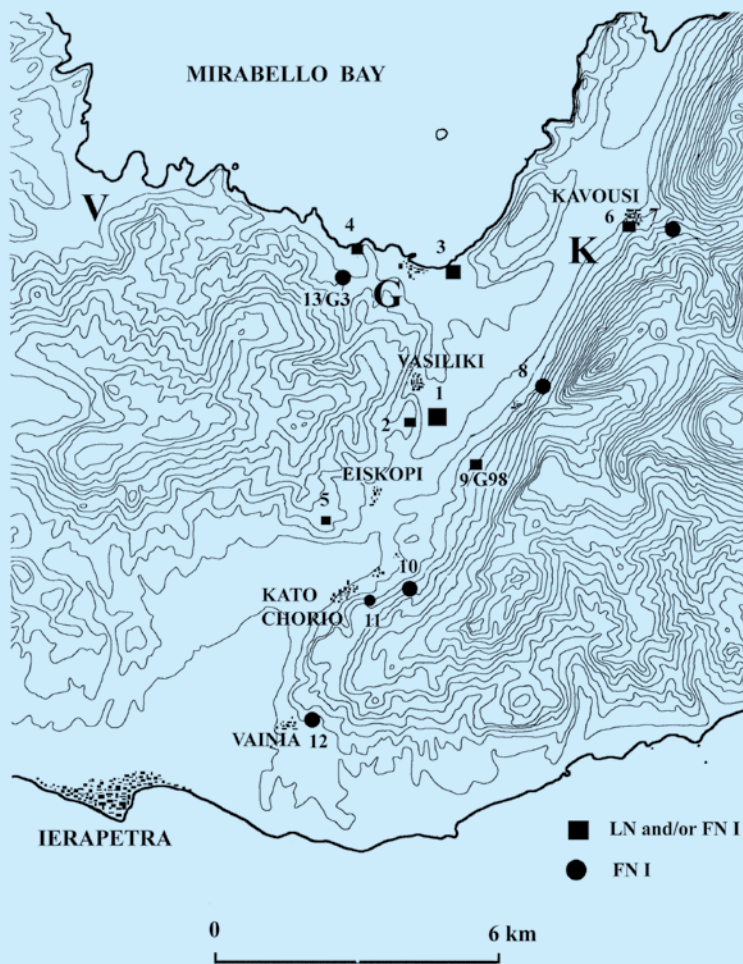


Fig. 1. Map of the Mirabello–Ierapetra region with the areas covered by the Vrokastro (V), Gournia (G) and Kavousi (K) Surveys. Neolithic sites: (1) Vasiliki Kefali, (2) Vasiliki Kefala, (3) Chalepa, (4) Gournia Sfoungaras, (5) Afroditi's Kefali, (6) Kavousi Village, (7) Azoria, (8) Katalimata, (9) Gournia Survey Site 98, (10) Pano Chorio, (11) Profitis Elias North Spur, (12) Vainia Stavromenos, (13) Gournia Survey Site 3.

A somewhat different chronological system was proposed by Tomkins (2007; 2008) who reanalyzed the pottery from the Neolithic strata at Knossos. Tomkins saw the Final Neolithic as a much longer period that began in the mid-fifth millennium and was divided into four phases (FN I–IV). Unfortunately, the number of pottery fragments illustrated for each phase was very limited and this has led to some confusion (Tomkins 2007). Additionally, Tomkins has been continuously changing his chronology and dating of individual

phases, and the most updated system (Tomkins 2018) is very different from that which he proposed in 2007.

The Neolithic pottery from the three surveys in the Mirabello region assessed in this study (stored in the INSTAP Study Center for East Crete in Pacheia Ammos) was collected and analyzed before the aforementioned chronological systems were proposed and so the dating and interpretation of this material were conducted according to the general and simplified understanding of the Final Neolithic as the ‘universal’ term for everything pre-EM I of that time. As a result, all or almost all Neolithic sites in the region were classified within the FN, though it was obvious that the pottery illustrated for these sites dated over a longer period, at least from the Late Neolithic (or even earlier) to the end of the Final Neolithic. Preliminary studies undertaken by the author in 2022 confirmed this observation. For example, most of the pottery from Site 3 in the Gournia Survey must be dated to the LN rather than FN period, or at the latest to the transition between these periods. A number of sherds exhibit fabrics and surface treatments known from examples recovered from the excavated part of Monastiraki-Katalimata (Fig. 2 and 3) and those collected from the surface of the unexcavated site at Gournia Sfoungaras. Similarly, a large part of the Neolithic deposit from Site 98 must be dated to pre-FN phases, although it seems to be mixed with FN pottery as well. The mixed character of the Neolithic deposit, with LN and FN pottery can also now be recognized at Site 24 of the Kavousi Survey, whereas pottery from Site 6 at Agios Adonios indicates pre-FN activity in addition to later episodes.

This work will continue in 2023, with a focus on the material from the Vrokastro survey, where the chronology of Neolithic sites seems to be even more complicated by their frequent reoccupation in later periods.



a



b

Fig. 2. Pottery from Gournia Survey Site 3 (a) and Katalimata (b).



a



b

Fig. 3. Potsherd from Gournia Survey Site 3 (a) and Katalimata (b).

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Supplementary topographic studies of the area in the immediate vicinity of two sites near Mesa Lasithi (Lasithi District, East Crete): Agioi Apostoloi and Vigla

Krzysztof Nowicki

This project addresses the topography of two of archaeological sites in the Lasithi Mountains (central Crete), located a short distance from the northeastern edge of the Lasithi Plateau, about 2 km east of the small village of Mesa Lasithi and 5 km east of Tzermiado, the capital of the region (Fig. 1:AA). Despite the immense importance of Vigla and Agioi Apostoloi for the understanding of settlement history in Bronze Age Crete, these sites have never been properly researched by other scholars. They were only mentioned and briefly described by J. Pendlebury and M.B. Money-Coutts in the 1930s (Pendlebury 1939, 384) and L.V. Watrous in the 1980s (Watrous 1982, 47). Detailed topographic studies at the sites themselves were carried out by the author between 1990 and 1993 with the encourage-

ment of Costis Davaras (Ephor of Antiquities for the Lasithi District at the time) (Nowicki 1996, 39–42). A brief examination of the pottery exposed on the surface provided more reliable dating and characters of both sites compared to those given by earlier scholars. The project initiated in 2022, and scheduled for 2023–24 (supported by Polish National Science Centre grant -NCN- 2020/39/B/HS3/00820), extends the previous research by covering a peripheral radius of up to 400 m surrounding the above-mentioned sites (Fig. 2).

Such topographic work, which has frequently been carried by the author around other archaeological sites, constitutes an essential element of broader studies aiming to reconstruct settlement patterns and changes from the Neolithic through the Early Iron Age



Fig. 1. Map of Central Crete with the Lasithi Mountains and the group of sites around Agioi Apostoloi (AA).

(as illustrated for example in Nowicki 2010; 2022). It also represents a continuation of the author’s long-lasting interest in the settlement history in the Lasithi Mountains, a subject which he has presented in a number of articles in the past (Nowicki 1987; 1995; 1996; 1999).

The main aim of this project is to add essential topographic features visible in the peripheral areas of the aforementioned sites to the existing map (1:5000) and the site plans (1:1000). Such features include rock outcrops, rock shelters, ravines, springs and other natural formations, but also man-made structures such as wells, cisterns, enclosures, and other stone-built constructions other than modern terrace walls. The above-mentioned natural elements may have influenced the location of auxiliary sites, communication routes, watch-points, possible ritual/cult places and, in general, likely had major impacts on the origins, economy and fate of two major local sites – Vigla and Agioi Apostoloi – in the upland zone of Lasithi, ca. 200 m above the plateau. On the other hand, the identification of prehistoric human-made constructions may help us to reconstruct the development of these sites during the Middle and Late Bronze Ages. The proposed topographic work will cover an area ca 1000 x 800 m around and between the sites of Vigla and Agioi Apostoloi (Fig. 2).

The main site within the researched area is situated immediately north of the chapel of Agioi Apostoloi (Fig. 3). The latter was built in the early nineteenth century near the old track that led via Samia, Aloida and Agios Ioannis towards Tapes and Lakkonia. The track itself may have followed the same route

that connected the Lasithi Plateau with the Mirabello region during prehistoric periods. It was probably not coincidental that an extensive Minoan settlement was situated here. The land around Agioi Apostoloi is characterized by wide terraces that were once cultivated but are now abandoned and partly covered with trees and bushes. Farther to the south rise the slopes of the highest mountain in this part of Lasithi – Katharo Tsivi – whereas a rocky land extends to the north with numerous outcrops and small valleys (lakkoi) that descend into the deep Potamies Valley. The land here is mostly covered with prickly oak trees. To the east is a rolling landscape, stretching along the lower slopes of Katharo Tsivi and above the Potamoi Valley. The landscape west of Agioi Apostoloi is characterized by the gentle hills of the eastern outskirts of the Lasithi Plateau, where Vigla Hill is the most dominant landmark between the plateau and the rolling country around the church.

The dating of the sites and the interpretation of the local settlement pattern and regional history here is based solely on surface material. None of the sites described below have ever been excavated, nor has any systematic survey yet been undertaken. The area seems to lie outside the survey carried out by Vance Watrous over 40 years ago (Watrous 1982). Comparative material for the dating of the sites comes from neighboring regions. The closest are excavated sites on the Lasithi Plateau, including Tzermiado Castello, Trapeza, Agios Haralambos and Psychro Cave (Pendlebury et al. 1937–39; Langford-Verstegen 2015). The mountainous LM IIIC settlement of Karfi is also useful in this respect, especially after a rich MM II deposit was discovered in 2008 (Wallace 2020). The author’s preliminary studies of the surface pottery from Agioi Apostoloi and Vigla took place (in the early 1990s) in situ, without moving the materials from within the borders of the sites. Unfortunately, however, the sites have been frequently visited by the local inhabitants of Mesa Lasithi and it is obvious that the largest and most characteristic potsherds have been relocated, as suggested by several concentrations of pottery fragments. Nevertheless, detailed studies of the distribution of pottery sherds allowed the approximate date range and a possible expansion and/or recession of the main settlement through the period of its existence to be proposed.

The settlement cluster of Agioi Apostoloi extends over an area ca. 180 by 150 m and flourished during the MM II and LM I periods. Numerous architectural

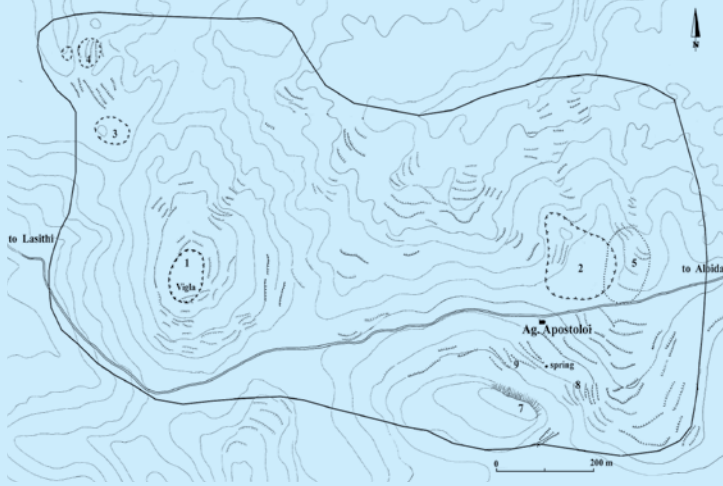


Fig. 2. Location of Vigla (1) and Agioi Apostoloi (2).

remains indicate the approximate borders of the settlement and character of its built structures. The origin of this settlement can be traced either to the late phase of the MM I or the early phase of MM II periods. So far there is no evidence that might indicate any activity at the site and in the surrounding area during the EM period. Settlement continued at the site through the LM I period and there was a limited occupation during the LM III A-B periods. A large number of Late Roman/Early Byzantine pottery visible on the surface in the eastern part of the site indicates an occupation episode between approximately the early fifth and the end of the sixth centuries AD.

The history and function of the much smaller hilltop site on Vigla (ca. 700 m west of Agioi Apostoloi) is somewhat different. The origin of the site probably dates to the MM I period, but it was occupied through the MM II–III periods as well. Less certain is its LM I history. Numerous fragments of large bull figurines may suggest a ritual function, but the site’s topographic characteristics also support a defensive purpose or at least its function as a watchtower. The history of the Agioi Apostoloi cluster, therefore, lasted less than a millennium, probably between 2000/1900 and 1250/1200 BC.

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These two sites must have been associated with “auxiliary” sites that may shed more light on the settlement history of the area briefly presented above. From a topographical point of view, the most promising is the rocky ridge south of Agioi Apostoloi that overlooks the area around both sites (Fig. 2:7). Its location is ideally elevated for the installation of a watchtower or a cult place. Immediately below is a small spring (flega) that may have been much richer in water during the periods when the settlement at Agioi Apostoloi was inhabited. Several stone-built structures identified along the northern and northeastern foothill of the ridge (Fig. 2:9) seem to have been related to Minoan activity rather than to later episodes. Some preliminary work in this area was done in 2022. To date, an important stone construction of MM II (and LM I?) date was identified and recorded on the summit of the ridge and several stone structures were identified in its northeast foothill. New elements of the fortification wall (that was first identified during studies in the early 1990s) were also recorded along the southern side of Agioi Apostoloi and preliminarily marked on the map. Work on these structures will continue during the 2023-24 seasons.



Fig. 3. Settlement of Agioi Apostoloi as seen from South (photo by K. Nowicki).

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Chipped-stone assemblages from survey of prehistoric sites Paradimi and Krovili (Thrace, Northern Greece). Preliminary report

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Introduction

This work presents first results of the study of chipped-stone finds collected during the archaeological survey at the Neolithic settlements of Paradimi and Krovili in Aegean Thrace. Both settlements are located in the province of Rhodope: the former to the southwest and the latter to the southeast of Komotini, which is the capital of the province (Fig. 1). Survey on both sites was carried out in 2020, within an ongoing project entitled “Mapping the early farmers in Aegean Thrace” (MapFarm)¹. Limited investigations were carried out in the past at both sites albeit with different methods, as will be briefly presented below.

Paradimi

The settlement at Paradimi belongs to the tell type of sites (Fig. 2). It was initially investigated by S. Kyriakidi and E. Pelekidi with a trial trench in 1929-1930 and was dated by pottery to the end of the Middle and to the Late Neolithic. In 1965, G. Bakalakis has undertaken stratigraphic excavations with a single trench uncovering 4.5 m thick deposits that confirmed the habitation of the settlement during the Late Neolithic and the Early Bronze Age (Bakalakis and Sakellariou 1981). These early excavations made Paradimi an eponym for the Neolithic in Aegean Thrace known as “Paradimi culture” (Matsas 2017). A new trench was



Fig. 2. The settlement at Paradimi.

opened in 1997 by D. Matsas and K. Gallis, but its excavations didn't progress significantly (Matsas 2003). In spite of the importance of Paradimi for investigations of the Neolithic period in Aegean Thrace, apart from pottery and other forms of portable materials (e.g. lithic tools, figurines), the excavations have provided little evidence for the architecture and intra-site organisation of the settlement.

Krovili

Neolithic settlement at Krovili is situated in the location known as Papa-Ampelia, close to the modern village of Krovili. It belongs to the tell type of sites (Fig. 3). The excavations have yet not to be done, but the site was investigated in 2004 with 6 borehole cores carried out by A. Ammerman and N. Efstratiou. According to surface pottery they have dated the site to the Middle Neolithic. Borehole cores revealed up to 4m thick archaeological deposits. The samples of charcoal found in drilling cores date the earliest habitation of the settlement to 6000 BC approximately and the later to 5400 BC (Ammerman et al. 2008), that is from the late phase of the Early Neolithic to the beginning of the Late Neolithic in Greece (Andreou et al. 1996: 538, Table 1). Systematic survey undertaken by the MapFarm project's team confirmed the later habitation of the settlement in the early phase of the Late Neolithic (5400 - 4900 BC).



Fig. 1. Geographic location of the study area.

¹see <https://mapfarm.he.duth.gr>



Fig. 3. Settlement at Krovili.

Raw material and chipped-stone artefacts

Several groups of flakable raw material was identified in analyzed chipped assemblages from both sites (group-number of raw material as in the tables 1, 2, 3): (1) green stone, (2) green jasper, (3) white quartz, (4) greenish quartz, (5) light-pink quartz, (6) grey translucent chalcedony, (7) light grey, translucent chalcedony, (8) light yellowish translucent chalcedony, (9) dark grey, translucent chalcedony, (10) blue-grey translucent chalcedony, (11) black non translucent chert, (12) black translucent chert, (13) dark brown translucent chert, (14) brown translucent chert, (15) brown stripped chert, (16) grey and greenish stripped non translucent chert, (17) yellow chert, (18) dark grey non translucent chert, (19) red non translucent chert,

(20) red-brown non translucent chert, (21) green-grey non translucent chert, (22) light grey non translucent chert, (23) light grey stripped non translucent chert, (24) grey non translucent chert, (25) green slightly translucent chert, (26) green non translucent chert, (27) stone pebble, (28) overheated undefined, (29) lithic undefined, (30) stone undefined.

Study of 367 lithic finds collected during the survey in 2020 has identified the following objects (Table 1): 28 natural pieces of raw material, 44 chunks with traces of flaking (made from green stone, greenish quartz, various kind of chalcedony and various cherts), 4 single platform blade cores (made from dark grey non translucent chert, grey non translucent chert), 5 single platform microcores (from light yellowish translucent chalcedony, black translucent chert, light grey, non translucent chert), 7 microcores with changed orientation of flaking (from grey translucent chalcedony, light grey translucent chalcedony, black translucent chert, dark brown translucent chert), 6 flake cores and their fragments (from light grey translucent chalcedony, dark brown translucent chert, dark grey non translucent chert, light grey, non translucent chert), 1 discoidal flake core from light grey translucent chalcedony, 14 flake cores with changed orientation of flaking (from grey translucent chalcedony, light grey, translucent chalcedony, black translucent chert, dark brown translucent chert, light grey non translucent chert), 5 flakes

CATEGORY OF ARTEFACTS	RAW MATERIAL						
	1	2	3-5	6-10	11-26	28-30	=
Natural pieces of raw material			3	8	17		28
Chunks with traces of flaking	1		4	18	19	2	44
Single platform blade core					3	1	4
Single platform microcore				3	2		5
Microcores with changed orientation of flaking				3	4		7
Flake cores and their fragments				1	3		6
Discoidal flake core				1			1
Flake cores with changed orientation of flaking				2	12		14
Flakes with +50 % cortical or natural surface					5		5
Flakes with -50 % cortical or natural surface				2			2
Unidirectional flakes			1	7	10	2	20
Multidirectional flakes				12	13		25
Fragments of flakes	1		4	77	51	10	143
Irregular blades and bladelets				4	2		6
Blades and bladelets from single platform blade cores				1	2		3
Crest blade of second series					1		1
Splintered pieces			1	6	6		13
Chips				1	2		3
Lithic tools	2	2		10	22	1	37
LITHICS SUM	4	2	13	156	176	16	367

Table 1. Krovili. Lithic chipped assemblage. 1 – green stone; 2 – green jasper, 3-5 – quartz; 6-10 – chalcedony; 11-26 – cherts; 28-30 – undefined.

CATEGORY OF ARTEFACTS	RAW MATERIAL												
	1	2	7	8	16	20	21	22	23	24	29	=	
Axes	2	2			1		1	1					7
Flake end-scrapers			1					2	1				4
Blade end-scrapers				2			1	3					6
Truncated pieces								1					1
Perforators			1					1					2
Retouched flakes			4					6	1				11
Retouched blades			1								1		2
Backed bladelet						1							1
Retouched chunks				1				1					2
Jagged blade										1			1
SUM	2	2	7	3	1	1	2	15	2	1	1		37

Table 2. Krovili. Lithic tools. 1 – green stone; 2 – green jasper, 7-8 – chalcedony; 16-24 – cherts; 29 – undefined.

with >50 % cortical or natural surface (from white quartz, light grey, non translucent chert), 2 flakes with <50 % cortical or natural surface from light yellowish translucent chalcedony, 20 unidirectional flakes (from green jasper, various chalcedony, dark brown translucent chert, brown translucent chert, light grey, non translucent chert, green slightly translucent chert), 25 multidirectional flakes (from light grey, translucent chalcedony, light yellowish translucent chalcedony, dark brown translucent chert, brown translucent chert, light grey, non translucent chert, green slightly translucent chert), 143 fragments of flakes (green stone, white quartz, various chalcedony, various cherts), 6 irregular blades and bladelets (light grey, translucent chalcedony, light yellowish translucent chalcedony, dark brown translucent chert, light grey non translucent chert), 3 blades and bladelets from single platform blade cores (light grey translucent chalcedony, light grey non translucent chert), 1 crest blade of second series from light grey non translucent chert, 13 splintered pieces (from white quartz, grey translucent chalcedony, light grey translucent chalcedony, black non translucent chert, dark brown translucent chert, brown translucent chert, light grey, non translucent chert), 3 chips (from light yellowish translucent chalcedony, dark brown translucent chert), and 34 tools. This group of tools is comprised of (Table 2): 7 axes (from green stone, green jasper, grey and greenish stripped non translucent chert, green-grey non translucent chert, light grey non translucent chert), 4 flake end-scrapers (from light grey translucent chalcedony, light grey non translucent chert, light grey stripped non translucent chert), 6 blade end-scrapers (from light yellowish translucent chalcedony, green-grey non translucent chert, light grey non translucent chert), 1 truncated piece from light grey non translucent chert, 2 perforators (from light grey translucent chalcedony and light

grey non translucent chert), 11 retouched flakes (from light grey translucent chalcedony, light grey non translucent chert, light grey stripped non translucent chert), 2 retouched blades (from light grey translucent chalcedony and undefined raw material), 1 backed bladelet from red-brown non translucent chert, 2 retouched chunks (from light grey translucent chalcedony and light grey non translucent chert), and 1 jagged blade made from grey non translucent chert.

Survey carried out at the settlement of Paradimi produced 40 chipped-stone objects (Table 3): 2 natural pieces of raw material, 3 chunks with traces of flaking (from light grey, translucent chalcedony, red non translucent chert, light grey non translucent chert), 1 single platform blade core from black translucent chert, 1 single platform microblade core from light grey non translucent chert, 2 partly cortical flakes (from brown translucent chert and light grey, non translucent chert), 3 unidirectional flakes (from light yellowish translucent chalcedony, dark brown translucent chert), 5 multidirectional flakes (from light grey, translucent chalcedony and undefined raw material), 7 fragments of flakes (from white quartz, light-pink quartz, dark brown translucent chert, light grey stripped non translucent chert), 2 fragments of blades (from dark brown translucent chert, yellow chert), 3 splintered pieces (2 from white quartz, and 1 from undefined raw material), and 11 tools made from white quartz, light grey, translucent chalcedony, green-grey non translucent chert, light grey, non translucent chert.

Final remarks

Archaeological excavations carried out at Paradimi reveal remains of various chronological periods (Bakalakis and Sakellariou 1981), while drilling cores at Krovili testify to the habitation from the late Early Neolithic to the early Late Neolithic (Ammerman et

al. 2008). Analyzed chipped-stone assemblages from both sites presented in this work, were collected from surface during the systematic archaeological survey undertaken at these sites in 2020, within the MapFarm project. Multiphase habitation of both sites, testified by archaeological investigations in the past, imply that chipped-stone assemblages collected in recent survey may not be homogenous as they may contain material from different periods of prehistory including various phases of the Neolithic and the Bronze Age. It should be noted that chipped-stone artefacts of all typological groups, from both sites, found more or less similar analogues on other sites from northern Greece (e.g. Bakalakis and Sakellariou 1981; Darcque et al. 2011; Dixon 2003; Efstratiou et al. 1998; Kourtessi-Philippakis 2009; Lespez et al. 2013; Skourtopoulou 1998; Tringham 2003). Regarding raw materials, all types of lithics identified in material from both sites are of local and regional provenience. In this respect, the area of Petrota which is not far from Paradimi and Krovili was probably important source of raw material for the manufacture of chipped-stone tools (Ammerman et al. 2008; Barbieri et al. 2001; Efstratiou and Ammerman 2004; Fotiadis et al. 2003; Kakavakis 2015, 38, 39; Kiliadis et al. 2006; Michailidou et al. 2020). This tendencies to use local lithic raw material is also clearly visible in assemblages from other sites in Aegean Thrace and Macedonia (Dimitriadis and Skourtopoulou 2001;

2003; Efstratiou et al. 1998; Kakavakis 2015, Fig. 1, 37; Sørensen 2010, 164). In the assemblages from Paradimi and Krovili collected during the 2020 archaeological surface survey, artefacts made of obsidian and “Balkan honey waxy flint” were not found. However, obsidian artefacts are reported in excavated material from Paradimi (Bakalakis and Sakellariou 1981, Taf. 4b:1; 6a: 1, 10), although “Balkan flint” did not. It should be underlined though that in this publication terms “flint” and “silex” were used interchangeably to describe the same artefacts, without further detailing the type of lithics used to make them (e.g. see descriptions of “Tafels” and information in “Katalog der Funde”, Bakalakis and Sakellariou 1981).

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	CATEGORY OF ARTEFACTS	3-5	7-8	12-23	29	=
Chipped artefacts	Natural pieces of raw material	1		1		2
	Chunks with traces of flaking		1	2		3
	Single platform blade core			1		1
	Single platform microblade core			1		1
	+50 % cortical flakes			1		1
	-50 % cortical flakes			1		1
	Unidirectional flakes		1	1	1	3
	Multidirectional flakes		1		4	5
	Fragments of flakes	2		3	2	7
	Fragments of blades			2		2
	Splintered pieces	2			1	3
	Lithic Tools	7	2	2		11
	SUM	12	5	15	8	40

Table 3. Paradimi. Composition of lithic artefacts. 3-5 – quartz, 7-8 – chalcedony, 12-23 – chert; 29 – undefined

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Regional Networks and Local Recipes for Complexity: A new PASIFIC project on Middle Bronze Age pottery with the help of the PAIA

Chris Hale

With the support of PAIA, the PASIFIC Programme project titled Regional Networks and Local Recipes for Complexity (RENLORC) began activities in April 2022. RENLORC is hosted by the Institute of Archaeology and Ethnology, Polish Academy of Sciences, and is funded through the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the Marie

Skłodowska-Curie grant agreement No. 847639 and by the Polish Ministry of Education and Science.

RENLORC examines emerging social complexity in central Greece during the Middle Bronze Age (MBA) and the early Late Bronze Age (LBA) (ca. 2100–1550 BCE) using a multi-scale interdisciplinary analytical examination of pottery production, consumption and



Fig. 1. Selecting samples from Eutresis stored with the Archaeological Museum of Thebes (Ephorate of Antiquities of Boeotia, Hellenic Ministry of Culture and Sports)

distribution. A combination of ceramic thin section petrography, Instrumental Neutron Activation Analysis (INAA), direct digital radiography and Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) is used to identify different potting communities of practice operating within central Greece through an investigation of fabric composition and provenance, pigment recipes, forming techniques, and firing techniques. By tracking the diachronic and spatial distribution of products from these communities, along with the distribution of imports from outside of the region, it will be possible to gain an understanding of shifting networks of interaction that operated at various scales.

RENLORC is an ambitious project, with aims to analyze over 600 new samples collected from throughout central Greece. This represents the largest program of its type ever conducted for the MBA and LBA periods in the region. As Bronze Age central Greece is a particularly under-studied region, such a dataset has the potential to add a much-needed perspective on inter-regional Aegean networks. Ultimately, any changes to pottery production, consumption, and distribution patterns will provide insight into changes in the regional economy, the centralization of power, connections to the wider Aegean, and to conceptions of identity as these products were consumed by any emerging elite.

PAIA has been instrumental in supporting RENLORC this year. The Institute facilitated coordination with numerous Ephorates to visit five museums or

storehouses in Greece and select samples for analysis, including at Eretria, Lamia, Volos, Delphi and Thebes (Fig. 1).

PAIA further assisted RENLORC by submitting seven permit requests to the Hellenic Ministry of Culture and Sports for destructive analysis (all of which have already been granted). Finally, the PAIA helped to facilitate three short periods of fieldwork where 603 samples from the sites of Pefkakia-Magoula, Ayia Paraskevi, Lianokhladi, Mitrou, Kirrha, Krisa, Distomo (Fig. 2), Eutresis, Eleon and Lefkandi were collected.

Without help from PAIA (in particular, Beata Kukiel-Vraila), conducting such a complex project involving coordination with five different Ephorates would be an impossible task. That all these requests have been approved and all fieldwork has been conducted without issue is a testament to PAIA's hard work and professionalism in their support of Polish-based research in Greece. The author thanks the Institute and its staff whole-heartedly and look forward to 2023 when much of this data will start to yield important insights. In addition, that author also thanks the hard-working staff at the Hellenic Ministry of Culture and Sports and at the various Ephorates who have helped facilitate such an expansive project.

Further information about RENLORC and the PASIFIC Programme can be found at <https://pasific.pan.pl/christopher-hale/>



Fig. 2. Selecting samples from Distomo stored with the Archaeological Museum of Distomo (Ephorate of Antiquities of Boeotia, Hellenic Ministry of Culture and Sports)

Dr. Christopher Hale
Marie Skłodowska-Curie PASIFIC Fellow
Institute of Archaeology and Ethnology, Polish Academy of Sciences

Inside the mind of a Greek hoplite: Archaic Peloponnesian shield-bands

Cezary Kucewicz

In autumn 2022, Dr. Cezary Kucewicz from the Faculty of History at the University of Gdańsk conducted a 3-week long research stay at the Archaeological Museum of Olympia. Dr. Kucewicz's work consisted of documenting the evidence of Peloponnesian bronze shield-bands. These bands, which date mostly to the

Archaic and Classical periods, consist of a bronze strip that runs across the inside of a hoplite's shield rim, forming part of the central loop (porpax) through which a warrior thrust his left arm to hold the shield in place (Fig. 1). The strips were often adorned with elaborate decorations which took the form of five to eight small relief panels (metopes) depicting scenes drawn from mythology, such as Achilles' pursuit of Troilus or the rape of Cassandra (Figs. 2 & 3), or scenes from the everyday lives of Greek warriors, including departures from home, arming and horsemen with squires. The small size of the metopes (ca. 5–7 cm in width) and their peculiar placement on the inside of the shield imply that the bands were normally visible only to the warrior holding the shield, providing a unique source of pictures and stories which held special significance in the exclusive context of the experience of war.

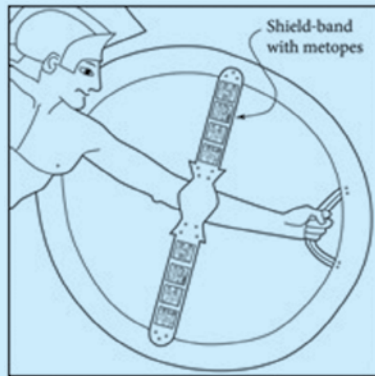


Fig. 1. Hoplite with a shield-band. Drawing taken from Carpenter (2015).



Fig. 2. Shield-band metope: Achilles ambushing Troilus. Drawing taken from Carpenter (2015).



Fig. 3. Shield-band metope: Rape of Cassandra. Drawing taken from Carpenter (2015).

Archaic period (ca. 650–480 BC), consist of a bronze strip that runs across the inside of a hoplite's shield rim, forming part of the central loop (porpax) through which a warrior thrust his left arm to hold the shield in place (Fig. 1). The strips were often adorned with elaborate decorations which took the form of five to eight small relief panels (metopes) depicting scenes drawn from mythology, such as Achilles' pursuit of Troilus or the rape of Cassandra (Figs. 2 & 3), or scenes from the everyday lives of Greek warriors, including departures from home, arming and horsemen with squires. The small size of the metopes (ca. 5–7 cm in width) and their peculiar placement on the inside of the shield imply that the bands were normally visible only to the warrior holding the shield, providing a unique source of pictures and stories which held special significance in the exclusive context of the experience of war.

This study formed part of an ongoing postdoctoral project funded by the National Science Centre in Poland (SONATA-16 2020/39/D/HS3/02179), entitled "Decorated hoplite shield-bands from the Peloponnese (700–450 BC)". The project aims to examine the relationship between artistic images in the context of war and the lived experience of combat in ancient Greece. As the Principal Investigator, Dr. Kucewicz documented all surviving evidence of decorated hop-

lite shield-bands and armbands from the Archaic and Classical evidence found in Ancient Olympia (Fig. 4). The work, coordinated and assisted by archaeologist Ms. Zaharoula Leventouri and conservator Mr. Panagiotis Kalpakos, consisted exclusively of non-invasive techniques, including taking measurements and high-



Fig. 4. Dr. Cezary Kucewicz at the Archaeological Museum of Olympia. Photo by Dr. Azzurra Scarci.



Fig. 5. The stadium at the archaeological site of Archaia Olympia. Photo by Dr. Cezary Kucewicz.

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Research report from Athens, Samos, Didyma and Miletus (June 1 to July 1, 2022)

Sławomir Bobola

As part of my PhD thesis, I took a one-month research trip to Athens, Samos, Didyma and Miletus in June 2022. Having stayed in the guest room of PAIA, I studied the collections of the libraries of the British School at Athens and the American School of Classical Studies. I also wrote the preliminary chapters of my doctoral dissertation entitled, “*Agalma in literary, epigraphic and archaeological sources, 8th to 5th century B.C.*”, which I am undertaking at the Doctoral School of Humanities at Jagiellonian University under the supervision of Prof. Lech Trzcionkowski.

My dissertation is dedicated to the Ancient Greek concept of *agalma*, which, at different periods of Greek history, designated all sorts of things, the most important of which included jewelry and votive gifts to so-called cult statues. A closer analysis of the semantic structure of the lexeme ἄγαλμα (*agalma*) in a synchronous perspective highlights two fundamental dimen-

sions of the concept, manifested in religious acts on the one hand and in visual culture on the other. The aim of my doctoral research is to frame these dimensions in a broader historical context, against the background of selected theories from the intersection of the anthropology of art and religion.

In the second part of my research trip taking place between June 23 and 28, 2022, I travelled to Samos, Didyma and Miletus (Fig. 1). On Samos, I visited Heraion to document the hypothetical locations of two sculptures from the Cheramyes’ *agalmata* group (Fig. 2) and photograph one of the sculptures included in this group that is currently located in the Archaeological Museum in Vathy on Samos (inv. no. K/KA ΕΠΚΑ/84/50). The PAIA helped me obtain the necessary permissions to carry out a photographic session both at Heraion and in the Archaeological Museum of Vathy, as well as those necessary for me to use

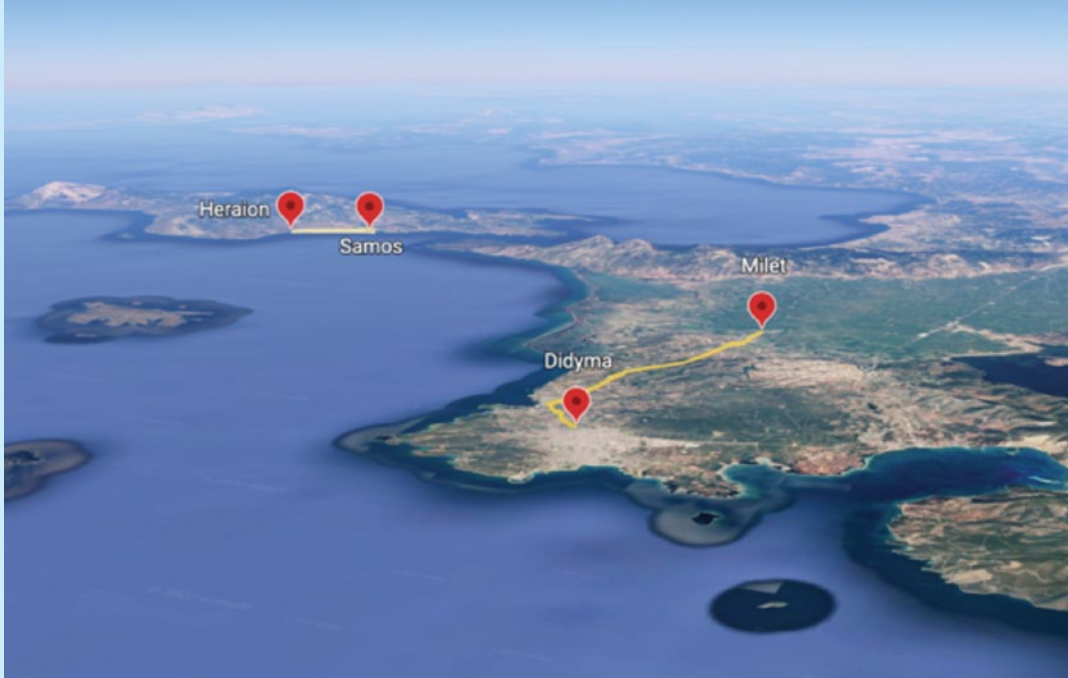


Fig. 1. The “sacred roads” from the Old Port at Samos to Heraion and from Miletus to Didyma seen from a bird’s eye view. Map data ©2023 Google.

of these photographs in my doctoral thesis. In Didyma, I documented the site of the discovery of the agalma of Chares and the agalmata of the sons of Orion at the site of the “sacred road” (Fig. 3) and photographed sculptures associated with this group that are currently located in the Archaeological Museum in Miletus.

I presented my research from Samos and Didyma at the international conference Sacred Places. Sacredness - Open to Dialogue or Closed to Changes?

(Gdańsk, October 13, 2022) in a presentation entitled “Agalma and ‘hierahodoi’ in Samos and Didyma”. I will also include a post-conference paper of the same title in a volume published by Brill later this year.

My research trip to Athens and then Samos, Didyma and Miletus was funded by the National Academic Exchange Agency’s “STER” programme supporting doctoral student mobility.



Fig. 2. Hypothetical location (according to A. Duplouy) of the original site of the Cheramytes’ agalmata group at the northern propylaea. Photo by S. Bobola © 2022.



Fig. 3. The “sacred road” in Didima, view from south to north, near the temple of Apollo. An olive orchard – the place where the agalma of Chares and agalmata of the sons of Orion were found – can be seen on the horizon. Photo by S. Bobola © 2022.

Studies in Roman autonomy and contemporary self-government

Emilia Twarowska-Antczak

The basic research problem was to define and characterize the relationship between Roman autonomy and contemporary self-government in terms of the responsibility of the Roman magistratus and their contemporary counterparts, with particular emphasis on the Mediterranean countries, including Greece (Figs. 1), Italy, France and Spain. Undoubtedly, from ancient times onwards, legal acts clearly defined and still define the tasks and responsibilities of a given, modern-times official. It should be emphasized that, in the Roman Empire - both its Western and Eastern parts - there was no concept of own tasks, let alone assigned to municipalities / colonies. Tasks aimed at satisfying the needs of the local community were assigned to specific authorities, i.e. magistratus. It was the authorities of the municipalities / colonies that had specific tasks to fulfil and that were responsible for failure to comply with them.

There is a relationship between the Roman autonomous system and the contemporary self-government system. The research undertaken in this way allowed for a detailed analysis of the paragraphs of the preserved Roman municipal/colonial laws and archaeological remains, including especially epigraphic and literary texts, documenting the activities of officials of the Roman state. Thus, they allowed for a comprehensive analysis of the responsibility of the Roman magistrates, and hence for broadening the knowledge about Roman officials and examining the principles of the responsibility of municipal officials for violations of law. I intended to prove that the system of official liability is designed to encourage them to exercise such

diligence, in the performance of their official duties, so that they do not subsequently have to bear financial and/or personal responsibility towards the city community. I argued that the introduction of these principles by municipal/colonial laws should therefore result in more thoughtful and reliable work of municipal officials, both in the east and west of the Empire. Going further, I tried to demonstrate that the contemporary concept of local government, dates back to the ancient era. Therefore, the overarching thesis of the research is to prove that - in terms of the responsibility of municipal officials - we can see the relationship between the Roman autonomous system and the contemporary self-government system in Mediterranean countries. I also analysed the current regulations regarding the conditions determining the official liability of “city administrators”, in terms of differences and similarities between these regulations and Roman law and practice.



Fig. 1. The author, in the course of visiting archaeological sites.

The Poster Exhibition: Philhellenism and Polish Research in Prehistoric and Classical Archaeology in Greece

Ewdoksia Papuci-Władyka

During the official opening of PAIA, which took place on October 26, 2021, we prepared concise information about the research carried out by Polish scientists in Greece and in the broadly understood Aegean and Greek zone of influence, including the Black Sea coast and Cyprus. From this idea was born the concept of an exhibition showing the wide geographical scope and substantive diversity of projects co-created by researchers from Poland. It comprised 19 posters on 25 roll-ups and was presented in an accessible way in three languages: English, Polish and Greek,

The first part of the exhibition had a historical character. It showed in brief the history of Polish-Greek relations until the Second World War and the achievements of various Polish researchers in the field of archaeology in Greece until 1989.

Two posters by Ewdoksia Papuci-Władyka recall the figures of Poles who fought in the Greek independence uprising of 1821, which led to the liberation of Greece from Ottoman rule, above all the heroes of the battles near Missolonghi. It is worth recalling that in the year of the opening of the exhibition, 200 years had passed since this historic moment, so this poster fit perfectly into the anniversary celebrations. The poster exhibits Zygmunt Mineyko, a participant of the Polish-Lithuanian January Uprising (1863-1864), who fled to Greece after the fall of the uprising. As an amateur archaeologist and numismatist, he was instrumental in the discovery of the sanctuary and oracle of Zeus at Dodona in Epirus. Mineyko was a hero of two homelands, Poland and Greece. Similarly, Jerzy Iwanow-Szajnowicz, the famous Agent No. 1, was another hero from the much later period of Second World War period. He has his statue in Thessaloniki.

The next poster, authored by Ewdoksia Papuci-Władyka and Kazimierz Lewartowski, comprises three parts and shows cases figures from Polish archaeology who greatly contributed to the emergence and development of this field in Poland. It begins with Prof. Piotr Bieńkowski. He founded the first Polish

department of classical archaeology at the Jagiellonian University in Kraków in 1897. Importantly, Poland did not exist as a European state at that time, because Prussia, Russia and Austria had partitioned it. Next,

PAIA

Polish Archaeological
Institute at Athens

POLISH-GREEK RELATIONS UNTIL THE SECOND WORLD WAR
ZWIĄZKI POLSKO-GRECKIE DO DRUGIEJ WOJNY ŚWIATOWEJ
ΟΙ ΠΟΛΩΝΟ-ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΕΣ ΣΧΕΣΕΙΣ ΜΕΧΡΙ ΤΟΝ ΔΕΥΤΕΡΟ
ΠΑΓΚΟΣΜΙΟ ΠΟΛΕΜΟ

The culture of ancient Greece for all of Europe was – and still is – a living heritage from which we draw liberally. Polish interests in ancient Greece began as early as the Middle Ages, which then grew stronger during the Renaissance as a result of the increasing knowledge of Greek language and Greek (and Roman) literature among the educated classes. Interest in antiquity, established in the era of the Enlightenment due to the archaeological and excavation works undertaken, was also felt in Poland. The first collections of antiquity, gathered by the aristocracy, such as the Czartoryski family, and rulers, such as King Stanisław August Poniatowski, began to appear. The heritage of ancient Greece was also strongly present in the era of Romanticism. At the end of the nineteenth and the beginning of the early twentieth centuries, in connection with the deepening of studies on antiquity and the dissemination of ancient Greek and Latin teaching in schools, there was a further increase in Greek influence on Polish literature. After the resumption of the Olympics, the first occasion of which took place at the rebuilt Panathenaic Stadium (with the participation of Polish engineer, Z. Mineyko, see below) in Athens in 1896, the interest of Polish authors of literature, music and visual arts in the subject of the Olympics grew. Greek influences – especially ancient ones – have subsequently appeared in Polish culture to this day.

Poles and Greeks share a special similarity with their fate being marked by the struggle for liberation from foreign rule. The European philhellens, as well as the Polish people who came to Greece to fight for the freedom of the Greeks under the banner of 'FOR YOUR AND OUR FREEDOM', contributed a beautiful page in the history of the Greek struggle for independence. Jan Nepomucen Dzierżawski fought in Messolonghi (Misoulunghi), and one of the strongholds was called Kociszówskimi. The Polish unit under the command of officer Franciszek Mierzejewski (Mirdzewski) took part in the battles in Peta near Arta; others fought and died in Naflio. Standing in Messolonghi in the local Heron (Heros) Park, a monument by Henryk Uziembło from Kraków was erected in their honor, and bears the inscription '1826. For Greece and Poland'. The greatest Polish philhellene was Prince Adam Czartoryski, who in 1826, while in Switzerland, raised funds and volunteers for the Greek uprising.

Fig. 1. Monument of Heron (Heros) Park
The monument of Heron, author Henryk Uziembło
Photo: M. Władyka

Fig. 2. Zygmunt Mineyko
Internet, public domain

Fig. 3. The ruins of the Sanctuary of Zeus in Dodona
Photo: M. Władyka

Fig. 4. Cases of Mineyko in Athens
Photo: Ewdoksia Papuci-Władyka

Fig. 5. Monument to Jerzy Iwanow-Szajnowicz in Thessaloniki
Photo: Kazimierz Lewartowski

Kultura starożytnej Grecji dla całej Europy była – i wciąż jest – żywym dziedzictwem, z którego czerpiemy obficie. Polskie zainteresowanie starożytną Grecją rozpoczęło się już w dobie średniowiecza, umacniały się w dobie odrodzenia wraz z coraz poważniejszą znajomością wódr warstw wykształconych greki i literatury greckiej (jak i rzymskiej). Zainteresowanie antyką zgromadzone w kręgu oświeceniści ze względu na rozwój prace archeologiczno-wykopalnicze nie ominęło Polski. Powstałe zaczęły gromadzić starożytności gromadzone prace artystyczne, jak np. Czartoryscy i władcy, np. król Stanisław August Poniatowski. Dziedzictwo antycznej Grecji było też silnie obecne w dobie romantyzmu. Pod koniec XIX i na początku XX w. w związku z pogłębianiem studiów nad antyką i wprowadzeniem nauczania starożytnej greki i łaciny w szkołach, nastąpiło kolejne nasilenie wplywów greckich w polskiej literaturze. Po wznowieniu olimpiady, z której pierwsza nowotzyna miała miejsce na obduowanym (z udziałem Z. Mineyko, por. niżej) stadionie w Atenach w r. 1896, wzrosło zainteresowanie polskimi twórcami literatury, muzyki i sztuk plastycznych tematyką związaną z grzykami olimpijskimi. Greckie wpływy – zwłaszcza antyczne – pojawiały się w polskiej kulturze do dziś.

Polaków z Grekami wiąże szczególne podobieństwo losów napaconych walkami o wyzwolenie spod obcego panowania. Wielki kartę w greckiej walkach o niepodległość zapisał europejski filhellonowie, ale także polscy, którzy przylżyli na greckie ziemie, by pod sztandarem „ZA WOLNOŚĆ WASZĄ I NASZĄ” walczyć o wolność Greków. W Messolonghi (Misoulunghi) walczył Jan Nepomucen Dzierżawski, a jeden z bastionów twierdzy nosił nazwę Kociszówskimi. Polscy oddział pod dowództwem oficera Franciszka Mierzejewskiego (Mirdzewskiego) brał udział w walkach w Peta k. Arty, inni walczyli i zginęli w Naflio. Stojeły w Messolonghi w miejscowym Heronie (Park Bohaterów) pomnik autorstwa Henryka Uziembło z Krakowa wzniesiony ku ich czci nosi napis „1826. Za Grecję i Polskę”. Największym polskim filhellinem był książę Adam Czartoryski, który w 1826 r. będąc w Szwajcarii zorganizował zbiórki funduszy i ochotników do powstania greckiego. Groby polskich żołnierzy na cmentarzu katolickim w Rethymno na Krecie przypominają o tych, którzy brali w udział w rosyjskiej armii carskiej, sami powstali w czasie zabójstwa wójnej ojczyzny na ziemi greckiej służąc w wielokrotniezmienianym kontyngencie stabilizacyjnym, strategicznym autonomicznym Krety.

Ο πολιτισμός της αρχαίας Ελλάδας για όλη τη Ευρώπη ήταν – και ακόμα είναι – μια ζωντανή κληρονομιά, η οποία μας εμπνέει βαθιά. Το ενδιαφέρον για την αρχαία Ελλάδα στην Πολωνία άρχισε να γίνετε πιο σημαντικό κατά την Αναγέννηση λόγω της όλο και μεγαλύτερης εξοικείωσης των Ελλήνων και της ελληνικής λογοτεχνίας (όπως επίσης και των Λατινικών) ανάμεσα στα τάξεις των μορφωμένων. Το ενδιαφέρον για την αρχαιότητα, θεμελιωμένο από την εποχή του Διαφωτισμού με την έναρξη των αρχαιολογικών ερευνών, ήταν παρόν και στην Πολωνία. Οι πρώτες συλλογές αρχαιοτήτων άρχισαν να δημιουργούνται από τους αριστοκράτες όπως από τους Czartoryski (Czartoryscy), και από ηγέτες, όπως ο βασιλιάς Stanisław August Poniatowski (Stanisław August Poniatowski). Η κληρονομιά της αρχαίας Ελλάδας είχε ιδιαίτερη παρουσία και στη εποχή του ρομαντισμού. Για την πόλη του 19^{ου} και στις αρχές του 20^{ου} αιώνα, εξίσως των πιο σοβαρότερων σπουδών στην αρχαιότητα, καθώς και της ευρείας διδασκαλίας των αρχαίων Ελλήνων και των Λατινικών στα σχολεία, οι ελληνικές επιρροές στην πολωνική λογοτεχνία έγιναν πιο ισχυρές. Μετά την αναβίωση των Ολυμπιακών Αγώνων, από τους οποίους οι πρώτοι σε απόλυτη εποχή διεξήχθησαν από ανακαινισμένο Παναθηναϊκό Στάδιο (ο Z. Mineyko ήταν από τους υπευθύνους της κατασκευής της) – (βλ. πιο κάτω) στην Αθήνα το 1896, οι Πολωνοί συγγραφείς, μουσικοί και ζωγράφοι έδειξαν μεγαλύτερο ενδιαφέρον για το θέμα των Ολυμπιακών Αγώνων. Τα ελληνικά επιρροές – κυρίως από τους φιλόλογους – εμφανίζονται στην πολωνική λογοτεχνία, τη μουσική και τις τέχνες πλαστικές, ιδιαίτερα σε θέματα ολυμπιακής. Τα ελληνικά επιρροές – ιδιαίτερα αρχαία – εμφανίζονται στην πολωνική κουλτούρα μέχρι σήμερα.

Οι Πολωνοί μοιράζονται με τους Έλληνες μια ιδιαιτερότητα ομοιότητα στην ιστορία τους, σε ότι αφορά τους απελευθερωτικούς τους αγώνες για απελευθέρωση του έθνους τους. Οι Ευρωπαίοι και οι Πολωνοί φιλόελληνες που ήρθαν στα ελληνικά εδάφη για να πολεμήσουν υπό τη σημαία «ΓΙΑ ΤΗ ΔΙΚΗ ΣΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΗ ΔΙΚΗ ΜΑΣ ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΙΑ» για την ελευθερία των Ελλήνων, έφτανε γρήγορα ένα όραμα κεντρικό στην ιστορία του ελληνικού απελευθερωτικού αγώνα. Στο Μεσολόγγι πολέμησε ο Jan Nepomucen Dzierżawski (Jan Nepomucenus Dzierżawski), και ένας από τους bastiones της πόλης ονομάστηκε Kociszówskimi. Πολωνοί στρατεύματα στο διοίκηση του Franciszka Mierzejewskiego (Franciszek Mierzejewski) συμμετείχαν σε μάχες κοντά στην Άρτα. Ο μεγαλύτερος Πολωνός φιλόελληνας ήταν ο πρίγκιπας Adam Czartoryski (Adam Czartoryski), ο οποίος το 1826 διοργάνωσε συλλογές χρημάτων και εθελοντών για την ελληνική επανάσταση. Οι τάφοι των Πολωνών στρατιωτών στο καθολικό νεκροταφείο του Ρεθύμνου στην Κρήτη μας θυμίζουν αυτούς που υπηρέτησαν στο ρωσικό ταξιαρχικό στρατό και, ενώ στερούσαν της δικής τους ελευθερίας πατρίδας, λόγω των διαταγμάτων που είχε υποστεί, συνάντησαν στο ελληνικό έδαφος στο στρατιωτικό αποθεματικό των μεγάλων ευρωπαϊκών δυνάμεων για τη σταθεροποίηση και την προστασία της αυτονομίας της Κρήτης.

the poster discussed three important researchers Kazimierz Majewski, Kazimierz Michałowski – who is often referred to as the creator of the ‘Polish school of Mediterranean archaeology in Warsaw’ – and Kazimierz Bulas – pupil of the famous Polish archaeologist, Prof. Piotr Bieńkowski. Maria Ludwika Bernhard, a student of Michałowski, continued Bieńkowski’s tradition in Kraków. Among many other researchers, Ludwika Press and Olga Hirsch-Dyckek are notable.

The second part of the exhibition presented the most recent research from the several last decades in the field of Aegean prehistory.

It began with three posters concerning Crete. The first concerned the research of the Institute of Archaeology and Ethnology of the Polish Academy of Sciences in the field of Greek prehistory conducted in mountain peak sanctuaries by Bogdan Rutkowski and Krzysztof Nowicki in the years 1978-2003. The second showed defensive sites in Crete in the Dark Ages (ca. 1200-900 BC) and research at the Katalimata and Monastiraki sites, presented by Krzysztof Nowicki from the same institute. The next poster, also by this researcher, familiarized viewers with the results of research on the final phase of the Neolithic in Crete.


The next two posters were entitled “25 years of Polish-Greek cooperation in prehistoric research” and presented two aspects of the cooperation of the Institute of Archaeology of the Jagiellonian University and the Polish Academy of Arts and Science in Kraków with various Greek institutions. On the Polish side, the spiritus movens was Prof. Janusz Kozłowski, and on the Greek was Adamantios Sampson, along with the participation of many other researchers, especially Małgorzata Kaczanowska. The first poster showed the outstanding achievements of this collaboration in the exploration of the Paleolithic caves at Klisoura in Argolis in the Peloponnese and Sarakenos in Boeotia. The second was devoted to research at the Mesolithic and Neolithic sites at Maroulas on the island of Kythnos, Kerame on the island of Ikaria and at the Mavropygi site in north-western Macedonia.

The next poster presented the first field research by PAIA researchers in Greece conducted under the auspices of our Institute in Athens. The archaeological project “Anthemous River Valley” conducted near Thessaloniki began several years previously in cooperation with the Director of the Institute, Janusz Czembreszuk from Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań,

Stelios Andreou from Aristotle University in Thessaloniki and Maria Papa of the Ephorate of Antiquities of Thessaloniki Region.

The project by Bartłomiej Lis concerns the site of Pefkaka near Volos and was presented in the next poster. This research started with the analysis of ceramics, and last year excavations began at this site in cooperation with the relevant Ephorate and the aegis of the PAIA.

The results of experimental archaeology were



ARCHAEOLOGY OF GREECE IN POLISH RESEARCH UNTIL 1989
ARCHEOLOGIA GRECJI W POLSKICH BADANIACH DO 1989
Η ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΙΑ ΣΤΗΝ ΠΟΛΩΝΙΚΗ ΕΡΕΥΝΑ ΜΕΧΡΙ ΤΟ 1989




Fig. 4. Ludwika Press
The Archive of the Faculty of Archaeology, University of Warsaw

Prof. G. Ludwika Press
Archaeologist, Wydział Archeologii Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego

En. G. Adamantios Sampson
Agapto tou Tzafarimou Agapothotou tou Psemetarion tou Herakleioi




Fig. 7. Olga Hirsch-Dyckek
The Archive of the Department of Classical Archaeology, Jagiellonian University in Kraków

Prof. J. Olga Hirsch-Dyckek
Archaeologist, Zakład Archeologii Klasycznej Instytutu Archeologii Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego

En. T. Dīmna Kiriakidēs
Agapto tou Iliou, Ksanthou Agapothotou tou Ierostation Agapothotou tou Herakleioi tou Agapothotou (Ierostation)

Ludwika Press (1922-2006)

L. Press, professor of the University of Warsaw, was primarily interested in Ancient Greece in her research activities. She was a co-author of the monumental history of 'Material Culture of Ancient Greece' edited by Majewski. The most important stream of her activity concerned the Bronze Age: she wrote an innovative work on Aegean architecture in iconography, dealt with Aegean architecture, medicine, state organisation in Minoan Crete, as well as the culture of the Cycladic islands in the Bronze Age. The fruit of these studies were monographs, numerous articles and popularisation works.

Olga Hirsch-Dyckek (1936-1993)

A Classical archaeologist at the Jagiellonian University, one of the first students of M.L. Bernhard, she obtained her doctorate on the basis of the thesis: 'The Issue of Greek Originals in the Sculptures of Ancient Krakow Collections' (in Polish). In the years 1965-1966 she participated in excavations in Palmyra in Syria, and Tell Atrih and Alexandria in Egypt. An expert on ancient sculptural works from Polish collections, she also devoted a lot of attention to the history of archaeology and collecting. In this respect, she recalled the figure of Z. Misiński (see poster Polish-Greek relations...). The last major topic she raised concerned the representations of children in ancient art. Her most important studies in this field include the publication: 'Les représentations des enfants sur les stèles funéraires attiques' (1983).

Ludwika Press (1922-2006)

Profesor Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego L. Press w swojej działalności badawczej była zainteresowana przede wszystkim Grecją starożytną. Była współautorką monumentalnej historii kultury materialnej starożytnej Grecji, najważniejszy nurt jej działalności dotyczył epoki brązu: napisała nowatorskie dzieło na temat architektury egejskiej w ikonografii, zajmowała się budownictwem, medycyną, organizacją państwa na Krecie minojskiej, kulturą Wysp Cyklickich; owocem tych badań były monografie, liczne artykuły oraz prace popularyzatorskie.

Olga Hirsch-Dyckek (1936-1993)

Archeolog klasyczny na Uniwersytecie Jagiellońskim, jedna z pierwszych uczennic M.L. Bernhard. Doktorat uzyskała na podstawie pracy „Zagadnienie oryginałów greckich w rzeźbach antycznych zbiorów krakowskich”. W latach 1965-1966 uczestniczyła w badaniach wykopaliskowych w Palmyrze, Tell Atrih i Aleksandrii. Znajomość antycznych dzieł rzeźbiarskich ze zbiorów polskich, sporo uwagi poświęciła również historii archeologii i kolekcjonerstwa, m.in. przegromiła postać Z. Misińskiego [por. plakat Związki...]. Ostatni większy temat podjęła przed nią dotyczący przedstawień dzieci w sztuce antycznej. Do jej ważniejszych opracowań z tego zakresu należy publikacja „Les représentations des enfants sur les stèles funéraires attiques” (1983).

Ludwika Press (1922-2006)

Οι ασθητικές του Πανεπιστημίου της Βαρσοβίας, η L. Press (Λουβίνα Πρέσς) στην ερευνητική δραστηριότητά της έδειξε ιδιαίτερη ενδιαφέρον για την αρχαία Ελλάδα. Ήταν από τους συνεργάτες της μεγαλειώδους ιστορίας του υλικού πολιτισμού της αρχαίας Ελλάδας, ο πιο σημαντικός τομέας της δραστηριότητάς της αφορούσε την εποχή του Χαλκού. Η L. Press έγραψε ένα πρωτότυπο έργο για την αρχιτεκτονική του Αιγαίου στην εποχή του Χαλκού, αλλά και στην αρχιτεκτονική, ιατρική και κρατική οργάνωση της Μινωικής Κρήτης και τον πολιτισμό των Κυκλάδων. Οι καρποί των ερευνών ήταν μονογραφίες, πολλά άρθρα και δημοφιλή έργα.

Olga Hirsch-Dyckek (1936-1993)

Η O. Hirsch-Dyckek (Όλγκα Χίρς-Ντίτσεκ) υπήρξε ομογενής αρχαιολόγος στο Πανεπιστήμιο Jagiellońskie (Jαγιαλλόνικα), μια από τις πρώτες φοιτήτριες της M.L. Bernhard. Πέρα το δόκτωράτο της έλαβα με τίτλο δoκτωρoστικής διατριβής «Το ζήτημα των ελληνικών πρωτοτύπων στα αρχαία αινιατά από τις συλλογές στην Κρακοβία». Τα έτη 1965-1966 έλαβε μέρος σε ανασκαφές στην Παλμύρα, το Ατρίχ (Ατρίχ) – το σημερινό Τέλλ Ατρίχ και την Αλεξάνδρεια στην Αίγυπτο. Η εμπειρία της έρευνας στην ιστορία της αρχαιολογίας και των συλλογών, μεταξύ άλλων έκανε ενδιαφέρουσα την εργασία της σχετικά με το πρόσωπο του Ζ. Μισίνσκι (βλ. αφίσσα Οι Ζωμένες...). Το τελευταίο θέμα με το οποίο ασχολήθηκε εντελώς ήταν οι απεικονίσεις των παιδιών στην αρχαία τέχνη. Στα σημαντικότερα έργα της γι' αυτό το θέμα ανήκει η δημοσίευση «Les représentations des enfants sur les stèles funéraires attiques» (1983).




Fig. 8. Attic red figure kylix of the Dīmna Kiriakidēs, before restoration, before a bathing naked woman (Dyckek), ca. 420-430 BC, collection of the Institute of Archaeology, Jagiellonian University in Kraków (Inv. no. 331)

Photo: J. Dīmna

Fig. 8. Αττική κόκκινη σκύλις του Δίμνα Κιριακίδη, πριν από την αποκατάσταση, πριν από το μπάνιο γυμνής γυναίκας (Dyckek), ca. 420-430 π.Χ., συλλογή Ινστιτούτου Αρχαιολογίας του Πανεπιστημίου Jagiellońskiego w Κρακοβίε (Inv. no. 331)

Photo: J. Dīmna

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1986 Budownictwo egejskie (Aegean Building), vol. 1. Wydawnictwa Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego, Warszawa.

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Autorki: Eudokija Papani-Whitby and Kazimierz Lewandowski

**ANTHEMOUS VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT (AVAP)
PROJEKT ARCHEOLOGICZNY „DOLINA RZĘKI ANTHEMOUS”
ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΙΚΟ ΕΡΕΥΝΗΤΙΚΟ ΠΡΟΓΡΑΜΜΑ «Η ΚΟΙΛΑΔΑ ΤΟΥ ΠΟΤΑΜΟΥ ΑΝΘΕΜΟΥΣ»**

The project, started out by the Epigraphic of Antiquities of Thessaloniki Region, the Aristotle University in Thessaloniki and the Polish Archaeological Institute at Athens (Faculty of Archaeology of the Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań), is led by Maria Paphos PhD, Stefan Andriani and Prof. Janusz Czebreszuk in cooperation with: Anna Nikolaidou PhD, Prof. Janina Hildebrand-Rada, Maria Kokkorou PhD, Maria Logothetou PhD, Maria Nikolaidou PhD, Prof. Konstantinos Vasilopoulos, Prof. Georgia Kokkorou, Prof. Paraskevi Tsoukala, Prof. Tomasz Goslar, Prof. Piotr Kubiak, Prof. Waldemar Szymanski and Prof. Eudokia Papanicolaou.



Fig. 1. Location of Anthemous Valley in Greece
Fig. 2. Delta Anthemous to the West
Fig. 3. Distribution of prehistoric settlements in the valley (from the Neolithic to the Early Iron Age)
Fig. 4. Anthropometric analysis of prehistoric pottery (red Neolithic to the end of the Bronze Age)
Fig. 5. Map of the valley showing the location of the Bronze Age settlement
Fig. 6. Map of the valley showing the location of the Early Iron Age settlement

The project was started in 2010 and is currently still being conducted. It is a geoarchaeological research which focuses on the study of settlement changes in the Anthemous river valley (Fig. 1) from the Middle Neolithic period to the beginning of the Iron Age (from the sixth to the beginning of the first millennium BC). Archaeological surveys, geophysical prospecting and datings (Fig. 2) for collection of cores for interdisciplinary analysis (14C, sedimentology, palynology or geochemistry), were all performed during the research. The aim of the project is to reconstruct the transformations of the local landscape, in particular to define the human's role in this process.

The Anthemous Valley (Fig. 1) is a closed geographical area, which has been intensively used by humans since the Middle Neolithic period (mid 6th millennium BC). A network of four settlements distributed evenly throughout the valley was reconstructed for this period (Fig. 3). At the beginning of the Bronze Age (ca. 3000 BC) the settlement process intensified and a new form of settlement appears: artificial hills (Fig. 4), which were created as a result of overlapping successive phases of occupation. In archaeology they are called 'tells', and in Northern Greece they are known under the regional name: 'tombas'. They were located not only on the fertile bottom of the valley, but also on its slopes and in the mountain zone (Fig. 3), forming a very dense settlement network which comprised 13 tombas. The beginning of the Iron Age (the first centuries of the 1st millennium BC) is in turn characterized by another version of the settlement, the so-called trapezotable, built on artificially flattened hillsides (Fig. 3). Our research managed to reconstruct the general dynamics of settlement changes: next to each site established at the beginning of the Neolithic period, a Bronze Age tomba (Fig. 5) and then an Early Iron Age trapeza were established; it can therefore be assumed that the community which began to occupy a given place in the valley in the Neolithic period existed there also during subsequent archaeological epochs, and only the form of the settlement changed (tomba – trapeza).

Projekt ma charakter geoarcheologiczny i koncentruje się na badaniach przemian osadnictwa w dolinie rzeki Anthemous (Fig. 1) od środkowego neolitu do początków epoki żelaza (VI do początków I tys. p. Chr.). W jego ramach wykonano badania porównawcze, prospekcje magnetyczne i elektrooporowe oraz odwierty (Fig. 2), w trakcie których pobrano rdzenie do interdyscyplinarnych badań (14C, jędotmologia, palinologia czy geochemia). Celem projektu jest rekonstrukcja przemian krajobrazu, zwłaszcza zdefiniowanie roli człowieka w tym procesie.

Dolina Anthemous (Fig. 1) jest obszarem zamkniętym i zamkniętym pod względem geograficznym, intensywnie wykorzystywanym przez człowieka już od środkowego neolitu (początek VI tys. p. Chr.). Z tego okresu zrekonstruowano sieć 4 osad rozrzuconych równomiernie w całej dolinie (Fig. 3). Na początku epoki brązu (III tys. p. Chr.) przynajmniej intensyfikacja osadnictwa i ukształtowanie się nowej formy osad: sztucznych wzniesień (Fig. 4), które powstały w efekcie nakładania się na siebie kolejnych faz zabudowy (w archeologii są nazywane jako tellami, a w Grecji Północnej mają swoją regionalną nazwę: 'tombas'). Ich sieć w dolinie była bardzo gęsta i obejmowała 13 tomba stożkowatych nie tylko na zarymym dnie doliny, ale także na jej stokach oraz w strefie górskiej (Fig. 3). Z kolei początek epoki żelaza (początek I tys. p. Chr.) charakteryzuje się kolejną wersją osad (tzw. trapezoty), budowanych na wyrównanych przez człowieka szczytach wzniesień (Fig. 3). Udało się zrekonstruować dynamikę przemian osadnictwa: przy każdej osadzie neolitycznej powstała z początkiem epoki brązu tomba (Fig. 5), a na początku epoki żelaza – trapeza. Można więc przypuszczać, że społeczności, która zaczęła zasiedlać dane miejsce w dolinie w neolicie, istniała na nim także w trakcie kolejnych epok archeologicznych, tylko kształt osady ulegał zmianie (tomba – trapeza).

Το έργο έχει γεωαρχειολογικό χαρακτήρα και επικεντρώνεται στη μελέτη των μεταβολών της οικιστικής στην κοιλάδα του Ανθέμουσ (Εικ. 1) από τη μέση Νεολιθική περίοδο μέχρι τις αρχές της Εποχής του Χαλκού (6^{ος} χιλιετία π. Χ. – αρχές 1^{ης} χιλιετίας π. Χ.). Στο πλαίσιο του προγράμματος πραγματοποιήθηκαν επιφανειακές έρευνες, μαγνητομετρικές και ηλεκτροδορικές έρευνες (Εικ. 2), κατά τις οποίες λήφθηκαν δείγματα για διαπιστολογική έρευνα (14C, jεδοτμολογία, παλινολογία ή γεωχημεία). Ο στόχος του έργου είναι η ανασύσταση των μεταβολών του τοπίου, καθώς ο καθορισμός του ρόλου του ανθρώπου σ' αυτή τη διαδικασία.

Η κοιλάδα του Ανθέμουσ (Εικ. 1), από γεωγραφική άποψη, είναι μια συμπαγής και κλειστή περιοχή, την οποία οι άνθρωποι εκμεταλλεύονταν εντατικά ήδη από τη μέση Νεολιθική περίοδο (από τη μέση της 6^{ης} χιλιετίας π. Χ.). Από εκείνη την εποχή δημιουργήθηκε ένα δίκτυο τεσσάρων οικισμών, ομοιόμορφα κατανομημένων σ' όλη την έκταση της κοιλάδας (Εικ. 3). Στις αρχές της Εποχής του Χαλκού (6^{ος} χιλιετία π. Χ.) διαπιστώθηκε εντατικοποίηση και ανάπτυξη του οικισμού και διαδάρθρωση μιας καινούριας μορφής οικισμών: των τεχνητών λόφων (Εικ. 4), που δημιουργήθηκαν ως αποτέλεσμα αλληλεπικάλυψης ανοικοδόμησης επί της συγκεκριμένης τοποθεσίας (στην αρχαιολογία αναφέρονται ως «tells», και στη Βόρεια Ελλάδα έχουν το χαρακτηριστικό όνομα: «τombas»). Το δίκτυο τους στην κοιλάδα ήταν πολύ πυκνό αποτελούμενο από 13 τoμβas που βρίσκονταν όχι μόνο μέσα στην εύφορη κοιλάδα, αλλά και στις πλαγιές της και στην ορεινή περιοχή (Εικ. 3). Από την άλλη πλευρά, οι αρχές της Εποχής του Χαλκού (πρώτα μισή της 1^{ης} χιλιετίας π. Χ.) χαρακτηρίζονται από μια διαφορετική μορφή οικισμών – από τις λεγόμενες τραπεζοειδείς που κατασκευάζονταν στις αιματώδεις από τον άνεμο κορυφές των λόφων (Εικ. 5). Έχουμε καταφέρει να ανασυλλάξουμε τη δυναμική των μεταβολών του οικισμού: δίπλα από κάθε νεολιθικό οικισμό στις αρχές της Εποχής του Χαλκού δημιουργήθηκε μια τoμβa (Εικ. 5), και στις αρχές της Εποχής του Χαλκού – μια τραπεζοειδής, κοινών, να υποθέσουμε ότι ο πληθυσμός που άρχισε να καταλαμβάνει ένα μέρος της κοιλάδας κατά τη Νεολιθική περίοδο, συνέχισε να μένει εκεί και στις επόμενες χρονολογικές περιόδους, μόνο η μορφή του οικισμού άλλαζε (τoμβa – τραπεζοειδής).

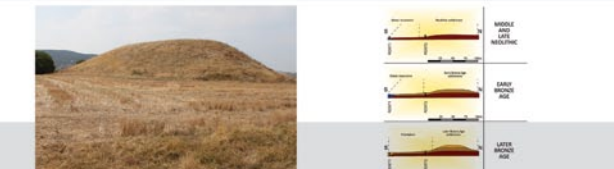


Fig. 4. Tombas (artificial hills) – an example of a tell site
Fig. 5. Development of prehistoric settlement along the changes of landscape, in the example of Tombas Near Neolithic
Fig. 6. Relative stratigraphic position of the settlements in the valley (from the Neolithic to the Early Iron Age)

Fig. 4. Τραπεζοειδής βυθισμένη αρχαιολογική θέση του «tells» (βραχέως τoμβas)
Fig. 5. Η εξέλιξη της προϊστορικής οικιστικής από με τη Νεολιθική εποχή μέχρι την αρχή της Εποχής του Χαλκού
Fig. 6. Η σχετική στρωματολογική θέση των οικισμών κατά τη διάρκεια της προϊστορίας (από τη Νεολιθική εποχή μέχρι την αρχή της Εποχής του Χαλκού)

Authors: Janusz Czebreszuk and Janina Nikolaidou
2010 International Archaeological Symposium, Thessaloniki, Greece
2011 International Archaeological Symposium, Thessaloniki, Greece
2012 International Archaeological Symposium, Thessaloniki, Greece
2013 International Archaeological Symposium, Thessaloniki, Greece
2014 International Archaeological Symposium, Thessaloniki, Greece
2015 International Archaeological Symposium, Thessaloniki, Greece
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2020 International Archaeological Symposium, Thessaloniki, Greece
2021 International Archaeological Symposium, Thessaloniki, Greece
2022 International Archaeological Symposium, Thessaloniki, Greece
2023 International Archaeological Symposium, Thessaloniki, Greece
2024 International Archaeological Symposium, Thessaloniki, Greece
2025 International Archaeological Symposium, Thessaloniki, Greece

cal archaeology. Research on Greek and related vases published in the international series Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum is one of the oldest projects of the International Union of Academies, initiated in 1919. Poland joined in 1931, after which many volumes were compiled by Kazimierz Bulas, and after Second World War by Maria Ludwika Bernhard. Currently, the editorial staff is headed by Ewdoksia Papuci-Władyka who published the first volume of the new Polish CVA series.

The research in ancient Nea Paphos, the capital of Hellenistic and Roman Cyprus, was presented by the author of this note in two posters. Paphos is one of the most important sites in Cyprus and is included in the UNESCO World Heritage List. The excavations of the Polish Centre of Mediterranean Archaeology of Warsaw University were initiated in 1965. In 2011, the present author created the second Polish mission of archaeology at the site by the Jagiellonian University – Paphos Agora Project. The two expeditions were joined in 2019 under the leadership of the present author. The interdisciplinary team implements the project, the results of which will be a three-dimensional reconstruction of the city landscape by implementing modern research methods.

Another poster presents the Polish contribution to research on Hellenistic pottery from the excavations of the University of Athens on the island of Kos. This project is led by Prof. Georgia Kokkorou-Alevras, who was awarded the Knight's Cross of the Order of Merit on the opening day of PAIA. Cooperation between the Jagiellonian University, represented by the present author, and the University of Athens has been ongoing since 1995.

The next posters take us to the shores of the Black Sea that were settled by ancient Greeks. The Institute of Archaeology of the Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń conducted research for many years (1995-2015) in the ancient site of Nikonion on the coast of the Liman of the Dniester River (ancient Tyras). Researchers from the same institute also conducted one season of research in the Roman fortress of Illuraton in Crimea and one season of underwater research in Olbia, a large Greek colony at the mouth of the Boh and Dnieper Rivers in Ukraine. In chora (i.e., the rural hinterland of Olbia), research led by the present author was conducted by the Jagiellonian University in Kraków in cooperation with the Museum in Odessa. The Koshary Project expedition operated for 10 years

presented by Janusz Czebreszuk and Eryk Popkiewicz in the next poster. Amber pectorals from the Mycenaean culture were studied and one was recreated. The final poster in this section was by Agata Ulanowska from the Warsaw University and was devoted to the material culture of the Bronze Age Greece. It showed the relationship between textiles and seals and stamping practices.

The third part of the exhibition concerned Classi-

(1998-2008) studying the culture of Greek settlers and their relationship with the local Scythian population. The next poster also concerns archaeological research of the Jagiellonian University. During the two seasons in Crimea, we also explored the rural hinterland, but of a different colony - Akra. Today, Polish research on the Black Sea gains additional value, because people are not only dying due to the war being waged there, but also cultural heritage is being destroyed.

The last poster is new, being added in 2022, and presents the research of Edyta Marzec, graduate from the Jagiellonian University. She studied the pottery from French excavations in Serapeion in Delos using integrated archaeological and archaeometric meth-

ods. Currently, she is collaborating with Greek authorities and the British School at Athens.

The exhibition does not exhaust all the activities of our compatriots in the study of the Hellenic civilization. For technical reasons, we could not show the work of the University of Gdańsk conducted by Nick Sekunda at such sites as Falasarna in Crete and Antikythera, nor could we show case the Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum project by Mariusz Mielczarek and his research in Rhodes at the site of Kimisala in collaboration with the Aegean University. However, we hope that along with the development of our research, new projects and new researchers will appear, because this is the purpose that PAIA is intended to serve.

‘Artefacts, Creativity, Technology, and Skills from Prehistory to the Classical Period in Greece. Communities of Learning in the Past and in Higher Education Today, ACTS’: the first international, educational project in archaeology of Greece

Agata Ulanowska



‘Artefacts, Creativity, Technology, and Skills from Prehistory to the Classical Period in Greece. Communities of Learning in the Past and in Higher Education Today’ (hereafter ACTS) has been the first educational project in archaeology of Greece funded by the 4EU+ Alliance and the Erasmus Plus Programme for the academic year 2021/22 within the 4EU+ Flagship 2: ‘Europe in a changing world: Understanding and engaging societies, economies, cultures and languages’. Its idea came from Prof. Diamantis Panagiotopoulos from the Heidelberg University, who became the main project coordinator. Soon, three other Universities have joined: Charles with Prof. Peter Pavúk, University of Copenhagen with Prof. Kristina Winther-Jacobsen and University of Warsaw with Prof. Agata Ulanowska as the local coordinators.

The project has been designed for creating a common platform of innovative research-based teaching among these four European universities. The main emphasis has been placed on novel advances

in archaeological theory and analytical methods for exploring human creativity, technology, and skills through artefacts in Greece from the Bronze Age to the Classical Period. The regional focus was dictated by the character of the Aegean as an interface between the Near East and Europe and thus as an ideal case study for a dynamic understanding of socio-cultural structures and processes including migrations, transfer of knowledge, identities, colonisation, and the active role of local communities. The thematic focus on the ‘making’ has provided an optimal platform for merging empirical understanding, scientific research, social theory, and experimental practice and for moving beyond disciplinary borders and beyond the academic sphere. The project has been dedicated to BA, MA and doctoral students from all four involved universities.

The ACTS project has been implemented through a series of nine original academic courses, online and hybrid, proposed specifically for the project and delivered by: D. Panagiotopoulos, Dr. Sarah Finalyson (Uni-

versity of Heidelberg); P. Pavuk, Dr. Filip Franković and Dr. Marek Verčík (Charles University) and A. Ulanowska (University of Warsaw), including a joint, open access lecture course also involving invited external specialists in Aegean archaeology: Dr. N. Papdimitriou and A. Goumas; Prof. C. von Rűden; Prof. S. Todaro; Prof. A. Dakouri-Hild and Prof. C. Murphy. Since physical mobility was not possible until summer 2022, the participating scholars, supported by Dr. Rachele Pierini and Prof. Marie-Louise Nosch from the University of Copenhagen, have delivered online individual lectures for the courses organised by the partner institutions. Additionally three educational videos about textile production in Bronze Age Greece have been prepared by A. Ulanowska and published on YouTube channel of the Faculty of Archaeology, University of Warsaw.¹

The ACTS project has concluded in a Summer School organised at Athens on 25–30 July 2022. The ACTS Summer School programme encompassed a



Fig. 1. ACTS Summer School poster (© DiamantisPanagiotopoulos)

series of lectures and hands-on activities organised in the Danish Archaeological Institute at Athens and the Kanellopoulos Museum, and an intensive sight-seeing programme, organisation of which has been supported by the Polish Archaeological Institute at Athens.



Fig. 2. ACTS Summer School reception at the roof of the Kanellopoulos Museum.

PAIA has also hosted students from the University of Warsaw.

The Summer School involved in academic collaboration staff and students from all participating universities, as well as the invited guests: Prof. Vassilis Petrakis (University of Athens); Dr. Nikolaos Papadimitriou (Kanellopoulos Museum) and Akis Goumas (independent craftsman specialising in stone- and metalworking). Lectures and hands-on activities were organised according to the main themes of the project: artefacts

(D. Panagiotopoulos, R. Pierini and V. Petrakis); creativity (N. Papadimitriou and A. Goumas, M.-L. Nosch and R. Pierini); technology (P. Pavúk and F. Franković) and skills (A. Ulanowska, M.-L. Nosch and R. Pierini). The programme of sight-seeing has been prepared and implemented by Prof. Kazimierz Lewartowski from the University of Warsaw, with Dr. Sylviane Dederix (Belgian scientific member of the Ecole française d'Athènes, collaborator of AEGIS-Aegean Interdisciplinary Studies and the director of Thorikos excavations) as the guest guide for this archaeological site.

Prof. Agata Ulanowska

Assistant Professor, Faculty of Archaeology, University of Warsaw

Local coordinator of the 4EU+Alliance and the Erasmus Plus Programme Educational Project 'Artefacts, Creativity, Technology, and Skills from Prehistory to the Classical Period in Greece. Communities of Learning in the Past and in Higher Education Today, ACTS', ref. no. 612621

¹ I. Raw materials: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=c888mCKLtKs&t=90s&ab_channel=Wydzia%C5%82ArcheologiiUniwersytetWarszawski, II. Spinning: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DTxqoDWLZtc&t=11s&ab_channel=Wydzia%C5%82ArcheologiiUniwersytetWarszawski, III. Weaving: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1UKHow8RJWE&t=83s&ab_channel=Wydzia%C5%82ArcheologiiUniwersytetWarszawski, accessed 21/12/2022.

Summer School of the University of Wrocław in Athens, September 12 to 23, 2022

Agata Kubala

The University of Wrocław Summer Educational Camp at Athens (hereafter referred to as the Summer School) for students of the Faculty of Historical and

Pedagogical Sciences of the University of Wrocław is a joint project of PAIA and the University of Wrocław. The creator and organizer of the project was Prof.



Fig. 1. Lecturers and participants of the Wrocław University Summer Educational Camp on the Acropolis of Athens. (Photo by M. Żmudziński)



Fig. 2. Students listening to a lecture in the Stoa of Attalos. (Photo by M. Żmudziński)

Agata Kubala from the Institute of Art History of the University of Wrocław. Prof. Rafał Eysmontt from the same institute was another Summer School lecturer, as was Prof. Mateusz Żmudziński from the Institute of Archaeology of the University of Wrocław. The 2022 Summer School was a pilot, experimental project aimed at developing a formula for conducting field classes of an interdisciplinary nature for students of art history, archaeology and history interested in the artistic and cultural heritage of the Mediterranean countries, which would give them the opportunity to work with the original historical material of this region from antiquity to contemporary times.

The group of three professors and fourteen students arrived in Athens late on Monday, September 12, 2022. The next day, the Summer School classes officially started with a lecture by Prof. Rafał Eysmontt on the history of Athens and Piraeus held in the hospitable PAIA. The lecture and the following discussion filled the morning block of classes. After a lunch break, the Summer School participants set out into the field at 2:00 p.m. For the first topographical reconnaissance, the very center of Athens was chosen: Syntagma Square and Plaka.

On the second day (Sept. 14), classes were held in the Acropolis Museum. The morning block was filled

with a discussion and analysis of the building phases of the Acropolis and an analysis of the most representative monuments from the collections presented in the museum halls made by the lecturers. In the afternoon, the students conducted group exercises with the task of developing a selected object and then presenting the results of their work to the group.

The Summer School spent the third day (Sept. 15) at the Acropolis and the Greek Agora. The plan was ambitious and physically demanding, but it was accomplished. Punctually at 9:00 a.m., the Summer School instructors and students entered the Acropolis: the Propylaea, the Parthenon, the Erechtheion and the temple of Athena Nike with a Wrocław accent in the background – after all, the fact that it could be seen that day and discussed during classes (not only those conducted in situ, but also in lecture halls) is thanks to the Wrocław architect Eduard Schaubert, among others. At the end of this part of the program, the Summer School participants took a photo together at the monument to the glory and power of Athens in the time of Pericles (Fig. 1), after which they went to the Agora. There, in the arcades of the Hellenistic building known as the Stoa of Attalos (Fig. 2), an introductory lecture was held, followed by field activities. The task of the students was to recognize and analyze the pre-

served remains of architectural objects that were part of the former buildings of this main square of ancient Athens. The best was left for the end of this part: after a little effort related to the need to climb the (fortunately not very high) hill of Kolonos Agoraios that limits the Agora from the west, the Summer School participants stood in front of the best preserved Greek temple, Hephaestion – a real feast for lovers and adepts of ancient Greek architecture.

By 4:00 p.m., the plan was complete. At the end of the day, at the foot of the Acropolis and in the shade of an olive tree, the Summer School participants summarized their activities. They also conducted a short test of students' knowledge. They passed it perfectly.

On the fourth day (Sept. 16), classes were held in the Roman Agora of Athens. There was a short introductory lecture before entering and the remainder of the classes were held in the best-preserved building, the famous Tower of Winds. The Summer School then moved to Hadrian's Library located next door and, following a short break, the students conducted group exercises that ended with an exam taken in the shade of the trees growing around the Lysicrates monument.

On the fifth day (Sept. 17), on 19th century Athenian architecture (the so-called Greek Revival) were planned. In the morning, at the PAIA headquarters, a lecture was delivered by Prof. Eysymont with input from Prof. Kubala that introduced the topography of 19th century Athens. Then, the practical part of the classes was carried out in the field, wherein recognition and analysis of 19th century buildings were discussed during the lecture. And finally, an obligatory accent for students from Wrocław University – a short lecture under the bust of Eduard Schaubert, the creator of the plan of modern Athens.

Sunday, September 18 was a day off. The seventh day of classes (Sept. 19) started at the Temple of Olympian Zeus – the colossal Corinthian columns of Emperor Hadrian's foundation are still impressive, although the scaffolding effectively hinders a proper view of the main body of the complex that remains intact. On that day, the Summer School was joined by a Wrocław resident who has been living in Athens for many years, Mrs. Edyta Kosiel-Evangelou, an ethnologist and art history enthusiast. Together, the Summer School and visitors set off on a further journey following the ancient buildings of the city.

On the eighth day of classes (Sept. 20), with the end of the architectural unit it was time for movable monuments, so the Summer School moved to muse-

ums, starting with the Agora Museum. The topic of the morning classes was epigraphic monuments. This lecture was given by Dr. Dominika Grzesik from the Institute of History of the University of Wrocław, who introduced students to the fascinating world of Greek inscriptions and their invaluable research uses not only for ancient historians, but also for archaeologists and historians of ancient art.

The next two days of school, the ninth and tenth (Sept. 21 and 22), were spent at the National Archaeological Museum. The first was spent in the rooms presenting monuments of sculpture and relief. The procedure of conducting classes was, one might say, standard: first, a joint tour combined with a lecture and discussion of selected objects, then after a short break, exercises in pairs, and finally a presentation of the results of the students' own work. On the second day of classes at the National Archaeological Museum, focus was placed on Greek ceramics. After the introductory lecture combined with viewing the objects on display, there was, as usual, group work wherein students were asked to describe and analyze a selected vessel, and present their work to their colleagues.

On the eleventh and last of the Summer School (Sept. 23), classes were held at the last point of the program – the Museum of Byzantine and Christian Art. This time, a different scheme was adopted than usual. Only a short introductory lecture was given before entering the museum and the main emphasis was placed on the students' work.

In the afternoon, it was time to sum up the camp. The Summer School students and instructors gathered in the PAIA library to discuss the last, very busy several days, and instructors listened to the students' impressions and comments.

The goal we set for ourselves was achieved. We hope that the project, after some modifications and slight adjustments to the program in the parts indicated by the Summer School participants, will continue in the following years.

The organization of the Summer School was strongly supported by the Polish Archaeological Institute at Athens. PAIA secured free entry to the museums and archaeological sites for all participants of the educational trip. The seat of the Institute works as a "meeting point" for students where they could gather, leave their luggage and rest, especially on the last day before the night flight to Poland.

The scientific lecture series “Lectures for a good start”

Janusz Czebreszuk, Jakub Niebieszczęński, Konstantinos Vouvalidis, Panagiotis Tsourlos, Maria Pappa, Stelios Andreou, Inga Głuszek, Magdalena Krajcarz, Magdalena Sudof-Procyk, Daniel Makowiecki, Ewdoksia Papuci-Władyka and Agata Ulanowska

Scientific lectures are the traditional and most effective working tool for foreign schools in Athens, including PAIA. Immediately after the ceremonial opening of the PAIA headquarters, we hosted a scientific lecture series under the common title “Lectures for a good start”.

The aim of this series was to create an opportunity to present all academic institutions that participated in the Agreement to establish and organize the PAIA. In addition to Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań (AMU), these are: the Institute of Archaeology and Ethnology of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Jagiellonian University in Kraków, Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń, the University of Rzeszów, the University of Warsaw and the University of Wrocław. The PAIA continues to successively showcase their research, which concerns the broadly understood Aegean and its connections with the rest of Europe and the Mediterranean. These contributions are also intended to show the scientific potential of each of these institutions in terms of the application of new methods (in the sense of archaeological sciences). It is no secret that the goal of the PAIA is also to offer collaboration with key Polish scientific institutions for researchers working in the

Aegean. The initiation of the institutional presence of Polish archaeology in Athens was the ideal time to establish such scientific contacts, which should result in future joint research projects. This includes cooperation between Polish institutions and Greek ones, as well as those from other countries actively participating in research in Greece. The first such initiatives have already been established and can be seen in this Report.

The series “Lectures for a good start” began on December 16, 2021, with a lecture entitled “The Anthemous Valley Archaeological Project in Northern Greece” (Fig. 1), prepared by a Greek-Polish team of authors: Janusz Czebreszuk, Jakub Niebieszczęński, Konstantinos Vouvalidis, Panagiotis Tsourlos, Maria Pappa and Stelios Andreou. This paper highlighted the research of AMU. The Anthemous Valley Archaeological Project (AVAP) started in 2010 as a cooperation between the Ephorate of Antiquities of the Thessaloniki Region and the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki. AMU participated from the start as a scientific partner of the latter on the basis of a bilateral agreement between the two universities. On behalf of all three participants, the project was directed by Maria Pappa, Stelios Andreou and Janusz Czebreszuk respectively. With the establishment of PAIA in 2019, a significant organizational change took place in the project. Through a permit which was issued by the Greek Ministry of Culture and Sports, AMU took over research in the framework of AVAP in 2020. The project continues to be realized in cooperation with the Ephorate of Antiquities of the Thessaloniki Region, which oversees it, and the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki. This is the first fieldwork project of the PAIA and it is therefore not a coincidence that a report on the current phase of AVAP research initiated the PAIA scientific lecture series.

AVAP focuses on a region to the south-east of Thessaloniki, a region with direct access to the mountains and the Aegean Sea. The plain comprises the largest part of the valley and is covered by deep fluvial deposits, which continue to be formed today. The valley has been settled since at least the Middle

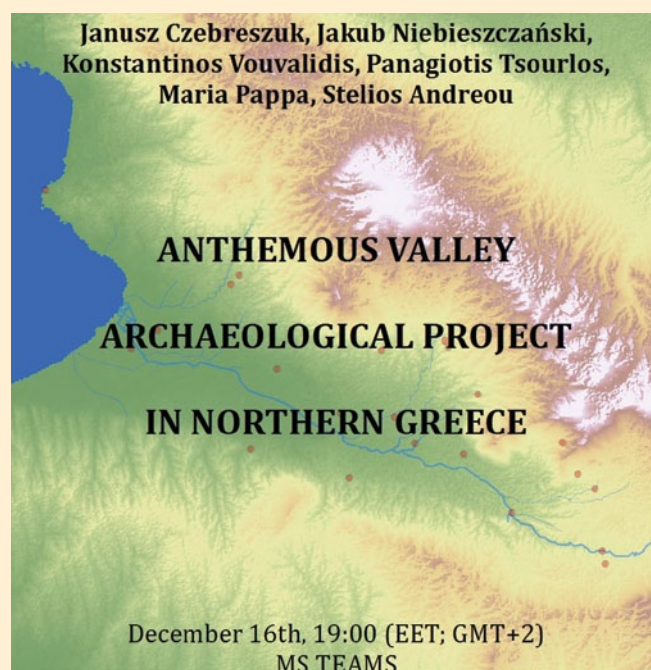


Fig. 1. Poster for the lecture “The Anthemous Valley Archaeological Project in Northern Greece”.

Neolithic period. Four Neolithic flat and extended sites have been recorded, including one of the largest settlements of the period in Greece, the site of Vassilika - Kyparissi. Fourteen sites date to the Bronze Age and all are tombras (tells). The Early Iron Age comprises 11, which have the form of large table-shaped settlement mounds.

The initial aim of the project was to collect and verify all existing data on the prehistoric settlement of the valley until the beginning of the 1st millennium BC. This included fieldwork involving non-invasive techniques such as field survey, magnetometry prospection, and geodetical surveying of archaeological sites. In the following years, the project evolved into a geoarchaeological study of the fluvial plain of the valley. Focus shifted to a new series of research questions about the landscape during the establishment of prehistoric occupation in the region, the dynamics of landscape changes between periods in relation to settlement networks and the effect of the aggradation processes on the archaeological visibility of the prehistoric settlement record. To address these issues, we adjusted our field methodology which now also comprises techniques such as electrical resistivity tomography and vibracoring. As a result, we have obtained dozens of cores with undisturbed sediment structure that have been subjected to detailed sedimentological, palynological and geochemical analyses and high resolution ¹⁴C dating.

On January 20, 2022, researchers presented a lecture on the achievements of archaeologists from the Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń entitled "Archaeology, Science and Greeks - Research at the Institute of Archaeology Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń, Poland" (Fig. 2). Its authors were: Inga Głuszek, Magdalena Krajcarz, Magdalena Sudoł-Procyk and Daniel Makowiecki.

The beginning of archaeological research at the Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń dates back to 1946 with the activity of Prof. Roman Jakimowicz. Since that time, the archaeological unit has become an independent institute engaged in prehistoric and medieval studies both in the region and worldwide. This talk presents research from two of the seven research units and laboratories within the Institute, including the Department of Environmental Archaeology and Human Paleoecology and the Department of Antiquity and Early Medieval Period. The main

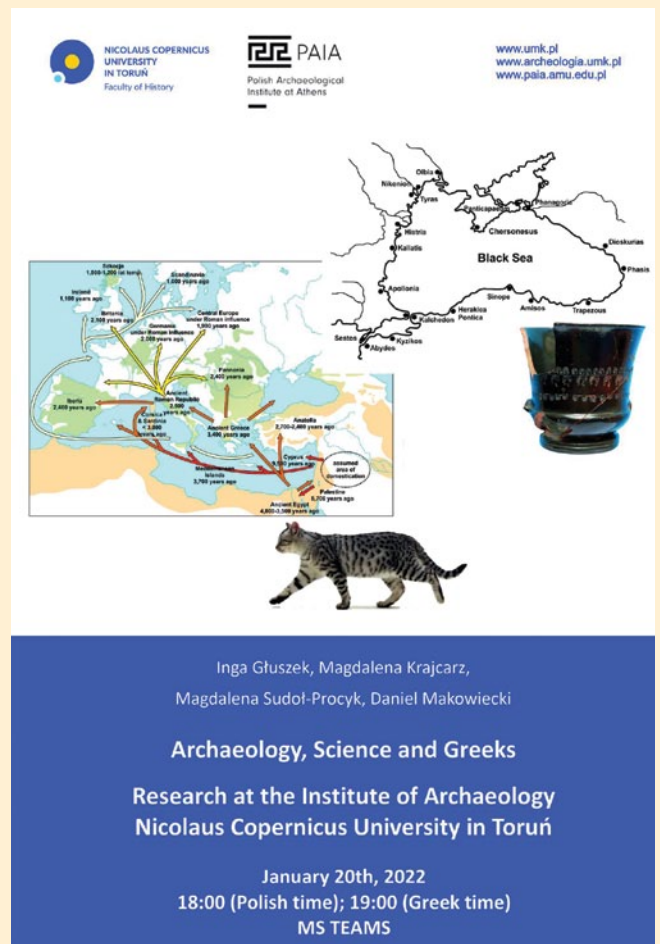


Fig. 2. Poster for the lecture "Archaeology, Science and Greeks - Research at the Institute of Archaeology Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń, Poland".

research areas of the first are focused on the natural conditions of prehistoric and medieval settlements. The research problems are investigated through projects concerning: the history of ancient fauna and vegetation; the use of organic and inorganic resources; the effects of climate change and landscape transformations; and mutual relationships between the environment and culture. In this talk, the case of a cave site Shelter in Smoleń III (Polish Jura, southern Poland) was discussed to present an interdisciplinary approach to this research, including the wide application of dating and biomolecular methods used in the reconstruction of animal history and animal-human relationships. A special focus was given to the early dispersal of the domestic cat across Europe in light of current research in the Department. The second part of the talk concerned chosen research trends related to the archaeology of the ancient Greeks conducted by the Department of Antiquity and Early Medieval Period. The main focus was devoted to studies on the model of Greek settlement in the northwestern coast of the Black Sea regarding the two cities of Histria and Nikonion. The



Fig. 3. Poster for the lecture “Digging the UNESCO World Heritage Site: Polish past and present research in Nea Paphos on Cyprus”.

project focused on the importance and intensity of the important distribution of black-gloss ceramics to Histria and Nikonion – two Greek colonies perceived as having belonged to a single economic zone.

On March 22, 2022, a lecture entitled “Digging the UNESCO World Heritage Site: Polish past and present Research in Nea Paphos on Cyprus” (Fig. 3) was given by Ewdoksia Papuci-Władyka from Jagiellonian University in Kraków. Nea Paphos is one of the most important archaeological sites in Cyprus and has been listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site since 1980. It served as a capital of the island for several centuries, so research in this area is essential for revealing the history of this part of the Mediterranean.

Polish archaeological research in Nea Paphos began in 1965 under the initiative of Prof. Kazimierz Michałowski from the Polish Centre of Mediterranean Archaeology, University of Warsaw. The main achievements of research in the residential district of the city (Maloutena) were briefly presented, where, inter alia, the famous mosaics of the Villa of Theseus and the

House of Aion have been uncovered. Then, the most important research results of Jagiellonian University’s Department of Classical Archaeology Paphos Agora Project (conducted between 2011 and 2020) in the public space of Agora situated in the central part of the city were presented. The most important achievements include the discovery of the remains of two large buildings (marked as A and B) from the period preceding the creation of the Agora. An extremely significant achievement was also shifting the dating of the beginnings of the Agora to the Hellenistic period – that is to the 2nd century BC rather than the 2nd century AD, as postulated earlier. It was established that this main representative square of the city was rectangular with approximate dimensions of 150 x 160m and was surrounded by porticoes (tetrastoon), of which the Eastern Portico was double and the Southern Portico was triple. Thus, the Agora of Nea Paphos was one of the largest in the Eastern Mediterranean. The main part of lecture focused on the currently implemented (from 2020) project entitled “MA-P Maloutena and Agora in the layout of Paphos: Modelling the cityscape of the capital of Hellenistic and Roman Cyprus.” It is carried out by a joint expedition from the University of Warsaw and the Jagiellonian University in Kraków in cooperation with the Warsaw University of Technology and University of Hamburg under the direction of E. Papuci-Władyka. The international and interdisciplinary project aims to reconstruct the 3D urban landscape of Paphos at different stages of its development using the latest modeling and spatial analyses methods.

The last lecture in the series took place on November 8, 2022. It was entitled: “Impressed, Unimpressive yet Informative: New evidence for the technical textiles from imprints on the undersides of clay sealings from Bronze Age Greece” (Fig. 4) and was given by Agata Ulanowska from the University of Warsaw. Due to the preservation conditions in Greece, extant textiles are rare in archaeological contexts and they represent, therefore, a limited selection of the range of products that were originally consumed by Bronze Age societies. Their number can be, however, complemented by evidence of textile imprints, such as those from the undersides of clay sealings.

A large number of such imprints documented on plasticine impressions and silicone casts of the undersides of clay sealings and nodules by the Corpus der minoischen und mykenischen Siegel (CMS) team is

stored in the CMS Archive now in Heidelberg. They have partially been examined by the author within the 'Textiles and Seals' research project and published in an open access 'Textiles and Seals' database (<https://textileseals.uw.edu.pl/database/>). Although visually unimpressive, impressed textiles comprise an important new source for analyzing the technical properties of textiles (i.e., products such as threads, cords, thongs, woven fabrics, mats or wickerwork) used for covering, wrapping, tying and hanging the sealed objects.

The choice of raw materials (both of plant and animal origin) and challenges for their identification on the basis of imprints, the specific parameters of products and characteristics of production techniques, as well as specific use-patterns for technical textiles in sealing practices were discussed, taking Early Bronze Age Lerna and Geraki, and a Middle Bronze Age Phaistos as case studies. The evidence under discussion enables, for what may be the very first time, a quantitative study of site-specific properties and uses of technical textiles from Bronze Age Greece that imply diachronic developments in textile technology.

In 2023, we plan to finish the series "Lectures for a good start" and propose a new lecture series at PAIA.



Fig. 4. Poster for the lecture "Impressed, Unimpressive yet Informative: New evidence for the technical textiles from imprints on the undersides of clay sealings from Bronze Age Greece".

Adam Mickiewicz Evening in Athens

Beata Kukiel-Vraila

On May 26, 2022, in connection with the celebration of the Year of Polish Romanticism and the 200th anniversary of the publication of the volume of poetry "Ballads and romances" by Adam Mickiewicz, PAIA and the Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań (AMU) in cooperation with the Embassy of the Republic of Poland in Athens organized the "Mickiewicz Evening". Adam Mickiewicz is one of the most important writers and poets in the history of Polish culture, active in the first half of the 19th century. The publication in 1822 of his volume of poetry "Ballads and Romances" is considered to be the beginning of Romanticism in Polish culture. He is also the patron of the University of Poznań.

The cultural event, which took place at the embassy, was addressed to the Polish community and Slavic philologists. It was also the first opportunity for PAIA to present itself to representatives of the Polish community in Greece. The numerous guests were greeted by the Ambassador of the Republic of Poland in Athens, Artur Lompart (Fig. 1). On behalf of the AMU present at the ceremony, the vice-rector, Prof. Michał Banaszek (Fig. 2). In turn, the director of PAIA, Prof. Janusz Czebreszuk, in his speech, presented the idea, statute and activities of the newly established institute, emphasizing that the task of PAIA is not only to represent Polish archaeologists interested in conducting archaeological research in Greece before the Greek authorities, but also to promote the achieve-



Fig. 1. Welcoming of participants by Ambassador Artur Lompart. Photo by Beata Kukiel-Vraila.

ments of Polish science and culture in the intellectual environment of Athens throughout Greece. Prof. Janusz Czebreszuk explained that two programs have been launched for this purpose: scientific and cultural, which will consist of lectures, seminars, exhibitions, author's evenings, summer schools and other such events. The director of PAIA reminded that the year 2022 was announced by the Polish Parliament as the Year of Polish Romanticism, for which the main pretext was the 200th anniversary of the publication of A. Mickiewicz's "Ballads and Romances" in Vilnius, which is why PAIA, being organizationally part of AMU, decided to celebrate its patron in the form of Mickiewicz Evening in Athens.

The program of the evening included a lecture on the importance of Adam Mickiewicz's "Ballads and Romances" in Polish Romanticism against the European background, which was delivered by Prof. Wojciech Hamerski (Faculty of Polish and Classical Philology at the AMU). In turn, in the artistic part, a concert of



Fig. 2. Speech by AMU Vice-Rector, Prof. Michał Banaszek. Photo by Beata Kukiel-Vraila.

songs composed, among others, to Adam Mickiewicz's poetry performed by Prof. Mateusz Stróżyński (Director of the Institute of Classical Philology at the AMU) accompanied by Szymon Chorobiński (Academy of Music, Poznań) (Fig. 3). Both the lecture and the concert were held in Polish. The event was attended by Consul of the Republic of Poland in Athens Sławomir Pyl, Vice-Consul Anna Maleta, representatives of the Polish community and Polish organizations in Greece, Anna Sardis, Director of the Zygmunt Minejko Polish School at the Embassy of the Republic of Poland in Athens, together with representatives of the teaching council, Parents' Council and a group of students, as well as students and lecturers of the Faculty of Polish Philology of the Jagiellonian University on a study visit to the Polish School.

The Organisation of Adam Mickiewicz Evening was partly financed by the Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań's internal project - IDUB-UAM, grant no. 916/16/UAM/0004.



Fig. 3. During the artistic part. In the first row from the left: AMU Vice-Rector, Prof. Michał Banaszek, Ambassador's wife, Mrs Iwona Lompart, Ambassador Artur Lompart, Prof. Janusz Czebreszuk, Prof. Ewdoksia Papuci-Władyka, Prof. Mateusz Stróżyński, Szymon Chorobiński. Photo by Beata Kukiel-Vraila.

“Polish Philhellenism Evening” in Elliniko-Argyroupoli

Beata Kukiel-Vraila

The exhibition showing the Polish research in the broadly understood sphere of influence of Aegean and Greek civilizations was presented during the “Polish Philhellenism Evening” in Elliniko-Argyroupoli on September 7, 2022. The event was organized by the Juliusz Słowacki Institute Foundation in Gdańsk, Dimarchio Argyroupoli-Elliniko and the Zygmunt Minejko Polish School at the Polish Embassy in Athens, with a support of the Polish Archaeological Institute at Athens. Four lectures were given during the evening: Prof. Maria Kalinowska spoke about the philhellenism of the Polish poet Juliusz Słowacki, Prof. Gościwit Malinowski discussed the Polish participation in the Greek War of Independence, Konstantinos Velentzas, EEF president, discussed the Battle of Peta, while Beata Kukiel-Vraila MA, General Secretary of PAIA in Athens & Cultural Manager together with Dr Giorgos Doulfis, philologist and archaeologists from the Experimental School of the University of Athens, presented the concept of the exhibition and the activity of PAIA (Fig. 1). During

the event the students from the Zygmunt Minejko Polish School at the Polish Embassy in Athens presented Polish poetry and national dances. The high school students presented the biography and fragments of poems by the great, though somewhat forgotten, Polish philhellen - Józef Dunin Borkowski. The recitation of the students was accompanied by Mr. Nikos Filaktos, composer, arranger and conductor. The youth presented also the works of Juliusz Słowacki: “Lambro”, “Agamemnon’s Tomb”, as well as a poem by Cyprian Kamil Norwid entitled “Chopin’s Piano”. All in both Polish and Greek. The highlight of the evening was the performance of 9-year-old Maximilian, who played on the piano the works of the greatest Romantic composer - Fryderyk Chopin.

Earlier, PAIA made its headquarters available to the organizers of the event for meetings, in which it also actively participated (Fig. 2).



Fig. 1. “Polish Philhellenism Evening” in Elliniko-Argyroupoli. Photo by Polish School at the Polish Embassy in Athens.



Fig. 2. “Polish Philhellenism Evening” in Elliniko-Argyroupoli - Working meeting at the PAIA: (from left) Elżbieta Panajota Nawrocka and Ewa Romanik from the Juliusz Słowacki Institute Foundation in Gdańsk, Anna Sardis, Director of the Zygmunt Minejko Polish School at the Polish Embassy in Athens, Nikos Filaktos, composer, pianist. Photo by Beata Kukiel-Vraila.

Trip to Nauplio

Beata Kukiel-Vraila

On October 8, 2022 the organizers and participants of the “Polish Philhellenism Evening” took part in a trip to the first capital of Greece - Nauplio, where they visited the Catholic Church of the Transfiguration, where there is a monument to 280 Philhellenes, including Poles

who died during the Greek War of Independence. The monument has the form of an internal wooden portal, modeled to resemble the front of a classical Greek temple.



Fig. 1. Participants of the meeting against the backdrop of the Epitaph of Philhellenes.

Photo by Beata Kukiel-Vraila.

Meeting of Polish marathon runners with the Ambassador of the Republic of Poland in Athen at PAIA

Beata Kukiel-Vraila

On November 16, 2022 the Polish Institute organized and hosted a meeting of Polish marathon runners with the Ambassador of the Republic of Poland in Athens, Mr. Artur Lompart (Fig. 1). Most of the group of almost 30 people took part in the marathon for the first time. Some ran over a shorter distance of 10 km, and a few

people ran over more than 42 km in the Athens Marathon The Authentic. During the meeting, which was also attended by members of the Institute who used guest rooms at that time, Beata Kukiel-Vraila MA, presented the main goals and activities of the PAIA to marathon runners from various regions of Poland (Fig. 2).



Fig. 1. Meeting of Polish marathon runners with the Ambassador of the Republic of Poland in Athen at PAIA.

Photo by Beata Kukiel-Vraila.



Fig. 2. Meeting of Polish marathon runners with the Ambassador of the Republic of Poland in Athen at PAIA.

Photo by Beata Kukiel-Vraila.

Caroling with Zygmunt Mineyko Polish School

Beata Kukiel-Vraila

School Concert of Christmas Carols took place on December 19, 2022 at the 1st Dimotiko School in Egaleo, where the Polish School is located. Polish children sang Christmas carols, and then the Greek school students presented Greek Christmas traditions. At the end, they all together symbolically dressed an olive branch representing the Christmas tree. The meet-

ing was attended by the Ambassador of the Republic of Poland in Athens, Mr. Artur Lompart, who wished everyone present Merry Christmas. PAIA was happy to be a guest at this event, which gave an opportunity to come up with new ideas to strengthen cooperation between the Polish School and the Institute!



Fig. 1. Caroling with Zygmunt Mineyko Polish School.
Photo by Beata Kukiel-Vraila.

Meeting of the students from Zygmunt Mineyko Polish School at Athens with Canadian artist Eveline Kolijn at PAIA

Beata Kukiel-Vraila

A meeting of the students from Zygmunt Mineyko Polish School at Athens with Canadian artist Eveline Kolijn took place on November 25, 2022. A group of students, together with their teacher Alicja Wawrzynowicz, first watched the visual art project entitle “The Ocean Inside”. It was presented at the Canadian Institute in Greece (Fig. 1), which invited Eveline Kolijn and organized a number of events related to her activities devoted to the subject of coral reef degradation and climate change. Afterwards, the next part of the presentation of the artist’s works and a discussion on

environmental protection took place at the headquarters of PAIA (Fig. 2). The meeting was also attended by PAIA members who currently use the Institute’s guest rooms and the curator of the exhibition, Dr. Katerina Pizania. The meeting was organized by Beata Kukiel-Vraila MA, General Secretary of PAIA in Athens & Cultural Manager and Anna Sardis, Director of Zygmunt Mineyko Polish School at Athens with a big support of the Canadian Institute in Greece! This event is a clear sign of good relations and fruitful cooperation between the Canadian Institute in Athens and PAIA.



Fig. 1. Meeting of the students from Zygmunt Mineyko Polish School at Athens with Canadian artist Eveline Kolijn in the Canadian Insitute. Photo by Beata Kukiel-Vraila.



Fig. 2. Meeting of the students from Zygmunt Mineyko Polish School at Athens with Canadian artist Eveline Kolijn at PAIA. Photo by Beata Kukiel-Vraila.

Lecture by Prof. Janusz Czebreszuk entitled “Archaeometry of amber”

Beata Kukiel-Vraila

The first event implementing the provisions of the cooperation agreement signed on the opening day of PAIA between the French School in Athens and AMU was a lecture by Prof. Janusz Czebreszuk at the French School. It took place on February 15, 2022 and was organized remotely. The lecture was entitled “Archaeometry of amber”. It was a general introduction to the subject of amber as a raw material that played an

important role in the prehistory of Europe. Its main deposits were located in Central Europe, on the shores of the Baltic and North Seas, while it was consumed mainly in the south of Europe, which had been the case since the beginning of the Bronze Age. The ways of its dissemination also became routes of intensive exchange of ideas and cultural features.

Lecture by Prof. Małgorzata Zduniak-Wiktorowicz

Beata Kukiel-Vraila

On May 26, PAIA, in cooperation with the Polish Language and Culture Center for Foreigners of the Faculty of Polish and Classical Philology of the Adam Mickiewicz University and the National Agency for Academic Exchange, organized an on-line lecture by

Prof. Małgorzata Zduniak-Wiktorowicz (AMU), entitled “Migration in new texts of culture” as part of the “Promotion of the Polish language, National Agency for Academic Exchange.”

The Institute – a place of living for our members

Beata Kukiel-Vraila

In February 2022, we hosted the first PAIA members in the newly renovated guest rooms of our Institute. The interest in booking rooms grew with each passing month. As a result, over 35 members stayed at the

institute for a period of several days to two months, some of them stayed there two or three times a year and last guests left on December 27!



Fig. 1. Prof. Iwona Sobkowiak-Tabaka (AMU) and Dr. Aldona Kurzawska (Polish Academy of Sciences).



Fig. 2. Prof. Mateusz Żmudziński (Wrocław University), Dr. Emilia Twarowska-Antczak (AMU) and Prof. Joanna Trąbska (Rzeszów University).



Fig. 3. Birgit Konnemann (Polish Academy of Sciences, Pefkakia Project).



Fig. 4. Prof. Zbigniew Zwoliński (AMU).

The current composition of the Partners' Council:

Prof. Janusz Czebreszuk, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań, Chairman
Prof. Bartłomiej Lis, Institute of Archeology and Ethnology of the Polish Academy of Sciences
Prof. Ewdoksia Papuci-Władyka, Jagiellonian University in Kraków
Prof. Andrzej Pelisiak, University of Rzeszów
Prof. Agata Ulanowska, University of Warsaw
Prof. Andrzej Wiśniewski, University of Wrocław

The current composition of the Academics' Council:

Prof. Kazimierz Lewartowski, prehistoric archaeologist, University of Warsaw, Chairman
Prof. Stylianos Andreou, prehistoric archaeologist, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki
Prof. Krystyna Bartol, classical philologist, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań
Prof. Véronique Chankowski, classical archaeologist, University of Lyon, Director of the French School in Athens
Prof. Janusz Czebreszuk, prehistoric archaeologist, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań
Prof. Janusz K. Kozłowski, prehistoric archaeologist, Jagiellonian University in Kraków
Prof. Daniel Makowiecki, archaeozoologist, Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń
Prof. Krzysztof Nawotka, classical philologist, ancient historian, University of Wrocław
Prof. Krzysztof Nowicki, prehistoric archaeologist, Institute of Archeology and Ethnology of the Polish Academy of Sciences
Prof. Marek Olbrycht, ancient historian, University of Rzeszów
Prof. Ewdoksia Papuci-Władyka, classical archaeologist, Jagiellonian University in Kraków
Prof. Tomasz Płonka, prehistorical archaeologist, University of Wrocław
Prof. Marek Węcowski, ancient historian, University of Warsaw

Members of the Polish Archaeological Institute at Athens (by the end of 2022)

Dr. Aulsebrook Stephanie, University of Warsaw
Bobola Sławomir, MA, Jagiellonian University in Kraków
Prof. Borowicz Sebastian, Jagiellonian University in Kraków
Dr. Brillowski Wojciech, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań
Prof. Janusz Czebreszuk, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań
Dr. Domżański Krzysztof, Institute of Archeology and Ethnology of the Polish Academy of Sciences
Dr. Dudlik Katarzyna, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań
Prof. Eysymontt Rafał, University of Wrocław
Dr. Fritsch Barbara, Landesamt für Denkmalpflege und Archäologie Sachsen-Anhalt
Prof. Gralak Tomasz, University of Wrocław
Dr. Grzesik Dominika, University of Wrocław
Prof. Hobot-Marcinek Joanna, Jagiellonian University in Kraków
Prof. Kaim Andrzej, University of Warsaw
Prof. Kaim Barbara, University of Warsaw
Birgit Konnemann, Institute of Archeology and Ethnology of the Polish Academy of Sciences
Monika Koźlakowska, MA, University of Warsaw
Prof. Kubala Agata, University of Wrocław
Dr. Kucewicz Cezary, University of Gdańsk
Dr. Kurzawska Aldona, Institute of Archeology and Ethnology of the Polish Academy of Sciences
Liwierska-Garstecka Aneta, MA, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań
Prof. Müller Johannes, Christian-Albrechts-Universität zu Kiel
Nechypor Victoria, University of Warsaw
Ogidel Franciszek, University of Warsaw
Prof. Papuci-Władyka Ewdoksia, Jagiellonian University in Kraków
Ruzzo Stefano, MA
Prof. Sobkowiak-Tabaka Iwona, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań
Prof. Szmyt Marzena, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań
Prof. Trąbska Joanna, University of Rzeszów
Dr. Twarowska-Antczak Emilia, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań
Prof. Ulanowska Agata, University of Warsaw
Witowski Jakub, MA, University of Wrocław



The vibra-coring of site to obtain profiles with undisturbed sediment record. Photo by Sebastian Teska.